

# Wabash College Campus Tour

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# Wabash College: Buildings and Important Landmarks

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Welcome to Wabash College. In this walking tour we will visit the major buildings and most important landmarks on campus. For those of you who are unable to visit campus, this document contains enough pictures to enable you to use it for a virtual tour.

The tour is divided into four sections. The first takes you to the buildings surrounding the Mall. The other three visit east campus (Fine Arts Center, etc.), Wabash Avenue, and southwest campus (athletic facilities and Malcolm X Institute). To minimize the retracing of steps, each component is designed as a loop.

At the end of this document you will find brief discussions of two houses located at some distance from campus: the home of President Charles White (1841-61), and the Elston Homestead – official residence of Wabash presidents since 1966.

The tour is set in a historical context. Buildings that disappeared years ago are pictured, and a small amount of historical background is provided. Included are discussions of rooms and other spaces named after presidents, faculty and coaches who devoted their lives to the college. Some of them go back to the early days of Wabash, but others will be familiar to many of you.

We hope you enjoy your campus tour.

Printed copies of this document are available for purchase in the college bookstore.

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## The Historic Campus

In this narrative, the names of existing buildings are written in **bold face**, while the names of the buildings that have been torn down or renamed are written in *italics*.

### The first campus

Wabash College was founded on November 21, 1832. On that day Judge Williamson Dunn gave the college 15 acres of land, located about half a mile from the present campus. **Forest Hall**, the college's first building, was constructed on that site. On December 3, 1833 Professor Caleb Mills met the original class of twelve students in Forest Hall. For the next five years that building was the college. Classes were taught there, chapel exercises were held there, and some of the students roomed and boarded there.

A plaque on the southeast corner of Blair Street and Lane Avenue marks the original location of Forest Hall. To get to the intersection, begin at the main entrance to campus, go two blocks west on Wabash Avenue and then four blocks north on Blair Street. Caleb Mills purchased the building in 1850, and later had it moved to our present campus.

### The campus in the nineteenth century

From the beginning, the trustees were aware that the Dunn tract was too small and too far from the town to serve as a suitable campus. In 1835 they purchased 160 acres of land for \$6,400, on what was then the western edge of Crawfordsville. 100 acres were auctioned off for \$9,000; the remaining 60 acres form the nucleus of the present campus.

In 1838, construction of the college's first brick building, later called *South Hall*, began. By the beginning of the fall term the building was partially completed and already in use. In the early hours of September 23 a fire broke out, and much of the building was destroyed. While repairs were under way, the college occupied the second and third floors of the **Hanna Building**, located in downtown Crawfordsville on the northwest corner of Main and Washington. The citizens of Crawfordsville donated \$5,000, sufficient to rebuild the building in time for the beginning of the fall, 1839 term.

By the 1850's the college had outgrown South Hall, much of which was being used as a dormitory. To accommodate the preparatory school, the *Normal Building*, later known as *Kingery Hall*, was built in



1\_1 Early Forest Hall



1\_2 Forest Hall Plaque



1\_3 Original South Hall



1\_4 South Hall Plaque



1\_5 Kingery Hall

1854. (Latin professor Hugh MacMaster Kingery resided in the building from 1903 to 1916) The building was located west of Grant Street, just north of the railroad tracks on the site of the present **Wabash Center for Teaching and Learning in Theology and Religion**.

In 1856, construction began on what is now the middle section of **Center Hall**. A north wing, housing the library and chapel, and a south wing, housing science classrooms and laboratories, were added in 1870 and 1871, respectively. The portico on the east side was added in 1872. Center Hall is the college's oldest surviving brick building.

In 1871-72, on the site of the present **Chadwick Court**, the *Polytechnic Gymnasium* was constructed under the supervision of Colonel Henry Beebe Carrington, Professor of Military Science. The building was used for athletics and military training (a post-civil war "ROTC"). In 1878 the federal government withdrew its support of the military science program, and in 1883 the remodeled building became *Hovey Museum*, home of the Biology department. In 1900 the Biology department moved to South Hall, and the building reverted to its original use as a gymnasium.

In 1878 *Peck Scientific Hall*, home of the Chemistry and Physics departments, was built just north of Center Hall, on the site of today's **Hays Hall**.

In 1890 *Yandes Library Hall* was built to the north of Peck Hall. In 1993, Yandes was enlarged, renovated and renamed **Detchon Center**.

The historic campus composed of South, Center, Peck, and Yandes Halls turned its face eastward toward the town. In the late 1920's that would change.



**2\_1 Old Polytechnic**



**2\_2 Hovey Museum**



**2\_3 Peck Hall**



**2\_4 Historic Campus – View from the Arboretum**  
**South Hall, Center Hall, Peck Hall, Yandes Library**

## The Tour (see map on back cover)

Tours of east campus, Wabash Avenue and southwest campus may be found on pages 12, 14 and 16, respectively. A brief discussion of two presidents' homes located off campus may be found on page 21.

### Tour 1 – Around the Mall

**The tour begins** at the front of **Pioneer Chapel**. Designed by architect Jens Frederick Larson and dedicated to the memory of Indiana pioneers on January 10, 1929, the chapel was the first building on the Mall to be built in the Georgian style.

The opening of the chapel marked a major shift in the orientation of the campus. Until the construction of the chapel, the four buildings comprising the historic campus faced east (toward the Arboretum). The trees to the west of these buildings were removed, and later the oval drive was built, creating the Mall.

Portraits of the first thirteen presidents and two of the original professors line the east and west walls of the chapel. Portraits of five other important figures in the college's history may be found at the rear of the gallery. The **Memorial Pipe Organ**, a gift from Dr. James W. Milligan (W1885), was dedicated on October 29, 1935. Thanks to a gift from Roger H. Ide (W1959), college organist during his student days, the organ was totally refurbished and rededicated on November 1, 1998. The Ide bequest also supports an annual recital by a prominent organist.

Both the beginning and ending of a student's career are celebrated in or near the chapel. In the chapel on Freshman Saturday, the president rings in the new students using the bell with which Caleb Mills, the college's first professor, rang in the original twelve students on December 3, 1833. Four years later, a Baccalaureate service will take place in the chapel. In the afternoon, weather permitting, the president will conclude the Commencement ceremony on the Mall just in front of the chapel by ringing out the seniors.

