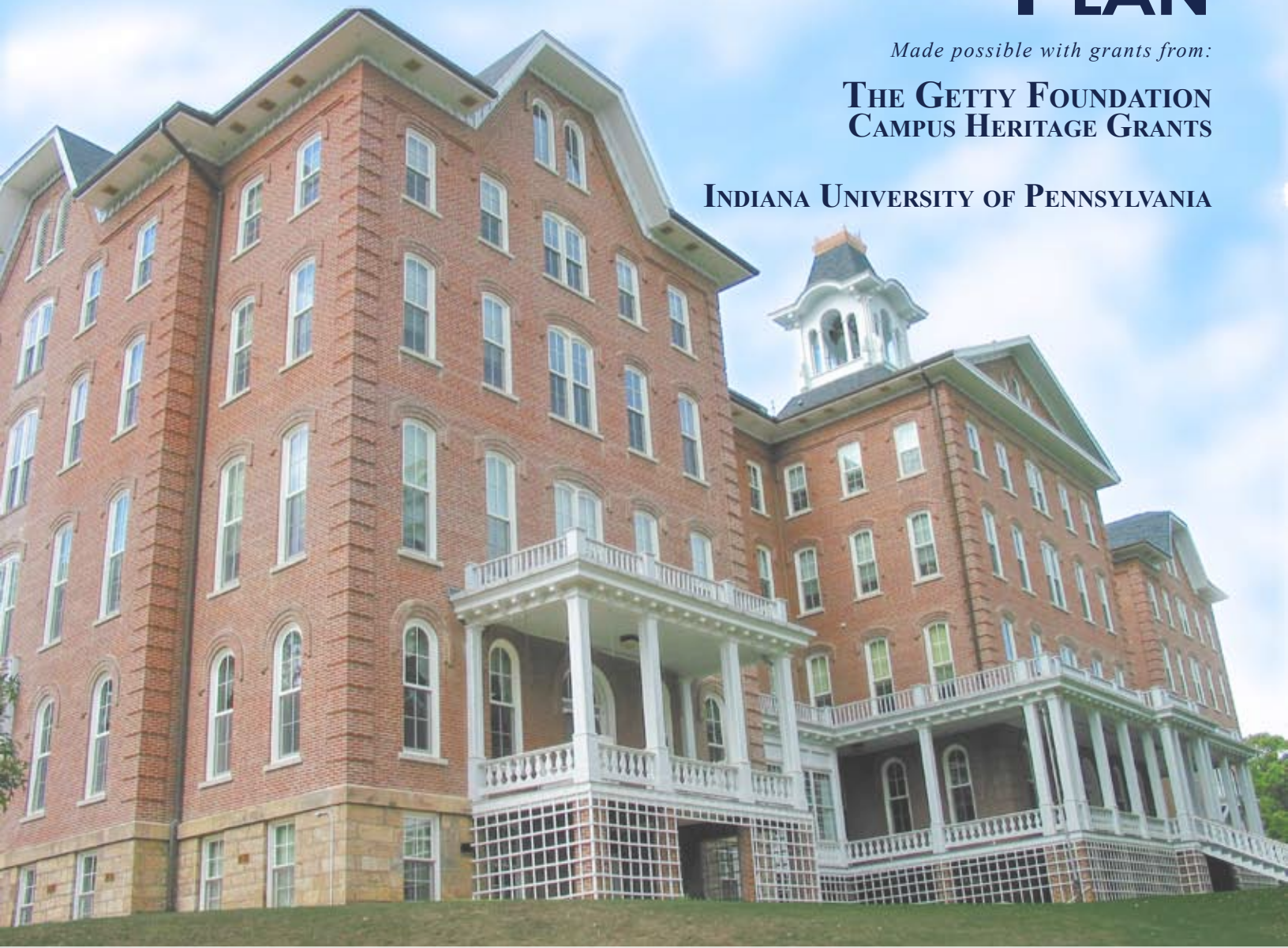


PRESERVATION PLAN

Made possible with grants from:

**THE GETTY FOUNDATION
CAMPUS HERITAGE GRANTS**

INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Indiana, Pennsylvania

Prepared by
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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 Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

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

The Getty Foundation

and by

**Indiana University
of Pennsylvania**

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INTRODUCTION

Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation (PHLF) has completed the second of two grants from the Getty Foundation's Campus Heritage Grants program. As a result, a total of eight colleges and universities in Southwestern Pennsylvania have Preservation Plans outlining recommendations for the preservation, conservation, and continued use of the historic landscape and buildings on their campuses. The resulting Preservation Plans have been successfully used for campus planning, fund-raising, and for bringing awareness to the college community about the distinguished architectural and landscape features of these colleges and universities. Further, the communities where these educational institutions are located have also benefitted and several of them have initiated projects that include historic preservation components.

The PHLF team that worked on the Getty's Campus Heritage Grants program includes Eugene Matta, Director of Real Estate & Special Development Programs and Manager of the Getty Campus Heritage Grants project; Thomas Keffer, Property & Construction Manager; Albert Tannler, Historical Collections Director; Ronald C. Yochum, Jr, Chief Information Officer; and consultants Ellis Schmidlapp, President of Landmarks Design Associates Architects; and Ronald Block, Horticulturist and Landscape Designer. While Messrs Schmidlapp, Keffer and Block worked in the field, the rest of the team provided support as needed.

Mr. Schmidlapp's work focused primarily on a history of Campus Plans. His recommendations for renovating or protecting historic buildings included, but were not limited to, roof coverings, cornices and external wood work, restoration of windows, decorative railings, building entries, and corridors and significant interior spaces. He used archival resources and physical plant files in his survey work.

Mr Keffer's primary focus was to survey the physical plant and report on the structural soundness of the historic buildings; he also addressed lighting of the historic campus buildings. His work also included a list of short-term maintenance items that need to be addressed.

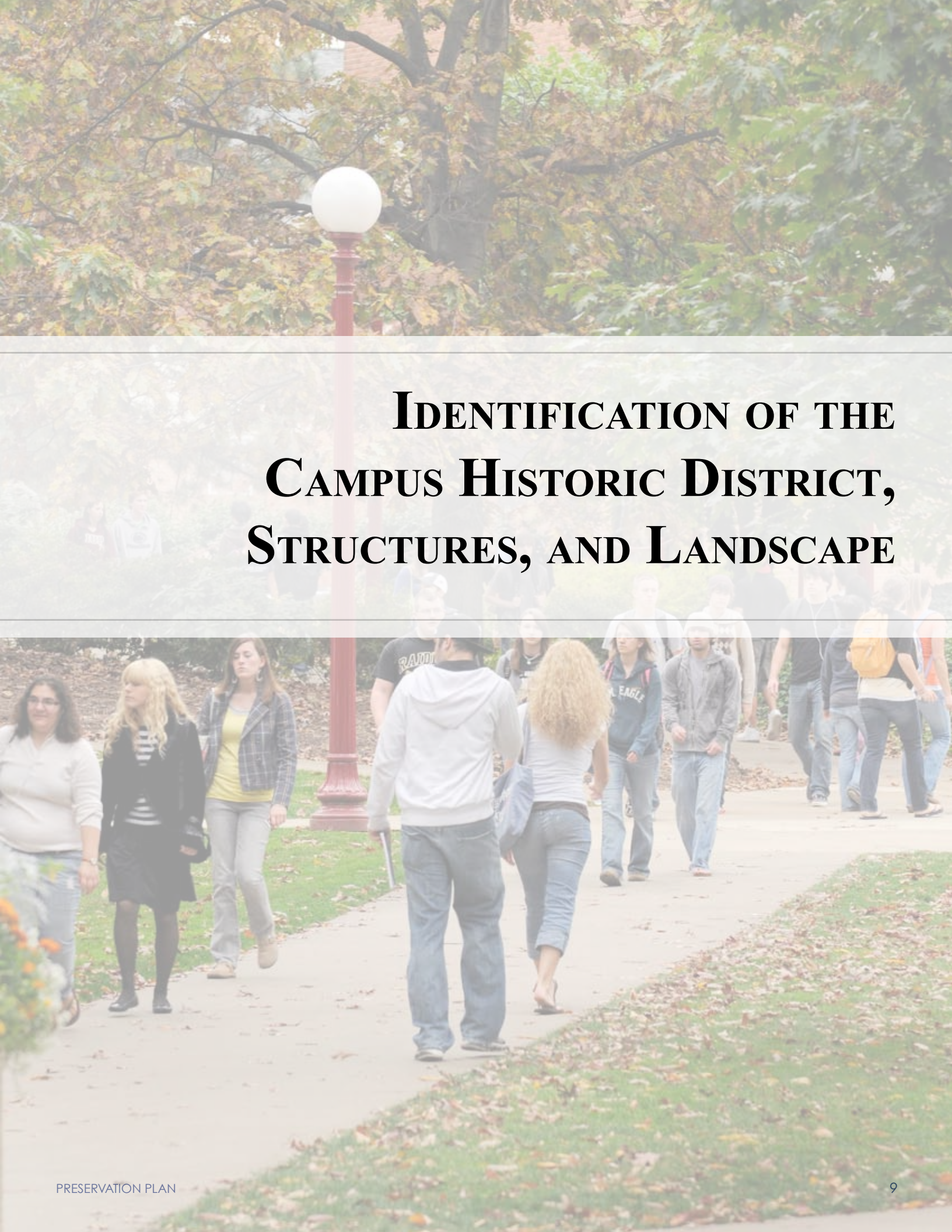
Mr. Block's work entailed a survey of the landscapes within the historic district, and he worked on recommendations for the preservation of specimen trees, and shrubs, and for the conservation of green/lawn areas.

Mr. Yochum created and customized the preliminary draft report utilizing the research, photos, and field survey material provided by the on-site survey team. The draft report was used by the schools to provide feedback, allowing everyone interested in the project to study our historical research, analyses and recommendations and to comment and provide new information or revisions. Mr. Yochum incorporated the edits and new material into this final report that was sent to The Getty Foundation as well as to the four participating institutions in June 2009.

The Campus Heritage Grants Program has a strong collaborative character, and this is reflected in the process followed as well as in the end product. For instance, students from Indiana University of Pennsylvania and Seton Hill University wrote articles about the project, and the whole team was interviewed twice at the student-run radio station at Washington & Jefferson College. California University of Pennsylvania. published an article on the project and PHLF's President and the Project Manager were guests of California U. of PA's President. Our field team worked side by side with faculty and staff members in all institutions. Our efforts also had a positive influence in some of the communities where the colleges are located. In Washington PA, and next to W & J College, we are engaged in a project to restore a historic train station, adapting it to become a Farmer's Market that will benefit farmers, the university, and downtown area, and will provide amenities and a meeting place for the college as well as the community at large. In Greensburg PA, Seton Hill University is building a performing arts center and a number of other projects. Because of our work there PHLF and Seton Hill University have decided to create a Westmoreland County Historic Preservation Fund. Each institution has pledged \$51,000 a year for 3 years and the two are now soliciting additional funds.

This final report is an example of what working together, even under challenging circumstances, can accomplish.

E. Matta

A photograph of a campus scene. In the foreground, a group of students is walking along a paved path. A red lamp post with a white globe is visible on the left. The background is filled with trees showing autumn foliage. The title text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white band across the middle of the image.

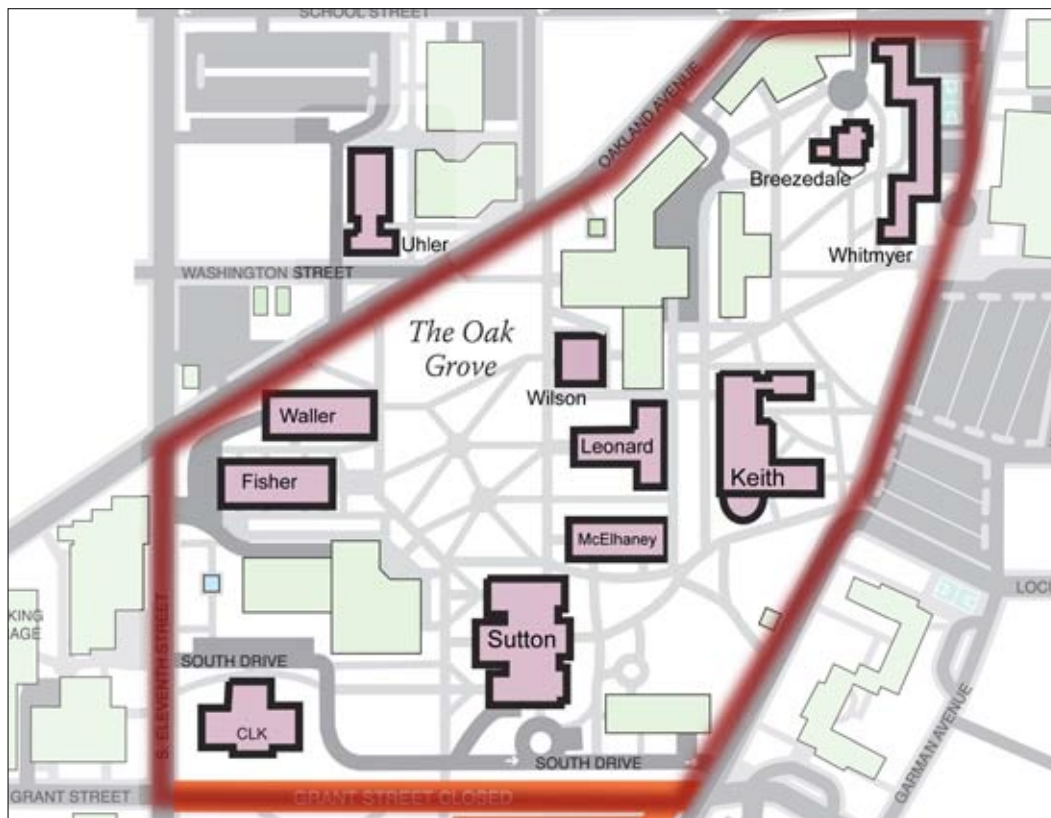
IDENTIFICATION OF THE CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT, STRUCTURES, AND LANDSCAPE



IDENTIFICATION OF THE CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT, HISTORIC STRUCTURES, AND LANDSCAPE

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

This area includes ten historic structures constructed between 1868 and 1952 and the related landscaped area. Uhler, a former elementary school, was acquired by the University. Uhler is located across Oakland Avenue and has not been included within the proposed historic district. The historic district includes all of the land which the college owned in 1958 on which structures had been built. The District is in the northern section of the campus and is primarily focused on the Oak Grove and the historic structures which front upon it.



Suggested Indiana University of Pennsylvania Campus Historic District

We recommend that the District include all of the land bounded by Oakland Avenue on the northwest, 11th Street on the west, Grant Street on the south, and Pratt Drive as projected to School Street on the east, with the northern-most boundary being the length of School Street between the Pratt Drive projection and Oakland Avenue. Newer structures have been constructed within this area, including the Stapleton Library, Ackerman, Weyandt, and Elkin Halls, and the residential complex of 2008. We feel that there is an advantage in designating a larger area which includes some newer structures rather than two smaller districts, one being centered around The Oak Grove and one being centered around Breezedale and Whitmyre. The larger boundaries recognize the historic land ownership of the University and can guide future planning in the area. There are a number of likely areas of future new construction in the area, including the following:

1. **Leonard/Keith site.** The University has identified these two structures as not being readily reusable and as a desirable site for a new building for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. Along with the restored McElhane Hall, this new structure would provide a central area and geographic identity for the college. Our suggestion for this area is that it have a clear response and respect for the Oak Grove and Wilson and McElhane Halls on either side. Issues of

set back, materials, height and massing should be considered in the planning for the new building. We do not propose that a new building copy historic styles but it rather respond to the historic Oak Grove setting. The 1952 entry terrace and foyer of Leonard Hall is an excellent example of how a contemporary style can be responsive to an historic setting.

2. **Weyandt.** The building is a possible site for a new building for the College of Natural Sciences. Planning has not progressed far enough to know whether this would be the site for a new structure or if a site to the north of Oakland Avenue would be used. The issues here are similar to those at the Leonard/Keith site in that a new building should respect the historic rhythm of height, massing and detailing if it is to be in this location. If this site is to be abandoned and the building built across Oakland Avenue we recommend that this site be opened up for additional green space.
3. **Ackerman site.** While there are no current plans to remove or remodel Ackerman, if it at any time becomes obsolete, we recommend this site not be rebuilt upon. Sutton Hall is Indiana University's architectural masterpiece. It is a symbol of the University and the building with which alumni of all ages can associate. The ideal treatment of this area is for the lawn to the east of Sutton to remain without a structure upon it.



