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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Wittenberg University Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Bill Edwards Dr., N. Fountain, W. Ward, & Plum

| |
|----|
| NA |
| NA |

not for publication

city or town Springfield

vicinity

state Ohio code OH county Clark code 023 zip code 45501

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 Powers SHPO Inventory & Registration January 10, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:)

Joe Eason H. Beall 3-4-14
Signature of the Keeper 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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 22 | 5 | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 23 | 5 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

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

Current Functions

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification

- MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
- Late Gothic Revival=Collegiate Gothic
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

- foundation: STONE/Sandstone, Limestone, 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

This nomination establishes a historic district on the Wittenberg University campus to represent its significant history and architecture during the period of significance; 1845-1966. From the establishment of Wittenberg College in 1845 through the University's community development partnership with the City of Springfield in the 1960s, the campus, students, faculty, and educational opportunities have had a significant impact in the development of the surrounding Springfield community and the region.

Located less than a mile north of the National Road and downtown Springfield, the Wittenberg University campus was established on a large hill north of Buck Creek and east of what would become Ferncliff Cemetery & Arboretum (founded 1863). During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, residential neighborhoods grew up around the campus to the north, east and south. Over time, the Wittenberg campus has expanded into the residential areas, retaining and using some of the residential buildings and replacing others. Today, the Wittenberg landscape is characterized by mature trees, large expanses of rolling lawns, stone walls and built-in benches, and steep hillside paths and roads that flatten out at the perimeter of the campus.

The historic district boundary is an irregular site of approximately 62 acres, roughly bounded by Bill Edwards Drive, West Casilly Street, North Fountain Avenue, West Ward Street, North Wittenberg Avenue, and North Plum Street. This area includes the original campus acreage from 1845 as well as additional acreage assembled over the history of the University. The Wittenberg University Historic District includes a total of 28 buildings and one site broken down as follows: 23 contributing buildings, one of which was previously listed; one contributing site; and five 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 contributing site is the campus area within the historic district boundaries, which is notable for its extensive collection of landscape features donated by graduating classes over the history of the University. These features include stone walls and benches, entrance gates, fountains, large boulders, and pathways, all of which contribute to the setting that defines the Wittenberg campus. The Wittenberg University Historic District includes one previously listed resource, Myers Hall, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975 (Ref. #75001343; 1975-06-30)

The architecture of the Wittenberg University campus has occurred in three periods of design and development, all of which remain clearly evident.

In the first phase (1840s through the 1910s), architecturally distinctive buildings constructed of brick and stone were erected without a formal plan in various locations on the steep hillside owned by the University. Architectural styles of the buildings were reflective of their period of construction, including Greek Revival in the mid-19th century, along with late 19th and early 20th century styles such as High Victorian Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Arts and Crafts. The first college building, subsequently known as Old Wittenberg and now known as Myers Hall (#2), was situated approximately in the center of land owned by the University, about halfway up the hillside (Figure 1). Subsequent buildings were located at various spots to the west of the first building (Figure 2), and a campus circulation system evolved with the construction projects (Figure 5). The campus entrance, located at the bottom of the hillside, created a view upward that terminated at Old Wittenberg. Both this building and Recitation Hall (#4) were located on the "Circular Drive." Secondary paths off of the Circular Drive served subsequent buildings such as Zimmerman Library (now Zimmerman Hall, #7), Hamma Hall (destroyed by fire), and Carnegie Science Hall (#3, Figures 6 and 12). The original portion (demolished) of Ferncliff Hall (#14), the women's dormitory, was physically separated from the other structures. It was a frame structure located at the bottom of the hillside adjacent to the campus entrance.

University President Rees Tuloss (1920 – 1949) guided the second phase of architectural development on the campus (1920s to early 1950s). Tuloss created a four-person Advisory Board of prominent architects and campus planning experts to address the issues of campus planning and building placement, the architectural design of buildings, and landscape design. A Campus Plan was approved in 1921, envisioning placement of individual and clusters of buildings, open spaces, and paths based on either geometric forms or sweeping curves, all intended to provide for college expansion, create focal points, and work with the steep site to improve circulation patterns and views. For example, the plan reinforced the Circular Drive as both a landscape feature and a circulation path, with a full complement of buildings fronting on its northern half. The plan also looked east to the recently opened Woodlawn Avenue entrance and started to place College facilities that direction. During the 1920s and into the early 1930s the plan had a major impact on the campus, with the construction of brick and stone buildings in various English and Gothic design motifs: Beta Theta Pi (now Woodlawn Hall, #19), Blair Hall (#13), Ferncliff Hall (#14, present building), Koch Hall (#5), Phi Kappa Psi (now

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Bayley Alumni House, #17), the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Center (HPERC, #10), and Weaver Observatory (#6). The final building to be part of the design idiom of the 1921 Campus Plan was Weaver Chapel & Thomas Library (#12), an early 1950s structure combining the massing and spires of the early 16th century All Saints Church in Wittenberg, Germany with contemporary interpretations of traditional design motifs and materials.

Weaver Chapel & Thomas Library (#12) also marked the transition to the third phase of architectural development on the Wittenberg campus (1950s and 1960s), with buildings designed in a straightforward Mid-Century Modern style. Buildings continued to be constructed of brick, with an emphasis on overall geometric forms and a lack of surface ornamentation. Although the 1921 campus plan no longer influenced architectural design, it continued to function as a land use planning tool. Facilities filled out land holdings to the north of the Circular Drive, and the notion of eastward expansion and access was fully implemented. During the post-World War II period, construction was stimulated by trends such as increasing student enrollment, financial assistance from the federal government, and a university/city partnership to implement community development projects. The architects who designed most of the buildings during this period were the Philadelphia architect T. Norman Mansell and his firm Mansell McGettigan & Fugate [academic buildings: Weaver Chapel & Thomas Library, Synod Hall – now Ermarth Center (#11), Recitation Hall renovation, Krieg Hall (#18), and a science building – now the Barbara Deer Kuss Science Center (#8)], as well as Springfield, Ohio architect Ralph Harman [academic buildings: Recitation Hall addition, Zimmerman Hall addition; dormitories: Woodlawn Hall addition and renovation, the second North Hall – now Firestone Hall (#24), Tower Hall (#25), and Ferncliff Hall addition and renovation].

Narrative Description

1. Wittenberg University Campus

Built: Multiple years, c.1909 - present
Architect: Unknown

Contributing Site

The contributing site is the campus area within the historic district boundaries, which is notable for its extensive collection of landscape features donated by graduating classes over much of the history of the University. These features include stone walls and benches, entrance gates, fountains, large boulders, and pathways, all of which contribute to the setting that defines the Wittenberg campus (0001-0010, 0016, 0019, 0047, 0072). Each class donation is noted by a bronze plaque affixed to the feature or carving within a section of the stone. One of the most notable features that reflects class contributions over nearly two decades is the original main entrance on W. Ward at Wittenberg Avenue. Once just marked by well-worn dirt paths (Figure 14) leading to the "Old Dorm" (Myers Hall, #2), the original campus entrance (Photos 0001-0006) is located off W. Ward Street at the intersection with Wittenberg Avenue. Built over time from the turn of the 20th century into the mid-1920s (Figures 14-17), the entrance is a series of stone piers, iron fencing, limestone walls, a fountain and a drinking fountain—the composition represents a number of gifts from graduating classes, and memorializes students who fought in WWI. The entrance assembly was started with gifts from the classes from 1909 through 1914 with donated walkways and a wall with a drinking fountain to "decorate" the site (Photo 0005, Figure 16). The piers at the street are constructed of a variety of stone; the remaining piers and walls are constructed of local limestone with granite coping purchased from the McDermott Co. near Portsmouth, Ohio. The original stone entrance piers were capped with simple, flat pieces of granite and four-lamp, pedestal light fixtures (Figures 15, 16). The light fixtures were removed and more elaborate granite caps were installed as more class gifts were constructed—those are the caps that exist today. The limestone walls flank the entrance located off W. Ward before the drive splits and curves around and up the hill in opposite directions (creating W. Campus Drive and E. Campus Drive). A curved stone wall marks the rear of entrance, creating a circular space one hundred feet in diameter. The curved wall was given by the Class of 1912 and originally included a fountain donated by the Class of 1913. By the time the stone walls flanking the driveway were constructed in 1923-24, the fountain installed in 1913 was deteriorated and had to be replaced. The current fountain was installed with a plaque noting the contribution of the Class of 1913. There are other plaques throughout the entrance assembly memorializing the various class donations. On either side of the fountain, stone steps lead to a stone platform behind the fountain; the platform marks the beginning of the stone steps that climb the hill to Myers Hall. The coping on the stairs is ornamented with large granite scrolls, which also ornament the walls flanking the entrance. Centered on the top of the curved wall is a circular pedestal fountain. Below, a stylized animal head drops water into a small basin at the base of the wall. A Wittenberg University sign that matches the stone and granite detailing on the entrance piers is located in a grassy area behind the right side of the entrance assembly. Stone entrance walls and campus signage also mark the campus entrance at W. Ward and N. Fountain Ave. Other features include built-in stone benches and retaining walls above the entrance on the hillside at the intersection and terminus of walkways

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outside Carnegie Science Hall (#3), Recitation Hall (#4), Myers Hall (#2), and Blair Hall (#13). Because of the topography, stone retaining walls are utilized throughout the campus. As a collection these elements retain their integrity and are in good condition.

2. 6 E. Campus Drive

Myers Hall

Previously Listed

Built: 1846-47, east wing; 1849-51, main block and west wing; 1889-90, cupola replaced and interior renovations; 1892, exterior repainted and windows replaced; 1916, front portico addition and interior renovation; 1954-58, conversion to men's dormitory; 1985-87, windows replaced, aesthetic upgrades to entries, common spaces
Architect: None, Ezra Keller, east wing; main block and west wing: Thomas C. Walter (Cincinnati, OH)
Contractor: Stephen Carpenter, east wing (Springfield, OH)

Conceived by Wittenberg founder Ezra Keller in 1845, individually listed in the National Register in 1975, locally landmarked by the City of Springfield in 1985 and originally known as College Building, Myers Hall (Photos 0010, 0014, 0015) was the first building on the campus. Said to have been modeled after an 1837 dormitory built at Keller's alma mater, Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania, faculty and students provided much of the labor to the supervising contractor. Constructed in two phases over a nearly six-year period, the building was also known as "Old Wittenberg, Young Men's Dormitory, and Old Dorm" until it was renamed Myers Hall in 1916 when funds were donated by Francis E. and Philip A. Myers, brothers from Ashland, Ohio, for the construction of the front portico and renovation of the interior, which included adding a cafeteria on the first floor operated by an outside company. As the only campus building for forty years, it functioned as an academic building, housing for faculty and students, and was used for chapel exercises and literary meetings. When Recitation Hall (#4) was completed (1886), "Old Dorm" became a men's dormitory with a dining hall and kitchen. In 1892, running water was added and windows were replaced for the first time; steam heat was installed in 1902. Historic photos (Figures 18-23) show the multitude of chimneys that pierced the roof prior to the 1916 renovation. During World War II it was used as an army barracks; a student union was added in 1946. Because of condition in the mid-20th century, only part of the building was used until the interior was remodeled between 1954 and 1958 for exclusive use as a men's residence hall. The building sits at the top of a large hill (Photos 0009-0013), the highest point on the Wittenberg campus. Painted since 1866, the symmetrical brick building (Photo 0010, Figure 22) consists of a five-story main block that is seven bays wide, flanked by recessed, four-story wings that are four bays wide and five bays deep. The east wing was constructed first (1846-47), followed by the main block and west wing (1849-51), which has a basement. The building has stone and brick sill and string courses; the regularly-spaced, rectangular, replacement, one-over-one, awning windows have stone sills and lintels but the lintels have been painted the brick wall color. Some windows on the rear elevation have been replaced with glass block. The main block is marked by a wide, twenty-five step, stone staircase that leads to the second floor main entrance. The double-leaf entrance with replacement doors, transom and side lights is centered under a massive, pedimented portico that rests on four fluted Doric columns that rise from the second to the fourth floor. The portico has a wide entablature with a triglyph and metope frieze, and a low, pedimented gable roof that spans the three middle, recessed bays of the main block. Behind the portico, the main block has a low, hip asphalt shingle roof capped in the center with a dome-roofed, octagonal cupola resting on a three-tier, copper sheathed pedestal. The open cupola, which was installed 1889-90 to replace one destroyed by fire in 1854, has square columns, a simple railing, a large bell, and a large ball finial that terminates the domed roof. There are side entrances at ground level under the portico. Each wing has an asphalt shingle, side gable roof with a squared-off stone-capped gable parapet, and a fire escape in the middle bay of the elevation. The side elevation (east) of the east wing has a one-story, flat roof entrance porch with fluted Doric columns and a simple entablature. The porch appears to have been reconstructed with a new stone foundation that incorporates a ramp for accessibility. The rear elevation (north) has two secondary entrances with one-story porches. Despite the window and door replacement, the building retains a high degree of integrity, is in good condition, and continues to serve as a residence hall.

3. 1 W. Campus Drive

Carnegie Science Hall

Contributing

Built: 1906-08; renovations in 1926, 1968, 1977 and 1992

Architect: Robert C. Gotwald (Springfield, OH); 1968 renovation: Richards Bauer & Moorhead (Toledo, OH); 1977 window replacement and exterior renovation: Jack D. Walters & Associates (Dublin, OH)

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Begun in late 1906 and the cornerstone laid in 1907, Carnegie Science Hall (Photos 0016, 0017) was constructed for \$45,000 with a lead gift of \$35,000 from Andrew Carnegie. This was the first science building on the Wittenberg campus, housing the classrooms (Figure 27), laboratories, and offices for the chemistry, mineralogy, physics, biology, and geology departments when it was dedicated in the fall of 1908. Located on a knoll just south of Recitation Hall (#4), a 1906 account of Carnegie Science Hall in the *Wittenberg Bulletin*, a quarterly publication of the faculty, noted the natural advantages of the building location, one of which included its "freedom from trees giving splendid light, so necessary for the laboratories..." (Figures 24-26). Today, the front and side elevations are surrounded by mature trees, making it difficult to photograph. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts style, this three-story, symmetrical, rectangular, brick and stone, hip roof building has a raised, central projecting entrance bay that creates a wall dormer that rises past the edge of the hip roof and terminates with a stone-capped, stepped gable. The entrance has stone steps and cheek walls, an elliptical-arch stone surround that terminates in a bracketed cornice with trefoil panels, ball finials, and an inset stone panel that reads "Carnegie Science Hall." Above, brick quoins ornament the corners and gable of the projecting bay and the banded windows. The replacement aluminum entrance doors, side lights, and transoms are recessed behind stone arch opening. Resting on a stone foundation and constructed with a slightly darker tan, mottled, pressed brick than the upper floors, the ground floor is further accentuated by brick stringcourses that create horizontal banding and a stone water table, both of which wrap the building. The upper floors are built of buff, orange and tan mottled bricks with brick quoins at the corners of the building; all brick is pointed with red mortar. The regularly-spaced window openings appear in bands of three, and in groups of two and three with stone sills and either stone or brick lintels; all have flat arches except for the first floor windows, which have round arches. The arches are of brick with a slightly projecting brick mold and a stringcourse at the bottom of the arches that connects the windows across the elevation. Originally, the first and second floor window had transoms and one-over-over one windows; all windows have been replaced and the transom areas covered over with panels. The walls terminate under the wide overhanging eaves of the hip roof which has a slight flare, exposed rafter tails and a replacement cement tile roof (1992) that is close in detail to the original barrel-shaped clay tile roof. The north elevation has a secondary entrance with a replacement aluminum door under a slightly projecting gable-roof wood overhang with copper flashing, battens in the gable and trefoil cut-outs on the raking eaves. The south entrance also has an aluminum replacement door and the overhang has been replaced with a flat, metal canopy. A newer fire escape is located on the rear elevation. Despite the replacement windows and doors, the academic building retains its architectural integrity and is in good condition.

4. 3. W. Campus Drive

Recitation Hall & Annex

Contributing

Built: 1883-86; rear annex addition, 1950; renovated 1962, 1976-78, 1983, and 1993

Architect: Edward O. Fallis, E. O. Fallis and Co., Architects (Toledo, OH); 1950 addition: Ralph H. Harman (Springfield, OH); 1962 renovation: Mansell, McGettigan & Fugate (Wynnewood, PA); 1983 renovation: Thomas T. K. Zung Architects Inc. (Cleveland, OH); 1993 renovation: Jack D. Walters & Associates Inc. (Dublin, OH)

Built as a gift to the university from the citizens of Springfield and Clark County and known as "New Wittenberg," Recitation Hall (Photos 0019-0022) was constructed in phases as funds were available to house classrooms (Figures 34-36), science labs, the library (Figure 37), literary society meeting rooms (Figure 38), and Hiller Chapel (Figures 39, 40). The cornerstone was laid in the spring of 1883 and the exterior was completed by the end of the year. Although a plaque at the base of the tower declares 1884 as the date of the building's completion, the interior of the building was not finished until 1886, the year the building was dedicated. Built at a cost of \$60,000, receipts from 1884 indicate that individual trades, rather than a general contractor, were responsible for the construction. The design of the building reflects the High Victorian Gothic era in American architecture (Figures 28-33). In plan, Recitation Hall is nearly the shape of a capital "I" (Figures 34, 35) on its side with crossing wings on either end of the building. Centered on the horizontal (east elevation) is a large central entrance tower that projects forward and an apse that projects off the rear elevation. Constructed on a raised, dressed limestone foundation, this highly ornamented, symmetrical, four-story building features red brick with stone appointments, patterned masonry chimneys, brick and stone pinnacles, stone string- and sill courses, and a steeply pitched, parapeted, cross-gable, polychrome slate roof with bands of scalloped shingles. Locally quarried limestone marks the basement level of the building which features regularly-spaced elliptical window openings in groups of four and five. Above the basement, the building is constructed of red brick with insertions of decorative stonework; tall, rectangular, regularly-spaced window openings that appear in groups—depending on the floor and section of the building, the openings have flat or pointed arches that are framed by continuous stone sills and

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lintels that wrap the building. The identifying feature of Recitation Hall is the square entrance tower centered on the front elevation, rising some seven stories above ground and surmounted by a two-section steeple. The building is entered through the tower at the ground level by a low flight of stone steps and through a slightly projecting, gable-roofed, Gothic arch portal of brick and stone. Originally the entrance doors were set farther back in the opening at the top of the inset stairs that lead to the first floor, but a modern glass and aluminum storefront system now fills the arched opening front face of the tower. On either side of the tower, the bulk of the building rises for three stories over the raised basement and is covered by the steeply-pitched slate roof. Above the entrance, the tower has tall, rectangular, flat-arch windows on the second and third floors, decorative brick panels and stone banding. Where the tower breaks the roof, paired louvers in pointed-arch openings appear on three sides. On the next tower level, engaged brick pilasters and wide, ornamented stone cornices frame the circular stone openings on three sides that hold clock faces. These openings were boarded until 1978 when an 1888 antique Seth Thomas-Hotchkiss clock was donated by the Herbert Littleton family of Springfield. On the final tower level the engaged pilasters terminate in gabled stone caps that sit in front of large brick pinnacles with pyramidal stone caps and finials that terminate the corners of the tower. Three windows in pointed-arch openings appear at this level on all four sides of the tower, each below a stone capped wall gable with finial. Behind the wall gables and pyramidal stone caps that terminate the walls of the tower, an octagonal, slate-covered steeple reaches skyward to a stone cupola with columns and pointed-arch openings. The cupola is capped by an octagonal copper-clad roof and spire. The wall sections immediately flanking the central tower on the front elevation have flat-arch window openings on the first and second floors and segmental-arch openings on the third floor. Flanking those sections, the cross wings have pointed-arch openings on the first floor and flat-arch openings on the second and third floors. Above the third floor windows on each wing, a rose window appears on the gable end set within a slightly recessed brick panel below a brick and stone Gothic arch. Brick and stone pinnacles flank the gable ends of the cross wings, rising above the slope of the gable roof; the rear of the cross wings match the front of the building. The side (north and south) elevations of the cross wings are similar in design and window fenestration. Each has a centered, slightly projecting entrance bay that has similar details to the front entrance but is terminated above the roof eave line of the gable slope in a parapeted gable wall dormer, which also has a stone cap and finials. Centered on the rear elevation between the cross wings is a projecting, semi-circular (apse) section of the building which, on the second floor interior, houses a two-story chapel space. The basement level and first floor are wider than the second floor, with the transition made with brick and stone stepped buttresses and sections of vertical light panels that functioned like a skylight letting light into the first floor (Photo 21, Figure 32). Above, tripartite, stained glass windows in pointed-arch openings appear between the buttresses. These windows, which are in Hiller Chapel, were restored in the late 1990s. A conical slate roof that intersects the cross gable roof caps this section of the building. Flanking either side of the apse section is a secondary entrance under slightly projecting gable roof portal with a pointed arch and quatrefoil cut-out in the stone spandrel. Repairs to the tower were recorded in 1921 and the rose windows were restored in 1933; today the rose window openings on the front elevation are there but with a new window assembly; on the rear elevation, the rose windows have been removed and the space infilled with wood and small windows. The windows and entrance doors are aluminum replacements. Below the roof eaves, the brick walls were terminated under box gutters with a decorative brick and stone cornice with small brackets. Those areas are no longer visible; they have been covered with a modern aluminum boxed gutter system that attaches below the cornice area. In 1950, a small, brick and cast stone, two-story, hipped-roof rear addition was constructed and connected by a second floor elevated walkway to the back of the apse section of the building. The addition is not visible from the front of the building. Now used as the offices for the Wittenberg police, it has regularly-spaced original awning pivot windows on cast stone sills and a cast stone belt course. Since the mid-1970s, Recitation Hall has housed administration offices. Despite the addition of the modern box gutter system and the loss of the original doors and windows, Recitation Hall retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition with some exterior elements in fair to poor condition.

5. 5 W. Campus Drive

Koch Hall

Contributing

Built: 1926-27; rear addition and renovation, 1978

Architect: Robert C. Gotwald (Springfield, OH) & Herbert Baumer (Columbus, OH), Architects Associated; 1978-80 renovation and addition: Richards Bauer & Moorhead Architects, Engineers, Planners (Toledo, OH)

Contractor: James I. Barnes Co. (Logansport, IN and Springfield, OH)

Named for donors Judge and Mrs. John H. Koch and constructed to house the chemistry and psychology departments, Koch Hall is an asymmetrical, three-story, structural steel and brick building built over a full

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basement with cast stone (concrete) appointments designed in the Collegiate Gothic style (Photos 0023-0025, Figures 41, 42). The building has a side gable roof with cast stone capped gabled parapets, a large gabled wall dormer, a crenelated entrance tower, banded window openings with replacement windows and transoms within cast surrounds, a cast water table, stepped brick and stone buttresses, and a newer slate roof. The front elevation is particularly striking with an inset entrance at the north end of the main block, which consists of a pointed-arch opening with a cast stone surround ornamented with an archivolt, pilasters, finials, and rosettes. Above, paired windows and transoms within an ornamented cast surround on the second floor and crenelated parapet that terminates the wall above further accentuate the entrance bay. Within the inset entrance, the wood, replacement, double-leaf entrance doors appear in a like opening. To the left of the entrance, a large projecting bay capped with a large gable wall dormer features a band of seven windows with transoms surmounted by a large decorated cast panel and seven three-part windows, all with cast stone mullions. The entire two-story assembly is flanked by brick and cast stone buttresses and capped by a cast cornice and decorated plaque that reads "Koch Hall." Above, a single round arch window in a cast surround ornaments the brick gable. A secondary, pointed arch entrance with a cast surround is in a bay set-back at the south end of the front elevation. The original double-leaf tongue-and-groove doors feature wide boards, cast-iron strap hinges and locksets, and small vertical, rectangular, octagon-shaped windows. The crenellation wall detail terminates the wall above the third floor at the rear corner of the north end of the building. The rear of the building was of "factory design" popular in the 1920s (Figure 43), which was made up mostly of glass to provide additional natural light (the factory design can also be seen on the original science building at Kenyon College); however the design made the building very difficult to heat and as a result those openings have been infilled with brick and smaller windows. North of the main block, a small, two-story, side gable ell with wide, pointed arch windows and brick buttresses with cast stone caps connects to a square, two-story, crenellated block with banded windows and a stone surround. The original interior included laboratories, classrooms, lecture rooms (Figure 44), offices and a large auditorium. The chemistry department occupied the basement, first and second floors; the psychology department was housed on the third floor. After the 1978-80 renovation, which replaced all the windows, and addition were completed, the art department moved in. Despite the window replacement, the building retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition.

6. 7 W. Campus Drive
Weaver Observatory
Built: 1930

Contributing

Architect: Eastman & Budke (Springfield, OH) and Towner & Sellew (Middletown, CT)
Contractor: James I. Barnes Co. (Logansport, IN and Springfield, OH)

Built for \$80,000 with a \$50,000 gift from Mr. and Mrs. Elgar Weaver of Brookville, Ohio, the observatory was named in honor of its benefactors and was dedicated in 1931. The small, symmetrical, three-story, nearly-square, three bay by three bay, brick and stone building measures thirty-six by forty feet and features a large copper dome centered on the flat roof (Photos 0026-0028, Figures 45, 46). The observatory is built into a hill with an at grade entrance into the main floor on the east elevation; the ground falls away on either side to reveal the lower floor level on the remaining elevations. The building is very striking in its detail and ornamentation, including the common red brick which is laid in a common bond with a header row every third course. The brick was likely manufactured in 1929 and fired in beehive kilns, which results in the range of color, texture, and shape seen on the observatory (also used on Health, Physical Education and Recreation, #10). The foundation consists of brick and irregularly-laid stone blocks, terminating in a large, ogee-shaped stone belt course that wraps the building under the main floor windows. The brick ranges in color from orange to red to brown and has a warm appearance. The slightly projecting entrance bay features original, double-leaf wood doors with half-lights and an arched, three-part transom with metal comes and nine-lights in each section. The assembly is inset within a chamfered, segmental-arch, stone surround with hood molding. Within the side walls of the inset, areas of brick are randomly mingled with the stone. Flanking the entrance are brick pilasters with random stone quoins and a series of two stone gables. The piers terminate in an octagonal stone caps that extend above the parapet; each faceted face has the name of an astronomer carved in it, which was said to represent all the famous astronomers from 600 B.C. to 1930. Between the piers, centered over the segmental-arch door surround and running to the top of the parapet is a stone niche with stone tracery, stone piers, stone carving and a stone pedestal that hold a copper torch with an amazing purple glass flame globe. On either side of the niche, panels of brick and stone form a checker board pattern. Detailed images of the twelve signs of the Zodiac crafted in copper sheeting ornament the stone panels (Photo 0028). On either side of the entrance bay, a group of three windows with segmental-arch transoms and stone mullions appear within a stone surround with quoins and a hood molding.

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The divided-light windows with metal comes are original. Windows appear singly and in pairs on the other elevations, all matching the stone detailing of the front elevation. All the corners of the building and the bays between the windows on the secondary elevations have brick pilasters capped with stone quoins and a single stone gable detail. Above the windows, the brick walls are ornamented with dark header bricks laid in a cross-hatch pattern. The walls terminate in a brick and stone crenellated parapet with a decorative stone cap. Historically, the building housed a large laboratory space on the ground floor, a large recitation room, several offices and a transit room on the main floor, and an observation platform and the telescope on the upper level. Constructed with a twenty-four foot, clock-driven revolving dome, the original astronomy equipment included a ten-inch refractor telescope, a meridian transit, a chronograph, a spectroscope, and a sidereal clock. As noted in a *Wittenberg Torch* article on September 18, 1930, the astronomy equipment was state of the art and included "a large pendulum which will show the rotation of the earth, an astronomical clock which is to be used with the telescope, a transit room which determines latitude and time, and spectroscope room." The telescope was constructed by the Lundin Sellow Co. of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Weaver Observatory retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is in very good condition.

7. 9 W. Campus Drive

Zimmerman Hall

Contributing

Built: 1892; addition 1925; addition, conversion from library to academic use in 1956-57

Architect: Robert C. Gotwald (Springfield, OH); 1925 addition: Robert C. Gotwald; 1956-57 addition: Ralph H. Harman, (Springfield, OH)

Contractor: Rogers Construction (Springfield, OH), 1956-57 addition

Originally constructed as Zimmerman Library (Photos 0030-0033) to house the college library (Figure 51), the Richardsonian Romanesque style building was a gift of the John L. Zimmerman family in memory of Rev. Joseph Clark Zimmerman. Built less than ten years after H. H. Richardson's Crane Memorial Library (1880-83), his seminal work in Quincy, Massachusetts was completed, it is likely that architect Robert C. Gotwald was familiar with the Richardson commission when he designed Zimmerman Library. Constructed of polychrome, coursed, quarry-faced ashlar in gray limestone and brownstone on a battered, raised foundation, the original one-story building with a basement was half the size of what exists today (Figures 47-50). At that time the entrance bay was centered on the front elevation flanked by tall, narrow window openings—three to the west and two to the east along with a two-story, octagonal tower. The 1925 addition, which is visually seamless in its execution, was made to the west end of the building and included three more tall windows on the front (south) elevation and a bay window near the southwest corner that is similar in style to the original tower, but less prominent at only one story. A two-story, flat roof, brick addition and stair tower were constructed at the rear of the building in 1956-57 (Photo 0033). The addition does not match the ashlar masonry building in any way. However, because Zimmerman is built on the crest of a ridge with the ground falling away to the north and west, the addition is not visible from the front of the building. When viewing the 1892 and the 1925 sections of the building together, the strongly horizontal building is asymmetrical with a red asbestos shingle, hipped roof with cross gables over the front and rear entrances, box gutters, copper ridge flashing, and copper caps on the top of the tower and bay roofs. Historic images show a slate roof and a more decorative ridge flashing (Figures 49, 50). The entrance bay projects slightly and is terminated in a gabled wall dormer above the eaves of the hipped roof. Accessed up a shallow flight of four stone steps, the building entrance is deeply inset behind a large, round, rusticated brownstone arch with carved impostes and archivolt. Above the arch, at the roofline, is a stone entablature of the same color with "Zimmerman Library" (Photo 0031) carved in the blocks. Above the entablature is a tripartite window, each section of which has a brownstone round arch and rusticated stone laid up to look like paired colonettes. Above in the gable peak, a narrow, single arched window opening is framed with brownstone quoins and banding. Brownstone is used to highlight all the architectural elements of the building—the arched entrance, belt- and sill courses, the arched and quoined window surrounds. The one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows have clear-glass transoms. Tower windows are fixed sash above single-hung with small transoms; basement windows are a mix of double-hung and hopper, although some have been boarded. On the west elevation, the three, first floor and single dormer window have been boarded and coated with stucco. Most of the windows are old—not original to 1892 but they are a significant feature of the building. The metal windows appear to be original in the 1956-57 addition. The double-leaf entrance doors and transom at the front entrance have been replaced with aluminum storefront system. The scuppers (for the box gutter system) on either side of the "Zimmerman Library" sign have "AD" in raised letters on the left and 1891 on the right. One of the most architecturally notable buildings on the Wittenberg campus, the academic building is in good condition.

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8. 315 Bill Edwards Drive
Barbara Deer Kuss Science Center **Non-Contributing**
Built: 1966-68; additions 1973-74, 2003
Architect: Mansell, McGettigan, & Fugate (Wynnewood, PA); 1973-74: Richards, Bauer and Moorhead Architects and Engineers (Toledo, OH); 2003: Holbird & Root, Architecture Engineering Interiors (Chicago, IL)
The original portion of this three-story brick and glass science building (Photo 0034) is to the left of the glass atrium and large addition. The original building features horizontal bands of brick and concrete with continuous horizontal bands of windows on each floor. A newer, shallow, standing seam metal pent roof terminates the exterior walls. A brick and glass greenhouse connected near the front corner of the building. The building has had multiple additions and renovations and does not contribute to the architectural integrity of the historic district.
9. 281 Bill Edwards Drive
Hollenbeck Hall **Non-Contributing**
Built: 1991-2001
Architect: MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni Architects, Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA)

Built as a residence hall (Photo 0035), this large, rambling, three-story building replaced Keller Hall (1899-1901) and Sprecher Hall (1952). The Keller Hall entrance surround was saved and incorporated at the north entrance of Hollenbeck. This building is non-contributing to the historic district due to age.
10. 250 Bill Edwards Drive
Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Center (HPERC) **Contributing**
Built: 1930; additions 1982, 2005; renovations 1981, 1987
Architect: Howard Dwight Smith (Columbus, OH); 1982 addition: Thomas T.K. Zung Architects Inc. (Cleveland, OH); 2005 addition: Beasley Architecture & Design (Bellefontaine, OH)

Designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, the original HPERC (Photos 36-40) is a sprawling, nearly symmetrical, brick building that features slate-covered gables, hipped roofs and dormers, Gothic and segmental arched openings, stone quoins and appointments, stone window surrounds and sills, decorative patterned brick elements, crenellated parapets, and copper gutters and downspouts. The building was paid for by 3,600 donations made through the Springfield Citizen's Committee, a group organized to raise funds from alumni and the surrounding Springfield community. The ground floor is partially below grade with two stories above. The front elevation features a projecting, two-story, gable-roofed entrance bay with a double-leaf entrance recessed within a segmental arch opening below a large pointed arch window. A large two-story wall dormer with decorative stone window moldings, panels and swags appears at the center of the elevation above the crenellated parapet of the former natatorium, which is a half story below grade and projects all the way out to the sidewalk. The street elevation of the natatorium features decorative stone work, an arched parapet and an inset brick panel with a segmental arch that contains a bronze plaque noting the benefactor and a bronze lion's head fountain piece that used to drop water into the small concrete basin below. With details that match Weaver Observatory (#6), the brick for the building was likely manufactured in 1929 and fired in beehive kilns, which results in the range of color, texture, and shape seen on the HPERC. Here, however, the rows of common red brick are laid in very uneven, almost wobbly rows, with many bricks laid slightly forward of the main plane of the wall. The result is a lively and interesting effect, most noticeable when the sun shines across the walls. Set back on the east elevation of the building is a square, two-story stair tower with a stepped, crenellated parapet and decorative stone appointments that match the front of the main block. Windows are a mix of original steel, awning, pivots and metal, double-hung replacements; doors have been replaced with aluminum storefront systems. The additions to the building have been at the rear or significantly set back so as not even visible when viewing the front of the building. While the pool has been removed from the original natatorium space, other historic interior spaces still remain, including the large field house (Figures 52-57). In addition to students and faculty, the building is heavily used by the greater Springfield community through membership and intramural sports programs. The building complex retains its architectural integrity and is in fair to good condition.
11. 10 E. Campus Drive
Synod Hall **Contributing**
Built: 1960-61; renovated 2004
Architect: T, Norman Mansell, AIA (Philadelphia, PA and Springfield, OH)

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Synod Hall (Photo 0042), also known as Emarth Center, is a one-story, L-shaped, brick building with a low gable, asphalt shingle roof that features bands of windows and spandrel glass over sections of each elevation. The entrances are marked with roof cut-outs, exposing a small section of the roof rafters. Decorative, cast concrete block further delineates the elevations at the entrances. Constructed into the side of a hill, the ground falls away at the rear of the building, exposing a lower level; both the first and lower levels utilize large expanses of windows and spandrel glass. While not as interesting architecturally as some of the other buildings on the Wittenberg University campus, this academic building reflects the architecture of the mid-20th century and retains its integrity. The building is in good condition.

12. 4. E. Campus Drive

Weaver Chapel & Thomas Library

Contributing

Built: 1954-56; 1964: alterations & additions to chapel, library; 1981: Thomas Library addition constructed and Weaver Chapel renovation; 1981 renovation; 1988: interior chapel renovation; 1994 renovation

Architect: T. Norman Mansell, AIA (Philadelphia & Springfield, OH); 1964: Mansell, McGettigan & Fugate (Wynnewood, PA); 1981: Glaser & Myers and Associates, Inc. Architects (Cincinnati, OH); 1988: The Collaborative Inc. (Toledo, OH)

Contractor: Sever-Williams Co., Inc. (Washington Courthouse, OH)

Constructed on a challenging site on the edge of a hill midway up E. Campus Drive, the 212-foot tower and tiered spire of Weaver Chapel (0043-0045) are visible from all over campus as well as many places around the City of Springfield. The chapel was designed to house the new campus library on multiple floors built into the hillside below the worship space. Designed as a mid-20th century transition from the old campus, the architect utilized traditional architectural elements executed in a more contemporary manner—the shape and positions of the large and small spires are similar to those on All Saints Church in Wittenberg, Germany, bands of windows are organized in a variety of horizontal and vertical bands that emphasize the many layers and geometric sections of the building, all with varying wall heights. Constructed of brick with cast stone appointments, low tile and flat roofs, and metal spires, the chapel features a raised, rectangular, projecting, three-story entrance bay with four clear glass doors below a 20-part stained glass window assembly that only comes to life when viewed from the interior vestibule space. The entrance is in the transept location of a traditional church. The other entrances to the chapel are at the base of the octagonal tower that has the larger spire at the south end of the building. Because of the topography, the front tower entrance is nearly two stories above the sidewalk, accessed with several runs of stairs. The second tower entrance is at the rear of the tower and one level lower, helping to bridge the change in topography on that elevation. The brick tower features six, nine-foot tall figures that reflect Wittenberg's dual cultural and theological heritage—Saint Paul, Saint Augustine, and Martin Luther appear on the front, with John Milton, Gottfried Leibnitz, and Johann Sebastian Bach over the entrance on the rear. The stained glass sanctuary windows are tall and narrow with those on the rear of the building installed in tall, vertical boxes that are a modern interpretation of an oriel window. Featured in *National Geographic* in 1961, Weaver Chapel still endures as it was named the ninth most beautiful college chapel in 2013 by a college review publication. The interior of the chapel is indescribable, and any interior renovation work has not altered the original intent by the architect. For more detailed information on Weaver Chapel, please refer to **Appendix C**. In 1981, the Thomas Library addition (0046) was built with a connector to the library space in the chapel. The new library has three levels, one partially below grade, and is built of concrete with storefront window and door systems and a flat roof. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is in good condition.

