Preservation Plan

made possible with a grants from

The Getty Foundation
Campus Heritage Grants

Grove City College

GROVE CITY COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED 1876 • PENNSYLVANIA

Prepared by

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation

Consultants

Landmarks Design Associates Architects

Liberto Horitcultural Consulting & Design

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The purpose of this plan is to outline recommendations for the preservation, conservation and continued use of the historic landscape and buildings of Grove City College.

Funding for this project was provided through a
Campus Heritage Grant
awarded by

The Getty Foundation

and by

Grove City College

Researched, Written and Produced by:

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Introduction

Grove City College is the second oldest college studied by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation as part of Getty Campus Heritage Studies of four Western Pennsylvania Colleges and is especially notable in that its historic campus plan was designed by the Olmsted Brothers beginning in 1930. While the Olmsted Master Plan has been followed by Grove City College to the present day, this report is focused on the portion of the plan that was constructed prior to 1954. The main quad, containing five buildings, was constructed between 1930 and 1939, followed by the south quad with three buildings added between 1941 and 1954. All of the buildings were designed by the W. G. Eckles Company of New Castle, Pennsylvania. The result is a masterful piece of mid-twentieth-century campus planning and design in an excellent state of preservation.

The Preservation Plan is based on an analysis of the historic structures and landscapes of Grove City College made between October 2005 and June 2006 by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation and its consultants as refined and revised through consultation with the college. The plan was the subject of a campus wide seminar to which all interested staff, faculty, and students were invited.

Educational Meeting

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation (PHLF) worked with the Grove City College Institutional Advancement staff to set up an educational meeting on December 11th, 2006 where PHLF's staff and consultants shared with the college students, faculty, and staff the findings and recommendations of the conservation work done to date.

PHLF sent a draft copy of the preliminary Preservation Plan for Grove City College to the college's Institutional Advancement staff, and also supplied information on how to download the draft report on our web site address (www.phlf.com/getty). Our intention was to provide as much access to the information as possible to the college community regarding the findings and recommendations made by Thomas Keffer, PHLF's Property and Construction Manager; Richard Liberto, the project's Horticulturist and Landscape Designer; and Ellis Schmidlapp, President of Landmarks Design Associates Architects.

Members of the student government, mainly the outgoing and incoming presidents, represented the students. Professors, mainly in the field of history, represented faculty. Most of the maintenance staff attended the meeting. Most of the college executives, vice-presidents and deans were present, including the College President.

The presentation made by Mr. Schmidlapp centered on a history of the campus plan. His recommendations sought to place the significant buildings in their proper historic context by providing a brief history of these buildings, both exterior and interior. Mr. Keffer's presentation focused more on bricks-and-mortar issues and maintenance of existing structures. His presentation was complementary because Grove City College has a remarkably well-maintained and historically informed campus. Mr. Liberto's presentation caught the attention of the College's President who is willing to invest several million dollars to restore the college's entire landscape. The President stated they have a potential donor interested in funding such a project and was grateful to have our plans and recommendations.

There was no disagreement with our recommendations, and comments were all positive. Development executives believe that the work done under the Getty Fund will assist them in raising funds to complete projects identified through the Campus Heritage Grant Program of The Getty Foundation.

History of Plan

History of Campus Plan

Although Grove City College was incorporated in 1884 (the descendent of Pine Grove Normal Academy, established in 1876), only two of the campus buildings erected prior to 1930 survive. Cunningham Hall, a two-story Greek Revival brick house erected in 1854 by James G. Cunningham, is the oldest building on campus. Mr. Cunningham, a justice of the peace, mill owner, and trustee of Pine Grove Normal Academy, owned the land on which Grove City College—the direct descendent of the Academy—now stands. Cunningham Hall has served as a private home and a dormitory. Carnegie Hall, originally the Carnegie Library, was erected in 1900 as a gift from Andrew Carnegie to both the College and the town. The building was given to the College in full in 1906. The architect is unknown, but the American Renaissance two-story brick structure on a rusticated stone foundation is characteristic of the predominately Classical Carnegie Library buildings erected at this time.

All the other campus buildings that fall within the purview of this study are the work of a single architectural firm, W. G. Eckles Company (today Eckles Architecture). William George Eckles (1867-1932) founded his firm in New Castle, Pa., in 1898. He provided diverse architectural design services, largely residences, churches—including the East Main Presbyterian Church in Grove City (1909)—and commercial buildings. He began to design secondary schools and soon was recognized as an accomplished school architect, of collegiate as well as secondary school buildings.1

In 1930, during the presidency of W. C. Ketler whose tenure from 1915 to 1956 provided exceptional continuity, the College hired the Eckles firm to design three new buildings: a science building, a dormitory, and a chapel. The completed designs were submitted to the College. The decision was then made, according to college historian David Dayton "that the buildings should be located according to the plan of the Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects of Brookline, Massachusetts."2 Thus the physical character of the campus, both architecturally and topographically, came into being at one time.

W. G. Eckles died in 1932. His son Robert succeeded him as head of the firm. Robert A. Eckles (1898-1968) attended Amherst College 1916-18, received his B.S. degree from M.I.T. in 1921, and joined the family firm in 1922. Robert Eckles led the firm until 1968, and he would logically have been involved in the design and construction of the eight buildings erected 1931 to 1954 included in this study.3 The Eckles Company designed a handsome set of Collegiate Gothic buildings for Grove City College, some brick, some sandstone and limestone, but all of a uniform and distinguished character.

Olmsted Brothers was arguably the leading landscape architectural and planning firm in the United States during the first half of the 20th century. In 1930 the firm was led by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957), who had formed the firm in 1898 with his brother John. They had been trained by their father, Fredrick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822-1903), America's preeminent landscape architect and, in effect, carried on his practice.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. established landscape architecture as an academic discipline. He prepared comprehensive municipal plans for many American cities, including Washington, D.C. and Pittsburgh, Pa. He planned garden communities, most notably Forest Hills Gardens outside of New York City, and industrial towns like Vandergrift, Pa. He was instrumental in the establishment of the National Park Service; beginning in 1928, he worked to save the redwood forests in California and he served on the Committee of Experts for Yosemite National Park from 1928 to 1957. 4

Olmsted Brothers prepared campus plans for educational institutions across the United States—Auburn, Harvard, University of Iowa, Louisiana State, University of Michigan, Oberlin, Ohio State, Oregon, University of Washington, Western Michigan, and Tufts, among others. The Olmsted plan for Grove City College, initiated in 1930, was implemented over the next two-and-a-half decades. David Dayton notes: "To complete the Olmsted plan of building expansion on the Upper Campus, and to meet the needs of a greatly enlarged student body, the Trustees approved a fund raising campaign for $3,000,000 early in 1949."5 The Grove City College plan demonstrates the mature skill and experience of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., who retired from the firm in 1949, and of his staff. In 1952, Frederick Dawson of Olmsted Brothers recalled that "the [Grove City] site was the best college site on which his firm had worked."6

A proposed historic district has been plotted containing the following buildings (plus several ancillary structures that will be discussed in detail in the report):

1854 Cunningham Hall
1900 Carnegie Hall
1931 Harbison Chapel
1931 Rockwell Hall (dedicated on same day as Harbison Chapel)
1932 Ketler Dormitory, addition 1937
1937 Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory, additions 1940, 1947, and 1950
1939 Crawford Hall
1941 Lincoln Dormitory
1950 Hopeman Dormitory (originally called South Hall)
1954 Buhl Library

The eight buildings designed and erected 1930-54 are located in the Upper Campus. Those erected between 1931 and 1939 are grouped together in the north (main) quadrangle. Those erected 1941 to 1954 are in the south quadrangle.

Bibliography

Dayton, David M. 'Mid the Pines: A History of Grove City College. Grove City College Alumni Association, 1971.

Donnelly, Lu. "Grove City College." The Buildings of Western Pennsylvania (Society of Architectural Historians, forthcoming).

Klaus, Susan L. "Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr.: Landscape Architect, Planner, Educator, Conservationist." Pioneers of American Landscape Design, edited by Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Karson. New York: McGraw Hill, 2000: 273-276.

[Harbinson Chapel] Larson, Jens Frederick, and Archie Macinnes Palmer. Architectural Planning of the American College. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1933: 103-104.

"Mr. Eckles and School Architecture." The Ohio Architect, Engineer & Builder (October 1915): 11-20.

"Science Building at Grove City College, designed by W. G. Eckles Company, New Castle, Pa." The Builders' Bulletin 15 (September 13, 1930): 3.

Withey, Henry F., and Elsie R. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles, New Age, 1956), 188-189.

(Footnotes)
1 Henry F. Withey, and Elsie R. Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles, New Age, 1956), 188-189. See also www.ecklesarchitecture.com.
2 David M. Dayton, 'Mid the Pines: A History of Grove City College (Grove City College Alumni Association, 1971), 137. See also "Grove City College," The Buildings of Western Pennsylvania, by Lu Donnelly (Society of Architectural Historians, forthcoming).
3 Robert Eckles was succeeded by his son William George Eckles, II (b. 1925) who attended Grove City College, received a B. S. in Civil Engineering from Brown University in 1945, and a B. A. in Architecture from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1949. He joined the firm in 1949 and became a partner in 1953. He led W. G. Eckles Company from 1968 until his retirement in 1987.
4 See Birnbaum and Karson, Pioneers of American Landscape Design (McGraw Hill, 2000), 273-276.
5 Dayton, 184.
6 Dayton, 194.

Landscape Plan

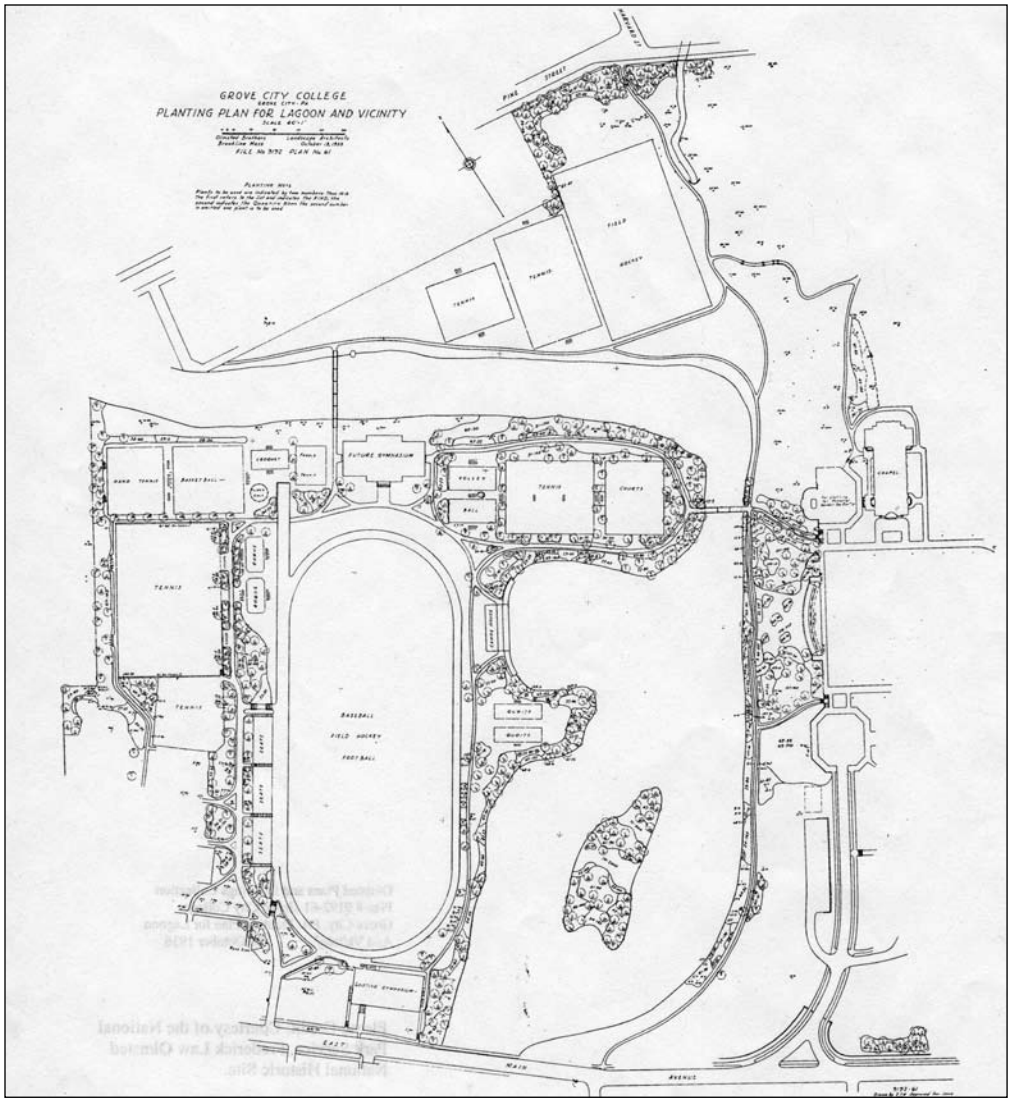
Our research yielded four plans that currently exist in the college archives and a combined conceptual landscape plan for three campus buildings and a conceptual plan for the Lagoon and Hillside from the United States Department of the Interior, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts. These plans were sent as examples only and additional drawings, and Olmsted correspondences and photographs can be viewed by appointment only at the Olmsted archives. Below (pgs 17 & 18) a letter sent by the archivist that lists the specific documents that are available for review and copying purposes should Grove City College wish to pursue additional plans, correspondences and any other pertinent files.

In keeping with the historical significance of the campus landscape, we recommend that the historical district as defined in this report be preserved and all future development and campus growth remain outside of this designated district.

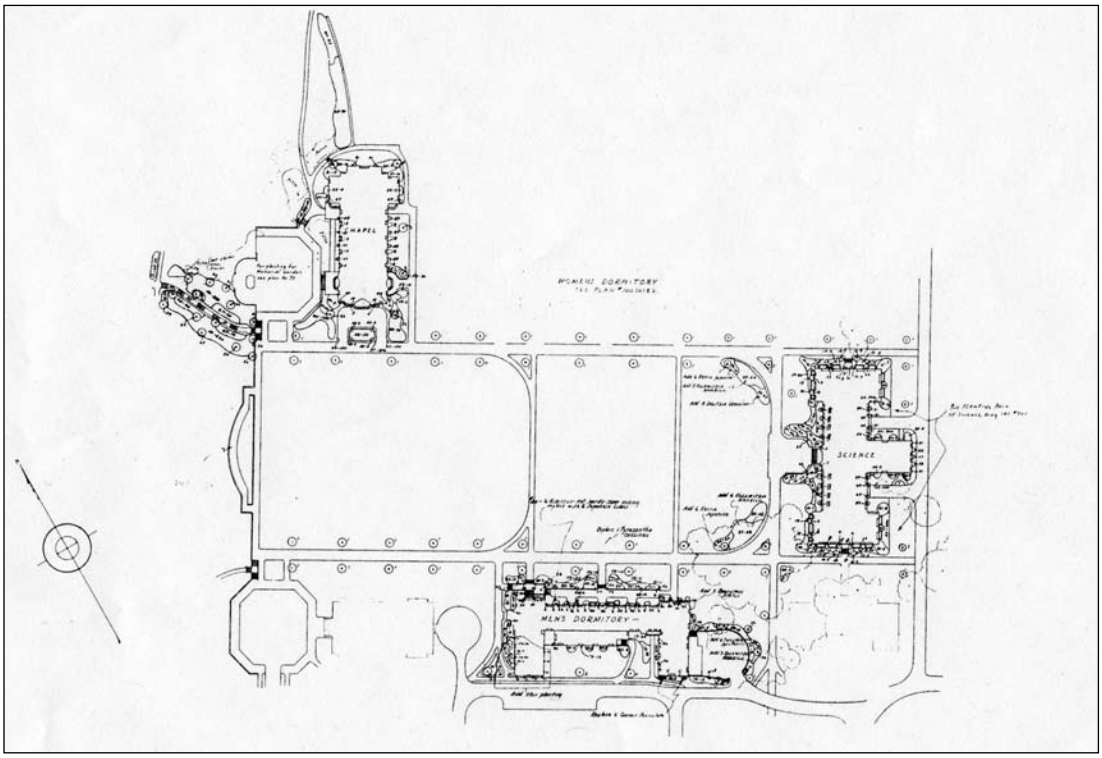
It is our recommendation that any new landscape plantings or revisions be recreated in the same original style and character of Olmsted's plans. Where corresponding plans exist as noted, we urge that specific components including select plant species from Olmsted's plant list be incorporated as suggested under the Recommendations section of this report.

Existing Landscape Plans

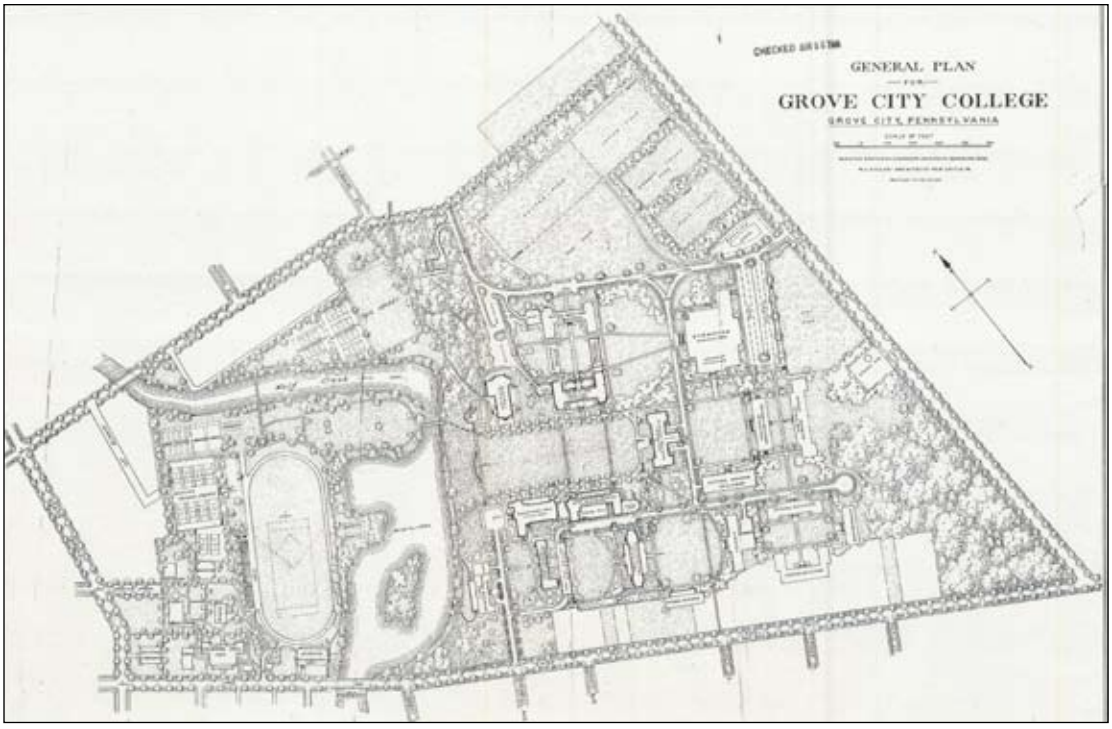
Six historic landscape plans are included in this report:



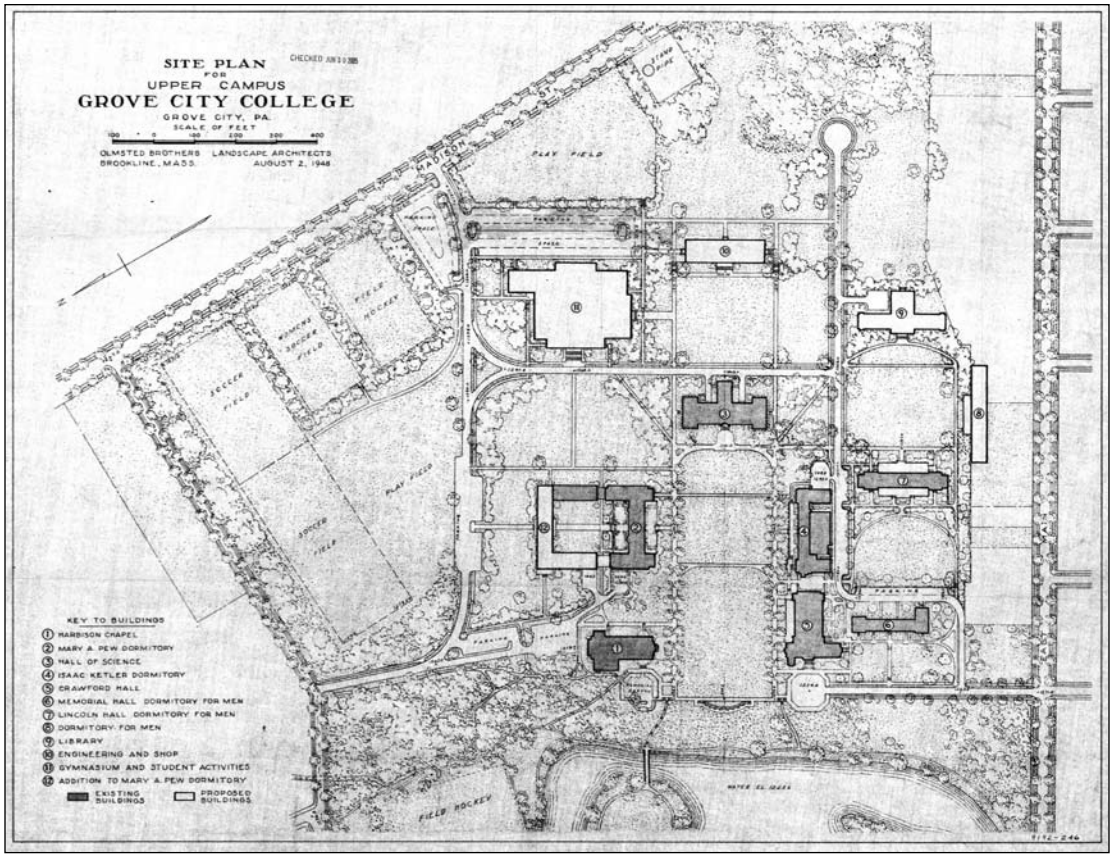
Planting Plan for Lagoon and Vicinity–October 1936