Aerial view of suggested Indiana University of Pennsylvania Campus Historic District

Recommendation for National Register Listing

John Sutton Hall and Breezedale are currently individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. At this time we do not propose additional structures or districts be added to that listing.

Recommendation for Campus Planning Process

We recommend that alterations, renovations and additions to existing buildings as well as new construction which may be contemplated within the proposed University Campus Historic District be subject to a formalized review within the Indiana University of Pennsylvania planning process.



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic buildings of Indiana University of Pennsylvania have been sensitively maintained with past alterations and additions which have generally respected the historic character of each building. The University's oldest structures, Breezedale and John Sutton Hall, have been preserved with almost all of their original historic character intact.

Building 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. Indiana University of Pennsylvania has a history of maintaining these elements and replacing deteriorated materials with items of similar quality and detailing.

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 visible roofs at IUP were originally slate. Slate, if installed using copper or terne-coated stainless steel flashing, is an 80- to 100-year system which has the advantage of having the lowest life-cycle cost of all available options as well as being historically consistent with the original roof.



Match roof coverings to original color and texture.

Cornices and Exterior Woodwork

Most cornices at Indiana University of Pennsylvania are wood. At the time the buildings were constructed, high-quality old growth lumber was used. This is a long lasting material and, if protected from roof and gutter leaks, should not require replacement except in areas of extreme exposure such as at cupolas and balcony railings.



Protect old-growth wood detailing.

Windows

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 ensure that the best matching design is provided. Depending on the specific details of a given window, different manufacturers will provide a better match.



Historic windows should be preserved when possible.

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 distributed by the National Park Service. IUP has a wide range of brick-and-stone masonry detailing ranging from the mid-nineteenth century masonry work at Breezedale and John Sutton Hall to the modern masonry detailing at Leonard Hall.



Proper care of masonry will ensure a long life.

Building Entrances and Corridors

Each historic structure has an entrance foyer, lobby, and central corridor system which serve as the organizing design elements of the building and typically include decorative architectural elements. These decorative elements include floor surfaces, base boards, wainscoting, doors and door trim, ceiling trim, and frequently, historic light fixtures. These elements remain at Breezedale, John Sutton Hall, Waller Hall, and to some extent at McElhaney. In all future repair and renovation projects, these historic features should be retained and restored.



Corridor – McElhaney

Significant Interior Spaces

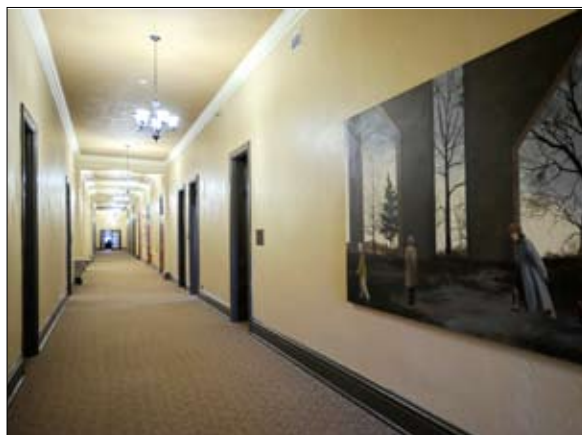
Special care and attention should be paid to the interior spaces with exceptional architectural character and detailing.

These spaces include the following:

- **Breezedale:** All principal rooms
- **John Sutton Hall:** All corridors, Blue Room, President's Apartment
- **Waller Hall:** Lobby
- **Leonard Hall:** Entry Foyer
- **McElhaney:** Original details in corridors



Solarium – Breezedale



Corridor – John Sutton Hall

Landscape, Hardscape and Site Lighting

Overall landscape maintenance is very good. Grass is well-maintained, landscape beds are neatly edged and free of weed seedlings. Trees appear well-cared for and the campus appearance is one of order and neatness.

Planters of summer annuals are nicely designed and well-tended. The campus furnishings (benches, trash receptacles) are attractive and well-made and should provide many years of service.

A number of buildings on campus have minimal foundation planting. This is an appropriate treatment for buildings of strong character. Plantings should enhance the buildings and not compete with them, and complex plantings can detract from the architectural character. Shrub plantings benefit from simplicity in design and limited plant varieties. Keith Hall, with its architectural detailing right to ground level, provides an example. The current treatment of grass to the foundation is simple and pleasing and shows the building to advantage. The treatment at Clark Hall provides another example.

Large mulch beds around buildings are less attractive than grass, shrub masses or ground cover. Beds should only be added when there are plants available to fill them. Mulch beds should be reduced in size and replaced with grass or planted appropriately with shrubs or ground cover.

Deciduous plants are dormant for much of the student year, and this fact should be kept in mind when planning foundation plantings. Evergreen shrubs like holly, yew, boxwood, and Japanese holly should form the basis of plantings for best winter effect.

Shrub pruning could be relaxed in some cases to allow a more natural shape. Hand-pruning rather than shearing will provide a softer effect. In cases where regular severe pruning is needed to keep a shrub in bounds, replacement of the shrub with a smaller-growing species would be the best long-term strategy.



The trees appear orderly, neat, and well cared for.



Consider eliminating vast fields of mulch.



Avoid "boxes" or "gumdrops". Let yew grow naturally.



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



Example of a great tree on IUP campus.



Great specimen tree.

Tree Care and Replacement

Large trees are the longest-lived and most important features of the landscape and their worth should be unquestioned. By far the greatest investment needed for a tree is the decades it takes to reach an impressive maturity, and like buildings, ongoing care to ensure a long life is a wise investment.

“Trouble up top means trouble down below” is the old saying, and tree stress evident in the branches often indicates problems at the base of the tree or in the root zone. All trees should be evaluated for good health at the base. Trees should have a natural flare where the trunk enters the ground. If a tree comes straight from the ground like a telephone pole, a problem is evident. Possible issues include mulch that is too thick, mechanical damage to the trunk, a tree planted too deeply, or girdling roots. All can create serious problems to tree health and should be corrected whenever possible. The Airspade is a useful tool to excavate root collars without damage to the trees. Resolving root flare issues will extend and improve the life of campus trees. Older trees would benefit from an ongoing aeration and deep-root fertilization program. Young trees need proper planting, regular watering and close attention to soil conditions to ensure a healthy start.

The Oak Grove is arguably the most attractive and memorable place on the IUP campus. Its presence is vital to the atmosphere of the school, and all efforts to preserve and enhance this greenspace should be encouraged. In this regard, the work



Buried root flare results in a “telephone pole” trunk.



Mulch too thick. Reduce to root flare.

of the Allegheny Arboretum should be recognized and commended. Begun in January 2000 under President Lawrence K. Pettit and administered by the vice-president of Administration and Finance, the group consists of a 17-member board whose chairman is Dr. Jerry Pickering.

Through their efforts a program is in place for maintaining and improving the campus landscapes and with support and encouragement their work will ensure landscape continuity through many generations of students. The proper care of existing trees and the planting of new ones are critically important issues. IUP is fortunate to have an organization established to direct this work. The planting of long-lived monarch trees should be expanded campus-wide to beautify and unify the grounds. There are areas to the edges of the historic district that would benefit from tree-planting.

Street trees should be added wherever possible. All trees should have a regular program of inspection and care. A dedicated funding source for the care of trees and the expansion of tree-planting efforts by the Allegheny Arboretum should be considered to ensure the continued legacy of great trees at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

As a general guide, only large, canopy-type trees should be planted in the open areas of campus. The opportunities for placing large trees are always limited, and must be used to advantage. The central grove and other open areas should always have a cathedral-like feel, with tall boles and a high canopy allowing uninterrupted views through the space. The central areas should be largely free of small trees, dense, broadly-shaped (fastigate) trees and evergreen trees or large shrubs. They are best used for screening purposes, near buildings, and along edges where their shapes will not impact sight lines. Smaller-growing trees are useful for color and interest throughout the seasons, and to increase the variety of species in the arboretum. Many sites can be found for their placement. Ideally, a smaller tree will not take a spot where a larger one will fit.

Some smaller-growing trees were noted in areas that could use larger specimens, such as birches and amelanichiers planted between Weyandt and the new residential housing. Barring complications from underground utilities, consideration should be given to moving these specimens while they are still young and adding some larger-growing trees to help integrate the new buildings into the existing campus landscape.

The Oak Grove is an excellent model and should be used as a guide for planting throughout the entire campus.

Selective uplighting of notable trees could add evening and winter interest to the campus.



Oak grove and Wilson Hall



Add trees to East Lawn to eliminate empty void.



Consider moving small amelanichiers along the Northern Suites and replacing with a larger specimen.



Tree label



Accession tags used on all trees after January 2000

The Allegheny Arboretum has labeled specimen trees as part of their Campus Guide to Trees at IUP. These tree labels are attractive and informative and make a walk around the campus more rewarding for the curious. In addition, accession tags have been placed on all trees planted by the arboretum since January, 2000. The continuation and expansion of these labeling efforts should be encouraged.

Notes on Tree Spacing:

One of the charms of the existing tree cover is the natural effect of the Oak Grove. Old photos show trees of significant size alongside early Sutton Hall, suggesting that the grove pre-existed the college.

Though the number of trees has declined, the natural effect remains by the random and often close spacing of the remaining trees. As an example, two large oaks stand merely 10 feet apart toward the Sutton Hall end of the grove. Toward the center, two trees grow from near the same base.

This type of spacing forces the trees to grow tall rather than broad, creating a high canopy supported by unobscured trunks. The trees angle in search of light and the trunks work almost as a sculptural unit, with the relationship between them changing as one walks around and between them. With wider-spaced trees, the effect is more static. The trees grow straight, and the relationship between trees does not vary as much from different viewpoints. Each tree may have a more symmetrical shape, with a denser, rounder canopy and lower branching structure, but the character of the grove will change. The more natural and random effect will be lost, and with it the unique historical character of the Oak Grove.

Older trees in the grove can be found with trees within 10 to 30 feet. New plantings are being set in open areas as individual trees, 40 feet or more from existing trees. While this is necessary to an extent to get out from under the existing canopy, consideration should be given to occasional plantings of multiple trees, spaced closer together in random patterns as is seen with the older examples. In this way, the natural charm of the Oak Grove will continue into the future.



Early Sutton



A child enjoys a favorite pastime in the grove

Notes on Mulching:

Mulch has proven benefits for trees and shrub beds. It cools the soil and helps the plants retain moisture. Having grass-free areas around tree trunks lessens root competition for water, and also lessens damage from mowers, string trimmers and other mechanical equipment. However, mulch improperly applied can be more damaging than having no mulch.

Mulch applied too thickly can impede the passage of air and water to the roots, causing trees to suffocate. Tree roots can grow upwards into the mulch in an effort to get water, weakening the health of the tree. Thick mulch also becomes attractive for mice and voles, which can live under the mulch and chew on the bark of trees and shrubs for sustenance, causing injury or even death to the plant. Mulch thicknesses of approximately 2 inches are recommended.

Mulch directly against the trunk of a tree or shrub has dangers as well. The bark remains constantly wet, an environment for which it is not designed. This constant moisture sets up conditions favorable for decay and insect damage. Once the protection of the outer bark barrier is breached, the inner bark (phloem) is subject to injury, damaging the circulation of the tree and allowing rot and insects to access the heartwood.

The root flare and trunk must always be visible and uncovered for proper tree health.

Trees should have no mulch within 8-12 inches of the root flare and trunk.

Shrubs should be clear of mulch for 3 to 5 inches from the trunk.

Choices of mulch can be important too. Ideally, mulch imitates conditions on the forest floor, which would consist mainly of decaying leaves with some decaying wood. Bark mulch does not decay as quickly as leaf compost, which increases the durability of product but does not create ideal soil conditions. If bark mulch is applied yearly, without time to decay, a dry crusty layer can develop that can interfere with the movement of air and water. In addition, if mulch is too fresh and not composted, it can rob nitrogen from the soil as it decays.



Closely-spaced trees create a naturalistic feel and force tall growth.



Overmulching encourages insects, disease and bark rot



Thick mulch

This comes at the cost of plant health and vigor. When bark mulch is used, it should be one that has been allowed to age and begin the process of composting to lessen interference with plant growth.

Leaf compost and mushroom manure are ultimately more beneficial to the soil and their use should be considered as part of the overall mulching strategy. They are better food for earthworms and other soil dwellers, which is the best method of soil improvement. Mushroom manure can sometimes raise the alkalinity of soil so this should be considered when using it around acid-loving plants.



Landscape fabric doesn't decay and interferes with beneficial insects and worms and the breakdown of organic mulches. Use ground cover to reduce weeds.

Landscape fabrics interfere with the breakdown of organic mulches (worms and insects can't get through them). They can also interfere with root growth. Their removal is recommended whenever possible. Planting of ground covers would help keep weeds down while lessening the need for both mulch and landscape fabrics.

Historic District Heirloom Plant Suggestions

Partial list of suitable shrubs:

- Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*)
- Flowering almond (*Prunus glandulosa*)
- Arrowwood Viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*)
- Bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*)
- Chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)
- Rockspray Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*)
- Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- Alpine and Clove Currant (*Ribes alpinum* and *R. odoratum*)
- Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*)
- Red-stemmed Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
- Hydrangea – shrub and upright form (*Hydrangea paniculata* and *H. grandiflora*)
- Kerria (*Kerria japonica*)
- Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)
- Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
- Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
- Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)
- Pearlbush (*Exochorda racemosa*)
- Smokebush (*Cotinus coggygria*)
- Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos alba*)
- Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)
- Spirea – Japanese and cascading (*Spirea thunbergii* and *S. x vanHouttei*)
- Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*)
- Sumac – Fragrant, Smooth and Cutleaf (*Rhus aromatica*, *R. glabra* and *R. typhina*)
- Koreanspice and Cranberrybush Viburnum (*Viburnum carlesii*, *V. trilobum*)
- Weigela (*Weigela florida*)
- Witchhazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)



Example of the Ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*)



Flower detail of the Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Partial list of suitable trees:

- American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
- Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)
- Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella*)
- Cornelian cherry dogwood (*Cornus mas*)
- Crabapple (*Malus 'Sugartyme'* and *Malus 'Donald Wyman'*) – disease resistant
- Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)
- Hawthorn – English and Washington (*Crataegus laevigata* and *C. phaenopyrum*)
- Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)
- Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus*)



Example of the airy Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

dioicus)

- Larch – European and Japanese (*Larix decidua* and *Larix kaempferi*)
- Linden – Littleleaf and American (*Tilia cordata* and *T. americana*)
- Magnolia – Cucumber and Sweetbay (*Magnolia acuminata* and *M. virginiana*)
- Maple-Japanese, Red, and Sugar (*Acer palmatum*, *A. rubrum* and *A. saccharum*)
- Oak – English, Red, White, Willow (*Quercus robur*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. Alba*, and *Q. phellos*)
- Plane tree – London (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
- Pagoda tree (*Sophora japonica*)
- Goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
- Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis* and *A. laevis*)
- Sorrel tree (*Oxydendron arboreum*)
- Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
- Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- Tupelo (Blackgum) (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
- Yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentuckea*)



This is an example of a stately Tupelo (Blackgum) (*Nyssa sylvatica*). This species would be a welcome addition to the IUP campus.



Example of the common horsechestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*). The large expanses of space at IUP are conducive for such a stately and commanding tree.



Example of the refreshing blossoms of the Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). After winter, these impressive blooms can give the IUP campus a spring boost.

Campus Lighting

While not specifically a preservation activity, Indiana University of Pennsylvania should consider designing lighting for the significant buildings and architectural details such as cupolas, arches, roof lines, landscapes, statues, stained glass, specimen trees around campus and the driveway, and other important historical features.

Artistic lighting of these assets 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.

We suggest limiting or hiding light sources that are directly visible or 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 or landscape fabric of the campus. Consider an exterior walk lighting master plan, that unifies fixture styles and lamp color.

When illuminating buildings and landscaping, direct walk, road, glare and blinding pole and spot lighting may be significantly or entirely eliminated adjacent to the lighted structure, reducing energy consumption. Using lamps with a Color Rendering Index (CRI) of at least 70 will show much more of the architecture that is diminished with the existing lighting. Also lighting with HID, such as Metal halide Lamps and others, can achieve a 70 CRI and best show the actual color of the subject area.