13. 2 E. Campus Drive

Blair Hall

Contributing

Built: 1926-27; 2010 renovation (first Gold LEED certified building in Clark County)

Architect: Perkins Fellows & Hamilton (Chicago); 2010 renovation: MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni Architects & Planners (Pittsburgh, PA)

Built in the Collegiate Gothic style, Blair Hall (Photo 0047) was originally used for the Academy classes offered by Wittenberg in the early 20th century. Like the many other buildings constructed along E. and W. Campus Drive, this asymmetrical, brick building with a square entrance tower, stone appointments, and parapeted wall gables and gable slate roofs is two stories over a raised basement that is completely underground on the north end and completely exposed on the south end. The entrance tower anchors the building to the hill—to the right a two story block travels down the hill, exposing the basement level midway down the hill. To the left of the flat-roofed tower is a gable front block set back so it just intersects the rear corner of the tower. The pointed arch entrance

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with stone archivolt and quoins is off-center in the tower as are the stairwell windows above it. The fenestration becomes symmetrical at the top of the tower with stone-capped brick buttresses that step in as they rise to the top of the stone-capped parapet. Between the buttresses is a band of three pointed-arch window openings with stone archivolts resting on brick pilasters; between the arches are brick and stone engaged finials that extend upward on the face of the brick wall. The replacement windows each rest on a stone sill and panel with a blind arcade. Regularly-spaced windows, which were all replaced during the LEED renovation, have stone mullions and stone quoins, and appear singly, in pairs, and bands of three. Double-leaf entrance doors have also been replaced in wood. The south end of the building has a secondary entrance at the basement level. The academic building is in very good condition and retains its architectural integrity.

14. 641 N. Wittenberg Avenue

Fernclyff Hall

Contributing

Built: 1923; renovation and addition, 1966-67; renovation, 1990

Architect: George L. Ohmart (Springfield, OH) & Howard D. Smith, plans/consulting architect (Columbus, OH);
1966-67 renovation and addition: Ralph H. Harman (Springfield, OH)

Contractor: Jara Construction Co., 1966-67 renovation and addition

Fernclyff Hall (Photos 0048, 0049) was built in the Collegiate Gothic style and is roughly U-shaped in plan, made up of the L-shaped section constructed in 1923 and the 1966-67 addition that closed in the open side. When Fernclyff was constructed it was said to have been one of the finest women's dormitories on a college campus. The three-story, brick building was constructed over a raised foundation and has gable and hipped roofs with shed-roofed dormers. The corners of the brick walls are decorated with stone quoins; window and door surrounds consist of stone quoins, sills and lintels. On the L-shaped 1923 section of the building, regularly-spaced replacement windows appear in pairs within the same surround. The windows on the 1966-67 addition have a single, wider window with a vertical division above an operating hopper opening within the stone surround. The inside corners of the U-shape are chamfered with building entrances—the north entrance is one-story with three story tower behind it; the south entrance just has the three-story tower with the entrance in the base. Entrances have Gothic arches as do the towers above the entrances. All other windows have flat-arch openings. Original tower doors have been replaced with aluminum storefront systems. On the east (street) elevation, an original Gothic door and transom appear below a second floor oriel window. The entrance has a Gothic arch stone surround and wooden door, stone quoins and a stepped archivolt below a stone hood molding and tripartite, pointed arch transom. A two-story bay appears on the north end of the same elevation. A similar bay was demolished from the adjacent end wall on the north elevation some time ago, leaving a somewhat unfinished look to the wall. Despite alterations, the building retains its architectural integrity and is in fair to good condition.

15. 642 N. Wittenberg Avenue

Bayley-Diehl House

Contributing

Built: c.1860; 1992 renovation

Architect: 1992 renovation: Widener Collaborative (Springfield, OH)

Formerly known as the Diehl-King-Bailey House, this residence was briefly occupied by Robert Quigley King, a Wittenberg graduate, the second fire chief for Springfield (1879-1891), and a Springfield real estate developer. Quigley built this house, along with a number of others in the neighborhood, on what was platted as the "Robert Quigley King Second Addition to the City of Springfield, Ohio." The next owner was Michael Diehl, one of the first professors at Wittenberg. It sold to the Bayley family c.1923. Lee Bayley was president of The William Bayley Co., manufacturers of steel and aluminum windows and metalwork for buildings. Jane Hollenbeck's (Hollenbeck Hall, #9) mother, Beatrice, was married to Lee Bayley and left the house to Wittenberg in her estate c.1993. The two-story, brick, cross-gable house (Photo 0050) with stone sills and lintels has a one-story, flat roof porch on either side of the front ell. Upper windows have wood shutters and the windows, which appear to quite old, are a mix of four-over-four and six-over-six. The porches have faceted posts; the north entrance porch has scrollwork that spans between the posts. The brick retaining wall at the front of the house is not original and appears to be a later addition to the landscape. The 1992 alterations were to the interior of the residence. The building retains its architectural integrity, is in fair to good condition and is used for faculty housing.

16. 644 N. Wittenberg Avenue

Benjamin Prince House

Contributing

Built: 1851; addition and renovation 1953-55

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Architect: Unknown; 1953-55 addition and renovation: Zeller and Hunter Architects (Springfield, OH)
Contractor: Christopher Thompson

Located at the original main entrance to the campus, Wittenberg Professor Isaac Sprecher (cousin of Wittenberg's second president) commissioned this house (Photo 0051) to be built. He owned it until he sold it to Rev. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Prince in 1883. Professor of Greek and History, Dr. Prince also served Wittenberg as the superintendent of the building committee, as the college librarian, and as the institution's business manager. Between 1883 and 1928, every Wittenberg student went to the house to pay their tuition to Dr. Prince. Influenced by the Greek Revival style, the original brick house is a symmetrical, two-story block on a high, stone foundation with a wide wood cornice pierced by small rectangular windows with diamond panes below the overhanging eaves of the low pitched roof. Fenestration is regularly-spaced and balanced, featuring a centered, classic, recessed doorway flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights with a transom. The tall, four-over-four, wood windows have stone sills and lintels and are protected with modern storm windows. The wood windows are older but likely not original. The renovation in the early 1950s added a garage below grade and a brick addition to the rear of the building and a side, one-story screened porch. The Prince family continued to own the house until 1949 when Wittenberg purchased it. After an addition was made and the house was renovated, it was dedicated as the President's residence in June, 1955. The brick retaining wall, which is in fair condition, was built during the period of significance but does not appear to be as old as the house. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

17. 134 W. Ward Street

Bayley Alumni House

Built: 1930; renovated 1995

Architect: Berry McAlester Chapter House Corporation

Contributing

Built in the Collegiate Gothic style in 1930 by a company that developed Greek housing, the Bayley Alumni House was originally constructed as the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity (founded at Wittenberg in 1866), (Photos 0052, 0053). This large, asymmetrical, red brick house is built over a raised brick and stone foundation and has tiled gable roofs and hipped roof dormers, gabled parapets with tiered, gable end chimneys, and stone appointments. Most notable are the high pointed-arch openings at the first floor entrance and on the adjacent open, covered porches that flank the corner entrance. The original wood door is also pointed and has a small, divided light view panel and wrought iron strap hinges. Despite the window replacement, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity, and is in good condition.

18. 632 Woodlawn Avenue

Krieg Hall

Built: 1965-66

Architect: Mansell, McGettigan & Fugate (Wynnewood, PA)

Contractor: Fry, Inc. (Springfield, OH); Bolt, Beranek, and Newman (Boston, MA), Acoustical Consultants

Contributing

Built to house the School of Music, which was established at Wittenberg in 1924, Krieg Hall (Photos 0054, 0055) was conceived by during the Stoughton administration and executed during the period of community development partnership with the City of Springfield in the 1960s. President Stoughton is often credited with building the modern Wittenberg campus. A \$500,000 donation from Mrs. Sarah D. Krieg was the first funding received towards the nearly million dollar construction cost. Ground was broken in 1965 and the building opened the following September. There are four levels in the building, many sections of which were designed for complete sound independence with isolated footings and state of the art soundproofing of the day. Constructed on a corner lot around an interior courtyard at the lower level, the brick and stone, flat-roofed building is nearly square in plan. The brick walls are framed with stone, some terminating at the roofline with stone banding that overhangs the walls, creating a horizontal layer effect that gives visual interest to the composition. Vertical expanses of curtain wall glass and spandrels punctuate the horizontal elements. The main building entrance faces Woodlawn and is marked by tall rectangular project bay with an inset doorway set in a curtain wall that fills the bay. A recessed entrance and stairs under a one-story, horizontal overhang provides secondary access from W. Ward Street. The building, which continues to house classrooms, practice rooms, offices and performance space, is in good condition and retains its architectural integrity.

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19. 723 Woodlawn Avenue

Woodlawn Hall

Contributing

Built: 1931; addition and renovation 1953

Architect: Eastman & Budke (Springfield, OH); Ralph H. Harman (Springfield, OH), addition and renovation

Contractor: Williams Co., Inc. (Washington Courthouse, OH)

Wittenberg acquired the former Beta Theta Pi Fraternity chapter house in 1939 and converted it to a women's dormitory for forty, with meals taken in the Ferncliff dining hall. Constructed of orange brick with stone appointments and a clay tile roof with multiple cross gables, Woodlawn Hall (Photos 0053, 0056, 0057) was built in the Collegiate Gothic style. The asymmetrical building features typical Collegiate Gothic detailing that includes stone-capped gable and crenellated wall parapets, stepped brick and stone buttresses, stone window surrounds and quoins, and decorated chimneys. The entrance with the original door is located on the main block of the building, accessed up a low set of stone steps and located under a deep open porch created by the projecting bay above. On the face of the entrance bay, a Gothic stone arch with a deep archivolt, a wide stone surround, and decorated spandrels appears below a second floor oriel window with a stone surround and a brick and stone crenellated parapet. Above in the gabled peak are paired windows in a stone surround. To the right of the entrance bay is a raised brick and stone porch, which provides access to a striking secondary entrance on the front face of the building. A wooden, segmental-arched door ornamented with large, decorative nail heads and inset, carved wood roping that creates a diamond pattern sits within a rough-hewn timber surround with wooden pegs. The door is in remarkably good shape for being directly exposed to the sun and weather. Within the rough-hewn surrounds are replacement sidelights and a three-part transom above. Above this doorway, a stone plaque with a "W" appears at the second floor between the windows. A rectangular, three-story, flat-roofed addition was constructed on the rear elevation in 1953. Windows are a mix of historic leaded glass and new vertical pivot windows in flat- and segmental-arched openings on the original building, and a mix of original casement and new pivot windows on the addition. The building is in good condition and retains its architectural integrity.

20. 809 Woodlawn

Dietrich House

Contributing

Built: c.1915

Architect: Unknown

Located along Alumni Way, which was created when a two-block long section of Woodlawn Avenue that cut through campus was vacated in 2004 to make a pedestrian walkway, Dietrich House (0058) is one of four houses in a row that Wittenberg owns. While deed research did not reveal the exact date Wittenberg purchased this property, by 1960 the Wittenberg School of Community Education was housed in Dietrich. The house is in the area known as the university district where, in 1962, both the city and Wittenberg agreed campus expansion would occur. Dietrich House is an Arts & Crafts stone bungalow with a hipped roof, hipped-roof dormers, stone chimneys with decorative chimney pots, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, a battered stone foundation and a porte cochere with stone piers. The original open front porch that spans the front elevation has been enclosed with bands of vertical casement windows and an aluminum door assembly in the middle. On the sides of the porch, the windows sit on brick infill. With the exception of the original basement windows, all original windows have been replaced with casement windows. Despite the alterations, the bungalow is in good condition and still retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Today, the student development offices are housed in Dietrich.

21. 817 Woodlawn Avenue

Matthies Honor House

Contributing

Built: 1917

Architect: Unknown

Located next to Dietrich House (#20) and named for former Vice President and Treasurer of Wittenberg, Roland C. Matthies, who actually lived in the house with his wife during his tenure, Matthies Honors House (0059) is now home of the honors college at Wittenberg. Built in the Arts and Crafts style, this red brick house has a cross-gable roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, decorative brick banding and panels, decorative brackets and bargeboards, half-timbering on the projecting window bays, stone sills and replacement windows appearing in pairs or bands of three, and an offset corner porch with a brick balustrade and stone caps, brick piers, pointed

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arch headers, and a gable roof with half-timbering. The original door surround, wood storm door and large-light front door remain in place. The replacement windows are tastefully done. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is in good condition.

22. 825 Woodlawn Avenue
William A. McClain Center for Diversity Contributing
Built: 1903
Architect: Unknown

Built at the turn of the 20th century and formerly known as the Black Culture House, this asymmetrical, painted, wood frame house on a raised stone foundation house (Photo 0060) has a cross-gable roof, a brick chimney, two-story bay windows with decorative brackets under the eaves, original wood siding, irregularly-spaced replacement windows and a one-story, hipped roof porch that has been reconstructed with a concrete floor and new foundation. The front door and sidelights appear to be original. A secondary entrance is located off a rear porch that has also been reconstructed. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is in good condition.

23. **831 Woodlawn Avenue** Contributing
Built: 1901
Architect: Unknown

Built at the turn of the 20th century and located in the row along Alumni Way with Dietrich (#20), Matthies (#21) and McClain Center for Diversity (#22), this house is used for faculty housing (Photo 0061). The large, asymmetrical painted, wood frame house on a raised, stone foundation has a cross-gable roof and a corner porch with grouped, fluted columns, large brackets, exposed rafter tails, and a low wooden railing. The porch has two entrances as the house appears to be split into two units. Wall gables are ornamented with a variety of shingles, paired wall brackets, and simple modillions under the eaves. The original, irregularly-spaced, divided-light windows appear singly, in pairs, and bands of three; a leaded glass transom appears in the front bay window. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is in good condition.

24. 901 Woodlawn Avenue
Firestine Hall Contributing
Built: 1963; renovated 1994, 1998
Architect: Ralph H. Harman (Springfield, OH); 1994 renovation: Design Collective Architecture (Columbus, OH); 1998 renovation: Widener Posey (Springfield, OH)

Located behind Tower Hall, Firestine Hall (0062) is an F-shaped, red brick, flat-roofed residence hall that steps down from three to two stories, and finally to a one-story entrance with a flat-roofed porch at the south end of the building. Double-leaf entrances appear in slightly projecting rectangular bays with flat canopies and fixed windows and with tile spandrels above. Windows have been replaced but look like they may be close in design to the originals. The regularly-spaced windows almost always appear in pairs on cast stone sills, although a few bays have single windows. The brick walls without fenestration have projecting groups of bricks that create a grid pattern. Brick walls are capped by simple cast stone coping. Several balconies appear on the west elevation and have metal railings with tile panels that match the spandrel detail over the entrances. Firestine was built during the period of community development partnership with the City of Springfield in the 1960s by an architect with a wide body of work on campus. The renovations included replacement of the entrance doors, and interior and mechanical upgrades. The building retains its architectural integrity and is in good condition.

25. 909 Woodlawn Avenue
Tower Hall & Chakeres Memorial Theatre Contributing
Built: 1965; renovated 1977, 1978, 1979, 1989
Architect: Ralph H. Harman (Springfield, OH); Richards, Bauer & Moorhead (Toledo, OH), 1978 renovation

Tower Hall is an eleven-story, nearly-square, orange brick and cast stone, flat-roofed, high rise residence hall built over a basement (Photos 0063, 0064). The corners of the building are inset, creating projecting bays the entire height of the building on each elevation. Located on the left side of the front bay, the raised entrance is accessed up a half flight of low steps that lead to three aluminum entrance doors with small sidelights and a

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transom under a flat canopy sheathed in cast stone. Cast stone covers the bay at the first floor. Above, the bays have wide brick piers between which are the aluminum slider windows with cast stone spandrels above and below. The building is capped by a wide cast stone parapet. A one-story brick ell also constructed in 1965 and located on the south side of the building originally housed the cafeteria for the residence hall. In 1978, the cafeteria was moved to another building and the space converted to a theater. The original brick building is visible through the newer metal and glass entrance assembly. The building was executed during the period of community development partnership with the City of Springfield in the 1960s. The building retains its architectural significance and is in good condition.

26. 826 Woodlawn Avenue
New Residence Hall **Non-Contributing**
Built: 2006
Architect: MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA)

This residence hall was built outside the Period of Significance and does not contribute to the historic district (0065, 0069). However, it does help define the eastern boundary of the Alumni Way, which is a tree-lined pedestrian walk and a gathering place for students.

27. 734 Woodlawn Avenue
Benham Pence Student Center **Non-Contributing**
Built: 1962-63; renovated 1988, 2004, 2008-09
Architect: Lethly Schreiber and Associates, Architects (Springfield, OH); 1988 renovation: Buckminster Fuller, Sadao & Zung Architects (Cleveland, OH); 2004: Connor Architecture (Arlington, MA); 2008-09: Beasley Architecture & Design (Bellefontaine, OH)

Once a pivotal building during Wittenberg's community development partnership with the City of Springfield, remnants of the original zigzag-shaped roof and asymmetrical corner overhang (see Figure 62 for historic appearance) are still visible above the 1988 additions that were made to the front and sides of the 1962 building (0068). At the front and north side of the building, most of the stone walls constructed as part of the 1962 landscaping still exist along with the now mature trees. While the building no longer contributes to the historic district, it does help define the eastern boundary of the Alumni Way, a tree-lined pedestrian walk and a gathering place for students.

28. 737 N. Fountain Avenue
Joseph C. Shouvin Center **Non-Contributing**
Built: 1977; renovated 1998
Architect: Schreiber, Little & Associates, Architects (Springfield, OH); 1998: Widener & Posey Architecture, Planning, Consulting (Springfield, OH)
Contractor: Sutherly Construction Co. (Springfield, OH)

This academic building was built outside the period of Significance and does not contribute to the historic district (0070).

29. 723 Fountain Avenue
Center for Civic & Urban Engagement **Contributing**
Built: 1903; renovated 2008
Architect: Unknown; 2008 renovation: Beasley Architecture & Design (Bellefontaine, OH)

Located in the area known as the university district where, in 1962, both the city and Wittenberg agreed campus expansion would occur, 723 Fountain (Photo 0071) is now used for university department offices. Research revealed a construction date of 1903 but the architectural elements seem to indicate that the house may have been built earlier—the massing of the building, the pent roof, rectilinear windows under the eaves, the narrow windows with stone sills and lintels, the center entrance and raised stone foundation—all reflect a more transitional Greek Revival influence. The original entrance porch, door, and surround have been replaced, which may have provided more clues to a more reliable construction date. The two-and-a-half-story red brick house with an original rear ell and an addition beyond has replacement windows and shutters, which are not original.

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An inset porch on the right corner of the front elevation has an original brick opening and an added opening; none of the original exterior doors survive. Despite the alterations (just removing the shutters and installing a more sympathetic door and surround) the building is significant in the district and the history of Wittenberg. The building is in good condition.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

EDUCATION
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1845-1966

Significant Dates

1846-51, 1883-86, 1892, 1930, 1962-66

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Edward O. Fallis; Robert C. Gotwald; Howard

Dwight Smith; Perkins Fellows & Hamilton;

Ralph H. Harman

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Wittenberg University Historic District is 1845-1966, bounded by the establishment of Wittenberg College at this site in 1845 through the construction date of the last buildings completed during the University's community development partnership with the City of Springfield in the 1960s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

With regard to Criteria Consideration A, Wittenberg University was originally established as a Lutheran theological seminary; however its significance is established as associated with education, community development and architecture. Although the period of significance extends to within 50 years, it is not necessary to prove exceptional importance of the district or the less-than-fifty-year-old properties because the Period of Significance is justified as a discrete period with a defined beginning and end, the character of the district's historic resources is clearly defined and assessed, specific resources in the district date to the discrete era and the majority of district properties are over fifty years of age.

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Summary Paragraph

The Wittenberg University Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for significance in the areas of education and community development, and under Criterion C for architecture. Wittenberg University, located in the north central portion of Springfield, Ohio, was one of the earliest Lutheran affiliated colleges in America and one of the earliest colleges founded in Ohio (1845). The establishment of the college in Springfield illustrated the differences that emerged within the Lutheran Church in the United States by the mid-19th century. Reacting against the mainstream Lutheran ideology of maintaining the dominance of German culture and language within the church and its educational institutions, a group of pastors broke away and created the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and Wittenberg College. Establishing both a seminary for the training of clergy and a general institution for higher education, the College emphasized the English language as the tool to integrate German immigrants into American society and forge a bond with communities, such as Springfield.¹

The location of Springfield as a gateway to the West and the community's potential for growth held a strong attraction for Wittenberg's leaders. By the mid- to late 1840s, the town was already the western terminus of the National Road, a hub for stage lines, situated on a cross-state railroad line and serviced by telegraph lines. In turn, community leaders believed that securing an institution of higher education would enhance the growth and reputation of their city. Over the generations, Wittenberg and Springfield evolved together through the transformation from rural frontier to an urban-industrial society, sharing access to education and wealth to meet college and community objectives.²

Architecturally, the Wittenberg campus embodies three periods of design and development, all of which remain clearly evident. In the first phase (1840s through the 1910s), architecturally distinctive buildings in popular styles, built of brick and stone, were erected without a formal plan in various locations on the steep hillside owned by the University. The second phase of architectural development (1920s to early 1950s) was directed by a Campus Plan approved in 1921. Guided by prominent architects and campus planning experts, it succeeded in addressing the issues of overall planning and building placement, the architectural design of buildings, and landscape design. The plan was the impetus for a number of brick and stone buildings in various English and Gothic design motifs and the circulation plan that exists today. The third phase of architectural development (1950s and 1960s) was characterized by buildings designed in a straightforward Mid-Century Modern style. Buildings continued to be constructed of brick, with an emphasis on overall geometric forms and a lack of surface ornamentation. Although the 1921 Campus Plan no longer influenced architectural design, it continued to function as a land use planning tool to guide the systematic building program of these two decades on issues such as campus expansion and a university/city partnership to implement community development projects.

Springfield – Early Development

While the initial exploration of what is now Springfield and the Clark County area took place as early as 1751, it wasn't until the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, that European settlement of the area began in earnest.³

In 1799 a party of settlers arrived in the area from Kentucky, built log cabins, cleared the land and began to farm. Among the original settlers was James Demint: "He was pleased with the fertile soil, with the outcrop of limestone suitable for building purposes, with the streams near by well adapted for power, and with the many fine springs which flowed from almost every hill and projecting rock."⁴ In March 1801, Demint hired John Daugherty, a surveyor, to plat the village of Springfield. Many of the initial ninety-six lots comprising the village were available to "any who might chance to seek investments of that nature."⁵

¹ Ohio History Central, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Wittenberg_University (accessed 13 May 2013); Richard T. Orquist, "Wittenberg University: Commitment to an Idea," *Cradles of Conscience: Ohio's Independent Colleges and Universities*, John William Oliver Jr., James Hodges, and James H. O'Donnell, eds., (Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press, 2003); Wittenberg University website, <http://www4.wittenberg.edu/about/history.html> (accessed 13 May 2013).

² William A. Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County, 1845-1970* (Springfield, Ohio: Clark County Historical Society, 1970); William A. Kinnison, *Wittenberg: An American College, 1842 to 1920* (Springfield, Ohio: By the Author, 2008).

³ *Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, American Guide Series, Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Ohio, sponsored by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Springfield Tribune Printing Company, 1941, p. 123.

⁴ Dr. Benjamin F. Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration of Springfield, Ohio*, (Springfield, Ohio: Springfield Publishing Co., 1901), p. 17.

⁵ Prince, *The Centennial Celebration*, p. 17.

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Springfield continued to grow and develop, becoming the county seat of Clark County in 1818. The population continued to increase, and Springfield was incorporated as a village in 1827. With a population of 5,108, Springfield was granted a city charter by the State of Ohio in 1850 (**Appendix A**).

While farming was still a major occupation, by the early 1820s, Springfield had several tanneries, as well as flour, lumber, woolen, cotton, carding, paper, and powder mills, all of which were built to take advantage of the abundant local streams to power the machinery.⁶ In addition, connections available through a series of waterways offered access to the Ohio River just west of Cincinnati.

A more rapid evolution began when construction of the National Road reached Springfield in 1838, and in 1840 when Congress voted against additional appropriations to finish the route to the Mississippi River, Springfield's economy benefited from being the western terminus. For example, connections to Dayton and Columbus were only available by stage, and the Springfield stage yards accommodated two acres for coaches plus 500 horses to serve the needs of travelers. Springfield also became an early railroad hub. The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, which broke ground in Sandusky in 1835, reached Springfield, its southern terminus, in 1849. With a connection available in Springfield to Cincinnati, it was the first cross-state railroad in Ohio. Finally, in 1849, telegraph lines were routed through Springfield in both north-south and east-west directions.⁷

Over the next several decades, Springfield would witness the dawn of a new era in manufacturing, in terms of manufacturing processes, of inventions turned into products, and of marketing and shipping those products locally, regionally, and nationally. "From about the mid-19th century, Springfield's industry evolved into the production of iron and steel products that would require new and larger factories driven [not by water power, but] by steam and coal and later in the century by electricity."⁸

Wittenberg College – Founding and Ezra Keller: 1840s

With efforts to establish and sustain literary societies in Springfield beginning as early as the mid-1810s and creation of a high school in 1837, local leaders believed that the next step was to find a group of persons desiring to found a college. One of the groups searching for a college location was a portion of the membership of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio. The Synod, established in 1818, represented 90 congregations and only 25 ministers in 1830, and was scattered throughout western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and areas further west. They founded the German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary in 1830. Originally located in Canton, Ohio and relocated to Columbus the following year,⁹ 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."¹⁰ Nearly all of the Lutherans in the region were German; therefore this seminary was established as a German theological school.

From the outset however, friction existed between the English Lutheran and German Lutheran ministers 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. In 1836, proponents of the English language separated from the original Ohio Synod and organized the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio. In 1842, this new Synod voted unanimously to establish a theological and literary institution.¹¹ Meanwhile, Ohio Synod members with more orthodox Lutheran views then attempted to found a college based on conservative principles. In 1850, the State of Ohio Legislature granted a charter for Capital University, which was intended to prepare students for the Theological Seminary and focused on delivering all instruction in German only.¹²

⁶ W. S. Thomas, *Industry*, in Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration*, p. 115.

⁷ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 9-11; "National Road" in Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Road (accessed 4 July 2013); The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, <http://www.madrivermuseum.org/mr&lerr.html> (accessed 4 July 2013).

⁸ Tom Dunham, *Springfield, Ohio: A Summary of Two Centuries*, (Springfield, Ohio, By the Author, 2012), p. 26.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 14.

¹² Knight, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 198.

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The English Synod of Ohio clearly stated their intent to create "a college in Ohio as a western outpost of Lutheranism with an 'Americanist' influence."¹³ Aligning Lutheranism with American culture meant that theological training for clergy, as well as all classroom instruction, would be provided in English, while the traditional German language would be a required subject. Importantly, the institution would participate in the social issues and reform movements of the day and have a relationship with its host community. Ezra Keller, the American born and trained minister recruited to develop the new institution and who became its first president, stated in 1843:

"I am every day becoming more convinced of the necessity of raising up an American ministry to spiritualize the millions of Germans who are seeking a home in our happy land. Those who are educated in Germany are not qualified for the work and cannot be persuaded to lay aside their foreign prejudices, and modes of thought and action."¹⁴

The new college originally opened for a Spring, 1844 session in Wooster, after that community had outbid Canton for the institution,¹⁵ but the location was not considered ideal and the Board of Directors approved relocation. Keller was particularly interested in a location closer to the arteries of transportation being used by German Lutheran immigrants moving westward, as well as a spot more centrally located in Ohio. It was noted, for example, that Lutherans had been settling in a chain of Ohio counties that included Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Montgomery, and Butler.¹⁶ He focused on Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, and Xenia, visiting the communities and promoting the idea of a college.

The Board of Directors considered offers from Xenia and Springfield at their February, 1845 meeting and toured the two towns. Xenia offered \$4,281 in cash and the choice of five locations, while Springfield offered \$4,667 in cash and materials and the choice of two locations. The Board voted to locate permanently in Springfield, even though few Lutherans lived in the area dominated by Methodist and Presbyterian congregations. An important factor was Keller's assertion that the college "must be a place of easy access and centrally located." He saw the National Road as the key, leading from the East Coast in Maryland through Pennsylvania and Ohio directly to Springfield, potentially funneling German and Lutheran immigrants westward. On March 11, 1845, the Ohio Legislature issued a charter for Wittenberg College. The institution was named after the university in Germany, founded in the 16th century, where Martin Luther was a professor of theology. In its first partnership with the community, the College announced that for every \$20 subscribed by a person, the donor was entitled to a \$10 tuition credit.¹⁷

The Board selected seventeen acres of land provided by the Woodshade Cemetery Association, immediately north of Buck Creek, as the location for the college. Keller noted that seven acres lying to the east of the initial property offered a more commanding site for a building. He secured the money to buy the adjacent acreage through subscriptions raised in the Springfield area. Thus the first college building was constructed on this rising ground with a view of Springfield, and Wittenberg began with 24 acres of land.¹⁸

Wittenberg began construction of its first building, now known as Myers Hall (#2), while classes opened in November, 1845 in the basement of the First Lutheran Church. Construction began in spring, 1846 and the east wing was ready for occupancy in mid-1847, when Ezra Keller officially became the first president. Keller noted that the building's carpenter was Stephen Carpenter. The 1850 U.S. Census listed Stephen Carpenter as a carpenter living with his family in Springfield Township in Clark County.

Although Keller died from typhoid fever on December 29, 1848, at age 36, he set the precedent for a socially activist institution. Increasingly uncomfortable with slavery in America, but unwilling to endorse the extreme actions of some abolitionists, Keller crafted a moderate antislavery position. Believing that the Mexican War (1846-48) was an attempt to expand slavery into new territory, he advocated for non-violent opposition to both the war and slavery, along with policy

¹³ Orquist, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 523.

¹⁴ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 14.

¹⁵ Harold H. Lentz, *A History of Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, (Springfield, Ohio: The Wittenberg Press, 1946), p. 15.

¹⁶ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 25.

¹⁷ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 14-17.

¹⁸ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 32-34. This passage also explains that the original acreage is sometimes cited as eighteen, however one acre was deducted as part of a road to serve the farm of Mr. Isaac. Ward, an adjacent landowner. Today the campus consists of 70 acres.

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change through constitutional methods such as the ballot box. Keller himself became personally active in politics, voting for the first time in his life in the 1846 election and encouraging others to vote as well.¹⁹

Wittenberg College – Creating a liberal arts institution: 1850-1900

Samuel Sprecher succeeded Ezra Keller as College president and served in that capacity for a quarter-century (1849-1874). Like Keller, Sprecher attended Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg, and was a Lutheran minister. His first task was to oversee the completion of the first College Building (renamed Myers Hall in 1916, #2), meaning the construction of the main section and west wing. In early 1849 the Board of Directors hired Thomas C. Walter of Cincinnati to prepare "plans, elevations, sections, and specifications."²⁰ A limestone quarry was developed in the southwest corner of the campus, which furnished both stone and lime for the structure. The final cost of the building was \$28,000.²¹ The structure was completed in 1851, and in its final form was said to resemble "a larger and more grandly designed likeness of the main hall at Gettysburg."²² Also in 1851, the College purchased eight acres of land from Mr. Isaac Ward at the southeast corner of the campus. This gave the school the land on the present Ward Street, running east of the campus entrance, and raised the campus to 32 total acres.²³

During the second half of the 1840's, a number of church affiliated colleges were founded throughout Ohio. In addition to two Lutheran colleges, Wittenberg (1845) and Capital University (1850), the roster included Ohio Wesleyan (1844 – Methodist), Baldwin University (1846 – Methodist), Mount Union (1846 – Methodist), Otterbein (1847 – United Brethren), and Heidelberg (1850 – Reformed).²⁴ 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."²⁵ At the same time, it was understood that the institution would be a center of higher learning based in traditional subjects. At Wittenberg, the 1845 curriculum included classical languages, theology, mathematics, and natural sciences.²⁶ The College also included a preparatory school, known as the Academy.

Enrollments showed that the College was successful, and Sprecher worked to improve the financial health of the institution. Starting with nine students in late 1845, enrollment reached 73 by the end of the academic year. During the 1850-51 school year, enrollment rose to 184 students, and was 158 students at the start of the 1860-61 school year, although enrollment dropped during the Civil War.²⁷ Fees for tuition, room, and board covered only part of the College's expenses. To balance the budget, Sprecher and others visited area churches each weekend to raise money to pay the week's bills. As a more permanent solution, Sprecher also sought larger donations to create an endowment, and in less than a decade he received several thousand dollars for that purpose. He was also able to continue Keller's success in receiving – and increasing – an annual contribution from the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, a 19th century organization located in New York City and sponsored by Congregationalists and Presbyterians, whose goal was to provide direct financial aid to fledgling colleges in Midwest and Western states.²⁸

There were also several changes in the campus in the late 1860s. In 1868, Wittenberg sold an unspecified amount of land, situated to the west of the College, to the newly platted Ferncliff Cemetery.²⁹ At about the same time, a roadway was built from the entrance of the College grounds to the building. Previously, there was only a steep footpath and horse teams struggled across the slope with no defined path.³⁰ This circulation route, a circular drive bisected by a walk

¹⁹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 20-23.

²⁰ Wittenberg College, Prudential Committee minutes, February 1, 1849; Wittenberg College archives, John Adams Collection of Receipts, April, 1849.

²¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 62.

²² Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 26.

²³ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 65.

²⁴ Geiger, Roger, ed., *The American College in the Nineteenth Century*, (Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 2000), p. 146.

²⁵ Oliver, Hodges, and O'Donnell, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 2.

²⁶ G. Gerlaw Clark, *History of Wittenberg College, Springfield, O.*, (Springfield, Ohio: J. A. Work, 1887), following page 50.

²⁷ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 65, 93; William M. Rockel, *20th Century History of Springfield, and Clark County, Ohio and Representative Citizens*, (Chicago: Biographical Printing Co., 1908), p. 468.

²⁸ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 28; Orquist, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 525; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 61, 85; Congregational Library, Congregational Christian Historical Society, "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education. Records, 1827-1877," <http://14beacon.org/resources/efg/efg-spcte> (accessed 29 July 2013).

²⁹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 99.

³⁰ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 102.

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(Figures 5, 7, 12, and 20), was reinforced in the 1921 campus plan and exists today. In 1872, Wittenberg received four acres of land from David Hawley, located where the Health and Physical Education Building (1930) and a part of the athletic fields are today.³¹ Early histories noted that the campus totaled 40 acres in 1876 and 42 acres in 1881 and 1891.³²

During the 1860's, the relationship between Wittenberg and Springfield was strained by competition to create a land-grant college in Ohio. The federal Morrill Act of 1862 provided each state with 30,000 acres of federal land for each member of Congress the state had as of the 1860 Census. The land, or proceeds from its sale, was to be used to establish and fund educational institutions to teach agriculture and mechanic arts. Springfield industrialists, guiding a growing center for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, wanted to have the college located in Springfield. Tracts of land were offered for a location, and a referendum to use county bonds to attract the new college was approved by 98% of voters. In turn, Wittenberg officials felt the community was overlooking the needs of their institution.³³ Eventually, in 1870 the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (The Ohio State University after 1878) was established in a farming community on the northern edge of Columbus.

After losing the land-grant college, some community members unsuccessfully attempted to change Wittenberg by launching a drive to increase Wittenberg's endowment to establish new professorships in agriculture, mechanics, and political economy (economics). The fundraising would be in exchange for the community controlling the appointees to the professorships. The College's Board of Directors refused to consider what they deemed a drastic alteration of the institution's purpose, which prolonged the strained relations and harmed Wittenberg's finances.³⁴

President Sprecher resigned in 1874, and the Board of Director's named John Helwig, one of their own members, as the next president. Despite the strained relationship with the community and the ramifications of the Panic of 1873 and financial depression, Helwig and Wittenberg's Board of Directors made decisions designed to broaden Wittenberg's appeal and revenue. In the early 1870s the Board structure was revised, giving five synods of the Lutheran church roughly equal roles. The synods had 35 total Board members from 30 towns and cities in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Michigan.³⁵ Clark County had two Board members. This greater geographic reach reflected the spread and growth of Lutheran congregations in the generation since the College's founding, opening a new opportunity to enroll students and collect donations. In addition, in 1874 the Board reconfirmed its position that no one should be denied admission because of race or gender. The Board then approved the admission of the first African American student, over the objections of the majority of the faculty and student body. The Board also approved the admission of women in 1874, which was much less controversial. It was a decision gradually becoming more common at institutions after the Civil War. The Board also saw it in pragmatic terms, as a way to increase enrollment. During the 1880-81 school years, eighteen women attended the school.³⁶

As overall economic conditions worsened during the 1870s, options became fewer. Enrollment listed in the 1874-75 catalog totaled 153 students, including 65 in the college course. In 1879-80, enrollment totaled 175 students, with 68 collegians and 18 theologians.³⁷ The College's endowment declined, some faculty positions were eliminated and salaries cut for those remaining. Children of Lutheran ministers were offered reduced tuition, which increased enrollment but not income. Curriculum expansion was considered, but faculty cuts and lack of classroom space negated that opportunity.

³¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 105.

