INTRODUCTION

In 1873, The University's first dormitory consisted of several partitioned-off spaces in University Hall which housed twelve students. Today, the Department of Residence and Dining Halls is an estimated $200 million operation providing living accommodations for over 11,000 students. The purpose of this book is to acknowledge the accomplishments of women and men for whom residence and dining halls are named.

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DORMITORY HISTORY

Historians may well record 1965 as the building boom year at The Ohio State University. Ground was broken for more than $50 million worth of residence halls, dining facilities, and classrooms, the largest amount of construction undertaken at the University in any one year.

Student housing was an early problem for the University. High Street north from Goodale was a privately owned turnpike along which few houses were built. When enrollment at the University was small, students lived in the basement of University Hall along with some faculty members. As the enrollment increased, however, this arrangement proved inadequate.

The Trustees' solution was "Old North Dorm," the first authentic dormitory on the University campus designed to house 80 students. It was built in 1874 for a cost of $30,000. Another smaller dormitory known both as the "Mess Hall" and "South Dorm" was erected soon afterward at a cost of $5,000. It accommodated about 20 students who were charged $4 a term. North and South Dorms were the only residence halls built on campus for 30 years.

From the time of its opening until 1879, the Old North Dorm was operated by a private company. In that year a students' club took it over with David O'Brien as president and W. F. Creighton as steward. O'Brien had definite ideas of how such a club should be operated and introduced rules and regulations, principles of economics, and a discipline plan. The building continued to house students successfully until after the turn of the century. Old North Dorm was not a beautiful place but it was a friendly house where a long line of students lived, studied, and learned to love their young and growing Alma Mater.

It is a paradox that dormitories were originally built for men. It was not until the opening of Oxley Hall in 1908 and Mack Hall in 1923, that housing for women was made available on campus. Two additional dormitories were built and occupied in 1940: Canfield Hall for women and Baker Hall for men. During the depression, cooperative dorms for men—The Tower, Buckeye, and Stadium Clubs—were made available to needy and worthy men in the southwest tower of the Stadium. The Federal government provided funds in 1934 for the expansion of Mack Hall and in 1955, two new women's dormitories, Paterson Hall and Bradley Hall, were opened.

During World War II, enrollment declined as the country's manpower was diverted into the armed services. Existing dormitories were used for housing those being trained for war activities. Barracks were erected on University land west of the Olentangy River. After the war the barracks became housing for married students and their families as well as unmarried men and women. 325 families were housed in forty-seven buildings of the old barracks in the area known today as "Buckeye Village".
With the sharp increase in enrollment after World War II, existing dormitory facilities proved to be inadequate. Baker Hall, a men’s dorm used by servicemen during the war, was turned over to women students. A bitter controversy developed between men and women over who should occupy a new wing with five floors and a basement that was opened in 1957. In 1959, Baker Hall was divided into east and west areas, with men occupying the west side and women the east. Thus, Baker Hall became the first coed residence.

For a time it seemed that construction could not keep pace with enrollment. In Fall, 1962, it appeared that 400 to 500 young people might not attend OSU because of inadequate housing. As a result, the new campus north of Woodruff Avenue, was designed to accommodate a total of 4,780 students with construction to be completed during the 1960’s.

With the support of Vice President Gordon Carson, a bold venture in the additional construction of dormitory facilities came with the twin tower residence halls, on the banks of the Olentangy River south of the Stadium. The two twenty-two story towers provided sleeping, study, living, dining, and lounge areas for 3,880 students.

NAMING BUILDINGS

By-Laws of the faculty provided that:

University buildings and structures shall be named by the board of trustees following recommendations submitted by the president and the appropriate faculty or other group. Buildings and structures shall not be named for any person who is an officer or employee of the university or the state of Ohio, but may be named for a person who has retired or has otherwise left such a position for a minimum of three years.

Current residence halls in service were named for a variety of people including distinguished faculty and administrators, former students and members of the Board of Trustees. Each of these individuals contributed to The Ohio State University through service to the university, through service to his or her country, or through contributions to the concept of a land grant college.

In the following pages, brief biographical sketches are presented of those people for whom residence halls and dining facilities are named.
MORRILL AND LINCOLN TOWERS

The twin towers, Morrill and Lincoln, were not named after people who attended or worked for the University. Morrill was named in honor of Justin Smith Morrill, author of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, which helped shape the development of our country—particularly its educational and industrial growth. Lincoln Tower was named after the 16th President of the United States who signed the Morrill Land Grant Act into law. Both Lincoln and Morrill are names long associated with the “Land Grant Colleges” of which Ohio State University is one.

Morrill observed that opportunities for higher education were available only to those with money for tuition and fees. He dreamed of a college partially supported by the federal government that would offer educational opportunities to young people of the middle and lower classes who showed both a desire and aptitude for advanced study.

Justin Morrill’s bill provided that there should be granted to each state, 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress. The land would be sold and the proceeds and interest accumulated be used to endow, support, and maintain at least one college.

He first introduced his bill in 1857 only to have it vetoed by President Buchanan. He presented it again in 1862; although the country was in the throes of the Civil War, President Lincoln, perhaps remembering the education that had been denied to him, signed it. Some declare that this gesture on the part of Lincoln was as far-reaching as his proclamation which freed the slaves.

LINCOLN HOUSE

Morrill and Lincoln Towers are divided into three student residential units or “houses.” Lincoln House was named for the 16th president and is the only residence of the three to have the same name as the building it occupies. Both houses in Morrill Tower were named for distinguished university administrators, Mylin Ross and Christine Y. Conaway.

CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY (1901 - )

The upper level of Morrill Tower, Conaway House, is named in honor of Christine Y. Conaway, Dean of Women Emeritus at Ohio State University. Dean Conaway was devoted to the challenge of helping young women develop and grow steadily toward mature womanhood.

She joined the university staff in 1937 as assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and became acting secretary of the college in 1942. She was appointed Dean of Women in 1944, serving in the deanship until her retirement in 1967.

A native of Columbus, Mrs. Conaway earned her bachelor of arts degree in 1923 and her master of arts in 1942, both from The Ohio State University. She also holds the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters from Otterbein College.

At the presentation of Ohio State’s Distinguished Service Award during commencement ceremonies in August, 1968, the citation paid tribute to her as a nationally recognized leader in the field of student personnel administration and for her individual service to women students.

“...As dean of women,” the citation read in part, “Mrs. Conaway was in daily contact with individual women, responding to their interest and needs in the areas of housing, sororities, honor societies, and organizations. She excelled in the individual and group counseling of women, her primary area of responsibility...”
Nationally, she is a past president of the National Conference on College Fraternities and Sororities. She was president of Ohio State's Faculty Women's Club in 1950-51. From 1951-1953 she was vice president of National Association Women Deans and Counselors and was a member of the executive committee of the American College Personnel Association from 1956-58 and 1960-62. Dean Conaway currently resides in Dublin, Ohio.

**MYLIN H. ROSS (1909 - )**

Ross House, lower level of Morrill Tower, was dedicated in May, 1977, and named in honor of Mylin H. Ross, former Dean of men at Ohio State University.

A native of Lebanon, Ohio, Ross graduated from Lebanon High School and received two degrees from Ohio State, the bachelor of science in education in 1931 and the master's degree in 1943. He moved to Columbus in 1937 after teaching and coaching at Anderson Township Junior High, Hamilton County, and at St. Bernard, Ohio, Junior High, where he served as principal and coach.

In August, 1943, he joined the U.S. Navy, serving two years as a gunnery officer in the Atlantic and Pacific. He returned to Columbus in November, 1945, to become principal of Franklinton Elementary School and later of Highland Avenue Elementary School.

Mr. Ross' initial duties at Ohio State included administrative work with the university's fraternities. While under his leadership, the university received three consecutive awards of the National Inter-fraternity Conference for the "outstanding fraternity system".

In 1950, while assistant dean of men, Mr. Ross recommended the comprehensive student court system to supplement the work of the Interfraternity Court, the Women's Self Government Association Standards Commission, and the Student Court. Two years later, the present all-campus court system was established in final form. He received awards and recognition for his service to education from many professional associations.

It has been written that, "Dean Ross' success was the result of students perceiving 'The Dean' not as an administrative or 'professional' position, but as a person...A person who epitomized the kindness, patience, reasoned judgment, and consistent honesty so essential to treating others humanely and working with them effectively."