Lighting of the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange, Russia



This Cleveland church spire has been creatively lit in a cool metal halide contrasted against warmer high pressure sodium vapor light. Areas adjacent to the building are well lit with reflected architectural light.



Up-lighting with high pressure sodium lamps lessens the need for more obtrusive street lighting. The Landmarks Building at Station Square, the former Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad main terminal in Pittsburgh.



Facade lighting, Salamanca Spain



Bala Mosque, Bala, Oman

The characteristics of good lighting at night:

- Illumination levels are sufficient for the visual task.
- Illumination levels are reasonably uniform
- Glare is limited

Lighting of the Campus Historic District can be integrated into the educational programming by considering a “Design Challenge” for the students. The challenge could be extended to include the use of alternative energy sources, such as wind, solar or other green, experimental, or research-related power generating sources and consider 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.



An example solar power generation system, an alternative green and renewable energy resource that IUP can include in lighting historic resources.



Two examples of the benefit of uplighting trees which provide both an interesting visual field of view at night, also provide pleasing indirect and dispersed light for adjacent walkways.

Archival Resources

Indiana University of Pennsylvania's archival resources should be consulted in the planning phase of each preservation and restoration project. These include, within their existing conditions documents, valuable information on early room configurations and building details.

We recommend that the original drawings for all of the historic buildings be moved to the college archives and copies be made for use in the Physical Plant Office.





INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ISSUES



Breezedale

BREEZEDALE

Breezedale was constructed in 1868 by James and Sarah Sutton. The Victorian Italianate house was purchased by John and Adda Elkin in 1899 and by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1947. The building served a variety of functions after its purchase by the College since 1989 has served as the University Alumni Center. The building had preliminary restoration work in the 1970's and underwent a major restoration by MacLachlan Cornelius and Filoni of Pittsburgh Architects in 1985 and completed in 1989.



Breezedale exterior

Long Term Recommendations

- Maintain historic exterior materials including the brick and stone masonry, windows, wood cupola, cornice, and trim.
- Consider constructing a replica of the original 1868 front porch.



Exterior



Breezedale parlor

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3



Keep moisture away from foundations, check downspouts



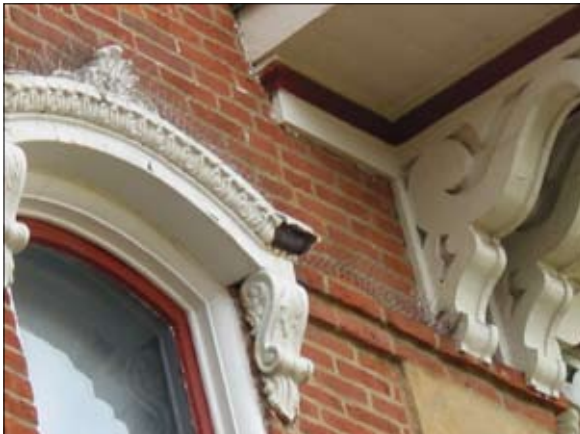
Scrape, prime, and paint all wooden trim.



Keep moisture away from foundations, check downspouts



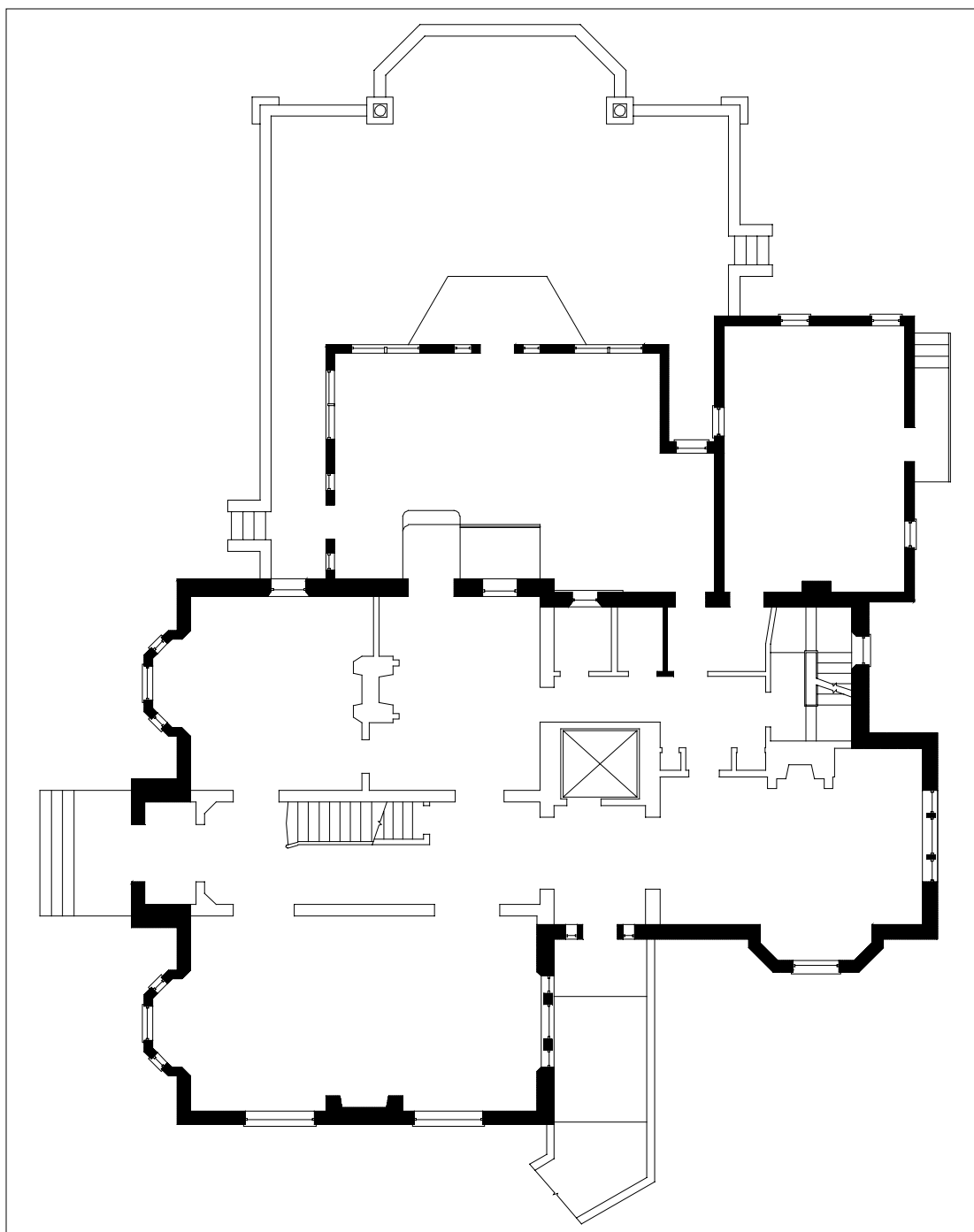
Repair masonry joints as needed.



Repair all trim.



Repair masonry joints as needed.



Drawing of Breezedale

Landscape Recommendations

This landscape has a well-established feel with mature trees and shrub plantings. A large porch extends from the south side which makes a pleasant outdoor space.

North

There is a large oak in good condition between the entry drive and Whitmyre. Consider aeration of soil, deep root fertilization and the addition of organic mulch to root zone.

Yews along entry drive are sheared into box shapes. Soften pruning for a more natural shape.

Central planting bed once had a magnolia as centerpiece. This bed is quite colorful in summer but lacks winter interest. Consider adding a new tree for height and small evergreen shrubs for winter character with the remainder of the bed still used for summer annuals.

A nice mixed planting of dogwood and rhododendron helps integrate the handicapped-accessible ramp. Older dogwoods are showing signs of disease and decline, which is an unfortunate reality with the native *Cornus florida*. Some young dogwoods could be added to ensure continuity to the planting. Consider hybrid crosses of *Cornus kousa* and *Cornus florida* from the Rutgers breeding programs (Stellar series), which are resistant to the major dogwood diseases. Varieties should be chosen that are more upright than spreading, to better mimic the shape of the native dogwood. A planting of *vinca* would improve the ground plane and give an evergreen base to the beds.

The mulch in the beds was quite thick in places. Holes were noted from burrowing and digging animals. Pull mulch away from trunks of all shrubs and trees.

Rhododendrons and other acid-loving plants would benefit from an acid-based plant food such as Holly Tone and/or the use of leaf compost in place of wood mulch.

East

On Whitmyre side, the strips of lawn along the walk add an important contrasting element and should remain. Arborvitae frames the entry with a single yew on each side as foundation planting. House has stone foundation and detail to ground level and is not unattractive. Single yew on each side is ineffective. Consider replacing yews with a lower-growing foundation plant across the width of the foundation. Add an evergreen ground cover like pachysandra to planting bed to highlight architecture.



Add a small tree or a few evergreen bushes for variety.



Replace dying dogwoods with disease resistant variety.



Replace yews with more-effective ground cover.

Though common today, in the Victorian era pachysandra was rare and quite popular with wealthy homeowners.

Wooden box of pressure-treated lumber is used to hide electric service. Consider installation of a structure more in keeping with period details. Fence is surrounded by ground cover juniper and daylilies. Consider a rhododendron as a taller and better screening plant to the south side.

The Potter garden and fountain are looking somewhat overgrown, with plants quite crowded and the azaleas especially competing for space. Consider renovation of this garden. The winter character might be improved if the barberry portion of the hedge were removed and replaced with boxwood for a more uniform look.

South

A broad porch extends from the building to the south. This porch is nicely shaded by two oak trees. The stone caps on the porch railing show loose stones and open joints and should be repaired.

Rhododendrons are planted in the bed beneath the oaks. Wood mulch is used on the beds. Add rhododendrons to thicken planting and bring planting around southeast corner.



Example of how simple ground cover can be used.



Replace wood box screen with rhododendrons.



Repair stone caps, matching color and texture.



Crowded conditions in Potter garden



Add rhododendrons to south end of Breezedale



Replace barberry and continue boxwood hedge.

Weed barrier and black sheet plastic were noted in the beds. Black plastic should be removed. At minimum the weed barrier should be cut back away from trunks to prevent injury to the trees. Ideally it would be removed completely. Ground cover plantings could take the place of this weed barrier and improve the overall look of the grounds.

A substantial quantity of ants were observed at the base of southeast corner oak. Further inspection is warranted. We were unable to determine whether the nest is in ground or within trunk. Keep mulch away from trunk.

Two hemlocks in bed appear healthy. Additional oak trees should be brought around to the southwest and west side beyond the parking area now that the construction is complete. This would improve the setting of the house and add afternoon shade.

West

Yew planting has gap near drive. Add yews for continuous hedge along drive, then remove yews from back of bed and add taller heirloom shrub for better interest. Choices might include Mock orange (*Philadelphus* hybrids, 'Belle Etoile' or 'Minnesota Snowflake' for example); Sweetshrub (*Calycanthus floridus*, perhaps 'Michael Lindsey'), Rose-of-Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*, chose seedless cultivar such as 'Diana') or Peegee hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*).

Hemlock on this corner appears stressed. Feed and monitor.

Lattice work hiding a/c units is more fitting to style of house.

South of Breezedale near new residence building is a young Dawn redwood. Landscape fabric and mulch were noted right against the trunk.

Canopy trees should be planted in the areas between Breezedale and the new residential construction. Existing large oak and American elm should have mulch pulled away from base.



Western view of Breezedale



A recommended shrub for IUP: the Peegee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

CLARK HALL

Clark Hall was constructed in 1906 as a men's dormitory, replacing the original Clark Hall of 1894 which was destroyed by fire. Clark Hall was completely remodeled, expanded, and converted to office use beginning in 1998 and was completed in January 2000. The project was designed by Apostolou and Associates of Pittsburgh, PA.

The exterior brick, stucco, and bracketed cornice were restored but the historic bracketed entry porch was removed from the main elevation facing Grant Street. The entrance was closed in with brick, and windows were installed on the first floor to match the pattern on the second floor. A new wing with an accessible entrance was added at the center of the north façade. The interior was completely remodeled, removing all traces of historic elements.



Clark Hall

Long Term Recommendations

- Maintain historic exterior materials including the brick masonry, wood cornice, and third floor exterior stucco finish

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3



Mortar joints mismatched in size, color, and texture.



Repair masonry around downspout. Match materials.



Scrape, prime and paint cornice and trim as needed



Do not cover decorative wood fascia.

Landscape Recommendations

North-entry side

Two young pin oaks planted to left of entry will complement a third older oak in this area. Pull grass away from base of trees. Grass competes with roots for water. Young oak closest to entry has co-dominant leaders. Remove one leading branch.

American hornbeams planted to either side of entry walk are a good choice for this area. Junipers planted as screening hedge have nice natural shape. Maintain this effect. Mechanical equipment could be painted like downspouts and vents for better integration.

Leatherleaf viburnum massed at entry will need regular pruning. Plant has coarse winter effect. Consider replacement with smaller, more manageable shrub, such as boxwood or Japanese holly.



Paint mechanical equipment to blend with masonry.

West

Ground cover junipers are struggling. Consider replacement with shade-loving ground cover. Mulch is coarse and thick. Avoid heavy applications of mulch.

Large pin oaks on this side are overall good specimens with classic form. Pruning stubs and dead branches have fungal growth. Remove stubs at branch collars to prevent fungus from entering main trunk.

South

Large linden on slope at corner of Grant and 11th Street receives compaction from foot traffic cutting up slope. Remove suckers from base. Aerate soil and add mulch to reduce stress on tree.

Rug and shrub junipers make for simple and effective foundation planting. Plants have an attractive natural shape that needs little pruning.

Lawn area between building and Grant St. should be planted with street trees.

Large cucumber magnolia is an imposing specimen but has dead stubs from poor pruning. New tree of this species should be planted on campus in anticipation of eventual loss of tree.

Oak in this area has bark damage and appears to have a carpenter ant infestation. Treat for ants and check extent of decay with a shigometer or standard increment borer. Tree may merit removal.



Great use of juniper for ground cover.



Street trees would enhance an otherwise empty area.

Lawn between Clark and Sutton

This is an important area because it links the parking area near Clark Hall to the Admissions Office at Sutton and is therefore one of the first walking impressions of the campus for prospective students.

This area was once an athletic field and still has an open feel. The effect is rather sparse and is not as welcoming as the Oak Grove. Tree planting should be considered to extend the overall campus feel throughout this space, better knit the buildings together, and help tie the Delaney and Putt Halls to the heart of campus.

An allee of crabapples is missing trees and is undersized for the volume of space. These small trees do not make a strong enough impact. Larger trees are needed in this area.

There are oak trees planted near the sidewalk closest to Grant St. There is room between the sidewalk and Grant St. for additional trees on slope.



Oak has significant bark damage and rot.



Open space is dull. Consider a planting plan.



Trees are out of scale, larger specimens suggested.



Additional trees on slope will enliven area.

