

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District  
Other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Location**

Street & number Seminary St. between School and Church; Front to Beech, variable W/E boundary  not for publication  
City or Town Berea  vicinity  
State Ohio Code OH County Cuyahoga Code 035 zip 44017

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.

- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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	
10	0	buildings
		sites
1	0	structures
		objects
11	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

4

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION/college = classrooms, lecture halls, offices, practice rooms
- EDUCATION/education-related housing = dormitories
- EDUCATION/library
- RECREATION & CULTURE/music facility = concert hall
- RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility = gymnasium
- RELIGION/religious facility = church, chapel
- DOMESTIC/single dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION/college = classrooms, lecture halls, offices, practice rooms
- EDUCATION/education-related housing = dormitories
- EDUCATION/library
- RECREATION & CULTURE/music facility = concert hall
- RECREATION & CULTURE/sports facility = gymnasium
- RELIGION/religious facility = chapel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century
- Late Victorian
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- |            |                                |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| Foundation | <u>STONE/Sandstone, BRICK</u>  |
| walls      | <u>STONE/sandstone, BRICK,</u> |
|            | <u>WOOD/weatherboard</u>       |
|            | <u>SYNTHETICS/vinyl</u>        |
| roof       | <u>ASPHALT, TERRA COTTA</u>    |
| other      | <u></u>                        |

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**See Attached.**

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register (HD-4 bldgs)
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Education \_\_\_\_\_
- Religion \_\_\_\_\_
- Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1866-1958  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1866, 1913  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Godfrey Fugman, Cramer and Fugman; Kiekheim, Son & Co.; Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Other

Name of repository: Baldwin-Wallace College



**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property approx. 12.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 428647 4579876</u>	3 <u>17 438986 4579649</u>
2 <u>17 428984 4579873</u>	4 <u>17 428647 4579650</u>

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**Name/Title/Organization Heather Rudge, Historic Preservation Manager, Sandvick Architects, Inc. Date February 1, 2010Street & Number 1265 W. Sixth Street, Suite 200 Telephone 216-621-8055 x158City or Town Cleveland State Ohio Zip Code 44113**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****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.**Photographs**Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

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

Name Baldwin-Wallace CollegeStreet & Number 275 Eastland Road Telephone 440-826-2424City or Town Berea State Ohio Zip Code 44017

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Campus Historic District  
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**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District includes a four-block area that is centered on Seminary Street, extending from School Street on the north to Church Street on the south, and from Front Street on the west to Beech Street on the east. One property, the Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium (1) sits on the east side of Beech Street. The south campus of Baldwin-Wallace College incorporates the former German Wallace College campus, which was centered on the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century site of the Lyceum Village Square. Both the college and the square are listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975).

The Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District includes a total of 14 buildings and one structure broken down as follows: four buildings listed in the National Register, ten contributing buildings, and one contributing structure. The district features a variety of collegiate, religious, and residential buildings in a campus setting, mostly constructed of Berea sandstone and brick between 1866 and 1958, and representative of architectural styles from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century including Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque Revival, High Victorian Gothic and Colonial Revival.

**Property List**

1. 96 Beech Street  
**Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium (Student Activities Center)**  
1913-14, altered, 1943-44, 2002  
Architect: unknown
2. 77 Beech Street  
**Klein Hall**  
1947-48  
Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott
3. **63 Beech Street**  
1929, altered 1957-58  
Architect: Unknown
4. 77 Beech Street  
**Saylor Hall**  
1947-48  
Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott

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5. 33 Beech Street  
**Wallace House**  
c.1885  
Architect: unknown
6. 33 Beech Street, rear  
**Wallace House Barn**  
c.1885  
Architect: unknown
7. 50 Seminary Street  
**Marting Hall**  
1895-96; altered 1986-89  
Architect: Godfrey Fugman, Cramer and Fugman, Cleveland  
Contractor: Kiekheim, Son & Co., Cleveland
8. 66 Seminary Street  
**Dietsch Hall**  
1899; altered 1935, 1970, 1992  
Architect: unknown
9. 56 Seminary Street  
**Lindsay-Crossman Chapel**  
1870-72, altered 1953, 1991-92  
Architect: unknown
10. 65 Seminary Street  
**Kohler Hall**  
c.1858, altered 1866, 1870, 1884, 1905, 1916, 1940, 1961  
Architect: unknown
11. 49 Seminary Street  
**Merner-Pfeiffer Hall**  
1939-40; rear addition 1980s; bridge connector 1991  
Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott
12. 33 Seminary Street  
**First Congregational Church (Conservatory Annex)**  
1869-1872; altered 1903-04, 1930, 1950, 1954, 1968  
Architect: unknown

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13. **19 Church Street**  
c. 1920  
Architect: unknown
14. 96 Front Street  
**Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
1913; altered 1937, 1946, c.1980s, 1991  
Architect: unknown  
1937 Addition: R. S. Ursprung Co., Contractors
15. **Stone Stairs, Piers, Cheek Walls and Retaining Wall**  
c.1890s; altered 1980s  
Architect: unknown

**Individual Building Descriptions**

1. 96 Beech Street  
**Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium (Student Activities Center)**  
1913-14, altered 1943-44, 2002  
Architect: unknown

Four bays wide and seven bays deep, the Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium is a large two-story, rectangular, hipped-roof building with a raised basement and random ashlar Berea sandstone walls that faces Beech Street. The influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, which was popular at the time the gym was constructed, can be seen in the massing of the building, the broad hipped roof with the overhanging eaves, the two shed-roof dormers with bands of four windows on each of the side roof elevations, and the bands and groups of windows around the building. Stone entrance steps with large stone cheek walls lead to a one-story, hipped-roof stone entrance vestibule with double-leaf doors spanned by a smooth stone lintel that is inscribed with the word "GYMNASIUM." The original wood doors have been replaced by paneled metal doors with paired vertical lights in the original stone opening. The single windows on the north and south elevations of the entrance vestibule have been infilled. Above the entrance vestibule on the second floor, four pairs of regularly-spaced, six-over-six original wood windows sit on a continuous stone sill that wraps the building. Seven pairs of windows mark the second floor on the side (north and south) elevations, and like the front, four pairs appear on the rear elevation. Some of the windows on the secondary elevations have been replaced. On the first floor secondary elevations, smaller six-light casement windows appear in groups of three on a continuous stone sill. The raised basement has regularly spaced window opening that match the second floor placement, however the masonry openings have been infilled with sandstone, metal louvers, or glass block. On the rear elevation, an

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original small stone vestibule was removed in 1943-44 when the Navy added a one-story, brick and wood frame Quonset hut to house an indoor pool for used to train Navy officers. The pool and addition were removed in 2002. The OHI form completed by the by the Western Reserve Historical Society in 1977 indicates that the building is eligible for the National Register.

2. 77 Beech Street

**Klein Hall**

1947-48

Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott

Klein Hall and Saylor Hall are matching buildings built at the same time on either side of 63 Beech, an older dormitory built in 1929. All three building create a dormitory row that faces onto Beech Street. Klein Hall is a three-story, rectangular, red brick dormitory with brick quoins at the corners and a shallow hipped roof. Entrance doors appear on the east (main facade), north and south elevations; each is framed in a classically-styled, projecting wood surround that features pilasters, an entablature and sidelights. The east entrance has a small copper roof that terminates the projecting wood surround; the north and south entrances have larger standing seam copper roofs supported by wrought iron scrolls at the entrances. The entrance doors are not original to the building. For the most part the one-over-one windows are regularly spaced; they are not original to the building but are in the original brick openings. At the rear of the building a simple door provides access to the adjacent parking lot and several windows have been modified to provide venting for laundry facilities on each floor. In 1957 a one-story, gable-roofed brick addition was made to the adjacent dormitory (63 Beech). Part of the addition roof and wall were extended to touch the south elevation of Klein Hall over the entrance door, creating a small covered walkway that is open on both sides. The sides are brick and have segmental-arch openings with brick lintels and stone keystones. The building continues to be used as a dormitory.

3. **63 Beech Street**

1929, altered 1957-58

Architect: Unknown

63 Beech Street is a five bay, symmetrical, 2 ½-story, side-gable, Flemish bond brick, Colonial-Revival dormitory with large brick chimneys that bookend the building and a central raised entrance marked by a Classical projecting wood surround. The six-panel wood entrance door is flanked by projecting paneled pilasters, a large dentilled entablature and an oversized broken pediment that sits in front of a large round-arch window, which appears to have been replaced. The original windows have brick sills and lintels, and include divided light twelve-over-twelve, ten-over-ten, eight-over-eight, and six-over-six configurations. A modern aluminum screen assembly covers

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the windows but the original wood windows are clearly visible. A large dentilled frieze and cornice appear at the top of the brick walls under the eaves on the east and west elevations. Above, the front and back slopes of the roof have five regularly-spaced gable-roof dormers with clapboard sheathing and six-over-six wood windows, which appear to be replacements. A small porch and clapboard sheathed entrance vestibule with a brick foundation marks the secondary rear entrance bay. In 1957-58, a one-story, gable-roofed, Flemish Bond brick addition was made to each end of the building that includes a covered walkway connection to the adjacent Klein and Saylor Halls. The additions match the brick color and pattern of the original building and have regular-spaced wood windows with brick sills. The divided light windows in the additions are six-over-six and eight-over-eight. There is an entrance into each addition from the open, covered walkways that feature segmental-arch openings with brick lintels and keystones. For a period of time the building was a fraternity house but is again used as a dormitory today. This building along with Klein and Saylor Halls create a dormitory row that faces onto Beech Street.

4. 77 Beech Street

**Saylor Hall**

1947-48

Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott

Saylor Hall and Klein Hall are matching buildings built at the same time on either side of 63 Beech, an older dormitory built in 1929. All three building create a dormitory row that faces onto Beech Street. Saylor Hall is a three-story, rectangular, red brick dormitory with brick quoins at the corners and a shallow hipped roof. Entrance doors appear on the east (main facade), north and south elevations; each is framed in a classically-styled, projecting wood surround that features pilasters, an entablature and sidelights. The east entrance has a small copper roof that terminates the projecting wood surround; the north and south entrances have larger standing seam copper roofs supported by wrought iron scrolls at the entrances. The entrance doors are not original to the building. For the most part the one-over-one windows are regularly spaced; they are not original to the building but are in the original brick openings. At the rear of the building a simple door provides access to the adjacent parking lot and several windows have been modified to provide venting for laundry facilities on each floor. In 1957 a one-story, gable-roofed brick addition was made to the adjacent dormitory (63 Beech). Part of the addition roof and wall were extended to touch the north elevation of Saylor Hall over the entrance door, creating a small covered walkway that is open on both sides. The sides are brick and have segmental-arch openings with brick lintels and stone keystones. The building continues to be used as a dormitory.

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5. 33 Beech Street  
**Wallace House**  
c. 1884, altered c.1920, c.1960s, 2000  
Architect: unknown

Built c.1884 by James Wallace, the founder of German Wallace College, this Gothic Revival style, 2½-story frame house is located on the corner of Beech and Church streets. Although the clapboards have been covered with vinyl siding, the Gothic Revival influence can still be seen in the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, the bay windows, the one-story porches, and the intricate bargeboard with cross bracing and drop pendent under the gable eaves on the front elevation, and a smaller bargeboard ornamentation in the cross gables. The porches have a simple spindle work frieze and square balusters, which are simple when compared to the bargeboard. The spindle work and balusters aren't original to the house but also don't appear new, perhaps dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A handicapped ramp has been added to access the porch on the south elevation. The two chimneys are flared at the top and capped with stone. The front and side entrance doors are original but only a few of the original two-over-two windows remain. Most of the windows are now one-over-one and appear to have been replaced in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century; some of the original c.1885 sash locks and lifts were reused on these windows. A few windows appear to have been replaced c.1960s. The former residence is now used as an office by Baldwin-Wallace College for the Honors Program.