Mr. Ross and his wife presently reside in Colorado.
CAROLYN G. BRADLEY (1898 - 1954)

Carolyn G. Bradley was one of Ohio's most prominent artists and a professor in Ohio State University's School of Fine and Applied Arts. Born and reared in Richmond, Indiana, she received a bachelor of arts degree from Earlham College, a bachelor of arts-education degree from the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis and a master's degree in fine arts from the Escuela Universitaria de Bellas Artes at San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

An avid traveler, Professor Bradley had been dubbed a "paint-brush ambassador" as a result of her many educational missions for the U.S. State Department to the West Indies, Central and South America. In 1946 she served as a visiting professor of art at the University of Chile and as a specialist in art to that nation for the Inter-American Educational Foundation. She was one of 18 professors chosen by the State Department to work in the cultural centers of Latin America in 1944. In that capacity she taught and lectured in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Professor Bradley authored three books on costume design and various articles on Latin American countries.

Professor Bradley was a devoted and steady, quiet friend to foreign students at Ohio State, particularly those from South America. She brought to and shared with the students an unusual and rare quality of sympathetic understanding and kindliness which made her known as a teacher from whom the student could always seek counsel and guidance.

JAMES HULME CANFIELD (1847 - 1909)

The fourth President of the University, James Canfield was born in Delaware, Ohio. His family moved to New York where he grew to young manhood, the first of Ohio State's Presidents to be "city-bred."

Canfield graduated from Williams College at 21 and began the practice of law in St. Joseph, Michigan. Largely through the influence of Dr. John Bascom, then president of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Canfield turned to teaching. He became professor at the University of Kansas in 1877. He became a very popular public speaker and in 1891 was called to the Chancellorship of the University of Nebraska. There he found abundant opportunity to use his talents as an organizer and leader. He brought many of his ideas and all of his vigor to The Ohio State University in 1894.

The first important event of President Canfield's administration was in 1895 when the Board acted favorably upon a proposal to establish a lake laboratory in Sandusky, forerunner of the work at today's Franz Theodore Stone laboratory.

There can be no doubt that President Canfield brought a new tempo of activity to the campus. He loosened the purse strings and made it easier to procure appropriations for matters related to the general comfort of the faculty and students—such as an elevator in University Hall, improved sanitation, and rest rooms. He introduced courses in Domestic Science, Commerce, and Administration. He also introduced improved methods in student registration.
LAWRENCE DONALD JONES (1919 - 1961)

Born in Noblesville, Indiana, Lawrence Jones attended North High School in Columbus, Ohio and, in 1919, enrolled in the College of Engineering at The Ohio State University graduating with the bachelor of civil engineering degree in 1923. In 1924 he joined the engineering faculty, an appointment he held for thirty-seven years. By 1943, he was a full Professor.

Professor Jones served as Secretary of the College of Engineering from 1929 to 1958. During World War II, he served as Coordinator of the Army Specialized Training Program at Ohio State.

Professor Jones was Acting Dean of College of Engineering and in 1954, was appointed Associate Dean of the College, a position which he held with distinction for some five years. Professor Jones subsequently worked in the Office of the President.

Lawrence Jones was described as a quiet man who performed his duties unobtrusively, and who exercised leadership behind the scenes without fanfare and without seeking personal glory.

JUNE F. KENNEDY (1890 - 1983)

On April 1, 1983, The Ohio State University Board of Trustees voted unanimously to rename Women's Commons in honor of the University's first food service director, June F. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy joined the home economics faculty in 1920 and served the university continuously until her retirement in 1959. She opened food services for students in Campbell Hall, Brown, Page and Arps Halls and created a student dining room in an old one story building on College Road. She even coordinated food services for veterans housed in barracks at Port Columbus Airport just after World War II, often rising at 5:00 a.m. to help transport the cooks.

Concerned for the health and welfare of students, June Kennedy began with a food service program for 300 students and ended her career managing food services for 5,000 students.
WILLIAM A. NORTH (1873 - 1962)

As the University's one-man police force in 1909, William A. “Bill” North listened for the power plant whistle as he made his rounds of the campus. Three blasts on the whistle were the signal for Bill to get back to the office.

During the 35 years that he served as campus policeman, North won the affection and respect of all students. As one official said, “When you met Bill North, you never saw his badge.” He was Bill to governors and groundkeepers alike.

In 1944 when he retired, the campus was a far cry from that on which he first walked his beat. Thousands of Army and Navy men were attending Ohio State then, and at the end of his beloved Long Walk stood an Honor Roll attesting to the 120 Ohio State men, many of whom Bill knew, who had given their lives for the country.

But he couldn’t stay retired. He served as a special guard at the Stadium. On fall afternoons, he could greet the returning alumni whom he had known as students; many stopped to shake his hand and thank him again for the way he handled some youthful infraction in years gone by.

OXLEY HALL

University President William Oxley Thompson’s first Annual Report emphasized the need for a women’s building on campus. He stated that the lack of such facilities hindered women’s attendance at OSU. In November, 1908, The Ohio State Board of Trustees decided to name the first woman’s dormitory Oxley Hall. Designed by Florence Hayden in 1907 and built a year later, Oxley Hall is one of the original structures on campus. It was the first women’s dormitory designed in Central Ohio. Named in honor of President William Thompson’s middle name and his mother’s maiden name, the dorm housed 111 women.

Oxley Hall served as a dorm for 58 years until it was converted to research offices for the University Research Foundation in 1967. Today it continues to provide office space for university administrators and faculty.
JOSEPH A. PARK (1893 - 1952)

Among the many memorials to Joseph A. Park is Park Hall, dedicated as a men’s residence in 1959. Joe Park served as secretary of the campus YMCA for seven years before assuming the newly created position of “Student Counselor.” The title was subsequently changed to Dean of Men to reflect the broad range of duties assigned to his care. Under his leadership, the campus fraternity system evolved into one of the best in the country. Students were provided with an active voice in campus affairs through the Student Senate and Student Court. His activities with fraternities led to recognition by the National Interfraternity Council for “distinguished service to youth.”

Along with Carl Steeb, Park was instrumental in creating the living unit within the Stadium to assist financially needy, academically talented men who might not otherwise be able to attend college.

HOWARD DWIGHT SMITH (1886 - 1959)

Howard Smith was born February 21, 1886, in Dayton. In 1907, he graduated from Ohio State with the degree of civil engineering in Architecture. He entered Columbia University where, in 1910, he received a bachelor's degree in architecture. From 1910 to 1918, he was associated with the office of the well-known architect, John Russell Pope.

In February, 1918 he came to The Ohio State University as a professor of architecture. This stay on the campus was relatively brief since in May, 1921, he became architect for the Columbus Board of Education. Meanwhile, he designed and was architect for the Ohio Stadium. This giant structure was unique in that it was horseshoe-shaped with an overhanging “C” deck. It also won Smith a gold medal from the American Institute of Architects.

In September, 1929, he was named University architect and head of the department of architecture. He continued at this position until his retirement in 1956. In the early post-war years he was responsible for the design of some of the major new buildings that began to dot the campus. Among these were Hughes Hall, the Physics Building - Alpheus W. Smith Laboratory, the Agricultural Laboratories, the multi-million dollar addition to the main library, the optometry building, and especially the St. John Arena and French Field House. In all, he planned some thirty campus buildings.
CARL E. STEEB (1874 - 1958)

Stegeb Hall was dedicated in October 28, 1961, in memory of Carl E. Steeb, who served The Ohio State University for sixty-three years as Secretary of the Board of Trustees and University Business Manager.

During his years of service, Steeb influenced many key decisions involving construction of new facilities and funding of the University's programs. He actively promoted such diverse projects as construction of the football stadium and the Ohio Union as well as Ohio State's entrance into the Western Athletic Conference. He instituted a system of financial record keeping for the University which won official praise.

He was active on the national level, serving on several government committees. Prominent in civil affairs, Carl Steeb was a leader in Rotary International and served with persistence that earned him a record unmatched by any Central Ohio Rotarian.

BLAND L. STRADLEY (1899 - 1957)

Stradley Hall was dedicated in 1959 to honor the memory of Bland Stradley who served the university from his first appointment in 1919 as "University Examiner" to his retirement in 1944 when he was Vice President in charge of students.

His years as Dean of the College of Arts and his years of dedication to students' life outside the classroom brought him recognition in the form of five honorary degrees from other state colleges. In addition, Bland Stradley was one of the first to be awarded as Ohio State University Distinguished Service Award in 1952.

Of his work, President Novice Fawcett said, "His influence on higher education and the lives of young people...and the thoroughness with which he penetrated the purpose of The Ohio State University in its relationship to all other universities creates a void which cannot be easily filled...."
JACOB B. TAYLOR (1898 - 1962)

Taylor Tower named for the late University Vice President and Treasurer Jacob B. "Jack" Taylor who ignited Ohio State's post-war multi-million-dollar expansion program. His appointment as business manager in 1946 and promotion to a vice presidency in 1948 was in recognition of outstanding service as a member of the University staff starting in 1927.