Each Thursday the Sphinx Club sponsors a chapel talk. The chapel is also used on special occasions, such as the inauguration of a new president or a memorial service celebrating the life of a departed member of the Wabash community. Many alumni are also married in the chapel.

**Walk east** from the chapel entrance to **Arthur R. Baxter Hall**. Opened in 1964, the building is named in honor of Arthur R. Baxter, a prominent business and civic leader in Indianapolis during the first



**3\_1 Pioneer Chapel**



**3\_2 Historic Chapel**



**3\_3 Chapel Interior**



**3\_4 Baxter Hall**

half of the twentieth century. Members of Baxter's family attended Wabash and served the college in various capacities. Baxter Hall was designed by Eric Gugler, the college's major architect during the 25 years following World War II.

On the lawn to the left of the entrance path you will see a plaque (pictured on page 1) commemorating the \$5,000 gift from the citizens of Crawfordsville that enabled the college to rebuild *South Hall* after the fire. South Hall was renovated twice in the post-Civil War years. Architecturally, the renovations, especially the second, were most unfortunate. Eventually, the building reached such a state of decrepitude that it had to be torn down; Baxter Hall was built in its place.

The main section of the building runs parallel to the Mall. Classrooms and a lounge may be found on the first two floors. The Psychology department's offices and laboratories are situated on the third floor. The faculty wing extends east from the south end of the main building. It contains the offices of faculty in the Economics, History and Political Science departments, as well as offices of the Information Technology staff.

Along the main hall are photographs and maps commemorating the Battle of Chickamauga. More Wabash students fought and died at Chickamauga than in any other Civil War battle. At the south end of the hall is the **Benjamin A. Rogge Lounge** (Room 118). Rogge (**H1953** – an **honorary alumnus** belonging to the class of **1953**) was Distinguished Professor of Political Economy (1949-80) and Dean of the College (1955-64). In the lounge you will see a photograph of Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet as well as portraits of Rogge, Lincoln, and Thomas Riley Marshall (W1873), Governor of Indiana (1909-13) and Vice President of the United States (1913-21).

On the west side of the hall is the **Warren Shearer '36 Lecture Room** (Room 114). Shearer (W1936) was Professor of Economics (1936-69), acting president (1965-66) and Dean of the College (1966-69). In addition to Shearer's portrait, you will find photographs of women who led crusades for freedom, justice and human dignity. North of the lobby is the **George Lovell Lecture Room** (Room 101). Lovell (H1959) was Professor of Psychology (1955-84), also serving for many years as chair of the Psychology department and the Social Science division. On the back wall of the room are pictures of all the U.S. presidents.

***Exit through the main entrance and proceed north*** along the brick walk, ***then east*** along the walk passing between Baxter and Center



**4\_1 South Hall (c. 1900)**



**4\_2 Ben Rogge**



**4\_3 Thomas Marshall**



**4\_4 Warren Shearer**

Halls. Ahead you will see the **Milligan Clock**, donated by Carrie Fishback Milligan in 1920 and dedicated to the memory of her late husband, Harry Joseph Milligan (W1873). President of the Wabash Board of Trustees from 1906 to 1916, Milligan provided valuable leadership and generous financial support to the college in the early years of the twentieth century. In 2000 the clock was moved from its original site just northeast of Center Hall to its present location, making way for the construction of Hays Hall.

To take the **tour of east campus (2)**, go to page 12.

**Continuation of the mall tour** (following tour of east campus)

**Proceed north** on the walk east of **Center Hall**. Across the walk from the south wing of the building you will see a granite boulder, **Hovey Rock**, dedicated by the Class of 1876 to Edmund Otis Hovey, one of the college's founders as well as one of its eight original trustees and three original professors. Note the inscription on the north face of the boulder. Hovey is generally considered to be the most important person in the history of the college.

**Center Hall** was designed by Victorian architect William Tinsley and, as mentioned earlier, built in three stages. The **main entrance** and the limestone trim, which appears only on this side of the building, provide evidence that the campus originally faced east. Enter the building through the main entrance. Note the well-worn stairs, which have been trod by generations of Wabash students.

On the first floor, the president's office is on the west side of the main hall. The Business Office is at the north end; offices of the Dean of the College, the Dean of Students and the Registrar are at the south end. A few faculty also have offices on this floor. On the east side of the hall, near the south end, note the lithograph showing South Hall and the middle section of Center Hall as they appeared in the 1860s.

Upstairs are classrooms and offices of the departments of English, Philosophy and Religion. In the hallway running along the north wing of the second floor you will find a photograph of the College Chapel which occupied this space from 1870 to 1920. Also at the north end are **Tuttle Chapel** and a bust of the college's third president, Joseph Farrand Tuttle (1862-92). (See page 15) Religious services are held each Wednesday morning in Tuttle Chapel.

Above the stairs to the third floor is the **college bell**. The bell is not visible, but you can ring it by tugging on the rope, which will give you a sense of its heft. The 811 pound bell was hung on November 8,



**5\_1 Milligan Clock**



**5\_2 Hovey Rock**



**5\_3 Center Hall**



**5\_4 Center Hall Chapel**

1876, replacing a bell that had broken. The cost was 29¢ per pound, plus an additional fee for hanging.

**Exit the building** through one of the doors on the east side and **proceed north**. Mounted on the east side of the north wing is a **Memorial Tablet** listing the Wabash students who fought in the Civil War. Among the participants in the dedication ceremony on June 17, 1902 were General Lew Wallace and the poet James Whitcomb Riley.

**Continuing north**, you will see a stone bench to the right of the walk. The **Thomson Memorial Seat**, now usually referred to as the **Senior Bench**, commemorates the service of the Thomson family – four brothers and two sons/nephews. Collectively, the group includes two founders, three trustees, three professors, two librarians, and three students (including one of the original twelve). Nowadays various student groups decorate the bench, so it may be difficult to make out the inscriptions beneath the many layers of paint.

The sculptor of the Tuttle bust, the Civil War Tablet, and the Thomson Memorial Seat was Rudolph Schwartz, who also did the War Memorial at the Montgomery County Courthouse and the statuary at the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis.