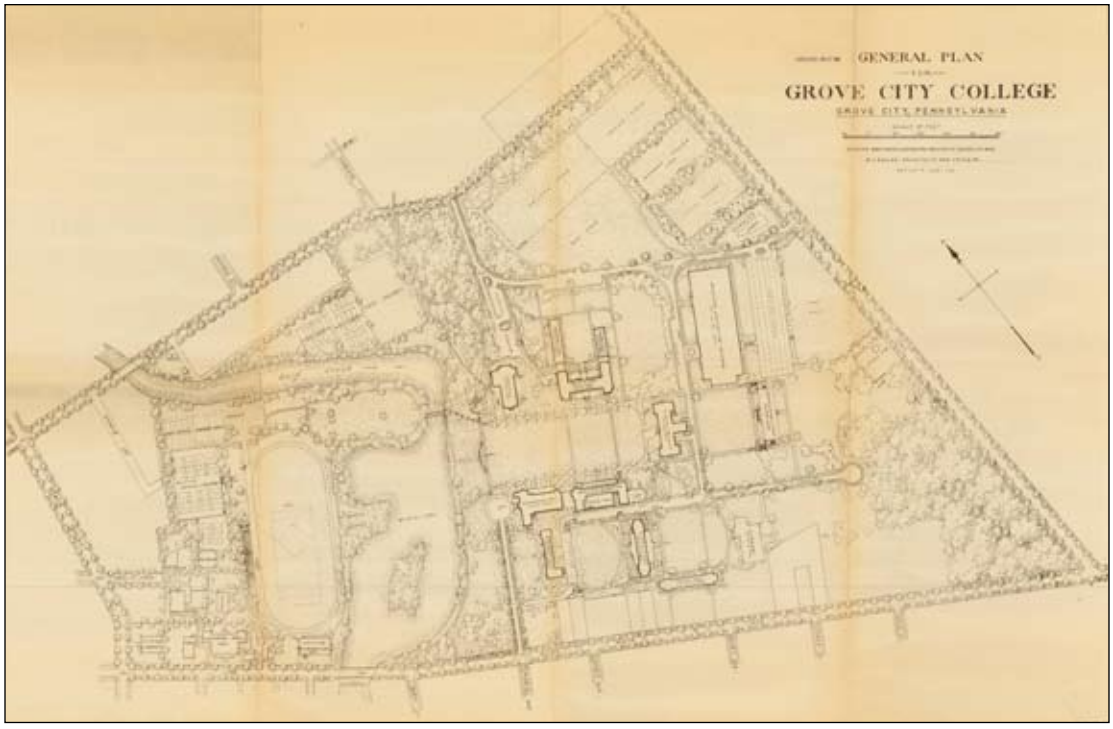
Landscape Plan in Vicinity of Chapel, Mens Dormitory and Science Building–June 1937



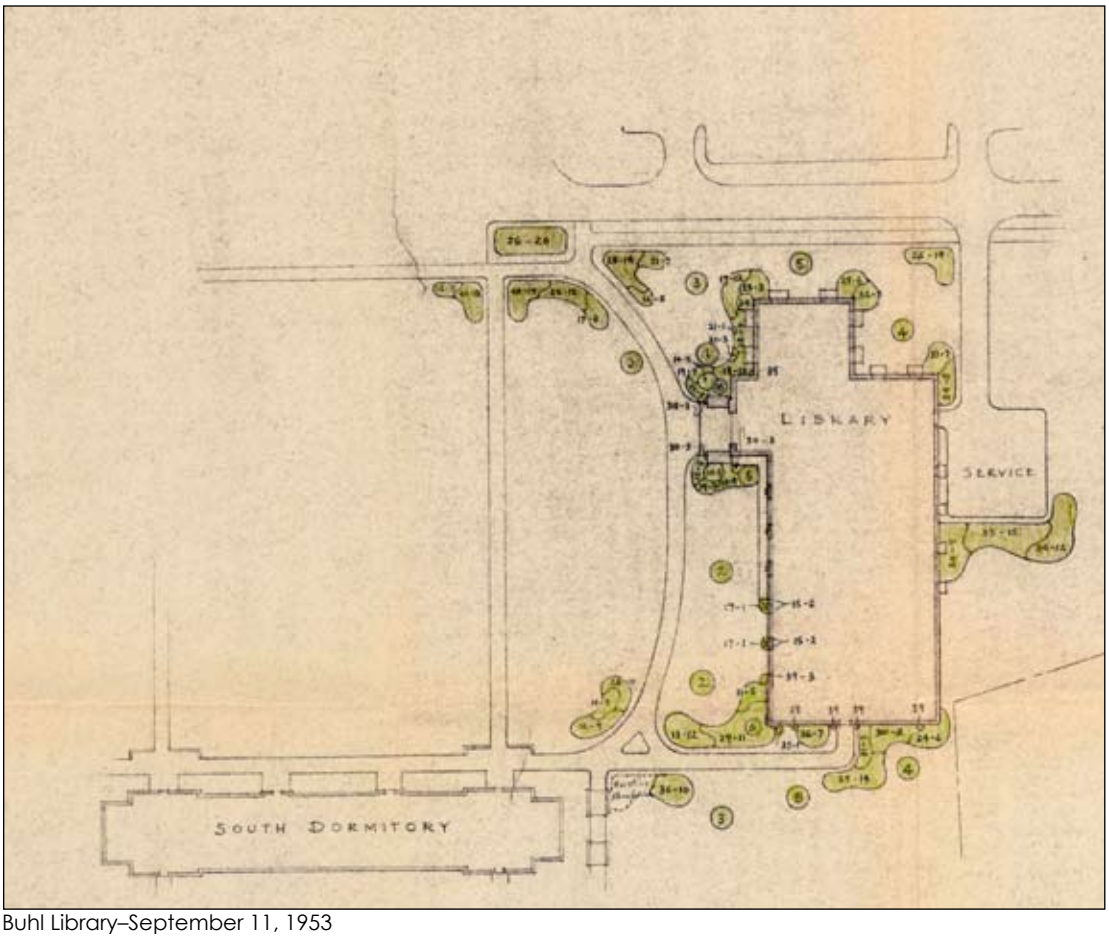
General Site Plan for 1946



Site Plan for Upper Campus–August 2, 1948



General Site Plan for 1951

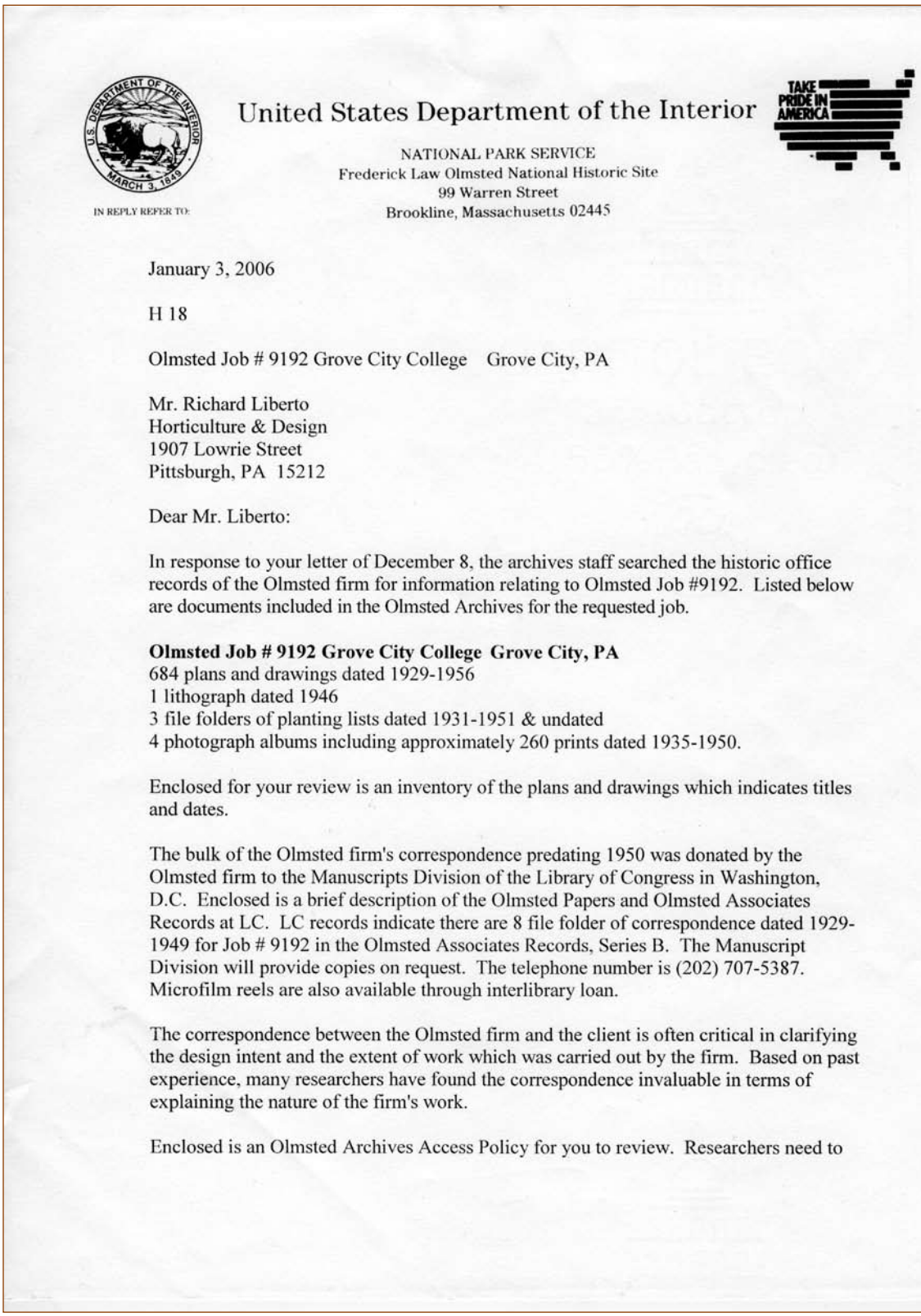


Buhl Library–September 11, 1953

The two General Plans and one Site Plan from the college archives list no specific plants or planting compositions but rather serve to illustrate Olmsted's intent, consistency and importance of the campus trees, foundation plantings and plantings for the Overlook Hillside and Ravine from the late 19th century to the present day
.

The plan for the Buhl Library dated September 1953 found in the college archives is the only plan containing both a landscape plan and plant list. Although it appears that new landscaping was recently implemented at the library, it is our hope that parts of Olmsted's plan or various specified plants can be implemented on a per needed basis.

In regard to Harbison Chapel, Ketler Dormitory, Rockwell Hall and Lagoon and Vicinity, we recommend that future plantings be in the same manner and composition as indicated on the corresponding plan from the Olmsted archives and that plant selection be based on Olmsted's palette as listed in this report.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, Massachusetts 02445

IN REPLY REFER TO:

January 3, 2006

H 18

Olmsted Job # 9192 Grove City College Grove City, PA

Mr. Richard Liberto
Horticulture & Design
1907 Lowrie Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

Dear Mr. Liberto:

In response to your letter of December 8, the archives staff searched the historic office records of the Olmsted firm for information relating to Olmsted Job #9192. Listed below are documents included in the Olmsted Archives for the requested job.

Olmsted Job # 9192 Grove City College Grove City, PA
684 plans and drawings dated 1929-1956
1 lithograph dated 1946
3 file folders of planting lists dated 1931-1951 & undated
4 photograph albums including approximately 260 prints dated 1935-1950.

Enclosed for your review is an inventory of the plans and drawings which indicates titles and dates.

The bulk of the Olmsted firm's correspondence predating 1950 was donated by the Olmsted firm to the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. Enclosed is a brief description of the Olmsted Papers and Olmsted Associates Records at LC. LC records indicate there are 8 file folder of correspondence dated 1929-1949 for Job # 9192 in the Olmsted Associates Records, Series B. The Manuscript Division will provide copies on request. The telephone number is (202) 707-5387. Microfilm reels are also available through interlibrary loan.

The correspondence between the Olmsted firm and the client is often critical in clarifying the design intent and the extent of work which was carried out by the firm. Based on past experience, many researchers have found the correspondence invaluable in terms of explaining the nature of the firm's work.

Enclosed is an Olmsted Archives Access Policy for you to review. Researchers need to

A letter sent by the archivist that lists the specific documents that are available for review and copying purposes should Grove City College wish to pursue additional plans, correspondences and any other pertinent files.

submit requests for appointments in writing including a list of plans to be viewed. The list should not exceed 50 plans. Once we receive your list you will be placed on a waiting list for an appointment. **Please note: Due to the building repair project at Olmsted National Historic Site, access to the Olmsted Archives is available on a limited basis by appointment only. It may take several weeks to schedule an appointment. The staff may not be able to accommodate all requests during this time.** For more information regarding our construction project go to our web site at http://www.nps.gov/frla/. Your patience is appreciated. If you need further assistance, please feel free to contact the archives staff at (617) 566-1689 x 231 or x241.

Sincerely,

T. Michele Clark

T. Michele Clark
Archivist
Michele_Clark@nps.gov

Enclosures: Olmsted Archives Access Policy
Olmsted Archives and Site Brochures
LC Guide to Olmsted Papers
Plans inventory for Job # 9192 (342 sheets)
8 ½" x 11" photocopies of plans #9192-47, 52, 55-dc3, 61

Page 2 of a letter sent by the archivist that lists the specific documents that are available for review and copying purposes should Grove City College wish to pursue additional plans, correspondences and any other pertinent files.

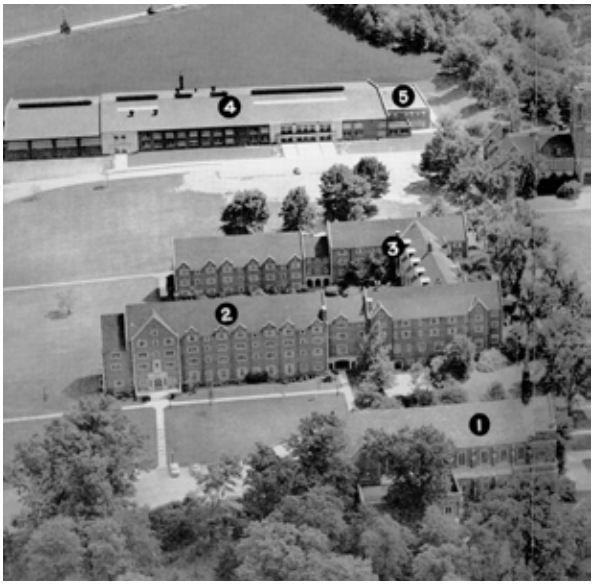
Identification of the Historic Campus District, Structures, and Landscape

Identification of the Historic Campus District, Historic Structures, and Landscape

After review of the historic structures and landscapes of the Grove City College Campus, as well as the history of the design and construction of these resources, we recommend that the Historic Grove City College Campus District be defined as shown on the map in this section.

This area includes eight historic structures constructed between 1931 and 1954 and the related Olmsted Campus Plan. Additional historic resources, not within the historic district, include two structures from Grove City College's early history – Cunningham Hall of 1854 and Carnegie Hall of 1900 as well as the entrance bas reliefs at the Physical Learning Center.

Briefly, the proposed historic campus district includes the main quad and all of the buildings facing it except for Harker. We propose that the district include the Overlook, and landscaped hillside to the west of the main quad as well as the landscaped area to the west of Harbison Chapel. On the north, the boundary runs behind Harbison Chapel and along the line between the 1961 addition to the Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory and the earlier section. On the south, the proposed boundary follows the new street between Crawford Hall and rebuilt Memorial Hall and then jogs to the south to include the large lawn west of Lincoln Hall. The boundary tracks east along the south side of this lawn and the south side of Hopeman Hall and then jogs to the rear of the Buhl Library. The proposed district line jogs around Hoyt Hall of 1966 and continues along the east side of Rockwell Hall to the south front of Harker Hall at the main quad.



North campus c. 1955

There is one possible building site adjoining the proposed district at the south side of the lawn between Lincoln and Memorial Halls. If a building is planned for this area we recommend that its design, scale, and materials be compatible with Ketler, Lincoln and Hopeman Halls.

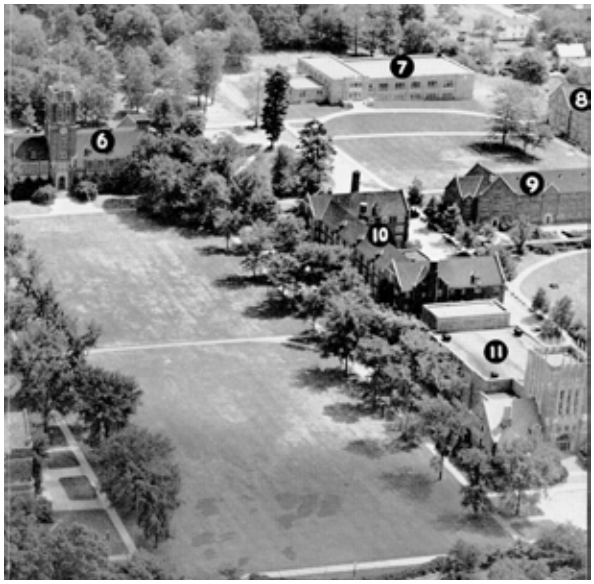
This proposed historic district is illustrated on both the existing campus map and the 1946 Olmsted Plan.


Aerial view c 1937

It is important to note that Grove City College has continued to follow the 1946 Olmsted Plan to the present day. Our proposed historic district is somewhat arbitrarily chosen in this instance since, if one walks over the line, the walks and trees follow the same aesthetic guidelines and axis, and the buildings are of similar massing and materials even if individual details indicate more modern construction.

Each building has related exterior spaces ranging from elaborate terraces at Mary Anderson Pew, Ketler, and Crawford to simpler walks, walls, and landscaping at Hopeman, Lincoln, and Rockwell. These terraces, along with associated paving, steps, walls, and balustrades are important elements of the historic campus and are evidence of the close association between the Olmsted Brothers and W.

G. Eckles Co. in developing the landscape design and the building design together. These elements have been well cared for to date and their continued preservation is encouraged.



Central and south campus c. 1955

Recommendation for National Register Listing

We recommend that the Historic Campus be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. National Register Designation will formalize the recognition of this historic resource and will assist in future fundraising for historic building and landscape restoration

Proposed Historic Grove City College Campus District / National Register District

Greensward/Quad, Overlook Hillside and Ravine

The Greensward, or Quad, as defined by Crawford Hall to the south, Harbison Chapel to the north, Rockwell Hall to the east and the Overlook Hillside and Ravine to the west is the keystone of the campus and should be preserved as it is currently. The red maple tree allee to either side should be preserved and maintained on a regular basis that includes a program every two years of fertilizing and spraying accordingly.


Looking toward campus from historic ravine. Harbison Chapel in background.

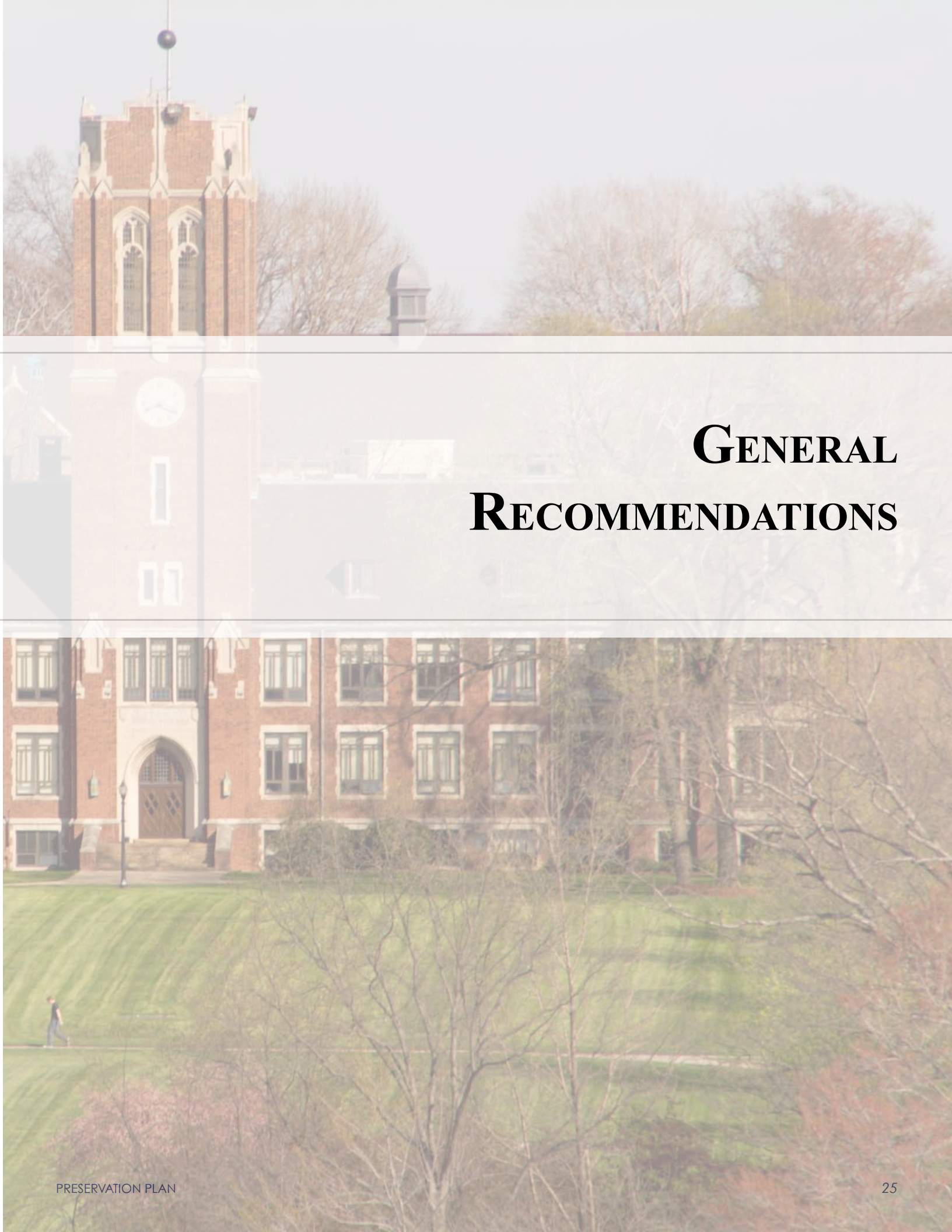
The Overlook Hillside and Ravine continues to be a historically significant part of the campus landscape. It is prominently visible

driving towards the campus from the west and seen from Thorn Athletic Field, Carnegie Hall and the new Colonial Hall Apartment complex. The Ravine area is used daily by students and often civilians as access to the western side of the campus and to the business district. The expansive lawn areas near Wolf Creek are used for informal recreational activities including occasional picnics and walks. It is crucial that the original intent of having these areas as a natural respite remain preserved and replanted as recommended in this report.