A native of New Jersey, Dr. Taylor was born October 27, 1898, in Perth Amboy and raised there and in Woodbury. He decided to enter the accounting field after enrolling at the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. World War I interrupted his education, however, and he saw service for nearly two years as a sergeant in the Army engineer corps in France. He then returned to University of Pennsylvania and received his bachelor of science degree in 1921.

In 1927, he came to Ohio State as an associate professor of accounting. He was made chairman of the department in 1930, one of the youngest men ever to be appointed to that position, and was advanced to professor in 1932. Dr. Taylor developed an accounting system for the newly organized Ohio liquor department which is still in use by the State.

Dr. Taylor was prominent in many organizations, both professional and social, including the American Accounting Association, the Central Association of College and University Business Officers, and Ohio State's Faculty Club. He held major leadership positions in all of these groups. In 1952 he was recognized by Bowling Green State University, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration. That same year, Ohio State honored him with its Distinguished Service Award.
NEWTON D. BAKER (1871 - 1937)

Baker Hall was named in honor of the late University trustee and one-time Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet, Newton D. Baker.

Born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, in 1871, Mr. Baker made his home in Cleveland, Ohio. He served as the Mayor of Cleveland from 1912 to 1916. He was named to the Board of Trustees in 1932 to serve out the unexpired term of Egbert Mack who retired because of ill health. Mr. Baker became the forty-fourth person to become a member of the board. At the time of his appointment, he was also a board member of five other educational institutions.

Baker was sworn in as Secretary of War in March, 1916. It was his ability to deal analytically with issues that made him so great a civilian administrator in time of war.

Newton Baker retired from public life because he could not bear the thought of personal gain from his career in the war.

JOHN TALMAN MACK ( ? - 1914)

The need of more dormitory accommodations for the young women students attending The Ohio State University was a major problem in 1922. Mack Hall was the start of the University's housing for women. Bearing the name of one of its most respected trustees, John T. Mack, Mack Hall provided accommodations for 165 young women.

John Mack, a man of high personal character, was a graduate of Oberlin College and well known throughout the state as the publisher and editor of the Sandusky Register and founder of the Ohio Associated Dailies and its president for 25 years.

A native of Sandusky, he served on the Board continuously for 21 years never missing a meeting until his last illness. Mr. Mack was not only faithful in his attention to his duties, but his long experience in business and his intelligent study of the problems of education enabled him to be of effective service to the University. He had a clear vision of the place of the University in the educational system of the state and displayed an active cooperation with his colleagues in promoting its progress.

John T. Mack served on the Ohio State Board of Trustees from 1893 to the time of his death, July 9, 1914, making him the oldest trustee on the Ohio State University Board at the time.
ALMA W. PATERSON ( ? - 1947)

On December 13, 1954, The Ohio State University Board of Trustees named a new women's dormitory in honor of the late Alma W. Paterson, a prominent university alumna from Columbus who served as the first woman member of the Ohio State Board of Trustees.

As an undergraduate, she specialized in science and physical education, and was a member of Browning Dramatic Society. She received her bachelor of arts degree in 1904 and was assistant director of physical education for women for three years.

Mrs. Paterson was active in civil enterprises. For two years, she was the president of the Work and Pleasure Club which, under her energetic administration, established the Washington Park Play School and the South Side Day Nursery. She was vice-president of the Starling-Ohio Club and a member of the Travelers' Aid Committee of the YWCA.

Mrs. Paterson was appointed to the Board of Trustees by Governor Vic Donahey to succeed the late Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall. She served on the Board from 1924-1933.
HARRY R. DRACKETT (1885 - 1948)

Drackett Tower, a coed residence hall originally built to house 870 men, was named in honor of the late Harry R. Drackett. A man who personified the University's motto, Disciplina in Civitatem.

Born January 17, 1885, in Cleveland, Ohio, he graduated in 1903 from Walnut Hills High School in Cincinnati. In 1907, The Ohio State University awarded him a bachelor of science in Chemical Engineering. He began work with the Procter and Gamble Company and later worked with Canadian Explosives in Montreal.

After years in the manufacturing field, he formed the Drackett Company in 1932.

As an undergraduate, he was a founder of Sphinx, the senior men's honorary. He was a member of the track team for three years and a member of Varsity "O." As an alumnus, he devoted a great deal of time to alumni groups. He helped found the Ohio State University Development Fund and served as chairman of its board for eight years. He was chairman of the Alumni Advisory Board for 10 years. At the time of his death, he was serving as alumni trustee of the University's Research Foundation.

Drackett was one of the first people to suggest a self-liquidating bond scheme for funding construction. In turn, plans for financing Baker and Canfield dormitories were worked out, permitting the University to build its first dormitories since the 1920's.

MARY FRANC MORRISON ( ? - 1930)

In June, 1962, the Ohio State University Board of Trustees named a new women's dormitory in memory of Mary Franc Morrison. Morrison was the first woman to ever graduate from the University. She received her bachelor of arts degree in 1879 as a member of the University's second graduating class. In 1881, she married a classmate, Sidney Howell Short, who served for a time as vice president of the University of Denver. She died in Penn Yan, New York, in October 1930.

Currently the residence hall named in her memory houses graduate and professional school students.
ANNIE WARE SABINE SIEBERT (1864 - 1947)

In September, 1958, a new 11-story women's hall (currently coed) was named in memory of Annie Ware Sabine Siebert, university alumnus and wife of Dr. Wilbur H. Siebert, professor emeritus of history.

Annie Siebert was an 1884 graduate of the University, the sixth woman to earn a degree there. She was also the first person to get a master's degree from OSU. This she achieved in 1886. Two years later, Massachusetts Institute of Technology awarded her a bachelor of science. In later life she was a noted painter of miniatures.

Annie and Wilbur Siebert were married in 1893, two years after his appointment as assistant in history and political science. Their association with the university extended over seventy-eight years.

COMMEMORATING MILITARY SERVICE BY OSU STUDENTS

According to a survey of land grant colleges and universities, published about January 1, 1931, by the United States Office of Education, Ohio State University was third only to Cornell and the University of Illinois in the number of officers and enlisted personnel who were killed in World War I.

In April, 1962, the University decided to commemorate the young men and women who died serving their country. The Board unanimously approved a proposal by Frederick Stecker, Director of University Relations, that the nine low-rise student housing units under construction in the north campus area, be named in memory of former students representative of the University's honored war dead from World Wars I and II and the Korean Conflict.
ARCHER HOUSE
In memory of John F. Archer

Archer House was named in honor of the first Ohio State student to die in action during the Korean War. Archer House currently provides office space for Personnel Services.

Lieutenant John Archer graduated from The Ohio State University in 1945 with a degree in communications. He was a popular student leader, member of Romophos honorary and the Student Senate. He had won the Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, and five battle stars during World War II.

BARRETT HOUSE
In memory of Thomas W. Barrett

Thomas Barrett, born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, attended Shaw High School. While attending The Ohio State University Mr. Barrett was a member of Sigma Pi and the Horticulture Society. He earned his degree in Agriculture.

Barrett joined the United States Navy April 5, 1917 as a navigator. He was the first O.S.U. man to give his life in World War I. While flying with an instructor on June 28, 1917, Barrett's plane fell 1,000 feet in flames in France, following a gas tank explosion.
BLACKBURN HOUSE

In memory of John Thomas Blackburn.

John Blackburn of Columbus was one of four Ohio State men who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He was serving on the U.S.S. Utah. He was the first member of Ohio State Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity to give his life in Service. He enlisted in the Navy on October 6, 1939.

His commanding officer wrote: "John died a hero. He stayed at his post until it was too late to save himself."

HALLORAN HOUSE

In memory of William I. Halloran

William Halloran was another University man to give his life during the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. A graduate of The Ohio State University in 1938, Halloran earned a bachelor of science degree in journalism.

On campus, he was a member of the Lantern staff and president of the Newman Club. He joined the United Press staff in Columbus and was promoted to the Cleveland UP bureau before he enlisted in the Navy in September 1940. In addition to Halloran House, dedicated in 1963, a Navy destroyer escort was named in his honor.
NORTON HOUSE

In memory of Fred W. Norton, Jr.

A grave in the little cemetery of L'Angres, France, marked by an American flag and decorated by passing aviators, is the last resting place of Fred Norton, the first of Ohio State's athletes to fall in battle. "Nortie," who was one of the greatest all-around athletes that the campus ever produced, died July 23, 1918, in a hospital back of the lines, two days after he had been wounded in an air battle.

