



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Capital University Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by E. Main St., Pleasant Ridge, Astor and College Avenues

NA
NA

 not for publication

city or town Bexley vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Franklin code 049 zip code 43209

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Barbara Powell Department Head
Signature of certifying official/Title Inventories & Registration Date July 11, 2013
Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews Signature of the Keeper 8/26/2013 Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
1		objects
15	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EDUCATION/college=classrooms, labs, offices
- EDUCATION/education-related=college dormitory
- EDUCATION/library
- RELIGION/religious facility=chapel

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- EDUCATION/college = classrooms, labs, offices
- EDUCATION/education-related housing
- EDUCATION/library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
 Late Gothic Revival=Collegiate Gothic
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne/Art Deco

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE/Sandstone, CONCRETE, BRICK
- walls: BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE, GLASS
- roof: STONE/Slate, METAL/Copper, SYNTHETICS/Rubber/Fiberglass
- other: CONCRETE/Pre-cast, STONE/Tiles

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Capital University Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 (Ref. #82001457; 1982-12-17) included a small area on the north part of the campus and five contributing buildings. Since then, one of the five, Lehman Hall, has been demolished. The remaining four extant buildings, Leonard Hall (#19, 1876), Loy Hall (#20, 1905-06), Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center (#8, 1913-15), and Mees Auditorium (#15, 1926-28), still contribute to the significance of the district. The period of significance for the original nomination was 1876-1928. In the original nomination, the historic district boundary includes approximately four acres but appears to be drawn through the front half of the original 1926-28 portion of Mees Auditorium. This boundary increase proposes including an additional twenty-six acres.

This nomination seeks to expand the district boundaries, period of significance and add two areas of significance (education and religion) to reflect the significance of the more than 150-year history and physical development of Capital University. The new period of significance is 1876-1969, bounded by the establishment of the University on this site and construction of the oldest extant building on campus (Leonard Hall, #19) in 1876 through the construction date of the last buildings completed during the influential administration of President Harold L. Yochum in 1969 (Blackmore Library #2, Cotterman Hall, #11).

The original historic district boundary is a small, irregular, four-acre site near the northwest corner of the campus. Oddly, the boundary is drawn through the middle of the historic portion of Mees Auditorium (#15). The new boundary is a large one-block area that is bounded by E. Main Street on the north (Photos 0005, 0013), Pleasant Ridge Avenue on the east (Photos 0016, 0035), Astor Avenue on the south, and College Avenue on the west (Photos 0054, 0058). This large block has been consolidated under Capital University ownership over the years, which began in 1876 when the University relocated here from downtown and the first two buildings were constructed—Leonard Hall (#19) and Lehmann Hall (demolished). Most of the buildings face inward on the block, oriented around a number of large open green spaces. The southern end of the district along Astor Avenue provides additional open green space, student parking, and tennis courts for the campus.

The enlarged Capital University Historic District includes a total of twenty buildings and one object broken down as follows: eighteen contributing buildings, four of which were previously listed; one contributing object; and two non-contributing buildings. The district features a variety of academic buildings, residence halls, and administrative buildings in a campus setting that serve a variety of uses including classrooms, offices, housing, and performance venues. The buildings were constructed almost exclusively of brick between 1876 and 1969, and represent architectural styles that include Italianate, Collegiate Gothic, Art Deco, and Mid-Century Modern.

Narrative Description

1. East Main Street
Memorial Gateway
Built: 1938
Architect: Unknown

Contributing Object

The Memorial Gateway (Photos 0001, 0002) marks the pedestrian entrance onto the campus from E. Main Street on the northern boundary of the district (Photos 0001, 0002). The gateway consists of semicircular brick and stone walls flanking two large brick piers with large stone finials. Elaborate decorative ironwork spans the space between the piers, holding a lamp and gold letters that say "CAPITAL UNIVERSITY" above ornamental iron gates. Each of the brick piers have a bronze dedication plaque mounted on the face, one noting the charter and establishment dates of the University and the other listing the four classes (1934-36, 1937-38, 1939-40, 1941-42) that funded the gateway. The gateway retains its integrity and is in good condition.

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2. 2309 East Main Street

Blackmore Library

Contributing

Built: 1968-69; addition 1978, renovated 2012
Architect: Architect: Kellam & Foley, Columbus

Influenced by the Brutalism movement in architecture and built near the end of President Yochum's 23-year administration, Blackmore Library (Photos 0002-0005) is a symmetrical, rectangular, four-story, flat roof, brick building with a large, square concrete cornice that overhangs the walls, vertical brick piers, alternating horizontal bands of concrete and inset windows on the front and rear elevations, and a central inset entrance facing the campus green (Photos 0002-0005). An addition on Batelle connects to the middle bay on east elevation of the library at the second and third floors; an open loading dock connects at the first floor. The addition between the two buildings and the loading dock are slated for demolition to restore the view corridor and connection between the campus green and E. Main Street. Despite the connection, the library retains its original form and is clearly identifiable as a product of its time. The building is in good condition.

3. 2311 East Main Street

Kline Clinic

Contributing

Built: 1928; renovation, rear addition 1961
Architect: Hamilton Fellows & Wilkinson, Chicago; Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect – renovation, rear addition

Originally constructed as the President's House in 1928, this asymmetrical, 2 ½-story house features a steeply-pitched, slate hipped roof with a shallow overhang, brick chimneys and flat-roof, slate-sided roof dormers on the side and rear elevations (Photos 0006, 0007). The English bond reddish brown brick walls are punctuated with original wood windows with lead comes in pairs and groups of three sitting on continuous brick sills. The stepped, round-arch front entrance remains with the slightly inset, original, round-arch screen door and one-light tongue and groove wood door. The building has been made accessible by changing the landscaping grade to add a concrete ramp with metal pipe railing and concrete steps to the east side of the front elevation. An original one-story, hipped slate roof ell appears on the rear elevation. A small, flat roof, brick rear entrance addition with double-leaf aluminum storefront doors was added in 1961. The building was home to both Presidents Mees and Yochum until it was converted to the student health clinic in 1962, a use that continues today. Kline is the only Capital University building with a front elevation that faces E. Main Street. The building retains its architectural integrity and is in good condition.

4. 621 Pleasant Ridge Avenue

Batelle Hall

Contributing

Built: 1947-48; addition 1978
Architect: Benham Richards & Armstrong; McDonald Cassell & Bassett, Columbus - addition
Contractor: E. Elford & Son, Columbus

Fronting the campus green and built during President Yochum's 23-year tenure, Batelle Hall is an asymmetrical, L-shaped, three-story, flat-roof, Common bond red brick building (Photos 0008, 0009, 0012, 0013-0016). The brick pattern is seven rows of stretcher brick flanked top and bottom by a row of header brick; this is a slight variation of the five stretcher brick rows found on a number of other campus buildings. The building has stone appointments, and regularly-spaced, original, 18-light, pivot, steel windows. The off-center, inset entrance has an Art Deco feel and is marked by a slightly projecting single-story bay constructed of red brick in a stack-bond pattern with two rectangular stone inlays below a band of stone that caps the entrance bay. Above, three vertical bands rise up over the second and third stories, terminating at the same height as the adjacent third-story windows. The bands consist of curved-edge stone surrounding a single stack of glass block; the wall extends above the flat building parapet where three single glass blocks are surrounded by stone to create three square panels. This feature is the front wall of a six-sided penthouse roof structure original to the building. Flanking the double-leaf inset entrance are decorative stone panels on the adjacent walls; each panel is carved with a scientific area of study and a symbol representing that study area—Astronomy, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Physiology and Zoology (Photo 0009). A row of glass block creates the transom over the entrance doors. Historic photos show a one-story, flat roof section on the north elevation that provided access to a large greenhouse that was eventually constructed in front of the one-story section (Figures 10, 11). It is not clear if the one-story section and the greenhouse were built as part of the original plans or was added later. The

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greenhouse was replaced in 1978 with a new greenhouse incorporated into an addition that connects Blackmore Library (#2) to Batelle (Photos 0010, 0011). This addition and the connection to the Library will be removed and, when complete, will again expose the west elevation of the original building. The 1978 work also included an addition on the back of Batelle (the E. Main Street/north elevation). This rear addition connects to Batelle at either end of the original north elevation, creating a courtyard; the result is that most of the rear wall of the original building was left intact and is visible within the courtyard (Photo 0012), which is also open on the north and west elevations of the first floor. The back of Batelle also faces Pleasant Ridge Avenue; with the exception of a newer stair tower from the adjacent building, Ruff Learning Center (#5), the historic elevation is also intact (Photos 0014-0016). The auditorium for the Ruff Learning Center abuts Batelle on the south end of the building. Despite the additions, most of the original building elevations are visible and are intact—the building retains its architectural integrity. Batelle Hall is in fair condition and continues to serve as the University's science building.

5. 631 Pleasant Ridge Avenue

Ruff Learning Center

Contributing

Built: 1926; renovation, addition 1967-68

Architect: Perkins Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago; Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect, and John E. Severns, Engineer, A. M. Richardson & Associates, Champaign, Illinois - renovation, addition

During President Yochum's administration, a 1926 building between Batelle Hall (#4) and Troutman Hall (#6) was added to and enlarged to create the Ruff Learning Center in 1967-68 (Photo 0017-0020) under the design and direction of University architect, Ralph Dix. The brick building with slate pent roof features tall segmental-arched openings; on the campus green the arches are infilled with windows; on the rear/Pleasant Ridge Avenue elevation they create a blind arcade. At the north end of the building the arches are open, providing access to the campus green from Pleasant Ridge Avenue. When completed, the air conditioned building had 12 classrooms, three seminar rooms, 28 two-person offices, and a dean's office. A second-floor auditorium, called the Bridge of Learning because of the open exterior arcade on the ground floor, connects to the south end of Batelle Hall (Photo 0017). The building continues to house classrooms and offices. Although much of Ruff is less than fifty years old, it is a contributing building due to its construction during the Yochum and Dix tenures, both significantly shaping the campus we see today. The building is in good condition and retains its architectural integrity.

6. 641 Pleasant Ridge Avenue

Troutman Hall

Contributing

Built: 1926; renovation 1967

Architect: Perkins Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago; Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect - renovation

Troutman Hall (Photos 0020-0022, Figure 12) was originally constructed as a dormitory and dining hall. It was built at the same time as the adjacent dormitory, Ackermann Hall. The two buildings were, and still are, connected by a short, open, brick arcade with round arches and a slate gable roof (Photo 0023) that spans the space between the south elevation of Troutman and the north elevation of Ackermann. The buildings were known together as Troutman-Ackermann Hall until 1954-55 when Saylor Hall was constructed as an addition to Ackermann Hall. From then on the buildings were known as Troutman Hall and Ackermann-Saylor Hall. Troutman Hall fronts the campus green and is an asymmetrical, 2 ½-story building with a steeply-pitched, slate gable roof with a shallow overhang, large gable wall dormers, brick chimneys and an off-center, asymmetrical, slightly projecting gabled entrance bay with an inset round arch entrance with a transom. The Common bond, reddish brown brick walls sit on a concrete foundation and are punctuated with replacement windows in pairs and groups of three sitting on continuous stone sills. The repeating pattern of the brick walls features five rows of stretcher brick flanked top and bottom by a row of header brick; this pattern is also used on Saylor-Ackermann Hall (#7), Rudolph Hall/Kerns Religious Life Center (#8), Mees Hall (#15), and the Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office (#16). Troutman Hall dining room provided food service for the campus for fifty years until the Henry C. Moores Campus Center opened in 1967. The Ruff Learning Center was connected to Troutman in 1967. Today, the building houses classroom and offices, is in good condition, retains its architectural integrity.

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7. 2280 East Mound Street
Saylor-Ackermann Hall **Contributing**
Built: 1926-28 (Ackermann); 1954-55 (Saylor)
Architect: Perkins Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago - Ackermann; Benham Richards & Armstrong - Saylor

Built as the first dormitory for women, Ackermann Hall (Photos 0020, 0024, 0026, 0032, Figure 13) was dedicated in 1928, ten years after the admission of women to the University. Saylor Hall (Photos 0025, 0026, 0027, 0032) was constructed as an addition to Ackermann Hall in 1954-55, expanding the female housing on campus. Ackermann Hall was built at the same time as Troutman Hall, and together they began to enclose the main campus green—Troutman marked the east edge of the green, Ackermann the south. Like Troutman, Ackermann is asymmetrical, 2 ½-stories with a steeply-pitched, slate gable roof with a shallow overhang, large gable wall dormers and brick chimneys. Ackermann also has gable roof dormers and some half timbering that differentiates it from Troutman. The Common bond, reddish brown brick walls are punctuated with single and paired replacement windows sitting on continuous stone sills. The windows include steel three- and twelve-light awning sash. When the L-shaped Saylor was constructed it used many of the same architectural details as Ackermann. It also filled in the south and west sides of this portion of the green, creating a nice residential area. The only real difference can be seen in the windows, which are an eight-light awning window with horizontal panes of glass that appear to be original. The front of Saylor has a large one-story, flat roof section that incorporates the entrance under a small shed roof and a rectangular glass bay window capped with a flat roof with stainless steel trim. On the interior, the space serves as a lounge. With the exception of the one-story portion of Saylor, which has some masonry issues, the building is in fair to good condition and retains its architectural integrity. The building is still a residence hall but is now co-ed by floor.

8. 2280 East Mound Street
Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center **Previously Listed**
Built: 1913-15; addition 1937-38; addition 1987
Architect: Frederick G. Mueller, Hamilton, OH; Benham & Richards Architects – 1937-38 addition

Neo-Gothic (Collegiate Gothic) in style and constructed as Rudolph Memorial Library in 1913-15, the smaller original, asymmetrical, side gable building (Figures 14-18) featured a simpler raised entrance, less height and embellishment on the off-center, square entrance tower, no crenellation on the stair tower, and bands of small windows on the first floor. The 1937-38 addition more than doubled the size of the building, added detail to the towers, expanded the building entrances and some window sizes, and replaced doors and windows (Photos 0028-0031, 0060, Figures 19-23). The addition to house library expansion included everything to the left (north) and behind (east) the original building, with the exception of the rear glass enclosure, which was added in 1987. The 1937-38 addition is architecturally significant and is seamless in its detail, matching the original building flawlessly. The addition created a U-shaped building with shortened ells and a mix of intersecting gable and hipped slate roofs. The front entrance steps and porch were enlarged and reconfigured, creating a more significant entrance to the basement with the addition of a decorated stone surround. Height and stone ornamentation were added to the large, square, inset, three-story entrance tower, crenellation was added to the stair tower, and the band of small windows to the south of the entrance were enlarged. The Common bond brick and stone building is one-story over a raised basement in the main block and north ell; the south ell has two floors over the basement. The building features stone-capped gable parapets and wall dormers, decorative stone window and door surrounds, stone belt- and stringcourses, and carved decorative stonework and finials that provide a strong contrast to the brick construction. The double-leaf front entrance and transom sit within a pointed arch opening below a decorative stone panel with a shield. Below the brick and stone porch is a decorative stone surround marking an opening that leads to six stone steps and the basement; the basement entrance door has been replaced with a metal storefront door. The windows are a mix of fixed and operable that include stained glass (flanking the chimney on the south elevation), steel casement, double-hung wood windows with lead comes, and double-hung with wood muntins, all in a variety of configurations, and dating from 1913-15 and 1937. The secondary elevations feature stone and brick bay windows with flat roofs and crenelated parapets. The glass enclosure added to the back of the building leaks, is in disrepair, and is slated to be removed as soon as funding is available (Photo 0031). The rest of the building is in fair to good condition and retains its architectural integrity. Most recently used as the campus chapel and for campus events, the building is currently vacant. This building is one of four extant previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing building in the Capital University Historic District (1982).

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9. 2265 East Mound Street

Yochum Hall

Built: 1963

Architect: Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect

Contributing

Designed by the University architect and named for Capital's influential president, Yochum Hall (Photos 0033, 0034) is nearly square in plan with a flat roof, brick elevator penthouse, and two stories built over a raised basement. The side walls are inset, creating a soffit over the windows and under the flat roof on the side elevations. The walls of the reddish brown brick have regular-spaced original aluminum windows on stone sills lined up in vertical columns with twelve-inch tiles made out of white stone that are installed as panels and used as spandrels above and below the windows. The brick pattern nearly matches the Common bond of earlier buildings—Saylor-Ackermann Hall (#7), Rudolph Hall/Kerns Religious Life Center (#8), Mees Hall (#15), and the Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office (#16)—the repeating pattern of the brick walls features five rows of stretcher brick but is flanked top and bottom by a row that alternates header and stretcher bricks instead of using all headers. This pattern is also used on the Lohman Complex (#10), which Ralph Dix also designed as the University Architect. Original brick planters span the front elevation on either side of the entrance; the brick wall turns the corner and extends halfway down the south elevation to hide the egress from the basement level. The front entrance is marked by a slightly backward sloping, metal-edged roof that projects out over a glass vestibule and concrete entrance steps to form a large overhanging canopy. The sides of the vestibule are clear curtain wall sitting on a stack bond, raised brick foundation. The off-center, three-leaf entrance is flanked by two additional bays of glass on each side and walls covered in stone panels that match the window spandrels. Metal down lights from the period wash the stone walls at the entrance. Stuccoed cheek walls with stone caps flank the entrance steps. At the southwest corner, a three-story, brick and glass rear entrance bay projects off the main building. The inset entrance is accessed up three concrete steps with brushed aluminum handrails. The building is in good condition, retains its architectural integrity, and continues to be used as offices for the University President and administration.

10. 2315 East Mound Street

Lohman Complex

Built: 1958-67

Architect: Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect

Contributing

When conceived by architect Ralph Dix, the Lohman Complex (Photos 0035-0037) was to consist of four women's dormitories joined together with a social center common to all residents. Schoedinger Hall was the first to be constructed in 1958-59 at the corner of Mound and Pleasant Ridge to house 62 women. In 1959-60, Setterlin Hall was constructed across from Schoedinger to house 88 women, and Lohman was built between the two and connected to serve as the social and administrative space for the complex. Geiger Hall was constructed on the south end of Setterlin Hall in 1964 to house 108 women and Bremer Hall was added to the south end of Schoedinger Hall in 1966-67. The complex is in the form of a modified H with the complex pinched slightly in the middle and the Geiger and Bremer sections longer than the Schoedinger and Setterlin sections. The buildings are constructed of reddish brown brick, all are three stories with flat roofs, and Geiger and Bremer have basements. Like Yochum Hall (#9), the side walls on each building are inset from the end walls, creating a soffit over the windows and under the flat roofs on those elevations. The same brick pattern is used on all buildings and the bands of original two- and three-light aluminum awning windows appear in various groupings and lengths within the complex. The building complex retains its architectural integrity, is in fair condition, and is still a residence hall but is now co-ed by floor/wing.

11. 709 Pleasant Ridge Avenue

Cotterman Hall

Built: 1969; renovation 2008

Architect: Kellam & Foley Architects & Planners, Columbus

Contributing

Also built during the Yochum administration, Cotterman Hall (Photo 0038) is a symmetrical, rectangular, three-story, flat roof, brick residence hall with regularly-spaced vertical columns of windows and inset entrances with aluminum, double-leaf, large-light doors on the front (west) and rear elevations. Similar to Yochum Hall (#9) and the Lohman Complex (#10), sections of the brick wall are inset which creates a soffit under the flat roof. There is no other ornamentation on the building. While not as interesting architecturally as some of the other buildings on

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the Capital University campus, Cotterman reflects the architecture of the day and retains its integrity. The building is in good condition.

12. 745 Pleasant Ridge Avenue
Harry C. Moores Campus Center
Built: 1966
Architect: Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect, and John E. Severns, Engineer, A. M. Richardson & Associates, Champaign, Illinois
Contractor: R. W. Setterlin & Sons

Contributing

Built during the Yochum administration and designed by Ralph Dix, the Campus Center consists of a large, nearly square, brick, two-story, flat roof main block with smaller ells at each end and a two-story brick ell that houses mechanical and delivery spaces at rear of the building (Photos 0039, 0040). The most notable feature is the oversized mansard roof element that wraps the building, starting from the ceiling line of the first floor all the way to the top of what would be a parapet. The mansard is broken on the second floor for a band of windows on each of the secondary elevations and the mechanical/delivery ell on the rear of the building. On the main elevation, the windows are from floor to ceiling and are set back on both floors. On the first floor the set-back creates a covered gathering space; on the second floor this condition creates an inset balcony outside the main campus dining room. The concrete balcony and posts are covered in the same stone tiles that are used Yochum Hall (#9), also designed by Ralph Dix. A raised brick and concrete walkway surrounds most of the building. In addition to dining facilities, the building serves other student functions. The interior finishes have been upgraded several times over the years but there have been no significant changes to the exterior. The building retains its architectural integrity and is in good condition.

13. 698 College Avenue
Schaaf Hall
Built: 1961-62; addition 1966-67

Contributing

Architect: Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect, and John E. Severns, Jr., Engineer, A. M. Richardson & Associates, Champaign, Illinois; C. R. Gallogly - addition
Contractor: The Knowlton Construction Co., Bellefonte, OH – addition

Constructed during the Yochum administration during two separate building campaigns, Schaaf Hall is a three-story, flat roof, orange brick and stone residence hall with a partial, raised basement constructed in the form of a modified square with a courtyard in the center (Photos 0041-0043). As the building moves away from the street, the side elevations (north and south) step outward in three sections so the building is wider along the rear (east) elevation than the front (west) elevation; the east elevation also steps out toward the campus green. Built as a men's dormitory, the L-shaped north section of the building was constructed first, perpendicular to the street and on campus property behind the houses that in 1961 still existed at 690 and 700 College Avenue. Almost immediately after completing the first section of the building, planning and fundraising began for the large addition needed to meet the demands of incoming students. When the 1966-67 addition was constructed, it brought the building out toward College Avenue (the houses had been demolished) and changed the orientation of the building from the campus green to the street. The addition was almost U-shaped, connecting to the original building and creating the courtyard in the center. The courtyard is open at grade at the rear of the building, which has two floors of dormitory rooms supported by square stone-clad columns on the first floor that create a modern arcade and provide a view into the courtyard. The front (west) elevation repeats the idea of the arcade except that some of it is enclosed with glass to provide circulation and lounge space within the building. Aluminum storefront entrances with sidelights and transoms flank either end of the enclosed portion of the arcade with open space remaining at the ends. The building has a mix of window sizes and styles, some of which are original. The west and south elevations have single punched openings on individual stone sills with a small one-light awning window under a larger fixed sash. The north elevation has paired two-light awning windows over a fixed sash in horizontal bands created by continuous stone headers and sills; simple, decorative brick panels separate the windows. The east elevation has few but regularly-spaced one-light awning windows under larger fixed sash in vertical columns. The building was one of the first on campus to be air-conditioned so large operable windows were likely less important. The building retains its architectural integrity, is in fair to good condition and continues to be used as residence hall but is now co-ed.

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14. 2241 East Mound Street

Huber-Spielman Hall

Built: 1958-59

Architect: Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect

Contractor: Leo E. Ruisinger, Inc., Columbus

Contributing

Constructed during the Yochum administration and designed by Ralph Dix, Huber-Spielman was built to house the speech and fine arts departments as well as an art gallery (the Schumacher Gallery has been housed on the fourth floor of Blackmore Library since 1970). The U-shaped, red brick building has a tall two-story center block with a shed roof that slopes slightly to the rear and two one-story, flat roof wings built over a raised basement (Photo 0044). The front wall of the center block is set way back from the face of the building, creating a deep inset that frames the six vertical bays of glass. The bays are separated by thin brick piers and the replacement glass has a series of aluminum bands and muntins. The two outer-most bays serve as entrances, each with aluminum storefront double-leaf, full-light doors. The front elevations of the flanking wings are also set back; the east wing has bands of windows with replacement awning windows at the basement level and awning windows under fixed sash on the first floor; an original tile mosaic fills the space between the window bands. The west wing is brick with no fenestration. The side elevation of the east wing has one small band of first floor windows; the side elevation of the west wing has a band of first floor windows stretching from the front of the building to the inset corner entrance at the back of the elevation, and a shorter band of basement windows below. The building is in good condition, retains its architectural integrity and continues to be used for classrooms and offices for art, speech and communications.

15. 2260 East Mound Street

Mees Auditorium/Conservatory of Music

Built: 1926-28; additions 1957-59

Architect: Perkins Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago

Contractor: Leo E. Ruisinger, Inc., Columbus – addition

Previously Listed

Named for Dr. Otto Mees and Neo-Gothic (Collegiate Gothic) in style, Mees Auditorium is a large symmetrical, rectangular building with a two-story main block and wings that step down in height and back from the front elevation (Photos 0045-0048, 0059, 0060). Constructed on a concrete foundation of reddish brown brick with stone appointments, the Common bond brick pattern that matches Troutman Hall (#6), Saylor-Ackermann Hall (#7), Rudolph Hall/Kerns Religious Life Center (#8), and the Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office (#16) incorporates stone to highlight significant architectural features. The slightly raised front elevation is marked with three matching entrances with inset, double-leaf, ten-panel wood doors, with three-part glass transoms covered by metal grilles, each within a pointed-arch stone surround with stone spandrels and finials. The entrances are separated by brick pilasters that are ornamented with stone elements on the second floor to the parapet. Patterned brick spans the space between each entrance and the second floor vertical, paired, leaded glass windows with transoms and stone mullions. At the top of the wall above the windows, the parapet is pierced by three small pointed stone arches. Windows across this elevation are original and appear singly and in pairs, all on stone sills and within brick and stone surrounds. Accessibility is provided by two short brick and concrete ramps with metal railings located at either end of the original stone entrance steps. Corners of the building have stone inlays and the walls terminate in a stone capped parapet above the flat roof. The side elevations have regularly-spaced window openings with replacement windows on both floors flanked by secondary entrance bays. The raised inset side entrances have double-leaf, ten-panel wood doors each within a round-arch stone surround with stone spandrels and brick pilasters with pointed stone caps. The second floor windows sit between a continuous stone sill and lintel; the first floor windows sit on individual stone sills and have no lintels. Bexley Hall (Photo 0048) was constructed on the south (rear) end of the building as a one-story addition to Mees Auditorium, and a one-story addition was made on the west elevation (Figure 24 shows the west elevation before the addition) of the building in between 1957 and 1959 that connects to the rear addition on Leonard Hall (#19). Both of these additions were completed during the Yochum administration. Mees Auditorium continues to house the Conservatory of Music and is in good condition. It retains its architectural integrity and is one of four extant previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing building in the Capital University Historic District (1982). It should be noted that the district boundary on the 1982 historic district map is drawn through the middle on the historic building.

