

WHAT'S IN A NAME? THE FACES BEHIND THE PLACES OF OTTERBEIN

UNIVERSITY

1. Title Slide

Let's start at the beginning – why are we Otterbein University? We were named in honor of this gentleman,

2. Philip William Otterbein

Philip William Otterbein. He was a missionary of the German Reformed Church who came to the American colonies in 1752. He served various congregations in eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, eventually settling in Baltimore in 1771. Having found himself increasingly at odds with the hierarchy of the German Reformed Church, he purposely chose a non-denominational congregation. There he established a new denomination, which in 1800 chose as its name “The United Brethren Church in Christ.” Otterbein was unanimously elected its first bishop, and he served in that capacity until his death in 1813.

3. Otterbein's Grave

Today you can visit his gravesite in Baltimore at what is now called the Old Otterbein United Methodist Church.

4. Campus (circa 1847)

Three decades later, in 1847, the United Brethren Church opened Otterbein University. The two buildings that made up the campus that first year are long gone, as is

5. Saum Hall (1854)

Saum Hall (the first men's dorm),

6. Original Main Building (circa 1896)

the original main building,

7. Association Building (1893)

and the Association Building (nicknamed the "Sosh Hall" containing the first gymnasium and meeting rooms for the YMCA and YWCA).

8. Dedication (1871)

Our only remaining nineteenth-century building is Towers Hall. Obviously its name is descriptive. Originally it was simply called the Main Building. In the

early twentieth-century it was called the Administration Building (or “Ad Building” for short)...

9. Administrative Office (circa 1900)

because all of the administrative offices were located on the east side of the first floor, overlooking the front lawn. When the administrative offices moved out in 1954, the Board of Trustees decided to officially rename the building “Old Main.”

10. Towers Hall (circa 1954)

The students ignored this, and began calling it “Towers Hall,” after its most distinctive architectural feature. The following year the Board recanted, and officially re-renamed the building “Towers Hall.”

11. Towers Hall (1997)

This has been an integral part of the Otterbein brand ever since.

12. Cochran Hall (1907)

The first decade of the twentieth century saw a small boom in building on campus, including Cochran Hall (a ladies dormitory)

13.Lambert Hall (1909)

Lambert Hall (a music and arts facility)

14.Clippinger Hall (1908)

and Clippinger Hall, our first library. Clippinger Hall began its life in 1908 as a Carnegie Library. According to legend Westerville was offered money by the Carnegie foundation to build a new library, but the town turned them down. Upon hearing this, the University swooped in and said “We’ll take the money!”

15.Carnegie Library Circulation Desk (circa 1944)

The Carnegie Building served Otterbein’s needs until 1954 when the library collection was moved into an addition on the back of Towers Hall, and all of the administrative offices were moved into the Carnegie Building. It was named “Clippinger Hall” after Otterbein’s twelfth president,

16.Walter G. Clippinger – President, 1909-39

Walter G. Clippinger. Clippinger was the University’s first modern president. He was first president to significantly build our endowment fund; he sought state and federal accreditation for the school; he led the University successfully through both World War I and the Great Depression; and under

his watch the first Student Council was formed, most of our student publications still in print were formed, and (although it was probably against his better judgment) he allowed the Greek system to form legally on campus.

President Clippinger also managed a small boom in campus buildings in the 1920s.

17. McFadden Hall (1920)

McFadden Hall (for the sciences) opened in 1920. It was named in honor of the McFadden Family – father Thomas and his children, Cora, Louis, and Thomas G.

18. Thomas McFadden – Professor, 1858-62 and 1866-84

The elder Thomas McFadden was a Westerville physician who was unintentionally absorbed into the early faculty of the University. In addition to teaching all of the science courses, Dr. McFadden also led the first college band. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 he left Otterbein temporarily to serve as a battlefield surgeon. His health was broken at the Battle of Shiloh, where he went for over 48 hours without sleep healing wounded soldiers as best he could under battlefield conditions. After returning to Westerville, he

was appointed the chief surgeon at Camp Chase, the Confederate prisoner of war camp in Columbus. At war's end he returned to Otterbein and continued as the University's science department until his death 1884.

19. The McFadden Family

His son, Louis, was engaged shortly before his father's death to assist with the course work. Many years later his son, Thomas Gilbert McFadden, taught chemistry at Otterbein. His daughter, Cora, also returned to Otterbein. She taught English teacher and later served as the first Dean of Women.