FISHER AUDITORIUM

Review - Recommendations

Fisher Auditorium was under a complete rehab and fenced-off to public during on-site survey. Review - Recommendations are not necessary. Renovations include infill construction between Fisher and Waller, creating a new Performing Arts Center, Designed by IKM Incorporated of Pittsburgh.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

None



Fisher Auditorium

Landscape Recommendations

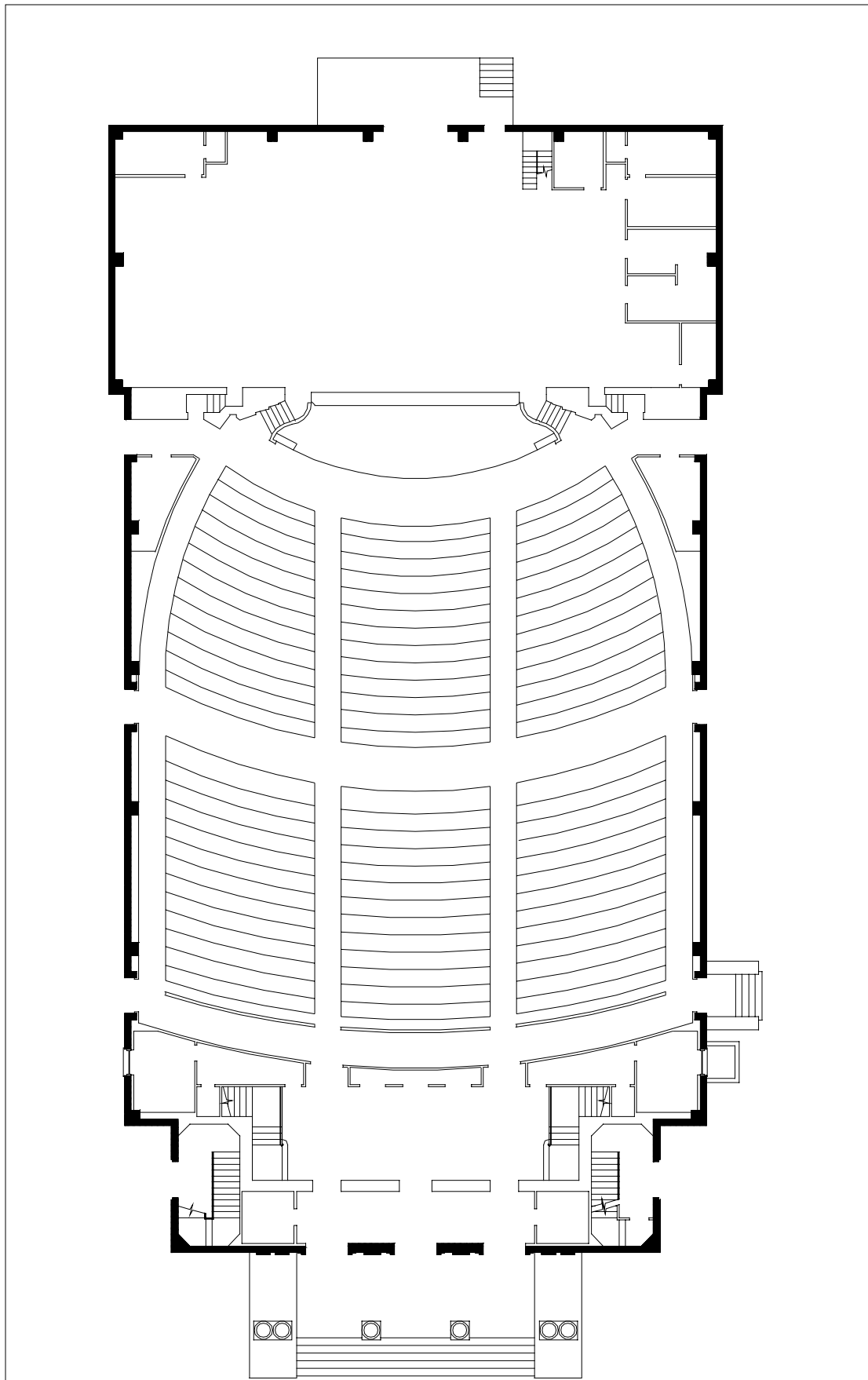
- Area under construction spring/summer 2008
- Remove landscape fabric around bases of mature trees as it appears to be contributing to abnormal root growth.
- After construction is finished mature trees should have aeration and deep root fertilization to mitigate possible compaction issues in the area.



Landscape fabric is retarding growth of trees. Remove.



Ribbon cutting at newly renovated Performing Arts Center



Drawing of Fisher

KEITH HALL

Keith Hall was built in 1938 as the “New Training School”. It was designed by Sloan and Robertson of New York. A small one-story wing, designed by Eshbach Pullinger Stearns & Bruder of Philadelphia, PA, was added on the east side in 1960 for Special Education.

Between 1969 and 1970, the building underwent renovations, which included converting the laboratory school into a classroom building. Changes included conversions of a gymnasium into office space and classrooms. Work was designed by Trefry Associates of Butler, PA.



Keith exterior

The building has been maintained but no major renovations have been made to it over the last fifty years. The building retains many of its original details including wood windows, glazed corridor walls, original stairs, and terrazzo floors.

Long Term Recommendations

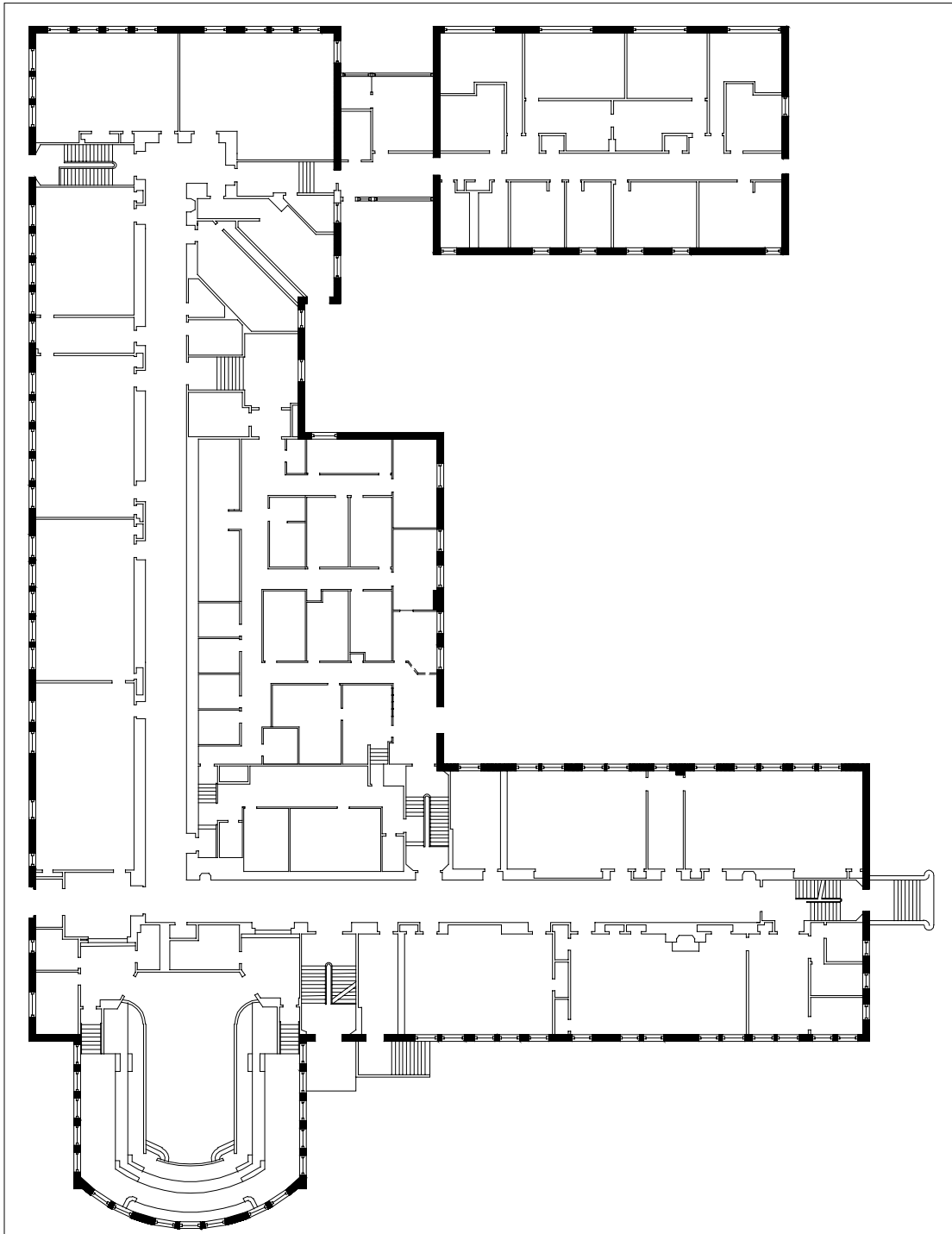
- The current Campus Plan calls for the demolition of Keith Hall to make room for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences.
- Planning for the new building should be responsive to its location within the historic campus zone with appropriate masonry, materials and siting.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

BUILDING SCHEDULED FOR
DEMOLITION - NO REPORT
COMPLETED



Keith stairs



Drawing of Keith Hall

Landscape Recommendations

A line of oaks is planted along the walk between the Hadley Union Building and Keith Hall. This could create a strong effect long-term but the trees are not as healthy as might be hoped. The oaks have black plastic and landscape fabric at the base which is causing abnormal root growth as the roots attempt to grow above the black plastic. The ground is compacted and bare. Remove the fabrics and prune girdling roots. Ground should be aerated and trees should be fed and mulched, ideally with leaf compost.



Black plastic causes abnormal root growth. Remove.

A new planting of Black tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) mirrors these oaks. This grove will create a striking autumn effect. A number of these trees have curved tops and should be staked to ensure they develop straight leaders.

South

There currently exists a very large planting bed with viburnum and arborvitae. There are not enough plants for the size of bed. Additional plants should be added or the size of the bed reduced and lawn added near the sidewalk. The bed has room for trees.

North of Keith Hall is a grouping of five mature Japanese maples that add character to the area. Plants could use ground cover or mulch to tie them together as a unit.

No foundation plantings along north side. Building has brick to base.

Large open areas on this side of the campus provide opportunities to add additional canopy trees and extend the Oak Grove feel.

East side has small trees showing poor pruning and water sprouts.



Mulch or ground cover needed for Japanese Maples.

North

Between Keith Hall and the new residence hall is a large white ash tree with a thick mulch bed. Mulch right against base of tree is contributing to bark rot. Possible carpenter ant infestation should be checked. Mulch should be kept away from trunk and maintained at approximately two inches thick.

It is the nature of ash trees to rot from the base as they age and a replacement of this species should be planted in anticipation of its eventual decline.

A new Heritage Garden has been installed in this area. This perennial garden incorporates elements from a former Shakespeare Garden which existed from 1952 to 1971 and also a Touch and Smell Garden which existed from 1979 to 2006. Both were located near the current site. It is a joint project

of the university, the Allegheny Arboretum, and the Evergreen Garden Club.

West

No plants along building except two dogwoods near entrance 7. Trees are stressed and need attention or replacement. Nice architectural detailing along base of foundation precludes need for foundation plants.

Area between Keith and Leonard has mix of trees with oaks and flowering cherries. Cherry trees are reaching the end of their life span and will have to be replaced.

Young sawtooth oak near Vietnam War marker has co-dominant leaders and one should be pruned.



Rot! Keep mulch at least 2" away from white ash trunk.



Extend grove into grassy area.



Curved Black tupelo



Heritage Garden



These dogwoods are stressed and need attention.



Sycamores provide needed shade on hot days.

South

Mature oaks and sycamores cast a high canopy of light filtered shade. These trees also add greatly to the campus winter interest.

A single leatherleaf viburnum is planted near one corner. Discontinue pruning and allow growth to mature size to create better mass.



Stately Sycamore trees add flavor to winter landscape.



Replace Cherry trees that are at end of life.

LEONARD HALL

Leonard Hall was designed by Marlier and Johnstone, a Pittsburgh architectural firm, in 1952 and constructed in 1953 in the contemporary style of the time. The plan is straight forward with classrooms and labs flanking either side of a “T”-shaped corridor with stairwells at each end. At the Oak Grove façade the building added a somewhat original entry foyer executed in glass, limestone, and stacked brick, fronting on a wide limestone terrace. Few changes have been made to the building in its fifty-five year history.

Long Term Recommendations

- The University plans to demolish Leonard Hall and use the site for a new building for the College of Humanities and Social Sciences. Every attempt should be made to incorporate the most unique design elements of Leonard Hall, its exceptionally well designed entry terrace and foyer fronting on the Oak Grove, in the new building planned for the site.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

BUILDING SCHEDULED FOR DEMOLITION
NO REPORT COMPLETED



Leonard exterior



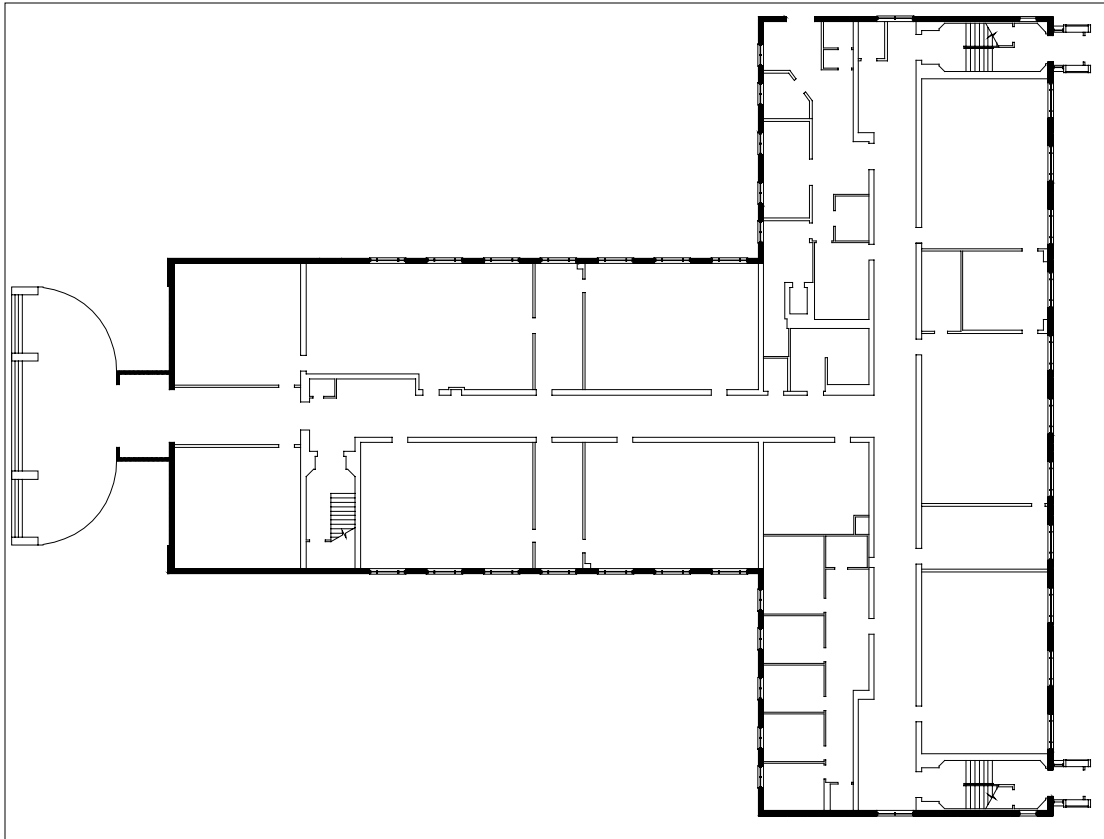
Leonard pier



Leonard stair



Leonard entry



Drawing of Leonard

Landscape Recommendations

North

Remove mulch from base of pin oak and crab apple.

No foundation plants this side of Leonard. Building has brick to ground.

West

Two excellent specimen Katsura trees flank the raised entry. The face of this building is an important wall for the outdoor room effect of the Oak Grove. The raised entry evokes a dais or stage that has a very pleasant feel and is a popular place for sitting. There is a comforting intimacy in this corner of the Oak Grove that will be lost if the building is removed.



Leonard entry with two magnificent Katsura trees

East

The first row of windows is quite high. Foundation plantings could be used to screen mechanicals and to soften and anchor the base of building.



High windows are conducive for foundation plantings.

South

No foundation plantings present or needed as foundation is brick to ground.

Bottlebrush buckeye is interesting specimen.

Memorial redbud dying of canker disease. Redbuds have a short lifespan of approximately 20 years. Consider replacement with a longer-lived species.



Dying redbud. Replace with a hardier species.

McElhANEY HALL

McElhaney Hall was constructed as “Arts Building No. 1” for the Indiana State Teachers College in 1931. Lawrie & Green of Harrisburg were the architects. An elevator addition was constructed in 1981 and the building was rehabilitated in 1996-1997.

Long Term Recommendations

- Exterior decorative elements have been lost over time and should be considered for replication and replacement. They include cast stone urns at the front parapet wall and original lantern lighting fixtures at the front entry.
- The wood cornice is an exposed element that requires yearly monitoring and remedial repair to prevent water infiltration and future structural deterioration.
- Maintain historic exterior brick and stone.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

- When repairing masonry, match existing color, texture, and size.
- Landscape in methods that control water away from foundations.
- Landscaped retaining walls, should be closely examined to establish cause of movement; corrected repairs should be made.



McElhaney Hall



Stairs – McElhaney



Masonry repairs should match color, texture, and size.