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16. 2230 East Mound Street
Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office **Contributing**
Built: 1948; addition 1957, renovation 1977, 2000, 2009
Architect: Unknown; Ralph G. Dix, Jr., University Architect - addition

Designed by the University architect during the Yochum administration, this rectangular, one-story Common bond brick building with a concrete foundation houses the heating plant for the campus in the northern half of the building (1957 addition) and the Facilities Management Office in the taller, southern half (Photos 0049, 0050). The Common bond brick walls match the detailing on Troutman Hall (#6), Saylor-Ackermann Hall (#7), Rudolph Hall/Kerns Religious Life Center (#8), and Mees Auditorium (#15). The building is marked by a tall, round chimney that services the heating plant and large round arch windows with brick hoodmolds and stone brackets, keystones, and sills on the office portion of the building. The original steel windows have been replaced with new aluminum industrial sash but are in keeping with the style of the building. The building is in fair to good condition and retains its architectural integrity.

17. 2230 East Mound Street
Chilled Water Plant **Non-Contributing**
Built: 2000
Architect: Unknown

This is a new brick facilities building constructed outside the period of significance and does not contribute to the historic district (Photo 0051).

18. 2230 Mound Street
Admission and Welcome Center **Non-Contributing**
Built: 1977; renovated 2009
Architect: McDonald Cassell & Bassett, Columbus

This one-story, L-shaped, flat roof, brick building fronts on College Avenue and was built outside the period of significance and does not contribute to the historic district (Photo 0051).

19. 588 College Avenue
Leonard Hall **Previously Listed**
Built: 1876; renovation 1914; addition 1957
Architect: Julius A. Kremer
Contractor: Kaiser & Bro.

Leonard Hall (Photos 0052, 0053) was originally built as Boarding Hall (as in room and "board") for students living in Lehmann Hall (demolished), also designed by Julius A. Kremer. The dining hall use continued until 1914 when it became Leonard Science Hall. Now the oldest building on campus and built in the Italianate style, Leonard Hall is a T-shaped, small, two-story, orange brick building with a low-hipped slate roof, overhanging eaves, low stone foundation and original wood windows (Figures 25-30). A simple stepped brick detail at the top of the walls and brick pilasters that wrap the corners of the building frame each elevation and the slightly projecting central front entrance bay. The two-story entrance bay terminates with a low gable front roof. On the front elevation, segmental-arch openings with brick hoodmolds and stone brackets, keystones, and sills mark the second floor windows. On the first floor and both floors of the side elevations, round-arch openings are used with the same detailing. The original two-panel, double-leaf entrance doors have been replaced by a large-light wood door in the round arch entrance, which is slightly inset in the opening below the original 4-light fanlight. Two additions were completed in 1957; a small, flat roof, two-story brick addition to the west side of the rear ell is offset from the main block of the building (Photo 0053); and on the east side of the ell, a one-story addition (Photo 0052) connects the building to Mees Auditorium (#15). The building is in good condition and currently houses offices Conservatory of Music offices, a recording studio, and classrooms. This building retains its architectural integrity and is one of four extant previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing building in the Capital University Historic District (1982).

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20. 590 College Avenue

Loy Hall

Built: 1905-06; renovated 1952
Architect: Unknown

Previously Listed

Built as Loy Gymnasium and Auditorium, the rectangular, hipped roof, red brick and stone building with a raised foundation, overhanging eaves, and regularly-spaced windows is three bays wide and seven bays deep (Photos 0054, 0055, 0059, Figures 31-35). The bays are delineated by brick pilasters that look like quoins, capped by a simple stepped brick wall detail. The front elevation features a centered, double-leaf entrance at the top of a stone stair with brick and stone cheek walls. The doors have been replaced but the divided light transom is original. Original windows appear singly, in pairs and bands of four, all on continuous stone sills with oversized stone lintels. Windows configurations include 3/1, 4/1, 8/1, 9/9, and 8-light fixed sash. The building rests on a stone and brick foundation; a stone belt course wraps the building above the raised basement. Small shed roof dormers, with two-light windows in groups of three or four, are regularly-spaced on the hip roof. A secondary entrance appears in small, one-story ell with a hipped roof is located on the north side of the building. The first floor was designed as one large space to serve gymnasium and auditorium (Figure 34) with the roof structure exposed above. This condition still exists but some partial walls have been added. The building is in fair condition and is currently vacant. This building retains its architectural integrity and is one of four extant previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a Contributing building in the Capital University Historic District (1982).

21. 580 College Avenue

Renner Hall

Built: 1955-56; elevator tower addition 1993

Architect: Benham Richards & Armstrong, Columbus; Feinknopf, Macioce, Schrappe Architects, Columbus – addition

Contractor: The Knowlton Construction Co., Bellefonte, OH

Contributing

At the time of construction and 80 years after the first men's dormitory was built (Lehmann Hall, demolished), Renner Hall (Photos 0056-0058) was only the second men's dormitory built by the University. Constructed during the Yochum administration and named for its benefactor, Renner Hall is an L-shaped, three-story, low hipped roof, brick building with a raised basement, and original, regularly-spaced, paired windows on single stone sills. The windows are three-light awning windows with the bottom glazing fixed. The building has two original, projecting, flat roof, one-story entrance enclosures; the main entrance at the southwest corner, and a secondary entrance on the northwest corner of the building. At the south end of the building near the main entrance, an elevator tower with an ADA glass entrance vestibule has been added to the building. The building retains its architectural integrity, is in fair to good condition, and currently houses classrooms and offices.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1876-1969

Significant Dates

1876, 1906, 1926, 1954-68

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Ralph G. Dix, Jr.; Frederick G. Mueller; Benham

Richards & Armstrong; Perkins Fellows & Hamilton

Kellam & Foley; McDonald Cassell & Bassett

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the original Capital University Historic District (1982) is 1878-1928. The period of significance for the expanded historic district is 1876-1969, bounded by the establishment of the University on this site and construction the oldest extant building on campus (Leonard Hall, #19) in 1876 through the construction date of the last buildings completed during the influential administration of President Harold L. Yochum in 1969 (Blackmore Library #2, Cotterman Hall, #11). President Yochum guided the University for twenty-three years (1946-1969) during which time the campus that exists today was developed with the construction of ten buildings and six major building additions. As early as 1950, the University's centennial year, President Yochum began to lay the ground work for campus expansion and the ability to house and educate the huge number of students that were pouring onto college campuses in the 1950s and 1960s. At his side during the most prolific building period was the University Architect, Ralph G. Dix, Jr., who was responsible for the design of nine buildings, including a five-building complex, and four building additions between 1954

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and 1968. Both men were instrumental in meeting the demands put on the University during a period of rapid expansion. While slightly outside the fifty-year date, the listing of Blackmore Library (#2), the Lohman Complex (#9), Cotterman Hall (#11), and the Harry C. Moores Campus Center (#12) as contributing buildings is justified because of their association with President Yochum and Ralph Dix.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

With regard to Criteria Consideration A, Capital University was originally established as a Lutheran theological seminary, an association that lasted until 1961 when the University and the seminary became separate entities. As the American Lutheran Church prepared to come into existence in 1960, church leaders wanted to exercise more direct control over its seminaries, and thus wanted to separate them completely from their colleges. While the 110-year tie to the Lutheran Synod served to shape nearly all aspects of University existence including leadership, faculty, admission, curriculum, building construction, and campus expansion, the primary significance of the Capital University Historic District we see today stems from its historical importance in the theme of education and institutional development.

Although four buildings (Blackmore Library, Cotterman Hall, the Harry C. Moores Campus Center, and part of the Lohman Complex) and three important building additions (Ruff Learning Center, Troutman Hall, and Schaaf Hall) were constructed less than fifty years ago, the majority of the contributing resources within the district are over fifty years old. These four resources are specifically associated with the administration of President Yochum (1946-1969); all but two buildings were designed by Ralph Dix during his tenure as University Architect. These men and their bodies of work shaped University policy, curriculum and the physical development of the campus during the dynamic post-World War II era and mid-twentieth century. Since the ending period of significance is defined by the closure of President Yochum's term, these resources date to within a discrete time period included within the period of significance and the majority of properties within the district are over fifty years old, it is not necessary to prove exceptional importance of the district or the less-than-fifty-year-old properties under Criteria Consideration G. Drawing an arbitrary line at fifty years would exclude some of their projects and buildings that, then and now, reflect the times and are significant to the history of Capital University.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Capital University Historic District with the proposed Boundary Increase is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for significance in the areas of education and religion. The expanded historic district has four previously-listed buildings, fourteen contributing buildings, one contributing object, and two non-contributing buildings. The four previously-listed buildings were part of the original historic district listed in 1982. In the original National Register nomination, the Capital University Historic District was nominated for architectural significance under Criteria C. The district included five buildings (four extant today) in one section of the campus that "represent tastes and preferences in architectural styles from 1878-1928."¹ The nomination states the University was founded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church and its importance as a Columbus educational institution, but it does not include religion or education as areas of significance. This amendment seeks to further develop the very narrow scope of the original nomination with the following: adding significance under Criteria A, adding education and religion to the areas of significance; expanding the period of significance from 1878-1928 to 1876-1969; and expanding the historic district boundaries to include the entire main block of the campus. Adding the contexts of religion and education to the record is important—these themes are the foundation of the history of Capital University. The added areas of significance then drive the expansion of the period of significance and the physical historic district boundaries to accurately reflect the history and development of Capital University. Thirty years after the original nomination, the opportunity to evaluate a more complete history and identify administrations, policies, and building campaigns that shaped the University that exists today is important.

Capital University, the oldest Lutheran institution west of the Allegheny Mountains and one of the oldest in the United States,² as well as one of the earliest institutions of higher learning in Ohio, exemplifies the early 19th century trend within the state of a strong affiliation between an educational institution and a specific religious denomination. First established as a Lutheran theological seminary, supporters later successfully grafted a liberal arts college to it while remaining under church governance. After several relocations during its first fifty years, Capital settled into an area just north of Columbus and emerged through the late 19th century with an identifiable campus and a small number of structures. To meet the needs of increasing student enrollment during the first half of the 20th century, Capital was guided by the personal leadership of several University presidents who understood needs, conducted fundraising, and oversaw construction projects to completion. The building campaign that occurred during the mid-20th century is strongly reflected on the campus through the built environment, prompting recognition and expansion of the small historic district established more than thirty years ago.

German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary

Significant in the area of religion, Capital University, the oldest Lutheran institution west of the Allegheny Mountains and one of the oldest in the United States,³ as well as one of the earliest institutions of higher learning in Ohio, exemplifies the early 19th century trend within the state of a strong affiliation between an educational institution and a specific religious denomination. The nucleus of Capital University was the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, founded in 1830 in Canton, Ohio by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio. The Synod, established in 1818 as the first Lutheran church body west of the Allegheny Mountains, represented ninety congregations and only twenty-five ministers in 1830, scattered throughout western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and areas further west.⁴ The Canton institution was the third oldest Lutheran seminary in America, preceded only by Hartwick Seminary, Otsego County, New York (est. 1815) and Gettysburg Seminary (est. 1825). The creation of the Ohio seminary was based in "the conviction of the synod that an institution was a necessity west of the Alleghenies in which men could be prepared for the ministry among the spiritually forsaken Lutherans scattered throughout Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and the West."⁵ Nearly all of the Lutherans in the region were German, and therefore the seminary was established as a German theological school.⁶

¹ Nancy Recchie, *Capital University Historic District*, National Register Nomination, 1982.

² George W. Knight, and John R. Commons, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*. No. 12: *Contributions to American Educational History*, ed. Herbert B. Adams. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), p. 195.

³ George W. Knight, and John R. Commons, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*. No. 12: *Contributions to American Educational History*, ed. Herbert B. Adams. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891), p. 195.

⁴ Knight and Commons, *Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 195.

⁵ Knight and Commons, *Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 195.

⁶ David B. Owens, *The Centennial History of Capital University: These Hundred Years* (Columbus, Ohio: Capital University, 1950), p. 35. The Constitution of the Seminary outlines the German nature of the institution.

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The seminary opened in Canton October, 1830 with six students. The following year, Lutherans in Columbus offered \$2,500 toward the cost of land and construction to relocate the seminary to their city, outbidding their fellow Lutherans in Canton by about \$500.⁷ With Synod approval in 1831,⁸ the seminary moved to central Ohio. The first Columbus location for the seminary was on Third Street. The Seminary Board then purchased a fourteen-acre site at the then southern limit of High Street, where construction of a brick building began in 1832. Instruction began in 1833, although the two-story building was not finally completed until 1841.⁹ The State of Ohio Legislature chartered the Seminary on January 30, 1834, formally known as The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and Other States.¹⁰ Most of the seminary students were poor, so to assist them and pay necessary expenses, the Synod organized the Ohio Educational Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1836.¹¹ A second building, to provide additional student housing, a kitchen, and dining hall, was built in 1842. At that time, the Seminary had twenty-one out-of-town students.¹²

From the outset however, friction existed between the English Lutheran and German Lutheran members of the Ohio Synod. Division over the preferred language of instruction at an institution such as a seminary – English or German – was often reflective of other beliefs regarding whether the Lutheran church should be more progressive or conservative in its outlook. The only two theology professors at the Columbus seminary in the early 1840's differed on the language question, resulting in the 1843 resignation of the American-born professor who advocated English for the instruction language. The professor advocating German as the only authorized language of instruction was also called upon by the Seminary Board to resign, but he did not. The Synod, meeting in 1844, approved a motion asking the professor to continue to teach. The subsequent enrollment drop forced the Board to dismiss him in 1845.¹³

Desirous to protect their interests, English Lutherans received Synod approval to found Wittenberg College in Springfield, Ohio in 1845. Wittenberg was established by the Ohio Synod with the intent of creating "a college in Ohio as a western outpost of Lutheranism with an 'Americanist' influence."¹⁴ Aligning Lutheranism with American culture meant that theological training for clergy would be provided in English, as well as the traditional German language, and the institution would participate in the social reform movements of the day.

Founding of Capital University

At the same time, Ohio Synod members with more orthodox Lutheran views attempted to found a college based on more conservative principles. In 1843 the Seminary Board obtained a charter from the State Legislature to establish "Germania College," but efforts faltered. The Seminary even closed from November, 1846 until the autumn of 1847. An effort to relocate the Seminary out of Columbus was also attempted, but local attorneys reminded the Synod and Seminary Board that the 1832 fundraising by Columbus residents came with the condition that the institution remain in their city. In 1848 the Synod voted to keep the Seminary in Columbus.¹⁵ By the end of the decade organizational and funding efforts were more productive, and in December, 1849 the Seminary Board adopted a resolution to create a college.¹⁶ On March 2, 1850, the State of Ohio Legislature granted a charter for Capital University, the name deriving from its location at the seat of state government. Linked to the Theological Seminary, this more traditional education approach focused on delivering all instruction in German only.

⁷ James L. Burke, *Chronicles of Change: Capital University 1950-2000* (Columbus, Ohio: Capital University, 2002), p. 2.

⁸ Osman Castle Hooper, *History of the City of Columbus, Ohio, from the founding of Franklinton in 1797, through the World War period, to the year 1920* (Columbus and Cleveland: The Memorial Publishing Company, 1920), p. 160.

⁹ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 12-13.

¹⁰ William T. Martin, *History of Franklin County* (Columbus: Follett, Foster & Company, 1858), p. 398; Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 28.

¹¹ Knight, *History of Higher Education in Ohio*, 1891, p. 196; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 82-83. The Society continued to exist into at least the 1890's.

¹² Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 19-20.

¹³ Roger Geiger, ed., *The American College in the Nineteenth Century* (Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 2000), pp.143-44; Knight, *History of Higher Education in Ohio*, pp. 196-97; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 18-23.

¹⁴ John William Oliver Jr., James Hodges, and James H. O'Donnell, James H., ed., *Cradles of Conscience: Ohio's Independent Colleges and Universities* (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2003), p. 523.

¹⁵ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 79; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 25-26, 28-29, 39-40.

¹⁶ Martin, *History of Franklin County*, p. 399.

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In addition to the founding of two Lutheran colleges during a five year period, a number of other church affiliated colleges were founded throughout Ohio: Ohio Wesleyan (1844 – Methodist), Baldwin University (1846 – Methodist), Mount Union (1846 – Methodist), Otterbein (1847 – United Brethren), and Heidelberg (1850 – Reformed).¹⁷ The shared ideals of these institutions focused on “the clear conviction that a college or university was needed to prepare men and/or women for the ministry or for a life of Christian service.”¹⁸ At the same time, it was understood that the institution would be a center of learning. For Capital students, course availability included Greek, Latin, mathematics, history, science, psychology, logic, and philosophy. Generally, students attended the preparatory school for one year, college for three years, and if they chose, seminary for two years. It was made clear however, that the purpose of the college was “to advance the cause of a higher Christian education and to furnish a feeder for the seminary.”¹⁹ Emphasizing its conservative Lutheran approach toward classroom matters, the first course in English composition was not taught until 1866,²⁰ and German was not fully discontinued as a language of instruction until 1910.²¹ In addition, the practice of the Synod approving the hiring of faculty members did not informally end until 1914 and was not officially eliminated until 1927.²²

Capital University – Early Locations and History

After the granting of its charter, Capital University moved temporarily to a building on East Town Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The first year of the university ended with a total of 136 students: 111 in the preparatory school, nine freshmen, three sophomores, and thirteen seminarians.²³ In 1852, Dr. Lincoln Goodale, an early Columbus physician, merchant, investor, and president of Capital University’s first board of trustees, donated a four-acre tract of land and \$1,000 for the construction of a new building on the northwest corner of North High and Goodale Streets, less than one mile north of the Statehouse. The Synod’s first Seminary property (1831) on South High Street was sold in 1851 and proceeds were placed toward the new building.²⁴ Completed in 1853, the \$40,000 structure²⁵ (demolished 1958) accommodated class space for the university and seminary, along with living quarters for sixty students and one professor.

University enrollment declined during the 1850’s, due at least in part to two incidents. In 1856, the institution’s treasurer mismanaged funds resulting in about \$18,000 in losses, which seriously hindered finances for a decade. In addition, a public controversy erupted involving the philosophical foundations of the institution. When established in 1850, the University’s board of directors consisted of ten men representing the seminary, four men chosen by the branches of the joint Synod (three German Districts and one English District), and ten citizens of Columbus selected without regard to their religion. In this arrangement, although the majority of the board was controlled by the Synod, other perspectives would be available. Conservative Lutherans, soon anxious over the potential influence of non-Lutheran board members and openly critical of the University president appointed in 1850 for being too secular in his attitudes, worried that Capital would lose its German Lutheran underpinnings. The conflict resulted in the resignation of Capital’s first president in 1854. The following year, the English District voted to leave the Ohio Synod and joined the General Synod, based in Pennsylvania. In 1857 the Ohio Legislature was prevailed upon to change Capital’s charter, creating a University board consisting of the twelve directors of the Seminary plus three citizens of Columbus that were required to be Lutherans, guaranteeing the Ohio Synod control over the entire institution. Enrollment of 136 when the University opened declined to less than forty total [preparatory, University, Seminary] students in the late 1850’s.²⁶

Revitalization of the young University was successfully accomplished by the first of Capital’s prominent leaders, Reverend William F. Lehmann, who served as president for twenty-three years (1857-1880). An early student in the Seminary, Lehmann expanded the faculty and determinedly raised funds from the Lutheran congregations within the jurisdiction of the Ohio Synod to keep the institution solvent throughout his presidency. A four-year course of college study was

¹⁷ Geiger, *The American College in the Nineteenth Century*, p. 146.

¹⁸ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 2.

¹⁹ Knight, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 198.

²⁰ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 4.

²¹ David B. Owens, *The Centennial History of Capital University: These Hundred Years* (Columbus, Ohio: Capital University, 1950), p. 145.

²² Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 16

²³ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 50.

²⁴ Martin, *History of Franklin County*, 1858, p. 399; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 56-57; Beverly Mullett Randall, *Dr. Lincoln Goodale and His Living Legacy*, 9 parts, *Short North Gazette*, January 2007, Part Two: *The Goodale Family in Central Ohio*

<http://www.shortnorth.com/GoodaleSeries/LincolnGoodaleOne.html> (accessed January 25, 2013).

²⁵ Knight, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 198.

²⁶ Knight, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 198; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 42, 61-64, 68-69, 76.

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instituted in 1865. In 1867, college enrollment increased to thirty, plus twenty-three students were in the preparatory program.²⁷

Capital University – Relocation East of Downtown Columbus

Lehmann also led the effort to relocate the institution. He was concerned about the condition of the building and the "distractions" of downtown Columbus,²⁸ including the mid-19th century issues in the primarily Irish immigrant neighborhood known as Flytown, situated near the University.²⁹ At a special meeting of the Ohio Synod in February, 1873, thirteen offers from the Columbus area and beyond for land, construction funds, and/or buildings were reviewed.³⁰ At the end of extended voting,

it was decided to dispose of the university and grounds, and accept the generous proposition of Frederick Michael [Michel], esq., which was to donate ten acres, in a square on East Friend Street, for the university proper, and five acres of ground, in one acre lots, surrounding the square, for professors' residences; and to raise five thousand dollars toward the building of a ten thousand dollar church, to be built opposite the university square.³¹

Situated about three miles east of the Statehouse, just east of Alum Creek, the property was located on the National Road (now U.S. Route 40), which improved both accessibility and visibility for the institution. A generation earlier, Wittenberg University was established in proximity to the National Road, about forty-five miles west of Columbus in Springfield, Ohio.

Frederick Michel³² (1835-1921) was born in Prussia. He had arrived in Franklin County, Ohio by 1853 and became a successful businessman less than a decade later. Michel's name appears in the Columbus city directory in 1864, where he is listed as a "vinegar manufacturer." Michel continued to be listed as one of only several vinegar manufacturers in the Columbus city directory through 1877.³³ Frederick Michel's biography in the 1930 *History of Franklin County, Ohio* noted that he also had silver mining interests in Colorado.³⁴ The 1872 *Atlas of Franklin County* (Caldwell & Gould) showed that Michel owned 160 acres of land in Montgomery Township abutting the south side of the National Road east of Alum Creek. A comparison of the 1872 *Atlas*, street guide in the 1875 city directory, and current maps indicates that, based on the location of Alum Creek and College Street (the western boundary of the proposed historic district), Michel obtained additional acreage west of his property, which Capital accepted as the new location for the college and seminary.

Construction of the new main building was delayed from 1873 to 1874 due to financial reasons. In the spring of 1875, Frederick Michael improved the University's financial situation by purchasing the North High Street property for \$35,000. That property subsequently became the Park Hotel, the Northern Hotel, and, by 1930, the Railway YMCA (demolished 1958).³⁵ On March 22, 1875, the University Board of Directors appointed architect Julius A. Kremer to oversee the design of Lehmann Hall and Kaiser & Bro. to construct the building. The foundation work had been completed in 1874 by Swartz, Beck & Company.³⁶ Capital University moved to its current site in May, 1876. The main building, named for

²⁷ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 104.

²⁸ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 7.

²⁹ Flytown derived its name from the speed with which houses and buildings were erected, where they seemed to "fly up over night." Randall, *Short North Gazette*, February 2007, *Part Three: Goodale Park: A park for the people of Columbus* <http://www.shortnorth.com/GoodaleSeries/LincolnGoodalePartThree.html> (accessed 25 January 2013); *The Irish in Columbus*, Ohio Historical Marker, 2002, January 2013.

³⁰ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 96. The thirteen proposals are discussed in detail.

³¹ *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*. [Cleveland, Ohio]: Williams Bros., 1880, p. 561.

³² The 1870 and 1880 U.S. Censuses spell the surname as 'Michel.' Columbus city directories variously spell the surname as 'Michel,' 'Michael,' 'Michels,' and 'Michaels.' Eventually, the name is consistently shown as 'Michel.'

³³ Columbus city directories, business listings, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

³⁴ Opha Moore, *History of Franklin County, Ohio*. 3 vol. (Topeka and Indianapolis: Historical Publishing Co., 1930), <http://www.onlinebiographies.info/oh/frank/michel-w.htm> (accessed 16 March 2013); Green Lawn Cemetery, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=109024>, Frederick Michel, #123595777 and Katherine Michel #13595779. (accessed 16 March 2013).

³⁵ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 97; William Alexander Taylor, *Centennial History of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio*, 2 vols. (Chicago and Columbus: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1909), p. 192; Moore, *History of Franklin County, Ohio*, p. 417; Hilmar Grimm, *Centennial History of Christ Lutheran Church, Bexley, Ohio, 1978*. (Columbus, Ohio: Pfeifer Printing Co., 1978), p. 7.

³⁶ Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, p. 7. This book incorrectly lists the architect as "A. J. Kremer." Julius A. Kremer was a native of Dinslaken, Rheinpreussen, Germany. Born in 1846, he was trained in architecture and immigrated to America in 1869. He supervised construction of the Born &

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President Lehmann (1876, demolished 1988) functioned as classrooms, offices, and dormitory. The other building, the Boarding Hall, was used for meals. Later converted into the Leonard Science Hall [Leonard Hall, #19], it served as the science building for 70 years until Batelle Hall [#4] was built in 1947 and still exists as part of the Conservatory of Music.³⁷ It is likely that the same architect and contractor also built the Boarding Hall/Leonard Hall (#19). College costs at that time were \$40 a year for tuition, \$10 a year for room, and \$2 a week for board.³⁸

Christ Lutheran Church

The aforementioned church "to be built opposite the university square" on University-owned land³⁹ was Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church, commonly known as Christ Lutheran Church, erected at what became the northwest corner of East Main Street and Drexel Avenue. This church was intended to be the Seminary's place of worship, and by extension, welcomed the University community. By mid-1875 the foundation was in place, however a storm toppled a partially completed wall, which delayed completion.⁴⁰ In the meantime the congregation organized, and Reverend Lehmann, Capital's president, became the first pastor of the church from 1878 until his death in 1880. The building was completed in 1881.⁴¹ Other notable connections between the church and University included the selection of several of the Church's pastors as Capital's president: C. H. L. Schuette (1890-94), F. W. Stellhorn (1894-1900), and L. H. Schuh (1901-12). In addition, Christ Church pastors were required to teach at Capital, an arrangement that lasted until 1926. It also became a custom for the church's pastor to serve as the University's pastor, which continued until 1949.⁴²

In the autumn of 1921 excavation work began for the new Christ Lutheran Church building, one block east of the original building. The congregation bought its own land and paid for the construction of the building.⁴³ Capital University students were required to work on the foundation and basement excavation.⁴⁴ The new building was dedicated in May, 1923. The 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map noted that the original building was also home to the Capital University School of Music, which had been officially established in 1918.⁴⁵ During the early and mid-1920's, Christ Lutheran Church hosted the mandatory chapel services for all students, but otherwise never served the role of the University's official chapel, which remained on the campus. Mandatory chapel services continued as part of the curriculum until 1968.⁴⁶ The original Christ Church building was demolished in 1927.⁴⁷

Capital University – 1880-1910

Over the next generation, Capital University became firmly established as an institution of higher learning, making it significant in the area of education. During this period, some sought to expand University offerings from its heavy focus on theological studies to also offer a liberal arts curriculum. This evolution is notable, putting the expansion of education and curriculum in conflict with the religious tenets on which the University was founded. Those struggles are a reoccurring theme on the campus and within the Synod until the University and the Seminary become separate entities in 1961.