20. King Hall (1926)

The next building to go up was Dunlap-King Hall. It opened in 1926 as King Hall, under the careful supervision of its namesakes and major donors,

21. John R. (1894) and Zella Bates (ex-1897) King

John R. and Zella Bates King. The Kings were missionaries who served in Sierra Leone, West Africa.

22. Albert Academy, Sierra Leone

Mr. King was head of the Albert Academy, the school established there by the United Brethren Church. After returning to the States in 1912 they were asked by the church to run the newly-established Otterbein Home in Lebanon, Ohio.

23. Southampton Pier - April 10, 1912

The one thing the student remember when I give this talk is that the Kings had booked passage on the maiden voyage of the *Titanic*, but due to an illness in their travelling party the Kings had to return home a month early.

24. Dunlap-King Hall (1988)

King Hall was the King's retirement project. They endowed the hall and served as its first Matron and Patron, which is basically what we would call head residents today. King Hall was both a men's and a women's dormitory between 1926 and 1988, when the building underwent extensive renovations. Funding for this project was provided by Nationwide Insurance in honor of their former CEO and long-time member of the Otterbein Board of Trustees, George Dunlap. Since re-opening as Dunlap-King Hall, the dormitory has served Otterbein as a women's residence hall.

25. Alumni Gymnasium (1929)

The last building constructed in the 1920s was the Alumni Gymnasium. Since 1892 Otterbein athletics had been housed in the Association Building, but it was too small to meet the needs of both a curricular and extra-curricular athletic program. For many years the students and alumni pushed the school to build a larger athletics facility. It was because of the alumni involvement in the project that when the new men's gymnasium was opened in 1929 it became known as the Alumni Gymnasium.

26. Alumni Gymnasium interior

The building served as the men's gym until 1975 when both men's and women's athletics moved into the Rike Center. Then, through the generosity of the Battelle Memorial Institute, the structure was gutted and rebuilt from the inside to become

27. Battelle Fine Arts Center

the Battelle Fine Arts Center, housing the music and the art departments, as well as the dance half of theatre and dance.

Shortly after the Alumni Gymnasium was opened the stock market crashed and the United States economy entered what would later be known as the Great Depression.

28. Campus 1932

No new buildings were erected on campus for almost two decades as Otterbein struggled to survive both the weak economy of the 1930s and the Second World War in the early 1940s. By decade's end Otterbein was running at full strength thanks in large part

29. Returning Veterans (September 1945)

to the many veterans taking advantage of the G.I. Bill. In 1947 Otterbein celebrated its centennial year, and as part of that celebration a number of building projects were undertaken. The largest of these was

30. Memorial Stadium (1948)

Memorial Stadium, opened in 1948. Otterbein had been operating without any sort of shelter at the football field since 1927 when

31. Grandstand (opened Fall 1915)

the old wooden grandstand burned down under mysterious circumstances.

32. Memorial plaque

The returning vets took up this cause as a means for honoring their fallen comrades from Otterbein.

33. Memorial Stadium (2005)

In 2004 when plans for the new stadium were drawn up Otterbein administrators kept the name Memorial Stadium, and reinstalled the dedicatory plaque in the lobby of the new facility.

34. Veterans Reunion (September 2005)

Many of the veterans who worked so hard to make the first Memorial Stadium a reality returned to Westerville for the dedication.

35. Barlow Hall (1948)

More students on campus meant more mouths to feed. The dormitory kitchens were unable to keep up with the needs of the growing student population, so Barlow Hall was built to take care of the overflow.

36. Shauk E. Barlow

Named for Marion industrialist Shauk E. Barlow, this building was constructed adjacent to Cochran Hall, which stood where the Spirit Rock sits today. It was later connected to Clements Hall, and in recent years has housed our Career Center and the University Chapel.

37. “Barlow Beach”

In the less litigious past it was common for the ladies who lived in Cochran Hall and Clements Hall to climb out the second-story windows onto the roof of Barlow Hall and sunbathe.

38. Centennial Library (1954)

The last building project from the centennial was the Centennial Library. Originally this was planned as a freestanding structure located at the northeast corner of Grove and Park streets. Unfortunately there was not enough money to build the free-standing structure, so plans were altered to build the Centennial Library as an addition to the back of Towers Hall. It was opened in 1954, and served as the University Library until 1972. After that the reading room was divided into three (and later two) large classrooms, and the stacks area was converted into offices.