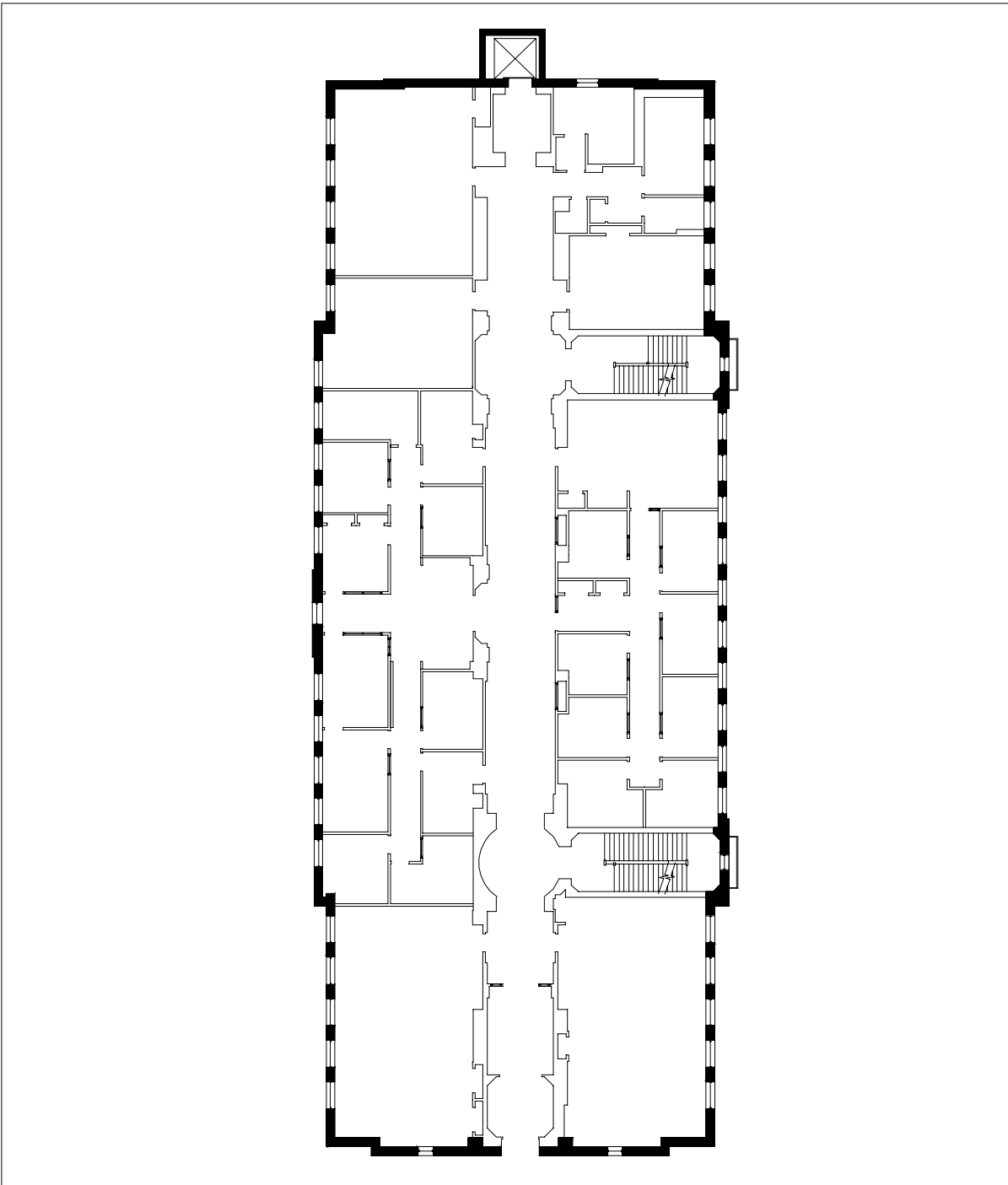
Corridor – McElhaney



Design landscape to keep water away from buildings.



Inspect walls to determine cause of movement.



Drawing of McElhaney

Landscape Recommendations

North

‘Aesculus Alley’ is a nice use of this space between McElhaney and Leonard. Multiple varieties of buckeye have been planted here including the impressive bottlebrush buckeye shrub. This grouping adds interest for the botanist and the curious as different species of the same genus can be easily compared in one area.

Purple sand cherry does not complement the brick. Plants infested with Japanese beetle.

Beds are wide with minimal plants including yew, hemlock and arborvitae.

Allow yews to develop more natural shape.

Additional shrubs or ground cover could be added or beds reduced in size.



Aesculus Alley: an impressive collection of specimens.

South

Doublefile viburnum is planted in mass to screen mechanicals. Prune minimally and allow to grow as single mass.

Mass of doublefile viburnum screens railing.

Door 3

Add holly as needed to fill gaps to left of door.

Maintain planting as an informal hedge with relaxed pruning.

Door 2

Add holly to thicken up planting.

Allow yews to develop more natural shape.

Ground cover could be added along the foundation.



Kousa are dying. Diagnose and treat.

Southeast

Grouping of Kousa dogwoods in corner. Tree nearest building is tied with rope to keep branches out of walkway. Use eyebolts and cables instead to preclude damage to bark.

Kousa under the oak is dying. Diagnose and treat if possible.



Add ground cover

West

Existing rhododendrons have a poor shape being sparse at the base. Consider using boxwood, holly, or Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata*) as mass evergreen planting along the base of wall.

Planter has nice mass of boxwood. Add one in corner nearest steps to fill planter.

Crabapples on NE corner have mulch too thick.



Replace rhododendrons with holly or boxwood.

OLD MAIN JOHN SUTTON HALL

John Sutton Hall is the original building of Indiana University, originally containing all of the functions of the Indiana State Normal School. It has undergone both additions and subtractions of wings in its 133-year history as well as an interior redecoration in 1908 and exterior restoration and building code upgrades were planned in 1998.

The building is exceptional in the retention of almost all of its original mid-nineteenth century design and detailing and its ability to adapt to the changing needs of the University.

The first step in long-term preservation was taken in 2000-2002 when the building underwent a complete exterior restoration, a major upgrade of interior fire suppression and life safety systems and handicapped accessibility improvements.

Long Term Recommendations

- The comprehensive restoration of the building should continue. This includes upgrades to the MEP systems and restoration of the interior spaces as recommended in the 1998 Preservation Plan prepared by LDA Architects.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

- Repair all wood trim and flooring as needed
- Clean masonry as needed
- Repair masonry stone as needed to match existing. Use products such as Jahn
- Keep dampness away from foundations
- When repairing masonry joints, keep color, texture and size the same as original
- Keep trees back from roof line and windows
- Check all gutters and downspouts, repair as needed



Exterior



Corridor



Repair wood flooring.



Repair wood trim.



Clean masonry as needed.



Keep dampness away from foundations.



Keep water and dampness off of masonry.



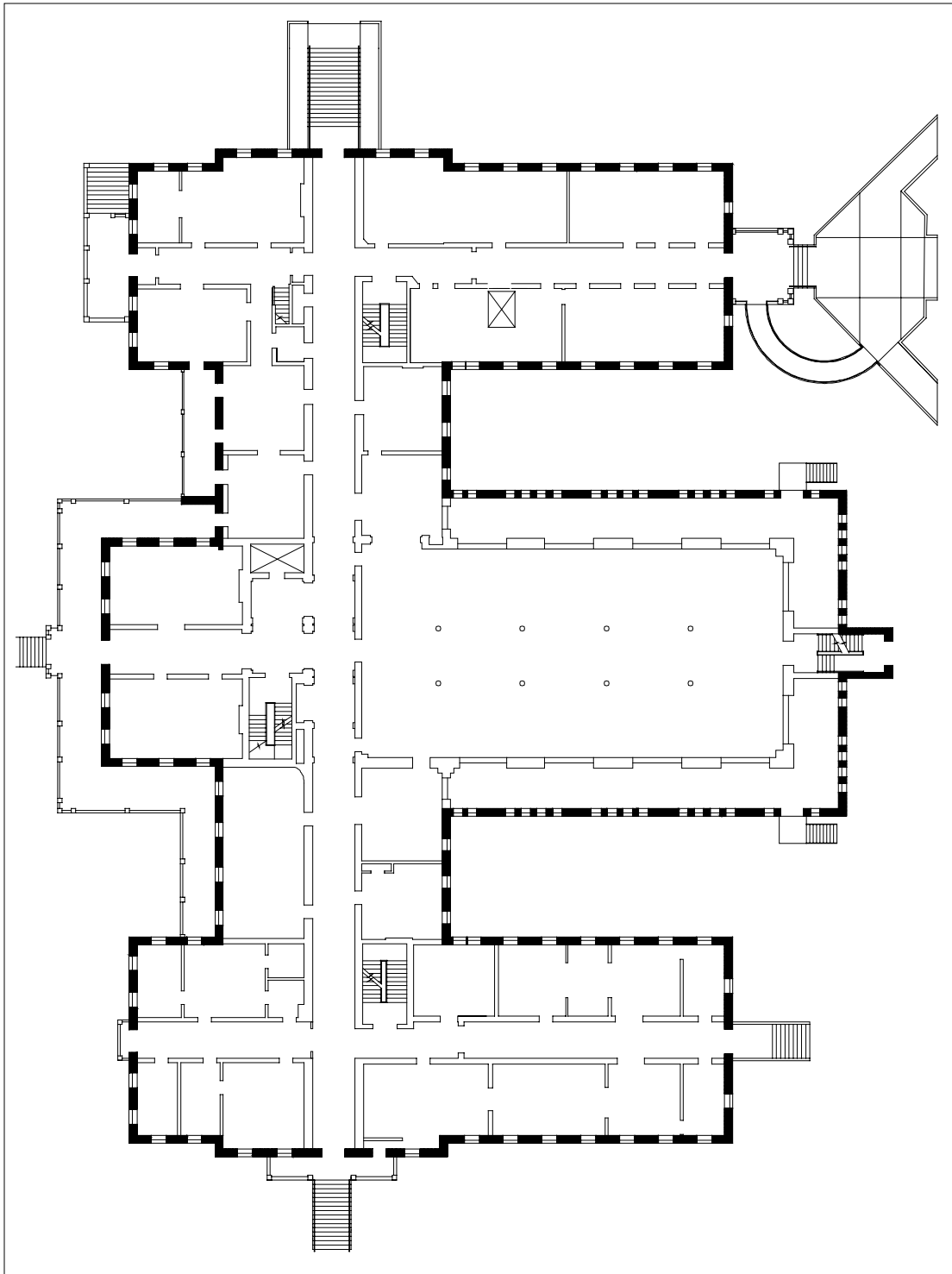
Mortar mismatch. Match color and texture.



Match color of existing surfaces when making repairs.



Keep trees back from roofline.



Drawing of Sutton Hall

Landscape Recommendations

Lawn extends to foundation on all sides for a clean effect. Building has good detailing to ground and windows near ground level. Open effect allows light to enter lower levels of building.

North

Two oaks nearest building have damage to lower trunks allowing decay to begin. Large conks (fungal growths) were noted at the base of tree closest to sidewalk, the sign of advanced decay. This tree should be checked with a shigometer or standard increment borer to determine extent of decay and overall soundness of tree. The Allegheny Arboretum directors are aware of this and the trees may be slated for removal if determined to be a hazard. These trees are quite possibly original to the campus and the loss will be unfortunate. Though the injuries are likely older ones, the trees can be used as examples to raise awareness among the maintenance staff about the damage mechanical equipment can cause.

Replacement trees could be added in the area near the September 11 memorial.

There is currently a single leatherleaf viburnum in this area. Allow to grow to natural size or remove.

Two dogwoods on this side show signs of nutrient deficiency. Remove grass at base, add mulch, feed, and water.



Great oaks.



Sutton lattice.



Conk (fungal) growth encourage by damage.



Damage to base of great tree.



Sutton north bed.

Consider reducing height of planting island between Sutton and Stapleton library for more natural slope. Add additional shrubs to create mass. Treat azaleas for lacebug infestation. Consider adding ground cover to beds. Add tree to open corner of more southern bed. Remove lower branches of oak. Check mulch thickness and pull mulch away from trunks of all plants.

Currently there is an abrupt transition from the shade of the Oak Grove to full sun and a lack of tree cover near the library. Adding canopy trees to the beds of the library entrance would shade benches and extend the feel of the Oak Grove. Adding additional trees along walk between the library and Sutton would better integrate the library into the landscape.

Azaleas in library beds have lacebug infestation. Treat with insecticidal soap or systemic insecticide. Consider adding groundcover to library beds.

Near Admissions Entrance

Lawn area feels exposed and would benefit from canopy tree cover.

South

A very attractive grouping of oak trees approximately 30 feet apart softens apparent mass of the building. Good growth of grass beneath. Remove old landscape fabric around trees which has grass growing on top of it. Silver maple is in decline, with one main trunk dead, and will merit eventual removal.

Northern Catalpa is large specimen that appears in good condition.

Oaks could be added to lawn area on right side of entry door.

East

Mix of mature oaks, chestnut and sycamore continues majestic feel in area immediately around building.

Lowermost branches could be pruned for cathedral effect.

This type of tree planting should be continued out to Pratt Drive. Old photos show heavier tree cover in this area.



Treat azaleas for lacebug infestations.



Consider canopy trees in this location.



This area would benefit with a canopy tree.



Oaks could be added right of door.



Another area devoid of trees. Add more.



Historic photo shows heavier tree cover.

There appears to be a well-used route from the sidewalk along Pratt Drive near Ackerman to the Oak Grove. Monitor use and consider a sidewalk addition to legitimize this route.

A fountain once existed on this side of Sutton and could be re-introduced as part of an overall restoration.

Renovation of the stone theatre should be considered as part of an overall plan for this area, as it creates an important terminal focal point from the main entrance to Sutton. A mortared stone wall would give a more finished look to the edge.

New planting of persimmon near Ackerman is a nice addition to Arboretum variety.



Establish a paved path where students walk.



Flagstone Theater, c. 1950



Flagstone Theater terminus



Flagstone Theater detail

UHLER HALL

Uhler Hall was originally constructed as the West Indiana Public School and later was named the Thaddeus Stevens Elementary School, part of the Indiana Public School system. The building was acquired by IUP in 1963 and completely remodeled and expanded in 1997 by L. P. Perfido Architects for the University.

The building retains its original exterior masonry on three sides and has been completely renovated.



Uhler exterior

Long Term Recommendations

- Maintain historic exterior brick-and-stone.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

None



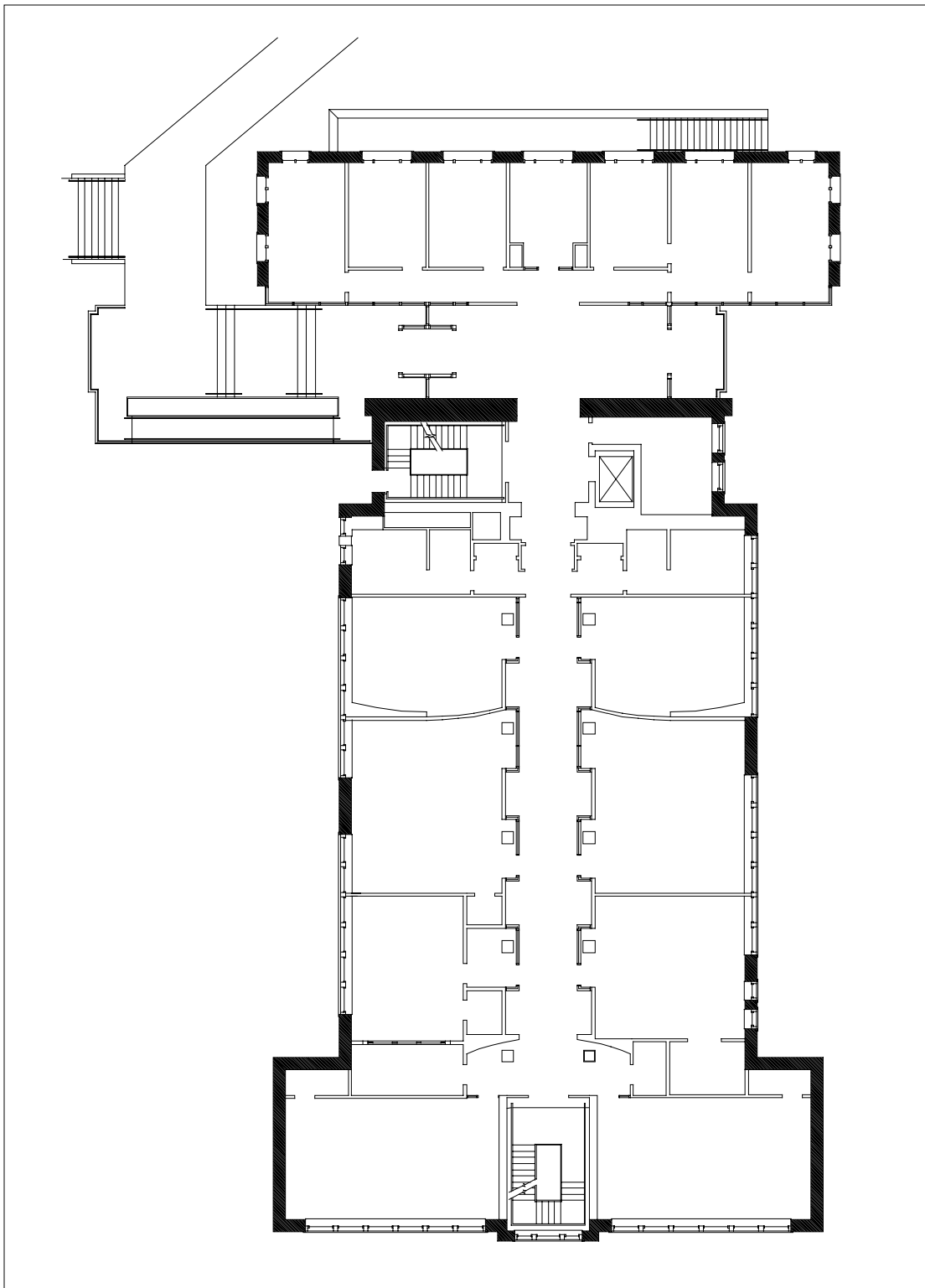
Repair stone sills as needed to match existing material.