6. 33 Beech Street, rear  
**Wallace House Barn**  
c. 1884; altered early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century  
Architect: unknown

Facing onto Church Street behind Wallace House and sited a few feet off the sidewalk, this former barn is now a gable-front, two-story, clapboard-sheathed two-car garage with one large overhead door facing the street. The garage has two original two-over-two wood windows with wood hood moldings and remnants of shutter hardware on the rear elevation. The six-over-six wood windows with wood hood moldings and wood shutters on the side elevations are very old but do not appear original to the building; they were either taken from another building or built for the barn without matching any other windows on the property. The two wood windows over the garage are later replacements. The garage appears on a 1913 Sanborn map and is identified as a barn and stable. The simple decorative wood window head indicates that it was probably built around the same time as the house, which could have had the same window detail. The garage door is a later addition as is the rebuilt man-door, although it does try to mimic a board and batten door. The garage is used for storage by the maintenance staff of Baldwin-Wallace College.

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7. 50 Seminary Street

**Marting Hall**

1895-96; altered 1986-89, 1990

Architect: Godfrey Fugman, Cramer and Fugman, Cleveland

Contractor: Kiekheim, Son & Co., Cleveland

Constructed as the "Memorial Building" and original classroom building for German Wallace College, Marting Hall is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975). Built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and nearly rectilinear in plan, Marting Hall is a large three-story, random ashlar, Berea sandstone building constructed over a raised basement with a five-part facade marked by end wings and a center frontispiece that consists of a projecting first floor curved Romanesque entrance bay terminating in a small parapet roof at the second floor and a three-story cylindrical tower with a conical tile roof located off center to the north. Parapet gable roofs, parapet wall dormers, and large dentilled cornices define the roofline along with a large central octagonal wooden belvedere on a square tower with pinnacles at each corner that sits on the roof ridge. The upper portions of the pinnacles appear to be covered in metal, the original tile roof on the belvedere has been replaced with standing seam metal roof, and the original slate roof and decorative ridge tiles have been replaced with an asphalt shingle roof. The central, round-arched, inset entrance is flanked by three engaged Romanesque columns supporting a smooth stone arch that was inscribed with "Marting Hall" when the building name was changed in 1938. Above the stone arch is a large rectangular stone plaque inscribed with "Baldwin-Wallace College Memorial Building" which was the building's name when Baldwin University and German Wallace College merged to form Baldwin Wallace College. The paneled, double-leaf, single-light entrance doors have very narrow sidelights and a large fanlight. The original one-over-one windows have been replaced with one-over-one aluminum windows that are dark in color and unobtrusive. Most windows appear in groups of three, all on a continuous smooth stone sill. The second floor round-arched windows have rough-cut stone voussoirs while the remaining windows have single stone lintels. A smooth stone water table wraps the building above the basement windows. At the rear of the building on the central bay, a five-sided portion of the building that is stone at the basement and first floor levels has an aluminum and glass enclosure on the second floor added in 1990; a photograph from the early 1950s shows the second floor enclosure sheathed in clapboard with several small windows, which does not look original either. The building houses classrooms, offices and an auditorium on the second floor.



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8. 66 Seminary Street  
**Dietsch Hall**  
1899; altered 1935, 1970, 1992  
Architect: unknown

Reflecting the High Victorian Gothic style, named for its donor, and originally built as a women's dormitory for German Wallace College in 1899, Dietsch Hall is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975). Dietsch Hall is a large, 2-½ story, random ashlar, Berea sandstone building constructed over a raised basement with a steeply-pitched hipped slate roof with flared eaves, copper ridge flashing, and a wide frieze board with narrow brackets under the eaves. The west facade is divided into five parts by corner pavilions and a center entrance. The slate-sheathed dormers create a distinctive roofline; the central parapeted wall dormer has a steep gable roof flanked by paired, hipped-roof dormers with flared eaves and steep, single gable-roofed dormers with pointed-arch windows. The dormers originally all had stone finials; they are smaller now and appear to be painted aluminum. The center entrance bay features stone steps and cheek walls and a large pointed-arch opening with stone voussoirs, double-leaf entrance doors, a point-arch blind arcade, and a pointed-arch transom with a quatrefoil window with stone cusps. Above the entrance opening, three lancet windows step upward under stone brackets and a stone panel inscribed with "Dietsch Hall". That inscription was originally two lines in German that read "Dietsch Tochterheim." Tochterheim translated is "daughter home" reflecting that the building was originally a women's dormitory. The original one-over-one windows have been replaced with one-over-one aluminum windows that are dark in color and unobtrusive. Most windows appear in groups of two on a continuous smooth stone sill. A smooth stone water table wraps the building above the basement windows. The building was converted to an administration building in 1935 and a classroom building in 1970.

9. 56 Seminary Street  
**Lindsay-Crossman Chapel**  
1870-72, altered 1953, 1991-92  
Architect: unknown

Built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1872, Lindsay-Crossman Chapel is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975). The chapel is three bays wide and six bays deep, constructed of Berea sandstone over a raised basement with a gable roof terminated on the west facade by a single, square entrance tower that projects forward on the west facade. The chapel has corner buttresses, round-arched openings within pointed stone surrounds, and inset double-leaf doors under a round transom; the doors and transom along with the first floor round-arch windows are not original to the

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building. The entrance tower climbs above the peak of the gable roof and has round-arch louvered openings, an oculus, and a small gabled wall dormer on each face that transition into an octagonal, copper-clad roof and spire. Paired, round-arch stained glass windows with a round quatrefoil at the top appear in each tall, narrow window opening in the sanctuary. The interior was completely remodeled in 1953 and again in 1991-92. A small one-story aluminum and glass entrance vestibule was added to the rear of the chapel in 1992.

10. 65 Seminary Street

**Kohler Hall**

c.1858, altered 1866, 1870, 1884, 1905, 1916, 1940, 1961

Architect: unknown

A smaller, two-story building existed on the site of Kohler Hall c.1858 and was used as the first Methodist Children's Home until German Wallace College bought the building (and the surrounding land) in 1866 for a residence for the vice president of the college who lived in the front rooms of the northeast wing while the rest of the building was used as a men's dormitory. Many, many changes transformed the original brick Italianate structure in the following decades, originally called the Men's Dormitory. These included adding a third floor in 1870 (the original building is the section with the small gable dormer that faces south), adding the west wing in 1905, and the most significant, adding the north wing and sheathing the brick exterior in stone in 1916, which was painted in the 1960s. The original chimneys were removed, and the original Italianate porches were modified and then removed. The building is generally I-shaped in plan and retains its Italianate bracketed cornices and stone window hoods. Entrances and bay windows reflect the Colonial Revival style from the 1916 modifications. The windows and doors have been replaced. Kohler Hall is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975).

11. 49 Seminary Street

**Merner-Pfeiffer Hall**

1939-40; altered 1975, 1991, 2004

Architect: Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott

Named for its donors, Merner-Pfeiffer was built in 1939-40 as a men's dormitory and is the fifth building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. At the time the nomination was prepared Merner-Pfeiffer did not meet the 50-year age criteria for the National Register or the period of significance established in the nomination. Built over a raised basement, Merner-Pfeiffer is a three-story, L-shaped building of brick and stone that reflects a simplified modern version of a late medieval eclectic German or Alpine style. The building is constructed with a medium tan brick,

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a stone water table, simple stone appointments, hipped-roof dormers, and flat clay tiles on the steeply-pitched roof. The building was converted from a dormitory to office, classroom and practice space for the Conservatory of Music in 1975. A small one-story rear addition was completed in the 1980s and the bridge connector to Kulas was installed in 1991. The original windows were replaced in 2004 but the building retains its architectural integrity as well as its place in the history of the Conservatory of Music and Baldwin-Wallace College.

12. 33 Seminary Street  
**First Congregational Church (Conservatory Annex)**  
1869-1872; altered 1903-04, 1930, 1950, 1954, 1968  
Architect: John Bagley, 1930 addition

Construction began on the First Congregational Church of Berea, as it was originally known, in 1869 on land in the historic Berea Seminary plat that was laid out in 1838 when the Lyceum Village was established in Berea. The church was dedicated in 1872 and is the oldest still standing structure used as a church in Berea and the original Middleburg Township. It is constructed of locally manufactured brick with a foundation and decorative elements from the Berea sandstone quarries. It originally had central entrance and small corner tower with a tall steeple at the northeast corner, which were removed in 1903-04 when a new larger entrance tower was built at the southeast corner. Three east elevation pointed-arch windows were also replaced with a one large pointed-arch stained glass window when the entrance was relocated to the new tower. At that time a three-sided brick bay was added at the center of the north elevation to accommodate the relocation of the alter to the new alcove on the interior; the pews were turned from the west to face north and the new alter. To provide more space for Sunday school, meeting rooms and offices, the first of several brick additions to the church was made in 1930 when the three-story Malcolm Hall was built at the rear of the church to create an Akron Plan layout for the congregation. The two-story space in Malcolm Hall was separated from the church sanctuary by large oak pocket doors that remain in place today. With the Akron Plan the congregation continued to face north until 1950 when the sanctuary was remodeled and the pews were turned to face the east wall, which was bumped out 17 feet to accommodate a new chancel adjacent to the entrance tower. The addition of the chancel removed the large 1903-04 stained glass window from the east elevation and replaced it with a band of three small stained glass windows in a single masonry opening. The one-story addition with a raised basement on the south side of the church was also built in the 1930s and was remodeled in 1950. The 100-foot spire was added in 1954 to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the congregation's founding in 1855. A broach spire stands on the brick buttressed tower with stone caps and inset louvers. A pointed-arch, recessed entrance and pointed-arch windows with brick hoodmolds on the sides of the church reflect the Gothic Revival influence. In 1968 the 2½-story, L-shaped education wing was added on the north side of the

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church, connected to the church at the chancel area. Most of the church's north elevation is exposed within a courtyard created by the L-shaped education wing and the north elevation of the church. The OHI form completed by the Western Reserve Historical Society in 1977 indicates that the church is eligible for the National Register. An exterior modification to the space between Malcolm Hall and the adjacent building to the west (19 Church Street) has physically linked the church to the former carpenter's shop (13). Since the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century the church has been used cooperatively off and on by the Conservatory of Music and for overflow rehearsal, classroom and office space.