³² Ohio State Teachers Association, *A History of Education in the State of Ohio*, (Columbus, Ohio: General Assembly, 1876), p. 232; *The History of Clark County, Ohio*, (Chicago: W. H. Beers & Co., 1881), p. 534; Knight, *The History of Higher Education in Ohio*, p. 198.

³³ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 29-30.

³⁴ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 29-31.

³⁵ These synods (Wittenberg Synod (northwest and west central Ohio), Miami Synod (southwest Ohio), Northern Indiana Synod (eastern Indiana and southern Michigan), East Ohio Synod (east Ohio), and Olive Branch Synod (east Indiana and Kentucky) (*The Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College*, (Springfield, Ohio: The Class of Ninety-Six, May, 1895), page heading 'Board of Directors.') were part of the Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of the United States of North America (General Synod), founded in 1820 and rooted in the Lutheran College and seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1867, the synod split over theological issues, and the more conservative elements formed the General Council. Thus, the remaining members of the General Synod were advocates of the "Americanized Lutheranism" represented in colleges such as Wittenberg. The General Synod, General Council, and the United Synod of the South, formed in 1863 in Southern states, merged in 1918 to form the United Lutheran Church in America.

³⁶ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 31-33; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 72-73, 111-12, 121-22; Orquist, *Cradles of Conscience*, pp. 525-26.

³⁷ Ohio State Teachers Association, *A History of Education*, p. 233; *History of Clark County*, p. 539.

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The Board then considered the options of moving the college to a more financially favorable location, or securing funds to construct a new building in Springfield to function more effectively and improve the appeal of the college to prospective students.³⁸

A fundraising campaign was not successful, so the Board more seriously considered relocation. The community of Springfield and Clark County was asked to donate \$100,000, but less than \$20,000 was raised. Residents felt the financial appeal came at a difficult time due to the poor economic conditions and an existing effort to entice another railroad to build through Springfield. Others commented that the community had changed from a country town to an industrial city, and suggested the College could broaden its offerings to be more relevant. In response, the Board voted that if \$75,000 was not pledged within the following two months, bids from other communities would be sought. The Board also hired Toledo architect Edward O. Fallis to sketch two buildings – one for college needs and one to house the chapel and preparatory department – to show prospective bidders. A new fundraising committee was formed, the Committee on New Wittenberg, comprised of five prominent College officials and community leaders. They reached only one-third of the goal within the time limit set by the Board. While the Committee continued its efforts, proposals from Bryan, Defiance, Kenton, Lima, and Mansfield were reviewed. Only Mansfield's offer survived an initial review, but was rejected by the Board. Meanwhile, local subscriptions reached \$60,000, with the largest single contributor being Committee member Ross Mitchell, a partner in agricultural implement manufacturer Warder, Mitchell, and Glessner.³⁹ Mitchell made an initial gift of \$10,000 and raised his contribution during the campaign. This financial commitment from the community marked the beginning of better relations between Springfield and Wittenberg.⁴⁰

John Helwig resigned the College presidency in 1882, and the Board selected Samuel Ort, a Wittenberg graduate, who remained president until 1900. Ort was an instrumental member of the Committee on New Wittenberg who raised funds to keep the College in Springfield. He also focused on working with the Board to update all aspects of the College. During the 1880's, significant changes to the educational program were announced. In addition to the traditional classical course with a Bachelor of Arts degree, a scientific course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree was initiated. Entrance examinations were expanded to include Latin, Greek, mathematics, English, history, and geography. Art and music departments were created and a physical education program was introduced. A graduate program was established, leading to doctoral degrees in natural sciences, mathematics, mental philosophy, and the classics. In the area of theological studies, the program was expanded from two years to three, and the seminary was changed from a college department to a separate institution. President Ort's philosophy was that the college course should be difficult, with high entrance requirements, and be four years in length. In the 1889-90 catalog, President Ort commented that collegiate education should combine the best of classical tradition with the best of "the new education."⁴¹

Changes also came to student life. For example, greater religious tolerance was introduced. Mandatory religious services were revised to allow students to attend a church of their preference, changing the previous requirement of all students attending Lutheran services. Emphasis remained however, on a Christian orientation for the institution. Intercollegiate sports began in 1892 with football games. In addition, President Ort negotiated an agreement with railroads serving Springfield to permit Wittenberg students to travel at reduced rates.⁴²

During his tenure as president Dr. Ort emphasized a cooperative relationship between Springfield and Wittenberg, which is illustrated in the College's School of Music. Prior to opening the School of Music in 1887, students who wished to study music made arrangements with teachers in the community. The School of Music recruited faculty members trained in Eastern cities such as Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and their talent had a direct impact on Springfield. In its first six years, more than 60% of the 200-plus students who enrolled were residents of Springfield or Clark County. Further, all but 30 of these students were women, indicating their interest in learning and promoting music. Students and faculty regularly gave public recitals. By the mid-1890s the name had changed to the Wittenberg College Conservatory of Music, and the instrumentalists and vocalists formally separated into the Wittenberg Orchestra and Wittenberg Glee Club. The Glee Club began touring Ohio and adjacent states the same year. The orchestra debuted in 1895 and added to the popular orchestra entertainment available at Black's Opera House and the Grand Opera House in Springfield.⁴³

³⁸ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 36-37.

³⁹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg: An American College*, p. 205.

⁴⁰ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 37-38; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 129-132.

⁴¹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 39, 45-47, 49.

⁴² Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 46, 47.

⁴³ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 53-56.

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President Ort's first ten years as college president is reflected by construction on the campus. Recitation Hall (#4), the realization of the fundraising campaign and sometimes referred to as "New Wittenberg," was begun in 1883 and dedicated in 1886 – to both science and religion. Recitation Hall contained classrooms, laboratories, chapel, library, and literary society halls. The \$65,000 building was designed by Toledo architect Edward O. Fallis, FAIA (1851-1927).⁴⁴ Fallis was a prominent regional architect who designed homes, courthouses, commercial buildings, and other institutional structures, concentrated in western Ohio, eastern Indiana, and southern Michigan. Many of his structures are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

With the construction of a new classroom building, the original college structure (Myers Hall #2) – which acquired the moniker "Old Wittenberg" – was then restricted for use as a men's dormitory, dining hall, and kitchen. A remodeling project costing \$3,134.57 included erection of a cupola, installation of water service and bathrooms, window replacement, exterior and interior painting, new stairway installation, and conversion of the former chapel and some literary society space into dormitory rooms.⁴⁵

In June, 1887, the Board then agreed that a structure should be built to house female students. In 1887-88 Ferncliff Hall was built at a cost of about \$10,000 for the frame building and furnishings. Ferncliff provided accommodations for 22 women, a housemother, and a caretaker, and also contained a parlor, music room, and dining hall.⁴⁶

In late 1887 the Board considered a proposal from a Wittenberg alumnus, Reverend Michael W. Hamma, who offered a gift of \$5,000 in real estate as a site for erecting a building for the College's theological department and newly established seminary. Others interested in a seminary building donated \$5,500, and the building's total cost was \$10,840. The cornerstone of the first Hamma Hall was laid in 1889. It opened in 1890, but was destroyed by fire on December 28, 1900. The walls remained standing, but had to be demolished. Insurance covered about half of the loss, and Reverend Hamma donated the remainder so that a replacement structure could be built.⁴⁷ Keller Hall was constructed in 1901, providing both classroom and dormitory space.⁴⁸

Also in 1889, a small, frame building was constructed as the first gymnasium at Wittenberg. The Board approved the faculty's request for the building, with the stipulation that the students cooperate to raise the needed \$1,000. A total of \$1,400 was raised, and the building, later remodeled and moved, served as the college gymnasium until 1930.⁴⁹

In 1891, construction began on Zimmerman Library (#7). It was dedicated to the memory of Lutheran clergyman Reverend Joseph Clark Zimmerman, on behalf of his family, led by his brother, Wittenberg Board of Director's treasurer and attorney John L. Zimmerman. The building, dedicated on June 22, 1892, was designed by Springfield architect Robert C. Gotwald (1864-1932). Gotwald was one of Springfield's most celebrated architects. He was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, attended Gettysburg College, and received a degree in civil engineering from Lehigh University. He arrived in Springfield in 1890 and practiced architecture until about 1930, designing a variety of buildings.⁵⁰

The campus also expanded during this time period, and a tradition of campus beautification projects began. In 1890 the Board purchased the home and property of former College President Sprecher. The land was located northeast of the original college building, just beyond the eastern line of the campus. Also in the early 1890s, land to the north of Hamma Hall, adjoining college property, was purchased for use as an athletic field. Over the decades, students had played

⁴⁴ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 151; Old West End Architects – Edward O. Fallis, http://www.oldwestendtoledo.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=91&Itemid=102 (accessed August 3, 2013); American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Edward O. Fallis," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd1013239.aspx> (accessed 3 August 2013).

⁴⁵ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 151, 173.

⁴⁶ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 159; Benjamin F. Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, (Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, 1922), p. 196.

⁴⁷ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 166-67; Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 197.

⁴⁸ *The Wittenberger*, 1918-1919, p. 47.

⁴⁹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 172-73.

⁵⁰ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 49; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 174-75; Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 197; "Stroke Causes Architect's Death at Home," *Springfield Daily News*, 27 April 1932, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ohclark/obituary/query025.htm#5680> (accessed 3 August 2013); www.findagrave.com, Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio (accessed 3 August 2013).

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cricket, croquet, and baseball. A regular schedule of intercollegiate football games was in place by 1892. The field was named Zimmerman Field in recognition of John L. Zimmerman's interest in athletics.⁵¹

Through the decades a tradition has resulted in many enhancements to the grounds, including campus entrances, stonework, and plantings. The Class of 1896 began the practice of presenting a gift to the College as part of their commencement activities.⁵² Professor E. O. Weaver, who taught science at Wittenberg for a half-century and supervised construction projects, proposed a new south campus entrance just after the turn of the 20th century: "He persuaded the Class of 1909 to build the stairs and lobbied later classes for the various sections of the new entrance."⁵³

All of these changes successfully increased Wittenberg's enrollment. For the academic year ending in June, 1892, the student body was the largest in the College's history: 363 men and women, including 117 of college rank, and 25 seminarians. This represented a doubling in the number of students since President Ort's enrollment as a student 34 years earlier in the later 1850's.⁵⁴

Springfield – Industrial Expansion and Prosperity

As Wittenberg reached a period of steady growth as it approached the turn of the 20th century, Springfield had emerged as a burgeoning industrial area. It was emphasized at Springfield's Centennial that "manufacturing began with the town, and ever since has seemed as natural to it as the water flowing down hill past it, along which our first industries were located."⁵⁵

In its first 100 years, Springfield had grown from a wilderness settlement with a handful of families to a bustling city of almost 40,000 people (**Appendix A**). The growth of its industry and the breadth of the products that it produced were equally impressive. In an essay marking Springfield's centennial, the Honorable W. S. Thomas wrote: "The agricultural implement business, which first made Springfield famous throughout the land, was begun by William Whitely, who in 1840 began building plows. It was here, I believe, that our greatest inventor, William N. Whitely, learned his trade as a machinist, and whose indomitable will, ceaseless activity, and prolific invention, which are a true type of the aggressive spirit and tireless energy that have prevailed here for fifty years, created our great and varied industries, increased our population to 40,000, and made Springfield one of the finest cities of its size in the United States."⁵⁶

By July 1, 1901, there were 142 factories in Springfield, employing almost 10,000 people, with total annual value of products of \$17,000,000.⁵⁷ While the manufacture of agricultural implements was, by far, the largest employment sector in the City, the following nine industrial sectors listed below and in **Appendix B** were touted at the 1901 Centennial Celebration for their contributions to Springfield's economy:

- Agricultural Implement Manufacturing
- Factories Making Machinery, Material, and Supplies for Other Factories
- Gas and Steam Group
- Factories Making Iron and Steel Products
- Manufacturing Publishers
- Manufacturing Florists
- Medicine, Chemical, and Coffin Companies
- General Factories
- Miscellaneous Factories

The industrialization of the city went hand-in-hand with the expansion of transportation routes and new innovations in communication, such as the telegraph (1848), and later the telephone (1880). "If there are two community interests that depend upon each other, they are the carrier system and the factory; useless without the other. Why invest capital in manufacturing enterprises, unless there is a market for the finished product? The common carrier gives the producer an

⁵¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 102-03, 173-75, 179.

⁵² Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 180.

⁵³ Kinnison, *Wittenberg: An American College*, p. 324.

⁵⁴ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 49.

⁵⁵ W. S. Thomas, *Industry*, in Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration*, p. 115.

⁵⁶ W. S. Thomas, *Industry*, in Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration*, p. 116.

⁵⁷ W. S. Thomas, *Industry*, in Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration*, pp. 115-32.

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outlet to the markets of the world."⁵⁸ While the National Road (present day U.S. 40), terminating in 1838 at a point just west of Springfield was the impetus for expanded commerce, it was the advent of the railroads that "enter the city from all directions" that became the conduits for exporting Springfield's products to the nation and the world.⁵⁹ The railroads reaching Springfield during this time period included: Little Miami, Columbus & Xenia Railroad (1846/1850), Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad (1848), Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh Railroad (1851), Springfield & London Railroad (1853), Atlantic & Great Western/New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad (1864), Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy/Ohio Southern Railroad (1878), Springfield & Indianapolis Railroad (1881), and the extension of the Ohio Southern Railroad from Springfield to Lima (1893).⁶⁰

Philanthropy in Springfield

The wealth generated by Springfield's industries was re-invested in the expansion of existing businesses and the development of new ventures, particularly new office buildings in the downtown area. Because of the strong and varied economy, "new buildings were completed, even during the 1893 economic recession. Yet Springfield by virtue of its diversified industry was not hit hard, allowing its wealthy to continue to use their ample funds to enhance the city's built environment."⁶¹

Wealthy industrialists also donated both time and money to educational, social, cultural, and civic causes. Benjamin H. Warder, one of the founders of the highly profitable agricultural implements firm Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Manufacturing Company, "would go on to become one of the city's wealthiest and most respected industrialists, and would also be known as a philanthropist and patron of the arts."⁶² Warder donated \$100,000 for the construction of the Warder Public Library, which opened in 1890. It "was the city's first building devoted exclusively to library use," and was dedicated to the memory of Warder's parents.⁶³

Ross Mitchell was a senior partner with Warder, Mitchell and Company, later the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Manufacturing Company. As head of the 1883 fund drive for the construction of Wittenberg's Recitation Hall, Mitchell raised over \$50,000 from Springfield residents. He was also one of the largest donors to the effort. One of Mitchell's last philanthropic endeavors was his combined gift with John Thomas of \$100,000 for the construction of the city's first hospital,⁶⁴ which opened in 1884.

Asa Bushnell, also a partner with Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Manufacturing Company, and later Governor of the State of Ohio, "was one of the largest benefactors of the Ohio Masonic Home in Springfield and donated generously of his wealth to many other organizations and causes in his home town."⁶⁵

In 1884, brothers John and David Snyder donated 217 acres of land, as well as funds for improvements, to the City for a park and park amenities, including "walking paths, a lagoon, a bandstand, a boathouse, and the like."⁶⁶ It was a "lush area of ample trees, shrubbery, and meadows [and] was enhanced by Buck Creek that flowed through the parkland on its way to the Mad River."⁶⁷ Later, the brothers donated funds for the construction of a steel truss bridge across Buck Creek, and David left a \$200,000 endowment for park maintenance in his will.⁶⁸ Springfield City Council formally named the park Snyder Park.

Change, Adjustment, and Reinvention

The population of Springfield continued to increase, growing to 60,840 people by 1920 and to 70,662 people by 1940. By 1960, Springfield's population had reached its zenith, increasing to 82,723 people (**Appendix A**).

⁵⁸ Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 228.

⁵⁹ Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 228.

⁶⁰ *The History of Clark County, Ohio*, (Chicago: W. H. Beers & Co., 1881), pp. 591-93; Rockel, *20th Century History of Springfield*, pp. 170-75.

⁶¹ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 80-81.

⁶² Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 26-27.

⁶³ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 75-76.

⁶⁴ John Thomas formed an agricultural implements company with Phineas P. Mast in 1856. Thomas later formed his own farm implements company in 1871.

⁶⁵ Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 13.

⁶⁶ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 101-02.

⁶⁷ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 112-13.

⁶⁸ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 112-13.

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As Springfield moved through the first half of the 20th century, the words written about its citizenry by Dr. Benjamin F. Prince in *The Centennial Celebration of Springfield* in 1901 continued to ring clear: "As the years passed by, new and varied interests were demanded, and the citizens of Springfield were found ready to expand their facilities to meet the growing wants of society. Their spirit of enlargement and enterprise has always been ready and willing, and by it there has been built up the great and varied manufacturing concerns that abound to-day."⁶⁹ Over the next several decades, new technologies and innovations continued to create new industries, but for existing industries, it led to a changing focus for some and to the demise of others.

One of the new industries coming into its own, albeit for a short period, was automobile manufacturing. From 1916 to 1926, ten automobile companies operated in Springfield, producing some of the most popular cars of the day, including the Bramwell, Brenning, Foos, Frayer-Miller, Kelly Steam, Russell-Springfield, and the Westcott.⁷⁰ Due to pricing competition from Henry Ford, particularly for the Westcott, the automobile industry in Springfield began to decline by the late 1920's.⁷¹

In 1902, the once dominant agricultural implements firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Manufacturing Company was merged with McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (Chicago, Illinois), Deering Harvester Company (Chicago, Illinois), Milwaukee Harvester Company (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), and Plano Manufacturing Company (Plano, Illinois) to form International Harvester.⁷² While the headquarters were moved to Chicago, the factory in Springfield remained in operation, producing agricultural implements and later trucks. International Harvester has continued to be one of Springfield's largest employers.

The Crowell Publishing Company, later named the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, started with a semi-monthly publication – *Farm and Fireside* – originally conceived as a way to promote the farm implement products of P. P. Mast and Company. In 1879, John S. Crowell and T. J. Kirkpatrick organized a partnership and separated from P. P. Mast.⁷³ The company acquired the Cleveland-based *Home Companion*, later the *Women's Home Companion*, in 1885.⁷⁴

In 1906, Crowell purchased Kirkpatrick's share of the company, and renamed it the Crowell Publishing Company. Shortly afterward, Crowell sold the company to Joseph Knapp of New York City, but remained on staff as vice president until 1908.⁷⁵ The company introduced the *American Magazine* to their line, and in 1919, they purchased the book and magazine publishing concern P. F. Collier, publisher of *Collier's Weekly* and *Collier's Encyclopedia*. *Collier's* operations were moved to Springfield.

Over the next 50 years, thousands of Clark County residents would work at the Crowell Publishing Company, which would "become a keystone in the local economy."⁷⁶ By 1926 sales had grown substantially, with a printing run of 11 million copies per month and a payroll of \$46,000 per week.⁷⁷ During the 1930s, several magazine lines were dropped from production, and the name of *Farm & Fireside* was changed to *Country Home*.⁷⁸ In 1939, the name of the company was changed to the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. Sales continued to increase, and by 1947, the company was printing 20 million copies a week and had a weekly payroll of \$160,000.

By 1951, the advent of television had begun. While sales of the company's publications remained at an all-time high, advertising revenue had dropped considerably, as advertisers bought television time instead of magazine ads.⁷⁹ After trying to work out financial issues, the company announced layoffs for 400 workers in December 1956. By December 1957, the remaining 2,275 employees were let go.⁸⁰

⁶⁹ Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration*, pp. 19-20.

⁷⁰ History of Springfield, <http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/historyofspringfield.htm> (accessed 1 August 2013).

⁷¹ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 111-12.

⁷² Wikipedia, "International Harvester," http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Harvester (accessed 4 August 2013).

⁷³ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 53.

⁷⁴ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 54.

⁷⁵ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 115.

⁷⁶ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 116.

⁷⁷ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 116.

⁷⁸ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 116.

⁷⁹ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 116.

⁸⁰ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 117-18.

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Another example of change is illustrated in Oliver S. Kelly, who returned to Springfield in 1857 after spending a few years in California building houses, becoming a partner in Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly. The company manufactured farm machinery, including the Champion reaper and other Champion products.⁸¹ Kelly left the firm in 1881, purchased the Springfield Engine and Thrasher Company, and began producing farm machinery.⁸² By 1890 Kelly had changed the name of the company to the O. S. Kelly Company.⁸³ After Kelly's death, the company was controlled first by Kelly's son, Oliver Warren Kelly, and then by Oliver's son, Armin Kelly. In 1950, Oliver's son-in-law, Cart Utes, purchased the company, by which time it "had long ceased the production of farm machinery in order to manufacture piano plates."⁸⁴

The decades after WWII brought many changes – culturally, socially, and technologically. Crowell-Collier's came to the realization that although subscriptions for their magazines continued to increase, advertisers invested the bulk of their advertising dollars in the new media – radio, and then television – to reach more customers. The manufacturers of farm equipment that had once put the name "Springfield, Ohio" on the map either ceased operations or changed what they produced to remain relevant with the times. Downtown Springfield began to decline, due to several factors including the public's infatuation with the private automobile and the decline, and eventual demise in 1933, of the streetcar system. Because "all routes went through the downtown ... [the streetcars] had the effect of centralizing retail and other businesses, keeping a critical mass of people shopping, banking, and seeking entertainment in the downtown."⁸⁵ Probably the most detrimental series of events affecting the vitality of downtown Springfield occurred in the late 1950's and 1960's with the rise of the shopping mall. The Park Shopping Center, Springfield's first shopping mall, was built in 1959, and the Southern Village Shopping Center, which followed closely after, changed the shopping patterns of Springfield residents for some time to come.⁸⁶ The people of Springfield have experienced change and reinvention many times since Springfield's founding in 1801, and they have embraced it and developed a better community because of it.

Wittenberg College – The Mainstream of American Higher Education: 1900 – 1949

Dr. Ort retired in 1900, becoming Wittenberg's first dean. In 1902 he briefly served as president following the unexpected death of John M. Ruthrauff, his successor as president. In 1903 the Board of Directors named Charles Heckert as president, who served until 1920. Heckert was the first faculty member to be named president of the College.

Fundraising efforts were successfully led by President Heckert during his tenure, with an increase to the endowment, as well as specific gifts directed toward the College's physical facilities, all of which helped to support increasing enrollment. For example, local fundraising and individual gifts enabled a number of faculty chairs to be endowed. In 1906, Wittenberg received the largest single gift in its history. Reverend Hamma donated his extensive Nebraska land holdings to the College. The sale proceeds, less a \$9,900 donation to a missionary society, \$10,000 toward the construction of a seminary building, and a \$5,000 yearly payment to Reverend Hamma, netted Wittenberg \$185,000 for its endowment fund. In return, the Board named the seminary Hamma Divinity School.⁸⁷ In 1908, total enrollment was the largest in Wittenberg's history, with 525 students in all departments, including 212 undergraduates and 149 in the Summer School.⁸⁸

Two significant building projects that represent this period were designed by Springfield architect Robert C. Gotwald. First, Pittsburgh industrialist Andrew Carnegie provided funds to construct Carnegie Science Hall (#3), dedicated in 1908. Carnegie's initial gift, \$30,000, was eventually raised to \$40,549, which covered most of the building's \$45,000 cost. Meeting Carnegie's stipulation, an equal amount was raised locally to furnish and equip the building, as well as augment the endowment.⁸⁹ Secondly, the original college building, informally now known as "Old Wittenberg," was renamed Myers Hall (#2), in recognition of Francis E. and Philip A. Myers of Ashland, Ohio. In the early 1880s the brothers patented and produced an improved hand pump for water wells, and their firm came to dominate the water pump business with hand pump designs and the first automatic electric pump.⁹⁰ They provided \$20,000⁹¹ for the 1915-16 building renovation and

⁸¹ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 29-30.

⁸² Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 41-43.

⁸³ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 43-44.

⁸⁴ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 43-44.

⁸⁵ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, pp. 136-137.

⁸⁶ Dunham, *A Summary of Two Centuries*, p. 145.

⁸⁷ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 205-06.

⁸⁸ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 210-11.

⁸⁹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg: An American College*, p. 323; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 205-09, 211.

⁹⁰ A Profile of the F. E. Myers Co., <http://gasengine.farmcollector.com/Farm-Life/A-Profile-of-the-F-E-Myers-Company.aspx#axzz2ayBrP5HY> (accessed 3 August 2013).

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construction of a front portico that had always been a planned feature.

There were also other building projects during this period. To accommodate the growing enrollment at the seminary, a new Hamma Hall containing classrooms and a chapel was dedicated in 1915 (demolished 1978). This project enabled Keller Hall to be converted entirely to dormitory use (demolished 1998).⁹² Women's dormitory Ferncliff Hall was enlarged and remodeled through the generosity of Lovina Openlander of Auburn, Indiana, later of Springfield, as a memorial to her husband John Silbert Openlander.⁹³ Her \$12,000 gift in 1911, eventually raised to \$14,500, enabled the updated dormitory to open in the fall of 1914.⁹⁴ During this time the College acquired a strip of land 250 in length, with 50 feet of frontage on Woodlawn Avenue, for \$5,500. This purchase enabled the creation of the east campus entrance, and it was completed prior to 1920.⁹⁵

During this period, Wittenberg supported the college accreditation movement, one of the major changes in the American higher education system. In the late 19th century, some colleges began to associate and set standards for themselves in order to convey to the public the quality of the higher education program they provided and separate themselves from entities they deemed inferior or even fraudulent. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was founded in 1895 and gained credibility for the examination and approval process they created. By 1916 Wittenberg had been accredited by North Central, one of the earliest Lutheran institutions to be designated. President Heckert did receive some criticism for embracing organizations outside the Lutheran realm, such as Andrew Carnegie's funding and North Central's accreditation process, but he and the Board of Directors felt that movements in American higher education required a broadening of Wittenberg's vision beyond sole reliance on the Lutheran church and the College's alumni.⁹⁶

Wittenberg suffered from the widespread anti-German sentiment surrounding World War I, but worked to prove its American loyalty. For example, in 1916, the freshman class was 169 students, but only 95 returned the following year. The 1917 freshman class was only 86 students. President Heckert's response to the situation was to encourage compassionate and patriotic activities both on campus and in the community: work in bond drives, Red Cross activities, collection of clothing and supplies for newly recruited soldiers, and providing religious services for troops in nearby camps. President Heckert's biggest success occurred when, as a member of the Clark County War Chest Committee, he invited former President Theodore Roosevelt to address the community and college. Roosevelt's June, 1918 speech in Hiller Chapel of Recitation Hall lauded Wittenberg as an educational institution, pointedly noted the patriotism of the college community embodied in its military service roll and honor roll, and decried the discrimination occurring in America based on the nationality of one's ancestors.⁹⁷

Charles Heckert resigned in 1920, and the Board of Directors approved his preferred successor, Rees Tulloss, who served until 1949. President Tulloss's administration has been described as three distinct phases:

For nine years, he presided over a post war boom in education, with expanding enrollments, fraternity growth and building construction. Then, for ten years he grappled with depression, debt, and the national malady of despair. Finally, in a third phase he administered [the College] through World War II with the spectre of disaster made apparent by inflation and diminishing enrollment.⁹⁸

By 1919 Wittenberg's enrollment had regained pre-war levels and during the 1920s it doubled, reflecting the expansion of higher education enrollment nationwide. In the fall of 1920, the College opened with 450 regular, full-time students (including 194 women), with a total of 1,068 students including the Summer School, Saturday School, and the Academy. By the fall of 1923, 801 students were registered in the College (including 344 women), with a grand total of 1,576 students. By the fall of 1928, 1,059 students were registered in the College (including 468 women), with a grand total of

⁹¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 217, 219.

⁹² *The Wittenberger*, 1918-19, p. 47; *Wittenberg Torch*, September 22, 1978, p. 1 and December 9, 1997, p. 3.

⁹³ *The Wittenberger*, 1921-22, p. 182.

⁹⁴ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 215.

⁹⁵ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 219.

⁹⁶ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 64-66.

⁹⁷ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 66-70.

⁹⁸ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 73-74.

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2,825 students. Hamma Divinity School enrollment was also increasing, reaching a record 61 students in the fall of 1927.⁹⁹

Additional students meant greater housing needs, and several fraternities met part of the demand by building and financing houses on campus. Phi Kappa Psi (established 1866 at Wittenberg)¹⁰⁰ built a chapter house in 1930 (now Bayley Alumni House, #17). It was designed and financed by the Berry McAlester Chapter House Corporation, a Columbia, Missouri firm that worked nationwide in the specialized field of fraternity and sorority houses. The Springfield firm of Eastman & Budke (see Weaver Observatory, #6) designed a chapter house for Beta Theta Pi (established 1867 at Wittenberg),¹⁰¹ which was built in 1931 for \$55,000¹⁰² and purchased by the College in 1939 (now Woodlawn Hall, #19). Fraternities at Wittenberg dated back well into the 19th century, and the organizations had uneven relations with college officials over the decades. President Tulloss, however, was a fraternity president in his student years at Wittenberg, and he supported their expansion both for their ideals and practical housing solution.¹⁰³ In another project, in 1923-24 Ferncliff Hall (#14) dormitory was expanded with an addition and the existing sections of the building were extensively remodeled. The west wing was not built at this time due to the urgency of housing students.¹⁰⁴ Springfield engineer George L. Ohmart of the Concrete Steel Construction Co., with Howard D. Smith of Columbus as the consulting architect, produced the building design as it is seen today.¹⁰⁵

Howard Dwight Smith (1886-1958) is best known for his design of Ohio Stadium at The Ohio State University (completed 1922), for which he was awarded the AIA Gold Medal for Public Building Design. He was born in Dayton, Ohio and earned a degree in Civil Engineering in Architecture from The Ohio State University (1907) and a Bachelor of Architecture from Columbia University (1910). Smith became chief designer for the New York architect John Russell Pope, working on the Vanderbilt mansion on Long Island and the New York City mansion of Henry Clay Frick. He then came to Columbus, Ohio and was a Professor of Architecture (1918-21) while he designed and supervised construction of Ohio Stadium. Next he accepted a position as chief architect for the Columbus school system and then returned to Ohio State as University Architect for the rest of his career (1929-56). Smith also worked as a consulting architect, including the Ferncliff Hall project at Wittenberg and the Springfield Masonic Temple.

Enrollment growth also required an expansion of campus facilities. President Tulloss assumed leadership of a \$1.5 million fundraising campaign. The campaign succeeded, and coupled with the promise of Lutheran church support, the College began expansion or construction of several buildings.

In 1924, Zimmerman Library was expanded with an addition designed by Robert C. Gotwald,¹⁰⁶ the building's original architect. The project provided additional book storage and more reading space for students. Funding of at least \$25,000 was provided by a gift from John L. Zimmerman in 1920 on behalf of the family, who were also the original benefactors of the library.¹⁰⁷

Koch Hall (#5), a science building, opened in 1927. This was another campus structure designed by Springfield architect Robert C. Gotwald, who partnered on this project with Herbert Baumer of Columbus. The building was constructed by the James I. Barnes, Co., which was headquartered in Logansport, Indiana and maintained a Springfield office.¹⁰⁸ The building was named in recognition of Judge and Mrs. John H. Koch of Ohio City, in Van Wert County, Ohio, who

⁹⁹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 264, 270.

¹⁰⁰ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 281. The 1930 U. S. Census listed McAlester as a "financier" for "chapter house building." A biography of McAlester appeared in *Missouri and Missourians: Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* by Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, vol. IV, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1943), pp. 88-89. An oral history of an architect in the firm appeared in *Final Report of a Survey of the East Campus Neighborhood, Columbia, Missouri, Phase One*, by Osmund Overby, et. al., 1994, p. 99, <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/BOAS003-R.pdf> (accessed 14 August 2013). Company's papers, including drawings of the Wittenberg fraternity house, are in the State Historical Society of Missouri, <http://shs.umsystem.edu/manuscripts/invent/5560ca.pdf> (accessed 13 August 2013).

¹⁰¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 281.

¹⁰² *Wittenberg Torch*, February 19, 1931 and November 13, 1931.

¹⁰³ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 71-72.

¹⁰⁴ *Wittenberg Torch*, May 17, 1991, p. 4.

¹⁰⁵ *Wittenberg Torch*, March 16, 1922, p. 1; Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 252.

¹⁰⁶ *Wittenberg Torch*, November 18, 1920, plus blueprints dated January, 1924.

¹⁰⁷ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 174, 240, 258.

¹⁰⁸ *City Directory*, Springfield, Ohio, 1926.

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contributed about \$250,000 to the College's endowment fund.¹⁰⁹ The building was included in a 1929 book on college architecture by Charles Z. Klauder, a nationally known architect of university buildings and campus designs.¹¹⁰ Herbert Baumer, FAIA (1885-1972) was born in Montgomery, Alabama, graduated from high school in Washington, D.C., studied architecture at George Washington University and worked in the office of the Supervising Architect of the United States (1905-09). He was admitted to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1911 and worked for French garden designer Achille Duchene on projects in Europe and America. Baumer returned to the United States in 1921 and in 1922 was appointed a Professor of Architecture at The Ohio State University, a position he held for the remainder of his career. A visiting architecture professor award is named for him at Ohio State.¹¹¹

Construction began in 1926 on Blair Hall (#13), a classroom building, and it was dedicated in 1927. Mr. W. L. Blair, a banker in Nevada, Ohio in Wyandot County made an \$80,000 lead gift toward the \$150,000 structure. President Tulloss noted that Mr. Blair "is not a Lutheran, has never seen the college, but is a friend of education and has chosen Wittenberg as the object of his benefactions because he is convinced that 'Wittenberg gets more for its dollar than any college in the State of Ohio.'"¹¹²

The building was designed by the nationally known Chicago architectural firm Perkins Fellows & Hamilton, (1911-1927). 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, FAIA¹¹³ (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.¹¹⁴

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,¹¹⁵ Dubuque, Iowa, a Lutheran Evangelical institution. By 1925 Perkins was almost completely deaf, leading to the dissolution of the firm in

¹⁰⁹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 269-70.

¹¹⁰ Charles Z. Klauder and Herbert C. Wise, *College Architecture in America: And Its Part in the Development of the Campus*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929), p. 177.

¹¹¹ "Distinguished Architect Joins University Staff," *Ohio State University Monthly*, October, 1922, p. 10; American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Herbert Baumer," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd1002552.aspx> (accessed 4 August 2013).

¹¹² Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 244; *Wittenberg Torch*, October 22, 1925, p. 1, and November 3, 1927, p. 1.

¹¹³ "Dwight Perkins," www.prairiestyles.com (accessed 17 February 2013); "Dwight H. Perkins, Chicago Architect," *New York Times*, 4 November 1941, pg. 26.

¹¹⁴ Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 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).

¹¹⁵ "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).

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1927. The 1926-27 Blair Hall project at Wittenberg, plus four buildings completed in 1926 at Capital University, were among the final works of the practice.

In 1928, Wittenberg turned to Springfield to raise \$300,000 toward the construction of a health and physical education building (#10), marking the third time in the College's history that the community was asked for substantial financial support. The campaign met its goal in just twelve days. The *Springfield News* observed that the effort showed "the genuine good will and interest of the city in doing its part to further the interests of its institution of higher learning" and illustrated "the new civic spirit of Springfield." The *Springfield Sun* noted that Springfielders state " 'Our Wittenberg,' not in ownership, not in pride of possession, but in fellowship, in appreciation, in proven friendship."¹¹⁶ The new facility was located at the site of the "Old Field House."¹¹⁷ The new complex, with a total cost of \$500,000, included a field house and natatorium. In 1919, the promise of a lead gift for a new gymnasium had been secured from Charles F. McGilvray, president of Robbins & Myers Foundry and Springfield mayor (1913-1919).¹¹⁸ His widow, Addie F. McGilvray, donated a total of \$50,000 toward the natatorium, becoming the largest single donor.¹¹⁹ The facility was designed by Columbus architect and Ohio State Professor of Architecture Howard Dwight Smith, in association with Miller & Reeves. Orlando C. Miller (1883/1884 - 1965) was born in Ohio and received his architecture degree from Ohio State University. Robert R. Reeves (1887-1937) attended Kenyon College. They formed a partnership in Columbus in 1918.¹²⁰ Constructed 1928-30, the building opened on February 14, 1930, 85 years to the day of Springfield's selection as the location of Wittenberg. It was constructed near the 5,000-seat stadium that opened in 1923, which also had been designed by Howard Dwight Smith.¹²¹

Weaver Observatory (#6), built in 1930-31, had its fundraising started in 1917 with a gift of \$12,000 toward the building from W. L. Blair and a gift of \$6,000 from Elgar Weaver for the purchase of a telescope. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, of Brookville, Ohio, raised their donations to a total of \$50,000, and the \$80,000 building was named for them. The building was designed by the Springfield firm of Eastman & Budke, in association with Towner & Sellew, and built by the James I. Barnes Co.¹²²

Robert F. Eastman (1887/88-1978) was the senior partner in the firm. Eastman formed a partnership with Ralph Harman (1935-1940). Harman had worked at Eastman & Budke during 1928-31. Eastman then served as Clark County Engineer from 1945 to 1964, an elected position that requires the officeholder to be a licensed engineer and a licensed surveyor.¹²³ Ernst Budke (1897-1955) was born in Hamilton, Ohio and attended Ohio State University from 1920 to 1924. He was chief draftsman and designer for George L. Ohmart in Springfield (1924-26), worked briefly in Dayton, and then established the firm of Eastman & Budke (1927-32). In 1948 he joined Bowers & Barbalat in Pittsburgh, where he worked until his death.¹²⁴ In addition to the buildings at Wittenberg, Eastman & Budke designed the 1930 Science Building at Antioch College.¹²⁵

Towner & Sellew was an architectural firm located in Middletown, Connecticut. The firm appears to have specialized in school buildings, having published *Distinctive School Plans* and *Specializing in School Plans* during the 1930s. The senior partner may have been William T. Towner, an architect in the New York and Connecticut area. No additional

¹¹⁶ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 73.