When Matthias Loy succeeded William Lehmann at the latter's death in 1880, the combined enrollment in the grammar school, college, and seminary exceeded 100 students.⁴⁸ Over the 1881-1912 period, spanning five presidents, construction projects included Recitation Hall (1891, demolished) Loy Gymnasium and Auditorium (1906, #20), remodeling the 1870's Boarding Hall into the Leonard Hall of Sciences (1914, #19), and the planning for Rudolf Memorial Library (1913-15, #8). The most significant building constructed was Loy Gymnasium and Auditorium. Named after President Loy and built in 1906 to house special campus events and athletic events, the wide open interior could seat

Co. brewery in Columbus. From 1901 until about 1920, he was a company director of Consumers Brewing Company in Newark, Ohio. As partner in the architectural firm Kremer & Hart, the firm designed the National Register-listed Auglaize County (Ohio) Courthouse and the Masonic Temple on North 4th Street in Columbus. http://www.beerhistory.com/library/holdings/BBITBS_consumers.shtml. (accessed 16 March 2013).

³⁷ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 8.

³⁸ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 81.

³⁹ Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, p. 16.

⁴⁰ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 98 and 100.

⁴¹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, pp. 6 - 7.

⁴² Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 50; Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, pp. 12 and 15.

⁴³ Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, p. 16.

⁴⁴ Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, p. 38.

⁴⁵ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 14.

⁴⁶ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 149.

⁴⁷ Grimm, *Christ Lutheran Church*, p. 15.

⁴⁸ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 81.

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1,000 people and had a playing floor and stage. President Loy's son made a significant contribution to the construction of the building and an alumnus donated a \$3,000 pipe organ.⁴⁹

During this same period, the growth of the surrounding area caused several jurisdictional changes that involved the campus location. Capital's location on the National Road east of Alum Creek was originally part of Montgomery Township. That township ceased to exist in 1873 when it and Hamilton Township joined to create Marion Township.⁵⁰ The campus location remained part of Marion Township as of 1883, but by 1900 had been annexed into Columbus, along with additional areas bordering the National Road.⁵¹ The area on the south side of the National Road (now East Main Street), including the University, was known as Pleasant Ridge. The area on the north side of East Main Street developed starting in the 1890's as Bullitt Park, a residential development for high-end homes. In 1908, the two neighborhoods voted to merge and formed the independent Village of Bexley, named for an early resident's family roots in the London Borough of Bexley.⁵² If there were any effects of the merger on the University, they went unrecorded at the time.

The curriculum slowly expanded during the 1880-1910 period to offer more of a liberal arts education, in addition to theological studies, but this dual path revived controversy between the progressive and more conservative members of the Capital community.⁵³ In terms of broadening the curriculum, English as a language of instruction was introduced in 1888 alongside German, and German was finally discontinued in 1910. Instruction in music began in 1889, and the number of science classes increased. A Bachelor of Science degree was approved in 1896.⁵⁴ Intercollegiate athletics commenced with baseball (1889), followed by football (1894), and basketball (1907-08). Intramural sports were also held.⁵⁵

Through the 1890's however, enrollment was in general decline. Seminary enrollment remained relatively stable, while college enrollment dropped from 83 students in 1890-91 to 39 students in 1899-1900.⁵⁶ Critics asserted that Capital continued to emphasize a mission of preparing young men for the clergy, which created the reputation for the institution as a 'preacher factory.'⁵⁷ In turn, this discouraged prospective students from enrolling for a liberal arts education. By about 1900, a serious discussion ensued – recurring for more than the next half century – as to whether the college and seminary should separate, either administratively and/or physically. The suggestion was also raised to construct a separate seminary building.

Further emphasizing the significance of religion in the history of Capital, the image of the Seminary dominating the educational life of the University was reinforced by marketing activities and Synod actions. Beginning in the early 1890's, the Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States published an annual collective catalog of the educational institutions controlled by the Synod. In addition to Capital, the other institutions were: Teachers' Seminary (Woodville, Ohio); German Practical Theological Seminary (Afton, Minnesota, later St. Paul); and St. Paul's English Practical Theological Seminary (Hickory, North Carolina). Catalog narratives imply that the smaller Woodville, Afton, and Hickory schools "functioned only as academies, funneling students to Capital University for their collegiate education."⁵⁸ The catalogs continued to be published for about two decades, although by about 1910 only Capital University and its partner seminary were listed.

Also around 1910, the issue of accreditation of the University became a focus of attention. The College Association of Ohio had determined that Capital's curriculum needed expansion to meet their accreditation requirements. At its 1912 conference, the Synod bluntly responded:

⁴⁹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 11

⁵⁰ Franklin County Genealogical Society, 1998, unnumbered page.

⁵¹ R. R. Marble, *Map of Franklin County, Ohio*. (Columbus: G. J. Brand & Co., 1883), Marion Township page; *Plat Book of Franklin County, Ohio*. Rockford, Illinois: W. W. Hixson & Co., [1900], Marion Township page.

⁵² Bexley, Ohio, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bexley,_Ohio (accessed 27 January 2013).

⁵³ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 82 and 83.

⁵⁴ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 140-42, 145.

⁵⁵ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 157.

⁵⁶ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 138.

⁵⁷ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, pp. 123, 137-40.

⁵⁸ Steven Richard Mark, *Ohio Colleges and Universities During the Gilded Age: Institutional Evolution, Elective Curriculum, Graduate Education, and Commercial Programs, 1865-1901*. (Ph.D. dissertation, Bowling Green State University, 1991), pp. 107-09.

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Our institutions are church institutions and organized primarily for the purpose of educating orthodox and capable and devout servants of the church. That is why they were primarily established and erected and that is why they are being maintained by our beloved congregations. If they fulfill this purpose, they are truly institutions rich in blessings, even though an Ohio State Educational Society [the College Association of Ohio] pronounces the work of our schools insufficient for admission to its organization. We will not be bribed by the glittering splendor of a falsely famous science. If young men who do not intend to serve the church but expect later to take up a secular calling like that of an engineer, doctor, etc., wish to attend our institutions, they will not be forbidden to do so, but to inaugurate special courses for them is something the Conference considered wrong.⁵⁹

Capital University – 1910-1945

The next prominent president of Capital, Otto Mees (1912-1946), has been credited with completing the evolution of the institution into a liberal arts university.⁶⁰ Curriculum expansion is reflected in the development of the campus and a building campaign that ensued. There was a pressing need for a library and the building of Rudolph Memorial Library (1913-15, #8) was started shortly after Mees assumed the presidency. The architect, Frederick Mueller, presented three designs for the library to the Capital University Board of Directors in 1913. The designs were named "The Pittsburgh, The Hamilton, and The Columbus."⁶¹ The Board selected "The Pittsburgh" and construction commenced.⁶² Frederick G. Mueller⁶³ (1873 – 1947) was a native and life-long resident of Hamilton, Ohio. He studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago and Chicago's Armour Institute (1899⁶⁴) (later Illinois Institute of Technology) and continued his training as a draftsman in the Chicago office of William K. Fellows, who as part of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, designed buildings at Capital University during the 1920's. He received additional training with several Cincinnati architects and then returned to Hamilton. He established his own practice in 1910 and worked in association with Frank L. Packard of Columbus, architect of Hamilton High School (1915), and with noted YMCA building designer Walter T. Shattuck on the Hamilton YMCA Building. In 1928 Mueller formed a partnership with Walter C. Hair (Mueller & Hair).⁶⁵ Significant works of the firm included the Art Deco style Hamilton Municipal Building (1936), various factories, public housing, and medical facilities. Ralph H. Hetterich, the long-time engineer in Mueller & Hair, became a partner in 1943⁶⁶, and the firm became Mueller Hair & Hetterich. Mueller was active in civic affairs in Hamilton, serving on the Park Board (1918-1930) and the City Plan Commission (1920 to 1946 or his death in 1947).

In 1918, the board approved admission for women, forty-four years after the more liberal Lutheran affiliated Wittenberg University made the change in 1874.⁶⁷ The secular and conservative contradictions at Capital were reflected in the admission decision, which carried conditions that did not provide for campus equality. The initial approval capped female enrollment at twenty-five. Women were taught in a separate classroom, a separate room was provided in Lehmann Hall for use as a study location and lounge, and women ate their meals at a separate seating, after the men finished. A women's dormitory, Troutman-Ackermann Hall (#6, #7), was completed in 1926. The dormitory was named for Mary Troutman of Butler, Pennsylvania, who made a generous contribution for the construction, and Professor Carl Ackermann, who was one of the earliest advocates for coeducation within the Joint Synod.⁶⁸

⁵⁹ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 136-38.

⁶⁰ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 82; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 167.

⁶¹ Capital University Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, July 22, 1913, p. 283.

⁶² Capital University Board of Directors Meeting Minutes, July 22, 1913, p. 283.

⁶³ Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, 1956, p. 431, "Frederick G. Mueller."

⁶⁴ Walter E. Langsam, *Biographical Dictionary of Cincinnati Architects, 1788-1940*, (Architectural Foundation of Cincinnati, 2008), <http://oldsite.architecturecincy.org/dictionary/M.html#mueller> (accessed 25 April 2013).

⁶⁵ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1956, "Walter C. Hair," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 25 April 2013).

⁶⁶ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, Mueller Hair & Hetterich Questionnaire for Architects Roster, 1946, <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 25 April 2013).

⁶⁷ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, pp. 525-26.

⁶⁸ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 14; Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 175-77.

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The Chicago architectural firm of Perkins Fellows & Hamilton was prominently represented on campus in the mid-1920s. They designed the original building that is now Ruff Leaning Center (#5), as well as Troutman Hall (#6), Ackermann Hall (#7), and Mees Auditorium (#15), all of which were completed in 1926. Perkins Fellows & Hamilton (1911-1927) was a nationally known architectural firm. The firm is credited with more than 200 public buildings in the Chicago area, in addition to many residences, along with projects throughout the Great Lakes states and as far away as China. Dwight Perkins, FAIA⁶⁹ (1867 – 1941) was born in Memphis, Tennessee. His family moved to Chicago when he was twelve. A family friend financed his college education, and he received an architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1887). He then returned to Chicago and was hired by Burnham & Root. In 1891 he was placed in charge of the firm's downtown office when Burnham opened his south side office to oversee the upcoming 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. While Perkins was in charge of the office he supervised the completion of the John Welborn Root-designed Monadnock Building.

In 1894 Perkins received a commission to design a building for the Steinway Piano Company, and he left Burnham & Root to inaugurate his own practice. He established his own office on the eleventh floor and opened the attic as a drafting studio to share with other architects. At various times, the Steinway Hall group included Frank Lloyd Wright, Myron Hunt, Walter Burley Griffin, and Marion Mahony.

Perkins eventually left Steinway Hall as his career progressed. In 1903, an open space plan that he and noted landscape architect Jens Jensen prepared led to the formation of the Chicago Park District and the Cook County Forest Preserves. From 1905 to 1910, Perkins was the chief architect for the Chicago Board of Education, designing more than forty schools. At the same time, he was also in private practice with John L. Hamilton, FAIA (1878 – 1955). In 1911 they added William K. Fellows, FAIA (1870 – 1948) to their partnership, forming Perkins Hamilton & Fellows.⁷⁰

Among its work, the firm continued to design many secondary and higher education structures and in 1925 published the book *Educational Buildings* to document their specialty and highlight their skill in the design and detailing of brick and stone. In addition, the firm designed numerous park buildings for the Chicago Park District, including The Refectory and Lion House at the Lincoln Park Zoo. The firm also designed the buildings of the Wartburg Seminary,⁷¹ in Dubuque, Iowa, a Lutheran Evangelical institution.

By 1925 Perkins was almost completely deaf, leading to the dissolution of the firm in 1927. The projects at Capital University were among the final works of the practice. The successor firm, Hamilton Fellows & Wilkinson, designed the first President's House on campus in 1928. Now known as Kline Clinic (#3), the firm completed the design without cost to the University.⁷²

In terms of curriculum and campus facilities,⁷³ Schenk Divinity Hall⁷⁴ [1923, extant, on separate parcel west of Capital, different owner] and Mees Auditorium (1926, #15) were major building projects—one rooted in the religious founding of Capital, the other reflecting its curriculum expansion into the Arts. Construction of those projects benefited from funds raised through the Joint Synod's Million-Dollar Offering fundraising drive conducted in 1920, from which Capital received \$400,000.⁷⁵ A School of Music was established in 1918, and the growing music program needed a more suitable venue than Loy Auditorium. Mees Auditorium was built as multi-purpose venue that served as a music building, auditorium, and chapel, all of which benefitted the highly regarded Chapel Choir organized in 1928. New emphasis was also placed on the program to prepare students to teach, and in 1926 a Bachelor of Science degree in education was approved. Rudolf Memorial Library (#8) was expanded in 1937-38. In 1921 the University purchased land on the east side of campus for

⁶⁹ "Dwight Perkins," www.prairiestyles.com (accessed 17 February 2013); "Dwight H. Perkins, Chicago Architect," *New York Times*, 4 November 1941, pg. 26.

⁷⁰ Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, 1956, pp. 206, 468-69, "William K. Fellows," and "Dwight H. Perkins;" American Institute of Architects, membership files, "William K. Fellows," and "John L., Hamilton," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 17 February 2013).

⁷¹ "Perkins Hamilton & Fellows," Ryerson & Burnham Archives: Archival Image Collection, The Art Institute of Chicago, <http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/mqc> (accessed 17 February 2013).

⁷² "History of Recommendations and Acts Leading to the Erection of a President's House at Capital University," Capital University Archives, Building Files.

⁷³ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, pp. 82-84; Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 13.

⁷⁴ Part of Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary created when the University and Seminary were split by the American Lutheran Church leadership 1959-1961.

⁷⁵ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 173-74.

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an athletic field, which replaced the baseball field south of Lehmann Hall. Capital joined the Ohio Athletic Conference in 1927. In 1940 a football stadium was built (demolished 2000), named for Capital students, instructors, and coaches Fred and Bill Bernlohr.

Accreditation, shunned in the early 1910's, was actively pursued. In 1919 Capital became a member of the Ohio College Association, and in 1922 received accreditation from the North Central Association.⁷⁶ During Mees' presidency, "this whole period was one of expansion, a period during which academic departments expanded and enriched their offerings and built up majors."⁷⁷ Enrollment, almost 300 in 1918-19, rose to 500 by 1921-22.⁷⁸

Capital University – 1945-1969

In 1946 Harold L. Yochum succeeded Otto Mees as president and held the position until 1969. He received his undergraduate degree from Capital in 1923 and divinity degree from the Seminary in 1928, continuing a common practice of confirming presidents with ties to the institution, such as professors or Seminary graduates.⁷⁹ During its history, the University generally operated without long-range financial planning,⁸⁰ which is reflected in the evolution of the campus. Projects were often undertaken on an individual basis to address immediate needs. In many respects, "the presidency was what the incumbent chose to make of it."⁸¹ For President Yochum, he described his tenure, as "bricks and mortar, bricks and mortar."⁸² During his 23-year presidency, Blackmore Library (#2), Batelle Hall (#4), Ruff Learning Center (#5), Yochum Hall (#9), Lohman Complex (#10), Cotterman Hall (#11), Harry C. Moores Campus Center (#12), Schaaf Hall (#13), Huber-Spielman Hall (#14), and Renner Hall (#21) were constructed, and additions were made to Kline Clinic (#3), Troutman Hall (#6), Saylor-Ackermann Hall (#7), Schaaf Hall (#13), Mees Auditorium (#15), Heating Plant (#16), and Leonard Hall (#19).

University enrollment, 571 students in 1935, increased to 770 in 1938 and grew to 1,081 college students plus 103 Seminary students for the 1948 academic year, straining campus facilities.⁸³ During President Yochum's tenure, enrollment increased substantially, the campus doubled in size, and half of the buildings were constructed or remodeled.⁸⁴ Nationally, the end of World War II brought a sharp increase in the number of college students as veterans utilized the education benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-346), informally known as the G.I. Bill. Capital, like many institutions, suddenly had a housing shortage. Because of overcrowding in the residence halls, enrollment was capped at approximately 1,100 students into the early 1950's. However, until more housing could be constructed, it was still necessary to house students in Loy Gymnasium and hastily erected barracks scattered throughout campus. Some of the barracks remained into the 1950's, utilized until new dormitories could be built.⁸⁵

"During the war, many colleges had experienced budget deficits as student enrollment plummeted and large numbers of college-aged soldiers served in the military. Funds and materials for maintaining campus buildings were limited, leading to an overall deterioration of many campuses. By the late 1940s, the combination of deferred improvements and skyrocketing student enrollments created an immediate demand for more dormitories, classroom buildings, faculty housing, and other infrastructure. Additional housing for new students comprised the largest need for most campuses. Ohio's universities sought rental properties and spare rooms for new students among local townspeople. Several schools acquired surplus military barracks and cots to temporarily house single male students. At Xavier University in Cincinnati, this temporary arrangement was not ready in time for the 1946 fall semester, so 194 students slept on army cots in the fieldhouse (Fortin 2006:195). Miami University in Oxford acquired surplus barracks from Fort Knox for single students and 196 temporary duplex units from the Willow Run Aircraft Plant in Detroit for married students (Ellison 2009:194). At Ohio University, single students slept on cots in the gymnasium, Armory, and stadium, while others were given government housing in nearby towns as far away as Point Pleasant, West Virginia, some 39 miles from campus (Hollow 2003:149). Ohio University had such large postwar classes that the school opened temporary branch campuses in Chillicothe, Portsmouth, and Zanesville to serve as many students as possible. These branches proved so successful that

⁷⁶ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 190-91.

⁷⁷ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 189.

⁷⁸ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 195.

⁷⁹ In addition, every president through Harold Yochum, who retired in 1969, was a clergyman. Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 85.

⁸⁰ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p.48.

⁸¹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 48.

⁸² Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 26.

⁸³ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 195; Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 66.

⁸⁴ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 84.

⁸⁵ Oliver, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 84; Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p.66.

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two others in Belmont County and Lancaster opened during the 1950s (Hollow 2003:148). All these branches are still in operation."⁸⁶

Like other colleges and universities during the 1950's and 1960's, a range of construction projects occurred at Capital, due in part to the still unmet need for additional campus housing and the demand diversification of education programs and opportunities for students. However, unlike many institutions that sought state funding during this period, Capital's Lutheran affiliation and the determination of University leadership dictated fundraising for projects from Synod membership. To facilitate this growth, the campus expanded in size through land acquisitions. For example, in 1948 Capital purchased land south of Mound Street for \$26,500, primarily for a future athletic field and other development. In 1958, the Schlaeffel property, which extended from Pleasant Ridge Avenue through to Francis Avenue, was bought for \$23,000 as the site for the new president's house. In 1962, the greenhouse adjacent to the Mound Street athletic field was purchased for \$75,000, on which the [Moore] Campus Center [1966, #12] and adjacent parking area are now located.⁸⁷ Returning veterans added more than 250 students to the enrollment, and the need for new facilities grew.⁸⁸ Among them was a new science hall (Batelle, #4). With \$455,000 available when construction began in 1947, "the new Science Hall was made ready for use in the autumn of 1948 only by strenuous effort and additional expenditures; in spite of the elimination of some greatly desired features, final cost mounted to nearly \$529,000."⁸⁹

The mid-20th century also brought a new group of architects to the campus. The firm of Benham & Richards was established in 1919 in Columbus, Ohio, becoming Benham Richards & Armstrong after 1945. Eugene T. Benham (1889 – 1973) was born in Columbus, Ohio and attended The Ohio State University and Carnegie Institute of Technology. William J. Richards (1890 – 1960) was born in Lykens, Pennsylvania, near Pottsville and attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Timothy G. Armstrong (1912 – 1993) was born in Columbus, Ohio. He received his Bachelor of Architecture from The Ohio State University (1933) and graduated from the Yale School of Architecture (1937). He joined the firm in 1945 and left to form his own practice in 1967.⁹⁰ During the 1930's through 1950's, the firm designed newspaper facilities, office buildings, and secondary education and higher education facilities. The early firm, Benham & Richards, designed the significant addition to Rudolph Memorial Library (#8) in 1937. Batelle Hall (1947-48, #4), Saylor Hall (1954-55, #7), and Renner Hall (1955-56, #22) were designed by Benham Richards & Armstrong. The firm also designed the Veterans Memorial auditorium and hall in Columbus (1955). Benham's listing in the AIA's 1956 *American Architects Directory* noted the Capital University library as an important work of the firm. In 1965, the firm also designed the Huntington Plaza office building, 37 West Broad Street, Columbus, with Skidmore Owings and Merrill as lead architects. The building is considered one of the earliest contemporary downtown buildings on and near Capital Square.⁹¹

By the mid-1950s, new construction and renovation projects began in earnest—seven new dormitories were built by 1967 as well as several new academic and administration buildings. Many of these projects and designs can be attributed to Ralph G. Dix, Jr., noted as University Architect on surviving building blueprints at Capital University. Ralph G. Dix, Jr. (1910-2005) was born in Merchantville, New Jersey. His family moved to Cleveland Heights, Ohio in 1927, where he completed high school. He graduated from The Ohio State University in 1932. Dix lived in Canton by 1935, and the 1940 Census listed him as a "designer – building industry." He worked at Republic Steel during World War II and was a draftsman at Firestone & Motter (1946-49) in Canton, Ohio. Dix set up his own practice in Canton in 1949, which he operated out of his home. He was an American Institute of Architects member 1949-73 and retired in 1990. Dix designed various types of buildings, including banks, office buildings, residences, churches, fire stations, and secondary schools. His obituary noted "much time was spent devoted to Capital University." Other projects included Sandy Valley High School, Hoover High School, Scio High School, Cabbages and Kings Restaurant, Saint Paul's United Church of Christ in Canton, St. John's Evangelical Church in Bolivar, the United Methodist Church in Canton, and Lowell United Church of

⁸⁶ Gray & Pape, Inc. *Ohio Modern: Preserving Our Recent Past Statewide Historic Context*, p.43.

⁸⁷ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, pp. 39, 48.

⁸⁸ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 222.

⁸⁹ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 222.

⁹⁰ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1956, 1962 and 1970, "Timothy G. Armstrong," "Eugene T. Benham," and "William J. Richards," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013); *Ohio Deaths 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, www.ancestry.com (accessed 16 February 2013).

⁹¹ Jeffrey T. Darbee and Nancy A. Recchie, *AIA Guide to Columbus Architecture* (Ohio University Press, 2008), pg. 47.

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Christ. Dix was a long-time member of Martin Luther Church in Canton, but in his later years became a member of the United Methodist Church.⁹²

Dix was responsible for the design of Huber-Spielman Hall (1958-59), the Lohman Complex (1958-67, #10), Yochum Hall (1963, #9), the Harry C. Moores Campus Center (with John Severns, 1966, #12), and Schaaf Hall (with John Severns, 1961-62, #13), as well as the addition to the Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office (#16) in 1957, the renovation and rear addition to Kline Clinic #3 in 1961, the renovation of Troutman Hall (with John Severns, #6) in 1967, and the renovation and addition (with John E. Severns) to Ruff Learning Center (#5) in 1967-68.

John E. Severns (1926 –) was born in Chicago and received his B.S. (1950) and M.S. (1952) degrees in Architectural Engineering from the University of Illinois. After working at several other firms, he joined the firm in which he became a principal: Richardson Severns Scheeler & Associates. Ambrose Richardson, FAIA, a former head of design at Skidmore Owings and Merrill in Chicago, taught at the University of Illinois (1951-56) and formed A. M. Richardson & Associates in 1956 in Champaign, Illinois.⁹³ John Severns and James Scheeler were students of Richardson's at Illinois. Severns joined the firm in 1958 and became known as the engineer of the company. The firm was "recognized for its work in institutional and campus planning and the design of college and university educational and housing facilities."⁹⁴ Severns cultivated a number of clients among small colleges in the Midwest, including Capital University. His listing in the AIA's 1970 *American Architects Directory* noted that he had completed projects during the 1960's for Olivet Nazarene College in Kankakee, Illinois, Eureka College in Eureka, Illinois, and the Campus Center (1968) and Learning Center (1969) at Capital University as an associated architect with Ralph Dix, Canton, Ohio. The firm disbanded in 1972 when Richardson became chair of the Department of Architecture at the University of Notre Dame. Severns then formed Severns Reid and Associates, also based in Champaign, Illinois and continued to focus on work with educational clients.⁹⁵

Saylor Hall (#7) was constructed as an addition to Ackermann Hall (#7) in 1954-55, expanding the female housing on campus. Saylor was named for the Ray Saylor family of Berea, Ohio who donated \$100,000 of the \$635,000 construction cost. Saylor included a student lounge for residents, a lounge for faculty women, a recreation room financed by student pledges, and a small room for devotions. By 1958, housing facilities were still overcrowded and rooms in Saylor-Ackermann were housing three female students in the typical double rooms. The Saylor's also donated the first \$100,000 towards the costs of a new administration building at Capital with the understanding that the building be named for President Yochum. Ray Saylor owned the Berea Lumber Company in Berea, Ohio and also donated to Baldwin-Wallace College, now Baldwin Wallace University, for the construction of a dormitory there, Saylor Hall.

"When the University moved to the present campus in 1876, the first and only dormitory was for men—Lehmann Hall."⁹⁶ For the next 80 years no other permanent housing was built. In 1955, ground was broken for a new men's dorm that would house 103 students. "Construction of the \$385,000 building was made possible by a \$100,000 legacy from Miss Edna Renner. She bequeathed her farm along East Broad Street (valued at \$70,000) and a life insurance policy (valued at nearly \$14,000) to the University. In recognition of the bequest, the Regents named the new building Renner Hall."⁹⁷ (#21)

The Lohman Complex (1958-67, #10) was built on land acquired by the University in 1948 south of Mound Street and also designed by University Architect, Ralph Dix. Comprising the complex, Schoedinger Hall was named for Dr. F. O. Schoedinger, a long-time Columbus resident and friend of Capital who pledged \$50,000 toward \$268,000 cost of the

⁹² *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1956, 1962 and 1970, "Ralph G. Dix," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013); "Ralph Dix, Jr.," obituary, *Canton Repository*, 19 September 2005, www.zoominfo.com (accessed 16 February 2013); 1940 United States Federal Census, www.ancestry.com (accessed 17 February 2013).

⁹³ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1962, "Ambrose M. Richardson," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013).

⁹⁴ Tracy Ostroff, "Practice Transitions: James Scheeler: An Architect Who Keeps Going and Going and ...," *AIArchitect This Week*, Vol. 14, May 25, 2007, http://info.aia.org/aiarchitect/thisweek07/0525/0525p_retire.cfm (accessed 16 February 2013).

⁹⁵ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1956, 1962, and 1970, "John E. Severns," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013); Betty J. Blum, "Oral History of Ambrose M. Richardson," Chicago Architects Oral History Project, The Art Institute of Chicago, 1990, rev. 2005, pp. iv, 47, 176, 181-84, 231; RATIO Architects, Inc., <http://www.ratioarchitects.com/champaign-studio-history.cfm> (accessed 16 February 2013).

⁹⁶ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 36.

⁹⁷ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 36.

