

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 12 1979

DATE ENTERED FEB 12 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Heidelberg College Historic Resources

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Heidelberg College Campus

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Tiffin

VICINITY OF

Delbert Latta - 5th District

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Ohio

039

Seneca

147

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

☐ DISTRICT☐ PUBLIC☒ OCCUPIED☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ BUILDING(S)☒ PRIVATE☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ STRUCTURE☐ BOTH☐ WORK IN PROGRESS☒ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ OBJECT☐ IN PROCESS☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☒ Thematic
Group☐ BEING CONSIDERED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ NO☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

See Ohio Historic Inventory forms

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Seneca County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Tiffin

STATE

Ohio 44883

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYSTITLE National Register of Historic Places (Founders Hall only, 1973)
Ohio Historic Inventory

DATE

May 1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

CITY, TOWN

Columbus

STATE
Ohio

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Heidelberg College Historic Resources are all now used for college functions (classrooms, offices, residence halls, athletics, etc.) except for the Octagon which is privately owned and is presently vacant. They are located on a 50 acre campus in the southeast corner of Tiffin. Private residences, including some owned and rented out by Heidelberg, border the campus on the west, south and north sides. National Machinery Company has its offices and factory immediately southeast of the campus on Greenfield St. The eastern and northern boundaries are formed by rail lines of Conrail and the Chessie System.

The buildings that are over 50 years of age were built in a range of 75 years and include the following styles: Greek Revival, Octagon Mode, Victorian Gothic, Renaissance, Jacobethan, and Modern English Gothic. Most of the structures are in a good state of preservation. Two are in need of repair: College Hall, deteriorating from age, and the Octagon, which needs work on a frame addition, plus interior renovation.

#1(K) NR Founders Hall is a Greek Revival building with central pavilion and flanking wings. The main entrance and doorways to balconies on the pavilion have entablatures and pilasters, with multi-light transom and side panels. Side entrances to the building are similar but do not have the side lights. Roof details include pediments and a wooden boxed cornice. Attic windows are set into the frieze. 16 chimneys were removed in the renovation of 1929-1930. The ~~fenlight~~ ^{fenestra} in the pediment of the pavilion was also added at that time. Windows are double-hung 9/9 with plain stone lintels and plain lug sills. Basement entrances on the east side have been added and an entrance on the west side improved. An enclosed walkway to Gundlach Theatre, which stands behind Founders, was added in 1974-1975. The building was modernized in 1929-1930 with further interior and roof improvements in 1974-1975. It is a 3½ story brick building.

#2(JJ) The Octagon has a low hip tin roof with bracketed cornice, with four chimneys in the center of the building and one flush with a rear side. The main entrance has a multi-light transom and side panels. Windows are double-hung and have plain stone lintels and plain lug sills. A one-story verandah is on the front three sides and is in need of repair. Two cellar entrances are located on opposite sides. A frame addition, serving as a kitchen and garage, extends to the alley on the north side. The addition is in very poor condition. The interior is in need of renovation. This is a two-story brick building.

#3(I) The Gerhart-Rust Residence or German House is a Greek Revival two-story wood frame building that now has aluminum siding. The front open portico consists of four square carved wood columns supporting a flat bracketed roof. The center door has trabeated surrounds and is flanked by pilasters. First-floor windows are double-hung 2/2 with wood surrounds and lug sills; second-floor windows are primarily double-hung 6/6. There is a center gable with a bracketed cornice and chimneys at each end of the house. Numerous additions have built on the back.

#4(O) The President's Home or present Development House has a low truncated hip tin roof with bracketed cornice. The main entrance has multi-light transom and side panels. The original porch has been removed and replaced with a smaller porch at the entrance; this has doric columns and an entablature and replaces a verandah across the front. Windows on the main facade have entablature lintels while the others have radiating voussoir lintels. The porch has been removed from the side entrance on the Hedges Street side and a small one-story addition added. A similar addition has been added in the rear; both additions

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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AUG 11 1978

DATE ENTERED

FEB 12 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

had shiplap siding. It is a two-story brick building.