¹¹⁷ *Wittenberg Torch*, September 20, 1928, p. 1.

¹¹⁸ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 70; Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, pp. 415-16.

¹¹⁹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 271, 273; *Souvenir Program of the Opening of The New Physical Education Building of Wittenberg College*, Friday, February 14, 1930.

¹²⁰ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Miller, Orlando C.," and "Reeves, Robert R.,"

<http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 4 August 2013); *The Western Architect*, January, 1918, p. VII; <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=109024&GSfn=orlando&GSln=miller>, "Miller, Orlando C." (accessed 7 August 2013).

¹²¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 251-52; William A. Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, (Springfield, Ohio: By The Author, 2011), p. 35.

¹²² Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, p. 230, 276-77; *Wittenberg Torch*, January 9, 1930 and September 18, 1930.

¹²³ Clark County Historical Society, <http://www.heritagecenter.us> (accessed 5 August 2013); 1940 U. S. Census; American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Ralph Harman," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 4 August 2013).

¹²⁴ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Ernst Budke," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 4 August 2013).

¹²⁵ Council of Independent Colleges Historic Campus Architecture Project, <http://hcap.artstor.org/cgi-bin/library?a=d&d=d69> (accessed 5 August 2013).

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information could be located. Roland W. Sellew was an engineer. He was born in 1895 in Holyoke, Massachusetts and graduated from Yale University in 1922 with a Bachelor of Philosophy, which was a science degree. Sellew was a licensed engineer in Connecticut. A plaque on the telescope pier states 'Mount and dome by Towner-Sellew.'

The 10-inch refracting telescope was designed by the Lundin Sellew Co. of Cambridge, Massachusetts. C. A. Robert Lundin designed the optics and Roland W. Sellew designed the mechanicals. Lundin was an employee of the Alvan Clark & Sons Company, but when he arranged too many outside collaborations including competing for the Wittenberg job against his own employer in early 1929, they severed connections. Lundin set up his own firm and continued to collaborate with Sellew.¹²⁶

At the beginning of his administration, leading into this period of construction activity, President Tulloss introduced campus planning at Wittenberg. Through the 1910s, site decision-making at Wittenberg was summarized as: "it [the first college building] was given the most commanding position; the board had not investigated the subject of landscape. Whenever a new building was to be erected, a committee walked over the campus and located the site for it without regard to other features."¹²⁷ As a result, architecturally distinctive buildings were not placed cohesively, and the Circular Drive was not well utilized as a unifying feature.

In 1920, President Tulloss consulted prominent architects and campus planning experts and received authorization from the College's management committee, the Prudential Committee, to name a three-person Advisory Board, plus himself, to prepare a plan: Professor Howard Dwight Smith of the Department of Architecture at The Ohio State University (campus planner with architectural training); Dwight H. Perkins of the Chicago architectural firm of Perkins Fellows & Hamilton (a school architect); and William Pitkin, Jr., from Cleveland (landscape architect). Smith was a faculty member of the Department of Architecture at Ohio State University and the supervising architect at the Columbus Board of Education. The Ohio State Board of Trustees had also approved his new campus plan. Perkins was well regarded nationally for the quality of his high school and college buildings. His firm had just completed work at Wartburg Lutheran College in Iowa and was then working with Capital University in Columbus on a series of buildings. Pitkin was a well-known landscape architect and a writer on landscape design and city planning.

The natural beauty of the campus was understood. The three issues presented to the Advisory Board were campus planning and placing buildings, the architectural design of buildings, and landscape design. To understand the campus, topographic maps showing the entire property with all buildings, roads, and walks, as well as contours at five-foot intervals in elevation, were prepared by the Jennings & Lawrence Company of Columbus, Ohio (Figure 6). The Advisory Board met in Springfield, worked independently on the issues, and then returned to the College to discuss their ideas. More than fifty plans were considered and the Board of Directors approved the collaborative result in June, 1921, which started the second period of architectural design and development at Wittenberg.

The Campus Plan¹²⁸ (Figure 7) envisioned placement of individual and clusters of buildings, open spaces, and paths based on either geometric forms or sweeping curves, all intended to provide for college expansion, create focal points, and work with the steep site to improve circulation patterns and views. For example, the plan reinforced the Wittenberg circle as both a landscape feature and a circulation path, with a full complement of buildings fronting on its northern half. Visitors using the main entrance at the south, with the drive realigned on an axis with Myers Hall (#2), would have a broad view up and across the slope to an arc of buildings. The Advisory Board, particularly Smith, would have been very familiar with The Oval at Ohio State University and its role on that campus's larger scale. To the northwest of the circle, Zimmerman Library (#7) rested at the edge of a large, well-defined oval, able to be admired from all sides. Beyond the library a triangle with seminary buildings anchored the northwest corner of the campus. In a very practical move, the observatory was sited at a high point on the west edge of campus, abutting the oval to the east and above Plum Street to the west, overlooking Ferncliff Cemetery.

To the east, the Campus Plan incorporated the recently opened Woodlawn Avenue entrance and started to nudge College facilities that direction with a double row of tennis courts. To the north, compact development was planned in several phases, which also created a new axis. Immediately behind Myers Hall, a quadrangle of dormitories was arranged around a hexagon. There was also a north-south path through the hexagon that created a straight path from

¹²⁶ <http://home.europa.com/~telscope/tsus.txt> (accessed 4 August 2013).

¹²⁷ Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 201.

¹²⁸ "The New Campus Plan," *The Wittenberg Bulletin*, v. 18 no. 11 (November, 1921).

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Myers Hall to Cecil Street, and a pedestrian looking south would have the view terminate at Myers Hall. To the north of Cecil Street, a large rectangle extended to McCreight Avenue, edged with a U-shaped arrangement of buildings and abutting the soon-to-be-completed stadium to its east. These eight buildings were not numbered on the plan, indicating a concept for future expansion. Their interim use was intended to be athletic fields.

Architecturally, there was agreement that the preferred building material would be stone, with the architecture a "modified form" of Collegiate Gothic. The selection of a single, broad architectural style was intended to create some design harmony across the campus.¹²⁹ As the early phases of this 50-year plan were implemented through the 1920s with planned construction, various English and Gothic design motifs were employed on the buildings, including Beta Theta Pi (now Woodlawn Hall, #19), Blair (#13), Ferncliff (#14), Koch (#5), Phi Kappa Psi (now Bayley Alumni House, #17), the physical education building (#10), and Weaver Observatory (#6). The Advisory Committee members also had a direct stake in the outcome. Smith designed Ferncliff and the physical education building, while Perkins' firm designed Blair. All of the buildings constructed during this period remain today, along with the Circular Drive, creating a clearly evident design theme for the central portion of the campus.

During the 1920s, Wittenberg also created a community and adult education program. Summer School and Saturday School were created during World War I to accelerate completion of programs. An extension department was added later, and the three programs were combined under the title Special Schools. "[President] Tulloss's interests in these areas represented the school's earliest formal movement into the area of community and adult education, meeting more directly the emerging needs of Springfielders and persons in the Springfield vicinity."¹³⁰ Wittenberg also discontinued its preparatory school, the Academy, in June, 1927. As high schools became a common part of the secondary education system during the early 20th century in both urban and rural areas, college academies became obsolete.¹³¹

One shift in fundraising that occurred during the 1920's was a decline in financial support from rural areas due to economic conditions.¹³² During World War I, prices for American agricultural products rose as exports to Europe increased. After the war European food production rebounded, leading to overproduction, falling prices, and reduced living standards for farmers. In addition, during the prosperous years of the 1910's many farmers acquired additional land at high prices, leaving them to struggle with debt issues in a period of lower prices.

The 1929 stock market crash and ensuing economic depression created a severe financial situation for Wittenberg. The Lutheran church postponed a national fundraising effort, and other pledges of financial support also did not happen. Construction loans on recently completed buildings strained College finances due to declines in income and endowments. College enrollment fell to about 700 students in February, 1933.¹³³ The size of the faculty was reduced, and pay cuts were instituted for remaining members. World War II reduced enrollment further, to 384 students in the 1944-45 school year,¹³⁴ necessitating additional cuts. To raise revenue, in 1943 the College creatively took advantage of available space and by obtaining a contract with the federal government to provide educational services to 700 Army Air Corps personnel.¹³⁵ Also in 1943, Springfield architect Ralph H. Harman oversaw renovation work in Myers Hall (#2).

Wittenberg College – The Mid-Twentieth Century and Modern Wittenberg

By the time of President Tulloss's retirement in 1949, debt had been reduced, and overall College assets had increased five-fold since the onset of the Great Depression.¹³⁶ The next president, Clarence Stoughton (1949-63), "wisely capitalized upon a restored prosperity to bring Wittenberg's economic affairs into balance."¹³⁷ He was largely responsible for Wittenberg's growth from fourteen buildings, a fall enrollment of about 900 undergraduates at the time of the Korean War, and assets of about \$5.9 million, to an institution of thirty buildings, almost 1,900 undergraduate students, and assets of nearly \$23.7 million during the 1960's.¹³⁸ President Stoughton is regarded as the person who "built the campus

¹²⁹ Prince, *A Standard History of Springfield*, p. 201.

¹³⁰ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 75.

¹³¹ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 71-72.

¹³² Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 267.

¹³³ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 284.

¹³⁴ Ilo D. Fisher, *The Coming of Age of a College Library: Wittenberg College Library 1945-1965*, (No publisher: Springfield, Ohio, 1978), p. 45.

¹³⁵ Orquist, *Cradles of Conscience*, p. 528.

¹³⁶ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 74.

¹³⁷ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 76.

¹³⁸ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 76.

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of modern Wittenberg.¹³⁹ Upon Stoughton's retirement in 1963, the next president, John Stauffer (1963-68), continued to oversee the building program that was well underway.

The building program systematically implemented during the 1950s and 1960s marked the third period of architectural design and development on the campus. The 1921 Campus Plan no longer influenced architectural design after the Weaver Chapel & Thomas Library (#12) project, as design shifted toward a straightforward Mid-Century Modern style. The Campus Plan continued to function as a land use planning tool however, and coupled with federal financial assistance for construction projects and a community development partnership with the City of Springfield, enabled the eastward expansion of Wittenberg to be implemented.

Enrollment increased partially due to World War II veterans utilizing the education benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-346), informally known as the G.I. Bill. Korean War veterans also received education benefits through the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 (P. L. 82-550). Enrollment at Wittenberg jumped to almost 1,300 for the 1946-47 academic year and remained in the 1,300 to 1,400 range through 1949-50. After settling to about 900 students annually during the early 1950's, enrollment rose to more than 1,100 students in the 1955-56 school year.¹⁴⁰

The federal government also assisted institutions with the cost of new housing facilities by offering financing assistance through the Housing and Home Finance Agency, formed in 1947 (predecessor of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). For the Wittenberg Board of Directors, dramatically increasing enrollments required space solutions for instructing and housing students and improving college life. As noted previously, early histories noted that the campus totaled 40 acres in 1876 and 42 acres in 1881 and 1891. Wittenberg became surrounded to its east and north by residential neighborhoods that developed during the fourth quarter of the 19th century: "By 1900, all of the streets from Limestone to Plum and from the cliffs at Buck Creek to McCreight had been laid out and houses had been built in great numbers."¹⁴¹ After this development, the campus grew slowly, increasing by 1919 to about 45 acres, most of it wooded.¹⁴² Wittenberg was 50 acres in size by 1941¹⁴³ and 55 acres at the time of the 1945 centennial.¹⁴⁴ During a 1952 fundraising campaign, the College noted that it owned 31 homes in the adjacent neighborhood, with 29 occupied by faculty members.¹⁴⁵ Wittenberg then leveraged its existing real estate holdings and a federal program to acquire more land to significantly expanding the campus beyond its confined footprint.

In 1962, the City of Springfield and Wittenberg became partners in the federal-sponsored North Hill Urban Renewal Project, located north of Buck Creek and east of the campus. At this time, the student union and a dormitory were under construction on Woodlawn Avenue, and the plan enabled the City to count the University's construction costs toward the federal matching funds requirement. In return, the City planned infrastructure improvements in the area, including a new storm sewer on Woodlawn Avenue and repaving of streets and alleys around the campus. The plan also included the closing of Wittenberg Avenue at the bridge over Buck Creek and the closing of Ward Street from Plum Street to Wittenberg Avenue, which eliminated through traffic on the campus. Finally, the City intended to acquire and demolish homes under the Urban Renewal Project and sell the land to Wittenberg for expansion.

The City and University also held discussions leading to the creation of the university district, organized under the City's Neighborhood Association policy as the College Hill Neighborhood: McCreight Avenue (north), Plum Street (west), Buck Creek (south) and Limestone Street (east). One plan discussed for Wittenberg's expansion involved Veterans Park, adjacent to the south side of the University along Buck Creek. The intention was to have the City turn over Veterans Park to Wittenberg, in exchange for the University acquiring suitable park land elsewhere and donating it to Springfield. The unpopular idea was dropped, but it was clear that "the university district was the area where campus expansion could be anticipated and in which the university would seek to acquire property."¹⁴⁶ Today, the campus is 70 acres in size.

¹³⁹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, pp. 76-77.

¹⁴⁰ Fisher, *Wittenberg College Library*, p. 45.

¹⁴¹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg: An American College*, pp. 240-41.

¹⁴² *The Wittenberger*, 1918-1919, p. 47.

¹⁴³ *Springfield and Clark County, Ohio*, American Guide Series. Compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Ohio. (Sponsored by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Springfield Tribune Printing Company, 1941), p. 88.

¹⁴⁴ Lentz, *Wittenberg College (1845-1945)*, pp. 315.

¹⁴⁵ *An Invitation to Action*, Wittenberg College, fundraising brochure, 1952, no page.

¹⁴⁶ Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, pp. 158-59, 331.

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For Wittenberg and many institutions, the influx of students during the 1950s and 1960s brought new income, but suddenly created a housing shortage resulting in projects to expand dormitory capacity. In 1953, Springfield architect Ralph H. Harman designed an addition to Woodlawn Hall (#19), which was built by Sever-Williams Co. of Washington Courthouse, Ohio. Harman went on to design a number of dormitory projects during the 1950s and 1960s, capping a relationship with Wittenberg that spanned about 35 years.

Ralph Herbert Harman (1903-1982) was born in Virginia and received his architectural degree from The Ohio State University in 1930, and spent his career in Springfield. He worked for Eastman & Budke (1928-31) when that firm designed the Beta Theta Pi (#15) chapter house and Weaver Observatory (#6). He became Eastman's partner in Eastman & Harman (1935-40), and formed his own firm in 1940. In addition to his work designing and renovating many Wittenberg buildings from the mid-1940s into the 1960s, he also designed the YMCA's in Springfield (1938) and Findlay (1940), several Springfield Schools, and the Ohio National Guard Armory in Springfield (1956).¹⁴⁷

Dormitory construction in 1956 included South Hall (demolished 2002 or 2003)¹⁴⁸ for women and the first North Hall for men, both of which were designed by the Springfield firm of Zeller & Hunter. Lloyd J. Zeller and Herman T. Hunter were members of the American Institute of Architects beginning in the mid-1940s and continuing for several decades. Their 1948 Fairborn Theatre in Fairborn, Ohio was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 for its aviation theme design in this Air Force community.¹⁴⁹ In 1957, North Hall was renamed Firestine Hall, following a \$250,000 donation by banker Rolland C. Firestine, and his wife Arletta, of Findlay, Ohio¹⁵⁰ (demolished 1993 or 1994).¹⁵¹ In 1963, Harman designed a second North Hall. When Firestine Hall was demolished in 1993, the second North Hall was renamed Firestine (#24) to satisfy a commitment to the donor. Harman also designed Tower Hall (#25) in 1965, a \$1.9 million project funded through the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The kitchen and dining hall serving North Hall and Tower Hall, also built in 1965, is attributed to him (now Chakeres Memorial Theatre). Finally, in 1966-67 at Ferncliff Hall (#14), Harman completed an estimated \$425,000 project. In the early 1960s, the oldest portion of the building had been demolished. The 1966-67 project constructed an addition in the style of the 1923 section of the building. In 1978, the 1914 section of the building was demolished.¹⁵²

As overall enrollment increased, additional classroom space was needed, and other facilities were envisioned. In 1950, Ralph Harman designed a rear addition for Recitation Hall (#4). The \$57,000 project provided additional office space and meeting rooms. In the early 1950s, the Board of Directors decided to provide the College President with a residence, but also make the building suitable for college functions. In 1954, Wittenberg purchased the Samuel Sprecher-Benjamin Prince House (#16), originally built in 1851 by Christopher Thompson, a prominent Springfield stone and brick mason who owned a stone quarry adjacent to the campus in present day Cliff Park. Isaac Sprecher was a Wittenberg faculty member and a cousin of College President Samuel Sprecher. Benjamin Prince, who taught at Wittenberg from 1866 to 1928, later occupied the house. The Prince family owned the home from 1883 until selling it to the College in 1949. Attorney Lewis J. Davis and his wife, of Galion, provided the funds for the 1955 remodeling. The work, designed by Springfield architects Zeller & Hunter, removed later additions, created a new rear addition, and generally returned the design of the house more closely to its original date.¹⁵³

To accomplish several large campus projects, Wittenberg utilized Philadelphia architect T. Norman Mansell, who was well known in the Lutheran church.¹⁵⁴ Thomas Norman Mansell (1904-1991), who preferred T. Norman Mansell, specialized in ecclesiastical architecture, and designed more than 110 Lutheran churches throughout North America. He was born in Pennsylvania and received his architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania (1926). He worked for the Philadelphia firm of Morris & Erskine, leaving in 1938 to open his own practice. In 1955, the firm became Mansell

¹⁴⁷ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Harman, Ralph H.," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 1 August 2013).

¹⁴⁸ *Wittenberg Torch*, February 13, 2001, p. 1.

¹⁴⁹ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Hunter, Herman" and "Zeller, Lloyd," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 6 August 2013); http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairborn_Theatre.

¹⁵⁰ *Toledo Times*, December 3, 1957; *Wittenberg Torch*, December 11, 1957, p. 1; <http://www5.wittenberg.edu/about/timeline.html>; 1930 and 1940 U. S. Censuses.

¹⁵¹ *Wittenberg Torch*, November 16, 1993, p. 1.

¹⁵² *Wittenberg Torch*, December 10, 1965, p. 1; *Wittenberg Torch*, May 17, 1991, p. 4.

¹⁵³ *The Benjamin Prince House*, brochure, no date (after 1955); *Wittenberg Torch*, April 29, 1955, p. 3.

¹⁵⁴ Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, p. 109.

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McGettigan & Fugate when two employees were named as associates and later partners (1959). The firm was briefly Mansell McGettigan Fugate & Rapp (1959-61), but returned to the three-partner name for 1961-68. Mansell received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Fine Arts from Wittenberg.¹⁵⁵

The architectural jewel of the period was Weaver Chapel-Thomas Library (#12), conceived to overcome a steep site by building a multi-level library into the hillside under the college chapel. Mansell made his first visit to Wittenberg in April, 1951.¹⁵⁶ The Board of Directors told the architect that they were interested in a Colonial style building, while some favored a Gothic design in keeping with the 1921 campus plan. Retired President Tulloss added his preference to have the chapel recall the design of All Saints' Church (commonly known as Castle Church) in Wittenberg, Germany.

In response, Mansell presented a different vision, discussing the move of collegiate architecture away from traditional styles such as Colonial and Gothic and toward Modernism. He believed "that his churches and this chapel at Wittenberg should at least acknowledge the challenge to traditional styles. The new chapel would [also] stand as the transition from the old campus circle to the new campus about to emerge on Woodlawn Avenue." Therefore, instead of building west of Myers Hall in the Gothic style, as shown in the 1921 campus plan, he proposed to build east of Myers, using Colonial and Gothic shapes in a contemporary manner. The shape and position of the prominent exterior features, the tower and smaller spire, suggest the Castle Church. Clearly modern however, are the brick and poured concrete building materials, accents in materials such as aluminum, and dramatic interior features such as the parabolic arches framing the altar, reminiscent of the Gateway Arch at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, designed in the late 1940s.

The \$1.7 million Weaver Chapel-Thomas Library project received a lead gift from Mr. and Mrs. Elgar Weaver of Brookville, Ohio, for whom Weaver Observatory (#6) was already named. The couple donated their estate in 1945 to Wittenberg specifically for a chapel, and by the time construction began, the gift had grown to \$800,000.¹⁵⁷ The library was named for Harold O. and Margaret K. Thomas, who gave the College \$1.5 million in 1955.¹⁵⁸ Harold Thomas was the secretary treasurer of the Thomas Register and Manufacturing Co., a sheet metal goods manufacturer.¹⁵⁹ Plans from Mansell were already circulating in late 1951.¹⁶⁰ The cornerstone was laid in 1954, with the building dedication in 1956. It was constructed by Sever-Williams Co. of Washington Courthouse, Ohio. After the relocation of the library from Zimmerman, the former library was renovated and expanded in a \$100,000 project to become an academic building.

The next series of buildings designed by Mansell and his firm (Mansell, McGettigan & Fugate (1955-1959, 1961-1968)) contrasted to Weaver Chapel by showing a more unadorned modern style. One project was to address classroom needs at Hamma School of Divinity, which was also experiencing increased enrollments. A dormitory, Leamer Hall, had been built in 1953 (demolished 2004)¹⁶¹ and Mansell designed a classroom building, Synod Hall (#11, now Ermarth Center), in 1960-61. Krieg Hall (#18), a \$900,000 project, was built in 1966 for the School of Music. A lead gift of \$500,000 was received from Mrs. Sarah D. Krieg. She was the widow of Charles W. Krieg, a bank president in Canton,¹⁶² and the mother of Mrs. Margaret Thomas. Mrs. Thomas and her husband Harold were the benefactors for Thomas Library.¹⁶³ During 1966-68 a new science building was erected (#8, now known as the Barbara Deer Kuss Science Center after a 2003 expansion). Funding for the \$2.1 million structure included a \$500,000 federal grant, a \$250,000 bequest from Lee Bayley in recognition of his father William Bayley, and more than \$676,000 from the Springfield community.¹⁶⁴ The Mansell firm also did work on Recitation Hall in 1962.

In another project, the architectural firm of Richards Bauer and Moorhead of Toledo, renovated Carnegie Hall (#3) in 1968. John Noble Richards, FAIA (1904 – 1982) was born in Warren, Ohio, raised in Toledo, and received a degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania (1930). After graduation he worked in several Philadelphia architectural

¹⁵⁵ Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, "Mansell, T. Norman," http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/24200 (accessed 6 August 2013).

¹⁵⁶ Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, pp. 109-10.

¹⁵⁷ Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, p. 114.

¹⁵⁸ *Wittenberg Torch*, October 23, 1955, p. 1. Margaret Thomas also provided substantial funding for the library addition twenty-five years later (Kinnison, *Modern Wittenberg*, pp. 115, 288).

¹⁵⁹ *City Directory*, Canton, Ohio, 1945.

¹⁶⁰ Fisher, *Wittenberg College Library*, p. 68.

¹⁶¹ *Wittenberg Torch*, January 13, 1967, p. 1; "Leamer Hall Comes Crashing Down," *Wittenberg Magazine*, Spring-Summer, 2004, p. 4.

¹⁶² *City Directory*, Canton, Ohio, 1945.

¹⁶³ *Wittenberg Torch*, January 13, 1967, p. 1.

¹⁶⁴ *The Ceremony of Breaking Ground for the New Science Building at Wittenberg University*, program, 13 June 1966, no page.

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offices, but returned to Toledo in 1932 as a designer for Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff. He became senior partner of that firm as it evolved into Richards, Bauer & Moorhead. His designs include the student union and Mershon Auditorium at Ohio State University (1956) and the Bowling Green State University Science Complex (1968). He served as president of several civic organizations in Toledo, was mayor of Ottawa Hills, Ohio (1966-72) and served as president of the American Institute of Architects (1958-60).¹⁶⁵

There were also several projects during this period that did not involve academic buildings. In 1962-63, a new Student Union was constructed (#27, now Benham-Pence Student Center; n/c due to alterations), which combined a student center, dining services, bookstore, and student mail distribution. The building was designed by the Springfield firm of Lethly Schreiber and Associates. Marlay White Lethly (1882-1972) became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1925.¹⁶⁶ Richard Henry Schreiber (1926 -) was born in Indiana and received a Bachelor of Architecture from Cornell University (1949). He was a partner with Lethly during 1956-62 and is credited with the Wittenberg design. He organized Schreiber, Little & Associates in 1963 and designed projects in Springfield, along with the Field House (1966) and Student Union (1967) at Wilmington College in Ohio.¹⁶⁷ The \$1,250,000 project was funded by the U.S. Housing & Home Finance Agency.¹⁶⁸

In terms of the curriculum, President Stoughton exercised both a broad and local perspective to strengthen liberal arts education at Wittenberg. The Management Development program was created in the 1950's, serving foremen, supervisors, and middle management personnel from business and industry nationwide. Locally, community education programs were expanded with night classes and additional programs. Wittenberg College also officially became Wittenberg University in 1959, a "reorganization [that] served to sharpen the liberal arts emphasis of Wittenberg and to indicate, according to Dr. Stoughton, that Wittenberg was 'no longer single phased and one directional.'"¹⁶⁹

Conclusion

Prior to the founding of the College in Springfield, a number of independent events occurred, both among the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, as well as among local leaders in Springfield, that ultimately led to the selection of that city as the site for Wittenberg. During the late 1830s and early 1840s, it was the intent of members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio to establish institutions of higher learning west of the Alleghenies to serve "the spiritually forsaken Lutherans." Over time, philosophical differences developed between the progressive (English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio) and conservative (German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio) branches of the Lutheran Synod of Ohio. This friction culminated in the two branches of the Lutheran Synod of Ohio pursuing separate paths in terms of founding institutions of higher learning that embodied their respective principles. The intent, as clearly stated by the English Synod, was to create an "Americanist" influence by providing instruction in English, by participating in social issues and reform movements of the day, and by developing a relationship with its host community – the complete antithesis of the German Synod's philosophy of education.

Members of the English Synod of Ohio were searching for a site closer to the arteries of transportation being used by German Lutherans, as well as one that was more centrally located in Ohio. Concurrently, local leaders in Springfield were desirous to attract a group of persons to found a college in their city. Springfield was ultimately selected as the site for Wittenberg because of the advantages of a central location, excellent transportation and communication access (terminus of the National Road, crossroads for several railroad lines, and crisscrossed by telegraph lines), wealth generated by local manufacturing concerns, and an enthusiastic and enterprising community spirit.

Established in 1845 by the English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio, Wittenberg was one of the earliest Lutheran affiliated colleges in America and one of the oldest colleges founded in Ohio. As an institution of higher education that from its inception provided a classical education, Wittenberg expanded its curriculum over the years to include the liberal arts, the sciences, and an esteemed music department. Not only was the college active in the social issues and reform

¹⁶⁵ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Richards, John Noble," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 6 August 2013).

¹⁶⁶ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Lethly, Marlay White," <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 6 August 2013); U.S. Social Security Death Index, through www.ancestry.com (accessed 6 August, 2013).

¹⁶⁷ American Institute of Architects, membership files, "Schreiber, Richard Henry" <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/Home.aspx> (accessed 6 August 2013).

¹⁶⁸ *Wittenberg Torch*, March 2, 1962, p. 2.

¹⁶⁹ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 76.

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movements of the day, it was one of the first institutions of higher learning in Ohio to admit women and African Americans (1874).

Architecturally, the Wittenberg campus continues to illustrate three distinct periods of design and development. In its early decades from the mid-19th into the early 20th centuries, slow growth meant an occasional construction project. Distinctive buildings in popular architectural styles were created, but without much regard to the physical relationship of the structures or their setting. In the 1920s, architects and campus planning experts with experience at Ohio State and other collegiate locations nationally succeeded in implementing a plan to unite these singular structures with a group of new buildings designed in coordinated English and Gothic themes, as well as emphasize the dramatic hillside setting as a frame for the architecture. Although architectural preferences changed after a generation to Mid-Century modern designs, the ongoing use of red brick with stone or concrete continued traditional design themes on campus. In addition, local and federal governments emerged during the 1950s and 1960s as strong forces in land use and financial decisions, which accelerated campus construction and expansion that changed the late 19th century residential neighborhood adjacent to Wittenberg.

Springfield community leaders, along with members of the Wittenberg faculty and administration, have had a synergistic relationship over the generations, jointly serving on boards, heading fundraising campaigns, and providing leadership, wealth, and support. This relationship has been, and continues to be, one that provides a strong history of mutual community development for both Wittenberg and the City of Springfield.

Through almost 175 years, Wittenberg evolved with the talent and financial support of many persons within and outside the Lutheran church. From its inception, when persons who financially supported construction of the first college building were provided with tuition credits, and the institution and the residents of Springfield and Clark County understood their shared goals. Wittenberg University president and historian William A. Kinnison has noted that

... the relationship between the city of Springfield, Clark County, and Wittenberg University has matured in fine fashion. The town is not so large that the school is lost in it, nor so small that the school is the making of it. Both are strong enough to survive independently but wise enough to know that each may greatly strengthen the other. It is this inter-relationship which has grown and matured since the day Ezra Keller arrived at Werden's Hotel in 1844 until the present.¹⁷⁰

For these reasons, the Wittenberg University Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for significance in the areas of education and community development, and under Criterion C, for architecture.

¹⁷⁰ Kinnison, *Wittenberg in Clark County*, p. 77.

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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): CLA0149201, CLA0149301, CLA0149401

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 62

UTM References – See additional on Continuation Sheet

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | <u>17</u> | <u>259338</u> | <u>4424452</u> | 3 | <u>17</u> | <u>2599902</u> | <u>4423795</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>17</u> | <u>259955</u> | <u>4424398</u> | 4 | <u>17</u> | <u>259314</u> | <u>4423832</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundaries follow the property lines of the campus core and the buildings and land associated with development and growth of Wittenberg University.

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 August 1, 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

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.
- Additional UTM References
- **Continuation Sheets and Appendices**
- **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: Wittenberg University Historic District
City or Vicinity: Springfield
County: Clark
State: Ohio

Date Photographed: Summer 2013

Photograph Number, Description and Camera Direction: Listed Below
OH_ClarkCounty_WittenbergUniversityHistoricDistrict_Photo#

Photograph 1 of 72

Description: Original campus entrance on W. Ward at N. Wittenberg Avenue
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 2 of 72

Description: Original entrance piers and walls donated by early 20th century classes
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 3 of 72

Description: Original entrance, fountain, drinking fountain, walls, stairs given by early 20th century classes
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 4 of 72

Description: Detail of fountain and steps; steps lead to walkway to Myers Hall (#2)
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 5 of 72

Description: Detail of drinking fountain given by Class of 1913
Camera Direction: Northwest

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Photograph 6 of 72

Description: View from entrance towards the Benjamin Prince House (#16)

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 7 of 72

Description: View up W. Campus Drive towards Carnegie Science Hall (#3) and Recitation Hall (#4)

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 8 of 72

Description: View up E. Campus Drive towards Blair Hall (#13) and Weaver Chapel (#12)

Camera Direction: East

Photograph 9 of 72

Description: View towards entrance fountain from midpoint of walkway to Myers Hall (#2)

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 10 of 72

Description: View of Myers Hall (#2) from midpoint of hill above entrance

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 11 of 72

Description: View across lawn towards Recitation Hall (#4) from walkway to Myers Hall (#2)

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 12 of 72

Description: View across lawn towards Synod Hall (#11)

Camera Direction: East

Photograph 13 of 72

Description: View towards entrance fountain from top of walkway at Myers Hall (#2)

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 14 of 72

Description: Myers Hall (#2), south (front) elevation

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 15 of 72

Description: Myers Hall (#2), east and north (rear) elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 16 of 72

Description: Carnegie Science Hall (#3), east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 17 of 72

Description: Carnegie Science Hall (#3), north and west (rear) elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 18 of 72

Description: Amphitheater near Carnegie Science Hall (#3)

Camera Direction: Southeast

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Photograph 19 of 72

Description: Recitation Hall (#4), east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 20 of 72

Description: Recitation Hall (#4), south elevation from walk in front of Carnegie Hall (#3)

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 21 of 72

Description: Recitation Hall (#4), north elevation

Camera Direction: South

Photograph 22 of 72

Description: Recitation Hall (#4), west (rear) elevation with two-story annex

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 23 of 72

Description: Koch Hall (#5), east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 24 of 72

Description: Koch Hall (#5), south and east elevations; original double-leaf entrance doors in entrance tower

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 25 of 72

Description: Koch Hall (#5), east and north elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 26 of 72

Description: Weaver Observatory (#6), east (front) elevation

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 27 of 72

Description: Weaver Observatory (#6), east (front) and north elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 28 of 72

Description: Weaver Observatory (#6), east (front) elevation, detail over entrance

Camera Direction: West

Photograph 29 of 72

Description: Lawn looking towards Hollenbeck Hall (#9) from W. Campus Drive at Recitation Hall (#4)

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 30 of 72

Description: Zimmerman Hall (#7), south (front) elevation

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 31 of 72

Description: Zimmerman Hall (#7), south (front) elevation, entrance detail

Camera Direction: North

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Photograph 32 of 72

Description: Zimmerman Hall (#7), south (front) and east elevations

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 33 of 72

Description: Zimmerman Hall (#7), east elevation and rear addition

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 34 of 72

Description: Barbara Deer Kuss Science Center (#8), south (front) elevation

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 35 of 72

Description: Hollenbeck Hall (#9), south (front) and east elevations

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 36 of 72

Description: Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10), west and south (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Northeast

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Description: Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10), south (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Northeast

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Description: Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10), south (front) elevation of natatorium

Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 39 of 72

Description: Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10), east elevation

Camera Direction: West

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Description: Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10), east elevation and addition

Camera Direction: North

Photograph 41 of 72

Description: View of Thomas Hall (#25) and Firestone Hall from Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center (#10)

Camera Direction: East

Photograph 42 of 72

Description: Synod Hall (#11), west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Northeast

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Description: Weaver Chapel (#12), west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: East

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Description: Weaver Chapel (#12), tower and steeple

Camera Direction: East

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Description: Weaver Chapel (#12), south and east elevation at Thomas Library connection

Camera Direction: North

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Description: South (front) elevation of Thomas Library addition to Weaver Chapel (#12)

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 47 of 72

Description: Blair Hall (#13), west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: East

Photograph 48 of 72

Description: Ferncliff Hall (#14), north and east elevations at front entrance

Camera Direction: Southwest

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Description: Ferncliff Hall (#14), east elevation

Camera Direction: Southwest

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Description: Bayley-Diehl House (#15), west (front) and south elevations

Camera Direction: East

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Description: Benjamin Prince House (#16), west (front) elevation

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 52 of 72

Description: Bayley Alumni House (#17), west and south (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Northeast

Photograph 53 of 72

Description: View of Bayley Alumni House (#17), Woodlawn Hall (#19), and Weaver Chapel (#12) beyond

Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 54 of 72

Description: Krieg Hall (#18), north and west (front) elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

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Description: Krieg Hall (#18), west (front) and south elevations

Camera Direction: Southeast

Photograph 56 of 72

Description: Woodlawn Hall (#19), south elevation of original building and addition

Camera Direction: Northwest

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Description: Woodlawn Hall (#19), east (front) elevation of original building and addition

Camera Direction: Southwest

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Photograph 58 of 72

Description: Dietrich House/Student Development (#20), south and east (front) elevations
Camera Direction: Northwest

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Description: Matthies Honors House (#21), east (front) and north elevations
Camera Direction: Southwest

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Description: William A. McClain Black Culture House (#22), east (front) elevation
Camera Direction: Southwest

Photograph 61 of 72

Description: 831 Woodlawn Avenue (#23), East (front) and north elevations
Camera Direction: Southwest

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Description: Firestone Hall (#24), north and east elevations
Camera Direction: Southwest

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Description: Tower Hall (#25), east (front) elevation
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 64 of 72

Description: Chakeres Memorial Theater (#25), east (front) and south elevations
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 65 of 72

Description: View of Alumni Way (Woodlawn Avenue) and New Residence Hall (#26), west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: North

Photograph 66 of 72

Description: View of Alumni Way (Woodlawn Avenue) and Benham-Pence Student Center (#27), west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: South

Photograph 67 of 72

Description: View of Weaver Library (#12) and Thomas Library from Alumni Way
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 68 of 72

Description: Benham-Pence Student Center (#27), west (front) elevation
Camera Direction: East

Photograph 69 of 72

Description: View of Stroughton Lawn, Weaver Chapel (#12) and New Residence Hall (#26)
Camera Direction: West

Photograph 70 of 72

Description: Joseph C. Shouvlin Center (#28), east and south elevations
Camera Direction: Northwest

Photograph 71 of 72

Description: Center for Civic and Urban Engagement (#29), south and east (front) elevations
Camera Direction: Northwest

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Description: View of Wittenberg campus entrance (#30) at W. Ward and Fountain Avenue

Camera Direction: West

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Property Owner:

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

name Wittenberg University

street & number P.O. Box 720 telephone 937-327-6309

city or town Springfield state Ohio zip code 45501

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.