Norton enlisted in the aviation corps soon after his graduation in 1917. He trained in Toronto and went to France early in January, 1918, where he was assigned to the 27th Aero Squadron commanded by Major Harold E. Hartney. Quentin Roosevelt, Eddie Rickenbacker, Walter B. Wanamaker and Richard C. Martin were members of the same escadrille.

Lieutenant Norton was recommended for and received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in the field and had he lived, would undoubtedly have become a squadron commander.

NOSKER HOUSE

In memory of William C. Nosker

Completed in 1966, Nosker House was named for one of Ohio State's football players who gave his life in service. Major William Nosker was killed August 15, 1944, in Italy on a night takeoff for a mission over France.

Bill Nosker was one of the best liked men on campus when he was an undergraduate. He played three years of varsity football at guard. His career in the Air Force was meteoric. Sent overseas in December, 1943, he participated in some 35 bombing missions including one over Romania for which he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Air Medal with three clusters.
RANEY COMMONS
In memory of Alice Rebecca Raney

"We're proud of you, Becky," began an editorial in her home town paper speaking of Rebecca Raney who died in a military hospital in New York on June 20, 1944, becoming the first Ohio State woman casualty in World War II. From Eaton, Ohio, Becky was a member of the Army Nurse Corps; she became ill while on active duty in England and died shortly thereafter.

After graduating from the University in 1939, she served public health associations in Hartford, Connecticut, in her home county in Ohio, and at Los Angeles, California. She enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps on the west coast and after training in the states, arrived in England in March 1944.

SCOTT HOUSE
In memory of Robert R. Scott

Robert Scott was killed in action at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, while serving in the U.S. Navy. A Massillon, Ohio, native, Scott was posthumously awarded the nation's highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was the first Ohio State student to be awarded this medal in either World War. Aboard the U.S.S. California when the vessel was torpedoed, Scott's last words as water poured into his compartment were: "This is my station and I'll stay here and give them air as long as the guns are going."
COOPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIP HOUSING

Stadium Scholarship Dormitory

From Ohio State's beginning, student enrollment increased each year until the depression years when the trend was reversed. Many of the men who wanted to be students in this era had to have extraordinarily low-cost housing or their meager economic resources simply would not sustain them. Dean Jospeh Park canvassed the University to find a facility that might be converted into a "dorm" where low-cost housing could be provided for men with great financial need and high academic potential. With the cooperation of the Athletic Department, the Southwest Tower of the Stadium was vacated and, with minor changes in heating and lighting, made ready for 75 occupants. A Committee was formed to select residents and later supervise the operation of the first Stadium men's housing, "The Tower Club." Fifty new and twenty-five currently enrolled students were chosen for this residence hall based upon need, scholarship, and previous leadership in school and home communities. Operating it as a cooperative, members served as waiters, dishwashers, and janitors as well as elected their own officers.

In April, 1958, the Board of Trustees approved plans for Stadium Scholarship Dormitory to be operated as a cooperative dorm, thus extending the tradition of the first Tower Club. The Student Financial Aids Office would select residents who would work to maintain the facility. A Stadium Advisory Committee was organized to aid in operation of the residence.
Davissone-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House

In 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Hanley, of Columbus, gave the University $33,000 toward the establishment of another Alumnae Scholarship House near the campus. Of the amount, $25,000 went toward the purchase of the house known as the Davissone-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House. The name was in honor of Mr. Hanley's mother and his first wife, Mabel Davissone. The house was opened for residents at the beginning of the Autumn Quarter, 1954.

While on campus, Hanley was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; later he was honored with both OSU's Distinguished Service Award and the Alumni Centennial Award. Hanley, a retired vice president of Power Equipment Company's division laboratory in Columbus, died June 1, 1981 while residing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Mary Pomerene and Davissone Hanley Alumnae Scholarship House were dedicated on December 4, 1954.
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Approval by the Board for construction of the three million dollar Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI) was in March, 1971. Construction began four months later and the facility was dedicated in May, 1973. When ATI opened, it was the nation’s only independently staffed statewide institution of higher education which specialized entirely in technical programs for agricultural students.

In 1983, the university purchased an apartment building adjacent to the ATI campus and opened it in September as a university-managed housing facility for students.

FRANZ THEODORE STONE LABORATORY

In 1925, Julius F. Stone, chairman of the board of trustees at OSU, purchased an island and immediately deeded the property to the University as a memorial to his father. Franz Theodore Stone was a German astronomer who sought refuge in America following the revolution in 1848 in Germany. Julius’ only condition was “... it be devoted to the purpose and uses of teaching and research.”

Located on Gibraltar Island in Put-In-Bay, Ohio, the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory is the oldest freshwater field experiment station in the United States. The ground floor of the laboratory building was erected in 1926. The Castle and Barney Cottage are used as dormitories and a dining hall.
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<td>JONES</td>
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HALLS OF HONOR
A HISTORY OF OSU RESIDENCE HALLS
HALLS OF HONOR
A HISTORY OF OSU RESIDENCE HALLS
RESIDENCE HALL HISTORY

NAMING BUILDINGS

BAKER | FALL 1940 / NEVTON D. BAKER

BRADLEY | WINTER 1955 / CAROLYN G. BRADLEY

CANFIELD | FALL 1940 / JAMES MULME CANFIELD

DRACKETT | SPRING 1965 / HARRY R. DRACKETT

JONES | FALL 1969 / LAWRENCE DONALD JONES

LINCOLN & MORRILL TOWERS | FALL 1966 & 1967 / CONWAY & ROSS

MORRISON | FALL 1962 / MARY FRANC MORRISON

OXLEY | 1855-1858 / WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON

PARK | SPRING 1969 / JOSEPH A. PARK

PATERSON | WINTER 1955 / ALMA W. PATERSON

SIEBERT | FALL 1957 / ANNE WARE SABINE SIEBERT

SMITH | FALL 1960 / HOWARD DWIGHT SMITH

STEEL | FALL 1902 / CAPT E. STEEL

STRADLEY | WINTER 1955 / R A L STRADLEY

TAYLOR | WINTER 1960 / JACOB B. TAYLOR

COMMEMORATING MILITARY SERVICE

ARCHER HOUSE | FALL 1908 / JOHN F. ARCHER

BARRETT HOUSE | FALL 1903 / THOMAS W. BARRETT

BLACKBURN HOUSE | WINTER 1962 / JOHN THOMAS BLACKBURN

HALLORAN HOUSE | FALL 1953 / WILLIAM J. HALLORAN

HAVERFIELD HOUSE | FALL 1963 / JAMES W. HAVERFIELD

HOUCK HOUSE | SPRING 1960 / EDWARD H. & ERNEST C. HOUCK

NORTON HOUSE | FALL 1962 / FRED W. NORTON JR.

NOSKER HOUSE | SPRING 1963 / WILLIAM C. NOSKER

SCOTT HOUSE | FALL 1963 / ROBERT R. SCOTT

COOPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIP HOUSING

DAVISSON-HANLEY ALUMNAE HOUSE | FALL 1914

FECHKO HOUSE | FALL 1956 / RUTH FECHKO (PREVIOUSLY ANN TWEL'DALE)

MACK HOUSE | FALL 1923 / JOHN TALMADG MACK

POMERENE ALUMNAE HOUSE | FALL 1915 / MARY POMERENE

REGIONAL HOUSING FACILITIES

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE | SPRING 1973

STONE LABORATORY | SPRING 1925 / FRANZ THEODORE STONE

DINING COMMONS

KENNEDY COMMONS | JUNE E. KENNEDY

NORTH COMMONS | WILLIAM A. NORTH

RALEY COMMONS | REBECCA RAYE

BUILDING TOWARD THE FUTURE
RESIDENCE HALL HISTORY

Historians may well record 1965 as the building boom year at The Ohio State University. Ground was broken for more than $50 million worth of residence halls, dining facilities, and classrooms, the largest amount of construction undertaken at the university in any one year.

Student housing was an early problem for the university. High Street north of Goodale was a privately owned turnpike along which few houses were built. When enrollment at Ohio State was small, students lived in the basement of University Hall along with some faculty members. As enrollment increased, this arrangement proved inadequate.

The Trustees' solution was "Old North Dorm," the first authentic residence hall on campus, designed to house 80 students. It was built in 1874 for $30,000. A second smaller residence hall, known both as the "Mess Hall" and "South Dorm," was erected soon afterward at a cost of $5,000. It accommodated about 20 students who were charged $4 per term. North and South Dorms were the only residence halls built on campus for 30 years. From the time of its opening until 1879, the Old North Dorm was operated by a private company. In that year a students' club took it over with David O'Brine as president and W.F. Creighton as steward. O'Brine had definite ideas of how such a club should be operated and introduced rules and regulations, principles of economy, and a discipline plan.