Historic Ravine c. 1935.

Recommendation for Campus Planning Process

We recommend that alterations, renovations, additions, and new construction which may be contemplated within the adjoining historic district be subject to a formalized review within the Grove City College's Planning Process.



General Recommendations

General Recommendations

The historic buildings of Grove City College have been sensitively maintained with alterations and additions which have respected the historic character of each building.

General building recommendations applicable to all of the structures within the historic campus district follow.


Roof covering example

Exteriors

The character of each historic building is defined by the original materials and details of the structure. These include the roof covering, cornice details, exterior brick and stone, windows, doors, porches, railings and other exterior elements. Grove City College has a history of maintaining these elements and replacing deteriorated materials with items of similar quality and detailing.


Window example

We recommend continuation of building exterior preservation practices with special attention to the following:

Roof Coverings: When a roof covering must be replaced, use a new covering to match the historic one. Most roofs at Grove City College were slate or red tile. Both of these materials, if installed using copper or terne coated stainless steel flashing, are 80-100 year systems which have the advantage of having the lowest life cycle cost of all available options as well as being historically consistent with the original roof.


Masonry example

Windows: High quality steel casement windows are a character defining feature of the buildings of the Grove City College Historic Campus. Where windows are in fair condition and not subject to constant operation, retention of historic windows is preferable. Interior storm windows can be added in areas where heat loss or occupant comfort is a major concern.

Where windows must be replaced, a range of competing manufacturers should be solicited to assure that the best matching design is provided. Depending on the specific details of a given window, different manufacturers will provide a better match.


Door example

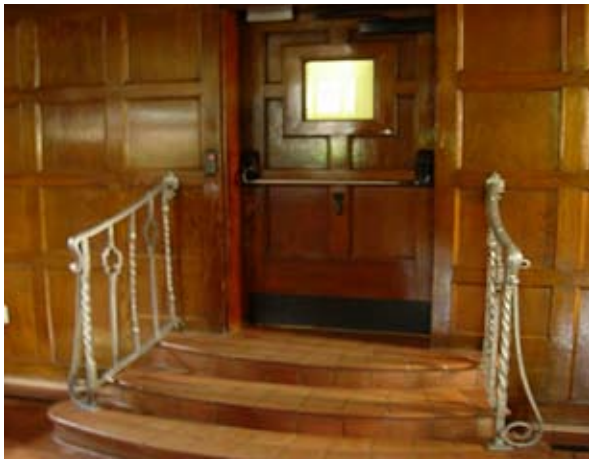
Masonry: The proper cleaning and re-pointing of historic brick and stone is now well known in the construction industry and is detailed in Preservation Brief #1 and #2 written by the National Park Service (available at http://www.phlf.org/news/faq/). These standards should be followed for all future masonry restoration.

Exterior Doors: At the time the buildings were constructed, high quality old growth lumber was used for exterior doors. This is a very long lasting material and, if the current program of continued repair and re-staining is maintained, these will not require replacement. The doors are further distinguished by the use of high quality metal hardware.

Railings. Grove City College has numerous decorative iron railings at interior and exterior steps. The railings at the main stair at the Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory and in the Oak Room at the Ketler Dormitory are especially notable. These should be maintained and, where necessary, restored. Where new building code compliant railings are needed they can be designed to complement and supplement the historic railings.

Entrances and Corridors: Each historic structure has an entrance foyer, lobby, and central corridor system which together are the organizing design elements of the building. These design elements are further articulated with decorative architectural details. The details include floor surfaces, base boards, wainscoting, doors and door trim, ceiling mouldings, and historic lighting fixtures. These details are typically most distinctive at the entry level but may exist throughout a building such as at the Harbison Chapel and Crawford Administration Building.

We recommend that these materials and details be maintained and restored in all of the structures. The specific areas are more fully defined within each individual building recommendation.



Entrances and Corridors

Buhl Library

Buhl Library

Significant Interior Spaces

The historic buildings of Grove City College include a number of interior spaces of exceptional quality. We recommend that the following interiors be preserved and/or restored as part of the Campus Preservation Plan.

Crawford Hall – Rotunda, President's Suite, Auditorium, Auditorium Foyer, Public Corridors, and portions of Lower Level Lounge.

Harbison Chapel – All interior spaces.

Ketler Dormitory – Oak Room and Recreation Room.

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory– Reception Hall and Stair, Music Room, Great Hall, Main Dining Room, West Reception, and West Lounge.

Tile Flooring: Exceptionally colorful patterns of vinyl or possible "zenitherm" flooring were in evidence within many of the buildings, especially Crawford, Mary Anderson Pew, Ketler, Lincoln and Hopeman. Vinyl tile flooring would have been a relatively new building product in the 1930s and 1940s. The colors chosen are strikingly bold, perhaps intended to evoke the rich colors seen in more expensive marble floors. These designs, while using modest building materials, are unique to Grove City College. We realize that wholesale restoration of this historic flooring is not practical given long-term maintenance and possible asbestos containing materials (ACM) issues, however, we recommend retaining potions in key areas where possible. Historic drawings refer to "zenitherm" which was a composite product meant to imitate stone. It is possible some of this highly colored flooring in Mary Anderson Pew or Crawford may be the historic product rather than vinyl.

Vinyl-tile floor covering

Buhl Library

Landscape Conditions and Recommendations

Specimen Tree Recognition: Consideration should be given to educational and informational labeling of the various tree species of prominence and maturity as identified below which include specimens estimated between 50-60 years old.

Trees Identified within the Historic District

- Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
- Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
- American Beech (*Fagus grandiflora*)
- English Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)

Streetscape scene: looking towards Lincoln Hall.

- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharium*)
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)
- Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- Tupelo (Blackgum) (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica "Pendula"*)
- Weeping Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis "Sargentii"*)

Landscape Maintenance Program

Hardscape Considerations: The future installation of new sidewalks, terraces or patios should be of exposed aggregate, earth-tone colored concrete or bluestone that is more traditional and aesthetically pleasing. Where appropriate, we highly recommend restoration in the same materials originally, particularly with respect to the terraces within the defined historic district.

Fertilization: A maintenance program of deep root fertilizing of campus and street trees should be considered every two to three years to be implemented either by the grounds crew or by a professional company.

Pruning: The majority of shrub plantings are overly manicured and improperly pruned. It is recommended that shearing of shrubs be discontinued and that hand pruning and thinning be utilized instead to retain a plant's natural growth habit. A maintenance program of pruning of campus and street trees should be considered every two to three years to be implemented either by the grounds crew or by a professional company.

Pest Control: Many plantings and trees are neglected. Diseases and insects, including red spider mites, leaf miners, canker, gall, and anthracnose and phytophthora fungus, were observed. An annual maintenance program for pest control should be applied using dormant oil spray to be implemented by the grounds crew or by a professional company. A follow-up program of summer insecticide and/or fungicide spray application should also be instituted accordingly.

Replacement Planting Program: Begin a tree planting program to ensure that the historical tree legacy is preserved and continues to play a vital role in the campus heritage.

Manicured yews along Crawford Hall

Example of a Yew that is allowed to grow unencumbered in it's natural shape. Prune, don't shear.

Blackgum tree grouping – south of Rockwell Hall

Weeping Hemlock near Lincoln hall. Estimated age 55 to 60 years old.

New Plantings: Recent plant choices in new plantings are repetitive and inconsistent with the historical campus fabric. Consider using native and heirloom species that are listed in Olmsted's palette contained within this report.

Some Recommended Plants from Olmsted's Palette

(A compilation from earlier campus plans and references)

Trees

Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
American Beech (*Fagus grandiflora*)
English Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)
Sugar Maple (*Acer sacccharum*)
Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*)
Tupelo (Blackgum) (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella*)
Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)
Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*)
Crabapple (*Malus "Sugartyme" and "Donald Wyman"*) **disease resistant*
Washington Hawthorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)
Sweetbay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
JapaneseMaple (*Acer palmatum*)
London Plane Tree (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*)
Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipfera*)

Shrubs

Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*)
Clethra (*Clethra alnifolia*)
Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*)
Currant (*Ribies alpinum*)
Decidious Holly (*Ilex verticillata*)
Flame Azalea (*Rhododendron calendulacea*)
French Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*)
Fragrant Sumac (*Rhus aromatica*)
Koreanspice Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*)
Lantana Viburnum (*Viburnum lantana*)
Leucothe (*Leucothe fontanesiana*)

Weeping American Beech tree looking stately and commanding.

Example of the Canadian hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Linden Viburnum (*Viburnum dilatatum*)
Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata "Grandiflora"*)
Rugose Rose (*Rosa rugosa*)
Spirea (*Spirea thunbergii*)
Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

Campus Lighting

The campus should replace lighting fixtures within the historic campus with nineteenth century or early twentieth century inspired fixtures.

Limit or hide light sources that shine into eyes, or that obscure the view of a building by installing fixtures that are either shielded or that are hidden tastefully within the architectural fabric of the College.

While not specifically a preservation activity, Geneva should consider designing lighting for the significant buildings and architectural details such as cupolas, arches, clock towers, roof lines, landscapes, statues, stained glass, etc.

Artistic lighting of the Campus Heritage District will showcase the uniqueness of the campus, while simultaneously creating a warm and inviting visual field for students and staff walking through the campus at night. Reduction of direct walk lighting adjacent to the buildings, i.e. pole and spot lighting, may be eliminated, mitigating increases in energy consumption.

Lighting of the Campus Heritage District can be addressed within the educational programming by considering a design challenge for the students. The challenge could include the use of alternative energy sources, such as, wind, solar or other green, experimental, or research-related power generating sources and considering advantageous placement of the generating source in terms of obtaining the most energy possible while being as inconspicuous as possible. State and Federal funding programs or tax credits may exist to offset renewable and green energy initiatives.

Up-lighting with high pressure sodium lamps. The Landmarks Building at Station Square, the former Pennsylvania Lake Erie Rail Road main terminal.


The upper spire has been lighted in a cool metal halide lamp while the lower building is lighted in a warm high pressure sodium vapor light


Solar power generation, an alternative green and renewable energy resource that can be included in lighting historic resources.

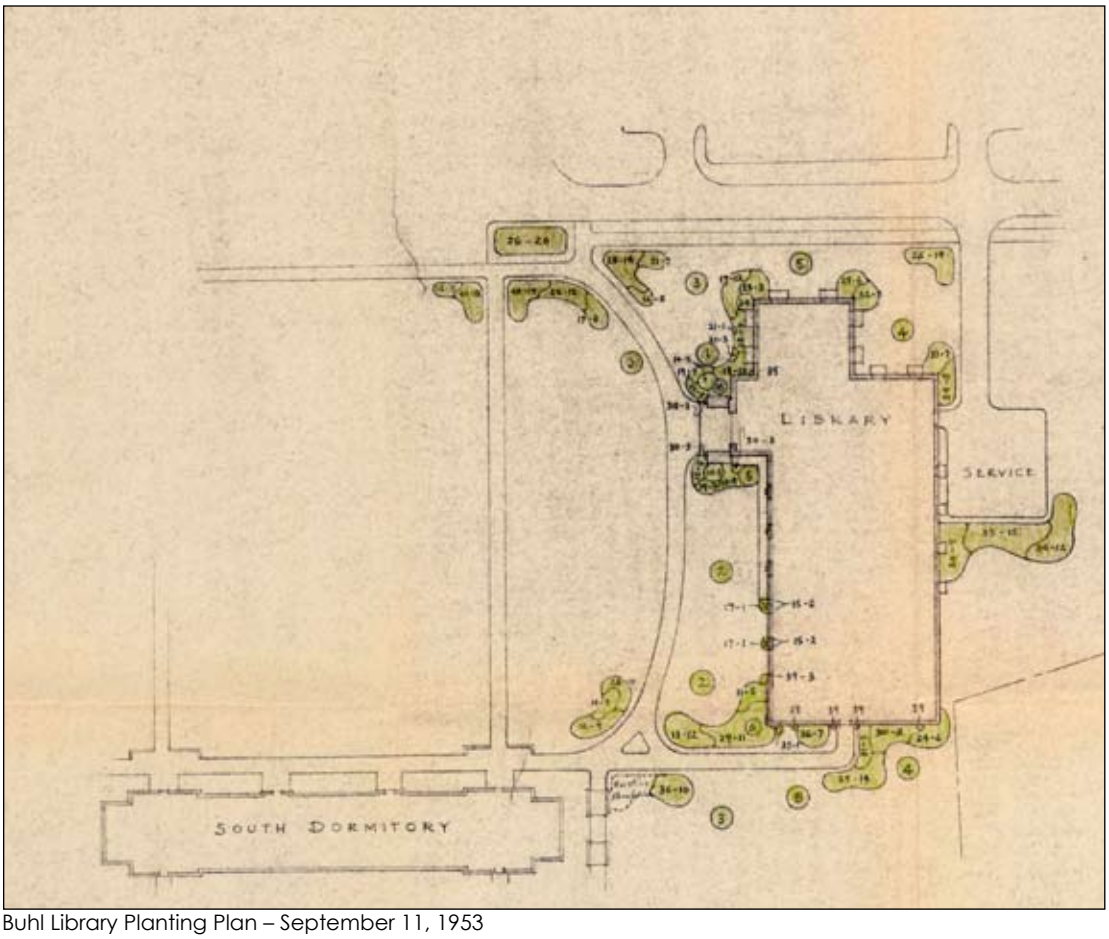
Archival Resources

The physical plant department has a well organized file room containing the original drawings of the campus buildings and has taken the additional step of scanning the drawings and making multiple sets of CDs. The Buhl Library has college archival resources but these have not been systematically accessioned or catalogued. The Office of Alumni and College Relations has items of historical interest such as a set of historic photographs of the campus buildings. It is possible that other departments within the college may have documents of historic value to Grove City College.

We recommend that a College Archive be created, where the originals of all documents of importance to understanding the history of the design and alterations to the historic campus are maintained. These documents include drawings, photographs, specifications, correspondence, and any other documents that will help future generations to understand Grove City College's campus heritage.

The archives should be consulted prior to all future rehabilitation and restoration projects within the proposed Grove City College Historic Campus District.

Individual Recommendations



Buhl Library Planting Plan – September 11, 1953

PLANT LIST

No.	SCIENTIFIC NAME / Popular Name	SPACG	QUAN	SIZE
1	Cercidiphyllum japonicum / Katsura Tree		1	10'-12'
2	Liquidambar styraciflua / American Sweetgum		2	3"-3½ Cal.
3	Quercus borealis / Northern Red Oak		3	3½"-4 cal.
4	Tsuga canadensis / Canada Hemlock		2	5'-6' B+B
5	Cornus florida / Flowering Dogwood		2	6'-10' B+B
6	Nyssa sylvatica / Black Tupelo		1	4½"-2" cal.
7	NOT USED			
8	Sophora japonica / Chinese Pagodatree		1	6'-8'
9	NOT USED			
10	NOT USED			
11	Taxus cuspidata / Japanese Yew	4½'	8	3½-4' B+B
12	Taxus cuspidata nana / Dwarf Japanese Yew	3'	10	18"-24" B+B
13	Kalmia latifolia / Mountain Laurel	3½'	33	2'-3' B+B
14	Ilex crenata microphylla / Littleleaf Japanese Holly	2½'	10	24" B+B
15	Pyracantha coccinea lalandi / Laland Firethorn		4	2'-3' B+B
16	Berberis verruculosa / Warty Barberry	3½'	21	12"-15" B+B
17	Berberis julianae / Wintergreen Barberry	3½'	22	18"-24" B+B
18	Magnolia soulangeana / Saucer Magnolia		1	5'-6' B+B
19	Cotoneaster horizontalis / Rock Cotoneaster	2½'	14	18"-24" B+B

No.	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPACG	QUAN	SIZE
20	Azalea calendulacea / Flame Azalea	3½'	3	2'-3' B+B
21	Azalea rosmarinifolia / Snow Azalea	3'	4	24"-30" B+B
22	Azalea kaempferi / Torch Azalea	3'	7	18"-24" B+B
23	Franklinia alatamaha / Gordonia	6'	3	4'-5' B+B
24	Hibiscus syriacus "Coelestis" / Shrub Althea	5'	7	5'-6' B+B
25	Abelia grandiflora / Glossy Abelia	3'	40	18"-24" B+B
26	Ligustrum obtusifolium regel. / Regel's Border Privet	3½'	34	2½-3'
27	NOT USED			
28	Rhus aromatica / Fragrant Sumac	3'	10	3'-4'
29	Viburnum sieboldi / Siebold Viburnum	4'	17	3'-4'
30	Viburnum lantana / Wayfaring Tree	4'	17	4'-5'
31	Viburnum carlesi / Koreanspice Viburnum	3'	14	2-2½'
32	Clethra alnifolia / Summersweet Clethra	3'	5	3'-4'
33	Calycanthus floridus / Sweet Shrub	3½'	7	3'-4'
34	Ilex verticillata / Common Winterberry	4'	20	3'-4'
35	Viburnum dilatatum / Linden Viburnum	4'	18	3'-4'
36	Viburnum tomentosum / Doublefile Viburnum	4'	17	3'-4'
37	Hydrangea petiolaris / Climbing Hydrangea		1	5' pot
38	Parthenocissus tricus. lowi / Low's Japanese Creeper		6	2 yr. pot

Buhl Library Plant List – September 11, 1953

Buhl Library

The Buhl Library is the youngest of the historic buildings of the Grove City College campus, having been constructed in 1954. It forms one side of the south quad along with the dormitories Lincoln Hall and Hopeman Hall.

The Buhl Library is in excellent condition on the exterior and the recent aluminum windows are a good match the historic aluminum windows.

The significant interiors include the entry foyer with its decorative terrazzo tile floor, marble clad walls, and decorative aluminum staircase railing, as well as the lower level exhibit and rare book room space.


Buhl Library

Recommendation for Future Work

1. Continue maintenance of exterior stone.

2. Refer to original drawings if any renovations are planned for the lower level Rare Book Room or main level Reference and Reading Rooms.

3. Maintain aluminum railing in main stair using gentlest cleaning methods possible. Refer to metals care information in Appendix.

Landscape Recommendations

Since a planting plan exists for Buhl with plant list (left), we recommend that the landscaping be restored to it's original intent. In the event plants are added or need to be replaced, we recommend that plant species be selected from the plan included in this report.

East

- Remove bird's nest spruce to either side of golden chamecyparis to address encroachment.
- Remove suckers from lilacs.
- Fill voids in planting bed surrounding viburnum with additional varieties of hosta.