13. **19 Church Street**  
c. 1920, altered 1980s  
Architect: unknown

This small commercial, two-story, flat-roofed, brick and frame building with stone sills and lintels was built c.1920 on the southwest corner of the historic Lyceum Village Square. This building was constructed on church property and replaced a horse barn that was built behind the church in 1886 and torn down in 1915. The first business to occupy the building was a carpenter's shop that built and supplied wooden caskets to First Congregational Church as well as other churches and funeral chapels in the area. First Congregational Church bought 19 Church Street in the early 1960s from a relative of the carpenter who first owned the building. The building most recently housed the church's thrift shop and offices, but is now vacant awaiting rehabilitation by Baldwin-Wallace College. Although the facade at the first floor has been modified with a newer brick and several windows have been replaced or infilled, the early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial brick building with stone appointments is still very visible and retains its architectural integrity. When Malcolm Hall was added to First Congregational Church in 1930, its western wall was constructed approximately six inches from the existing east wall of 19 Church Street. The space between the buildings has since been infilled with brick on the front and rear elevations; at the roof a small shed roof covers the space. Although the buildings are now physically connected on the exterior, there is currently no interior connection between the buildings. Like selected spaces in First Congregational Church, the building has been used cooperatively off and on by the Conservatory of Music and other college departments for overflow classroom and office space.

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14. 96 Front Street  
**Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
1913; altered 1937, 1946, c.1980s, 1991  
Architect: unknown  
1937 Addition: R. S. Ursprung Co., Contractors

Located just north of the intersection of Front and Church streets, the Kulas Musical Arts Building marks the western edge of the Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus and also contributes to the character of the commercial district on Front Street. Construction of the Auditorium and Music Building, as it was original called, began in 1912 on a site donated by the citizens of Berea. It was dedicated June 2, 1913, two months before Baldwin University and German Wallace College were merged to establish Baldwin-Wallace College. The original two-story structure built of Berea sandstone, brick, steel and concrete over a raised foundation was fire-proof and featured a random ashlar facade, one-over-one windows, a simple crenellated and stepped parapet over the slightly projecting entrance bay with inset paired, double doors under an arched, dressed stone surround. A third story and new wing were added to the building in 1937. The addition of the third floor eliminated the stepped and crenellated parapet, terminating the main block of the building in the large dressed sandstone parapet we see today. The addition was faced in a tan brick. Kulas was enlarged with a brick addition to the rear again in 1946. Since then, building renovations have occurred primarily on the interior. However, several small brick additions appear at the back of the building (c.1980s), including an enclosed bridge added in 1991 that spans between the second floors of Kulas and Merner-Pfeiffer Hall, located to the east. The OHI form completed by the by the Western Reserve Historical Society in 1977 indicates that the building is eligible for the National Register.

15. **Stone Stairs, Piers, Cheek Walls and Retaining Wall**  
c.1890s; altered 1980s  
Architect: unknown

Originally marking the main entrance to the German Wallace College campus, a large stone staircase and stone wall were built at the terminus of Center Street to accommodate the grade change from the street up to the campus green (the Lyceum Village Square). Although the exact date of construction has not been determined, it is thought to be contemporary with the building campaign that took place in the 1890s on the campus and in particular the construction of Marting Hall (7, 1895-96). The stair was built on axis with the entrance to Marting Hall, which was the main classroom and administration building for German Wallace College. The stair, piers and cheek walls constructed entirely of Berea sandstone, featured a split lower section where two sets of stairs (approximately six steps each) curved around a central stone wall, piers and balustrade, meeting on a stone landing. From the

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landing a wide set of stairs (approximately eight steps) continued straight up, terminating with large stone piers at a sandstone sidewalk that crossed the green and went all the way to Marting Hall (except for where it intersected Seminary Street). The stone wall flanked the base of the stairs and ran perpendicular to the stairs in both directions (north and south) to accommodate the grade change. In the early 1980s the stone steps and lower balustrade were removed and were replaced with a straight run of concrete steps and concrete panels. The stone cheek walls were retained; the upper straight cheek walls are behind concrete panels that line the stairs and the curved, lower cheek wall are imbedded in a planter formed by the concrete panels placed where the curved steps were removed. Most of the original stone wall still exists, although it has been modified just south of the stairs to accommodate the handicapped ramp put in with the newer stairs. Additional stone has been added to the height of the wall where it turns to the east behind Kohler Hall. Historic photographs show a shorter wall originally in that location, but the workmanship and coloring of the stone looks like it was added in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is the intent of Baldwin-Wallace College to restore the stone stairs using available photographic documentation to guide the work.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Baldwin Wallace College South Campus Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for significance in the areas of education and religion, and under Criterion C for architecture. The significance of education and religion have been imbued in both the Berea community and Baldwin-Wallace College since they were established – Berea was founded in 1836 as a Methodist communal association, a lyceum, and Baldwin-Wallace College was an outgrowth of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Lyceum School Movement in Berea and the merger of two Methodist colleges. As one of the founders of Berea, John Baldwin was an ardent supporter of the lyceum, donating the land to establish the lyceum village and model seminary in 1836. His support came from his strong, lifelong religious convictions and his belief in equal educational opportunities for all. John Baldwin started as an educator, abolitionist, farmer and inventor. As his sandstone quarry business grew, he became a successful entrepreneur and philanthropist, providing financial support to his many religious and educational causes. Like Baldwin, James Wallace was a Methodist and a quarryman who supported religious and educational institutions. Both men had profound effects on the religious and physical development of the community, and what would become Baldwin-Wallace College and the proposed Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District. Within a few years of each other, both owned the land that most of the historic district sits on. Significance in architecture comes from the buildings themselves and the key design feature that Berea sandstone provided the early architects, designers and builders of the campus. While education and religion brought people to Berea, it was sandstone, and in particular grindstones, that put Berea on the map, making it the sandstone capital of the world for more than 75 years. Sandstone quarry owners John Baldwin and James Wallace supplied the stone and paid for some of the buildings that appear on the Baldwin-Wallace College campus today. The use of Berea sandstone is an identifying characteristic on many historic buildings on the campus. The 19<sup>th</sup> century sandstone buildings are particularly noteworthy, reflecting the architectural styles of the day, which include Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque Revival and High Victorian Gothic. Sandstone and brick were used for the 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, which reflect the Romanesque Revival, Colonial Revival and even the Arts and Crafts influence. These architectural styles reflect Berea's evolution from a small Western Reserve outpost to a city with its foundation grounded in religion and education.

The establishment of the Lyceum School formed the educational and religious basis for the development of Baldwin Institute, Baldwin University, German Wallace College and ultimately Baldwin-Wallace College. Although a section the oldest building in the district (Kohler Hall, 10) was built c.1858, the period of significance for the Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District begins in 1866 when German Wallace College acquired the building and began making changes to the building to house the college's vice president and male students. The period of significance ends in 1958 with construction of two additions at 63 Beech Street (3), which completed the dormitory row that marks a portion of the eastern boundary of the historic district.

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The Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District includes 14 buildings and one structure in a five block area roughly bounded by School Street on the north, Beech Street on the east, Church Street on the south and Front Street on the west. It also overlaps the smaller Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District listed in the National Register in 1975, which had four contributing buildings: Marting Hall (7), Dietsch Hall (8), Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9) and Kohler Hall (10). This current nomination seeks to register the buildings that make up the south campus of Baldwin-Wallace College.

**The Early History of Berea**

In 1835 Cuyahoga County was sparsely populated; its largest city, Cleveland, had a population of about 8,000. Located 15 miles to the southwest, the population of Middleburg (then spelled Middleburgh) Township was 100<sup>1</sup>. Middleburg Township fell within Connecticut's Western Reserve and was known as Township 6, Range 14 at the time it was surveyed for the Connecticut Land Company. The first settlers arrived in 1809 in what would become the town of Berea.

John Baldwin was born in Connecticut in 1799, was reared in the Congregational faith but converted to Methodism at age eighteen. Religious dedication and education imbued his New England upbringing; the ideals of religious service, community and education would guide his life. Baldwin's formal education was meager but he was self-educated enough to become a teacher. "He married in Connecticut in January, 1828, and immediately made plans to come to Middleburg Township, where he had paid \$2,000, sight unseen, for 200 acres of land that had been forfeited by another's inability to pay the notes due. Approximately \$200 of the \$2,000 came from the earnings of his wife, who had hoped to use it for her education. The fact that most of the New England schools of higher education excluded female students had a profound affect upon John Baldwin, which was later reflected in his own establishing of co-educational institutions."<sup>2</sup> "His character, convictions and courage were manifested in those early years he taught school, when he took his stand against the injustice of denying education to any child for reason of nationality or color."<sup>3</sup>

John and Mary Baldwin arrived in what is now the city of Berea in May, 1828, to make their home and farm land along the banks of the Rocky River where Baldwin Lake is today. They arrived in a time when 19<sup>th</sup> century idealism in America would eventually spark a number of reform movements – more rights for women, prison reform, the anti-slavery movement, the temperance movement, education reform – all desired of society to "improve" itself. "Many believed that the making over of society could be accomplished best through a medium of a new community, best done in unpopulated areas rather than in the established social

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<sup>1</sup> Feuchter, Clyde E., History of Baldwin University and German Wallace College, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Holzworth, Walter F., Men of Grit and Greatness, p. 179.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



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institutions of the East.”<sup>4</sup> John Baldwin met others like him with high religious and social ideals looking to “form a new society for the glory of God.”<sup>5</sup>

Two of the people James Baldwin met in Ohio were the Reverend Henry O. Sheldon and the Reverend James Gilruth. “All were devout Methodists and, like their denominational peers, were against the use of tobacco or liquor. Like most modern Methodists, all three were opposed to slavery.”<sup>6</sup> Like Baldwin, Sheldon was from Connecticut, and was a circuit rider for the Methodist Episcopal Church as well as serving later as Berea’s first postmaster; Gilruth was from western Virginia. The town of Berea was “founded in 1836 as a Methodist communal association by James Gilruth, Henry Sheldon, and John Baldwin.”<sup>7</sup> When considering names, Sheldon selected Berea and Tabor as possibilities because of their biblical references. The three men, who had met each other through their Methodism, founded the Community of United Christians and named it for the New Testament town of Berea. In the bible the people of Berea “separated themselves from the world around them yet still influenced the conversion of others...[they] placed great importance on their belief system but also strived to see the balance of things so that even those of other cultures and religions could see the fruit produced in their lives.”<sup>8</sup> In the Book of Acts, Berea “was a community founded by Paul, Silas and Timothy where the people studied the scriptures and were governed by them. It was hoped by the founders of modern Berea that their people would do likewise.”<sup>9</sup> The name Berea “may also be a reference to sandstone, because in the biblical context, Berea is defined as ‘heavy’ or ‘weighty.’”<sup>10</sup>

Community membership was gradual but “by the spring of 1837 about thirty families had joined. The purpose of the community was to promote ‘holiness,’ cleanse the members of sinfulness, and relieve ‘the oppresses of the human family’, and spread useful knowledge.”<sup>11</sup> Members had to be young and abstain from drinking, smoking and caffeine, as well as recreation outside of religious meetings. Membership also required that all property be turned over to the community, which was then held in common with everyone profiting equally from the goods and services provided by the community. Members worked in and ran several mills, including grist and saw mills, as well as farmed, made cheese and sold seeds. “The members immediately built a meeting house large enough to seat everyone and to house their school, the ‘Berea Seminary,’ for which they received a charter from the state on March 14, 1837, the earliest of several foundation dates for what would become Baldwin-Wallace College. The school opened in the meetinghouse on April 3 with twenty-four children taught by the Reverend John L. Johnson. Unfortunately, the inflated land prices of

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<sup>4</sup> Feuchter, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 5.

<sup>6</sup> Oliver, Jr., John William, *Cradles of Conscience, Ohio's Independent Colleges and Universities*, p. 39.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> <http://bibletools.org/index.cfm/fuseaction/Library.sr/CT/ARTB/k/58/Berean-Example.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Feuchter, p. 7.