Old North Dorm was not a beautiful place, but it was a friendly house where a long line of students lived, studied, and learned to love their young and growing Alma Mater. The building continued to house
students successfully until the turn of the century. In the early years, residence halls were for men only. It was not until the opening of Oxley Hall in 1908 and Mack Hall in 1923 that housing for women was made available on campus. Two additional residence halls were built and occupied in 1940: Canfield Hall for women and Baker Hall for men.

During the depression, cooperative housing for men—The Tower, Buckeye, and Stadium Clubs—were made available to needy and worthy students in the southwest tower of the stadium. The Federal Government provided funds in 1934 for the expansion of Mack Hall, and, in 1955, two new women's residence halls, Paterson and Bradley, were opened. During World War II, enrollment declined as the country's manpower was diverted into the armed services. Existing residence halls were used for housing those being trained for war activities. Barracks were erected on university land west of the Olentangy River. After the war, the barracks became housing for married students and their families as well as unmarried men and women. Three hundred and twenty-five families were housed in forty-seven buildings of the old barracks in the area known today as "Buckeye Village." With the sharp increase in enrollment after World War II, existing residence hall facilities proved to be inadequate. Baker Hall, housing used by servicemen during the war, was turned over to women students. A bitter controversy developed between men and women over who should occupy a new wing with five floors and a basement that was opened in 1957. In 1959, Baker Hall was divided into east and west areas, with men occupying the west side and women the east. Thus, Baker Hall became the first co-ed residence hall.

For a time, it seemed that construction could not keep pace with enrollment. In the fall of 1962, at least 400 potential students were considering not attending Ohio State because of inadequate housing. As a result, the new campus north of Woodruff Avenue was designed to accommodate a total of 4,780 students with construction to be completed during the 1960s.

With the support of Vice President Gordon Carson, a bold venture in the additional construction of residence hall facilities came with the twin tower residence halls on the banks of the Olentangy River south of the stadium. The two 22-story towers provided sleeping, study, living, dining and lounge areas for 3,880 students.
NAMING BUILDINGS

By-Laws of the faculty provided that “the board of trustees following recommendations submitted by the president and the appropriate faculty or other group shall name university buildings and structures. Buildings and structures shall not be named for any person who is an officer or employee of the university or the state of Ohio, but may be named for a person who has retired or has otherwise left such a position for a minimum of three years.”

Current residence halls in service were named for a variety of people, including distinguished faculty and administrators, former students, and members of the Board of Trustees. Each of these individuals contributed to The Ohio State University through service to the university, service to his or her country, or through contributions to the concept of a land grant college. Let’s take a closer look…
BAKER / WINTER 1955
NEWTON D. BAKER (1899-1957)

Baker Hall was named in honor of the late university trustee and one-time Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet, Newton D. Baker.

Born in Martinsburg, West Virginia, in 1871, Mr. Baker made his home in Cleveland, Ohio. He served as the Mayor of Cleveland from 1912 to 1916 and was named to the Board of Trustees in 1932 to serve out the unexpired term of Egbert Mack who retired because of ill health. At the time of his appointment, he was also a board member of five other educational institutions.

Baker was sworn in as Secretary of War in March 1916. It was his ability to deal analytically with issues that made him so great a civilian administrator in time of war. Newton Baker retired from public life because he could not bear the thought of personal gain from his career in the war.

BRADLEY / WINTER 1955
CAROLYN G. BRADLEY (1899-1954)

Carolyn G. Bradley was one of Ohio's most prominent artists and a professor in Ohio State's School of Fine and Applied Arts. Born and reared in Richmond, Indiana, she received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Earlham College, a Bachelor of Arts education degree from the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, and a master's degree in fine arts from the Escuela Universitaria de Bellas Artes at San Miguel de Allende, Mexico.

An avid traveler, Professor Bradley was dubbed a "paint-brush ambassador" as a result of her many educational missions for the U.S. State Department to the West Indies and Central and South America. In 1946 she served as a visiting professor of art at the University of Chile and as a specialist in art to that nation for the Inter-American Educational Foundation. She was one of 18 professors chosen by the State Department to work in the cultural centers of Latin America in 1944. In that capacity she taught and lectured in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Professor Bradley authored three books on costume design and various articles on Latin American countries.

Professor Bradley was a devoted and steady, quiet friend to foreign students at Ohio State, particularly those from South America. She shared with the students an unusual and rare quality of sympathetic understanding and kindness, which made her known as a teacher from whom the student could always seek counsel and guidance.
The fourth president of the university, James Canfield was born in Delaware, Ohio. His family moved to New York where he grew to young manhood, the first of Ohio State’s presidents to be “city-bred.”

Canfield graduated from Williams College at 21 and began to practice law in St. Joseph, Michigan. Largely through the influence of Dr. John Bascom, then president of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Canfield turned to teaching. He became professor at the University of Kansas in 1877 and, because of his popularity as public speaker, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska in 1891. There he found abundant opportunity to use his talents as an organizer and leader. He brought many of his ideas and all of his vigor to The Ohio State University in 1894.

The first important event in President Canfield’s administration was in 1895 when the Board of Trustees acted favorably upon a proposal to establish a lake laboratory in Sandusky, forerunner of the work at today’s Franz Theodore Stone laboratory.

There can be no doubt that President Canfield brought a new tempo of activity on the campus. He loosened the purse strings and made it easier to procure appropriations for matters related to the general comfort of the faculty and students, such as an elevator in University Hall, improved sanitation, and rest rooms. He introduced courses in domestic science, commerce, and administration, and he initiated improved methods in student registration.

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**Drackett / Winter 1955**

**Harry R. Drackett (1885-1948)**

Drackett Tower, a coed residence hall originally built to house 870 men, was named in honor of the late Harry R. Drackett, a man who personified the university’s motto, Disciplina in Civitatem.

Born January 17, 1885, in Cleveland, Ohio, he graduated in 1903 from Walnut Hills High School in Cincinnati. In 1907, The Ohio State University awarded him a Bachelor of Science degree in chemical engineering. He began work with the Proctor and Gamble Company and later worked with Canadian Explosives in Montreal. After years in the manufacturing field, he formed the Drackett Company in 1932.

As an undergraduate, he was the founder of Sphinx, the senior men’s honorary. He was a member of the track team for three years and a member of Varsity “O.” As an alumnus, he devoted a great deal of time to alumni groups. He helped found The Ohio State University Development Fund and served as chair of its board for eight years. He was chair of the Alumni Advisory Board for 10 years. At the time of his death, he was serving as alumni trustee of the university’s Research Foundation.

Drackett was one of the first people to suggest a self-liquidating bond scheme for funding construction. In turn, plans for financing Baker and Canfield dormitories were worked out, permitting the university to build its first dormitories since the 1920s.
JONES / WINTER 1955
LAWRENCE DONALD JONES (1919-1961)

Born in Noblesville, Indiana, Lawrence Jones attended North High School in Columbus and, in 1919, enrolled in the College of Engineering at The Ohio State University, graduating with a bachelor of civil engineering degree in 1923. In 1924 he joined the engineering faculty, an appointment he held for 37 years. By 1943, he was a full professor.

Professor Jones served as Secretary of the College of Engineering from 1929 to 1958. During World War II, he served as the Coordinator of the Army Specialized Training Program at Ohio State. In 1954 he was appointed Associate Dean of the College of Engineering, a position he held with distinction for five years. Professor Jones subsequently worked in the Office of the President.

Lawrence Jones was described as a quiet man who performed his duties unobtrusively and who extended leadership behind the scenes without fanfare and without seeking personal glory.

LINCOLN & MORRILL TOWERS / FALL 1966 & 1967
LINCOLN HOUSE / ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)
CONWAY HOUSE / CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY (1901-1969)
ROSS HOUSE / MYLIN H. ROSS (1909-1995)

The twin towers, Morrill and Lincoln, were not named after people who attended or worked for the university. Morrill was named in honor of Justin Smith Morrill, author of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, which helped shape the development of our country—particularly its educational and industrial growth. Lincoln Tower was named after Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, who signed the Morrill Land Grant Act into law. Both Lincoln and Morrill are long associated with “Land Grant Colleges” of which The Ohio State University is one.

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL (1810-1898)

Morrill observed that opportunities for higher education were available only to those with money for tuition and fees. He dreamed of a college partially supported by the federal government that would offer educational opportunities to young people of the middle and lower classes that showed both a desire and aptitude for good study.