**Immediately north** of the bench is **Hays Hall**, home of the Biology and Chemistry departments. The building is named in honor of Thomas A. Hays (W1955), long-time trustee and chair of the capital campaign which raised the money for its construction. Hays Hall is the fourth building to occupy this site. Following World War II, *Peck Hall* was torn down and replaced with *Waugh Hall* (1947). Originally Waugh housed the Biology and Psychology Departments. Psychology moved to Baxter in 1964. In 1970 *Mason B. Thomas Laboratories*, on the site of the northeast wing of Hays, was added. Rose Professor of Botany (1891-1912) and Dean (1906-12), Thomas was the first in a long line of Wabash faculty who inspired students to pursue careers in science. In 1976 the Physics Department moved into Waugh, occupying space freed up after most of the Biology faculty had moved into Thomas.

Hays Hall was constructed in two phases. Following demolition of Waugh, the southern and central sections of the building were built. In 2002 Biology moved in, Thomas was demolished, and the northern section of Hays was constructed. Chemistry moved from Goodrich to Hays in 2003.

If the south door is open, **enter the building**. (If the building is closed, walk around the east side until you arrive at the north door. A **Greenhouse** is located at the east end of the south wing of the



6\_1 Civil War Tablet



6\_2 Senior Bench



6\_3 Waugh Hall



6\_4 Thomas Laboratories



6\_5 Hays Hall

building, and a large **courtyard** between the two wings opens onto the Arboretum.) On the second floor at the east end of the north wing (Room 206) is the **Edward L. Haenisch H '71 Reading Room**, providing a spectacular view of the Arboretum. Three plaques on the wall bear witness to Professor (1949-77) Haenisch's national reputation in chemical education.

Three other rooms are dedicated to distinguished science professors. The **Paul C. McKinney '52 Computational Chemistry Laboratory** is located on the third floor in the north wing (Room 306). McKinney was Professor of Chemistry (1956-2001) and Dean of the College (1982-93). On the first floor you will find the **Eliot C. Williams, Jr. H'53 Ecology Laboratory** (Room 103) and the **Lester L. Hearson H'70 Reading Room** (Room 106). Professors Williams (1948-83) and Hearson (1967-98) were both members of the Biology department. Williams chaired the Science/Mathematics division for three years, and Hearson served as College Registrar for thirteen years.

**Exit the building at the north door.** You might want to take a short detour on the walk that heads northeast toward the intersection of Grant and Wabash to **Petty's Patch**, dedicated to the memory of Robert Owen Petty. Professor of Biology (1959-80), naturalist, conservationist, nature writer and poet, Petty documented the trees in the Arboretum with careful measurements and drawings. Petty's Patch is allowed to remain in a wilder state than the rest of the Arboretum.



**7\_5 Petty's Patch**



**7\_1 Ed Haenisch**



**7\_2 Paul McKinney**



**7\_3 Eliot Williams**



**7\_4 Bob Petty**

**Continuing north** on the path to the east of **Detchon Center**, you will come to the original entrance to *Yandes Library Hall* (note the inscription above the door). In 1993 Yandes Hall was renamed after Irwin Lee Detchon (W1923), whose gift made possible the renovation and enlargement of the building. At present the building is the home of the Classics and Modern Language departments.

If the building is closed, **walk clockwise** around the building until you come to the southwest entrance; otherwise, **enter the building**. Immediately on your right you will see the original stairs. Directly ahead is the **International Hall** (note the flags at the south end of the room), used for a variety of programs and banquets. Above you can see the skylights, now covered, that once admitted natural light to the main section of the library. Lining the walls are paintings by Lee Detchon.

**Proceed west** to the hallway and then **south** to the exit at the southwest corner of the building.

To take the **tour of Wabash Avenue (3)**, go to page 14.

If not taking the Wabash Avenue tour, **cross the street** at the north end of the Mall and proceed to the south side of **Forest Hall**, the wooden building on your right.

**Continuation of Mall Tour** (following Wabash Avenue tour)

You are now standing on **Alumni Terrace**, dedicated on May 12, 2000. The bricks bear the names of alumni and friends of the college who were donors to the Greater Wabash Foundation. The three wooden buildings you see are the college's oldest buildings and form the "historic corner" of campus.

As recounted earlier, **Forest Hall** was constructed in 1833 on the college's original campus. In 1850, Professor Caleb Mills purchased the building and later had it moved to this campus. It stood about 40 yards north of Goodrich Hall until 1951, when it was moved south of where Baxter Hall now stands to make way for the construction of Sparks Center. It was moved to its present location in 1965. At present the Teacher Education department is housed in Forest Hall.

**Immediately to the west** is **Hovey Cottage**, completed in 1837. (See photo on page 16) Edmund Otis Hovey was a founder of the college, Trustee (1832-1877), Professor of Chemistry and Geology (1834-1877), Librarian (1833-1839), Faculty Secretary (1834-1877), and



**8\_1 Detchon Center**



**8\_2 Yandes Library**



**8\_3 Alumni Terrace**



**8\_4 Modern Forest Hall**

College Treasurer (1838-1864). He chose the college's first professor, Caleb Mills, and its first two presidents. Hovey was the college's first major fund-raiser, and he oversaw the construction of South Hall and the middle section of Center Hall. His son Horace Carter Hovey (W1853) deeded the building to the college in 1898, following the death of his sister Mary Freeman Hovey.

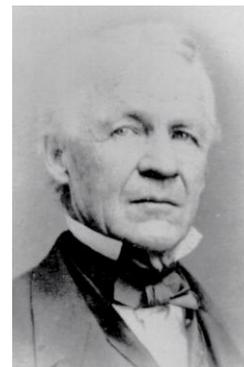
To make way for the construction of Kane House, in 1900 Hovey Cottage was moved from its original location (marked by the boulder behind Forest Hall) to a site near the present Wolcott Hall. In 1952 it was moved to the site where the complex of coaches' offices in Allen Center is now located; in 1965 it was moved to its present location. As of November, 2011, the building was unoccupied.

**Just to the south** is the **Caleb Mills House**, built in 1836 by the college's first professor. Although Mills' specialties were the classical languages, like all the early professors he taught a variety of subjects prior to his retirement in 1876. Mills was College Librarian (1839-54, 1874-79). He was a strong advocate of a free public school system and served as Indiana Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years. Mills' descendants deeded the home to the college in 1926. It was the official residence of Presidents Hopkins (1926-40), Sparks (1941-56) and Trippet (1956-65). It now serves as an entertainment site and guest house for campus visitors.