<sup>10</sup> Sicha, Richard, Cuyahoga County Planning commission, *Survey of Potential Historic Districts*, Cuyahoga County Department of Development; Berea, Ohio, Baldwin-Wallace College Neighborhood.

<sup>11</sup> Oliver, p. 40.

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1836 and then the Panic of 1837 hurt the little community economically, causing Berea's first decline."<sup>12</sup> Although the Sheldon and Baldwin families remained, by the end of 1838, the communal association was all but disbanded due to the members' moral weaknesses with regard to abiding by the rules, as well as the low price of goods and the scarcity of money.

**The Lyceum Movement and Lyceum School**

Josiah Holbrook of New England and New York City was the founder of the lyceum movement, "a popular national adult education movement begun in Massachusetts in 1827,"<sup>13</sup> through which he became one of the foremost educational reformers of his time. Like the communal association envisioned as the new Berea, "the Lyceum was to be comprised of members of a professed Christian faith, of unquestioned moral character, abstaining from liquor, tobacco, opium and frivolous pastimes, who agreed to pool their material wealth to bring about a Christian Community, supported by their combined efforts in the fields of agriculture, industry and manual science and art."<sup>14</sup> "Henry Sheldon had visited Holbrook in 1834 in Baltimore and had learned that more than 3,000 towns across the northeastern United States were participating in his lyceum movement."<sup>15</sup> In accordance with Holbrook's concept, each lyceum village was linked with an academy, or lyceum, that would provide instruction in literature, religious principles, science, and skilled craftsmanship and would train teachers to serve at additional lyceums. "The Lyceum School was designed to not only give an opportunity for higher education to youths regardless of sex or nationality but also to educate them to become missionaries to carry the Lyceum idea to wherever fertile fields could be found. Their tuition and board could all or in part be paid for by their labor.....in industries of the community."<sup>16</sup> In addition, "the lyceum villages were expected to promote adult education through libraries, science museums, and public lectures by such notable as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Daniel Webster, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Dickens, and Susan B. Anthony, who in fact did lecture on the lyceum circuit."<sup>17</sup>

In 1837 Sheldon appealed to Josiah Holbrook to come to Berea to help the struggling community and establish a lyceum school. Holbrook accepted the invitation and came to Ohio 1838 because he wanted to create a model village for his lyceum association and "saw the great economic potential of the Berea and Cleveland area." Coincidentally, in the 1837 state charter of John Baldwin's Berea Seminary, the town of Berea was referred to as a "lyceum village" because of its religious founding and affiliation. In 1838-39 Josiah Holbrook and his eldest son, Alfred, platted and named the streets in the 31-acre<sup>18</sup> area bounded by

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<sup>12</sup> Oliver, p. 40

<sup>13</sup> Johannesen, Eric, Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College NRN, p.4.

<sup>14</sup> Holzworth, p. 18.

<sup>15</sup> Oliver, p. 40.

<sup>16</sup> Holzworth, p. 20.

<sup>17</sup> Oliver, p. 40.

<sup>18</sup> Sicha, Richard, Cuyahoga County Planning commission, *Survey of Potential Historic Districts*, Cuyahoga County Department of Development; Berea, Ohio, Baldwin-Wallace College Neighborhood.

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Front Street on the west, Bridge Street on the south, Beech Street on the east and the current Spring Street on the north into 64 lots plus a central square 600 by 400 feet. The area, known historically as the Berea Seminary subdivision, was entered at the Cuyahoga county Recorder's Office on June 11, 1839.<sup>19</sup> All the buildings in the proposed Baldwin Wallace College South Campus Historic District lie within the Berea Seminary subdivision except for the Gymnasium (1), which is on the east side of Beech Street. In addition, Marting Hall (7), Dietsch Hall (8), Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9), Kohler Hall (10), Merner-Pfeiffer Hall (11), First Congregational Church (12), 19 Church Street (13), and the historic stone stairs and wall (15) were all built on the original 600 by 400 foot central square. "The village green laid out by the Holbrooks is now the grassy area between the College's Marting Hall and the Conservatory of Music."<sup>20</sup> "The Berea school founded by Holbrook in 1838, sometimes called the Lyceum School and sometimes the Berea Seminary, the name of the first school, was the real beginning of Baldwin-Wallace College."<sup>21</sup>

"The study of literature was emphasized, but true to the American way and Holbrook's concepts the school included the practical by making employment available to all students at a small factory doing the highly skilled work of making terrestrial globes for sale. Holbrook's second son, Dwight, was the manager. The Lyceum's building was the meetinghouse that had been used by the first Berea [Seminary]. Holbrook's son Alfred was the principal of the little Lyceum."<sup>22</sup> Holbrook found the meetinghouse built the previous year to be a "rickety, unfinished, cheerless building"<sup>23</sup> that did not suit his criteria for a school. "So in its place John Baldwin, who was on the verge of becoming extremely wealthy through the quarrying of the large deposits of fine sandstone on his farm for high-quality grinding wheels and building stone, erected a two-story sandstone building. It was located on Factory Street (now part of Riverside Drive) on the west side of Factory Triangle (now a little park just south of Church Street in downtown Berea known as "the Triangle"). The lower floor was occupied by the factory and store, and the upper floor housed the Lyceum School."<sup>24</sup> "In 1841 Sheldon converted the school from a community-owned institution into a joint-stock corporation. However, the economic depression of the early 1840s frightened away investors. Meanwhile, a new public school called the Central School competed successfully with the Lyceum. And as the Central School succeeded, the Lyceum School declined."<sup>25</sup> "The Lyceum Community folded up in 1844."<sup>26</sup> John Baldwin assumed the community debt and James Wallace acquired the land, including the Lyceum Village Square.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Sicha, Richard, Cuyahoga County Planning commission, *Survey of Potential Historic Districts*, Cuyahoga County Department of Development; Berea, Ohio, Baldwin-Wallace College Neighborhood.

<sup>20</sup> Oliver, p. 41.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Holzworth, p. 20.

<sup>27</sup> Ohio Historical Marker, Ohio Historical Society

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**The Berea Sandstone Quarries**

Despite the economic downturn of the late 1830s, John Baldwin righted his finances when he discovered the abrasive qualities of the sandstone on his property in the mid-1830s. By 1842 he had established the Baldwin Quarry Company and was the first firm to take advantage of the sandstone deposits along the banks of the Rocky River.<sup>28</sup> Baldwin's quarry was located south of Bridge Street and southwest of the present Berea City Hall along the Rocky River. "At first, Baldwin made use of the flat and fairly thin sheets of stone he found along the river bed. These he fashioned into grindstones with a mallet and chisels in his house. He then hit upon the idea of making a turning device or a lathe. He made a model and carried it to the Cuyahoga Steam Co. in Cleveland where a mandrel was made for turning slabs of stone into grindstones."<sup>29</sup> In the 1800s and the early 1900s, individuals and many businesses utilized grindstones to sharpen tools and other implements. The fine-grained grindstones were especially prized and became known as "Berea Grit".<sup>30</sup> In addition to grindstones, Baldwin began to manufacture the sandstone into building materials and sidewalks, all of which were hauled to Cleveland as a shipping point by ox carts and sleds and sold around the country. "This was the beginning of the Berea sandstone industry upon which Baldwin's fortune and the educational institutions of Berea were built. Fortunately for Berea and the world, this quaint religious, shrewd, industrious and down-to-earth character was a great humanitarian and philanthropist, who gave much of his fortune for the upliftment of his fellow man"<sup>31</sup> In 1853, Baldwin built a railroad line from his quarry up Front Street to the C.C.C. Railroad, which began to run through Berea in 1850. "His success was seized on by others as a road to riches."<sup>32</sup>

By the early 1840s other local Berea residents began quarrying sandstone, the vast majority of it for grindstones. James and Robert Wallace opened their first quarry in Berea about the same time just west of John Baldwin's quarry. "In 1851 they [the Wallaces] contracted to operate the quarry which John Baldwin had donated to the [Berea] Seminary from which a percentage of the profit was to go to the Seminary treasury."<sup>33</sup> "The contour of Baldwin's farm and the adjacent land underwent a vast change in the next 75 years as thousands of train loads of Berea sandstone were shipped away to make Berea the sandstone capital of the world and Berea's south side and along the river beds a vast expanse of quarry pits."<sup>34</sup> By the 1880s, the Cleveland Stone Company was the sole excavator of Berea sandstone.<sup>35</sup> It also had sandstone quarries in Ohio towns of North Amherst, Columbia, West View, La Grange, and Olmstead. "Stone quarried in Berea was used in numerous important buildings across the United States and Canada, including the Garfield Memorial in Cleveland, the

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<sup>28</sup> "Berea: built on stone," *Habitat*, July 28/August 3, 1989.

<sup>29</sup> Holzworth, p. 70.

<sup>30</sup> Feuchter, p. 16.

<sup>31</sup> Holzworth, p. 18.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid*, p. 70.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>35</sup> "Berea: built on stone," *Habitat*, July 28/August 3, 1989.

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Palmer House, a hotel in Chicago, Illinois, and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, Canada.”<sup>36</sup> “The quarries eventually encompassed nearly 250 acres and consumed the fashionable house of Berea’s “South Side” and the buildings of Baldwin University. The Depression and decreasing sandstone demand closed the last of the quarries”<sup>37</sup> by the early 1940s when businesses began to manufacture and utilize silicone carbide wheels to sharpen their implements instead of sandstone grindstones, and concrete began to be utilized rather than sandstone in the construction of buildings.

**Baldwin Institute and Baldwin University**

“When the private Lyceum School fell into financial collapse, John Baldwin quickly gave the academy a financial rescue for rebirth in 1845. It had a faculty of four, including Holbrook, and a new location on land donated from Baldwin’s farm along the east side of Rocky River at the southern edge of Berea [less than a half a mile southwest of the historic Berea Seminary subdivision and northeast of John Baldwin’s quarry]. The reborn academy, chartered on December 20, 1845, was renamed the Baldwin Institute and unlike the Lyceum was linked to the Methodist Church conference. For that reason and because of the new name, the year 1845 has been used ever since as the founding date of Baldwin-Wallace College, even though the institution is really older, traceable back to 1838 and even 1837. While respecting the Methodist claims and traditions, one may view the Holbrooks, in addition to Sheldon and Baldwin, as the primary contributors to the college’s foundations and the Lyceum as the true forebear of the college. Both Baldwin and Alfred Holbrook were among the trustees of Baldwin Institute. Baldwin repeatedly entreated Holbrook to continue as principal of the academy, now called the Baldwin Institute, but he declined because he believed that the Methodist Church leaders would prefer to have a minister head a Methodist school. Instead he accepted the position of assistant principal. The Reverend Holden Dwight, principal of the defunct Norwalk Academy (founded by Sheldon in 1834), was appointed principal. Baldwin erected a building, North Hall [demolished] at the new location, and classes opened on April 9, 1846. The Baldwin Institute was in part a resurrection of the Norwalk Seminary. The Methodist Church of Northern Ohio now looked at the Baldwin Institute as the academic affiliate.”<sup>38</sup>

John Baldwin was an able entrepreneur who soon developed not only a quarry but “a grindstone factory, a flourmill, a saw mill, and woolen mills. These provided jobs for students and invigorated the Berea economically and also enabled Baldwin to have the means to found and support more schools: Baker University and its town, Baldwin City, Kansas, in 1856, along with mills there to help support the school; Baldwin Seminary in Baldwin, Louisiana, a two-year vocational school to teach freed African Americans; and Baldwin High School for Boys and Girls in Bangalore, India. At all the schools he founded he always insisted on policies of no liquor and admission to all regardless of nationality, creed, race,

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<sup>36</sup> Holzworth, p. 75.