Justin Morrill’s bill provided that there should be granted to each state 30,000 acres of public land for each senator and representative in Congress. The land would be sold and the proceeds and interest accumulated would be used to endow support and maintain at least one college.

He first introduced his bill in 1857 only to have it vetoed by President Buchanan. He presented it again in 1862, although the country was in
the throes of the Civil War. President Lincoln, perhaps remembering the education that had been denied him, signed it. Some declared that this gesture on the part of Lincoln was as far-reaching as his proclamation, which freed the slaves.

LINCOLN HOUSE
ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865)
Morrill and Lincoln Towers are divided into three student residential units or “houses.” Lincoln House was named for the 16th President and is the only residence of the three to have the same name as the building it occupies. Both houses in Morrill Tower were named for distinguished university administrators, Mylin H. Ross and Christine Y. Conaway.

CONAWAY HOUSE
CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY (1901–1989)
The upper level of Morrill Tower, Conaway House, is named in honor of Christine Y. Conaway, Dean of Women Emeritus at The Ohio State University. Dean Conaway was devoted to the challenge of helping young women develop and grow steadily toward mature womanhood.

She joined the university staff in 1937 as assistant to the dean of the Colleges of the Arts and Sciences, and became acting secretary in 1942. She was appointed Dean of Women in 1944, serving in the deanship until 1967. A native of Columbus, Mrs. Conaway earned her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923 and her master of arts in 1942, both from The Ohio State University. She also held the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Otterbein College.

At the presentation of Ohio State’s Distinguished Services Award during commencement ceremonies in August 1968, the citation paid tribute to her as a nationally recognized leader in the field of student and personnel administrations and for her individual service to women students.

“...As dean of women,” the citation read in part, “Mrs. Conaway was in daily contact with individual women, responding to their interests and needs in the areas of housing, sororities, honor societies, and organizations. She excelled in the individual and group counseling of women, her primary area of responsibility....”

Nationally, she was a past president of the National Conference on College Fraternities and Sororities, and she was president of Ohio State’s Faculty Women’s Club in 1950–1951. From 1951–1953, she was vice president of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors and was a member of the executive committee of the American College Personnel Association from 1956–1958 and 1960-1962.

ROSS HOUSE
MYLIN H. ROSS (1909–1995)
Ross House, the lower level of Morrill Tower, was dedicated in May 1977 and named in honor of Mylin H. Ross, former Dean of Men at The Ohio State University. A native of Lebanon, Ohio, Ross graduated from Lebanon High School and received two degrees from Ohio State—the Bachelor of Science in education in 1931 and the master’s degree in 1943. He moved to Columbus in 1937 after teaching and coaching at Anderson Township Junior High, Hamilton County, and at St. Bernard, Ohio, Junior High, where he served as principal and coach.

In August 1943, he joined the U.S. Navy, serving two years as a gunnery officer in the Atlantic and Pacific. He returned to Columbus in November 1945 to become principal of Franklinton Elementary School.

Mr. Ross’ initial duties at Ohio State included administrative work with the university’s fraternities. While under his leadership, Ohio State received three consecutive awards of the National Interfraternity Conference for “outstanding fraternity system.”

In 1950, while Assistant Dean of Men, Mr. Ross recommended the comprehensive student court system to supplement the work of the Interfraternity Court, the Women’s Self Government Association Standards Commission, and the Student Court. Two years later, the present all-campus court system was established in final form. He received awards and recognition for his service to education from many professional associations. It has been written that, “Dean Ross’ success was the result of students perceiving ‘The Dean’ not as an administrative or ‘professional’ position, but as a person...a person who epitomized the kindness, patience, reasoned judgment, and consistent honesty so essential to treating others humanely and working with them effectively.”
**MORRISON / WINTER 1955**
MARY FRANC MORRISON (1859-1930)

In June 1962, The Ohio State University Board of Trustees named a new women's dormitory in memory of Mary Franc Morrison. Morrison was the first woman to graduate from the university. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1879 as a member of the university's second graduating class. In 1881, she married a classmate, Sidney Howell Short, who served for a time as vice president of the University of Denver. She died in Penn Yan, New York, in October 1930. Currently, the residence hall named in her memory houses undergraduate school students.

**OXLEY HALL / FALL 1908**
WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON (1855-1933)

University President William Oxley Thompson's first Annual Report emphasized the need for a women's building on campus. He stated that the lack of such facilities hindered women's attendance at Ohio State. In November 1908, The Ohio State Board of Trustees decided to name the first women's residence hall Oxley Hall. In honor of President William Thompson's middle name and his mother's maiden name. Designed by Florence Hayden in 1907 and built a year later, Oxley Hall is one of the original structures on campus. It was the first women's dormitory designed in Central Ohio and housed 111 women. Oxley Hall served as a residence hall for 58 years until it was converted to research offices for the University Research Foundation in 1967. It continues to provide office space for university administrators and faculty.

**PARK / WINTER 1955**
JOSEPH A. PARK (1893-1952)

Among the many memorials to Joseph A. Park is Park Hall, dedicated as a men's residence in 1959. Joe Park served as secretary of the campus YMCA for seven years before assuming the newly created position of "Student Counselor." The title was subsequently changed to Dean of Men to reflect the broad range of duties assigned to his care. Under his leadership, the campus fraternity system evolved into one of the best in the country. Students were provided with an active voice in campus affairs through the Student Senate and the Student Court. His activities with fraternities led to recognition by the National Interfraternity Council for "distinguished service to youth."

Along with Carl Steeb, Park was instrumental in creating the living unit within the stadium to assist financially needy, academically talented men who might not otherwise be able to attend college.
On December 13, 1954, The Ohio State University Board of Trustees named a new women’s dormitory in honor of Alma W. Paterson, a prominent university alumna from Columbus who served as the first woman member of the Ohio State Board of Trustees.

As an undergraduate, she specialized in science and physical education and was a member of Browning Dramatic Society. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904 and was assistant director of physical education for women for three years.

Mrs. Paterson was active in civil enterprises. For two years, she was the president of the Work and Pleasure Club, which, under her energetic administration, established the Washington Park Play School and the South Side Day Nursery. She was vice president of the Starling-Ohio Club and a member of the Travelers’ Aid Committee of the YMCA.

Mrs. Paterson was appointed to the Board of Trustees by Governor Vic Donahoy to succeed the late Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall. She served on the board from 1924–1933.

In September 1958, a new 11-story women’s hall was named in memory of Annie Ware Sabine Siebert, university alumnae and wife of Dr. Wilbur H. Siebert, professor emeritus of history. Annie Siebert was an 1884 graduate of the university, the sixth woman to earn a degree there. She was also the first person to get a master’s degree from Ohio State, which she achieved in 1886. Two years later, Massachusetts Institute of Technology awarded her a Bachelor of Science. In later life she was a noted painter of miniatures.

Annie and Wilbur Siebert were married in 1893, two years after his appointment as assistant professor in history and political science. Their association with the university extended over 78 years.
SMITH / WINTER 1955
HOWARD DWIGHT SMITH (1886-1958)

Howard Smith was born February 21, 1886, in Dayton. In 1907, he graduated from Ohio State with a civil engineering degree in architecture. He entered Columbia University where, in 1910, he received a bachelor’s degree in architecture. From 1910 to 1918, he was associated with the office of the well-known architect, John Russell Pope.

In February 1918, he came to The Ohio State University as a professor of architecture. His stay on campus was relatively brief since, in May 1921, he became architect for the Columbus Board of Education. Meanwhile, he designed and was architect for the Ohio Stadium. This giant structure was unique in that it was horseshoe-shaped with an overhanging “C” deck. It also won Smith a gold medal from the American Institute of Architects.

In September 1929, he was named University Architect and head of the Department of Architecture. He continued at this position until his retirement in 1956. In the early post-war years he was responsible for the design of some of the major new buildings that began to dot the campus. Among these were Hughes Hall, the Physics Building—Alpheus W. Smith Laboratory, the Agricultural Laboratories, the multi-million dollar addition to the Main Library, the optometry building, and especially St. John Arena and the French Field House. In all, he planned some 30 campus buildings.

 STEEB / WINTER 1955
CARL E. STEEB (1874-1958)

Steeb Hall was dedicated on October 28, 1961, in memory of Carl E. Steeb who served The Ohio State University for 63 years as Secretary of the Board of Trustees and University Business Manager.

During his years of service, Steeb influenced many key decisions involving construction of new facilities and funding of university programs. He actively promoted such diverse projects as construction of the football stadium and the Ohio Union as well as Ohio State’s entrance into the Western Athletic Conference. He instituted a system of financial record keeping for the university, which won official praise.