West (front entrance)

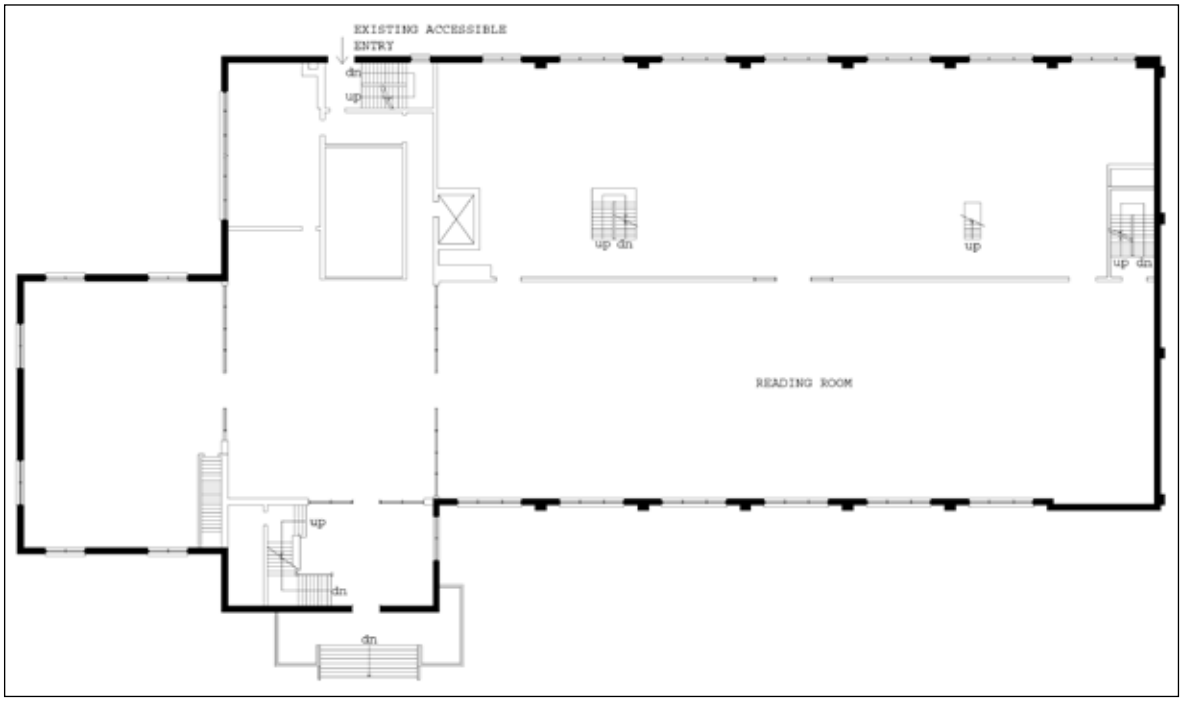
- Remove entrance yews. Consider replacing with new plantings according to the Olmsted plan of 1953.
- Trim dogwood tree from building.
- Fertilize white rhododendrons with Mir-Acid.
- Enlarge planting area in front of dogwood to include building sign. Also widen planting and extend to north side of building. (see Olmsted plan for plant list)
- Trim blue spruce tree away from building.
- Minimal thinning needed on black and sweet gums. Trim black gum away from building. Allow yews at southwest corner to grow two additional feet in height. Discontinue shearing and allow to grow naturalistically.
- Expand planting surrounding leucothe to railing on right and to front sidewalk on left. Plant additional leucothe for consistency in expanded bed to replace existing yews.

North

- Consider moving weeping cherry onto lawn area.
- Discontinue heavy shearing of yews at northeast corner.
- Fertilize white rhododendron.

South

- No planting is allowable on the “green” roof of the Ketler Technological Learning Center.



Drawing of Buhl Library

Carnegie Hall

Carnegie Hall occupies a highly visible site and is an important part of Grove City College's shared history with the town of Grove City. Preliminary plans have been prepared for adaptive reuse of the building. The plans call for restoring the entry foyer, stair, and first floor to their original appearance. The open restored first floor space with decorative columns and ceiling will work well as a college reception center and multi purpose space.

The second floor has lost most of its seating and much of its plaster but retains much of its original wood detailing and is scheduled for adaptive use as offices.


Carnegie Hall

Recommendation for Future Work

First Floor Reception Space: Base the restoration on historic photographs in College Archives. A copy is included in the history section of this report. Consider paint research to restore original colors in this restored space.

Entry foyer and stairs: Consider paint research to restore original colors in this restored space.

Second floor: Plan the adaptive use to retain the character of the exterior walls, window openings and woodwork as well as the volume and profile of the historic ceiling.


Carnegie Hall

Landscape Recommendations

East

- Consider planting a lawn tree such as a beech or horse chestnut.

West (front entrance)

- Eliminate yews to either side of entrance.
- Consider adding native mountain laurel to fill in voids.
- Remove lawn and then mulch area to left of entrance to create a continuous planting bed.
- Consider adding two street trees (sugar maples) to left of entrance along Main Street.


Carnegie Hall

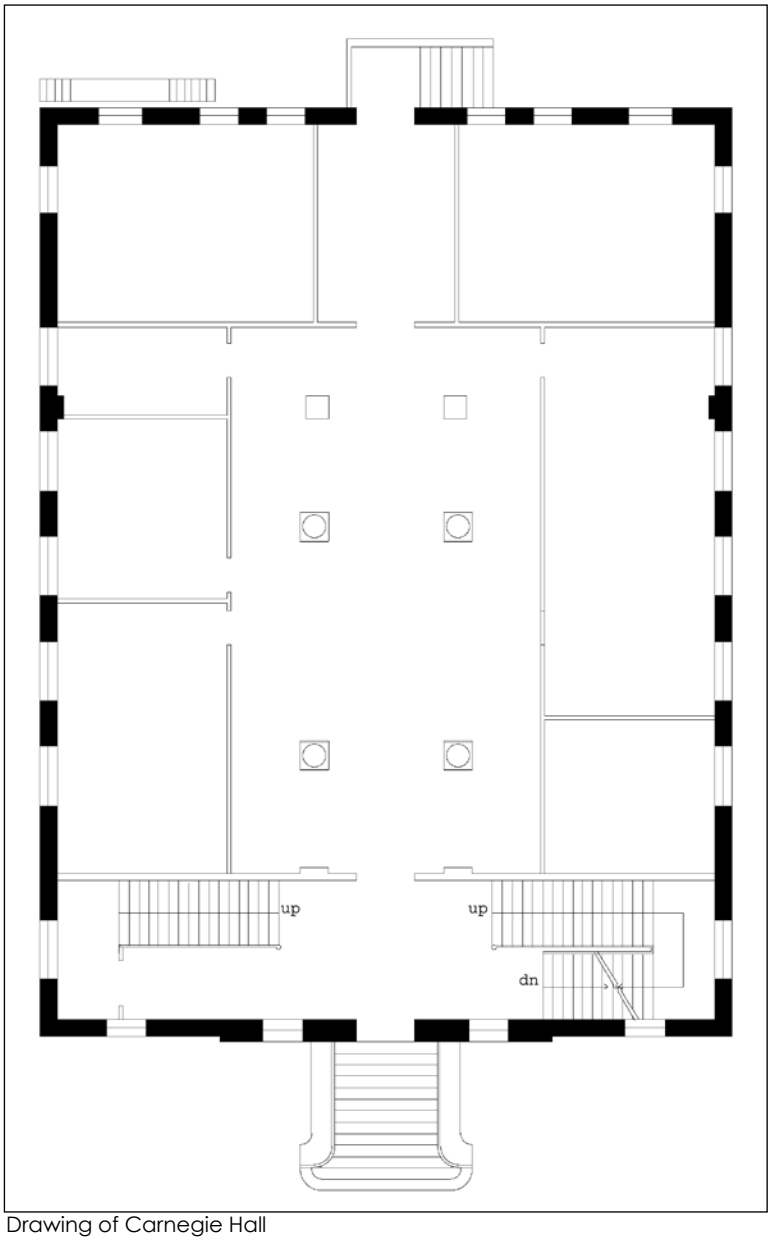
North

- Remove yews.
- Allow euonymous to grow out from building more naturally and reduce height.
- Consider adding two or three sweetbay magnolias on lawn.

Carnegie Hall facing South Broad St.

South

- Remove manicured yews.
- Allow euonymous to grow out from building more naturally and reduce height.
- Consider planting a lawn tree (Sophora japonica) in the area of the Carnegie Alumni Center sign.
- Remove dead wood from sugar maple closest to Carnegie Alumni Center sign and deep root fertilize. Consider planting a new tree as an eventual replacement.
- Remove and replace two sugar maples flanking sidewalk.



Drawing of Carnegie Hall

Crawford Hall

In 1939 Crawford Hall was the final building placed on the main quad as designed by the Olmsted Brothers. One of three stone buildings on the campus, Crawford accompanies Harbison Chapel as the flanking entrance building at the west end of the quad and is the chief administrative building of the campus as well as holding a large fixed seating auditorium

The building has been well maintained and an elevator has been added to allow most areas of the building to be accessible


Crawford Hall

Recommendation for future work

Interior Spaces: This building has a high quality of architectural detail and finish in almost all of its spaces. The Rotunda, public corridors, and President's Suite have been maintained to a high level of restoration. We encourage this level of restoration in all of the spaces in the building.

Accessibility: The auditorium is not fully accessible. We recommend the addition of a modest ramp or lift near the west stair to allow full access between the auditorium foyer and the building elevator.


Crawford Hall

Auditorium: After the Harbison Chapel, the auditorium is Grove City College's highest-quality historic assembly space. While it has been maintained, the finishes have aged and the college needs the room to be retrofitted with a modern air conditioning and ventilating system. We propose the following approach to restoration of the auditorium.

a. Conduct further research on historic elements of the space including paint finishes, lighting fixtures, floor finishes, and upholstery.

b. The new HVAC system should utilize the four existing chases at the corners of the auditorium space for new ductwork and the existing ornamental grilles where possible. Where new supply or return grilles must be installed, grille design and placement should be carefully coordinated with the historic details of the space.


Crawford Hall

Landscape Recommendations

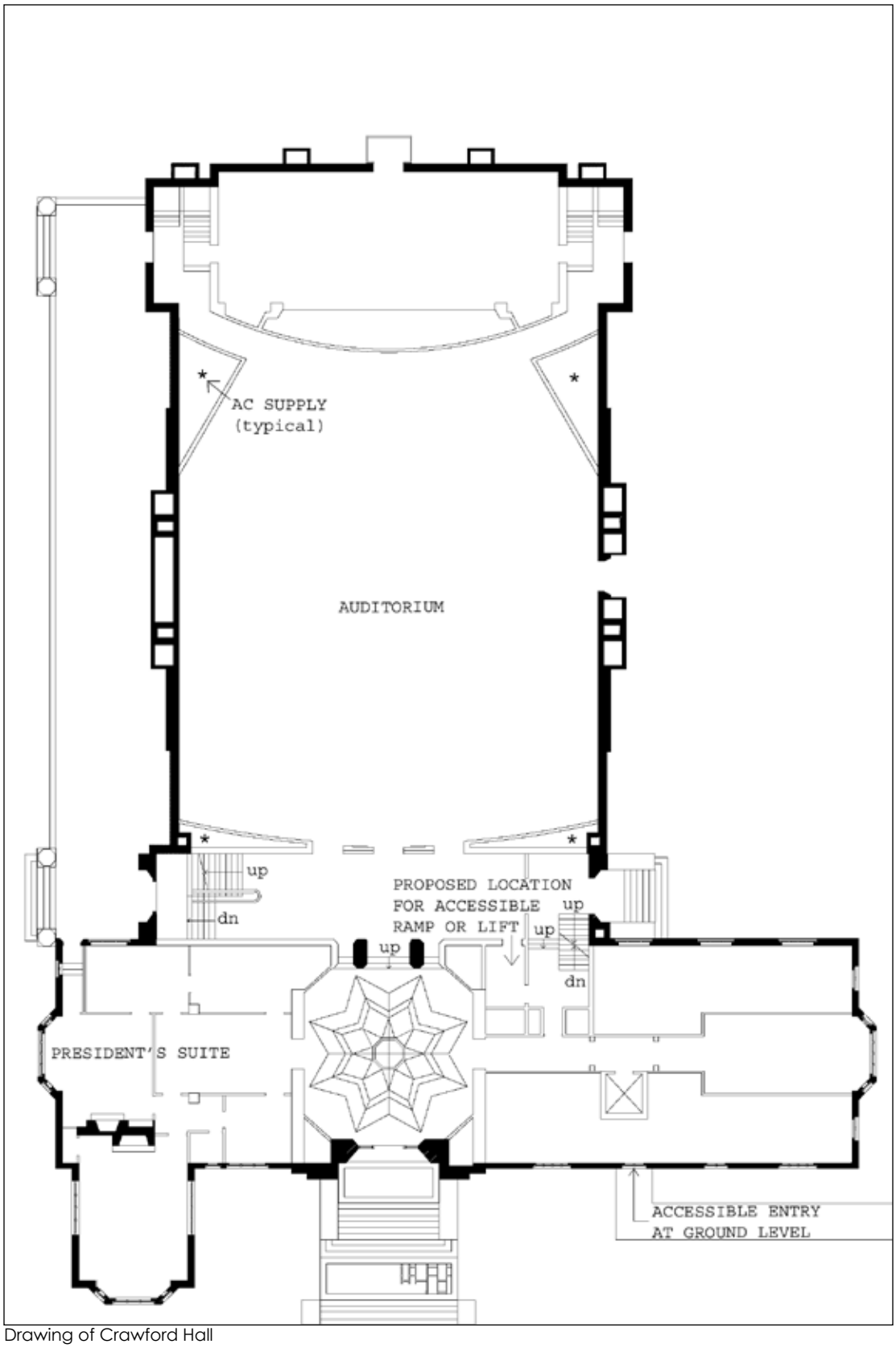
East
- This area adjoins and is addressed under Ketler Dormitory.

West (front entrance)
- Add additional plants behind existing rhododendron to right of stairs for density and to camouflage air conditioning unit.
- Discontinue shearing of yews and allow to grow naturalistically. Consider replacing azaleas deciduous plants from Olmsted's Palette. Remove ivy from building to eliminate potential damage to walls and slate roof.
- Fertilize azaleas along sidewalk with a heavy dosage of acidic fertilizer. Add an additional blue holly to fill gap. Fertilize blue hollies and rhododendrons. Reduce thickness of mulch by one half.
- Replace dogwood in area leading to lower entrance with a disease resistant Kousa Dogwood. Fertilize rhododendrons and azaleas.
- Consider a massing of fountain grass or hostas under magnolia and along wall of upper planting area.


Crawford Hall

North
- Remove crabapple at northeast corner.
- Remove water sprouts from crabapple left of doors.
- Allow yews to grow and then tip prune rather than shear.

South
- Plant ground cover such as liriope or myrtle in void near yews.
- Thin and trim Kwanzan cherry tree from building.
- Allow yews to grow into more naturalistic shapes.
- Remove front-most arborvitae to eliminate competition with lilacs.
- Consider removing carpet junipers and plant another species.
- Trim Japanese lilac tree and Kousa dogwood back from building.



Drawing of Crawford Hall

Cunningham Hall

Cunningham Hall, constructed in 1854, is the oldest building on the Grove City College campus and one of the oldest building in the town of Grove City. The house is a classic Western Pennsylvania vernacular Greek Revival building, 5 bays wide with a center hall. On the exterior the building has uniquely bold dentils along the rake of the roof on the gable ends. The interior has been extensively reworked and remodeled but retains the basics of its original room layout.

Cunningham Hall, facing East Main Street

Recommendation for Future Work

1. Continue program of ongoing maintenance.

2. In the long term, when major repairs and renovations are needed in the future, conduct additional research to gain a fuller understanding of the history of the development and alterations of the architectural features of the building including the windows, interior room configuration, chimneys, fireplaces, and interior woodwork.

Cunningham Hall

Landscape Recommendations

East

- Remove barberry hedge and widen planting area. Consider a design of period-appropriate plantings. (of 1845)
- Consider addition of specimen trees on lawn above parking area per Olmsted's Palette included in this report.

West

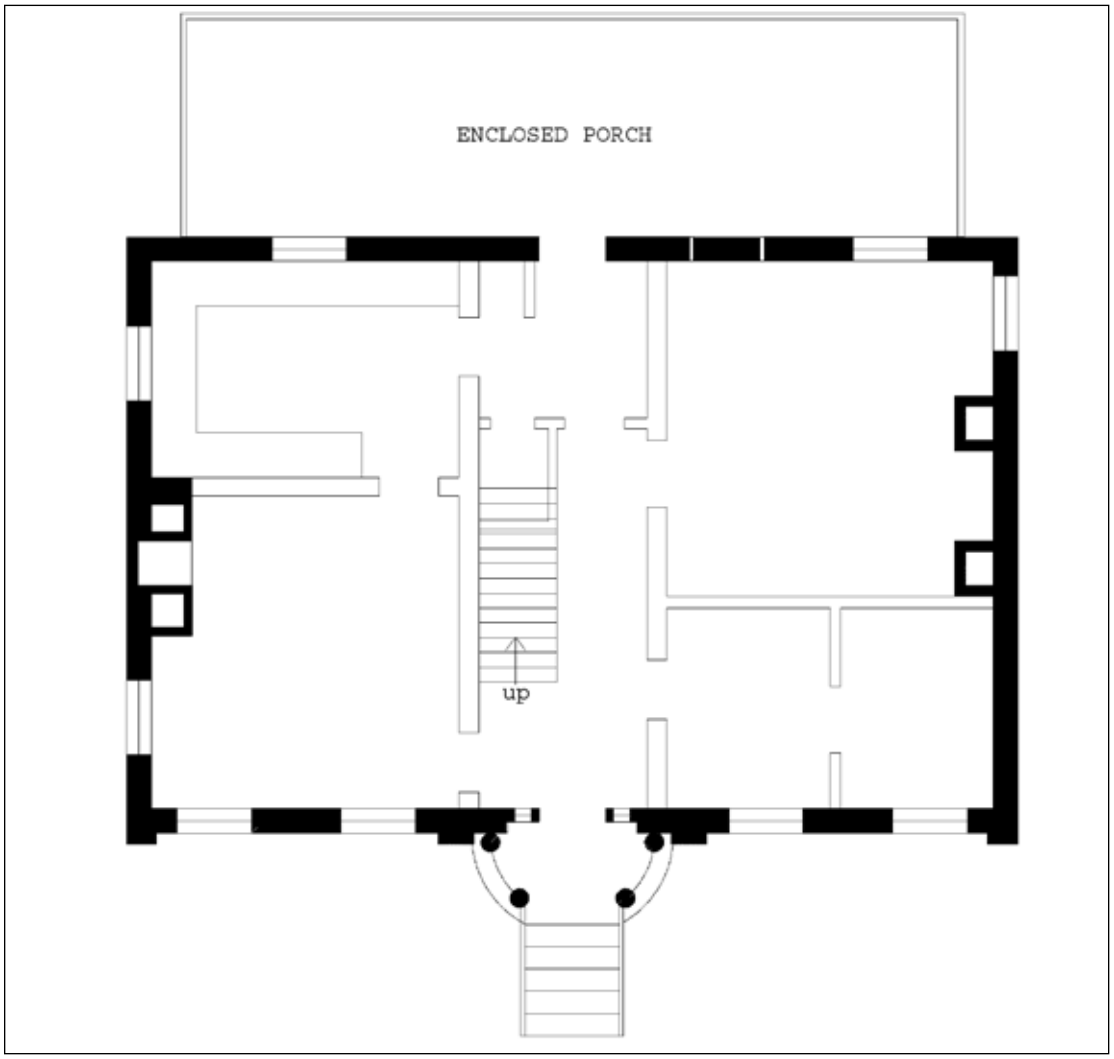
- Remove coralberry hedge and continue design of period-appropriate plantings from front to this side. Consider installing an informal herb garden with gravel or brick paths.

North

- Remove grass from area between sidewalk and screened porch foundation to create planting beds.
- Consider groupings of evergreens such as pines and hemlocks to create a buffer from Colonial Hall Apartment complex.

South (front entrance)

- Remove yews and junipers and replace with plantings appropriate to an 1845 building including old-fashioned perennials.
- Remove arborvitae to reveal architectural detail of building.
- Add specimen trees per Olmsted's Palette.



Drawing of Cunningham Hall

Harbison Chapel

In 1931 Harbison Chapel was the first building constructed (along with Rockwell Hall) on the new campus. It is an architectural centerpiece within the Grove City College Campus and includes many exceptional interior finishes.

The building has been well maintained with recent projects including new slate roofs on the transepts, complete building rewiring, restoration of the fleche, and cleaning and pointing of the exterior stone. An accessible entrance has been added at the north transept entry.

Harbison Chapel: facing the Quad.

Recommendation for Future Work

Wood Ceiling: The polychrome wood ceiling will eventually require restoration. This should include cleaning using the gentlest methods possible, and then touch up painting where the original paint has worn away. We recommend this conservation method rather than over painting the historic finishes.

Stained Glass: Stained glass repairs can be undertaken by a qualified stained glass repair studio when needed. Storm windows should not be added. Energy efficiency is best gained by high efficiency central equipment and a control system which allows the space to be kept at moderate energy efficient temperatures when the space is not in use coupled with the ability to adjust the temperature and ventilation within the space during occupancy.

Harbison Chapel

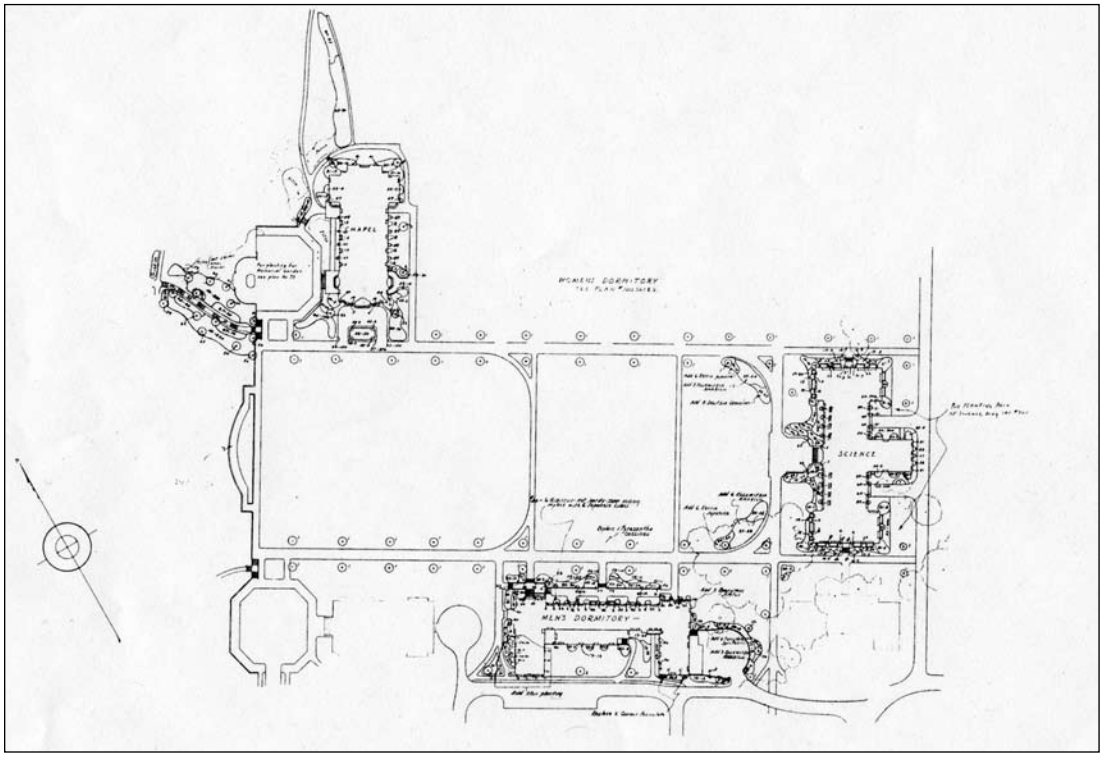
Flooring: The glazed tile floor requires touch up where the glazing has worn and periodic waxing. Use of harsh and abrasive cleaners should be avoided.