(115) The Victorian Gothic style is represented in College Hall. The front facade is marked by a central tower with a gable dormer on each side below the peak; below the dormers, there is a corbel table, and, below that, three window openings (two enclosed with brick). Below the opening is a window with a round keystone arch, and, below that, the main entrance is set in a gable with a similar arch. Two gables are on the front facade, one in each corner. Finials adorn the peaks of the tower and gables. Shorter towers are at the side entrances, minus much of the decoration of the main tower. Double glass doors are at the entrances and replaced the original wooden doors. The mullion windows have primarily decorated entablatures; others have plain stone lintels. The two are used in an orderly fashion. The remaining original transom windows have the names of donors who contributed to the building fund. A portico is in the rear, with the original basement entrance underneath. A basement entrance has been added on the southeast corner. Fire escapes have been added with doorways made from existing windows. Interior features

include the well with its skylight, Rickly Chpael with its stained glass windows, and a triple stained glass window inside the main entrance. This is a three-story brick building.

(116) The Fine Arts Building (formerly the Museum and Gymnasium) is a two-story brick building and is an example of Renaissance architecture. It has a slate hip roof, and triangular dormers have been removed on the front and south sides. Finials are at all peaks. A circular tower is located at the northwest corner; it has a plain boxed cornice with a carved stone belt course under the cornice and a plain stone belt course dividing the floors. The main entrance is recessed in a gable. The doorway arch is segmental with an alternating radiating voussoir. On a gable set between are five double-hung windows. Above these windows, a stone panel with the word "Museum" has been removed and replaced with brick. South-side windows have plain stone lintels on the first floor, radiating voussoirs on the second. Bays are separated by piers. Entrances to the main level have been added on the north side and rear. The original basement entrance is on the south side with a second entrance added in the rear. A concrete block addition in the rear includes a walkway to the Auxiliary Gymnasium.

(117) Five of the campus buildings are Modern English Gothic structures of brick with gray limestone facings; they were planned to be similar in building materials and style. Williard Hall is a three-story building with a terra cotta tile gable roof. A one-story open porch is at the main entrance; the doorway has an elliptical archway with radiating voussoir and wooden transom panel with the words "Williard Hall". A tower at the east side of the porch has a dome and stone entablature. The windows are elliptical with radiating voussoirs. A one-and-a-half-story section in the rear is connected by a walkway. This was originally used as a kitchen. A walkway, connected Williard Hall to the new Miller Hall on the west, has been added.

(118) The Arthur B. Pfleiderer Center for Religion and the Humanities, originally the Library, is a two-story brick building with limestone facing and is an example of Modern English Gothic architecture. The main entrance is elliptical with cut stone head and quoins. The stone transom panel originally had the word "Library" carved upon it. Buttresses are located at the corners. The building has mullion windows with radiating voussoirs, except for the rear section which has windows with flat lintels. A bay window is on the west side. The roof is of terra cotta tile and has two shed dormers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED	AUG 11 1978
DATE ENTERED	FEB 12 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

on the east side. Two skylights are in the rear. A concrete stairway and a new entrance have been added on the west side.

Laird Hall is a three-story brick building with gray limestone facing, another example of Modern English Gothic architecture. The center section is flanked by gables at each end. Twin entrances have cut stone heads and quoins. Windows are elliptical with radiating voussoirs. A stone panel between the floors of the center section has the name "Science Hall". A greenhouse has been added on the west side. An oriel window is on the first floor in the rear. An enclosed walkway to Bareis Hall has been added in the rear; this probably replaced a second oriel window. A new basement entrance has been added in the rear underneath the oriel window along with a stone wall projecting perpendicular from the building. Five basement windows have been closed and two partially closed. A first-floor window on the west side has also been closed. The roof is a truncated hip roof with terra cotta tile.

France Hall is a three-story brick building with stone facing of Modern English Gothic architecture. The main entrance, with gothic arch and quoins, is set at the base of a tower. The name "France Hall" is set in a stone carving above the arch. Mullion windows have quoins, plain stone lintels, and plain lug sills. The gable roof is covered with terra cotta tile. Four gable dormers are on the west side and a shed dormer on the north. A bay window is on the front, two bays east of the tower. A two-story section in the rear is connected by first-floor walkway and was used as a kitchen. A first-floor walkway was added on the west side to connect with the new Brown Hall.