He was active on the national level, serving on several government committees. Prominent in civil affairs, Carl Steeb was a leader in Rotary International and served with persistence that earned him a record unmatched by any Central Ohio Rotarian.
STRADLEY / WINTER 1955
BLAND L. STRADLEY (1899-1957)

Stradley Hall was dedicated in 1959 to honor the memory of Bland Stradley who served the university from his first appointment in 1919 as “University Examiner” to his retirement in 1944 when he was vice president in charge of students. His years as Dean of the College of Arts and his years of dedication to students’ life outside the classroom brought him recognition in the form of five honorary degrees from other state colleges. In addition, Bland Stradley was one of the first to be awarded an Ohio State Distinguished Service Award in 1952.

Of his work, President Novice Fawcett said, “His influence on higher education and the lives of young people...and the thoughtfulness with which he penetrated the purpose of Ohio State University in its relationships to all other universities creates a void which cannot be easily filled....”

TAYLOR / WINTER 1955
JACOB B. TAYLOR (1898-1962)

Taylor Tower was named for university vice president and treasurer Jacob B. “Jack” Taylor who ignited Ohio State’s post-war multi-million dollar expansion program. His appointment as business manager in 1946 and promotion to a vice presidency in 1948 was in recognition of outstanding service as a member of the university staff starting in 1927.

A native of New Jersey, Dr. Taylor was born on October 27, 1898, in Perth Amboy and reared there and in Woodbury. He decided to enter the accounting field after enrolling at the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. World War I interrupted his education, however, and he saw service for nearly two years as a sergeant in the Army engineer corps in France. He then returned to the University of Pennsylvania and received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1921.

In 1927, he came to Ohio State as an associate professor of accounting. He was made chair of the department in 1930, one of the youngest men ever to be appointed to that position, and was advanced to professor in 1932. Dr. Taylor developed an accounting system for the newly organized Ohio liquor department, which is still in use by the state.

Dr. Taylor was prominent in many organizations, both professional and social, including the American Accounting Association, the Central Association of College and University Business Officers, and Ohio State’s Faculty Club. He held major leadership positions in all of these groups. In 1952 he was recognized by Bowling Green State University with the honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration. That same year, Ohio State honored him with the Distinguished Service Award.
COMMEMORATING MILITARY SERVICE
BY OHIO STATE STUDENTS

According to a survey of land grant colleges and universities, published about January 1, 1931, by the United States Office of Education, Ohio State was third only to Cornell and the University of Illinois in the number of officers and enlisted personnel who were killed in World War I.

In April 1962, the university decided to commemorate the young men and women who died serving their country. The Board of Trustees unanimously approved a proposal by Frederick Stecker, Director of University Relations, that the nine low-rise student housing units under construction in the north campus area be named in memory of former student representatives of the university’s honored war personnel from World Wars I and II and the Korean War.
**ARCHER HOUSE / WINTER 1955**  
**IN MEMORY OF JOHN F. ARCHER**

Archer House was named in honor of the first Ohio State student to die in action during the Korean War. Lieutenant John Archer graduated from The Ohio State University in 1945 with a degree in communications. He was a popular student leader and was a member of Romophos honorary and the Student Senate. He had won the Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, and five battle stars during World War II.

**BLACKBURN HOUSE / WINTER 1955**  
**IN MEMORY OF JOHN THOMAS BLACKBURN**

John Blackburn of Columbus was one of four Ohio State men who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. He was serving on the U.S.S. Utah. He was the first member of the Ohio State Chapter of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity to give his life in service. He enlisted in the Navy on October 6, 1939. His commanding officer wrote: “John died a hero. He stayed at his post until it was too late to save himself.”

**BARRETT HOUSE / WINTER 1955**  
**IN MEMORY OF THOMAS W. BARRETT**

Thomas Barrett, born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, attended Shaw High School. While attending the Ohio State University, Mr. Barrett was a member of Sigma Pi and the Horticulture Society. He earned his degree in agriculture. Barrett joined the United States Navy April 5, 1917 as a navigator. He was the first Ohio State man to give his life in World War I. While flying with an instructor on June 28, 1917, Barrett's plane fell 1,000 feet in flames in France, following a gas tank explosion.

**HALLORAN HOUSE / WINTER 1955**  
**IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM I. HALLORAN**

William Halloran was another university man to give his life during the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. A graduate of The Ohio State University in 1938, Halloran earned a Bachelor of Science degree in journalism. On campus, he was a member of The Lantern staff and president of the Newman Club. He joined the United Press staff in Columbus and was promoted to the Cleveland UP bureau before he enlisted in the Navy in September 1940. In addition to Halloran House, dedicated in 1963, a Navy destroyer escort was named in his honor.
HAVERFIELD / WINTER 1955
IN MEMORY OF JAMES W. HAVENFIELD

A Ulrichsville, Ohio, native, James Haverfield was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree from Ohio State in 1930. He enlisted in the Navy in November 1940. First reported missing in action at Pearl Harbor, he later was officially declared dead by the Navy just five months after he was commissioned and called to active duty. On campus, he was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and active in Scarlet Mask. A Navy destroyer escort vessel was named in his honor.

HOUCK HOUSE / WINTER 1955
IN MEMORY OF EDWIN R. AND ERNEST C. HOUCK

Houck House was completed in 1965 and named in honor of two brothers who lost their lives during World War II. Lieutenant Edwin Houck was a communications major who graduated in 1929. Enlisting in the Air Corps in the autumn of 1940, Edwin was a navigator aboard a Liberator bomber based in Italy. He was killed when his bomber was forced to crash land in the Gulf of Trieste after being damaged on a bombing mission over Vienna on December 9, 1944.

Naval Lieutenant Ernest C. Houck was killed in a naval plane crash near Floyd Bennett field, New York on March 31, 1943. After graduating in 1938, he won his wings at Corpus Christi, Texas, where he served as a primary flight instructor. In a letter to The Ohio State University Alumni Association earlier in the war, Lt. Houck had complained of "itchy feet" while serving his time as a flight instructor in this country and indicated a desire to "fly with the fleet" overseas.
NORTON HOUSE / WINTER 1955
IN MEMORY OF FRED W. NORTON JR.

A grave in the little cemetery of L'Angres, France, marked by an American flag and decorated by passing aviators, is the last resting place of Fred Norton, the first of Ohio State’s athletes to fall in battle. “Nortie,” who was one of the greatest all-around athletes that the campus ever produced, died July 23, 1918, in a hospital in back of the lines, two days after he had been wounded in an air battle.

Norton enlisted in the aviation corps soon after his graduation in 1917. He trained in Toronto and went to France early in January 1918 where he was assigned to the 27th Aero Squadron commanded by Major Harold E. Hartney. Quentin Roosevelt, Eddie Rickenbacher, Walter B. Wanamaker, and Richard C. Martin were members of the same escadrille.

Lieutenant Norton was recommended for and received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in the field and, had he lived, would undoubtedly have become a squadron commander.

NOSKER HOUSE / WINTER 1966
IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM C. NOSKER

Completed in 1966, Nosker House was named for one of Ohio State’s football players who gave his life in service. Major William Nosker was killed August 15, 1944, in Italy on a night takeoff for a mission over France.

Bill Nosker was one of the best-liked men on campus when he was an undergraduate. He played three years of varsity football at guard. His career in the Army Air Corps was meteoric. Sent overseas in December 1943, he participated in some 35 bombing missions including one over Romania for which he was awarded the Bronze Star and the Air Medal with three clusters.

SCOTT HOUSE / WINTER 1955
IN MEMORY OF ROBERT R. SCOTT

Robert Scott was killed in action at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, while serving in the U.S. Navy. A Massillon, Ohio native, Scott was posthumously awarded the nation’s highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was the first Ohio State student to be awarded this medal in either World War. Aboard the U.S.S. California when the vessel was torpedoed, Scott’s last words as water poured into his compartment were: “This is my station and I’ll stay here and give them air as long as the guns are going.”
COOPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIP HOUSING

From Ohio State's beginning, student enrollment increased each year until the depression years when the trend was reversed. Many of the men who wanted to be students in this era had to have extraordinary low-cost housing or their meager economic resources simply would not sustain them. Dean Joseph Park canvassed the university to find a facility that might be converted into a "dorm," where low-cost housing could be provided for men with great financial need and high academic potential. With the cooperation of the Athletic Department, the southwest tower of the stadium was vacated and, with minor changes in heating and lighting, made ready for 75 occupants. A committee was formed to select residents and later supervise the operation of the first stadium men's housing, the "Tower Club." Fifty new and 25 currently enrolled students were chosen for this residence hall based upon need, scholarship, and previous leadership in school and home communities. Operating it as a cooperative, members served as waiters, dishwashers, and janitors and elected their own officers.