Lighting Fixtures. The historic lighting fixtures in the nave have been retrofitted to cast light directly down onto the pews. While this improves light levels for chapel goers, the historic light levels in the upper chapel have been lost. We recommend restoring the upper level "lantern" lighting function to these fixtures. The original glowing lantern appearance of the light fixtures can be seen in the historic photograph in the building history section of this report.

Accessibility. The existing accessible ramp is convenient to the parking area. In the long term a well designed accessible entrance at the east foyer entrance will provide increased accessibility from the dormitory and classroom area of the campus.

Landscape Recommendations

Since a general landscape plan exists in this report and a planting plan exists at the Olmsted archives, we recommend that the landscaping be restored to it's original intent or as areas are replanted to adopt the corresponding areas with those from the plan.



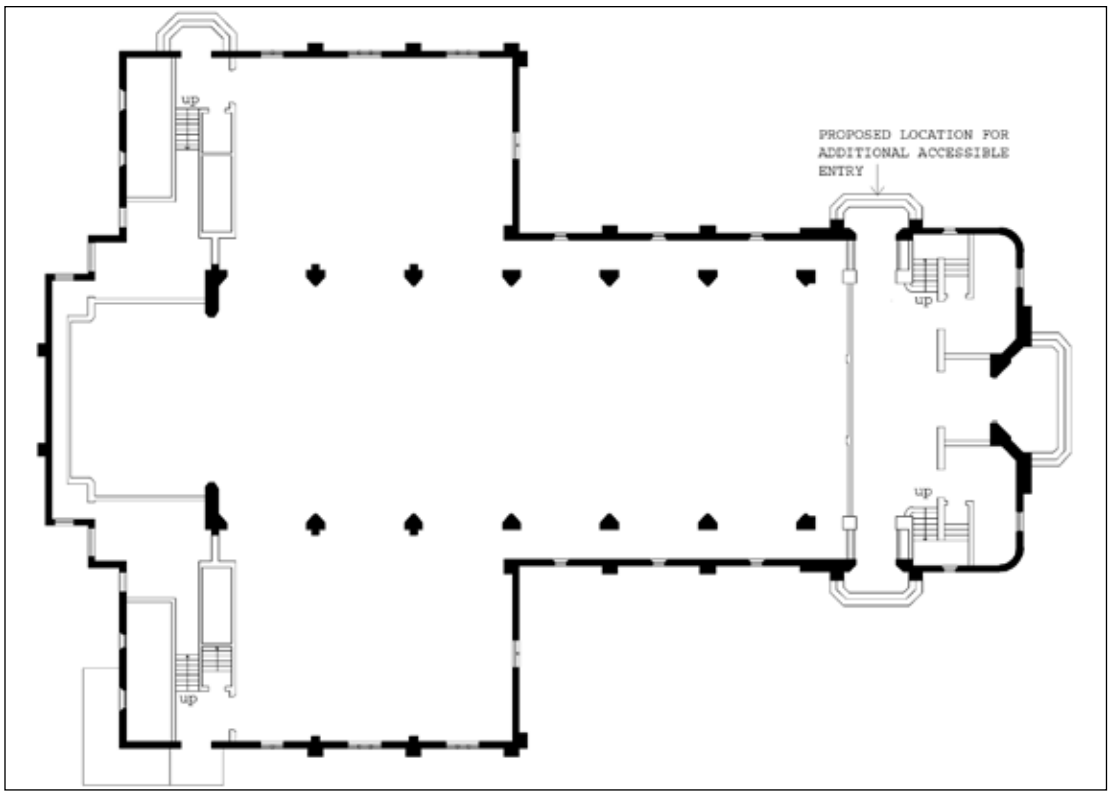
Landscape Plan in Vicinity of Chapel, Mens Dormitory and Science Building–June 1937

East
- Remove suckers and dead wood from burning bushes.
- Remove water sprouts from red oak.
- Fertilize blue holly bushes with Holly-Tone and trim from building by two feet. Fill gap with additional holly or plants from Olmsted's Palette.

West
- Consider removing single privet plant and replace with native leucothe that will cascade over slope.
- Fertilize azaleas and rhododendrons with Mir-Acid.
- Remove suckers from serviceberry to sustain longevity.
- Trim burning bushes away from serviceberry to reduce competition.

North
- Thin and prune shingle oaks.
- Consider planting shrubs to camouflage power unit.

South (front entrance)
- Fertilize Japanese white pine.
- Thin crabapples by one third.



Drawing of Harbison Chapel


Harbison Chapel

Hopeman Dormitory

Built in 1950, Hopeman Hall is the newest dormitory within the historic campus. Its chief historic features are its high quality exterior finishes and details – tile roof, carefully detailed brick and stone facades, steel casement windows, and heavy wood plank doors with iron and bronze hardware.

The continued long term care and maintenance of those features is the top historic preservation priority for this building.


Hopeman Dormitory

Landscape Recommendations

East

- Remove all lawn from sidewalk to foundation. Extend planting around corner to entrance on south side.
- Prune lilac to remove dead wood and promote new growth.
- Remove misshapen arborvitae.
- Trim back ivy.

West

- Prune burning bush and lilac naturally. Discontinue shearing.
- Remove lawn to create new foundation bed to be planted with dwarf white azaleas.
- Trim ivy back from windows.
- Remove rambling rose growing in ivy.
- Consider installing concrete or stone steps for access.

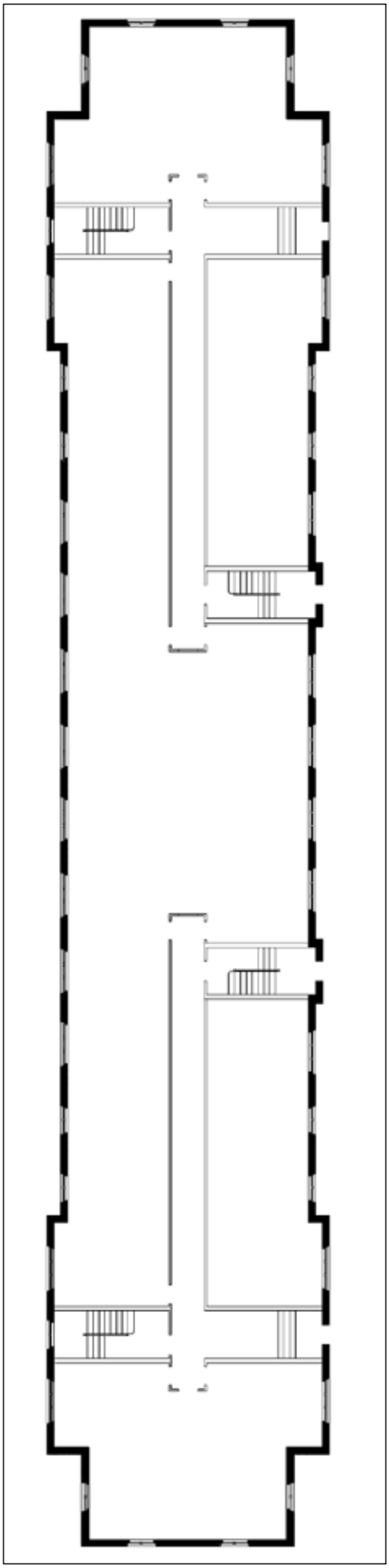

Hopeman Dormitory

North (front entrance)

- Consider adding benches along lawn side of walkway in the area between the entrances.
- Remove lawn between sidewalk and foundation at northwest corner. Plant groupings of heirloom shrubs per Olmsted's Palette.
- Remove grass and yews surrounding walls at east and west entrances. Plant with clustering of shrubs.
- Repair damage to wall at west entrance.
- Include building sign in newly created planting at east entrance.

South

- Remove lawn strip between yew hedge and sidewalk. Allow yews to grow naturally to soften building and allow growth to extend to sidewalk.
- Remove three arborvitaes.
- Brick in unplanted areas in beds to each side of both entrance doors to eliminate weed growth.



Drawing of Hopeman Dormitory

Ketler Dormitory

In 1932 the Ketler Dormitory for men was the first dormitory constructed on the upper campus, preceding the Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory for Women by five years. The building occupies a central location on the quadrangle between the Harbison Chapel and Crawford Hall to the west and the academic buildings to the east.

The Ketler Dormitory building is designed with multiple entrances from an expansive terrace. The three center entrances lead directly to stair towers that serve four dormitory rooms on each floor. At each end of the building corridors connect the front stair to stairs at the south end of their respective wings.

On the ground floor there are two interior spaces of note. The Oak Room at the west end is a wood paneled room with a fireplace, leaded and stained glass windows, and an ornamental railing. The Ketler Recreation Room occupies the majority of the lowest level and retains its historic finishes including faux stone and decorative plaster walls and beamed ceiling. These rooms were constructed originally as a Men's Dining Room and Lounge but are now under-utilized.

Ketler Dormitory

Ketler Dormitory

Recommendation for Future Work

Fire Suppression: Add a fire suppression system to mitigate the single exit deficiency at the three central stair towers.

Future interior dormitory room renovations: In our opinion the dormitory floors do not contain significant character defining features. When future renovations are planned consideration could be given to reorganizing the floors with an east west corridor to resolve the need for multiple exits from each room. The alterations will need to be sensitive to all exterior window openings and existing stairs.

Recreation Room: This space suffers from underutilization. It was designed as a dining hall with paneled wood "zenitherm" wainscoting and decorative plaster walls and later expanded with a faux stone treatment of the walls. Future restoration projects should be based on historic drawings and photographs. The

Ketler Dormitory

room originally had much lighter stone and stucco colors on the walls and columns and decorative light fixtures.

Our recommendation is that the space be reused while retaining and restoring its character defining features.

Oak Room: This exceptional space is highly detailed with an ornamental ceiling, paneled walls, mantled fireplace, "Old English" plastered walls, original lighting fixtures and ornamental aluminum railings. This space can be preserved as a quiet lounge and reading area. The room would benefit from returning its plaster walls to their original color. Consideration could be given to lightening the feel of the room by restoring the paneling to its original finish and/or adding supplemental indirect lighting.


Ketler Dormitory


Ketler Dormitory

Landscape Recommendations

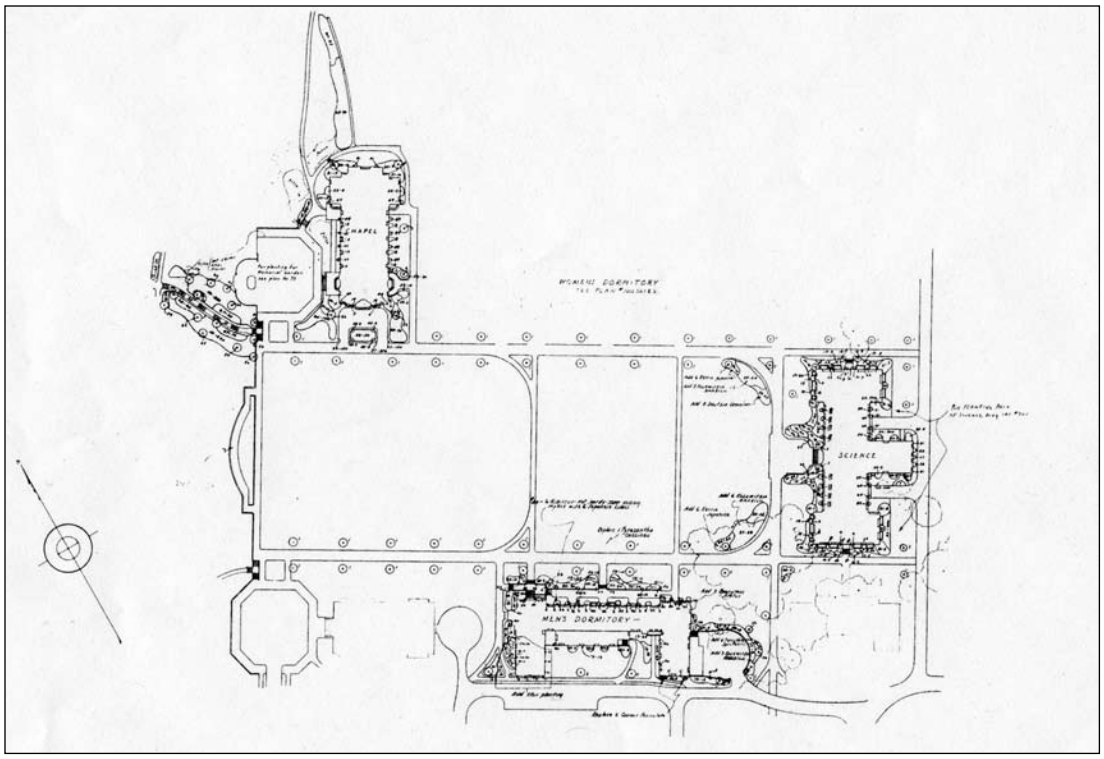
Since a general landscape plan exists in this report and a planting plan exists at the Olmsted archives, we recommend that the landscaping be restored to it's original intent or as areas are replanted to adopt the corresponding areas with those from the plan (following page).

East
- Not applicable since this area is paved for parking.

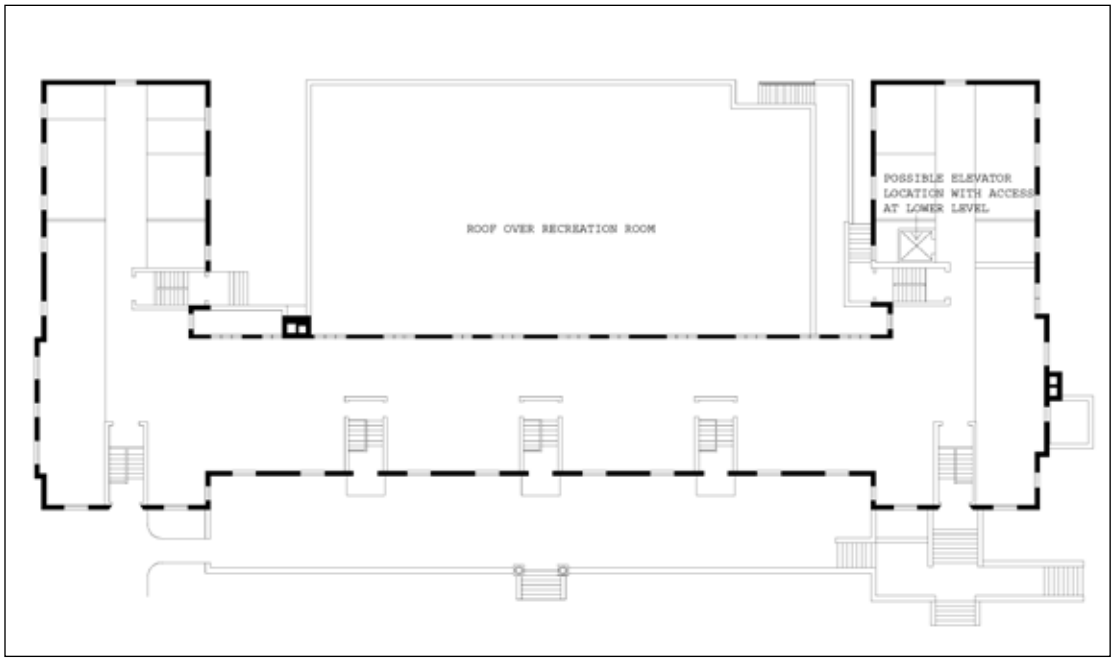
West
- Augment existing perennial borders in courtyard or recreate the original Olmsted planting.
- Consider adding groupings of large pots and/or planters in courtyard to soften paved area.

North (front entrance)
- Plant missing tree to complete red maple allee. Thin existing trees by one third within two-three years.
- Remove ivy from building as necessary to prevent it from becoming damaging.
- Fertilize azaleas in area below west entrance. Consider replicating this composition of bird's nest spruce, azaleas and crabapple in lawn area on the opposite side of walkway to courtyard or implementing the original design.
- Complete planting in terrace border between east and west terrace doors in the manner of Olmsted's plan.
- Consider installing a sidewalk from the entrance to east side of building to eliminate short cut across lawn.

South
- Remove dead branches from bird's nest spruce in sunken garden. This area is weak and would be enhanced greatly by implementing the original plan.
- Remove plastic weed barrier from under mulch to allow water to reach root zone. Discontinue the practice of laying weed fabric prior to mulching.
- Fill in voids in planting bordering sidewalk with additional grasses.



Landscape Plan in Vicinity of Chapel, Mens Dormitory and Science Building–June 1937



Drawing of Ketler Dormitory

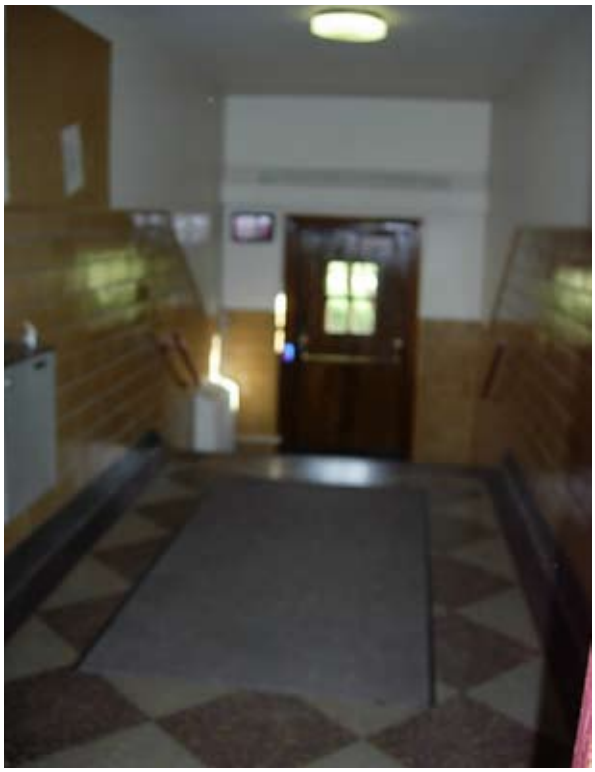
Lincoln Dormitory

The Lincoln Dormitory was the first structure on what we have named the "South quad." The dormitory is simpler than Ketler with an at-grade terrace on its principal facade and no public spaces. The interior is well organized with all dorm rooms having access to two means of egress.


Lincoln Dormitory

Recommendation for Future Work

- Continue program of exterior preservation and maintenance.
- Rehabilitate steel casement windows if possible. If replacement is necessary, explore options offered by competing manufacturers for best match of mutton patterns and detailing.
- Retain terrazzo floors and detailing at first floor entries.


Lincoln Dormitory

Landscape Recommendations

East

- A complete redesign of this area in Olmsted fashion is recommended. This area feels disconnected from the rest of the campus and is sterile.

West (front entrance)

- Remove dogwood at northwest corner.
- Remove suckers from crabapple and thin accordingly. Add mulch ring.
- Consider foundation and terrace plantings compatible with the historical context of campus in Olmsted fashion.
- Consider removal of privet hedge along sidewalk to open up entrance terrace to lower campus. This includes portion that wraps around to south side of building.
- Remove volunteer ash tree left of south entrance door.
- Plant groundcover under Mountain laurel at northeast corner to anchor plants and eliminate bare soil.


Landscaping

North

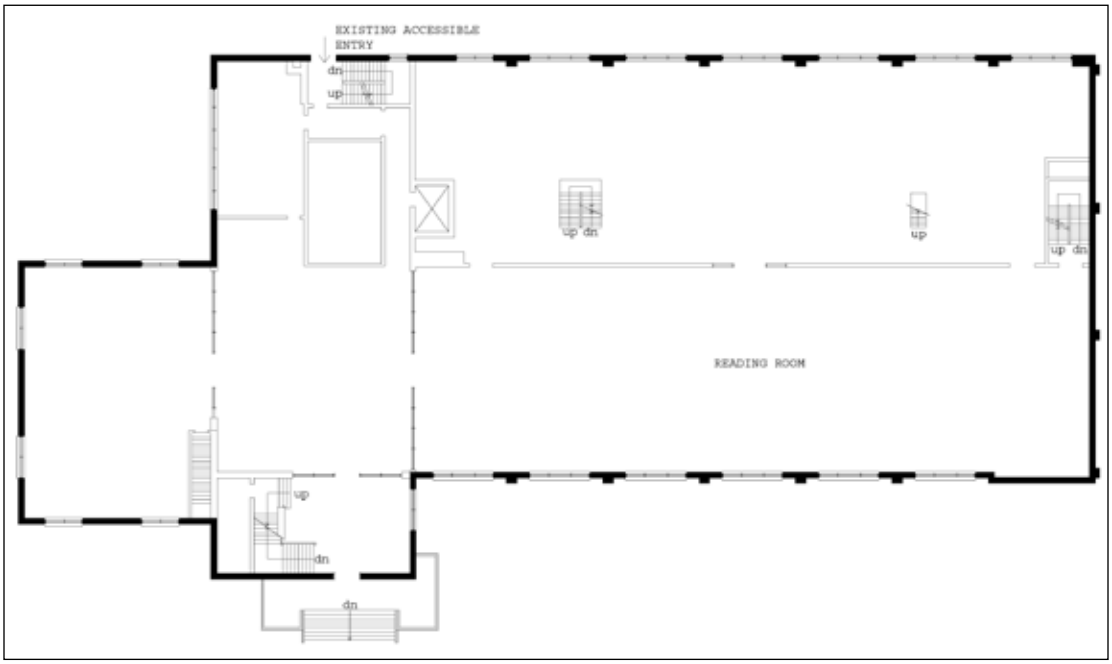
- Remove lawn from sidewalk to foundation to create a planting to connect with planting on west side. Plant evergreen shrubs to camouflage gas line

.