The Great Hall of the Campus Center was the last of the brick buildings with stone facing; it is a two-story Modern English Gothic structure. The center section of the building, a large hall, is one story while the end sections are both two stories. The main entrance is recessed in a gothic arch with quoins. A bay window is east of the entrance. Mullion windows with radiating voussoirs are on the center section with piers separating the bays. End sections have flat windows with radiating voussoirs. The "Castle" addition is on the west side.

The last building was not originally intended as a college building. The College Hill School, or present Aigler Alumni Building, is a three-story concrete building with brick treatment (Flemish bond) in the Jacobethan style. The roof is flat and of composition material. Twin turrets set off entrance bays, with quoins on turrets and side entrances. Stone belt courses divide the floor levels. The main entrance is recessed in a round archway. A one-story frame building in the rear is used for the heating system. Mullion window bays cross the front and the rear. Most interesting are the numerous stone carvings on the building. A description of the carvings follows: at the main entrance bay above the second floor is an owl in a niche and the date "1913"; above the entrance, eagles face each other and the following six tablets: (1) a quill and paper with the letters "A-B-C"; (2) a dunce cap and question marks; (3) kitchen utensils; (4) sickle and hay stacks; (5) hammer and houses; and (6) a globe and flags. At the Market Street entrance at the doorway are a dunce and a boy with a sailboat. Above the first level of windows are the symbols of the 1912 political parties: the elephant and eagle, representing the Republican Party; a bull moose and Rough Rider hats representing the Progressive Party of Theodore Roosevelt; and a donkey and a rooster, representing the

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FEB 12 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Democratic Party. At the Perry Street entrance, at the doorway, are a pirate and a boy with a flower pot; above the first level of windows are a ram, a dog, and a swan. Signs of the zodiac are above the second-floor windows all around the building.

There are no above ground signs of the archaeological remains that may still be found of some of the former buildings on the campus or of Josiah Hedges' saw mill along Rock Creek. There has been no archaeological survey done of the area.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1851-1926

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heidelberg College Historic Resources represent all properties eligible for the National Register located on the college campus, which are thematically related by providing an excellent record of the history and growth of the college since its founding in 1850.

Heidelberg College was originally organized as a seminary and college of the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States. It formally opened November 11, 1850 with classes first held in Commercial Row (now 78-80 S. Washington St.) in downtown Tiffin. The college was among the first coeducational institutions in the United States and has been coeducational since its founding, with one woman in the first graduating class. It is the third oldest coeducational school in Ohio.

Heidelberg College was incorporated as Heidelberg University in 1890 under the conditions of a gift from Dr. Kost (see description of Museum/Fine Arts Building); it reverted back to college status in 1926. The Heidelberg Theological Seminary, which was a part of the college since its founding, was combined with another theological school in 1908 to form the Central Theological Seminary in Dayton, Ohio. The college is now related to but not controlled by the United Church of Christ after several mergers of various denominations with the Reformed Church. It is a small (about 950 students) liberal arts school which also offers excellent programs in education and music.

The present Founders Hall was the first building on the Heidelberg College campus. This part of Tiffin became known as "College Hill" when the college moved here from its original South Washington Street location one-half mile to the west. Construction started on Founders Hall in 1851 and took seven years to complete. It was designed by Jeremiah H. Good, a founder of the college and member of the first faculty. The contractor was George C. Small of Tiffin. Founders housed the classrooms and rooms for men. Following the construction of College Hall (1884-1886), its neighbor to the west, Founders became known as "Old Heidelberg". During the years 1929-1930, it was renovated and renamed Founders Hall in honor of the college's founders. It was used as a residence hall until 1974-1975 when a second renovation occurred. Following this renovation, it became the home of the Speech and Theatre Arts Department. Facilities include the Little Theatre (formerly the College Chapel) and WHEI-FM (the college radio station). Reminders of its history include the old crumbling bake oven in the basement. Founders Hall was listed separately on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg College TEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