Repair mortar as needed to match color and texture.



Repair foundation with matching material.



Drawing of Uhler Hall

Landscape Recommendations

North

Inkberry hedge has good mass. Low facer plant needed and ground cover. Crabapples are planted to either side of door.

East-spirea mass to either side of steps has pleasant natural shape and good color.

Foundation near entry has inkberry holly with mixed annuals as facer plants. Foundation planting consisting of amelanchier and viburnum is sparse for size of bed.

Reduce size of beds, add ground cover.

Fragrant sumac 'Gro-low' (*Rhus aromatica*) is a quick-growing spreader that would add interest to this area.

Pin oaks line the sidewalk. Aerate and mulch.



Spirea mass permitted to grow naturally.



Reduce the size of this planting bed.

West

Three maples and one crabapple are planted in bed between sidewalk and building. Some spirea but bed is mostly mulch. Add shrubs or ground cover.

South

Two crabapples along building. An oak and maple have been added south of Johnson. Add canopy tree between crabs and sidewalk. Add trees to street triangle between Uhler and Waller to tie campus together.

Central Heating Plant

Building is paved on all sides. Oaks and maples line the street along Pratt. Trees could use fertilization and mulch, investigate for root collar issues. Consider adding ground cover.

WALLER HALL

Waller Hall was originally constructed in 1926-1928 as the College Gymnasium with the main gym and a smaller gym on the first floor and a swimming pool on the lower level. In 1989 the building was renovated to house the Theater and Dance Department.

The building retains all its historic exterior detailing as well as its original building entry lobby. The details of the main gymnasium space are still present in the wood wainscoting and woodwork around the monumental windows.



Waller exterior elevation

Long Term Recommendations

- The building retains its original windows and exterior woodwork. A comprehensive program of repair and repainting should be initiated within the next few years to arrest current deterioration. Since the windows are closed in on the interior for light control for the theatre the typical need for thermopane windows is not an issue and the original windows can be restored.
- Maintain historic exterior brick and stone.
- Maintain historic materials and light fixtures at lobby.



Window detail



Wainscot detail

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3



Repoint masonry stone with matching color and texture.



Repair masonry stone with matching color and texture.



Repoint masonry stone with matching color and texture.



Improper repair. Mortar color and texture mismatch.



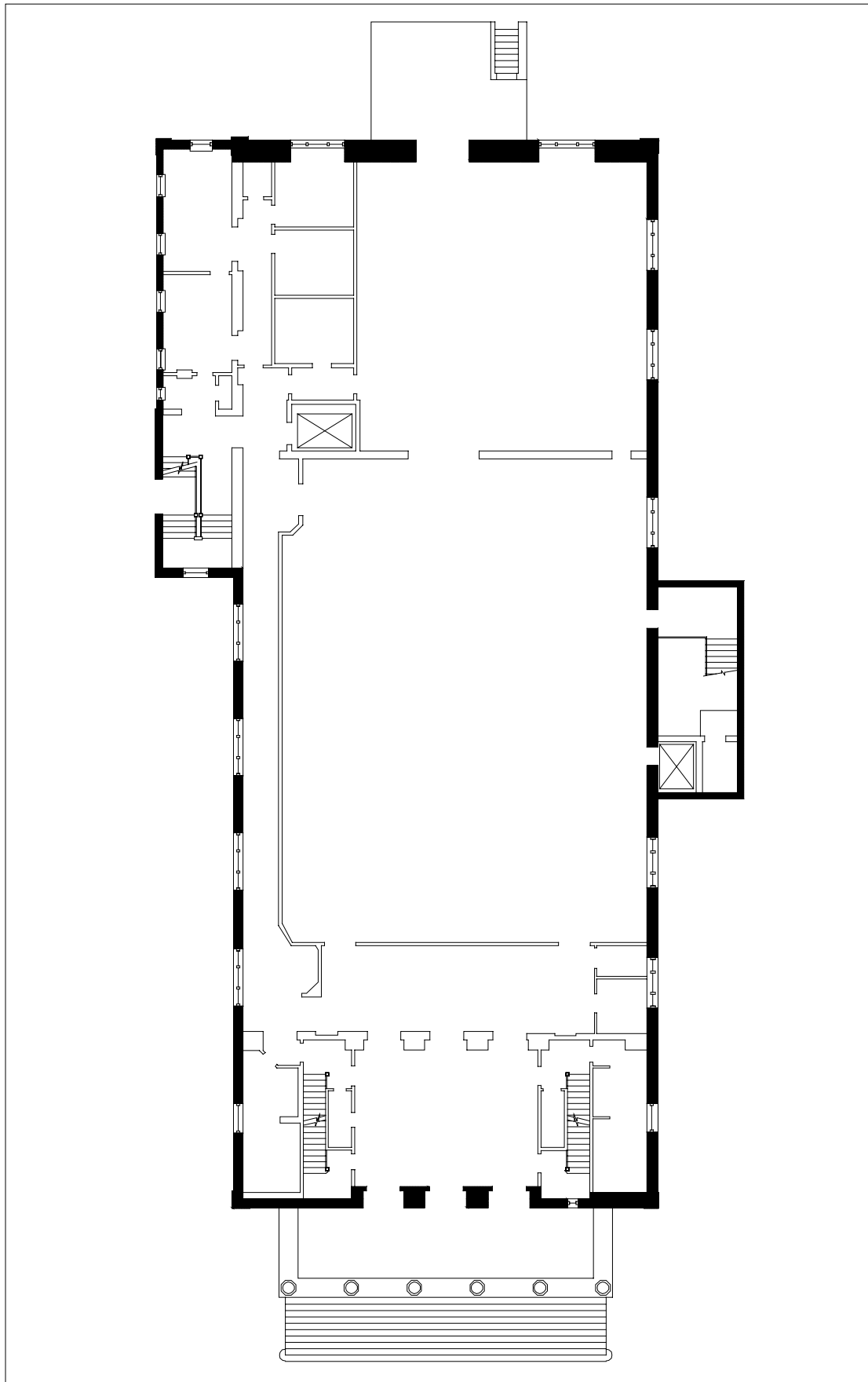
Remove abandoned fasteners, screws, brackets.



Reattach loose-fitting fixtures and downspouts.



Scrape, prime, and repaint windows and trim.



Drawing of Waller Hall

Landscape Recommendations

North

Area between Waller Hall and Oakland Ave. is planted with American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), red-leafed crab, serviceberry and flowering pear. All are smaller-scaled trees. Area would benefit from the addition of larger trees in open areas to help tie to the Oak Grove.

Hedge along Oakland Ave. shows proper pruning techniques with angled sides allowing light to reach bottom of hedge.

Two Japanese larch trees near Oakland Ave. have been pruned due to wires which have disfigured their shape. Consider planting new specimen larch trees in another area of campus.

A large blue spruce anchors the NW corner. A stone retaining wall runs from the northwest corner parallel to Oakland Ave. This wall is topped by a burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*) hedge. Wall has a slight bulge in the center. Hedge is missing a few plants likely due to construction. Repair wall and replace missing plants.



This hedge is properly pruned.



Larch disfigured by utility. Consider replacing.

WHITMYRE HALL

Whitmyre Hall was designed in 1950 by Bowers & Barbalat in a simplified Colonial Revival style. The majority of the first floor was remodeled between 1995 and 1999, to house the Robert E. Cook Honors College classrooms and administrative space. The balance of the building provides dormitory housing for Honors College students. The Honors College restoration was designed by Entech Engineering, Inc, of Reading, PA.

While the building is over 50 years old it is divorced from the core of historic buildings surrounding the Oak Grove and was not designed with any exceptional architectural design elements. Therefore, our long term recommendations contain more flexibility than buildings with greater architectural significance.

Long Term Recommendations

- Maintain historic brick, copper gutter, and copper downspouts.
- Maintain historic multi-paned doors with decorative transoms facing east terrace.
- While there is no evidence that the windows had exterior shutters it would be appropriate to the period of construction to add properly-sized and proportioned shutters to the exterior of the building.



Whitmyre exterior



Exterior



Window detail

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3



Repoint masonry as needed. Match color and texture.



Repoint masonry as needed. Match color and texture.



Repoint masonry as needed. Match color and texture.



Determine cause of movement. Repair masonry.



Determine cause of movement. Repair masonry.



Secure downspouts back to mortar joint.



Seal penetrations through masonry.



Check eave tubes and gutters for damage.



Repair and repaint trim as needed.



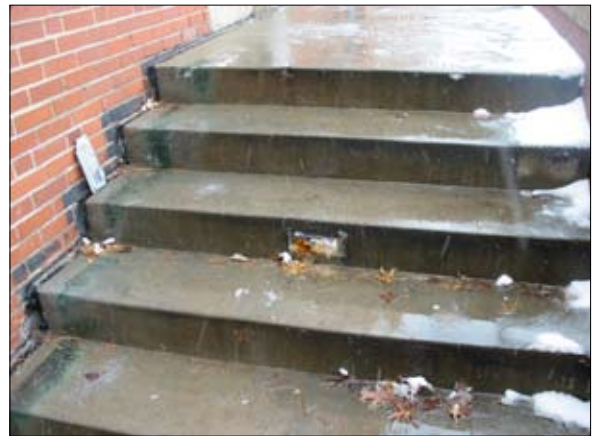
Check eave tubes and gutters for damage.



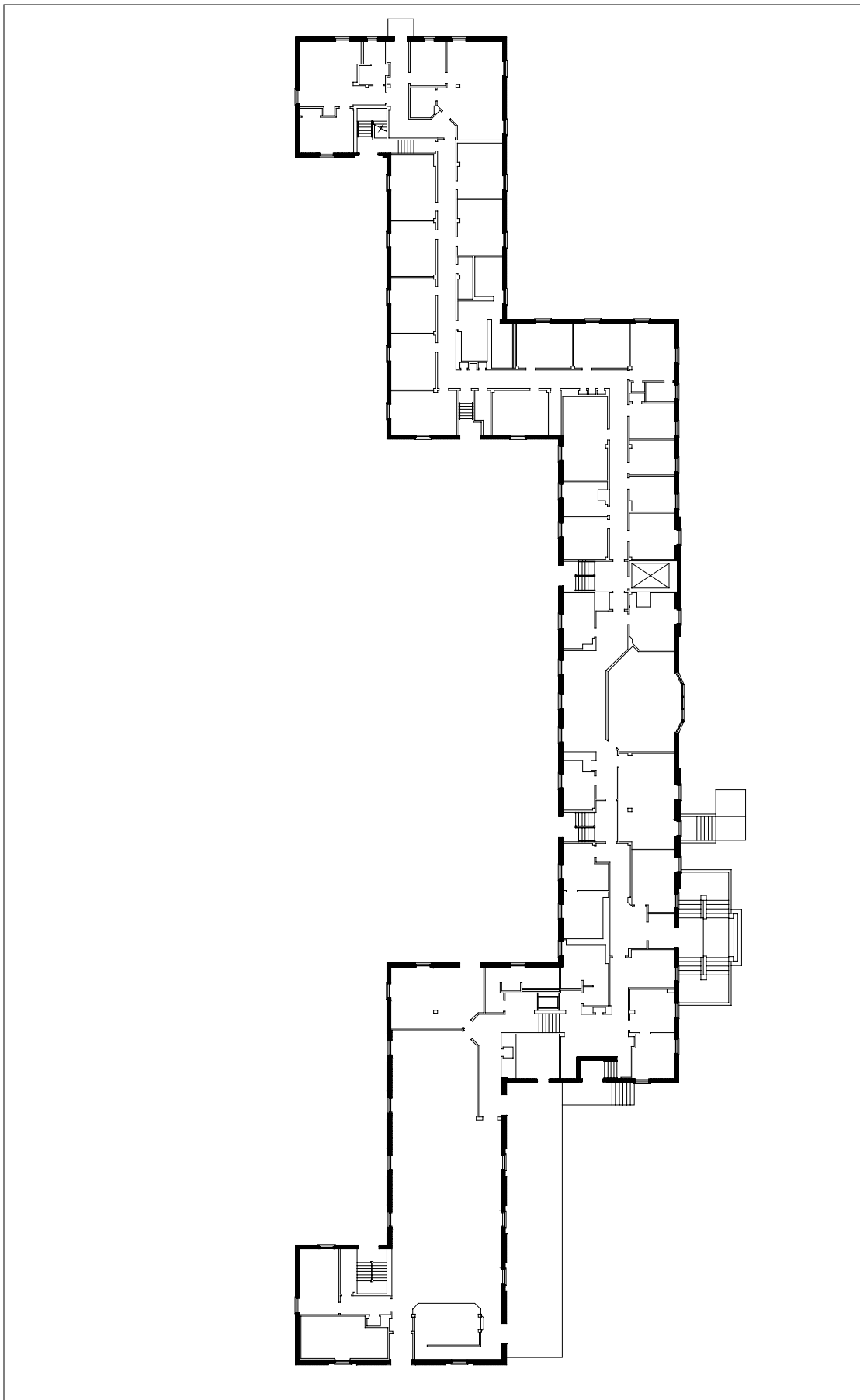
Prune trees that touch buildings.



Remove or replace light boxes in stairs.



Remove or replace light boxes in stairs.



Drawing of Whitmyre Hall

Landscape Recommendations

North

Plants have been removed from bed summer 2008. Bed is wide and deep and should provide ample room for new plants.

The corner has large evergreens which have deep beds and are not crowded.

The parking lot has large island beds for trees.

An American beech has potential to become a nice specimen. The flowering cherry appears healthy. In the long-term, a taller tree would provide more shade for automobiles.

The large oak has a constricted planting bed and is showing some crown dieback. Check mulch thickness and keep two inches from base. Aerate the soil and provide deep root fertilization.

Northwest Corner

Simplify plantings to single shrub type. Consider 'Green Gem' boxwood or ground cover in narrow areas along walk. Add ground cover to beds.

East

Mature evergreens screen parking and recreation area from street. Tree beds are very wide and plants have adequate room for root growth.

Entry Area

Planting is a combination of Japanese maple, boxwood, oakleaf hydrangea, maple, holly and euonymus. Flowers add color in summer. Overall plant choice seems suitable, though soil seems poor and some plants are struggling. Azaleas in front are struggling from difficult conditions, perhaps too much sun and poor soil. Generally they prefer light shade. Remove dead or dying specimens, transplant



Northwest corner



Illustrative example of a green gem hedge.



There is a lacebug infestation here. Treat as needed.



Fill voids with new boxwoods.



Boxwoods work well in this setting.

salvageable plants to more conducive location and feed with Holly Tone or other suitable plant food. Treat for lacebug infestation.

Maple is chlorotic. Check base of maple and root zone for proper growth. Landscape fabric is too close and mulch is too thick. Improve soil with mushroom compost or leaf compost. Make sure any mulch, including bark mulch, is well-aged. Otherwise it robs the soil of nitrogen as it decomposes.

Burning bushes between pines could be removed.