South

- Not applicable as there are no plantings in this area.

Walkway along Lincoln Dormitory



Drawing of Lincoln Dormitory

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

The Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory is the principal historic women's dormitory. We are including the original 1937 building facing the quadrangle, the east addition of 1940 and the west addition of 1947 in this study.

In addition to the same quality of exterior detailing as the other dormitory buildings – tile roof, stone cornices, and carefully detailed brick and stonework – the Mary Anderson Pew building has a classical octagon cupola at the center of its main roof, stained glass panels above the main entry, and bay windows at first-floor windows. A broad bluestone terrace runs between the projecting end wings of the building on the front facade.

The first floor of the original structure contains the highest quality interior spaces which include the Reception Hall, Music Room, main Dining Room, and Great Hall.

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

Recommendation for Future Work

Exterior: Continue program of exterior preservation and maintenance.

Restore louvered metal clad cupola at center of main roof.

Interior First Floor: Continue preservation of historic details and finishes of Historic Dining Room, Music Room, Reception Room, and Great Hall.

Interior West Hall: Continue preservation of historic details and finishes in West Lounge.

Other Interior Spaces: Mary Anderson Pew contains many smaller spaces with pleasant details that contribute to the history and character of the building. While some may need to be altered to meet changing College needs, we encourage careful review of the attributes of these spaces before making alterations. These include the elaborately tiled dormitory bathrooms and the apartment suites.

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

Landscape Recommendations

East
- Create planting with flowing line to include existing shrubs. Continue planting with same species.
- Plant three additional pin oak trees on east side of walkway to fill gaps and complete alee.

West
- Not applicable as this area is used for loading and parking.
- Replace dead arborvitae in planting screen that conceals dumpsters.

North (rear entrance)
- Remove existing paving material on entrance terrace and replace with bluestone or exposed aggregate concrete. Consider replacing steps with exposed aggregate concrete.
- Thin and remove suckers from crabapples to either side of entrance.
- Restore fountains on terrace.
- Planting areas along terrace wall should either be planted or eliminated and paving material extended to wall.
- Replace three diseased dogwoods in planting squares with redbuds or serviceberry trees. Plant empty tree squares with the same species as above.
- Remove ivy from building.
- Remove dead wood from Japanese yews and discontinue topping. Tip prune to retain naturalistic shape.
- Remove barberry due to its invasive nature and solitary placement.
- Remove dead weeping cherry to left of terrace entrance.

South (front entrance)
- Consider restoration of the bluestone entrance terrace. Replace damaged slabs and reset loose slabs in a manner consistent with original installation.
- Replace two Japanese weeping cherry trees left of entrance as part of efforts to replant all planting squares on terrace.
- "Snow Fountain" weeping cherry trees should be maintained for good health and to extend longevity.
- Augment native Mountain laurel right of entrance with two additional plants to fill gap.
- Remove yews and barberry. Replace with native Mountain laurel to replicate existing planting to right of entrance.
- Ivy on building should be kept at bay with regular trimming.

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

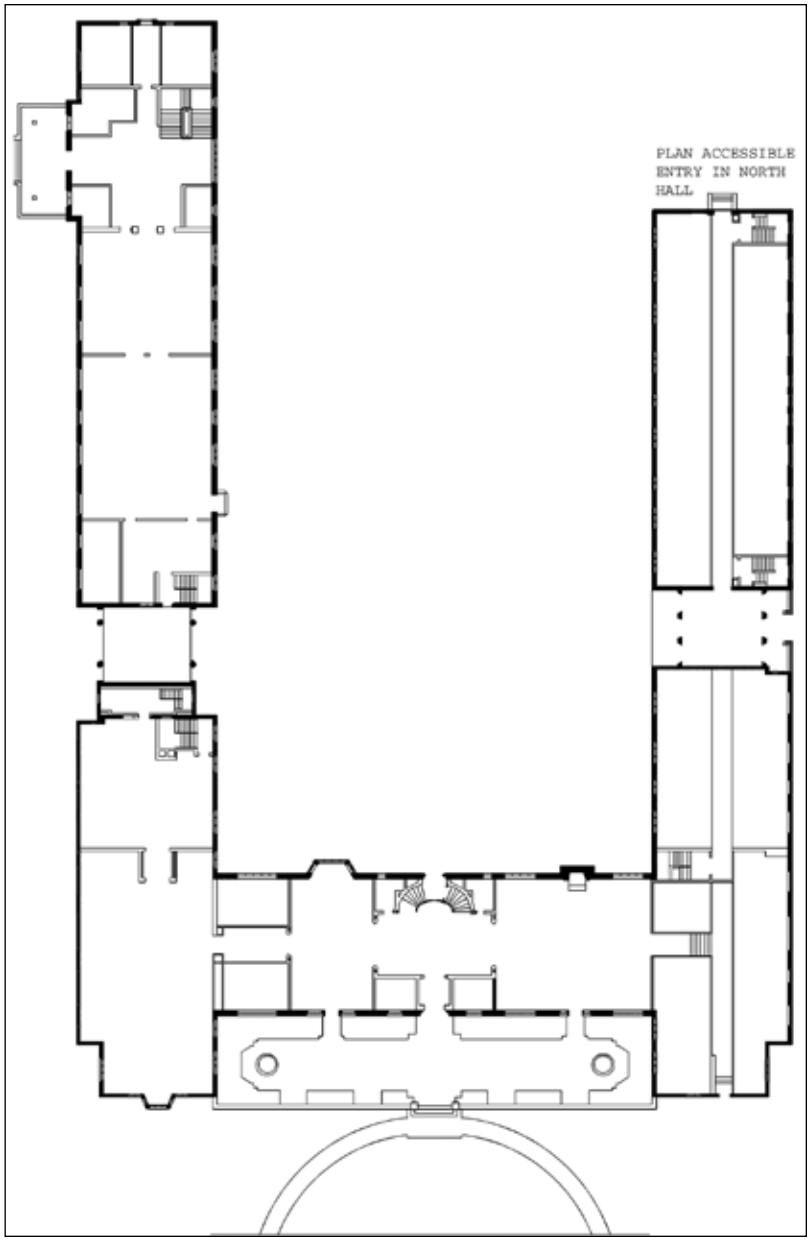
Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

- Discontinue installing plastic under mulch and remove all material currently in place (including planting squares).
- Remove junipers on lawn and consider replanting entire area in Olmsted fashion.
- Remove overgrown upright yews and junipers left of entrance and replant with heirloom species area per Olmsted's Palette.

Blue stone terrace Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory.

Center Courtyard

- Consider adding several more lampposts as appropriate.
- Add seating to create quiet study areas.
- Consider adding appropriate foundation plantings to soften the transition between building and landscape.
- Plant specimen trees (from list) in lawn area to create park-like environment.



Drawing of Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

Rockwell Hall of Science

Opened on the same day as the Harbison Chapel, the Rockwell Hall of Science stands at the east end of the main quad. The building is dominated on the exterior by the central tower.


Rockwell Hall of Science

Recommendation for Future Work

Exterior: Continue program of exterior preservation and maintenance.

Interior: The corridors retain their original terrazzo floors and glazed tile wainscoted walls but a new lowered acoustical ceiling and lighting have been installed. When renovation work is done consider returning the ceilings to their original height and installing a lighting system more in line with the original.

Landscape Recommendations

Since a general planting plan exists in this report and a planting plan exists at the Olmsted Archives, we recommend that the landscaping be restored to its original intent or as areas are replanted to adopt the corresponding areas with those from the plan (following page).

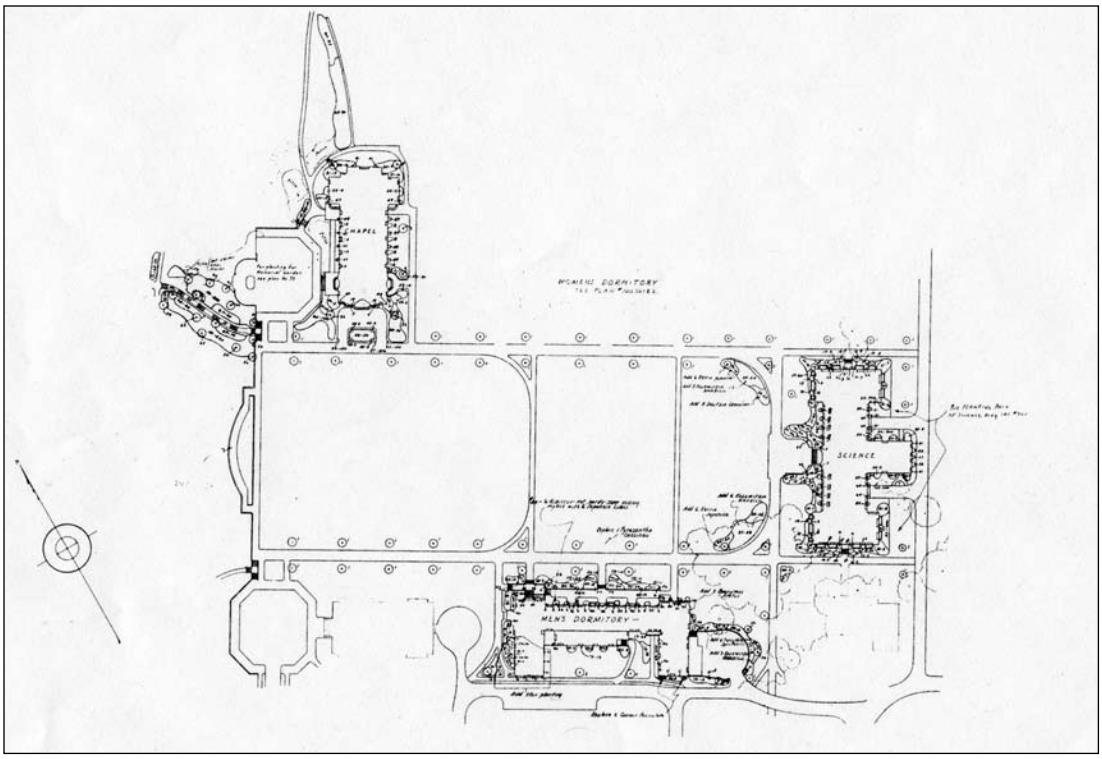

Rockwell Hall of Science

East
- Replicate existing foundation plantings right of the entrance to the left of walk adjacent to greenhouse for uniformity and to add interest and soften transition between site and building.
- Consider planting specimen trees in lawn areas to each side of rear building extension per Olmsted's Recommended Palette contained in this report.

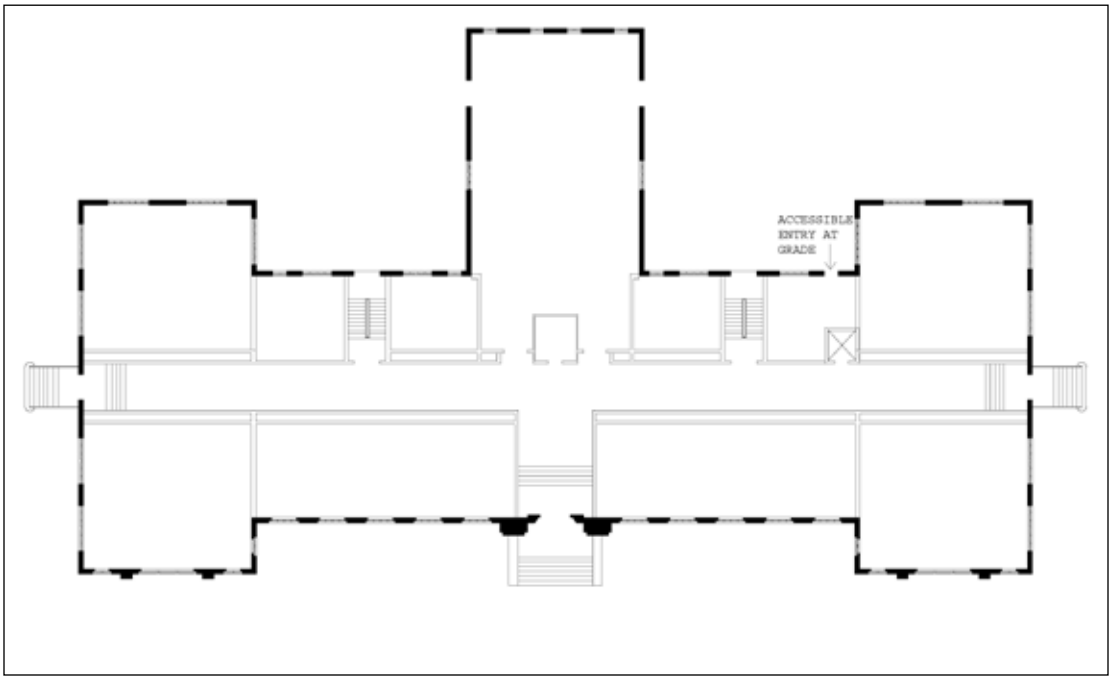
West (front entrance)
- Replace rhododendrons to either side of entrance due to diseased condition.
- Prune junipers from foundation to encourage outward growth.
- Discontinue shearing of shrubs and allow to grow together. Fill remaining gaps with additional azaleas.
- Enlarge planting to include hawthorn tree.
- Fertilize larger rhododendron at northeast corner.

North
- Enlarge planting bed to include hawthorn tree.
- Fertilize rhododendron at north east corner.

South
- Prune junipers back from building and away from benches at Duessel memorial.



Landscape Plan in Vicinity of Chapel, Mens Dormitory and Science Building–June 1937



Drawing of Rockwell Hall of Science

Physical Learning Center Entry

A portion of the Physical Learning Center was constructed in 1953 to designs by W. G. Eckles Company in the location designated in the Olmsted Master Plan. Due to the generally utilitarian nature of the structure we are not proposing to include it in the Campus Historic District. The two entries, however, with their broad massing and bas reliefs are good examples of a mid-century aesthetic inspired by the earlier Art Deco style and are worthy of note in this Preservation Plan. We recommend the continued care of these elements and reference to the original drawings when repair is required.

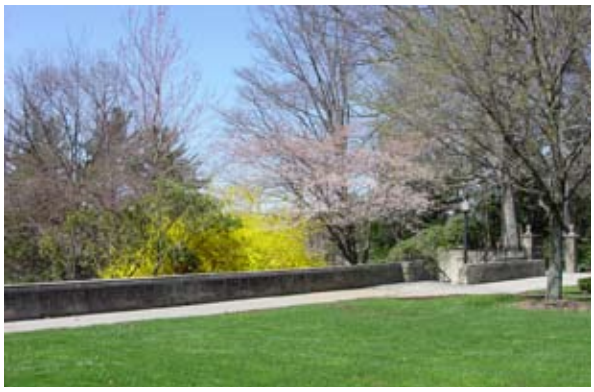
Physical Learning Center

Rockwell Hall of Science

Overlook Hillside and Ravine

Since a general landscape and planting plan exists at the Olmsted Archives, example drawing on following page, we recommend that the landscaping be restored to its original intent or replant these areas using plants from Olmsted's list below.

- Continue to maintain the existing Mountain laurel shrubs that may be from the plan of 1936.
- Remove lawn and either restore the hillside as indicated on the plan of 1936 or plant more shrubs and perennials from Olmsted's Hillside palette as listed below.
- Allow native sassafras tree groupings to grow and thin as necessary. Olmsted often encouraged the preservation of native and natural plantings.
- Plant additional rhododendron and/or Mountain laurel to fill voids in areas adjacent to steps. These are most likely original to the 1936 plan.
- Remove bittersweet vine that is becoming invasive and strangulating established rhododendrons and Mountain laurels.
- Remove underbrush and bramble at bottom of stairs. Plant perennials from the list below or mulch heavily to keep undesirable vegetation at bay.



Spring blossoms along the Ravine hillside.

Mature woodlands along the Ravine hillside.

Hillside Plant Recommendations

As noted during assessment and Olmsted references

Trees

Canadian Hemlock
White Pine
Red Oak
White Oak
American Beech
Red Maple
Cherry
Green Ash
White Ash
Linden

Shrubs

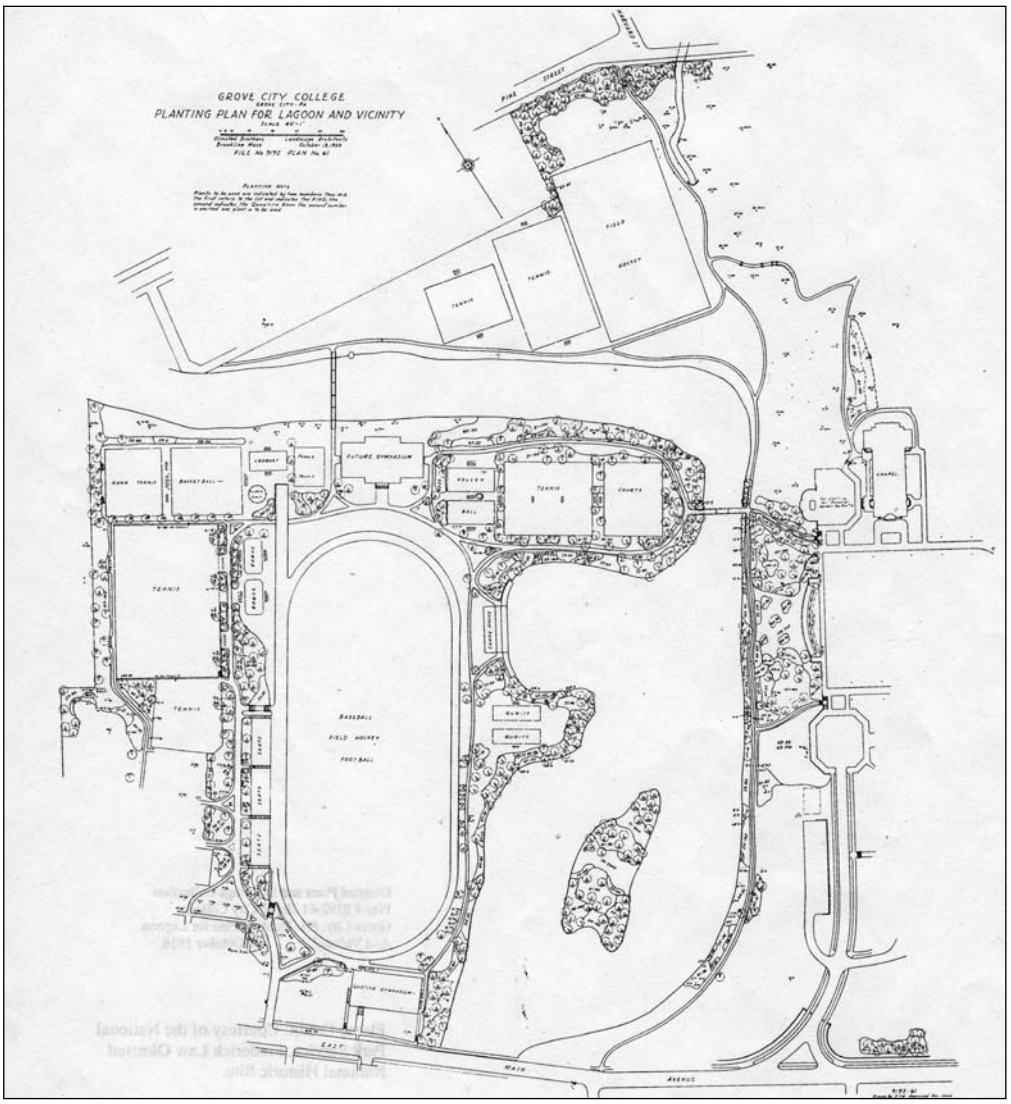
Red Osier Dogwood
Button Bush
Swamp Rose
Swamp hibiscus

Perennials

Wood's aster
Barren Strawberry
Candytuft

Rainbow Bridge crossing Wolf Creek and "The Lagoon"

Columbine
Daisy
Native Geranium
Peony (mixed)
Poppy (mixed)
Asiatic Lily



Planting Plan for Lagoon and Vicinity–October 1936

Individual Histories, Surveys, and Immediate Maintenance Issues

Chronology of Construction

1854 Cunningham Hall
1900 Carnegie Hall
1930 Olmsted Brothers Campus Plan, with revisions through 1951
1931 Harbison Chapel
1931 Rockwell Hall (dedicated on same day as Harbison Chapel)
1931 Rainbow Bridge
1932 Ketler Dormitory, addition 1937
1937 Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory, additions 1940, 1947, and 1950
1937 Overlook Terrace
1939 Crawford Hall
1941 Lincoln Dormitory
1950 Hopeman Dormitory (originally called South Hall)
1953 Recreation and Alumni Hall
1954 Buhl Library

Demolished Buildings

1914 Memorial Hall, demolished and reconstructed nearby, 1996
Note: None of the buildings of the lower campus which housed Grove City College prior to 1930 remain standing except for the Carnegie Library and Cunningham Hall.