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women's residence unit and gave another \$100,000 to the Endowment Fund as part of his estate.⁹⁸ The Setterlin family made a \$50,000 donation towards the \$309,000 cost of the Setterlin Hall, and the \$230,000 cost of Lohman Hall was offset by a \$40,000 bequest from Lester O. Lohman from Dayton.⁹⁹ Geiger Hall was named for John and Eva Geiger of Chatfield, Ohio who left their entire estate to Capital,¹⁰⁰ and "Bremer Hall was named for Dr. Frederick W. Bremer of Pittsburgh, who left his estate of \$113,000 to Capital. Dr. Bremer was not a Capital alumnus, but he was a long-time member of the American Lutheran Church."¹⁰¹

Schaaf Hall (#13) was built in 1961-62 to address a shortage of rooms for male students. "In the spring of 1960, with work on two units of women's housing progressing on schedule, the Regents turned to the needs of the men."¹⁰² With \$300,000 in hand and a \$100,000 gift from retired, 91-year-old farmer Julius Schaaf, who was also the father of Mrs. Ray Saylor (Saylor Ackermann, Yochum Halls), the \$430,000 project was built.¹⁰³ The need for additional modern dormitory space was recognized almost as soon as Schaaf Hall was completed. The Board of Regents approved the Austin E. Knowlton Co. to construct a large new dormitory addition to Schaaf Hall in 1967. The Knowlton Construction Co. provided the interim financing by owning the building and leasing it back to the University.¹⁰⁴

Built in 1958 for a cost of \$412,000,¹⁰⁵ and designed by Ralph Dix to house the speech and fine arts departments, Huber-Spielman Hall (#14) had two benefactors. Mr. Spielman was former member of the Board of Regents and, at the time, the family was at the top of the University's list of benefactors. Mr. and Mrs. Otto Spielman and their son Clarence gave nearly \$400,000 for the project.¹⁰⁶ Mr. Herbert C. Huber of Dayton and builder of Huber Homes made a gift of \$50,000.

Yochum Hall (#9) was built in 1963. Prior to the construction of Yochum Hall, the University administration was housed in less than adequate offices in the basement and first floor of Lehmann Hall (demolished). Discussions about a new administration building began in 1960 when Mr. and Mrs. Ray Saylor of Berea, Ohio pledged \$100,000 toward the building with the stipulation that it be named in honor of President Yochum.¹⁰⁷ Cost was \$675,000 three-story building originally had 44 offices, six conference rooms, and two clerical complexes. The top floor housed the offices of the president and four vice presidents.¹⁰⁸

A number of renovation projects were undertaken during the same time period. Leonard Hall (#19) was renovated 1957 for use by the Conservatory of Music, and Bexley Hall was constructed on the south end Mees Auditorium (#15) between 1957 and 1959 at a cost of \$350,000, which included \$150,000 from the Church and \$115,000 in gifts and pledges from Bexley friends of the University.¹⁰⁹ The construction included a large instrumental rehearsal room, a performance center, and practice rooms.

In 1962, the former president's house was renovated to house Kline Clinic (#3). "As early as 1914 Dr. O. E. Kline, whose office was located at the corner of Ohio and Main Streets, was acting in an unofficial capacity as school physician, treating without charge students unable to pay for medical care. This unofficial system continued until 1923 when the Board, at Dr. Mees request, approved employment of a full-time college physician and the instituting of a Health Service program. Dr. Kline agreed to accept the position...each student...was assessed two dollars a year. In return students were provided all necessary medical care including a complete physical examination for entering students. Kline retired in 1941 but returned in 1942 when his replacement went off to serve in WWII."¹¹⁰ Kline finally retired in 1946. When the new president's house on Francis Avenue was completed in 1961, the former president's residence built in 1928 was renovated for \$65,000 and became the Kline Clinic named to honor Capital's first official physician. William Kline provided funds for the clinic in honor of his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Saylor of Berea, Ohio were contributors as well.¹¹¹ The Saylor's also contributed to the construction funds for Saylor and Yochum Halls.

⁹⁸ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, pp. 37-38.

⁹⁹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 39.

¹⁰⁰ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 41.

¹⁰¹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 41.

¹⁰² Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 40.

¹⁰³ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 40.

¹⁰⁴ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 40.

¹⁰⁵ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 38.

¹⁰⁶ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 39.

¹⁰⁷ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 41.

¹⁰⁸ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 42.

¹⁰⁹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 36.

¹¹⁰ Owens, *These Hundred Years*, p. 198.

¹¹¹ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 43.

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The Harry C. Moores Campus Center (#12) was constructed in 1966. Designed by University Architect, Ralph Dix, to house a 1000-seat dining room, a 150-seat snack bar, a bookstore, a post office, lounges, offices, a recreation area, a four-lane bowling alley, and a site for a branch bank.¹¹² Mrs. Paul Frank (Jean Moores) of Dallas, Texas donated \$240,000 in memory of her father Henry C. Moores. Mr. Moores was the co-founder of Moores and Ross Milk Company in Columbus.¹¹³ With the completion of the Campus Center, food service was discontinued in Troutman Hall (#6) in October of 1967 and plans were made to convert Troutman into an academic complex adjacent to the new Ruff Learning Center (#5) being built.¹¹⁴

Troutman Hall (#6) was renovated in 1967 when the adjacent building, Ruff Learning Center (#5) was renovated and expanded in 1967-68. A large addition was constructed on Schaaf Hall (#13) in 1966-67, and Blackmore Library (#2) and Cotterman Hall (#11) were both built in 1969. The buildings and additions constructed in the mid to late 1960s strongly reflect the architecture of the day on campuses. The buildings are solidly built, usually of brick and concrete with austere expanses of wall and no ornamentation. Often the architectural elements that comprise the buildings seem over- or undersized—the large pent roof on the Harry C. Moores Campus Center (#12), the undersized windows on Cotterman Hall (#11), the limited windows on Blackmore Library (#2). While not necessarily distinguished by a style, the buildings are a product of their time and easily identifiable as such.

Built in the last year of the Yochum presidency, Blackmore Library (#2) and Cotterman Hall (#11) were design by the architectural firm of Kellam & Foley, established in 1953 in Columbus, Ohio. William E. Kellam (1921 – 2008), born in Murphysboro, Illinois, received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Illinois (1943) and Master of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1949). James J. Foley, FAIA (1922 – 1999), was born in Lima, Ohio and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from The Ohio State University (1950).¹¹⁵ He sold his interest in the firm in 1976 and set up his own architectural practice. He received a Meritorius Service Citation from the OSU College of Engineering and the OSU Distinguished Alumnus Award. The firm is credited with more than 800 designs and specialized in secondary and higher education facilities, receiving several awards from the American Association of School Administrators for their work in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. They also worked on a number of occasions at The Ohio State University. The firm also designed Scioto Downs harness racing track in Columbus (1960), winning awards from the Portland Cement Association and the Ohio Prestressed Concrete Institute.¹¹⁶

This significant expansion of the University's facilities was accomplished through very traditional fundraising means, which hindered the institution.¹¹⁷ One traditional policy of the Lutheran church bodies that governed colleges and seminaries was to not accept funds from "outsiders," which included funding from the state. It was asserted that because the educational institution belonged to the Lutheran Church, it was therefore the responsibility of the members to provide financial support. A second policy, emphasizing fiscal prudence, was to permit projects involving construction or renovation only when all funds were in hand. This policy, beneficial during the economic upheaval of the 1930's, was inadequate to meet the needs of an institution with an escalating student enrollment. From a total of 1,184 students in the 1948 academic year (1,081 college and 103 Seminary), enrollment climbed steadily, reaching 1,630 total students in the 1959 academic year (1,389 college and 241 Seminary). During the academic years 1965 through 1968, college enrollment alone exceeded 1,800 students annually.¹¹⁸

To attempt to meet the University's needs, President Yochum personally led the fundraising efforts for multiple projects through traditional sources. He solicited donations from the hundreds of Lutheran congregations in the Synod (which now encompassed an area from Chicago and eastward), alumni, other individual supporters of the University, and special fundraising drives sponsored by the Synod. Some of these practices extended back for a century. The effort did have

¹¹² Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 44.

¹¹³ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 44.

¹¹⁴ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 44.

¹¹⁵ *American Architects Directory*, American Institute of Architects, 1962 and 1970, "James J. Foley," and "William E. Kellam," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013); American Institute of Architects, membership file, James J. Foley, <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 16 February 2013).

¹¹⁶ "Architectural Firm's Founder Dies at 76" [James J. Foley], *The Columbus Dispatch*, 30 January 1999, <http://www.newsbank.com> (accessed 16 February 2013); "James J. Foley," obituary, *Northwest Columbus News*, 30 January 1999, news.google.com (accessed 16 February 2013); "William E. Kellam," obituary, *The Columbus Dispatch*, 14 May 2008, <http://www.newsbank.com> (accessed 16 February 2013).

¹¹⁷ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, p. 27.

¹¹⁸ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, pp. 66, 70-71.

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success, but facility improvements at Capital proceeded more slowly than at surrounding campuses, particularly where colleges and universities were taking advantage of federal grants and low-cost loans to help fund construction. During the 1950's, the American Lutheran Church Board of Higher Education permitted institutions to pursue fundraising outside traditional Lutheran sources, which enabled Capital to solicit donations more easily in the Greater Columbus area. Although the University's Board approved the option of accepting federal funds for construction projects as early as 1947, Capital did not exercise that alternative until 1967 to borrow money for the construction of the Ruff Learning Center (#5).

A major administrative change occurred in 1959-1961, when the University and the seminary became separate entities. As the American Lutheran Church¹¹⁹ prepared to come into existence in 1960, church leaders stated that the growing enrollments of the two institutions made it increasingly difficult for one person to administer. In addition, the American Lutheran Church leadership wanted to exercise more direct control over its seminaries, and thus wanted to separate them completely from their colleges. The two-year process was completed on January 1, 1961, and the Seminary changed its name to Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary. The division of assets resulted in the Seminary receiving full title to Divinity Hall, the Seminary apartments, and all parking areas west of College Avenue. All property east of College Avenue belonged to the University.¹²⁰ The 110-year tie to the Lutheran Synod served to shape nearly all aspects of University existence including leadership, faculty, admission, curriculum, building construction, and campus expansion.

Conclusion

As the oldest Lutheran institution west of the Allegheny Mountains, one of the oldest in the United States, and one of the earliest institutions of higher learning in Ohio, Capital University has a long and rich history both in the areas of education and religion. Capital exemplifies the early 19th century trend within the state of a strong affiliation between an educational institution and a specific religious denomination. First established as a Lutheran theological seminary, supporters later successfully grafted a liberal arts college to it while remaining under church governance. Within the confines of church governance, Capital was guided by the personal leadership of several University presidents who understood needs, conducted fundraising, and oversaw construction projects to completion. The expanded historic district reflects the growth from a small religious seminary to a University offering a multitude of educational opportunities—in the physical expansion of the nearly 140-year old campus in Bexley, in the building campaigns conducted during the middle fifty years of the 20th century to accommodate the growing student population, and in the written history of the 163-year old institution.

¹¹⁹ The American Lutheran Church was created in 1930 through the merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio (est. 1818), Buffalo Synod (est. 1845), and Iowa Synod (est. 1854). In 1960, the "old" American Lutheran Church (est. 1930), Evangelical Lutheran Church (est. 1917), and United Evangelical Lutheran Church (est. 1896) formed the "new" American Lutheran Church. The Lutheran Free Church joined in 1963. American Lutheran Church, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Lutheran_Church (accessed 28 January 2013).

¹²⁰ Burke, *Chronicles of Change*, pp. 28-29.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 26
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>334289</u>	<u>4424580</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>334573</u>	<u>4424171</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>334607</u>	<u>4424566</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>334353</u>	<u>4424189</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Capital University Historic District appears as a dashed line on the attached historic district map and photo key.

Starting at the northwest corner of the property at College Avenue and E. Main Street, proceed easterly along the curb line on E. Main Street to where it intersects Pleasant Ridge Avenue; thence proceed southerly along the curb line of Pleasant Ridge Avenue to where it intersects Astor Avenue; thence proceed westerly along the curb line of Astor Avenue to where it intersects College Avenue; thence proceed northerly along the curb line of College Avenue to where it intersects E. Main Street and the point of origin.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic district boundaries follow the property lines of the campus core and the buildings associated with development and growth of Capital University. The northern half of the district is on land associated with the University's establishment on site; the southern half of the district is on land associated with the significant development and expansion of the campus lead by President Harold L. Yochum during his tenure (1946-1969).

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Rudge, Historic Preservation Studio Leader (S. of S. Research - Richard Sicha & Marcia Moll)
organization Weber Murphy Fox date April 30, 2013
street & number 1801 East Ninth Street telephone (216) 452-1201
city or town Cleveland state Ohio zip code 44114
e-mail hrudge@wmf-inc.com

Additional Documentation

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
 - **Continuation Sheets**
 - **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photographer: Heather Rudge, Historic Preservation Studio Leader
Weber Murphy Fox
1801 East Ninth Street, Suite 1500
Cleveland, OH 44114

Name of Property: Capital University Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bexley
County: Cuyahoga
State: Ohio

Date Photographed: April 2013

Photograph Number, Description and Camera Direction: Listed Below

OH_FranklinCounty_CapitalUniversityHistoricDistrict_BoundaryIncrease_Photo#

Photograph 1 of 60

Description: Memorial Gateway from across E. Main Street
Camera Direction: South

Photograph 2 of 60

Description: Memorial Gateway
Camera Direction: South

Photograph 3 of 60

Description: Blackmore Library, west and south (front) elevations, addition/connector to Batelle Hall
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 4 of 60

Description: View across campus green from Blackmore Library to Renner Hall
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 5 of 60

Description: View along E. Main Street (north historic district boundary) from Memorial Gateway; Batelle Hall rear addition, Kline Clinic and rear of Blackmore Library
Camera Direction: East

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Photograph 6 of 60

Description: Kline Clinic, north and west elevations
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 7 of 60

Description: Kline Clinic, east and north elevations
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 8 of 60

Description: Batelle Hall, south (front) and west elevations
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 9 of 60

Description: Batelle Hall, south elevation, stone carving at main entrance, typical both sides
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 10 of 60

Description: Addition/connector (to be demolished) between Batelle Hall and Blackmore Library
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 11 of 60

Description: Addition/connector (to be demolished) between Blackmore Library and Batelle Hall
Camera Direction: East

Photograph 12 of 60

Description: Batelle Hall, north (rear) elevation of original building in open courtyard
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 13 of 60

Description: View along E. Main Street (north historic district boundary) from Pleasant Ridge Avenue; Batelle Hall rear addition
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 14 of 60

Description: Batelle Hall, east (rear) elevation along Pleasant Ridge Avenue
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 15 of 60

Description: Batelle Hall, east (rear) elevation along Pleasant Ridge Avenue
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 16 of 60

Description: View along Pleasant Ridge Avenue (east historic district boundary); Batelle Hall, east (rear) elevation
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 17 of 60

Description: Ruff Learning Center, east (rear) elevation
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 18 of 60

Description: Ruff Learning Center, west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: Southeast

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Photograph 19 of 60

Description: Ruff Learning Center connection to Batelle Hall, west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 20 of 60

Description: Ruff Learning Center, Troutman Hall (west elevations), Saylor-Ackermann Hall (north elevation)
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 21 of 60

Description: Troutman Hall, west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 22 of 60

Description: Troutman Hall, south elevation, east (rear) elevation along Pleasant Ridge Avenue
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 23 of 60

Description: Connector between Troutman Hall and Ackermann Hall
Camera Direction: East

Photograph 24 of 60

Description: Ackermann Hall, Saylor Hall (Saylor-Ackermann Hall), north (front) elevations
Camera Direction: South

Photograph 25 of 60

Description: Saylor Hall (Saylor-Ackermann Hall), north (front) elevation, east elevation
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 26 of 60

Description: Saylor-Ackermann Hall, west and south (rear) elevations
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 27 of 60

Description: View past Mees Hall/Bexley Hall addition and Saylor- Ackerman Hall looking toward Blackmore Library
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 28 of 60

Description: View of Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center and Blackmore Library
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 29 of 60

Description: Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center, west (front) and south elevations
Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 30 of 60

Description: Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center, north and west (front) elevations
Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 31 of 60

Description: Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center, east (rear) elevation with glass addition (to be removed)
Camera Direction: South

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Photograph 32 of 60

Description: View of campus center, Lohman Complex, Yochum Hall, Saylor-Ackermann Hall

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 33 of 60

Description: Yochum Hall, east and north (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 34 of 60

Description: Yochum Hall, west and south elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 35 of 60

Description: Lohman Complex, east and north (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 36 of 60

Description: Lohman Complex, north (front) and west elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 37 of 60

Description: Lohman Complex, south courtyard

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 38 of 60

Description: Cotterman Hall, south (front) and east elevations

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 39 of 60

Description: Henry C. Moores Campus Center, east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 40 of 60

Description: Henry C. Moores Campus Center, west and east (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 41 of 60

Description: Schaaf Hall, west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 42 of 60

Description: Schaaf Hall, south and east elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 43 of 60

Description: Schaaf Hall, south elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 44 of 60

Description: Huber-Spielman Hall, east and north (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

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Photograph 45 of 60

Description: Mees Auditorium, north (front) elevation

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 46 of 60

Description: Mees Auditorium, east and north (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 47 of 60

Description: Mees Auditorium, north (front) and elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 48 of 60

Description: Mees Auditorium, west elevation and Bexley Hall addition

Camera Direction: East

Photograph 49 of 60

Description: Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office, west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 50 of 60

Description: Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office, south and east elevations

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 51 of 60

Description: Admission and Welcome Center, south (front) elevation; Chilled Water Plant beyond

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 52 of 60

Description: Leonard Hall, north (front) and west elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 53 of 60

Description: Leonard Hall, east and north (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 54 of 60

Description: Loy Hall, view along College Avenue (west historic district boundary)

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 55 of 60

Description: Loy Hall, north and west (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 56 of 60

Description: Renner Hall, east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 57 of 60

Description: Renner Hall, east (front) and north elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

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Photograph 58 of 60

Description: View along College Avenue (west historic district boundary; Renner Hall, west elevation)
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 59 of 60

Description: View across campus green to Mees Auditorium and Loy Hall
Camera Direction: South

Photograph 60 of 60

Description: View across campus green to Blackmore Library, Rudolph Memorial Library/Kerns Religious Life Center, and Mees Auditorium and Loy Hall
Camera Direction: East

HISTORIC MAPS AND PHOTOS

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Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Capital University
street & number 1 College and Main telephone 614-236-6813
city or town Bexley state Ohio zip code 43209

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

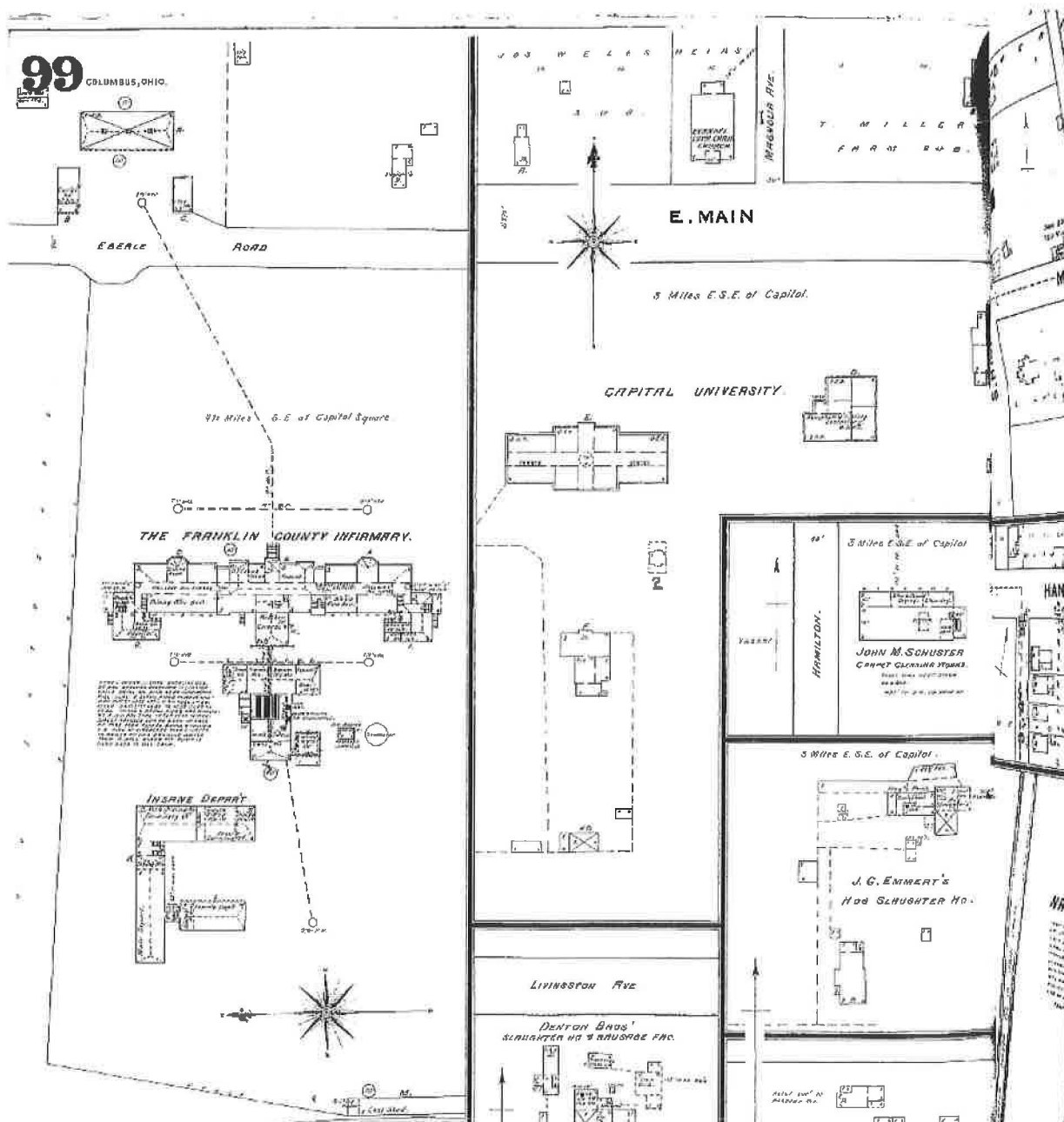
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 1 – 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; first two campus buildings - Lehman Hall (demolished) and Leonard Hall below it.



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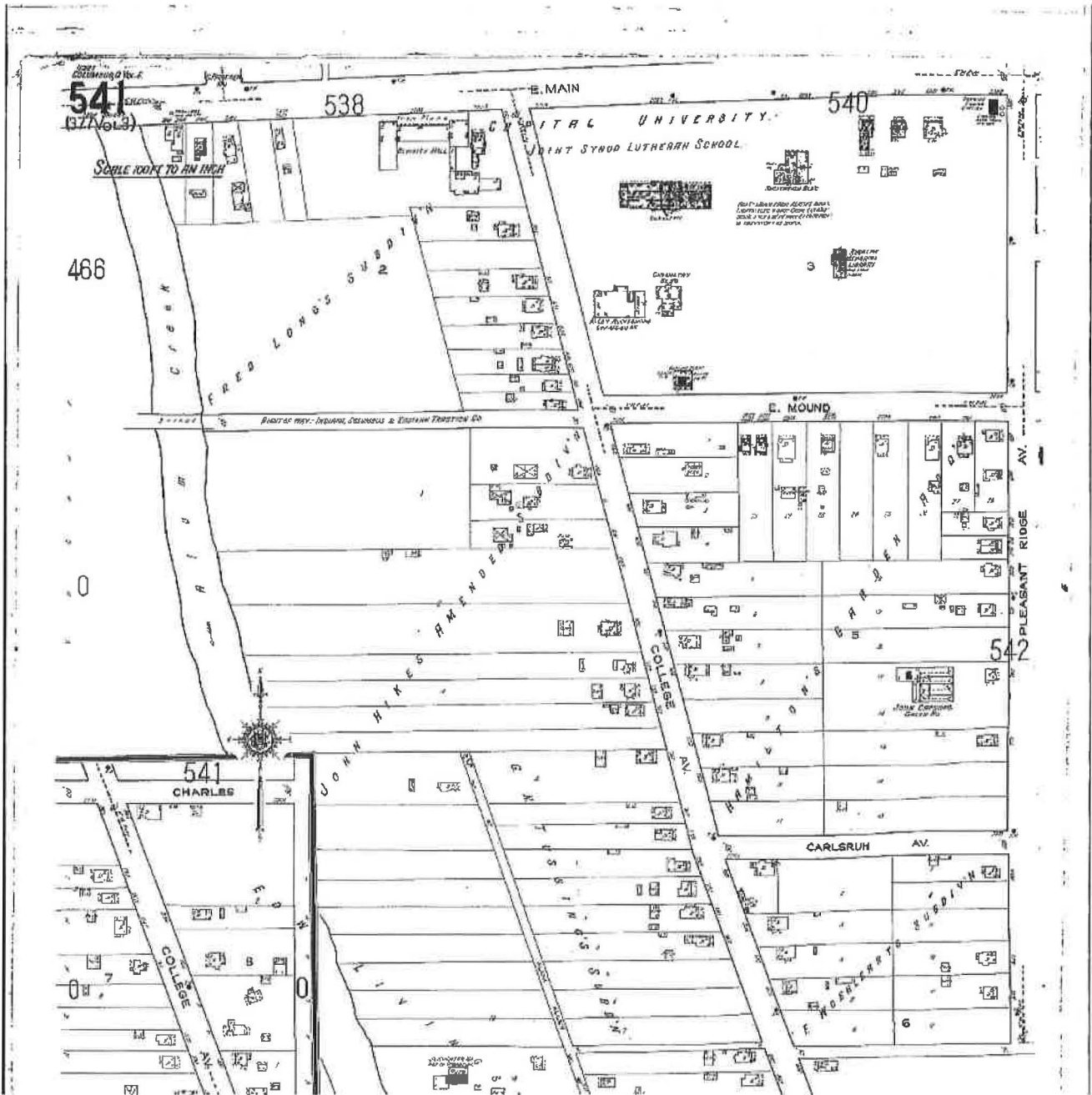
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 3 – 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; overall view of area.