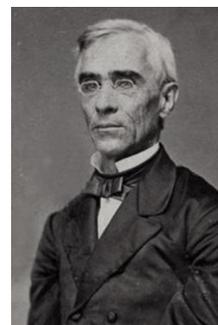
**Proceed south** to **Lilly Library**. Designed by Eric Gugler and opened in 1959, the building is named in honor of Eli Lilly, trustee (1944-77) and the college's most generous benefactor. The building was enlarged and renovated in 1991. The library's collection includes more than 300,000 non-periodical print volumes, 435 printed journals (with electronic access to more than 19,500 additional journals), and more than 16,000 DVD and VHS items.

Entering the building, you will find the circulation desk immediately to your left, and the 1832 Brew espresso bar just a few steps beyond, near the elevator. To reach the **Robert J. Ramsay, Jr. Archival Center**, take the elevator or the south stairs to the basement. The doors to the Archives were the original main entrance to the building. The college's **Media Center** is located in the basement at the bottom of the north stairs.

A bust of Eli Lilly resides at the bottom of the main staircase. At the top of the stairs is the **Goodrich Room**, where the trustees, the faculty, and the Student Senate convene. For many students, the



9\_1 E.O. Hovey



9\_2 Caleb Mills



9\_3 Lilly Library



9\_4 Original Lilly Doors

room is a favored study space. The **Seminar Room** on the 3<sup>rd</sup> level is available for classroom instruction as well as independent group study by students. Collaborative and individual study spaces are interspersed throughout the collections on all floors. Wireless access provides for use of personal computing devices throughout the building.

Exit the library and **walk south** to the **Sparks Center**, another Eric Gugler building. Opened in 1954 and dedicated in 1976 to the memory of Frank Hugh Sparks, the college's eighth president (1941-56), the building serves as the campus center. The **Great Hall**, where most of the independent students take their meals, occupies much of the first floor. The large cypress beams in the ceiling were a gift of Parrish Fuller, for whom the Arboretum is named. The décor of the **President's Dining Room**, a little north of the main entrance, was selected by Abby Sparks, President Sparks' wife. Meeting rooms are located upstairs, at the north and south ends of the building. The **Scarlet Inn** (coffee shop) and **bookstore** may be found near the south end of the basement.

**Continue south** to **Goodrich Hall**. Designed by Jens Frederick Larson and opened in 1939, the building was a gift from James Putnam Goodrich, trustee (1904-40), president of the board (1924-40) and Governor of Indiana (1917-21). The Governor's portrait and the table on which he transacted business may be found in the **Seminar Room** (310). Currently Goodrich houses the Physics and Mathematics/Computer Science departments.

If the building is open, enter through the door at the north end and climb a half-flight of stairs to the first floor. The first room on your right is the **Paul T. Mielke 1942 Classroom** (101). Each desk in the classroom is equipped with a computer to be used by students in mathematics classes. Mielke was Professor of Mathematics (1946-85) and served for many years as department chair. He taught the first computer programming course at Wabash. Mielke was a long-time class agent, winning the Alumni Award of Merit in 1991.

Next on your right is the **George E. Carscallen 1906 Commons Room** (102). One of the college's more eccentric professors (see [Wabash on My Mind](#), pp. 101-103), Carscallen taught mathematics from 1920 to 1956. The last room on your right is the **Victor M. Powell H 1955 Lecture Hall** (104). Powell served the college as Professor of Speech (1947-89), Dean (1974-81) and Acting President (1988-89).



**10\_1 Frank Sparks**



**10\_2 Sparks Center**



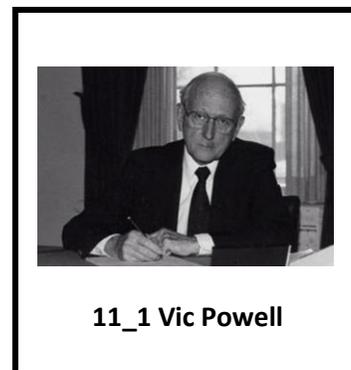
**10\_3 Goodrich Hall**



**10\_4 Paul Mielke**

Offices of the Mathematics/Computer Science department may be found on the first and second floors; Physics offices are on the third floor. Physics labs are located on the second and third floors as well as in the basement. An **informal study lounge** is located on the third floor (room 311), next to the Seminar Room.

***Exit through the east door.*** You have finished your tour of the Mall, but you may complete the campus tour with visits to the **Malcolm X Institute** and the college's athletic facilities (**Tour 4**, page 16).



**11\_2 Aerial View of Campus – December, 2001. Hays Hall is under construction; Thomas Laboratories is still present.**

## Tour 2 – East Campus

From the Milligan Clock **turn south** and **then east** at the Baxter Hall entrance. **Follow the diagonal path heading southeast.** You will pass **Martindale Hall**, a dormitory constructed in 1961, and come to Grant Street. Just north of the railroad tracks is **The Wabash Center for Teaching and Learning in Theology and Religion**. The Center was built on the site of *Kingery Hall*, demolished after sustaining severe damage in a wind storm. **College Hall** – formerly the *Tau Kappa Epsilon* fraternity house – is just across the railroad tracks.

**Across Grant Street** is the **Fine Arts Center**. The *Humanities Center*, housing the Speech (now Rhetoric) and Theater departments, was opened in 1968. The north and south wings were added in 1993, and the building was renamed the Fine Arts Center.

The Art department's offices, studios and classrooms occupy the **south wing**. Exhibitions and the college's permanent collection are on display in the **Eric Dean Gallery** and the **Gregory J. Huebner Gallery**. Eric Dean (H1961), Professor of Religion and Philosophy (1957-1989) and LaFollette Distinguished Professor in Humanities, was a strong supporter of the fine arts, particularly during his years as chair of the Humanities Division. An accomplished painter, Professor Huebner (H1977) taught Art at the college for 37 years.

The lobby and ticket office are located in the **center section** of the building. Plays are produced in **Ball Theater**, immediately east of the lobby. There is also a smaller **experimental theater** in the basement. Offices and classrooms for the Rhetoric Department are upstairs; offices for the Theater Department are on the main floor.

The Music Department's studios, rehearsal rooms and offices occupy the **north wing** of the building. To the east of **Littell Lobby** you will find **Salter Hall**, the principal venue for musical performances on campus. Lewis S. Salter (H1957), Professor of Physics (1953-67) and the college's twelfth president (1978-88), was himself an accomplished musician. Follow the hall north and then east to the **Enenbach Classroom** (M140). Through his leadership and work with ensembles, Professor (1969-84) Fredric Enenbach did much to build the music program at Wabash. Many of his compositions were performed on campus.



12\_1 Wabash Center



12\_2 Fine Arts Center



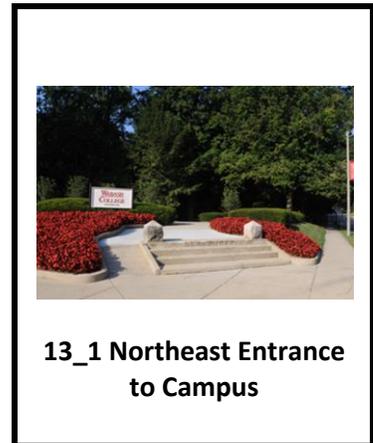
12\_3 Eric Dean



12\_4 Lew Salter

Exit the building and return to Milligan Clock. Or, if you wish, take a look at the **Phi Gamma Delta** fraternity house, half a block to the north on Grant Street, and the **Kappa Sigma** and **Phi Delta Theta** houses, a block east at the intersection of College and Walnut. Since the 1840's fraternities have played a major role in the life of the college. At present well over half the students belong to one of nine national fraternities. In the early years, fraternities rented rooms in downtown Crawfordsville. Gradually, they moved into residences closer to campus. From the 1960's through the 1990's the college acquired ownership of the houses (except for Theta Delta Chi, the newest Wabash fraternity).

On the way back, take a few minutes to wander through the **Hester Porter and Parrish Fuller Arboretum**. Parrish Fuller (W1915) was a trustee from 1945 to 1982. Generous gifts from the Fullers provide for the maintenance of the Arboretum, which contains examples of most species of trees that are native to Indiana. To continue the tour of the Mall, go to page 5.



**13\_2 Fuller Arboretum**

### Tour 3 – Wabash Avenue

From the main entrance of Detchon, follow the brick **walk north** to Wabash Avenue. Cross the street and **walk east** to **Herron House**, the building next to Trippet Hall. Note the **H** and the two herons that are part of the wrought iron gate. Built in 1891 by Captain William Parke Herron, the house has been variously characterized as neo-Jacobean, Queen Anne, and “built in the style of a Loire Valley Chateaux.” Son of early pioneers of Montgomery County and grandson of a Revolutionary War veteran, Herron left Wabash College at the age of 18 to fight in the Civil War and was wounded in the Battle of Chickamauga. After the war, Herron sent four of his sons to Wabash College and served as president of the First National Bank and the local gas company. (The house is believed to have been one of the first in Crawfordsville to be lit by gas) The house remained in the possession of the Herron family until 1980. Acquired by the college in 2004, it now serves as the residence of the Dean of the College.

Return to **Trippet Hall**. Opened in 2002, the building is named for Byron K. Trippet (W1930), brilliant student, charismatic professor, iconic dean, and revered president. With the exception of time at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar and service in the navy during World War II, Trippet would remain at the college from 1926 until 1965. His book Wabash on My Mind is an invaluable historical and biographical record of the college from the 1920s through the 1960s. The entrance to the building opens into a large rotunda. The first and second floors contain offices and classrooms of the Center of Inquiry in the Liberal Arts, a dining room, and rooms for overnight guests of the college. Offices of the Admissions and Financial Aid staff may be found on the ground floor.

Immediately to the **west** of Trippet Hall is the **Hays Alumni Center**, dedicated in the fall of 1997 in honor of trustee (1960-74) Will Hays, Jr. (W1937) and his wife Virginia (H1998). The building was the home of Albert Duy Thomas (W1865), trustee (1882-1925) and father of Helen Thomas, first wife of trustee (1919-1954) Will Hays, Sr. (W1900). For many years the building was a duplex, housing Wabash faculty. Moved in 2001 to make way for the construction of Trippet Hall, the Hays Center contains offices of the staff in Alumni and Parent Relations and in Advancement.

**West** of Hays Center is **The Schroeder Center for Career Development** (Career Services). Originally the building was the home of Rev. James H. Johnston, pastor of Center Presbyterian Church and



14\_1 Herron House



14\_2 Trippet Hall



14\_3 Byron Trippet



14\_4 Bill & Ginny Hays

head of a girls' seminary. While a student at Wabash, John Lyle Campbell (W1848) roomed in this house and fell in love with Rev. Johnson's daughter Mary Ellen. The couple was married in 1854 and spent the rest of their lives in this home. Campbell went on to a distinguished 55-year career at Wabash, serving as Baldwin Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and later as Baldwin-Peck Professor of Physics and Williams Professor of Astronomy. He was also secretary to the Board of Trustees for 49 years. Prior to the construction of Trippet Hall, the building served as the *Kent M. Arnold (W1929) Admissions Center (1980-2002)*.

You are now standing at the top of **College Hill**, as it was known in the 1800's. Around 1870 the college's major movers and shakers all lived in this vicinity. Professor Campbell was the most powerful member of the faculty. President Tuttle lived next door on what is now the vacant lot just to the west of Career Services. Across the street, on the site of the present Beta house, was the home of Alexander Thomson, the college's longest serving treasurer (27 years) and trustee (55 years). Just a little to the south lived Professors Hovey and Mills, now entering their last years of service but still influential members of the faculty.

Tuttle's home was built by John Steele Thomson, founder, trustee (1832-38) and Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy (1834-43). Following Thomson's death it was occupied by Hosea Humphreys, trustee (1836-45) and Professor of Latin (1841-45), and then by Thomson's successor William Twining. There is reason to believe that Twining resigned his professorship in 1854 to work full time for the Underground Railroad.

**Continue west**, passing the home of Hall Peebles (H1963), legendary professor of religion for forty years. Next door is the **Phi Kappa Psi fraternity house**. **Proceed west** to the Marshall Street intersection and **cross over** to the south side of Wabash Avenue. Just to the right is the **Sigma Chi fraternity house**. **To the east** is **Cole Hall**, formerly the Delta Tau Delta fraternity house. Note the monument to Professor of Biology (1962-1998) Thomas Cole (W1958).

**Crossing Crawford Street** you will come to the **Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity house**. **Just to the east** is the **Beta Theta Pi fraternity house**. The Betas were the first fraternity to establish a chapter at Wabash.



15\_1 John Lyle Campbell



15\_2 Schroeder Center



15\_3 Tuttle Home



15\_4 Tuttle Bust

**Continue east** until you come to a stairway on your right. **Climb the stairs** and **follow the path** that heads to the **southeast**. To your left (behind Forest Hall) you will see a large boulder marking the original site of **Hovey Cottage**. On your right is **Kane House**, built in 1901 to serve as the residence of William Patterson Kane, the College's fifth president (1899-2006). President Mackintosh also resided in the house for a few years. After serving as residence hall and fraternity house for many years, the building was renovated and now contains offices of the College Advancement staff.

The funds to build the house were provided by Electa Thornton, widow of William P. Thornton. Thornton attended the college's preparatory school (1836-38), went on to a distinguished career in medicine, and was a generous benefactor of the college. His portrait hangs at the back of the chapel balcony. Mrs. Thornton's portrait hangs on the second floor of this building. At the north end of the first floor hall you will find a bust of President Kane, another Rudolph Schwartz sculpture. Many portraits line the halls, including those of Richard Ristine (W1941) and his wife Lou (H1941). Ristine, whose family has been connected with Wabash from the beginning, was a trustee (1953-1998) and served the college in a variety of ways throughout his lifetime. He was Lieutenant Governor of Indiana from 1961 to 1965.

Proceed to the south side of **Forest Hall**, where you rejoin the tour of the Mall (page 8).

#### **Tour 4 – Malcolm X Institute and Athletic Facilities**

**Return to the north end of Goodrich Hall. Follow the brick walk to the west** until you reach the **Armory**, the building immediately behind Goodrich Hall. Following the demolition of *Polytechnic Gymnasium* in 1916, the Armory and Chadwick Court were built on this site. The Armory was used by the Athletics Department until completion of the Allen Center additions in 2000. Currently the building is the home of the Writing Center and Board of Publications, and it also contains a lounge, game room, and computer labs for the use of students.

**Continue west** until you come to an opening in the brick wall connecting Sparks Center and Wolcott Hall. **Pass through the opening.** You are now in a courtyard enclosed on three sides by Sparks Center and two dormitories, **Wolcott Hall** and **Morris Hall**. Wolcott and Morris were constructed at the same time as Sparks Center.



**16\_1 Hovey Cottage**



**16\_2 Kane House**



**16\_3 President Kane**



**16\_4 The Ristines**



**16\_5 The Armory**

**Descend the steps** west of the courtyard. Across the parking lot to the north you will find the **Malcolm X Institute**. The Malcolm X Institute of Black Studies was established in 1971 to promote “educational, cultural and social programs of concern to the citizens of Wabash.” For 30 years the Institute occupied a college-owned house on what is now the site of Trippet Hall. After a brief sojourn in the Armory, the Institute moved into its new quarters. Dedicated on November 2, 2002, the building contains classrooms, offices, a library, a computer room, a kitchen, and rooms for recreation and other informal activities.

**Walk south** on the path to the west of the dormitories until you reach the curved steps in front of the main entrance to the **Allen Athletics and Recreation Center**. The complex was dedicated on January 26, 2001 in honor of Betty and Robert E. Allen (W1957). Robert Allen was a member of the Board of Trustees for 27 years; currently he is an emeritus trustee.

**Entering the lobby**, you will see **Chadwick Court** on your left. In 1970 the building was dedicated in honor of Maurice W. “Shang” Chadwick (W1925). Chadwick was a member of the “wonder five” basketball team of 1924-25, considered by many to be the top college and university basketball team in the country that year. In 2011 the floor was dedicated in honor of Malcolm L. “Mac” Petty (H1982) upon his retirement after 35 years as head basketball coach. Petty’s 1981-82 team won the 1982 NCAA Division III national basketball championship. Petty continues to coach the varsity golf team.

On the other side of the lobby you will see the **conference room** and the complex of coaches’ offices. As you **proceed south** along the hall, you will pass the door and stairs leading to the **Health Center**. Just ahead to your right you will see the **Fitness Center**. The center is widely used by members of the Wabash community.

**Turn right** into the hallway just north of the Fitness Center. As you proceed down the hall you will pass the **Wellness Center** and come to displays on the wall. On the left are plaques honoring members of the **Wabash Athletics Hall of Fame**. On the right are certificates recognizing **Wabash All-American** athletes.

As the hall turns to the left, the **Class of 1950 Natatorium** will come into view. Home of the varsity swimming team, the natatorium is also available for use by members of the Wabash community. On



17\_1 Malcolm X Institute



17\_2 Allen Center Lobby



17\_3 Chadwick Court



17\_4 Mac Petty



17\_5 Hall of Fame

your left you will see the **Max E. Servies '58 Wrestling Room**. Servies was the college's longest-serving coach (40 years) and Athletic Director (33 years). After the first two years, his wrestling teams enjoyed a string of 38 winning seasons. On your left you will also see the plaque commemorating the dedication of the **McCanliss Athletic Facility** on June 1, 1968. Lee McCanliss (W1907) was a trustee for 29 years and served as president of the Board from 1940 to 1955. From 1968 until its expansion and rededication as the Allen Center in 2001, the athletic complex bore McCanliss' name.

You are now entering the **Knowling Field House**, dedicated on January 26, 2001 in honor of Angela and Robert E. Knowling, Jr. (W1977). The **Robert H. Johnson H'77 Indoor Track** was dedicated in 2008, honoring Johnson's distinguished 37 years of service as coach of track and cross country. In 2000, Johnson coached men's relays on the U.S. Olympic Team in Sidney, Australia.

The field house has a 200 meter track as well as pits for various field events. In the interior of the track are four courts that may be used for a variety of games. The stairs at the northeast corner of the field house lead down to the basement, where the training, equipment and locker rooms are located.

As you wander through this part of Allen Center, take some time to examine the memorabilia in the display cases as well as the bulletin boards listing Wabash records in track and field events. As you **turn the corner and proceed north** you will see two racquetball courts and an aerobics room on your left. A little further along, across the hall from the fitness center, is a lounge, a gift of the Class of 1998.