39. Chapel (circa 1900)

One of the reasons the Centennial Library addition worked was because the designers were able to take advantage of the space in the two-story chapel inside of Towers that had been left unused since the opening of

40. Cowan Hall (1951)

Cowan Hall in 1951. Cowan Hall is named for its primary donor, Pennsylvania coal industrialist

41. Clyde E. Cowan (class of 1904)

Dr. Clyde E. Cowan (class of 1904). Cowan's gift was originally anonymous, but after his death in 1950 the university successfully petitioned his widow to allow us to name the combination chapel/auditorium in his honor.

42. Mailboxes in Towers Hall (circa 1955)

Through the late 1950s and the early 1960s Otterbein's student body grew by leaps and bounds. Beginning in 1956, to accommodate the increase in student enrollment the University built nine new dorms in nine years. They were:

43. Clements Hall (1956)

Clements Hall – opened in 1956 and named for Frank O. and Vida Shauck Clements.

44. Frank O. Clements (class of 1896)

Frank Orville Clements was a native Westervillan, an 1896 graduate of Otterbein, and a chemical engineer who worked for General Motors and National Cash Register. He was a strong financial supporter of Otterbein University (at one point during its construction it was suggested that the Alumni Gymnasium be named the “Clements Gymnasium” but out of modesty he was quick to put a stop to that idea), and served on the Board of Trustees from 1918 to 1948, and as Chairman of the Board from 1925 to 1937.

45. Clements Hall Cornerstone Dedication

Vida Shauck Clements was a member of the class of 1901. After her husband's death in 1948, Mrs. Clements took up the mantle of her husband's support of Otterbein. She donated the Carillon Chimes to the EUB Church and Otterbein College in 1949. She served as a member of the Board of Trustees from 1925 until her death in 1968. She provided financial support for the O Club, the Music Department, the ROTC program, the Home Economics Program, and many other smaller Otterbein projects. In her will, she donated her home on

West Street to the "O" Club with the provision that it become the home for future presidents of Otterbein University. She also established the Clements' Foundation which continues to provide us with financial support.

46. Scott Hall

Scott Hall – opened in 1959, it was the first of three barracks-style dorms that would be built east of the football field.

47. Sanders Hall

(The second, Sanders Hall, was also opened that year, but it was torn down in the 1970s which makes it part of another program.)

48. George Scott – Professor 1888-1938, President 1901-04

It was named for Dr. George Scott, Otterbein professor of Latin and president of the University from 1901 to 1904. He was known for his great intelligence, his dry sense of humor, and in his old age for his strength and good health. On his 75th birthday he walked from Westerville to downtown Columbus to have lunch with his wife, and then walked all the way back to Minerva Park before accepting a ride home from his son.

49. Garst Hall (1960)

Garst Hall – the third barracks-style dorm, opened in 1960.

50. Henry Garst – Professor, 1869-1900, President, 1886-89

It was named for Dr. Henry Garst (class of 1861, one of the first Otterbein alumni to return to here to teach), professor of Latin and Modern Languages, as well as what they called Mental and Moral Philosophy. He too served as president of the University, from 1886 to 1889. After his retirement in 1904 he remained close to the University, and in 1907 he published the first book written about our school, the “History of Otterbein University.”

51. Engle Hall (1961)

Engle Hall opened in 1961.

52. Jesse Engle (class of 1914) Professor, 1924-56

It was named for Jesse Engle (class of 1914), professor of Religion and the chairman of the Division of Social Studies. He was not content to teach facts and opinions for his students to learn by rote, but challenged them to think for themselves and form their own conclusions. He was also known for keeping his students on their toes with a deadpan delivery of jokes that were inserted into his lectures. In addition he taught the men’s Sunday school class at

Church of the Master for many years, and was a regular at most Otterbein athletic events.

53. Davis Hall (1961)

Davis Hall – This dorm, similar in style but twice as large as Engle Hall, was also opened in 1961.

54. Lewis Davis – Founding Father and President of Otterbein University

It was named for Lewis Davis, the father of education in the United Brethren Church and our preeminent founding father. Davis was the man who rode around the state to the different UBC conferences to rally support and raise money for the foundation of the University, he was one of the three men charged with finding a suitable location for the University, and he was one of the original members of the Executive Committee (what we would call today the Board of Trustees). Twice he served as Otterbein's president, first from 1850 to 1857, and then again from 1860 to 1871. His efforts to keep the school running after the fire that destroyed the original main building in January 1871 saved the school from being closed and moved to Dayton.

55. Hanby Hall (1961)

Hanby Hall – opened in 1961. This was not, as many suppose, named for

56. Benjamin Russell Hanby (class of 1858)

Benjamin Russell Hanby (class of 1858), composer of Darling Nellie Gray and Up on the Housetop. Hanby Hall is named for his wife,

57. Mary Katherine Winter Hanby (class of 1857)

Mary Katherine Winter Hanby (class of 1857). Kate (as she was known) was one of the two first graduates of Otterbein University. She married Ben in 1858, but a mere nine years later, in 1867, he left her a widow with two children. In an era that was less than kind to single women with children Kate refused to remarry. To make ends meet she became a teacher and took several odd jobs along the way. In 1886 she returned to Otterbein and served as principal of the Ladies' Department for a year. She spent time again in Chicago and then Birmingham, Alabama, and finally settled in Los Angeles, California with her daughter Minnie and Minnie's husband. There she lived out the remainder of her days.

58. Kate Winter Hanby (circa 1924)

Prior to her death in 1930 she had been the oldest Otterbein Alumnus and was held in great esteem by the students and faculty.

59. Mayne Hall (1964)

Mayne Hall opened in 1964. It was named for

60. Mayne Family

Hannah Lambert Mayne, ex-class of 1890, and the first ruling elder of the Westerville Presbyterian Church. The building was so named through the generosity of her son, Horace Lambert Mayne, class of 1913. He was an early Westerville automobile salesman who later made his fortune in real estate and investments.

61. Davis Annex (1965)

Finally, Davis Annex was opened in 1965, and shares the namesake of its next-door-neighbor.

62. Campus Center (1964)

In addition to the nine dormitories, in 1964 Otterbein opened its new Campus Center. It held a dining facility large enough to serve the entire student body,

a snack bar called The Roost, the University book store, and a large multi-purpose space in the basement that was later converted into a theatre, colloquially known as the “Pit” Theatre.

63. Schear Hall (1969)

The sciences got a boost in 1969 with the opening of Schear Hall, sometimes referred to as the Schear Science Center. This was build adjacent to the existing McFadden Hall and was not named until 1976, when the University chose to honor

64. Edward Waldo Emerson Schear (class of 1907)

Dr. E.W.E. Schear for his service to the University. Dr. Schear was a member of the class of 1907, and taught biology at Otterbein from 1912 until his retirement in 1951. He pioneered the teaching of bacteriology and was a founder and a charter member of Alpha Epsilon Delta, the national premedical honorary society.

65. Courtright Memorial Library (1972)

The 1970s saw only two new buildings go up on campus. Having quickly outgrown the Centennial Library, in 1972 Otterbein opened a brand-new,

unnamed facility. The word "Library" was placed on the east side of the building, leading students to begin labeling all of the objects surrounding the building, such as "tree," "bench," etc. Coming to our rescue in 1979 was

66. A. Monroe Courtright (class of 1940)

Monroe Courtright (class of 1940). Courtright was a decorated World War II veteran who owned and operated the Westerville newspaper, The Public Opinion. He wished to honor his grandparents through his with this dedication. Sadly Monroe Courtright passed away shortly before the naming ceremony, which has led many people to assume the building was named in his honor.

67. Rike Center (1975)

The second building erected in the 1970s was the Rike Center. After 46 years of being apart, the Men's and Women's physical education departments were reunited under one roof. The building was built through the generosity of the

68. Members of the Rike Family with Coach Agler and President Kerr

Rike family of Dayton, Ohio. Otterbein's history is full of Rikes and Kumlers, and it was their families that ran the Rike Kumler Department Store in Dayton.

Rike's (as it was commonly known) later merged with Lazarus, and is now part of the giant conglomeration known as Macy's.

69. Alumni Gym Renovation

Other than the renovation of the Alumni Gymnasium into the Battelle Fine Arts Center, there was no new construction on campus for 18 years. The seventies saw several beloved (and some less than beloved) buildings razed from the campus, including

70. Saum Hall razing (1970)

Saum Hall,

71. Cochran Hall razing (1977)

Cochran Hall,

72. Lambert Hall razing

Lambert Hall, the aforementioned Sanders Hall,

73. Association Building razing

and the Association Building. The Association Building was an especially devastating loss to many of the alumni, which is why when Otterbein needed a

new classroom building it was decided to construct something on that same site and in a style reminiscent of the old “Sosh” Building (as it was called).

74. Roush Hall (1993)

Roush Hall was opened in 1993.

75. Dubbs (class of 1947) and Marilou (class of 1945) Roush

It was named for its major contributors, Edwin “Dubbs” Roush (class of 1947) and his wife, Marilou Harold Roush (class of 1945). “Dubbs” Roush was one of the many Otterbein students whose college career was extended due to service in World War II. After graduation he opened a very successful hardware store in uptown Westerville, which later expanded to include a sporting goods store and a very profitable partnership in the 1970s with a fledgling Japanese car company called Honda. There are two stories I have heard from reputable sources about how Roush Hall came into being. In the first story Marilou had a dream that she and her husband endowed a new building at Otterbein, and she was so impressed with the idea that she convinced her husband to make it happen. I have also heard the story that “Dubbs” wanted to give such a gift to the University, but when he asked

Marilou she said that she wouldn't allow it until she could get new carpet for their living room. She got her carpet, and the university got the building.

76. The Commons on Park Street (1995)

In 1995 the University opened the first apartment-style housing on campus, the Commons on Park Street.

77. The Commons on Home Street (2001)

This was followed six years later, in 2001, with the construction of an identical set of buildings northeast of the Campus Center called the Commons on Home Street. History does not record who came up with the name, only that these are very popular dorms and are therefore difficult to get into.

78. Clements Center (2002)

The first decade of the 21st century saw campus growth through construction and through acquisition. In 2002 the Clements Recreation Center was built adjacent to the Rike Center. The construction of this modern athletic facility was primarily underwritten by the Clements Foundation, the non-profit organization established by the aforementioned Vida Clements.

79. Art and Communications Building

Shortly after the opening of the Clements Center, Otterbein made its first expansion across Alum Creek, with the acquisition of two properties on Collegeview Road. The first of these was the former Motorcycle Hall of Fame Museum, which in 2006 was opened as the new Art and Communications Building.

80. Collegeview Center

Across the street and slightly to the south was the former home of Mettler-Toledo, which even as we speak is being transformed into the Otterbein STEAM Innovation Center.

81. DeVore Hall (2006)

Back across the creek, in 2006 a new suites-style dormitory was opened on campus. It was later named DeVore Hall in honor of outgoing president

82. C. Brent DeVore – President, 1984-2009

C. Brent DeVore. Dr. DeVore came to Otterbein in 1984 and is remembered for guiding Otterbein through the turbulent economic times of the 1980s and the 2000s. He also led the push for greater community involvement and for

global outreach through visiting scholars and both student and faculty exchange programs.

Our campus took its current shape in 2008 with one new acquisition, one new construction, and one major addition to an existing structure.

83. 25 West Home Street

First, an acquisition. In the fall of 2008 Otterbein opened 25 West Home Street as a combination dormitory and administrative building. Previously the building had been a nursing home called "Altercare," leading the students at the time to informally name the building "Ottercare."

84. New Science Center (2009)

In the spring of 2009, a new wing was opened on the Schear Science Center. This was built in tandem with a renovation on both Schear and McFadden Hall that brought the entire complex up to modern usage and safety standards.

85. Austin E. Knowlton Center for Equine Science (2009)

Finally, at the 2009 fall Homecoming, a new Equestrian Center was opened east of campus on Spring Street, north of County Line Road. This property had been part of the Kilgore Manufacturing Company, and was given to Otterbein

in 1962. The facility was nameless until the fall of 2012, when the Knowlton Foundation of Cincinnati, Ohio, stepped forward to claim the naming rights.

The Knowlton Foundation was established by Austin E. Knowlton in 1981 to “promote and advance higher education in the United States, and to provide direct grants and contributions to qualified colleges and universities.”

Knowlton was a well-known architect and owned a construction company that was responsible for many educational buildings throughout Ohio, including the Courtright Memorial Library.

86. Campus Map (2013)

The physical campus does not tell the complete story of Otterbein University, but it does root us in our history and hopefully will inspire future research into other aspects of our 169 years of existence. Are there any questions?