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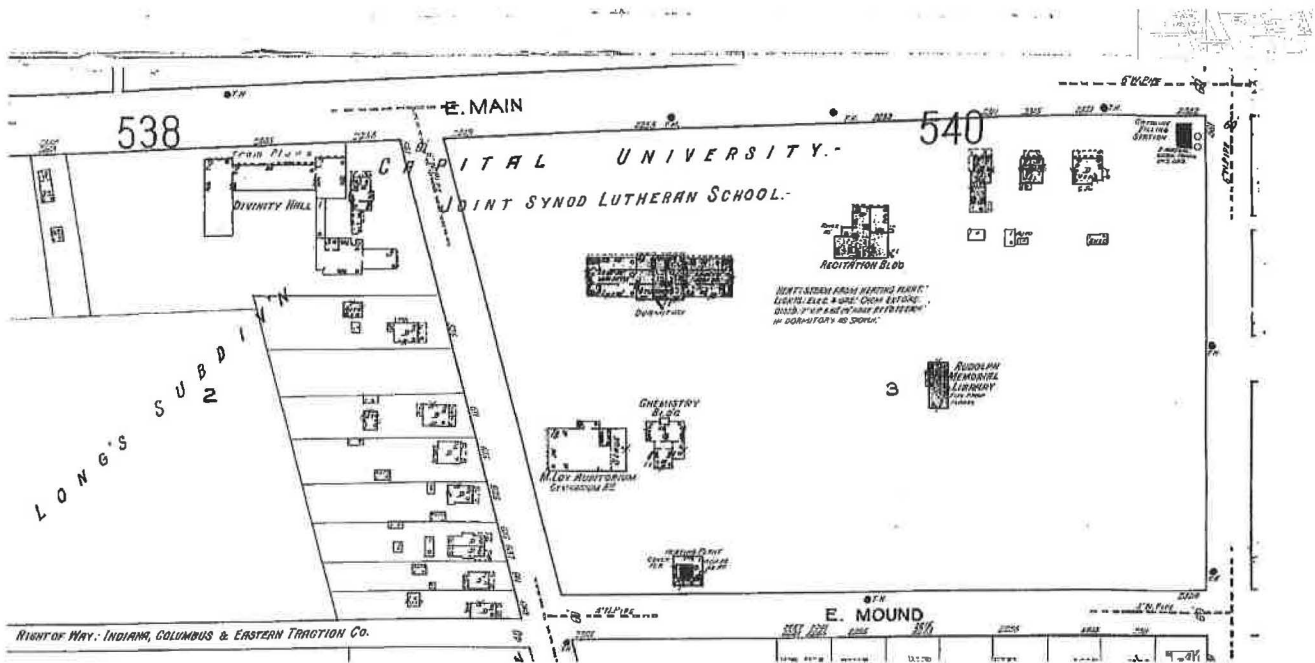
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 4 – 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; detail of University area.



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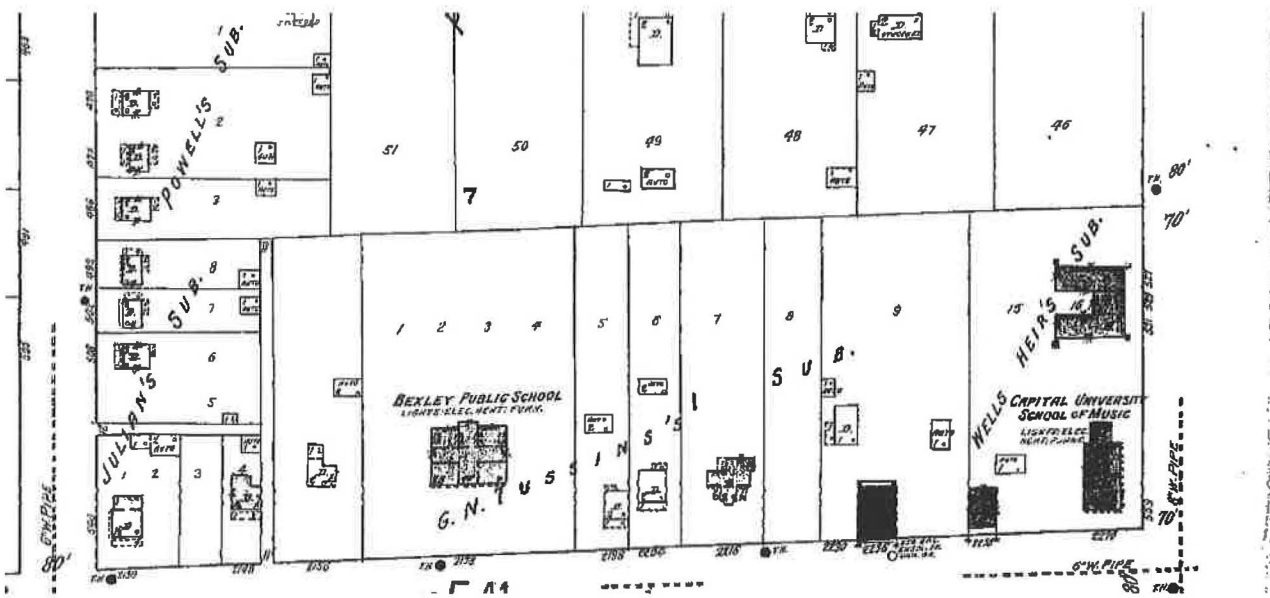
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 5 – 1922 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; north side of E. Main, former location of Conservatory of Music.



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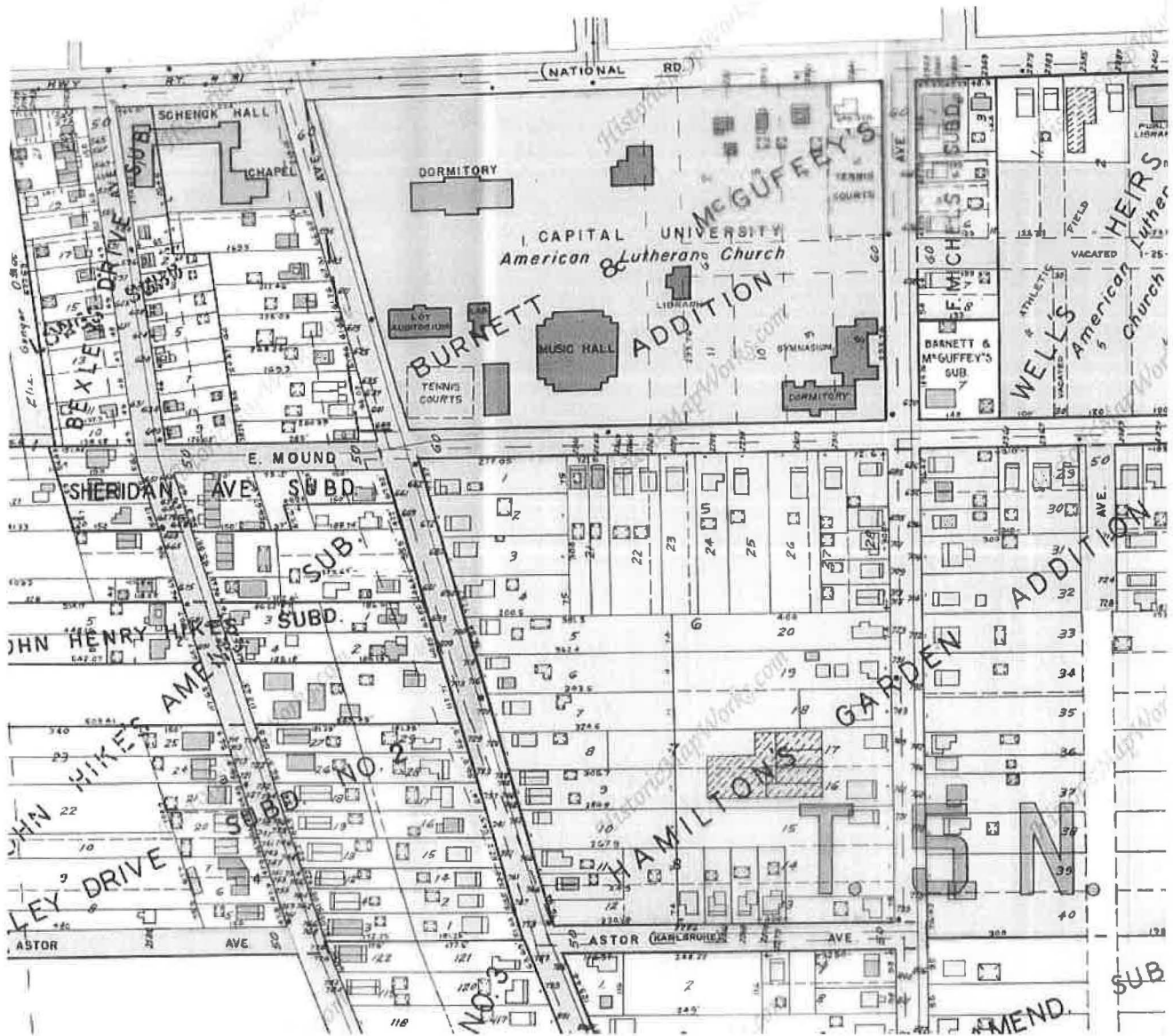
Capital University Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

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FIGURE 6 – 1937 Plate Book of Columbus and Vicinity, Plate 38, Franklin Survey Co., University and area.



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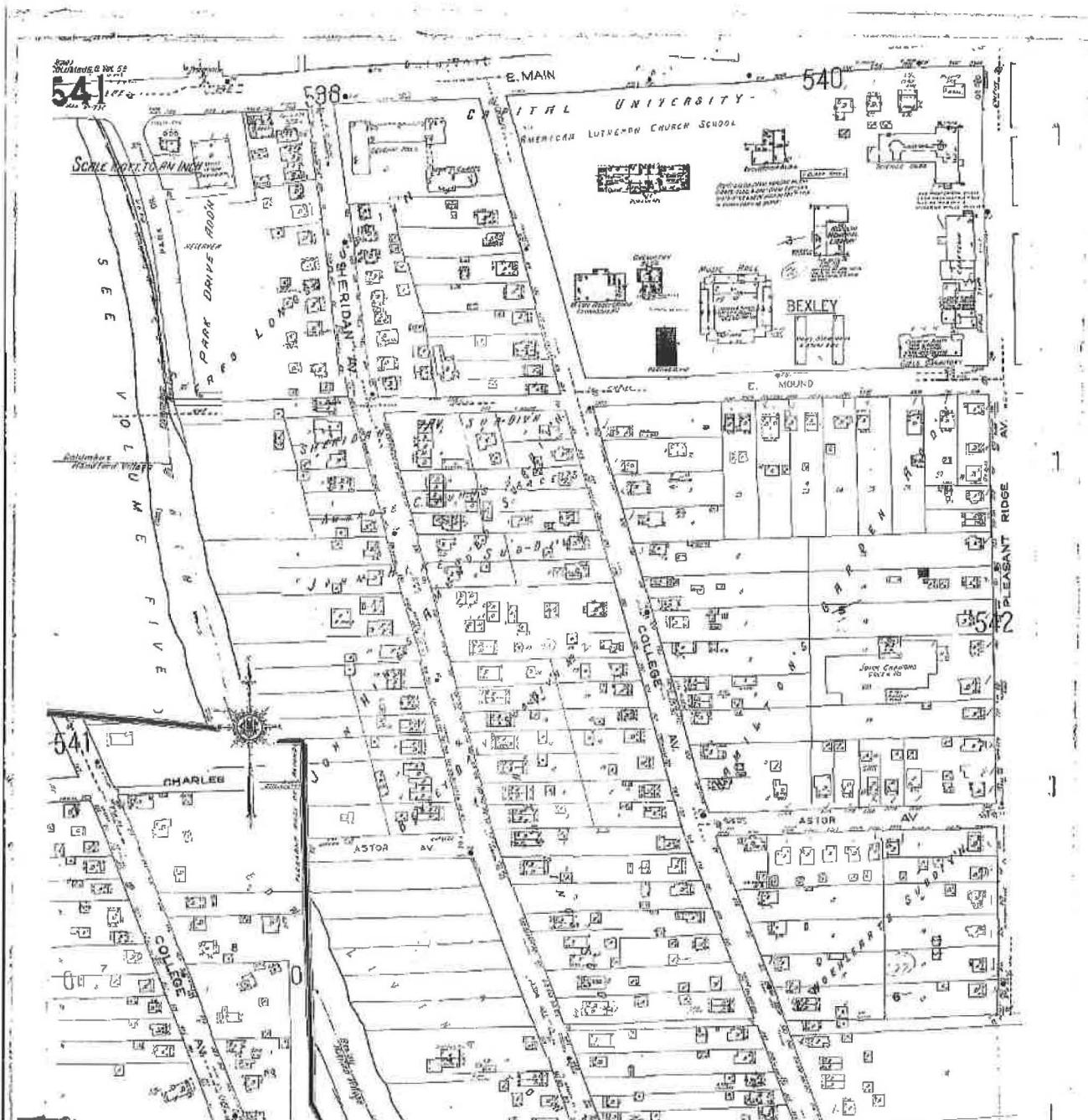
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 7 – 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; overall view of area and University.



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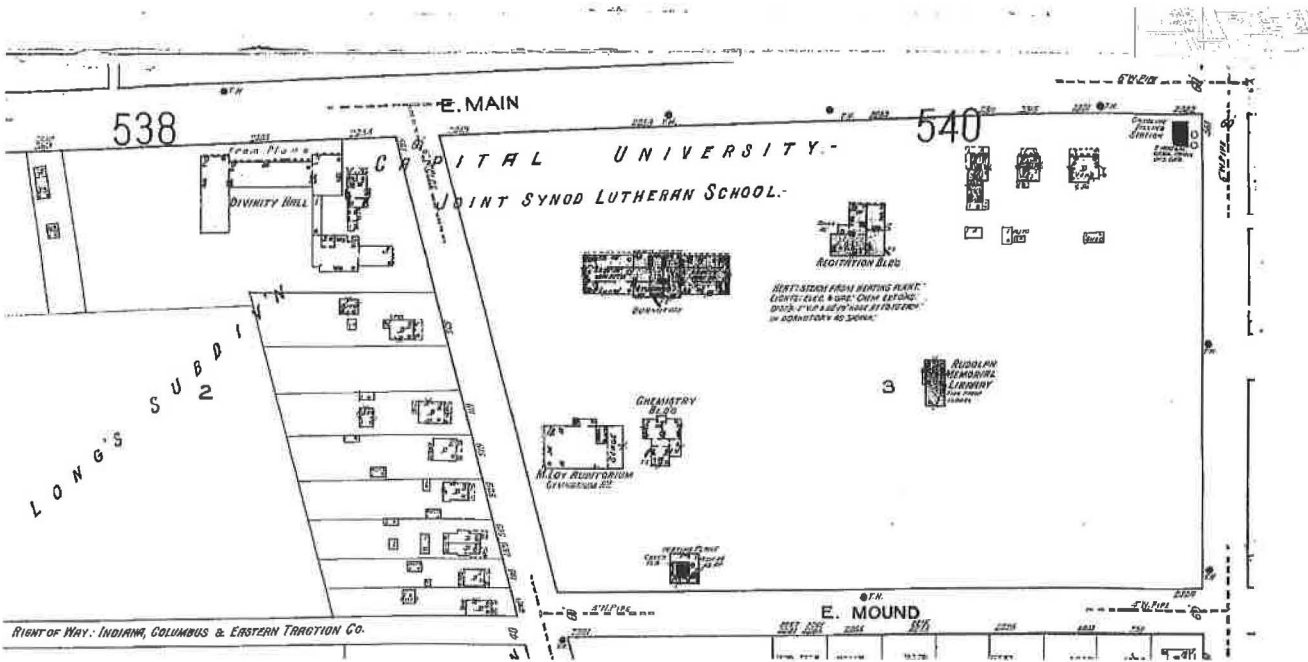
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 8 – 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; University area.



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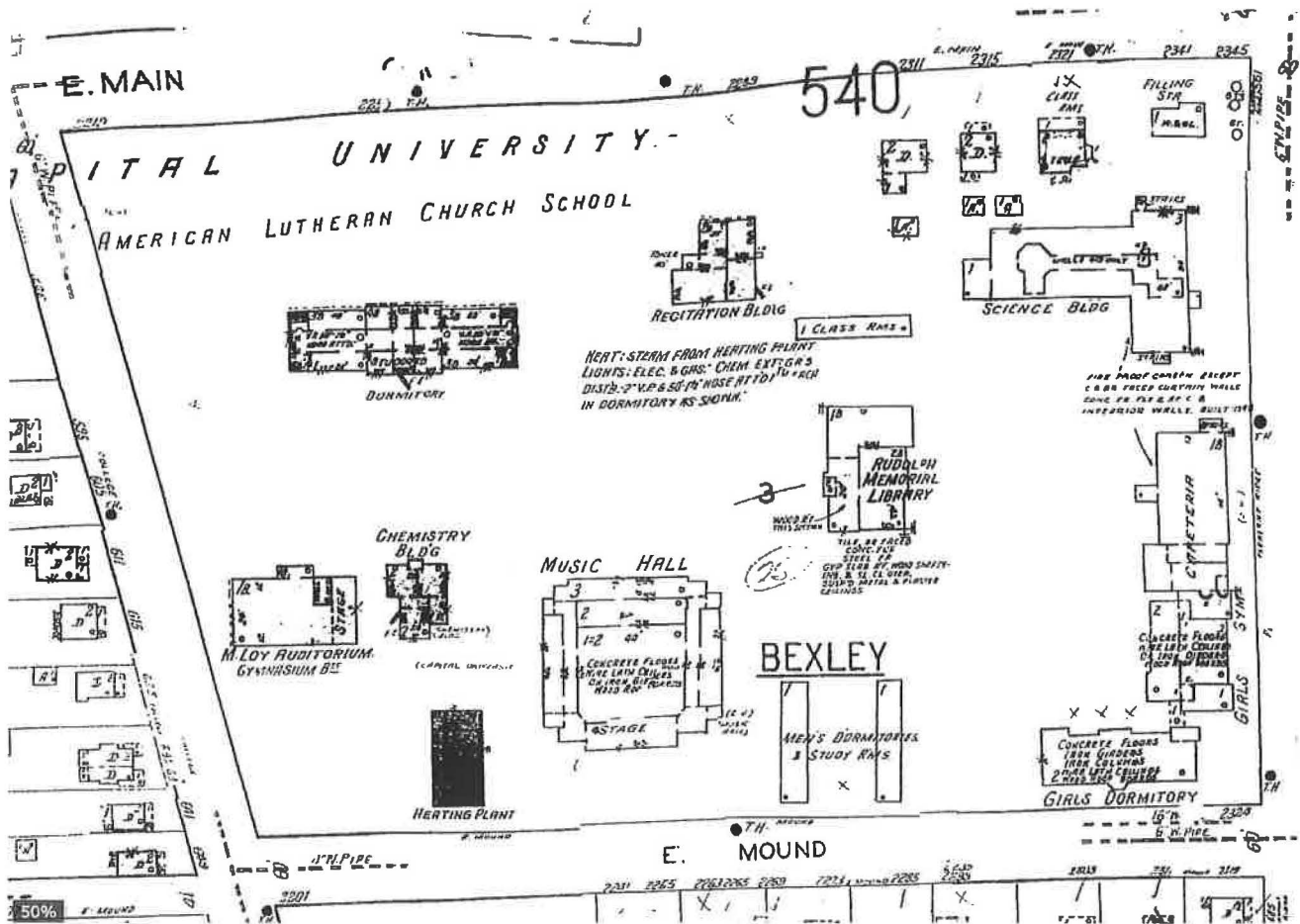
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FIGURE 9 – 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map updated; zoomed tightly to University core.



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FIGURE 10 – Batelle Hall c. 1948; Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 11 – Batelle Hall c. 1948; Capital University Archives.



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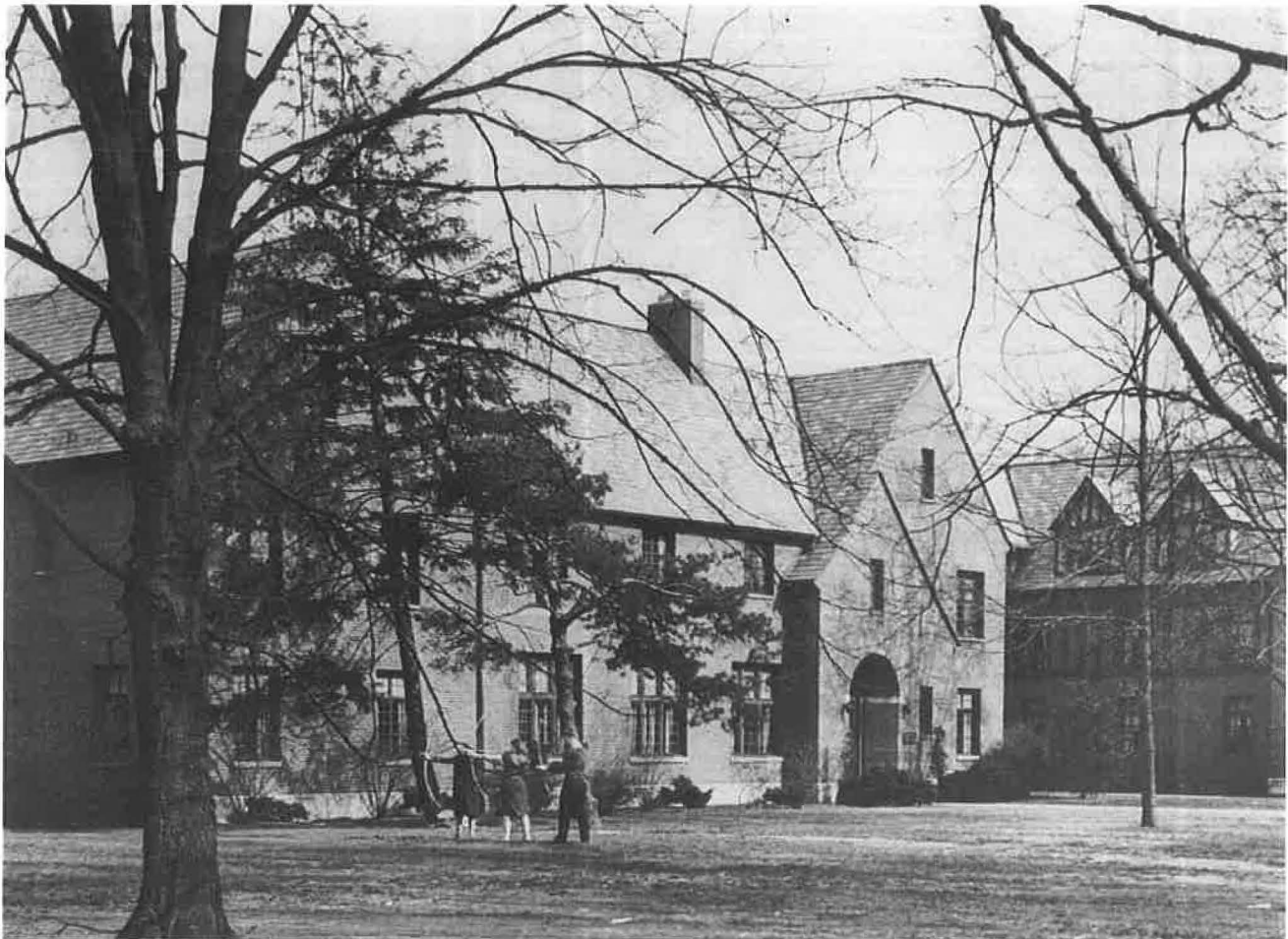
Name of Property
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FIGURE 12 – Troutman Hall with Ackermann Hall in the background, c.1940s, Capital University Archives.



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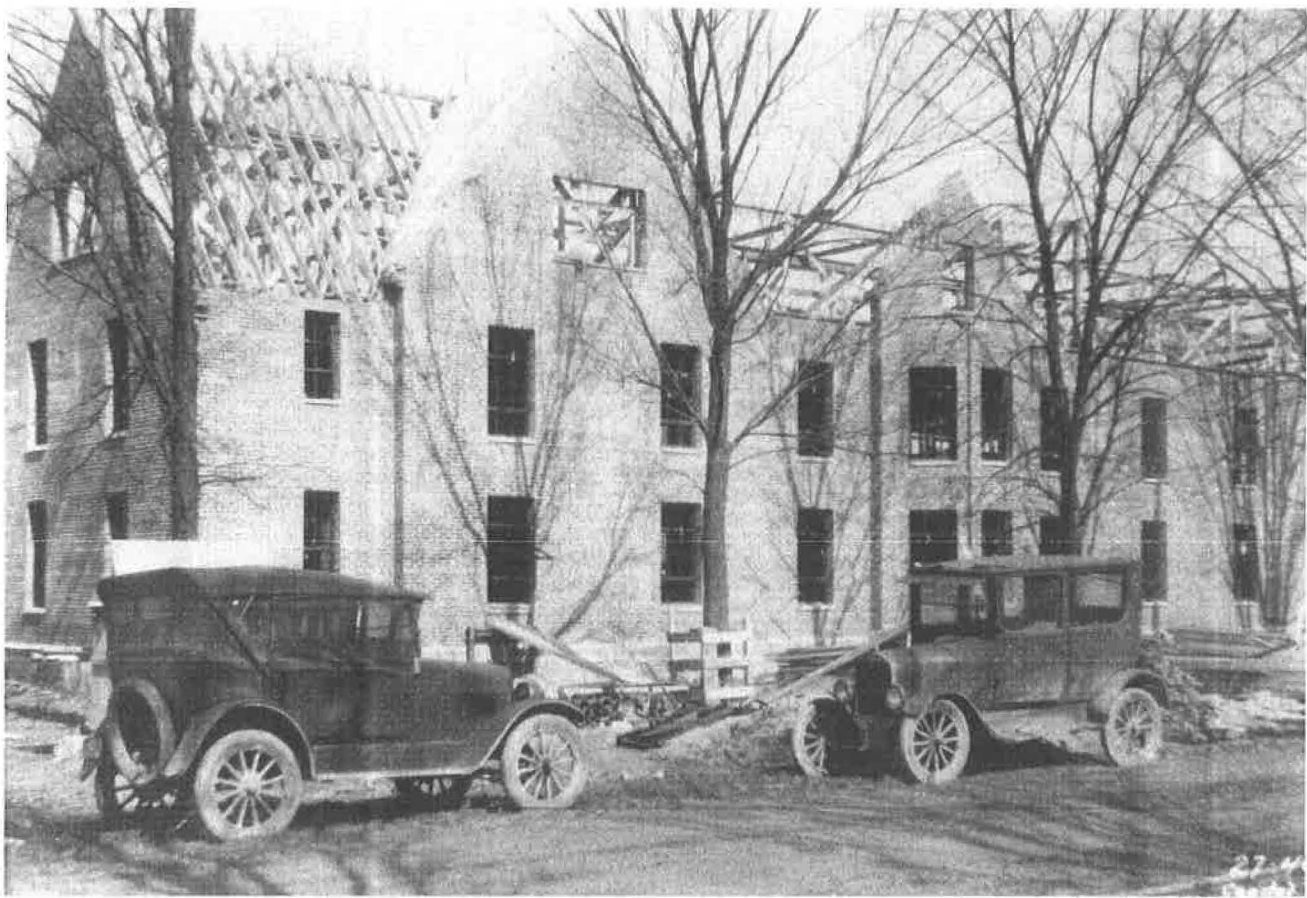
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 13 – Ackermann Hall under construction, c.1926, Capital University Archives.