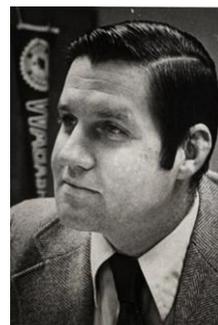
This concludes the tour of the college's buildings. A tour of the athletic fields is still available.

### Athletic Fields

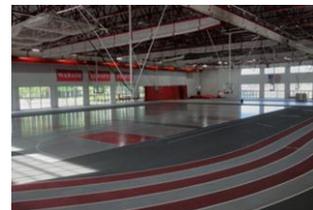
To reach the football field from the lounge, **retrace your steps to the south, exiting the first door on your left**. The facility was opened in 1967 and rededicated in 1998 as the **Byron P. Hollett Little Giant Stadium**. Hollett (W1936) served as a trustee for 30 years and was president of the Board from 1975 to 1984. In 2010 the field, with its newly-installed artificial turf, was dedicated to the memory of **David Hunter Sewell** (W1976).



18\_1 Natatorium



18\_2 Max Servies



18\_3 Knowling Center



18\_4 Rob Johnson

**Walk clockwise** along the track until you reach the visitors' stands. There, at the finish line, you will find a plaque commemorating the dedication of the **J. Owen Huntsman Track** in 1971. In his 21 years as coach, Huntsman (H1971) consistently fielded outstanding track and cross country teams. At the far end of the field is the scoreboard, dedicated to **Paul D. "Howie" Hawksworth, Jr. '56**, a trustee in the early 1990s. The scoreboard is a gift of Hawksworth's three sons, all of them Wabash alumni. A commemorative plaque may be found on the back of the scoreboard.

**Walk to the center of the home-field stands.** Above the tunnel entrance you will see a plaque commemorating Byron Hollett and his wife Frances (H1985). On one side of the tunnel you will find a plaque commemorating **David Hunter Sewell (W1976)**. On the other side is a plaque dedicated to the memory of **Ralph Lee Wilson (W1914)**. The sculptor was Rudolph Schwartz. Wilson died shortly after incurring a head injury in a football game at St. Louis University in 1910. His last words are reported to have been: "Did Wabash win?" Following Wilson's death, the college cancelled the remainder of the football season. At that point the team was 4-0 and had not been scored on.

**Proceed to the west end of the stands** where you will find plaques commemorating the service of two legendary football coaches. **Francis Mitchell Cayou (1904-07)**, who had played for Pop Warner's Carlisle Indians, was renowned for the inspired efforts of his "Little Giants" against the much larger players from Notre Dame and the Big Ten universities. During his four years at Wabash, **Jesse Clair Harper (1909-12)** fielded outstanding teams (including the 1910 squad). He went on to a brilliant career at Notre Dame, where he opened up the offensive game with his use of the forward pass.

**Exit** through the gate at the southeast corner of the field house. Immediately **turn left**, following the walk along the fence and across the railroad tracks to Jennison Street. Crossing the street you will arrive at **Mud Hollow**. In the years following World War II, the families of young faculty and married students occupied surplus government housing on this site. To read about life in Mud Hollow, turn to pages 113-117 of [These Fleeting Years](#).

For many years baseball, soccer and football practice fields had been located in Mud Hollow. With the installation of artificial turf on the football field and the erection of a new baseball facility west of the field house, it became possible to reconfigure this space. In 2011 a new **soccer field** with artificial turf and permanent bleachers was laid out in the western section of Mud Hollow. East of the soccer facility are multipurpose fields.



**19\_1 Huntsman Track**



**19\_2 Sewell Field**



**19\_3 Did Wabash Win?**



**19\_4 Mud Hollow**



**19\_5 Soccer Field**

Just west of the soccer field is the **Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity house**.

**Proceed west** until you come to the baseball field, located at the corner of Jennison and Russell Streets. (NOTE: There is no sidewalk for one block. You might try walking on the gravel beside the railroad tracks.) Equipped with permanent seats, dugouts and a press box, the facility was opened in 2011.

**Proceed north** to the intersection of Russell and Milligan Streets. **Turn right** onto Milligan Street. On your right are the **outdoor tennis courts**. **Turn right** just beyond the last court and walk to the **John P. Collett Tennis Center**. Housing three indoor courts, the facility was dedicated on May 31, 1969 and rededicated on November 1, 2008, after refurbishing. The tennis center was a gift from John Parrett Collett (W1924), a trustee for 46 years and president of the Board from 1965 to 1975.

**Return to Milligan Street** and **continue east** past the **Kendall House**. This was originally the home of Atlas Minor Hadley (W1852), Principal of the college's preparatory school from 1855 until his untimely death in 1866. For many years thereafter students took their board with Hadley's widow. In 1920, newly-appointed Milligan Professor of English **George Valentine Kendall** (H1954) purchased the house and had it faced with brick. A legend in his own time, Kendall served as Dean of the College (1923-40), acting president (1940-41), and then Dean of the Faculty, retiring in 1957. Until a few years ago, Kendall House was the home of the Dean of Students. Generations of Wabash men will recall Dean (1959-84) Norman Charles Moore (H1963), whose mere presence was sufficient to quell student riots.

The tour is now at an end. As you can see, it is only a short walk back to the Mall.

#### CITATIONS

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**20\_1 Baseball Field Entrance**



**20\_2 Baseball field**



**20\_3 Dean Kendall**



**20\_4 The Monon Bell**

## Two Presidents' Homes: White Hall and the Elston Homestead

In the nineteenth century Wabash presidents lived in their privately-owned homes. The best surviving example is **White Hall**, 611 South Water Street. The house was built in 1842 by President Charles White. After President White's death in 1861, his son, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory William Carter White (W1852), lived there until his retirement in 1884.

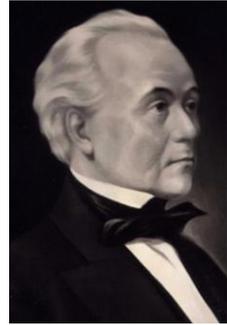
The house was originally located on Franklin Street, facing north. After the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad was laid down the middle of Franklin Street, the house was moved around the corner to its present location. To get to the house, go 4 blocks east from the intersection of Wabash and Grant at the northeast corner of campus, then 3½ blocks south on Water Street.