The next three buildings built as part of the college were homes for faculty members. The Octagon was built by Jeremiah H. Good in 1852. Good was a founder of Heidelberg College, a member of the faculty from 1850 to 1887, and architect of the first college building, Founders Hall. Good was a Professor of Mathematics and later president of Heidelberg Theological Seminary. He lived here until his death in 1888. His wife, Susan, lived here until 1904, and his son John, a florist, until 1907. Upon his death that year, it became the property of his wife Florence. A section of the lot had been the property of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church. The entire property was bought by John B. Rust, a member of the Heidelberg music faculty, between 1910 and 1916; he owned it until 1948. The house by this time had become two apartments. The most prominent resident during the Rust ownership was Mary I. Park, who lived here from 1930 to 1948. She had become Heidelberg's first Dean of Women in 1905. Also a philosophy professor, she served the college until 1961. The house was sold to Edwin E. Company in 1948 who, in turn, sold it to his son, Ronald E., in 1962. He lived in it briefly. In 1965 it was sold to Clair M. Forrest, the present owner. In 1965-1966 it was rented by the college as a residence for women. Since the Good family last lived in it in 1907, the turnover of residents has been great, and its care neglected.

Immediately west of the Octagon is the Gerhart-Rust Residence or present German House. This house was built by E.V. Gerhart, the first president of Heidelberg College and Theological Seminary, in 1852 with a \$1000 loan made to him from the college's endowment fund. The trustees felt it was important for Gerhart to live near the campus (which then consisted of only one building -- Founders Hall) "to maintain a proper supervision over the students and the building." When Gerhart resigned on April 1, 1855, it was repurchased by the trustees of the seminary. Moses Keiffer, president from 1855 to 1864, then occupied the house. In 1866 it was purchased by Dr. Herman Rust, a professor of theology in the seminary; he was still living here in 1900. In that year, Rev. John B. Rust, Ph.D. and D.D., and his wife, Mary, were also living there. John Rust was an alumnus of Heidelberg and a member of the music faculty for many years. The Rusts lived here until the late 1930s. Thomas Lloyd, a foreman for the W.H. Kildow Co., and his wife Jean lived here in the 1950s. It was divided into furnished rooms and called "The Echoes" in the 1960s. Heidelberg has used the building as the German House, a residence for German-speaking students, since the early 1970s.

The third and final remaining faculty residence was built as the President's Home in 1867-1868. Six of Heidelberg's presidents resided here, including: George W. Williard (1868-1890), John A. Peters (1890-1901), Charles E. Miller (1902-1937), Clarence F. Josephson (1937-1945), Nevin C. Harner (1945-1947), and William T. Wickham (1948-1969). In 1970 it was remodeled and presently is used for public relations offices as the Development House.

The next major campus building was College Hall; this was the second classroom building. Built between 1884 and 1886, the architects were Peters and Burns of Dayton and the contractors Chamberlin and King of Tiffin. Money for the building was raised by the Reformed Church and the citizens of Tiffin through subscription drives to purchase bricks. One of Heidelberg's most famous and most eccentric fund raisers, Henry Leonard ("The Fisherman"), was active in raising money for College Hall. The building now houses administrative offices, classrooms, faculty offices, men's society (fraternity) halls, and Rickly Chapel, named for S.S. Rickly, a founder and member of the first faculty. A bell in the tower originally hung in the second Seneca County Court House which stood in

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg College ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Court House Square downtown.

The Fine Arts Building, originally known as the Museum and Gymnasium, was built in 1893. The need for it arose when the Rev. John Kost, Chancellor of the University of Florida, offered his collection of bird and animal specimens and minerals to Heidelberg College on the conditions that a building be constructed for its proper display and that the college become a university. This was done, and the college existed as a university until 1926 when it reverted back to its earlier college status. In 1951 the building built as a museum became the "Castle", or the Student Center. In 1971 it became the Art Department headquarters when the new Castle was built as an addition to the Great Hall. About one-third of the floor area of the building was originally used as the gymnasium which was equipped with a running track on the balcony, baths, dressing rooms, cloak rooms, "and a good playing floor. At the northwest corner there was a tower which contained a papier-mâché model of the city of Jerusalem." This seems to have remained the gymnasium until Seiberling Gym was built in 1951-1952. The museum collections were moved out when Laird Science Hall was built.

In the 1st three decades of the twentieth century, five gray limestone buildings were built for the campus. Williard Hall, constructed in 1906-1907, was the first of these buildings and the first of the twentieth-century buildings. It set the trend, architecturally, for college buildings built afterwards. Williard Hall was a women's dormitory until 1972 when it became a men's dormitory. It was named in honor of George W. Williard, the fourth president of Heidelberg, during whose administration the first women's residence hall (now demolished) was built. Funds for this building were raised by the citizens of Tiffin and Seneca County. The architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago and the contractors Sievert, Ernst, and Rogers.