Buhl Library

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Architects

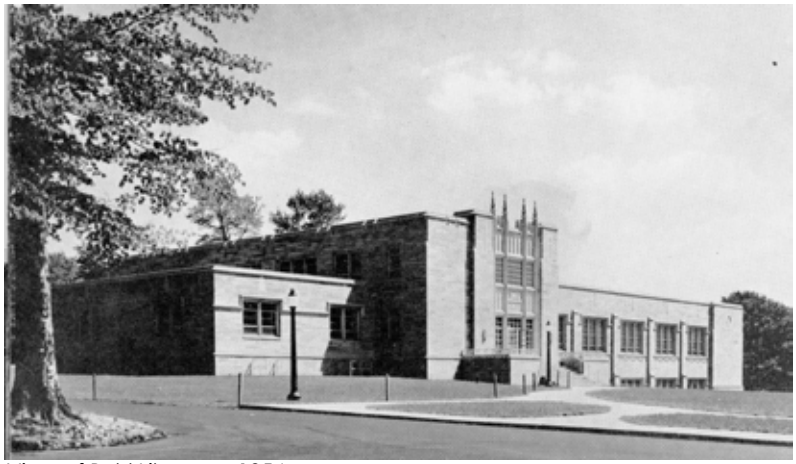
Opened 1954

1952 Architectural drawings by W. G. Eckles Architects
1953 Landscape Plans by Olmsted Brothers
1978 Air Conditioning Drawings, James Young & Associates
1996 Elevator added, fire rated assemblies added at stairs. N. Lee Ligo Architect
1998 Lighting upgrades, WBC & Associates
2000 Mechanical upgrades
2000 New windows, new membrane roof covering

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

- Flat roofs are covered with a rubber membrane system in good condition. The librarian complained of past roof leaks but no current leaks were observed.



View of Buhl Library c. 1954

Masonry

- Irregularly coursed sandstone
- Decorative limestone trim

Windows

- New natural finish multi-paned aluminum windows.
- Windows appear to be fixed upper panes with lower panes that tilt out.

Cornices

- Limestone cornice/profiled cap stone on parapet walls.

Entry Porches

- Terrace at main entry with stone parapet wall and decorative aluminum railing.
- Terrace and steps are limestone, recently replaced.

Exterior Doors

- New natural aluminum multi-paned glass.

Other Exterior Features

- Decorative limestone elements include finials above entry, carved rosettes inset in stone, carved panels below windows, and ornamental moulding above windows.

Entry Foyers

- Main entry - Decorative Terrazzo floor.
- Marble walls
- Decorative aluminum stair railings.

Principal Rooms

Exhibit and rare book room
- Simple beamed ceiling.
- Simple wood paneling at wainscoting and west wall.
- Terrazzo floor.

Interior Doors
- Most are stained flush wood doors that appear to be original.

Interior Woodwork
- Most are painted hollow metal frames that appear to be original.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Well placed.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- Space is available at main stair.

Elevators
- Yes. The elevator was added in 1996.

Entry Steps
- Accessible entries at south first floor and west basement levels.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- Entry foyer includes open stair to second level.
- Glass door enclosures are provided at all 3 levels.

Public Restrooms
- Original restrooms in basement are not accessible.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

- The Buhl building has been well maintained as well as is the entire campus. I would suggest the


Repair stone and mortar joints as needed. Match color and texture.


Repair spalling red brick at parapet wall.

Check termination bars along parapet wall for watertight seal.

Caulking of the capstones along the parapet walls as needed.

inspection of the following issues.

Repair rubber roof patches

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- Chamecyparis are two of the best specimens of their genera. Good campus selections and both in good health. Golden chamecyparis is encroaching upon bird's nest spruce planted to either side.
- Lilac cluster in good condition but there has significant sucker growth.
- Oval bed surrounding viburnum at northeast corner contains voids.

West (front entrance)

- Red oak at northwest corner in a prominent location and in excellent condition.
- Yews left of entrance are heavily sheared and declining as a result.
- Dogwood is encroaching on building. White azalea and white rhododendron in fair to good condition. Rhododendrons are chlorotic.
- Yews to right of entrance are heavily sheared.
- Groundcover juniper is declining.
- Nice anchoring of native black gum and sweet gums to right of entrance. Black gum is encroaching on building. All three in need of thinning.
- Yews at southwest corner heavily sheared into gumdrop shapes.

North

- Weeping cherry planted too close to building and is beginning to encroach.
- Yew at northeast corner is heavily sheared.
- White rhododendron is chlorotic.

South

- Lawn area is the 'green' roof of the Ketler Technological Learning Center.

Carnegie Hall

History of Design and Alterations

Designer unknown.

1900	Opened. Library on entry level, gymnasium in basement and music hall on second floor.
1921	Alterations to Proscenium.
1956	Became a music building, outside of building was changed to Carnegie Music Hall and basement became practice rooms.
1976	Became a ROTC building with room configuration changes.
Late 80s & Early 90s	Building not in use.
1991	Became college office space with minor interior changes.
Late 90s	New electric service upgraded.
1998	Basement renovated to office space and bathroom added.
2002	New water service upgraded.
2005	Minor office renovations.
	Re-pointed exterior and replaced top part of original slate roof (flat replaced to rubber).

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Slate roof in fair-to-poor condition, missing shingles.
- Box gutter not visible but no visible signs of leaks.
- Exterior copper downspouts in fair-to-poor condition.

Masonry
- Common bond brick in good condition.

Sandstone basement course.
- Sandstone trim at window lintels and surrounds.

Windows
- Aluminum replacement windows at basement and first floor.
- Original multi-paned arched-topped double-hung windows at second floor.
- Leaded glass window at transom above main entry.

Cornices
- Large scale wood crown mould and dentiled cornice in fair condition.
- Requires repainting and minor repairs.

Front view, Carnegie Hall

Entry Porches
- Main entry consists of broad masonry steps between rusticated stone cheek walls. Three sets of newer metal hand railings have been added.

Exterior Doors
- Main doors are a pair of painted wood doors with tall vertical panels below six high multi-paned glazed openings.

Other Exterior Features
- Stone pediments at first floor windows flanking entrance.
- Stone entablature above main entry inscribed "Carnegie Music Hall."

Entry Foyers
- Entry foyer has marble floors, plaster walls, and ornamental plaster crown moulding at ceiling.
- A flanking pair of ornamental iron stairs connect to the second floor foyer which is detailed similarly to the first floor.

First floor view, c. 1900

Principal Rooms

First Floor – Main Room.
- This room was remodeled in the recent past and office partitions were added along the exterior walls.
- Original columns remain in the central space.

Auditorium – Second Floor.
- The auditorium with stage occupies the entire second level. While the original ceiling plaster has been removed, the space retains original woodwork at windows, crown moulding, and baseboard. Some original seats, now loose, are stored in the space.

Interior Doors
- Original at auditorium entry and both levels of main stair.

Interior Woodwork
- Original window trim, crown moulding, baseboard at auditorium space.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- The building has two sets of stairs but both are at the north end.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- None at 2 level open entry foyer.

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- None.

Elevators
- None.

Entry Steps
- Main entry has 9 risers.
- An accessible entrance can be provided in the planned addition.
- Steps within Historic Spaces
- Entry foyer has two sets decorative metal stairs.

Painting of the fire escape on the east side.

Public Restrooms
- Located in the basement.
- Not accessible.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

The following items to consider with maintenance and restoration work are:

- Scrape prime and repaint wood soffit, fascia, trim and windows.

Fit wood soffit at the eve tubes of the downspouts to make a tight circle around the tube to avoid pests from entering.

Check windows for proper glazing and operation.

Check windows for proper glazing and operation.

Clean the masonry primarily on the undersides of the corbelling and the egg and dart patterns.

Check stone masonry around windows for spalling and repair as needed with compatible restorations materials.

Check windows for proper glazing and operation.

Maintain masonry mortar joints to be of like material, color and size: note joints are larger than original.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East
- Not applicable as area is used for parking.

West (front entrance)
- Yews to either side of entrance are sheared into gumdrop shapes.

North
- Yews are highly manicured.
- Euonymous is robust and maintained as a uniform hedge.

South
- Yews are highly manicured.
- Euonymous is robust and is maintained as a uniform hedge.
- Three sugar maples on lawn in poor condition. Overall 70% in decline.

Crawford Hall

History of Design and Alterations:

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1939-1940	Opened
1983	Stage modifications, BHKR, Architects.
1985	Renovation of rooms.
	Lower level lounge remodeled as office space. N. Lee Ligo, Architect.
Late 80s	Rewiring.
	Ceilings redone to remove asbestos and replaced plaster ceilings.
Early 90s	Top of tower rebuilt (disassembled and rebuilt).
	Stage work done to modernize and extension added.
	Renovated patio and refurbished patios.
	Front steps rebuilt.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Original graduated slate roof covering.
- Original metal gutters, scuppers, and downspouts.
- Gutters exhibit evidence of ice and/or snow damage.

Masonry
- Irregularly coursed limestone.
- All masonry is in good condition.
- The college plans to clean the stone in the near future.

Windows
- Original steel casement windows.
- Some have deteriorated at the bottom edge of the sash and at the lower frame.

Cornices
- Limestone cornice supports copper gutter system.

Entry Porches
- Main entrance has a set of monumental steps with an intermediate landing.
- Paired side entrances leading to auditorium foyer have smaller sets of steps.

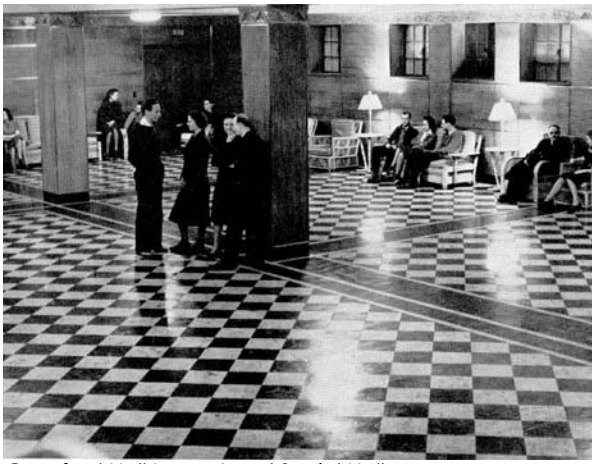
Exterior Doors
- Historic wood and glass doors in good condition.

Other Exterior Features

- Large central stone crenellated tower with tall arched top windows.

Entry Foyers
- Small foyer at main entry.

Crawford Hall Auditorium



Crawford Hall Lower Level Social Hall

Principal Rooms

Rotunda
- Decorative terrazzo floor.
- Guastavino tile.
- 8 Part gothic arched dome.
- Original sconces and center ceiling light.
- Paired glass and wood doors to side halls.
- Radiator panels at 4 corners (angled).


Crawford Hall Octagon

Auditorium
- Original seating – will be recovered.
- New air conditioning is planned.
- 12 X 12 ceiling tie.
- Monotone blue paint at walls and beams – original paint scheme?

President's Suite
- Original Configuration.
- Fireplaces with decorative iron andirons.
- Decorative woodwork throughout.


Crawford Hall Trustee's Room

Auditorium Foyer
- Terrazzo floors.
- Decorative iron railings at stairs.
- Simple plaster moulding at ceilings.

Interior Doors
- Most interior doors are original and are in good condition.

Interior Woodwork: Most interior woodwork is original and are in good condition.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:
- 2 Sets of exit stairs are well placed toward each end of the building.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
None.

Elevators
- An elevator has been installed in the south wing connecting all levels except a small section of the third floor, the tower room, the Auditorium Foyer, and the area beneath auditorium.

Entry Steps
- An accessible entrance has been created at ground level in the south wing.

Steps within Historic Spaces

- 3 Risers separate the rotunda from the auditorium lobby.

Public Restrooms

- Survey of all restrooms was not made but it is anticipated that provision of accessible restrooms will not present a problem.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

The following items to consider with maintenance and restoration work are:

Scrape, prime, and paint casement windows where rusting to prevent staining on stone masonry.

When cleaning masonry, it is suggested to perform a test cleaning prior to the start of work for review and approval to proceed. It is further suggested not to apply waterproof sealants to the exterior of masonry.

Consider handrails at stairs to match existing ironwork around campus.

Add to repair plan the leveling of walks where tripping hazards may exist.

Repair and refinishing of the exterior wooden doors. Install original door hardware where missing.

Repair and refinishing of the exterior wooden doors. Install original door hardware where missing.

Re-point masonry mortar joints to match existing, and caulk joints as needed. Repair or replace broken stone

Re-point masonry mortar joints to match existing, and calk joints as needed. Repair or replace broken stone

Re-point masonry mortar joints to match existing, and calk joints as needed. Repair or replace broken stone

Reconnect downspout.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- This area adjoins and is addressed under Ketler Dormitory.

West (front entrance)

- Rhododendron to right of stairs is thin and does little to camouflage air conditioning unit.
- Plantings left of entrance are weak. Yews are heavily sheared into gumdrop shapes. Ivy has begun to grow onto roof.
- Azaleas along sidewalk are weak, chlorotic and in need of fertilizing. There is a noticeable gap in the blue holly planting. Mulch has been applied too thickly.
- Dogwood at lower entrance is 80% dead. Nice placement of pink magnolia.
- Upper planting to left of lower doors is sparsely planted. Good treatment of established yews that provide ornamental and architectural interest.

North

- Bluestone entrance terrace has significant deterioration.
- Crabapple at northeast corner is 90% dead.
- Crabapple left of doors has water sprouts.
- Yews have a nice ornamental bark feature characteristic of maturity. Could be from an original planting.

South

- Yew planting at southwest corner contains void.
- Kwanzan cherry tree in need of thinning and beginning to encroach on building.
- Yews heavily manicured/sheared.
- Arborvitae right of door in competition with lilacs.

- Ground cover junipers in need of fertilizing.
- Cherry tree in good condition and encroaching on building.
- Japanese lilac tree is an unusual specimen. It is encroaching on building as is Kousa dogwood.

Mature yew shrubs with distinguished bark characteristic.

Cunningham Hall

History of Design and Alterations

c 1854:	Constructed by James Cunningham. It replaced an earlier frame house on the site.
1888:	House sold to Grove City College
1888-1999:	House used for women's housing, Dean of the Chapel, Dean of Men, and President's House
Early 1990s:	New roof and repainting of exterior.
1999:	Entire interior redone by Dr. Ross and Mrs. Barbara Foster
2000:	New furnace added.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

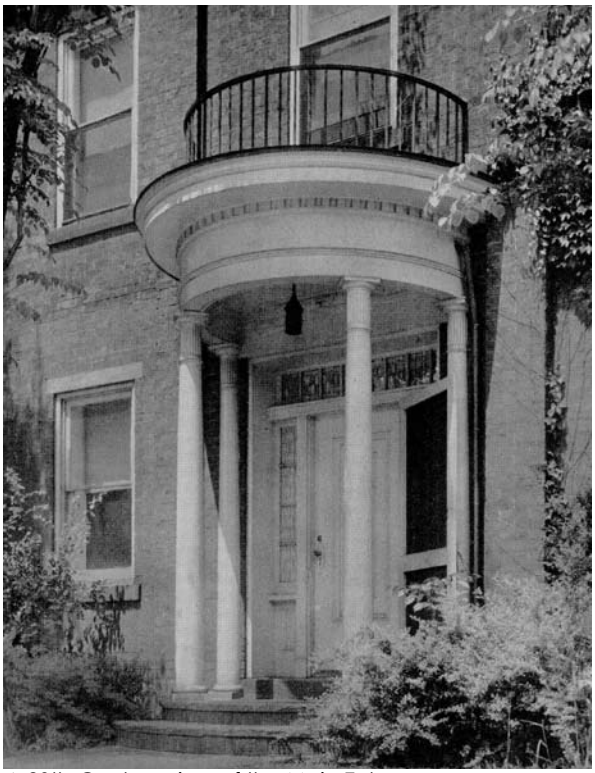
Roof
- Asphalt roof replaced 20 years ago.
- Modern hanging aluminum K gutters.
- Aluminum ridge vent

Masonry
- Common bond brick in good condition.
- Brick stepped out at fascia with dentil course at eaves and at rake of gable.
- Stone lintels and sills.

Windows
- Aluminum replacement windows.
- Double hung multi pane.

Cornices
- Simple brick stepped out fascia with dentils.

Entry Porches
- Half round wood entry porch.
- 2 Slender columns.
- Deep fascia with modest dentil course and cornice.
- Simple iron railing at roof.
- Exterior Doors
- Front door is modern but is set within original frame with multi-paned sidelights and transom.


A 20th-Century view of the Main Entry

Other Exterior Features
- Simple brick chimney at south end.
- Modern one-story screened porch with hipped roof at rear.

Entry Foyers
- N/A

Principal Rooms

Stair Hall
- The stair hall retains its central position in the house. The staircase and baluster are new.

Interior Doors
- Modern 6 panel doors imitative of historic doors.

Interior Woodwork
- Modern door and window casing imitative of historic woodwork.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Stairs are in compliance with residential codes.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- N/A

Elevators
- N/A

Entry Steps
- Two risers at rear porch.
- An accessible ramp could easily be added in the area if needed.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- Central stair

Public Restrooms
- N/A

Recommendations for Maintenance for years 1 through 3

Cunningham Hall has been completely restored in both the interior and exterior.
Some suggestions to enhance the character of the building and maintenance items noted are:

Consider the installation of central air conditioning. It may be possible to add the air handler in the attic space and distribute the air to the bedrooms via the attic space. Then installing a chase way in the bedroom closets to supply A,C. to the first floor. By adding this type of system it will allow for the removal of the existing window A.C. units and supply a more even comfort level of air temperature.


Run pressure relief valve of the hot water tank to 1 inch of basement floor.


When replacing the existing roofing, consider returning to slate, or slate reproduction in lieu of asphalt shingles.


Unsightly window air conditioning units detract from the historic visual character of the building.


Repoint masonry as needed to match existing.

Repair broken brick in rear porch area.

Scrape, prime, and repaint exterior wood columns and trim.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East
- Barberry has grown out of scale.
- Lawn above parking area is devoid of any plantings or trees.

West
- Corralberry hedge is period appropriate and in fair condition with dead wood.

North
- Area between sidewalk and porch foundation consists only of lawn.
- Area to the north is completely open to Colonial Hall Apartment complex.

Install cover on electric workbox in basement.

South (front entrance)
- Mature arborvitaes are out of scale and obscure the architecture.
- Foundation planted yews and junipers are too dense and hide historical character of building.

Harbison Chapel

History of Design and Alterations:

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1931	Opened
1946:	West transept added.
1956:	East transept added.
Early 90s:	Cleaned and refurbished the stained glass window behind the altar.
Mid 90s:	New roof on transepts.
1999:	Replaced main wood chapel floor under pews with VCT tile.
	Steeple refurbished (new parts added to original cross and identical design).
Late 90s:	Entire building rewired.
	Organ rebuilt.

Exterior stone cleaned and re-pointed.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Original slate on main roof.
- Transept roofs replaced in the mid-1990s.

Masonry
- Irregularly coursed limestone with cut limestone trim.
- Exterior masonry was cleaned and re-pointed in 2003.

Windows
- Stained glass windows are in fair-to-good condition.
- The stained glass window behind the altar was cleaned and refurbished in the early 1990s.

Cornices
- Cut limestone cornice.

Entry Porches
- Main terrace and 2 side entry steps.
- Exterior Doors
- Wood doors are in good condition.

Other Exterior Features
- Lead coated copper fleche was refurbished in 1999.

Entry Foyers
- Main Entry.
- Two side entries.

Early view looking toward balcony. Note lantern fixtures.

Harbison Chapel: early exterior view, c. 1931

Principal Rooms

Nave
- Polychrome wood beamed ceiling
- Multicolored slate at aisles

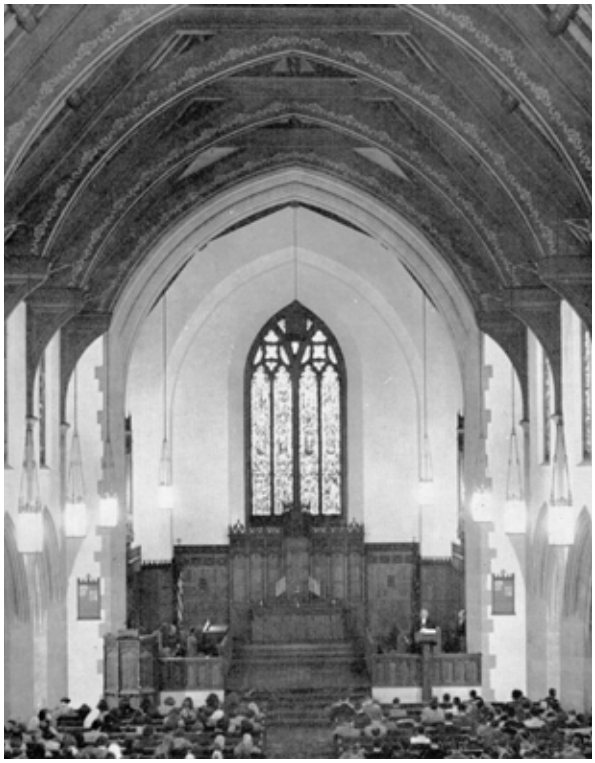
Narthex
- Glazed tile floor

Chancel

East and west transepts

Interior Doors: All appears to be original.

Interior Woodwork: All appears to be original.