White pines on southeast corner give privacy to side patio. Pine needles provide natural mulch. Check fabric around trunks. Area closest to patio brick wall is somewhat bare and might benefit from the planting of a row of single stem amelanchier. These would grow toward the light and bring some shade to the patio area, without shading out the pines. Spring bloom and fall color are attractive attributes of this plant and the berries are edible.

South

This side contains a mass planting of white pine. No problems with planting were noted. Make certain landscape fabric is clear of trunks.

West

Remove vines from building.

Planting is a mix of yew and arborvitae with two roses. Roses appear out of place, transplant elsewhere or develop garden more fully. Remove one arborvitae between yews and add yews to make continuous yew hedge. Prune for a relaxed effect and not formally.

A strong planting exists on Breezedale side. Very good screening of arborvitae between this building and Breezedale creates the feeling of private garden. This garden is an excellent example of what can be done in what would otherwise be a small, non-descript space.

This area was designed by Ron Ali and Janet Goebel, and installed by the University's Grounds Department along with student help. The area is landscaped with rhododendron, PJM rhododendron, Japanese maple, Koreanspice viburnum, flowering cherry trees and summer annuals. Boxwood hedges add to the formal effect, which is appropriate to the building style.



Remove vines from building.



Prune the smaller branches in the trunk.

Blue spruce will eventually become too large for location.

Replace poor plants and add additional boxwoods to fill voids in hedge for better structure.

The small areas of lawn are important for overall effect and should remain.

Prune branches from cherry (shown) as they are impacting trunk growth.

Check mulch thickness. Keep mulch away from trunks of shrubs and trees. Consider ground cover in beds.

WILSON HALL

Wilson Hall is one of Indiana University of Pennsylvania's oldest campus buildings. Constructed in the late nineteenth century as a model school, Wilson was remodeled in 2007 through a project designed by Renaissance 3 Architects, PC, of Pittsburgh, PA, to house the Department of Criminology.

The building is a good example of turn of the century Romanesque design. It has an exceptionally well detailed fanlight window above the main entry.



Wilson exterior

Long Term Recommendations

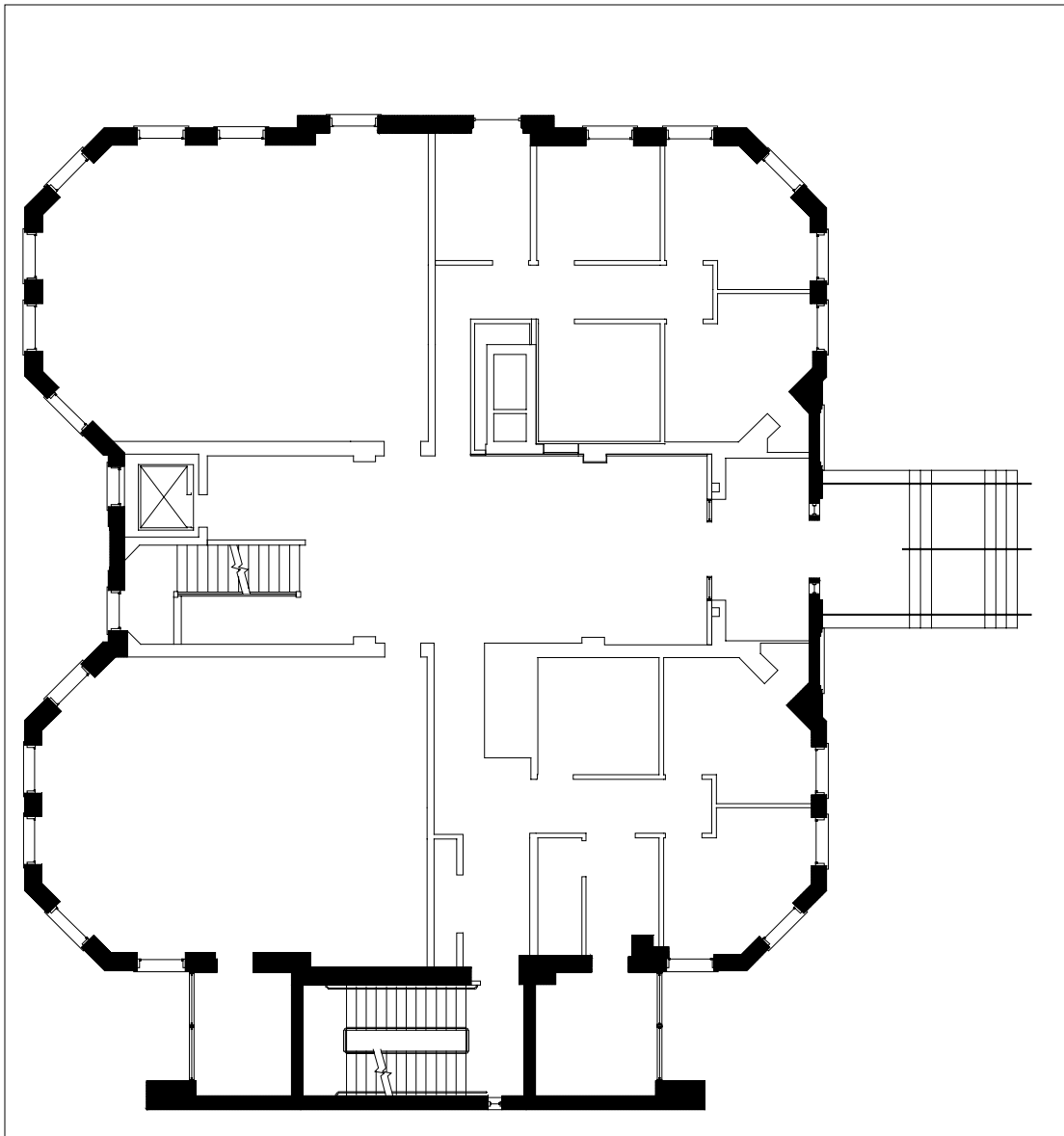
- Maintain historic exterior masonry, stone, and woodwork.
- Consider restoring open entry loggia based on early photographs.

Recommendations for Maintenance for Years 1 Through 3

Wilson Hall was under a complete rehab and fenced off to public during our visits to IUP. Review - Recommendations are not required.



Wilson exterior



Drawing of Wilson

Landscape Recommendations

New landscaping recently installed. Plantings are clustered at corners and are not as successful as previous planting of simple evergreen foundation.

The front staircase originally did a full return to the building which filled the entry space in a more pleasing manner. Consider restoring this effect.

North

Dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) was planted to break up mass of wall, but will likely prove to be too close to building for good form. Consider transplanting nearby to larger space. Choose a narrower growing specimen tree to assure good future form. Some choices might include 'Shawnee Brave' Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), 'Skyrocket' English Oak (*Quercus robur*), which is very narrow and resistant to the powdery mildew that plagues this species, 'Goldspire' Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), or 'Armstrong' Red maple (*Acer rubrum*).

East

Variegated miscanthus and zebra grass are planted to either side of entry. Zebra grass will need more room and should be moved further from building.

West

New planting of holly beneath niche. Make certain plant stays within outline of niche as it grows as not to obscure building details.

Barberry bushes are recently planted to either side of stairs. This plant is considered invasive in Pennsylvania as the birds spread the seeds to the woodlands. Consider removal and replacement with less troublesome shrub species, allow to grow as single mass.

Prune suckers from crab apples in front of building.

South

Consider using heirloom shrubs for a softer, more interesting planting around mechanicals, in place of or in addition to



Simple evergreens work better.



Historic photo of Wilson.



Zebra grass is planted too close to building.



Wilson holly requires careful pruning over the years.

new arborvitae hedge. Consider painting mechanical boxes to match brick. Consider adding trees to lawn area.

There are newer cultivars of many of the heirloom shrubs that will give more design options and better performance. Alternately, the Campbell Farm Rock Garden is near IUP, which features native plants. This area could expand on that concept and highlight native shrubs and small trees, some of which are on the list provided.

See list of heirloom shrubs on pages 23-24 for suggestions for this area.



Paint mechanicals to match brick and stone.



Dawn redwood is planted too close to building.



INDIVIDUAL HISTORIES AND SURVEYS

CHRONOLOGY OF CONSTRUCTION

Existing Buildings

1868	Breezedale (purchased by the college, 1947)
1875	John Sutton Hall
1894	Wilson Hall
1906	Clark Hall
c. 1920	Uhler Hall (purchased by the college, March 10, 1963)
1927	Gymnasium (now Waller Hall)
1931	McElhaney Hall
1939	Fisher Auditorium
1939	Keith Hall
1951	Whitmyre Hall
1953	Leonard Hall

Demolished Buildings

1894	Original Clark Hall burned 1905
1903	Original Leonard Hall burned April 1952
1903	Thomas Sutton Hall, and extension to John Sutton Hall, All other additions to John Sutton Hall demolished in 1975.



c. 1919 Aerial view of campus.

BREEZEDALE

c. 1868 James and Sarah Sutton construct the house on a 7-acre parcel of land.

1899 House purchased by John and Adda Elkin. Veranda added on south, east, and north sides with a porte cochere at the north entry. Law Library added on south side. Study remodeled into Turkish Room.

1947 Building purchased by Indiana State Teachers College. The building was used for a men's dormitory space, the Foreign Language Department, and the Art Department. Veranda and porte cochere removed. Rear stair modified.

c. 1975 Preliminary restoration work.

1985 Building restoration. MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni Architects.

1989 Building reopened as the Alumni Center.

Note: Building history is extensively described in 1971 manuscript by James D. Van Trump on file in the University Archives.



Early 20th century view of south lawn.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Slate with built in gutters in good condition.

Masonry

Common bond brick with sandstone foundation and quoins in good condition.

Windows

Double-hung wood windows in good condition.

Cornices

Broad Italianate wood cornice in good condition.



Early 20th century view.

Entry Porches

Entry approach is a stoop created during the 1985 restoration.

Exterior Doors

Paneled wood doors with leaded glass lights at main entry.

Other Exterior Features

Octagonal cupola at center of main roof.

Cast iron Italianate window hoods.

Wood bay windows at first floor front.

Enclosed porch on south side of building.

Entry Foyers

Decorative ceramic tile floor. Parquet wainscoting. Inner set of decorative paneled and glazed doors.

Principal Rooms

1. First floor retains all of its historic details as modified in the Elkin family renovations in the stair hall and three principal rooms as well as the Turkish Room and Solarium.

2. Second floor retains all of its historic details in the stair hall and three principal rooms at the front portion of the house.

Interior Doors

Most interior doors are historic paneled wood doors.

Interior Woodwork

The building retains almost all of its historic woodwork.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Two stairs are provided.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

Building presumably received a variance for the open main stair during the 1985 restoration.

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: No

Smoke/Fire: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: No

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

None. Building was renovated to codes in effect in 1985.

Elevators:

Yes.

Entry Steps:

An accessible entry is provided on the north side of the house.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A.

Public Restrooms:

Not accessible.

CLARK HALL

- 1894 Building opened as Men's Dormitory, housing both faculty and students. The building was designed by the same architect as Wilson Hall and built under the same funding and appropriation from the state legislature.
- 1895 Electricity added.
- 1906 The present building was constructed after the original building was destroyed by fire in November, 1905.
- 1936 Rewiring funded by WPA.
- 2000 Additional major renovation and addition completed.



Clark Hall as viewed from Grant Street

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Hipped red tile roof restored 1998.

Masonry

Flemish bond brick on main elevations.

Common bond brick at rear and on additions.

Brick is built up in quoin pattern at corners and piers.

All masonry in good condition.

Third floor is stucco.

Windows

1/1 aluminum windows installed 1998.

Cornices

Wide overhanging cornice with paired brackets at building corners and piers.

Good condition.

Entry Porches

None.

Original entry porch was removed and the entry doors replaced with windows during the 1998 renovations.

Exterior Doors

Contemporary aluminum and glass.

Other Exterior Features

Brick corbels at top of second floor level below stucco third level.

New wing added at north side of building during 1998 renovations in same style as original building.



Clark Hall with original porch.



Detail of south porch.

Entry Foyers

Historic entry foyer removed during 1998 renovations.

Principal Rooms

None. Interior was completely reworked during 1998 renovations.

Interior Doors

No historic doors appear to remain after the 1998 renovations.

Interior Woodwork

No historic woodwork appears to remain after the 1998 renovations.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Building was updated to code requirements current in 1998.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

N/A

Elevators:

New elevator installed in 1998.

Entry Steps:

None.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

None.

Public Restrooms:

Building was updated to code requirements current in 1998.

FISHER AUDITORIUM

- 1938 Sloan & Robertson – Architects.
- 1939 Building opened, dedicated to Governor John S. Fisher.
- 2008 Renovations and additions complete. IKM Incorporated of Pittsburgh, PA.



Fisher Auditorium c. 1940.



Fisher Auditorium 2005

OLD MAIN JOHN SUTTON HALL

- 1875 Building opened, housing the entire Indiana State Normal School. James Drum, Architect.
- 1903 Thomas Sutton Dining Hall added. North and south wings extended to the west. Building formally dedicated as John Sutton Hall.
- 1908 Building redecorated in the early Twentieth Century Classical style. Ambulatory added at Blue Room.
- 1975 Thomas Sutton Wing and west extensions demolished.
- 1978 Exterior masonry repointing.
- 2000 Exterior restoration, accessibility improvement, life safety system improvements. Baker & Associates with LDA Architects.
- Note: A more extensive building history prepared by LDA Architects in 1998 is in the University's archives.



Early sketch of Sutton Hall and east lawn.



View of east elevation.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Asphalt shingle roof in good condition.

Masonry

Common bond brick in good condition.

Windows

Double-hung wood thermopane windows are replicas of the original windows.

Cornices

Modest wood cornice in good condition.

Entry Porches

A large wood porch in good condition runs the entire length of the east façade. A smaller porch added in the 2001 covers the accessible entrance on the west façade.

Exterior Doors

Paneled and glazed wood doors in good condition.



1924 view of north elevation.

Other Exterior Features

Decorative wood cupola at center of main facade is in good condition.

Entry Foyers

N/A

Principal Rooms

1. Blue Room. This room was originally constructed as a dining room. It was redecorated in 1908 and the early 1980s.
2. First Floor Corridor. This is the principal public circulation space within the building. It retains its original flooring and massive wood crown moulding at the ceiling.
3. President's Suite. The president's apartment retains the majority of its original woodwork and detailing as well as a dedicated staircase.
4. A total of 15 spaces within John Sutton Hall are determined to be of Category I and II significance as more fully described in the John Sutton Hall Preservation Plan prepared by LDA, September 1999.

Interior Doors

Most paneled wood doors are original.

Interior Woodwork

The majority of baseboard, door trim, window trim, chair rail, and ceiling trim is original.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

With the addition of a fire suppression system and other life safety systems in the 2000-2002 renovations and the 4 exit stairs are code compliant.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Sprinkler: Yes
Smoke/Fire: Yes
Pull Stations: Yes
Strokes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

Not required in fully sprinklered buildings.

Elevators:

Provided.

Entry Steps:

Accessible entry is provided at west elevation.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Accessible.

KEITH HALL

- 1938 Sloan & Robertson hired as Architects.
- 1939 Building opened as the John A. H. Keith Laboratory and Demonstration School. The building housed the elementary and junior high school program for 400 students.
- 1960 Addition of special education wing.
- 1970 Interior renovation



c. 1950 view of Keith Hall

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Flat roof.

Masonry

Flemish bond brick in good condition.
Brick quoins at building corners.
Limestone window sills.
Limestone keystones at first floor windows.

Windows

Original 6/6 single glazed wood double hung windows in fair condition.

Cornices

Terra cotta cornice at base of parapet wall in fair condition.

Entry Porches

None. Entries are concrete steps with landings.

Exterior Doors

Modern aluminum and glass entry systems.

Other Exterior Features

Entries are marked with decorative terra cotta surrounds in good condition.
Second floor window above east entrance is also trimmed with terra cotta.

Entry Foyers

None.



Detail of original entry doors

Principal Rooms

1. None. The building's original gymnasium has been subdivided for offices.

Interior Doors

Wood and glass doors appear to be original.

Interior Woodwork

None.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Three exit stairs are well located.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: No

Smoke/Fire Alarm: No

Strobes: No

Pull Stations: Original to building

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

Existing landings may be large enough to accommodate areas of refuge.

Elevators:

None.

Entry Steps:

There are steps at all entrances. An ADA ramp is located at the south-west entrance.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Not accessible.