The oldest surviving home in Crawfordsville, the **Elston Homestead** has been the official residence of the president since 1966. Major Isaac Compton Elston built the house in 1835 and moved in the next year. Elston had moved to Crawfordsville in 1823, opening a dry goods store and speculating in land. He established the town's first bank, brought railroads to central Indiana, and at one point was reputed to be the richest man in the state. Elston bought and developed a brickyard to supply bricks for the new house.

Around the turn of the century (19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>), the house was extensively renovated and the main entrance was placed on the south rather than north side. In 1936 additional renovations were done by Isaac C. Elston III (W1894), Major Elston's grandson. A trustee and major benefactor of the college, Elston bequeathed the home to Wabash upon his death in 1964.

The style of the house is late-Georgian colonial, combining elements of New England architecture with those of the South. The initials "I.C.E." are inscribed on a cornerstone high on the north end of the west gable wall, with "1835" appearing on the south corner of the same wall. Much of the furniture is late-Victorian, with pieces provided by three generations of Elstons.

The president hosts numerous social events, both inside the house and on the surrounding lawns. To get to the house, go east on Pike Street (one block north of Wabash Avenue) until the last block before the street ends at Wallace Avenue. The address is 400 East Pike.



21\_1 Charles White



21\_2 White Hall

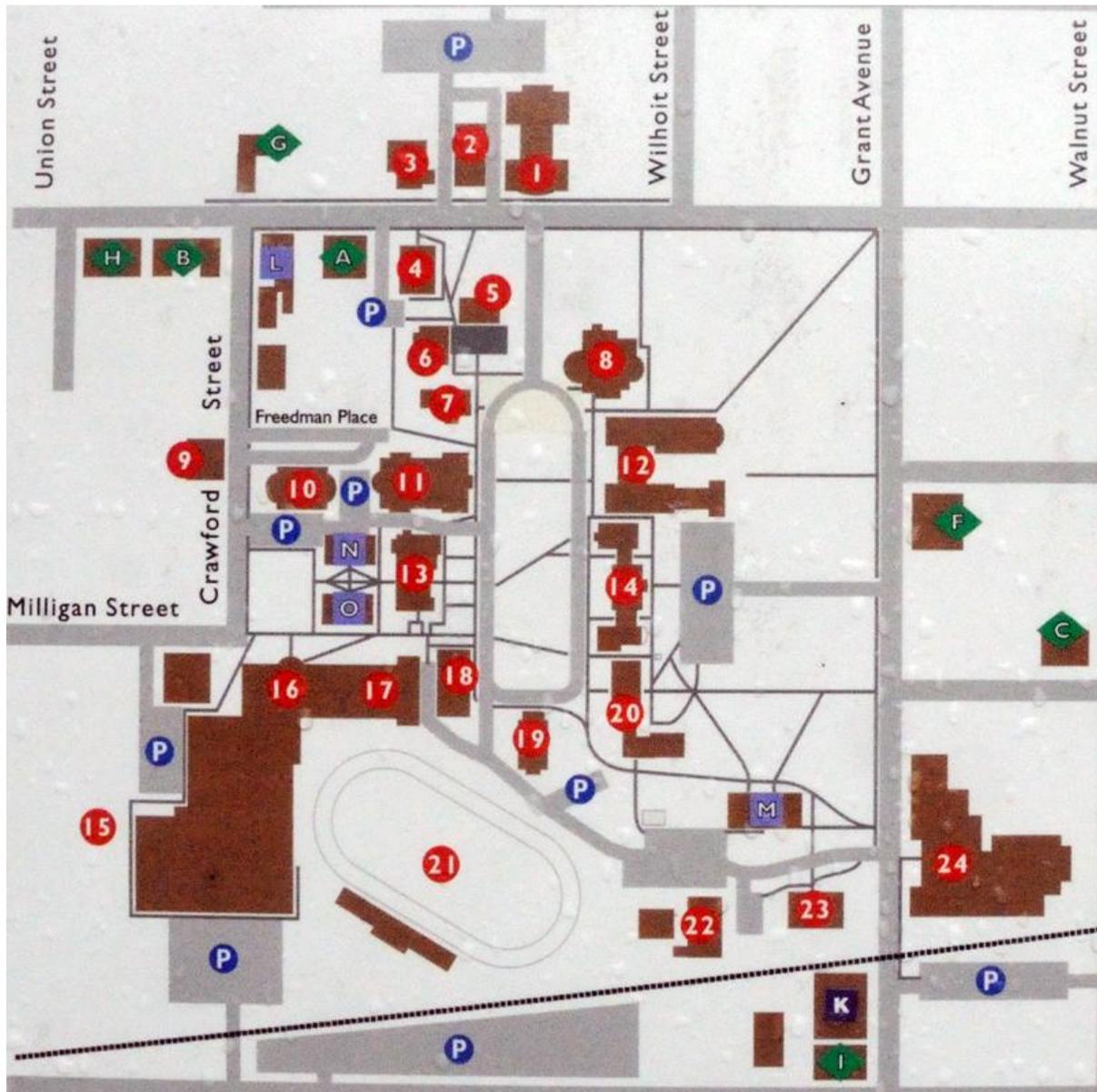


21\_3 Isaac Elston III



21\_4 Elston Homestead

## Wabash College Campus Tour Map



**Tour 1:** Chapel (19), Baxter Hall (20), Center Hall (14), Hays Hall (12), Detchon Center (8), Historic Corner (5, 6, 7), Lilly Library (11), Sparks Center (13), Goodrich Hall (18)

**Tour 2:** Martindale Hall (M), The Wabash Center for Teaching and Learning in Theology (23), College Hall (K), Fine Arts Center (24), Phi Gamma Delta (F), Kappa Sigma (C)

**Tour 3:** Trippet Hall (1), Hays Alumni Center (2), Schroeder Center (3), Phi Kappa Psi (G), Sigma Chi (H), Cole Hall (B), Tau Kappa Epsilon (L), Beta Theta Pi (A), Kane House (4)

**Tour 4:** Armory and Chadwick Court (17), Wolcott Hall (O), Morris Hall (N), Malcolm X Institute (10), Allen Center (16), Knowling Field House (15), Sewell Field (21)