In April 1958, the Board of Trustees approved plans for Stadium Scholarship Dormitory to be operated as a cooperative dorm, thus extending the tradition of the first Tower Club. The Student Financial Aid Office selected residents who would work to maintain the facility, and a Stadium Advisory Committee was organized to aid in operation of the residence.

In subsequent years, the overall concept expanded to include additional residences, with students heavily vested in residence hall activities, leadership positions, community service projects, and the cooperative work program.
DAVISSON-HANLEY ALUMNAE SCHOLARSHIP HOUSE / FALL 1954

In 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley M. Hanley of Columbus gave the university $33,000 toward the establishment of another Alumnae Scholarship House near campus. Of the amount, $25,000 went toward the purchase of the house known as the Davisson-Hanley Alumnae House. The name was in honor of Mr. Hanley's mother and his first wife, Mabel Davisson. The house opened for residents at the beginning of autumn quarter 1954.

While on campus, Hanley was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity; later he was honored with both Ohio State's Distinguished Service Award and the Alumni Centennial Award. Hanley, a retired vice president of Power Equipment Company's division laboratory in Columbus, died June 1, 1981 while residing in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Mary Pomerene and Davisson-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship Houses were dedicated on December 4, 1954.

FECHKO HOUSE / FALL 1935
RUTH FECHKO (?-?) / PREVIOUSLY ANN TWEEDALE (?-?)

The Alumnae Council opened the doors to the first women's coop house in the fall of 1935. Before 1935, there were no facilities for cooperative housing of women. Men had been living in co-op units within the stadium and gymnasium. Named The Alumnae Cooperative House, the unit was later renamed Ann Tweedale House in honor of a prominent woman who was active in the cooperative movement in England during the 19th century. The purpose of the house was to provide a group-living experience to women with limited financial support but unlimited ability, scholarship, and character.

From its original location, 293-97 West 10th Avenue, Ann Tweedale House moved four times in 40 years before settling in its present location, 220 West 11th Avenue. The current Tweedale House was built in 1921 by the Department of Home Economics and served for many years as a training facility for students.

On May 15, 2002, the University, the Alumni Association, and the Ash Advisory Board hosted a dedication renaming it the Fechko Alumni Scholarship House, after Ruth Fechko, in honor of her many years of support and dedication to the ASH program.
The need for more dormitory accommodations for the young women students attending The Ohio State University was a major problem in 1922. Mack Hall was the start of the university’s housing for women. Bearing the name of one of its most respected trustees, John T. Mack, Mack Hall provided accommodations for 165 young women.

John Mack, a man of high personal character, was a graduate of Oberlin College and well known throughout the state as the publisher and editor of the Sandusky Register and founder of the Ohio Associated Dailies and its president for 25 years.

A native of Sandusky, he served on the Board continuously for 21 years, never missing a meeting until his last illness. Mr. Mack was not only faithful in his attention to his duties, but his long experience in business and his intelligent study of the problems of education enabled him to be of effective service to the university. He had a clear vision of the university’s role in the educational system of the state and displayed active cooperation with his colleagues in promoting its progress.

John T. Mack served on the Ohio State Board of Trustees from 1893 to the time of his death, July 9, 1914, making him the oldest trustee on The Ohio State University Board at the time.

In 1945, Mary Pomerene, widow of trustee Frank Pomerene, gave $3,000 toward the purchase of a house that became one of the first scholarship units housing 28 coeds. The house was named the Mary Pomerene Alumnae Scholarship House.

Pomerene Hall was named in honor of Frank Pomerene, a member of the class of 1891, who served 14 years as a trustee of Ohio State.

Mary Pomerene, who died in 1968, was an associate member of the Alumni Association. Her generosity was the key that made it possible to purchase the scholarship house, which provided low cost housing to women students with financial need.
REGIONAL HOUSING FACILITIES

The impact of The Ohio State University extends well beyond central Ohio. As a land-grant university, its physical presence expanded first to Stone Lab in 1925. Other campuses followed, paving the way for accessible education state-wide.

While not all campuses require student housing, the university continues to evaluate and plan for future needs based on enrollment at each of the four regional campuses.
AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE / SPRING 1973

In March 1971, the Board of Trustees approved the construction of the three-million-dollar Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI). Construction began four months later and the facility was dedicated in May 1973. When ATI opened, it was the nation's only independently staffed statewide institution of higher education that specialized entirely in technical programs for agricultural students.

In 1983, the university purchased an apartment building adjacent to the ATI campus and opened it in September as a university-managed housing facility for students.

STONE LABORATORY / SUMMER 1925
FRANZ THEODORE STONE

In 1925, Julius F. Stone, chair of the Board of Trustees at Ohio State, purchased an island in Lake Erie and immediately deeded the property to the university as a memorial to his father. Franz Theodore Stone was a German astronomer who sought refuge in America following the revolution in 1848 in Germany. Julius' only condition was "...it be devoted to the purpose and uses of teaching and research."

Located on Gibraltar Island in Put-In-Bay, Ohio, the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory is the oldest freshwater field experiment station in the United States. The ground floor of the laboratory building was erected in 1926. The Castle and Barney Cottage are used as dormitories and a dining hall.
DINING COMMONS

The care of students extends beyond a comfortable shelter and into safe and nutritious foodservice throughout the academic year. The early days of dining brought small groups of students together in communal areas, but as the housing boom progressed, larger cafeterias (also known as “commons”) were built in close proximity. Students were assigned dining commons to eat at and required special passes to eat at other halls.

In 1970, the university supplied 50,000 daily meals. In 1974, “take what you want, but eat what you take,” became common vernacular to help control food waste - possibly just the beginning of future green initiatives.
KENNEDY COMMONS / WINTER 1955
JUNE E. KENNEDY (1890-1991)

On April 1, 1983, The Ohio State University Board of Trustees voted unanimously to rename Women's Commons in honor of the university's first food service director, June E. Kennedy.

Mrs. Kennedy joined the home economics faculty in 1920 and served the university continuously until her retirement in 1959. She opened food services for students in Campbell Hall, Brown, Page, and Arps Halls and created a student dining room in an old one-story building on College Road. She even coordinated food services for veterans housed in barracks at Port Columbus Airport just after World War II, often rising at 5 a.m. to help transport the cooks.

Concerned for the health and welfare of students, June Kennedy began with a food service program for 300 students and ended her career managing food services for 5,000 students.

NORTH COMMONS / WINTER 1963
WILLIAM A. NORTH (1873-1962)

As the university's one-man police force in 1909, William A. "Bill" North listened for the power plant whistle as he made his rounds of campus. Three blasts on the whistle were the signal for Bill to get back to his office.

During the 35 years that he served as a campus policeman, North won the affection and respect of all students. As one official said, "When you met Bill North, you never saw his badge." He was Bill to governors and grounds keepers alike. In 1944 when he retired, the campus was a far cry from that on which he first walked his beat. Thousands of Army and Navy men were attending Ohio State then, and at the end of his beloved Long Walk stood an Honor Roll attesting to the 120 Ohio State men, many of whom Bill knew, who had given their lives for the country.

But he couldn't stay retired. He served as a special guard at the stadium. On fall afternoons, he could greet the returning alumni whom he had known as students. Many stopped by to shake his hand and thank him again for the way he handled some youthful infraction in years gone by.

RANEY COMMONS / WINTER 1964
ALICE REBECCA RANEY (1919-1944)

"We're proud of you, Becky," began an editorial in her hometown paper speaking of Rebecca Raney who died in a military hospital in New York on June 20, 1944, becoming the first Ohio State woman casualty in World War II. From Eaton, Ohio, Becky was a member of the Army Nurse Corps; she became ill while on active duty in England and died shortly thereafter.

After graduating from the university in 1939, she served public health associations in Hartford, Connecticut, in her home county in Ohio, and in Los Angeles, California. She enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps on the west coast and, after training in the states, arrived in England in March 1944.
BUILDING TOWARD THE FUTURE

As of this publication, The Ohio State University is the second largest university campus in the United States. Its 3,469 acres host an eclectic mix of traditional, modern and post-modern facilities.

It is certain that Residential and Dining programs will continue to change to meet the university's changing composition, environmental standards and general disposition within the Office of Student Life to enhance the student experience and promote student success.

Building for the future will be evaluated not just in the context of living and eating, but all facets of a student's daily life - including recreation, healthcare and career development.