LEONARD HALL

- 1903 Original Leonard Hall constructed.
- 1952 Building destroyed by fire.
- 1953 The present Leonard Hall was constructed. Marlier & Johnstone, Architects.
- 1982 Elevator added. Nira Engineers Inc. of Coraopolis, PA. Project designed by Thomas Holtzman and Keith Lageman, Registered Architects, Pittsburgh, PA.



c. 1953 Leonard Hall entry and terrace.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Flat roof.

Masonry

Common bond brick in good condition.

Windows

Original multi-paned single glazed aluminum windows in fair condition.

Most windows are composed of 9 panes with the lowest center section being an operable hopper sash.

Cornices

None.

Entry Porches

The building fronts on a broad limestone terrace with low flanking walls with limestone coping.

The terrace contains flanking curved black granite benches.

Brick and limestone piers flank the limestone steps.

Limestone end panels are incised with scientific symbols.

Exterior Doors

Aluminum and glass doors.

Other Exterior Features

Vertical strip windows mark each interior stair location.

A smaller version of the main entry foyer, executed in brick and glass, is located at the east entry.

Limestone datestone "1953"

Entry Foyers

The main entry foyer is a two-story-high space which projects from the center of the building on the main Oak Grove façade.

The front of the entry foyer is entirely glazed with an aluminum curtain wall while the sides are constructed with stacked bond red brick.

Principal Rooms

None.

Interior Doors

Interior doors appear to be original flush wood doors, some with glazing in the upper section.

Interior Woodwork

The building was designed without interior decorative woodwork.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

3 Exit stairs are well placed.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression System: No

Smoke/Fire Alarms: No

Strobes: No

Pull Stations: No

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

None.

Elevators:

Yes. Elevator controls have been upgraded to ADA standards.

Entry Steps:

There are steps at all entries.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Restrooms do not appear to meet current ADA requirements.

McELHANEY HALL

- 1931 Building opened as Arts Building #1, Lawrie & Green, Architects of Harrisburg, PA
- 1981 Elevator added. Nira Engineers Inc. of Coraopolis, PA. Project designed by Thomas Holtzman and Keith Lageman, Registered Architects, Pittsburgh, PA.
- 1984 Fire safety improvements. Mullin, Ward & Co.
- 1995 Total renovation by Kingsland Scott Baur Harchotte Architects of Pittsburgh, PA.
- 1997 Building reoccupied.



1980 view of McElhaney with original doors.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Flat roof is inaccessible.

Masonry

Common bond brick and limestone trim are in good condition.

Windows

New aluminum windows installed in 1997 renovations.

Cornices

Classical wood cornice with console brackets is in good condition.

Entry Porches

None.

The main entrance is reached via a concrete terrace with brick side walls.

Exterior Doors

Modern aluminum and glass doors.

Other Exterior Features

Limestone pilasters, limestone trim at entrance and windows at main façade.

Ornamental iron at center window above main entry.

Bronze plaque "Erected 1931".

Entry Foyers

Remodeled in 1997 renovations.



Early view of McElhaney and Keith.

Principal Rooms

1. Main corridors on both floors retain original pilasters on sidewalls and plaster crown moulding at ceiling
2. The stair towers retain original proportions, finishes, and window openings.

Interior Doors

No original doors remain.

Interior Woodwork

No original woodwork remains.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Building was brought up to code in 1997 renovations.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire Alarms: N/A

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

Building was brought up to code in 1997 renovations.

Elevators:

Yes

Entry Steps:

Building is fully accessible.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Building is fully accessible.

UHLER HALL

c. 1920 Built as the West Indiana School, in the 19th century. Later renamed Thaddeus Stevens Elementary School.

1963 Purchased by Indiana State College.

1997 Major renovations and addition. L. P. Perfido Architects.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Flat.

Masonry

Common bond brick in good condition.
Rock faced sandstone foundation.
Limestone sills.

Windows

Modern aluminum replacement windows appear to be modeled after original windows.

Cornices

Limestone cornice at base of parapet wall.

Entry Porches

None.

Exterior Doors

Contemporary aluminum and glass.

Other Exterior Features

Contemporary addition at Washington Street end.

Entry Foyers

New.

Principal Rooms

1. None.

Interior Doors

No original doors remain.

Interior Woodwork

No original woodwork remains.



Uhler Hall



Uhler Hall

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Two stairs well located.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

Yes.

Elevators:

Yes.

Entry Steps:

Building is accessible.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Accessible.

WALLER HALL

- 1926 Lawrie & Green hired as architects.
- 1928 Building opened.
- 1989 Building renovated to house the Theater Arts Department. MacLachlan Cornelius & Filoni Architects.
- 2008 Waller and Fisher connected by infill-building to create the IUP Performing Arts Center



1933 view of Waller Hall.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Asphalt shingle roof in fair-to-good condition.

Built-in metal gutter with exposed downspouts in fair condition.

Masonry

Flemish bond brick with limestone and cast stone trim. All masonry is in good condition.

Foundation is coursed smooth limestone or cast stone.

Windows

Original multi paned wood windows in fair to poor condition.

Windows on side walls are monumental double-hung windows with sidelights and arched multi-paned transoms.

Cornices

Classical limestone cornice in good condition.

Entry Porches

Large 5 bay pediment entry porch stands at north end of the building.

Porch has plaster soffit, 3 modern but period appropriate lantern light fixtures and 8 x 8 terra cotta tile floor.

Exterior Doors

3 Pairs of original paneled wood doors under fanlight transoms open onto entry porch.

Doors are set into deep wood paneled openings.



1940 view of south elevation of Waller Hall and Fisher Auditorium.

Other Exterior Features

Bulls eye window at main porch gable.

“1927” Limestone datestone.

Monumental arched windows at side elevations.

Entry Foyers

Entry foyer is largely original with terra cotta tiled floor, paneled doors with wood casing at all openings, crown moulding at plastered ceiling, and original light fixtures.

Principal Rooms

1. Inner vestibule. Although the ceiling has been replaced with a metal deck, the walls of this room retain their original vertical wood wainscoting, stucco walls, and paneled wood doors.

2. Main gymnasium space has been converted to a black box theatre but the exterior walls retain their arch motif and stucco finish with original wainscoting.

Interior Doors

Original interior doors remain at the two first floor lobbies.

Interior Woodwork

Original woodwork remains at the two first floor lobbies.

Wainscot remains at exterior walls and original wood trim remains at original windows.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Building was updated to code requirements current in 1989.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A.

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

N/A

Elevators:

Yes.

Entry Steps:

Accessible entry is provided at side of building. Additional accessibility improvements occurred during a 2008 construction project which connected Waller Hall to Fisher Hall.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Building was updated to code requirements current in 1989.

WHITMYRE HALL

- 1950 Bowers & Barbalat prepare architectural drawings.
- 1951 Building opened.
The first floor housed Student Union activities until 1961.
- 1995
-98 Renovated to house the Robert E. Cook Honors College..



Early view of Whitmyre from south.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Asphalt shingle roof with copper gutter in fair condition.

Masonry

Common bond brick with modest limestone keystone trim in good condition.

Windows

Double-hung aluminum replacement windows in good condition

Cornices

None.

Entry Porches

None.

Exterior Doors

Aluminum and glass entry doors in fair condition.

Other Exterior Features

Simple Colonial wood surrounds at entries in good condition.

Entry Foyers

None.

Principal Rooms

1. None.

Interior Doors

Few historic interior doors remain.

Interior Woodwork

Little historic interior woodwork remains.



Whitmyre with Breezedale in the foreground.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Building is to code as of 1998.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire Alarm: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: In remodeled area

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

No. Not required in code applicable in 1998.

Elevators:

Yes.

Entry Steps:

Accessible entrances provided.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Accessible to 1998 code in remodeled first floor areas.

WILSON HALL

- 1894 Building opened. The building contained the Model School. The building was designed by the same architect as the first Clark Hall and built under the same funding appropriation from the state legislature.
- 1895 Electricity added.
- 1903 Building named Wilson Hall.
- 1940 Became college library.
- 1962 Classroom and offices for the Humanities and Social Sciences
- 2007 Total renovation for Department of Criminology. Renaissance 3 Architects of Pittsburgh, PA.



Early tinted photo of Wilson with open arcade at entry.

Existing Historic Materials and Details

Roof

Grey asphalt shingle.

Masonry

Common bond brick in good condition.
Rock faced sandstone foundation, lintels, and sills.
New brick at 2007 stairwell.
Non original stacked header brick at 2 arches flanking entry.

Windows

Modern aluminum double hung windows with transoms.

Cornices

Modest bracketed wood cornice restored in 2007.

Entry Porches

Contemporary concrete steps and landing with ornamental iron railings at main entrance.

Exterior Doors

Modern aluminum paneled doors.

Other Exterior Features

Building has a wood sidelight and fanlight transom entry surround.

Entry Foyers

Entry foyer was completely remodeled in 2007.

Principal Rooms

1. None.

Interior Doors

No historic doors remain.

Interior Woodwork

No historic woodwork remains.

Building Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Exit Stairs:

Building is rehabilitated to 2007 code.

Fire Ratings at Open Floors:

N/A

Life Safety Systems

Fire Suppression: Yes

Smoke/Fire: Yes

Pull Stations: Yes

Strobes: Yes

Accessibility Code Issues with Historic Preservation Implications

Areas of Refuge:

N/A

Elevators:

Yes.

Entry Steps:

Accessible entry is provided.

Steps within Historic Spaces:

N/A

Public Restrooms:

Accessible.

PROFILES OF ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS¹

Introduction

Indiana Normal School of Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1872. Twelve acres were purchased from John Sutton and the Normal School Main Building was designed by Pittsburgh architect James W. Drum in 1872 and completed in 1875. In 1894 the Model School (which also housed the library) and the Boy's Dormitory were erected. In 1903 Main Building was named John Sutton Hall, the Model School became A. W. Wilson Hall, and the dormitory became S. M. Clark Hall. In 1905, Clark Hall burned; it was rebuilt in 1906.

In 1920, Indiana Normal School was purchased by the State; in 1927 it became Indiana State Teachers College.

Between 1927 and 1939 during the presidencies of Dr. Charles A. Foster [1927-36] and Dr. Samuel Fausold [1937-39], several handsome neo-Classical buildings were erected: Waller Gymnasium, later Waller Hall, and McElhaney Hall (both by Lawrie & Green of Harrisburg) and Fisher Auditorium, designed by the New York firm of Sloan & Robertson, best known for high-style Art Deco skyscrapers.

In 1947 the school acquired "Breezedale," the Sutton-Elkin house (1865-68), now Alumni House.

Pittsburgh architects designed two buildings erected 1950-52: Whitmyre Hall (Bowers & Barbalat) and Leonard Hall (Marlier & Johnstone); the later carried on the name of the first Leonard Hall that burned in 1952.

1. Sutton-Elkin House 1865-68 (architect unknown)
2. John Sutton Hall, 1872-75, James W. Drum
3. Wilson Hall 1894 (architect unknown)
4. Clark Hall 1906 (architect unknown)
5. Waller Hall 1926-28, Lawrie & Green
6. McElhaney Hall 1931, Lawrie & Green
7. Fisher Auditorium 1938-39, Sloan & Robertson
8. Keith Hall, 1938-39, Sloan & Robertson
9. Whitmyre Hall, 1950-51, Bowers & Barbalat
10. Leonard Hall 1952, Marlier & Johnstone

John Sutton Hall - James W. Drum, Pittsburgh

A native of Pennsylvania, James W. Drum (c. 1830-c. 1887) first appears in Pittsburgh city directories in 1871. In 1873 Drum and D. I. Kuhn formed the firm of Drum & Kuhn. Shortly thereafter the firm was dissolved and Drum practiced with James T. Steen until 1877. After working alone for some time, Drum partnered in 1886 with John A. McCook and was with Drum & McCook until his death. In addition to Sutton Hall, Drum designed several buildings in Indiana, Pa., including Silas M. Clark House, 1869-70 [now Historical & Genealogical Society of Indiana County], the Second Indiana County Courthouse, 1868-70 [now National Bank of the Commonwealth, Eastern Division Headquarters], and the Wilson, Sutton & Co. Store, 1880. He also designed the Jefferson County Courthouse, 1866-69, Brookville, Pa. and Miller Hall, Waynesburg College, 1874 and after.²

¹ The Profiles document the original architects of the buildings included within the historic campus district. Unless otherwise noted, information has been compiled by Albert M. Tannler, Historical Collections Director, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, based on historical research and on field investigations by Ellis Schmidlapp, Thomas Keffer, and Ronald Block.

² Additional information from Donnelly, et al, *The Buildings of the United States: Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania* (Society of Architectural Historians, forthcoming).

Waller Hall and McElhaney Hall - Lawrie & Green, Harrisburg

“In 1922 Harrisburg architect M. Edwin Green (1896-1985) joined with Pittsburgh engineer Ritchie Lawrie (1890-1962) to form the Harrisburg architectural firm of Lawrie and Green. Disbanded in 1972, the firm designed several hundred buildings in central Pennsylvania and throughout the state including the North Office Building, the State Farm Show complex, the Dauphin County Courthouse, and the William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building in Harrisburg.”³ Green was educated at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Columbia University. The firm designed the Hunt Library at Carnegie-Mellon and several buildings at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Fisher Auditorium and Keith Hall - Sloan & Robertson, New York

The firm of Sloan & Robertson was formed in 1924. John Sloan studied architecture at New York University and T. Markoe Robertson studied at Yale University and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. They are best known for their New York City skyscrapers, many, like the landmark Chanin Building (1929), were designed for developer/contractor Irwin S. Chanin.⁴ The Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals lists commercial buildings, apartments, a hotel, and a sewage treatment plant designed by Sloan and Robertson between 1926 and 1935.

Whitmyre Hall - Bowers & Barbalat, Pittsburgh

Robert C. Bowers (c. 1888-1962) was graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1920. He worked as an draftsman for Henry Hornbostel 1920-21 and for M. M. Steen in 1922. From 1926 to 1931, Bowers was a partner in the firm of Link, Bowers & Weber, with Albert Link and Edward J. Weber. In 1937, Bowers and Samuel Barbalat (1901-1983), who had emigrated with his family from Romania in 1903, and had graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1928, established the firm of Bowers and Barbalat. After Bowers' death in 1962, Barbalat practiced under the name of Samuel Barbalat & Associates. In addition to hospitals and apartment buildings, he designed the Science Building (now Smith Hall) for the University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg (1973) and the Human Performance Laboratory at Penn State (1974).

Leonard Hall - Marlier & Johnstone, Pittsburgh

Raymond M. Marlier (1894-1969) and Burton K. Johnstone (1907-1978) established the firm of Marlier & Johnstone in 1945. Raymond Marlier was born in Western Pennsylvania and attended Carnegie Institute of Technology. He served as Chief Coordinating Architect for design and construction of the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., 1941-43. He designed hospitals, most notably Western Pennsylvania Psychiatric Hospital, and federal housing, serving as coordinating architect of the 3000-unit Terrace Village, Pittsburgh, and designing the 450-unit Riverside Homes in Mifflin Township. He also worked in church restoration.⁵ Burton Johnstone was born in Chicago. He was graduated from the University of Illinois with B.S. in Architecture (1928), BFA Yale (1929); won the Rome Prize (1929), and was a fellow of the American Academy in Rome 1929-32. Johnstone taught at Penn State 1933-45 and served as head of the architecture department 1936-45. He was Dean of the College of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1945-53. In addition to Leonard Hall at IUP, Marlier & Johnstone designed a model pharmacy for Duquesne University. In 1955, Johnstone left Marlier & Johnstone to establish his own firm. He designed the Henry Clay Frick Fine Arts Building at the University of Pittsburgh and the Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

3 Introduction, Lawrie and Green Collection [ca. 1922-1960], Manuscript Group 367, Pennsylvania State Archives.

4 Donald Martin Reynolds, *The Architecture of New York City* (New York, 1994), 276.

5 Information from “Charette Vignette.” *The Charette* (February 1948).

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SUMMARY

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

From early 2005 through 2007, Allegheny College, Geneva College, Grove City College and Slippery Rock University collaborated with Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation in the development of Preservation Plans that are being used as road maps for the conservation of campus heritage, historic structures, and landscape.

In late 2007 through 2009, Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation began work on a second group of schools: Seton Hill University, Washington & Jefferson College, California State University of Pennsylvania, and Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

These Preservation Plans have become part of each school's recorded history, suggesting 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 two of The Getty Foundation's "Campus Heritage Grants" and to have worked with these fine schools in implementing the Getty's mandate. PHLF stands ready to continue working with the educational institutions should they require our services.



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