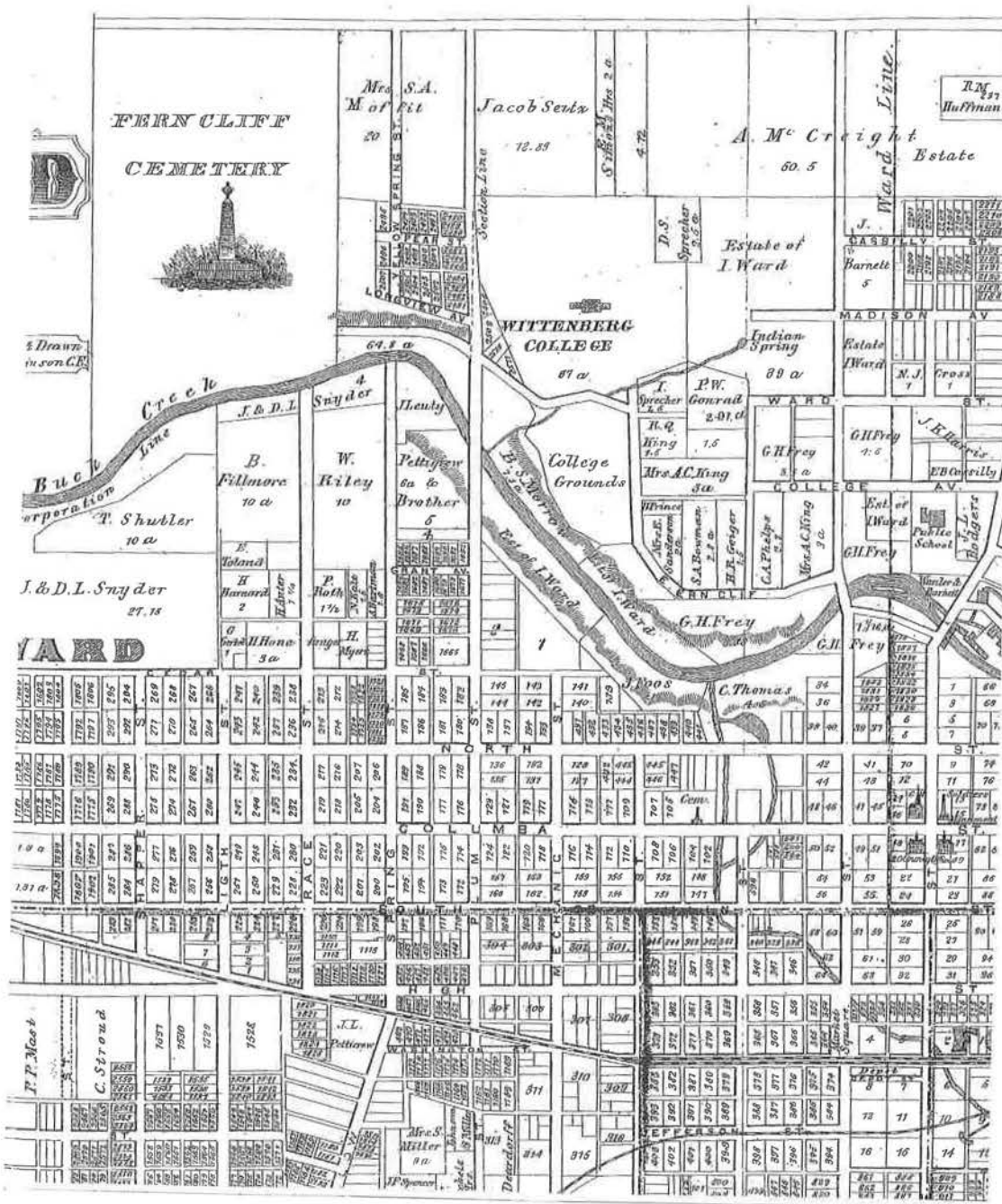
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FIGURE 1 - 1875 Springfield City map showing Wittenberg campus; *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clark County, Ohio, 1875, L.H. Everts & Co., Philadelphia.*



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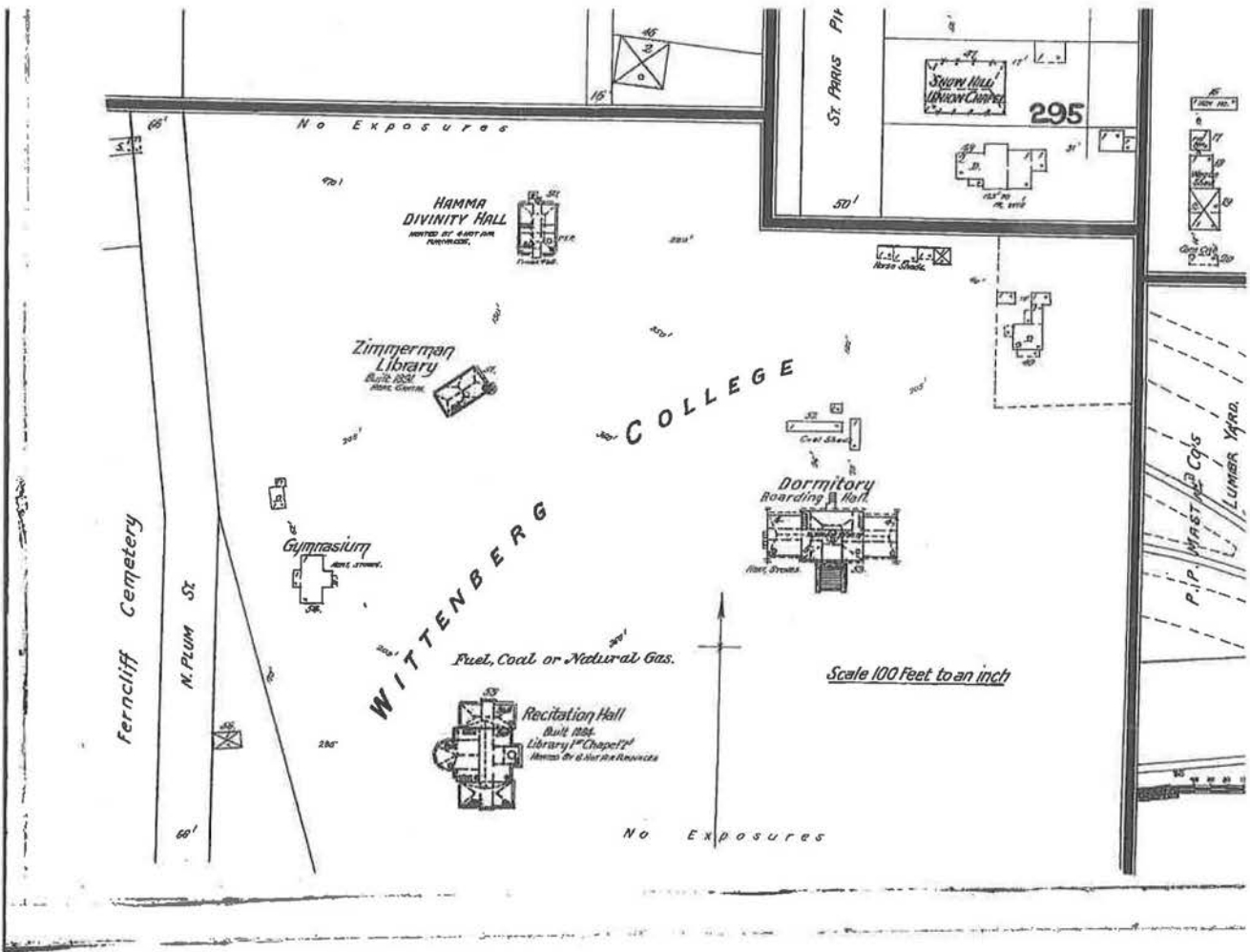
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FIGURE 2 – 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; enlarged map section showing the early campus.



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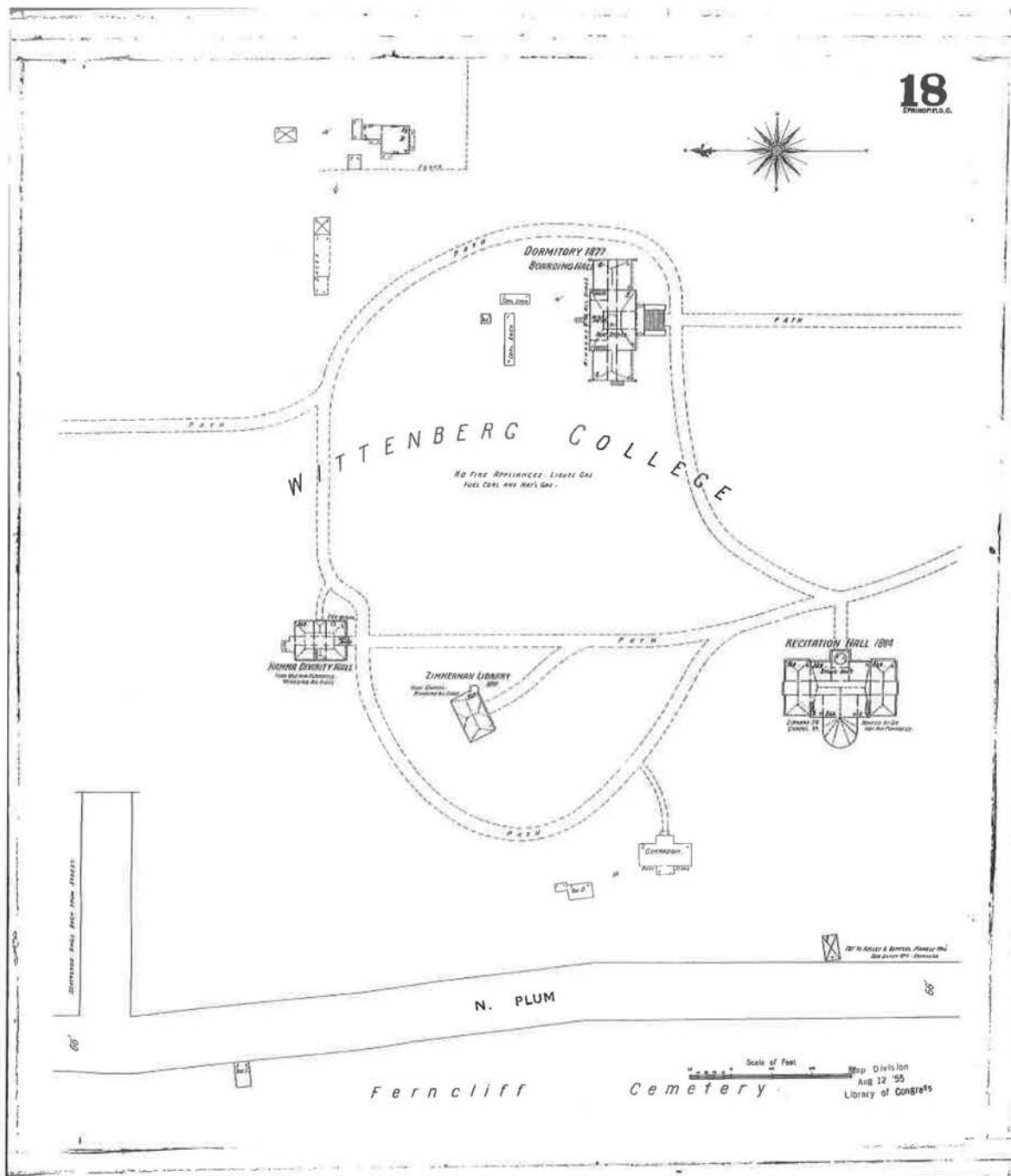
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FIGURE 3 – 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; early extant campus buildings—Myers and Zimmerman within the oval, and Recitation Hall just outside the oval to the right.



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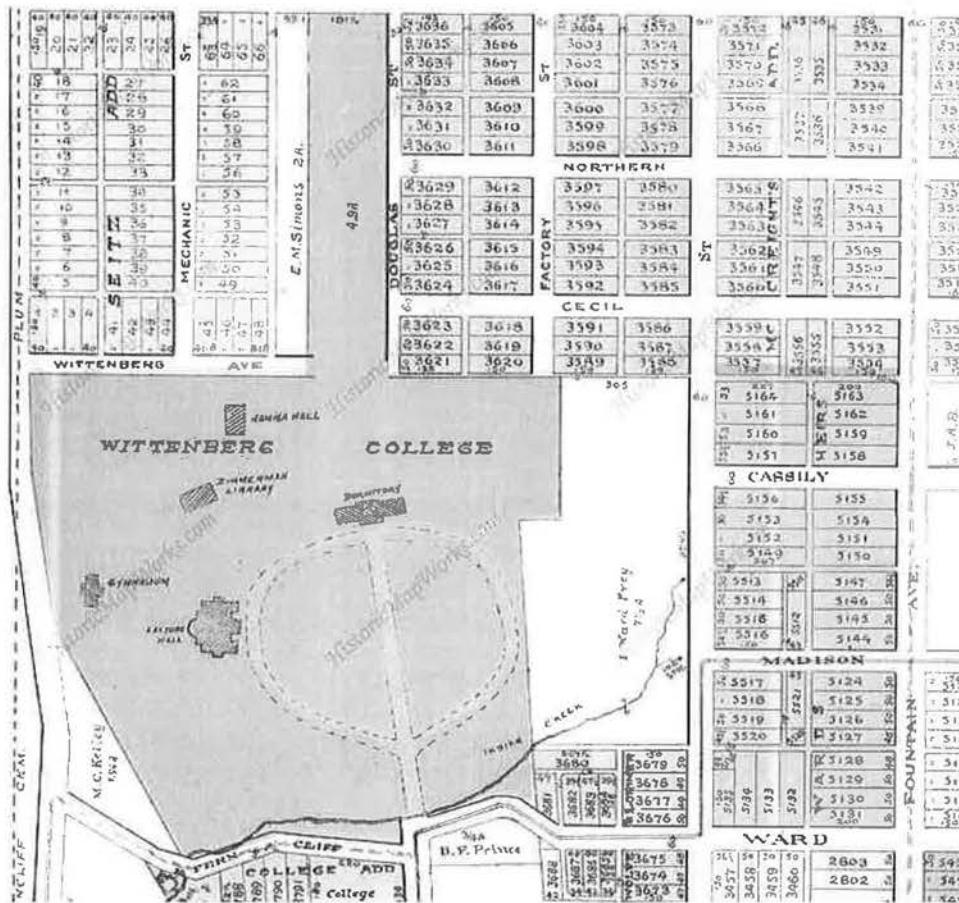
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FIGURE 4 – 1894 Springfield City map, *The County of Clark, Ohio, An Imperial Atlas and Art Folio, 1894*, Rerick Brothers, Publishers; campus at fifty years old; note land acquisition south of “Fern Cliff” at bottom of map.



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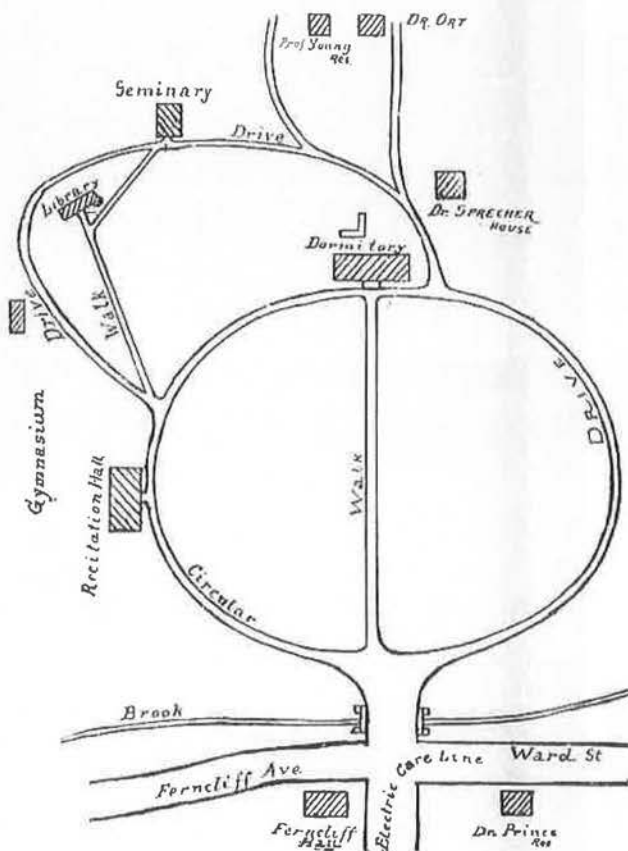
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FIGURE 5 – Campus map from the *Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College*, (1895); Wittenberg University Archives.



PLAT OF CAMPUS SHOWING LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

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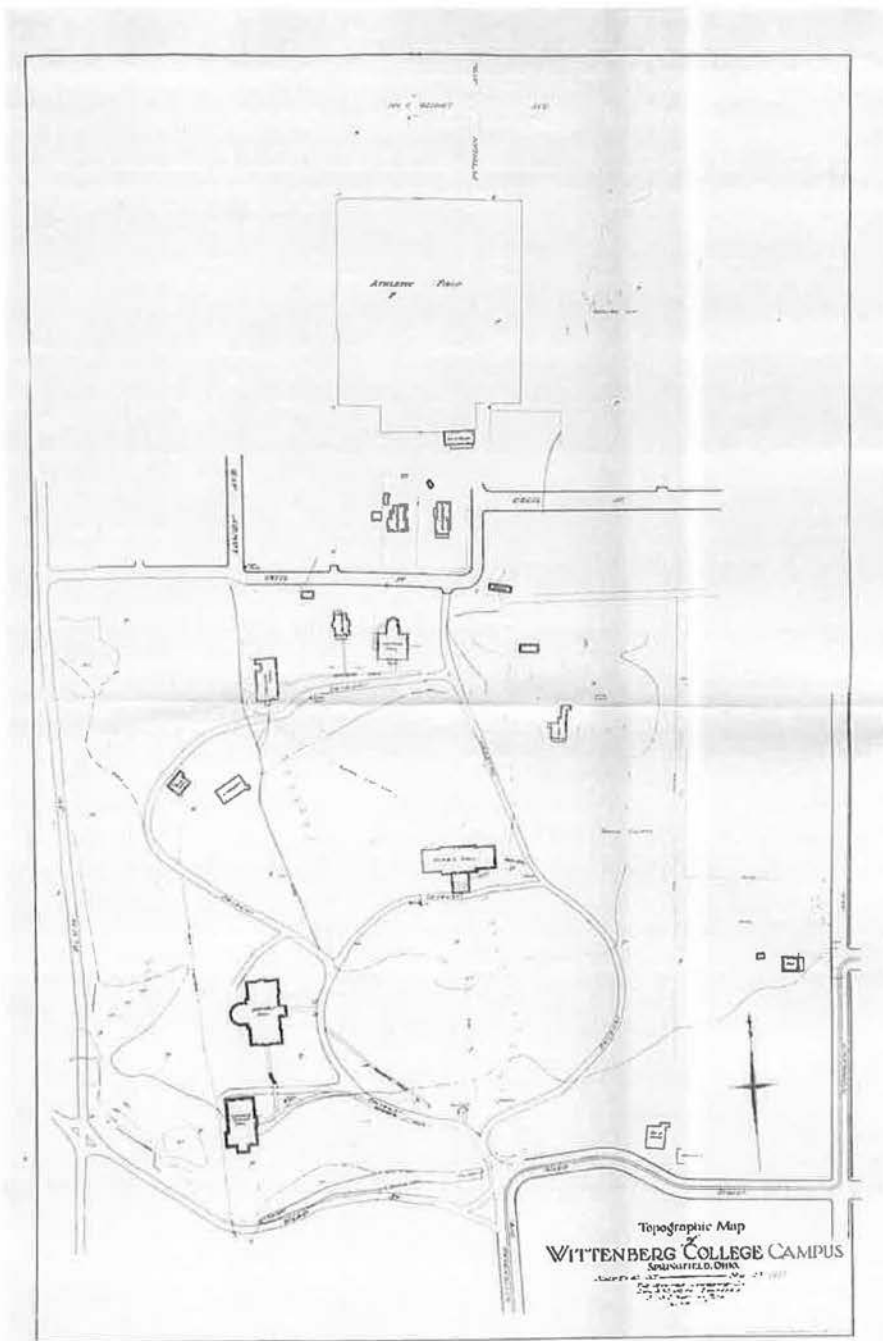
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FIGURE 6 – 1921 topographic map, The Jennings–Lawrence Co., Columbus, Ohio; Wittenberg University Archives.



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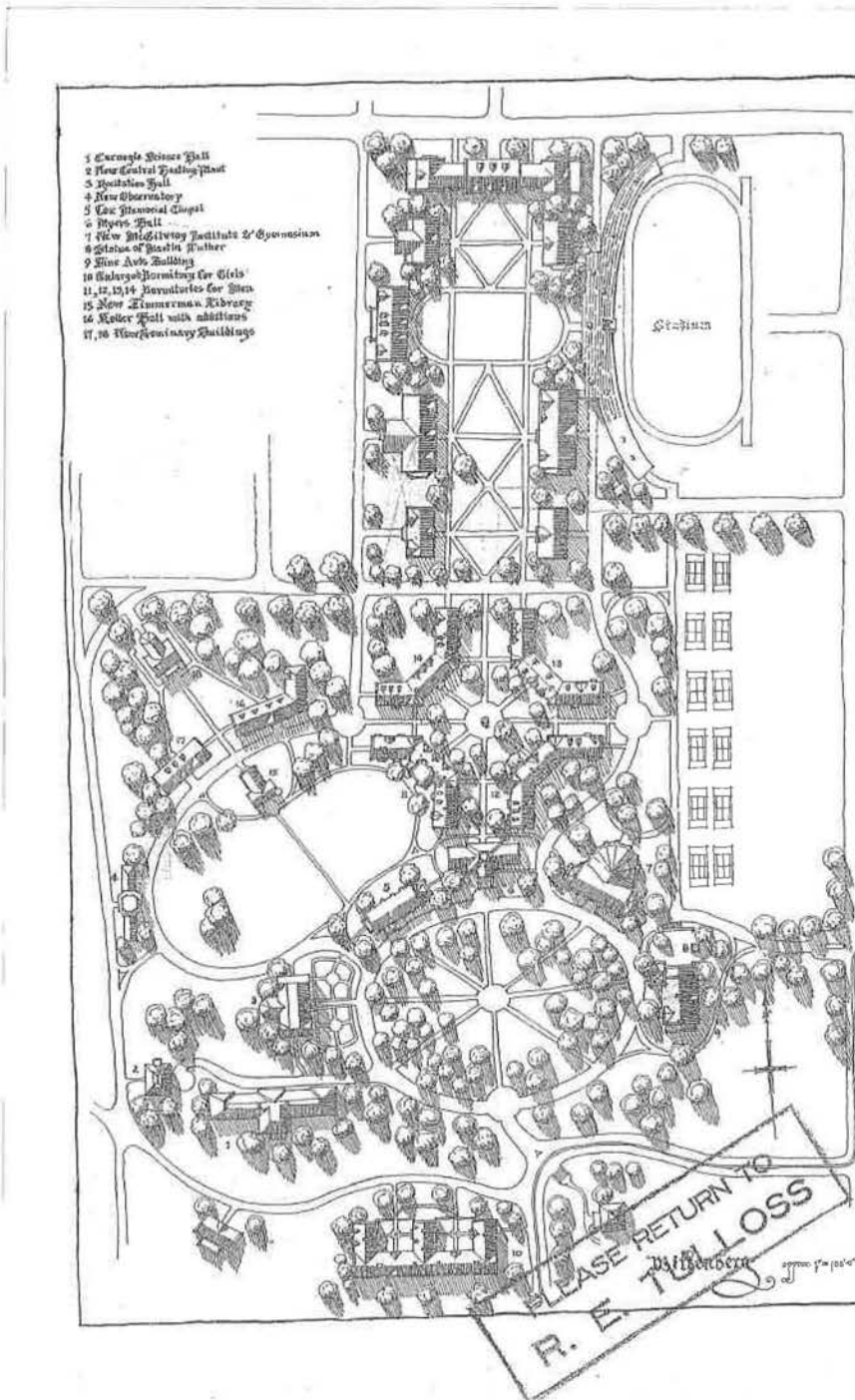
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FIGURE 7 – 1921 planning map entitled “The New Campus Plan” published in *The Wittenberg Bulletin*, a monthly publication of Wittenberg College; Wittenberg University Archives.



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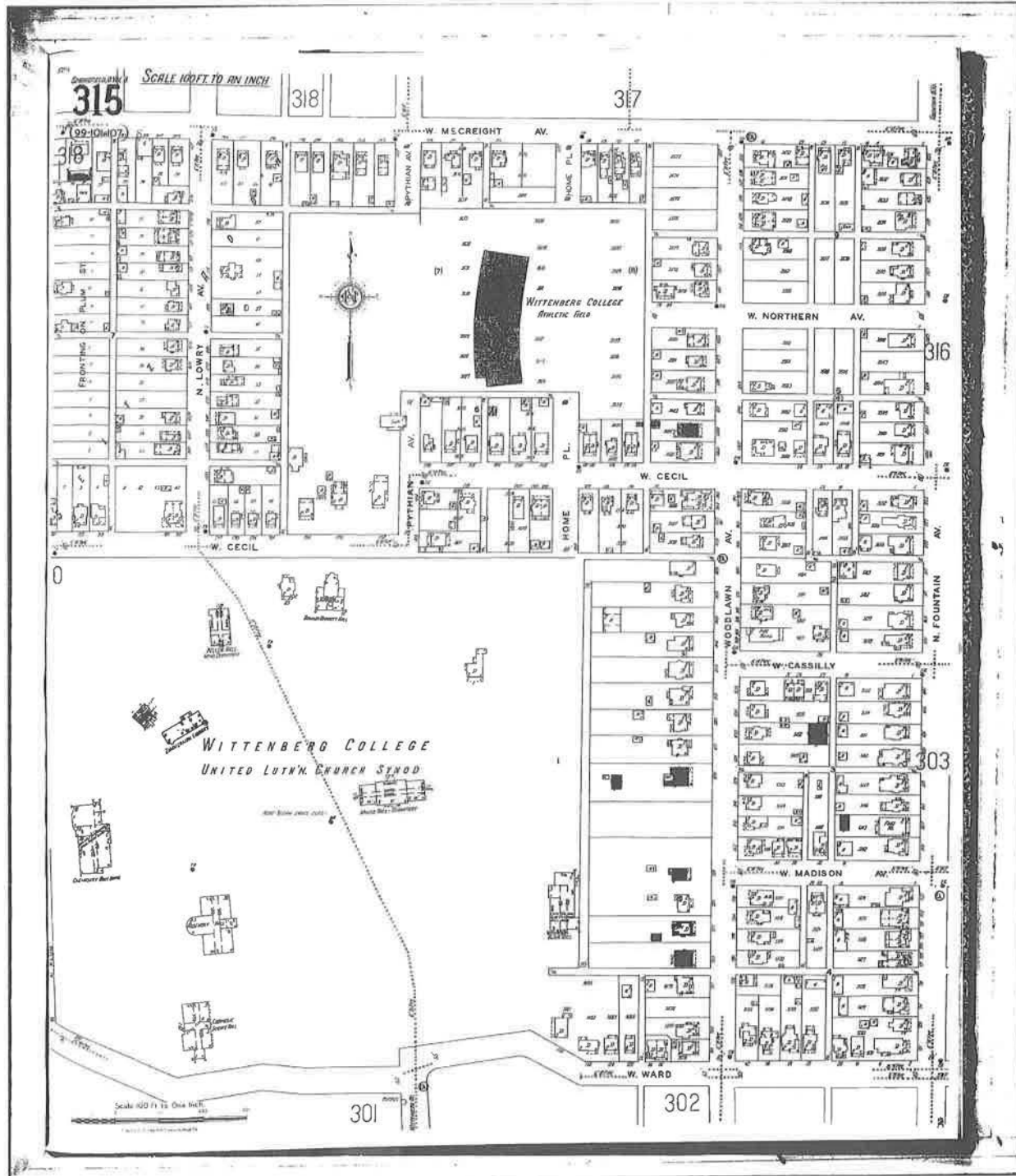
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FIGURE 8 – 1928 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; overall view of campus and surrounding area.



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FIGURE 9 – 1928 (1950) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; overall view of campus and surrounding area.



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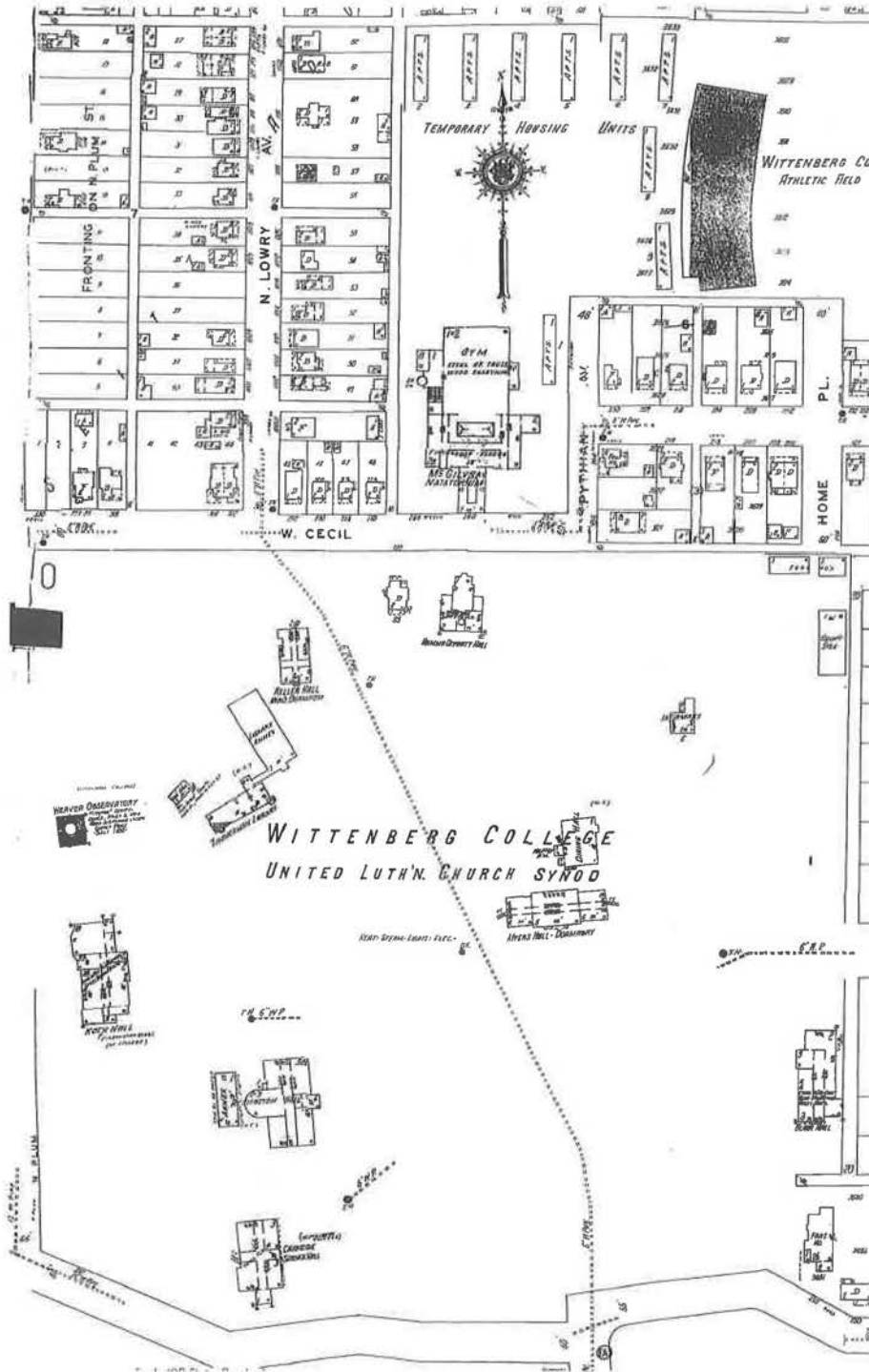
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FIGURE 10 – 1928 (1950) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; enlarged detail of Wittenberg campus.



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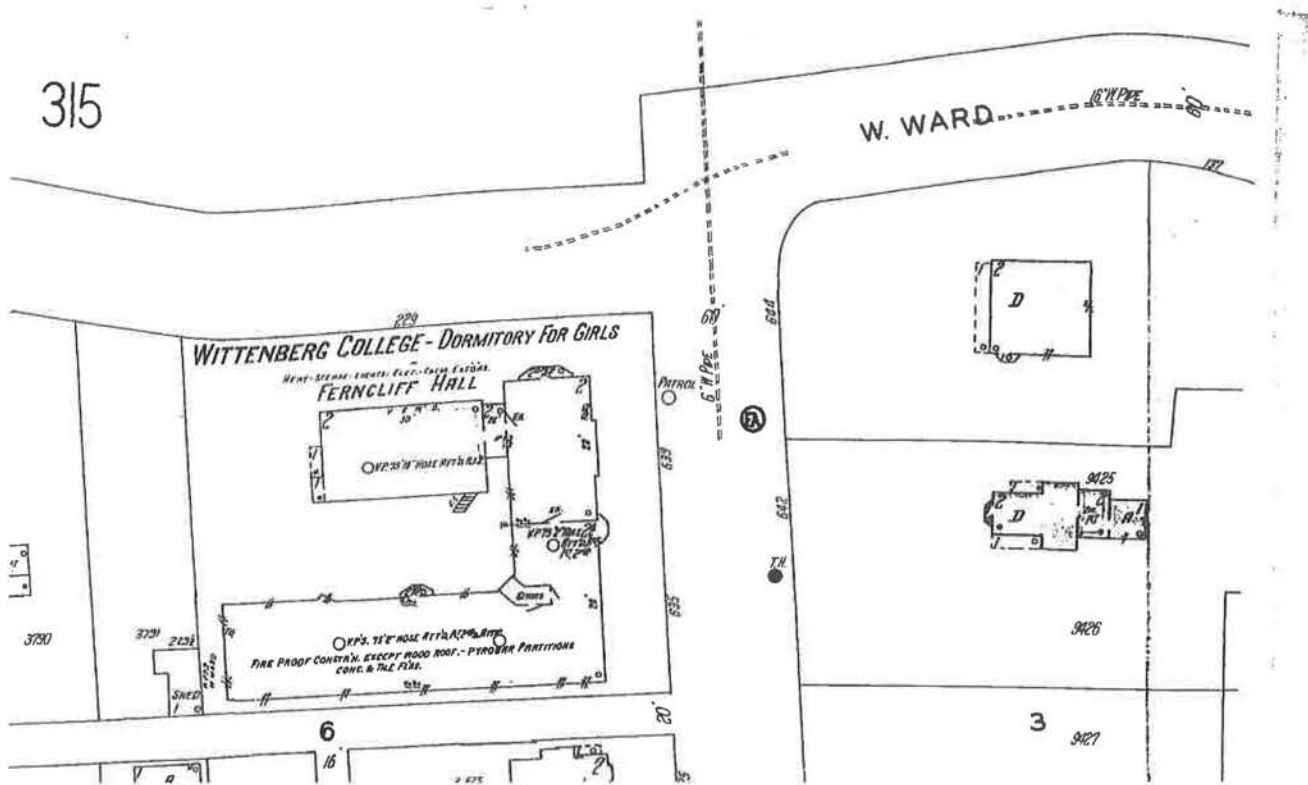
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FIGURE 11 – 1928 (1950) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; the original configuration of Ferncliff Hall and the Benjamin Prince (President's) House and the Bayley-Diehl House across the street.



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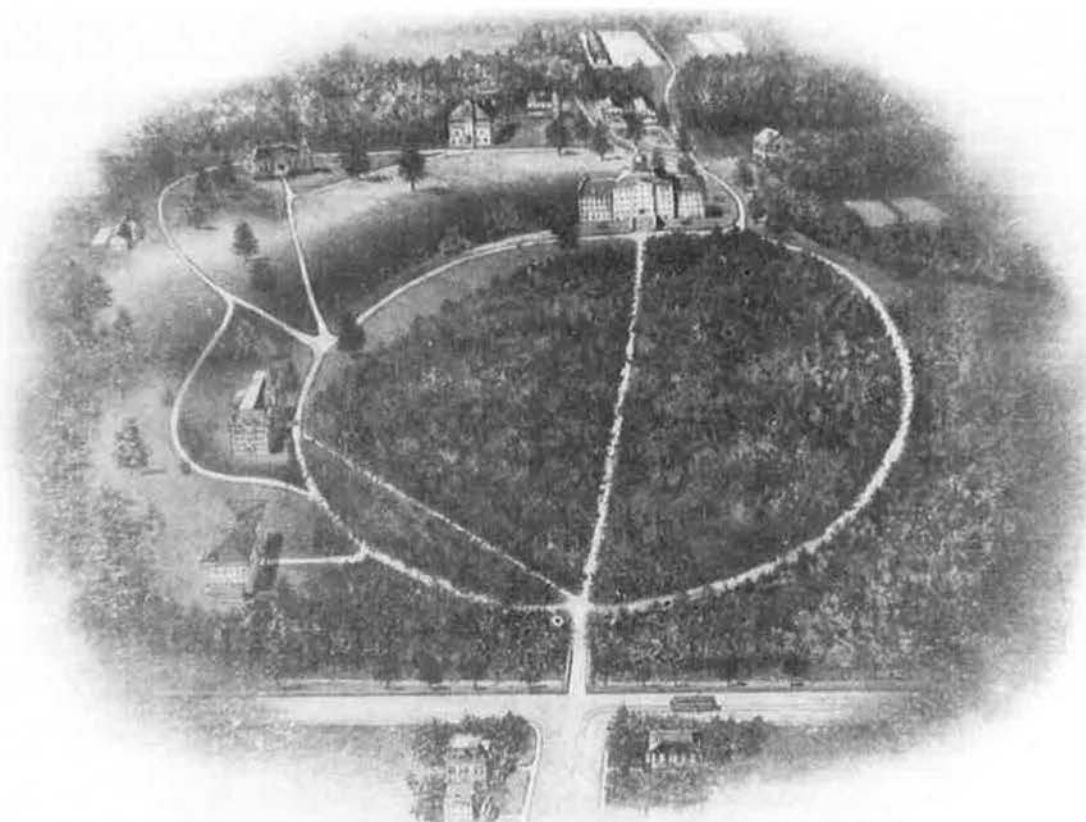
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FIGURE 12 – Birdseye view of Wittenberg campus c.1915; Wittenberg University Archives.