Originally the Library, the Arthur B. Pfeleiderer Center for Religion and the Humanities was built in 1911-1912 with Patton and Miller as the architects. Andrew Carnegie gave \$25,000 for the building with the condition that a like sum be raised for its maintenance. This gift was unusual since Carnegie had given the City of Tiffin a library, and it was not his policy to give two libraries in the same city. It was granted, though, under the influence of Dr. John H. Prugh, a Heidelberg alumnus who raised the second \$25,000. It remained the library until 1967 when the present Beeghly Library was constructed. It was the Fine Arts Building until 1970 when a gift by Dorothy Painter Pfeleiderer, Class of 1922, made it possible to renovate the building as a center for religion and the humanities. It was renamed for her husband, Arthur B. Pfeleiderer, Class of 1920, who was a trustee of the college from 1953 to 1969. The departments of religion, philosophy, and American Studies are housed here with some offices for German and English. Herbst Chapel is also located here.

Laird Hall was built in 1911-1913 and was also designed by Patton and Miller. The building was donated by Mrs. Della Shawhan Laird, the widow of Rezin W. Shawhan, a Tiffin businessman who had supported the college in earlier days. Originally used for all sciences, it now houses only the biological sciences. The Jones Mineral and Biology Museum are located on the third floor.

The last of these five limestone building was France Hall; this was built in 1925-1926 and was designed by Miller, Pullenwider, and Dowling. It was given as a women's dormitory by George A. France of Toledo, Ohio, a member of the board of regents for the university, in memory of his mother. It now also houses the women's society (sorority) halls.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Heidelberg ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Finally, the Great Hall of the Campus Center was also built in 1925-1926 as one of the gray limestone buildings. The architects were also Miller, Pullenwider, and Dowling of Chicago. Originally the College Commons, the hall was built to provide dining facilities for the students. Meals were previously served in the dormitories and a facility on Greenfield Street. Money was raised by the people of Tiffin and Seneca County for the hall. It was used as the dining hall until Hoernemann Refectory was built in 1966. It has since become part of the Campus Center.

The remaining building now used by Heidelberg that would be eligible for the National Register is the College Hill School, now the Aigler Alumni Building. Built in 1912-1913 (the cornerstone says 1912, and a datestone between the towers says 1913), the Aigler Alumni Building was originally an elementary school in the Tiffin School District and was known as the College Hill School. It replaced the first College Hill School building which stood directly in front of it. The building was purchased by Heidelberg College in 1961 and was remodeled for classrooms, offices, and laboratories. It was renamed to recognize the support of the alumni, especially Allen G. Aigler, Class of 1902 and a trustee of the college from 1926 to 1960.

The attached map shows some of the historic archaeological sites that might still be found on the Heidelberg College campus. No complete survey has been done, and these references are only from city directories and photographs. The sites are identified as best as possible and are included in the areas to be listed on the National Register wherever possible. The most important of these sites would be Josiah Hedges' saw mill, built in the 1820s and destroyed by fire in 1830.

The only other two buildings over fifty years of age on the campus are the Black Student Union House (1920s) and the Benjamin F. Sheidler Residence (Social Science House (ca. 1890); they are not considered eligible for the National Register.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams, E.I.F. Heidelberg: Democratic Christian College, 1850-1950. Menasha, Wisconsin; George Banta Publishing Co., 1952.
Heidelberg College Catalogue, 1975-1977.
Tiffin City Directories
Tiffin Advertiser-Tribune, 9 January 1970; 2 September 1972; 7 April 1976.
Tiffin Seneca Sesquicentennial, 1967 Pictorial Issue. Heidelberg Aurora, 1950

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY see individual inventory forms

QUADRANGLE NAME _____

QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see individual OHI forms and continuation sheet for area in which buildings are located.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Blair Tarr (Student) and Barbara Howe (Regional Preservationist)

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Heidelberg College Regional Preservation Office

419-448-2804

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Tiffin

Ohio 44883

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ☐

STATE ☒

LOCAL ☐

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

OT. L. R.

8/2/78

TITLE

SHPO

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2.12.79

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

2.12.79