<sup>37</sup> Ohio Historical Marker, Ohio Historical Society

<sup>38</sup> Oliver, p. 41-42.

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religion, or gender. He and his wife, Mary Chappell Baldwin, were so devoted to freedom and equality that they set up at their house in Berea the first 'Underground Railroad' stop in the township, part of the famous network across northern America that helped fleeing slaves escape to Canada.<sup>39</sup>

James Wallace, a wealthy man from Detroit living in Berea and a Baldwin Institute trustee, "promised that if the institute would add a division for higher education, he would construct for this 'university' a stone building on the Lyceum Village Square. The new principal of Baldwin Institute, the Reverend James Wheeler, was pleased with the idea, and the institute acquired a new charter in 1855 permitting it to become Baldwin University with Wheeler as its first president."<sup>40</sup> In 1856, Dr. Jacob Rothweiler, a German-born Methodist missionary, broached the idea of adding a German Department to Baldwin University. "Actual departments of modern languages were quite unusual then, but instant support for the proposal for a German department came from the Reverend Wilhelm (William) Nast (1807-1899) of Cincinnati, who was a trustee of Baldwin University from 1859 to 1865,"<sup>41</sup> as well as a published scholar and an acknowledged father of German Methodism in America. "Strong agreement with Rothweiler's proposal for a German Department at Baldwin University came also from the Cincinnati Methodist Conference and the Northern Ohio Methodist Conference."<sup>42</sup> The Northern Ohio Conference of Methodists approved the school's petition. In 1858, John Baldwin erected a three-story building for the German Department at the University and granted students studying German the use of Baldwin Hall as a residence. In its first year the enrollment of the German department totaled twelve and soon expanded. Rothweiler was the professor of German from 1859 to 1864."<sup>43</sup>

Because American colleges and universities were still small when Baldwin University was founded, most students desiring a "university education" went to Europe after graduation to continue their studies. "Even so, Baldwin University required the study of Latin, Greek, literature, the sciences, mathematics, logic, aesthetics, and religion. Electives included French, German, Hebrew, Italian, piano, voice, guitar, melodeon (a small reed organ), and drawing. In 1857 a Commercial Curriculum was begun, offering courses in bookkeeping, banking, shipping, and mining. The promised Wallace Hall [demolished in 1896 when Marting Hall was completed; Marting Hall was built to replace Wallace Hall and was constructed behind the then-existing Wallace Hall] was completed in 1857 on the Public Lyceum Square. In 1859 five students, including one woman, were the first graduates of Baldwin University. Its enrollment was 269 in its first year of existence, and soon reached 400."<sup>44</sup> "John Baldwin left Berea in 1859 to spend most of his time in Kansas and later in

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<sup>39</sup> Oliver, p. 42.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, p. 44.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, p. 44-45.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid, p. 45.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid, p. 42-43.

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Louisiana. The University he had established carried on the Baldwin influence, but the great crusader was absent.”<sup>45</sup>

“From 1861 to 1865 the Civil War engendered strong feelings of patriotism at the school, but it also caused a precipitous drop in the male enrollment as young men went into military service. After the war the university recovered slowly and always had a small enrollment and financial difficulties.”<sup>46</sup> Financial difficulties were especially acute in the 1860s and 1870s. In 1874, during the depression that followed the Panic of 1873, “President William D. Goodman even suggested the university should close and give its assets to his alma mater, Ohio Wesleyan University. After the Berea townspeople hanged and burned him in effigy from a tree in his front yard, Goodman soon departed. The university struggled on with enrollments the rest of the century remaining between 175 and 250, the great majority of whom were in the Preparatory School, the heir of the Lyceum School. The Preparatory School included not only an academy but also the normal department, or teacher training department, which was the way teacher training in Europe and America was structured during that time.”<sup>47</sup>

By the late 1880s “the main campus of Baldwin University, [located less than a half mile southwest of the proposed historic district and between John Baldwin’s quarry and another large quarry to the east, along what is now Rocky River Drive] had become untenable.....because quarries now extended dangerously close to the foundations of the campus buildings. Incessant noise and dust from the quarries may also have contributed to enrollment problems. Consequently the campus had to be abandoned.”<sup>48</sup> The campus was moved to land donated by John Baldwin along the north side of Bagley Road. Two stone buildings were disassembled on the old campus and moved just under a mile to construct two new university buildings at the new location, a 20-acre parcel donated by John Baldwin; Ladies Hall (now Carnegie Science Hall) remains on the north campus today but Hulet Hall was demolished in 1972. These buildings and the north campus are separated from the south campus by distance and the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential neighborhood established on the northern third of the original Berea Seminary subdivision. In 1888, “the University sold its campus [the old campus at the edge of the quarries] for \$100,000”<sup>49</sup> but continued to struggle financially.

Before the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century “the university achieved success in the establishment of a link with another educational institution in the Cleveland area. From 1897 to 1913 what would become Cleveland-Marshall Law School [affiliated with Cleveland State University since 1968] was connected to Baldwin University and from 1913 to 1926 to Baldwin-Wallace College. The law school began in 1897 as the Baldwin University Law School, organized by several judges and attorneys, including Willis Vickery (1857-1932), a Shakespeare scholar of

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<sup>45</sup> Holzworth, p. 29.

<sup>46</sup> Oliver, p. 43.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Holzworth, p. 27.

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national renown, and Frederick C. Howe (1867-1940), the recipient of a Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University, partner in law with the sons of President James Garfield, and leader of the Progressive movement in Cleveland and Ohio. Another law school merged with the law school in 1899, and the united school took the name Cleveland Law School.....It was Ohio's first evening law school and, true to the Baldwin way, the first to admit women."<sup>50</sup>

**German Wallace College**

"The man whose idea it was to create the German department [at Baldwin University], and even a college especially for German-American Methodists, was the Reverend Dr. Jacob Rothweiler, born in 1823 in Berghausen in the state of Baden. He came with his family in 1839 to New York City, where so many immigrants from Germany were joining the American Methodists that they were organizing a German Methodist branch of the denomination. Rothweiler joined the new organization, which sponsored him as a missionary to German Americans in Ohio. When he visited Berea in 1856, he proposed to President Wheeler that the new Baldwin University create a German department because of the many Germans in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Buffalo."<sup>51</sup>

"With the growing success of the German department, the German Methodist Conference, led by William Nast, decided to promote Rothweiler's idea for the establishment of a German Methodist College"<sup>52</sup> to promote and preserve German culture. In response James Wallace, who was "trustee and treasurer of the university and mayor of Berea, donated the already-constructed Wallace Hall,<sup>53</sup> part of the Lyceum Village Square [the property was acquired by Wallace when the Lyceum Village failed in 1844; Wallace had already donated the portion of the square occupied by the German Methodist Orphanage c.1858, the building acquired approximately eight years later by German Wallace College that would become Kohler Hall], and some of his own funds to establish the college named after him. Soon after German Wallace College was chartered in 1863, John Baldwin gave Baldwin Hall (now demolished, originally located less than a half mile from the proposed historic district) on the north side of the Baldwin University campus to the new institution. Enrolling 40 students in 1864-65, the college continued to expand after the end of the civil war. In 1864 Nast became the first president of the board of trustees of the college; he remained a trustee until 1895 and served as president of the college from 1864 until 1893."<sup>54</sup>

"The newly formed college and its parent organization, Baldwin University, set up a mutual agreement with regard to privileges of students in both colleges."<sup>55</sup> "In November, 1870, after a long discussion in [City] Council it was decided to open up Seminary Street through

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<sup>50</sup> Oliver, p. 44.

<sup>51</sup> Oliver, p. 44.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid, p. 43.

<sup>53</sup> Demolished 1896 after the completion of Marting Hall.

<sup>54</sup> Oliver, p. 45.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.



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established the Lincoln-Lee Legion in 1903 to promote the signing of abstinence pledges by children, which called for a lifetime commitment to abstain from alcoholic beverages. Both Alson Pomeroy and Howard Hyde Russell have stained glass windows in the church dedicated to them.

The roots of the Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9) are from the German Methodist-Episcopal Church organized in 1856 in Berea. The congregation was formed to serve the community and, later, the German Wallace College students. In 1864 the church founded the German Methodist Orphanage as a shelter for Civil War orphans. The orphanage was housed for a time in the original part of Kohler Hall (10), which was built by James Wallace and sold to the German Methodist Church Committee along with four acres of land. German Wallace College instructors taught a variety of subjects at the orphanage, including music and instruments, and their alumni supported it. Fanny Nast Gamble, daughter of William Nast and the first woman graduate of German Wallace College, contributed to the building of the orphanage chapel and dining room, named for her mother Mrs. Margaret Eliza Nast. The orphanage is the predecessor of the Berea Children's Home.<sup>69</sup> **The committee constructed the church with German Wallace College between 1870 and 1872.<sup>70</sup> The chapel is constructed of Berea sandstone over a raised basement with a single tower axially placed on the west facade. During World War I the name of the church was changed to the Emmanuel Methodist-Episcopal Church. Built in the Romanesque Revival style,** Baldwin-Wallace College came into full possession of the building in 1949.<sup>71</sup> The church was renamed and dedicated to former Baldwin-Wallace trustees Hamilton Lindsay and A. Fred Crossman after the interior was remodeled in 1953. Lindsay-Crossman Chapel is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975).

The wood frame and clapboard sheathed Wallace House (5) was built c.1885 by James Wallace, the founder of German Wallace College. The Gothic Revival style house is located on the corner of Beech and Church streets, which was adjacent to the German Wallace College campus and within the original Berea Seminary plat. Facing onto Church Street is a detached two-car garage (6) that was originally a barn for the house.

Built 1895-96, Marting Hall (7) was designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style by Cleveland architect Godfrey Fugman of the prominent Cleveland architectural firm Cramer and Fugman. Nearly rectilinear in plan, Marting Hall is a large three-story, random ashlar, Berea sandstone building constructed over a raised basement. "Design details of H.H. Richardson's Trinity Cathedral in Boston, Crane Memorial Public Library in Quincy, MA, and Winn Memorial Public Library in Woburn, MA are reflected in Fugman's design."<sup>72</sup> Marting Hall was originally known as the Memorial Building in honor of those that had contributed to

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<sup>69</sup> The Berea Children's Home and Family Service is now located between the BWC north and south campuses, and serves children and families in 22 Ohio counties.

<sup>70</sup> WRHS, Lindsay-Crossman Chapel OHI.

<sup>71</sup> Johannesen, p. 4.

<sup>72</sup> "Berea: built on stone," *Habitat*, July 28/August 3, 1989.

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the grounds of the German Wallace College and make it a through street from Bridge Street to Bagley Road.”<sup>56</sup> Seminary Street originally stopped at Church Street on the south and School Street on the north where it intersected the original 600 by 400 foot Lyceum Village Square. Connecting the two sections of Seminary Street completed the north/south grid and provided an additional physical connection between the Baldwin University campus and the new German Wallace College campus on Lyceum Village Square. When the Baldwin University’s campus was relocated to the north side of Bagley Road some ten years later, it was at the terminus of Seminary Street on land owed and donated by John Baldwin. The Seminary Street connection also provide street frontage for buildings that would be constructed on the former Lyceum Village Square property (Marting Hall (7), Dietsch Hall (8), Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9), Merner-Pfeiffer Hall (11), First Congregational Church (12); Kohler Hall (10) was already there but expansion and orientation toward the street began in 1870.

It should be noted that the location and physical development of the German Wallace College campus, as well as the campuses of Baldwin University and the early Baldwin-Wallace College, were not the outgrowth of any formal campus planning. While grand campus master plans were conceived of and often implemented in part or in whole at some colleges and universities in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Baldwin University and German Wallace College were established on donated land in buildings often paid for by the same benefactors (Baldwin and Wallace). “After the Civil War, the German university [model] began to be emulated widely in America, as educators became increasingly concerned about the weakness of American scholarship and science.”<sup>57</sup> In the case of German Wallace College, and probably others, German culture also could be more easily sustained. “German inspired schools often erected one large structure to house most of their facilities, but these buildings usually had a plain and utilitarian character that reflected a scientific, down-to-earth reaction against the collegiate tradition”<sup>58</sup> [of planned campuses reflecting the collegiate tradition of regimented, symmetrical building layouts and one prominent architectural style like were found on the early campuses of Harvard, Princeton, Duke and the University of Virginia]. The “one large structure” on the German Wallace College campus was Wallace Hall (demolished) and then Marting Hall (7). Rather than the layout of buildings and utilization of the exact same architectural style, the unifying characteristic of the early campus buildings was the use of Berea sandstone as the primary construction material. The popular architectural styles of the day are represented in characteristic and readily available sandstone. This was due in large part to availability - the donors of the land and the buildings owned sandstone quarries. Further, the layout of the “square” of buildings we see today at the center of the south campus and noted in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District was not completed until Merner-Pfeiffer Hall (11) was built in 1939-40, somewhat mirroring the L-shape of Kohler Hall (10). There seems to have been a conscious effort to locate buildings on the “square” and orient them to the green

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<sup>56</sup> Holzworth, p. 20.

<sup>57</sup> Tuner, Paul V., Campus: An American Planning Tradition, p. 163.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid, p. 164.

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space, although initially not all were constructed for use by the college. Again, the extension of Seminary Street was also a contributing factor to the layout of buildings around the square.

As German Wallace College established itself, buildings were expanded and built on the original Lyceum Village Square laid out as part of the Berea Seminary subdivision by Josiah Holbrook in 1838-39. The first addition to Kohler Hall (10) and the construction of the First Congregational Church (14) and Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9) were all completed within three years of each other (1870-1872), and Marting Hall (7) and Dietsch Hall (8) were built in the late 1890s flanking and setback from Lindsay-Crossman Chapel. The Wallace House (5) was built c.1885 in the Berea Seminary subdivision on the first lot off the southeast corner of the square.

Before German Wallace College was founded, a portion of Kohler Hall (10) was built (c.1858) by James Wallace to house the German Methodist Orphanage; Wallace donated the building and the land to the orphanage. It and Wallace Hall were the two buildings already in existence when German Wallace College was established. The first German Methodist Orphanage was housed in what is now Kohler Hall before moving to a larger building on Center Street. Kohler Hall was purchased to serve as the residence of the college's vice president, who also monitored male students living the other section of the building. Many, many changes transformed the original brick Italianate structure in the following decades, originally called the Men's Dormitory. These included remodeling the original building in 1866, adding a third floor in 1870, adding the west wing in 1905, and the most significant, adding the north wing and sheathing the brick exterior in stone in 1916. The dormitory was used as the barracks for Student Army Training Corps during World War I. The building was renamed Kohler Hall in 1940 when Mrs. Josephine B. Kohler donated \$25,000 to remodel the building. She was the widow of Fred Kohler, who served as Police Chief under famous Cleveland Mayor Tom L. Johnson, and later as Mayor of Cleveland.<sup>59</sup> Kohler Hall is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975).

In 1856 the First Congregational Church (12) bought the southwest corner of the original Lyceum Village Square from James Wallace to build a new church. Built between 1869 and 1872, First Congregational Church was known by early Bereans as the "brick church," possibly to differentiate it from the sandstone German Methodist church (Lindsay-Crossman Chapel, 9) completed down the block in the same year. The congregation was formed in 1855 and, like the Methodists, the Congregationalists were staunch abolitionists and did not approve of drinking. Over its long history the congregation has interacted with and relied upon the support and spiritual guidance of a number of individuals associated with the Methodist institutions of Baldwin University, German Wallace College and Baldwin-Wallace College. This seems to stem in part from religious purpose and part from proximity. The

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<sup>59</sup> Tom L. Johnson was Mayor of Cleveland 1901-09, Fred Kohler was Mayor 1922-23.

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Congregationalists and Methodists had similar religious values and were part of a community with its foundation in religion and education. At the time German Wallace College was being established, James Wallace sold a portion of the original Lyceum Village Square property for the construction of a new Congregational church, not a Methodist church. One could speculate on the reasons for the sale – maintaining and furthering the religious foundation of the small community, church members might have been a source for new students, another religious building on the square was a compatible use – but it wasn't sold for the money as Wallace had become wealthy from his quarry business. Located in close proximity to the main buildings of German Wallace College (at the time, Kohler Hall, Wallace Hall, and Lindsay-Crossman Chapel, then the German Methodist Church) and several blocks from Baldwin University, the Congregationalists interaction with the Methodists that started in the 1860s and has continued through the 20<sup>th</sup> century to today is noteworthy. In addition to the relationship to Wallace and the church location, the written notes of the Church Aid Society (the women's fellowship of First Congregational Church), preserved for most years since 1868, provide a record of the congregation's relationship with the Baldwin University, German Wallace College and Baldwin-Wallace College. In August of 1870 a peach festival was "held at the German [Wallace] Hall" as a fundraiser for the ongoing church construction.<sup>60</sup> The first Sunday service was actually held in the church building before construction was complete: "Sept.18 [1870]. Met on the Sabbath for the first time in the new church!! Professor White of Baldwin University preached. Small congregation; the house without doors or windows or plaster, rather rainy"<sup>61</sup> At the church dedication on June 30, 1872, the clerk's notes discuss the preachers who "preached the sermon" including President Godman and Dr. Pierce [both] of Baldwin University.<sup>62</sup> President Stubbs of Baldwin University served as pastor for a year beginning in 1888.<sup>63</sup> Rev. F. W. Schneider of the German M. E. Church (Lindsay-Crossman Chapel) addressed the congregation at rededication ceremonies held after the church was remodeled in 1903, and Prof. Albert Riemenschneider (Music Director of German Wallace College) played the piano.<sup>64</sup> When long-serving pastor J. W. Malcolm (Malcolm Hall), who received his divinity degree from Baldwin-Wallace College, broke his hip and was unable to conduct services for more than six months in 1926-27, "Professor Pautz and others from B.W.C. [Baldwin-Wallace College] tendered their services, which were highly appreciated."<sup>65</sup> "Dr. William C. Pautz of Baldwin-Wallace College delivered the Sunday Sermons (again) from June 1936 until September 1937."<sup>66</sup> Orie VandeVisse, a sociology professor at Baldwin-Wallace was the interim minister from the late 1960s into the early 1970s, professor Larry Hartzel served as the church's music director in the 1970s.

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<sup>60</sup> Suehrstedt, Arlene, Compilation of the *Minutes of the Church Aid Society*, p.11.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid, p.15.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid, p.20.

<sup>64</sup> "Re-opened," *The Advertiser*, p. 1.

<sup>65</sup> Suehrstedt, p. 26.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid, p.29.

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The interaction between the church and the college may be most striking in the 20<sup>th</sup> century bringing the cooperative use of the church property as overflow space for music programs, education, classrooms and office space. There are references from multiple sources which indicate that professors and past directors and staff of the Conservatory of Music have also served as musical directors for the church over the last century (a relationship that currently exists). The 1950s and 60s was a period of growth for the church and the student population on the Baldwin-Wallace College campus as well. The congregation renovated the church to celebrate their sesquicentennial, acquired 19 Church Street, and built a new education wing in 1968. With passage of the G.I. Bill enrollment soared after World War II on the Baldwin-Wallace campus; course offerings expanded along with the student population. While the Conservatory of Music historically had a strong connection to the community - from the donation of the land by the citizens of Berea to build the first Conservatory building (Kulas Musical Arts Building) to the multitude of public musical performances and the Bach Festival held each year – public outreach was increased during this period to offer more music education opportunities to the larger community. Space in the church (sanctuary, basement, education wing, 19 Church Street) was used periodically and cooperatively by the Conservatory as students and outreach programs were added.

The relationship between the congregation and Baldwin-Wallace College continues today. To commemorate the first church service on September 18, 1870 and celebrate the church's 150<sup>th</sup> birthday on September 15, 2005, the Sunday service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Gordon, Chaplain of Baldwin-Wallace College.<sup>67</sup> While First Congregational Church wasn't constructed for or by German Wallace College, its location on the original 600 by 400 foot Lyceum Village Square is significant as was the commitments to religion and community shared by the Congregationalists and the Methodists. History clearly shows the interaction between the two groups as well as use of each others buildings, clergy and staff. Baldwin-Wallace College recently purchased the church complex for expansion of the Conservatory of Music. Although the architecture of the church has changed over time, its long history of interaction with the college and position on Lyceum Village Square makes it a significant part of the proposed historic district.

The church has other associations with a number historical figures, some locally significant and some nationally significant. One of the seven church founders was a member of the affluent banking family, the Pomeroy, who lived in Berea at the corner of Grand and Seminary streets. Alson Pomeroy was one of nine children, born in 1836 in Strongsville, worked in his father's dry goods store, then his own before securing an interest in First National Bank of Berea, organized in 1872, which later became the Bank of Berea Company.<sup>68</sup> Howard Hyde Russell was the pastor of the church for several years in the mid-1880s. Hyde went on to found the Ohio Anti-Saloon League in 1893 and was elected superintendent when the League was established at the national level in 1895. Hyde also

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<sup>67</sup> "Church to mark 150th birthday," *The Sun News*, September 15, 2005.

<sup>68</sup> Holzworth, p. 182.

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its construction. It was built as the new administration and classroom building for German Wallace College, replacing Wallace Hall. Wallace Hall, which was donated and built by James Wallace, sat in front of Marting Hall until it was demolished after the new building was completed. It was renamed Marting Hall on October 27, 1938 to recognize the contributions and generosity of Dr. and Mrs. John C. Marting. Dr. Marting was an 1866 graduate and the college treasurer from 1895 to 1940, having worked with German Wallace College prior to the merger, which he oversaw. During his time as treasurer, he managed the finances for the construction of sixteen campus buildings. Marting was also the mayor of Berea (1904-07). Marting Hall suffered severe interior damage when pipes burst and flooded the building in 1982. The building remained vacant until the rehabilitation was completed in 1989. Marting Hall is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975).