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF WITTENBERG COLLEGE

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FIGURE 13 – Book plate illustrating Recitation Hall (New Wittenberg) and Myers Hall (Old Wittenberg); G. Gerlaw Clark, 1887, *History of Wittenberg College*.



NEW WITTENBERG,
1884.

OLD WITTENBERG,
1845.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

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FIGURE 14 – Early photo of the campus entrance looking north towards Myers Hall, date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



Entrance to Grounds.

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FIGURE 15 – Historic photo of campus entrance before construction of any stone walls, c.1900; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 16 – Historic photo of campus entrance with small stone wall, drinking fountain and benches, c.1913; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 17 – Historic photo of larger replacement stone wall, stairs and fountain at campus entrance constructed 1923-24; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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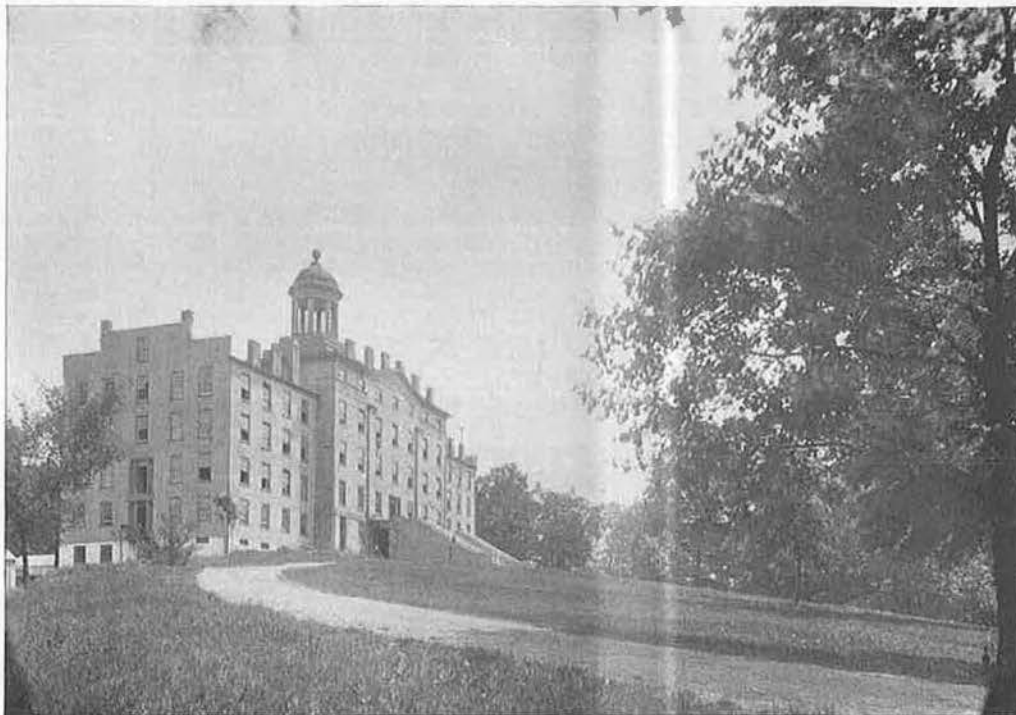
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FIGURE 18 – Historic photos of Myers Hall, 1895; prior to the brick being painted and the addition of the large pedimented portico (1916); note all the chimneys (now demolished) rising from the hip and gable roof sections; Wittenberg University Archives.



OLD WITTENBERG.

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FIGURE 19 – Historic photo of Myers Hall, c.1910, brick is now painted but chimneys remain (now demolished); Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 20 – Historic photo of Myers Hall, c.1915, Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 21 – Historic postcard of Myers Hall; postcard date unknown;
<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



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FIGURE 22 – Myers Hall, postcard, after 1916 portico constructed, Wittenberg University Archives.



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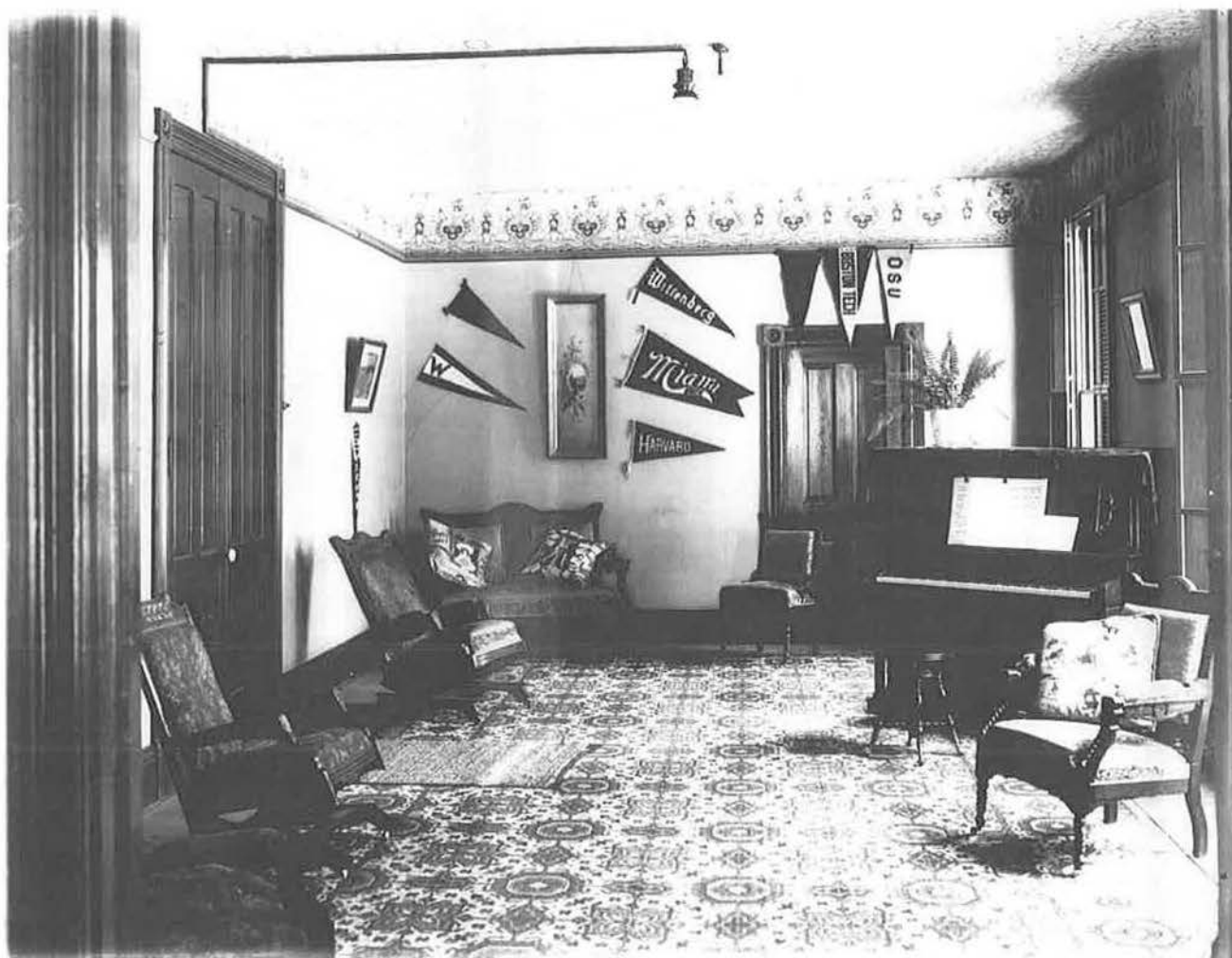
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FIGURE 23 – Historic photo of Myers Hall interior lounge, c.1900, Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 24 – Historic photo of Carnegie Science Hall, 1910, from a 1910 calendar; Wittenberg University Archives.



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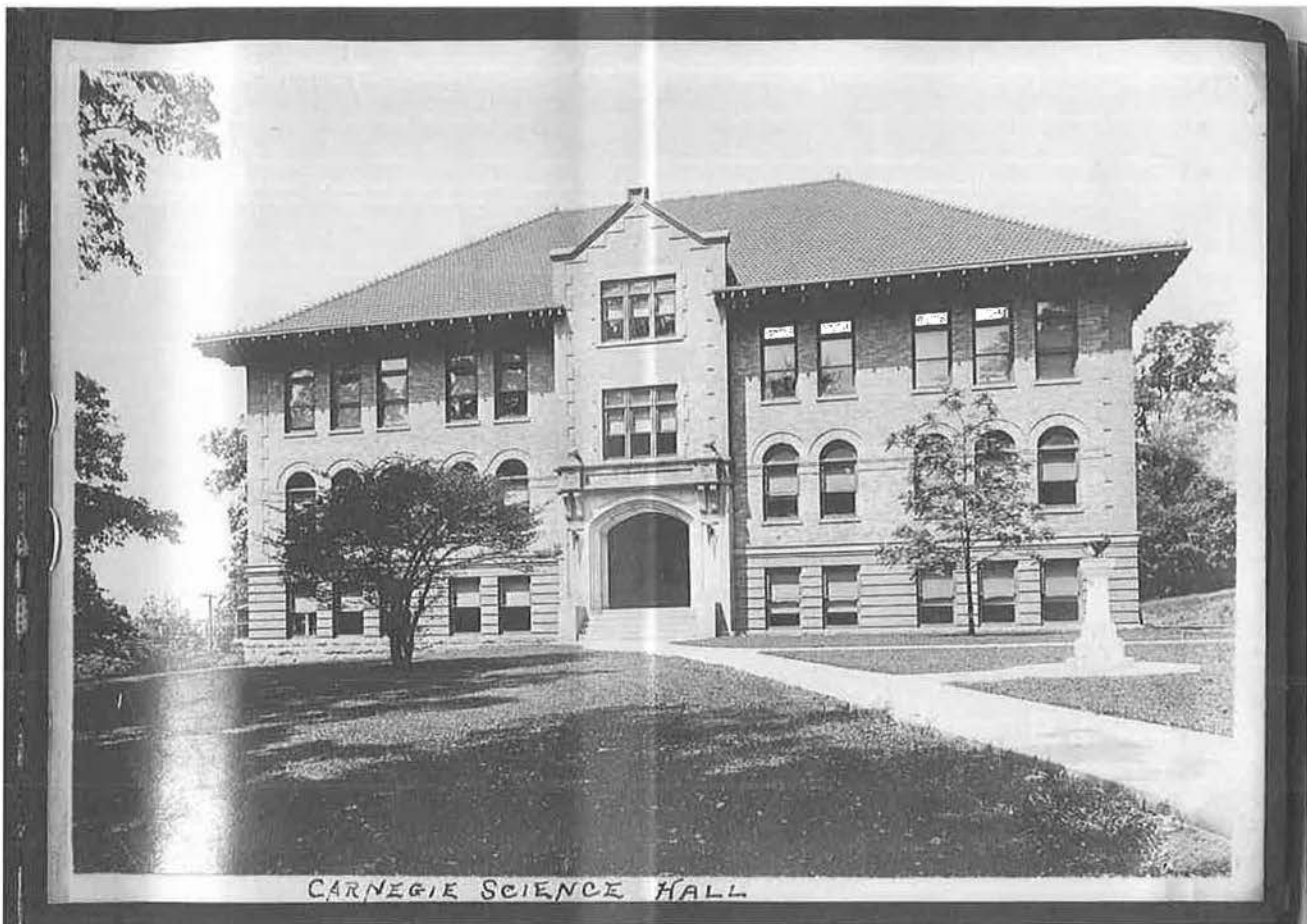
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FIGURE 25 – Historic photo of Carnegie Science Hall, c.1912; Wittenberg University Archives.



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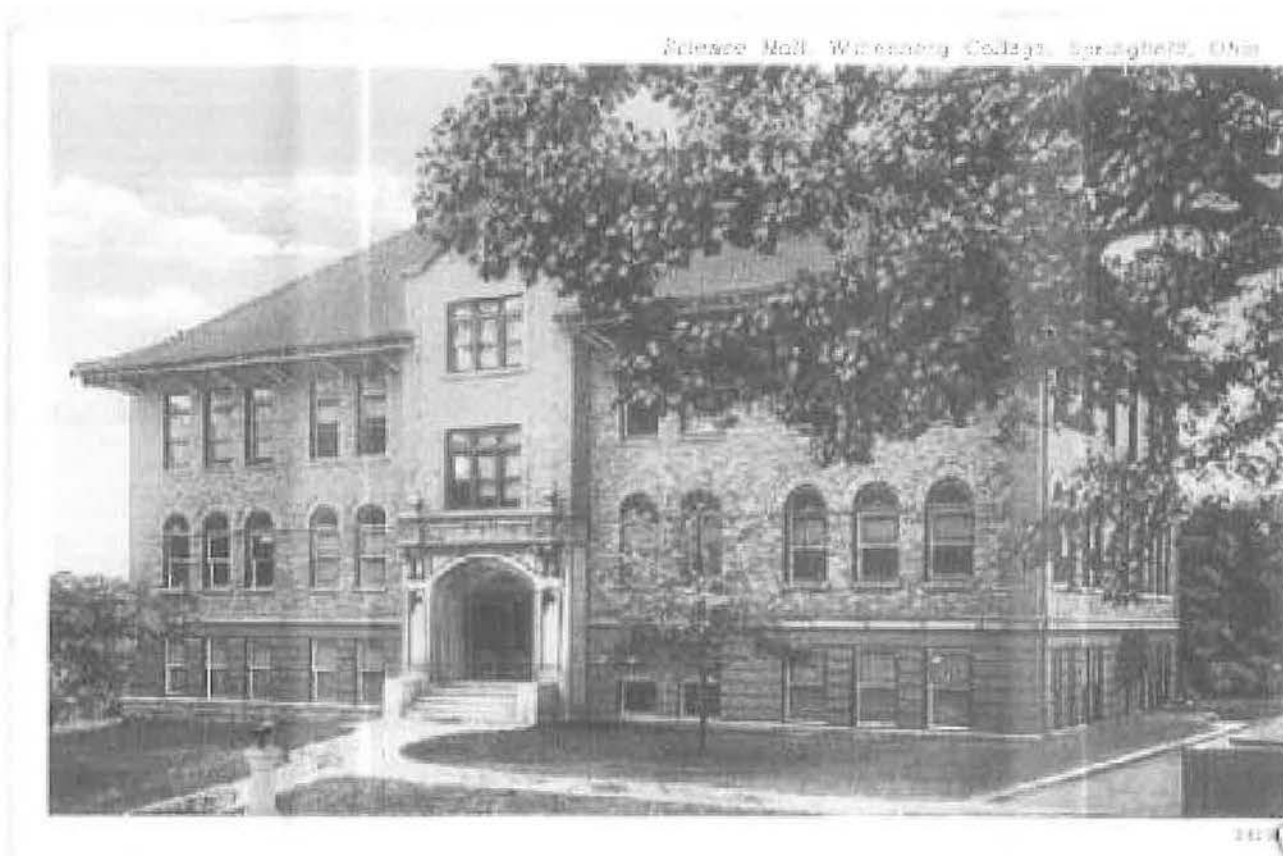
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FIGURE 26 – Historic postcard of Carnegie Science Hall, postcard date unknown;
<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



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FIGURE 27 – Historic photo of Carnegie Science Hall classroom, c.1910; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 28 – Historic photo of Carnegie Hall and Recitation Hall; date unknown but post-1908; Wittenberg University Archives.



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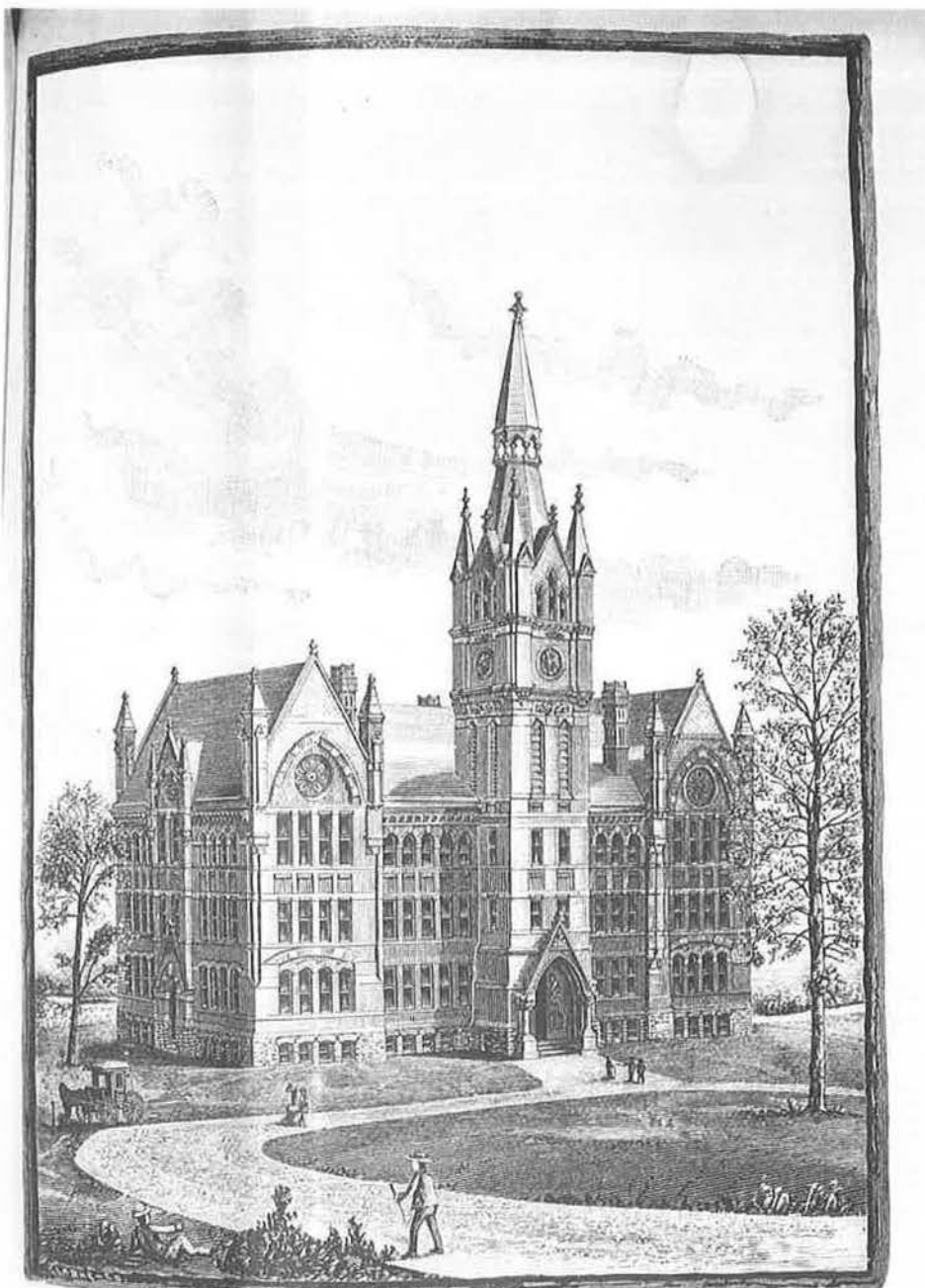
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FIGURE 29 – Book plate illustrating Recitation Hall, also known as “New Wittenberg;” G. Gerlaw Clark, 1887, *History of Wittenberg College*.



NEW WITTENBERG—ERECTED IN 1884.

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FIGURE 30 – Historic photo of the front (east) and north elevations of Recitation Hall from the *Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College*, (1895); Wittenberg University Archives.



NEW WITTENBERG.—FRONT VIEW.

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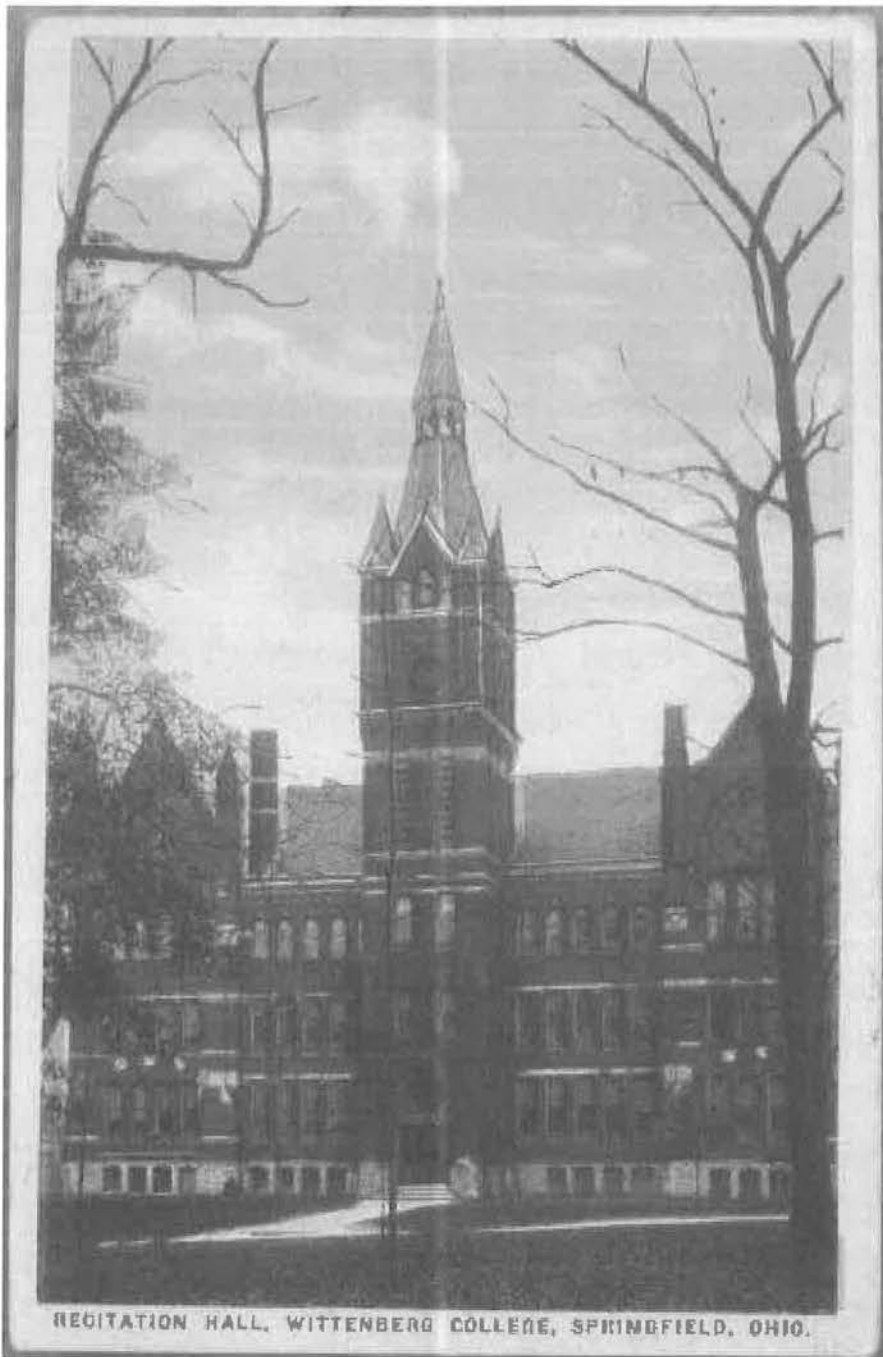
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FIGURE 31 – Historic postcard of Recitation Hall; postcard date unknown;
<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



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FIGURE 32 – Historic photo of the rear (west) and south elevations of Recitation Hall from the *Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College*, (1895); Wittenberg University Archives.



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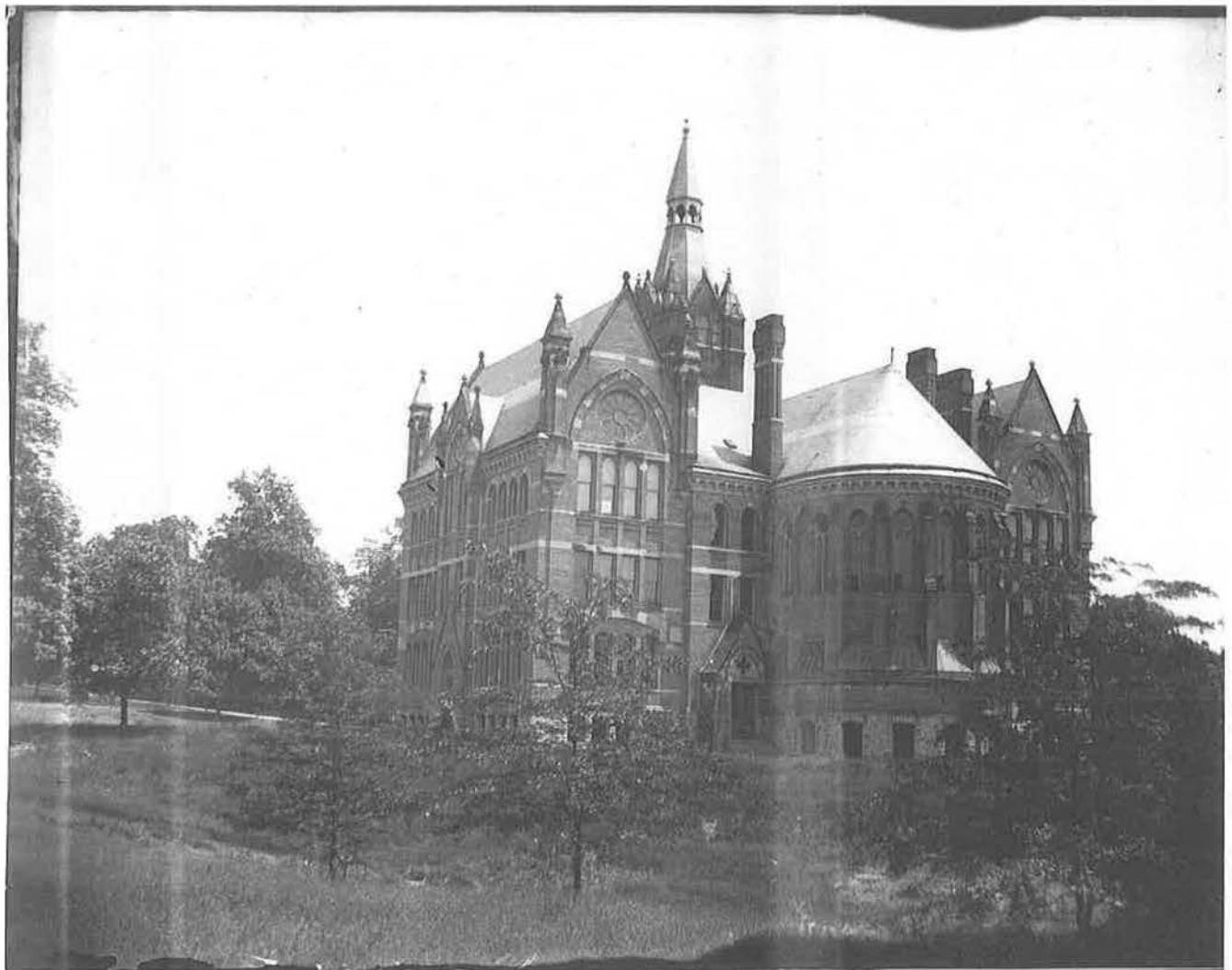
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FIGURE 33 – Historic photo from glass negative of the rear (west) and north elevations of Recitation Hall, date unknown, (1895); Wittenberg University Archives.



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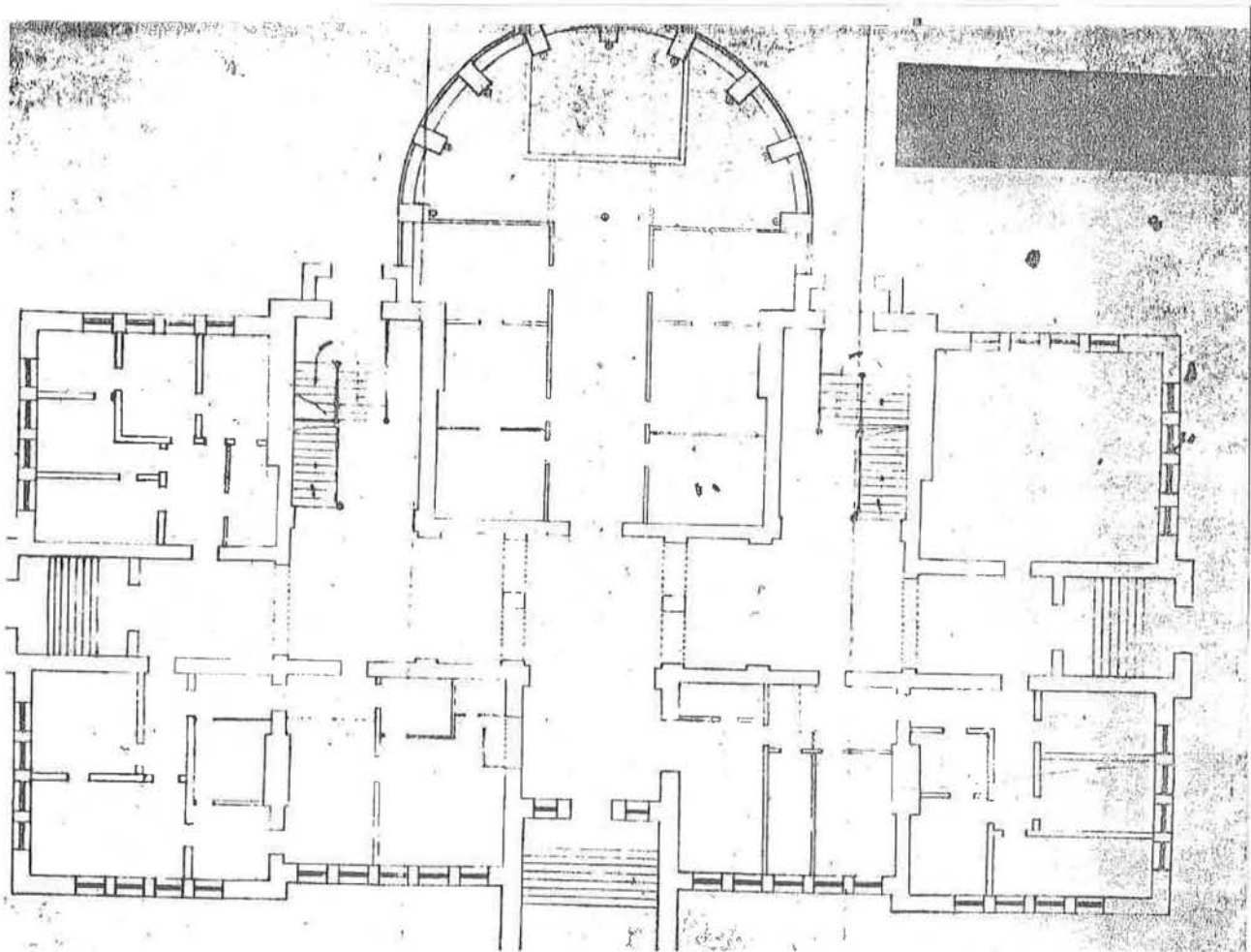
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FIGURE 34 – Recitation Hall, plan of first floor, c.1946; Wittenberg University Archives.



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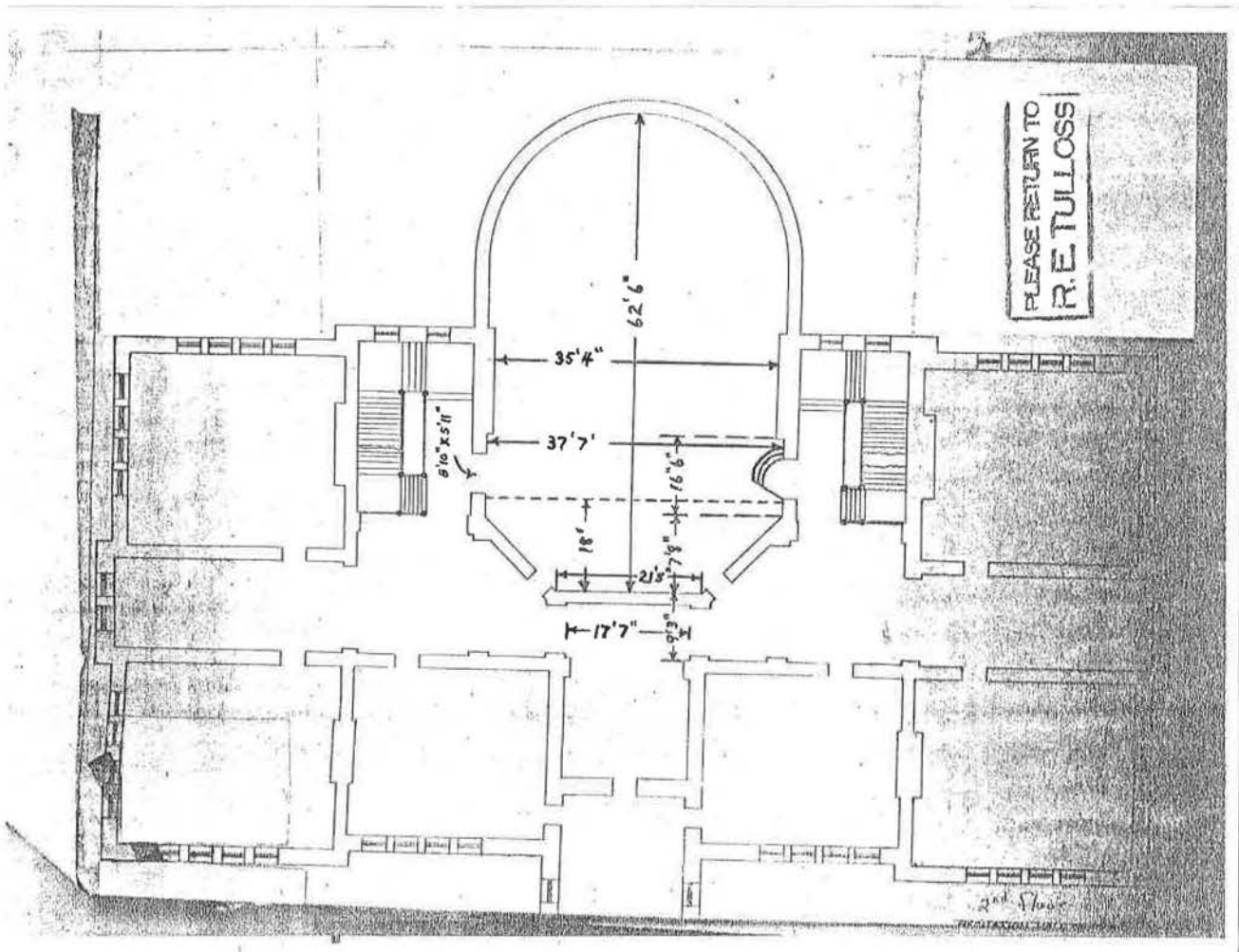
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FIGURE 35 – Recitation Hall, plan of second floor, c.1946; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 36 – Historic photo of Recitation Hall interior, c.1920s; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 37 – Historic photo of library in Recitation Hall; date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 38 – Historic photo of Recitation Hall interior, Literary Society lounge; date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 39 – Historic photo of Recitation Hall, Hiller Chapel interior; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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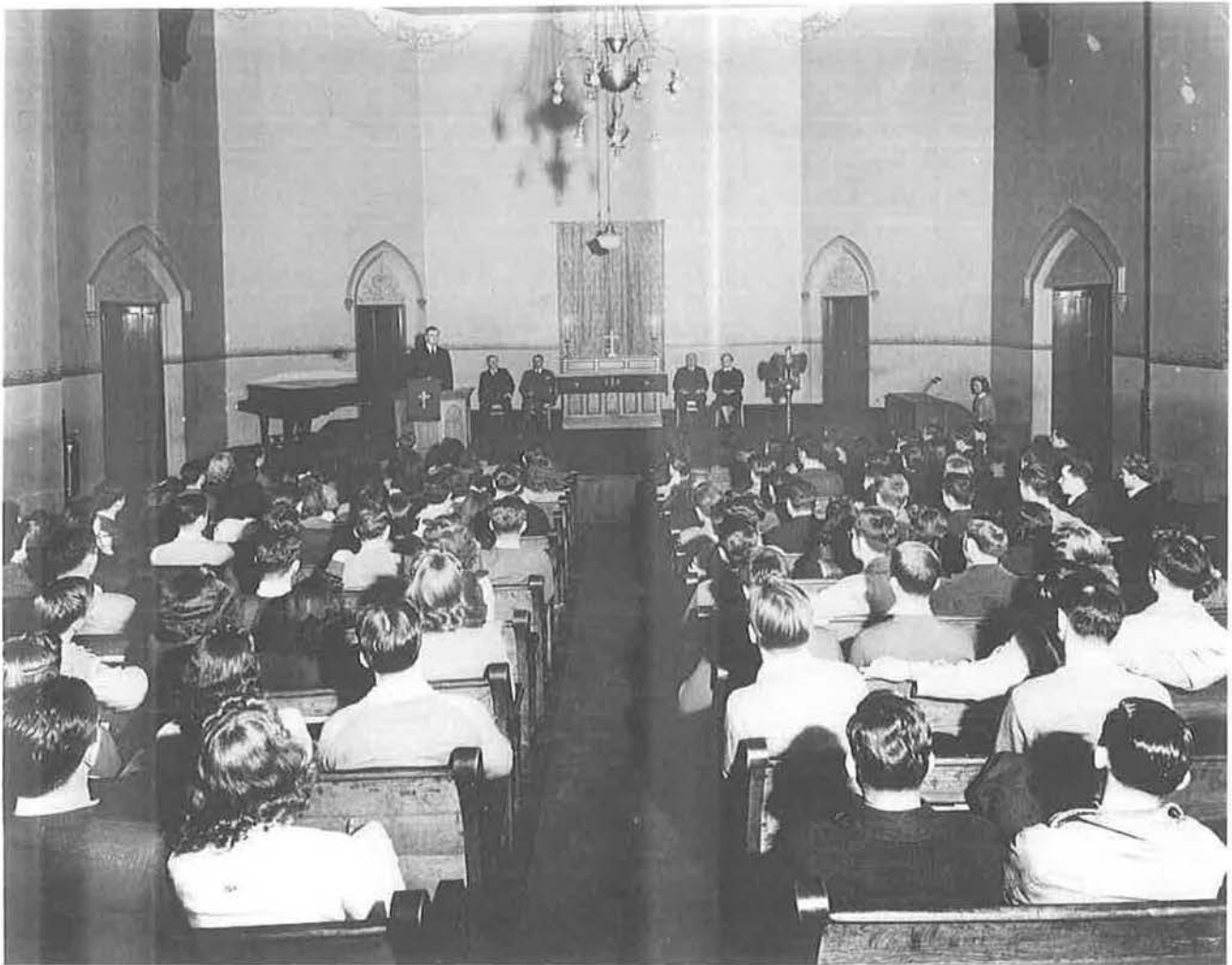
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FIGURE 40 – Historic photo of Recitation Hall, Hiller Chapel interior; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 41 – Historic photo of Koch Hall, c.1935; Wittenberg University Archives.



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**FIGURE 42 – Historic postcard of Koch Hall; postcard date unknown;
<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)**



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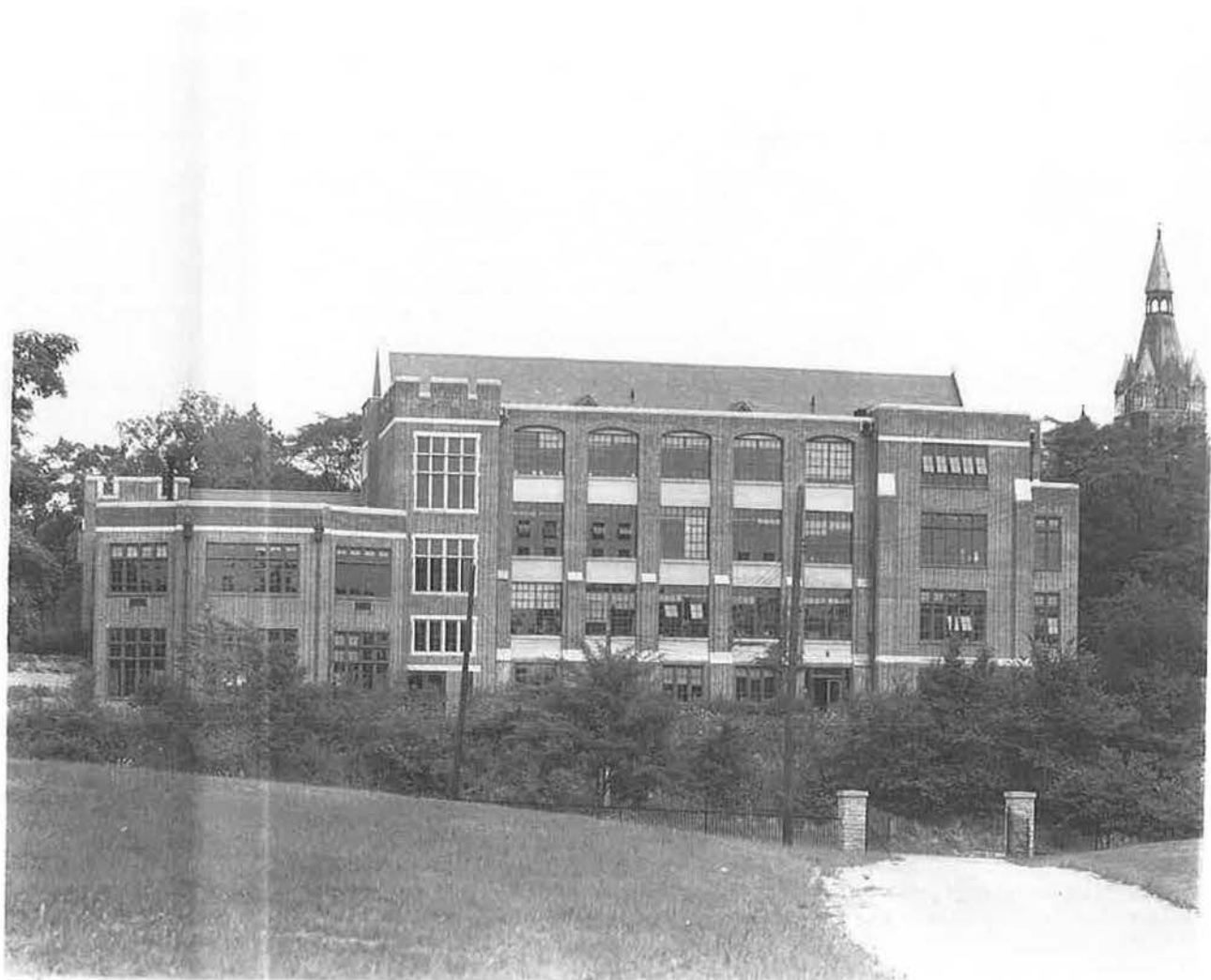
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FIGURE 43 – Historic photo of Koch Hall, rear elevation, c.1935; note large expanses of glass typically found on science classroom buildings; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 44 – Historic photo of Koch Hall lecture hall; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



Lecture Room - Psychology Class.

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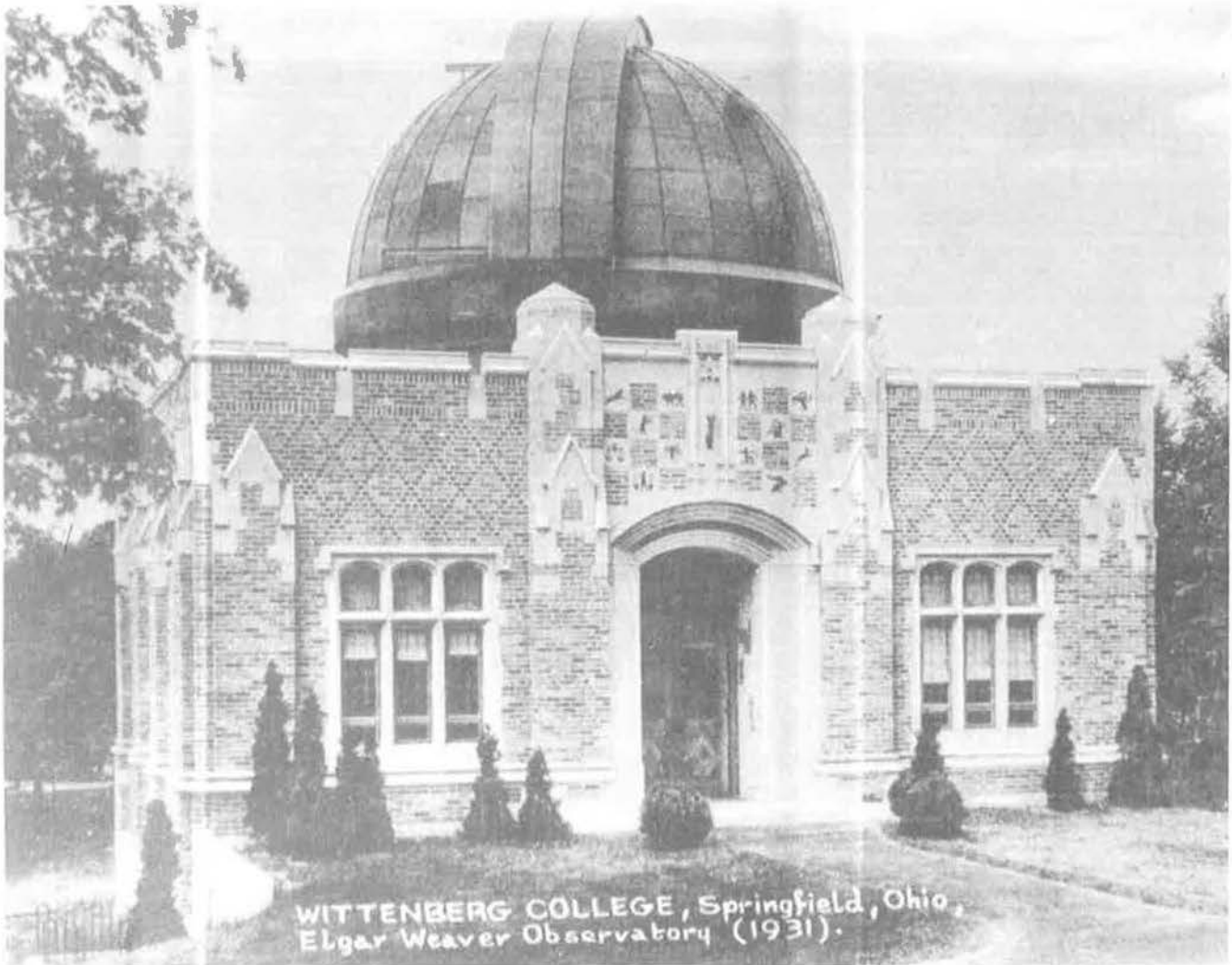
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FIGURE 45 – Historic photo of Weaver Observatory, 1931; Wittenberg University Archives.



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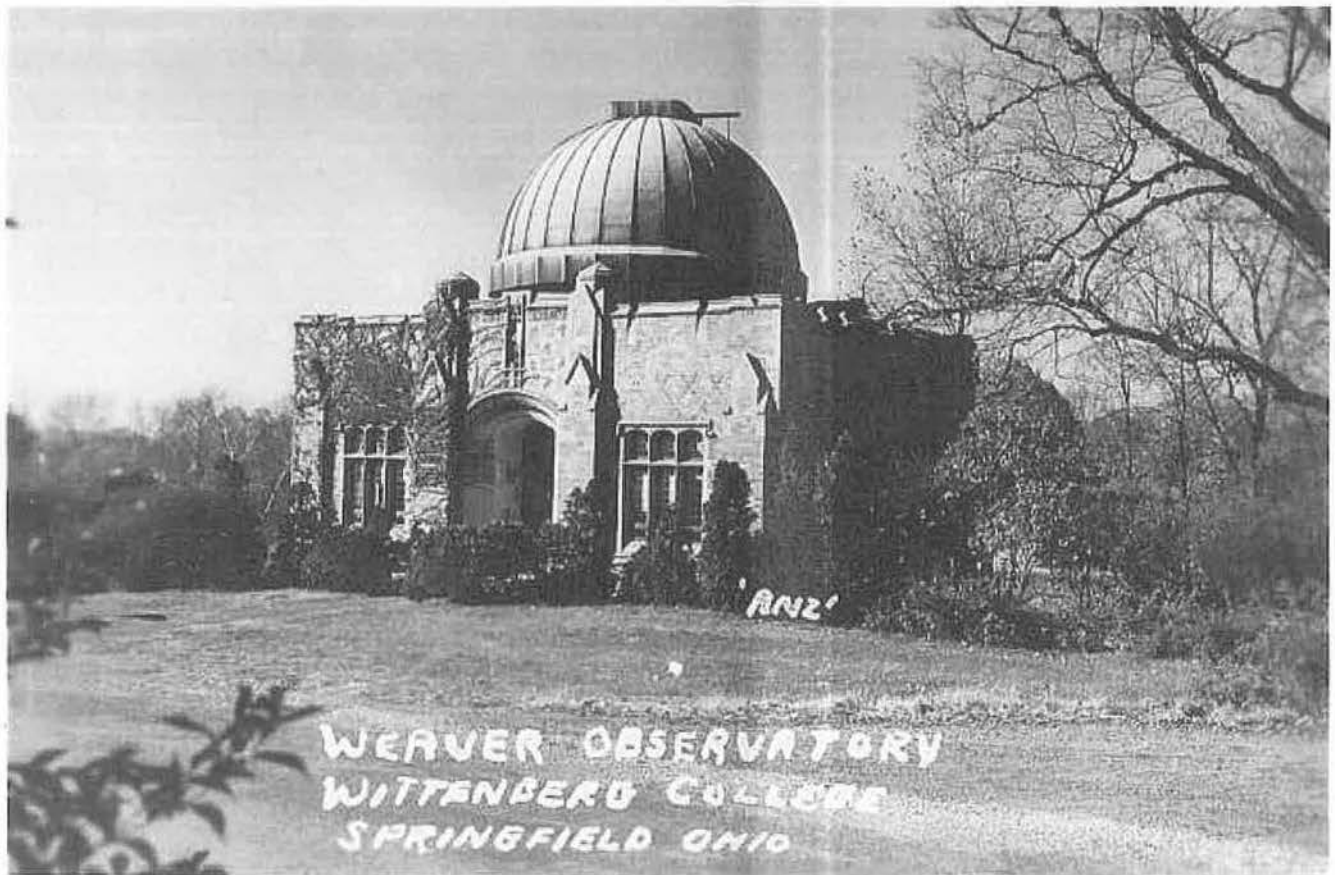
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FIGURE 46 – Historic postcard of Weaver Observatory; postcard date unknown;
<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



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FIGURE 47 – Historic photo of Zimmerman Library (now Hall) from the *Semi-Centennial Souvenir of Wittenberg College*, (1895); Wittenberg University Archives.



ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY.

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FIGURE 48 – Historic photo of Zimmerman Library from Myers Hall; c.1900; Wittenberg University Archives.



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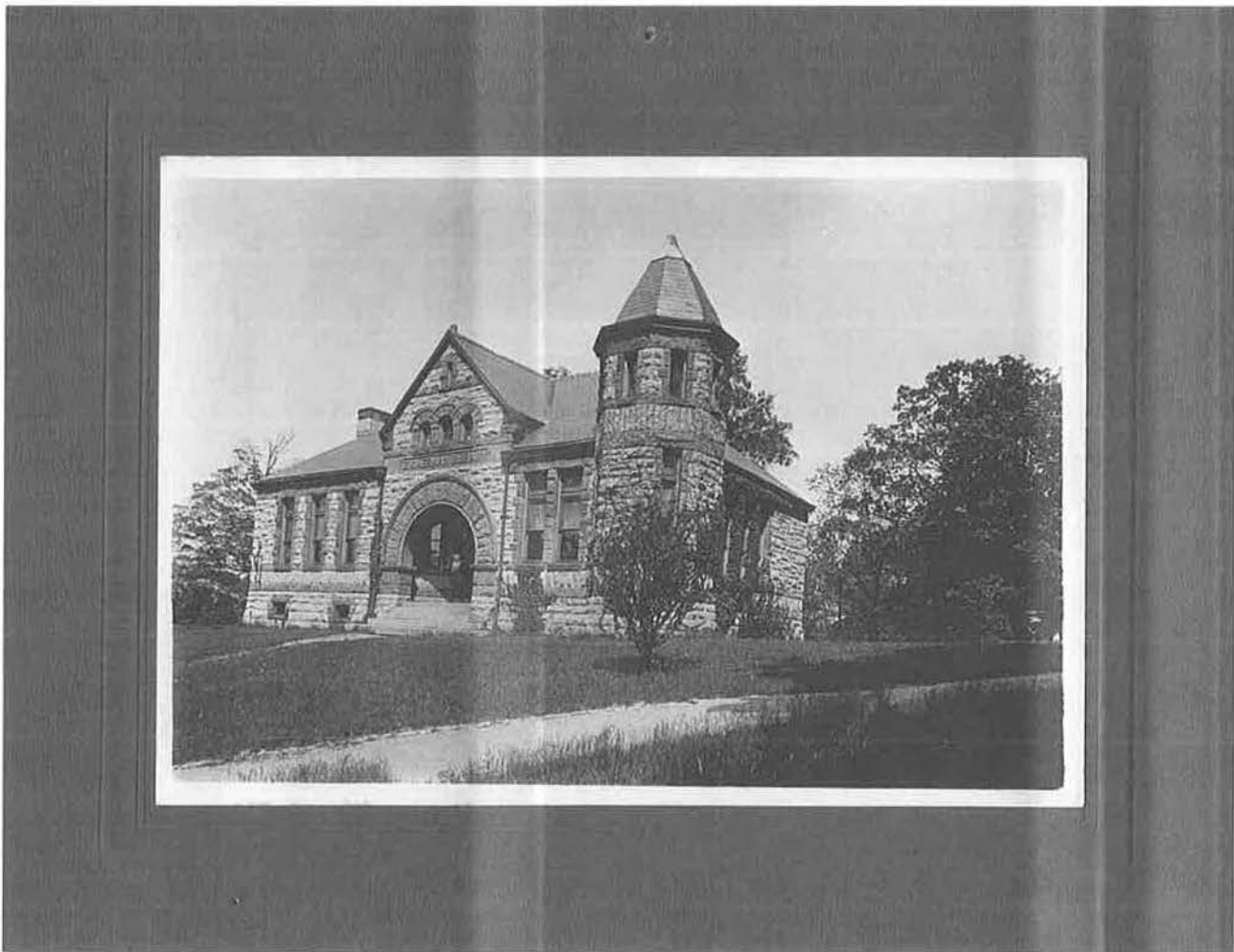
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FIGURE 49 – Historic photo of Zimmerman Library, c.1900; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 50 – Historic postcard of Zimmerman Library, c.1900;

<http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



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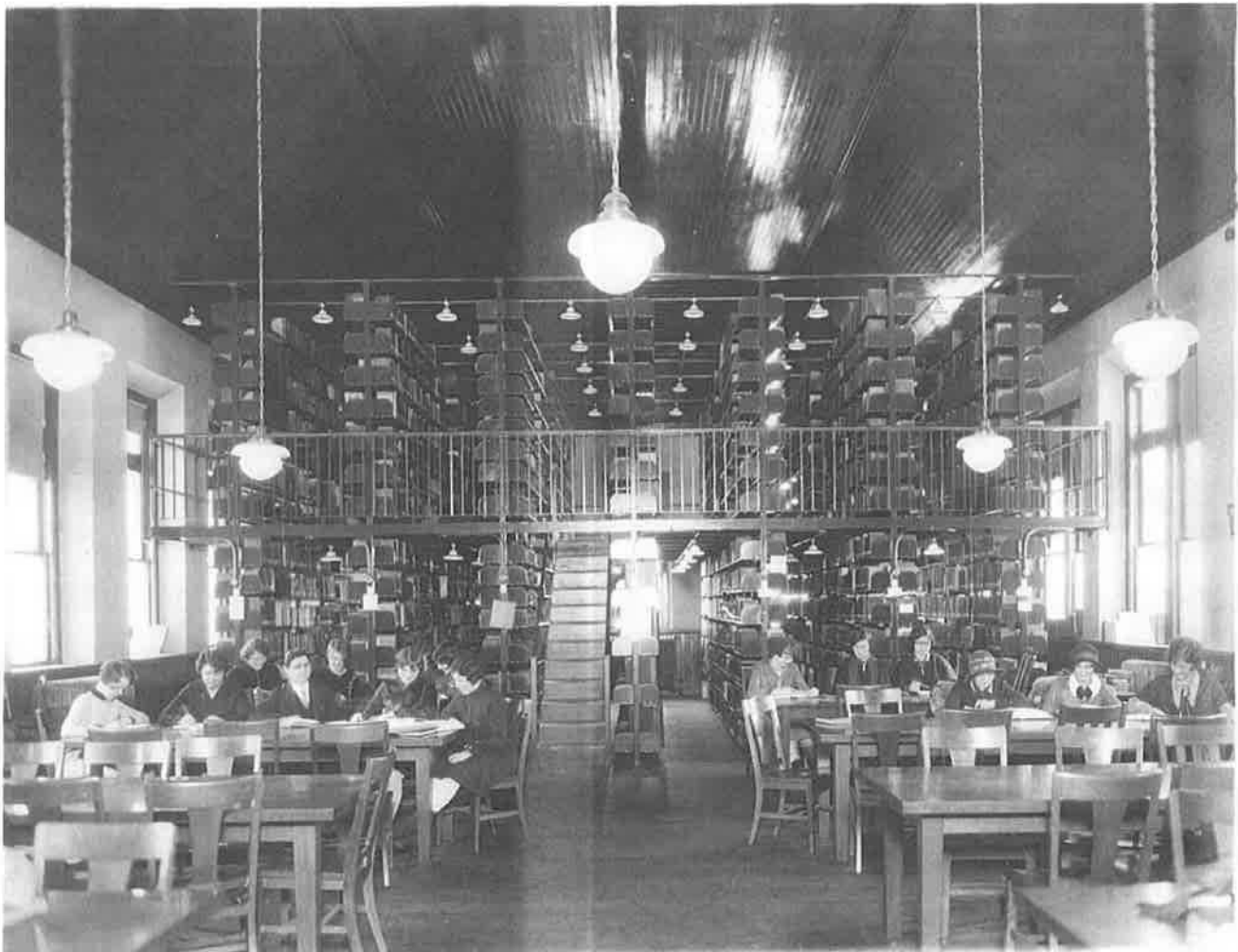
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FIGURE 51 – Historic photo of Zimmerman Library interior, c.1930s; Wittenberg University Archives.



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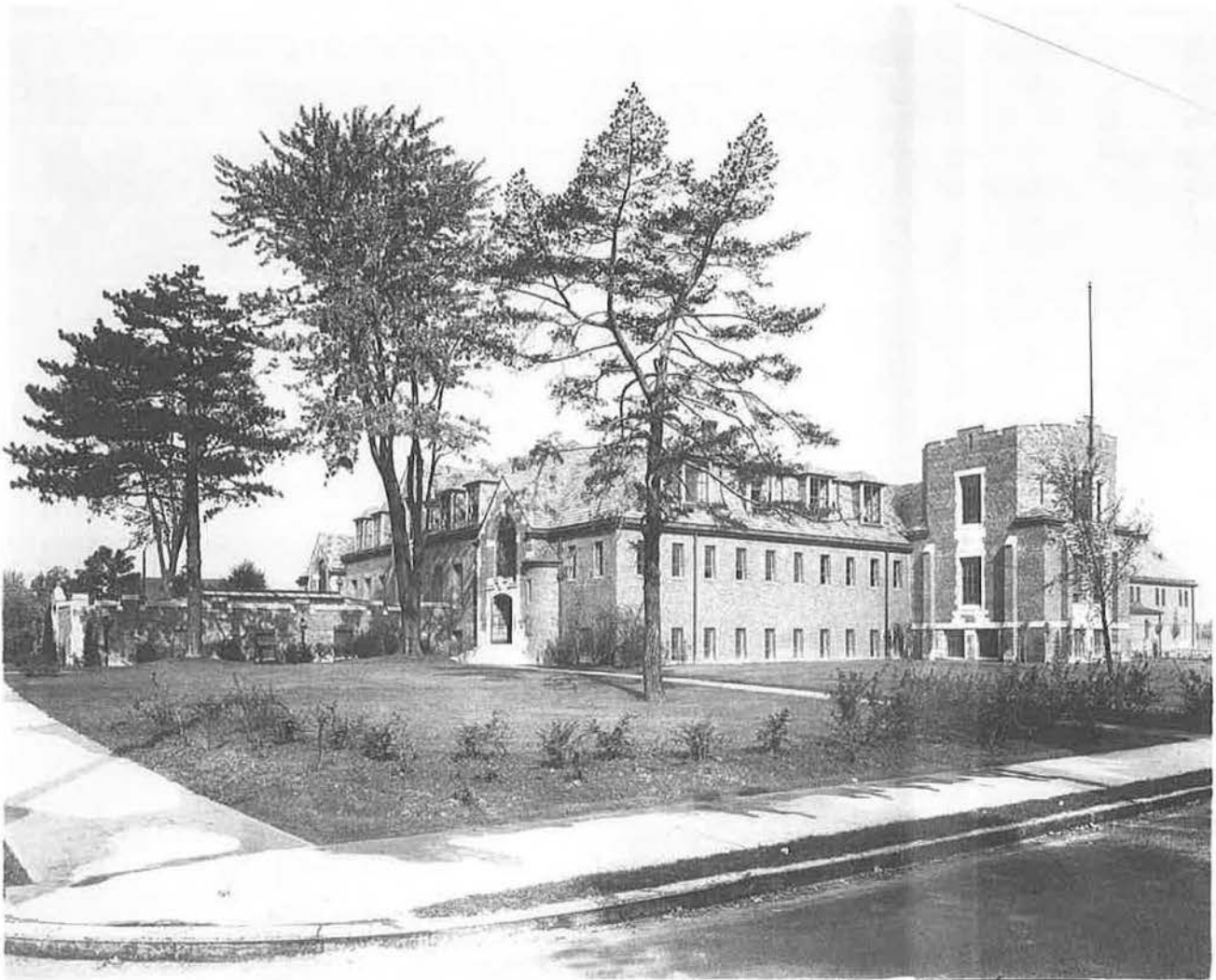
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FIGURE 52 – Historic photo of the Field House (now Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center), c.1940; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 53 – Historic postcard of Health and Physical Education Building before addition; postcard date unknown; <http://www.springfieldohiohistory.net/apps/photos/album?albumid=11070638> (accessed July 29, 2013)



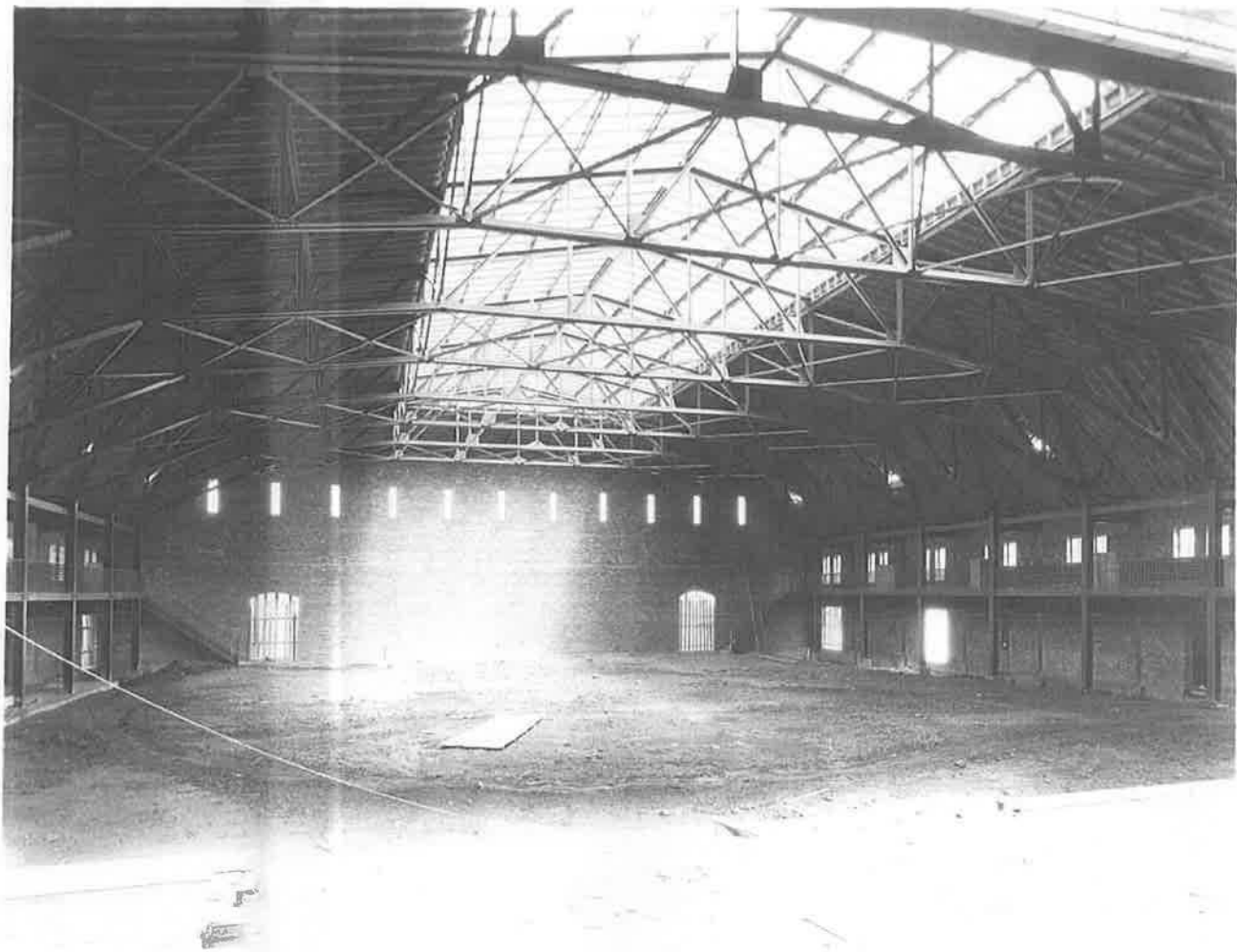
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FIGURE 54 – Historic photo of the Field House under construction c.1929; Wittenberg University Archives.



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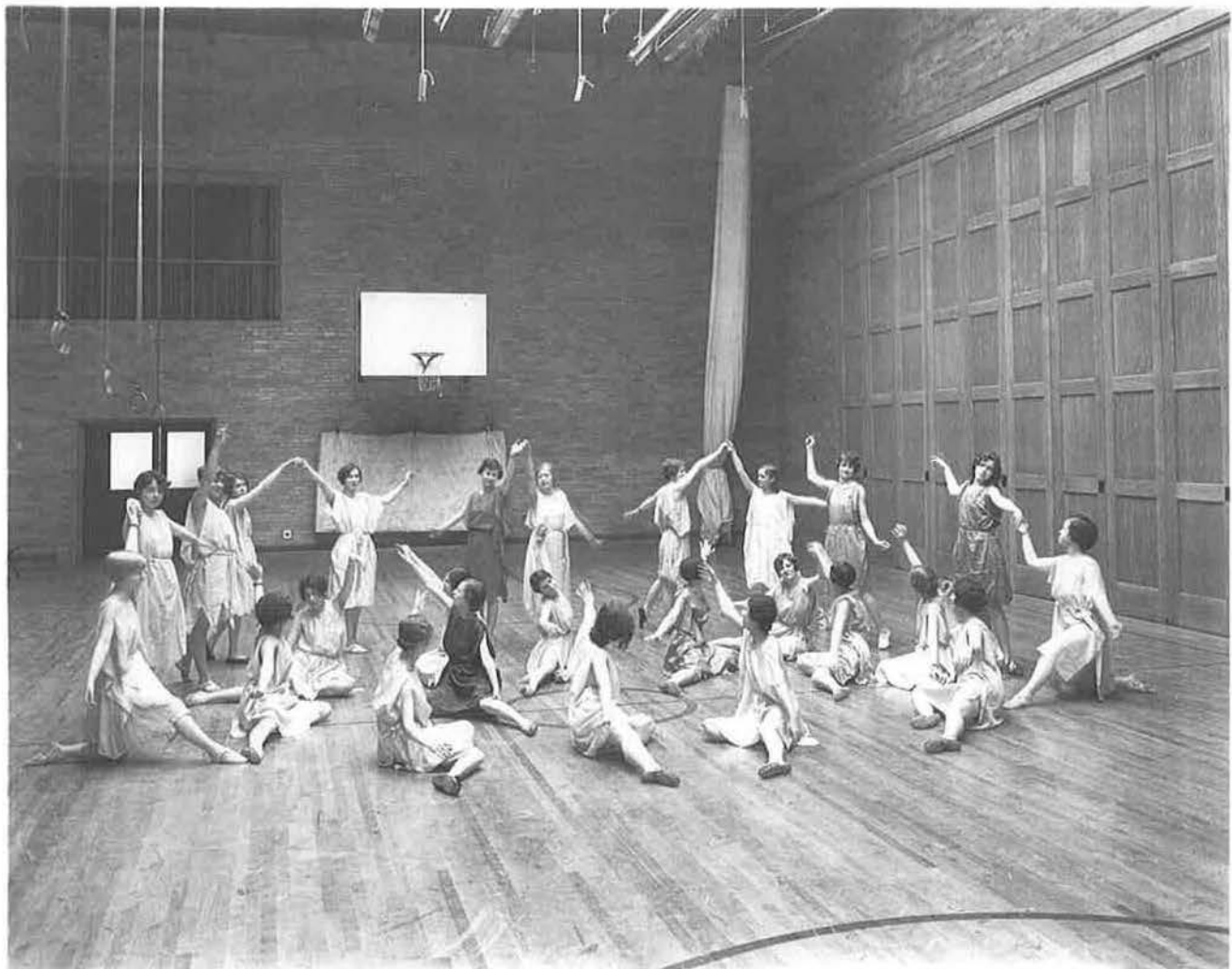
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FIGURE 55 – Historic photo of the Field House gymnasium interior and dance class, c.1930s; Wittenberg University Archives.



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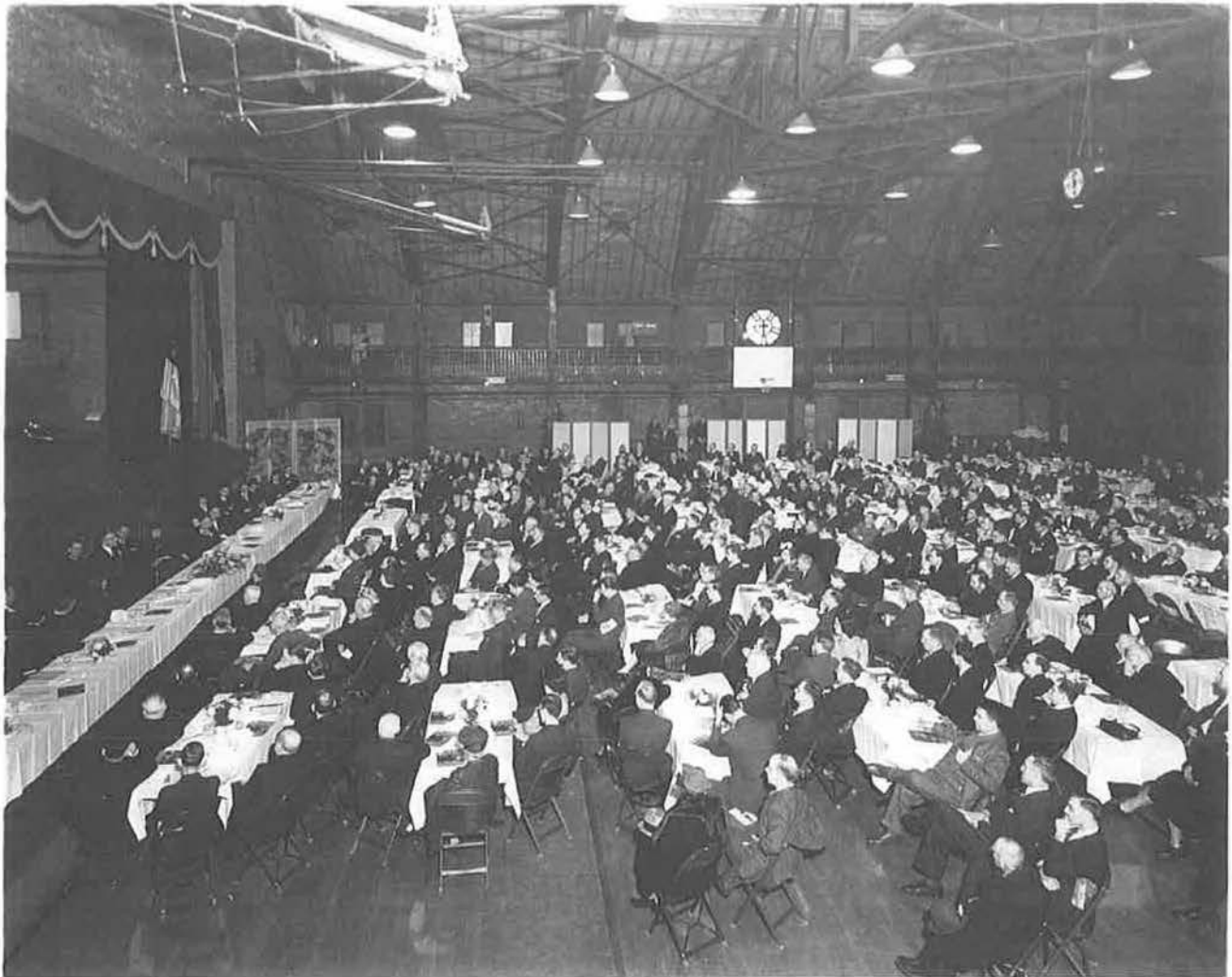
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FIGURE 56 – Historic photo of the Field House interior, c.1940-41; Wittenberg University Archives.



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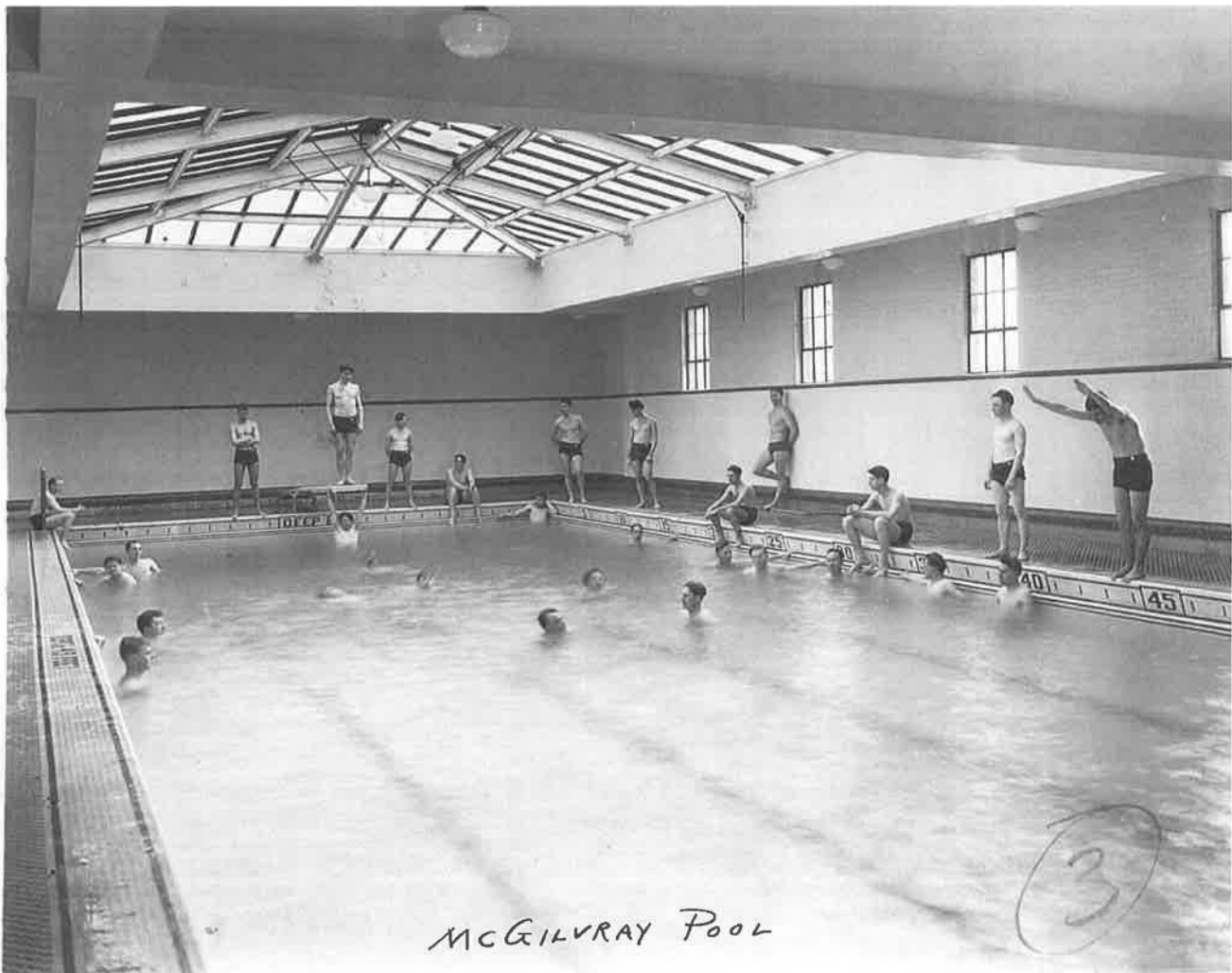
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FIGURE 57 – Historic photo of the Field House, interior of the Natatorium and McGilvray Pool, c.1940s; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 58 – Historic photo of the Blair Hall Little Theater; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



Little Theater - Forensic Work

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FIGURE 59 – Historic photo of Ferncliff Hall, c.1920s; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 60 – Historic photo of Ferncliff Hall, interior lounge; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 61 – Historic photo of the Benjamin Prince (Prince Davis) House; photo date unknown; Wittenberg University Archives.



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FIGURE 62 – Historic postcard showing the original appearance of the Wittenberg Student Union, 1962; remodeled into the Benham Pence Student Center in 1988. Wittenberg University Archives.



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**Appendix A
Springfield and Clark County, Ohio, Historical Populations,
1820 to 2010 and 2012 Estimates**

| Decennial Census/ Census Estimates | Historical Populations | | | | Springfield's Population as a Percentage of Clark County's Population |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Springfield | | Clark County | | |
| | Population | Percent Population Change | Population | Percent Population Change | |
| 1820 | 1,868* | | 9,533 | | |
| 1830 | 1,080 | -42.2% | 13,114 | 37.6% | 8.2% |
| 1840 | 2,062 | 90.90% | 16,882 | 28.7% | 12.2% |
| 1850 | 5,108 | 147.70% | 22,178 | 31.4% | 23.0% |
| 1860 | 7,002 | 37.10% | 25,300 | 14.1% | 27.7% |
| 1870 | 12,652 | 80.70% | 32,070 | 26.8% | 39.5% |
| 1880 | 20,730 | 63.80% | 41,948 | 30.8% | 49.4% |
| 1890 | 31,895 | 53.90% | 52,277 | 24.6% | 61.0% |
| 1900 | 38,253 | 19.90% | 58,939 | 12.7% | 64.9% |
| 1910 | 46,921 | 22.70% | 66,435 | 12.7% | 70.6% |
| 1920 | 60,840 | 29.70% | 80,728 | 21.5% | 75.4% |
| 1930 | 68,743 | 13.00% | 90,936 | 12.6% | 75.6% |
| 1940 | 70,662 | 2.80% | 95,647 | 5.2% | 73.9% |
| 1950 | 78,508 | 11.10% | 111,661 | 16.7% | 70.3% |
| 1960 | 82,723 | 5.40% | 131,440 | 17.7% | 62.9% |
| 1970 | 81,926 | -1.0% | 157,115 | 19.5% | 52.1% |
| 1980 | 72,563 | -11.4% | 150,236 | -4.4% | 48.3% |
| 1990 | 70,487 | -2.9% | 147,548 | -1.8% | 47.8% |
| 2000 | 65,358 | -7.3% | 144,742 | -1.9% | 45.2% |
| 2010 | 60,608 | -7.3% | 138,333 | -4.4% | 43.8% |
| Est. 2012 | 60,147 | -0.8% | 137,206 | -0.8% | 43.8% |

* The 1820 Census lists the population of Springfield Township as 1,868 people. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clark County, Ohio*, published in 1875, lists the population of Springfield as 510 people.

Sources: U.S. Decennial Censuses, 1820-2010 and 2012 Census Estimates; Wikipedia, Springfield, Ohio, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springfield,_Ohio; L. H. Everts & Co., *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Clark County, Ohio*, (Philadelphia, 1875), p. 13.

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Appendix B. Springfield, Ohio Industrial Sectors, 1901

Agricultural Implement Manufacturing

Number of Factories: Eleven
Employment: 4,125 persons
Annual Product: \$8,000,000

Major Products: Reaping machines, mowers, grain drills

Largest Employers:

Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. (est. 1850) – 2,155 employees
A. C. Evans Manufacturing Co. (est. 1873) – 125 employees
P. P. Mast & Co. (est. 1856) – 354 employees
O. S. Kelly Company (est. 1842) – 452 employees
Foos Manufacturing Company (est. 1883) – 202 employees
Superior Drill Company (est. 1867) – 315 employees
Mast, Foos & Co. (est. 1875) – 127 employees
Thomas Manufacturing Company (est. 1873) – 238 employees
E. W. Ross Company (est. 1860) – 127 employees

Factories Making Machinery, Material, and Supplies for Other Factories

Number of Factories: Thirteen
Employment: 1,435 persons
Annual Product/Output: \$1,750,000

Major Products: Gray iron, malleable iron, and brass castings, machine and shop tools, emery wheels, steel wheels, and nails.

Largest Employers:

Springfield Foundry Company (est. 1892) – 217 employees
Springfield Machine Tool Company (est. 1887) – 130 employees
Springfield Malleable Iron Co. (est. 1878) – 335 employees
Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company (est. 1890) – 215 employees
Robbins & Myers Company (est. 1878) – 310 employees

Gas and Steam Group

Number of Factories: Seven
Employment: 500 persons
Annual Product: \$1,000,000

Major Products: Gas and gasoline engines.

Largest Employers:

James Leffel & Co. (est. 1862) – 169 employees
Foos Gas Engine Company (est. 1887) – 103 employees
Trump Manufacturing Company (est. 1890) – 85 employees

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Appendix B. Springfield, Ohio Industrial Sectors, 1901, *continued*

Factories Making Iron and Steel Products

Number of Factories: Twenty-one

Employment: 906 persons

Annual Product: \$1,175,000

Major Products: Furnaces, stoves, architectural iron work, bridges, iron fences, fire escapes, boiler cleaners, railroad frogs, switches, clothes wringers, trucks, undertakers' hardware, electrical specialties, sheet metal work, plumbers' supplies, boilers, roller-bearing axles, wire bale ties, saddlery, hardware, etc.

Largest Employers:

Progress Furnace and Stove Co. (est. 1899) – 40 employees

Indianapolis Frog and Switch Co. (est. 1892) – 50 employees

Rogers Iron Company (est. 1883) – 72 employees

American Radiator Company – 82 employees

Architectural Iron Company (est. 1881) – 100 employees

L. Patric Furnace Company (est. 1876) – 40 employees

Wickham & Chapman Company (est. 1889) – 310 employees

Manufacturing Publishers (publishers, printers, lithographers, engravers, binders)

Number of Factories: Fourteen

Employment: 700 persons

Annual Product: \$1,050,000

Major Products: Papers - "four daily papers, five weekly papers, and two farm papers (one of which – *The Farm and Fireside* – has probably the largest circulation of any farm paper in this country), as well as printed books and circulars (by the million, to be sent all over the world)"

Largest Employers:

The Winters Company (est. 1868) – 67 employees

Springfield Publishing Company (est. 1899) – 70 employees

Crowell & Kirkpatrick Company (est. 1877) – 295 employees

Manufacturing Florists

Number of Factories: Nine

Employment: 300 people

Annual Product/Sales Amount: \$375,000

Major Products: Florist and greenhouse business selling plants, particularly Rambler rose bushes (one business sells 2.5 million rose plants annually), throughout the country.

Largest Employers:

McGregor Brothers Company (est. 1867) – 52 employees

Good & Reese Company (est. 1887) – 162 employees

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Appendix B. Springfield, Ohio Industrial Sectors, 1901, *continued*

Medicine, Chemical, and Coffin Companies

Number of Factories: Nine

Employment: 327 people

Annual Product: \$800,000

Major Products: Medicine, embalming fluid, caskets.

Largest Employers:

Springfield Metallic Casket Co. (est. 1884) – 210 employees

Springfield Coffin and Casket Co. (est. 1866) – 38 employees

Champion Chemical Company (est. 1878) 29 employees

Herb Medicine Company (est. 1888) 25 employees

General Factories

Number of Factories: Seven

Employment: 251 people

Annual Product/Receipts: \$1,000,000

Major Products: Gas plant, electric light plant, rubber factory, two rubber tire plants, two breweries.

Largest Employers:

Springfield Breweries (est. 1840) – 75 employees

Gas Company (est. 1849) – 40 employees

Electric Light Company (est. 1885) – 35 employees

Victor Rubber Company (est. 1898) – 80 employees

Kelly Rubber Tire Company (est. 1894) – 11 employees

Miscellaneous Factories

Number of Factories: Fifty-one

Employment: 1,140 people

Annual Product: \$1,850,000

Major Products: Building products (lime, brick, stone work, interior wood work, art glass, roofing, structural iron); home furnishings (furniture, tables, mattresses, pillows, cushions, fancy seats, gas burners, gas stoves and heaters, awnings); outdoor use (tents, flags, fertilizers, incubators, lawn and street sweepers, wood and iron pumps, lawn mowers, cement walks), household staples (flour, corn meal, breakfast food, sausages, baking powder, Saratoga chips, salted nuts, bread, cakes, ices, and cigars); household use (soap, sealing wax, and electric fans); wearing apparel (shoes, rubber heels, suspenders, garters, arm bands); transportation (carriages, buggies, wagons, phaetons, bicycles, bicycle saddles, and automobiles); office and store use (counters and shelving, office furniture, paper boxes, mailing tubes, stationery); and optical instruments, spectacle cases, wood and metal patterns, hardware specialties, cigar boxes, saddlery leathers, tarpaulins, iron files, electro-plating, and monuments.

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Appendix B. Springfield, Ohio Industrial Sectors, 1901, *continued*

Largest Employers:

Mills Brothers (est. 1887) – 85 employees
Finch Shoe Company (est. 1895) – 50 employees
Scowden & Blanchard Company (est. 1896) – 200 employees
Buckeye Incubator Company (est. 1890) – 54 employees
Ansted & Burk Company (est. 1897) – 52 employees
Moores Lime Company (est. 1890) – 70 employees
Thomas Stationery Manufacturing Co. (est. 1901) – 89 employees
Harris Manufacturing Company (est. 1899) – 31 employees
Springfield Leather Furniture Co. (est. 1899) – 37 employees

Source: W. S. Thomas, *Industry*, in Benjamin F. Prince, ed., *The Centennial Celebration of Springfield, Ohio*, (Springfield, Ohio: Springfield Publishing Co., 1901), pp. 115-132.

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Appendix C

ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY
OF
WEAVER CHAPEL
WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY

Overview Rising high above the campus, the 212-foot tower of Weaver Chapel speaks to campus and community of the centrality of the Gospel of the Cross in the academic endeavor at Wittenberg. The building was dedicated during the week of September 23-27, 1956 to the glory of God and to the service of campus and community. Intended as a chapel/library complex, the building was to symbolize in brick and stone the impact that the spiritual and academic dimensions of life make on all who live and work here. The Chapel represented the dream of the University's president, Clarence Stoughton, who is honored with other past Wittenberg presidents on the wooden door plaques at the north entrance to the chapel. The largest gift was given by Mr. and Mrs. Elgar Weaver of Brookville, Ohio, and in their honor the chapel section of the building is known as "Weaver Chapel".

The building, a rigid frame structure of poured reinforced concrete, was designed by Dr. T. Norman Mansell of Philadelphia. It is 213 feet long and 87 feet wide, excluding the library wing. The nave aisle of the chapel is 110 feet long, the chancel 22 feet deep and the sanctuary 12- 1/2 feet high, its metal cap 92 feet high and the gold cross atop the tower six feet high.

Approaching the building from any direction, one sees immediately the impressive figures on the face of the tower. Made of Indiana limestone and carved by Regis Milone, each figure measures nine feet and weighs 3800 pounds. On the campus side of the tower, recalling the spiritual heritage of the Church, the figures from top to bottom are St. Paul, St. Augustine and Martin Luther. On the library side of the tower, from top bottom, are John Milton, Gottfried Leibnitz and Johann Sebastian Bach, representing the cultural heritage of the Church.

Tower Entrance On the ceiling of the tower is an elaborate light fixture made of wood and brass which depicts the zodiac. In the medieval church, the signs of the zodiac were used as symbols of the dignity of labor, thus tribute is made to those who labored in the construction of the chapel. The zodiac is also a symbol of the year, a reminder of the swift passage of time. Mounted on the narthex ceiling are three wood-carved panels. The work of Thorsten Siegstedt, they symbolize Moses, David and Isaiah and represent the Old Testament background of the Christian faith. The images on the brass plates set in the stair railing in the tower represent various academic disciplines. Etched into the glass doors leading into the chapel are, left right, the Creator Star, a symbol of God, the father; Fleur-de-lis, a symbol of God, the Son; the Dove, a symbol of God, the Holy Spirit; and three entwined fish, a symbol of Trinity.

Chapel Within the chapel, the three symbols are the Cross, the grapevine and the Word. The more than 40 forms of the Cross used throughout the building continually remind the worshipper of what God has done through Jesus Christ. The grapevine reminds one of the words of Jesus in John 15, "I am the true vine...He who abides in me, and I in him, he it is who bears much fruit". The word is symbolized by the scripture verses inscribed on the high altar, the chancel and nave beams and the balcony rail; as well as in the massive chancel arch mural.

Created by Louis Ewald and James Bonelli, and painted on unprimed orlon, and mounted on the wall with a wood frame, the mural recreates in a striking way the story of the Bible. Beginning at the lower left side, the story of the Old Testament unfolds. The New Testament story is on the right side. At the point of the arch, uniting both the Old and the New Testaments, is the impressive "sunburst", symbol of the Trinity.

The large pulpit, mounted on the north wall, is constructed of Indiana limestone with an ancient Christian symbol—the Cross Moline with the monogram IC, IX, NIKA, meaning "Jesus Christ, the Conqueror". Above the pulpit is the canopy surmounted with the cross and orb which in turn are surrounded with the symbols of the four Evangelists, signifying the worldwide spread of the Gospel through the preaching of the Word. The soffit of the canopy is richly painted work, carrying the XP (Christ) symbol, the grapevine, and the peacock, a symbol of resurrection and eternal life.

The chapel windows, the work of Oliver Smith of Bryan Athyn, PA., have won critical acclaim. The artist's technique reverses the usual method of construction. In traditional windows, the picture is presented on glass. In the chapel windows, the graphic portion is made of lead, and glass is used only in the background. The windows on the west side of the nave depict mainly the Old Testament, while the east windows show the life of Christ and the side panels portray the apostles. Note particularly the 24 panels of the window at the north entrance portraying the University's history in pictorial form from Luther's Wittenberg in German to the present institution. The clerestory entrance features the symbols of the 12 disciples.

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Appendix C

The chapel hangings on the East wall of the Nave are "hunger cloths." From front of the chapel to back, the cloths are from Ethiopia, Peru, and Haiti. These hangings depict both biblical stories and ongoing social crises of violence and hunger. The pictures are meant to invite us to change our way of living and work for justice in the world.

Services use the current worship practices of the Church. The free standing altar and the use of cathedral chairs permit a variety of groupings for small services. The original altar, set against the north wall, was imported from Italy where it was carved from sienna and monte verde marble. The mensa is inscribed with five Maltese crosses, symbolic of the five wounds of Jesus. It rests on three pedestals decorated with symbols of the Christian faith. A large hanging cross, added during renovation work carried out during the summer of 1981, completes the chancel furnishings.

Chapel Windows The chapel windows, the work of Oliver Smith of Bryan Athyn, Pennsylvania, have won critical acclaim. The artist's technique reverses the usual method of construction. In traditional windows, the picture is presented on glass. In the chapel windows, the graphic portion is made of lead, and glass is used only in the background. Three windows on the west side of the nave depict scenes from the Old Testament, while the east windows show the life of Christ and the side panels portray the apostles. Note particularly the 24 panels of the window at the north entrance portraying the University's history in pictorial form from Luther's Wittenberg in Germany to the present institution. The clerestory entrance features the symbols of the 12 disciples, the Matthias replacing Judas after his betrayal of Jesus.

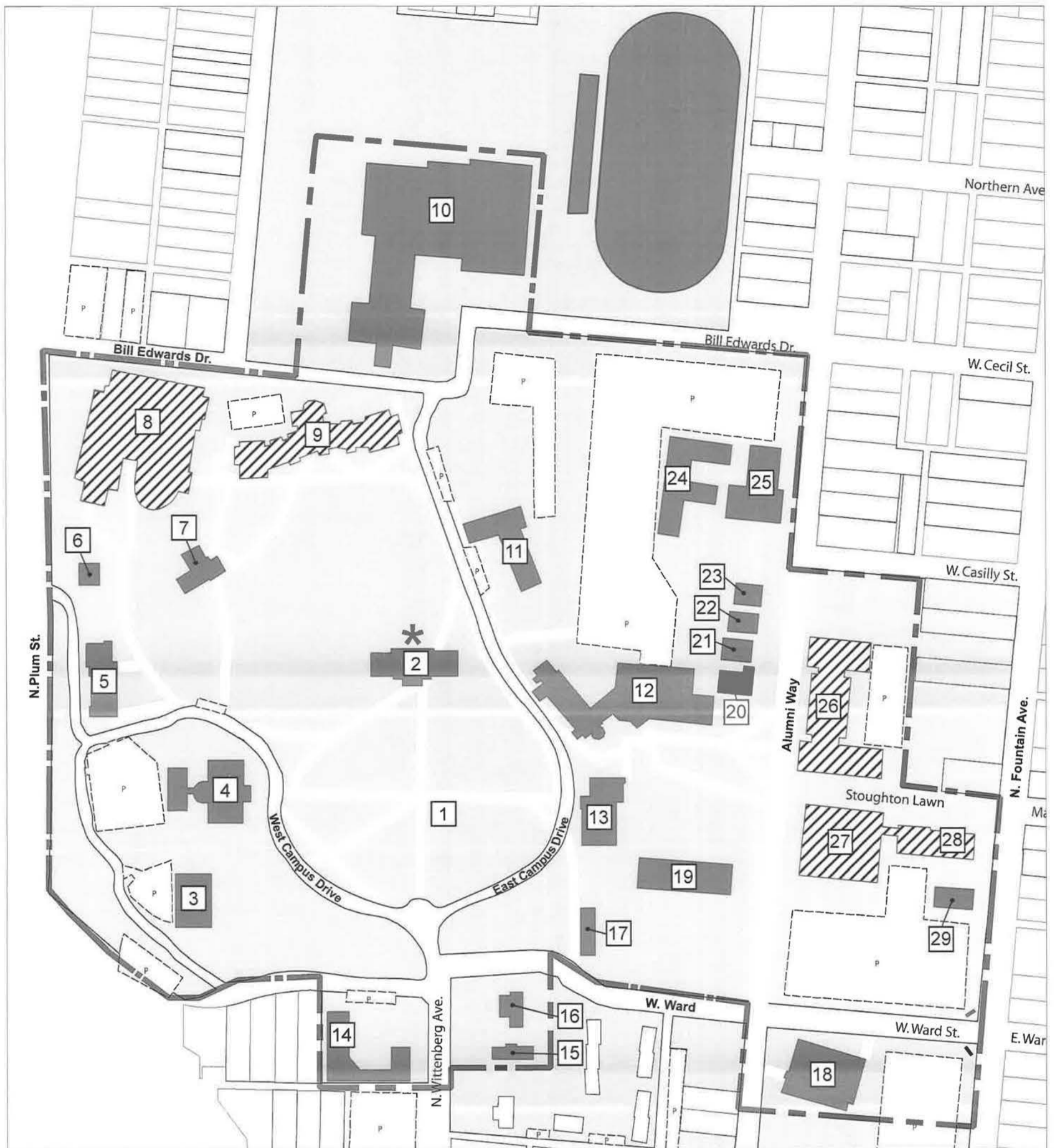
Meditation Chapel The meditation chapel, located in the clerestory, was dedicated to the memory of Mildred L. Veler on June 21, 1981. Designed by Paul Norton of Potente Studios, the verde giada marble altar and lighted tester above it are the center pieces of this space. The text of Isaiah 41:10 is hand carved and gilded on this altar.

Chapel Organ The chapel organ is a three-manual instrument with 52 ranks of pipes designed and executed by the Reuter Organ Company of Lawrence, Kansas. It is a classic type organ including enough stops of the romantic type to make it effective in the performance of all periods of organ literature. The pipes and chests are built at two levels behind the altar. The instrument was re-voiced in 1979. The organ needed additional restoration following a long-term leak in the roof which was repaired in 1995. From 1996-2004, extensive restoration was completed by the Peoples-Herzog Organ Co., totaling \$240,000, using Weaver Chapel Gift Funds and major financial support by the Mackoy Foundation. The organ is now restored and improved both in tone quality and in the incorporation of state-of-the-art combination action within the console.

Church Life and Activity Room The chapel is a living structure which continues its witness to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. During the academic year, Weaver Chapel offers twice-weekly chapel services, Sunday morning and evening worship, as well as informal study and fellowship opportunities. The offices of the university pastor and the director of church relations are located in the Chapel. This office wing, which also includes the Siebert Activity Room, was added in 1981. The five windows in this room, made by Mr. Potente and Mr. Tom Agazzi, are centered on the Descending Dove of the Spirit symbol in the fourth window, together with the group of figures seen in the fourth window, a representation of the community of the faithful united in the Spirit, also highlighted in red accents. The vine design and green accents symbolize growth and life, and the blue accents symbolize water as a symbol of refreshment, renewal, and baptism. The paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Elgar Weaver hang on this wall. This room provides a place for Bible studies, fellowship groups, receptions, and informal conversation. These and many other religious activities on campus are planned by the Weaver Chapel Association along with other student ministry groups, in conjunction with the university pastors.

Updated, September 2011





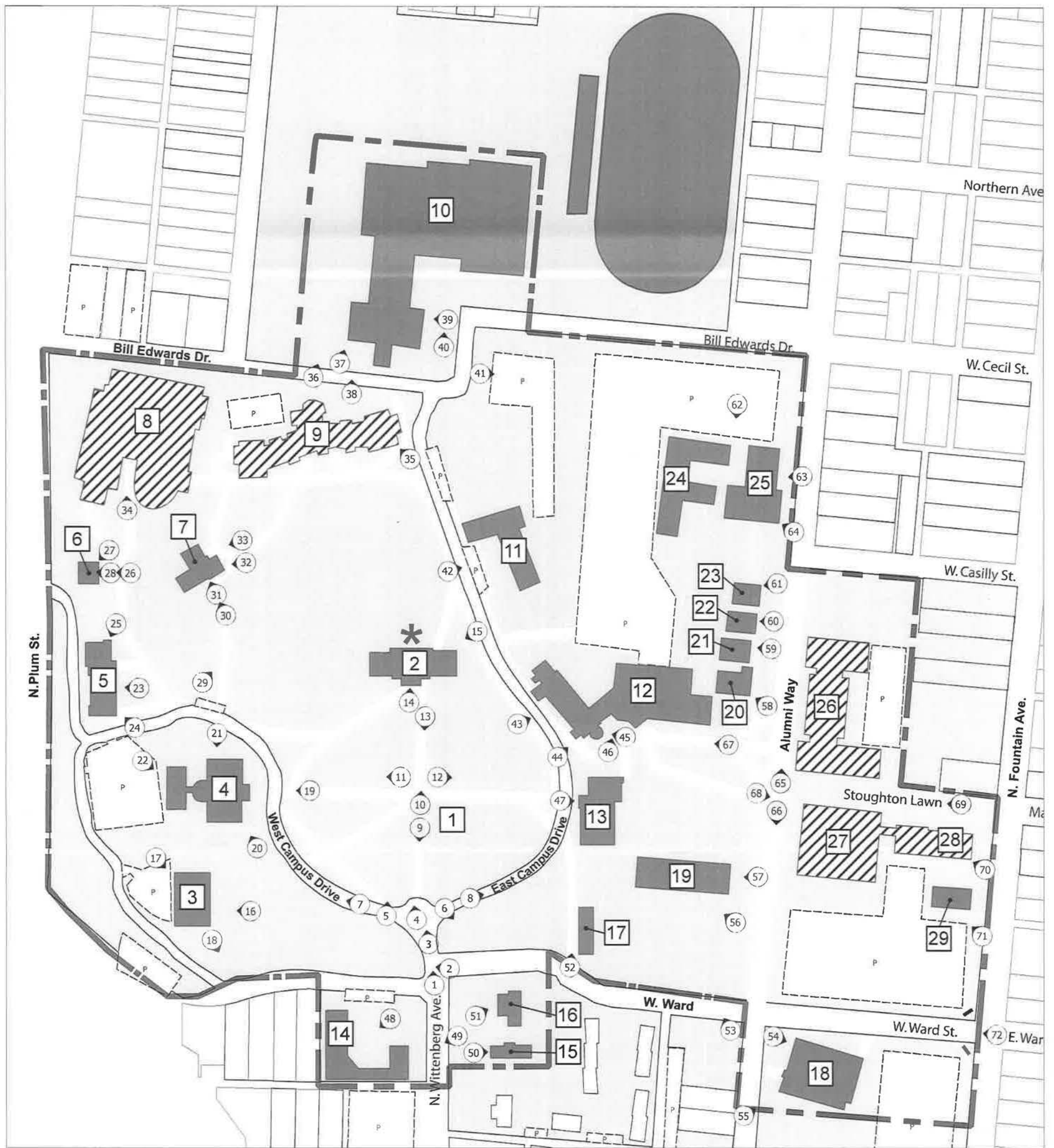
WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Sketch Map

-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BO
-  PREVIOUSLY LISTED
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING



- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY CAMPUS 2. MYERS HALL 3. CARNEGIE SCIENCE HALL 4. RECITATION HALL & ANNEX 5. KOCH HALL 6. WEAVER OBSERVATORY 7. ZIMMERMAN HALL 8. BARBARA DEER KUSS SCIENCE CENTER 9. HOLLENBECK HALL 10. HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION CENTER 11. SYNOD HALL 12. WEAVER CHAPEL & THOMAS LIBRARY 13. BLAIR HALL 14. FERNCLIFF HALL 15. BAYLEY-DIEHL HOUSE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16. BENJAMIN PRINCE HOUSE 17. BAYLEY ALUMNI HOUSE 18. KRIEG HALL 19. WOODLAWN HALL 20. DIETRICH HOUSE 21. MATTHIES HONOR HOUSE 22. WILLIAM A. MCCLAIN BLACK CULTURE HOUSE 23. 831 WOODLAWN AVENUE 24. FIRESTINE HALL 25. TOWER HALL & CHAKERES MEMORIAL THEATRE 26. NEW RESIDENCE HALL 27. BENHAM PENCE STUDENT CENTER 28. JOSEPH C. SHOVLIN CENTER 29. CENTER FOR CIVIC & URBAN ENGAGEMENT |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

PHOTO KEY

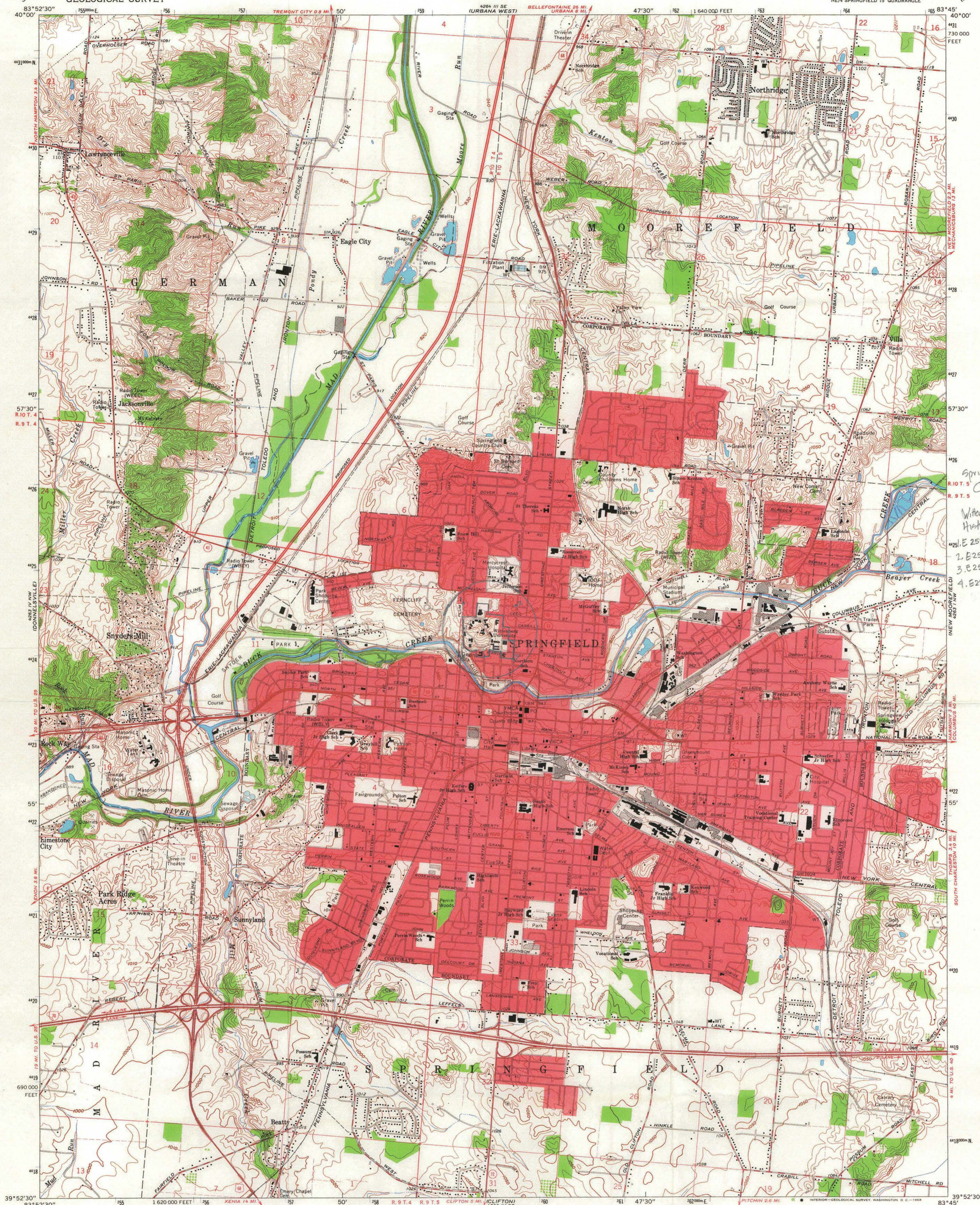
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

-  HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  PREVIOUSLY LISTED
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING



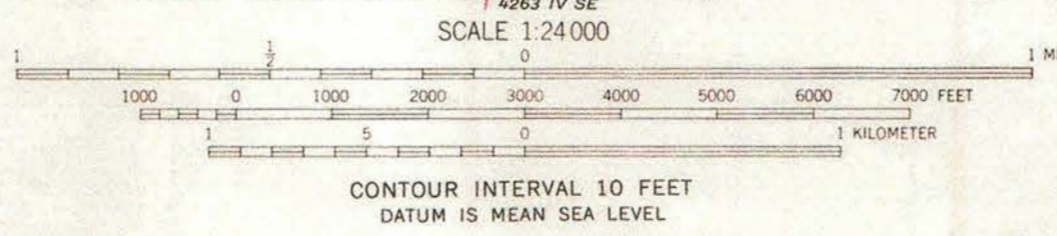
NOT TO SCALE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. WITTENBERG UNIVERSITY CAMPUS | 16. BENJAMIN PRINCE HOUSE |
| 2. MYERS HALL | 17. BAYLEY ALUMNI HOUSE |
| 3. CARNEGIE SCIENCE HALL | 18. KRIEG HALL |
| 4. RECITATION HALL & ANNEX | 19. WOODLAWN HALL |
| 5. KOCH HALL | 20. DIETRICH HOUSE |
| 6. WEAVER OBSERVATORY | 21. MATTHIES HONOR HOUSE |
| 7. ZIMMERMAN HALL | 22. WILLIAM A. MCCLAIN BLACK CULTURE HOUSE |
| 8. BARBARA DEER KUSS SCIENCE CENTER | 23. 831 WOODLAWN AVENUE |
| 9. HOLLENBECK HALL | 24. FIRESTINE HALL |
| 10. HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION CENTER | 25. TOWER HALL & CHAKERES MEMORIAL THEATRE |
| 11. SYNOD HALL | 26. NEW RESIDENCE HALL |
| 12. WEAVER CHAPEL & THOMAS LIBRARY | 27. BENHAM PENCE STUDENT CENTER |
| 13. BLAIR HALL | 28. JOSEPH C. SHOVLIN CENTER |
| 14. FERNCLIFF HALL | 29. CENTER FOR CIVIC & URBAN ENGAGEMENT |
| 15. BAYLEY-DIEHL HOUSE | |



Springfield, Clark
County, OH
Wittenberg University
Historic District
2. E 259338 N 4424452
3. E 259955 N 4424398
4. E 259314 N 4423832

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the Army Map Service
Revised in cooperation with State of Ohio agencies
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1954. Field checked 1955. Revised 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Ohio coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Entire area lies within the Between the Miamis
Land lines based on the Great Miami River Base



USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Heavy-duty | Light-duty |
| Medium-duty | Unimproved dirt |
| Interstate Route | U.S. Route |
| | State Route |



SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
NE/4 SPRINGFIELD 15' QUADRANGLE
N3952.5-W8345.7.5

U.S.G.S.
FMG COPY
TOPOGRAPHIC DIVISION

1966
AMS 4263 IV NE-SERIES V852

4255
JUN 20 1968



WITTENBERG
UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1845



ERECTED BY
CLASS 1911
ΟΥ ΠΟΛΙΣ ΩΜΟΣ ΠΟΛΥ







CLASS OF MCMXII



































RESERVED
PARKING







ONE
WAY
←





OBSE RVATIO



OBSE RVATIO











ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY



ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY

AD

1891

EXIT









Hollenbeck Hall
251 Bill Edwards Dr.







THE MCGILVRAY NATATORIUM

McGILVRAY NATATORIUM
Dedicated to the memory of
James McGilvray
1850-1900
By the Board of Trustees
of the University of Toronto
1900



















THOMAS LIBRARY









642





The Bayley Alumni House
104 W. Wood St.





KRIEG HALL
WILLENBERG UNIVERSITY

632







WOODLAWN HALL

723



STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

109



871







FIRESTONE HALL

901



909

TOWER HALL



905



Chelsea Memorial Theatre





Wittenberg

Alumni W
Honoring Wittenber
for their commitment a
contributions to their
Dedicated October 2
The Wittenberg University Al





Alumni Way
Honoring Wittenberg Alumni
for their commitment and countless
contributions to their alma mater.
Dedicated October 23, 2004
The Wittenberg University Alumni Association





Joseph C. Shouvin
Center For
Lifelong Learning
737 Fountain Ave.





N FOUNTAIN AVE

Purple Heart Way

WITTENBERG
UNIVERSITY

WITTENBERG
UNIVERSITY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Wittenberg University Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Clark

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/14 &PW DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/10/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/25/14 &PW DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/04/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000040

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.4.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



January 13, 2014

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 three new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION


Wittenberg University Historic District
High-Gay Streets Historic District
Staley, Mr. and Mrs. Karl A., House

COUNTY

Clark
Franklin
Lake

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 

Lox A. Logan, Jr.
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 January 13, 2014
For nomination of the Wittenberg University to the National Register of
Historic Places: Historic District

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- 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: _____