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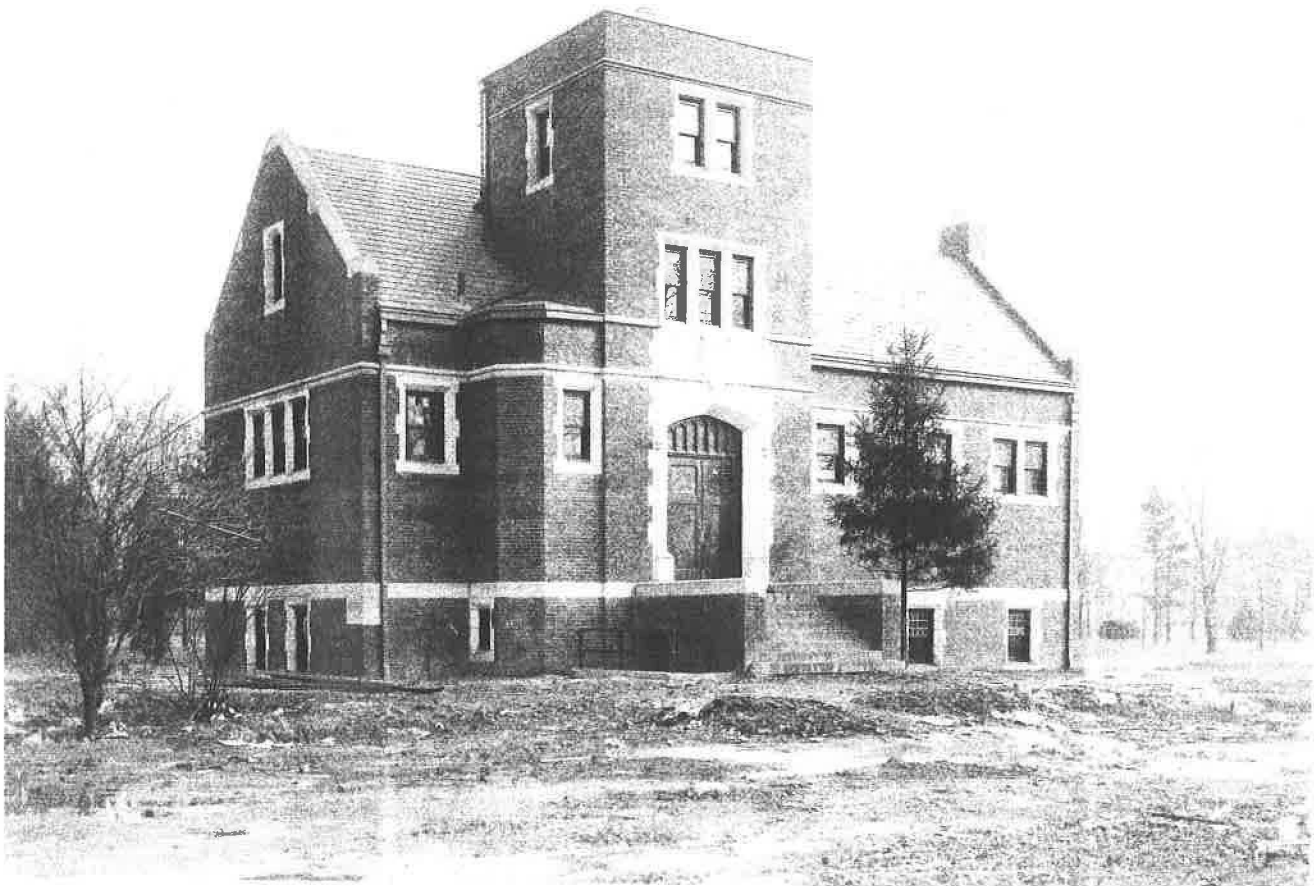
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FIGURE 14 – Rudolph Memorial Library c.1914, Capital University Archives.



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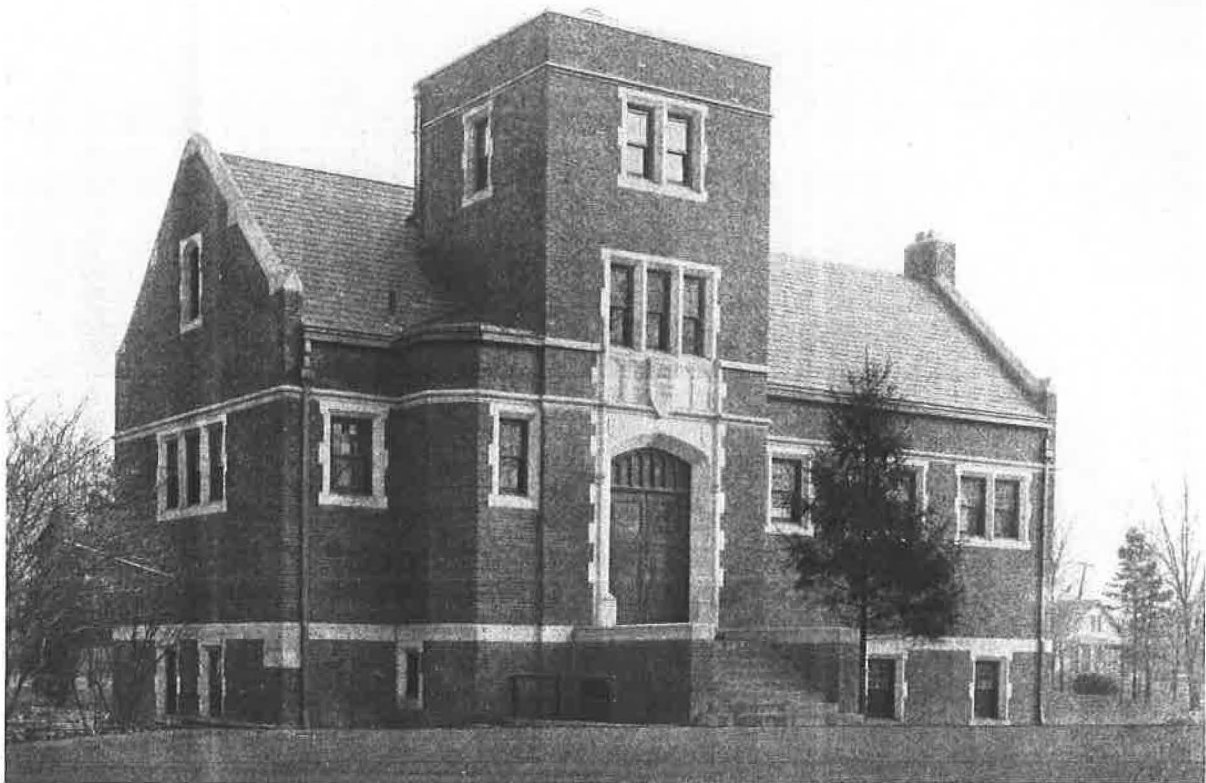
Name of Property
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FIGURE 15 – Rudolph Memorial Library c.1915, Capital University Archives.



1915

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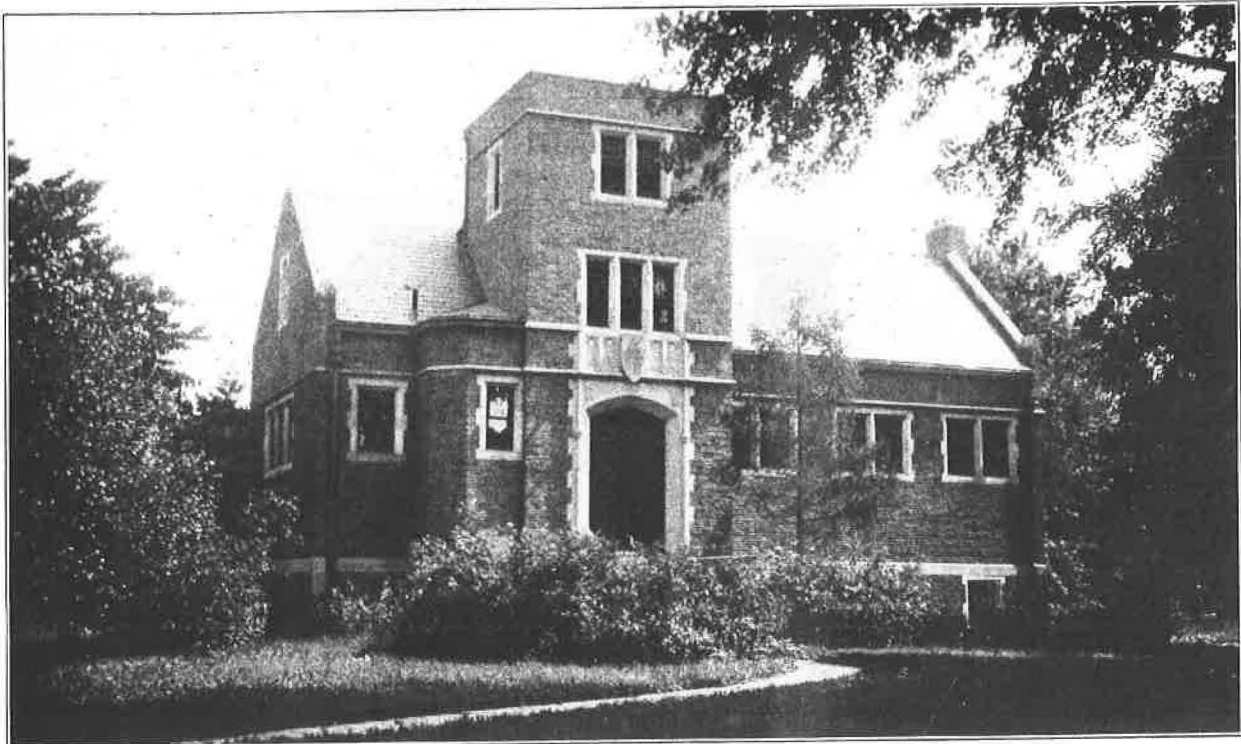
Capital University Historic District
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FIGURE 16 – Rudolph Memorial Library c.1923, Capital University Archives.



RUDOLPH MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
Built in 1913.

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FIGURE 17 – Rudolph Memorial Library Interior c.1923, Capital University Archives.



RUDOLPH MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
A view of the Reading Room.

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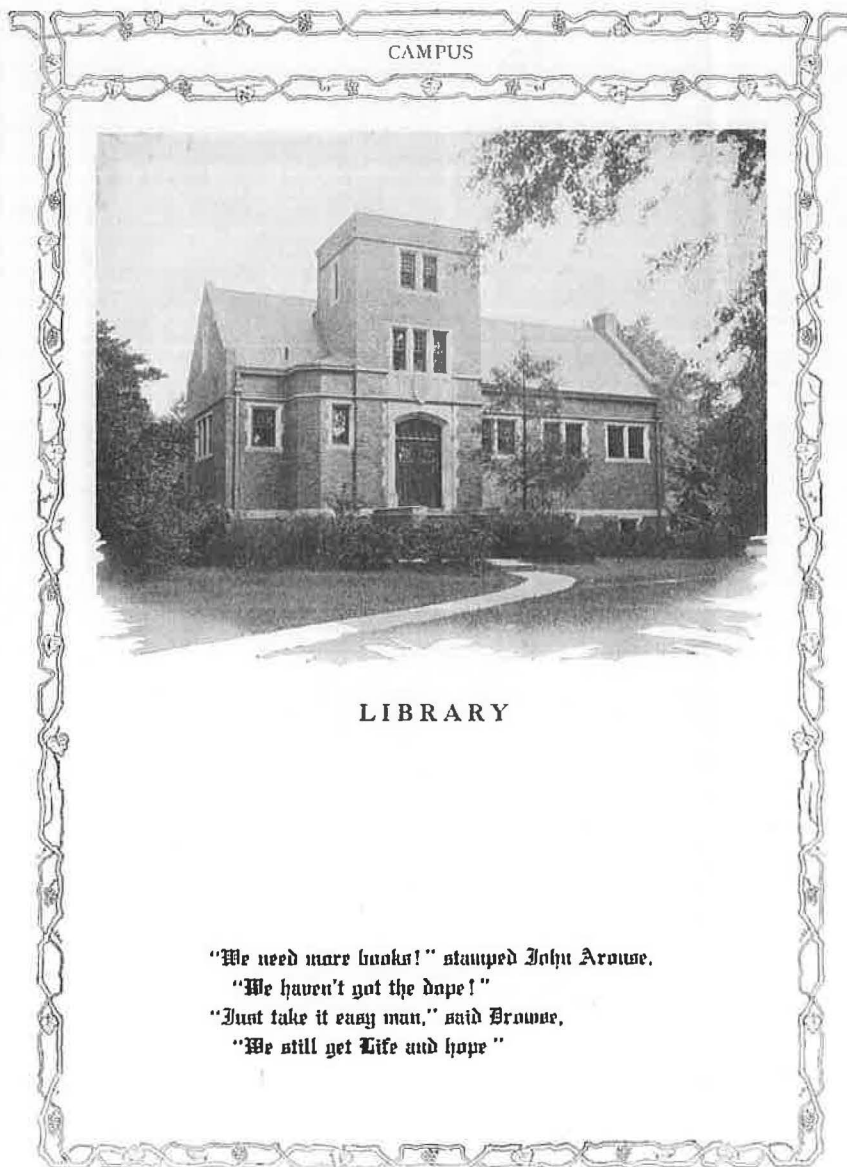
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FIGURE 18 – Rudolph Memorial Library c.1924, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 19 – Rudolph Memorial Library, after 1937-38 addition, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 20 – Rudolph Memorial Library Interior c.1950, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 21 – Rudolph Memorial Library Postcard c.1960, Capital University Archives.



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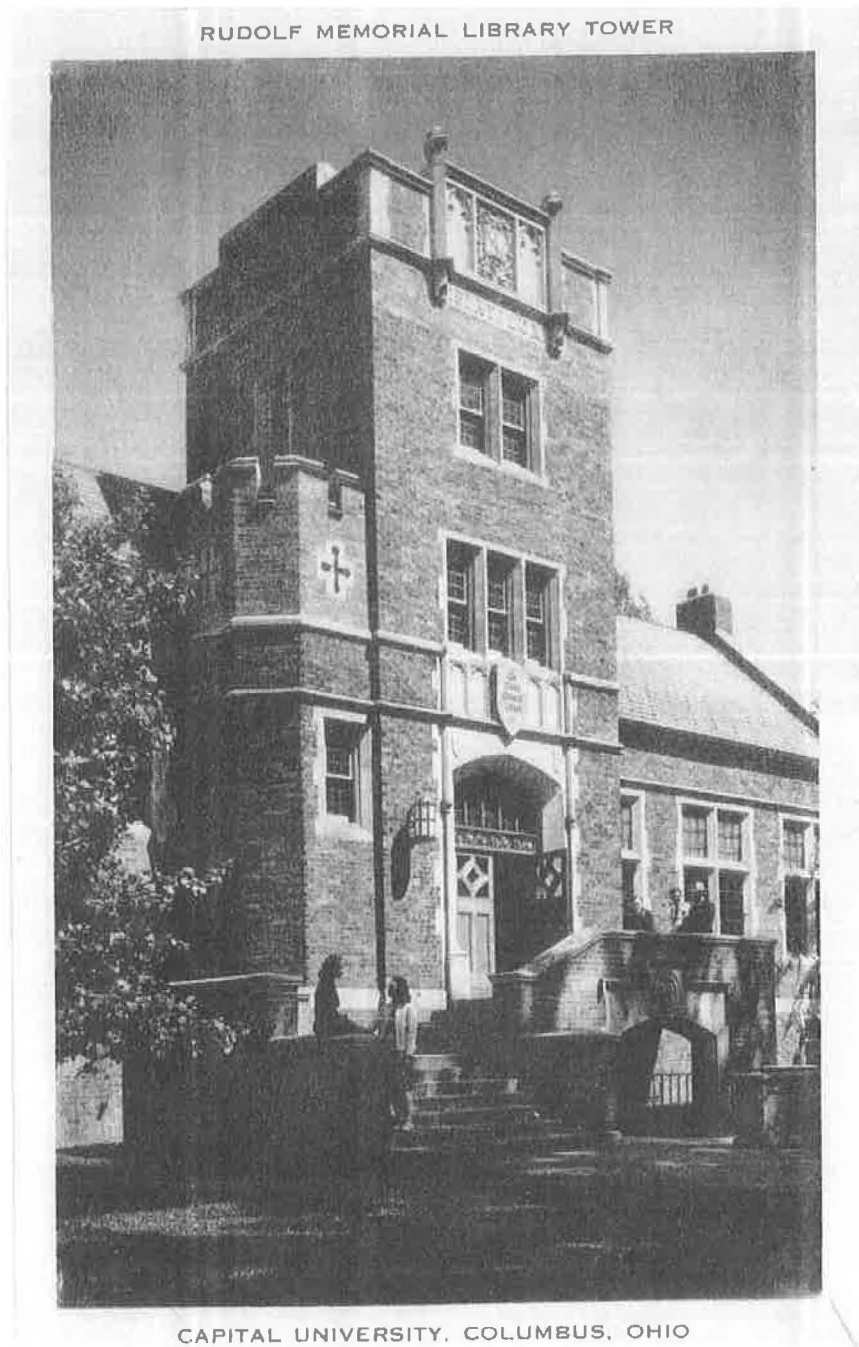
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FIGURE 22 – Rudolph Memorial Library Postcard c.1960, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 23 – Rudolph Memorial Library c.1980, before rear glass enclosure added; Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 24 – Mees Auditorium c.1950, before addition to west elevation and connection to Leonard Hall; Capital University Archives.



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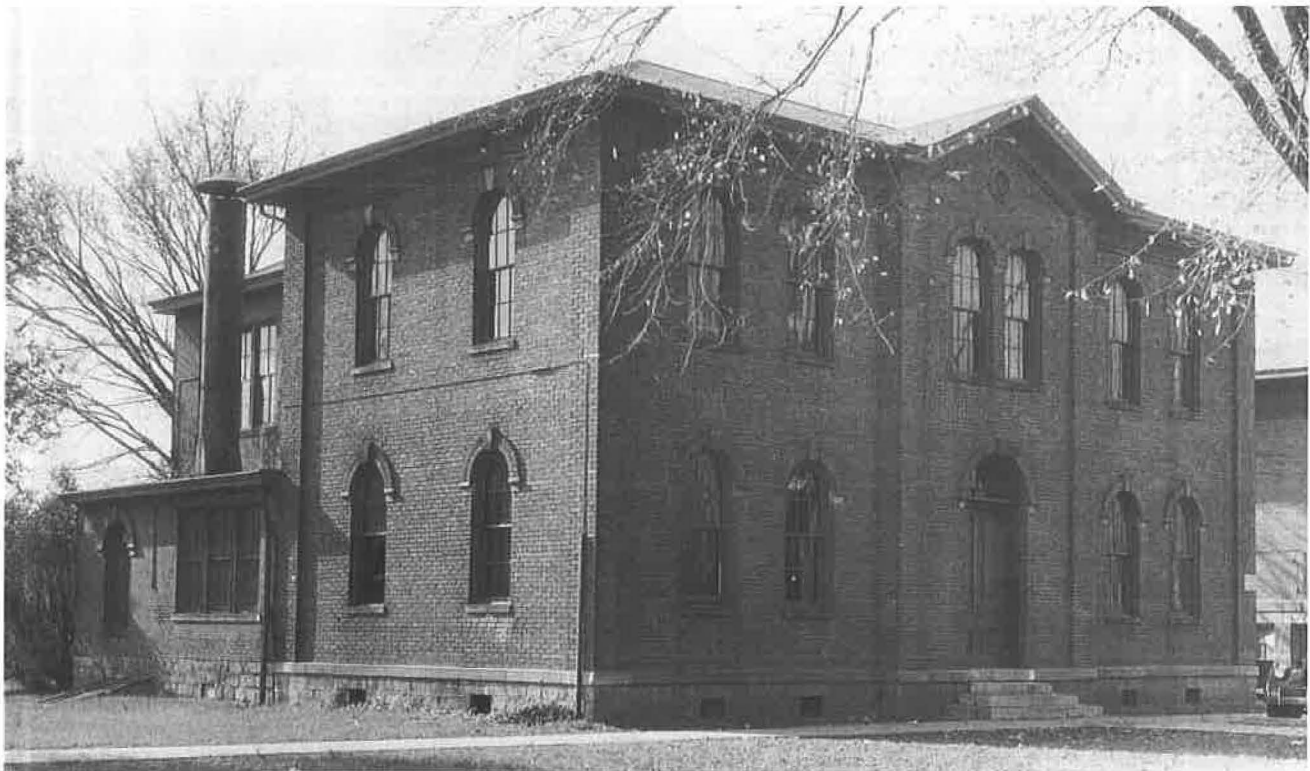
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FIGURE 25 – Leonard Science Hall after 1906, Capital University Archives.



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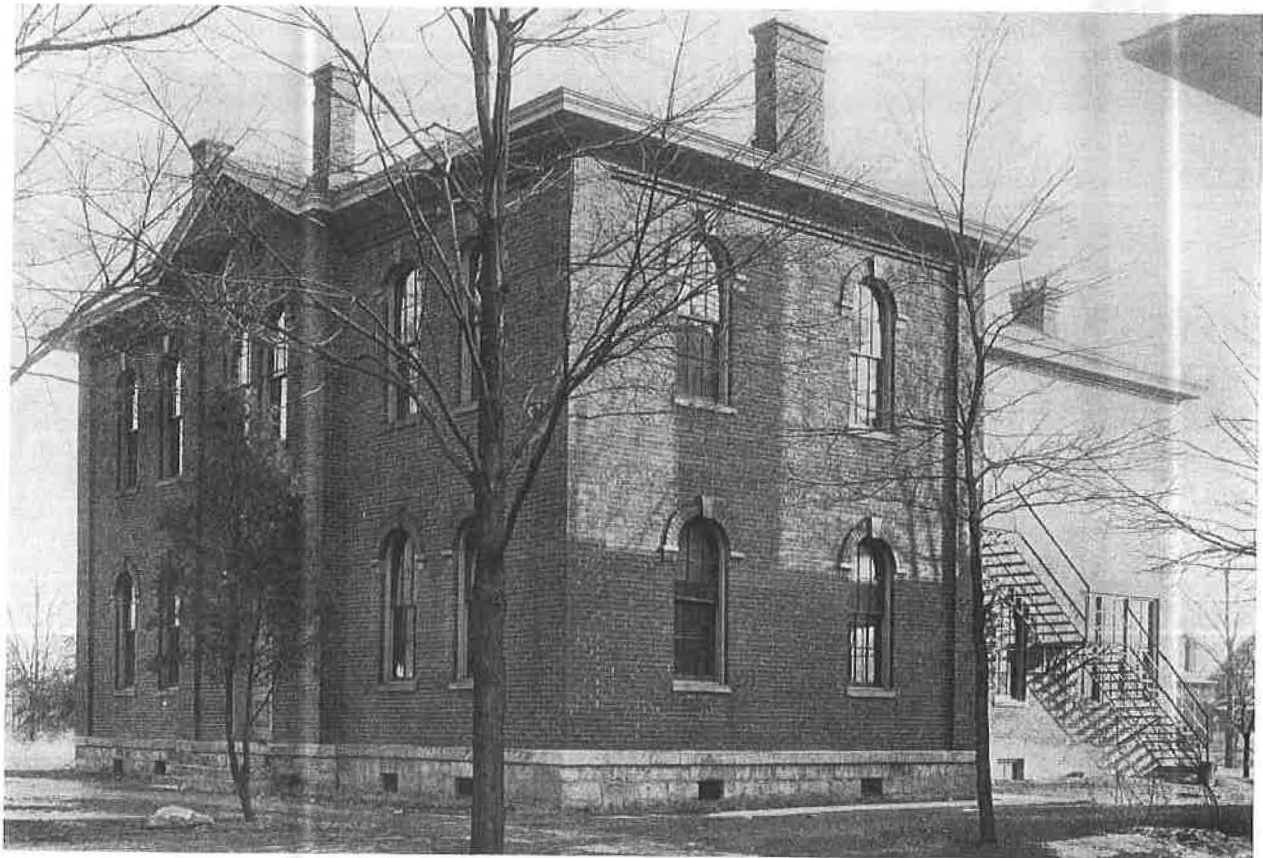
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FIGURE 26 – Leonard Science Hall c.1915, Capital University Archives.



1915

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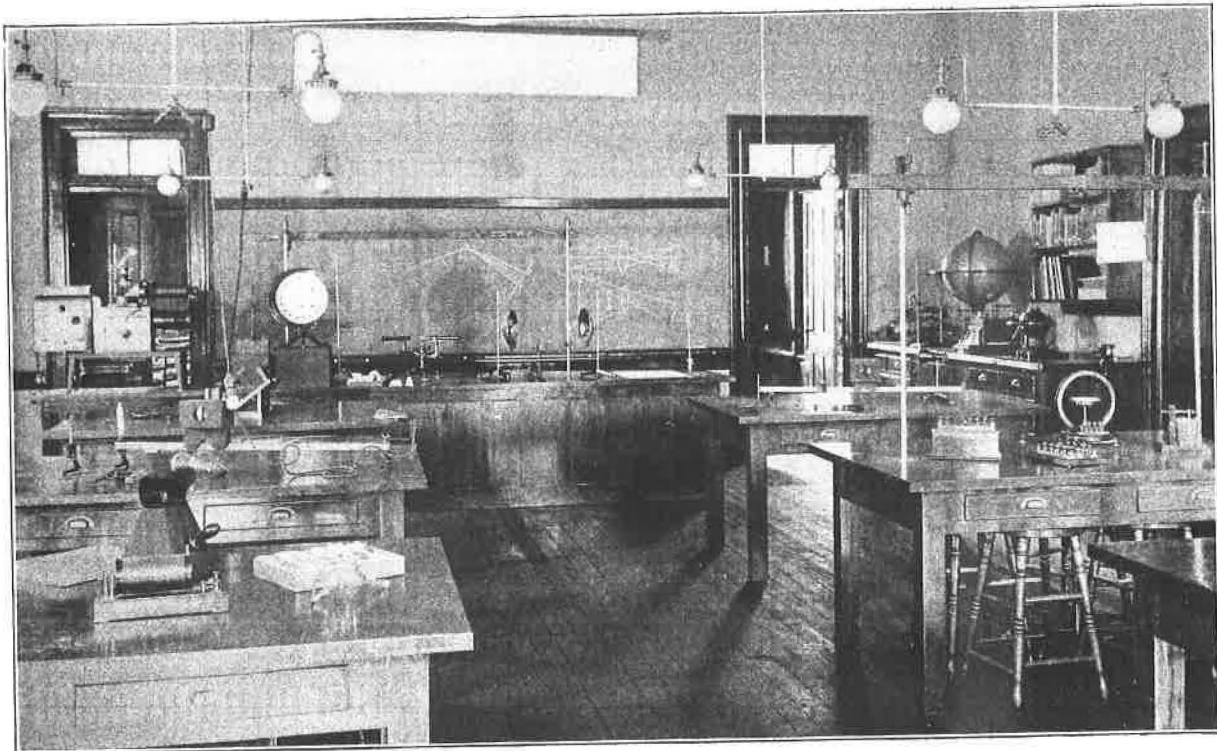
Name of Property
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FIGURE 27 – Leonard Science Hall Interior c.1915, Capital University Archives.



PHYSICS LABORATORY.

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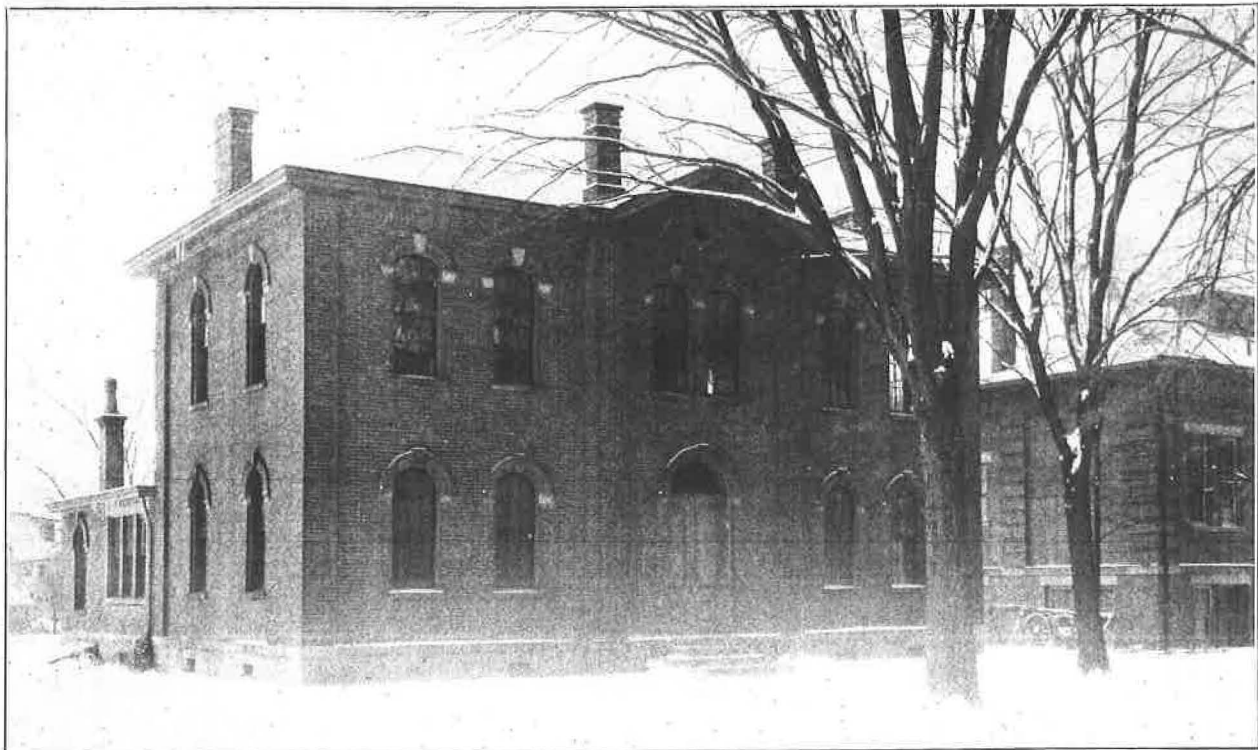
Name of Property
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FIGURE 28 – Leonard Science Hall after 1923, Capital University Archives.



LEONARD SCIENCE HALL.
Built in 1876.

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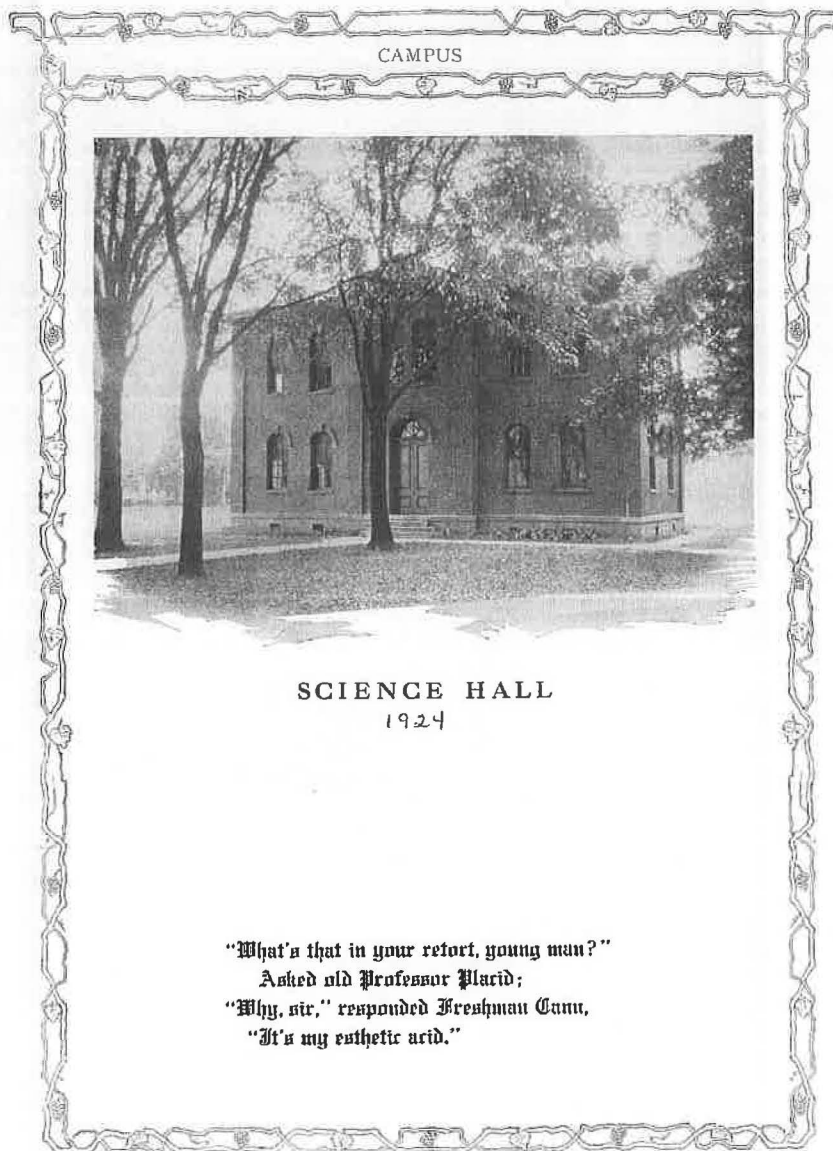
Name of Property
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FIGURE 29 – Leonard Science Hall c.1924, Capital University Archives.



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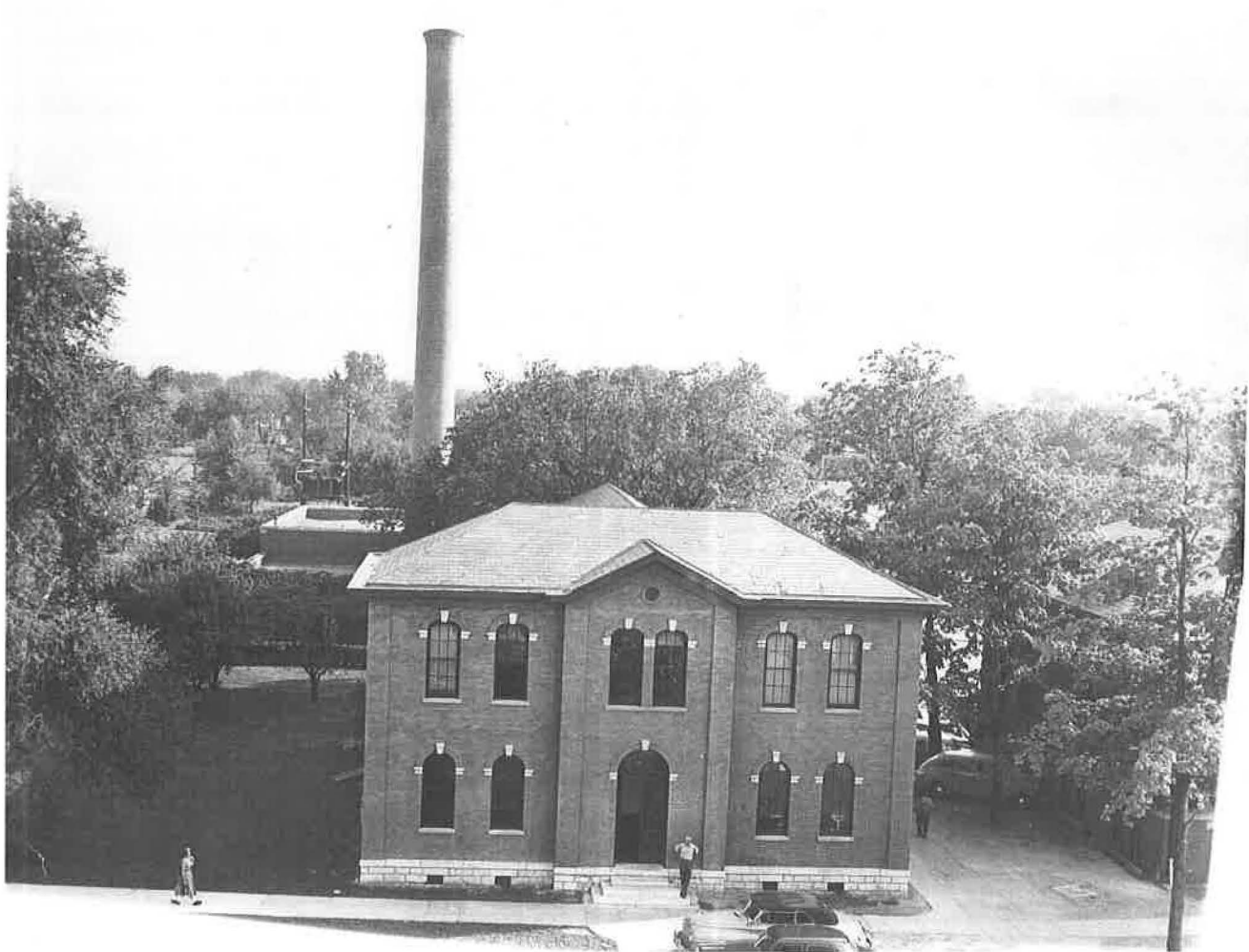
Name of Property
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FIGURE 30 – Leonard Science Hall c.1940s, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 31 – Loy Auditorium and Gymnasium c.1915, Capital University Archives.



LOY GYM - 1915

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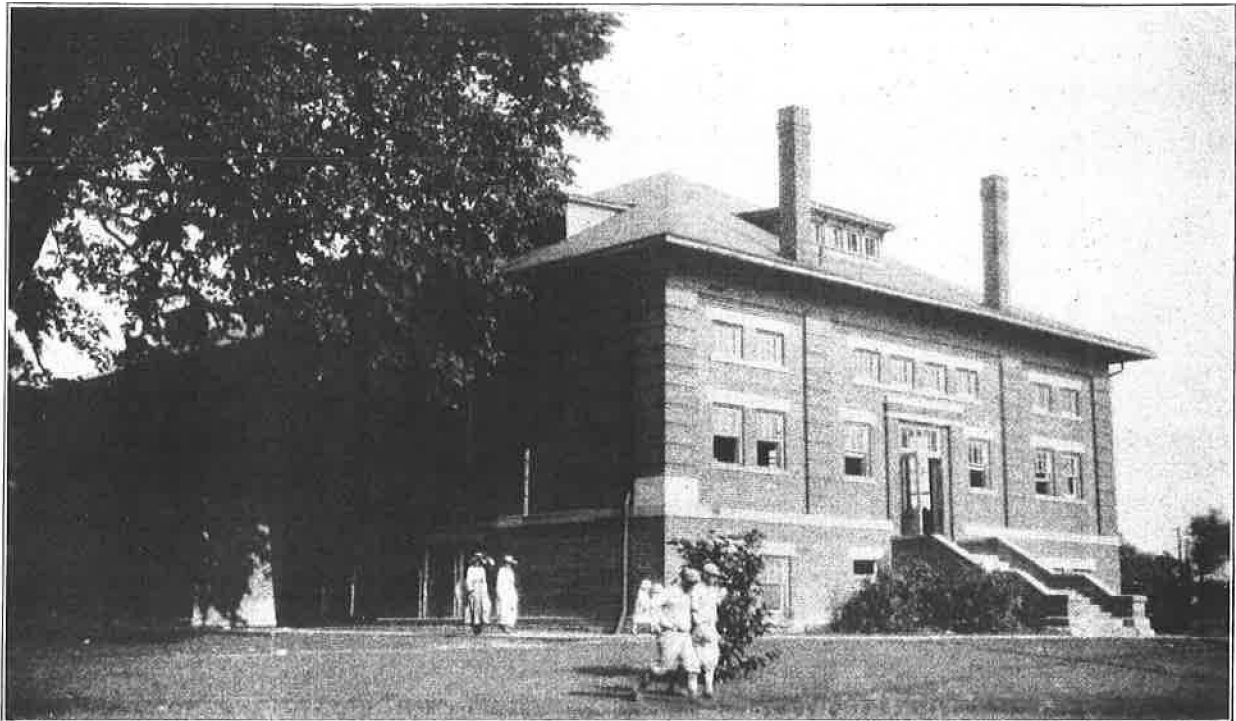
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FIGURE 32 – Loy Auditorium and Gymnasium c.1920, Capital University Archives.



LOY AUDITORIUM AND GYMNASIUM.
Built in 1906.

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FIGURE 33 – Loy Auditorium and Gymnasium c.1920s, Capital University Archives.



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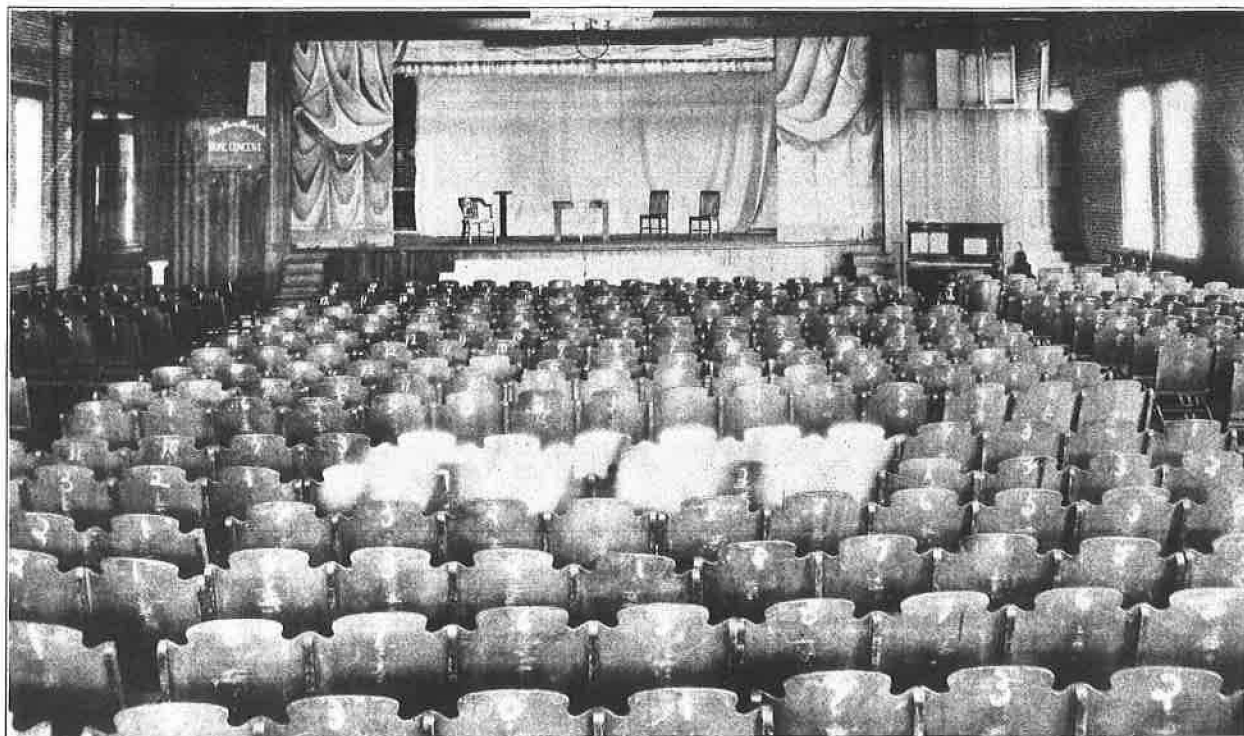
Name of Property
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FIGURE 34 – Loy Auditorium and Gymnasium Interior c.1920, Capital University Archives.



LOY AUDITORIUM.
A view of the interior.

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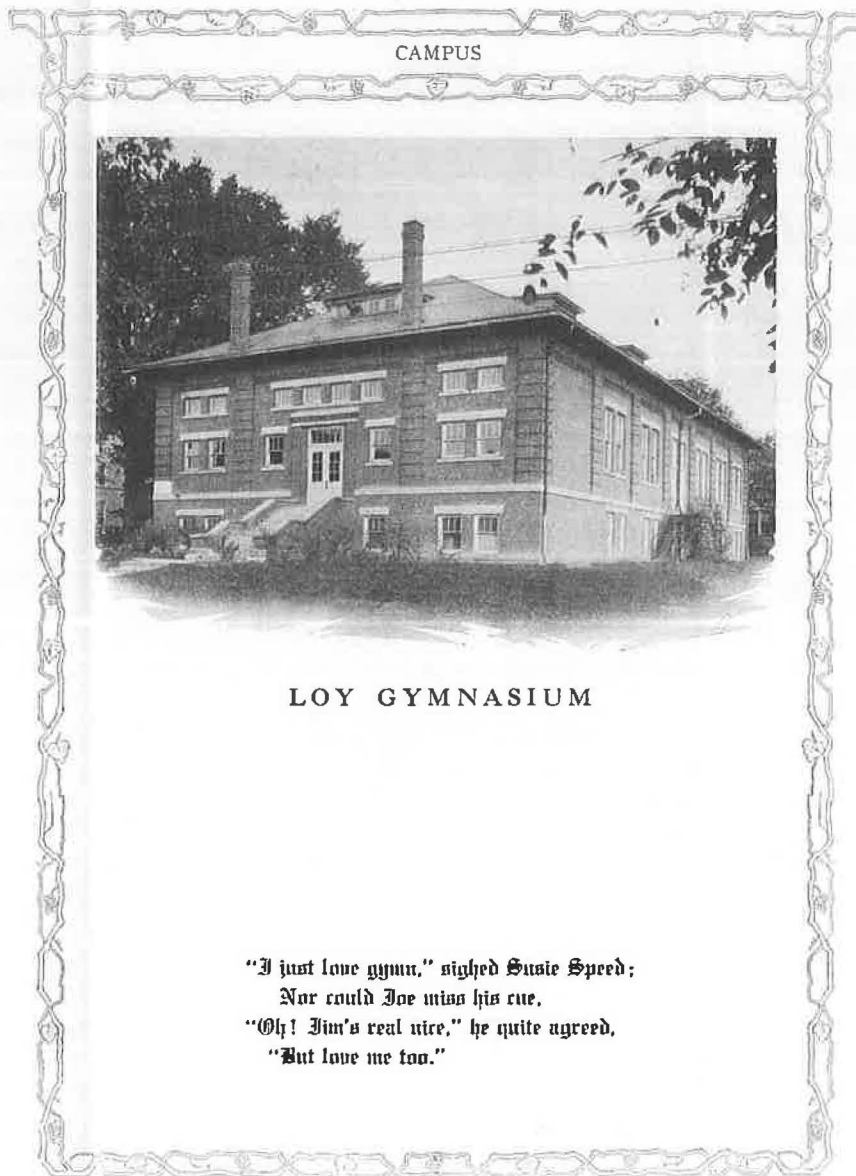
Name of Property
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FIGURE 35 – Loy Auditorium and Gymnasium c.1924, Capital University Archives.



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FIGURE 36 – Renner Hall Brochure c.1956, Capital University Archives.

This is the floor plan of Renner Hall, first floor; second and third floors will be about the same. The main entrance is at the southeast corner, facing the inner campus.

Built-in wardrobe-and-dresser units form one wall of every residence room. Loose furniture consists of two desks, lamps and chairs, two beds, a lounge chair. Bookshelves are on the desks and in the built-in units.

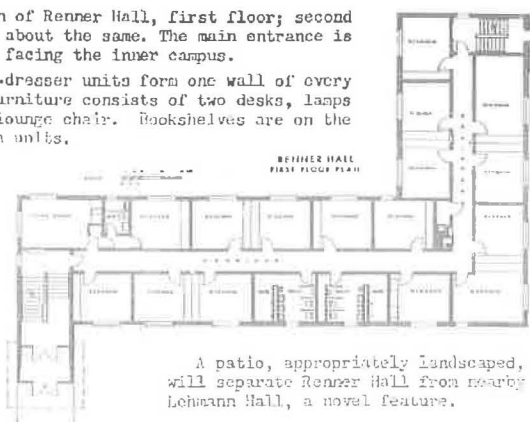
The approximate cost of construction and furniture for each residence room is estimated to be \$3000. (Obviously this does not include any of the cost of toilets and showers, lounges, other service facilities.)

This calls for gifts of \$1000 to designate each room as a memorial.

Renner Hall is the current project in a long-range development program at Capital University. Let's look at the achievements of the past ten years:

- Student Union and Refectory
- New Science Hall
- Showers and Lockers under Stadium
- Property South of Mound Street
- Alumni Gymnasium
- Classroom-Office Unit, Seminary
- Renovation of Divinity Hall
- Renovation of Loy Gymnasium
- Saylor Hall
- Renovation of Lehmann Hall
- Property North of Main Street

Gifts of loyal alumni, friends near and far, and our Church, did all this!



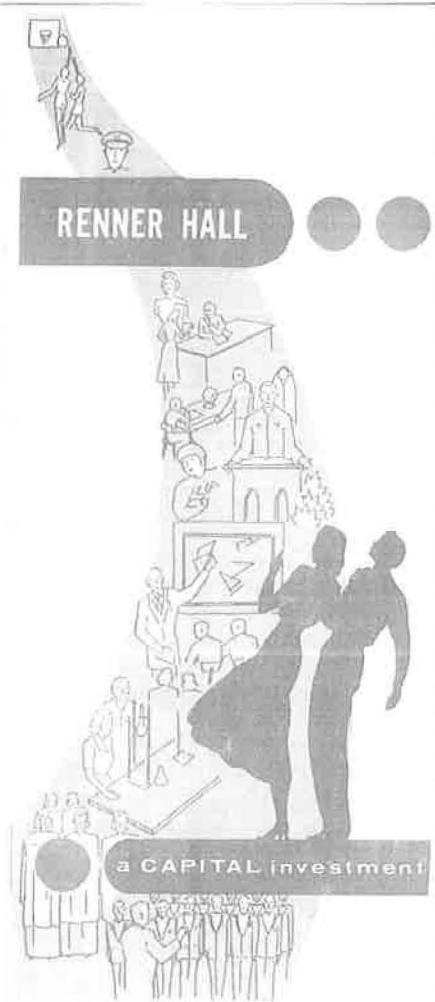
A patio, appropriately landscaped, will separate Renner Hall from nearby Lehmann Hall, a novel feature.

As we anticipate larger enrollments in the years just ahead, we make plans for the future development program, so urgently needed at Capital. Let's try to outline the program up to 1960:

- Renner Hall (Complete in 1956)
- Seminary Apartments (Start in 1956)
- Fine Arts Building (Start in 1956)
- Additional Campus Area
- Music Annex (Start in 1957 ?)
- Speech Building (Start in 1957 ?)
- Additional Women's Housing

True, this is a challenging program that will tax all our resources; every item listed is urgently needed now!

Your generous gifts will help us to reach our goal, to do all this!



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Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information Page 37

FIGURE 37 – Renner Hall Brochure c.1956, Capital University Archives.

With the turning of ground on Homecoming Day, October 22, 1955, we began the construction of our next residence hall for men on the Capital campus. It is located immediately west of Lehmann Hall, adjacent to College Avenue, with the south end of the building extended into the former parking lot.

In spite of inclement weather, with many delays in construction, we expect to have this dormitory ready this fall so that 103 upperclass students may be assigned rooms there. Furnishings are being selected and ordered, attractive and sturdy, as well as economical.

The total cost of construction plus fees and furnishings will be \$385,000. This is a modest investment to provide suitable housing for over 100 students on our campus. It is long overdue!

There can be no question about need of this new residence hall: at present over 150 men must live off campus with the inconvenience and extra cost which that involves. They miss much of that campus life and fellowship which is an important part of college education.

We are happy that Renner Hall is to be available for our use this fall!

In grateful recognition of the generous bequest of Miss Ena Renner, this building is to be named "Renner Hall." A part of the Renner legacy, \$100,000, gave us a good start on the total fund needed to provide this new building.

Now we are seeking gifts, large and small, from Alumni, local friends, and members of our Church constituency, so that this building may be dedicated in September debt-free. Our students have pledged \$3000. One family has already promised \$10,000 as a memorial. Three residence rooms at \$1000 each have now been requested, leaving 48 rooms which may be assigned for \$1000 each.

Such rooms are excellent memorials, properly designated by plaques stating the names of donors and of those to be honored in this way. For decades such memorials will be noted by hundreds of students and by their parents.

In some instances an entire family, perhaps an organization, will share in this project, honoring a pastor, close friend or relative. There is a lasting satisfaction in such recognition.

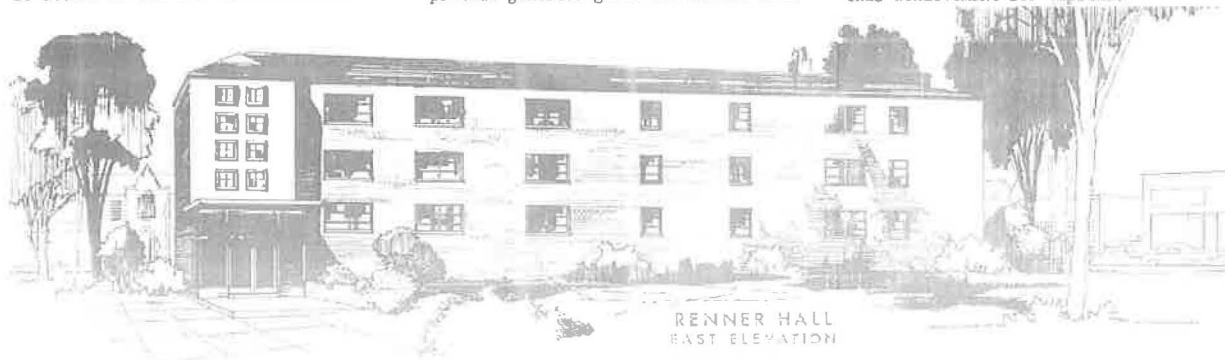
We invite our Alumni and friends to provide generous gifts for Renner Hall

The American Lutheran Church in the Forward Phase of its annual budget has made provision for the support of this project to the extent of about half of the total cost. The Alumni Board will select an appropriate item and decide, at its June meeting, how high its goal should be for 1956-57. You and others are invited to share the enthusiasm of the "Capital family" in promoting this project and completing it promptly.

Most donors find it to their advantage to divide a generous gift so that part of it is paid one year, part next year, for income tax deduction. Pledge cards are provided with that in mind.

This way of financing the construction and furnishing of Renner Hall was used also for Saylor Hall, a dormitory for women which was completed in 1955. Over 50 rooms were taken as memorials; local friends, students, alumni, other contributors, and a grant from our own Church, provided the total cost of the new building; over \$650,000. So we are optimistic about the dedication of the new building this fall DEBT-FREE.

We believe you will want a share in this achievement for Capital.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Capital University Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

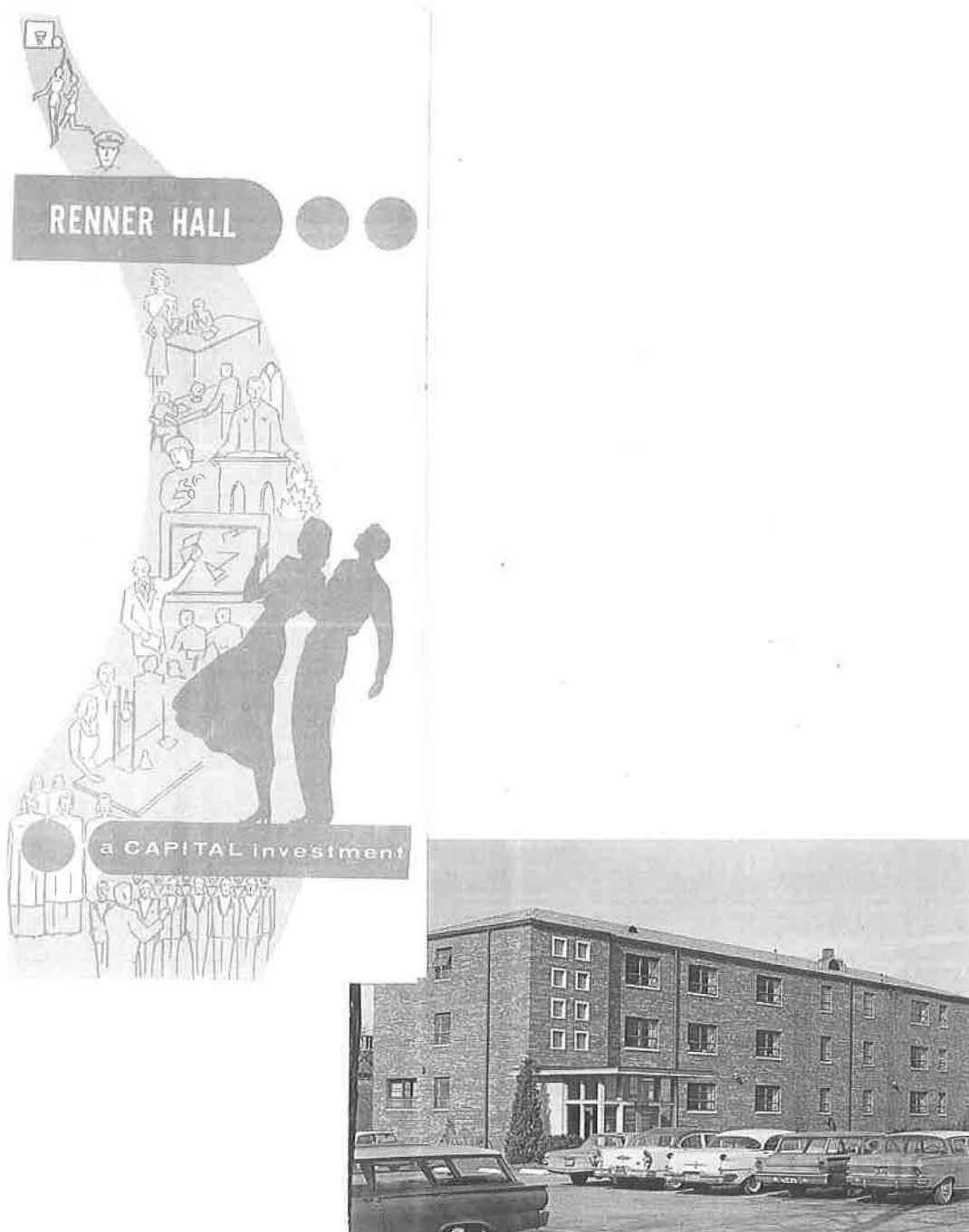
Name of Property
Franklin County, Ohio
County and State

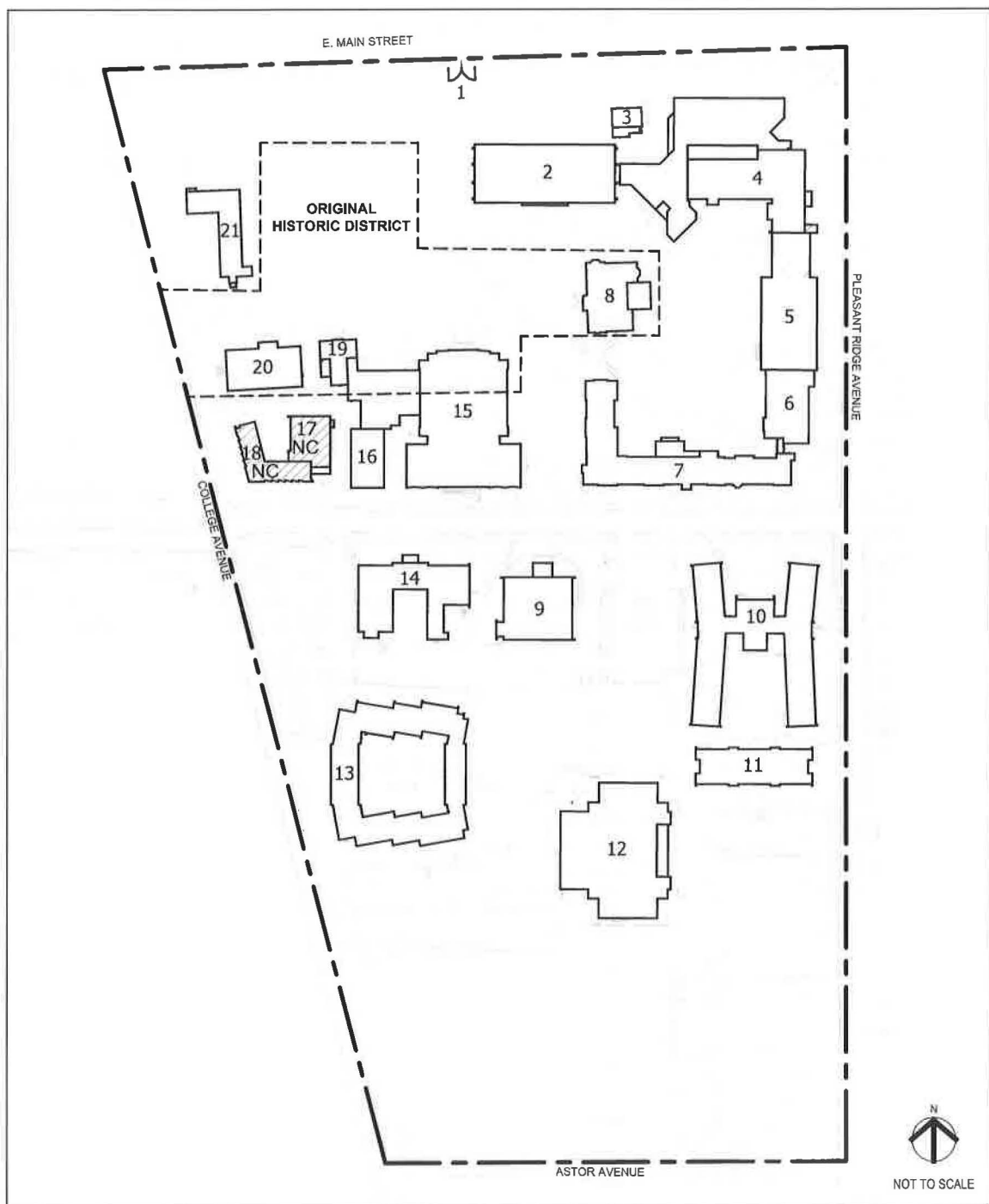
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Information

Page 38

FIGURE 38 – Renner Hall Brochure and Postcard c.1956, Capital University Archives.









CAPITAL UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

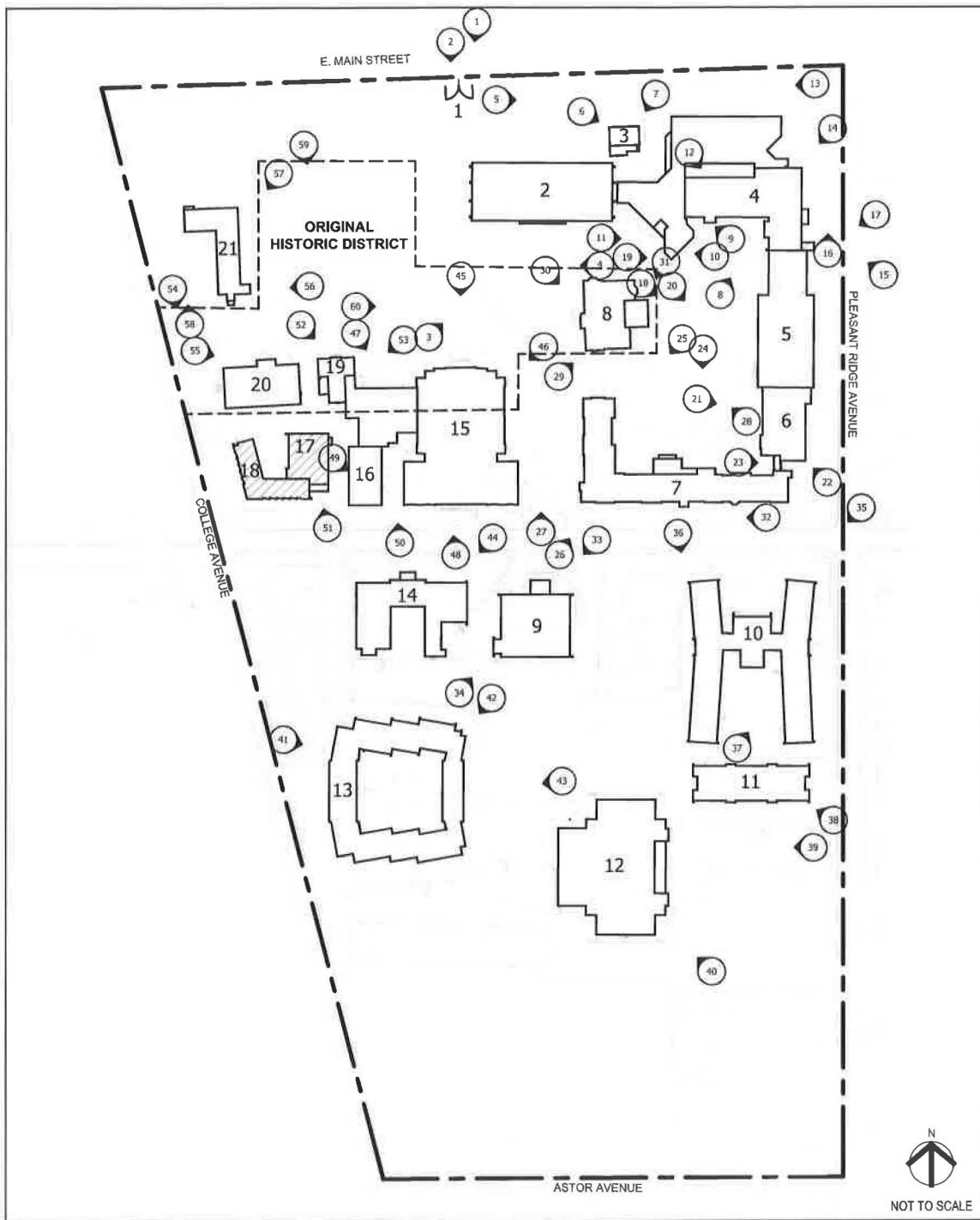
BOUNDARY INCREASE HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

LEGEND

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  ORIGINAL LISTED DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE

PROPERTY LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Memorial Gateway | 11. Colterman Hall |
| 2. Blackmore Library | 12. Harry C. Moores Campus Center |
| 3. Kline Clinic | 13. Schaaf Hall |
| 4. Batelle Hall | 14. Huber-Spielman Hall |
| 5. Ruff Learning Center | 15. Mees Auditorium/Conservatory of Music |
| 6. Troutman Hall | 16. Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office |
| 7. Saylor-Ackermann Hall | 17. Chilled Water Plant |
| 8. Rudolph Memorial Library / Kerns Religious Life Center | 18. Admission and Welcome Center |
| 9. Yochum Hall | 19. Leonard Hall |
| 10. Lohman Complex | 20. Loy Hall |
| | 21. Renner Hall |








CAPITAL UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

BOUNDARY INCREASE

PHOTO KEY

LEGEND

-  CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  ORIGINAL LISTED DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE
-  PHOTO NUMBERING

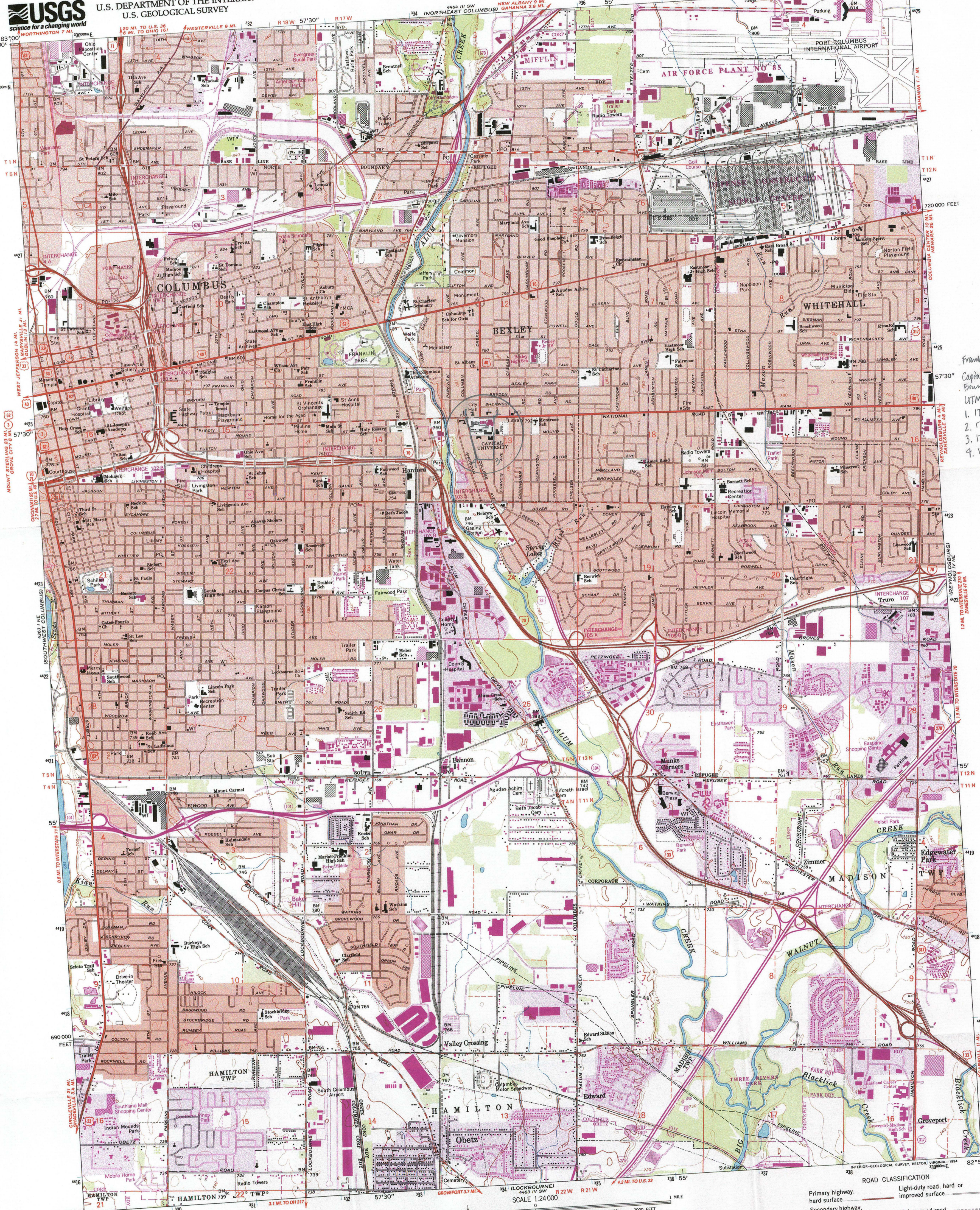
PROPERTY LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Memorial Gateway | 11. Cotterman Hall |
| 2. Blackmore Library | 12. Harry C. Moores Campus Center |
| 3. Kline Clinic | 13. Schaaf Hall |
| 4. Batelle Hall | 14. Huber-Spielman Hall |
| 5. Ruff Learning Center | 15. Mees Auditorium/Conservatory of Music |
| 6. Troutman Hall | 16. Heating Plant/Facilities Management Office |
| 7. Saylor-Ackermann Hall | 17. Chilled Water Plant |
| 8. Rudolph Memorial Library / Kerns
Religious Life Center | 18. Admission and Welcome Center |
| 9. Yochum Hall | 19. Leonard Hall |
| 10. Lohman Complex | 20. Loy Hall |
| | 21. Renner Hall |

SOUTHEAST COLUMBUS QUADRANGLE
OHIO-FRANKLIN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

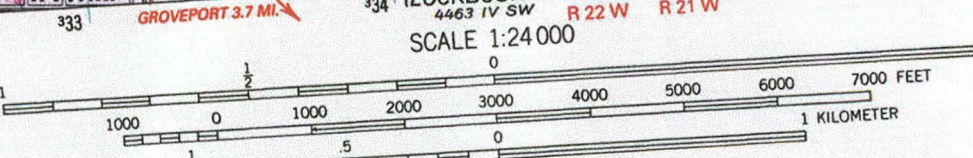


Franklin County, OH Bexley
Capital University Historic District
Boundary Increase
UTM References
1. 17 334289 4424500
2. 17 334607 4424500
3. 17 334574 4424171
4. 17 334353 4424189

USGS Library
Reston, VA
Topo Archive

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1953 and 1954. Revisions shown in purple
and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1989 and 1992 and other
sources. Map edited 1994. Conflicts may exist between
some updated features and previously mapped contours
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio
Coordinate System, south zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed contour ticks. The values
of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable
from National Geographic Survey NADCON software
There may be private holdings within the boundaries of
National or State reservations shown on this map
Area north of Base Line lies within the United States Military District
Area south of Base Line lies within Congress Lands east of the Scioto River
Base Line within T. 4 and 5 N., R. 22 W., based on the Scioto River Base
Line within T. 11 and 12 N., R. 21 W., based on the Ohio River Base
Line within T. 11 and 12 N., R. 21 W., based on the Ohio River Base

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



SOUTHEAST COLUMBUS, OH
39082-H8-TF-024

APR 2 1 2005
REVISED 1994
DMA 4463 IV NW-SERIES V852





CHARTERED 1837

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY



CHARTERED 1850

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1850
RE-INCORPORATED 1878

MEMORIAL
FOUNDED
1850









2311

THE



KLINE BUILDING
CENTER FOR HEALTH
AND WELLNESS

2311

THE
KLINE
CLINIC

NO
PARKING



MSU
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Heal

ASTRONOMY



BACTERIOLOGY



BOTANY



CHEMISTRY



TODAY
Biology
150

TOMORROW
Cancer
Fighter







Capital University
Dayton, Ohio

40

CORPORATE
OFFICE





Ⓡ
NO PARKING
ANYTIME

Ⓡ
NO PARKING
ANYTIME





RUFF MEMORIAL
LEARNING CENTER

P
P
P





Cure

Hotel







641

TROUTMAN HALL







Solve.
Ask.
Think.
Lead.



Capital
Univ.ers

REFLECTIONS

Topic



Capital
University

REFLECTIONS









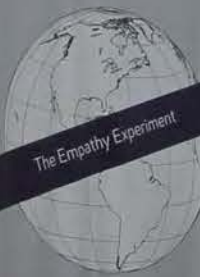


Business 131
Advertising Center

Capital
University



DON'T JUST
HOPE FOR
CHANGE.



The Empathy Experiment

BE THE CHANGE.

the empathy foundation
empathy capital.edu

Capital
Investors

HOCNUM HALL
ADMINISTRATIVE
BUILDING 304

Fall Sq
380



NO
SHORT
PARKING
ONLY

100-1000
100-1000

ELZ 7062

PILOT



CAPITAL UNIVERSITY

SPEED LIMIT
25

NO PARKING

UNIVERSITY







Invest

FOW 3312





11

Help



Discover















WILLIAMS HALL
Department of Business Administration
and Economics

2260

Capital University


FACILITIES MANAGEMENT





Capital
University

Capital
Welcome
University

2230
Admission
and
Welcome
Center





588



EDWARD HALL
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND







TODAY
Philosophy
310

TOMORROW
Rhodes
Scholar











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Capital University Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/19/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/04/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000680

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: Y PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/26/2013 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Boundary increase for previously listed college campus,
extends period of significance into 1960's.
Federal Register pending notice shortened*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept boundary increase
REVIEWER Patrick Andrew DISCIPLINE Historian
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 8/26/2013

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



July 11, 2013

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the
National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

Capital University Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company Headquarters

COUNTY

Franklin
Summit

Both of these nominations must be listed in the National Register before September 30, 2013 to qualify for the next round of the Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit applications. In order to expedite the listing of these nominations I am requesting waiving the 15-day commenting period in the Federal Register for these nominations and that the nominations are listed as soon as possible. The chief elected officials for the communities have received the appropriate notification from the Ohio Historic Preservation Office and the property owners are in full support of the nomination of their property.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

for
Burt Logan
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037

www.ohiohistory.org

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on July 12, 2013
For nomination of the Capital University to the National Register of
Historic Places: Historic District (Boundary Increase)

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs (1-60)
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
- Piece(s) of correspondence
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: Please waive 15-day notification
in Federal Register in order to
expedite listing of nominated
in National Register

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR****National Park Service**

[NPS-WASO-NRNL-13647:
PPWOCRADIO, PCU00RP14.R50000]

**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations
and Related Actions**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing or related actions in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before July 20, 2013. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60, written comments are being accepted concerning the significance of the nominated properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation. Comments may be forwarded by United States Postal Service, to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St. NW., MS 2280, Washington, DC 20240; by all other carriers, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1201 Eye St. NW., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20005; or by fax, 202-371-6447. Written or faxed comments should be submitted by September 3, 2013. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: July 29, 2013.

J. Paul Loether,

*Chief, National Register of Historic Places/
National Historic Landmarks Program.*

COLORADO**Fremont County**

Greenwood Cemetery, 1251 S. 1st St., Canon City, 13000661

GEORGIA**Fulton County**

Staff Row and Old Post Area (Boundary Increase), 1777 Hardee Ave., Atlanta, 13000662

IOWA**Linn County**

Dunn, William and Phebe C., House, 524 10th St., Marion, 13000663

Poweshiek County

Grinnell Historic District (Boundary Increase), Roughly bounded by RR, Main, 6th, Broad & Park Sts. Grinnell, 13000664

MICHIGAN**Houghton County**

Saint Henry's Evangelical Lutheran Church and Cemetery, MI 38 (Laird Township), Nisula, 13000665

Kent County

Eastern Avenue School, 758 Eastern Ave. NE., Grand Rapids, 13000666
Lexington School, 45 Lexington, NW., Grand Rapids, 13000667

Marquette County

Park Hotel and Cabins, 11137 Cty. Rd. LLK, Republic, 13000668

Newaygo County

Fremont High School, 204 E. Main, Fremont, 13000669

Oakland County

Lower Trout Lake Bathhouse Complex and Contact Station, Bald Mountain Recreation Area Entrance Dr. (Orion Township), Auburn Hills, 13000670

Wayne County

Ford, Henry, Hospital, 2799 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, 13000671

MISSOURI**Cape Girardeau County**

Broadway—Middle Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase), S. side 400 blk. of Broadway, Cape Girardeau, 13000672

NEBRASKA**Douglas County**

Meyer and Raapke, (Warehouses in Omaha MPS) 1430-1407 Harney St., Omaha, 13000673

Holt County

Rouse Ranch, 88780 495th Ave., O'Neill, 13000674

Lancaster County

Park Manor Residential Historic District, Bounded by A. South, 56th & 70th Sts., Lincoln, 13000675
Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, 12th & R Sts., Lincoln, 13000676

Madison County

Grand Theater, 120 S. 3rd St., Norfolk, 13000677

Nance County

Evangelical United Brethren Church, 501 Broadway St., Fullerton, 13000678

NEW YORK**Delaware County**

Sidney Historic District, Railroad Ave., River, Bridge & Main Sts., Sidney, 13000679

OHIO**Hamilton County**

Kirby Road School, 1710 Bruce Avenue Rd., Cincinnati, 13000681

Portage County

Mantua Center School, 11741 Mantua Center Rd., Mantua, 13000682

Wayne County

Green Township High School, 484 E. Main St., Smithville, 13000684

WEST VIRGINIA**Ohio County**

Mt. Woods Cemetery, Mt. Wood Rd., N. of 4th, Wheeling, 13000685

WISCONSIN**Walworth County**

Downtown Historic District, Bounded by Wisconsin St. from W. Beloit to Fremont Sts., Darien, 13000686

In the interest of preservation a request has been made to shorten the comment period to three days for the following resources:

OHIO**Franklin County**

Capital University Historic District (Boundary Increase), Bounded by E. Main St., Pleasant Ridge, Astor & College Aves., Bexley, 13000680

Summit County

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company Headquarters, 1144 E. Market St., Akron, 13000683

A request for removal has been made for the following resource:

NEBRASKA**Keith County**

Welsch Motor Court—Erin Plaza Motor Court, 311 E. 1st St. Ogallala, 05001295

[FR Doc. 2013-20059 Filed 8-16-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-51-P

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE
COMMISSION**

[Investigation No. 337-TA-841]

**Certain Computers and Computer
Peripheral Devices and Components
Thereof and Products Containing the
Same Request for Statements on the
Public Interest**

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the presiding administrative law judge has issued a Final Initial Determination on Violation of Section 337 and Recommended Determination on Remedy and Bond in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting comments from the public on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief, specifically that if the Commission were to find a violation of section 337, 19 U.S.C. 1337, that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order directed to respondents' infringing products (e.g., memory-card readers) and downstream