Several historic accounts of the development of the German Wallace College campus refer to the campus entrance being located at the termination of Center Street, just west of Front Street. While Center Street in this location has long been vacated to house a parking lot next to the Kulas Musical Arts Building (14), the historic entrance to the campus is still evident and can be documented in historic photographs. The large stone staircase and stone wall were built at the terminus of Center Street to accommodate the grade change from the street up to the campus green (the Lyceum Village Square). Although the exact date of construction has not been determined, it is thought to be contemporary with the building campaign that took place in the 1890s on the campus and, in particular, the construction of Marting Hall (7, 1895-96). The stair was built on the far west side of the green but on axis with the entrance to Marting Hall, which was then the main classroom and administration building for German Wallace College. The stairs, piers and cheek walls constructed entirely of Berea sandstone featured a split lower section where two sets of stairs curved around a central stone wall, piers and balustrade, meeting on a stone landing. From the landing a wide set of stairs continued straight up, terminating with large stone piers at a sandstone sidewalk that crossed the green and went all the way to Marting Hall (except for where it intersected Seminary Street). The stone wall flanked the base of the stairs and ran perpendicular to the stairs in both directions (north and south) to accommodate the grade change. The stair assembly has been altered with concrete panels but the historic intent is still visible.

Reflecting the High Victorian Gothic style, named for its donor, and originally built as a women's dormitory for German Wallace College in 1899, Dietsch Hall (8) is a contributing building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District (NR 1975). The stone panel inscribed with "Dietsch Hall" at the top of the center wall gable used to read "Dietsch Tochterheim." Tochterheim translated is "daughter home" reflecting the use as a women's dormitory. "The donors, Michael and Lydia Ann Dietsch, were prosperous farmers who sold a large portion of their Marion County property to generate funds for the facility. The story of how Michael Dietsch donated his land to pay for the dormitory dates back to 1897 to a prayer vigil made by Dietsch, a prominent member of the German Methodist Church in Allen County, and college Treasurer John Marting. Marting was known

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to many German Methodist congregations and preached at the Allen county church where the Dietsches worshipped, often staying with them when there. Marting asked Dietsch for a contribution to the college while he was helping feed the livestock one Sunday morning. The year was 1897, and it was winter. The two got down on the cold barn floor and prayed together. After a time Dietsch rose and announced that God wanted him to give the college his Marion county farm for the residence hall."<sup>73</sup>

In 1913, several months before the merger of the two colleges, the Nast Conservatory of Music of German Wallace College was completed on Front Street (Kulas Musical Arts Building, 12). Construction of the Auditorium and Music Building, as it was original called, began in 1912 on a site donated by the citizens of Berea. Its location facing Front Street, rather than being located facing Seminary Street, reflected the community's enjoyment of the musical performances and education that had already become a foundation of Berea; this building further solidified the relationship. The location also gave the college a prominent place on "Main Street" within historic downtown Berea, which at the time consisted of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings. The Auditorium and Music Building was dedicated June 2, 1913, two months before Baldwin University and German Wallace College were merged to establish Baldwin-Wallace College. The original two-story structure built of Berea sandstone, brick, steel and concrete over a raised foundation was fire-proof. The random ashlar façade featured one-over-one windows, a simple crenellated and stepped parapet over the slightly projecting entrance bay with inset paired, double doors under an arched, dressed stone surround. The building included a performance auditorium named for Fanny Nast Gamble, who contributed significantly the building fund. Fanny Nast Gamble was the daughter of Dr. William Nast, a leader in the German Methodist movement and the first president of German Wallace College. She was the first woman to graduate from German Wallace College and her marriage into the Proctor and Gamble Empire headquartered in Cincinnati provided the means to support the Music Conservatory building campaign. The auditorium featured a \$25,000 Austin organ, which was said to be the best in the state at the time it was installed. Another German Wallace College student, Albert Riemenschneider, was offered the position of Director of the Music Department 1898, a position he held through the merger of Baldwin University and German Wallace College. Under his directorship the department became the Baldwin-Wallace Conservatory of Music, which he would lead until 1947. He founded the Baldwin-Wallace Bach Festival in 1933, and performed Bach's music in more than three hundred recitals and concerts in America and Europe. In 1955, the original Austin organ installed in the Fanny Nast Gamble Auditorium was restored and dedicated to Dr. Riemenschneider.

In 1937, a generous gift from Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kulas of Cleveland added a third story and new wing to the music building. The addition of the third floor eliminated the stepped and crenellated parapets, terminating the main block of the building in the large dressed sandstone parapet we see today. The addition to the rear of the building was faced in a tan

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<sup>73</sup> "Historic building gets face-lift from college," *The Plain Dealer*, November 3, 1990.

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brick. When construction was completed in 1939 the building had been renamed the Kulas Musical Arts Building. Well known in music circles, Kulas took an active role in sponsoring the Bach festivals at Baldwin-Wallace College and served on the Board of Trustees from 1938 until his death in 1952. Kulas worked for a number of prominent Cleveland companies including serving as president of Midland Steel Products and Otis Steel.

In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, “despite the move [from the old campus located on the edge of the quarries] to a new campus [north of Bagley Road at the end Seminary Street], Baldwin University continued to be financially weak, while German Wallace, with its specialty niche in the market for students, grew steadily stronger. Seeing the financial difficulties of Baldwin University, Methodist leaders encouraged the two colleges of Berea, with their common roots, to merge.”<sup>74</sup>

**Baldwin-Wallace College**

Berea, which was incorporated in 1850, steadily grew to a population of over 2,600 by the time Baldwin-Wallace College was established in 1913 through the merger of Baldwin University and German Wallace College. The merger was completed at the urging of Methodist leaders. “United, the faculty numbered more than thirty and the student body well over 300. The great majority of the students were from German Wallace.”<sup>75</sup> The campus consisted of several buildings located north of Bagley Road (North Campus) and the campus buildings that had been constructed for German Wallace College around Lyceum Square (South Campus), which include Kohler Hall (10), Lindsay-Crossman Chapel (9), Marting Hall (7), Dietsch Hall (8), and Nast Conservatory of Music Auditorium and Music Building (Kulas Musical Arts Building, 12).

“Included in the newly united college was the Nast Theological Seminary, located in Marting Hall (7). In the first year of German Wallace College its trustees had founded a chair in biblical studies. President Nast had expanded the program and then had founded the Theological Seminary for graduate study, offering the B.D. degree, the preeminent graduate degree in ‘divinity’ studies. After his death in 1899 the little school was named the Nast Theological Seminary in his honor.”<sup>76</sup> “In 1914, Dr. Arthur Breslich was installed as president.”<sup>77</sup>

Right after the merger the Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium (1) was built (1913-14) on Beech Street using the Berea sandstone that had become the signature building material for the campus. The influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, which was popular at the time the gymnasium was constructed, can be seen in the massing and scale of the building, the broad

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<sup>74</sup> Oliver, p. 45.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid, p. 46.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid, p. 45.



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hipped roof with the large overhanging eaves, the two shed-roof dormers with bands of four windows on each of the side elevations, and the grouping of windows around the building.

“During the early years of the new college there were a number of study programs. Those graduates of June 1917 completed the following courses of study: seventeen in the liberal arts and sciences, twenty-two in piano and organ; fourteen in the normal department, which included the new (1913) home economics department; five in the academy (the descendant of the Lyceum School); twenty-six in the academy’s branch at the Cleveland Law School, the Cleveland Preparatory School, a night school in downtown Cleveland that offered students a way to meet the state’s requirement of a high school diploma for admission to law school; and fifty-eight in the law school.”<sup>78</sup>

“Baldwin Wallace’s early-twentieth-century development was hindered by the great wave of hostility toward German Americans during World War I.”<sup>79</sup> The resultant nationalism led to the removal of the president by the college trustees in January 1918 “following the campus uproar that included marches, petitions, and disruption over his attempt to lead the annual college Christmas service in singing ‘Silent Night’ in German.”<sup>80</sup> “The repressive actions of nationalists toward German-Americans in 1917-18 were paralleled by the Prohibitionists’ success in achieving passage of the Eighteenth Amendment in December 1917 (ratification in 1919), designed to prevent everyone from drinking alcoholic beverages. The temperance movement had always been strong in Methodism, and in 1917 it was claimed that half the students at the college had volunteered to assist in the campaign for the amendment.”<sup>81</sup>

In 1929, a new dormitory building was completed at 63 Beech Street (3). The five bay, symmetrical, side-gable, Colonial Revival dormitory was the first building on the South Campus that used brick rather than sandstone as the primary building material. From this point forward, the use of brick with Colonial Revival elements and details would predominate across the campus, replacing the signature Berea sandstone as the characteristic building material of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. By the time, production from the local sandstone quarries was starting to decline and the days had passed when quarry owners were also college benefactors. In addition, as the campus expanded in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, brick was an easily-matched material that created a cohesive appearance as new buildings were constructed and the campus expanded. Case in point is the one-story addition that was added to each side of 63 Beech in 1957-58, which includes a covered walkway connection to the two flanking dormitory buildings, Klein (2) and Saylor (4) halls, creating a dormitory row that faces onto Beech Street.

Along Church Street an addition was made to the rear of the First Congregational Church (14) in 1930 called Malcolm Hall. The three-story brick addition allowed the church to

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<sup>78</sup> Oliver, p. 46.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid, p. 47.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

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expand and reconfigure the interior into an Akron Plan worship space. Named for an innovative Methodist building in Akron, Ohio in the 1870s, Akron Plan<sup>82</sup> churches are characterized by a rotunda or amphitheater arrangement of seating in the auditorium, and a double tier of small rooms in a gallery, opening on the auditorium by means of sliding doors. That design enabled a number of Sunday school classes to be held, all having access to a general prayer or lecture session as well. Malcolm Hall was wedged between the rear of the church sanctuary and the adjacent building, 19 Church Street (13).

19 Church Street was built c.1920 to house a carpenter's shop. The written notes of the Church Aid Society (the women's fellowship of First Congregational Church), indicate that the building was constructed on church property after the "the wooden horse shed on the west of the lot was condemned in 1915." The horse shed was used by church members on Sundays and by the public the rest of the week from 1886 until it was torn down in 1915. There is a reference to the wooden building running "north to south," perhaps with the frontage along the west property line where it abuts the alley. It's not clear if the church sold the land and then the building was constructed by someone else, or the church built the new building in place of their stable that had been condemned and then it was sold sometime later. Notes from the church historian indicate that First Congregational Church bought 19 Church Street in the early 1960s from a relative of the carpenter who first owned the building. The carpenter's shop built and supplied wooden caskets to First Congregational Church as well as other churches in the area. While the current building was not related directly to Baldwin-Wallace College at the time of construction, it is located on the original 600 by 400 foot Lyceum Village Square, it was built on church property, was associated with the Congregational church, and has been used off and on by Conservatory of Music and other college departments for overflow classroom and office space. Baldwin-Wallace College now owns the building.

The United States fell into the Great Depression after the Wall Street crash in 1929. "In spite of the Depression the college managed to survive. Because of declining enrollments, however, the Nast Theological Seminary did cease to exist in 1935. The Conservatory of Music, however, continued to thrive. In 1899 Professor Albert Riemenschneider (German Wallace Class of 1899), son of scholarly professor of philosophy and college president (1893-1908) Dr. Karl Riemenschneider, had founded the German Wallace music school. Fourteen years later he founded the conservatory by combining the music departments of the uniting colleges. Director of the conservatory from 1913 to 1948, he was also an outstanding organist who installed the great Austin pipe organ with its sixty ranks and four manuals in the conservatory's concert hall (the Nast Conservatory of Music Auditorium and Music Building, then the Kulas Musical Arts Building). Professor Riemenschneider spent time in Paris during his youth where he studied with the world's foremost masters of the organ. In 1904 he married Selma Marting, daughter of Dr. John C. Marting, treasurer of

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<sup>82</sup> The term *Akron Plan* has come to mean amphitheater seating as much as the tier of classrooms. The advantage of that design is that more people can be close to the pulpit. The entry was often at a corner rather than centered on the front of the building.

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German Wallace College and mayor of Berea 1904-07. On his trips to Europe to study music he became more fascinated with the works of Sebastian Bach. In 1933, during the depths of the Great Depression, he and his wife, Selma, started the annual Bach Festival, an annual event at the Conservatory of Music. They also founded the important Bach Library, which became "the heart of the Riemenschneider Bach Institute formed in 1969 to coordinate research by scholars from around the world who used its archives. The institute sponsors symposiums and, since 1970, has published a scholarly journal, *BACH*."<sup>83</sup> The Bach collection is said to be one of the largest in the United States.<sup>84</sup>

Fronting on Seminary Street and named for its donor, Merner-Pfeiffer Hall (11) was built in 1939-40 as a men's dormitory but was soon converted to a women's dorm until after World War II. At the close of the war it was again returned to a men's dormitory. The brick building with sandstone appointments was named for Annie Merner-Pfeiffer of New York City, who along with her husband, donated \$600,000 over the years to Baldwin-Wallace College. Mrs. Pfeiffer supported a number of Methodist institutions including Baldwin-Wallace after a young niece, Thelma Merner of Cleveland, graduated from the Conservatory of Music and returned to the Conservatory to teach (Thelma Merner Goldsword). Mr. Pfeiffer made his fortune with interests in cosmetic companies and in the company that developed sugar coating for pills. Merner-Pfeiffer Hall was renovated in 1975 to serve the Conservatory of Music as an annex to the Kulas Musical Arts Building. Since 1975 Merner-Pfeiffer has housed classrooms, offices, practice rooms, a lounge and reception areas. It also holds the renowned Bach Library, said to be more extensive than the Library of Congress collection. In 1951 after the death of long-time Conservatory of Music Director, Dr. Albert Riemenschneider, his widow donated his collection of rare Bach manuscripts to Baldwin-Wallace College, which now holds more than 12,000 volumes including over 800 rare manuscripts. Merner-Pfeiffer is the fifth building in the Lyceum Village Square and German Wallace College Historic District. It was considered a non-contributing building due to its age when the district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

"During [World War II] a Navy V-12 unit was established at the college on July 1, 1943, to offer education to officer candidates. More than 850 men went through the program, which ended on November 1, 1945. Also during the early period of the war, more than 300 Army Air Corps officer candidates were trained in the War training Service at the college."<sup>85</sup> The Navy built a Quonset hut on the back of the Baldwin-Wallace College Gymnasium in 1943-44 to support the officer training. The indoor pool was used for decades on campus until it and the hut were demolished in 2002.

"After the war veterans flooded the campus. Their tuition, books, and room and board were covered by the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of June 1944, popularly known as the GI Bill of Rights. Not wanting to lose this opportunity for a major enrollment increase, the college

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<sup>83</sup> Oliver, p. 47.

<sup>84</sup> Holzworth, p.197.

<sup>85</sup> Oliver, p. 48.

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dropped the semester system and on September 23, 1946, began the quarter system, thus offering more opportunities per year for veterans to enter, which also meant a more intensive study program. At the same time the attendance at chapel programs and services was made voluntary.<sup>86</sup> Enrollment continued to increase after World War II as the college expanded its course offerings and its building campaign. Building construction took place primarily on the north campus and in an area northeast of the proposed historic district. With the exception of building renovations and some additions, the only new construction within the district boundaries was on Beech Street where two brick dormitories, Klein Hall (2) and Saylor Hall (4), were built in 1947-48 flanking the dormitory at 63 Beech Street (3). Saylor Hall is named for Baldwin-Wallace trustee Ray Saylor who, after 1914, owned the Bagley Road Lumber Company, which “developed into the leading lumber company in the Berea area and elevated Ray Saylor to a wealthy businessman, a bank director and the president of the Commercial and Savings Bank, and president of the Citizens Saving and Loan Co.”<sup>87</sup> While construction was limited within the district, the surrounding residential neighborhoods on the north, east, and southeast edges of the district, as well as the commercial center on the southwest and west, has helped maintain the physical and visual boundaries of the district.

Beginning in 1957 the college entered a new administrative era of leadership under Alfred B. Bonds Jr., whose college education and professional life was in teacher training. Coincidentally, Bonds worked as a naval attaché assigned to the White House during the war and is credited with writing the first draft of the G.I. Bill. “President Bonds was excellent at raising money from both private and government sources at a time when money was becoming readily available. To form the inner circle of the college’s trustees, he selected outstanding Cleveland business and banking figures.”<sup>88</sup> “With the American economy booming through the postwar period, and with enrollment increasing from 1,300 students in 1956 to 2,400 in the 1960s, President Bonds carried through an extensive building program which included the new library building, the college union, the art and drama center and many dormitories.”<sup>89</sup> In the late 1960s, during the years of the nationwide movement against the war in Vietnam, an increasing number of students and faculty at the college joined in the “silent vigils” in Berea to protest the war. Between 1981 and 1999, total enrollment grew by 45 percent to about 4,500.<sup>90</sup>

**Conclusion**

The history and architecture of the Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District reflect the religious, educational and development history of a college and community that have been bound together since 1836. “For over 160 years the college and its parent, the Lyceum School, have been a microcosm of America, following trends and sharing in

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<sup>86</sup> Oliver, p. 48.

<sup>87</sup> Holzworth, p. 152.

<sup>88</sup> Oliver, p. 48.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid, p. 48-49.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid, p. 50.

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difficulties and triumphs of the country .<sup>91</sup> The history and development of Baldwin-Wallace College can be traced to a series of efforts by John Baldwin, James Wallace and a number of their Methodist associates in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, all of whom desired and supported aligning religion with an educational system that was supported by the community. Baldwin and Wallace surrounded themselves with like-minded individuals, though not all were Methodists, and promoted their religious and educational ideals through generous contributions of land, buildings, and money. The results and evolution of their commitments is reflected on the south campus today, which includes buildings that were constructed for or by German Wallace and Baldwin-Wallace colleges, as well as buildings that are located on the historic public Lyceum Square property and have had a relationship with the colleges for more than a century. While the religious emphasis of Baldwin-Wallace College is not as pronounced today as it was historically, the strong connection to the community continues, especially through the many and varied programs of the Baldwin-Wallace College Conservatory of Music and the graduate programs for those already working in the community.

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<sup>91</sup> Oliver, p. 51.

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**OHI and NRN Forms (cont.)**

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Baldwin-Wallace Collage South Campus Historic District appears as a dashed line on the accompanying sketch map. A four block rectangle plus an additional lot comprises the district. Starting at the northeast corner of the Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium (1) property line, proceeding southerly along the rear property line to the driveway along the south property line; proceeding westerly along the driveway to the centerline of Beech Street; proceeding southerly along the center line of Beech Street to the center line of Church Street; proceeding westerly down the center line of Church Street to the centerline of the alley just west of 19 Church Street (13); proceeding northerly down the centerline of the alley to the south property line of Kulas Musical Arts Building (12); proceeding westerly along the south property line of Kulas to Front Street; proceeding northerly along the Front Street to the north property line of Kulas at Center Street; proceeding easterly along the north property line of Kulas to the alley/driveway exit running north along the west side of Kohler Hall (10); proceeding northerly along the driveway to the centerline of School Street; proceeding easterly along the centerline of School Street across Seminary Street and along the north property lines of Dietsch Hall (8) and Klein Hall (2) to Beech Street; proceeding northerly along the western edge of Beech Street to the northern property line of the Baldwin-Wallace Gymnasium; and proceeding easterly along the northern property line of the gymnasium back to the point of origin.

**Boundary Justification**

The Baldwin Wallace College South Campus Historic District boundaries are based on the historical development and architectural growth of the area around the original Lyceum Village Square that developed into the campus of German Wallace College and then the south campus of Baldwin-Wallace College. Envisioned by the city's founders in 1836 and contained within the original Berea Seminary plat laid out in 1838, the historic district boundary includes buildings that were constructed for and/or are associated with the history of Baldwin-Wallace College.



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**PHOTOGRAPH LIST**

Photographs: Baldwin-Wallace College South Campus Historic District  
County and State: Cuyahoga County, OH  
Photographer: Heather Rudge, Sandvick Architects, Inc.  
Date of all photographs: January, 2010  
Digital image stored at: Sandvick Architects, Inc.

Photo 1 **Baldwin Wallace Gymnasium**  
96 Beech Street  
Camera direction NE

Photo 2 **Klein Hall**  
77 Beech Street  
Camera direction SW

Photo 3 **63 Beech Street**  
Camera direction SW

Photo 4 **63 Beech Street**  
Camera direction NW

Photo 5 **Saylor Hall**  
77 Beech Street  
Camera direction NW

Photo 6 **Wallace House**  
33 Beech Street  
Camera direction NW

Photo 7 **Wallace House Garage**  
33 Beech Street, rear  
Camera direction NW

Photo 8 **Church Street** – Southern boundary of historic district  
Camera direction NW

Photo 9 **Marting Hall**  
50 Seminary Street  
Camera direction NE

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50 Seminary Street  
Camera direction E
- Photo 11      **Dietsch Hall**  
66 Seminary Street  
Camera direction E
- Photo 12      **Dietsch Hall**  
66 Seminary Street  
Camera direction SE
- Photo 13      **Lindsay-Crossman Chapel**  
56 Seminary Street  
Camera direction E
- Photo 14      **Lindsay-Crossman Chapel**  
56 Seminary Street  
Camera direction NE
- Photo 15      **Lindsay-Crossman Chapel, Marting Hall**  
56 Seminary Street, 50 Seminary Street  
Camera direction E
- Photo 16      **Kohler Hall**  
65 Seminary Street  
Camera direction NW
- Photo 17      **Kohler Hall**  
65 Seminary Street  
Camera direction N
- Photo 18      **Kohler Hall**  
65 Seminary Street  
Camera direction SW
- Photo 19      **Merner-Pfeiffer Hall**  
49 Seminary Street  
Camera direction S
- Photo 20      **Merner-Pfeiffer Hall**  
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49 Seminary Street  
Camera direction NW
- Photo 22     **Merner-Pfeiffer Hall, Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
49 Seminary Street, 96 Front Street  
Camera direction SW
- Photo 23     **Church Street at Seminary Street**  
Camera direction N
- Photo 24     **First Congregational Church**  
33 Seminary Street  
Camera direction NW
- Photo 25     **19 Church Street**  
Camera direction NE
- Photo 26     **19 Church Street, Malcolm Hall (First Congregational Church)**  
Camera direction NE
- Photo 27     **Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
96 Front Street  
Camera direction SE
- Photo 28     **Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
96 Front Street  
Camera direction E
- Photo 29     **Kulas Musical Arts Building**  
96 Front Street  
Camera direction NE
- Photo 30     **Stone Stair Piers, Cheek Walls and Retaining Wall**  
Camera direction W
- Photo 31     **Stone Stair Piers, Cheek Walls and Retaining Wall**  
Camera direction E
- Photo 32     **Stone Stair Piers, Cheek Walls and Retaining Wall**  
Camera direction NE