Interior view looking toward apse. Note view of decorative ceiling

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- The building is all on one level except for the balcony which is served by two sets of stairs.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- N/A

Elevators
- N/A

Entry Steps
- Accessible entry ramp has been created at the rear west entry.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- Chancel is 6 risers above nave.
- Pulpit is 3 risers above chancel.

Public Restrooms
- An accessible restroom has been created at the rear west entry.

Check stained glass for possible water infiltration around fenestrations.

Refinish all wooden doors. Consider handrails at entry stairs matching existing ironwork around campus.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

If not already started, prepare an assessment of the existing conditions and recommended repairs of all the stained glass windows. Make recommended repairs when possible.


Reattach downspout and elbows.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- Burning bushes in good condition and well-maintained in an appropriate natural habit. Some exhibit sucker growth and dead wood. These could be from an original planting.
- Red oak in excellent condition, well-maintained and properly pruned.
- Blue holly shrubs encroaching on building.


Remove rust and repaint louver to avoid staining masonry.

West

- Cap yew at southwest corner in good condition. Possibly part of an original planting.
- Privet plant to side of walkway steps is sparse and out of context.
- Azaleas and rhododendrons in fair condition. Foliage is chlorotic with spider mite insect damage.
- Serviceberry tree is possibly part of an original planting. Has sucker growth.
- Burning bush is encroaching on serviceberry.
- Selection of red horse chestnut trees is an excellent campus choice.


Reattach downspout and elbows.

North

- Shingle oak needs pruning and thinning.
- Oak tree in parking lot island is in decline. Extensive root damage due to recent asphalt paving and concrete curbing installation.

South (front entrance)

- Perennial plantings to either side of entrance are lush and attractive.
- Crabapple left of entrance is nicely shaped but in need of minimal thinning.

Hopeman Hall

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1950 Opened

1948: Original drawings dated 12-9-1948

1987: Fire Alarm system added

1989: Renovations to bathrooms, closets, and doors. Lee Ligo Architect

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Red tile in good condition.
- Copper gutters set on stone cornices.
- All in fair condition.
- Isolated sections of gutters and downspouts damaged by ice.

Masonry
- Common bond red brick.
- Limestone trim. Good condition.

Windows
- Original 8-paned, multi-paned, steel casement sash in good condition.

Cornices
- Simple limestone cornices in good condition.

Entry Porches
- 4 Modest entries on west elevation with decorative stone surrounds.

View of Hopeman c. 1950

Exterior Doors
- Oak plank doors with bronze hardware.

Other Exterior Features
- Decorative bays with limestone detailing and transom windows at 2 center entries.

Entry Foyers
- Each of 4 entry doors on the east elevation leads to a stair landing.

Principal Rooms

- None.

Interior Doors
- Flush wood doors in steel frames.

Interior Woodwork.
- No historic woodwork was in evidence.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- The building has 4 exit stairs well located.
- Stairs are separated from corridors with 4" glass block and 3/4 –hour rated steel doors.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- Some landings have additional space but not fully code compliant.

Elevators
- None.

Entry Steps
- Entries are at grade level but connect to stair landing.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- None.

Public Restrooms
- Not accessible.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

Reattach the top section of railing to stairs.

Seal flashing at mortar joint.

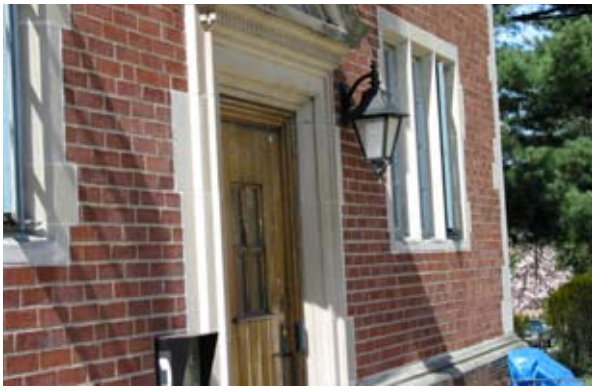
Paint iron railings as needed.

Glaze windows and paint as needed.

Repair stone at windows as needed.

Check the luminance using a light meter to determine safe lighting needs.

Maintain consistency of size and color of mortar joints.



Varnish exterior doors as needed.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- Area between sidewalk and building is lawn with no plantings.
- Lilac in fair condition with dead wood.
- Misshapen arborvitae at southeast corner is inundated with ivy.

West

- Burning bush and lilac heavily sheared.
- No planting exist as grass extends to building.
- Ivy is beginning to encroach upon windows.
- Rambling rose is invading planting area.
- Pedestrian short cut on non-vegetative slope has resulted in erosion.

North (front entrance)

- Not applicable as concrete sidewalk extends to building.
- Area at northwest corner is grass and devoid of any plantings.
- Entrance terraces at north and south ends are surrounded by low walls. Wall at northwest corner is beginning to crumble. No defined beds exist around either entrance.

South

- Lawn strip exists between yew hedge and sidewalk.
- Three arborvitaes are out of scale and encroaching on sidewalk.
- Areas to each side of entrance doors do not contain any plantings and are overgrown with weeds.

Issac C. Ketler Dormitory

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1932:	Opened
1937:	West addition constructed (housing 40 men).
1940:	Dining and kitchen facilities enlarged.
1943:	Boilers replaced.
1971:	Alterations – Alfred Panepito, Architect.
1979:	Oak door alterations – J. Ray Carroll, Architect
1986:	Renovation of rooms – N. Lee Ligo and Associates.
	Renovation of recreation hall.
2000:	Spot repair on roof.
	Completely rebuilt patio.
2003:	New windows installed.
2004:	Booths and lighting added to recreation hall.
	New roof put on recreation hall.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Red tile roof.
- Aluminum gutters and downspouts (new).

Masonry
- Flemish bond brick.
- Limestone window surrounds, entries and bays.
- All masonry is in good condition.

Windows
- Traco aluminum replacement windows installed in 2003.
- 8 Pane casement windows.

Cornices
- Limestone cornice supports gutter system.

Entry Porches
- Large terrace along the front elevation.

Exterior Doors
- Paneled wood doors in good condition.

Other Exterior Features
- Decorative limestone entries.
- Limestone bay window over left most entry on main elevation.
- Large stone terrace on main elevation.

Entry Foyers
- Small entry foyers at each of 8 entries. (5 front, 2 rear, 1 facing Crawford).

Ketler Dormitory: Early View of Oak Room

Ketler Dormitory: Original Dining Room

Principal Rooms

Ketler Recreation Room
- Original woodwork, plaster walls with decorative elements, light fixtures
- Room is under utilized

Oak Room
- Oak paneling
- Fireplace
- Ornamental railing at step

Interior Doors
- Dormitory doors are flush wood doors of indeterminate date.

Interior Woodwork
- Dormitory doors are set in very simple wood or metal frames of indeterminate date.
- Halls are lined with yellow-brown brick wainscoting.


Ketler Dormitory: South Side c. 1932

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Both wings have access to 2 sets of stairs
- The 3 center clusters each depend on a single stairwell

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- None

Elevators
- None

Entry Steps
- All entries except the Oak Room entry require negotiating a set of stairs for access

Steps within Historic Spaces
- N/A

Public Restrooms
- Not accessible.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

No deferred maintenance issues.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

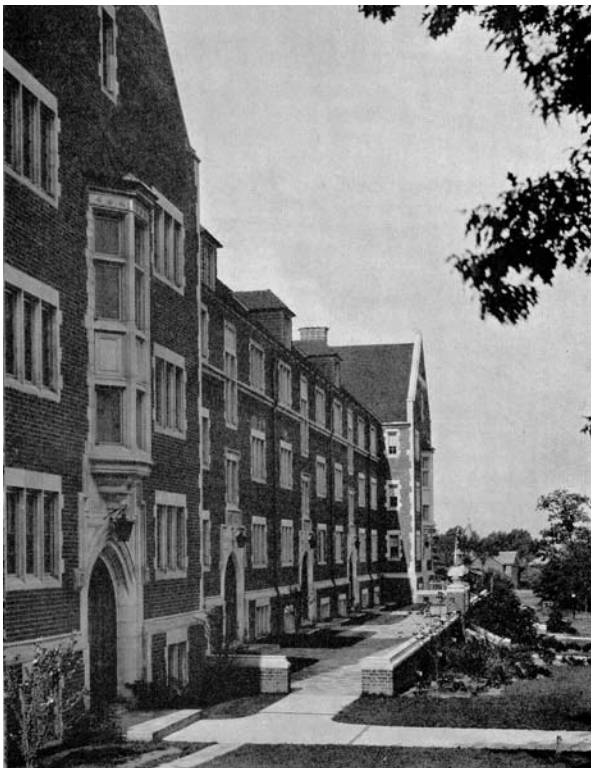
East
- Not applicable as area is paved for parking.

West

- Extensive restoration of courtyard on west side of building has recently been completed. Quality of work performed and overall result is excellent.
- Perennial plantings are sparse.

North (front entrance)

- One red maple is missing from alee bordering sidewalk. Root girdling on existing red maples was observed and resulted from failure to remove plastic burlap from root balls prior to planting.
- Ivy at west entrance is beginning to encroach on building.
- Planting of bird's nest spruce shrubs and azaleas around crabapple below west entrance is pleasing. Bird's nest spruces are healthy but azaleas are struggling and weak.
- Planting of China hollies on lawn between east and west terrace doors is incomplete.
- Use of east entrance as a shortcut around corner to east side of building has worn a path in lawn.



Ketler Dormitory: Terrace View

South

- An attractive sunken garden exists at student entrance with a good planting of bird's nest spruce shrubs. Some have dead branches and a number of gaps exist.
- Plastic sheeting installed under mulch prohibits adequate water from reaching roots.

Lincoln Hall

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1941: Opened
1940: Original drawings dated 2-23-1940
1987: Fire Alarm system added
1989: Renovated all rooms including bathrooms, rewiring. N. Lee Ligo Architect
2000: Spot repair on roof.
Patios rebuilt and flagstone changed to concrete.
Re-pointing done routinely (last done in 2002).

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Red tile roof.
- Building appears to have retained its original copper gutters, scuppers, and downspouts.


Lincoln Hall c. 1941

Masonry
- Light/dark Flemish bond brick.
- Dark stretchers, light headers.
- Limestone trim at entry doors and window sills.
- Moulded brick window lintels and surrounds.
- Moulded brick at foundation belt course line.
- Masonry has been repaired with spot pointing.

Windows
- 10 and 15 pane steel casement windows.

Cornices
- Moulded brick with ledge for supporting gutters.

Entry Porches
- None.

Exterior Doors
- Paneled wood doors.

Other Exterior Features
- Terrace at west elevation.
- Low brick walls set out from façade at east elevation.

Entry Foyers
- 8 Entries, 4 on the east and 4 on the west lead to 4 small first floor foyers which also serve as the access to the immediately adjoining dormitory rooms.
- Entry foyers have simple geometrical terrazzo floors and glazed tile wainscoting.

Principal Rooms
- N/A

Interior Doors
- Flush wood doors of indeterminate age.

Interior Woodwork.
- Very simple wood frames at dormitory room doors.
- Glazed tile wainscoting.

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Exit stairs are well placed.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- None

Elevators
- None

Entry Steps
- 1 Riser at east elevation.
- 3 Risers at north and south entries on west elevation.

Steps within Historic Spaces
None

Public Restrooms
- None: Restrooms are shared by dorm room groups.


Flowering shrubs and more trees are needed here.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

No deferred maintenance issues

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East
- Planting of junipers and bird's nest spruce is dying and has numerous gaps.

West (front entrance)
- Dogwood at northwest corner in severe decline and is 60% dead.
- Crabapple may be from an original planting. Suckering and dense growth noted.
- No plantings exist at the entrance terrace.
- Due to its height, privet hedge bordering sidewalk disconnects building from lower campus and green expanse.
- Volunteer ash tree at south entrance door growing in close proximity to building.
- Mountain laurel is old and is in moderate health. Area beneath is bare earth.

North
- Area is planted with grass. Large gas line is prominent.

South
- Not applicable as there are no plantings is this area.

Mary Anderson Pew Dormitory

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1937: Opened
1940: Addition for 40 women.
1947: South Annex.
1970: West Dining Room addition.
1992: Windows replaced. Exterior woodwork painted.
Late 90s: New roof on South and South Annex.
Rewired South Annex and South.
Replaced all of gutters and downspouts in entire building.
Internal renovations to floors, closets and bathrooms in South bathroom.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Red tile roof.
- Modern K gutters resting on limestone trim course.

Mary Anderson Pew Early View from Great Hall

Masonry
- Flemish bond brick.
- Limestone trim at entries and window surrounds.
- All masonry in good condition.

Windows
- Front elevation has been replaced with Graham Windows. Aluminum casement windows.
- Issue of steel versus aluminum windows.
- Front oriel window. Original stained glass will be replaced within new thermopane units
- Stained glass above, painted figure on lower panes

Cornices
- Small limestone cornice supports gutter

Entry Porches
- Large bluestone terrace at main entrance
- Smaller bluestone terrace at West Hall entry

Exterior Doors
- Stained wood doors are in good condition.
- Varnish is peeling in many areas.

Other Exterior Features
- Ornamental copper light fixtures.
- Central fleche in fair condition.
- Central bay window.
- Bay window at Dining Hall.
- Limestone loggia/passageway at South Annex. (Actually on the east side of the building.)

Entry Foyers
- Vestibule at Main Entrance.

Principal Rooms

Reception Hall
- Marble floor
- Broad semi circular staircase

Music Room
- Multi colored hexagonal quarry tile
- Wood paneled walls
- Ornamental plaster ceiling

Main Dining Room
- 18 x 18 Quarry tile placed on the diagonal
- Stone wainscoting
- Room has acoustical problems due to all hard surfaces


Mary Anderson Pew Exterior View

Great Hall
- Wood plank floor

West Reception Hall
- Terrazzo floor
- Stone wainscoting
- Ornamental plaster frieze at ceiling

West Lounge
- Terrazzo floor
- Wood paneled walls
- Simple details at plastered ceiling beams

Interior Doors.
- Most dormitory room doors are contemporary flush doors in steel frames
- A few flush doors with 4 panes of glass appear to be original


Mary Anderson Pew Early View of Music Room

Interior Woodwork
- None or utilitarian in nature on dormitory floors
- Interesting checkerboard vinyl tile floors in dormitory areas

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Exit stairs are well placed throughout the building.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- Grand stair has been enclosed at second floor landing to meet fire rating requirements.

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- Building is being equipped with a fire suppression system, negating the need for areas of refuge.

Elevators
- One connects ground level and first floor within kitchen area.

Entry Steps
- Steps at all entries.
- Main and west entries have intermediate terraces.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- None.

Public Restrooms
- Public restrooms at main reception room and at West Lobby. Not accessible.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

- Consider iron handrail at exterior stairs.


Clean and point masonry as needed.


Repair and refinish wooden doors and trims.


Repair window lintels as needed.


Repair patio stone.


Repair stone window sills as needed.


Repair spalling brick at terrace wall.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- Oak tree alee in good condition and beautifully maintained. Gaps in planting on east side of walkway.

Manicured shrubs on south facing facade.

West

- Not applicable since this area is used for loading and parking.
- Dead arborvitae in planting screen that conceal dumpsters.

North (rear entrance)

- Terrace paving is a combination of bluestone and concrete which is in poor condition as a result of deterioration and heaving. Concrete terrace steps are cracked and deteriorating. Both situations are potential tripping hazards.
- Crabapples to either side of doors in need of thinning and sucker removal.
- Fountains on terrace do not appear to be operational.
- Mulched planting beds along terrace walls are devoid of plantings that would soften surrounding hardscape and provide greenery.
- Three dogwood trees on terrace infested with dogwood borer insect and possibly have anthracnose fungal disease.
- Ivy is growing aggressively on building surfaces.
- Japanese yews on lawn below terrace are beautiful mature specimens but have been heavily topped. Some dead wood noted. May be from an original planting.
- Barberry shrub left of approach to terrace is out of place and is an invasive species.
- Weeping cherry right of terrace is declining. Weeping cherry to left is dead.

South (front entrance)

- Several bluestone slabs on entrance terrace are broken or loose and are potential tripping hazards. Overall surface is uneven due to settling.
- Japanese weeping cherry left of entrance is in poor condition as are yews and barberry shrub.
- Native Mountain laurel left of entrance is an excellent specimen. Possibly part of an original planting based on age and size.
- "Snow Fountain" weeping cherry trees right of entrance are estimated to be 50 years old.
- Native Mountain laurels to right of entrance are in good condition although a gap exists in planting.

Weeping flowering cherry on terrace.

- Four planting squares on entrance terrace are devoid of trees.
- Ivy is growing aggressively on building surfaces.
- Plastic sheeting was noted under mulch in entrance terrace area. This practice prohibits water from reaching roots.
- Junipers and yews in lawn area to either side of steps to terrace are overgrown, out of scale and too heavily manicured.

Center Courtyard

- With the exception of rear entrance terrace, entire area is devoid of plantings and is sterile in appearance.
- The number of lampposts is inadequate.

Rockwell Hall of Science

History of Design and Alterations

Designed by W. G. Eckles Co.

1931:	Opened
1965:	Laboratory alterations.
1982:	Lecture Hall renovated.
1983:	Replaced windows.
Early 90s:	Entire building rewired.
	Created additional stairwell to third floor on North side of building.
90s:	Flat roofs were replaced with rubber.
1994:	Renovated entire building laboratories, installed new air handlers, updated cabinets, and created a tiered classroom (4-year project started in 1994).
2000:	Spot repair on original tile roof.
	Spot repairs on masonry, re-pointing around entryways.
	Complete waterproofing of foundation from ground level down.

Building Survey, Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof
- Red tile roof

Masonry
- Flemish bond brick
- Limestone trim at windows and doors
- All masonry in good condition

Windows
- Replaced 1990s.

Cornices
- Limestone cornice supports gutter system

Entry Porches
- Main entry
- Entries at each side elevation on axis with center hall

Exterior Doors
- Original wood doors in good condition

Other Exterior Features
- Central tower with large glazed openings above clock faces

Entry Foyers
- Steps lead directly to first floor hall


Rockwell Hall: early view of main elevation


Rockwell Hall: early view of rear elevation

Principal Rooms

First Floor Corridor
- Glazed tile wainscoting with blue chevron detail at top course
- Geometric terrazzo tile floor

Lecture Hall
- This room was completely remodeled in 1982 and contains no remaining historic detail

Tower Room
- Large unfinished space
- Historic steel windows

Interior Doors.
- Flush wood doors are probably newer replacements

Interior Woodwork.
- Simple oak woodwork at classroom entry doors and corridor shelve units

Building & Accessibility Code Issues With Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs
- Exit stairs are well placed toward each end of the central corridor

Fire Ratings at Open Floors
- N/A

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge
- None

Elevators
- An elevator has been installed toward the south end of the corridors and connects an accessible entrance on the east side of the building to all levels of the building.

Entry Steps
- Sets of limestone steps lead to each of the historic entries.
- An at-grade accessible entry has been added on the east side of the building.

Steps within Historic Spaces
- N/A

Public Restrooms
- N/A


Seal joints in capstones and mortar with materials of original colors and size.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

Refinish wooden doors and trim.

When possible, clean stone around window and door fenestrations. Make a test sample of the cleaning process in an inconspicuous location to review / approval prior to allowing the process to start. It is further recommended to not seal masonry after cleaning.


Test clean masonry in inconspicuous spot before doing entire structure.

Repair sills and joints as needed.

Add iron handrail at entry stairs to match existing ironwork on campus.

Survey of Landscape Conditions

East

- Area left of entrance walkway adjacent to greenhouse is barren.

West (front entrance)

- Majority of plantings appear to be relatively new although a few gaps exist.
- Building sign recently installed within planting bed (as opposed to on lawn). Should be used as the model for all future installations since this reduces maintenance and integrates sign design with the immediate landscape.
- Rhododendrons to either side of entrance are infected with phytophthora fungus.

North

- Area has recently been planted. Plant choices are appropriate and filling in nicely.
- English hawthorn at northeast corner contains dead wood and is heavily suckered.

South

- Not applicable since healthy tree plantings and side stairs exist.

Repair wooden doors and trim.

East entrance of Rockwell

Grouping of Black Gum trees.

Overlook Hillside and Ravine

Survey of Landscape Conditions

- Upper area is primarily lawn interspersed with surviving Mountain laurel possibly from the 1946 landscape plan.
- Proliferation of native sassafras trees has become established and looks appropriate to this natural area.
- A large number of mature deciduous and evergreen trees, possibly from the 1946 plan such as red and white oaks, beech hemlock, sugar and red maples.
- To either side of stairs leading to Rainbow Bridge, mass plantings of native Mountain laurel, rhododendrons and forsythia exist. Large gap noted on right at top of stairs. Gaps in planting noted at bottom of stairs.
- Underbrush and bramble was noted at bottom of stairs on right.
- Bittersweet vine is suffocating rhododendrons and native Mountain laurel.
- Creek embankment to the right of Rainbow Bridge is eroding and devoid of vegetation. Lawn area is devoid of trees.

This hillside was once covered with wildflowers.

Same hillside, different view.

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation

For close to two years now Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation worked diligently in the four colleges selected to receive the benefits of The Getty Fund's "Campus Heritage Grants."

Allegheny College, Geneva College, Grove City College and Slippery Rock University collaborated with Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation in the development of this work that can be used as a road map for conservation of campus heritage, historic structures, and landscape. This work will become part of the school's recorded history; how from the mid-19th century to the mid- 20th century architects and landscape designers envisioned the ideal physical environment to educate and to promote the enduring values that persist to this day.

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation is honored to be a recipient of The Getty Foundation's "Campus Heritage Grants" and to have worked with these fine schools in implementing the Getty's mandate, and stands ready to continue working with the educational institutions should they require our services.

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CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL