

WOMEN'S OLD GYMNASIUM
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Northwestern State University
Natchitoches, Louisiana

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Northwestern State University
Natchitoches, Louisiana

By

Regina T. Binder
With Joan Berkowitz and David Bitterman

Building Conservation Branch, Cultural Resources Center
North Atlantic Region, National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Lowell, Massachusetts

1993

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prepared at the request of the Washington office of the National Park Service (WASO), for two reasons. The first was to document the structure through research and physical investigation. The second was to aid in the development of a sensitive plan for the preservation of the exterior, and the rehabilitation of the interior, for occupancy by the National Technical Preservation Center.

The research for this historic structure report (HSR) was done in two site visits to Natchitoches, Louisiana, during the summer of 1993. Historical and documentary research was conducted in the university archives the week of June 9. Major findings included correspondence files of Victor Roy, president of the university during the construction of the Women's Old Gymnasium; yearbook photographs that detail the evolution of the structure; and specifications written for the Works Progress Administration renovation of the building in 1939. A copy of the form nominating the building to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984 was obtained from the alumnae association. A luncheon was also set up through the alumnae association for this author to conduct interviews with several former physical-education teachers active during the 1920's-40's.

Physical investigation was conducted during the second site visit. This included complete photographic documentation of conditions and descriptions, as well as a compilation of notes on each room and exterior elevation. Plaster, paint, and mortar samples were taken. Several moldings were profiled, and character-defining features were noted both on the interior and exterior. At that time, a search was made for any documentation held in the physical plant. An additional set of plans from 1968 was found, which helped clarify changes to room configurations.

A treatment plan and list of recommendations were formulated to provide WASO with an understanding of the principle significance of the structure, and suggestions on how to retain it within programmatic requirements.

The author wishes to thank the following individuals at Northwestern State University for their assistance and support in the preparation of this document: James Hailey, Vice President; Loran Lindsey, Director of Physical Plant, and his staff; Mary-Linn Bandaries, Archival Librarian, and her staff; Elise James, Director of Alumnae Affairs; Thelma Kyser, former Head of Women's Physical Education; Doris Pierson, former teacher of Physical Education; and Jolly Harper, a former cheerleader and 1926 graduate of Northwestern State University (then called Louisiana State Normal College).

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Location of Site

The Women's Old Gymnasium (LOUI-WG) is located on Jefferson Avenue on the campus of Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana. Natchitoches is located in Natchitoches Parish, approximately 1 hour southeast of Shreveport.

Proposed Use

The Women's Old Gymnasium has been selected as the site of the new National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. The exterior of the structure will be preserved, while the interior will be rehabilitated. Program requirements have been incorporated into the treatment and recommendation section of this report.

Extant Planning Documents

The following documents were located and used in the preparation of this report: Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings executed in 1989 (see Appendix A); the National Register nomination prepared in 1984; a master's thesis documenting the history of women's physical education at the university; and drawings and specifications executed in 1939 for the WPA renovation of the structure. Other useful information was obtained from the personal correspondence of Victor Roy, president of the school from 1909-27.

I. DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Introduction

The Women's Old Gymnasium is a two-story, brick and cast-stone structure designed in the Jacobean Revival style. The structure incorporates 16th-century architectural features with modernist details in the cast-stone work on the front (north) facade. The second story is of double height. The frame is wood and steel. The gymnasium was designed by Favrot and Livaudais, a New Orleans architectural firm. Structural specifications were written by the Medart Corporation, which specialized in the construction of gymnasia (see Appendix B). The gym was completed in the fall of 1923 (figs. 1-2).

Two major building campaigns were conducted under the presidency of Dr. Victor L. Roy. The first occurred during the years 1911-14, while the second took place during the early and middle 1920's. The building known today as the Women's Old Gymnasium was constructed as part of the second major building campaign. Documents reveal that the structure was the third one built in this campaign, following the construction of two dormitories, one each for women and men. Constructed immediately after the gymnasium were the Home Economics Cottage and the president's house. In 1930 an additional gymnasium was erected to serve as a men's gym. At that time, the structure for which this HSR is being written became the Women's Gym.

A campaign of renovation was begun on the campus in 1939-40 with the assistance of the WPA. Documents found indicate that the building was repaired at that time, and that new materials were added. Materials analysis revealed that originally the interior walls were unfinished plaster, and that all woodwork was varnished (see Appendix D). In 1939-40, most of the wall plaster was removed and replaced with fiberboard. The woodwork was again varnished at that time.

A review of historic photographs and a systematic investigation of the structure indicates that few alterations were made after 1939. It does appear that upkeep painting was performed until the building was closed: at least six finish layers were seen on samples taken from elements installed during the WPA renovation. Specific information about these painting campaigns was not available. The building served the university until 1970, when its use was discontinued.

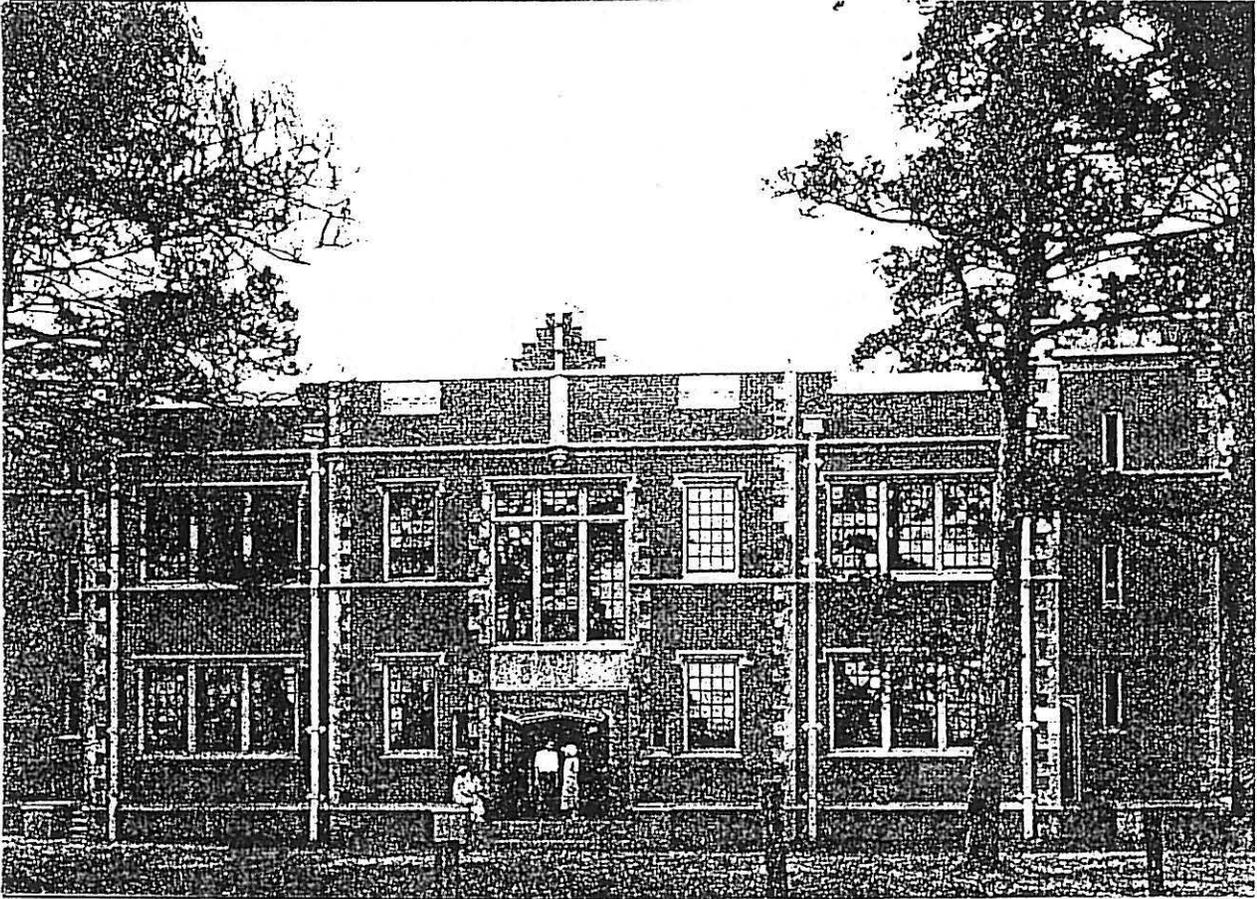


Figure 1: The New Gymnasium (1923)

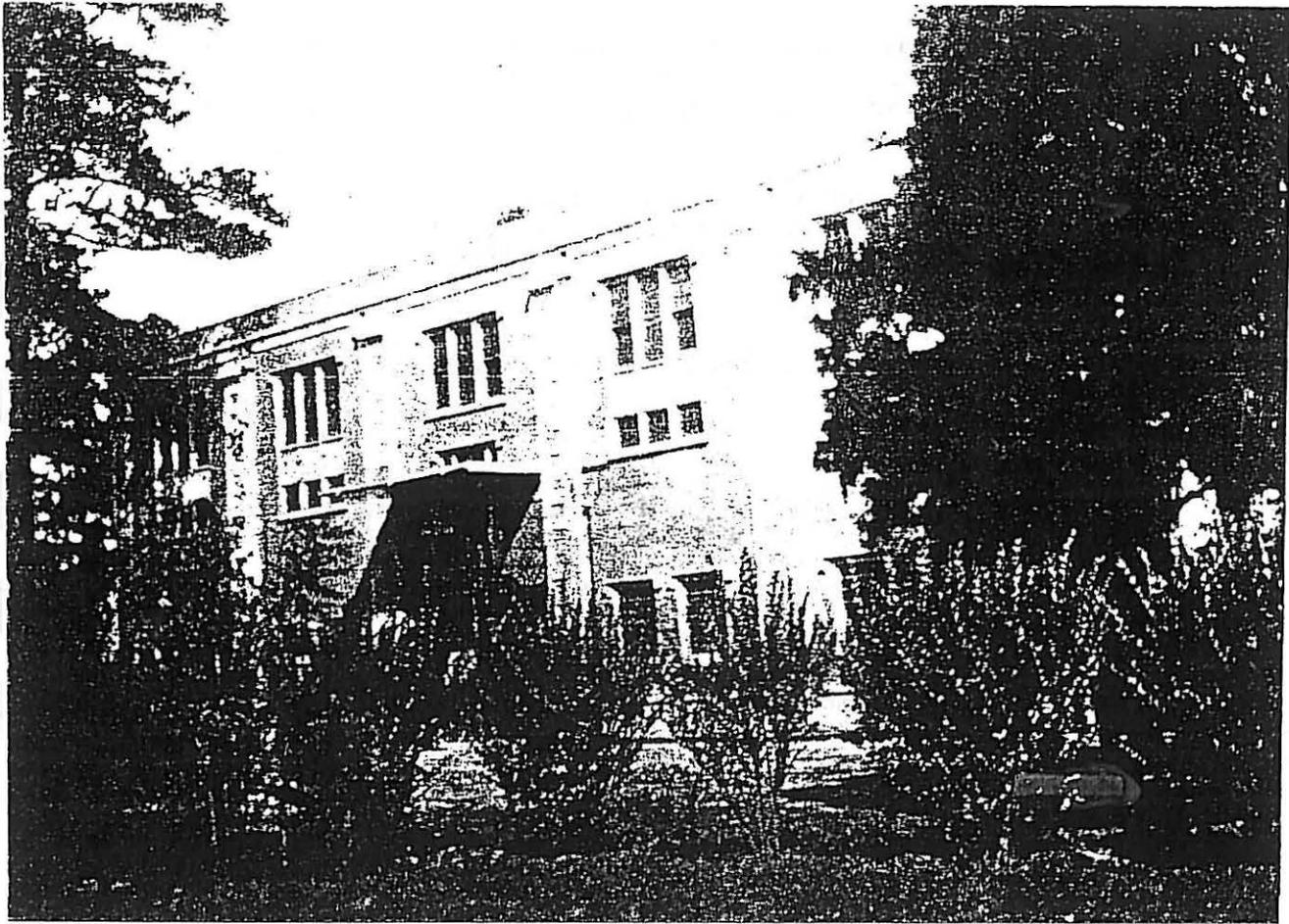


Figure 2: Rear [south] View (1923)

Significance of the University

The role of Northwestern State University (NSU) in the improvement of education in the state of Louisiana is an important one. It was the first school in the state opened to educate teachers. While its curriculum was expanded early on in its history, it nonetheless focused on training young people to serve the state and encourage the betterment of education in Louisiana.

The Northwestern State University was founded in 1885 as a "State Normal School" for the education of teachers. The bill establishing the school was passed on the 12th of May 1884:

"for the benefit of such white persons of either sex, of suitable age and mental qualifications, as may desire and intend to teach in the public schools of Louisiana."¹

The school was opened after some delay and difficulty on November 3, 1885, with:

"45 young ladies and 15 young gentlemen [who] represented 13 Louisiana Parishes, with the largest number, thirty-eight, from Natchitoches Parish. President Sheib was very pleased that seventeen students, or about 30 percent, had been teachers from one to ten years."²

The location of the school in Natchitoches was a result of the request for proposals made by the State Board of Education. A number of parishes submitted proposals. The town of Natchitoches (see figure 3) was selected based on the site that the town proposed: the former home of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.³

In 1884 the town and parish of Natchitoches bought for \$6000 the buildings and 107 acres of land, that had cost the Ladies of the Sacred Heart approximately \$42,000.00. The plant was deeded to the State and on November 1,

¹ Marietta M. LeBreton, *Northwestern State University of Louisiana, A History, 1884-1984*. Natchitoches, LA: NSU Press, p. 1.

² LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 17.

³ Breton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 2.

1885, opened its doors as Louisiana State Normal School.⁴

School enrollment was 231 by 1890, with 84 in normal classes. As the Louisiana State Normal School (LSNS) expanded its service to education in the state, the programs were divided into classifications. This was a factor contributing to the rapid increase in school enrollment. Enrollment began to increase exponentially each year; by 1896, it had exceeded that of the state university. However, other than the buildings originally donated by the town and parish to the state when the school was established, only a dining hall had been added.

Despite public support and endorsement, appropriations for building and repair had chronically fallen short of requests made by the school's president. Documents obtained reveal that this trend continued through the building campaign in which the Women's Old Gymnasium was constructed. Between 1896 and 1908, under President Beverly Caldwell, the number of buildings on the campus doubled from four to eight.⁵ Additionally, he was responsible for some of the modernization of campus facilities, including the installation of water, lighting, and heating systems. Much to the dismay of the public, President Caldwell was asked to resign in 1908.

President James Aswell, who succeeded President Caldwell, further improved the physical plant of the campus. He concentrated in his first year on renovation and repair, but soon addressed the need for additional buildings. In 1910, he remarked upon the lack of adequate facilities, including a gymnasium. His requests for appropriation were met with the same recalcitrance as those of his predecessors. His vision for the improvements to the physical plant was grand, but not everything he imagined was built. Aswell tendered his resignation in July of 1911 and left the school shortly thereafter.

The next president to take charge of LSNS was Victor Roy. President Roy was to serve the university from 1911 to 1929. Like his predecessors, he had a vision for the school both in terms of its curriculum and its physical plant. Also like them, he found issues of funding and the progress of educational reform to be contentious. Since the Women's Old Gymnasium was constructed

⁴ J.E. Guardia, "The Sacred Heart Convent Natchitoches, La. 1846-1875," *Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Essay Collection*, NSU Archives.

⁵ LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 49.

during the tenure of President Roy, greater detail will be provided about this era in the history of the school than about other eras.

Enhancing Normal's academic standing was a primary goal of President Roy. "[Roy] realized the school needed higher academic standards, diversified curricula, better-qualified faculty, expanded physical facilities, and extended student activities."⁶ Toward that end, as one of his first steps, he raised admission requirements. Secondary school work was eliminated. He totally reorganized the curriculum, adding considerably to the course offerings. Agricultural and rural training programs were instituted. Correspondence courses were added to help teachers complete their educations following the entry of the US into the first World War.⁷ (This diversification was necessary, because by 1918, other schools in Louisiana had begun to offer teaching programs, and LSNS had to compete for students.) In 1918, the school was authorized to grant bachelor's degrees, and in 1921, it was renamed Louisiana State Normal College.⁸ Enrollment continued to grow, and the programs offered continued to increase.

Physical education also was added to the as a requirement during the tenure of president Roy.

In 1911, the Louisiana State Normal School offered a course in physical Education which had in view the training of teachers to teach physical education in public schools. In 1917 a course entitled Principles of Physical Education was offered. It was the first course listed for teacher training and included one half theory and one half practice.⁹

The curriculum and course offerings in physical education at Normal reflected the state's growing emphasis on physical education in Louisiana public schools. As early as 1918, Louisiana had a program of physical education and a Director of Physical Education. By 1924, public high schools required physical education time of 20 minutes per day. Beginning in the mid-1920's, physical-education teachers had specialized training. (Prior to that time, teachers

⁶ LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 89.

⁷ LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 94-95.

⁸ LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 84.

⁹ Eva Lee Moss Martin, "A History of the Physical Education Program at Northwestern State University from 1885-1940 and the contributions of Mrs. Thelma Kyser to Physical Education." Master's Thesis, Northwestern State University, 1970, p. 36.

of other subject matters were required to supervise physical-education classes with no formal training.¹⁰

In 1922, President Roy hired Thelma Kyser to teach physical education at Normal. Coach H. Lee Prather was already on the staff. Kyser had seen at other universities physical education programs on which she was later to model the Normal curriculum.¹¹ It was her goal to create a physical education program at Normal that focused not only on the activities but also on the academics and theory of physical education. In 1923, the university's first gymnasium was completed.

"Located on the site of the old men's dormitory, facing Jefferson Highway and the athletic field, it housed a fifty-five by 102-foot gym with a seating capacity of fifteen hundred, two thirty-five by fifty foot activity rooms, classrooms, office space, examination room, and ample showers and lockers. The main hall served as an indoor track."¹² The building retains much of its original configuration today.

The state program of physical education progressed until 1926, when a decline occurred after the transfer of the first state supervisor of physical education.¹³ However, the work being done in this area at Normal was well established. No major was developed at Normal until 1930, but greater attention was being paid to the subject as the demand from the state level grew.

President Roy enjoyed the last years of local autonomy and personal direction of the college. The school had always had difficulties in securing funding for building and physical improvements. This situation was exacerbated when it was placed under the supervision of the State Board of Education in 1921-22. This meant that appropriations by the legislature were divided among eight institutions according to their needs. Requests beyond the appropriation had to meet Board approval. A three-person executive committee was created to oversee the school. President Roy's first campaign for the improvement of the physical plant preceded this new hierarchy, but the second campaign was clearly scrutinized and negatively viewed by the newly instated state overseers. A more detailed discussion will be provided later

¹⁰ Personal interview with Thelma Kyser, conducted by Regina Binder, June 17, 1993.

¹¹ Kyser interview.

¹² LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 116.

¹³ Martin, *History*, p. 40.

concerning President Roy's attempt to secure funding for the gymnasium and the other large buildings he planned. Nevertheless, it must be stated here that his success was all the more remarkable in the face of these additional bureaucratic impediments. During his presidency no fewer than 13 major construction projects were completed. The school began to take the form of a campus. Some 250 acres were added to the site, and enlargements and modernizations of systems were conducted.

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

Construction of the Gymnasium

Many documents pertaining to the sequence of events surrounding the building of the gymnasium were located in the NSU archives. While it was hoped that actual contracts and bills could be found, these were not available at the campus. What follows below is a series of excerpts from correspondence obtained. Specifically investigated was the timing of the construction and any information about funding and materials. From the excerpts it is hoped that a good understanding of the process leading up to and through the construction will be gained.

J.W. Bateman was a member of the Board of Trustees at Normal. Many letters were exchanged between Bateman and Victor Roy. Bateman was the resident manager of the Union Land and Timber Company. He wrote to encourage Roy about his building campaign on January 22, 1922:

I note in your letter of Jan. 10th that you are going ahead with the erection of a new dormitory near the academic building, and that later you will begin[sic.] work on a boys' hall. All of this is very encouraging, and I hope that you will not be hampered in the getting this accomplished without delay. This is a fine time for building, as most people who have supplies to sell are anxious for orders, and labor is not so exacting. I think we are at the bottom now and that it is an opportune time to build. If this building is to use very much iron, concrete and glass, you may not be able to get the reductions you are entitled to get, as some of these materials maintain high prices¹⁴

President Roy replied in a letter that was undated, but which directly referring to Bateman's letter. Below is a relevant paragraph:

We fared rather well in Baton Rouge the other day when the State Board decided to allot to Normal 31% of the \$700,000 appropriated for higher education. This is

¹⁴ Letter from J.W. Bateman to V.L. Roy, January 22, 1922. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy [R8895-8975] 1920-1925, Archives Number R8913.

doing very well when you consider that there were six other institutions interested. Tom Harris wanted us to get 32%, but Keeny and Stephens raised too much sand to put it over this time. We are also to get \$100,000 if the State is able to give the higher institutions an additional \$300,000 for buildings. This would give us a revenue next year of \$317,000, and we could soon begin to do things.¹⁵

By June 1922, Victor Roy received notice that the funding requests he had made to the State Department of Education in Baton Rouge had been approved. The university's first gymnasium was to follow the erection of the women's dormitory and the men's dormitory, but the appropriation was within the same package.

On September 23, 1922, Victor Roy wrote again to Bateman. The following selections from that letter are related to the building of the gym and the building campaign going on at the school at the time.

"Normal is finally coming into its own. We opened Tuesday and our enrollment this morning is 812, all students of college grade. Our facilities are taxed to the limit, and many teachers feel that they are carrying too heavy a load, but the spirit is fine and I think this will indeed be the banner year in the history of Normal.

. . . there are two things which account chiefly for this marked growth, these being the change of the institution from a junior to a senior college and our reputation for good discipline.

Our dormitory for women has been completed and is now occupied. The men's dormitory will be finished about December 1. We expect to begin work on our gymnasium about January 1, and on our home economics cottage a little later.¹⁶

As early as May of 1922, Roy wrote to the Medart Manufacturing Company requesting information about building a gymnasium.¹⁷ He received their brochure (see Appendix B). He also wrote the following letter to the School Board in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on

¹⁵ Letter from V.L. Roy to J.W. Bateman, undated. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R8912.

¹⁶ Letter from V.L. Roy to J.W. Bateman, September 23, 1922. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R8898.

¹⁷ Letter from Victor Roy to Medart Corporation, May 1922. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R2972.

June 14, 1922. This apparently was in response to a journal article about the board's experience with building gymnasiums.

It is the plan of our Board of Administrators to erect a \$60,000 gymnasium here on the grounds of the State Normal College, the work to be done at the earliest possible time. We have here an institution with an attendance ranging from 700 to 1000 students during each quarter of the year, and our gymnasium facilities should be sufficient to accommodate a student body of that size.

Can you not, therefore, put me in the way of determining what the plans for such a gymnasium should be? Do you publish suggestions of gymnasiums for colleges? Can you refer me to published plans for such gymnasiums? Do you know of any institutions of learning that have successful gymnasiums and that might be inspected with profit to this college?

Any assistance which you may be able to render me in this connection will be very cordially appreciated.¹⁸

President Roy wrote to the Southern Athletic Supply company in May 1923 about bleachers. He stated in the letter that "our main gymnasium room . . . measures 55 X 100'. We wish to provide the largest seating capacity possible in this room. We propose to have a basketball court measuring 35 X 70'. Please send us sketches and submit prices on equipping this room with Leavett knockdown bleachers. . . ."¹⁹

The following letter of June 5, 1923, makes it clear that Roy selected the Medart company to participate in the project:

Southern Athletic Supply Company
410 Methodist Building
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to yours of June 2, I beg to say that I am requesting our architects to send you blue print of the floor plan of our main gymnasium as worked out by Fred Medart Manufacturing Company, to whom has been awarded

¹⁸ Letter from V.L. Roy to the School Board of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R2970.

¹⁹ Letter from Victor Roy to Southern Athletic Company, May 1923. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R9031.

the contract to equip the gymnasium. It has occurred to me that it would be necessary for you to have this plan on hand in order to work out the scheme for the seating of our gymnasium.²⁰

The building known today as the Women's Old Gymnasium was completed and opened for use to the entire student body in October 1923. Dedication ceremonies for the gymnasium took place on October 6, 1923, and were the subject of several newspaper articles. Those who spoke on that day emphasized the importance of exercise in building character and "promoting efficiency," as reported in the school newspaper:

Many who were interested in the college and in physical training, inspected the excellent building. There are two stories, of brick and steel and concrete, with modern planning of gymnasiums, apparatus, lockers, shower baths, and rooms for various purposes of the department; altogether this is probably the most perfectly arranged and equipped gymnasium plant in the state, and one of the most beautiful in appointment. It is dedicated to the highest purposes of physical training, such as will contribute to mental and moral development, and Normal college students will keep in mind the intention of the state and its representatives who made this building possible.²¹

The construction of the gymnasium occurred during a period of rapid development of athletics at Normal. In 1922, Normal had won the basketball championship of the Louisiana Intermural Athletic Association, playing its games elsewhere. Under the direction of Coach Prather and Thelma Kyser, an athletic program became an integral part of academic life at Normal. By 1925 a Women's Athletic Association was formed and sports teams were organized (see figure 4).²² Emphasis was placed on the training of students to later teach and coach physical training at schools where the graduates would be placed.

By the time President Roy left the college in 1929, Normal was the 12th largest teacher-training institution in the country. He

²⁰ Letter from Victor Roy to Southern Athletic Company, June 5, 1923. NSU Archives: Personal Correspondence File of Victor L. Roy, Archive Number R9030.

²¹ *The Current Sauce*, October 11, 1923. NSU Archives.

²² LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 144.



SECRET

had expanded the campus, the curriculum, and the student activities.²³

It was not until 1930 that the building that is the subject of this report became the women's gymnasium. "In the fall of 1930 a gymnasium auditorium was completed. This building was primarily a men's gymnasium with a large basketball court and full complement of lockers and showers. The seating capacity was approximately 2,500" ²⁴

The school's yearbook, *Potpourri*, described the advancements in athletics as well in the facilities for them in 1931:

Sandwiched in with all of these prosperous events were the completion of the new \$38,000 men's gymnasium auditorium and the adoption of a new Health-Physical Education curriculum for women to give the athletic and health program at the college a fitting and brilliant climax.²⁵

An entire page in the 1931 yearbook was devoted to development of women's athletics on the campus:

New Course Offered

In view of the fact that the Louisiana State Normal College has recently offered a physical education course, the Women's Athletic Association hopes to increase its already versatile and successful program of women's sports. The new curriculum offered by the college for the first time this year is Health-Physical Education and leads to a Bachelor of Arts degree. It is anticipated that many young women will be drawn to the college through this new course.

Girls Have Own Gymnasium

The erection of the new \$38,000 men's gymnasium has left to the women the old gymnasium for their exclusive use. All indoor classes in physical education and the excellent basketball court formerly used by the men

²³ LeBreton, *Northwestern State University*, p. 153.

²⁴ Martin, *History*, p. 141-42.

²⁵ *Potpourri* (NSU Yearbook), 1931.

gives a perfect setting for practice and contests in the cage sport held by the women of the college.²⁶

It should be noted that the building of the new men's gymnasium coincided with the Great Depression. This gives some indication of the priority placed on sports and athletic programs at the college. This building was completed under the presidency of William Tison.

Renovation of the Women's Gymnasium

In 1934, Albert Fredericks took over the presidency of the university. He was responsible for major new construction on the campus, as well as renovations to many structures built during the presidency of Victor Roy. A third gym was erected in 1939, as well as a natatorium and a stadium that same year. These additions to the physical plant demonstrate further the emphasis placed on physical training and college athletics. It was during that year that plans were made to renovate three buildings, including the Women's Gymnasium. Much of the funding and labor for the renovations was provided by federal and state programs; WPA appropriations were used for the work on the gym. On September 24, 1938, a project proposal was submitted for repairs to "Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls Gymnasium."²⁷ The official project number was O.P. 665-64-2-92. Endorsement for the project by the State Planning Commission was granted on October 13, 1938,²⁸ and presidential approval was received on November 12, 1938.²⁹ All documentation and specifications are included in Appendix C.

²⁶ *Potpourri*, 1931.

²⁷ Project Proposal to Louisiana State Planning Commission, September 24, 1938. Works Progress Administration File, NSU Archives Number 5978-5985.

²⁸ Letter to University From State Planning Commission, October 13, 1938. Works Progress Administration Folder, NSU Archives Number 5968.

²⁹ Letter to University giving Presidential Approval, November 12, 1938. NSU Archives Number 5964.

Problems arose in August 1939, as evinced by a letter written by acting WPA District Engineer Phillips to the president of the college, Senator A.A. Fredericks:

"Most of the carpenters and carpenters helpers and some of the laborers who are now assigned to Caldwell Hall, O.P. 665-64-2-92, will be removed for eighteen months of continuous employment.

As there is a lot of material on hand which has not been used, I would hate to have to transfer this material back to our warehouse and discontinue the project due to not being able to furnish skilled men from relief rolls, so I am asking you to furnish skilled carpenters to continue this project.

We will be able to replace some of the unskilled laborers who are being removed but cannot replace the skilled workers, as we do not have any on the relief rolls awaiting assignment.

Please let me know at once if you are going to hire skilled workers for the continuation of this project. If you recall, when the project was submitted, sponsor agreed to furnish all skilled labor which could not be supplied from relief rolls.³⁰

The following internal letter discusses the school's response to Phillips' letter:

November 8, 1939

Since Mr. Phillips of WPA has taken the attitude that we must hire carpenters for the Science Building and Women's Gym, I believe we are in position now to give up this project and advise him accordingly. We must conserve our funds or we will be in the red before many months. In this project there is about \$350.00 worth of Celotex on hand that he can reclaim, This will not hurt us. The Chaplain's lake project should go on as well as the drainage project on the campus and we can furnish necessary carpenters without too much strain on the budget. If we want to go on with the work in the Women's Gym, we can have Durham gather up some unemployed local men, painters etc and go on with it and not be bothered with Phillips or WPA. This can be done with no additional cost over the present arrangement with WPA I would like permission therefore, to notify Mr. Phillips that owing to lack of funds, we are

³⁰ Letter to President Fredericks from WPA District Engineer, August 1939. Works Progress Administration Folder, NSU Archives Number 5962.

forced to abandon the balance of the project and return him the unused celotex.³¹

Physical evidence shows that the work specified in the 1938 documents was indeed accomplished. It is not known this was done by the WPA or the staff of the college.

No other changes or alterations were made to the Women's Gym. Sources state that the building was no longer used after the summer of 1970. Many of the rooms were used for storage between 1970 and the mid-1980's. In 1985 new roofing was installed to repair damage done by a severe hail storm. Window panes were also replaced, and the exterior of the building was painted.

The following photographs depict the structure chronologically from 1925 to 1948. Interior and exterior photographs provide information concerning the evolution of the building. They also portray the structure's most character-defining feature, its use.

³¹ Letter to WPA District Engineer From NSU Maintenance Director, September 1939. Works Progress Administration Folder, NSU Archives Number 1475.



Figure 4: North Elevation 1924



Figure 5: North Elevation 1925

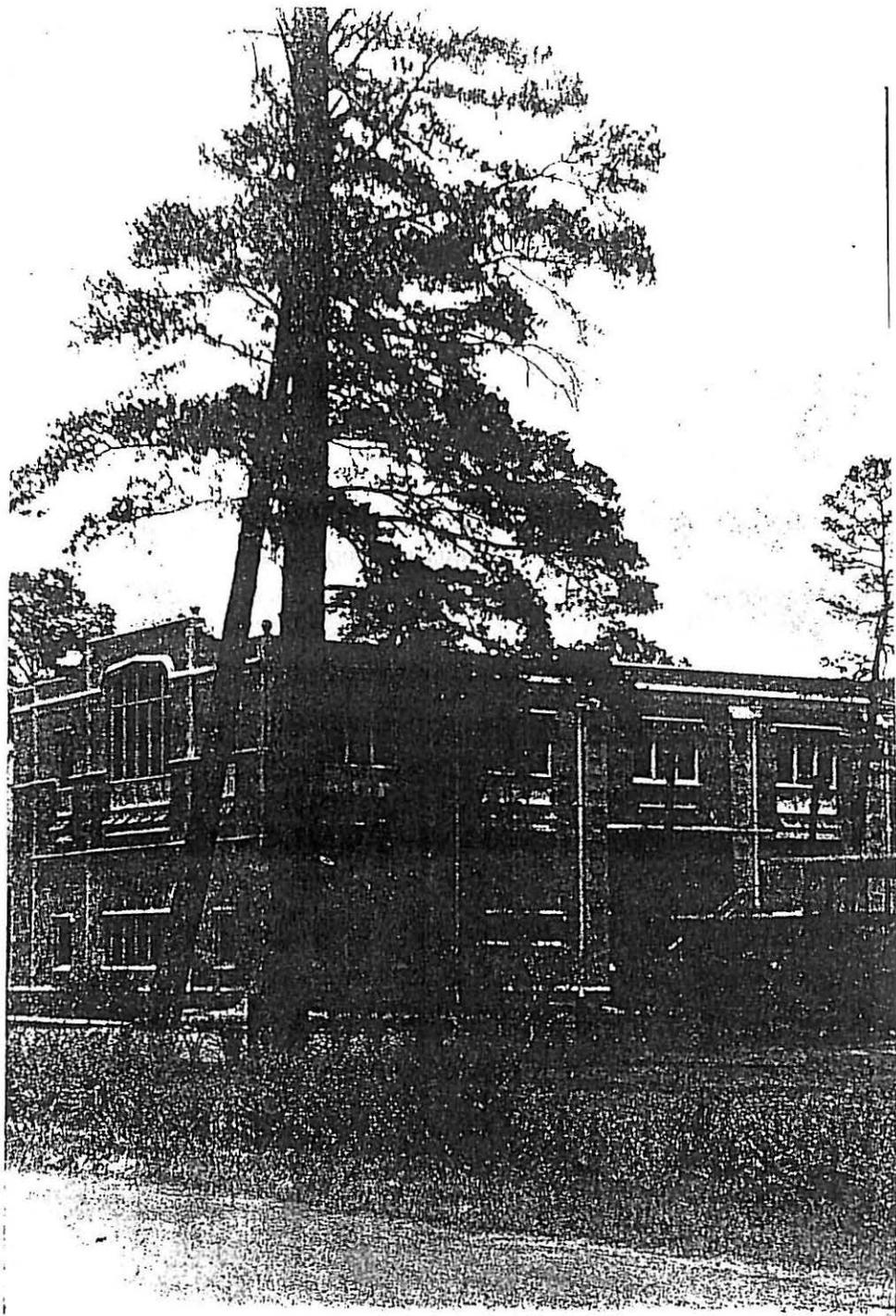


Figure 6: General View SW Corner, 1929

Women's Sports at the Normal

The Women's Athletic Association was organized on this campus during the year 1925-1926. Its object has been to bring women's athletics up to the more modern standards of play by placing women's sports on the basis of love for the game rather than the old basis of intense competition. The local W. A. A. is entirely a student organization with instructors in the physical education department as advisers.

The cabinet comprising officials and a leader for each sport is elected by the entire organization.

Each year in the spring the members of the organization who have acquired the highest number of W. A. A. points, after having passed the sportsmanship test, are presented with an "N" sweater. These girls become members of the "N" Club. The girl who wins the highest number of points is designated as honor girl of the association. The honor girl of 1929-30 was Mildred Creaghan, who has been president of the organization this year.

ALL FORMS OF SPORTS GIVEN

The W. A. A. sponsors all forms of women's athletic activity on this campus and offers ample opportunity for a great variety of sports. The salt water pool, splendid gymnasium, and athletic fields have all been the scenes for many interesting tournaments promoted by the W. A. A. Some of the sports, including swimming, dancing, hockey, soccer, baseball, basketball, track, archery, tennis and bogging may be glimpsed through the pages of this *Pot Pourri*.

The W. A. A. girls enjoy their annual Halloween and various masquerade dances. Pictures of these affairs as well as the W. A. A. circus and minstrel activities may be seen elsewhere in this book.

NEW COURSE OFFERED

In view of the fact that the Louisiana State Normal College has recently offered a physical education course, the Women's Athletic Association hopes to increase its already versatile and successful program of women's sports. The new curriculum offered by the college for the first time this year is Health Physical Education and leads to the Bachelor of Arts degree. It is anticipated that many young women will be drawn to the college through this new course.

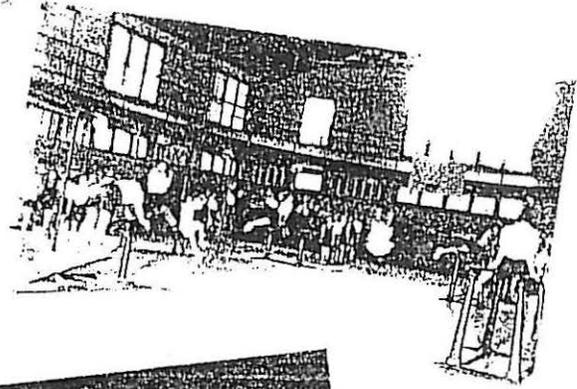
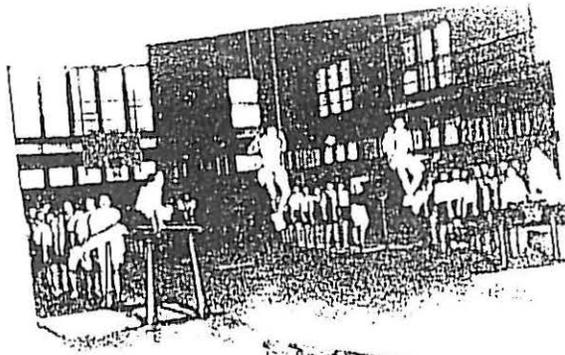
GIRLS HAVE OWN GYMNASIUM

The erection of the new \$38,000 men's gymnasium has left to the women the old gymnasium for their exclusive use. All indoor classes in physical education for women are held in the old gymnasium and the excellent basketball court formerly used by the men gives a perfect setting for practice and contests in the cage sport held by the women of the college.

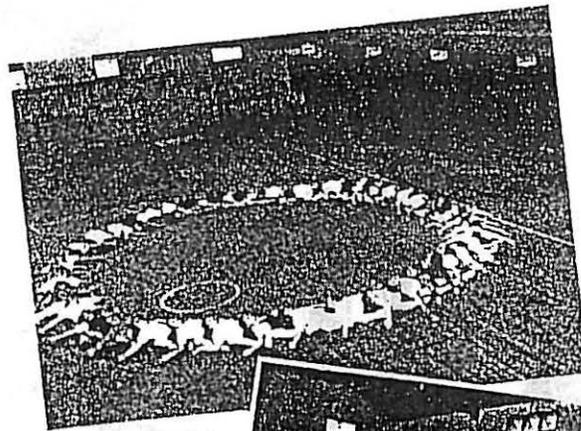
Figure 7: Yearbook 1931 Womens Sports

*Women's
Athletics*

*On with the
show*



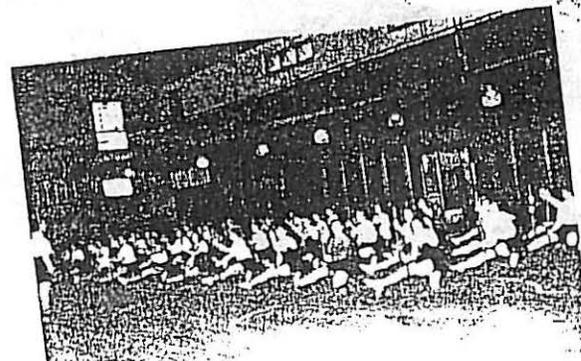
Try this



The circle



Real art



For all

Figure 8: The Basketball Court 1932

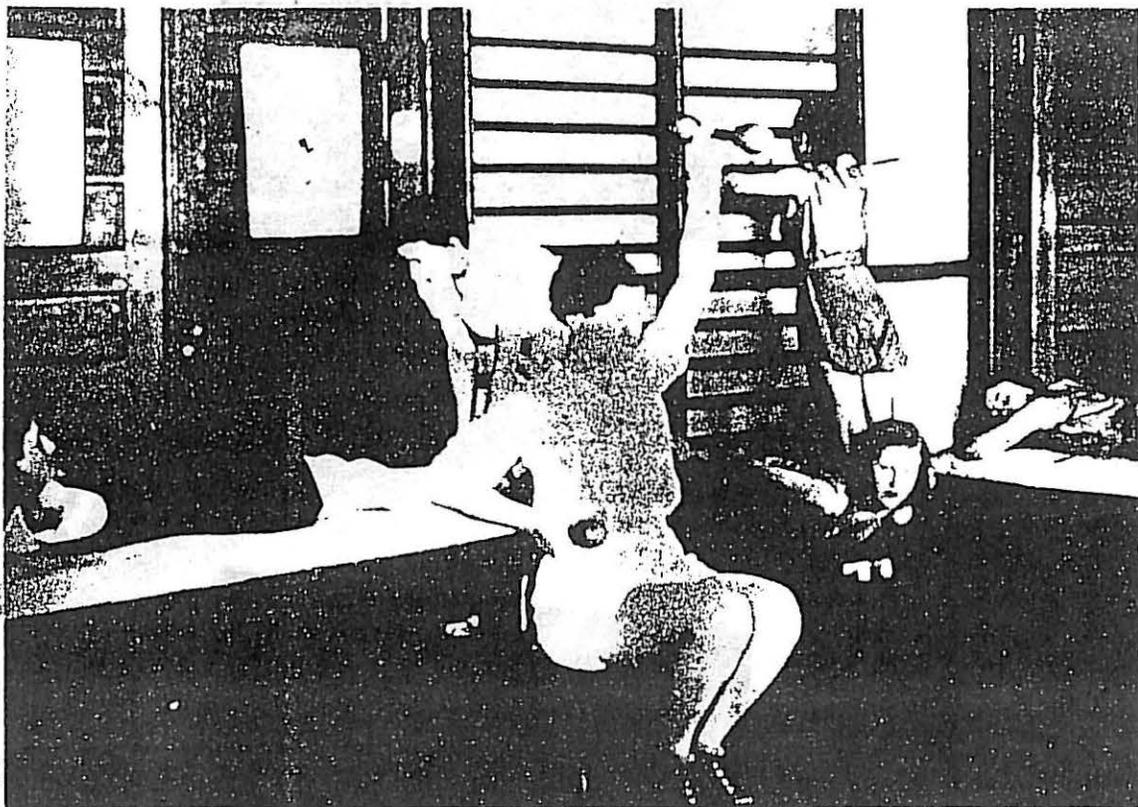
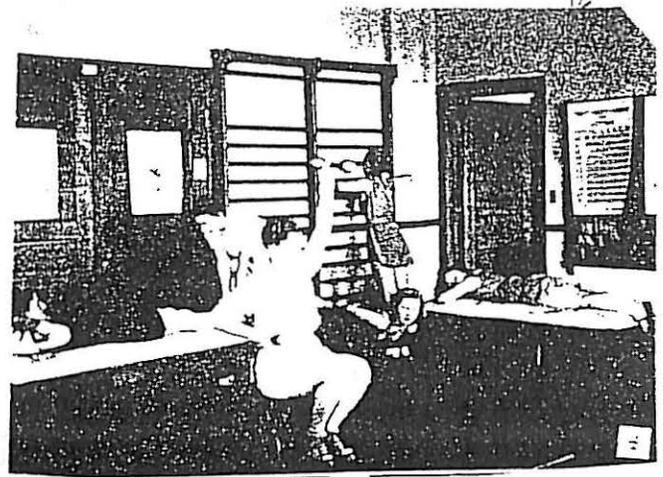


Figure 9: Corrective Exercises 1933, note: large crack

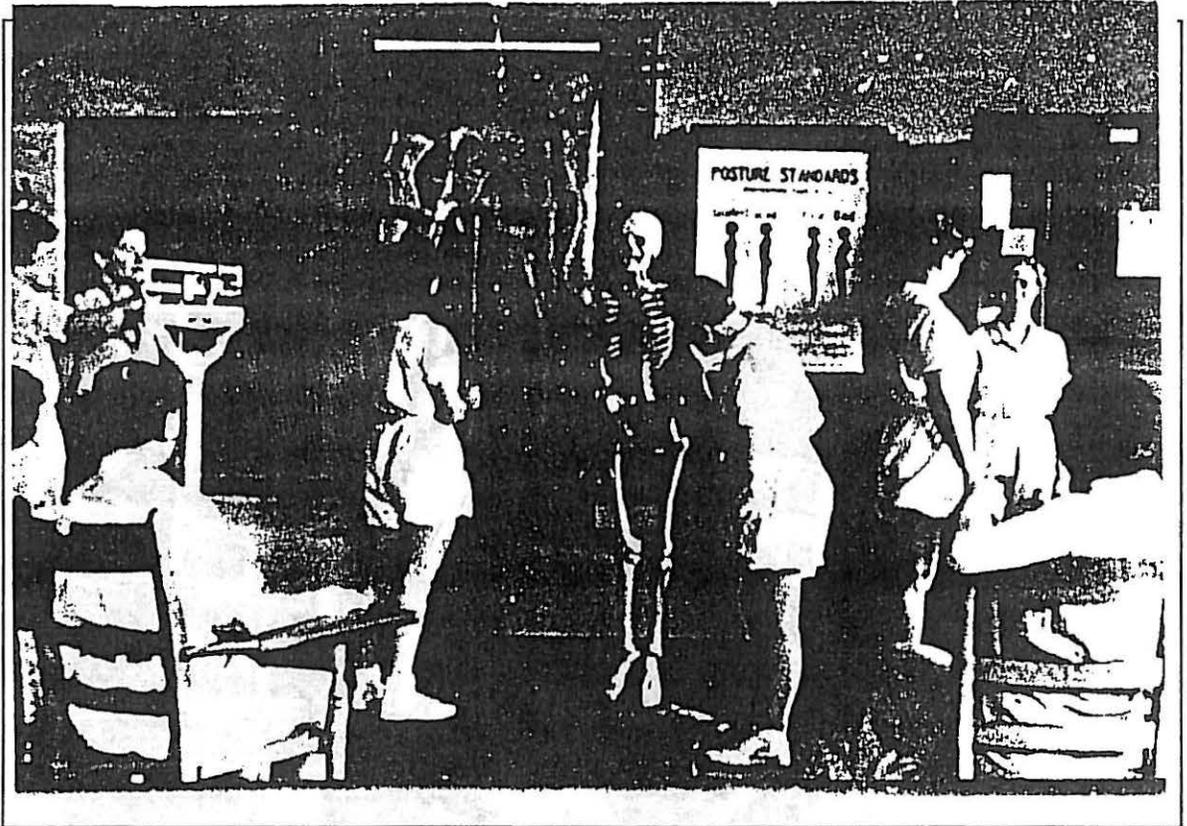


Figure 10: Health Class 1933

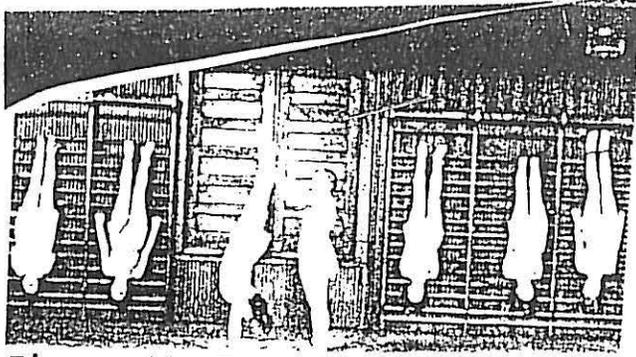


Figure 11: Room 201, north wall 1935

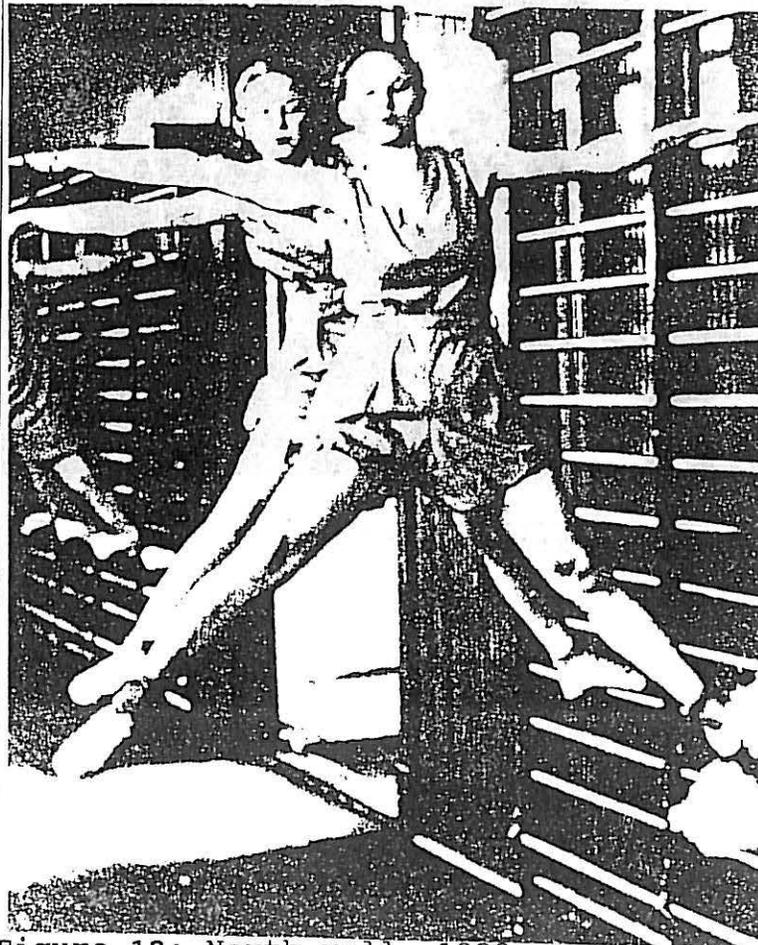


Figure 12: North wall, 1933

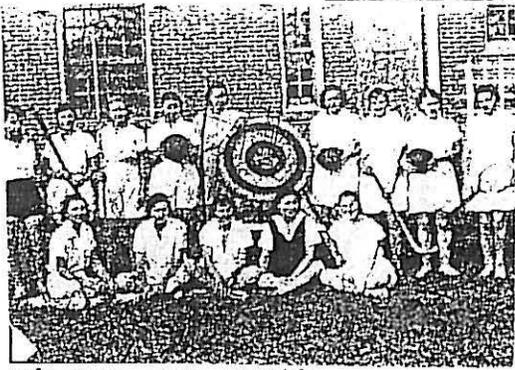


Figure 13: South
Elevation bay 1, 1932,
note window



Figure 14: Southwest Corner,
1942, note paint

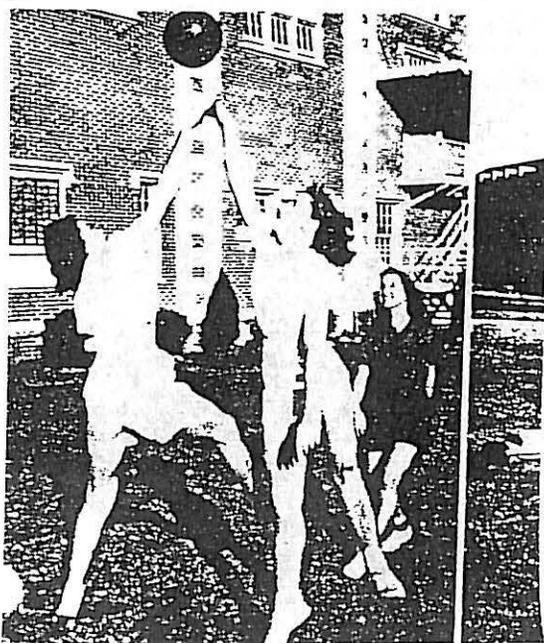


Figure 15: South
Elevation, 1943

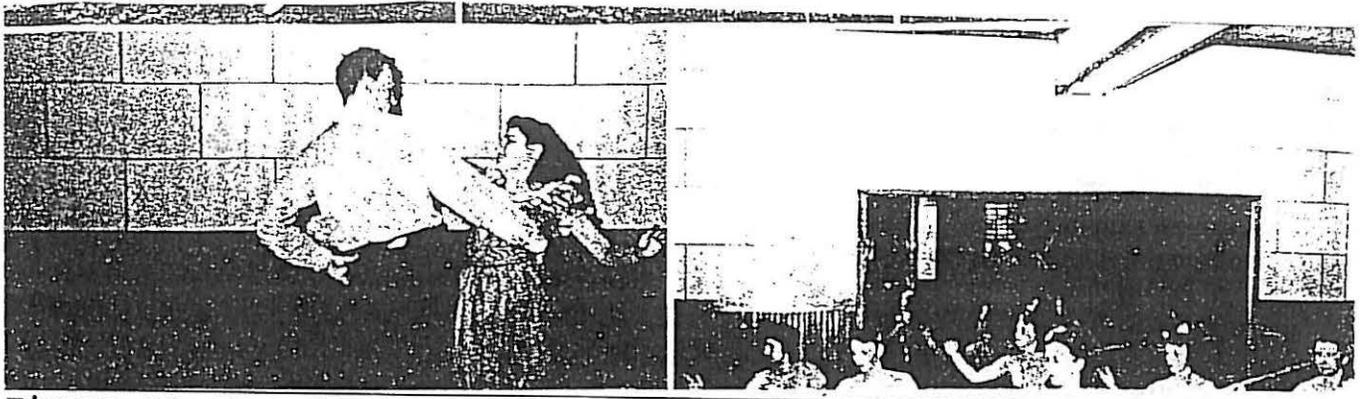


Figure 16: Room 101, 1942

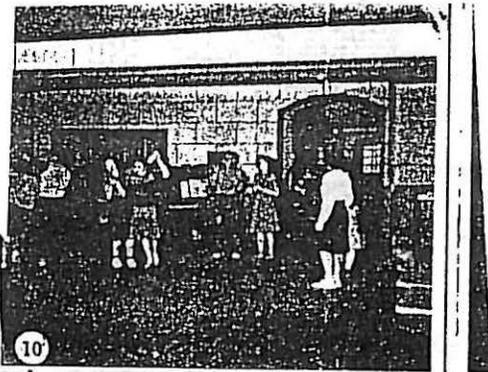


Figure 17: Room 101, north wall 1942

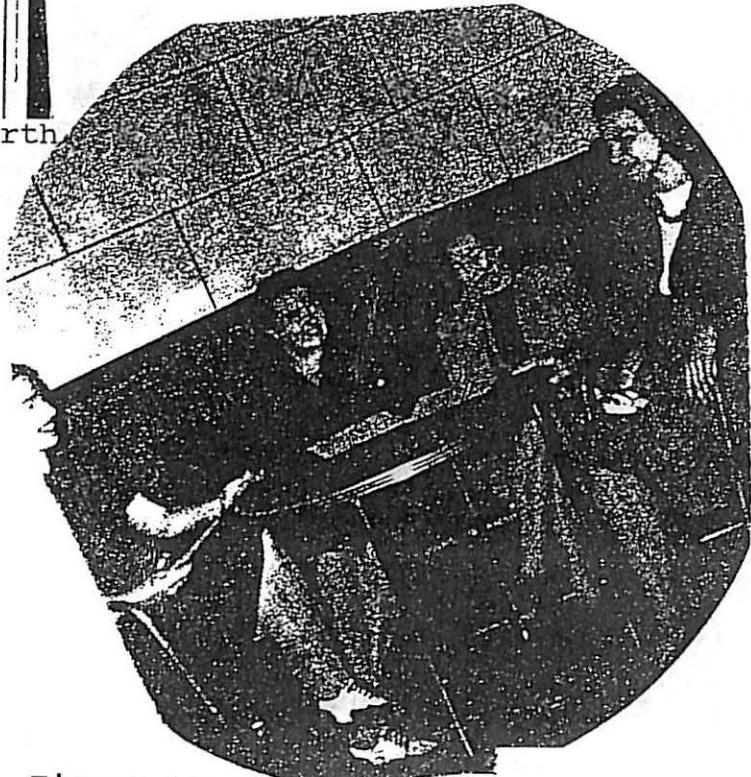


Figure 18: Room 101, 1943

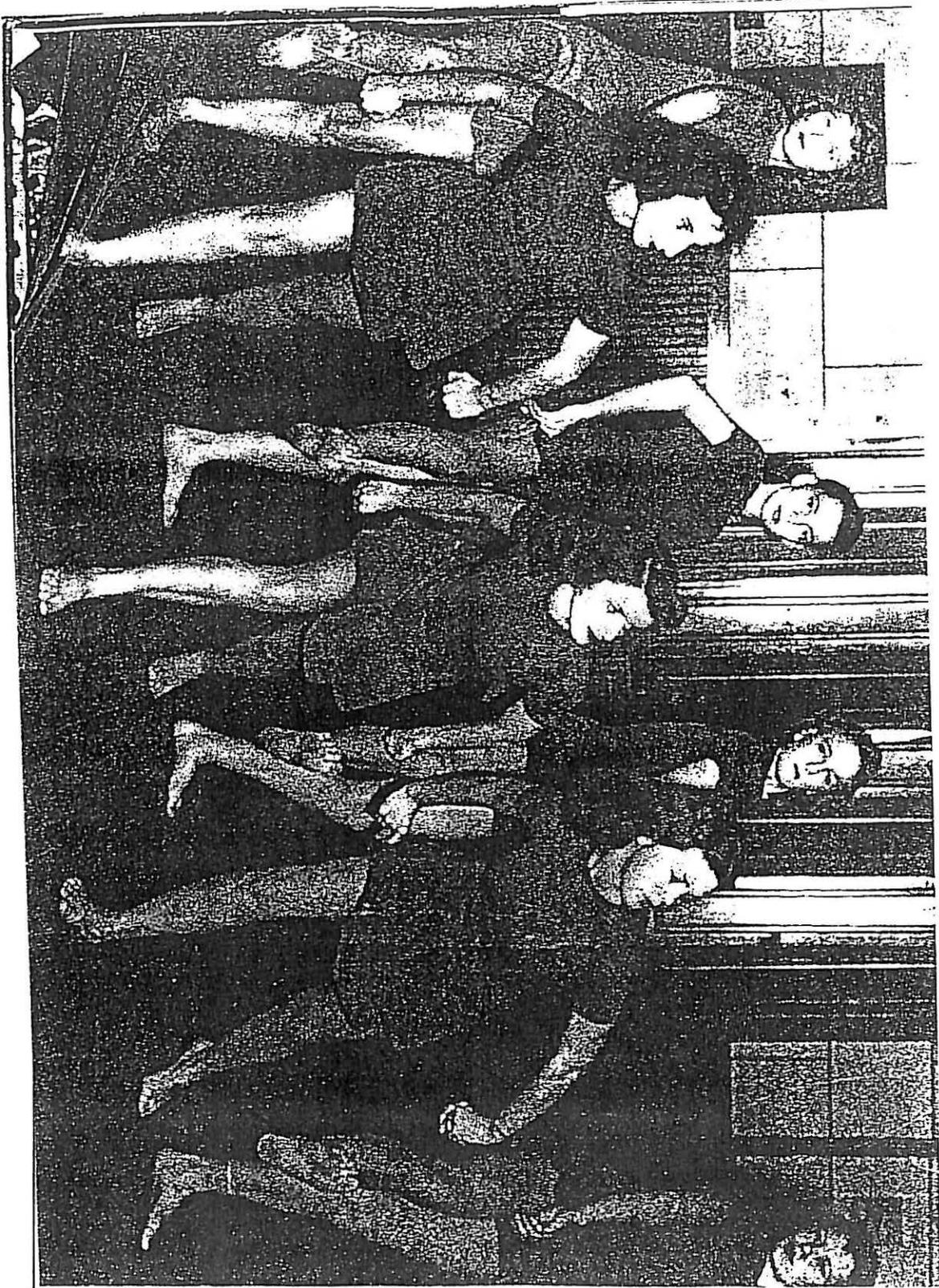
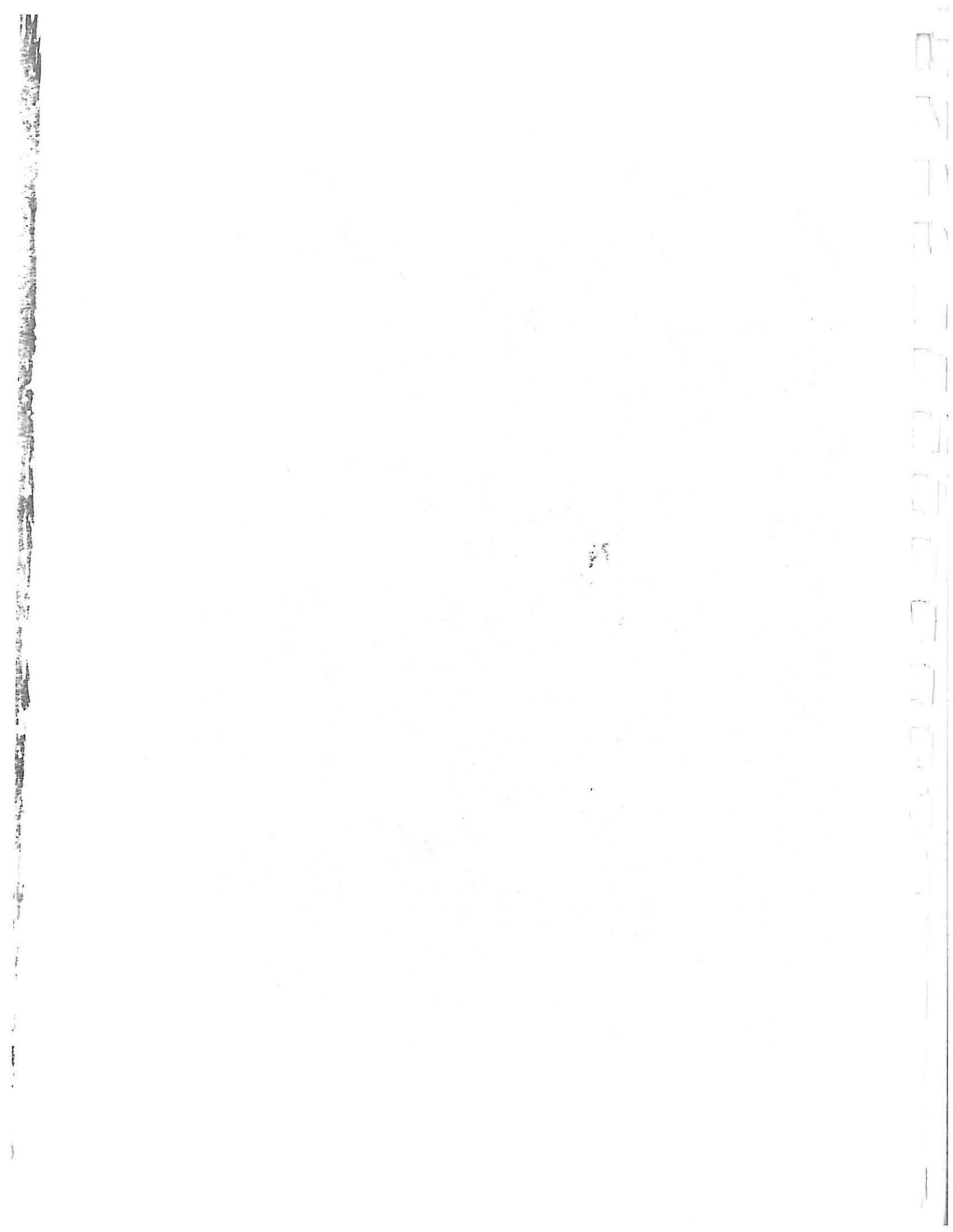
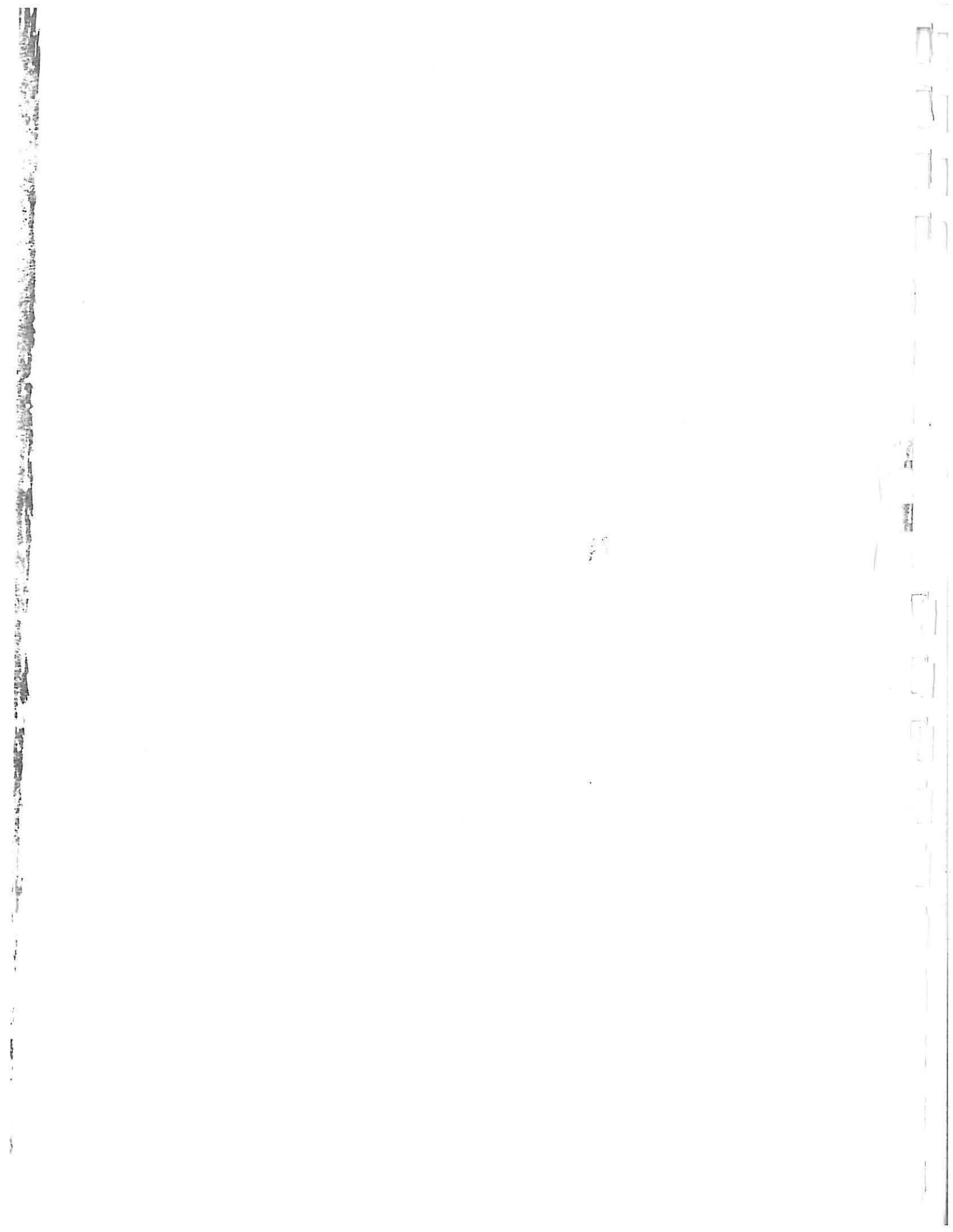


Figure 19: Room 101, 1948



II. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND CONDITIONS



EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

Introduction

The following description of the exterior elevations of the Women's Old Gymnasium is organized by bays, rather than by elements, due to the interrelated nature of the building's features. The order of discussion proceeds through the north, south, east, and west elevations, generally moving through each elevation's bays from left to right and bottom to top. (The east and west elevations have been discussed consecutively because they are so similar.)

Cast-stone details both applied to the surface and surrounding the fenestration characterize the building as Jacobean Revival. These details are not tremendously ornate, but their presence indicates a desire for high-style architecture. This is an indication of the importance placed on athletics at NSU. For this reason, the cast-stone elements are character-defining features. The windows in particular, including their openings and stone and wooden details, are considered to be character-defining features.

North Elevation

As the primary facade, the north elevation of the gymnasium has the best representation of the Jacobean Revival details characteristic of the building. The facade should thus be preserved, with missing historic features recreated where necessary.

The elevation is surfaced in red brick detailed with decorative cast-stone elements. It can be divided into five bays. For ease of description, the bays are numbered from east to west, 1-5. The outer two bays, 1 and 5, on the east and west ends are higher than the projecting central portion. Vertical rows of cast-stone quoins delineate the bays. These rows are surmounted by cast-stone globes which sit on cast-stone bases. Lateral divisions occur at the water table and below the parapet. An additional belt course runs horizontally on the central three bays just beneath the upper story of windows. On the outer bays the additional belt course is located at a height above the third-story windows, just

beneath the stylized cast-stone fleur-de-lis panels (see figure 20).

The bays on the east (bay 1) and west (bay 5) sides of the north facade each have four concrete steps leading to doorways which access the interior. The height of the fourth step is even with the water table. A low concrete wing wall is located on the outer side of each of these flights. Historic photographs show this low wall to have been scored to imitate ashlar masonry (see figure 5). Presently their finish is smooth cementitious compound. On the landing, a shallowly rendered cast-stone arched doorway portal is set into a larger cast-stone frame. This portal helps define the overall building style as Jacobean Revival (see figure 21).

According to historic photographs, all doorway frames and doors were made of wood. The arched upper portion of the doors contained 12 lights. The lower portion contained six wood panels. They were single-leaf versions of what remains today on the central entry. Historic photographs show a dark finish with visible wood grain on the doors. However, photographs taken in 1983 show the same doors painted white. Paint samples were taken from a door stored in Room 101 that appears to be an original door, since it matches those shown in historic photographs. Paint analysis confirms varnish as the earliest treatment. The present flush, plain doors are fabricated of wood and painted white.

There are three windows on each of these outer bays. The window openings are narrow with double-hung sashes containing three-over-three lights. The meeting rail is decorated with a stile extension. Each window has a cast-stone sill (see figure 22).

Above the parapet tile coping, each outer bay is topped with a row of five cast-stone panels with a stylized fleur-de-lis motif. The fleur-de-lis are in lower relief than the rounded arches that divide them. Cast-stone globes surmount bases at each of the corners of these bays (see figure 23).

Flanking the central entry are two bays (2 and 4), each with vertical downspouts on either side of them. Belt courses are located at the water table, just below the upper windows, and between the upper windows and the cornice line. Each of these inner two bays has two sets of windows. The sets are the same. They consist of three wooden windows, each with 12-over-12 lights in a single cast-stone casement with an eared cast-stone hood and sill. The center window of each set is fixed, while the outer two are double-hung. A decorative wooden stile extension ornaments the

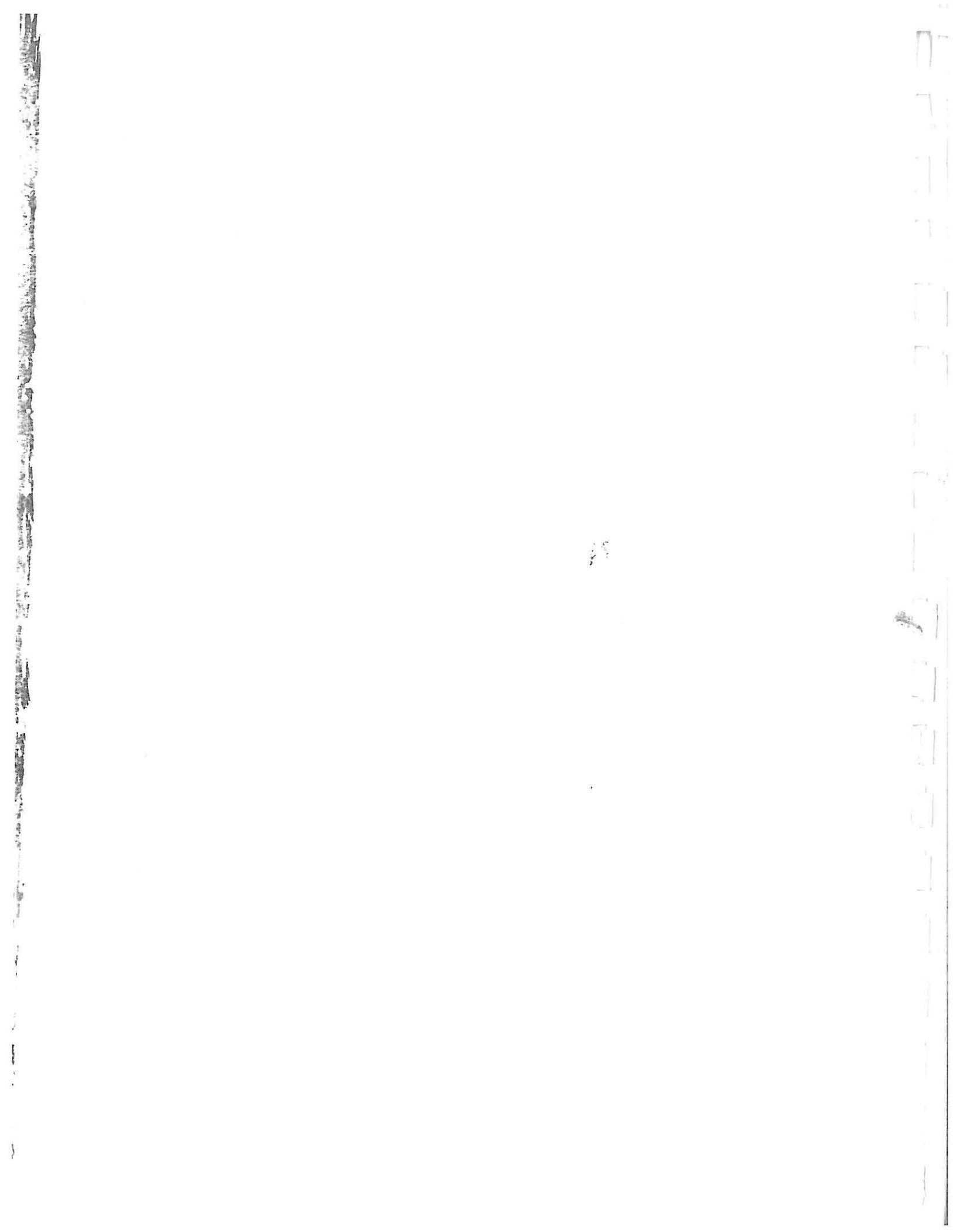
sides of the meeting rails on the double-hung windows (see figure 24).

Between the upper belt course and the cornice line, semicircular brick arches have been built through the brick wall to channel water from the flat roof into the downspout. A metal conductor head projects from these brick arches directly over the vertical leader (see figure 25). The top of the parapet on each of these bays is stepped at the corners and decorated with a stone scroll-and-leaf motif. The same motif is carried to the outer corners of the building (see figure 26).

The central bay is wider than the side bays, lending it prominence on the facade. This bay contains the building's main entrance. Three concrete steps lead to the main entrance door. Low concrete walls bank the east and west sides of the steps, reaching the height of the water-table belt course (see figure 27). The arched wooden door is double-width. Each side contains six wood panels surmounted by 12 lights. The wooden door is painted white. The arched cast-stone architrave is shallowly carved and inset into a larger cast-stone frame (see figures 28-29). Above the door are three square cast-stone panels with shallowly carved ribs deeply set into a larger single cast-stone frame.

A large double-height window opening containing three windows is located on the center of the elevation, above the ribbed cast-stone squares. The outer windows consist of double-hung sashes with nine-over-nine lights. The sash stiles have the same ornamented stop that has been described previously. The center window sash is fixed with 12-over-12 lights. Above all three are small nine-light windows. The entire configuration is inset and decorated with cast-stone quoins running vertically on both sides. On either side of the door, also deeply set into stone surrounds, is one narrow fixed-sash window with three lights. To the outer side of each of these are larger individual windows with double-hung sashes and 12-over-12 lights. An eared cast-stone hood is located above each, with a cast-stone sill below. Windows of this type are also located on the upper story just above the middle belt course (see figure 27).

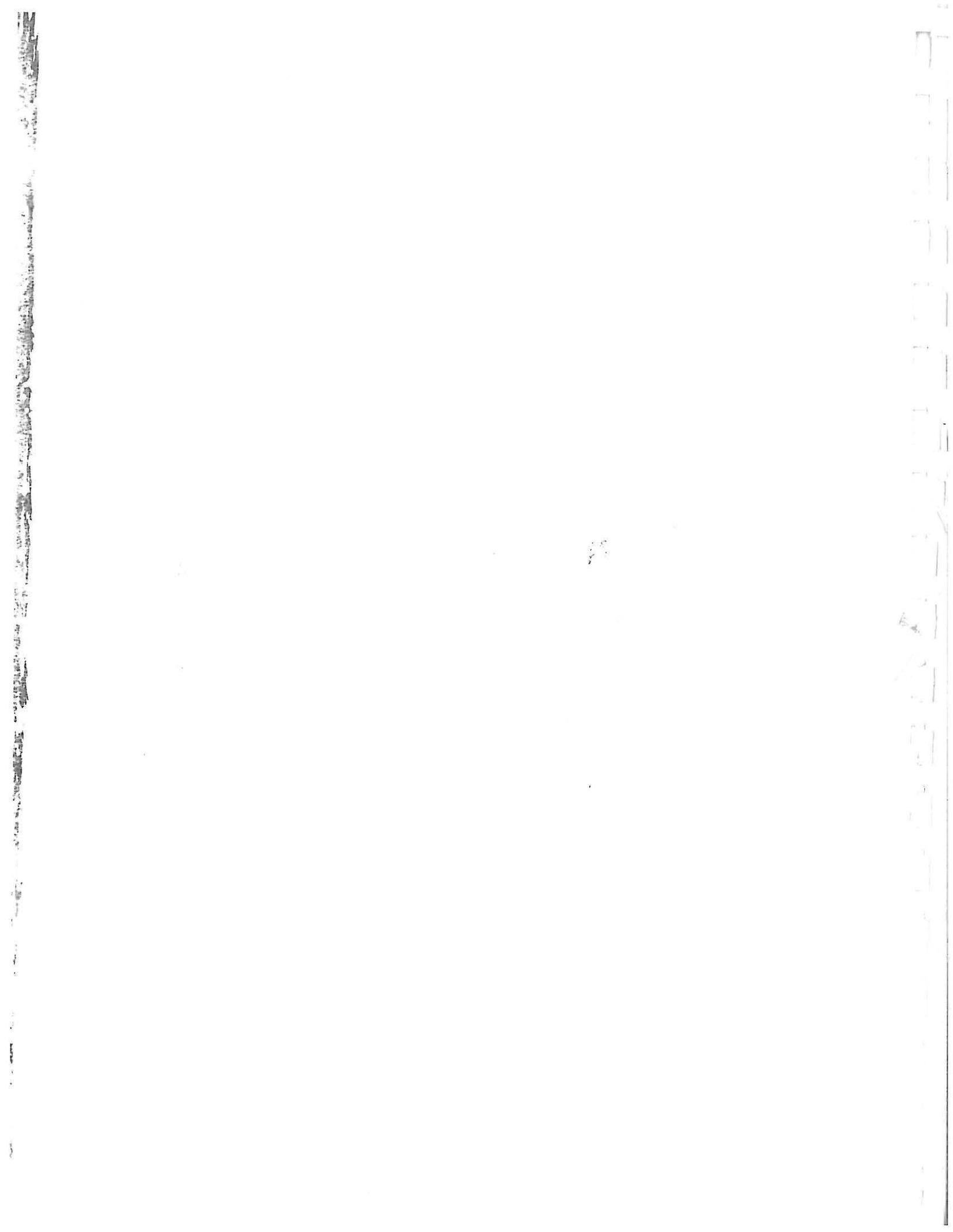
A third belt course runs above this upper level of windows. Breaking this course at the center is an applied cast-stone column. It is in high relief and dips below the belt course with an ornamental leaf motif at its base (see figure 30). It reaches the height of the terra-cotta parapet coping, and most likely served as a flagpole holder. On either side of the column, a stylized cast-stone quatrefoil pierces the parapet wall (see figure 31). Each is centered over the windows below. While these quatrefoil panels are seen in the historic photographs, they are not in keeping with



the Jacobean detail seen on the rest of this elevation. Crowning the center of the north elevation is a stepped gable detailed with cast-stone quoins. It has a semicircular profile above two curved steps.



Figure 20: North Elevation



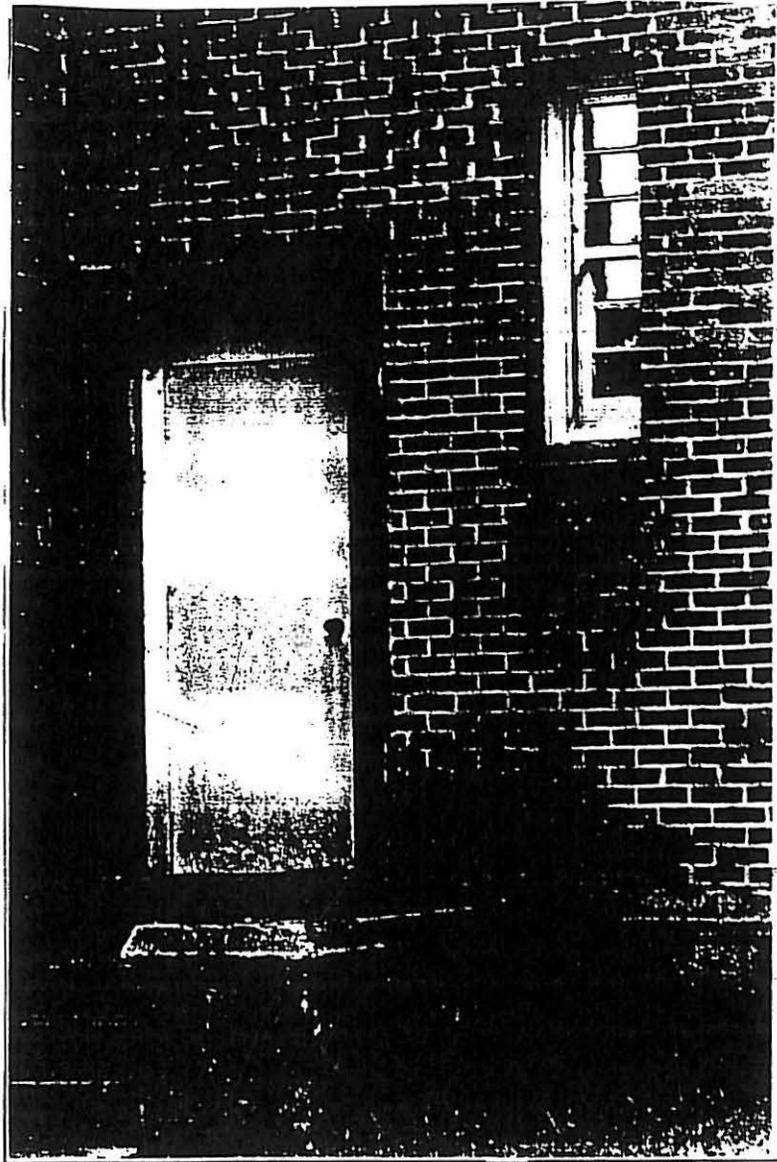
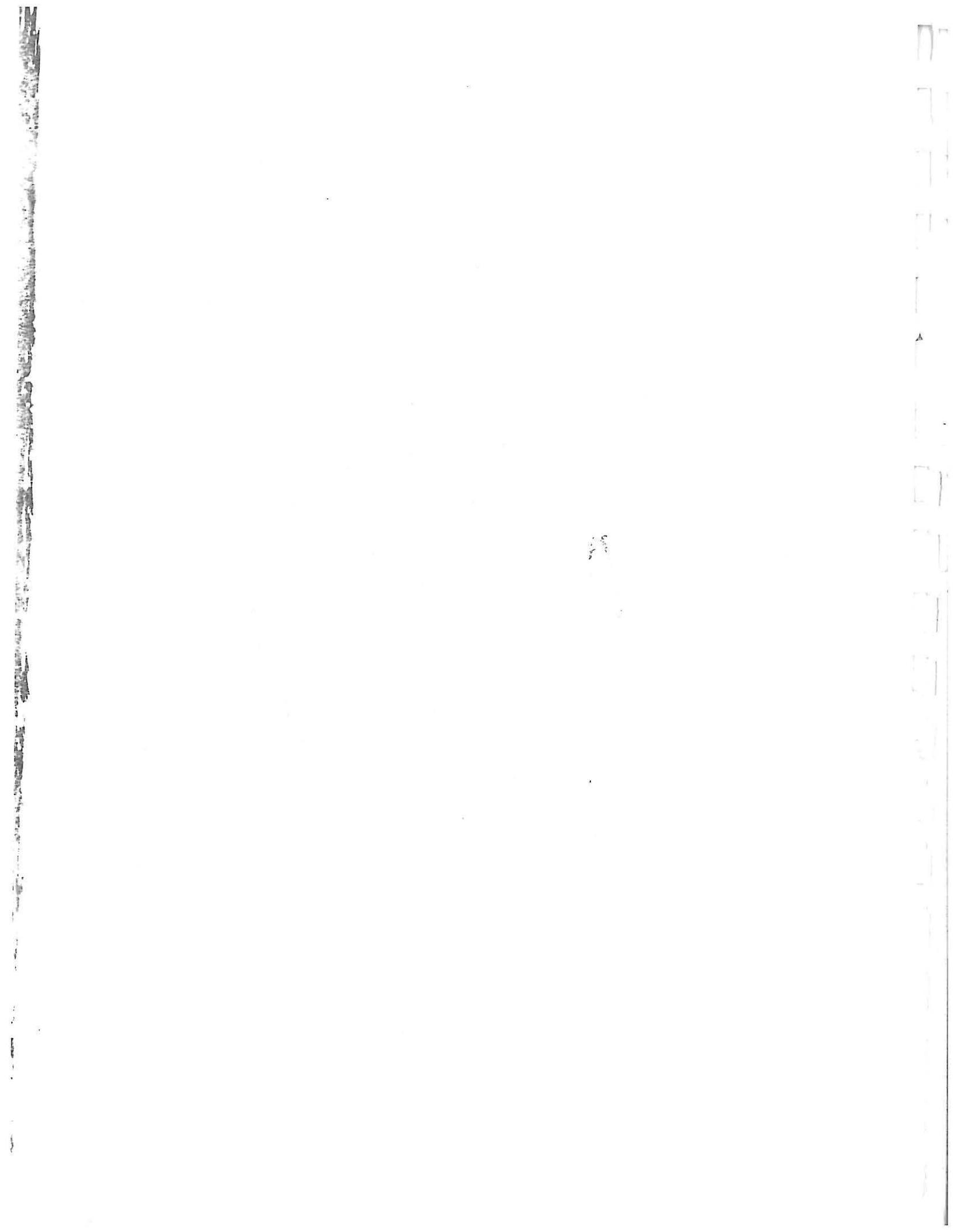


Figure 21: Door Detail Outer Bay North Elevation



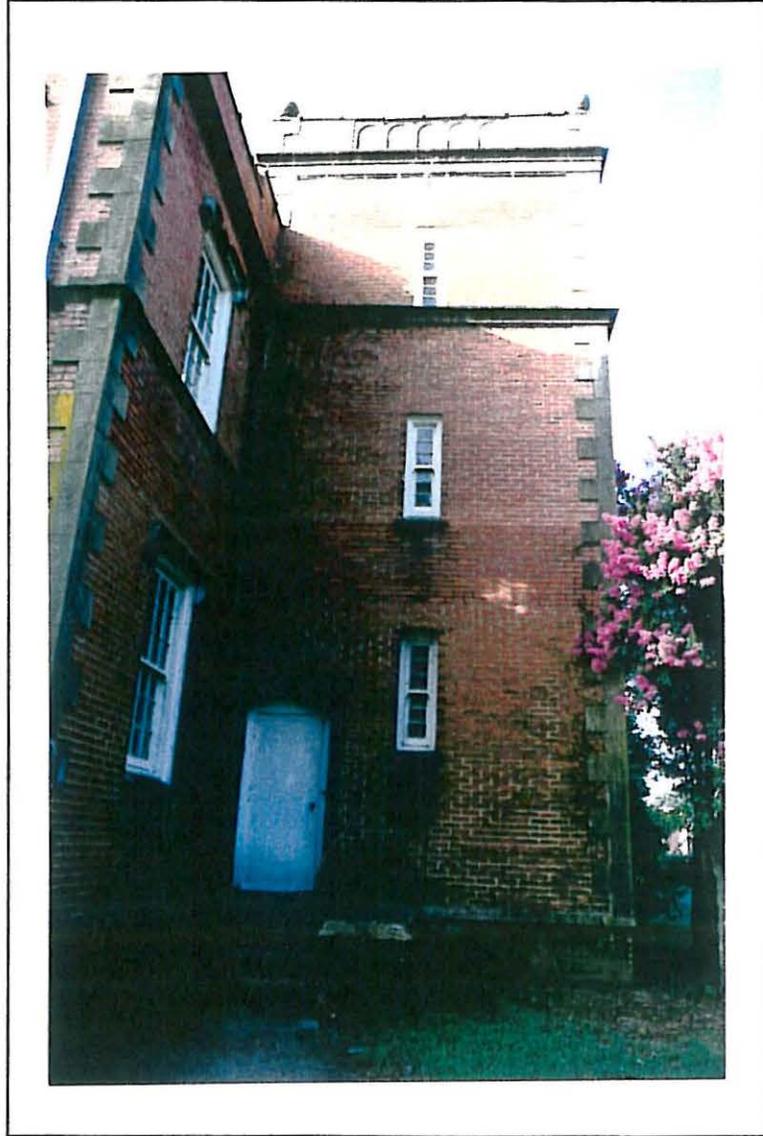


Figure 22: Outer Bay North Elevation

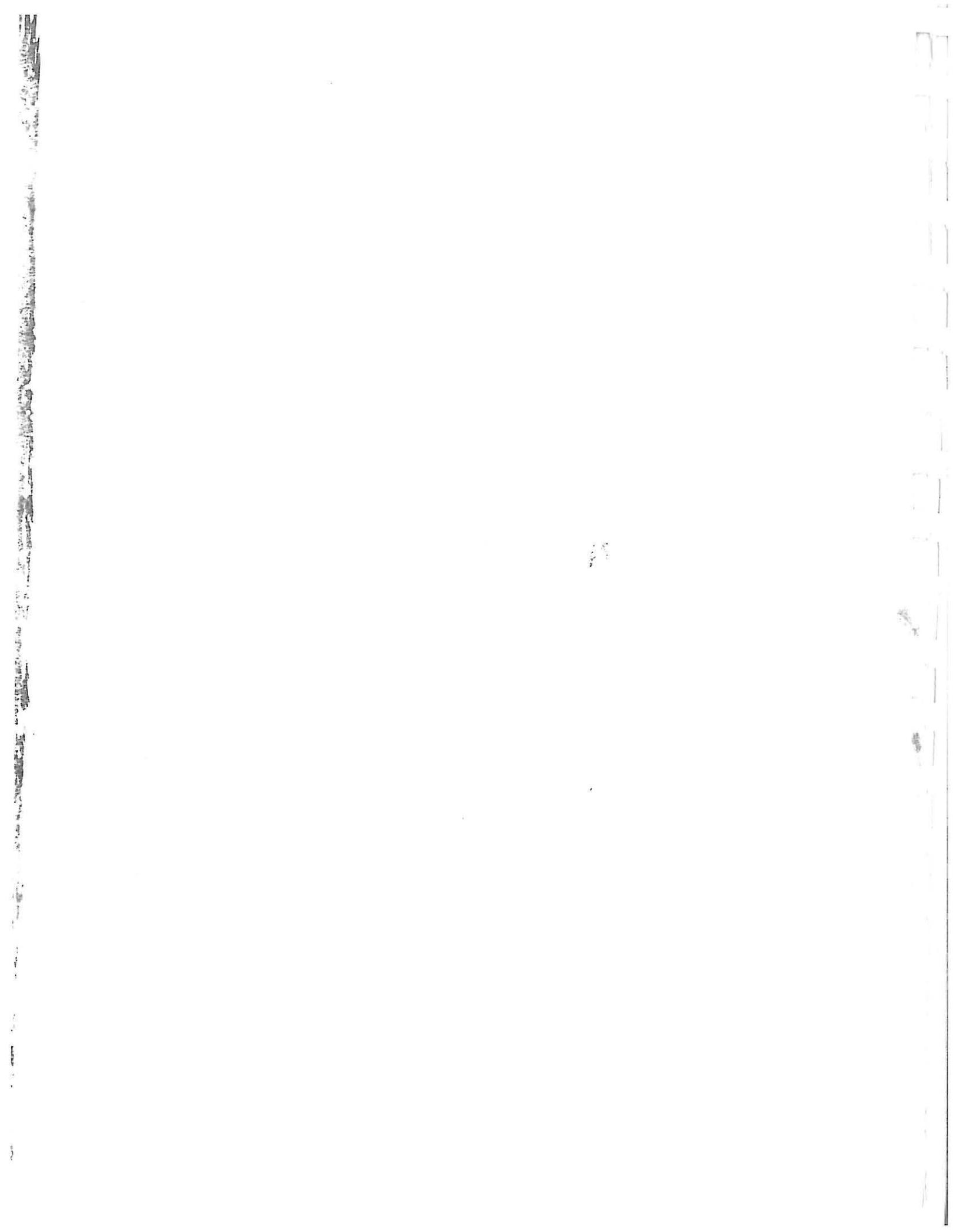
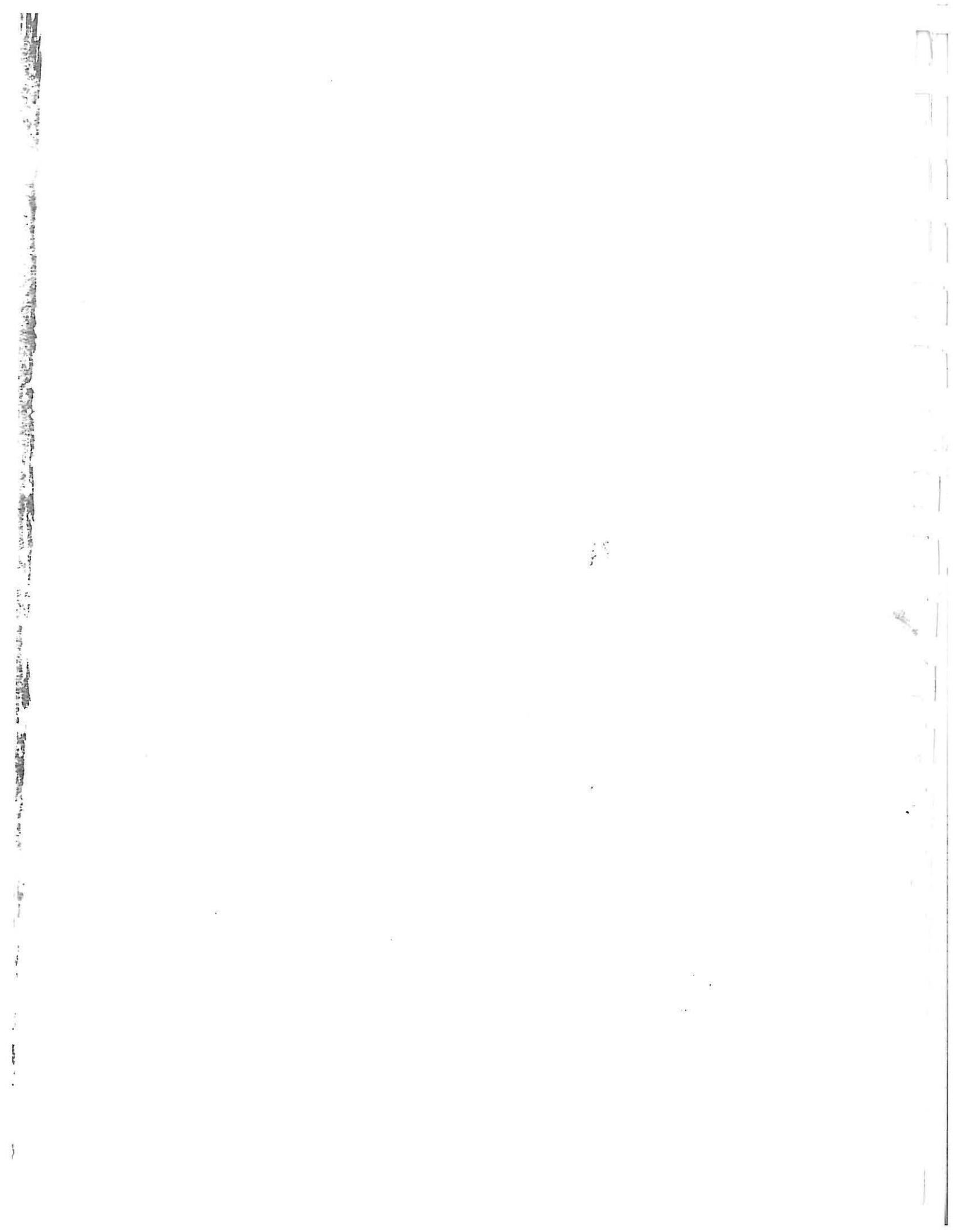




Figure 23: Cast Stone Globes, Outer Bay



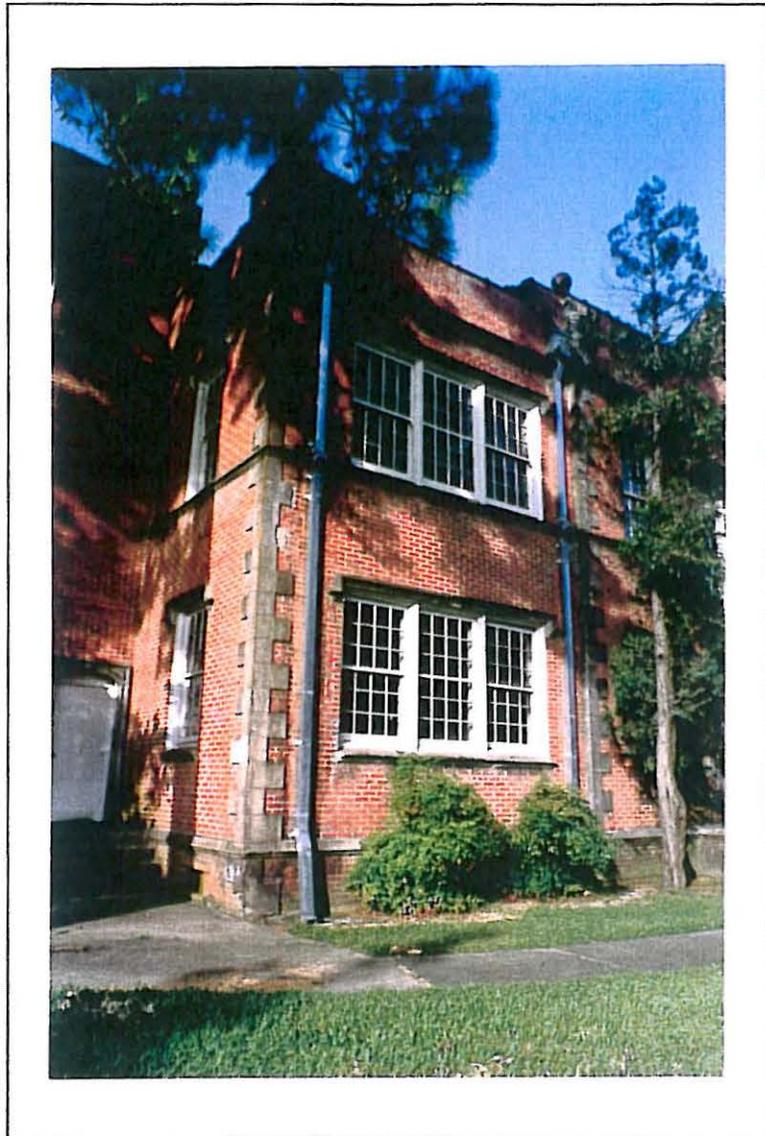
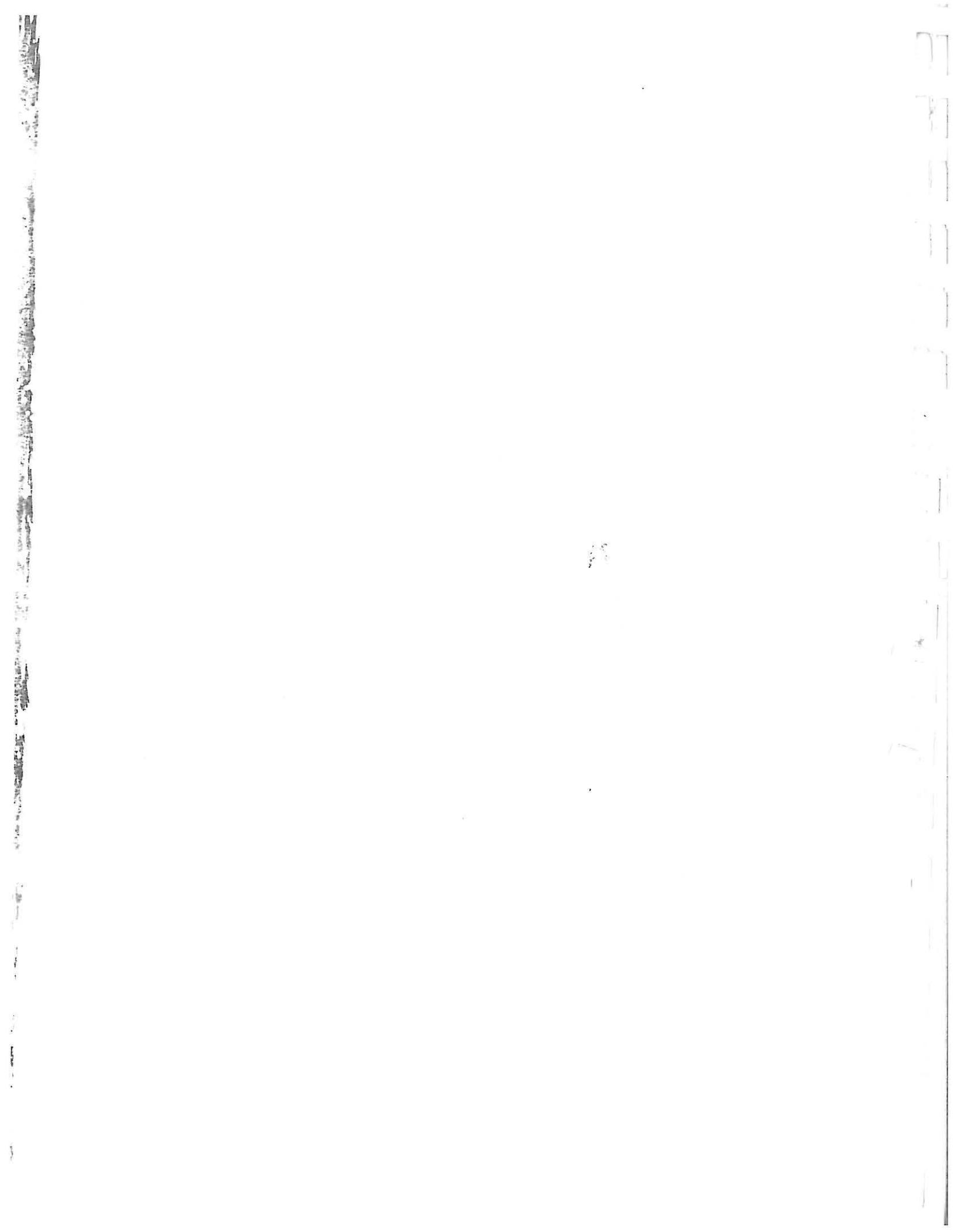


Figure 24: Flanking Central Bay,
North Elevation



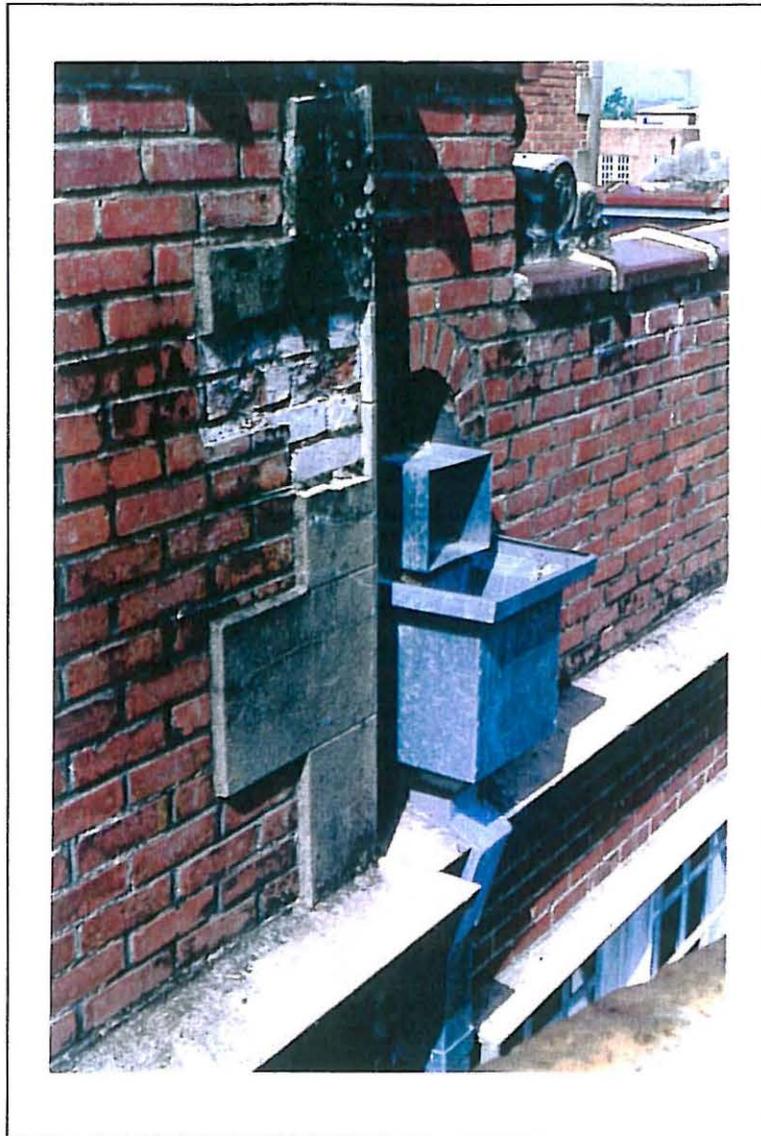


Figure 25: Leader Detail, North Elevation

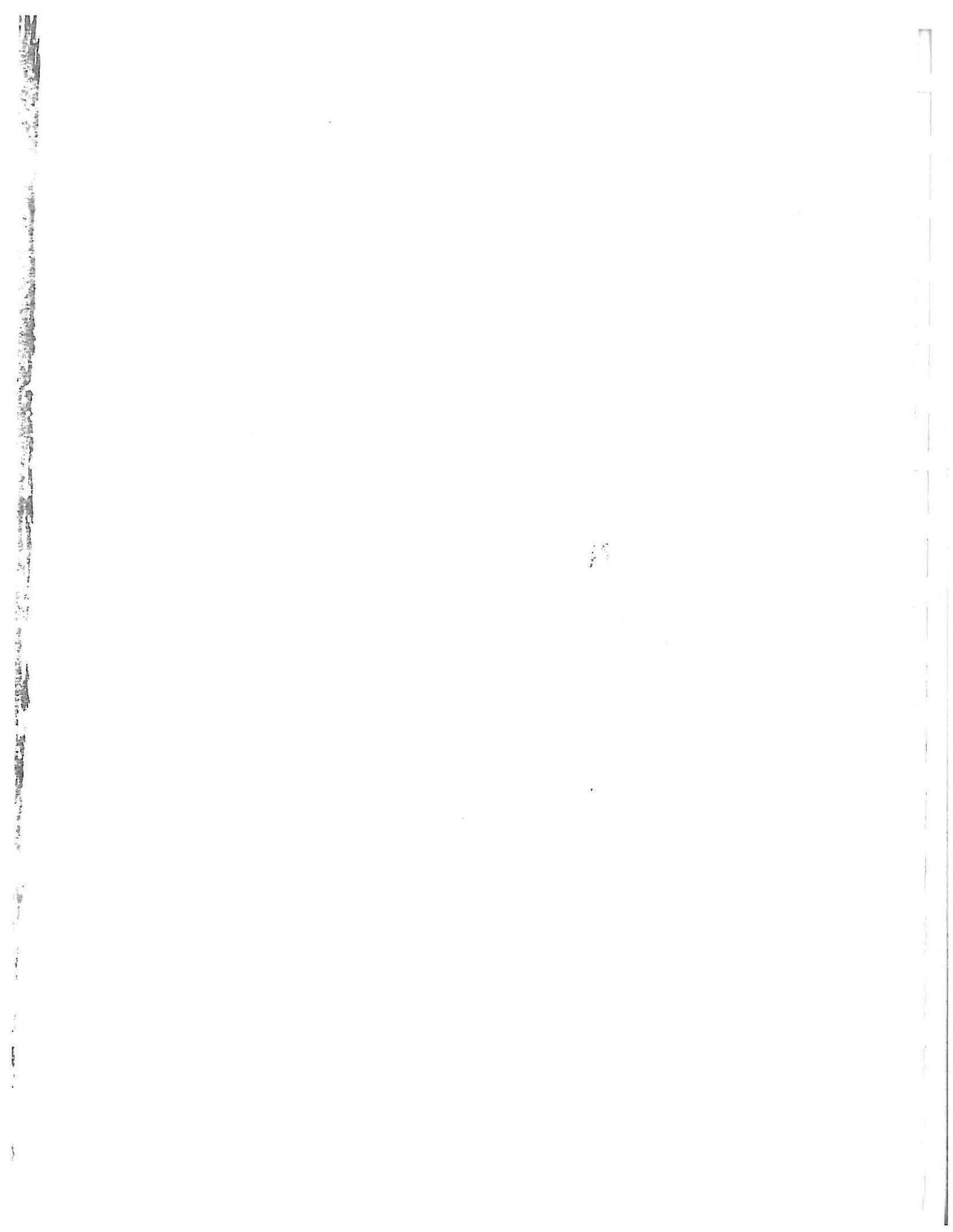




Figure 26: Stone Scroll Motif

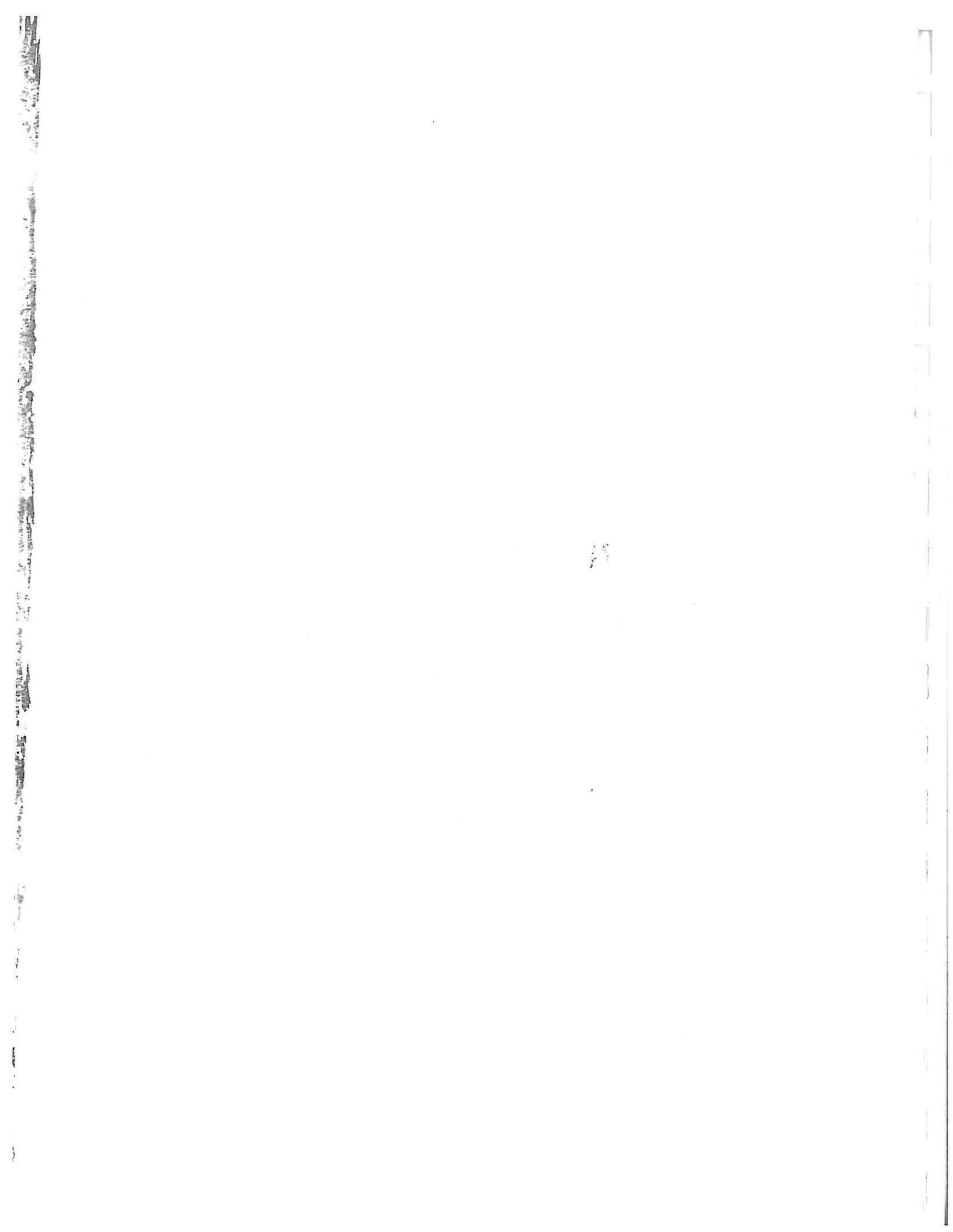




Figure 27: Center Bay, North Elevation

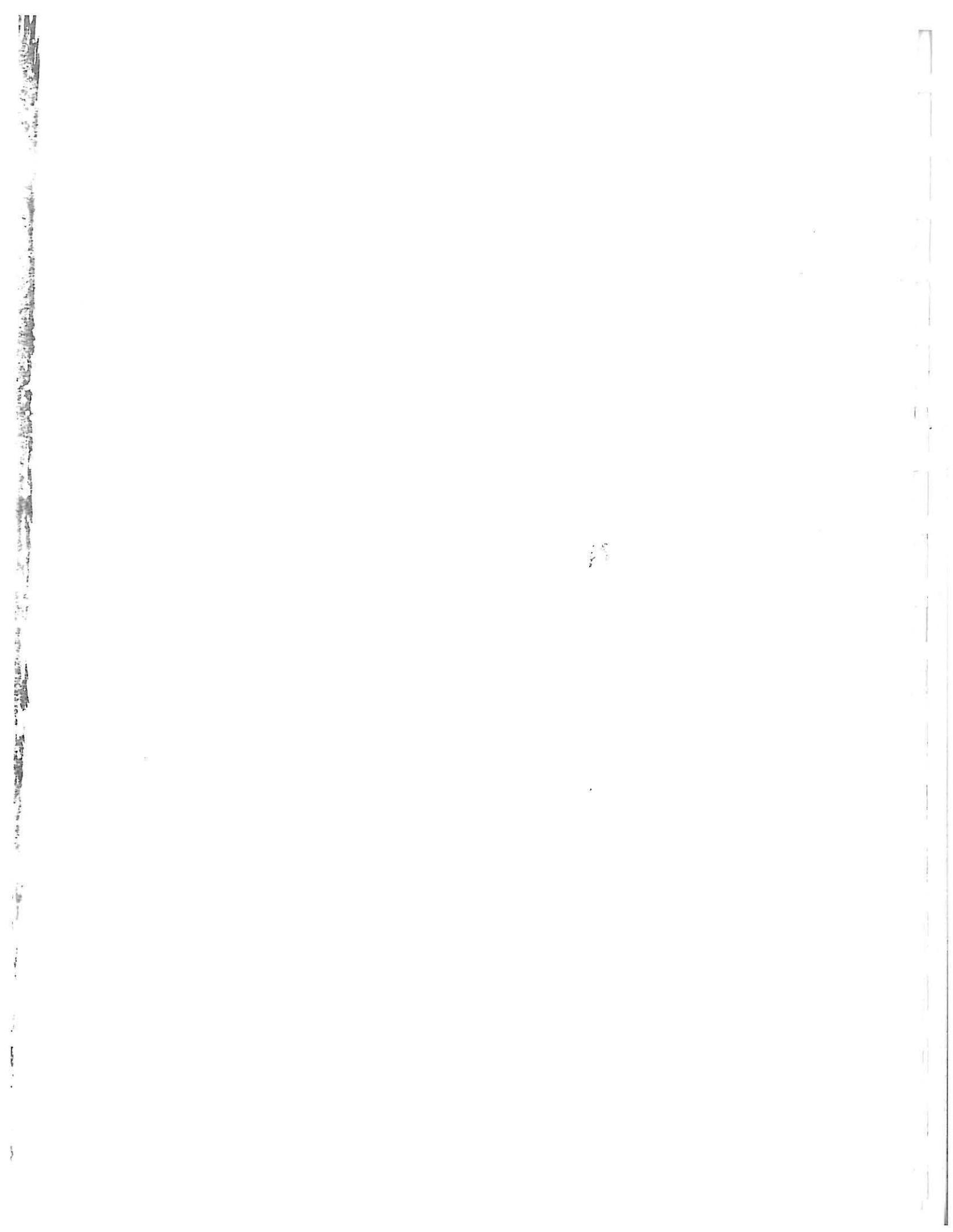
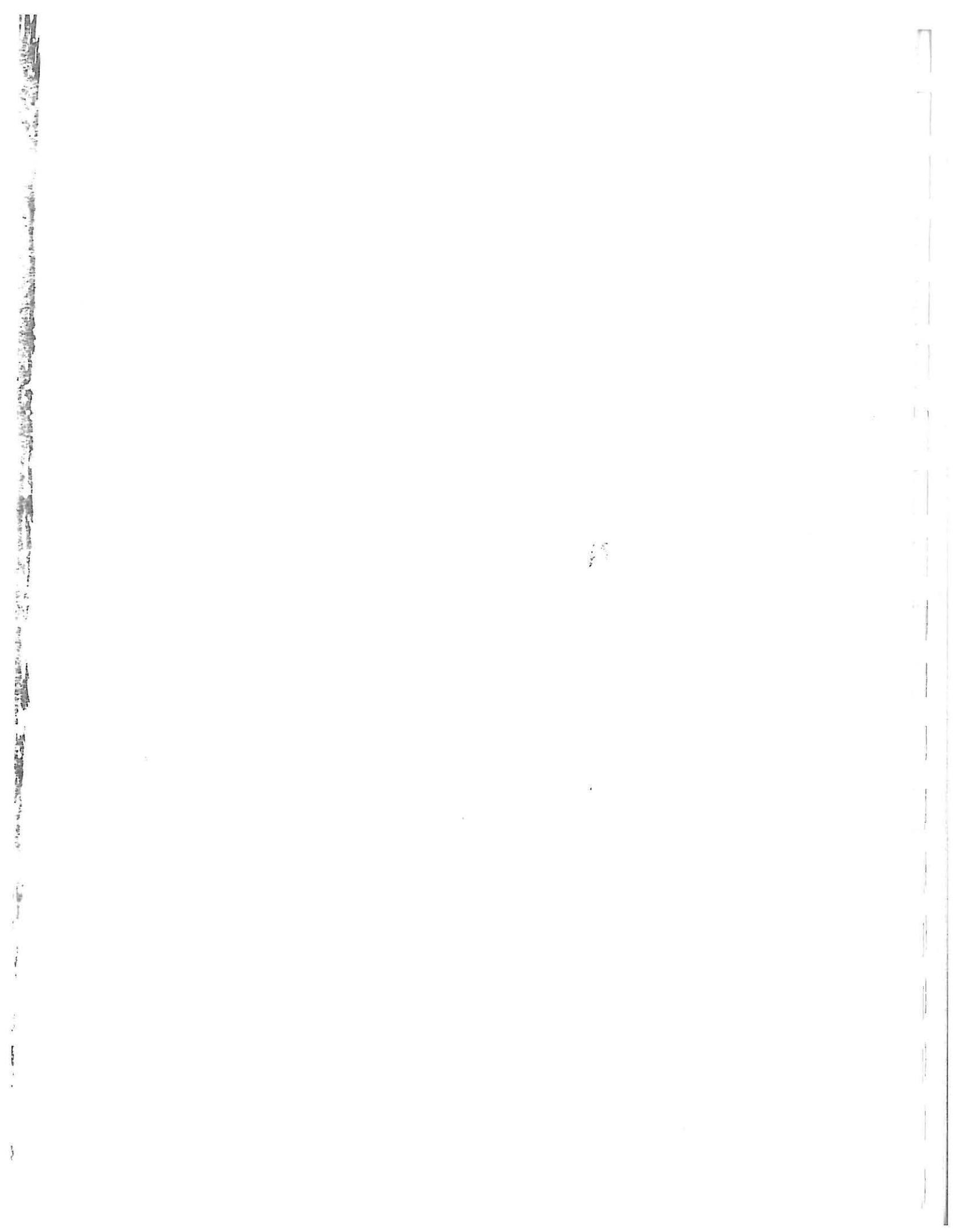




Figure 28: Main Entry, North



Figure 29: Cast Stone Detail,
North Elevation



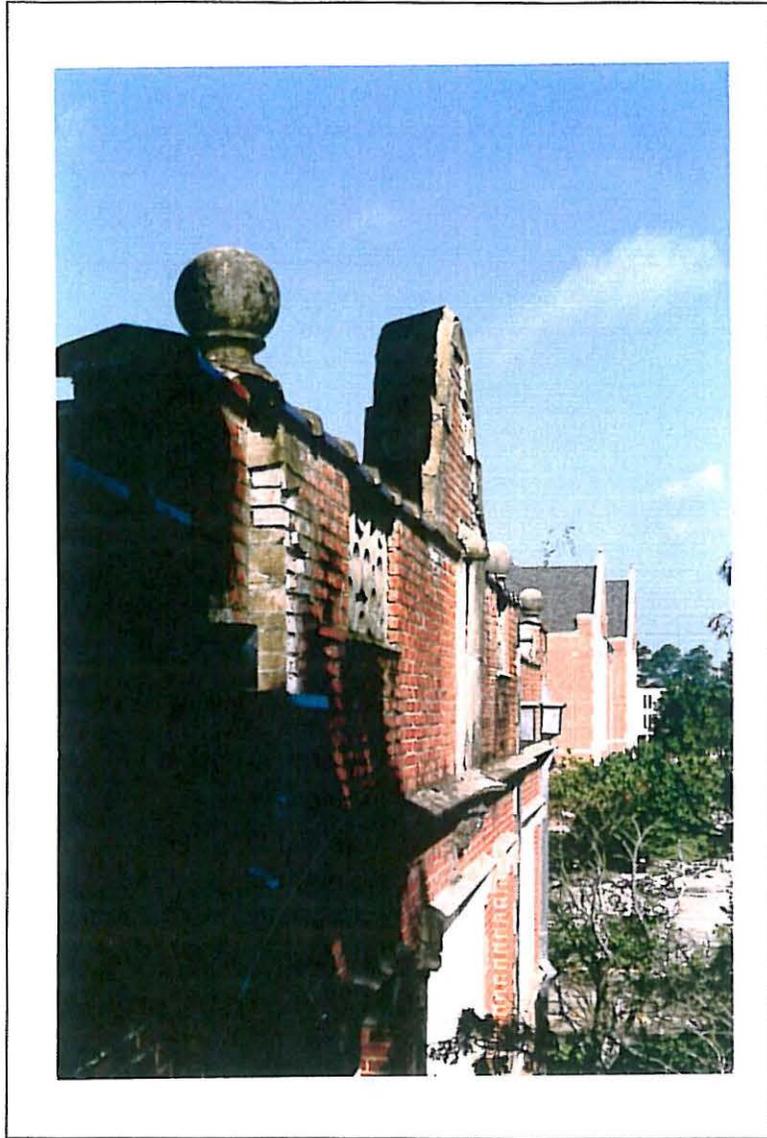
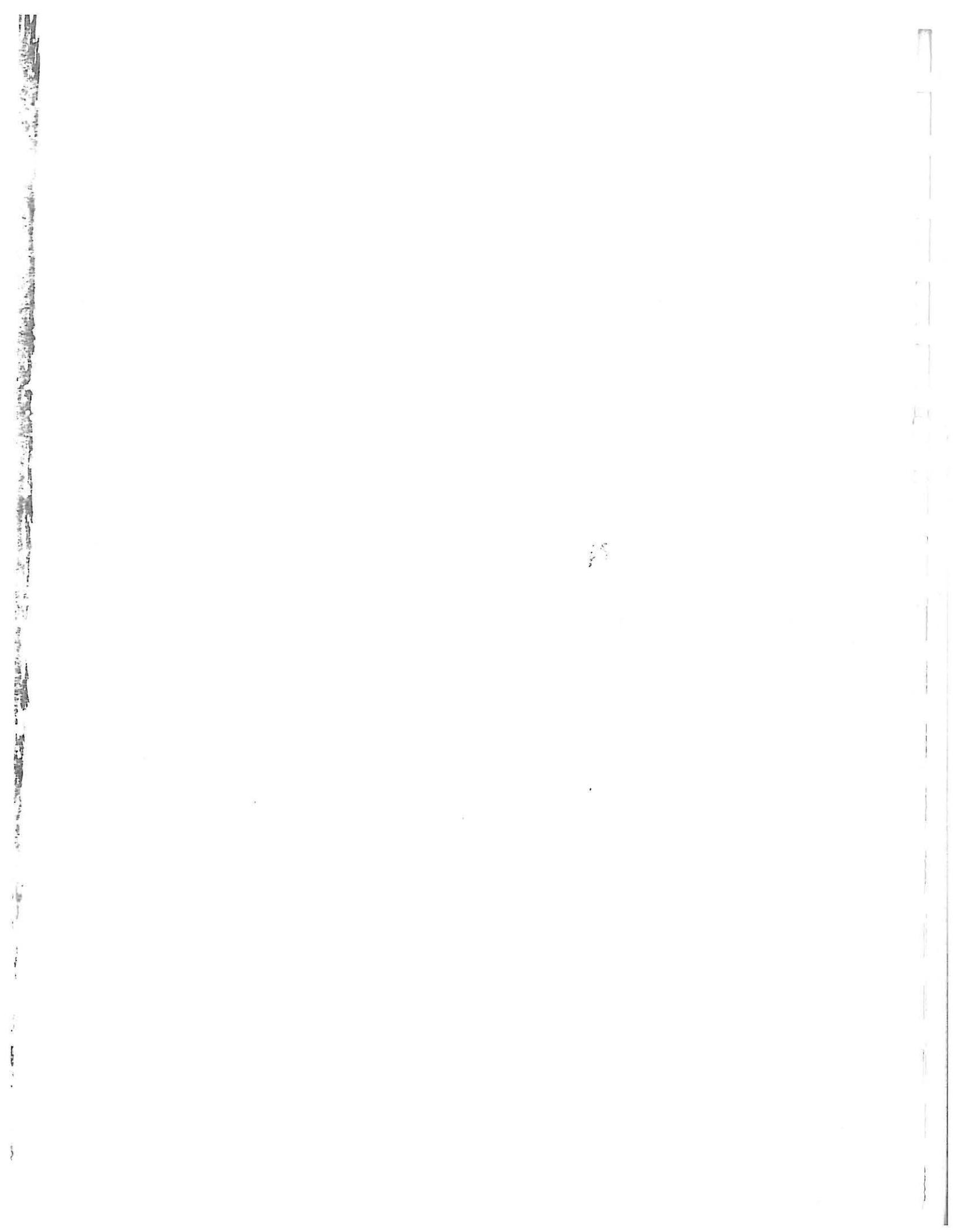


Figure 30: Stepped Gable, North



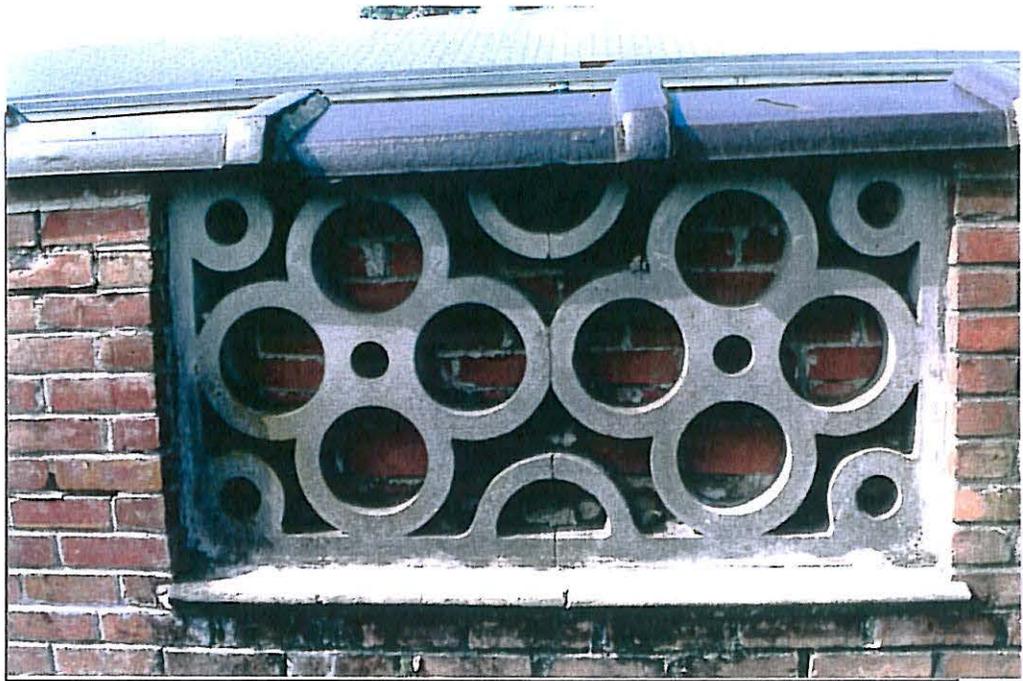
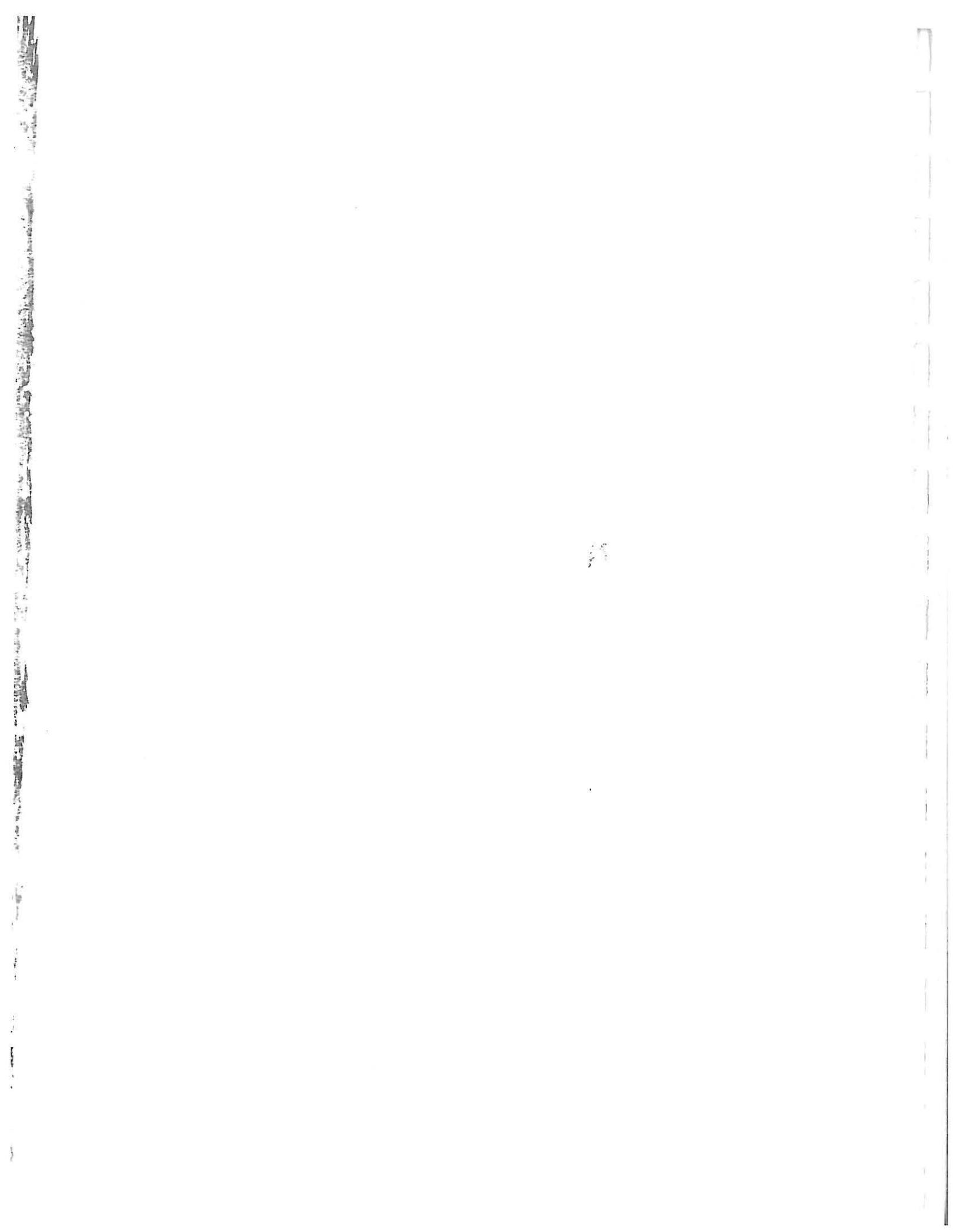


Figure 31: Modern Quatrefoil, North Elevation



South Elevation

The south elevation of the Women's Old Gymnasium has five bays of equal width divided by engaged pilasters. The pilasters are faced with cast stone, applied in a ladder pattern, with cast-stone hoods capping them. For ease of description, the bays are numbered from west to east, one through five. Four new downspouts are installed at each historic location. These are: the east side of the second pilaster, the west side of the third pilaster, the west side of the fourth pilaster, and the east side of the fifth pilaster. Two horizontal stone belt courses are located on the elevation; one is the water table, the other is the cornice. The fenestration consists of upper and lower windows corresponding to the two stories of the structure. The second story is double-height. All windows have eared hoods and sills of cast stone (see figures 32-33).

The lower sets of windows vary in style, number of lights, and size. Bays 3, 4, and 5 have the same treatment. The window openings on these bays contain double-hung sashes with 12-over-12 lights. Each has a stile extension ornamenting the meeting rail. The double-height window openings on bays 1, 2, 4, and 5 are the same. The bottom section of these openings contains a set of three windows, hinged at the top, each with six lights. Above this set is a row of white-painted, wooden quatrefoil panels of Jacobean-Revival style. These are surmounted by a set of three 9-over-9 windows. The sash on the outer two of each upper set is double-hung while the center window is fixed. Additionally, an upper set of windows like the one just described is also located above the second-story doorway on bay 3. The center bay, bay 3, is configured differently from the bays that flank it. This is due principally to it having two doorways, one a double doorway leading from Room 101, the other a single doorway leading from Room 201 (see figure 33).

Bay 1

The lower window opening on the left (west) side is covered by a metal exhaust louver. (see figure 31). This is not the original appearance of this window. Historic photographs from the yearbook of 1932 show a window with double-hung sashes and 12-over-12 lights matching the lower windows on bays 4 and 5. The cast-stone sill and eared hood remain in place from the original treatment. The date of this change has not been determined, although photographs from the 1940's show the exhaust louver located there. The lower window on the right (east) contains narrow double-hung, six-over-six sashes.

Bay 2

While the window openings on the lower level of bay 2 are the same size, the windows are different. The west window has 12 lights and is fixed. The east window has a large center light with three lights on either side of it. This window is also fixed. Historic photographs reveal that both windows had 12 lights. It is possible that the muntins were broken and not replaced, or that the lights were replaced in the mid-1980's after a severe hail storm (see figures 32-33).

Bay 3

Bay 3 has two doorways on it. The doorway on the first story leads outside from the game room. It has two leaves made of flush wood painted white. The doorway on the second story leads from the basketball court. It has three-quarter-length sidelights with five lights each flanking the single-leaf door (see figure 33). The transom opening consists of an eight-light panel flanked by sidelights having two lights each. It is likely that this was a secondary or emergency means of building egress. The exit stairway originally here is seen in historic photographs; it was covered by a metal roof (see figure 35). The stairway remained through 1983, based on 1983 photographs taken by the campus photographer, and so were dismantled within the last 10 years. Bolt holes remain from the anchoring system for the stairway and landing. A section of the water table midway between the game room door and the west pilaster is missing. It may have been removed during construction to accommodate the stairway.

Bays 4 and 5

See the general description given previously.



Figure 32: South Elevation



Figure 33: South Elevation

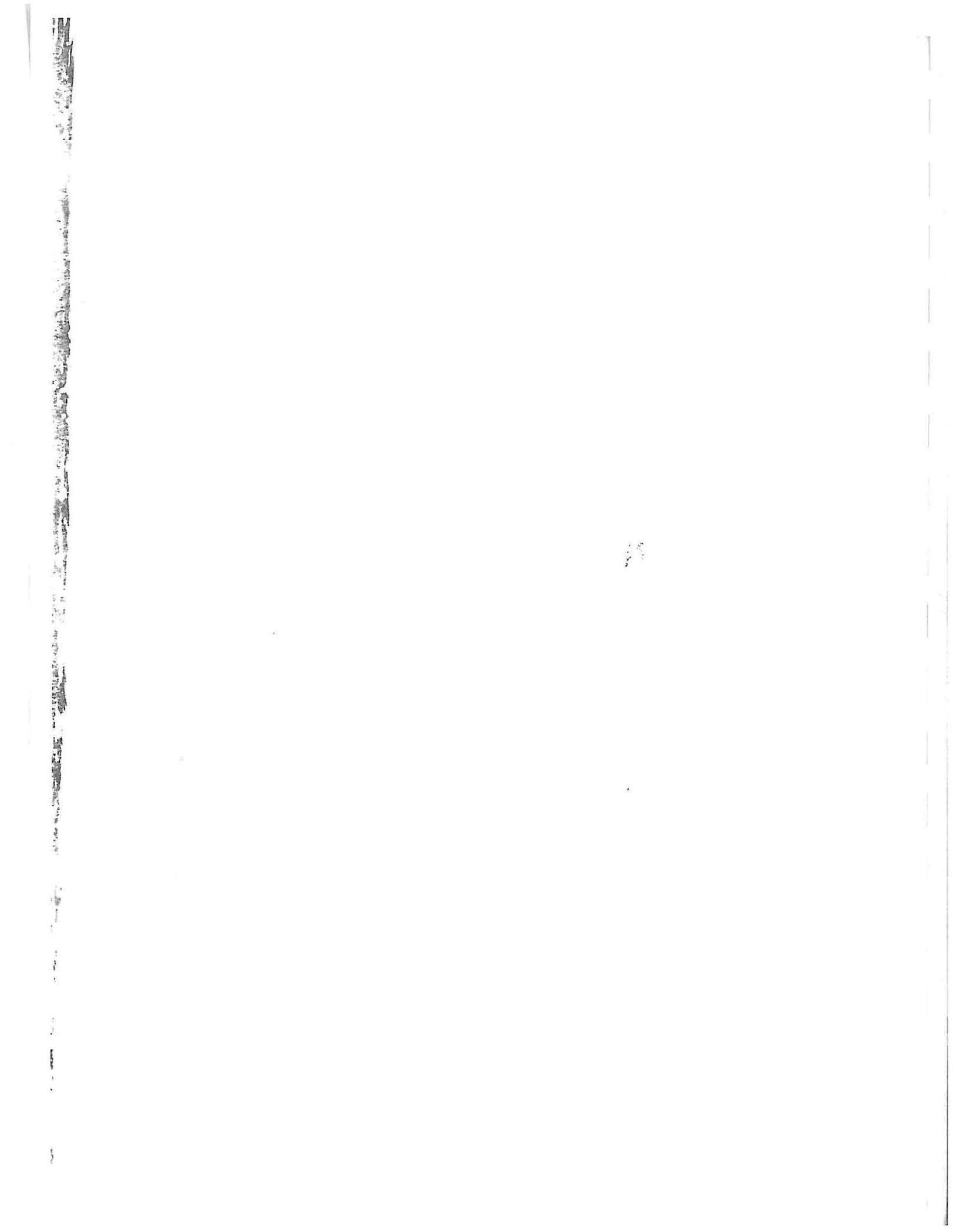
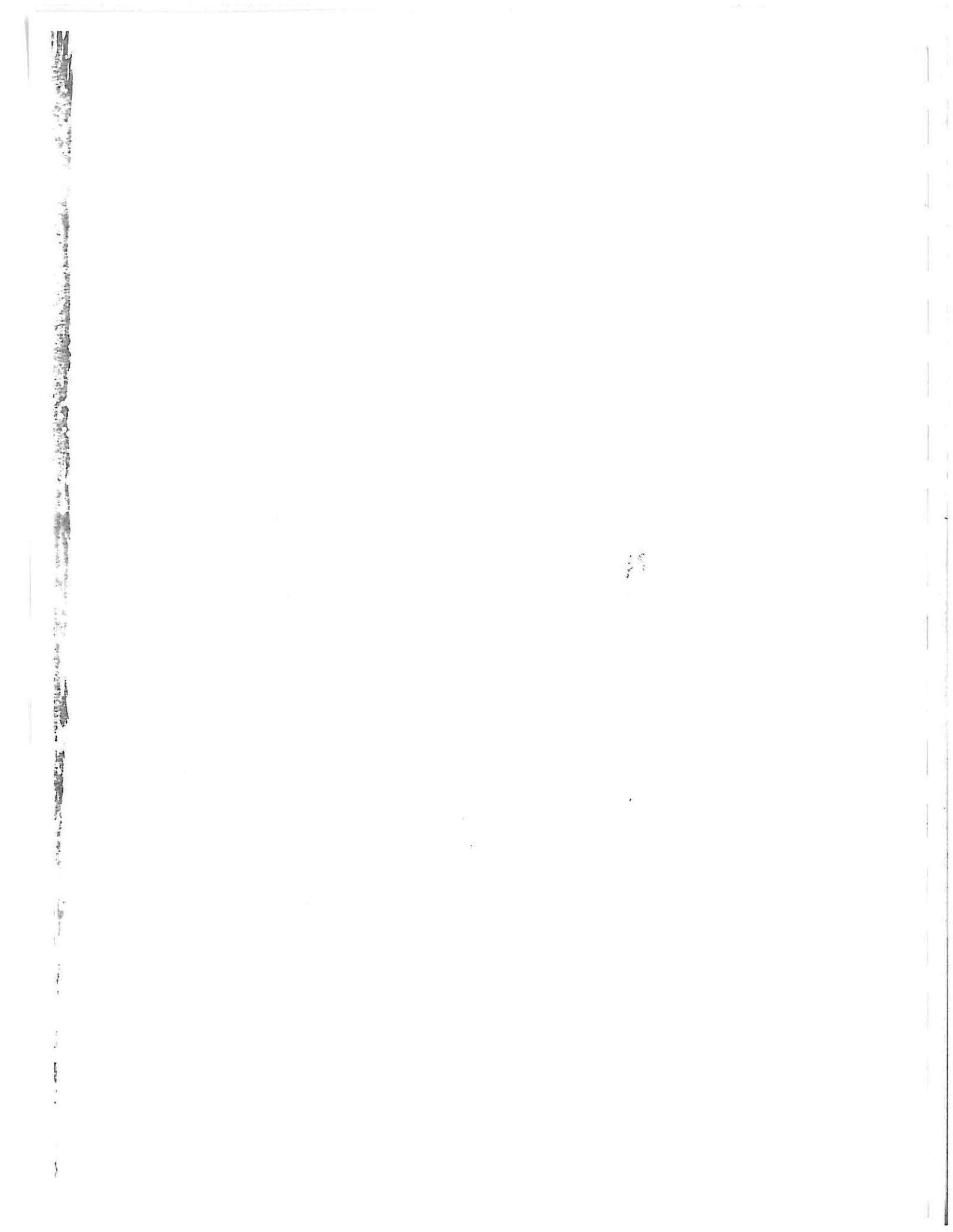




Figure 34: Bay 3, door, South Elevation



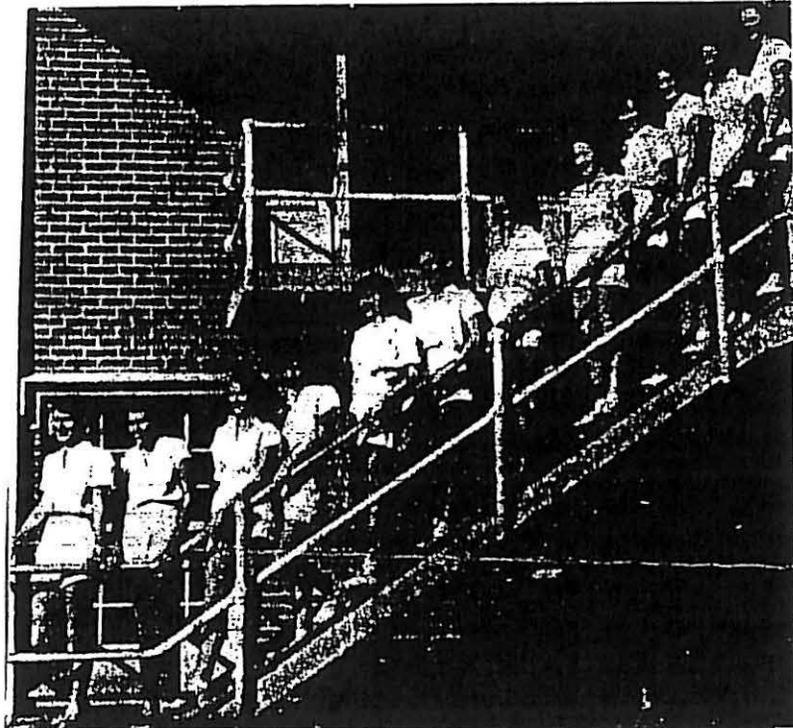


Figure 35: Stair & Egress, Bay 3
South

East Elevation

The east elevation has a total of five bays (see figure 36). The two northernmost bays, those on the right side, are recessed (see figure 37). There are stone belt courses dividing the elevation into five horizontal bands. These occur below the lower windows, below the upper windows, just above the quatrefoil window band, and above the upper windows. This highest band forms an architrave over the center window. To divide the bays vertically, cast-stone quoins have been applied from the lowest belt course to the roof line. The foundation does not have this decorative feature. The roof line runs horizontally to the center of each of the two bays flanking the center bay. It then angles upward to meet the higher roof line of the center bay. Cast-stone globes rest on stone bases at the corners and on either side of the roof line of the center bay. Again for ease of description, the bays are numbered from south to north, 1-5.

Bay 1

The wall is made of brick with two window openings. The lower window contains 12-over-12 lights with double-hung sashes. A cast-stone sill is located below this window, and a cast-stone eared hood is located above it. At the height of the second story, an eight-light window is surmounted by a two-paneled wooden quatrefoil of Jacobean Revival style. Above this panel is another 12-over-12, double-hung window. Like the lower window, it has a cast-stone sill and hood. Terra-cotta cap flashing is applied to the cornice (see figure 36).

Bay 2

The central bay on this elevation is the largest. It extends further eastward than the bays that flank it. Vertical quoins help to define this bay and give it greater prominence on the elevation. The foundation section has no quoins. Above the lowest belt course is a set of five windows with nine-over-nine lights. The exterior detail indicates that the two outer and the middle windows of this set are double-hung, while the others are fixed. A cast-stone sill sits beneath these windows; an eared cast-stone hood is over them (see figure 38). Between the second and third belt courses, a set of five 6-light windows hinged at the top rail is surmounted by a set of five quatrefoil panels with detail matching that described in bay 1. Between the upper belt courses is a set of five double-height, 12-over-12 windows. Again, the outer and middle windows of this set are double-hung, while the inner two are fixed. The

meeting rails have the same detail as that seen on other double-hung windows. A third set of windows is located just above these. They are framed by an arched cast-stone hood, and increase in size as the peak of the arch is reached.

Bay 3

The third bay on the east elevation matches that of the first bay.

Bay 4

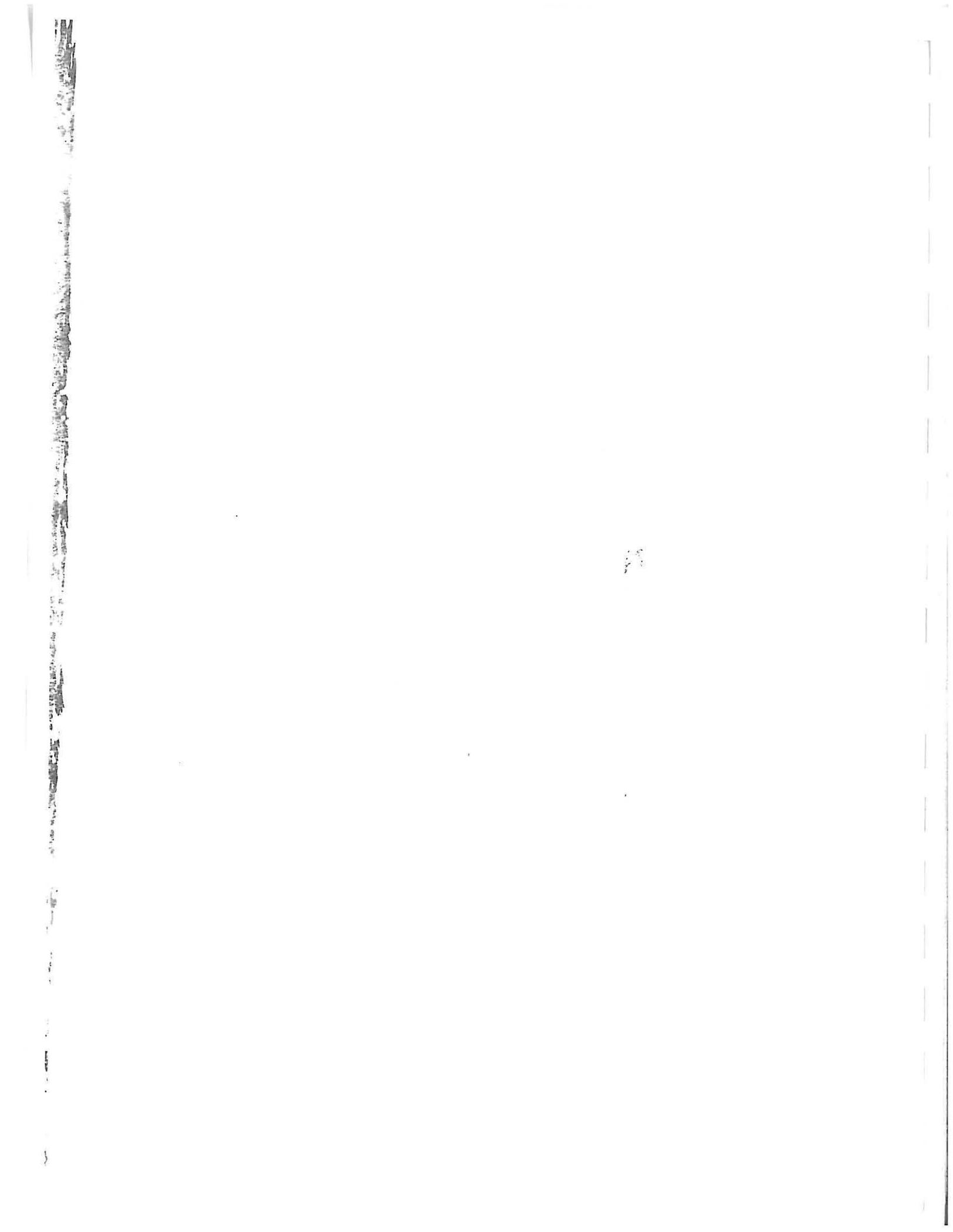
The fourth bay is recessed from those just described. The belt courses located at the foundation level, below the upper window, and near the cornice line, are continued from the bays to its south. The only belt course not continued is the center one. There are three window openings in the bay (see figure 37). Each has three-over-three lights with double-hung sashes and decorative stile-extension detail. Each of the windows has a cast-stone sill, but none has a cast-stone hood. Interior details indicate that the window placements correspond to the stairwell.

Bay 5

At the base of this bay is a decorative metal ventilation grate inset into the brick. The cast-stone belt courses run from the north elevation around the corner onto this east elevation. There is a belt course at the base, one just under the upper window, and one above the upper window near the parapet. There are two window openings; each has double-hung sashes with 12-over-12 lights. The stile-extension detail as described earlier is also seen here. More decorative elements can be seen at the parapet. Cast-stone scrollwork ornaments a stepped cut-out in the roof line. A decorative globe atop a base sits at the northeast corner (see figure 39).



Figure 36: East Elevation Bays 1-3



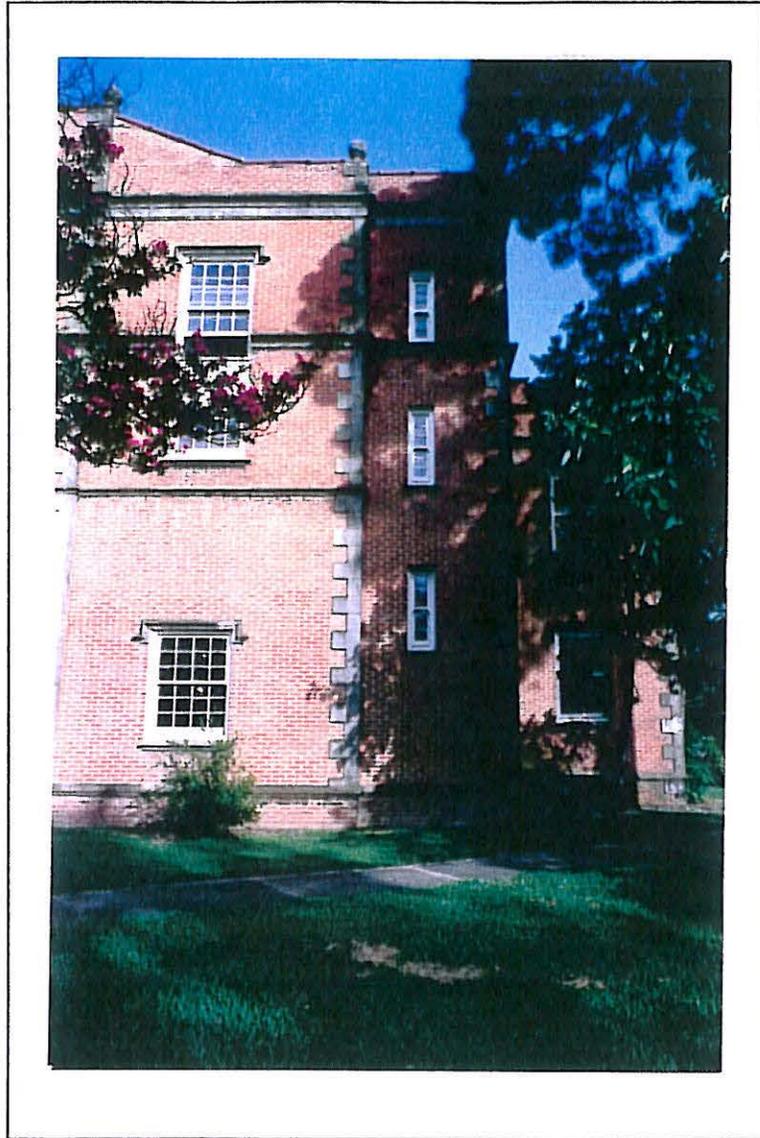
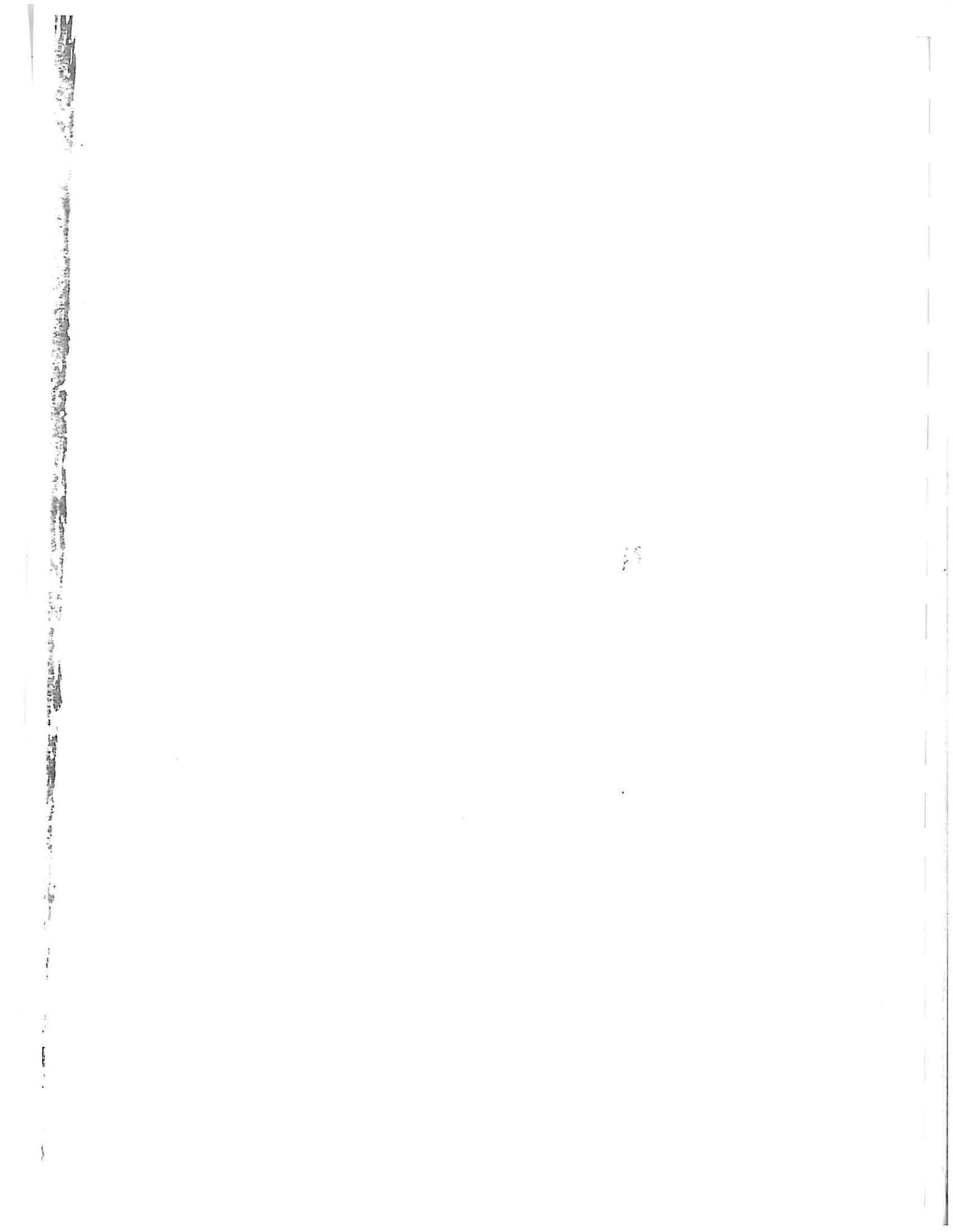


Figure 37: East Elevation Bays 3-5



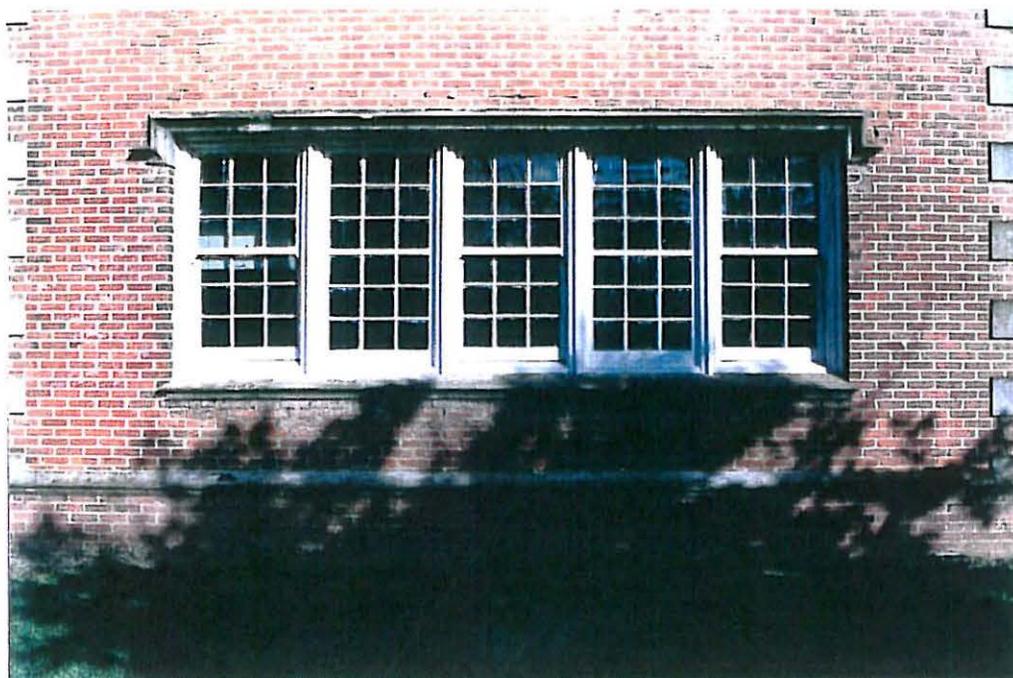


Figure 38: Bay 2, East, Lower Windows

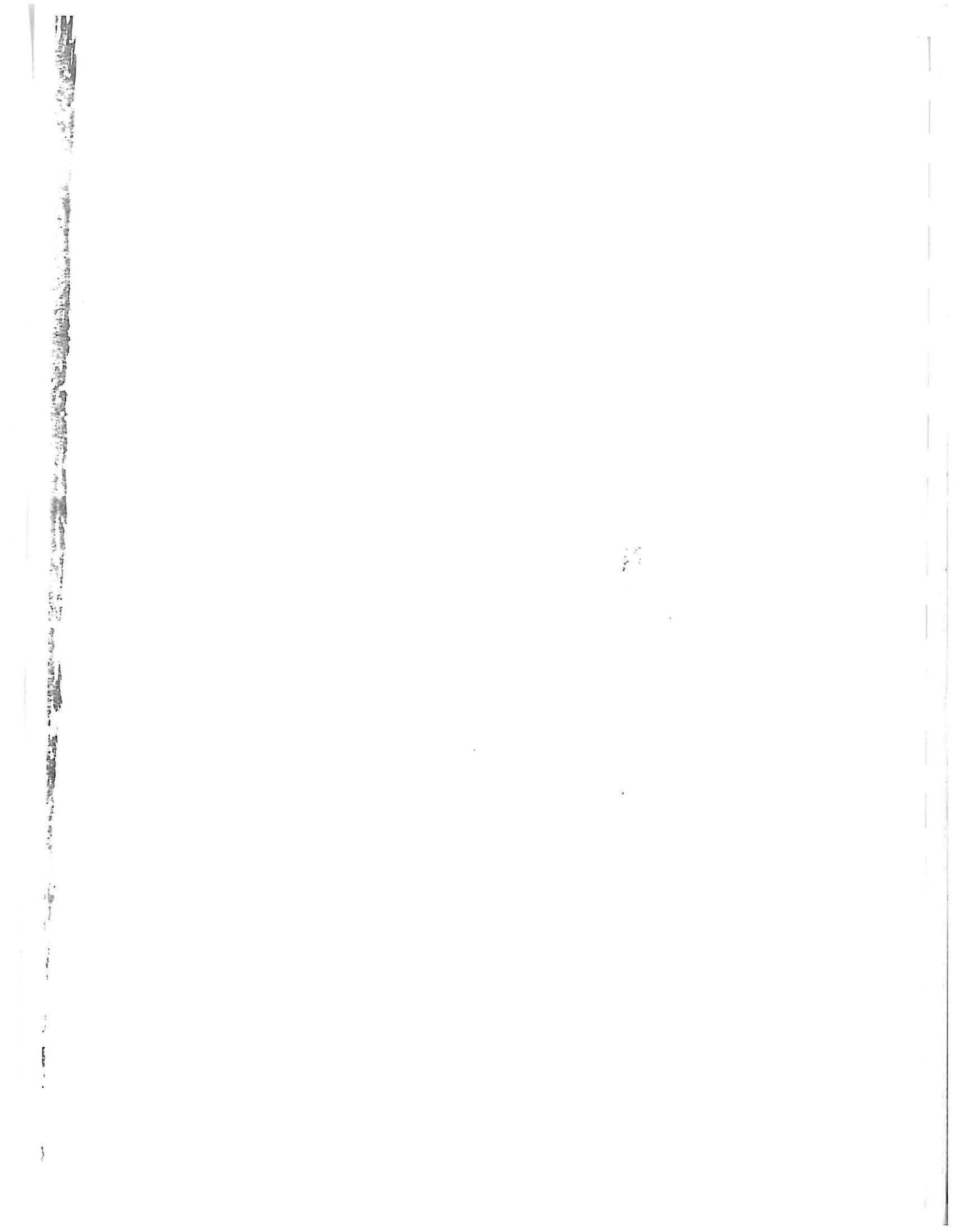
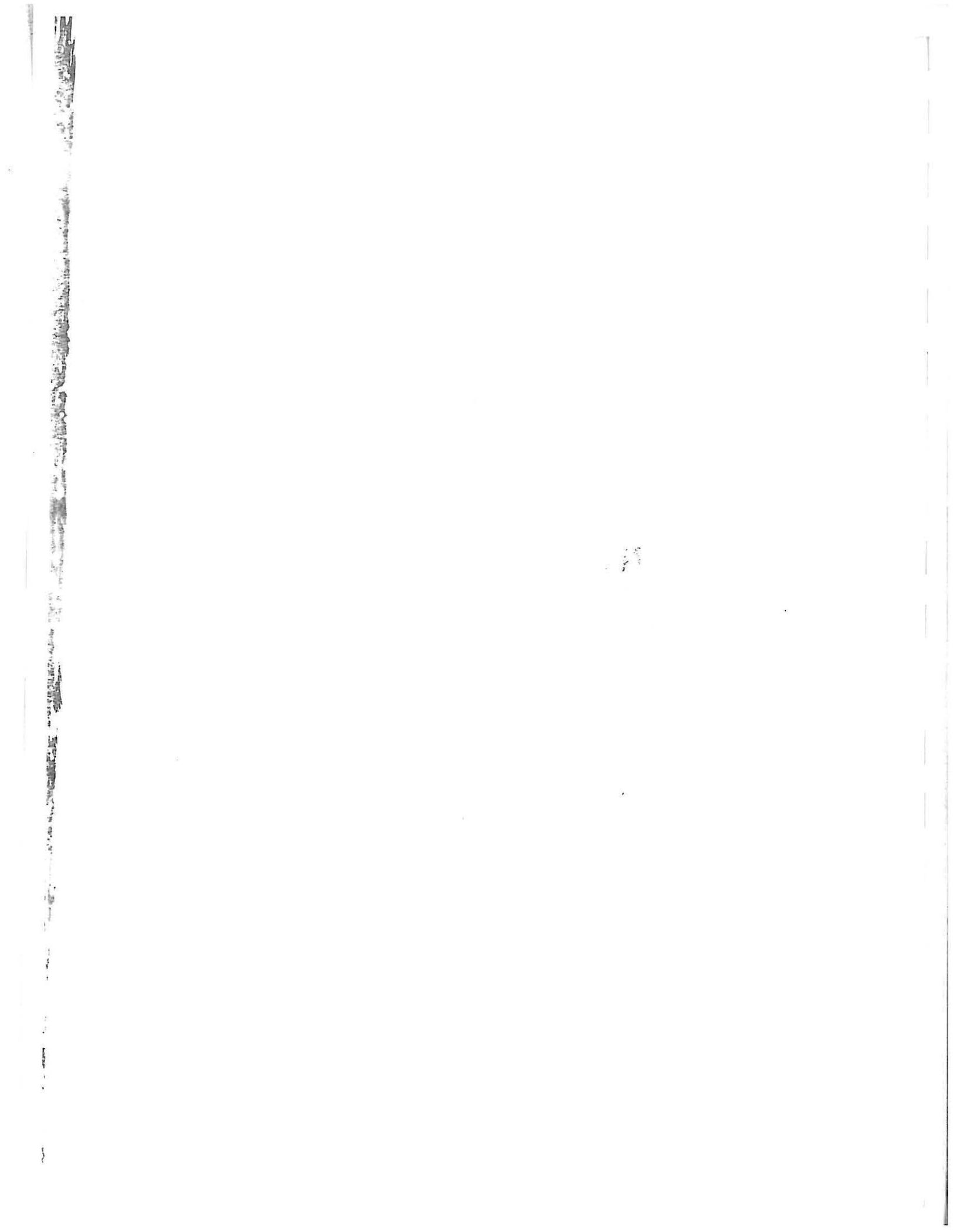




Figure 39: Bay 5, East Scroll Detail



West Elevation

The appearance of the west elevation is the same as that of the east elevation (see figures 40-41). It has five bays, with the two on the north end of the building being recessed. The fenestration and cast-stone details are also identical to those on the east elevation.

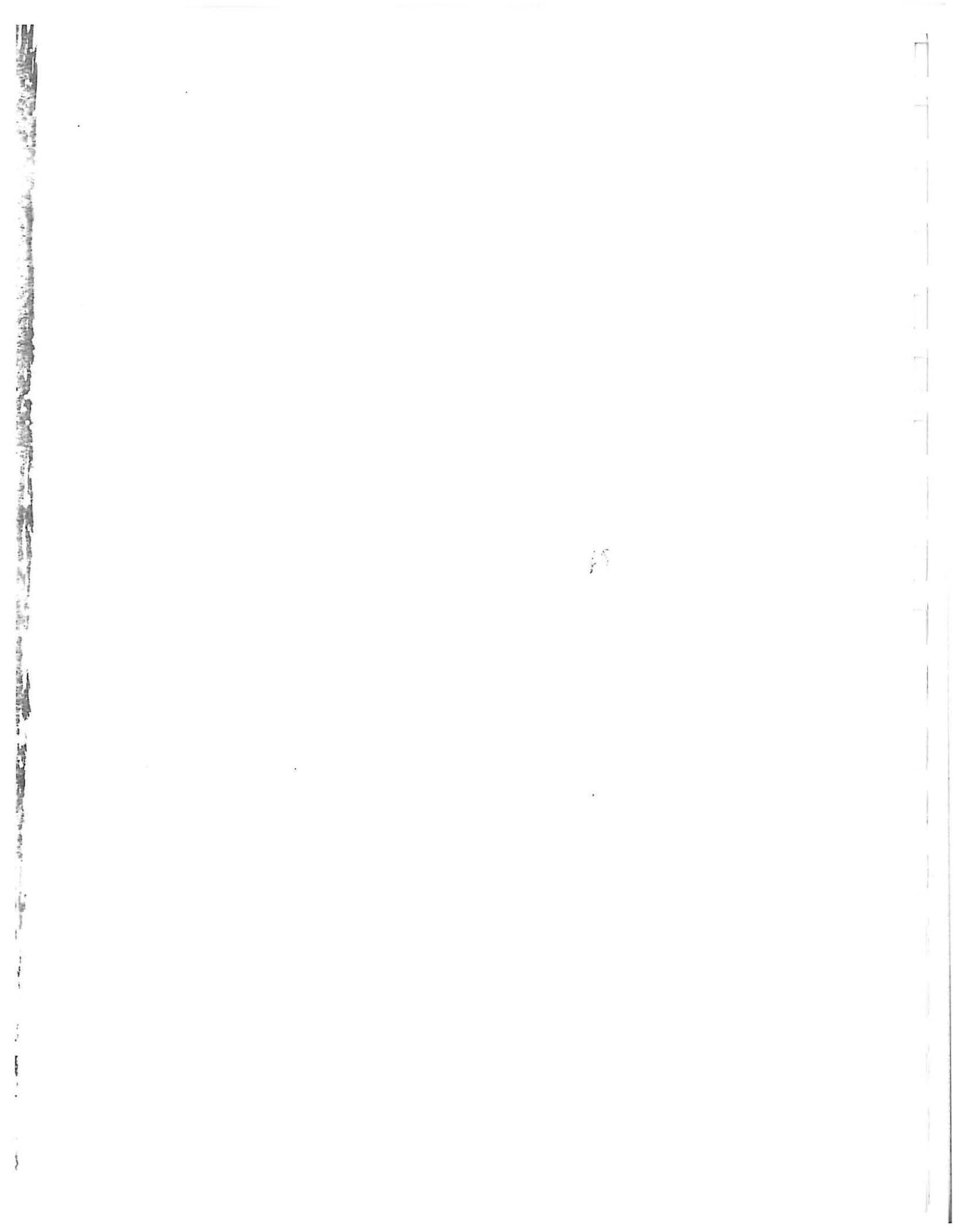
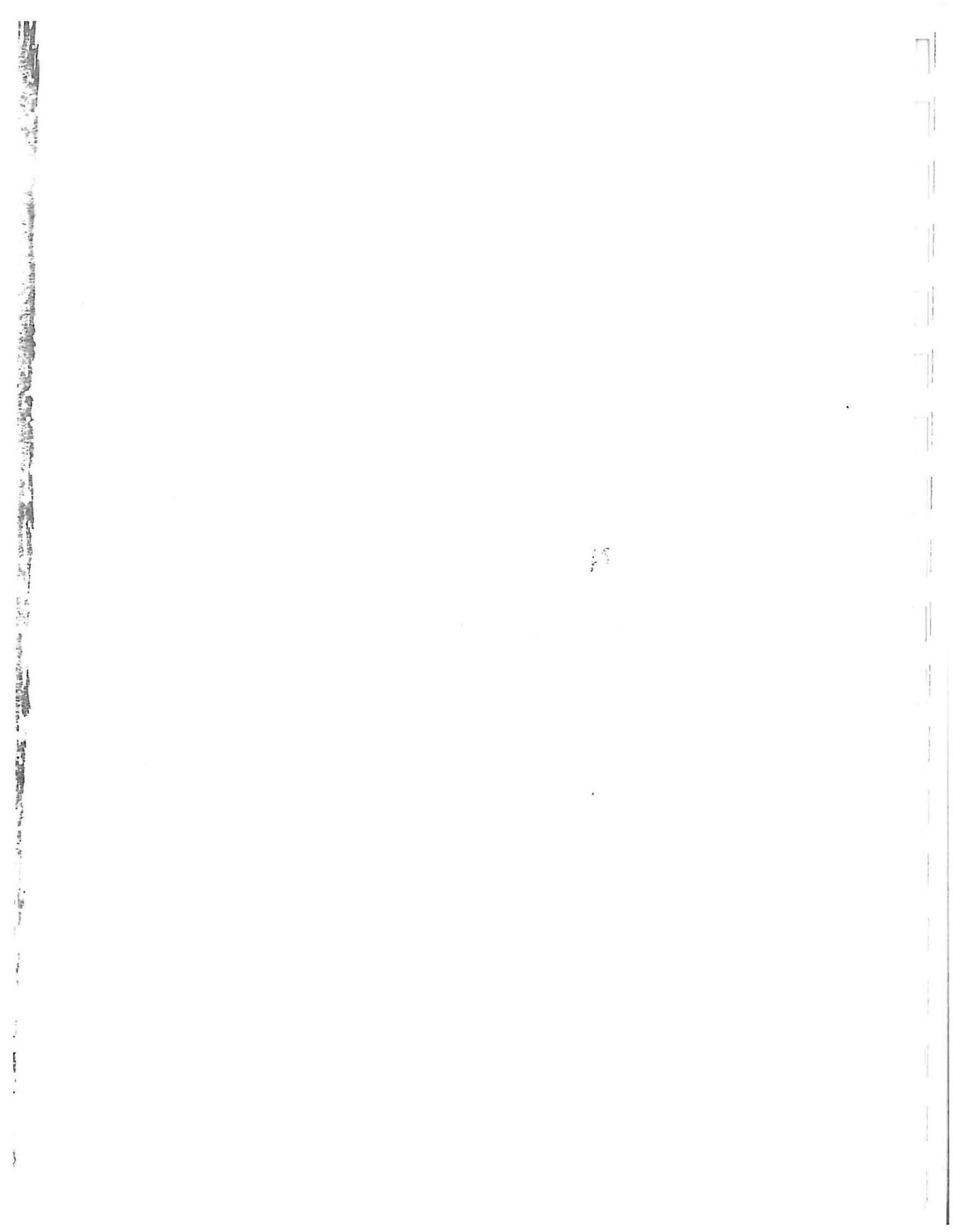




Figure 40: West Elevation



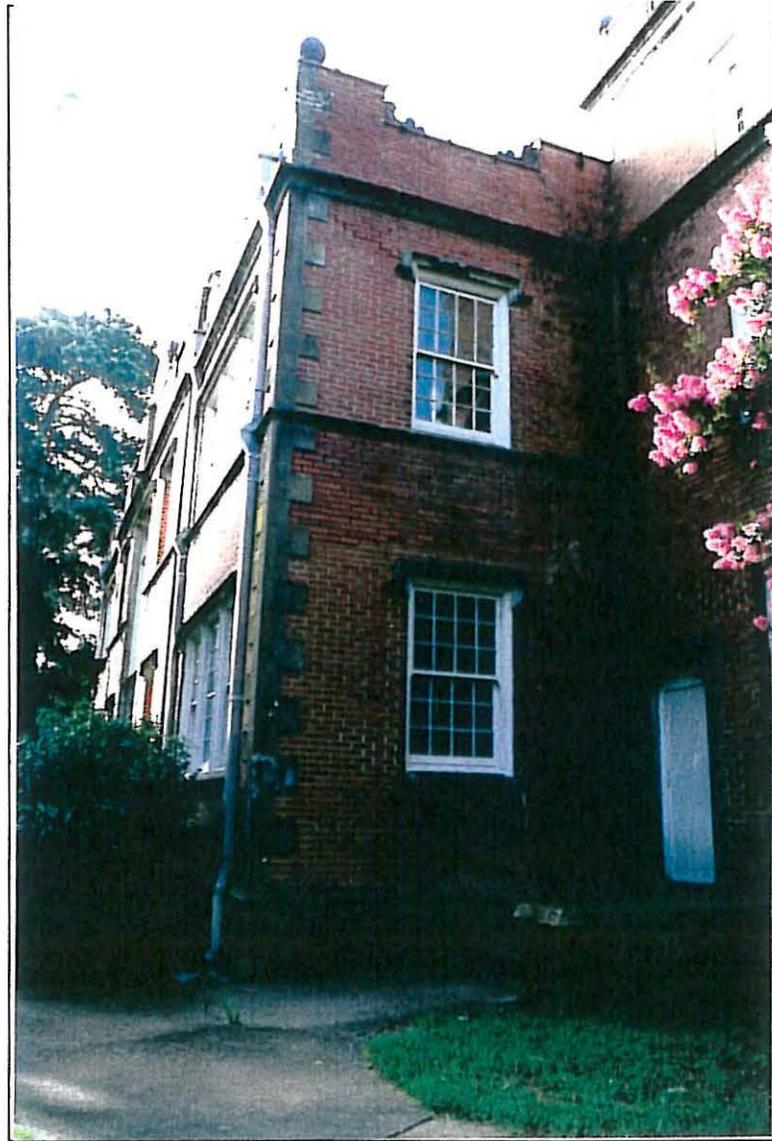
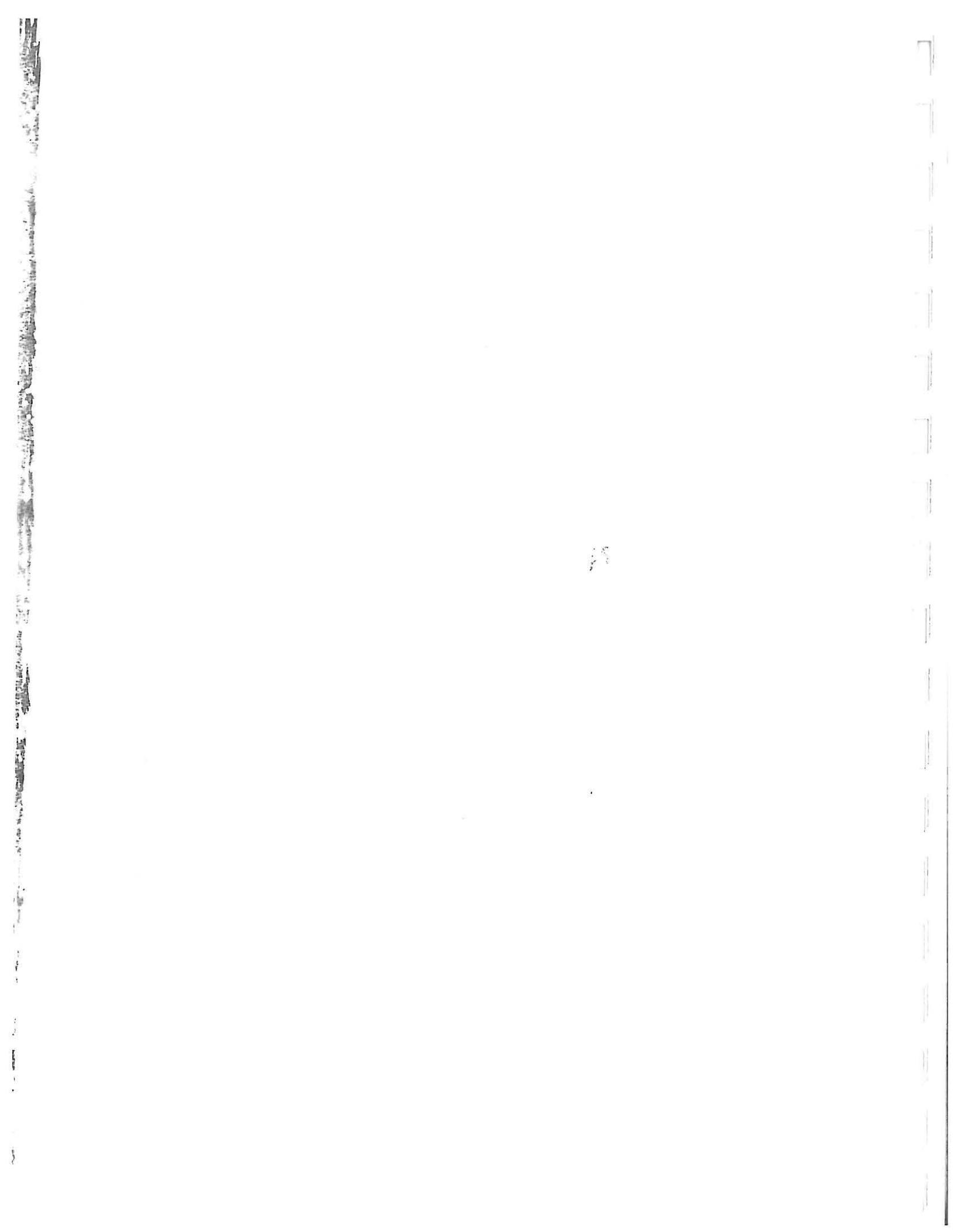


Figure 41: West Elevation, Recessed North Bay



EXTERIOR CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

By Joan Berkowitz

Conditions Survey Methodology

This conditions assessment was carried out by an Architectural Conservator from the Building Conservation Center of the Cultural Resources Center during early July 1993. The field survey was done by eye, aided by binoculars. A bucket truck with telescoping arm was used to gain access to portions of each elevation at the second- and third-story and roof levels. This lift-aided access was instrumental to the survey, since it allowed for close viewing of building fabric: this permitted greater understanding of material deterioration conditions, which would have been difficult to diagnose from ground level. Limited sample-taking, probing, and sounding with an acrylic hammer were carried out from the bucket.

To facilitate the recording, interpretation, and discussion of conditions, a site-specific glossary of the most prevalent conditions observed on the building was developed. These conditions are: biological activity, cracking, missing elements, open joints, soiling, and surface accretions. Each condition was assigned an easily identifiable graphic symbol. Existing conditions were recorded in the field using these graphic symbols on a reduced set of measured base drawings. This type of recording allows for conditions to be viewed both individually and interpreted as interdependent with one another.

Site-Specific Conditions Glossary

Biological activity:

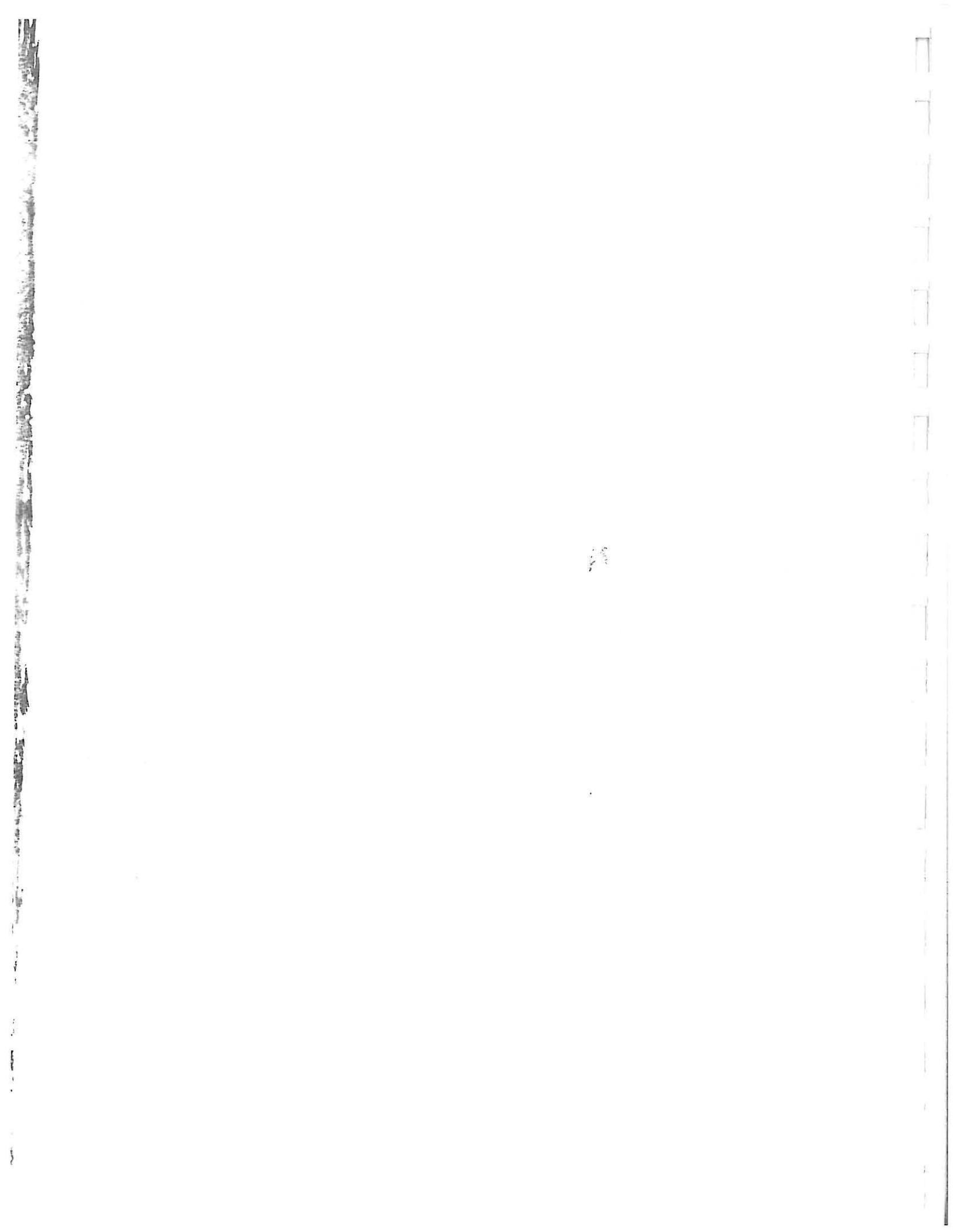
the presence of micro-organisms, lichens, and/or small plants such as mosses

Cracking:

fractures of variable width, length, and direction

Missing elements:

the absence of original material as judged by incompleteness of form



Open joints:

missing or defective pointing mortar

Soiling:

surface deposits of fine particulate matter, generally dark in color and modifying the original appearance of the substrate. The majority of soiling on the Women's Old Gymnasium is dark particulate matter and appears to have been generated by biological activity, most likely mold. This condition may be a product or remnant of biological activity no longer active (see figure 42)

Surface accretions:

a whitish haze or thicker accumulation of material visible on brick, which may be efflorescence (soluble salts) or carbonates leached from lime mortar or cast stone

Additionally, the conditions of flaking brick and abraded brick were observed, but not graphically represented because of their widespread distribution. These will be discussed as general conditions and were not individually recorded. Graffiti was observed on the building, but was of such limited extent that no graphic symbol was assigned to represent areas marked with graffiti. Scattered previous repairs were noted, but these were determined to be insignificant to this survey; no graphic symbol was assigned to represent them.

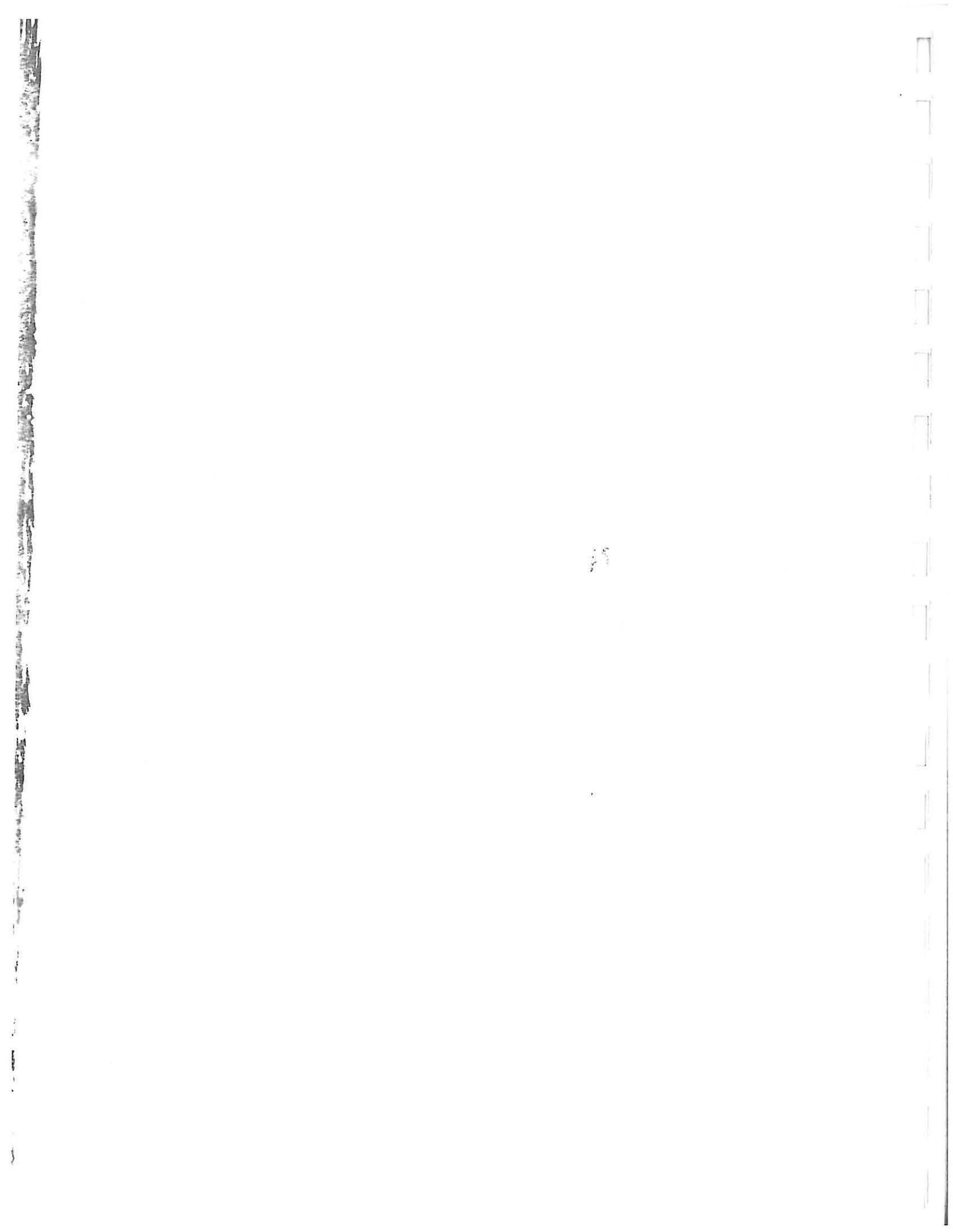
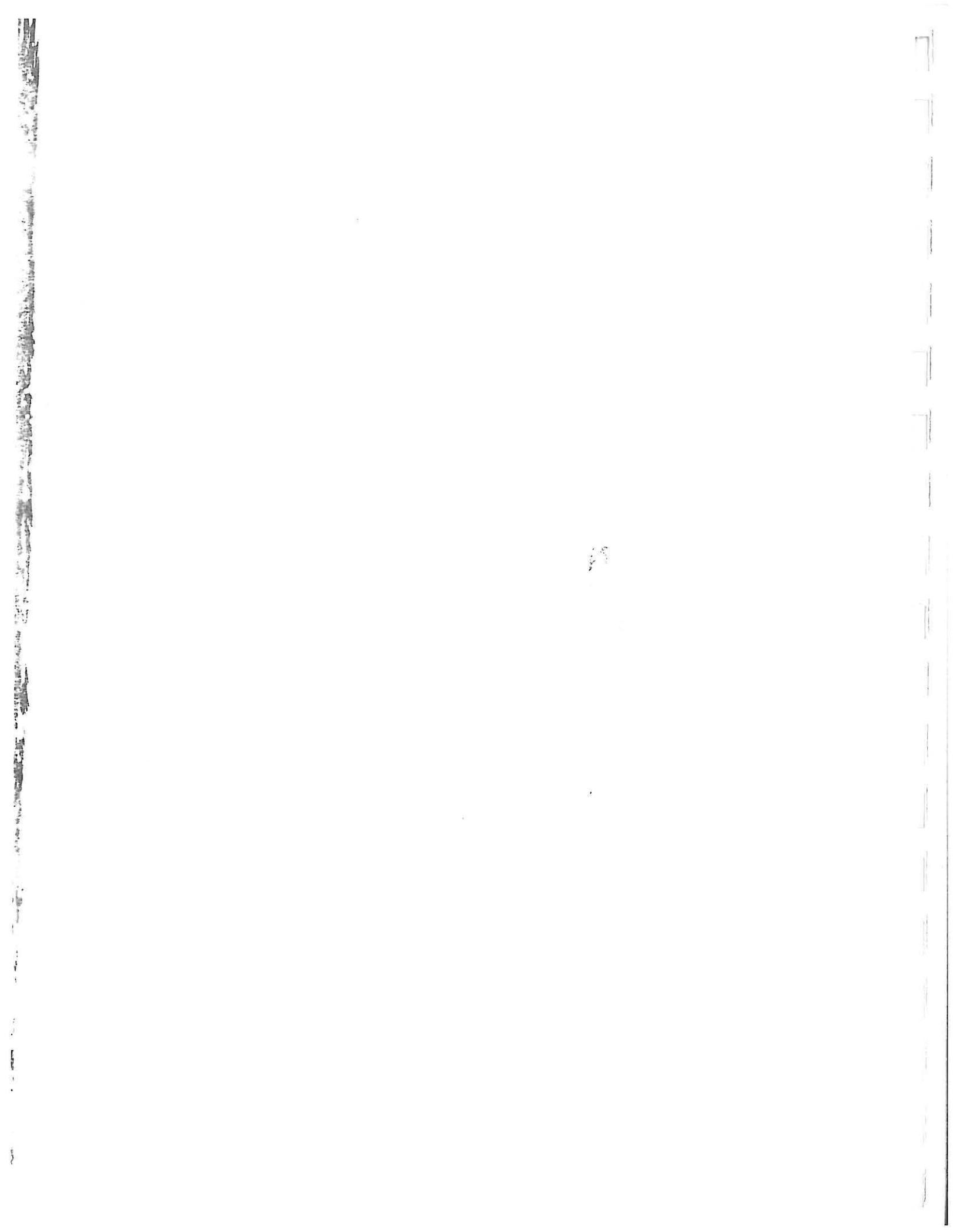




Figure 42. Typical soiling as seen on brick and cast stone. Soiling is most likely moisture related given location under damaged cast stone window sill.



General Observations

The most general, and perhaps most meaningful, observation that can be made regarding the condition and deterioration mechanisms observed at the Women's Old Gymnasium is that the majority of problems and processes are moisture-related. Conditions either result from, are evidence of, or lead to continued excessive moisture penetration of the building. Conditions observed on-site are a complex interplay of factors, including original building materials, workmanship and detailing, the structure's maintenance and use history, and climate and weathering environment. It is interesting to note that ASTM C-216 classifies Natchitoches, Louisiana, as an area where brick masonry is subjected to moderate weathering stresses. This moderate weathering region has a weathering index of 50 to 500. The weathering index for any locality is a product of the average annual number of freezing cycle days and the average annual winter rainfall in inches.¹

Many events in the building's history have affected its survival and its condition. The most important was the abandonment of the building in the early seventies, which led to poor maintenance, the lack of a watertight roof, and the absence of a functioning drainage system for some 10-15 years in the damp Louisiana climate. It is possible that much of the building-fabric deterioration visible today is a direct product of that period. The installation of a new roof and drainage system in the mid-eighties slowed the rate of deterioration; the building today is subject to weathering far less severe than previously. However, the building envelope is still far from watertight. Large expanses of open joints, windows that are not properly weather-sealed, and cracked and failing cast-stone elements all allow water to enter (see figure 43). Once actions are taken to remedy deteriorating building elements and a watertight building envelope is reestablished, the rate of material deterioration processes should slow greatly.

The building is basically in sound condition, but with many severely deteriorated elements in need of remedial repair. Cast stone has weathered more severely relative to other materials used on the building. Deteriorating elements include, but are not limited to: deteriorating and failing applied cast-stone quoins; rotted and deteriorating wooden window elements; widespread biological activity and associated soiling; and open joints as the

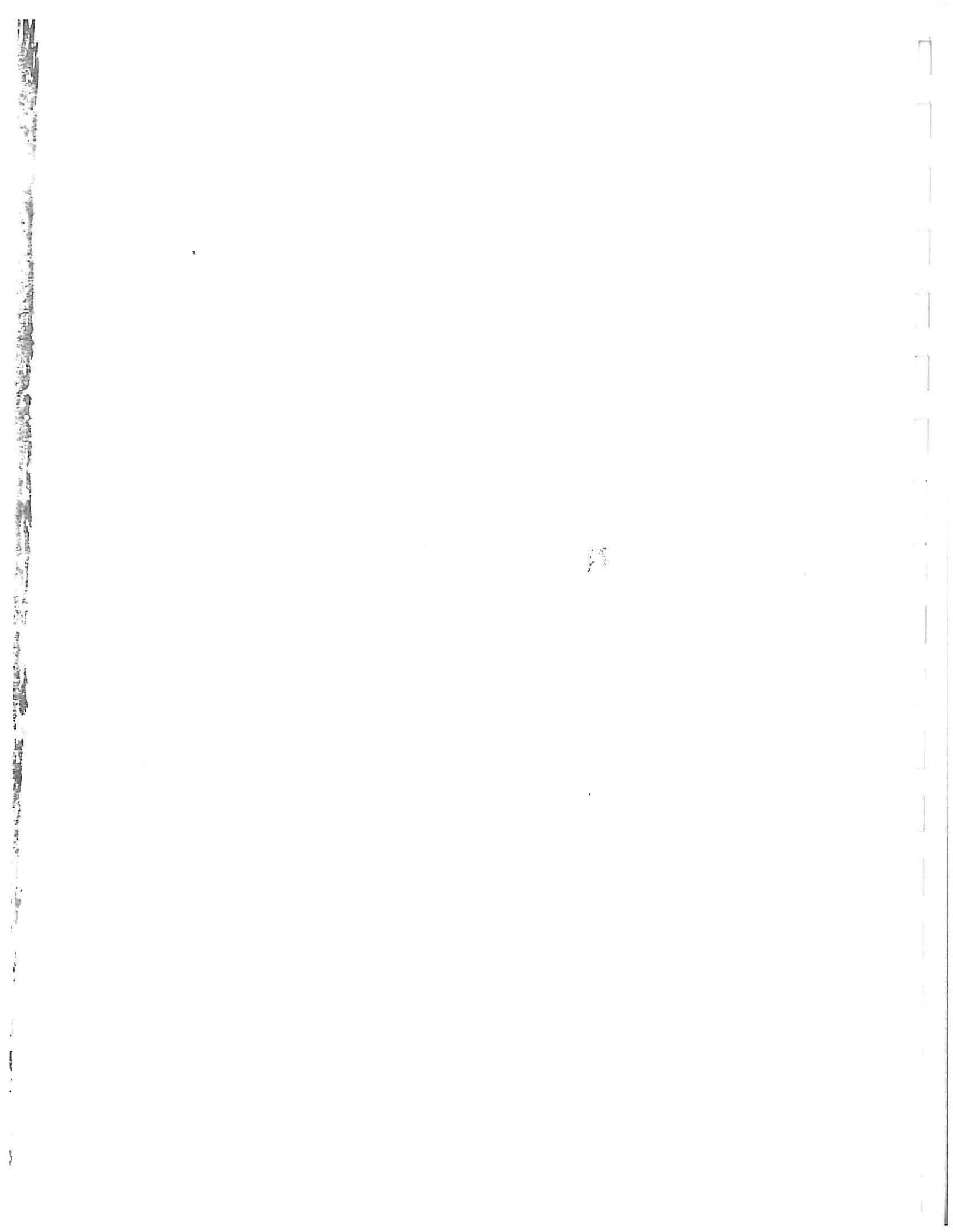
¹ ASTM Designation: C 216-81, Standard Specification for Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made From Clay or Shale), The American Society for Testing and Materials: Philadelphia, PA.

result of failed or missing pointing mortar. Items such as these are not only aesthetically disturbing, since the appearance of the original fabric and its condition is obscured, but they also pose safety hazards due to both failing and falling materials. In addition, these conditions allow for excess water penetration into the building, reducing service life and durability of building components. The widespread biological activity observed is both symptomatic of excessive moisture in the masonry, and a contributing factor in excessive moisture penetration.

Several conditions such as vertical cracking through brick and associated mortar joints may have more serious implications. These may indicate such problems as differential building settlement, soil subsidence, and inadequately supported spans of masonry. Open joints (particularly those in parapet walls), dysfunctional windows, and fractured cast stone may have all combined to contribute to the corrosion of the steel lintels. The most obvious evidence of such corrosion—widespread lintel jacking—is not visible. However, at least one large window on the south elevation seems to show signs of bowing. Given the long history of excessive moisture infiltration, it is likely that metal support members are rusting, leaving their carrying capacities in question. Each of these potentially serious problems will need further investigation and probing to determine their severity and extent.



Figure 43. Typical deterioration and loss of an applied cast stone window sill.



General Materials Conditions

Cast Stone

In the early decades of the 20th century, cast stone was used as a stone-like composite material that was easily worked to form complex decorative building elements much more economically than if real stone had been utilized. Cast stone was usually a mixture of widely available and inexpensive materials such as a portland-cement binder, graded aggregates, and colorants. Cast-stone units could be stone-like in hardness and durability. Much of the decorative detailing seen on the Women's Old Gymnasium is made of cast stone, most likely colored and textured to imitate a lightly colored limestone, such as that from Indiana. Cast-stone elements include applied quoins, doorway surrounds, eared window hoods, applied sills, decorative panels, globe finials, and belt/string courses.

The quoins are surface-applied decorative elements only, measuring in thickness from seven-eighths of an inch to 1 inch on average. They appear to have been fabricated off-site in varying configurations and sizes. Each quoin is not a separate unit: several of them may be grouped together on one unit of cast stone, with false joints one-quarter of an inch wide giving the impression of separate stone blocks. The units most often are L-shaped, fitting around the corners of the building; a single unit's quoins thus extend onto both adjoining elevations. The units appear to have been surface-applied to the brick walls, being set in a mortar bed only, with no extant signs in damaged quoins of reinforcing pins, bars, or elements (see figure 44).

Internal support does seem to have been provided for some of the cast-stone elements on the building. For example, the large cast-stone window hood on the west elevation contains wire mesh presumably installed for support purposes. Other window hoods may have similar or other support devices. Cast-stone window sills do not appear to have had such reinforcements, based on the examination of damaged sills.

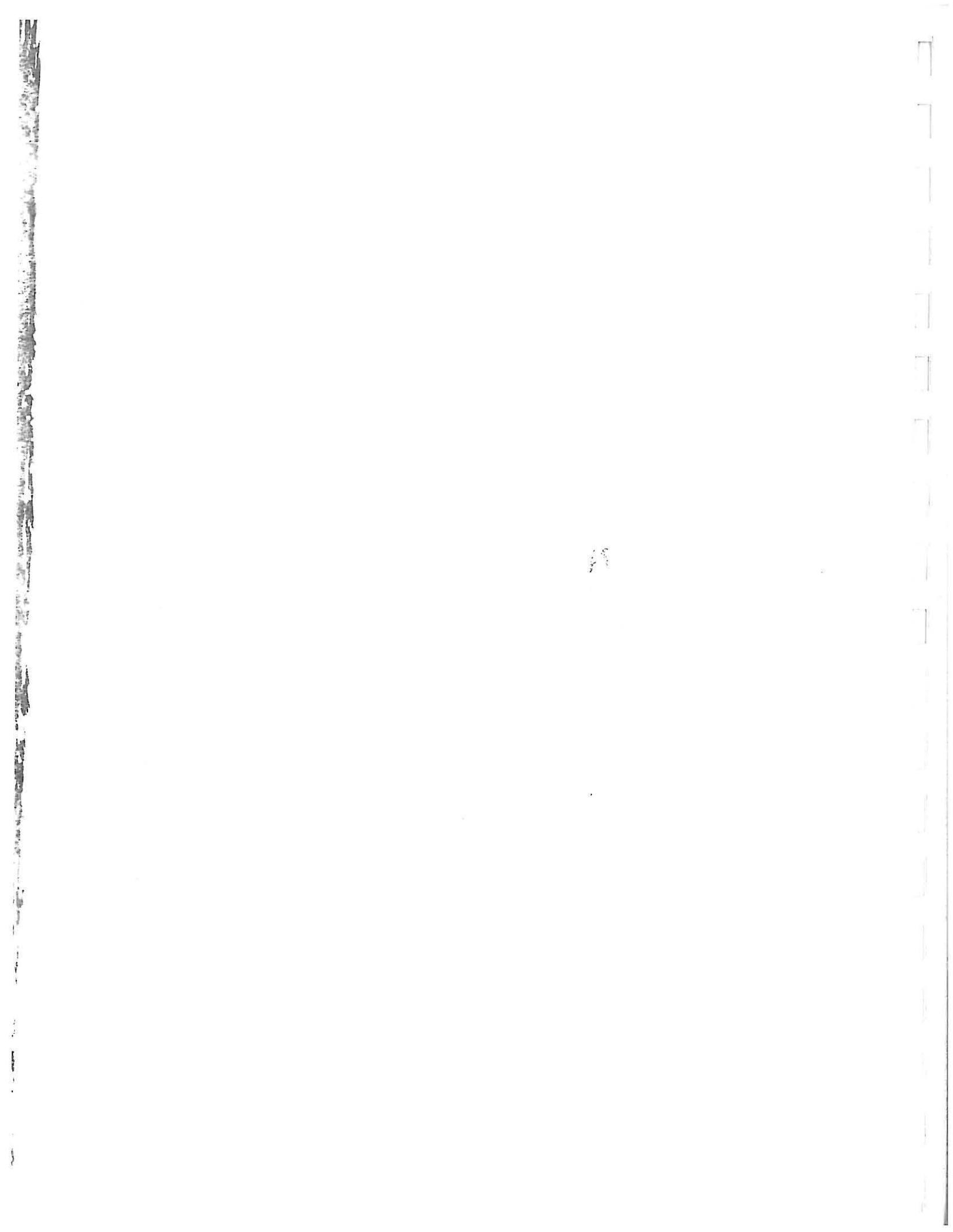
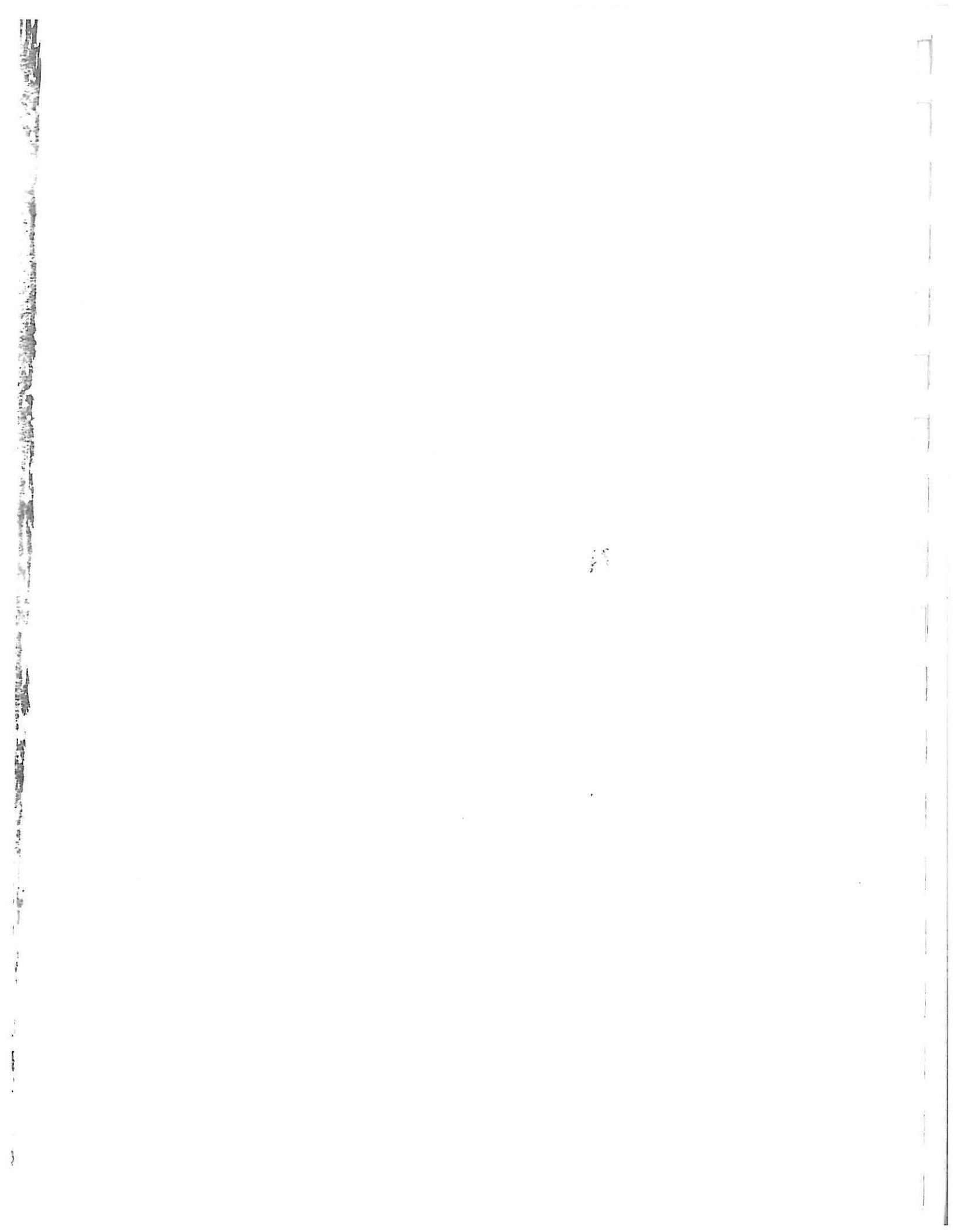




Figure 44. Typical cast stone quoin deterioration. Note extensive cracking, surface accretion of leaching component materials and detachment.



The cast stone on the Women's Old Gymnasium has weathered poorly compared to other materials found on the building. Conditions observed on the cast stone include widespread cracking and unit deterioration, loss of unit cohesion and integrity, and leaching of component materials at cracks (which is seen as lightly colored surface accretions). Many elements have failed and fallen from the building. Almost all cast stone on the building appears soiled, because it is covered with various forms of biological growth including mold, lichens, and mosses (see figure 45).

It can be estimated that some 15 percent of cast stone has already been lost, with an additional 30 percent in the process of being lost. Losses are concentrated on quoins and corners of window hoods. Cracking, which greatly compromises the integrity of cast-stone units, is widely visible on cast stone (see figure 46). This cracking is either the result of poor original detailing, inferior cast stone, or excessive moisture infiltration allowed by a building envelope that is not watertight. Once cast-stone elements are cracked, they absorb more water, which in turn creates more cracking; they become areas of accelerating water infiltration. This moisture saturation, or cycle of wetting and associated drying, thus speeds internal material failure within cast-stone elements. It also leads to increased moisture hazards and accelerated decay for surrounding masonry, mortar, and wood. Cracking cast stone poses serious safety hazards to pedestrians; as elements fail, they fall. Pieces of failing cast stone are easily pulled from the building by hand, and should be removed.

The great extent of biologically related soiling seen on cast-stone elements indicates high moisture content from excessive water penetration into cast-stone elements. The growth is not only visually disruptive, but it also traps additional moisture on cast-stone surfaces that hastens decay. Biological activity brings associated chemical and physical factors of decay, too, further accelerating material deterioration processes.

Conditions that are aesthetic in nature, rather than relating to nonperformance of materials, include a few areas where cast-stone quoins have been painted white. On close inspection, it seems that this white paint has been applied to cover disfiguring graffiti, which appears to be orange paint. This attempt at remedial treatment is itself visually disruptive (see figure 47). A curious swirling pattern, lighter in color than the body of the cast stone itself, can be seen on many of the cast-stone quoins (see figures 48-49). There are at least

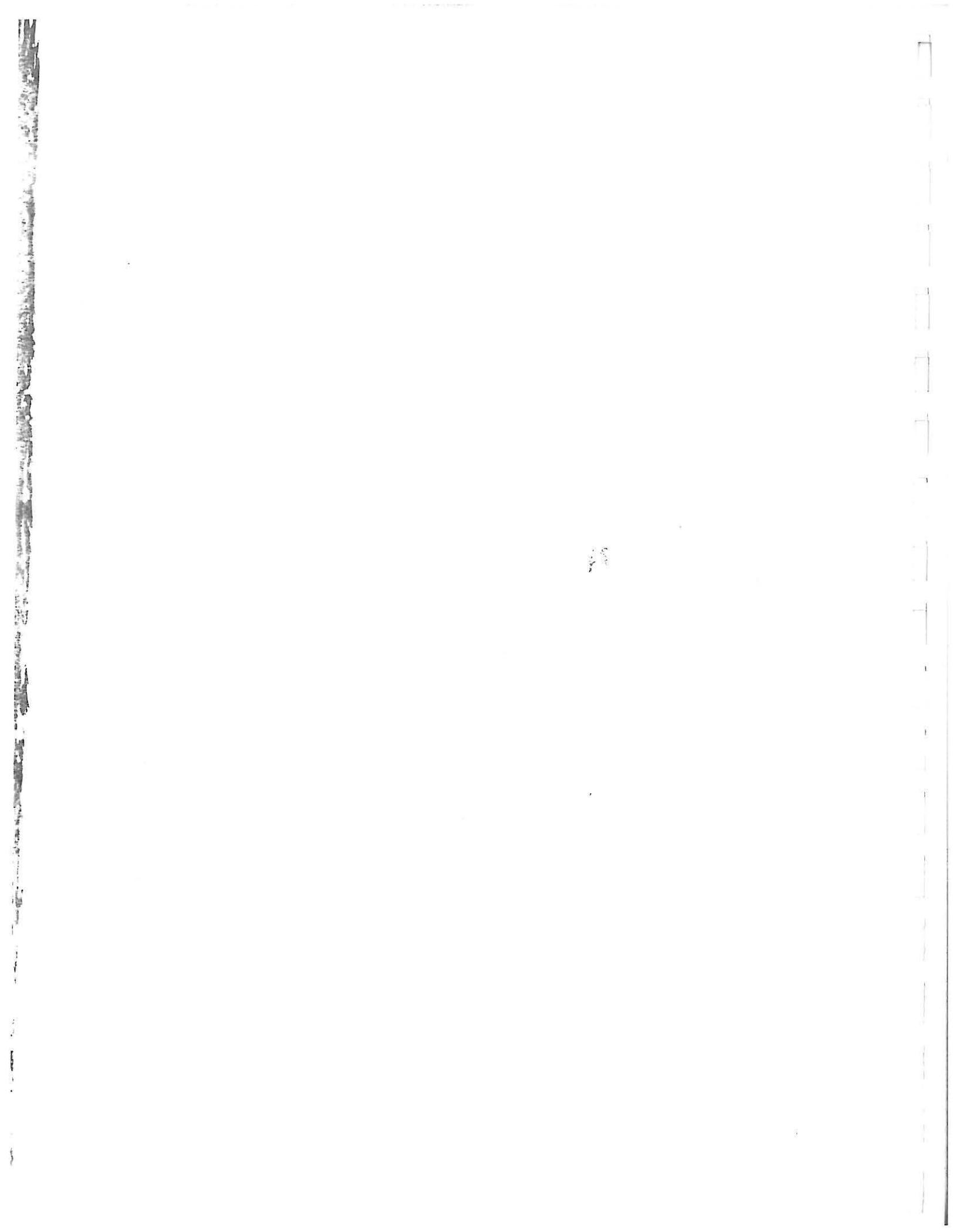




Figure 45. Typical view of cracking cast stone window hood. Note many cracks present at the ear's corner.

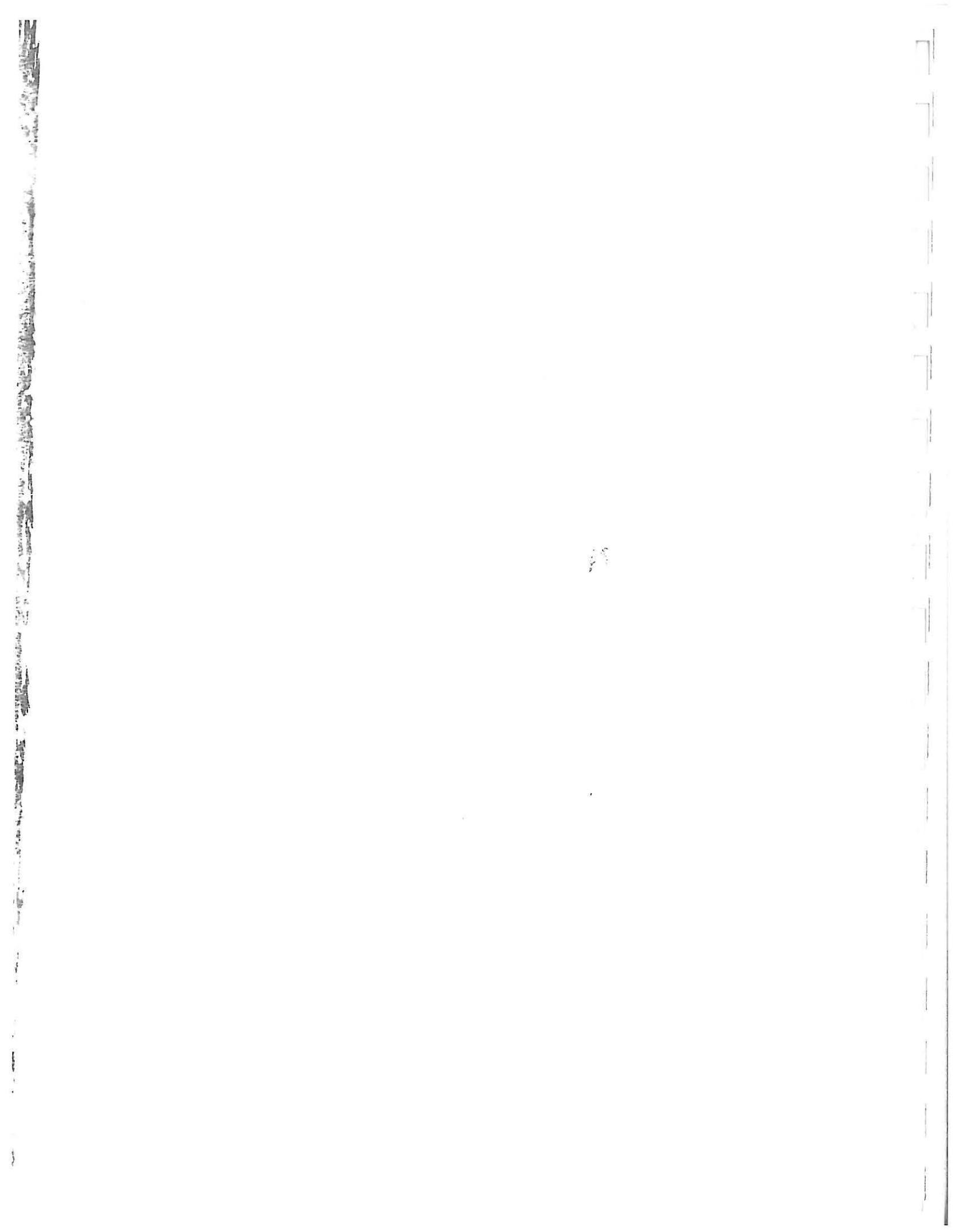




Figure 46. Typical view of cracking seen on cast stone window sills and hoods. At least fifteen fractures are observed in this location.

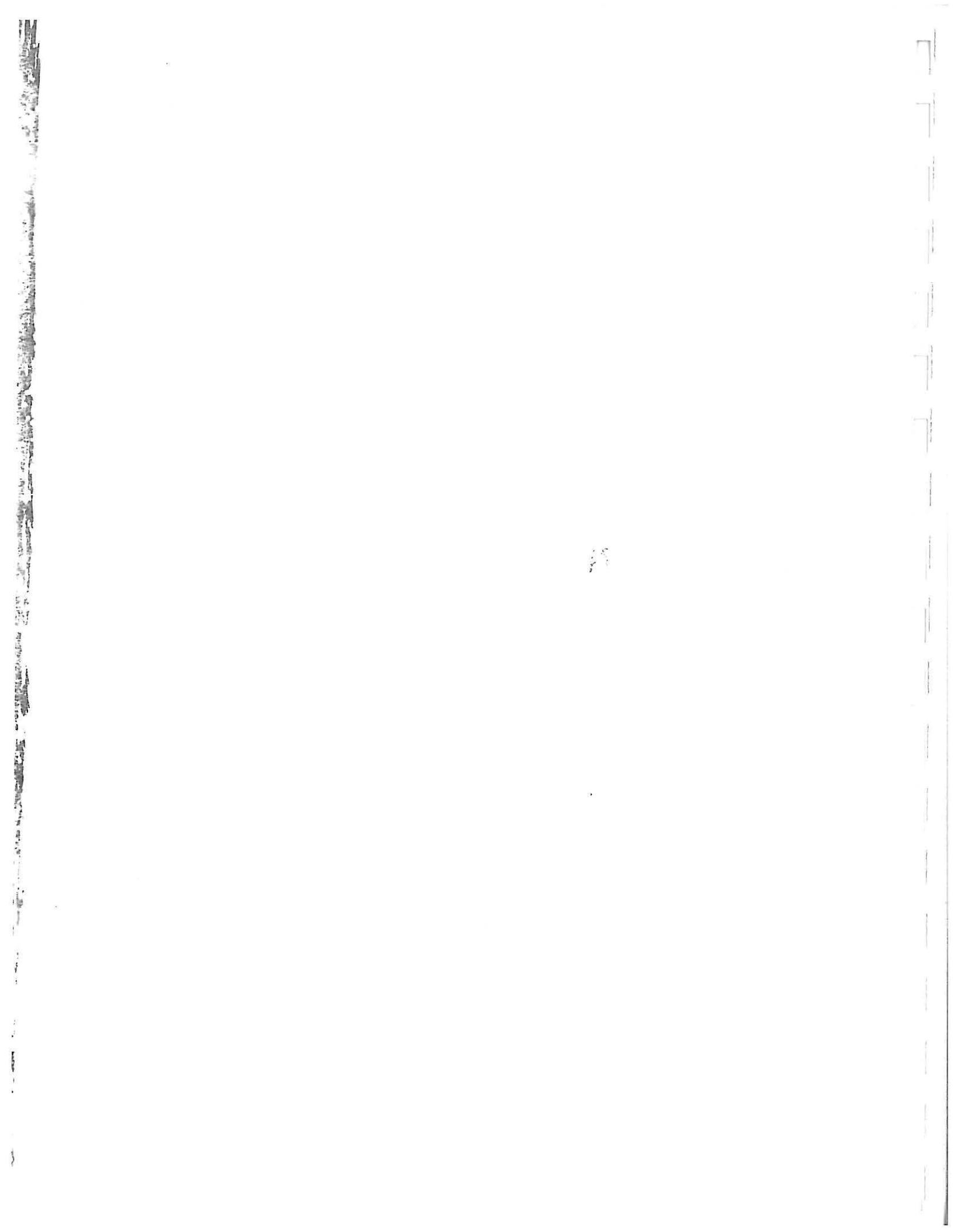
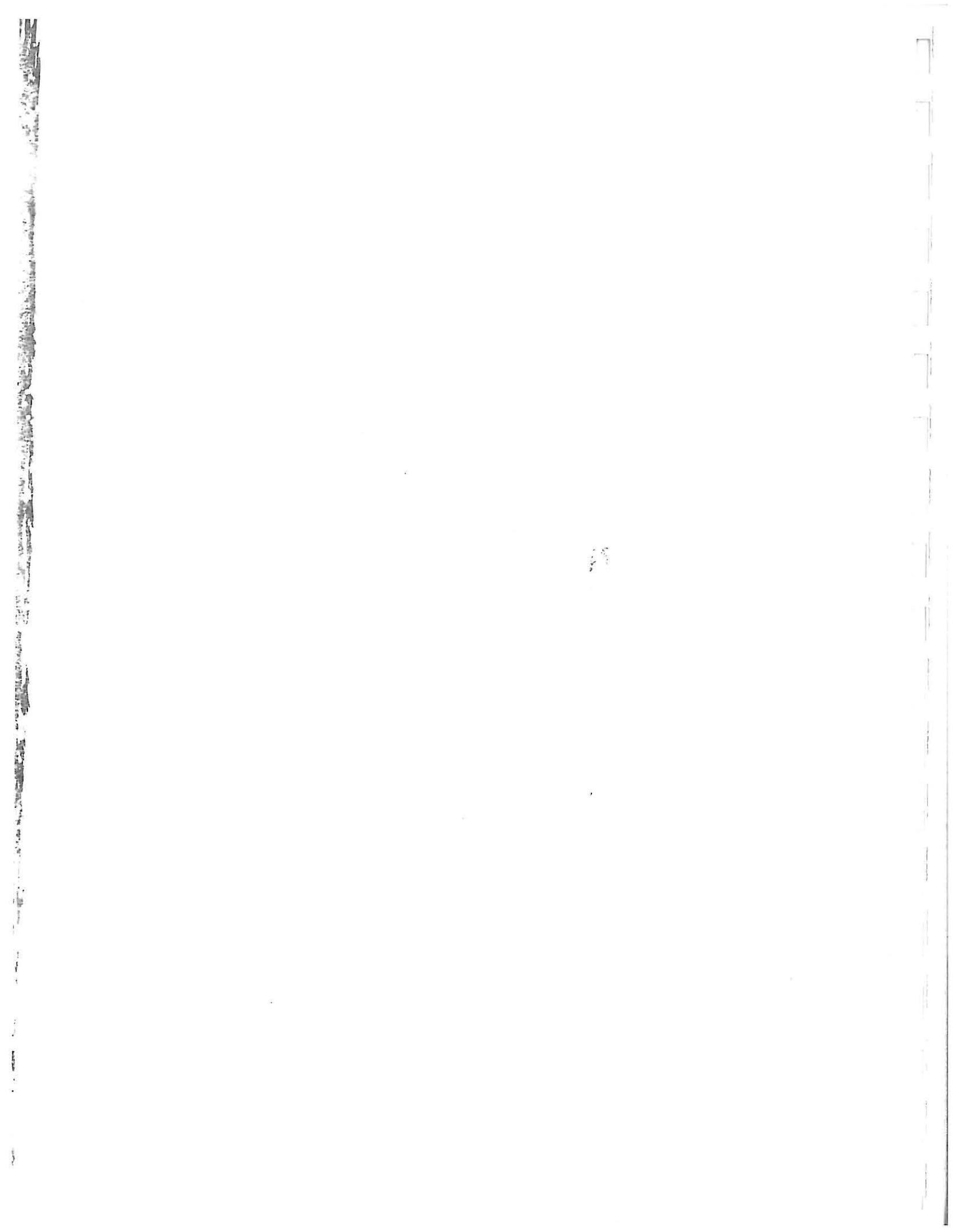




Figure 47. White paint applied to cover orange graffiti on cast stone quoins.



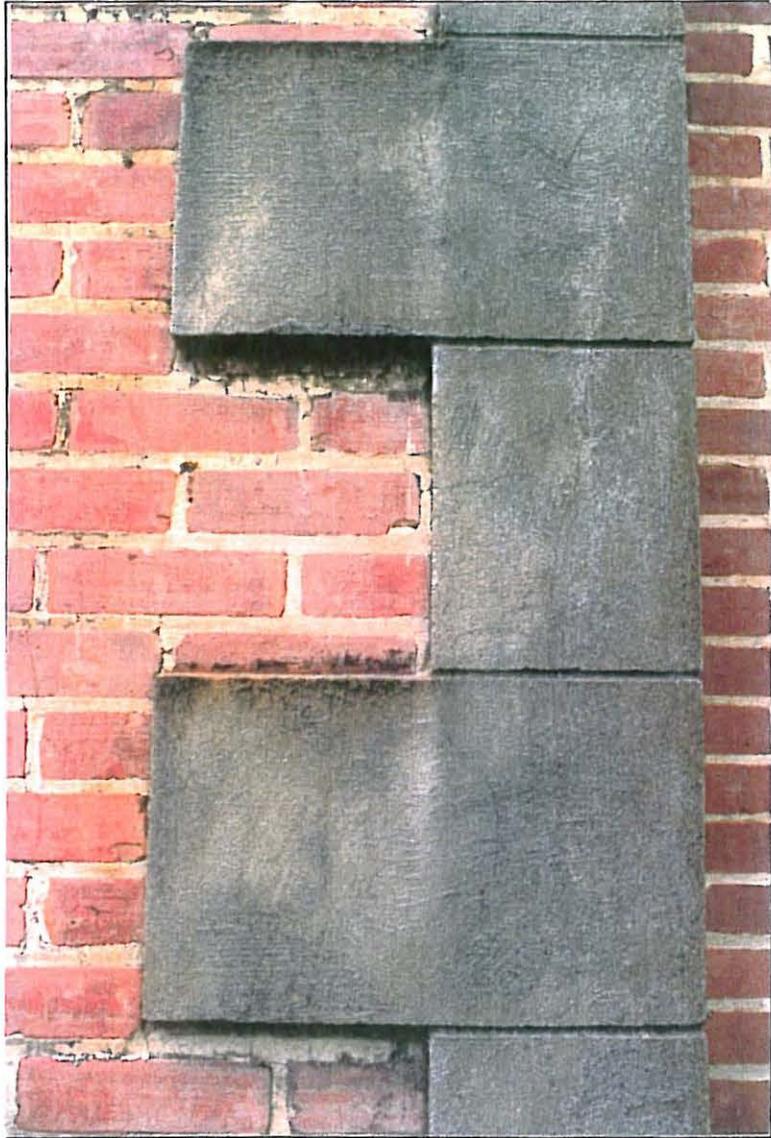
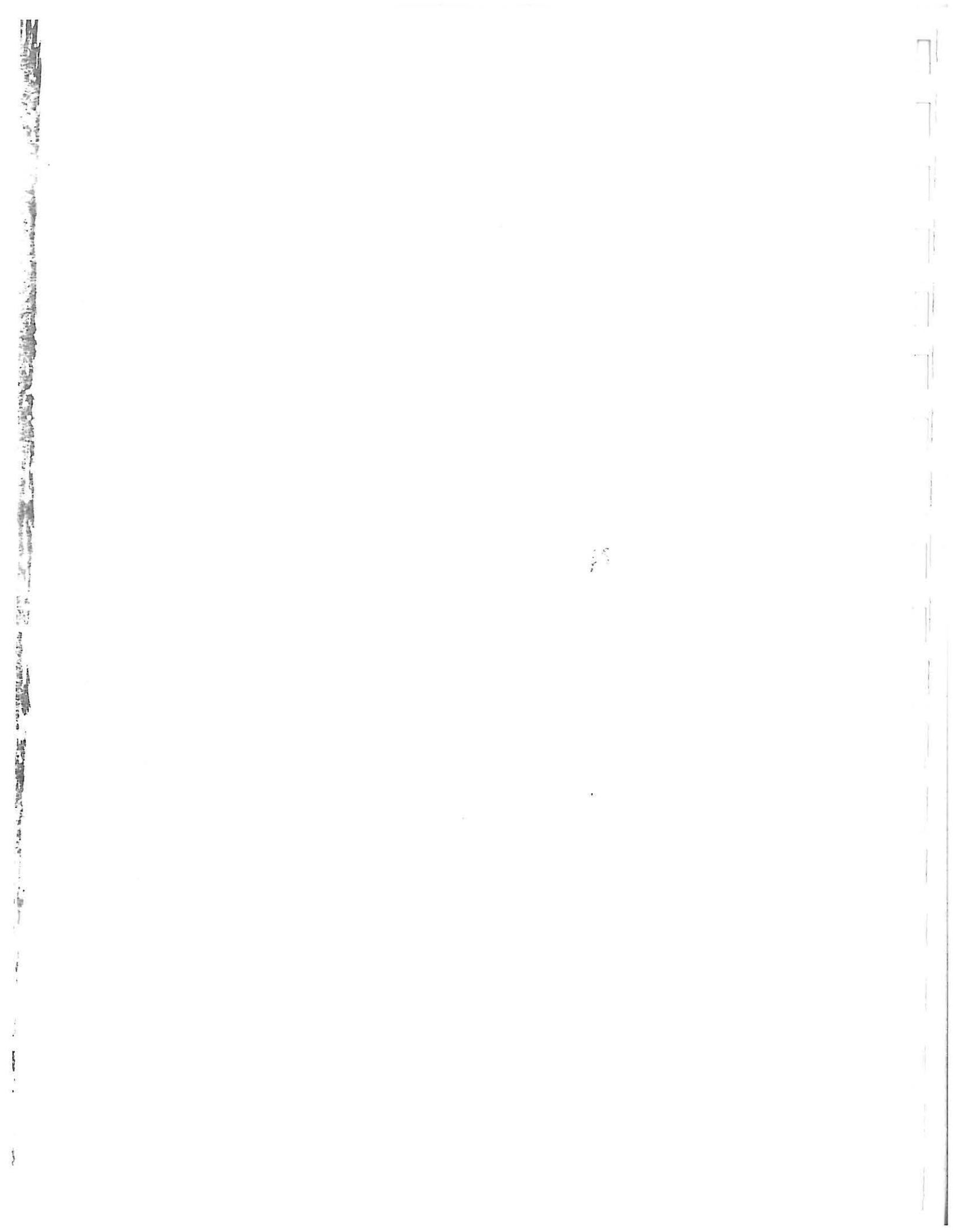


Figure 48. Note curious swirling pattern on cast stone, possibly an applied finish on quoins.



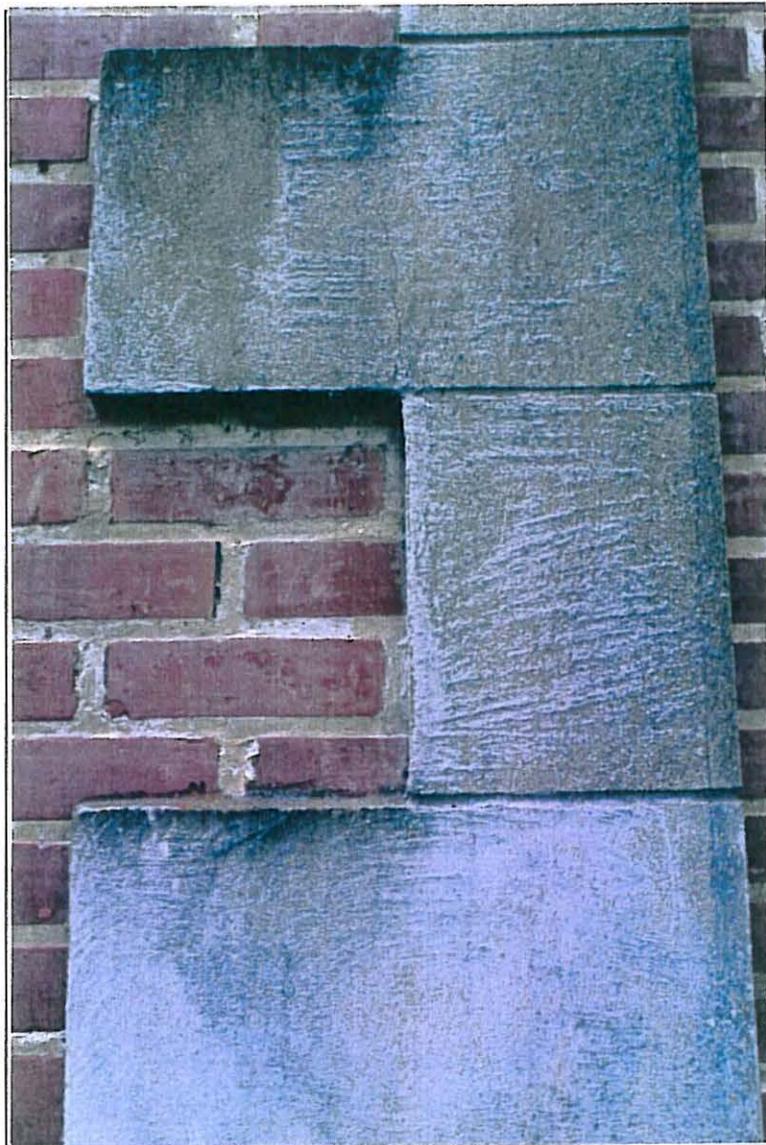
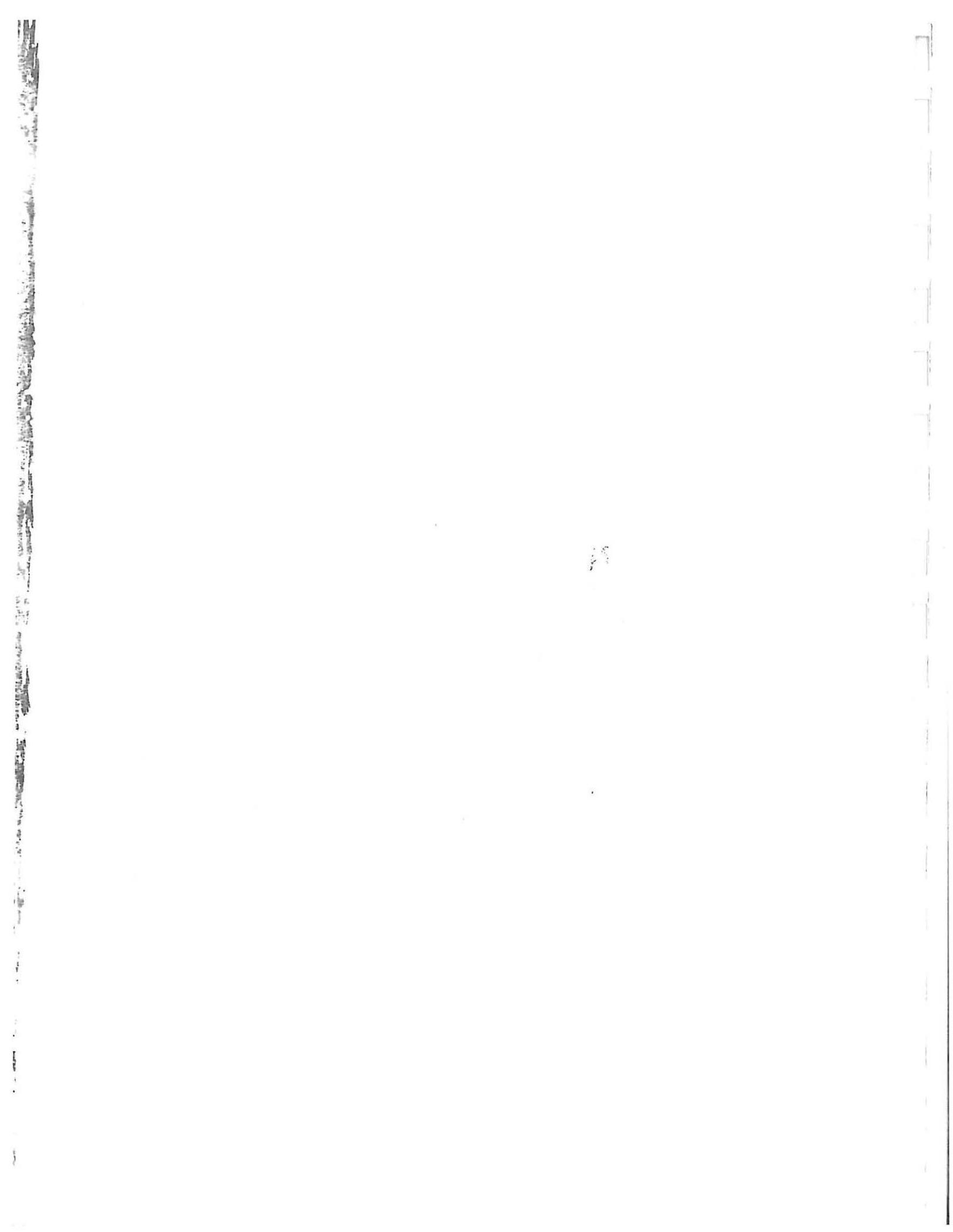


Figure 49. Note swirling pattern on cast stone in a typical weathered location. This finish weathers back revealing a surface finish on cast stone of a more golden tone.



three possible explanations for this effect. One, it may be a pattern created by differential surface weathering. Two, it may have been an intentional design feature of the original cast stone, perhaps to have it more closely imitate the swirling surface texture seen on a particular type of actual stone. Three, it may have been a deteriorating surface coating, possibly a thin cementitious paint, applied at the time of fabrication or at a latter date. However, no records were found of subsequently applied surface coatings of any type.

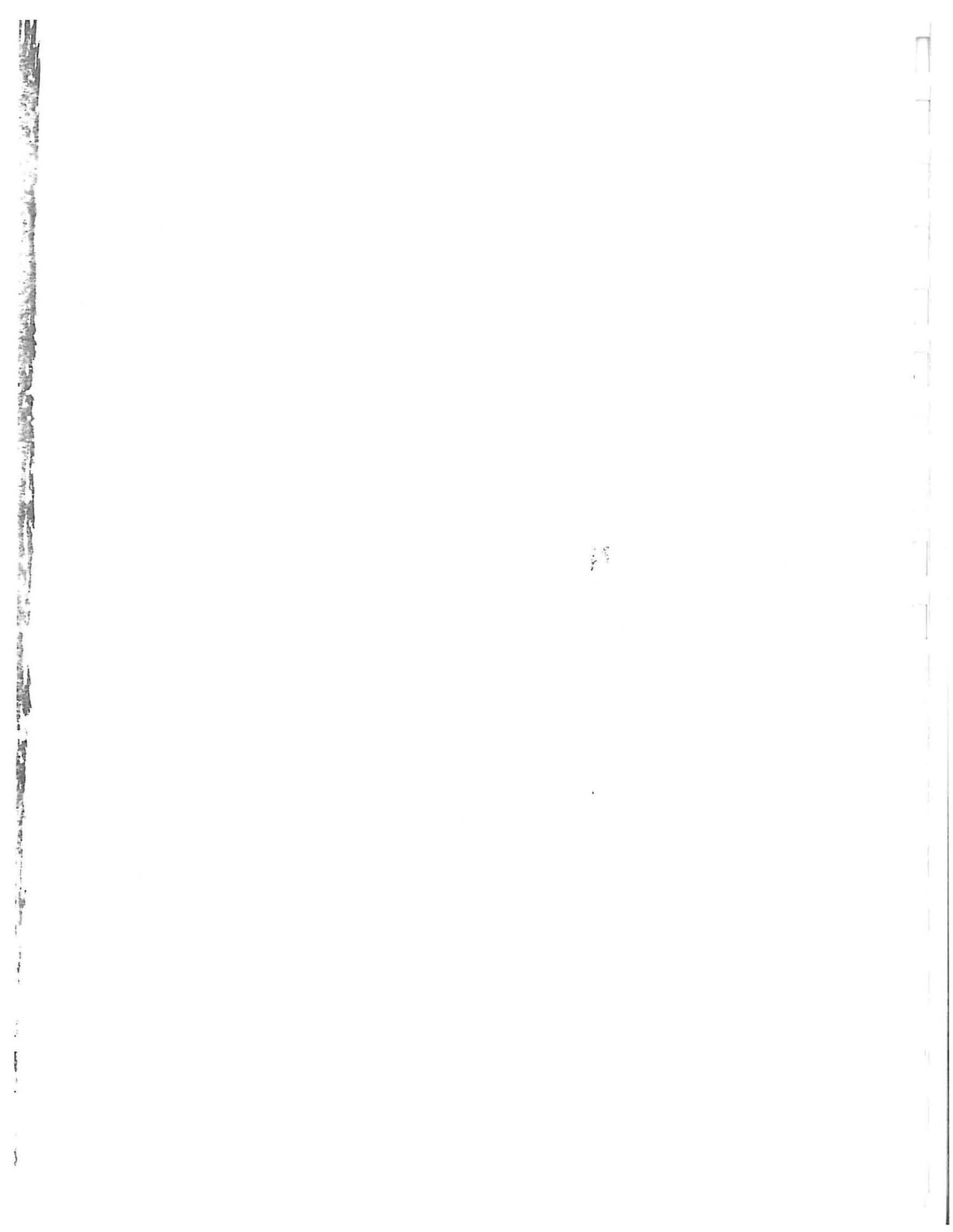
Brick

The walls of the building are clad with a red face brick, laid in running (or stretcher) bond. Brick covers the majority of each elevation and is generally in sound condition. Areas of cracks extending through bricks are present, however, and may indicate more serious problems having potential structural implications. Commonly seen conditions on the brick walls of the Women's Old Gymnasium include surface flaking or very shallow erosion, scars or signs of streaked surface abrasion, and efflorescence and soiling related to moisture and various forms of biological activity.

The surface abrasion, or scarification, of the brickwork can only be explained as the result of an earlier abrasive cleaning effort (see figure 50). Although no record of this maintenance effort was found, the marks closely resemble those that would have been made by running wire brushes over brick surfaces. If there was in fact such a cleaning effort, it was most likely to remove some form of biological growth: the area of Natchitoches does not have sufficiently high levels of atmospheric pollutants to soil the building in that manner. The scarification may be exacerbating surface deterioration, for three reasons:

- it interferes with the ability of the bricks to shed moisture;
- it provides a greater-than-normal exposed surface area (or weathering face); and
- it has removed the "fire skin," or denser crust, of the bricks, which tends to greatly reduce the service life of the bricks.

Scarification is most easily visible on the east elevation.



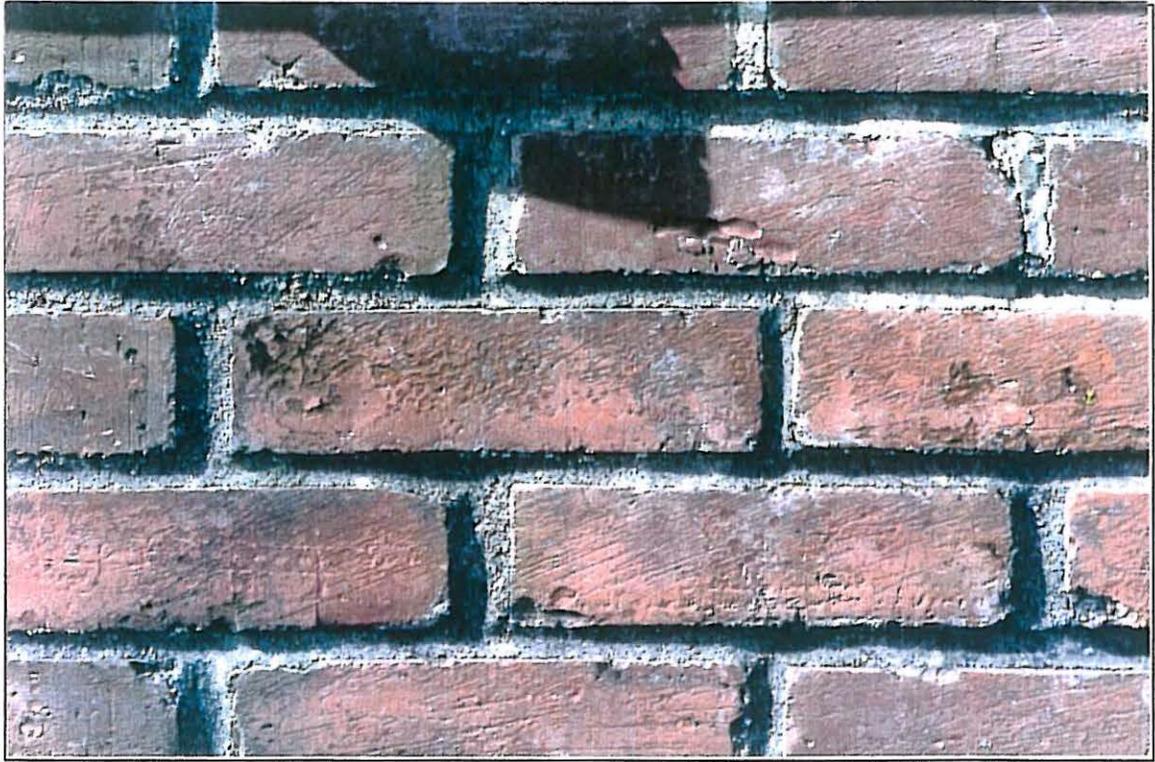
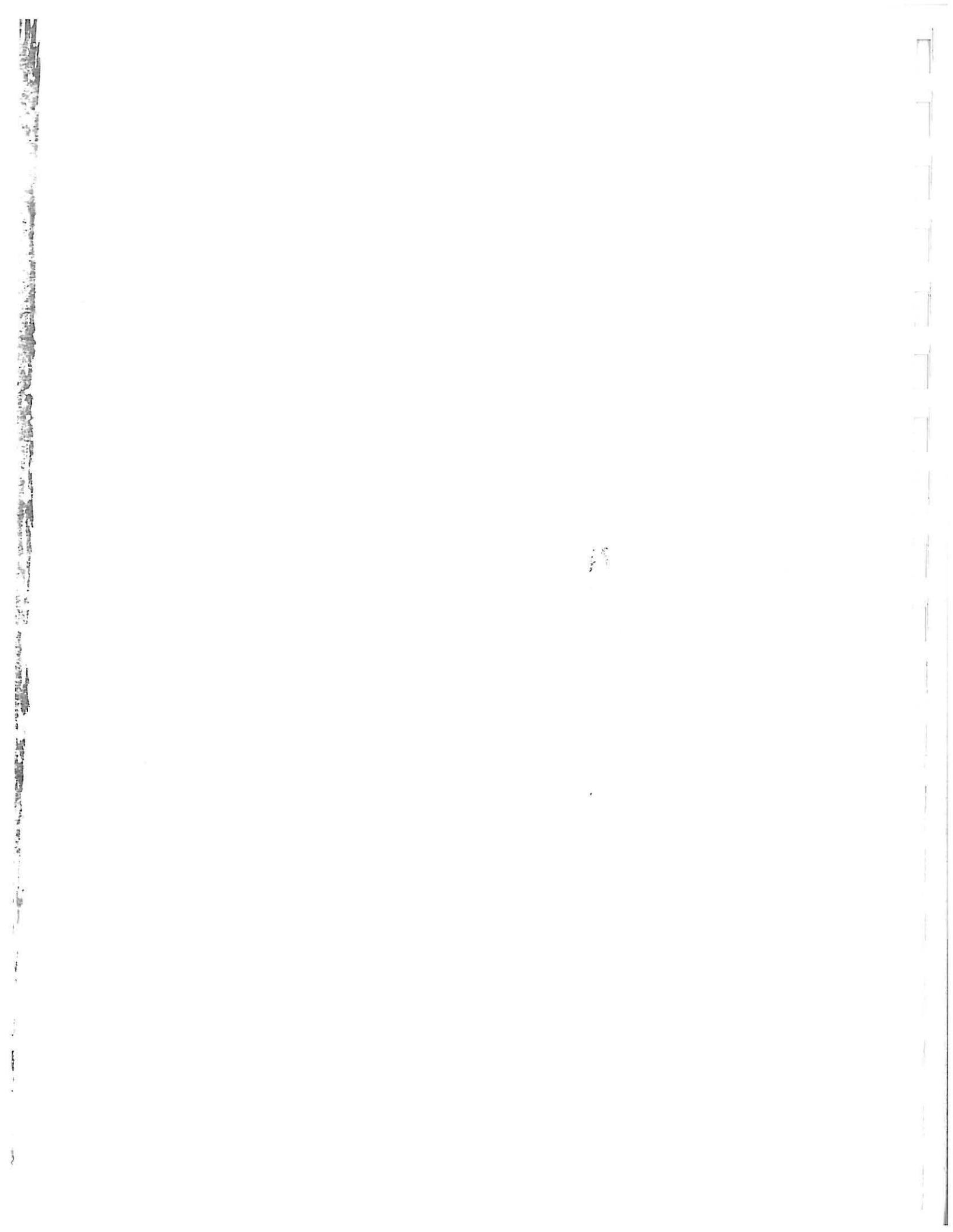


Figure 50. Typical view of scarified and abraded brick. Note scratches and slight flaking of brick.



Efflorescence and associated flaking of brick surfaces are also widespread examples of moisture-related deterioration (see figure 51). Efflorescence is visible as a white haze on many areas of brick concentrated at parapets, and below window openings and cast-stone belt courses. It is probable that this haze is made of crystallized water-soluble salts commonly referred to as efflorescence. Excessive water in masonry walls may carry waterborne soluble salts from within walls and mortar components through walls, depositing salts that form crystals on or behind brick surfaces when dry. These salt crystals can exert great physical pressures, strong enough to cause surface spalling and flaking when forming. Repeated wetting and drying cycles may cause extensive damage to brick surfaces. Once brick surfaces have spalled from the forces of salt crystallization, they behave as though they have been manually abraded or scarified (as described previously).

The moderately severe rating given to Natchitoches on the ASTM brick weathering index indicates local weather conditions are somewhat harsh on building materials, and so undoubtedly serve to accelerate moisture-related deterioration phenomenon. Physical pressures exerted during freeze-thaw cycling are probably an additional moisture-related factor in brick deterioration on the Women's Old Gymnasium.

These stresses can cause flaking and surface spalling, similar in character and appearance to that caused by waterborne soluble salts. Once the flow of excess moisture through the building is halted, moisture-related brick deterioration rates should slow appreciably.

Areas of brick in protected corners, shaded zones, below open joints and leaking window openings, and adjacent to damaged elements are most susceptible to biological activity (see figure 52). As is always the case with this condition, the phenomenon is both a symptom of excessive moisture, a cause of additional moisture, and itself a physical and chemical agent of decay.

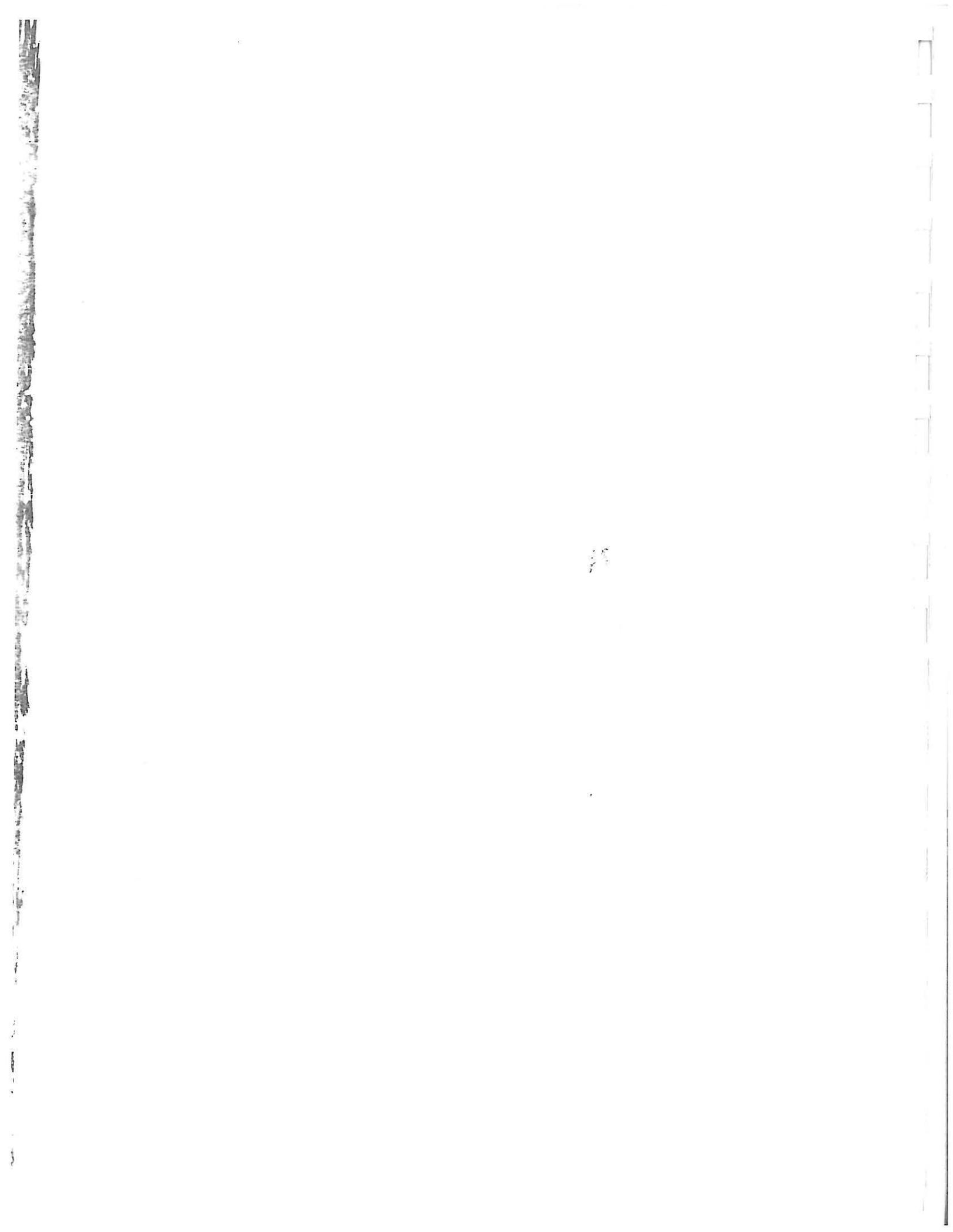




Figure 51. Typical view of flaking brick with efflorescence. Note deteriorating mortar.

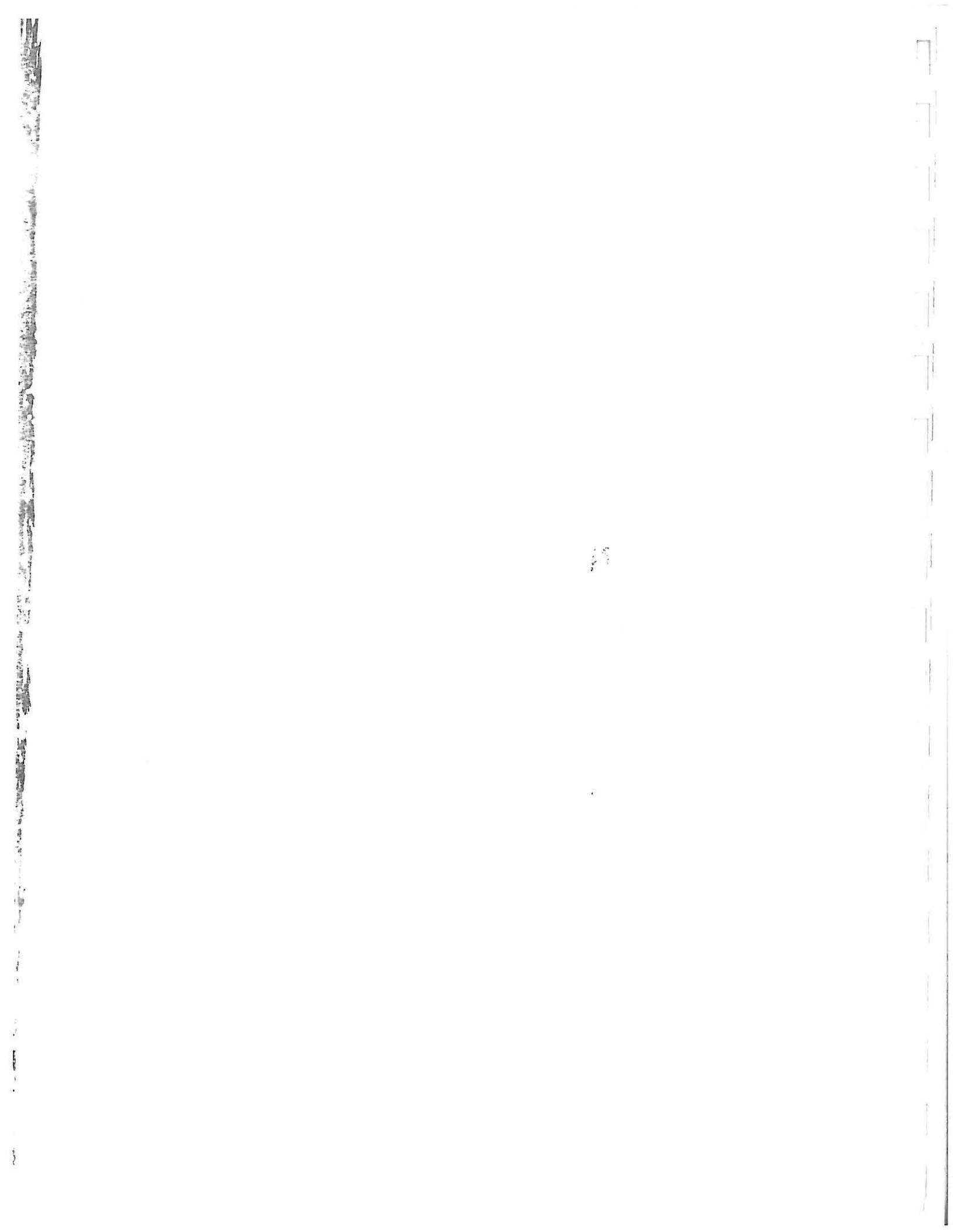
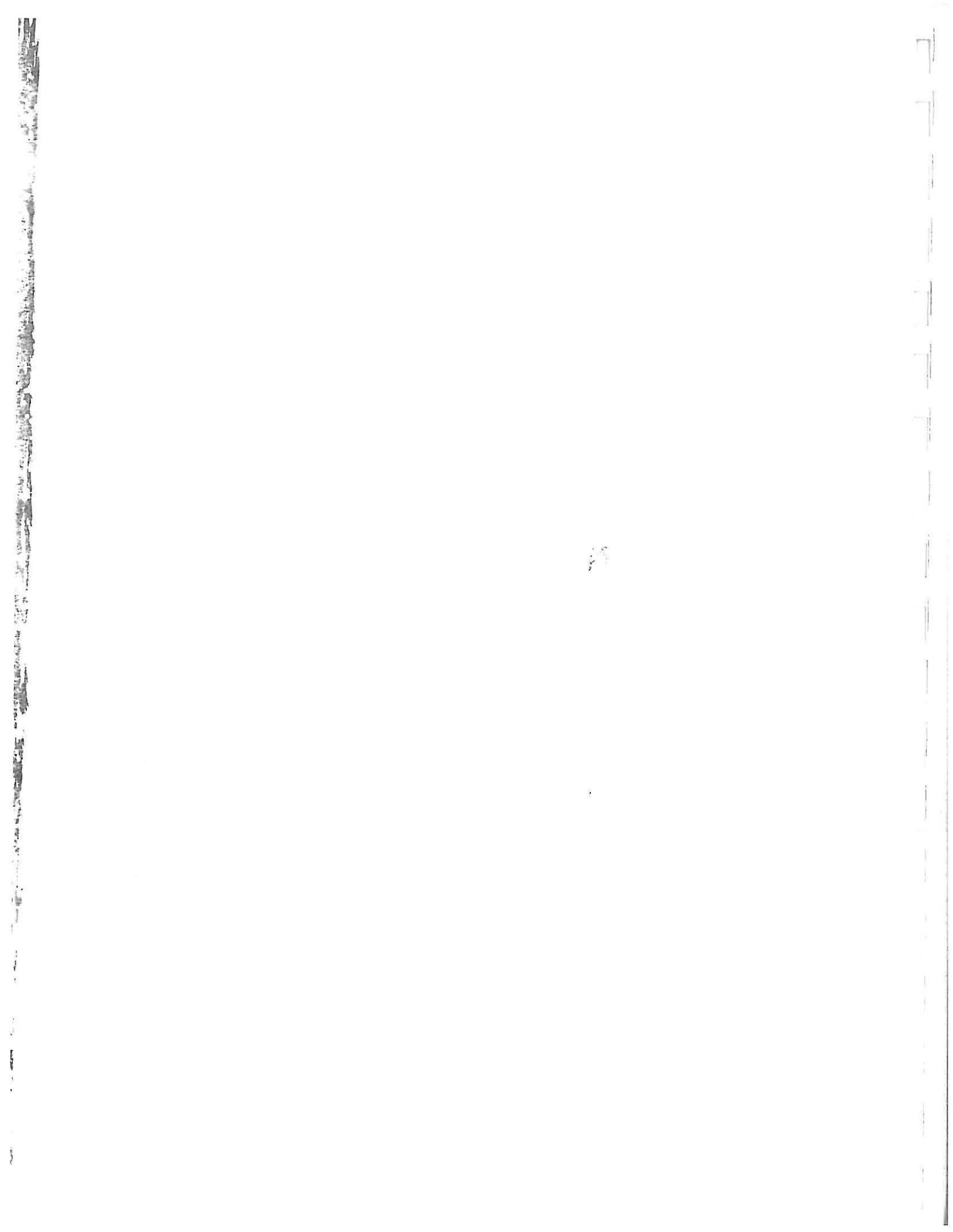




Figure 52. Typical condition of biological activity in the form of green algal growth on brick and cast stone. Note location in shaded corner of north elevation, on area near water table and susceptible to splashing.



Mortar

Mortar joints are of variable width, measuring from one-half to 1 inch. Head joints measure between five-eighths and three-quarters of an inch on average. Mortar appears to be made of white cement with a lime component. The joint profile is struck at an angle, with the more deeply recessed portion at the lower edge. This is a curious and undesirable joint profile, since it channels water down onto the upper surfaces of brick, which must lead to increased moisture penetration of the brick. The reverse profile would be desirable, since it would channel water away from the brick joints and down the brick surfaces. The results of at least two repointing campaigns are visible, with one effort having been concentrated primarily at the parapet walls. Mortar condition is variable, ranging from tight and intact to failed and wide open. Intact mortar joints have a smooth surface finish that is yellow in color (10YR 7/6) and almost appears to have been burnished. Many joint surfaces are eroding or weathering back to a whiter, more porous zone in the mortar (see figure 53). This leaves mortar that is more friable to the touch and more moisture-absorbent as the exposed weathering surface. Open joints are concentrated below belt courses, under window openings, on parapets, and at the water table.

Wood

Wooden elements on the building include doors, windows, and the decorative spandrel panels in the windows on the second story. Wooden elements were found to be in better condition than expected, given the building's long history of excessive moisture infiltration. The majority of doors are modern replacements and are in very good condition. Windows and frames show widespread failure of applied painted coatings and weather sealing. Wooden window elements show signs of deterioration, but were not generally found to be soft or rotten when probed. Almost all of the decorative wooden spandrel panels were found to be split or checked. The checks most often run vertically through panels, but some do run horizontally.

Terra Cotta

Terra cotta is also found on the building, although it is used for only one detail—the coping tiles of the building's parapet. The terra-cotta tiles are generally in good condition, with only a few split or fractured units (see figure 54). The root of this failure may be physical stresses caused by the differential coefficients of expansion and contraction of the tiles, and the dense cementitious mortar which fills the joints

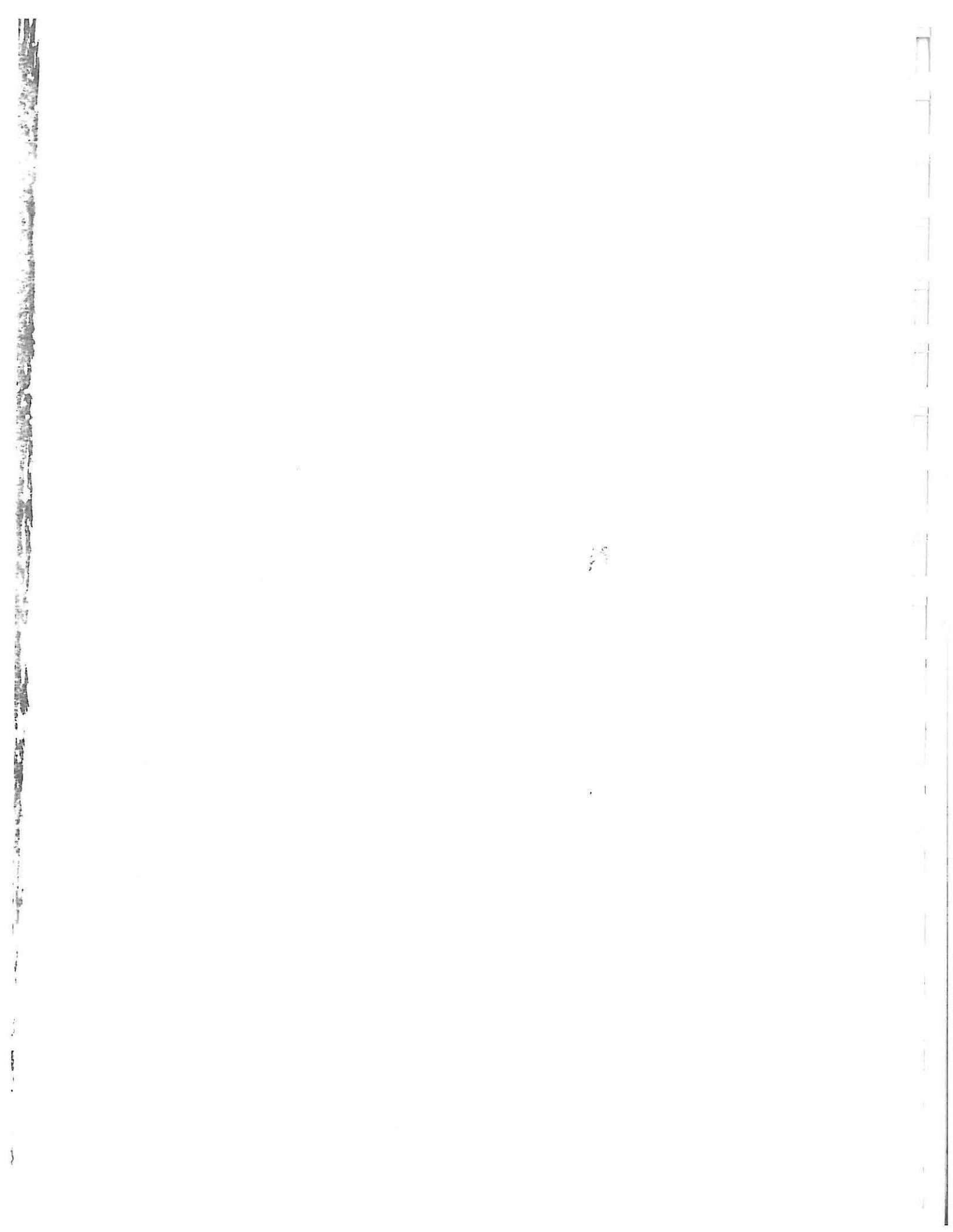
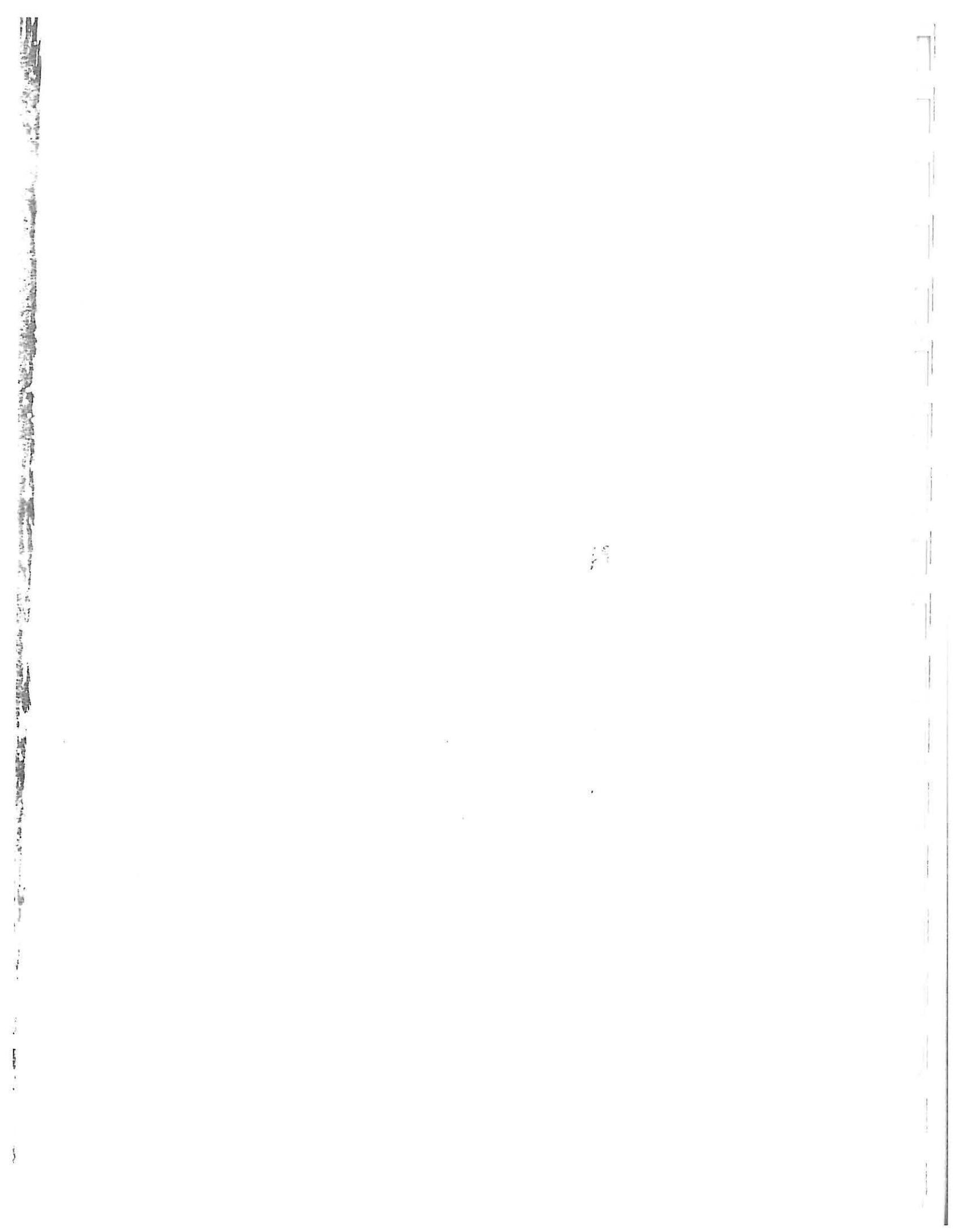




Figure 53. Note typical condition of deteriorating mortar, with yellow smooth finish eroding back to whiter more friable material. Minor efflorescence also visible on brick.



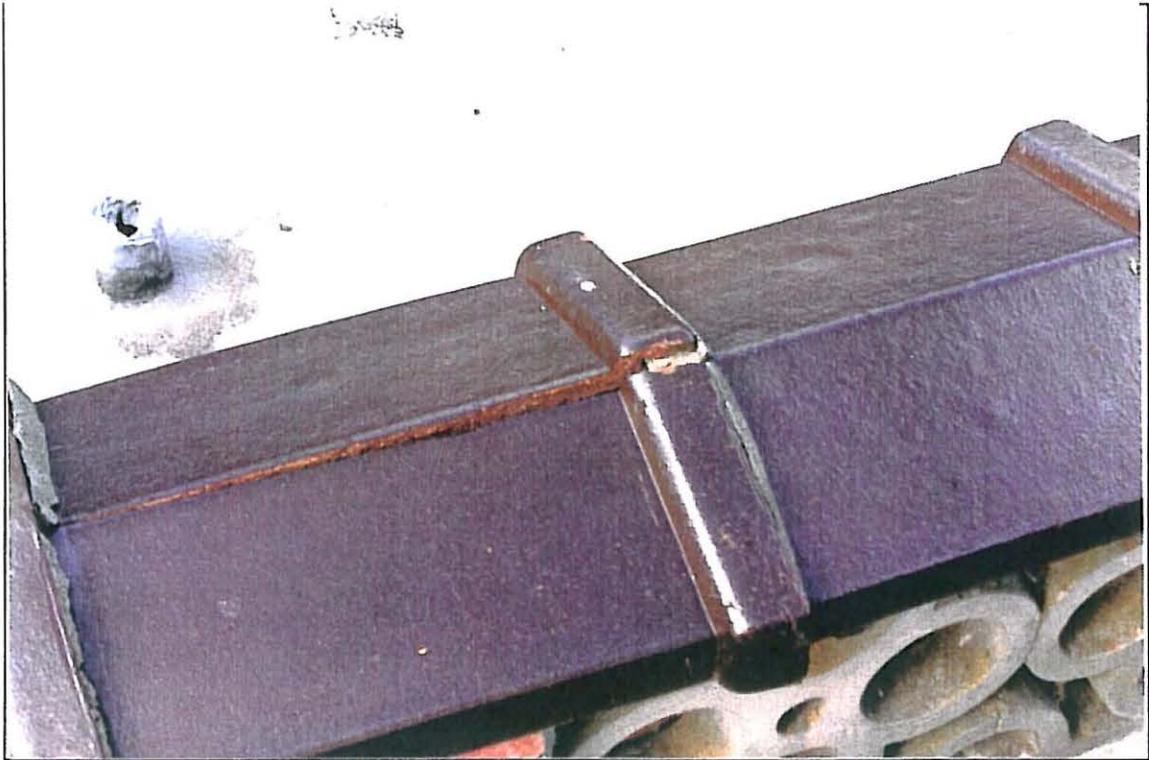
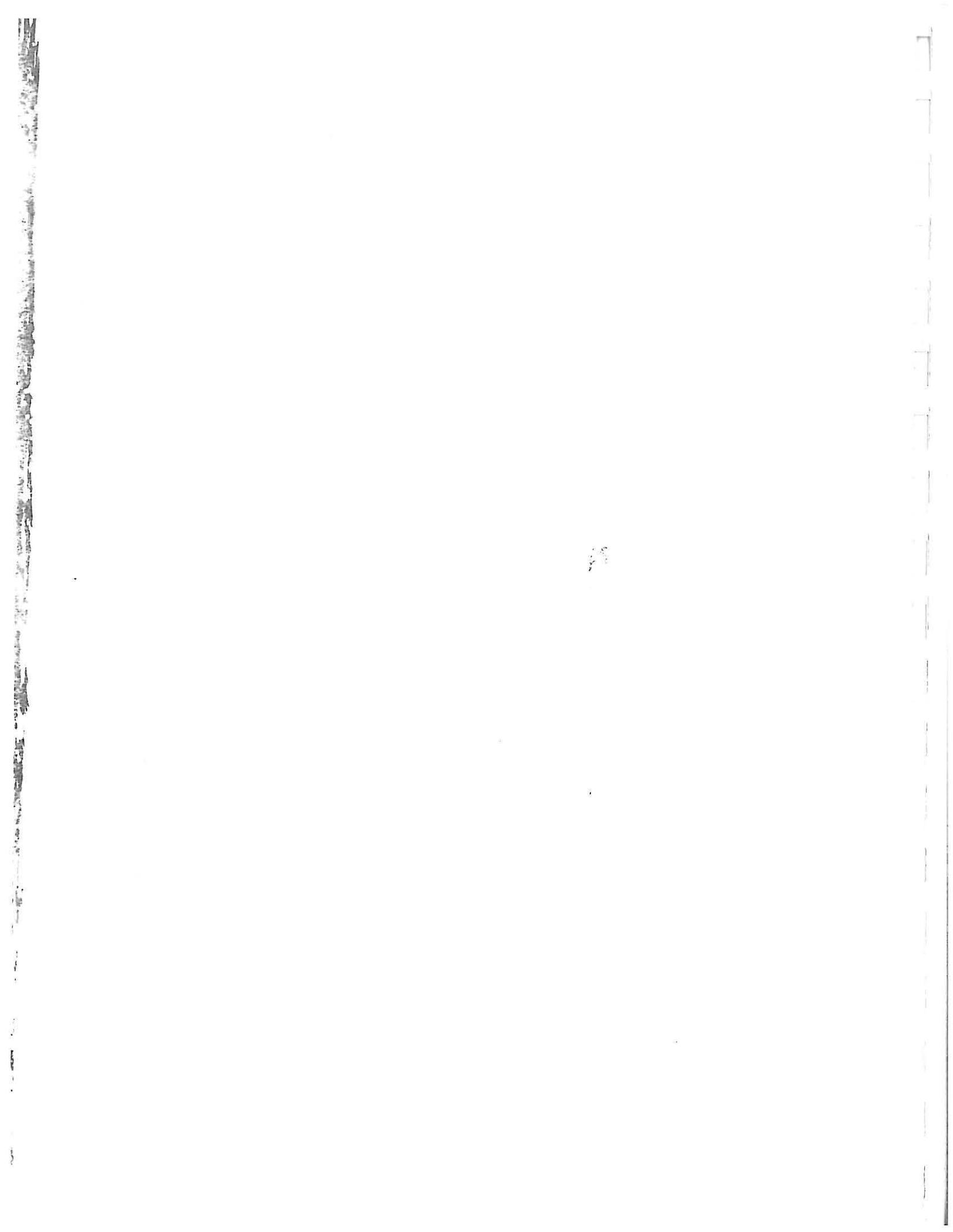


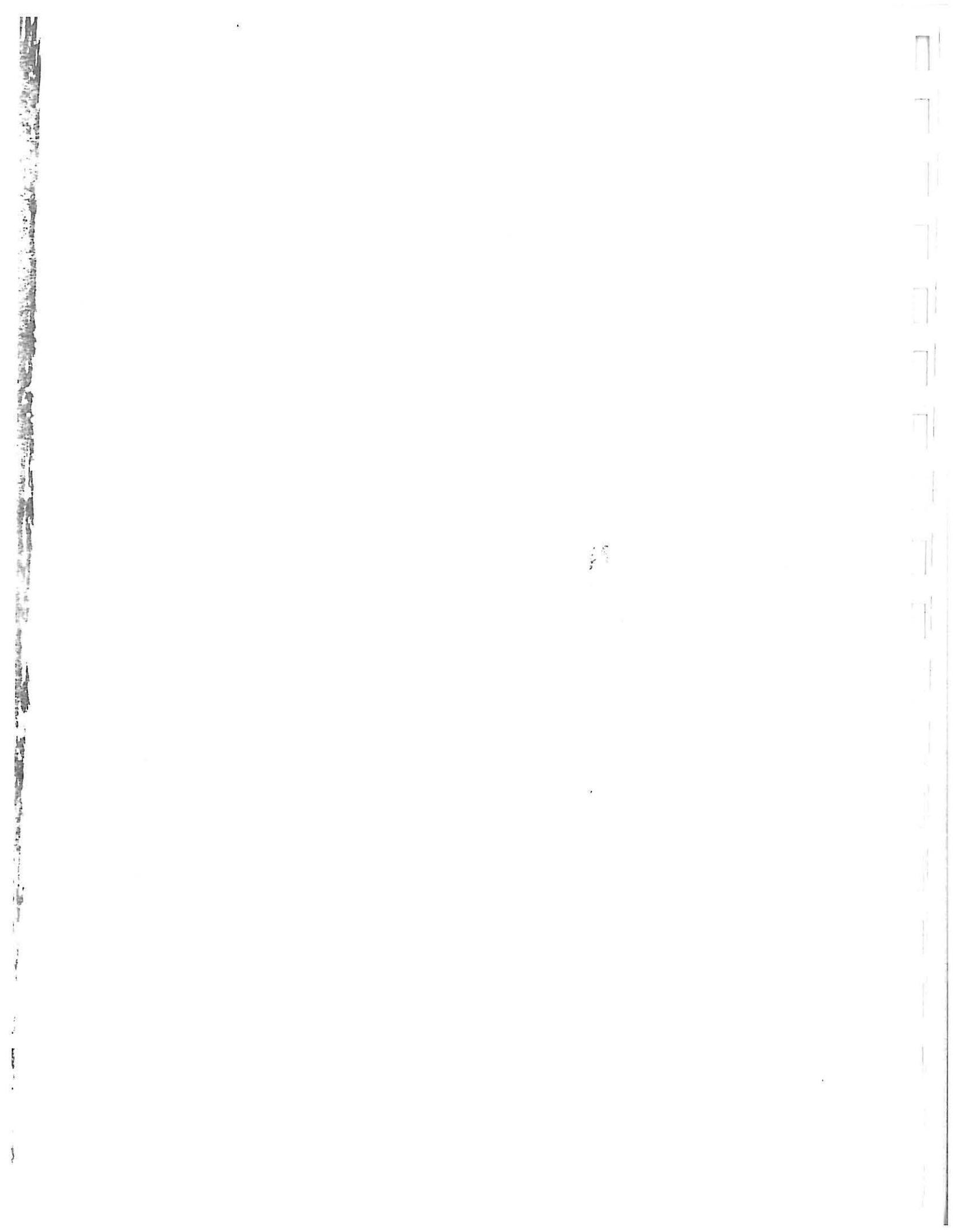
Figure 54. Note split in terra cotta coping tile. Also visible is cementitious joint filler.



between the overlapping units. Regardless of the reasons for failure, fractured units along the tops of parapet walls serve as ports for excessive water entry directly into walls. Coping tiles are part of the building's first line of defense against moisture infiltration. Once they have been compromised, deterioration of elements below will be accelerated. It is interesting to note that two types of terra-cotta tiles are seen on the parapet. Darker brown tiles are located on the central portion of the roof, while reddish brown tiles are seen on the sloping and flat sections of the parapet. It is possible that the reddish tiles are replacements, since they are in place over the rebuilt (formerly scrolled) sections of the parapet walls (see figure 55). Another indication that tile replacement may have occurred tiles is the fact that existing tile units do not always appear to fit correctly in their installed locations.

Concrete

Concrete elements seen on the Women's Old Gymnasium include the three sets of entry steps and their associated low flanking walls. The steps are in good condition; however, the flanking walls are covered with biological growth and show signs of cracking and failing cementitious repairs. A deteriorating parge coat covers the historic surface, which is seen in historic photographs as having been scored to imitate ashlar masonry. Each of the conditions observed on concrete are indicative of excessive water infiltration into each of these cementitious composite wing walls.



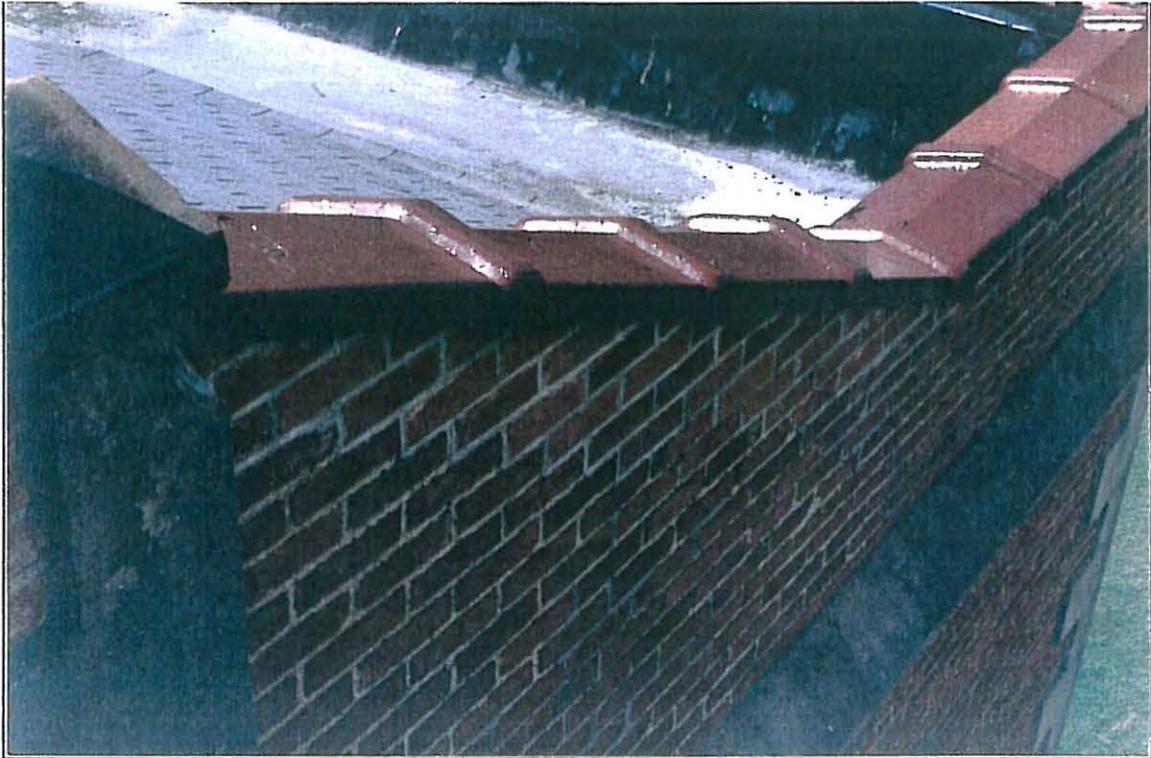
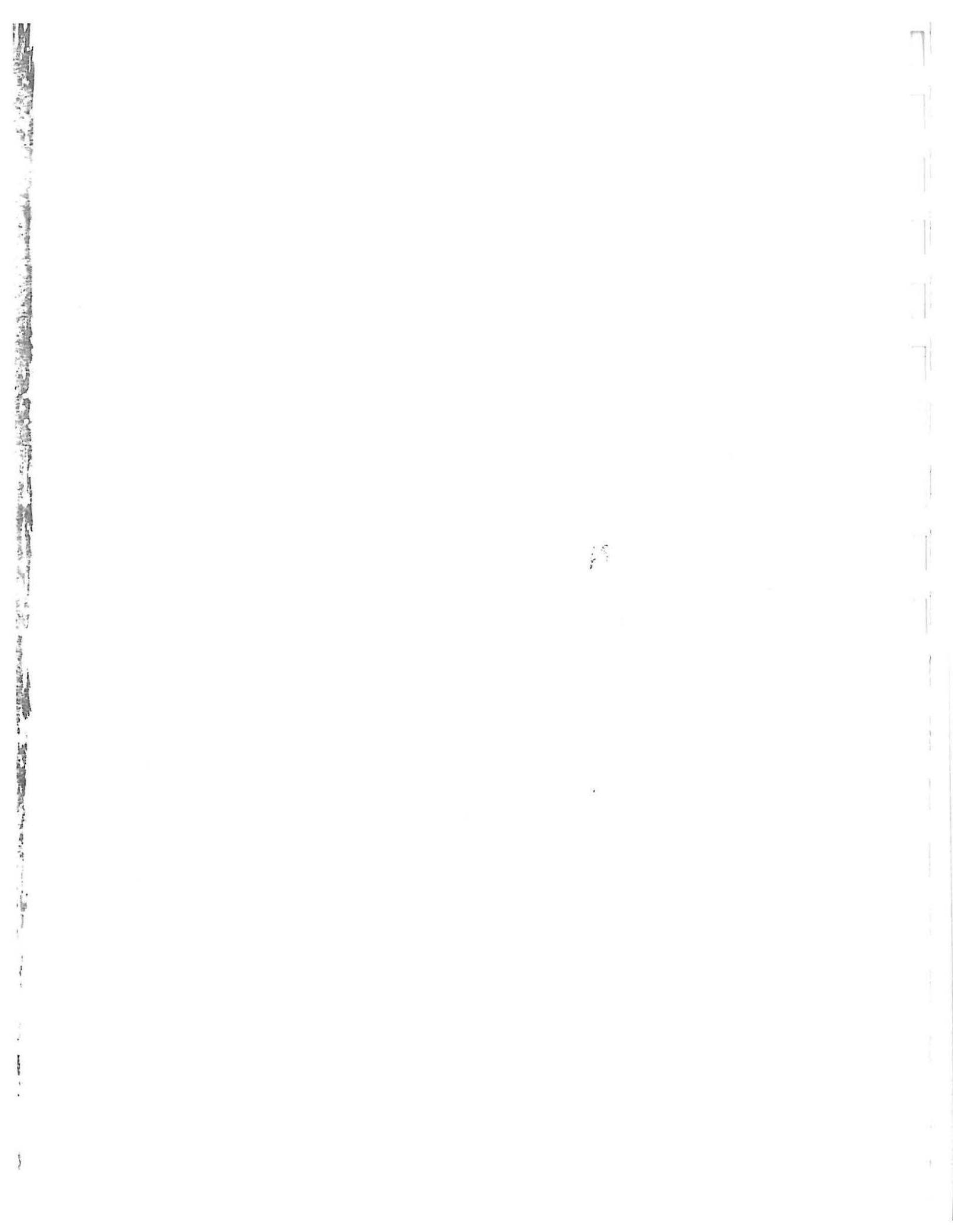


Figure 55. Typical view of modified section of parapet walls. This condition noted on east and west elevations in two areas on each elevation.



Site-Specific Materials Conditions

North Elevation

Summary

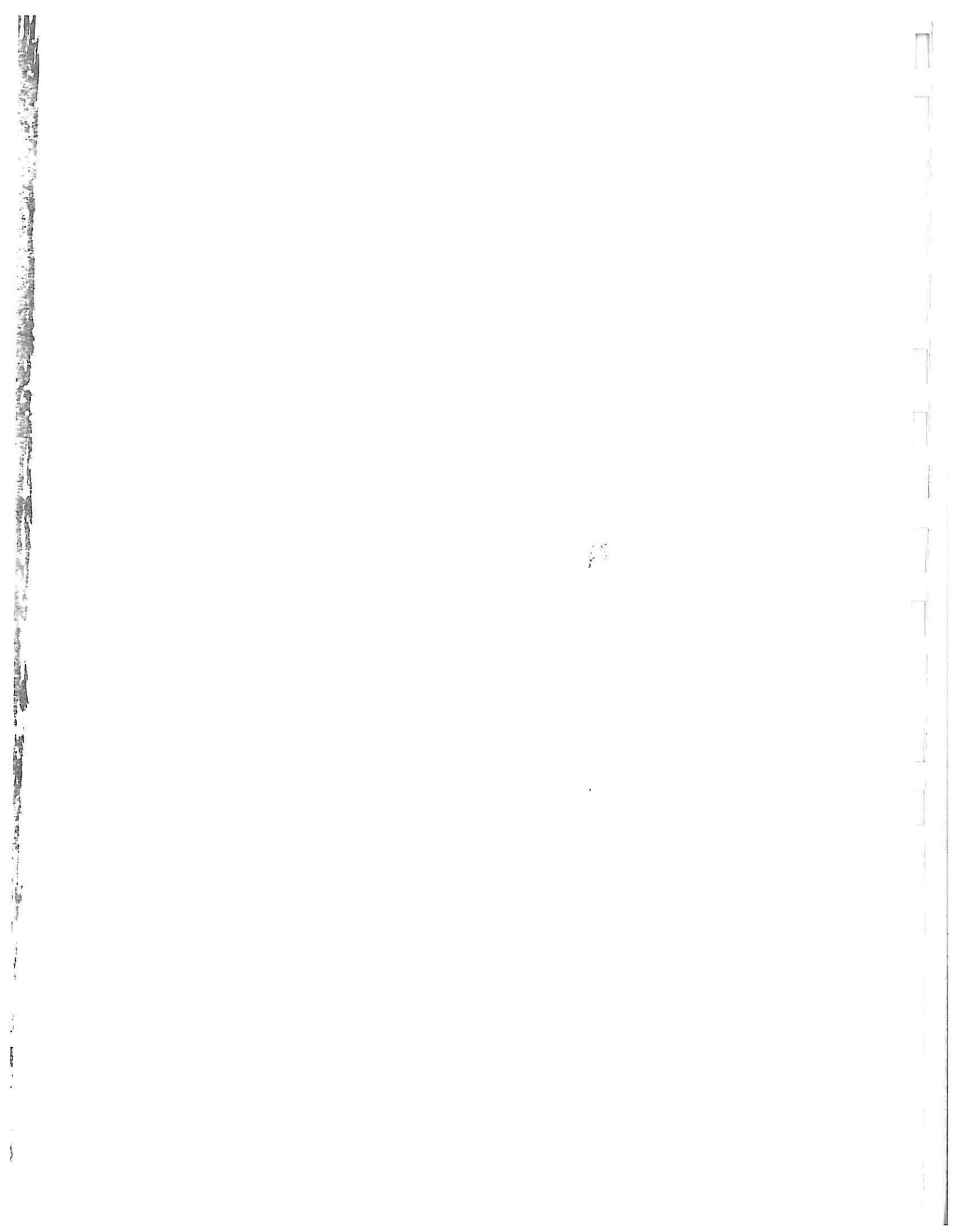
The brick of this elevation is generally in sound condition, but cast stone is missing and failing in many areas. The majority of cast stone on the central gable is in an advanced state of deterioration and poses a serious safety hazard to pedestrians (see figure 56). The bay to the east of the central bay has a few potentially serious "through-brick" and joint cracks. Both brick and cast-stone elements are darkly soiled on much of this elevation. The water table of this elevation is heavily covered with green biological activity reflective of the densely shaded character of this elevation. Open joints are prevalent, being primarily concentrated at the upper stringcourse and parapet. Surface accretions are present on this elevation, usually in association with open joints. The upper surfaces of the low walls to either side of each entry stair are cracking and failing.

Biological Activity: Lichens/Mosses

This level of biological activity is concentrated across the water table of this entire elevation. Green-colored zones of lichens, mosses, and algal growth are also visible in the shaded corners where the two outer bays of this elevation meet the central bays of this elevation. Additional areas of growth on this elevation include the zones behind drainage pipes, below the decorative panels at the parapet, below windows, and on projecting cast-stone belt courses (see figure 57).

Cracking

Cast-Stone Cracking. On the outer bays cast-stone cracking is visible in the ornamental panels at the parapet. A large vertical crack crosses the central panel of the decorative assemblage on both outer bays. This crack also runs through the uppermost belt course. On the central bay the cast-stone flag pole holder is cracking and ready to fail. Cast stone above the doorway also is cracking.



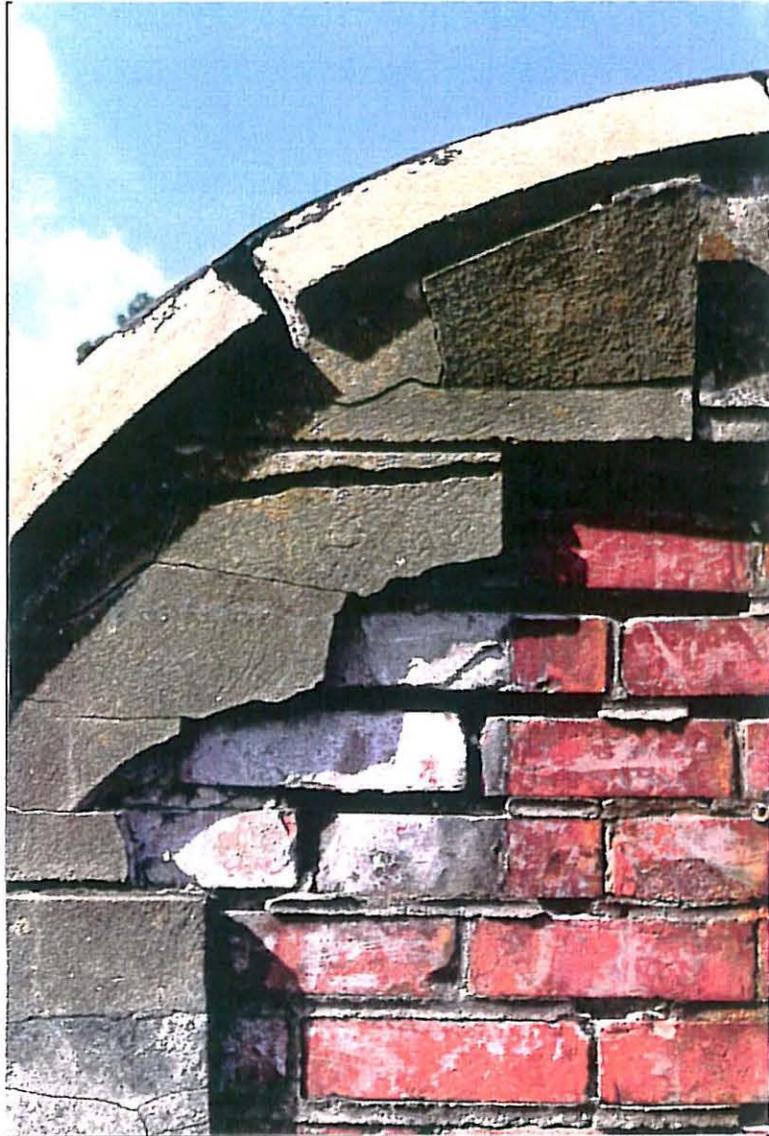


Figure 56. Deteriorating applied cast stone quoins on central gable, north elevation. Note unit failure with pieces of cast stone failing and lost. Note open joints in gable and in areas where cast stone is missing.

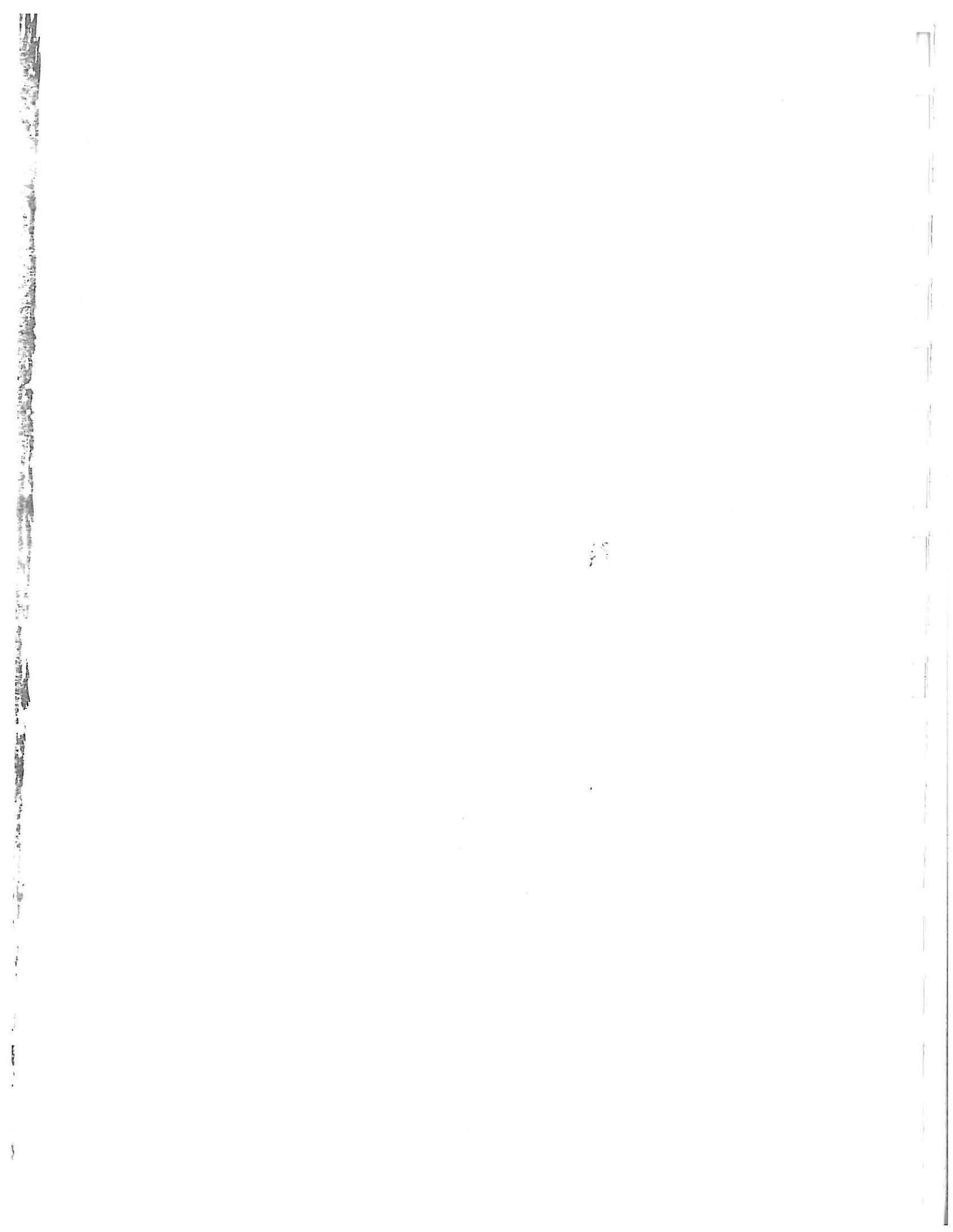
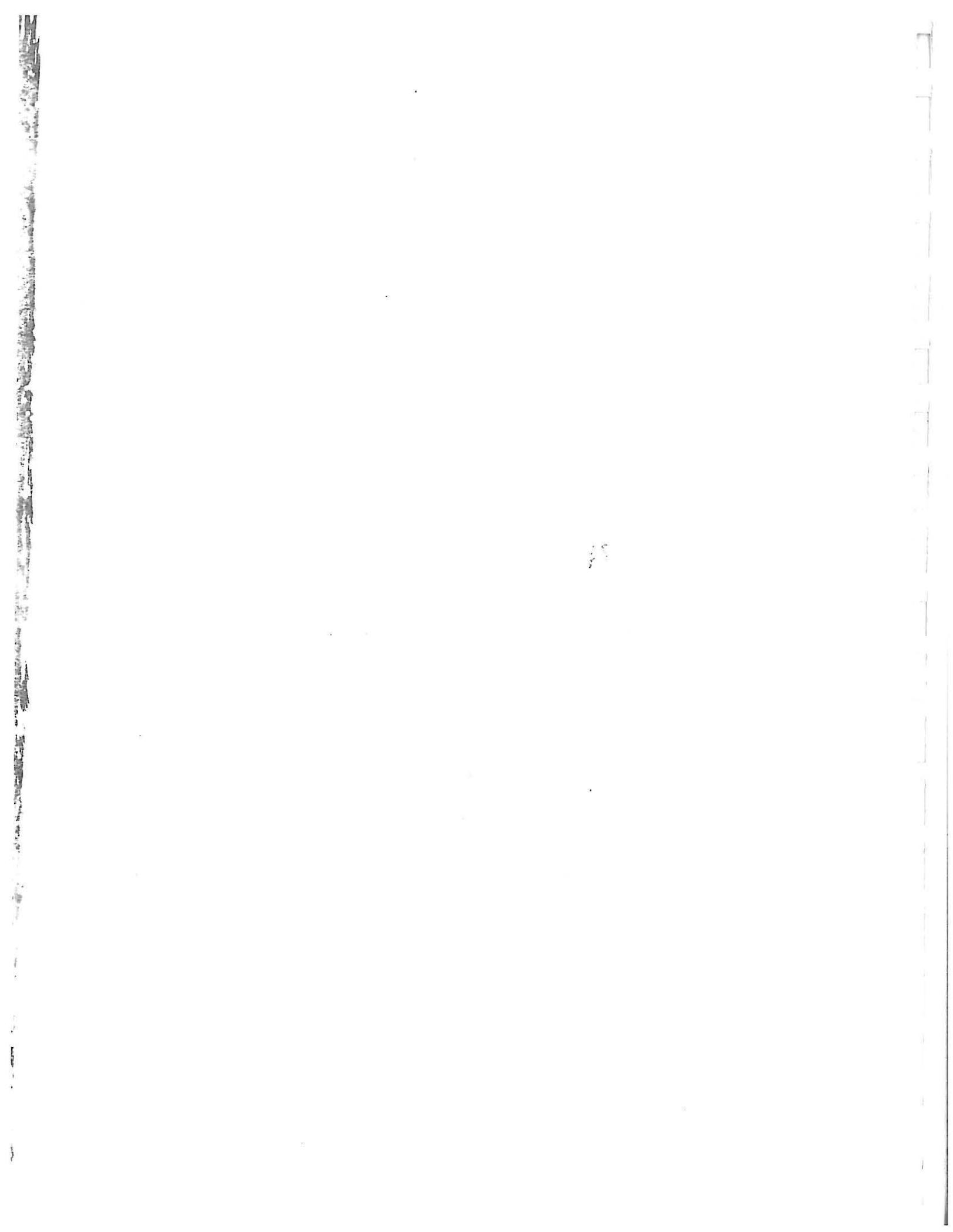




Figure 57. Typical view of biological activity, active growth as often seen in conjunction with dark soiling on a cast stone stringcourse. Also note zone of open joints as typically seen.



Brick Cracking. Cracking in the brickwork on this elevation is concentrated in the bay to the east of the central bay. At least four cracks that run through both brick and joints are seen in this bay. These cracks are associated with the first-story window of this bay and the parapet.

Wood Cracking. No cracking wood is seen on this elevation. The doors are modern replacements in good condition.

Missing Elements

Many missing cast-stone elements are seen on this elevation. The majority are quoins that have failed and fallen from the structure. The eastern bay of this elevation has lost many quoins at its upper outer corner. Lost quoins are also seen on the eastern upper corner of the bay to the east of the central bay. The central bay has suffered losses of cast-stone quoins at the central gable and at its upper western corner.

Open Joints

On this elevation open joints are concentrated above the second-story windows, near drainage pipes and at the parapets. Large expanses of open joints are also seen on the upper sections of each of the outer bays and below the top stringcourses.

Soiling

On the central bay, widespread areas of dark soiling of biological origin are visible. Soiling is generally concentrated below window openings, at the water table, on the central ornamental cast stone, and below the cast-stone panels at the parapet. All belt courses are soiled. On the bays flanking the central bay, soiling is concentrated below windows and at the water table. Outer bays are soiled at water tables, while ornamental cast-stone panels are soiled at the parapet.

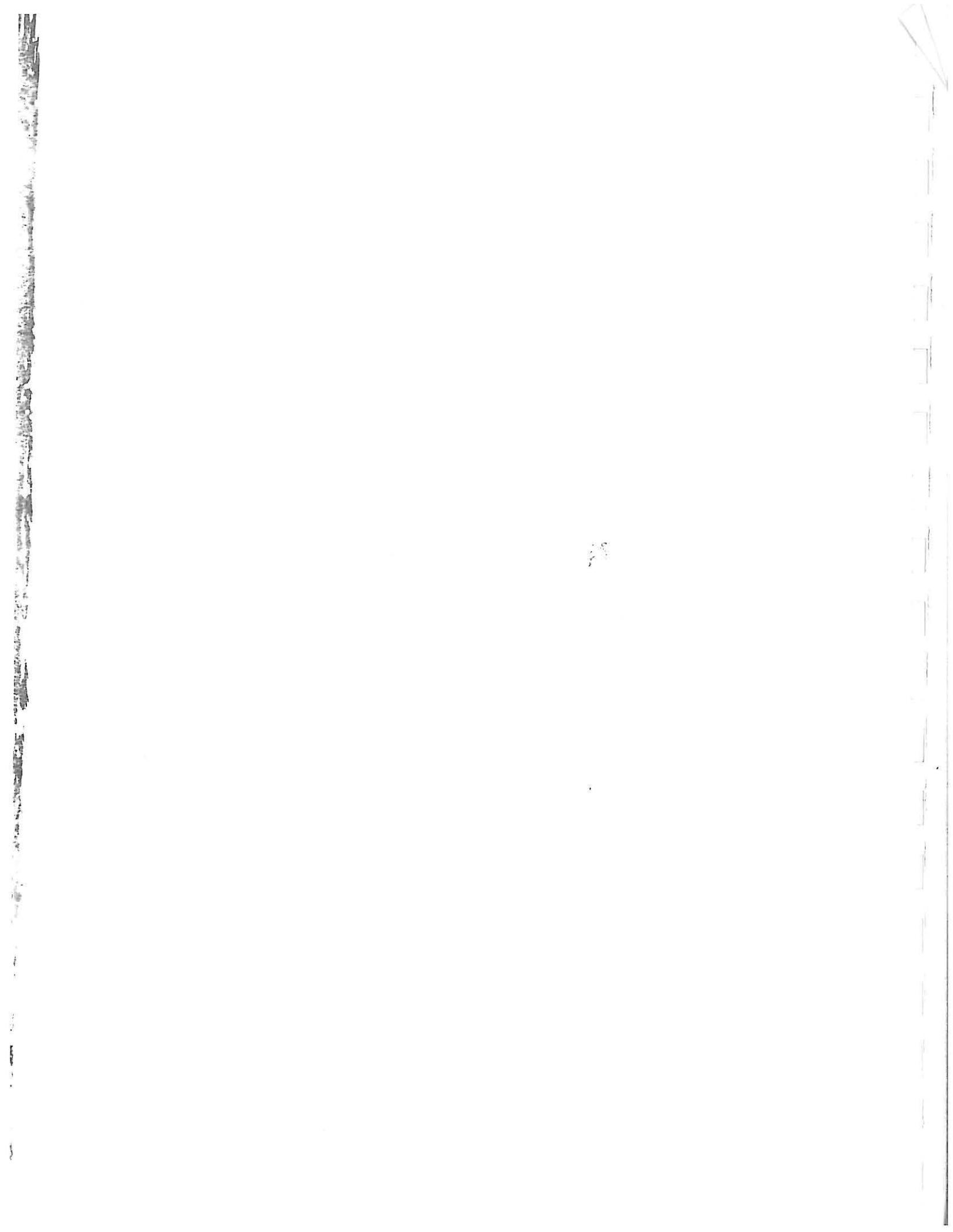
Surface Accretions

Surface accretions on the north elevation are always associated with open joints. Accretions are concentrated at the parapet and below the upper stringcourse of the central bay. The outer bays each have particularly thick accretions below the

vertical crack running through the cast-stone fleur-de-lis panel
(see figure 58).



Figure 58. Note thick white surface accretion forming below crack in cast stone panel and belt course. Also note large area of open joints below this section of the north elevation.



South Elevation

Summary

On this elevation there are several vertical and step cracks that are usually associated with window openings. Dark soiling biological in nature covers much of the cast stone, including the belt courses and the ornamental ladder pattern on the pilasters. The majority of cast-stone window hoods and sills have lost their corners through material failure. Large zones of missing mortar are evident, particularly on the parapet and the area directly below the parapet. Zones of spalling brick are seen on this elevation in higher concentrations than seen elsewhere on the building. Wooden elements have failing paint, and the majority of quatrefoil panels are vertically cracked. Many scars and anchors from the former stairway remain on the central bay.

Biological Activity: Lichens/Mosses

Due to shading and moisture provided by shrubbery, there is growth on pilaster 1 and on the water table of bays 1 and 2.

Cracking

Cast-Stone Cracking

- Bay 1: The cornice above this bay is pierced by two vertical cracks.
- Bay 4: Both the sill and hood of the second-story window are cracked.
- Pilaster 4: The cornice just above this pilaster has a vertical crack.
- Bay 5: Both first-story windows have cracks in their sills. Their eared hoods are also cracked where the horizontal plane meets the vertical plane. The second-story sill is also cracked in two places. The eared hood is cracked vertically in several places, as well.
- Pilaster 5: The cornice just above this pilaster is traversed by a vertical crack.

Brick Cracking

- Bay 1: Three through-brick and joint cracks exist. Two travel through the parapet, cornice, and brickwork below. The third travels between the eastern sill of the second-story window and the hood of the eastern first-story window.
- Bay 4: There is a small step crack located under the western edge of the second-story window sill.
- Bay 5: A step crack exists under the eastern first-story window. Two cracks are seen under the western first-story window.
- Two step cracks were recorded in between the first- and second-story windows. There is a crack with associated wide and open joints situated to the west of the hood of the second-story window.

Wood Cracking

All of the wooden quatrefoil panels on bays 1, 2, 4, and 5 are cracked.

Missing Elements

- Bay 1: An ear of the hood of the western first-story window is missing, as is the ear of the hood of the second-story window. There are also two areas of brick spalling, located between the first- and second-story windows.
- Pilaster 1: A section of the cast-stone capital is missing.
- Bay 2: The first stringcourse is missing a small section of cast stone. Parts of the cast-stone sill and hood of the western first-story window are missing. There are two sectors of spalled brick between the first- and second-story windows.
- Pilaster 2: A section of the cast-stone capital is missing.
- Bay 3: A portion of the stringcourse was removed during construction to accommodate the now-missing stairway. The first-story window sill and eared hood are damaged, with some of the cast stone missing. The eastern ear of the hood of the topmost window is missing. There is a series of scars and remnant anchors on this bay. These holes surround the second-story doorway, and indicate where the original

stairway formerly was attached. There are areas of spalled brick on either side of this doorway.

- Pilaster 3: A section of the cast-stone capital is missing, probably due to the placement of a drainpipe. There are also three holes that must relate to previous attachments in the cast stone near the center of the shaft.
- Bay 4: The cast-stone corners of both first-story windows are missing. The ears of the western first-story window hood are also missing. The eastern ear of the second-story window hood is missing. There are three areas of spalled brick on this bay. Two of them are located between the first- and second-story windows, with the third located to the right of the second-story window.
- Pilaster 4: A section of the cast-stone capital is missing where the drainpipe was fitted to the wall.
- Bay 5: Adjacent to the western first-story window is a section of damaged/missing brick where a mechanical mount was installed for a drain pipe.
- Pilaster 5: There are two holes seen in the cast stone near the middle of the shaft.

Open Joints

Most of the brickwork of the parapet wall on this elevation appears to have open joints.

- Bay 1: Open joints surround the second-story window hood.
- Bay 2: There are sections of open joints above and below the second-story window.
- Areas below the first- and second-story windows also exhibit open joints, as does the area above the second-story window.
- Bay 3: The water table has many open joints. There are also sections of open joints both above and below the second-story doorway. Two zones of open joints exist above the second-story window hood.
- Bay 4: Below the first stringcourse is a section of open joints. The western section of the wall from the middle of the second-story window to the first stringcourse contains open joints.

- Bay 5: There is an area of open joints below the first stringcourse. Two sections of open joints are located between the first- and second-story windows. The area above the second-story window also contains open joints.
- Pilaster 5: Open joints are found on several of the upper panels of brick, as well as on the pilaster's base.

Soiling

Dark soiling of biological origin covers most of the cornice and the parapet on this elevation. Pilasters 1-6 are also soiled; their capitals, upper shafts, and bases are most heavily soiled. Both globe finials are soiled.

- Bay 1: The western section of the water table is soiled.
- Bay 2: There is dark soiling of the stringcourses.
- Bay 3: The first stringcourse is soiled.
- Bay 4: There is a section of soiling at the water table and stringcourse. There is another affected area below the western first-story window.
- Bay 5: There is a section of dark soiling at the first stringcourse and below the second-story window sill.

Surface Accretions

The brick panels and bases of the first five pilasters are heavily coated with surface accretions. The parapet wall, except for the section of parapet on bay 3, is also uniformly coated with accretions.

- Bay 1: Accretions have accumulated around the hoods of both first-story windows. They are also found at the edges of the second-story window sill.
- Bay 2: Accretions surround the first-story windows on three sides; they are also found below the second-story window.
- Bay 3: Zones of heavy accretion concentration can be found below the first and second-story windows, as well as around and below the second-story doorway.

- Bay 4: There are accretions below the second-story windows. Thicker white accretions can be found above the second-story window.
- Bay 5: Accretions occur below both the first- and second-story windows. Thicker white accretions are found above the second-story window hood.

East Elevation

Summary

This elevation is generally in good condition. Most of the cast stone is darkly soiled, with an area of green growth visible on the shaded bay 5. Brick cracking is concentrated in bay 5, although cracking is also seen on bays 1 and 2. Cast-stone stringcourses and window hoods show widespread cracking as well. Surface accretions in the form of a thin white haze are widespread on this elevation, as are open joints. Open joints are generally concentrated on the parapet and below windows. Scratched or abraded brickwork is most visible on this elevation. At least half of the wooden spandrel panels are cracked.

Biological Growth: Lichens/Mosses

There seems to be little of this type of biological growth on this elevation of the building. However, there is some growth on bay 5, which is the most shaded bay on this elevation. The water table is completely covered with green growth and all stringcourses are affected. There is also green growth just above the first stringcourse and to the south of the window.

Cracking

Cast-Stone Cracking

- Bay 1: The second-story cast-stone window hood is cracked. One vertical crack runs through the top stringcourse.
- Bay 2: The first stringcourse is cracked in several places; one crack is part of a larger stepped crack. The second-story window sill and the second and third stringcourses are all cracked in at least one location. The architrave of the second-story window is cracked in at least two locations.
- Bay 3: The first and fourth stringcourses each have at least one vertical crack. The first-story window sill is cracked. The second-story cast-stone window hood is horizontally cracked.
- Bay 4: Both the third and fourth stringcourses have cracks.
- Bay 5: The first stringcourse is cracked in two places. The lintel of the first-story window is cracked, as are the second and third stringcourses.

Brick Cracking

- Bay 1: There is a very wide joint crack below the sill of the first-story window. A step crack occurs just below the fourth stringcourse, and it meets the second-story window. A second step crack begins at the sill of the second-story window and travels diagonally north towards the second stringcourse.
- Bay 2: A step crack travels from the sill of the first-story window through the first stringcourse and into the water table. A through-brick and joint crack is located at the north end of the first-story window lintel.
- Bay 3: Two step cracks converge on the water table. A through-brick and joint crack runs through the fourth stringcourse and through a few brick courses. There is also a through-joint horizontal crack in the brick parapet wall.
- Bay 4: A step crack runs through fourth stringcourse and the brickwork below.
- Bay 5: A step crack runs between the first-story window sill and the first stringcourse. Another travels between the first-story window lintel and the second stringcourse. A through-brick and joint crack is located below the first-story window sill. Two step cracks run between the lintel of the second-story window and the third stringcourse. The parapet wall contains two cracks.

Wood Cracking

- Bay 1: The two quatrefoil panels of the second-story window are cracked.
- Bay 2: The two northernmost quatrefoil panels of the second-story window are cracked.
- Bay 3: The two quatrefoil panels of the second-story window are cracked.

Missing Elements

Cast stone has failed and fallen from numerous areas of the east elevation. The sloped parapet walls of bays 1 and 2 have replaced more decorative walls illustrated on the HABS drawings. The solid brick parapet wall of bay 4 appears to have replaced the decorative balustrade shown on the HABS drawings.

- Bay 1: A section of the first-story window hood is missing.
- Bay 2: Sections of first-story window hood have fallen off.
- Bay 3: A corner of the first-story window hood is missing.
- Bay 5: Sections of the quoins near the first stringcourse are missing, as are sections of the water table below the first stringcourse. Sections of the first-story window sill are missing, as well as sections of the second-story window hood.

Open Joints

Open joints appear in numerous places on the east elevation.

- Bay 1: Open joints appear in the water table and below the first-story window. They are also seen below the second stringcourse and below the second-story window. They also exist below the third and fourth stringcourses, and along the upper edge of the parapet wall.
- Bay 2: Open joints are found above and below the first stringcourse. There is a large zone of missing mortar between the first-story window hood and the second stringcourse. The second-story window sill is surrounded by open joints on all three sides. There is a small section of open joints below the third stringcourse and to the right of the window. Virtually the entire parapet wall suffers from open joints and missing mortar.
- Bay 3: Open joints are seen in a small area below the first- and second-story window sills. They also exist above the second, third, and fourth stringcourses. The parapet wall has many open joints, with a concentration of them near bay 2.
- Bay 4: There are open joints above the first-story window. There are also sections of open joints just below the third and fourth stringcourses. The parapet wall has brick with many open joints.

- Bay 5: A section of the water table has many open joints. Open joints are visible below the sills of both the first- and second-story windows. There are also open joints along the northern edges of both windows. Open joints are seen on the northern section of the wall below the third stringcourse. The parapet wall possesses open joints along its northern edge.

Soiling

Dark soiling, most likely mold, is seen on all of the stringcourses and four of the globe finials.

- Bay 1: Soiling is evident both above and below the first and second stringcourses. It is also seen below the fourth stringcourse and to the right of the second-story window. Soiling occurs on the first-story window hood.
- Bay 2: Soiled areas surround all four sides of the large second-story window. The areas above and below the first stringcourse are also soiled. The upper three quoins on either side of the bay are soiled.
- Bay 3: Areas below both windows are soiled, as well as zones above and below the first, second, and third stringcourses.
- Bay 4: The area below the first stringcourse is soiled, as are the window sills and the areas just under the first- and second-story windows.
- Bay 5: The water table is soiled, a condition most likely exacerbated by splashing. The lintel and sill of the first-story window are also soiled. The parapet is soiled. In addition, areas just below the upper stringcourse and on the southern side of the window are soiled.

Surface Accretions

- Bay 1: Surface accretions occur below the first, second, and third stringcourses. They also appear below the first-story window and to the right of the second-story window hood. These accretions are also seen along the upper edge of the parapet wall.
- Bay 2: Accretions occur both above and below the first and second stringcourses. They also occur below the third and fourth stringcourses, and to the north of the second-story window. The southern edge of the parapet wall also has surface deposits.

- Bay 3: The water table has surface deposits. Accretions exist below the second stringcourse, as well as on the section of wall between the second and third stringcourses. Accretions occur on the northern edge of the wall, both above and below the fourth stringcourse.
- Bay 4: Accretions are located on the southern edge of the wall between the third stringcourse They also appear just below the fourth stringcourse.
- Bay 5: These deposits can be found both above and to the right of the first-story window.

West Elevation

Summary

This elevation is in sound condition, but it has more green growth than any of the other elevations except for the north. All cast stone on this elevation is soiled. The majority of cast-stone window hoods are cracking at their ears. Brick cracking is concentrated on bays 2 and 5, and is usually associated with corners of window openings. Extensive areas of open joints are seen. Open joints are particularly concentrated at the parapet and around window openings. A white haze or surface accretions covers the majority of this elevation. Wooden elements show peeling paint, and the majority of wooden quatrefoil panels are cracked.

Biological Activity: Lichens/Mosses

Lichens and mosses are found on the walls of the water table of all five bays; however, they are most concentrated on bays 3, 4, and 5. This is most likely because these areas are heavily shaded by large trees. Other areas of growth are listed below.

- Bay 2: There is some growth in the area to the right of and below the first-story window.
- Bay 4: Intense growth covers all of the first story and part of the second.
- Bay 5: There is a vertical zone of dark soiling between the first and second stringcourses and on the second stringcourse.

Cracking

Cast-Stone Cracking

All of the eared cast-stone window hoods show evidence of cracking. In most cases, cracks are located where the vertical plane meets the horizontal one. Horizontal cast-stone stringcourses all display some degree of cracking.

- Bay 1: Approximately 10 vertical cracks are seen running through the several stringcourses of this bay. Horizontal cracks exist the cast-stone sill of the first-story window.

- Bay 2: A number of vertical cracks are located on the architrave of the second-story window. A horizontal crack exists in the cast-stone sill of second-story window.
- Bay 3: A few vertical cracks are seen on the first stringcourse of this bay.
- Bays 4 and 5: Vertical cracks are observed in the lowest and topmost stringcourses of these bays. A horizontal crack exists in the cast-stone hood of the first-story window.

Brick Cracking

- Bay 1: Two related through-joint step cracks are located above and below the right corner of the first-story window. A through-brick and joint crack exists below the first stringcourse in the water table.
- Bay 2: There is a through-brick and joint crack above the fourth stringcourse to the south of the second-story window. There is another one above and to either side of the first-story window.
- Bay 4: A through-joint crack located in the water table travels through the first stringcourse.
- Bay 5: Four through-joint cracks exist. Two cracks travel from the parapet wall through the stringcourse into the brick wall below, or visa versa. One step crack connects with the top of the second-story window. The fourth step crack is located below the second-story window. There is a through-brick and joint crack below the sill of the first-story window.

Wood Cracking

- Bay 2: Cracking exists on all five wooden quatrefoil panels of the second-story window.
- Bay 3: One of the wooden quatrefoil panels of the second-story window is cracked.

Missing Elements

Cast stone has failed and fallen from numerous locations on the building. Bays 1 and 3 are capped by sloping brick parapets that appear to have replaced earlier, more decorative parapet walls. Bay 4 is capped by a solid brick parapet wall that may have

replaced the balustrade shown on the 1989 HABS drawings (see Appendix A).

- Bay 1: Pieces of cast stone are missing from the window sill of the second-story window, from below the south finial, and from the area where the sloping parapet meets the wall of the adjacent bay.
- Bay 2: Deteriorated cast stone has fallen from the sill of the second-story window.
- Bay 3: The lowest cast-stone stringcourse appears to be chipped and is missing a section of cast stone.
- Bay 4: There are missing areas of cast stone on the first- and second-story window sills and below the finial.
- Bay 5: Both window sills have lost pieces of their cast stone. Pieces are also missing from the bottom stringcourse and the area below the finial.

Open Joints

Open joints appear in zones on various areas of the west elevation.

- Bay 1: Open joints appear above and below the second and fourth stringcourses and below the first-story window.
- Bay 2: Most of the bay has open joints, except for areas to the left and right of the first-story window.
- Bay 3: Open joints appear above and below the fourth stringcourse, to the right of the second-story window, above the first-story window, and to the left of the first-story window.
- Bay 4: The parapet wall has open joints. Open joints are also seen in the area between the third and fourth stringcourses and just below the second stringcourse.
- Bay 5: Open joints are seen on the parapet wall, on the area above the second-story window, and above the first-story window.

Soiling

Dark soiling, which is most likely biological in nature, is seen on all stringcourses and on five of the cast-stone globe finials. It is found on all vertical quoin areas. The water table also shows many areas of dark soiling.

- Bay 1: Dark soiling is visible on either side of the second-story window.
- Bay 2: Dark soiling is evident on all four sides of the second-story window, as well as the sill and hood of the first-story window.
- Bay 3: Areas of dark soiling are located below the third stringcourse to the right of the second-story window. There are also area of soiling below the second stringcourse.
- Bay 4: A large zone of dark soiling covers most of first-story wall area, as well as the cast-stone sill of the first-story window. Another area exists just below the second-story window.
- Bay 5: Two areas of dark soiling are seen on the parapet wall. The southern concentration extends from the parapet down the wall to the height of the first-story window. There is biological growth on both window lintels, and below the sill of the first-story window.

Surface Accretions

Surface accretions occur fairly consistently over the surface of the west elevation. Areas where accretions are noticeably absent are:

- Bay 1: Areas on either side of the second-story window, and the area above and to the left of the first-story window.
- Bay 2: Areas on either side of the first-story window.
- Bay 4: Most of the first two stories, except for small areas of accretion below the first-story window and above the second-story window.
- Bay 5: The parapet wall, except for a small zone of accretions at the north corner. Areas free of surface deposits are also located on both sides of both windows.

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

By David Bittermann

Introduction

Structurally as well as functionally, the Women's Old Gymnasium is organized into three distinct components:

- the gymnasium block;
- the office/classroom block; and
- the two stair pavilions.

The gymnasium block is the largest of the three, measuring 102 by 58 feet. It contains an exercise room and locker rooms on the first story, and the main gymnasium and running track on the double-height story above. Its large open spaces devoid of interior load-bearing partitions demand the use of steel framing components within an exterior load-bearing brick-masonry wall system.

The two-story office/classroom block is the next largest component. It adjoins the gymnasium block on the north and measures 24 by 70 feet. Its proportions and internal divisions enable the use of wood framing within the exterior brick bearing walls, with only minor use of structural steel members.

The two stair pavilions are the smallest component. They are inserted into the northeast and northwest corners formed by the juncture of the gymnasium and office/classroom blocks. Each pavilion measures approximately 8 by 15 feet. (The stairway within the east pavilion is no longer extant.) The two walls not otherwise shared in common with the adjacent blocks are also of load-bearing brick masonry. All internal structural elements are wood-framed.

Foundations

Perimeter load-bearing walls are comprised of brick masonry, from parapet to grade. Since there is no net difference in grade elevation between crawl-space areas and the exterior, neither the

foundation wall material nor the depth or dimensions of footings can be determined without investigative excavation. The expected foundation wall construction for this type and age of structure would also be brick masonry, bearing directly on continuous-spread footings of poured concrete. Since the average depth of frost penetration in this geographic region is negligible, it can be presumed that the footings were only laid deep enough to reach undisturbed strata. The HABS drawings (see Appendix A) indicate a footing depth of approximately 2 feet. However, it not known if this was confirmed by direct observation.

In addition to perimeter foundations, there are probably individual spread footings of poured concrete, laid at similar depth, for the steel columns that support the second floor. These include at least six steel columns within the gymnasium block, and four embedded in the east-west common wall between the gym and the office/classroom block. The common wall is supported by a seemingly continuous brick-masonry foundation wall that carries floor framing of the office/classroom and adjacent stairway spaces. However, given the great strength needed to support the steel columns located within the common wall, the spread footings for the columns probably interrupt the foundation wall.

Exterior Bearing Walls

All exterior walls are of load-bearing brick masonry, of varying thickness depending on location in plan and elevation. Exterior face brick is laid entirely without headers, and likely incorporates hidden metal ties laid in respective bed joints. Headers are visible from the interior, however, in the form of header rows occurring every sixth course, as in standard common-bond construction. Since no areas of wall masonry are less than three wythes thick, full-length uncut headers can be used in all locations without being apparent in the face brick. Wall construction is solid, without cavities between wythes.

Wall thickness in any given location is primarily a function of bearing requirements, which are in turn dependent on both wall height and the locations of the steel framing members. The exterior decoration tends to exploit these varying thickness requirements, expressing them through such elements as projecting pilasters and projecting bays.

On the gymnasium block, the exterior masonry walls at first-story level tend to be four wythes thick. Exceptions are the

center bays on the east and west elevations, and the pilasters on the south elevation, all of which are five wythes thick. These elements thus project one wythe beyond the general wall surface. All of the above-mentioned walls lose one wythe in thickness at the floor line of the main gymnasium (room 201), i.e., the general wall areas become three wythes thick, while the projecting bays and pilasters become four wythes thick. This stepped-back wall profile on the inside surface provides a continuous bearing ledge for the main gymnasium's floor framing. Most of the wall areas do not again change thickness as they ascend to the tops of the parapets. On the south elevation, however, the four-wythe pilasters terminate with pitched caps at the base of the parapet, leaving the three-wythe construction to continue upward.

Similar organizational patterns can be discerned on the three exterior elevations of the office/classroom block, although the smaller volumes of space enclosed require substantially less structure. Accordingly, first-story masonry walls are only three wythes thick, with the exception of the projecting central bay of the north elevation, which is four wythes thick. Rather than stepping back at the second-floor line, wall sections are of consistent thickness from grade to the top of parapet.

The east and west stair pavilions do not employ projecting bays. Due to their height, however, first-story wall construction is four wythes thick, stepping back to three wythes from the second story to the top of the parapet. The step is not coincident with the level of the second-floor framing in the pavilions, as in the adjacent gymnasias block. If it were, it would fall within the window openings on the end walls of the pavilions. The step is situated instead above these windows. It is plainly visible as a discontinuity in the plane of the interior wall finish.

Except in the parapets, no elements of cast stone were discovered to be integral with the brick-masonry wall construction. Rather, they appear to be surface-applied ornament. For elements of low relief, such as quoins, mechanical bonding to the brick walls appears to be entirely reliant upon adhesion of cementitious materials. Other features (most notably, portions of window hoods) show indications of having been formed or run on a galvanized wire mesh. It is not known whether any of the even-more-prominent cast-stone features are formed with, or secured by, pins or armatures.

Masonry openings at the Women's Old Gymnasium occur in a variety of sizes and proportions. Most are conducive to the use of standard steel lintels to carry masonry loads above them. The particular structural shape utilized for each application would have been dependent upon both the required length and the nature of the loading above. The only lintels available for nondestructive

examination are those of openings without hoods, i.e., the east and west crawl-space ventilator grilles, and the narrow windows of each stair pavilion and the projecting front bay. These openings use standard steel angles, one per wythe of thickness. Masonry openings for single-leaf doors and single-width window units may use angles for lintels as well, although heavier structural shapes would not be unexpected.

There are, however, many occurrences of larger-than-normal window openings where much heavier structural members would be required. These openings contain multiple-unit windows (single window sashes and frame units joined with nonstructural wood mullions) and double-leaf doors. The broadest of these openings are contained in the projecting bays in the east and west walls of the gymnasium block, and measure roughly 16 feet in width. Such a span is more likely to employ some combination of heavier web and flange shapes (channels, I's, WF's, etc.), with allowance made for the fact that flanges in the inner and outer brick wythes could not be so thick as to disrupt the prevailing joint widths of adjacent brickwork.

An even greater challenge to concealed lintel design is presented by the broad pointed-arch motifs over the center-bay windows on the east and west elevations of the gymnasium block. Since it is nearly certain that the masonry arches in each case are nonstructural, the use of steel lintels is strongly indicated. However, a straight member placed high enough to clear the apex of the arch would leave unsupported triangular areas of wall masonry below the lintel, near the springing points of the arch. It may be that some custom stepped or curved steel member exists at each end, which can directly support all the masonry without otherwise affecting the surface rhythm of the joint (see figure 59). If not, the unsupported corners of masonry bear on the wood frame of the window.

A similar pointed-arch motif exists at the main entrance in the north elevation of the office/classroom block. However, the situation may be less acute here, because the arch probably consists of a superficial cast-stone facing, hung within a rectangular opening in the brick masonry.

All of these devices notwithstanding, there are four uses of true structural masonry arches on the building, all occurring along north parapet of the office/classroom block. Here, the outer two brick wythes are laid in a semicircular arch to form a scupper, allowing drainage through the parapet into a conductor head (see figure 60). The innermost wythe at these locations consists of 4-inch nominal structural clay tile, which spans the opening on a steel lintel.

Steel Frame

Specific steel framing systems within the building vary according to their location. The most extensive use of structural steel occurs within the gymnasium block. As described previously, at least six steel columns are employed here in order to support the second floor while accommodating the large open spaces within the block. Another four columns are embedded in one of the block's perimeter walls.

Structural steel does not appear to be an integral component of the first-floor framing, except in that the columns supporting the second-floor framing pass through it. However, the specific spatial requirements of first-story rooms appear to have influenced the placement of the columns. The exterior walls of the gymnasium block are articulated by pilasters into bays, five on the north and south elevations, three on the east and west elevations. Typically, there would thus be 10 steel columns within the gymnasium block, arranged in two east-west rows of five columns each. The two rows would align with the pilasters on the east and west walls; the two opposite columns in each row would align with the pilasters on the north and south elevations.

The gymnasium's east-west rows do, in fact, align with exterior pilasters, but only one of the three north-south pairs do so. There are thus only four structural bays within the gymnasium block, instead of five. This arrangement allows room 101 (the game room) to be interrupted by only a single pair of columns, as opposed to the two pairs that would be required by adherence to the exterior pilaster system. The pair of columns that does align with exterior partitions is located in the north-south demising partition between rooms 101 and rooms 102 and 103 (women's shower and women's locker room, respectively). The third pair of columns is similarly concealed in the partition between rooms 102 and 103, and rooms 108 and 109 (men's shower and men's locker room, respectively). All first-story interior columns are either encased in finish materials or concealed within partitions.

The east-west rows of columns carry two lines of girders spanning from the east to the west exterior walls. Although these are encased in finish materials, observation of the size of the enclosures suggests that the depths of the girders vary in accordance with the varying lengths of span. A dropped casing runs in a north-south direction over the pair of columns in room 101, but it does not enclose a structural steel member. Rather, it appears to have functioned as part of a removable room partition. North-south steel members do exist, however, hidden within the wood

floor-framing system of room 201. These appear to function only as lateral bracing, since they are not configured to carry any floor loads. Three north-south members could be observed through breaches in the finish materials. Each measured 10 inches deep, with 4-inch flanges. Two of the members are in line with exterior pilasters on the south wall. The third member is in line with the pair of columns in room 101, but is located well above the dropped casing. Although all other locations were obscured by intact finishes, it might be expected that such lateral bracing occurs through the gymnasium block in line with all four exterior pilasters, and also with all three pairs of columns.

Nearly all of the north wall of the gymnasium block is a common wall shared with the office/classroom block and the two stair pavilions that flank that block. A decision was apparently made to forego the more straightforward, but more expensive, load-bearing masonry system for this wall. Rather, a structural steel frame infilled with wood-framed partitions on the first and second stories was employed for the wall. This wall carries part of the second-story and roof loads of all three blocks, and part of the load of the running track in the gymnasium block. It also supports the portion of the gymnasium-block wall that extends above the roof of the office/classroom block. This portion is of brick, in keeping with the use of brick masonry for all portions of walls having exterior exposure; it is 6 feet high and three wythes thick.

The frame within the common wall employs four continuous steel columns that form five structural bays. (The columns are aligned with the four exterior pilasters on the south wall of the gymnasium block.) Each column is built up of two 5-by-10-inch channel sections. Virtually all portions of the frame are obscured by other finishes, except for the column faces, which are visible in the brick masonry. (These are set flush with the interior masonry surface.)

It appears likely that three lines of girders connect these columns. A girder measuring approximately 24 by 7 inches was discovered in the center bay at the level of the second floor (above the doorway between rooms 100 and 101). Counterparts might exist in the other four bays as well, to carry the second-story floor loads of all adjacent spaces. A second line of girders is situated at the level of the running track, to receive steel cross beams carrying the track floor framing. A third line of girders is located approximately 4 feet above the track floor. These girders, which measure approximately 15 by 5 1/2 inches, carry the upper portion of the brick-masonry wall in the center three bays. Short segments of brick wall in the two end bays are carried by the girder line situated at track level.

Four steel roof trusses span the gymnasium block, running from the tops of the columns in the common wall to the pilasters on the south wall (see figure 61). The trusses are made of built-up angle sections, joined by gussets with both bolted and riveted connections. The top chords of the trusses consist of four sections joined to form a gambrel-shape. The trusses are tied to each other at six locations, three at the top chords and three at the bottom chords. The points of attachment on the top chords are the intersections of the four sections; the attachment points on the lower chord are directly below those on the top chord. In the center three bays, the top-chord ties are comprised of back-to-back angles; the bottom-chord ties are "I" sections; and upper and lower ties are reinforced with cross bracing. In the two ends bays, upper and lower ties are "I" sections. The outer sets of these ties angle inward, so that they can intersect the east and west walls at the locations of the exterior pilasters on those walls. In addition to the horizontal ties, the trusses in the center three bays are cross-braced by steel tension rods running from the top chords of the trusses to the bottom chords of adjacent trusses (see figure 62).

The use of steel framing in the office/classroom block is relatively minimal. A single member was observed spanning room 100 in an east-west direction, over the foot of the main stairway. It carries the load of the stair landing. The ends of this member probably frame into a pair of north-south members located within the east and west walls of the stair hall. An additional pair of north-south steel members might be found along the tops of the east and west ends of the office/classroom block, in the sections of those walls shared in common with the stair pavilions. Such members would be necessary: those sections of wall do not consist of load-bearing brickwork, so they would be incapable of supporting the portions of brick stair-pavilion walls located above them.

Wood-Framed Partitions

Virtually all interior partitions are of wood-frame construction that is not load-bearing. Both of the two major types observed utilized standard studding on 16-inch centers; one used 2-by-4 nominal stock, and the other used 2-by-6 nominal stock. The large size was used more extensively for major partitions on the first story of the gymnasium block, while the smaller were most often found in the office/classroom block. Wood-framed partitions have received a variety of finishes, including tongue-and-groove vertical matchboarding on blocking, sheet metal on blocking, plaster on wood lath, fiberboard panels on furring, and plywood panels on furring.

Wood Floor Construction

In the first story of the gymnasium block, only the three bays occupied by room 101 contain a wood-framed floor. The floor of the remaining two bays, containing rooms 102 and 103, and 108 and 109, respectively, is a concrete slab on grade. The slab is at the same approximate elevation as the exterior grade; the framed floor of room 101 is only 14 inches higher. The floor of room 101 does not appear to take advantage of the gymnasium block's structural steel frame for support. Rather, the framing is carried by 4 inch square nominal sleepers laid directly on earth. These run east-west at roughly 6 feet on center, and are spanned by 2-by-8 nominal joists running north-south and spaced 24 inches on center. The floor itself has three layers: a subfloor of tongue-and-groove boards measuring seven-eighths of an inch thick by six inches wide, and laid diagonally; an original finish floor of boards three quarters of an inch thick by 2 1/4 inches wide and laid north-south; and a second layer of similar material laid in the same direction. The second layer presumably dates to the 1939 work.

The second story of the gymnasium block, being entirely occupied by room 201 (the basketball court), utilizes a single floor system throughout. It is supported principally by the structural steel frame, with assistance from the load-bearing masonry south wall. This system is comprised of 2-by-14-inch nominal joists spanning north-south and spaced 12 inches on center. Joists bear on the east-west girders of the structural steel frame everywhere except at the south wall, where they engage the step in the load-bearing masonry wall. The joists are covered with a subfloor of tongue-and-groove boards measuring seven-eighths of an inch thick by 6 inches wide and laid diagonally, and two layers of finish floorboards measuring three-quarters of an inch thick by 2 1/4 inches wide, both layers laid east-west. As in room 101, the second layer of finish flooring appears to be an addition to the original finish layer.

Structural framing for the track and ancillary spaces within the gymnasium block again incorporates both wood and steel components. The configuration of this framing appears loosely adapted from the Medart company's standard published designs, which utilize a suspended framework to provide support along the inner ring of the track. In this application, the ring is comprised of a continuous 12-inch deep steel channel. It is carried on 14 iron pipes measuring 1 1/4 inches (outside diameter) that hang from the roof trusses (and from the truss ties in the end bays). At the location of each pipe, a 6-by-2-inch cross channel ties the ring channel back to the perimeter wall. Wood floor joists, running parallel to the ring channel, span from each cross channel to the

next. The wood joists in turn carry a subfloor of tongue-and-groove boards measuring seven-eighths of an inch thick by 6 inches wide, and two layers of finish floorboards measuring three-quarters of an inch thick by 2 1/4 inches wide. Triangular platforms are located in each of four corners of the gymnasium block. These are framed with a steel "I" section at the hypotenuse, with wood joists, subfloors, and finish floors similar to the track. The platforms are elevated 8 inches to provide refuge from running traffic.

Floor framing in the office/classroom block is more conventional. Most of the floors are supported on 4-by-14-inch nominal joists spanning north-south across the entire width of the block, and spaced at 16 inches on center. On these are laid a subfloor of tongue-and-groove boards measuring seven-eighths of an inch thick by 6 inches wide and laid diagonally, and one layer of tongue-and-groove finish floorboards measuring three-quarters of an inch thick by 2 1/4 inches wide and laid east-west. The north half of room 100 is a concrete slab.

By all indications, the second story of the office/classroom block utilizes floor framing identical to the first, with members running in the same corresponding directions. However, the specific depths of the floor joists were not confirmed.

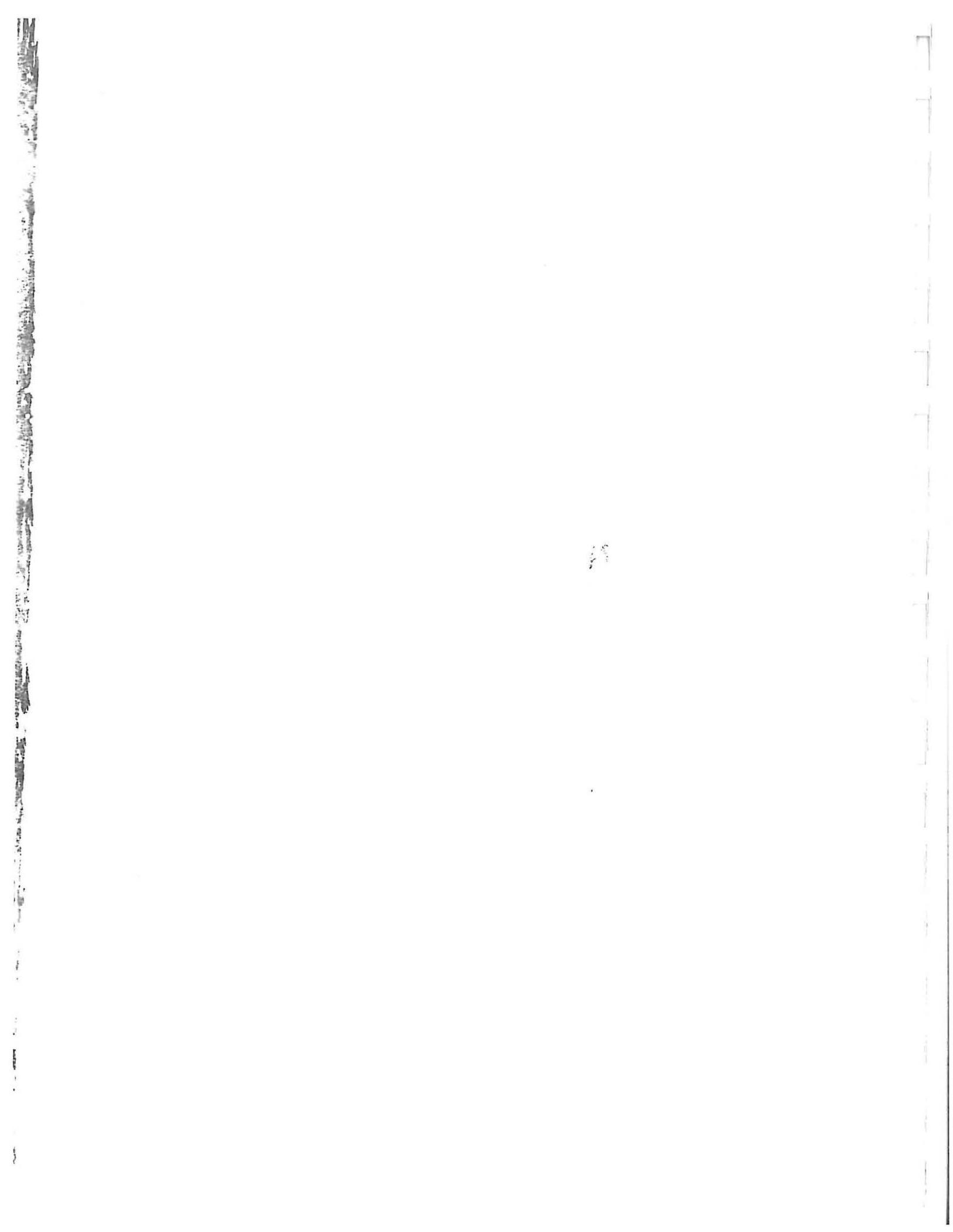
The stair pavilions have floor framing similar to that in the office/classroom block, with members running in the same directions. All stairways are framed with wood risers and treads on concealed wood carriages. Risers are seven-eighths of an inch thick, while treads are of 1 3/8-inch stock. Risers and treads engage each other with rabbeted construction.

Wood Roof Framing and Covering

The gymnasium block utilizes a system of wood purlins, consisting of 2-inch nominal stock of unconfirmed depth. These are spaced roughly 16 inches on center, running across the roof trusses out to the exterior masonry end walls. The purlins carry wood sheathing boards and the roofing material: granulated bituminous membrane on the center bay, and asphalt shingles on the north and south bays. The office/classroom block and flanking stair pavilions both use roof joists, consisting of 2-inch nominal stock of unconfirmed depth running north-south. These joists also carry wood sheathing and a bituminous roof membrane with granulated surface.



Figure 59: Window head in east wall of Room 201. The pointed arch configuration suggests a steel lintel location above the springing points, rendering difficult support conditions for masonry situated above the window head but below the lintel.



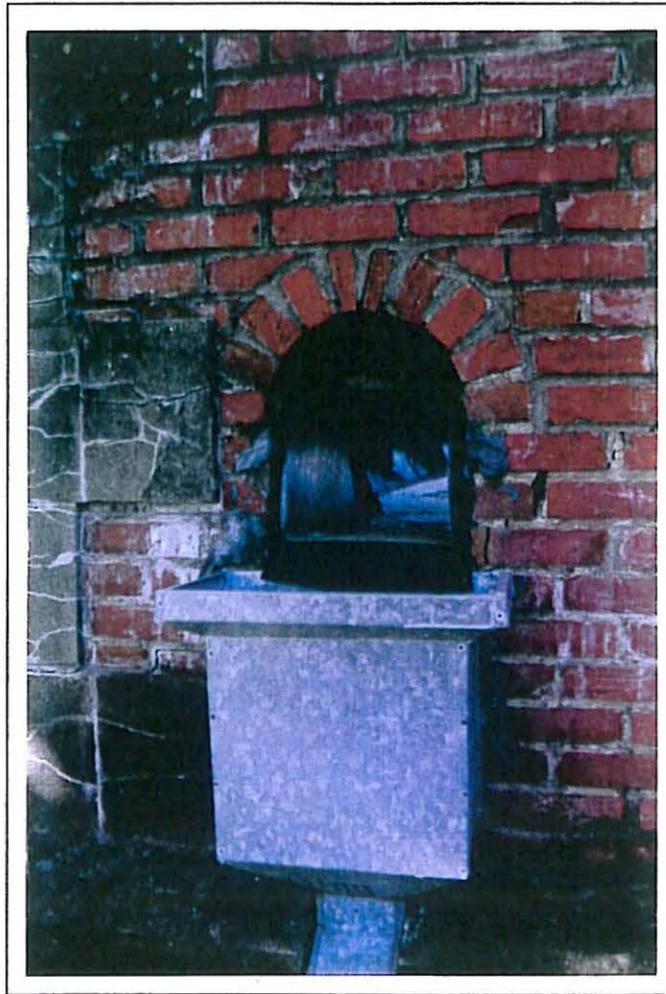


Figure 60: Arched scupper and conductor head on north elevation parapet

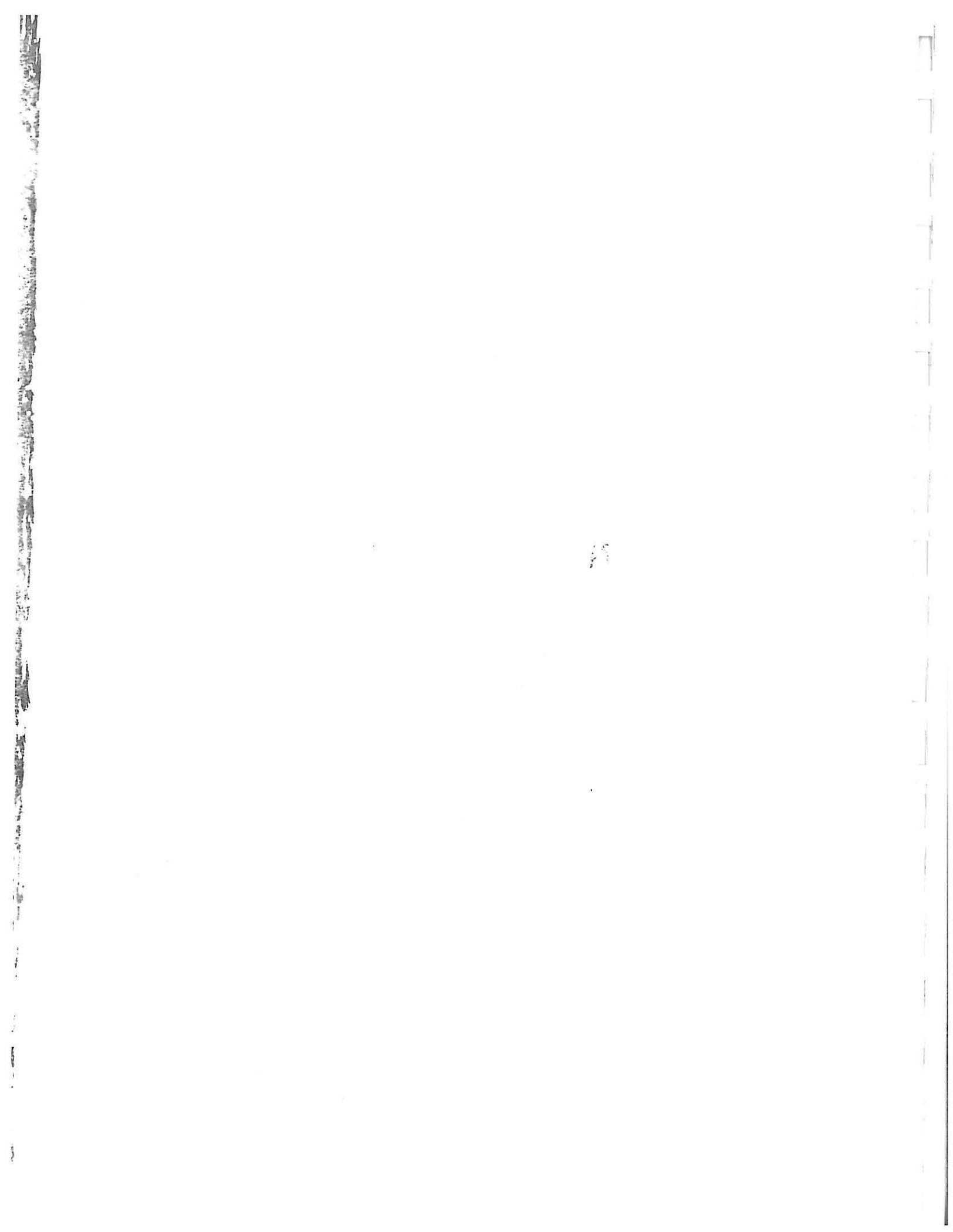
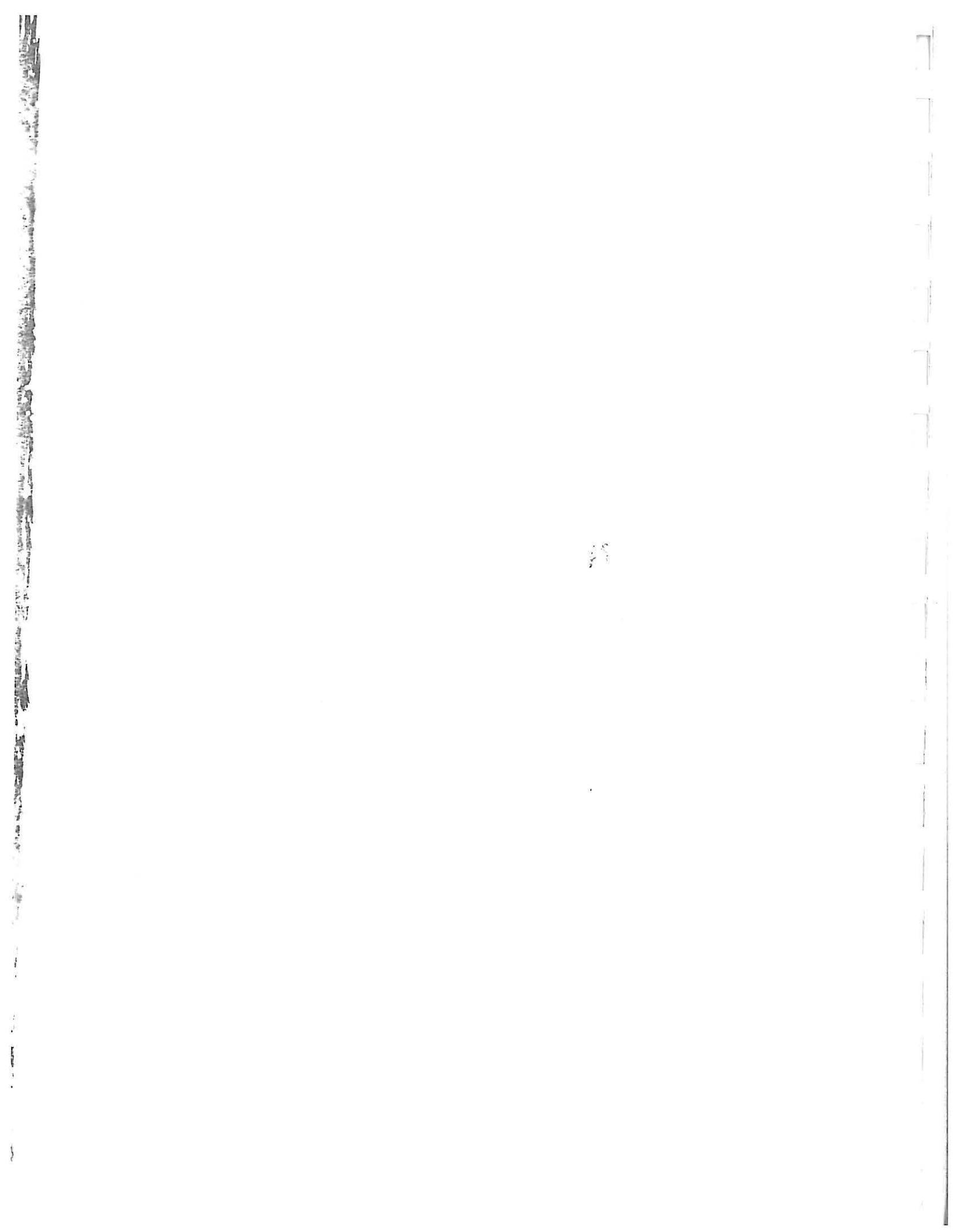




Figure 61: Steel roof truss of gymnasium block bearing on steel column in north wall.



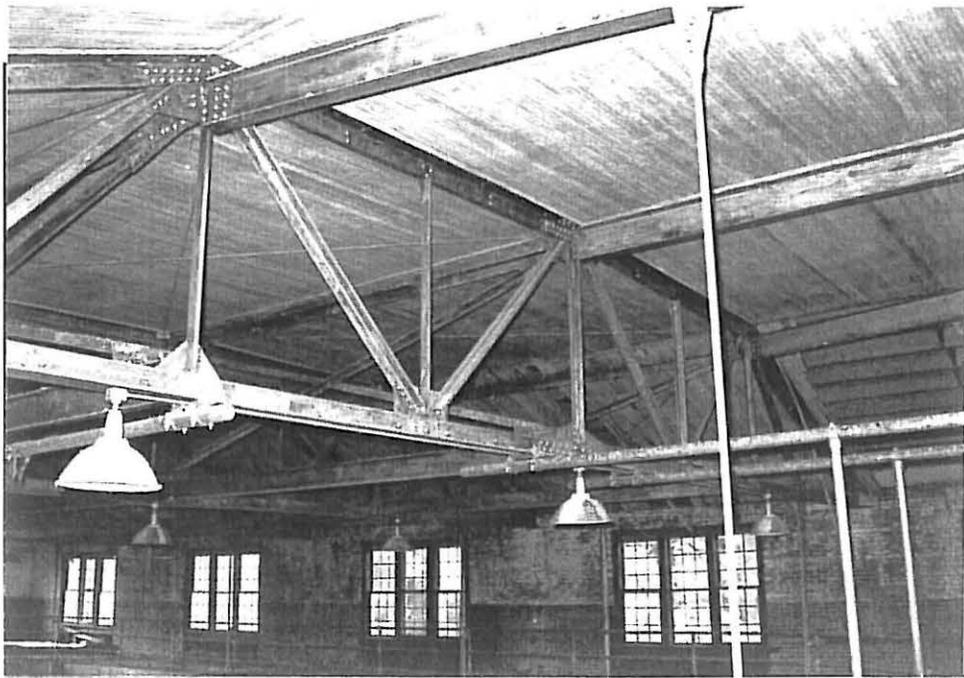
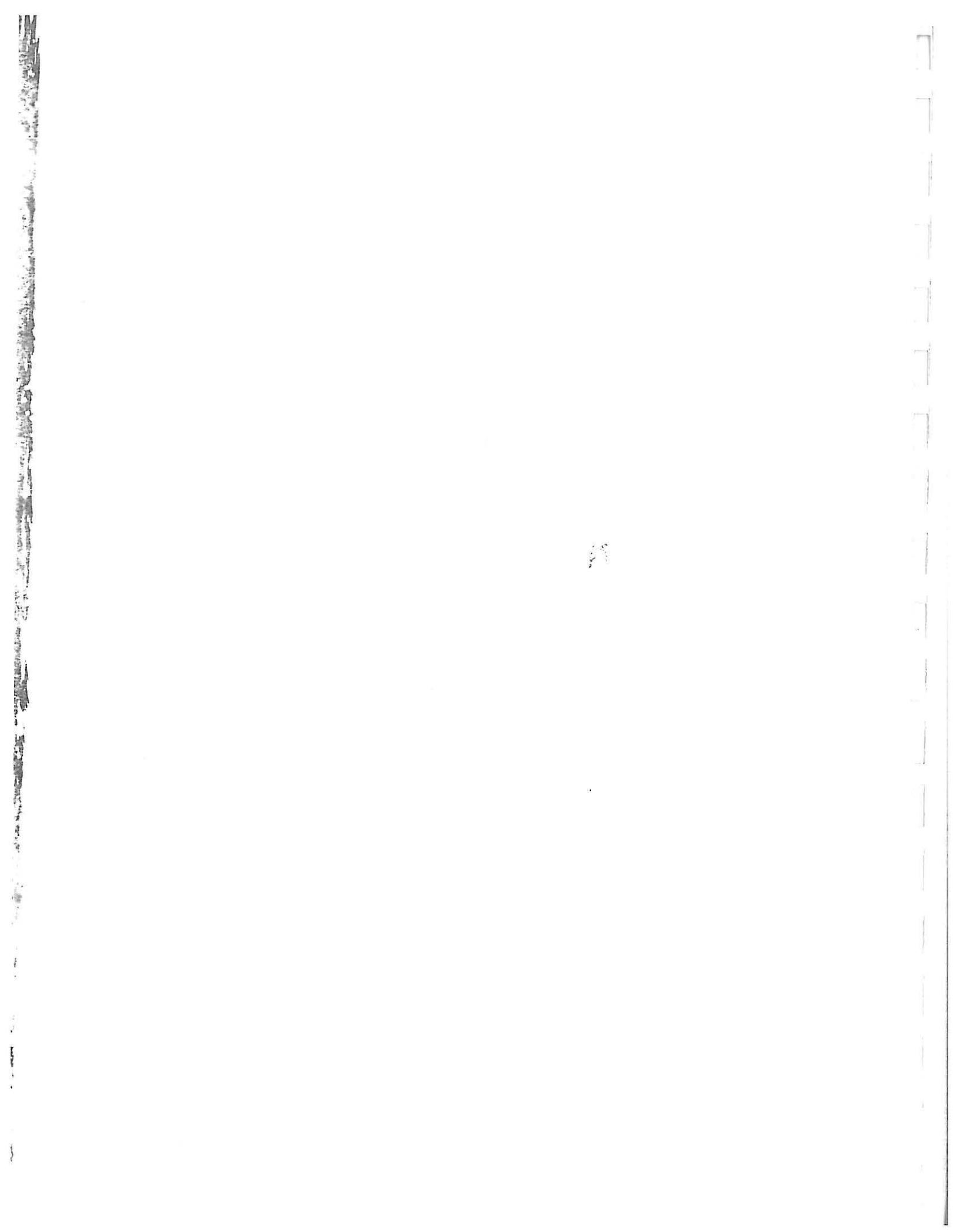


Figure 62: Steel roof trusses of gymnasium block, with upper and lower lateral ties, and horizontal and vertical cross bracing.



GENERAL INTERIOR DESCRIPTIONS AND CONDITIONS

General Descriptions

Interior graphics documentation obtained during site visits to Northwestern State University includes a set of plans and specifications from a WPA repair project done in 1939, a set of floor plans drawn in 1968, and a National Register nomination done in 1984. HABS drawings from 1989 were used as well. No original plans or drawings from 1923 were available. However, it is assumed that no configuration changes to the interior occurred prior to 1939. Historic photographs and paint analysis support this assumption. A set of specifications and materials used in the 1939 project is included as Appendix C. Several historic photographs dating from the period 1923-39 were located. These were used to confirm physical and documentary evidence, as well as to support conclusions drawn from materials analysis. Because the building was not used after 1970, it appears that the 1968 set of plans was drawn to record existing conditions rather than specify any alteration. Where changes to the interior occurred between the preparation of the 1939 and 1968 sets of plans, these are noted. Where changes between the 1968 plan and the HABS were seen, these are also noted. See Appendix A for plans and HABS drawings.

The interior of the building contains few high-style or Jacobean elements. Its primary significance lies in its room configurations and floor plan, which communicate the historic use of the building. However, there is some limited interior ornamentation. For example, window handles and molding profiles are not always completely plain. For that reason, windows should be retained where possible. The beaded-board wainscot present in most rooms should also be seen as distinctive and worthy of preservation or replication where necessary.

Sections subsequent to this one describe details and conditions unique to particular rooms. This section describes interior features common to all rooms. Unless specifically stated otherwise, all rooms share the following features.

Floors

Floors are typically 2-inch-wide boards running east-west. The floors are unpainted. They may have been varnished originally, but this finish is worn off. See figure 63.

Baseboards

Baseboards are attached to the beaded-board wainscot, covering the juncture of the wall and the floor. The baseboards are 6 inches high; they have a 1-inch molded cap and a 1-inch quarter-round toe molding (see Appendix D). Most baseboards are painted light green. Samples analyzed indicate that varnish was the original finish treatment for the baseboards. This is corroborated by historic photographs and documentary evidence. See figure 64.

Walls

Beaded-board wainscot original to the construction of the building in 1923 covers the walls from the floor to a height of approximately 41 to 57 inches. It is surmounted by a plain wainscot cap 3 inches wide. See figure 65. Each of the beaded boards is 3 1/4 inches wide. At present most of the wainscot is painted light green. There are a number of exceptions to this, which are noted within the individual room descriptions. Paint analysis shows that the original finish for the wainscot was varnish. Physical evidence, historic photographs, and documentation support this conclusion.

Fiberboard panels installed during the 1939 renovations cover the upper wall areas from the wainscot cap to the cornice. These panels measure 16 by 32 inches, are half an inch thick, and have a tongue-and-groove attachment method on all four sides. See figure 66. They are nailed onto horizontal 1 by 4 lath strips. These strips are 17 inches on center. Between these larger strips are horizontal strips measuring one-half by 2 1/2 inches that are also 17 on center. According to the specifications and materials ordered for the WPA renovation, these panels were ivory-colored and had a smooth finish. They have since been painted light green in most areas of the building.

Where the fiberboard and wainscot are missing, plaster on brick is seen on perimeter walls, with nailers for the later materials attached over the plaster. No filling is present between the two walls. It is clear from the 1939 work specifications and historic photographs taken prior to the renovation that plaster originally covered the walls. Materials analysis indicates that this plaster was not given a surface treatment. See figure 67.

Ceilings

Crown molding 3 inches wide (profile provided) covers the intersection of the ceilings and the walls. See figure 68. There are two types of ceiling coverings, one original and one dating to 1939. The original type of covering is the same beaded boarding used as wainscot on most of the building's walls. The boards run in an east-west direction and are painted white. See figure 70. The type dating to 1939 is the same type of fiberboard panels, nailed to the same type of lath, as used on the upper walls. See figure 69. The fiberboard panels are ivory or off-white. As stated previously, the specifications in the WPA documentation state that the fiberboard panels ordered were ivory, with a smooth finish. Therefore, it is possible that they were simply left unpainted.

Windows

Most window openings contain double-hung, counter-weighted sashes with 12-over-12 lights. See figure 70. The profile of the 1-inch-wide muntins is included in Appendix D. The outer casings are 4 1/2 inches wide and 5 inches deep. Glass size is generally 9 3/4 inches wide and 11 inches high. Where these types of windows occur in groups, some of the windows have fixed sashes. For example, in a set of five windows, the center and the outer windows will have operative sashes, while the other two will have fixed sashes. Operative windows retain their sash locks, decorative exterior meeting rail detail, and interior handles. See figure 71. Historic photographs show the windows as being varnished. Both documentary evidence and materials analysis confirm this.

Doorways

Doorways typically have architraves consisting of plain boards 4 1/2 inches wide. The plinth blocks measure 8 1/2 by 4 3/4 inches. Most doors are wood with five stacked horizontal panels. Doors, like windows, were originally coated with varnish. Very little hardware remains on the majority of doors in the building. Five-knuckled hinges remain on some architraves, but most knobs and locks are missing. See figures 72-73.

General Conditions

Water damage is prevalent throughout the structure. It takes the overt form of collapsed ceilings, detached wall surfaces, and missing flooring in certain sections of the building. Dark water staining is common on walls and ceilings. See figure 74. On painted surfaces, severe paint cracking and alligatoring exists. See figure 75. This is likely due to poor adhesion of paint to the varnished substrate, but is compounded by the high moisture content throughout. See figure 76. The presence of bird, bat, and rodent life was also clear, with a live owl and rat seen. Guano covers most of the floors in the building. See figure 77. Where the floors have failed and holes exist, lime has been added to inhibit rot and mold growth. See figure 78. Generally high moisture levels have also caused fungus and mold growth, which have led to rot. Insect activity was noted throughout the building. However, it does not seem to be the major cause of the damage seen.

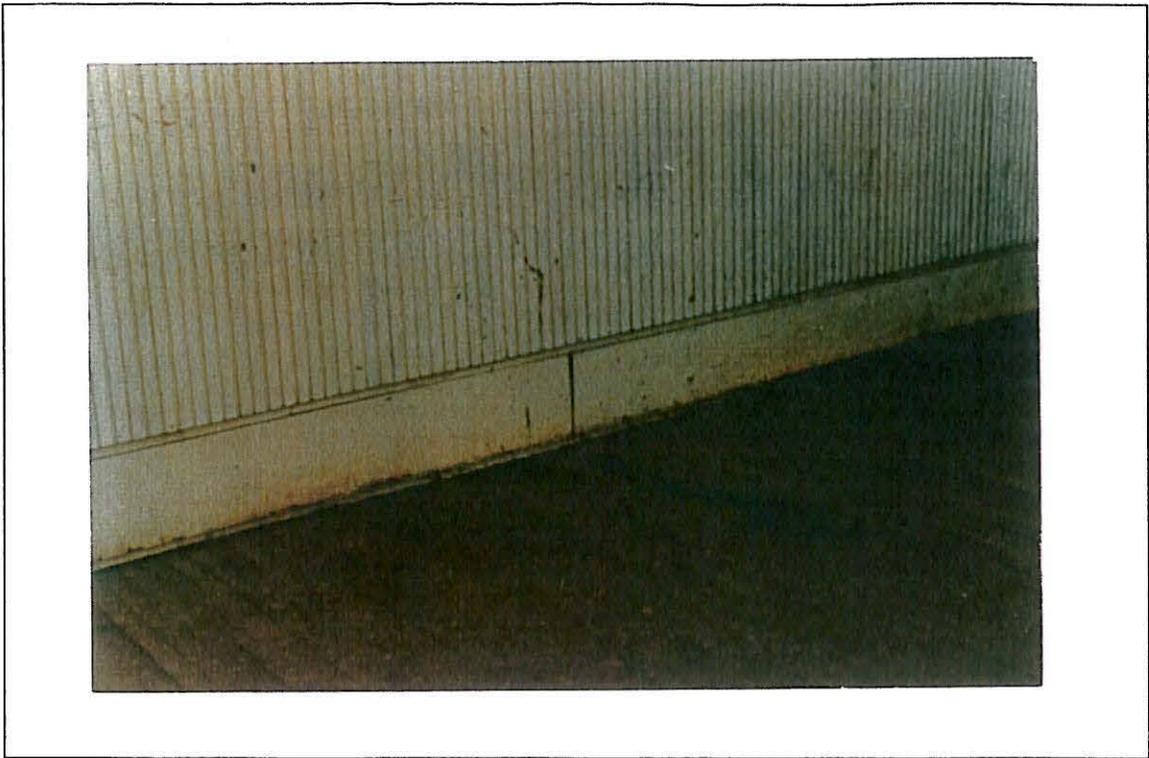


Figure 63: Typical Floor

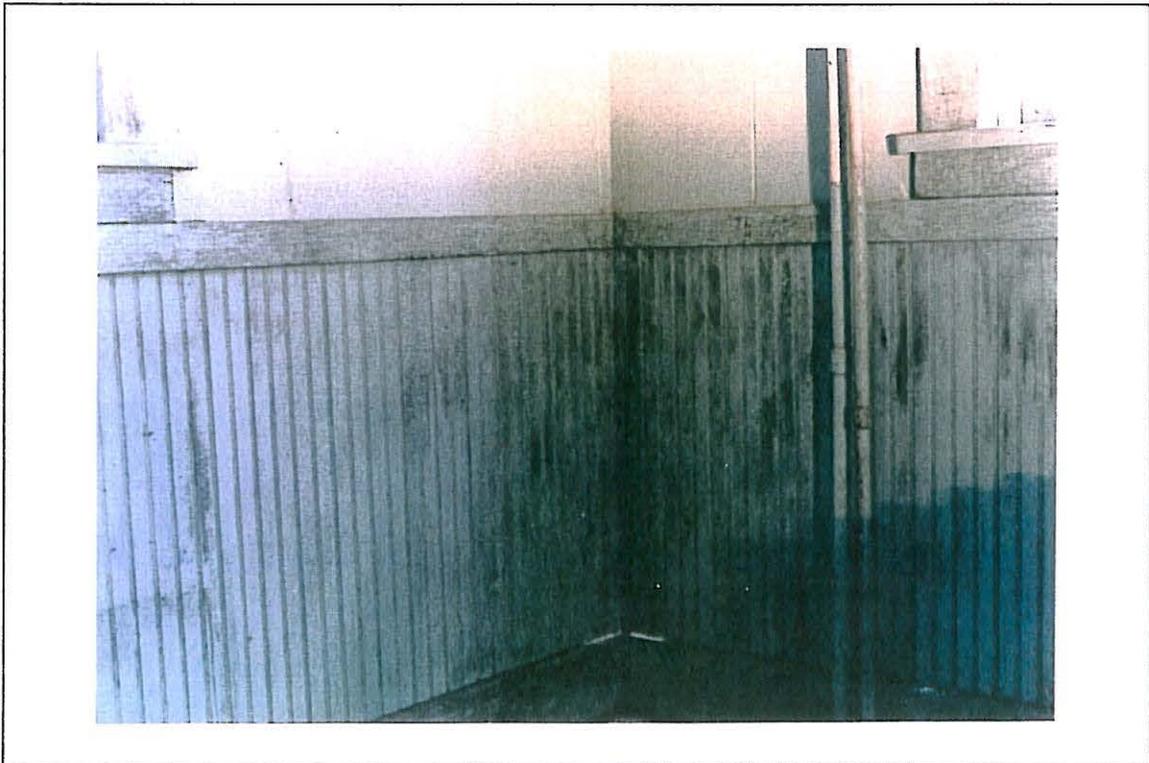
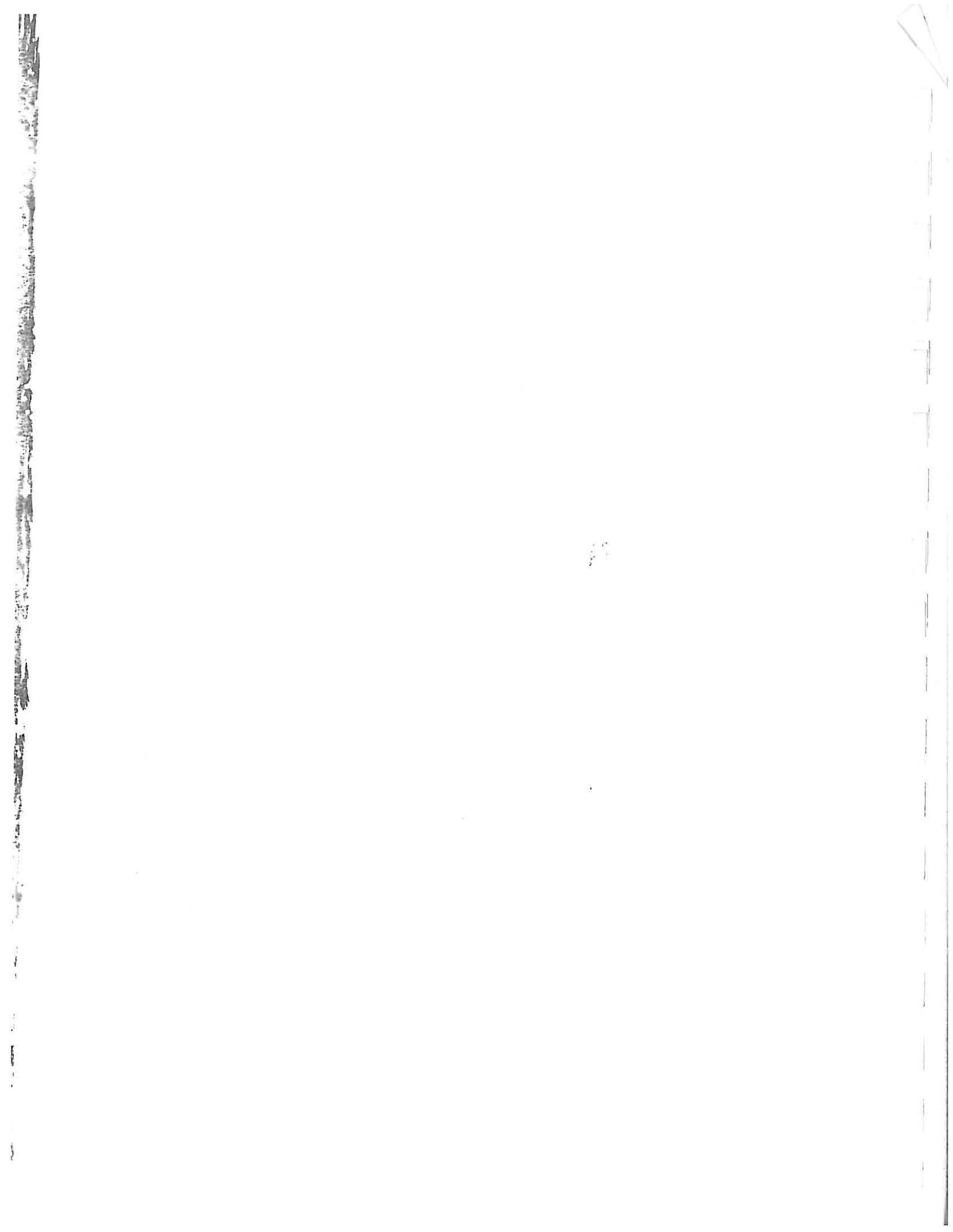


Figure 64: Typical lower wall. Wooden baseboard, beaded board and chair rail



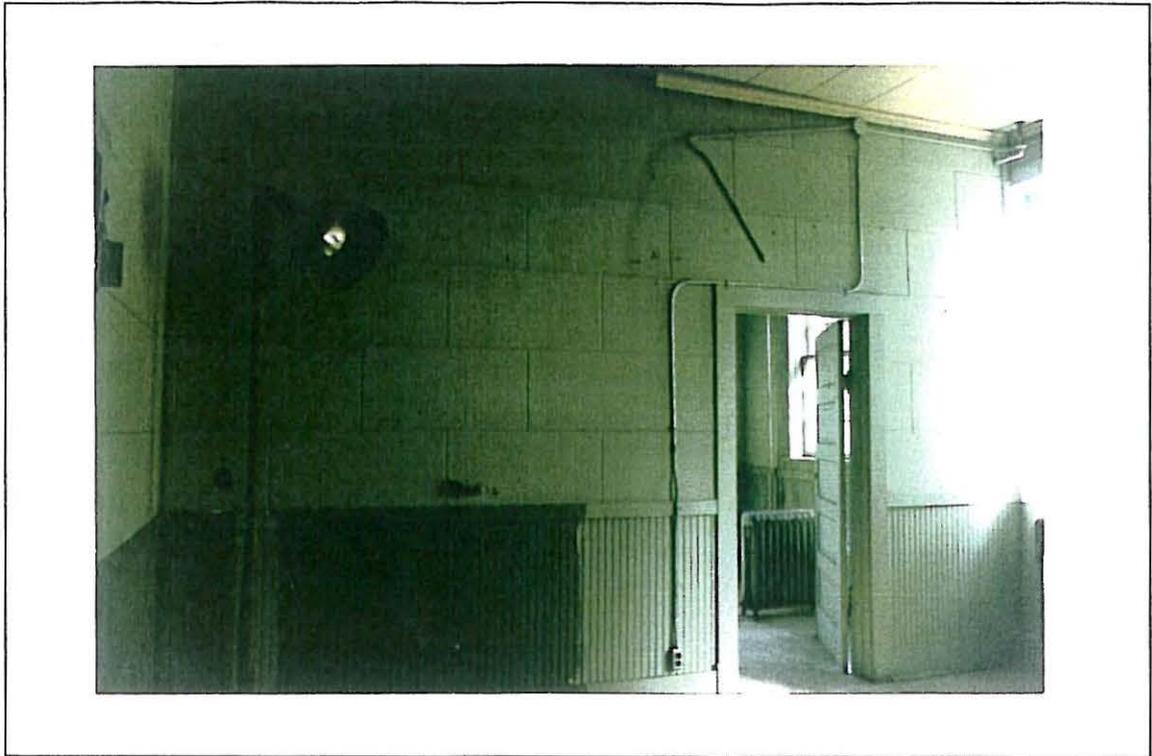


Figure 65: Typical Wall & Cornice

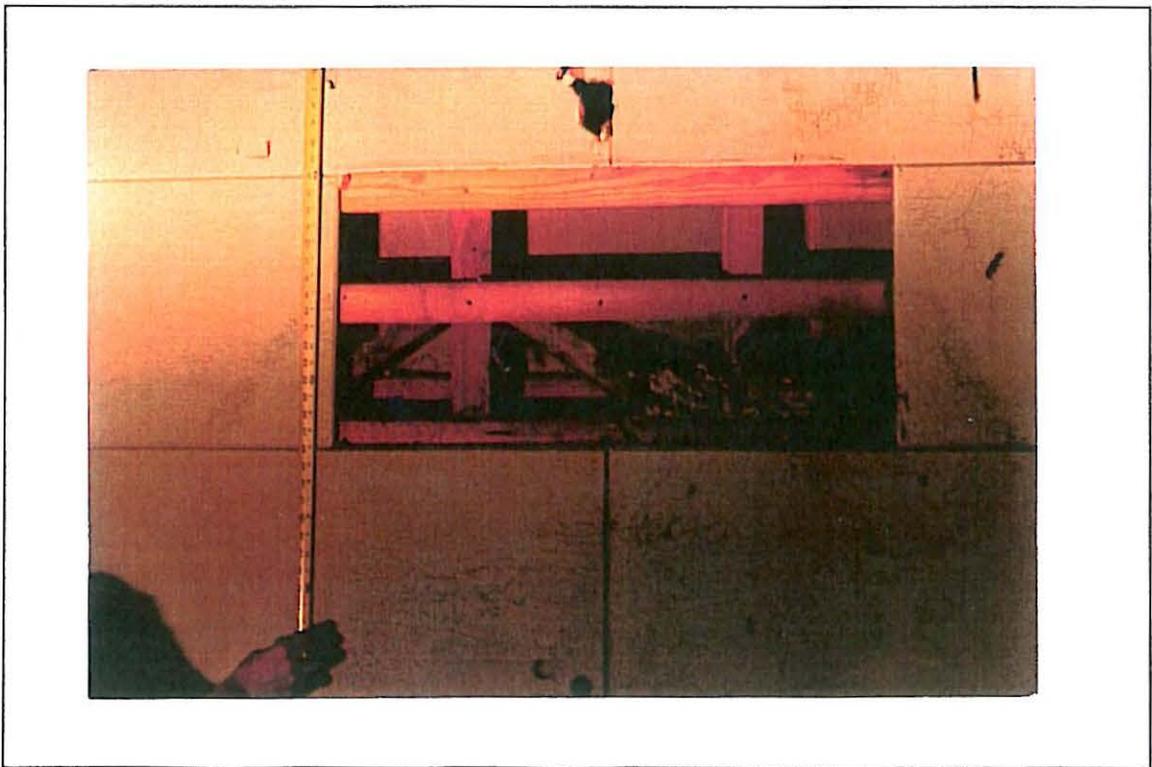
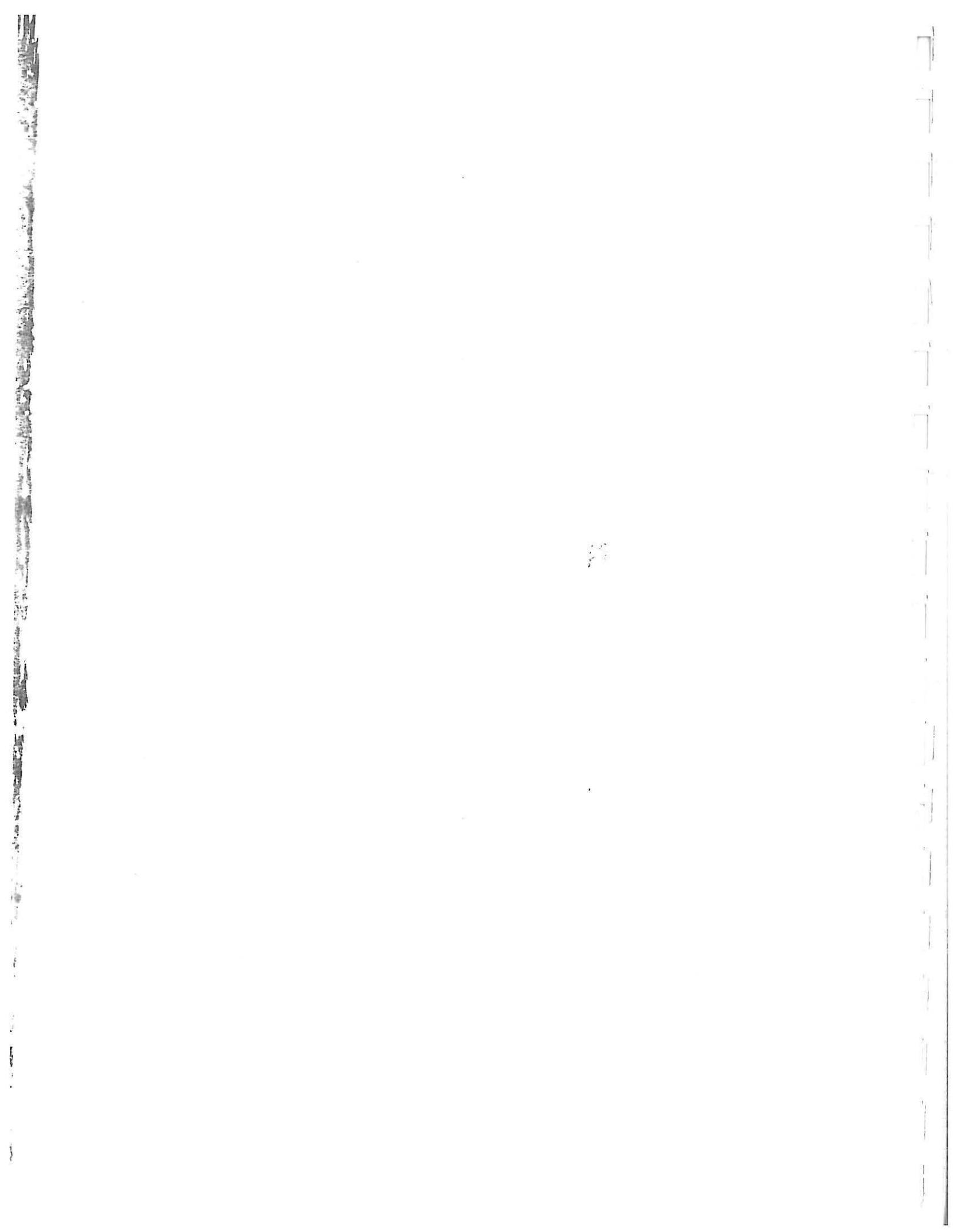


Figure 66: Nailers Behind Fiberboard



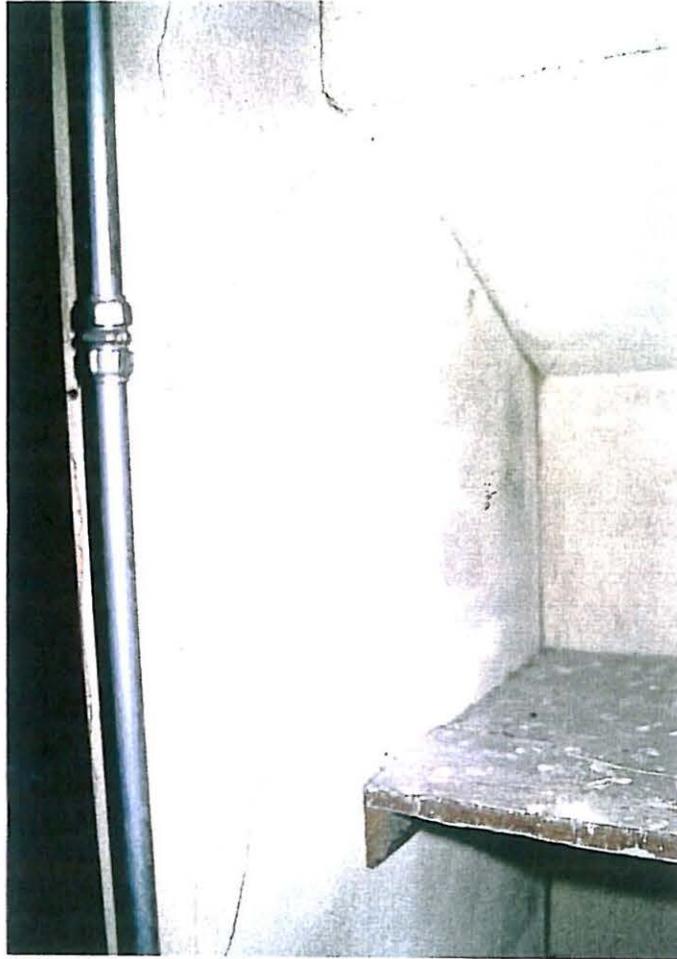


Figure 67: Remaining Plaster in Closet

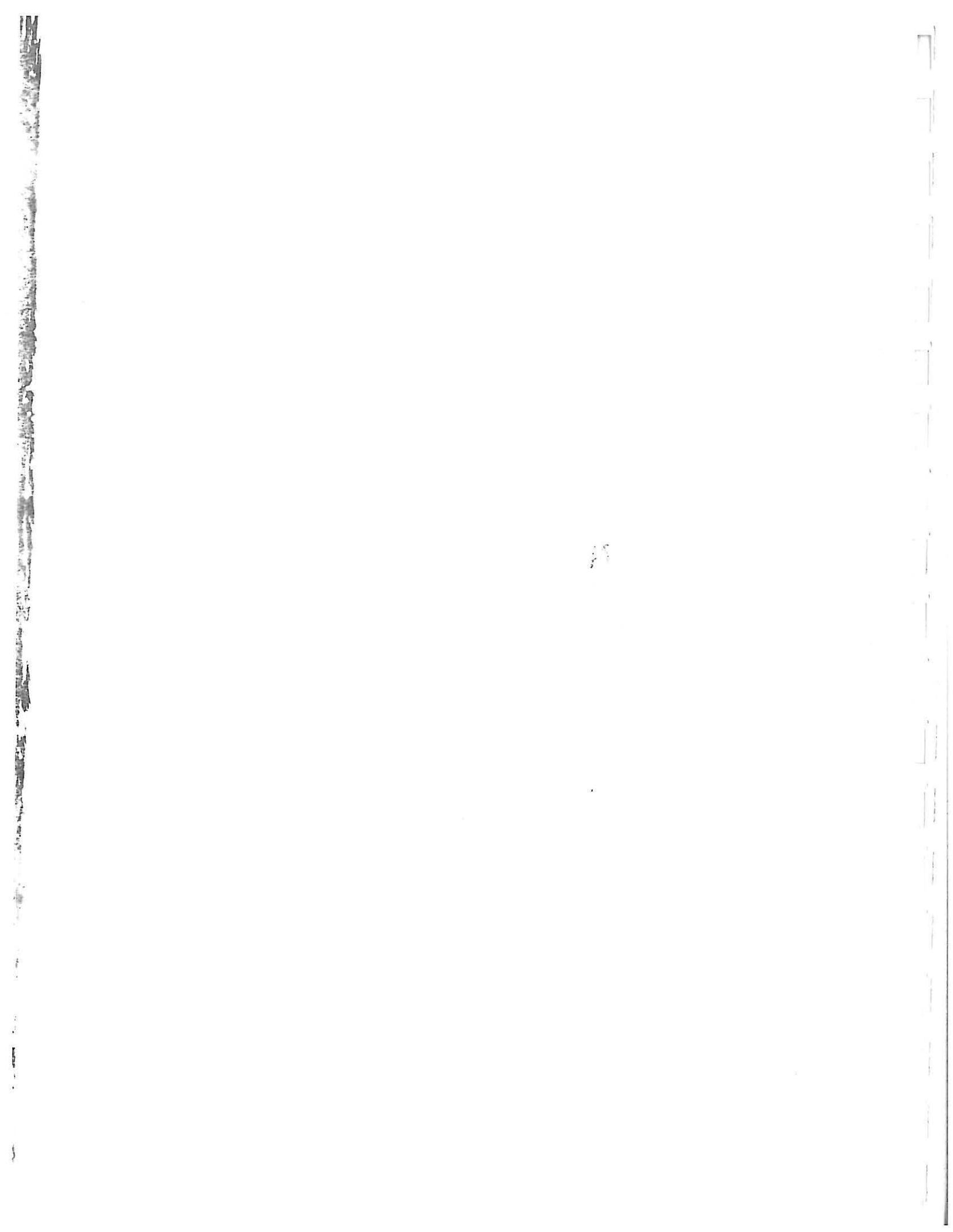
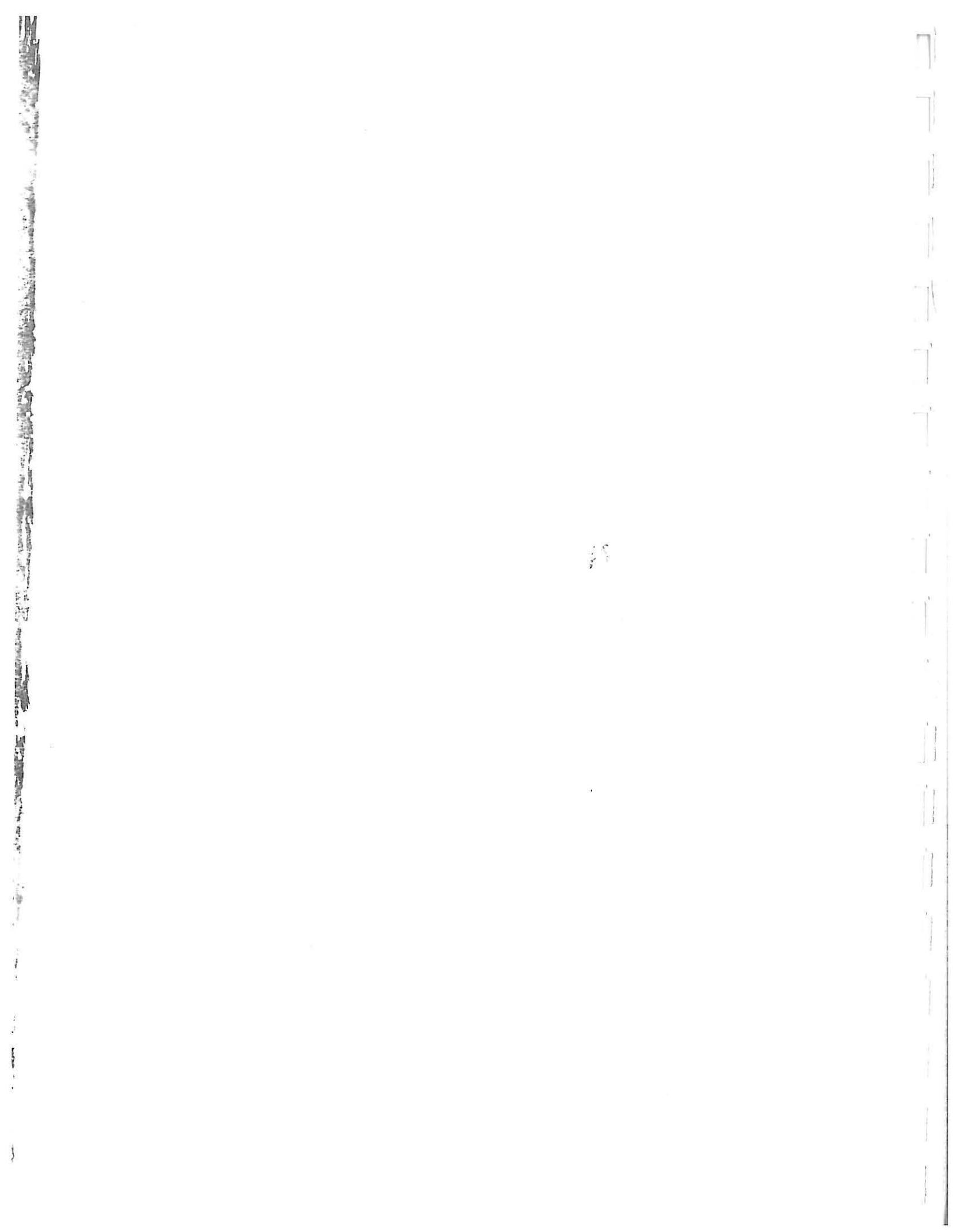




Figure 68: Typical Ceiling and Cornice



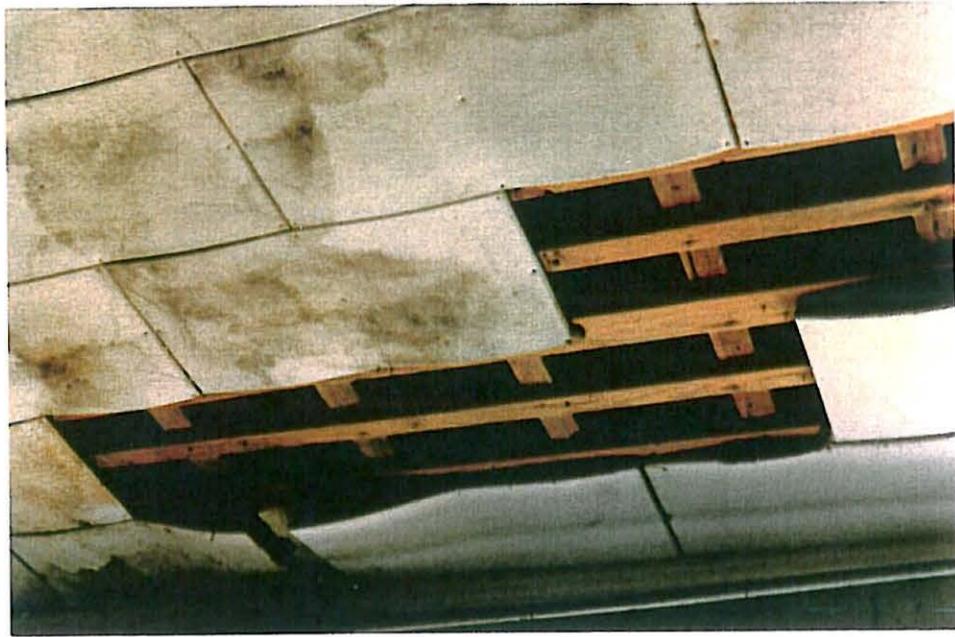


Figure 69: Ceiling Nailers Behind Fiberboard



Figure 70: Beaded-Board on Ceiling & Typical Window

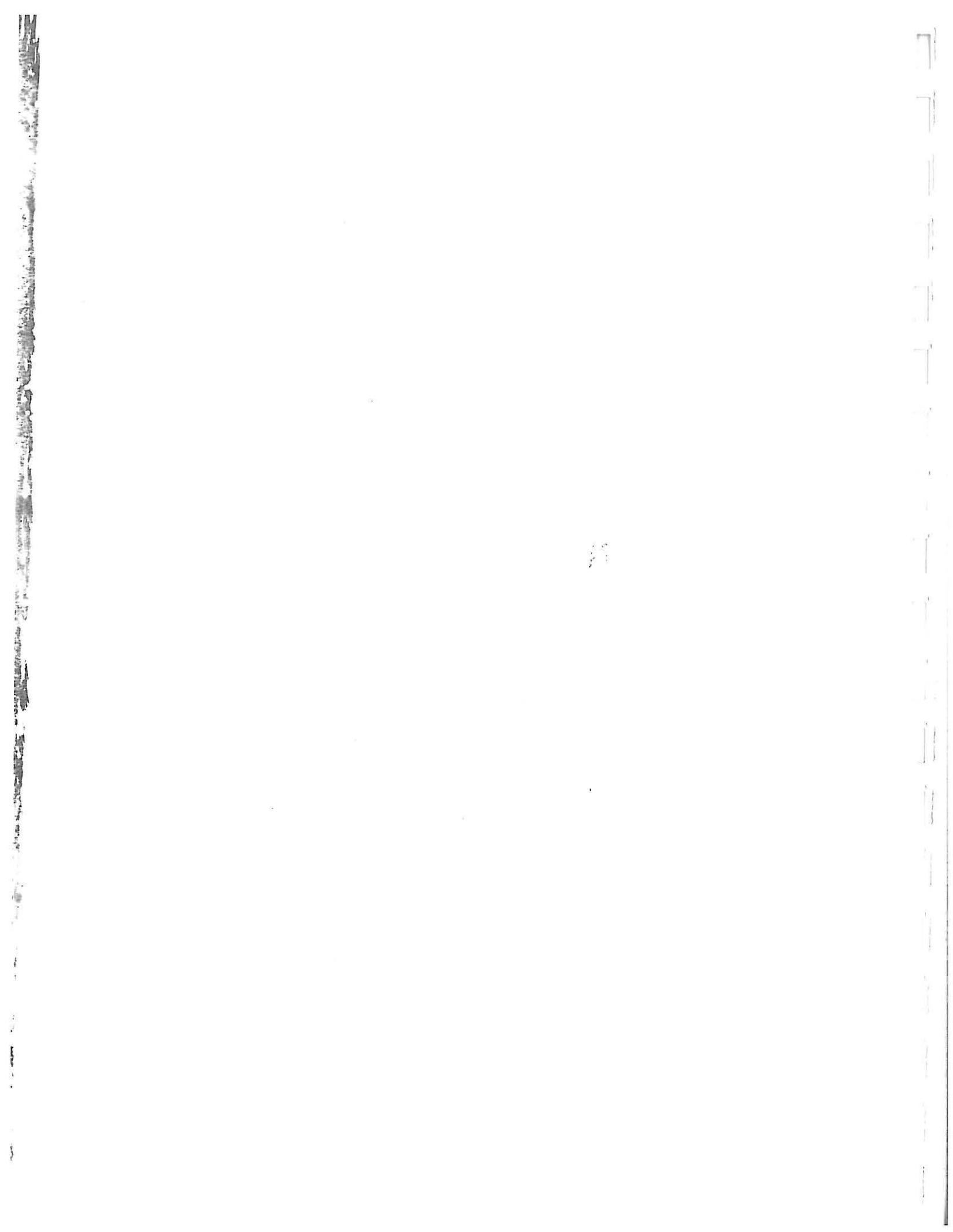
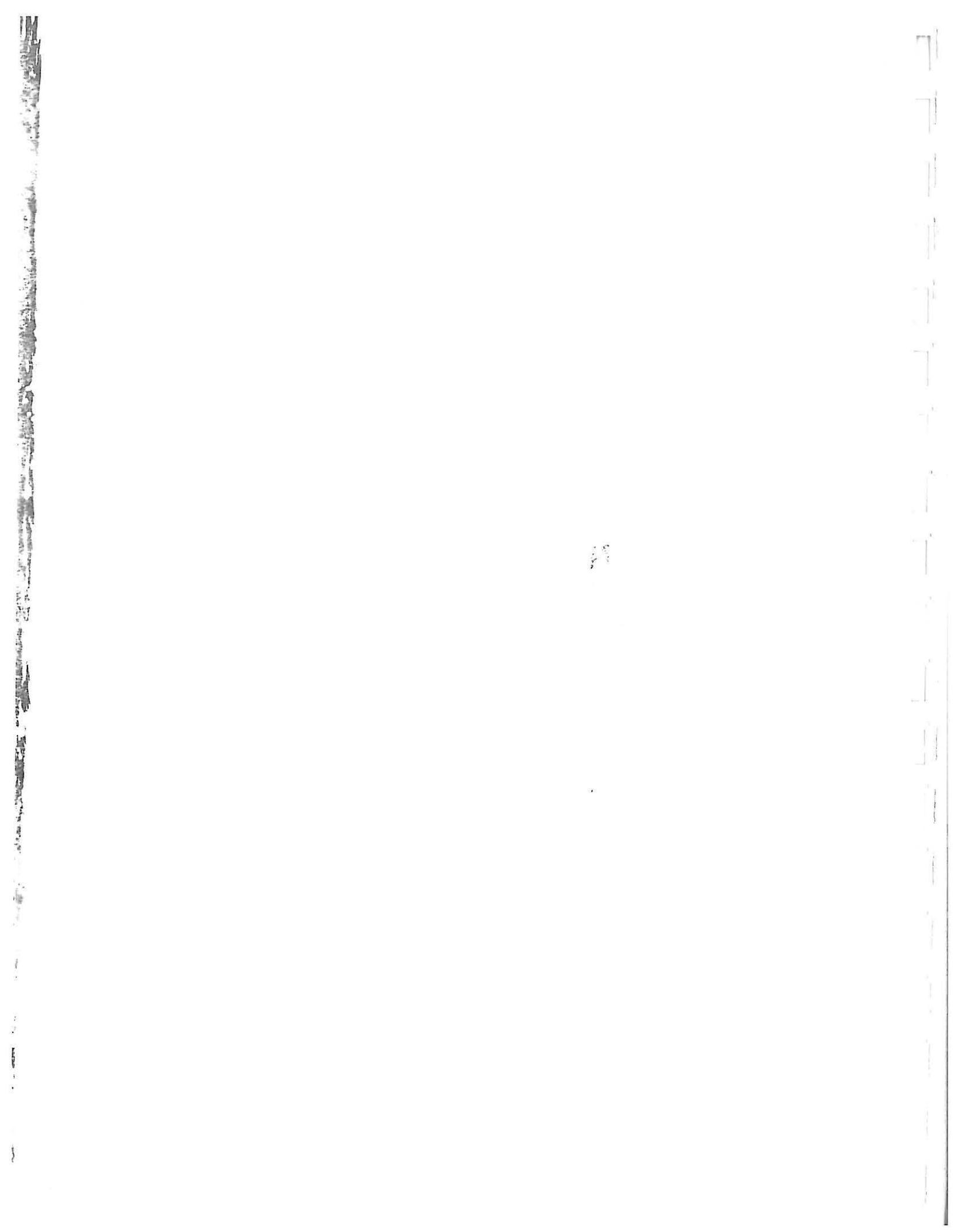




Figure 71: Typical Window Corner with Handle



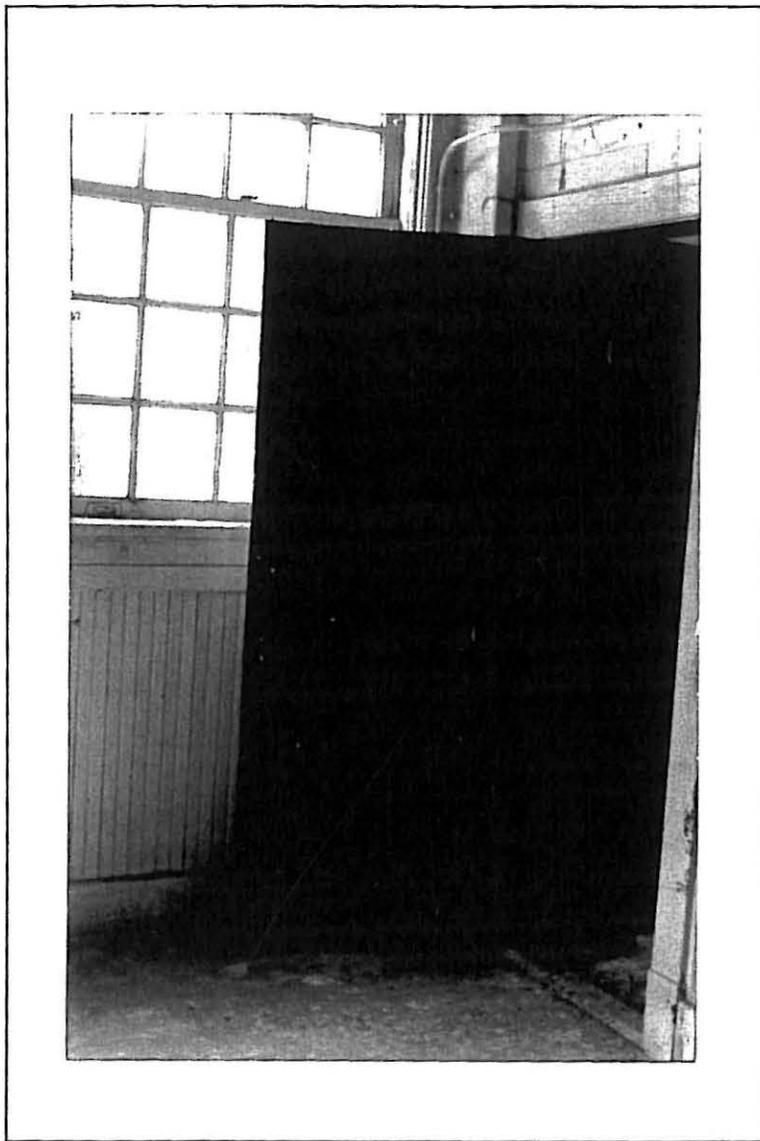
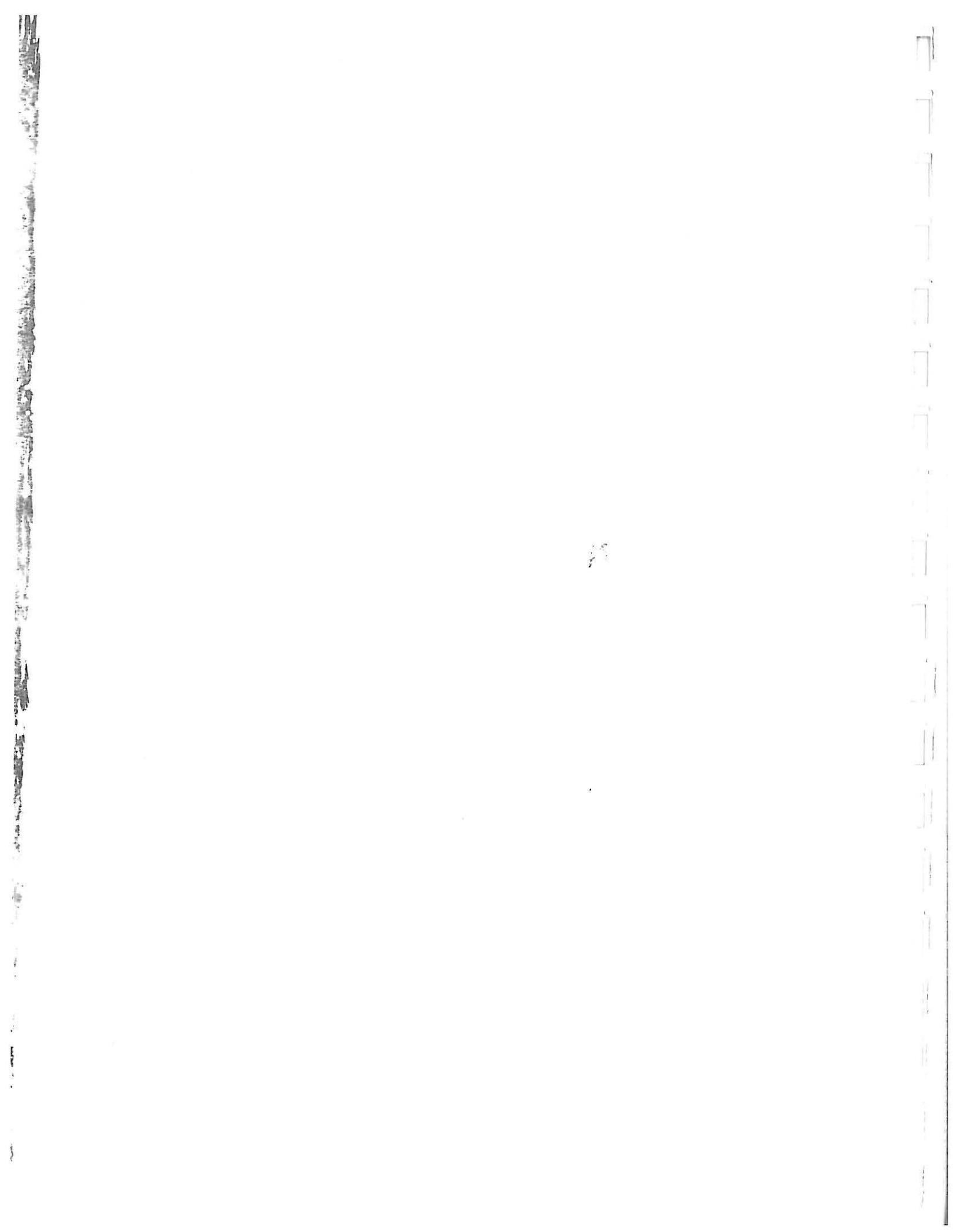


Figure 72: Typical Door & Architrave



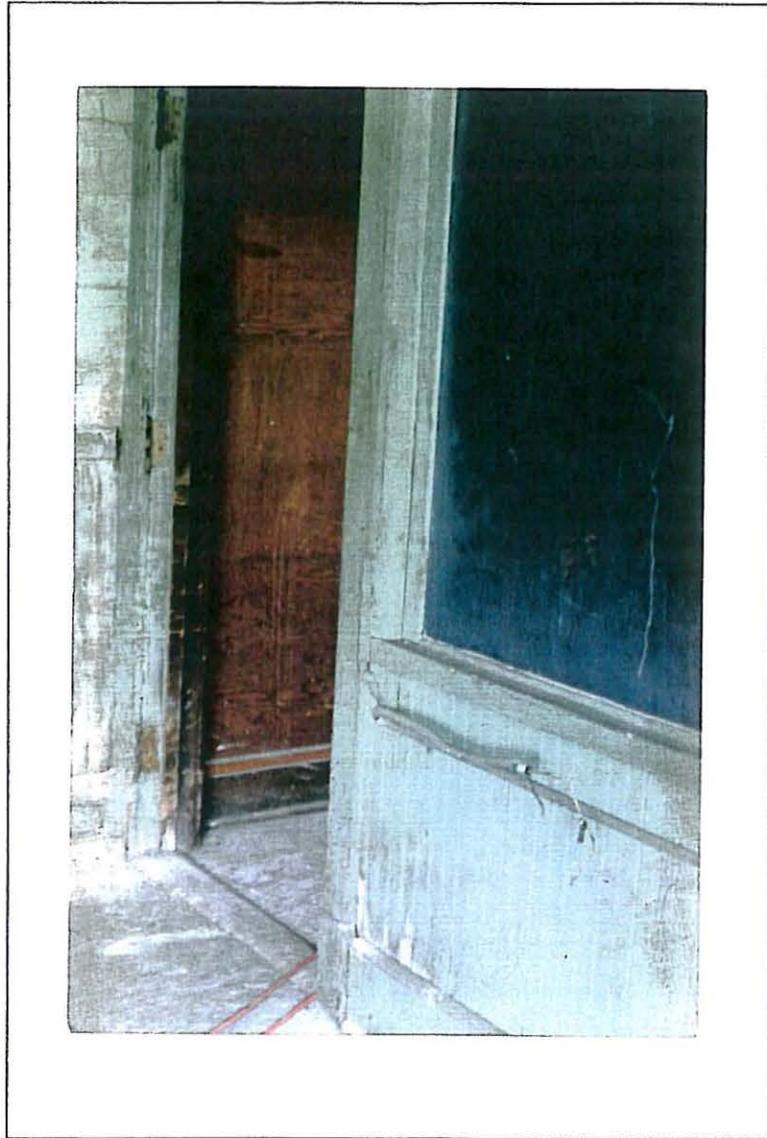


Figure 73: Typical Door Hinges

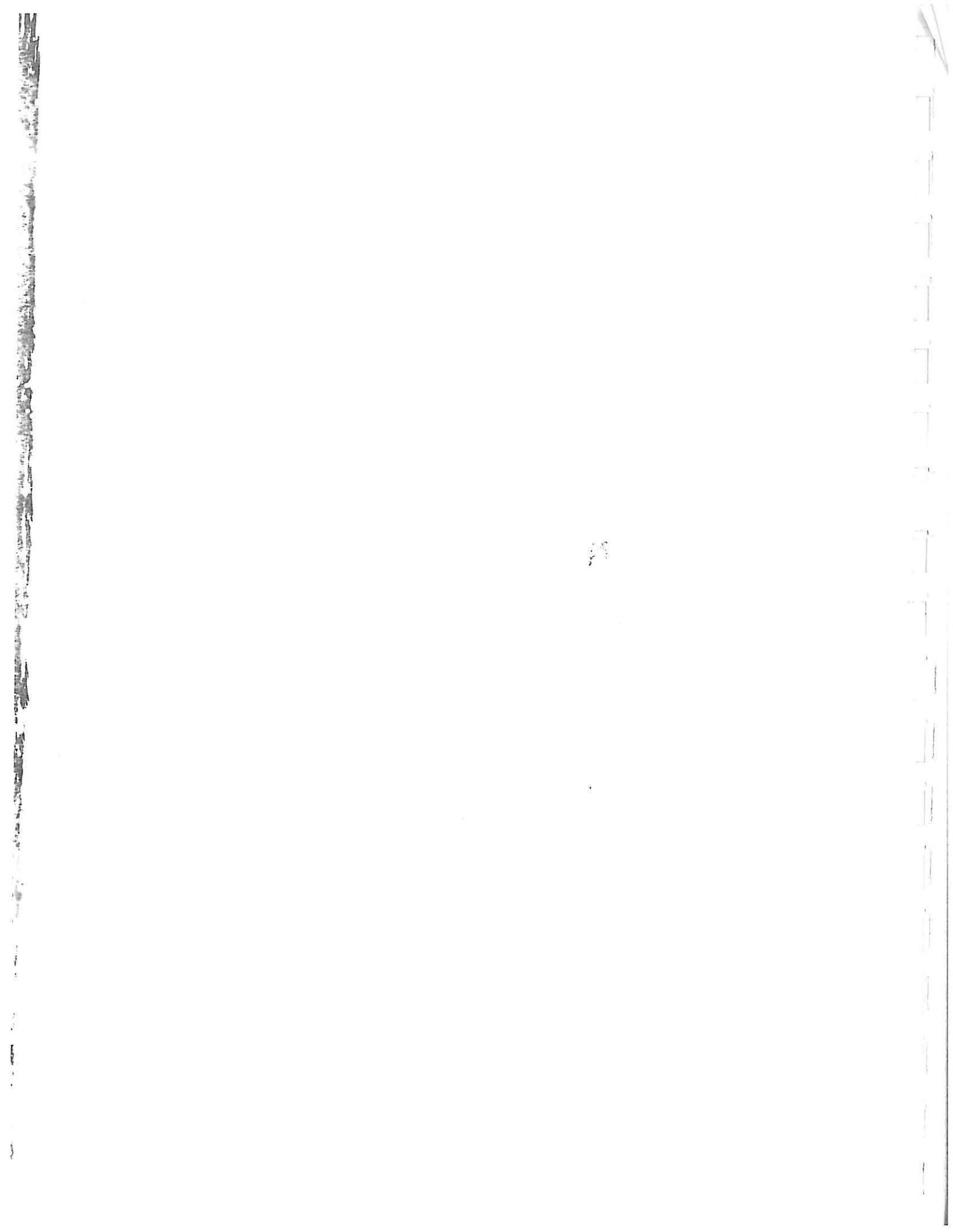
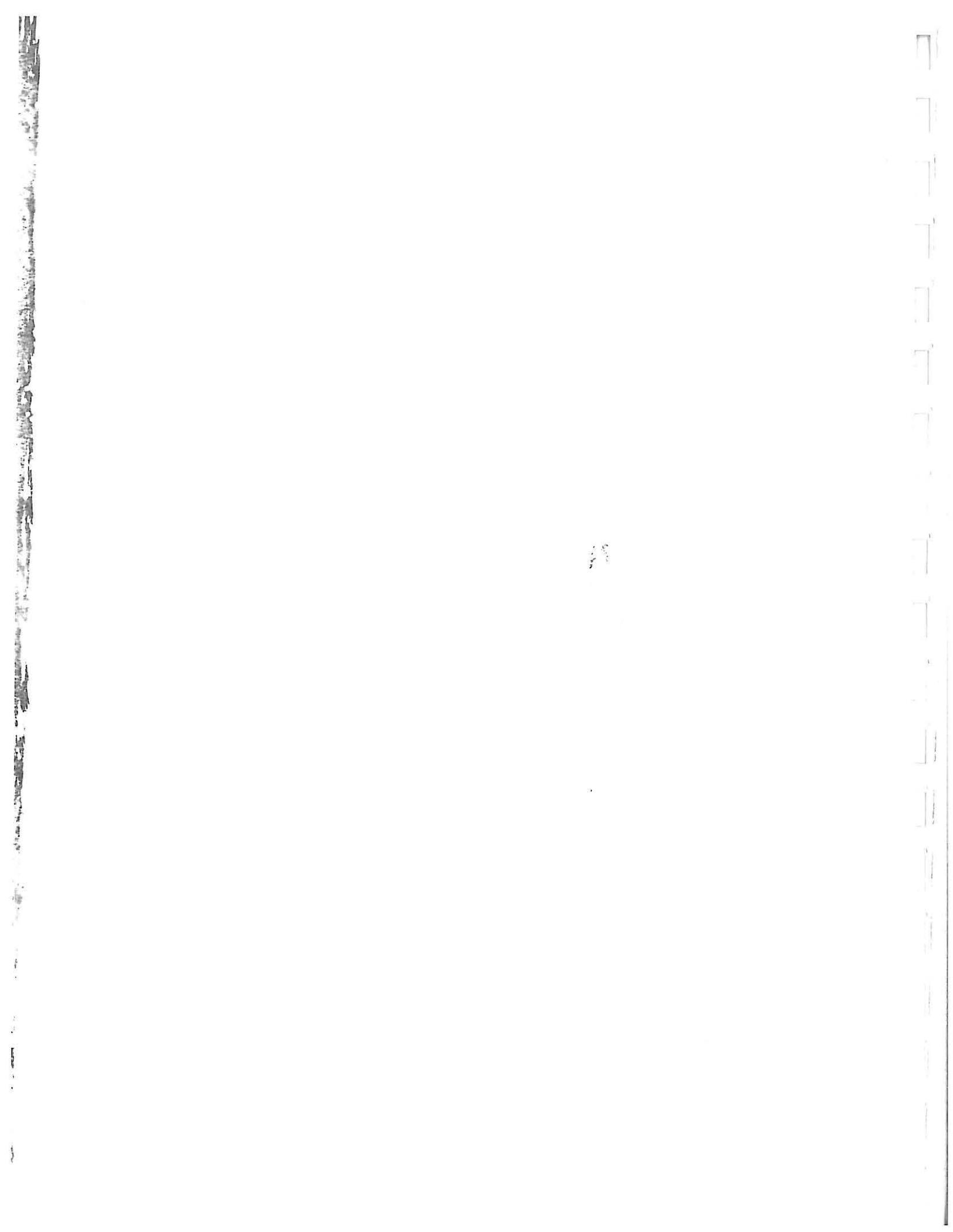




Figure 74: Water Stains on Fiberboard



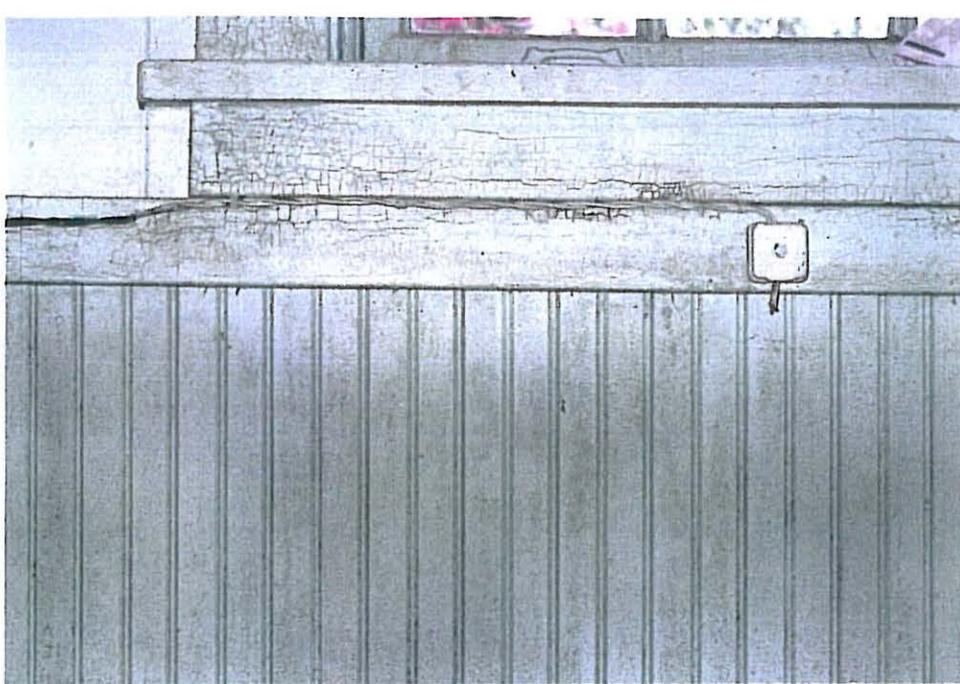


Figure 75: Paint Alligatoring

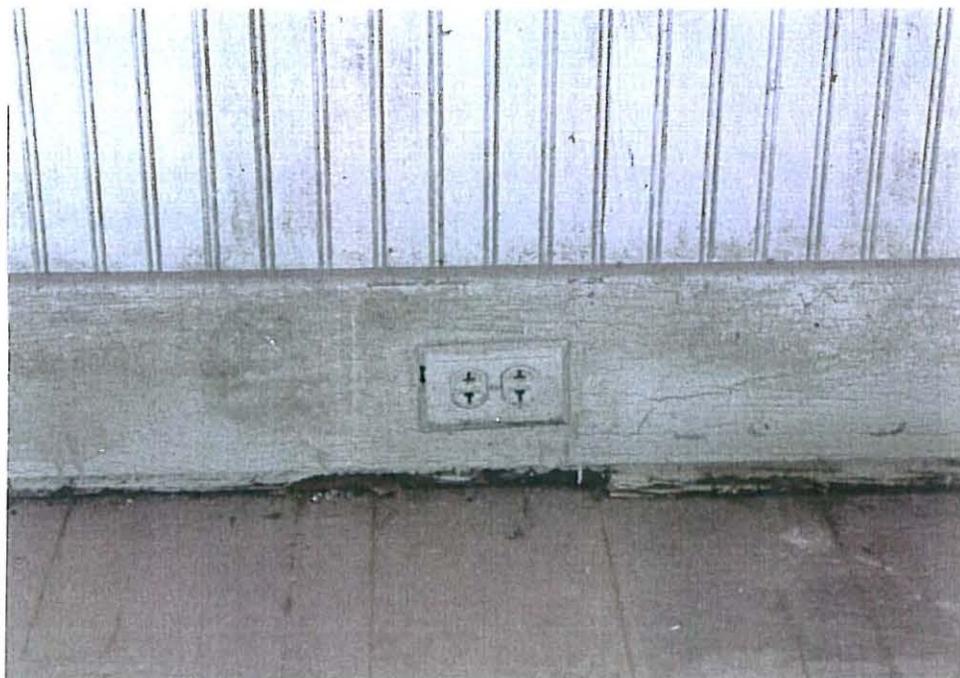


Figure 76: Poor Adhesion

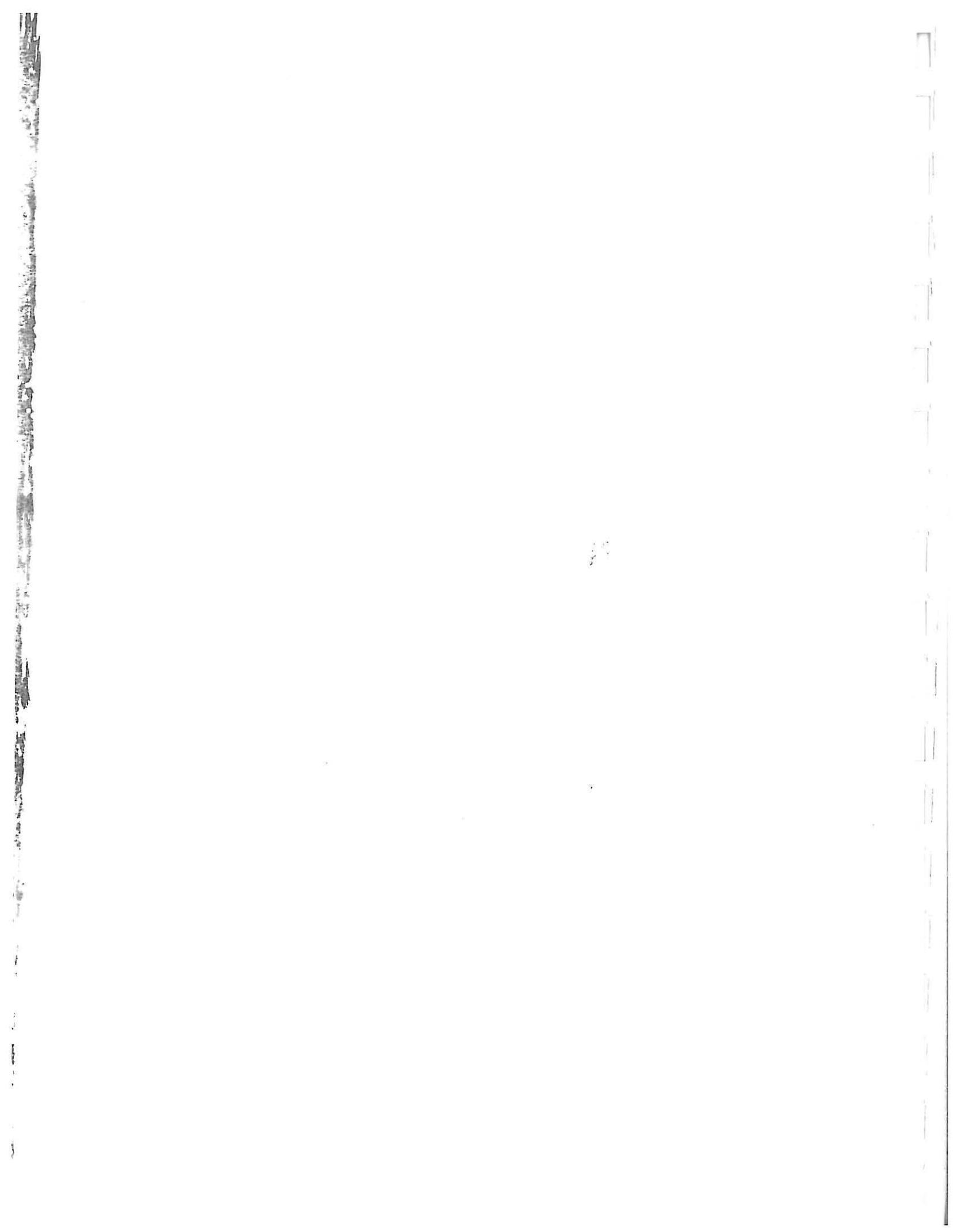
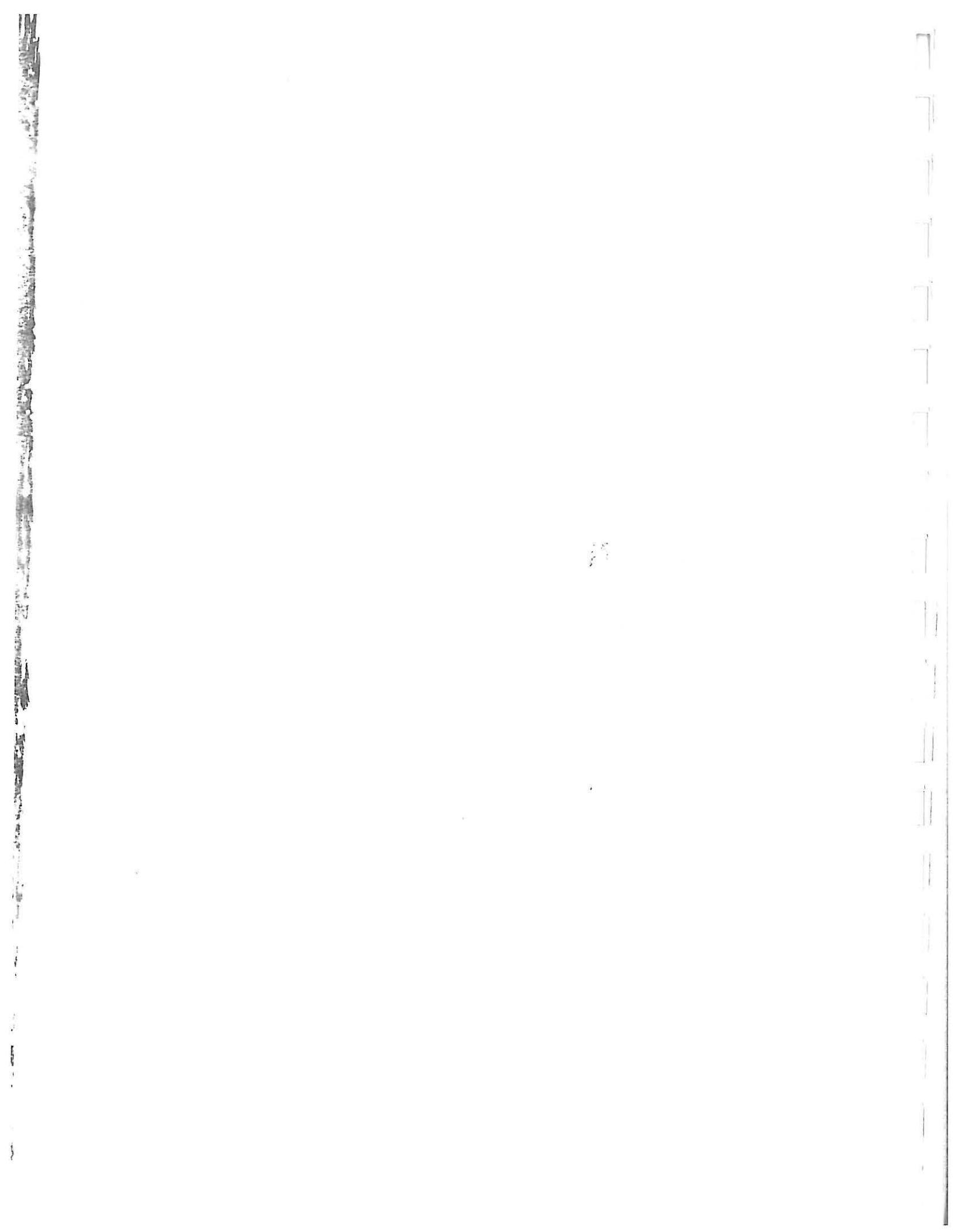


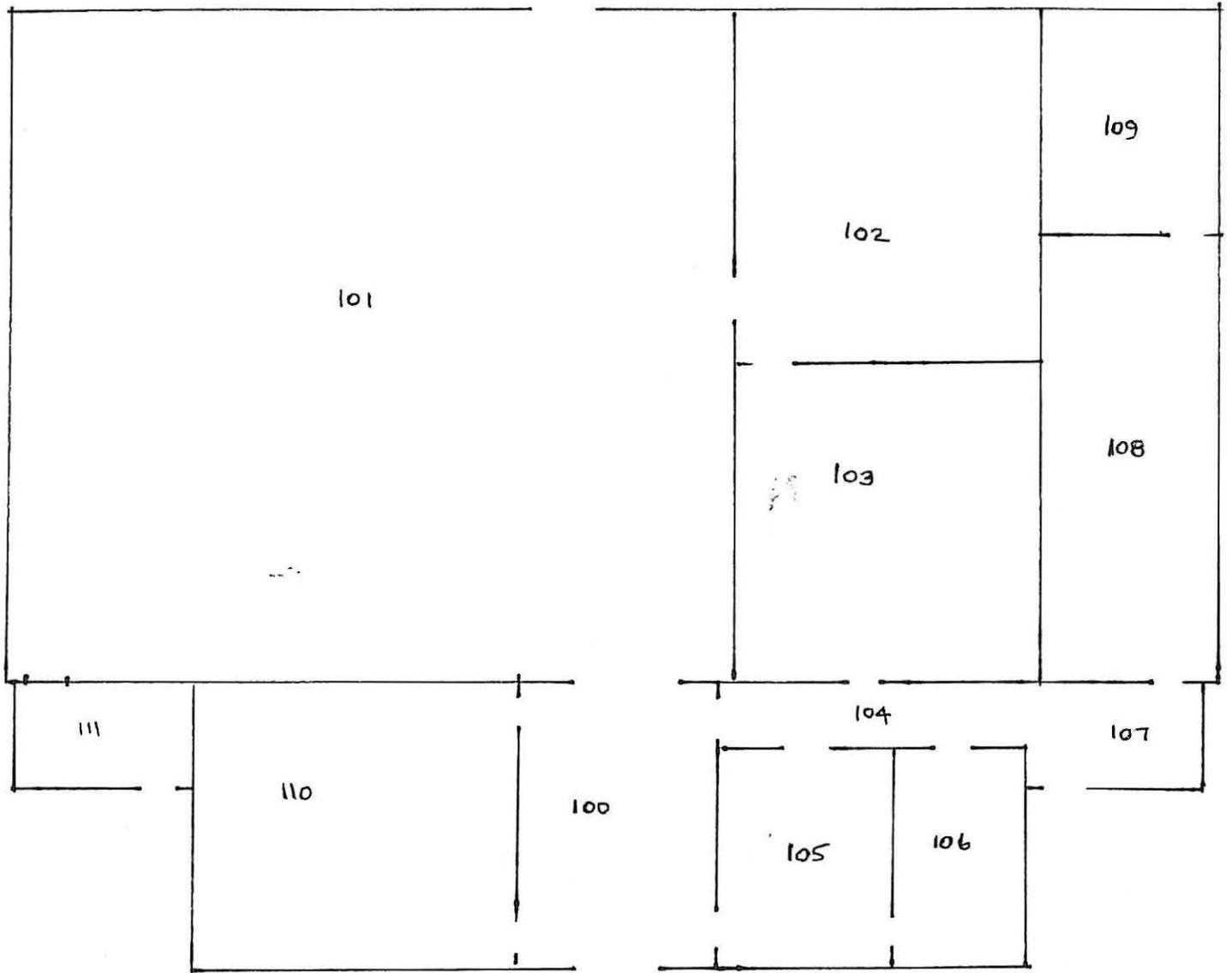


Figure 77: Typical Guano Covered Floor



Figure 78: Lime Application





ROOM NUMBERS FIRST FLOOR

Ceiling. The ceiling is covered with fiberboard tiles. The structural supports of the stairways are also covered with fiberboard. Flat wooden strips are placed over all exposed corners, perhaps to secure the fiberboard panels, or possibly to lend a more finished appearance to this area. See figure 82.

Windows. There are no windows on the first story of the main hall and stair hall.

Doorways and Doors. There are four doorways in the main stair hall. The main entrance is on the north wall. See figure 83. It has a pointed arch and a pair of wood doors designed accordingly. Each door measures 3 feet wide by 7 feet 3 inches high. Both have six square, recessed panels below 12 lights. See figure 83. Both doors are painted white, although materials analysis and historic photographs indicate that their original finish was varnish.

A segmentally arched opening in the south wall leads to room 101, the game room. See figure 85. One rectangular doorway is located in each of the east and west walls. The frames of these doorways are the same as those typically seen. Neither doorway retains its door.

Hardware. None remains.

Fixtures. No fixtures remain.

Conditions

Floor. A large portion of the northeastern section of the floor at the top of the two entry stairs has failed. See figure 84. Some weakness in the flooring also exists at the south wall, near the doorway to room 101.

Baseboards. The baseboards remain largely intact.

Walls. A section of the plywood paneling has been removed from the east wall, revealing the beaded-board and fiberboard beneath. See figure 81. A section of the plywood paneling is missing at the corner of the east stairway, also revealing beaded-board beneath. See figure 84.

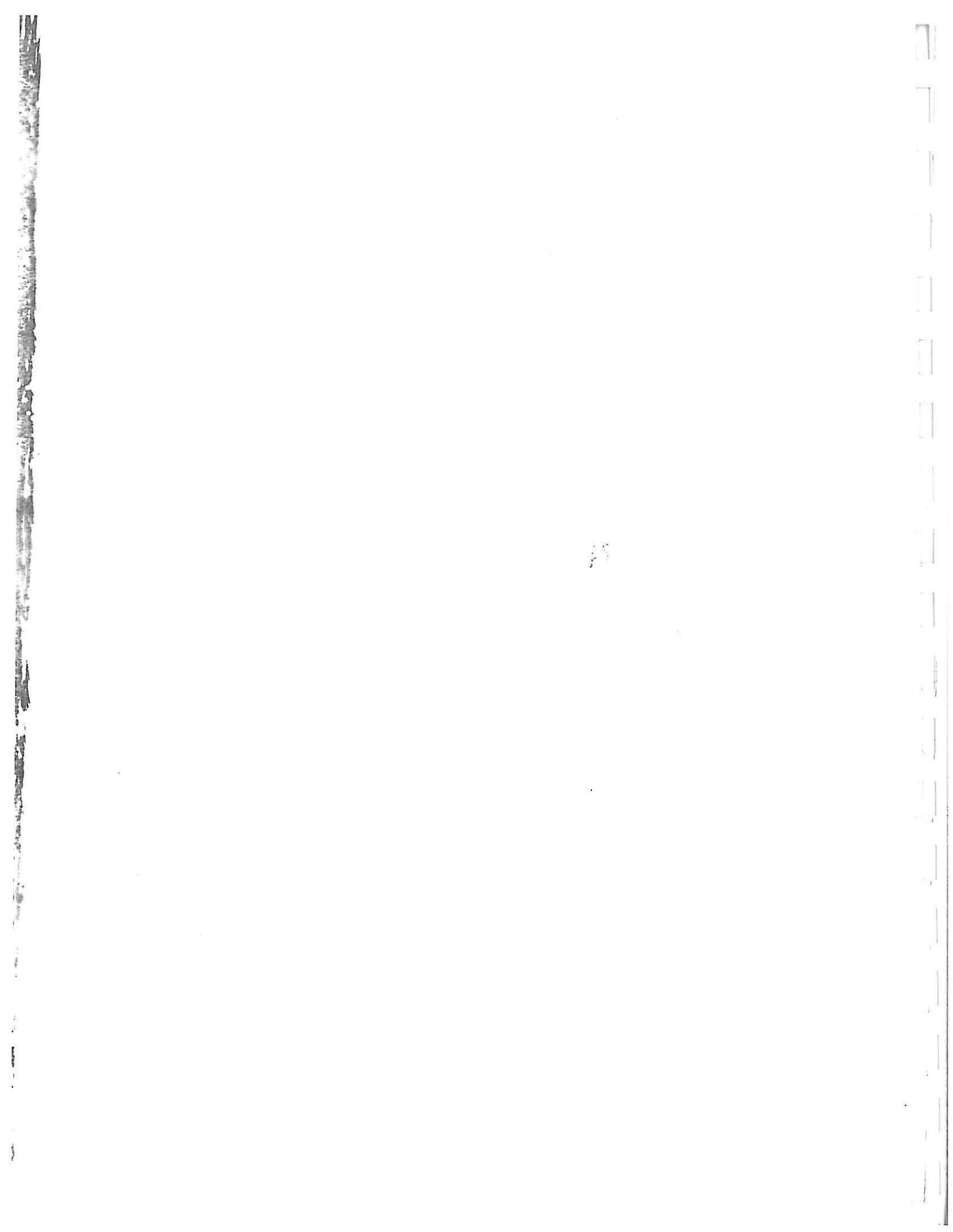
Cornice. The cornice strip is missing all along the south wall, except at the southwest corner. It is also missing along the east wall to the boxed beam. See figure 85.

Ceiling. Water damage exists along the southern end of the ceiling and is especially severe at the southeast corner. See figure 85. Underneath the stairways leading to the landing, the fiberboard has fallen off or buckled. Water stains are present. See figure 86. The remaining sections of ceiling are in adequate or average condition.

Doorways and Doors. The front doorway and doors are in good condition. As previously stated, the doorways on the east and west walls are intact, but they are missing their doors.

Stairway. The handrails and balusters are missing from both the east and west stairways. See figure 87.

Character-Defining Features. The main entry and the doorway to the gymnastic room are worthy of repair or replication, since they help to retain the original appearance and use of the building. Also of significance is the rounded bottom step of the east and west stairways, which add to the formality of the space. See figure 84. The stairways could be rebuilt, copying the handrails and balusters of the stairway in the central second-story stair hall.



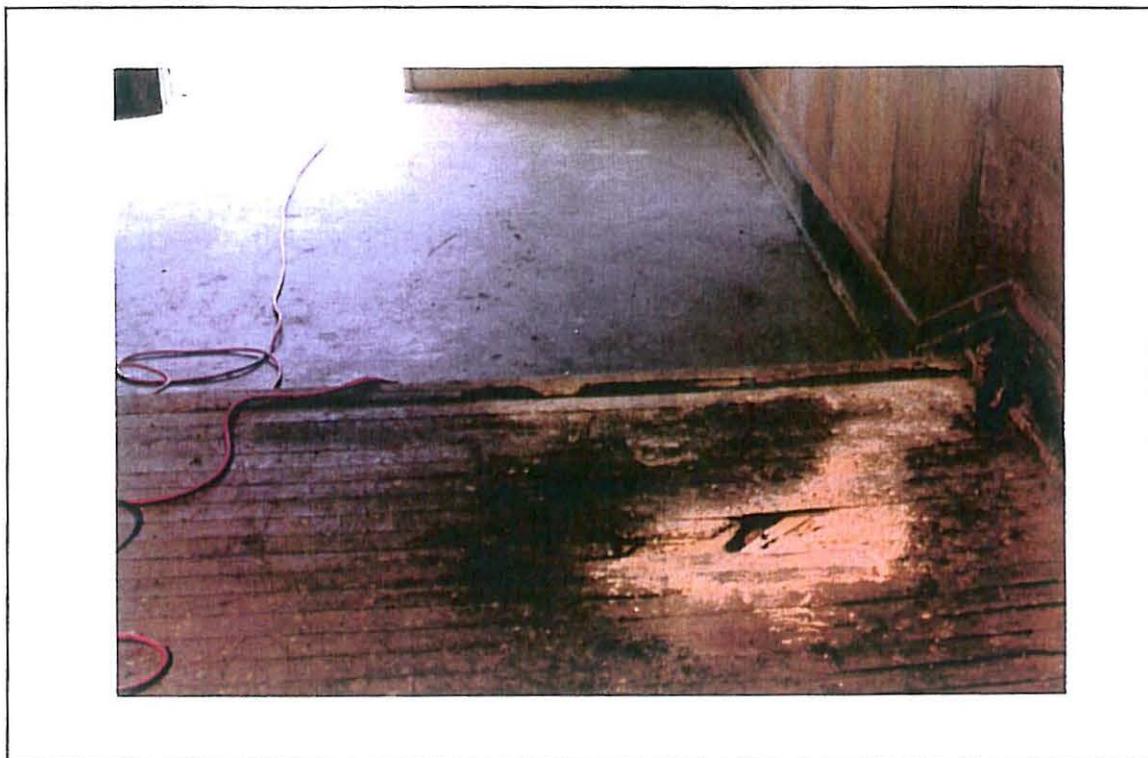
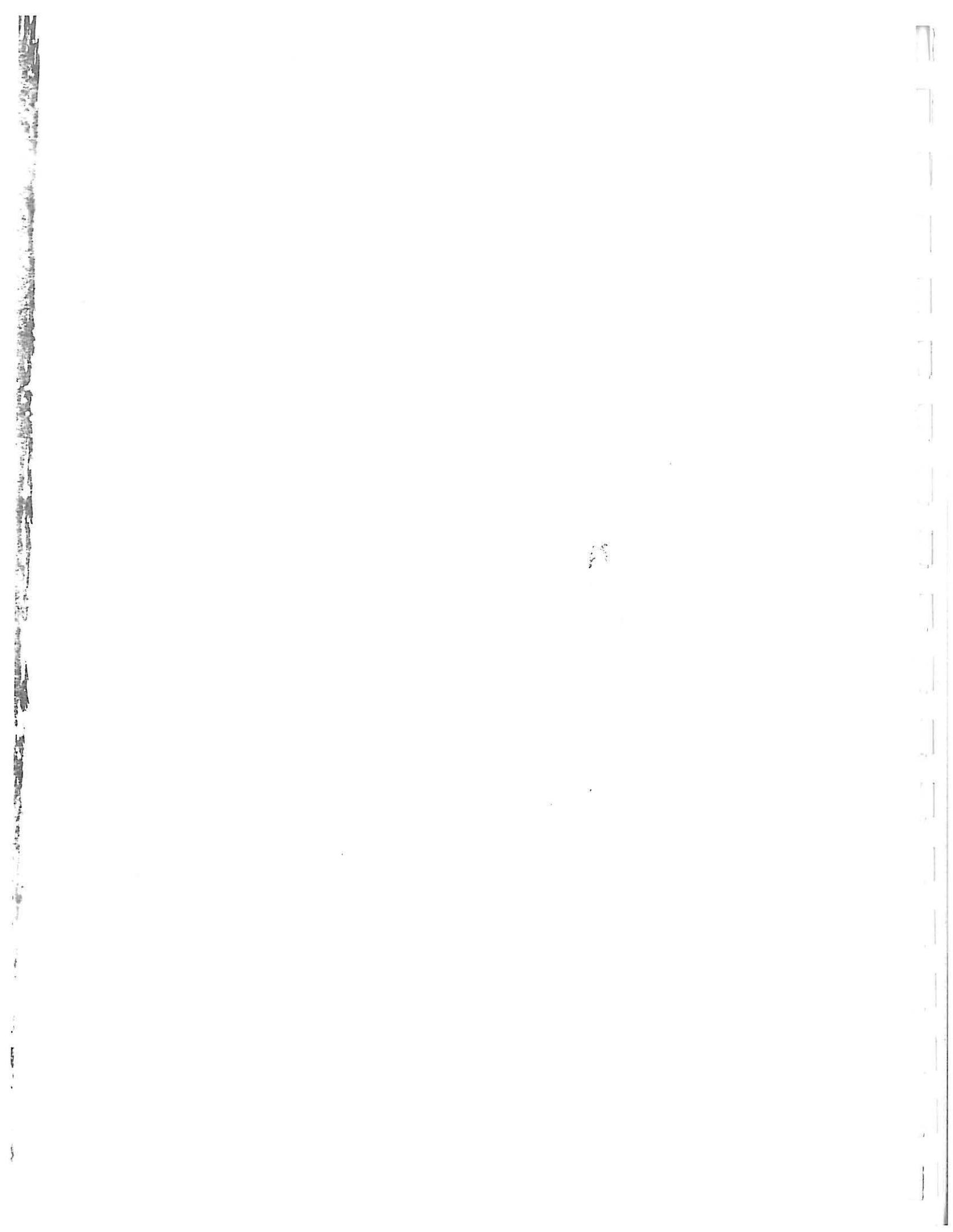


Figure 79: Room 100, Concrete lip at entry door & Floor Failure



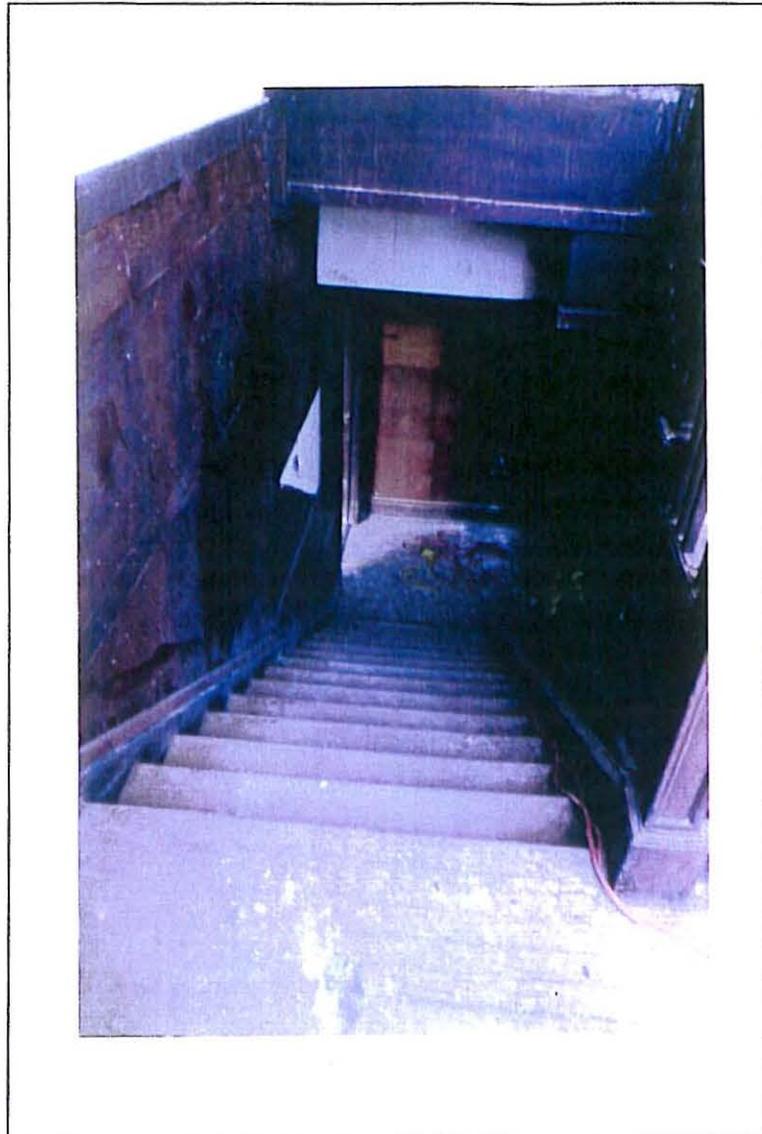
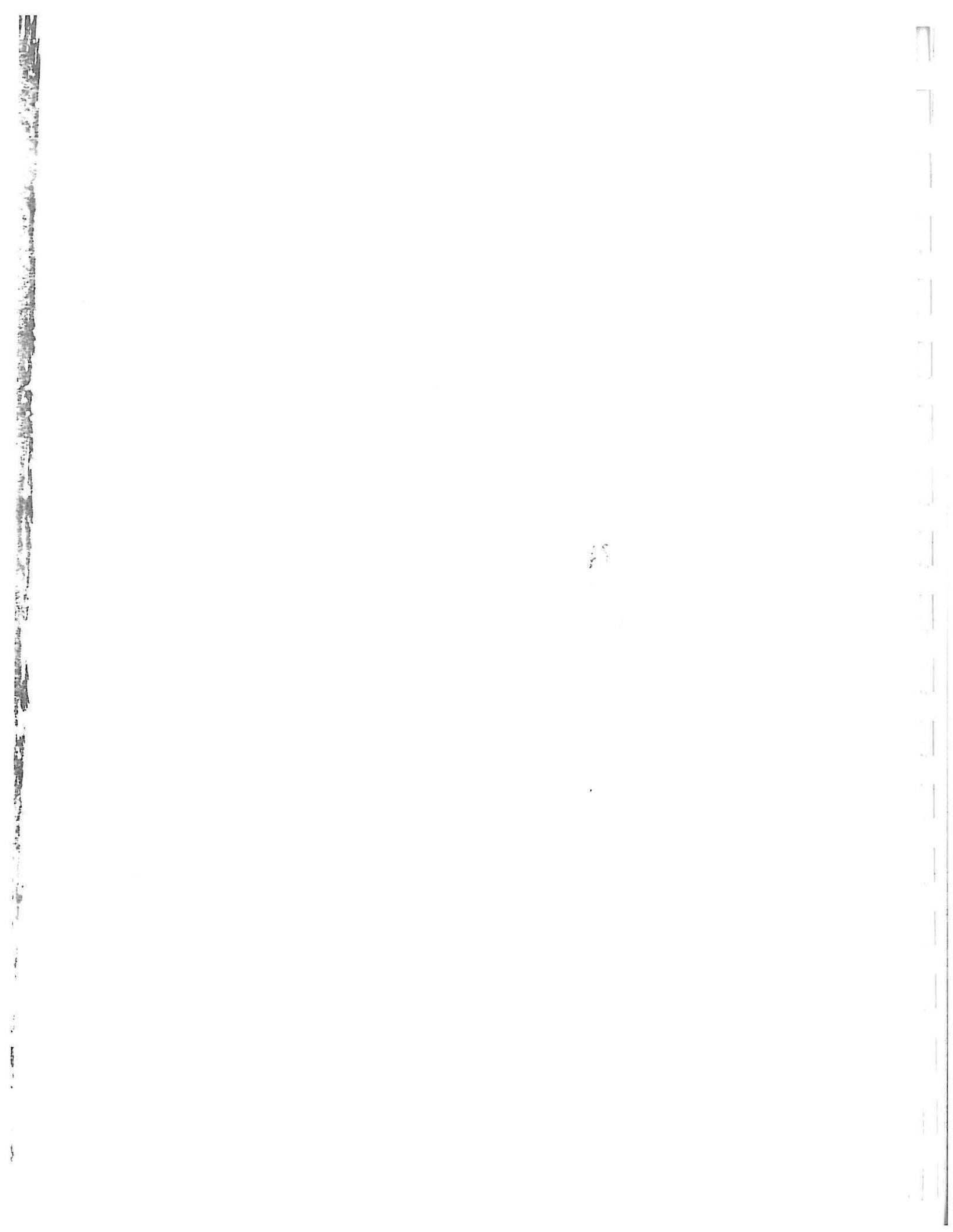


Figure 80: Room 100 Plywood Panels.
Note: grain varied to create parquet effect.



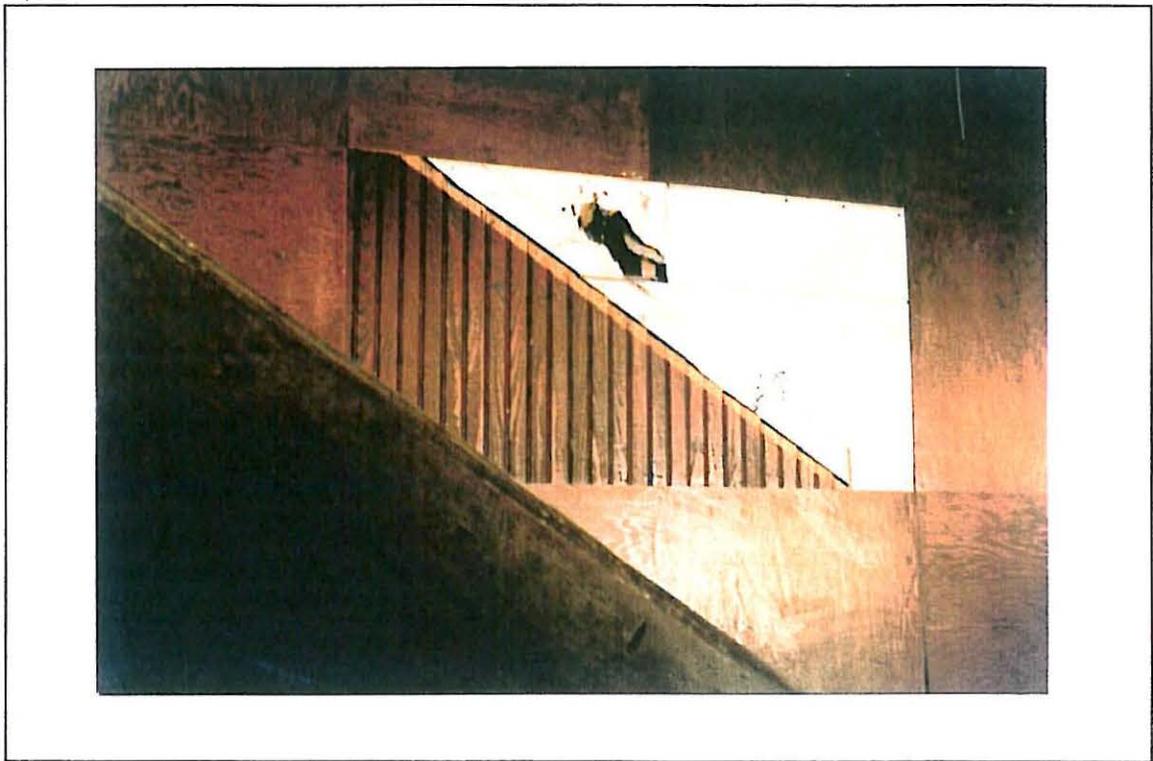


Figure 81: Room 100, Exposed fiberboard, and Beaded-Board behind plywood panels.

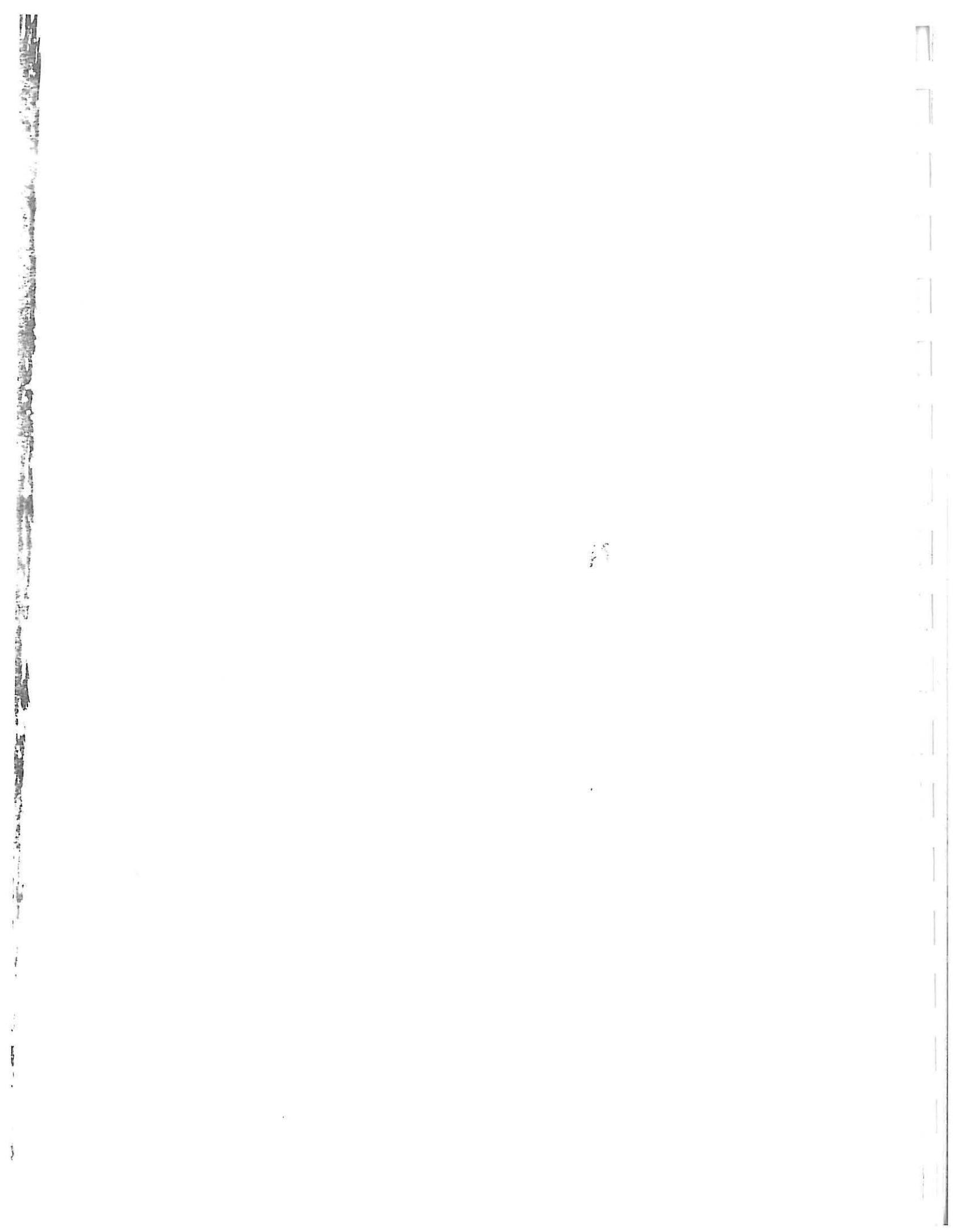
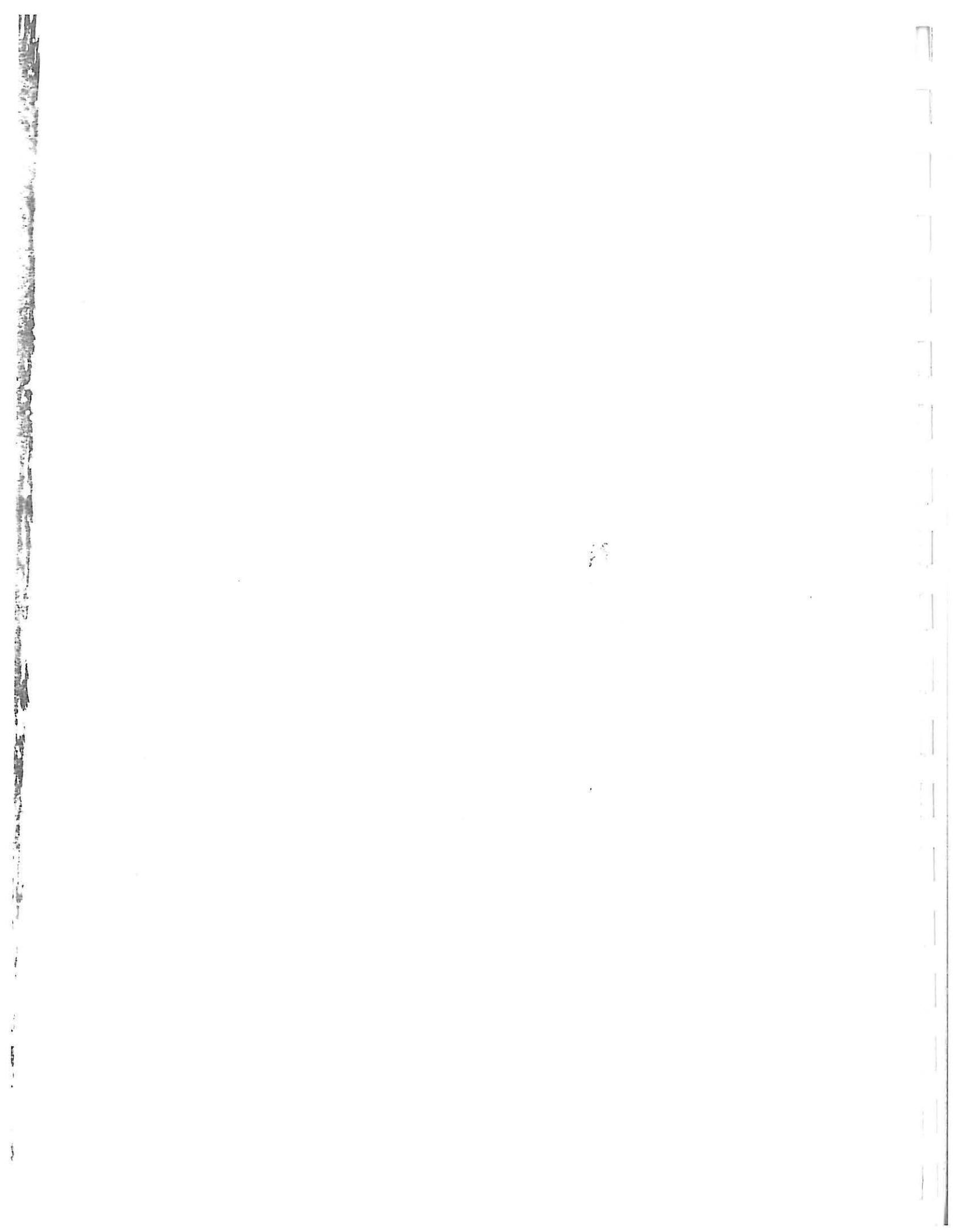




Figure 82: Room 100, SE Corner of Ceiling applied wooden elements add finished appearance



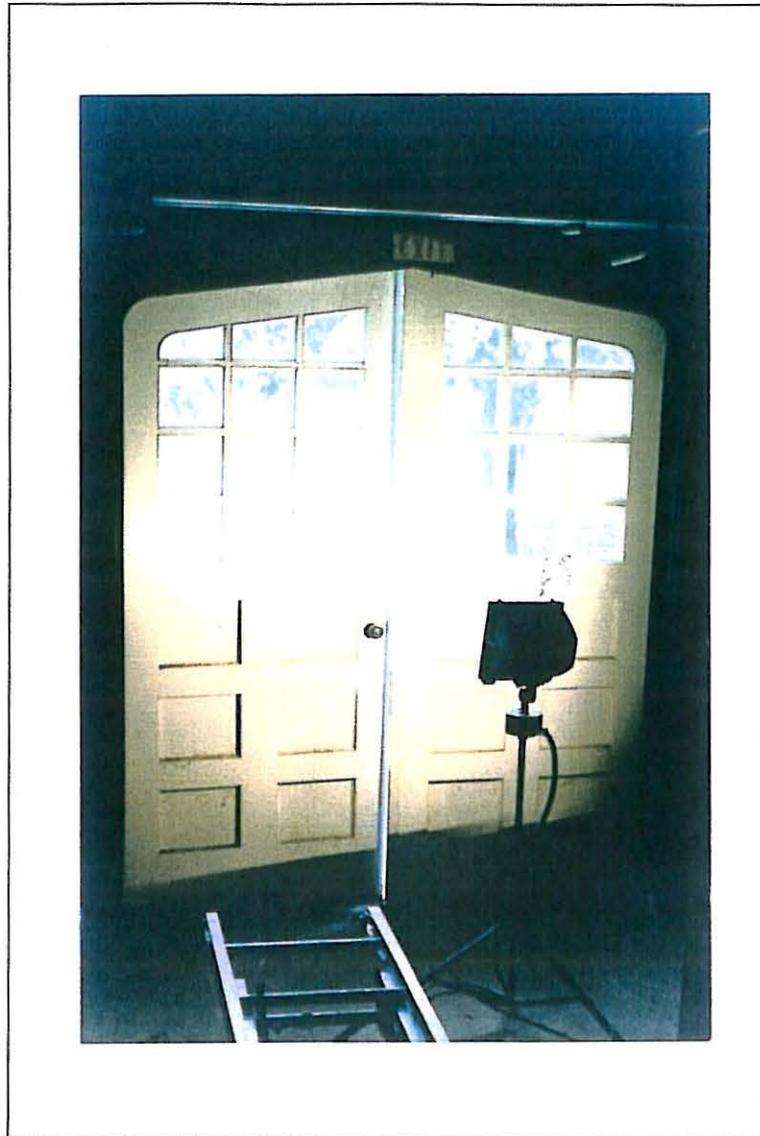
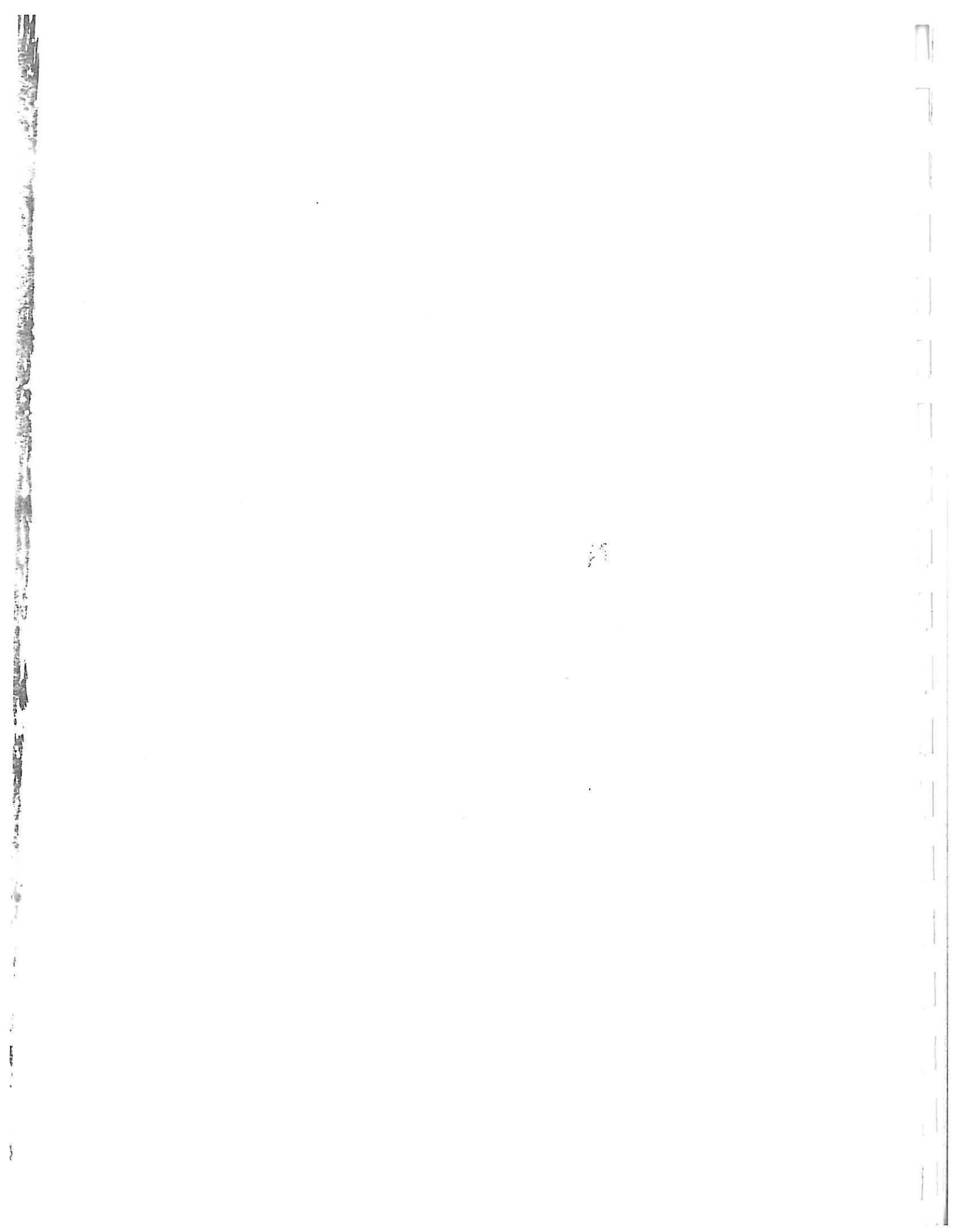


Figure 83: Room 100, North Entry



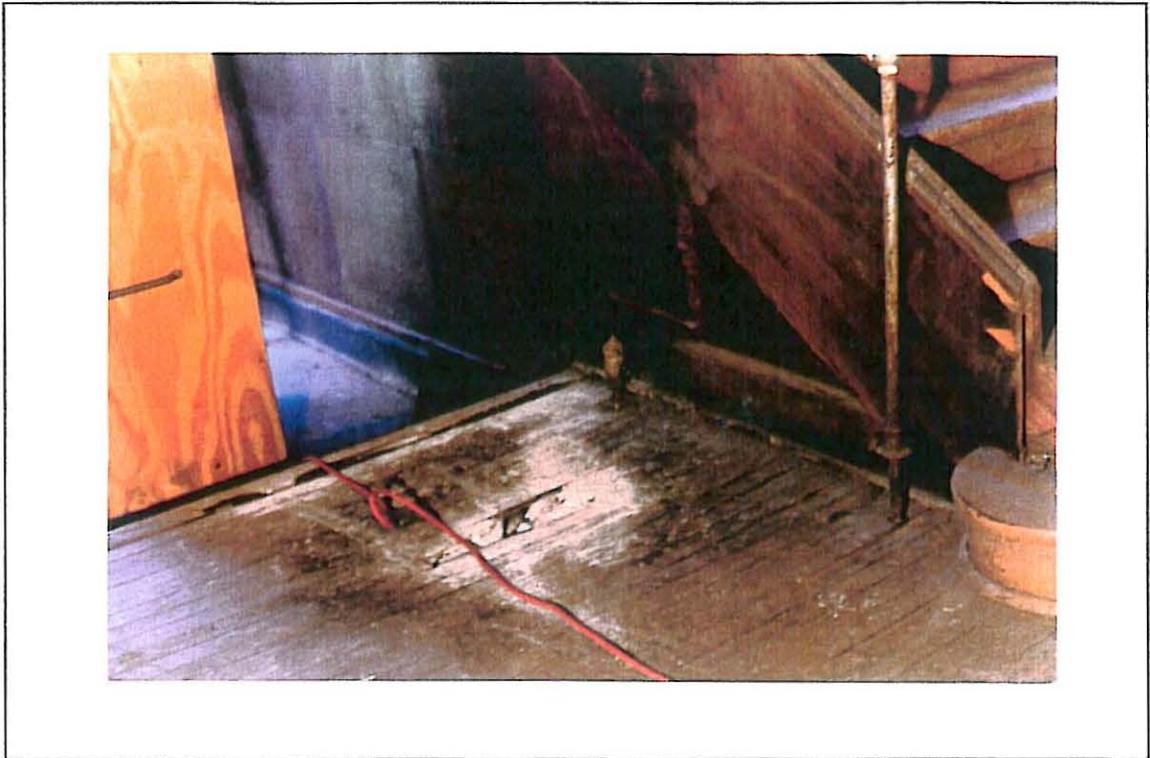
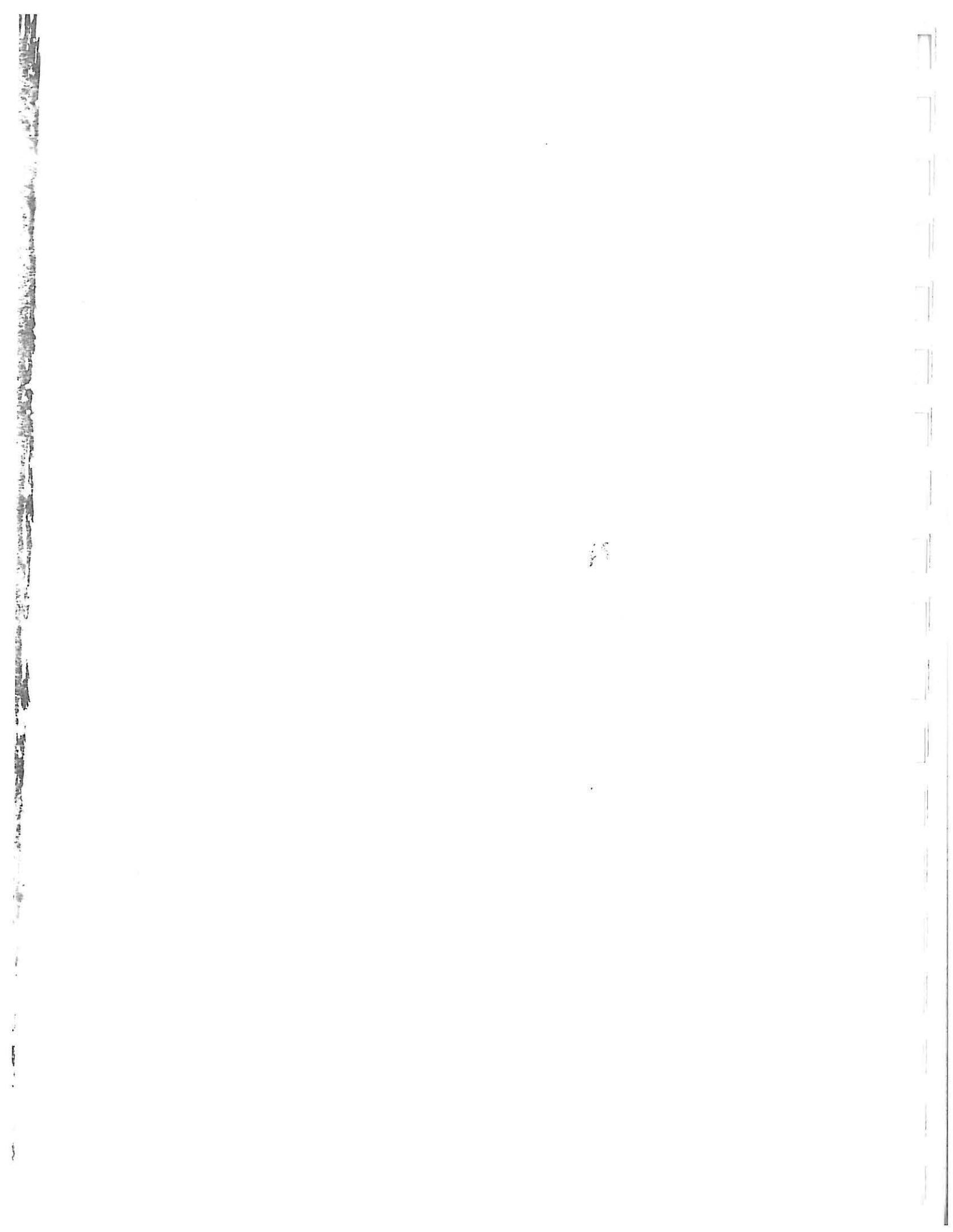


Figure 84: Room 100, NE Section of Floor showing typical rot of floor boards. Also note exposed beaded board at stair corner.



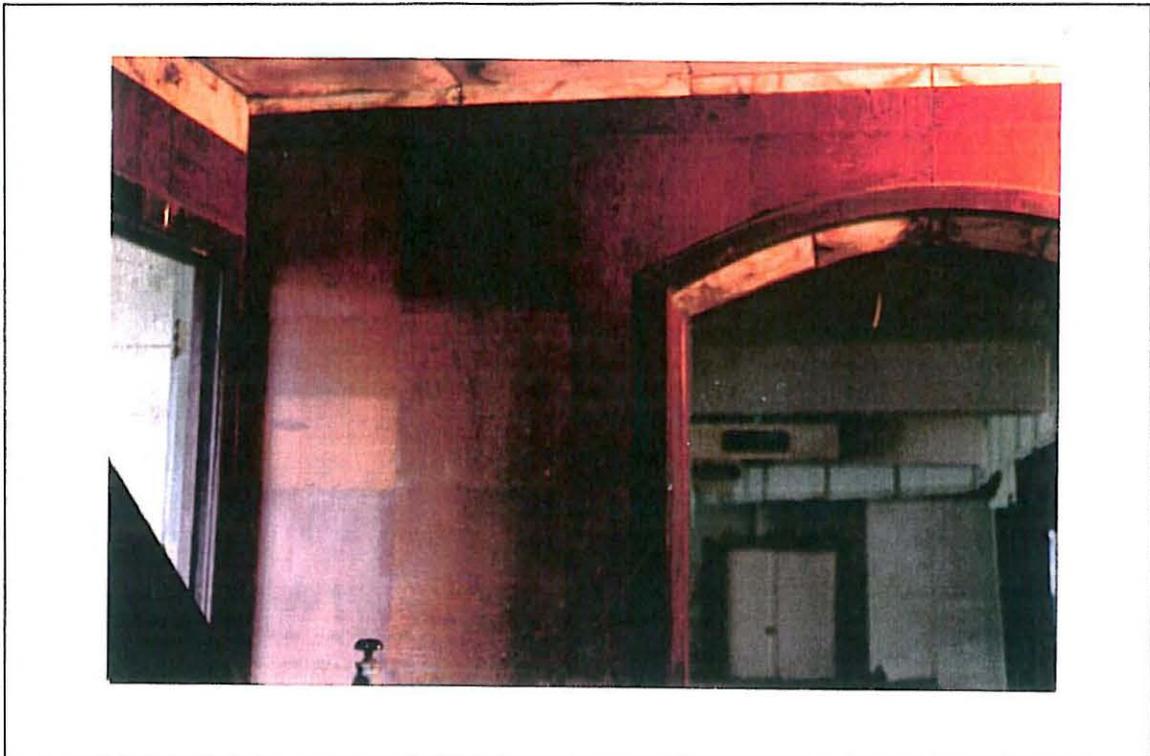


Figure 85: Room 100, SE Corner Ceiling showing buckled fiberboard tile and water damage

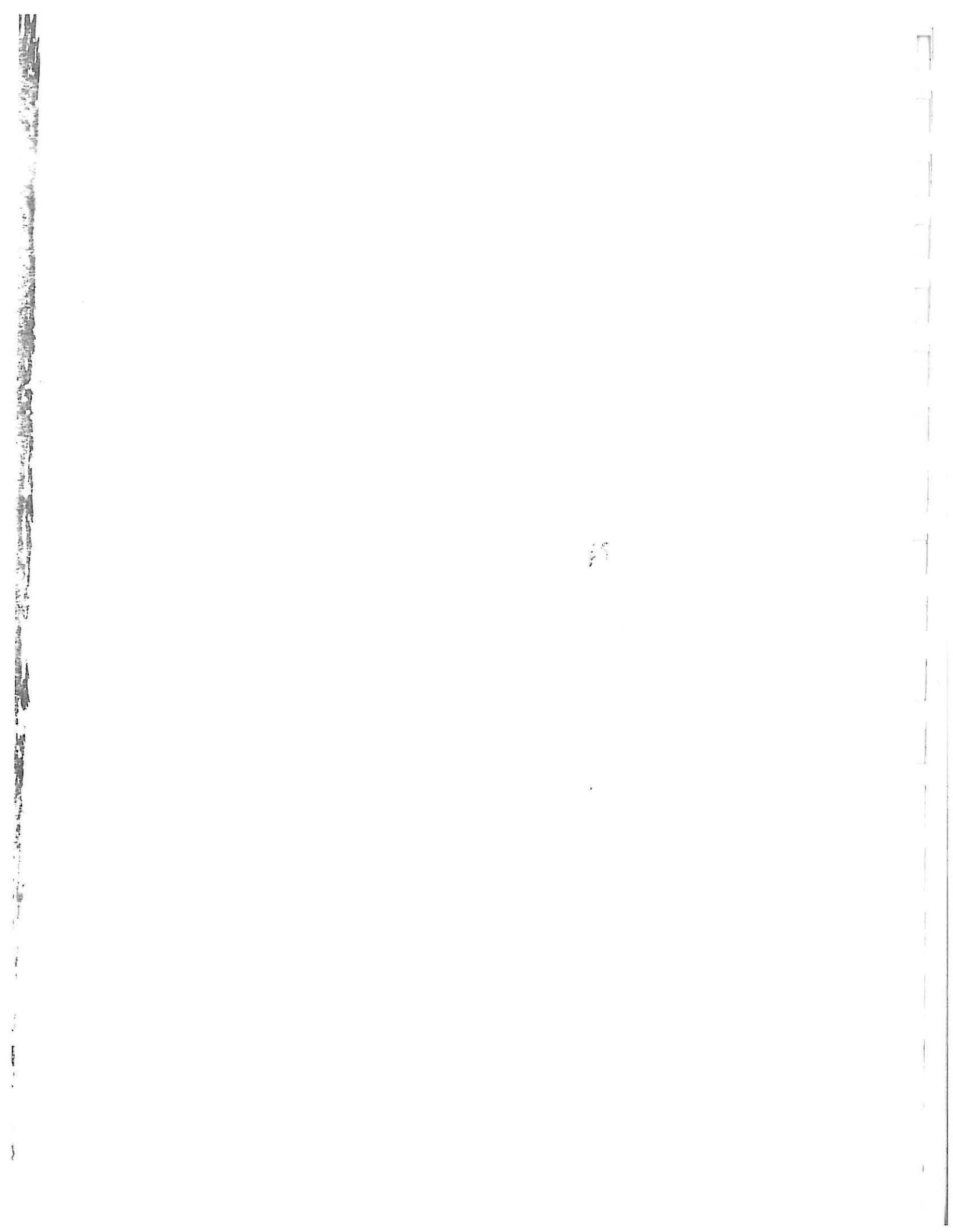
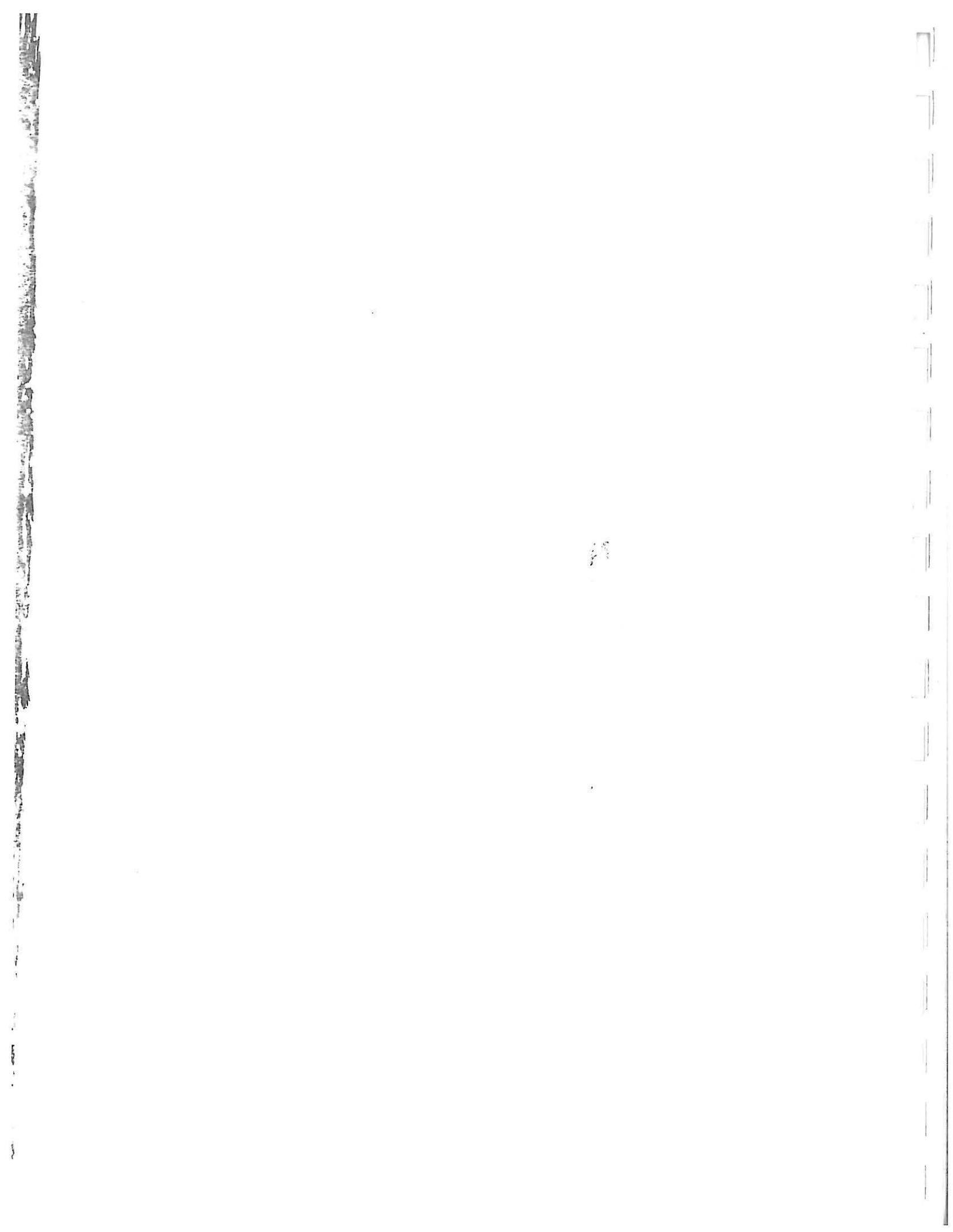




Figure 86: Room 100, Nailers exposed under stairs. Water damage and buckled tile present here.



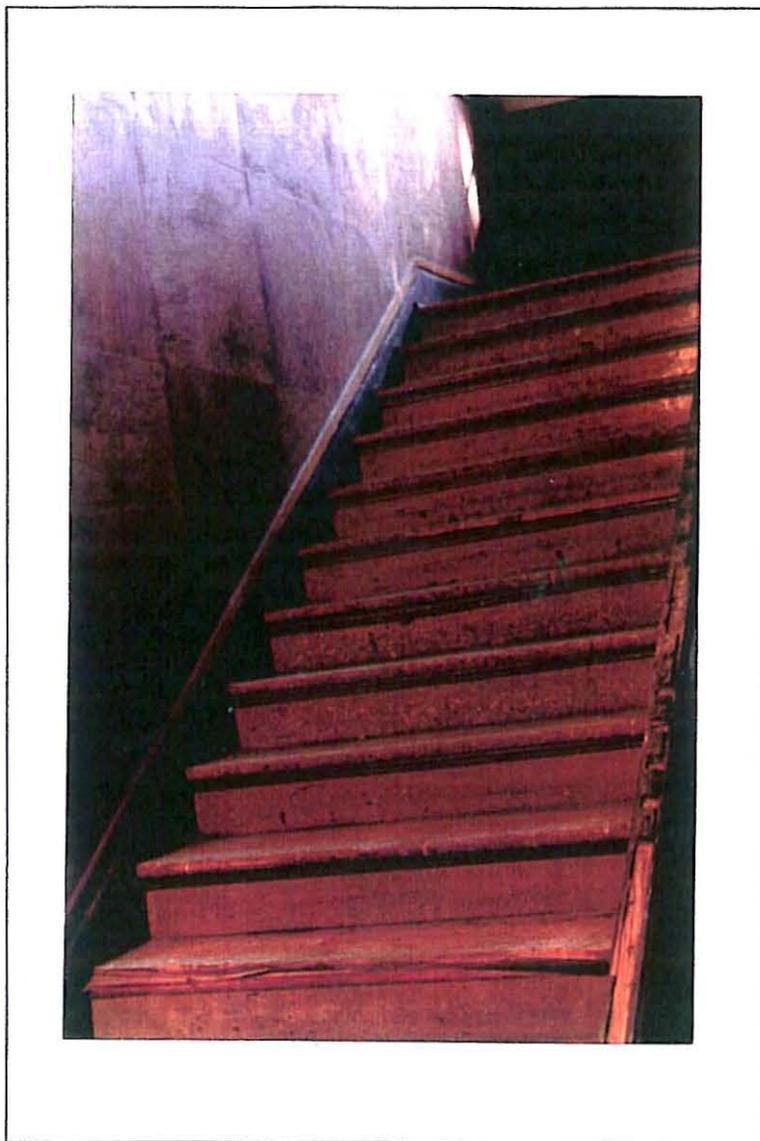
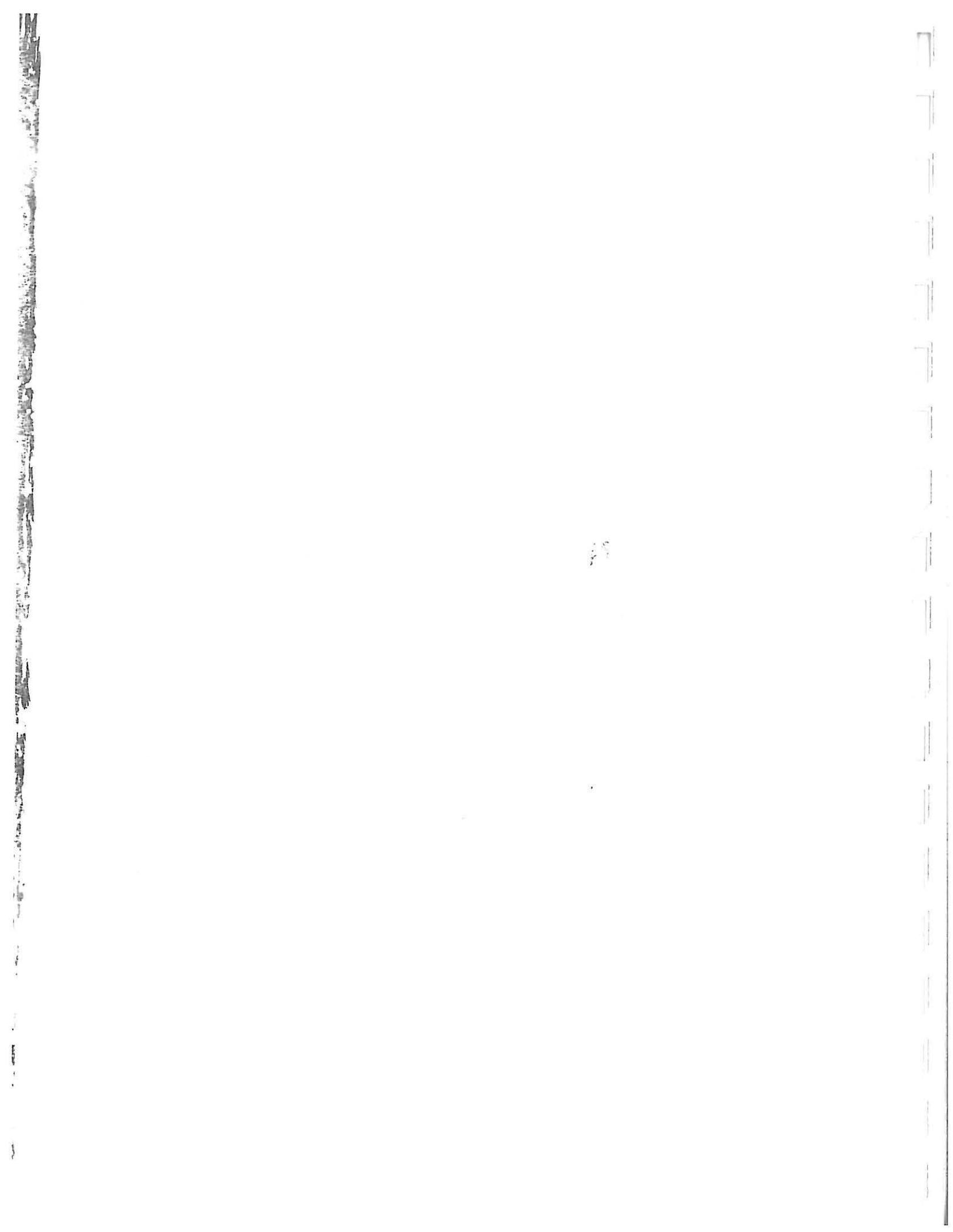


Figure 87: Missing Balusters



Room 101 (Gymnastic Room)

Description

Configuration. The overall dimensions of the game room, according to the 1939 plan, are 53 feet 2 inches in a north-south direction, by 53 feet 3 inches in an east-west direction. A comparison of the 1939 and 1968 plans show that the room was changed prior to 1968, but that some of the changes were subsequently reversed. In the 1968 plan, a new west wall is shown about 6 feet east of the original (and present) west wall. This wall has since been removed, but its floor framing and remnants of a doorway and wall joists remain. See figure 88. A water closet also was added to the southwest corner of the room, behind a diagonal wall. This room remains. Another diagonal wall in the southeast corner conceals a closet. See figure 89. The closet was not inspected, since the floor was too unstable.

Floor. The floor is covered with 2-inch boards laid in an east-west direction. There are regularly spaced rectangular holes around the entire perimeter. These were possibly vents for the HVAC system. This is based on the size and regularity of the hole spacing and the metal grate covering one of these on the west wall. See figure 90.

Baseboards. The baseboards along the south, west, and east walls are the same as those typical throughout the building. The cap of the baseboard on the north wall is more stylized, and the baseboard itself appears to be slightly taller, although it was not measured. See figure 91.

Walls. The west end of the north wall contains the main entrance to the room. East of the doorway, the wall recesses at a point about one-quarter to midway along the wall. The place where this occurs coincides with a beam on the ceiling. A beaded-board wainscot and wainscot cap of dimensions matching the general description cover the lower portion of the wall. Above the wainscot is fiberboard.

The wainscot is missing from the west portion of the north wall. Fiberboard covers the part of the gap closest to the main entry, but the rest of the gap is open, exposing the missing wainscot's nailing elements. See figure 92. The midsection of the wall retains its wainscot, but not its cap molding. Wainscot with cap remains only at the east end and corner of the north wall closest to the doorway to room 111. See figure 93.

The wainscot is unpainted or varnished through the midsection of the north wall; it is painted light green at the east end. All of the fiberboard is painted light green, except where it appears that some element has been removed from it. Such elements would have been added after the fiberboard was installed in 1939.

The east wall matches the general description. Its beaded-board wainscot is painted the same shade of green as the majority of the north wall. The fiberboard is painted light green as well. See figure 95.

The south wall is of typical construction. A diagonal wall has been installed at the southeast corner. This wall is not full-height. It has plain trim around its top and a wainscot cap matching those seen on the rest of the walls. Behind the wall is a closet. See figure 96. There is a boxed column on the south wall. A square panel is cut into the wall just east of the exit doorway. There are also two larger square cutouts, just to the east of the windows on either side of the boxed post. These may have been where electrical systems had been located, or possibly where a bulletin board had been mounted. All surfaces are painted with the same green paint seen throughout the room. See figure 97.

The west wall is more problematic. The beaded-board wainscot is similar to that described for the other walls. However, it appears to have been cut horizontally, such that the beading no longer lines up. See figure 98. Other features of the wall match the general description. Two old bulletin boards remain on the wall. There are two doors on the wall, one at the north end and one about in the middle. Two steps with no landing lead down into the former changing rooms. As stated previously, evidence of another later, removed west wall is present, 5 feet 2 inches east of the original west wall. This evidence includes remnants of framing members, panels that had been attached to the boxed beam running along the ceiling, and a doorway. See figure 99.

Ceiling. The ceiling is covered with beaded boarding that runs in an east-west direction. See figure 100. There are two boxed-in ceiling beams, one running east-west and one running north-south. The ceiling is painted white. See figure 101. Rectangular patches appear at regular intervals along the ceiling where fluorescent lights may have been mounted. See figure 100.

Windows. The south wall has two pairs of windows, one at the east end and one at the center of the wall. Each pair is set in a masonry opening measuring 4 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 9 inches. All four windows are counter-weighted, 12-over-12 double-hung windows. The east wall contains a center set of windows, with single windows at the north and south ends of the wall. The center set includes five windows with nine-over-nine sashes in a masonry opening

measuring 16 feet 0 inches by 5 feet 9 inches; two of the windows are fixed, and three are double-hung. See figure 94. The two windows at the ends of the wall have counter-weighted, 12-over-12, double-hung sashes.

Doorways and Doors. The main doorway to the room is at the west end of the north wall. It was affected by the addition of the later west wall (subsequently removed). Another doorway, at the east end of the north wall, leads to Room 111 (former side stair hall). No door is present. See figure 102. The door lying on its side in this corner was most likely the exterior door from this room. It is seen in historic photographs. Another doorway, in the southeast corner of the room, leads to a small closet. The door here is a five-panel door of the type discussed in the general description, and may date from 1923. However, its location here is probably not original, because the closet is not on the 1939 plan. See figure 103.

A large exit doorway exists in the west end of the south wall. See figure 97. This now contains plain double doors, but the 1939 specifications call for the doors here to measure 3 feet by 7 feet, with 12 lights surmounting a solid lower panel. This description is very similar to that of the main entry doors in Room 100, and also resembles the door lying on its side at the northeast corner of the room. The west wall holds two more doorways with plain architraves, as is typical. Both doors here are missing.

Hardware. One unpainted metal floor grate, possibly used for heating, remains at the southwestern end of the room. See figure 104. The hardware on the double-hung windows is still in place and is typical. The door hinges on the doorway in the northeast corner are five-knuckled.

Fixtures. There are none.

Conditions

Floor. The floor is generally buckled and badly worn. Rotting occurs throughout, with particularly severe conditions at the southeastern section of the floor. See figure 105. There are also some severe areas along the northern and southwestern sections. Deep dents remain where presumably pieces of apparatus were once installed. The conditions are not as severe along the northeastern and western sections of flooring. These sections are both near interior walls, which may account for the relatively better condition.

Baseboards. Baseboards remain in place throughout the room, with some detachment noted on both the south and east walls near the southeast corner. This is the result of the water damage. See figure 103.

Walls. Ripped or torn sections of fiberboard are seen on the north wall. An unpainted section of wainscot is exposed where some element has been removed. Panels of fiberboard replace removed wainscot on the lower portion of the north wall near the main entry door. This may have been done to patch that area. Staining of the fiberboard is seen along the lower portions of the north wall, presumably where moisture may have been trapped under the fiberboard. Some buckling of the fiberboard tiles is seen in the upper area of the north wall. There is also a missing section of fiberboard wall panels near the east end of the north wall.

The east wall worsens from north to south. Beaded boards are missing under the center set of five windows. This condition dominates at the southern end, where a piece of the wainscot cap is missing. Water damage exists on the fiberboard panels, and the wainscot is buckling. See figure 93.

The south wall exhibits the most severe conditions. See figure 107. Entire sections of wainscot under the easternmost window are detached. See figures 96-97. Buckling is prevalent and the plaster beneath the boarding is exposed. These conditions lessen in severity toward the west wall. Water stains are seen throughout the south wall.

Since the west wall is an interior wall, its conditions do not reflect the water and/or moisture damage seen along the south and east walls. Buckling is not seen here, nor are water stains to any significant degree. As described earlier, repair or alteration to the beaded-board wainscot along this wall may have occurred. Paint chipping and cracking is seen on the west wall, as throughout the rest of the room, but this wall is in the best condition.

Ceiling. The wooden ceiling has failed completely at the southeast corner. See figure 108. This appears to have been the result of water damage. Entire sections have fallen or are falling, creating a dangerous situation. See figure 109. Above the main entry door, sections of the ceiling have failed; some boards are missing, and others are badly water-stained. See figure 110. Other sections of the ceiling, especially along the west and northeast sections, are in better condition.

Doorways and Doors. The doors are in average condition. None of the original doors in this room seems to remain.

Windows. Window-glass replacement occurred during repairs to the building in the mid-1980's. From historic photographs and finishes analysis, all window architraves and wooden members appear to be original. The window architraves on the south wall are badly deteriorated and rotted, especially at the east end. The windows along the east wall are in better condition, with the condition worsening from north to south. Chipped or cracked paint is seen throughout the architraves. Alligatoring, a general condition of most of the paint surfaces in the building, is common on the window trim and woodwork. This condition, as noted in the general description, is likely due to poor adhesion from lack of preparation work when the surfaces were changed from varnish to paint. The lack of any type of HVAC system for the past 25 years has compounded these conditions.

Character-Defining Features. The size and configuration of the room itself help define the original use of the building. While the windows and the main entry door do not help to define use, they do contribute to the Jacobean Revival style and add to the architectural intent.

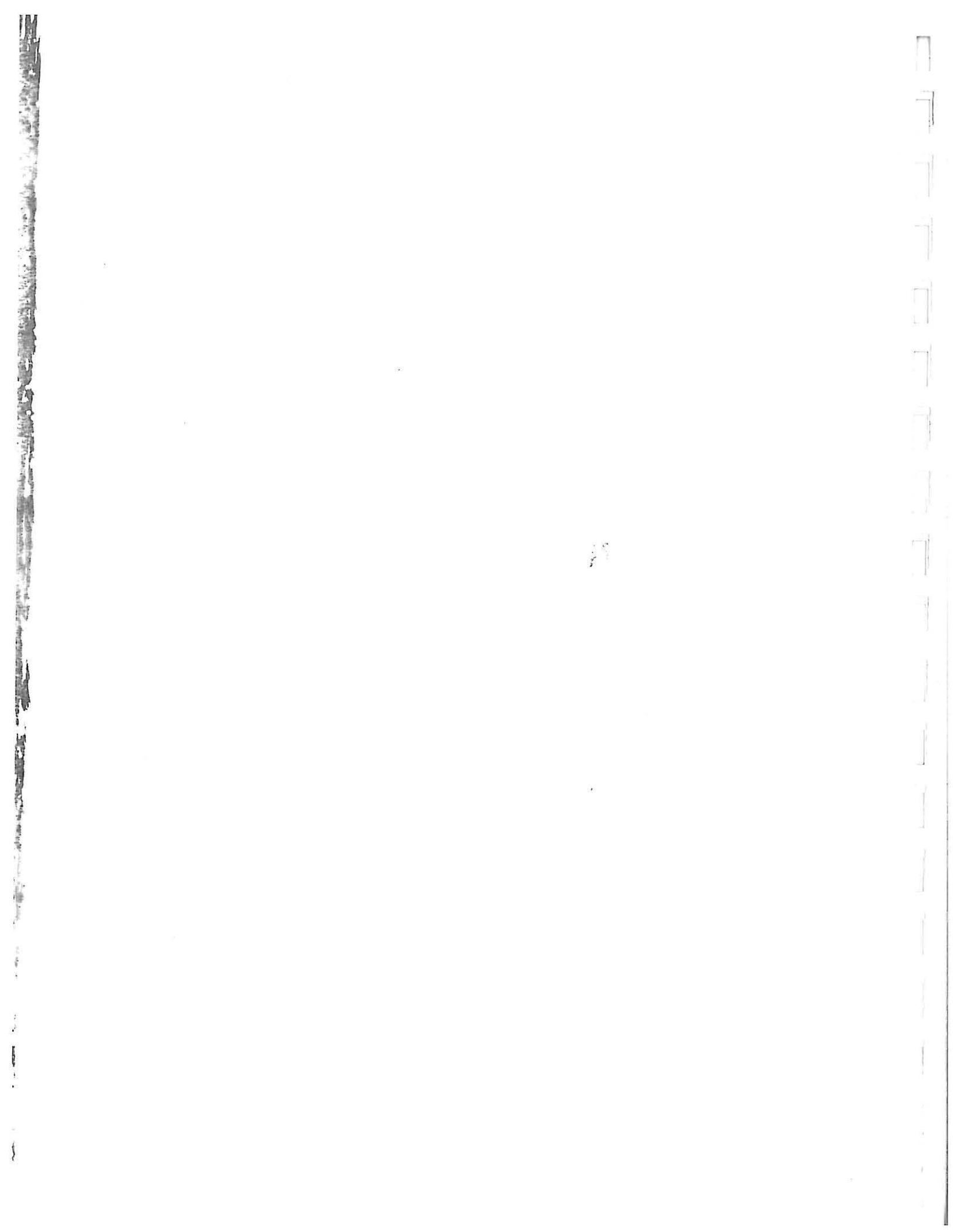




Figure 88: Room 101, Added West Partition and West Wall

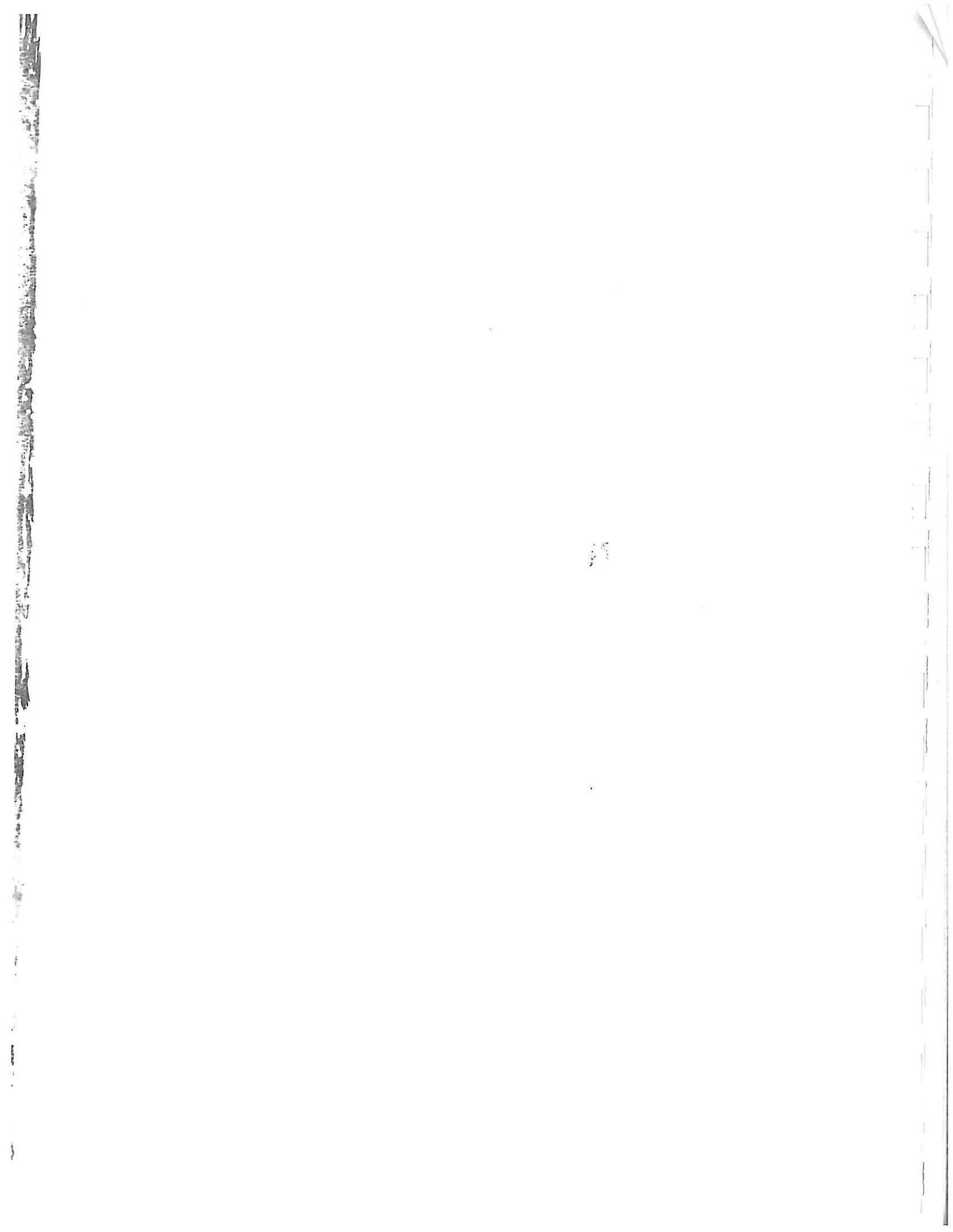




Figure 88: Room 101, Added West Partition and West Wall



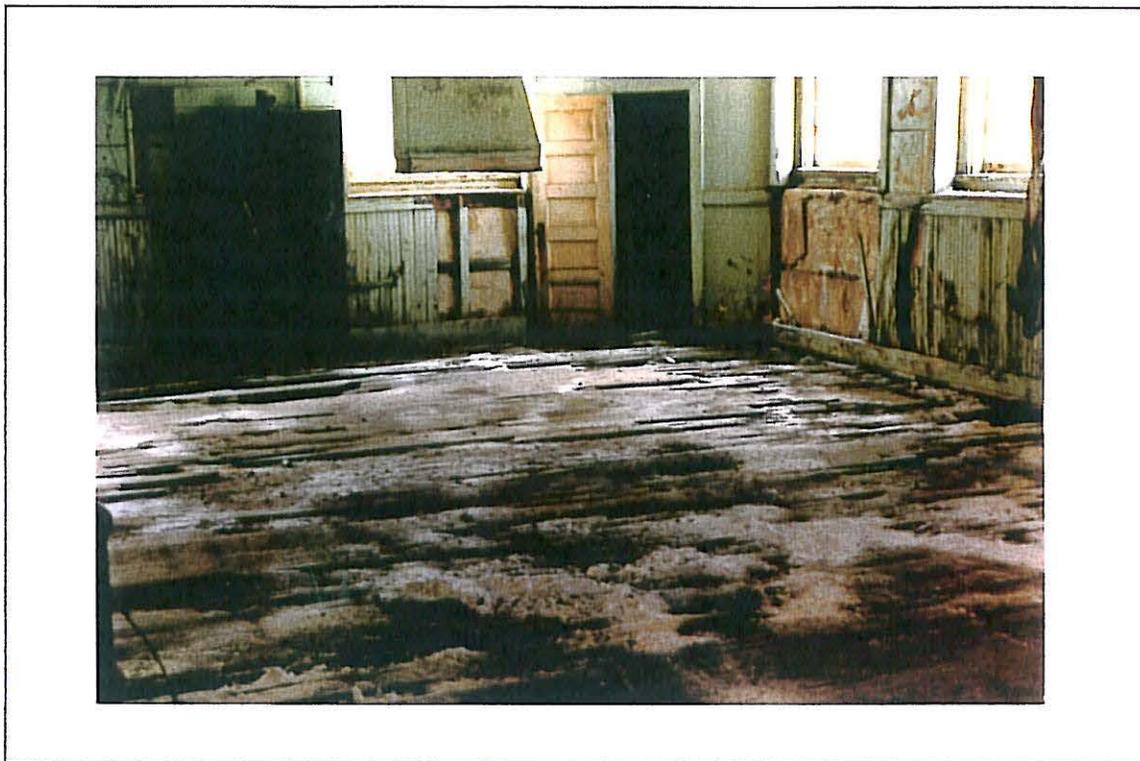


Figure 89: Room 101, SE Corner

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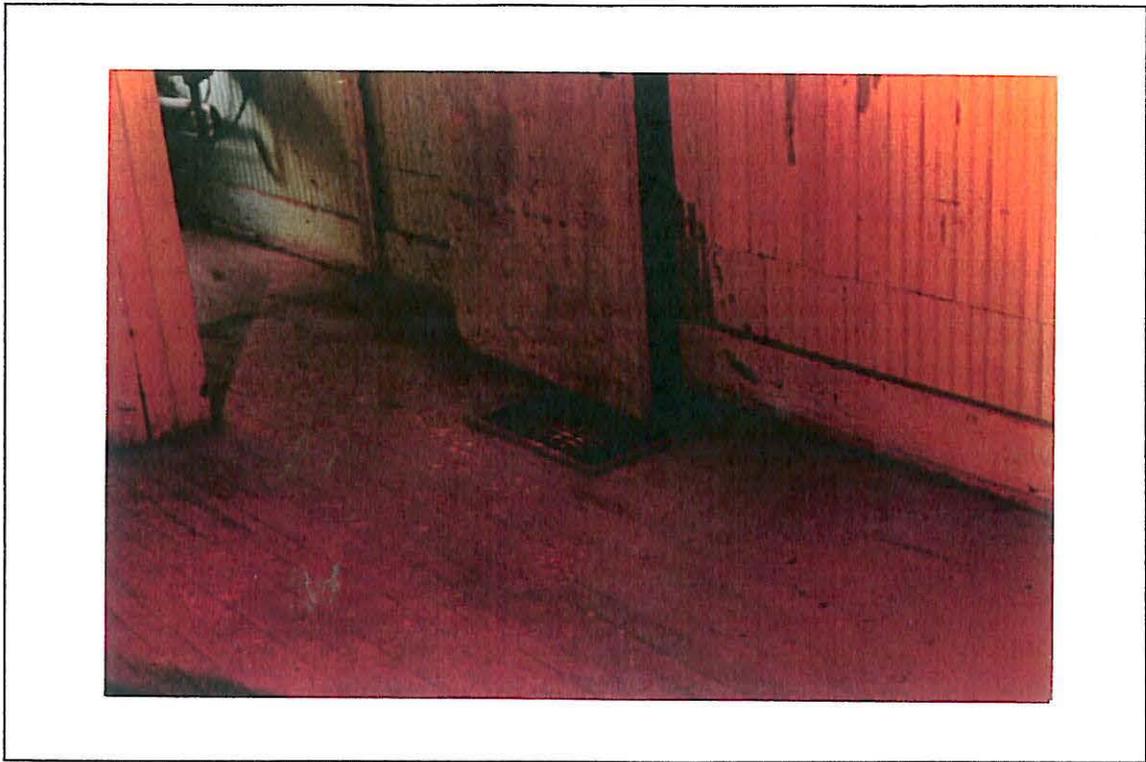


Figure 90: Room 101, SW Corner



Figure 91: Room 101, North Wall

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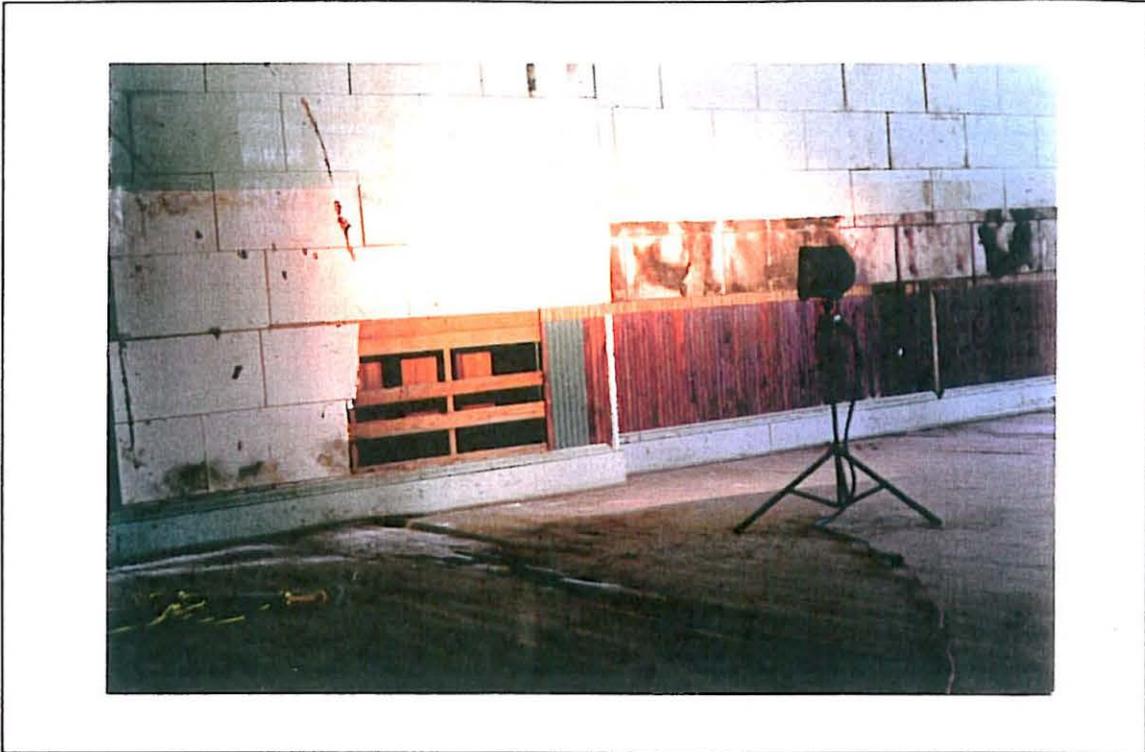


Figure 92: Room 101, North Wall

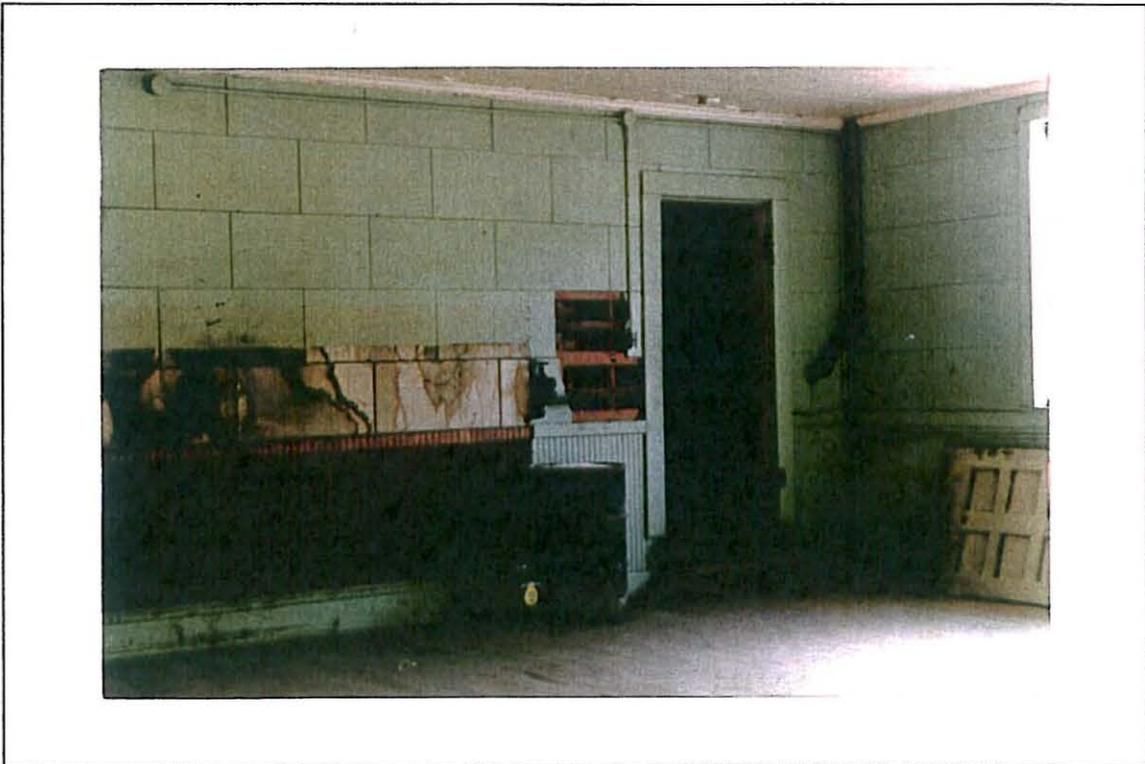


Figure 93: Room 101, NE Corner

1870

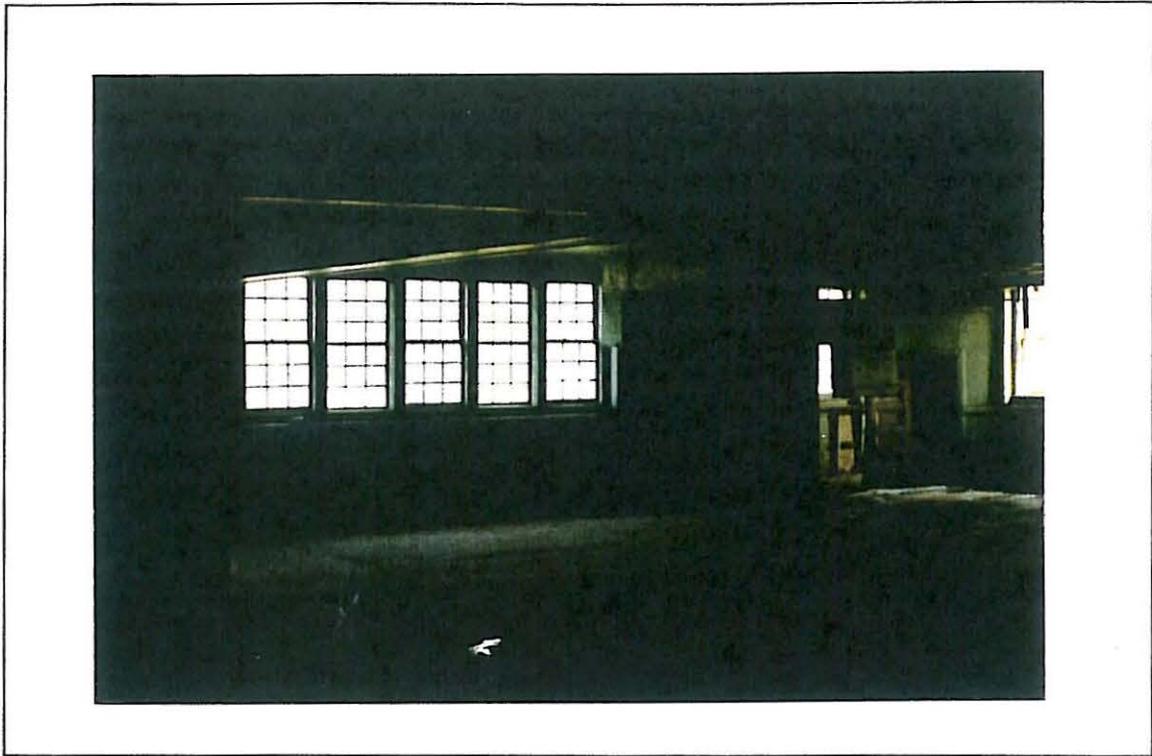


Figure 94: Room 101, East Wall

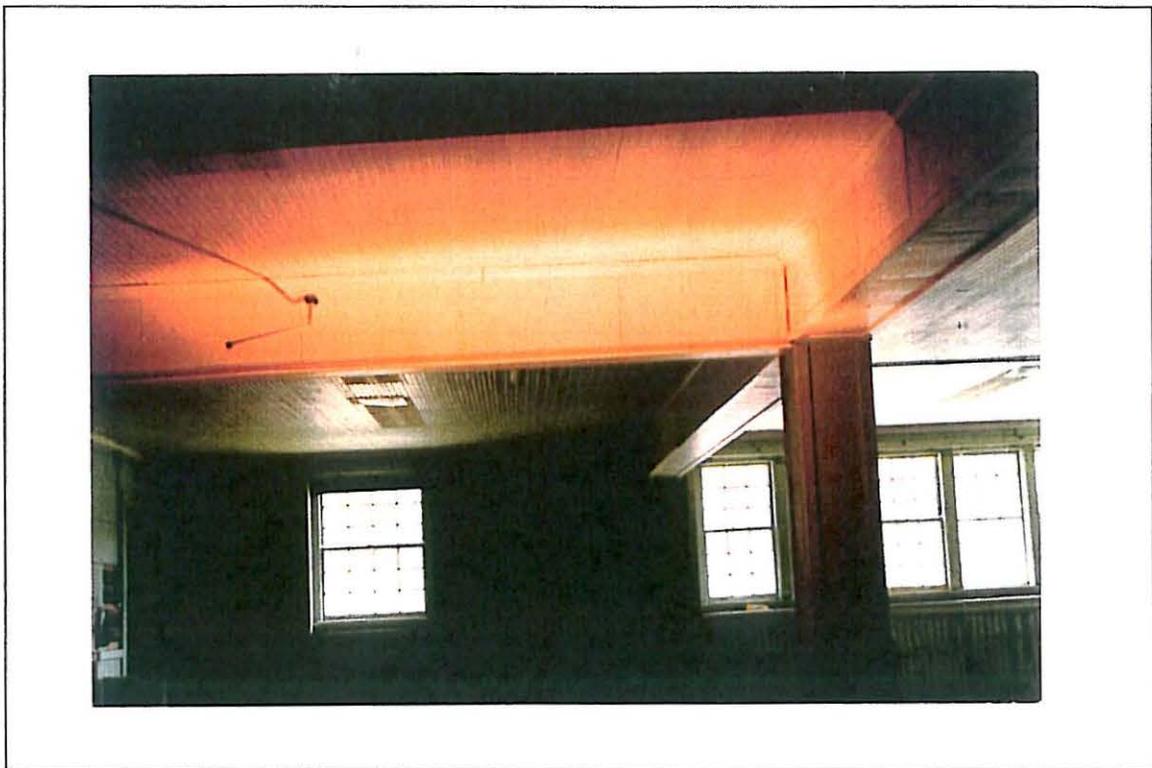


Figure 95: Room 101, East Wall

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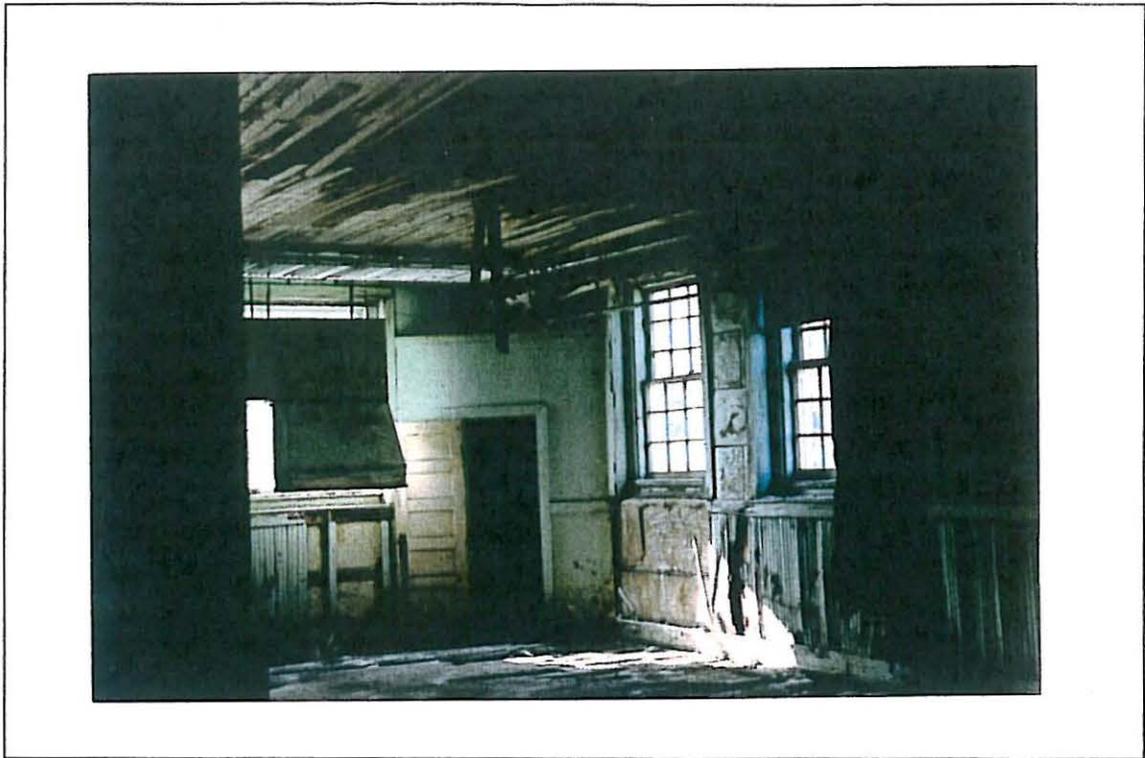


Figure 96: Room 101, SE Corner



Figure 97: Room 101, South Wall

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Figure 98: Room 101, SW Corner



Figure 99: Room 101, West Wall Addition



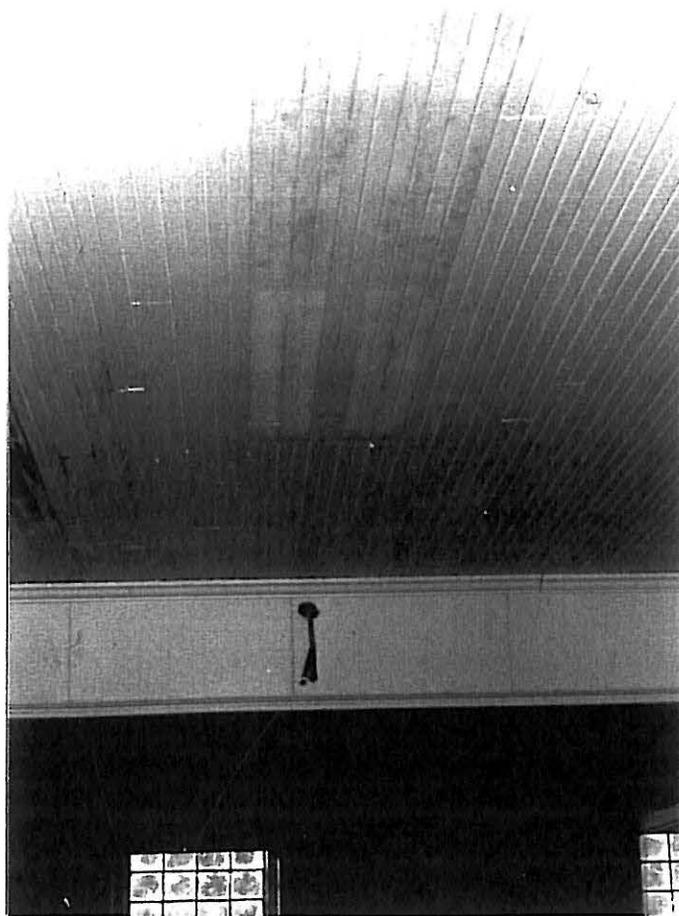


Figure 100: Room 101, Ceiling

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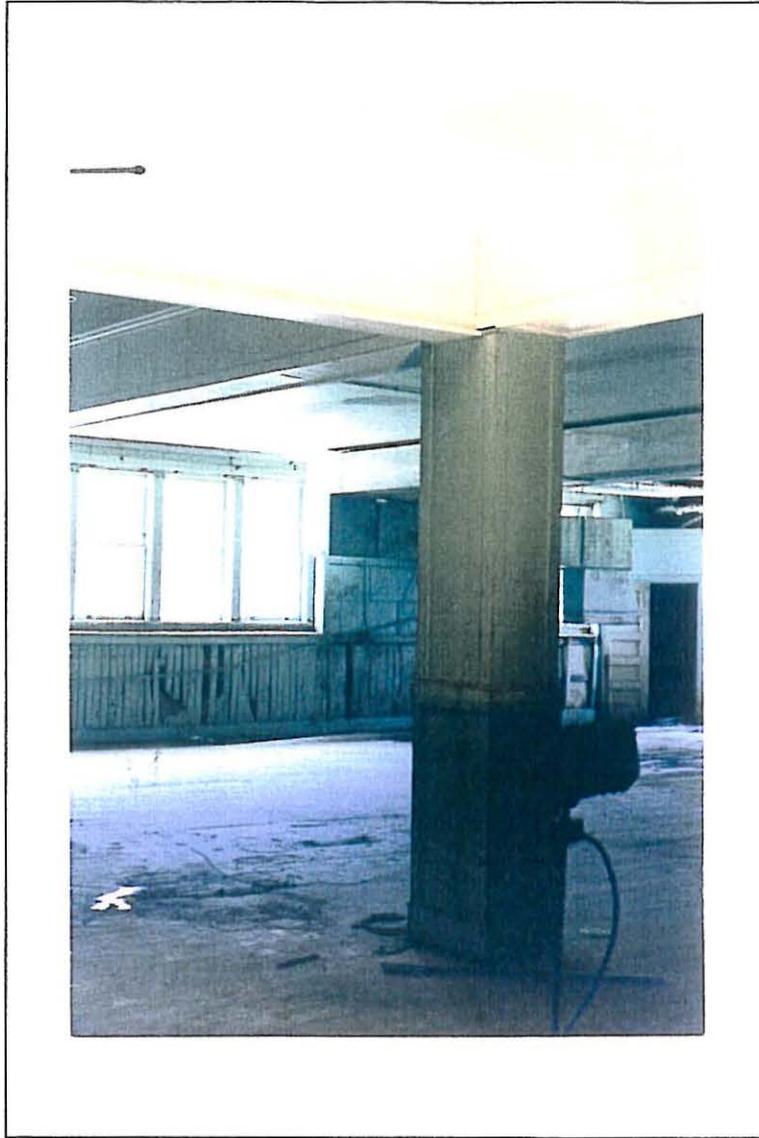


Figure 101: Room 101, Boxed Beams

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Figure 102: Room 101, NE Corner

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Figure 103: Room 101, SE Corner

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Figure 104: Room 101, Possible Vent

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Figure 105: Room 101, Floor Looking South

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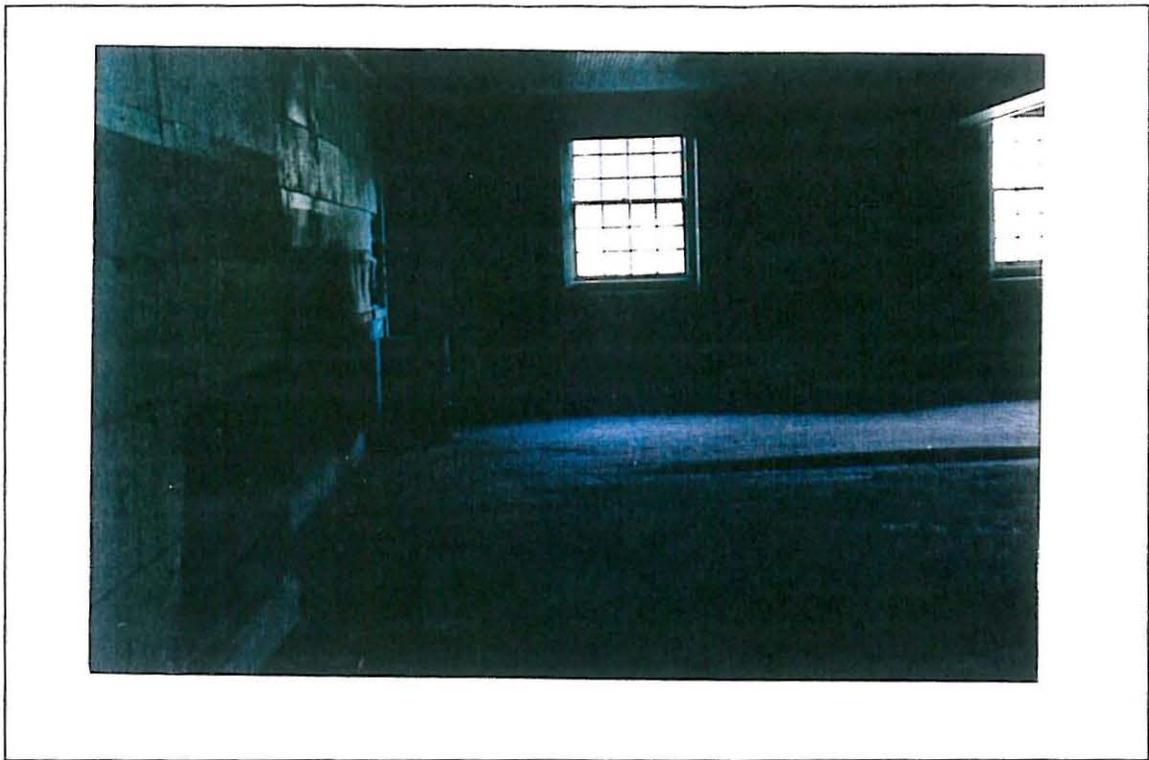


Figure 106: Room 101, North Wall, Condition



Figure 107: Room 101, South Wall Condition

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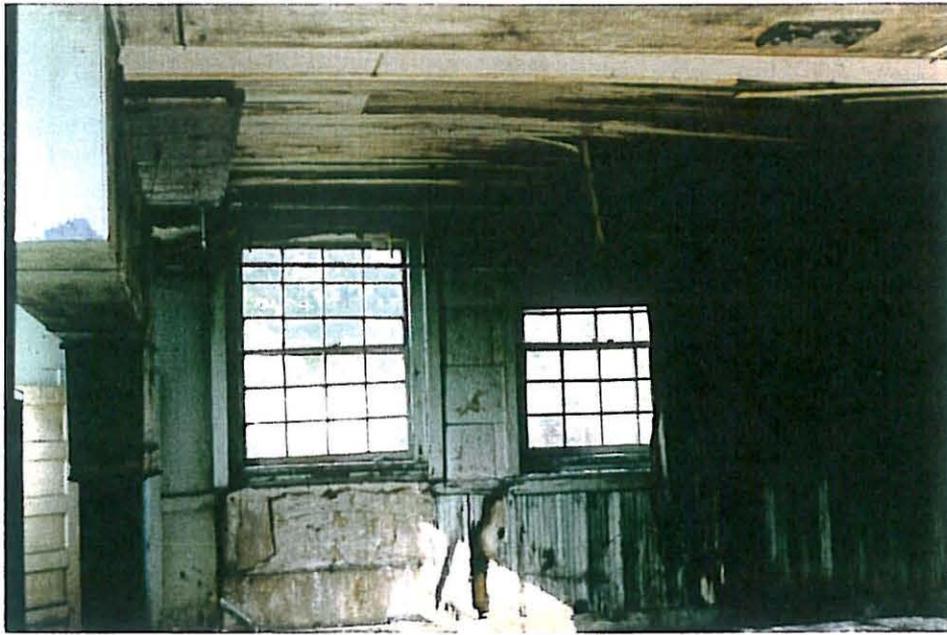


Figure 108: Room 101, SE Corner, Ceiling Condition



Figure 109: Room 101, Ceiling Detail

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Figure 110: Room 101, North Wall Ceiling Damage

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Figure 111: Room 101, General Deterioration

Room 102 (Women's Shower)

Description

Configuration. This room housed the women's shower room and toilets. Its overall dimensions are 25 feet 0 inches by 27 feet 7 inches. It has four toilets along the east wall and four sinks along the west wall at the south end of the room. Concrete block walls and metal half-height walls divide the changing and shower stalls in the western section of the room. On the 1939 plan, this room and room 103, the women's locker room on the HABS drawings, were one room. This could explain why the north wall in this room is not full height. See figure 112. It was added sometime between 1939 and 1968 when it appeared on the plan. All wall surfaces, window elements, doors, and architraves are painted. The perimeter walls are painted light green, while the addition wall (north) is painted light blue.

Floor. The floor is a poured cement or concrete.

Baseboards. All walls except the north wall have baseboards typical of the rest of the building. See figure 113.

Walls. Perimeter walls are treated in the same manner as described in the general section. Exception to this treatment is the north wall. Here the wall does not extend to full ceiling height. The surface treatments do match those found in the rest of the room; however, this wall is not drawn on the 1939 plan. The surface treatments on the opposite side of this wall (room 103) are different from those in the general description. This physical evidence, in addition to materials analysis and documentary information, supports the conclusion that this wall was added between 1939 and 1968.

Cornice. A cornice matching the general description is seen along the east, south, and west walls. Because of the height of the north wall, none is present there.

Ceiling. Beaded boards run east to west in this room. See figure 114.

Windows. Two window openings of equal size are located on the south wall. Historic photographs show that both contained 12 lights. The more easterly of the two has had its center six lights replaced with a single light. Both are hinged from the top. There

is also a small window at the southwest corner of the room. This contains double-hung sash with three-over-three lights. The masonry opening is 2 feet 0 inches by 5 feet 9 inches.

Doorways and Doors. There is one door that remains on the wall dividing the toilet from the shower area. It is a five-panel door similar to those seen throughout the building. It is painted light green. The swinging doors into each toilet stall are made of wood with a central panel and arched detail at the tops. See figure 115. The outer sides of the doors are attached to the stall frames with decorative hinges. See figure 110. These doors are painted light green.

Hardware. Little hardware remains other than typical hinges to the doorway on the east wall. See figure 116.

Fixtures. White porcelain toilets and sinks as well as shower piping remain. These appear to be original although they were not inspected closely. Incandescent half-dome white metal lights are located on the ceiling. They are evenly spaced and run north-south into room 103. See figure 117.

Conditions

Floor. The unpainted concrete floor is in average to good condition.

Baseboards. The baseboards along the southeast section of the south wall are in very deteriorated condition.

Walls. The wainscot on the west wall is buckling. On the south wall, water staining and paint alligatoring are seen throughout. See figure 118. This condition is most likely due to some type of water leak as evidenced by the ceiling holes above.

Cornice. The cornice is badly damaged at the southwest corner of the south wall, again due to water damage.

Ceiling. The beaded boards at the east end and the entire southern half of the ceiling are in bad condition, with some missing. See figure 119. All of this area is darkly stained and alligatored. Minor buckling is also noted in this area.

Windows. The upper section of the architrave of the west window on the south wall is rotted, and the lower sill is cracked

at the left side. The other window architraves and window elements are in average condition.

Doorways and Doors. The condition of the toilet stall doors is fair. The door to the toilet area is also in fair condition, although the knob is missing, as is the case with the majority of doors in the building.

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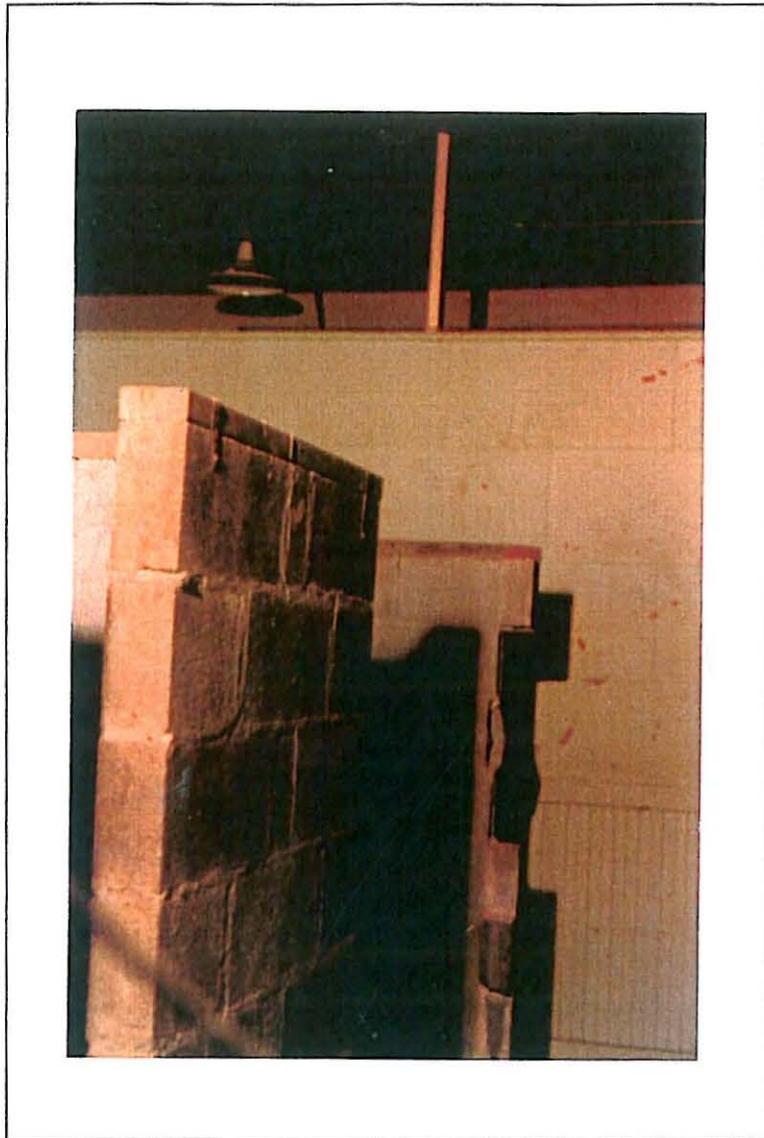


Figure 112: Room 102, North Wall

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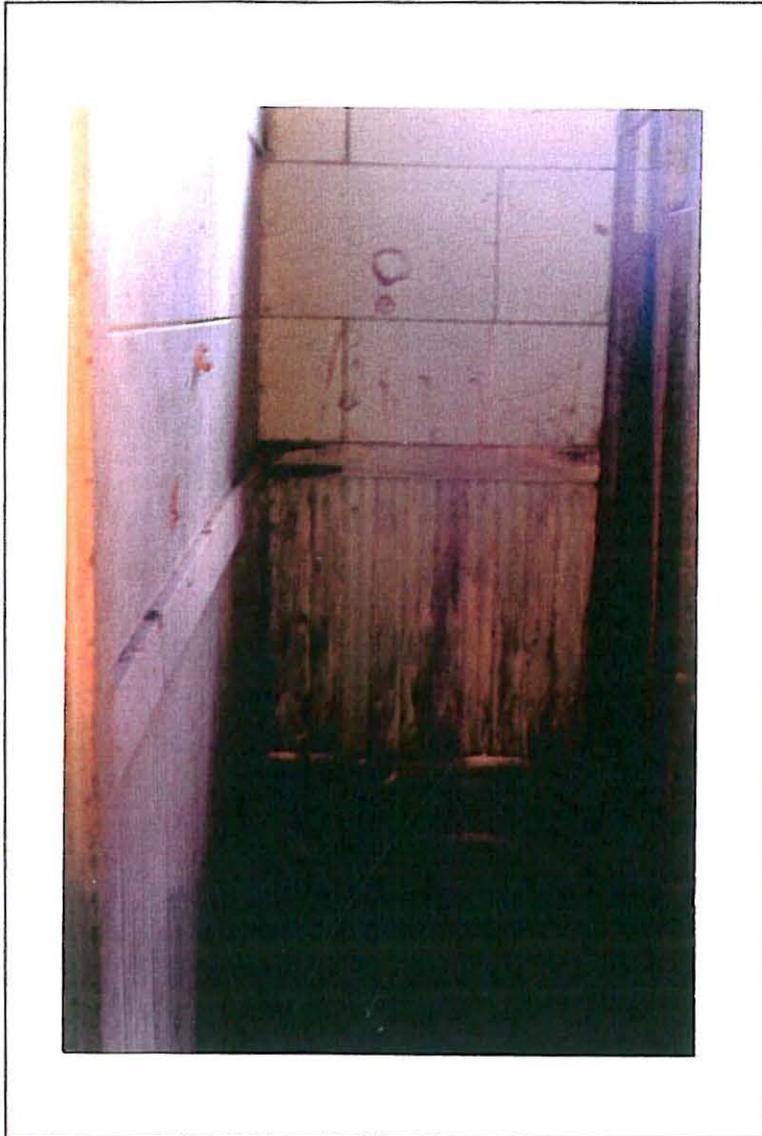


Figure 113: Room 102, Baseboards

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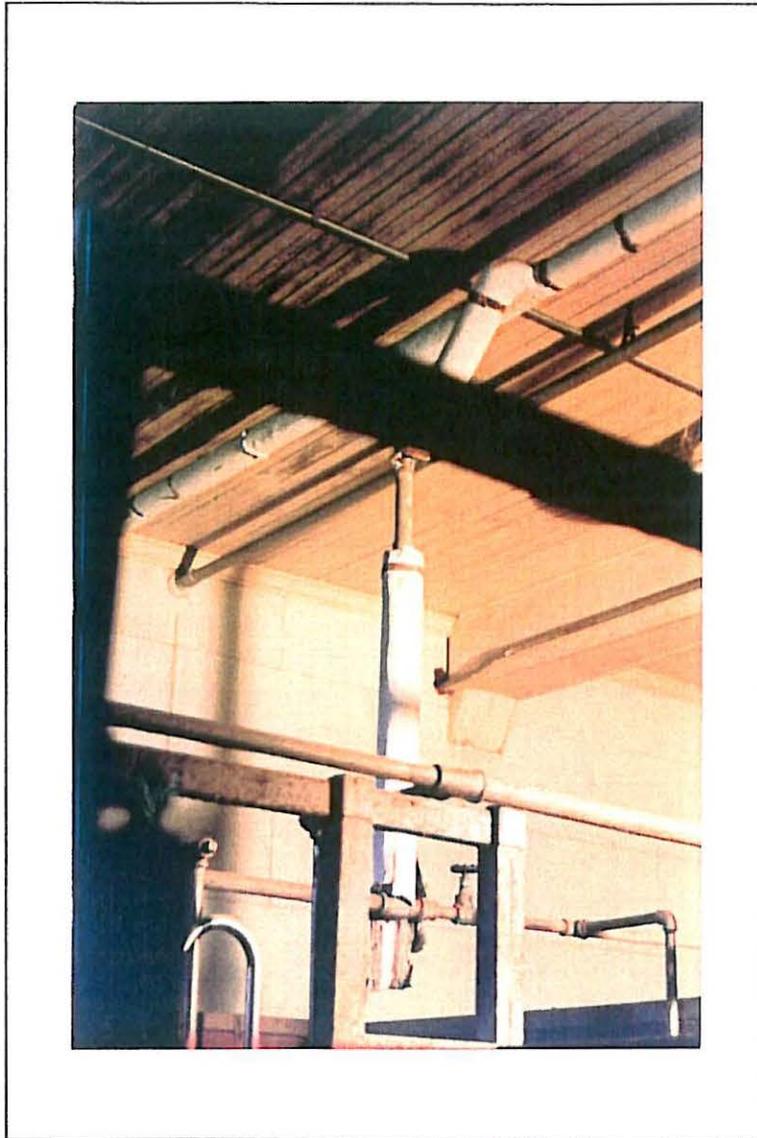


Figure 114: Room 102, Cornice & Ceiling

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Figure 115: Room 102, Stall
Door





Figure 116: Room 102, Hinge
Detail

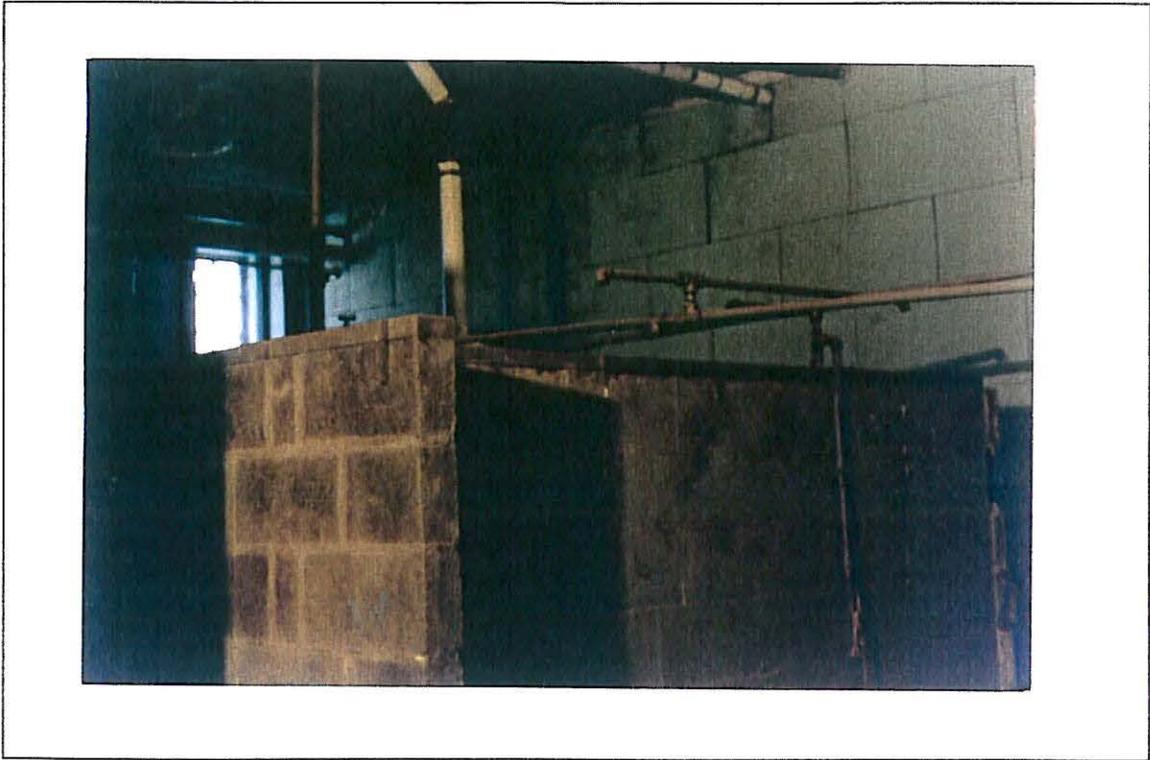


Figure 117: Room 102, Fixtures

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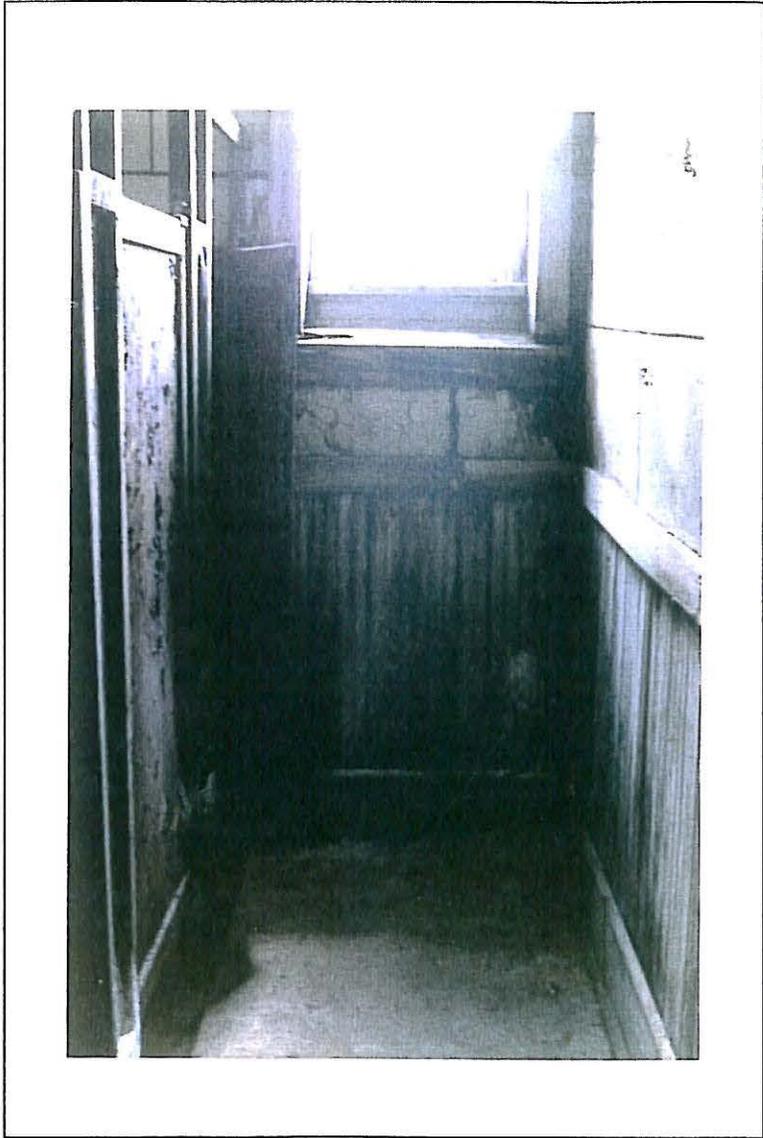


Figure 118: Room 102, General Wall Condition

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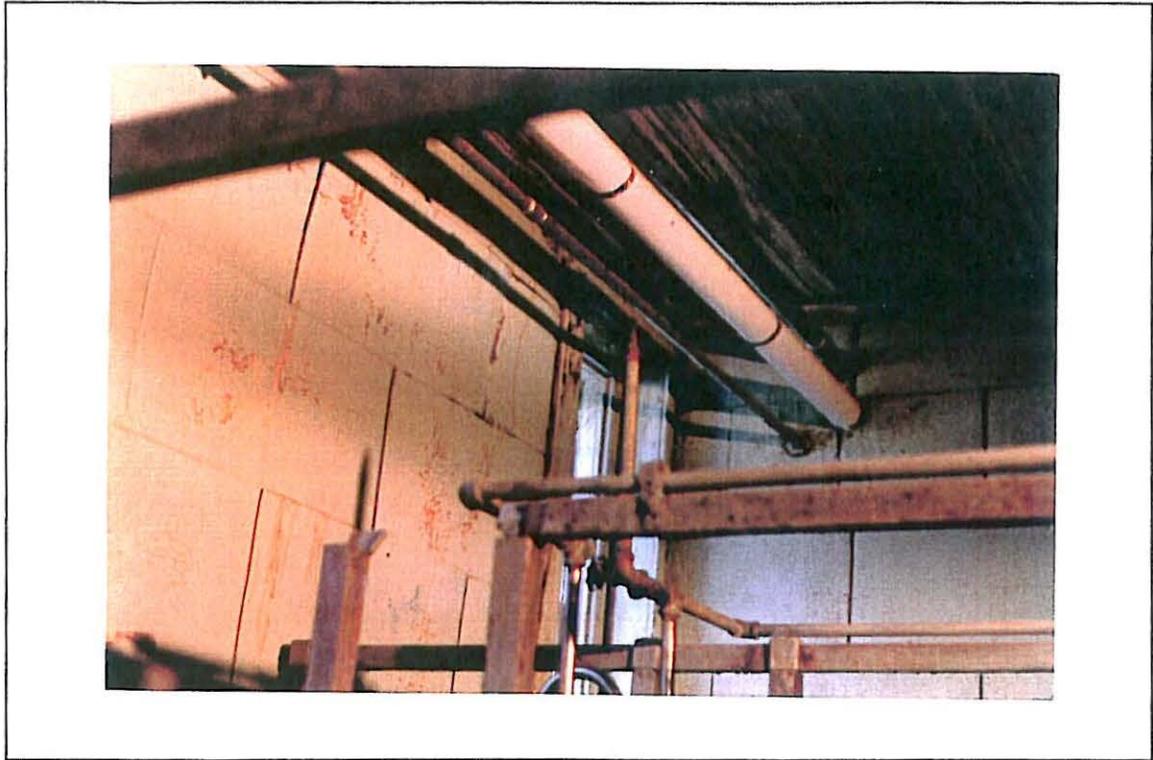


Figure 119: Room 102, Ceiling Condition

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Room 103 (Women's Locker Room)

Description

Configuration. As stated above, this room was originally part of the girls shower room, with the south wall added later to separate the locker room from the shower room. See figure 120. The dimensions of this room are 26 feet 2 inches by 25 feet 2 inches. All wall surfaces and applied elements except the south wall are painted light green. The south wall is painted light blue.

Floor. The floor has been covered in tan-gray linoleum tile over a poured concrete slab. The linoleum may have been added when this room was configured separately from the shower room. See figure 121.

Baseboards. Baseboards exist on all four walls. Those on the north, east, and west walls are typical. The north wall baseboard is missing its quarter-round toe molding. The sagging floor and a space between the baseboard and floor in this section likely indicate that the toe molding was there at one time.

Walls. The north wall has an entry door in the center of it that is not at floor level. The unpainted shape below the door may indicate that there were once two steps leading down into the room. See figure 122. This doorway is not seen on the 1939 plan, so it may not be original. Treatment of the north, east, and west walls is typical of the rest of the building. See the subsequent section on conditions for a more detailed description of the north wall. Both the east and west walls have vanity tables attached to them. Above them, areas of the unpainted fiberboard and three wood frames remain, indicating where mirrors most likely had been installed. The mirrors have since been removed. See figure 123.

The south wall is the wall that is not on the 1939 plan. It is not full height. It is anchored from the ceiling where vertical members can be seen. The wainscot is different from that found in the rest of the room and the rest of the building. The width of the board is the same, but there is no bead. One section of this wall is painted tan instead of the light blue/green color found the rest of the wall, possibly indicating that there was some type of element attached to this wall at one time. Fiberboard has been applied above the height of the board. See figure 124.

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Cornice. A white-painted cornice as those described in the rest of the building runs around the room, except at the south wall, where the ceiling and wall do not meet.

Ceiling. The ceiling is covered with beaded boards running east to west. See figure 125.

Windows. There are no windows in this room.

Doorways and Doors. The entrance from the gymnastic room on the east wall appears to be original despite the fact that the door is now missing. The door is on the 1939 plan. There are two steps down into the room from Room 101. See figure 126. The doorway has the same plain architrave as that described in the general section. As stated previously, the door on the north wall cannot be so easily explained. While it is shown on the 1968 plan as an opening, it is not seen on the 1939 plan. The wall under the opening has a 3-inch board surmounting the beaded board where the paint ghost is seen. All of its other framing members as well as the door itself have been removed. See figure 127. There is also a doorway on the south wall leading into the shower room. As this wall is not on the 1939 plan, it is assumed that it is not original, even though an attempt was made to match the plain trim of the other doors in the building. See figure 128. It may have been reused.

Hardware. Other than typical hinges, there is no hardware remaining in this room.

Fixtures. Institutional lights hang from the ceiling. These are reversed metal half-domes placed at regular intervals from north to south into the shower room. See figure 129.

Conditions

Floor. Linoleum tiles are missing in many areas and are chipped or detached throughout.

Baseboards. The baseboards along the east and west walls are in very good condition, presumably because they were sheltered by the vanity tables above them. See figure 130. The baseboard on the north wall is deteriorated, with dark staining and rot seen. See figure 127. The cap molding is broken off under the doorway and at the northeast corner, a piece of the baseboard is broken and detached from the wall. The baseboard on the south wall is in fair condition.

Walls. The east and west walls show very few signs of deterioration. The fiberboard panels and beaded-board wainscot remain securely attached to the walls. At the northern end of the east wall several panels of fiberboard have been removed, exposing the horizontal nailers and vertical framing members beneath. See figure 131. These wooden members appear to be in sound condition. The north wall has been partially disassembled, with pieces of fiberboard removed that reveal the structural elements beneath. The wainscot on this wall is buckling, indicating detachment. See figure 132. Staining, presumably from water and moisture damage, of the wainscot on this wall is also noted. In the northeast section of the room, the fiberboard is cream-colored. Paint analysis shows that cream (ivory) was the original finish of the fiberboard tiles. This is further confirmed by documentary materials. Some type of element may have once been attached there. On the south wall, the fiberboard panels are popping off because the wall is no longer flat.

Character-Defining Features. This room has none.



Figure 120: Room 103, South Wall

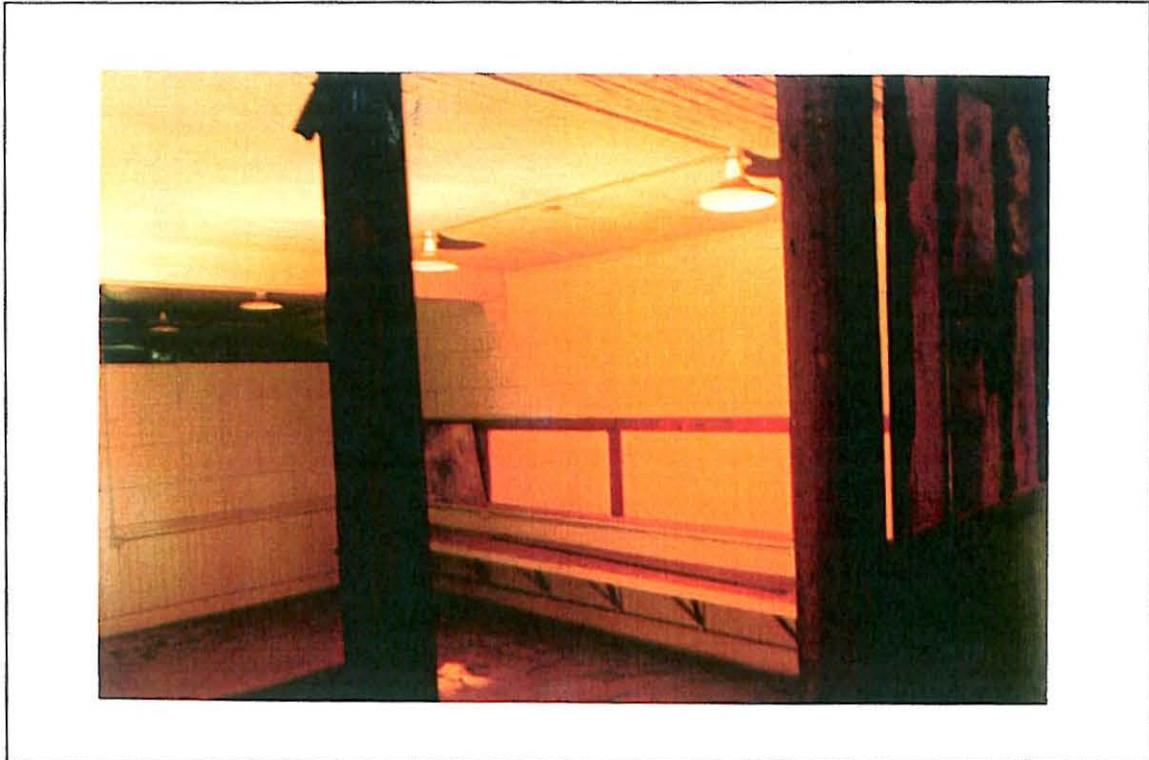


Figure 121: Room 103, Floor

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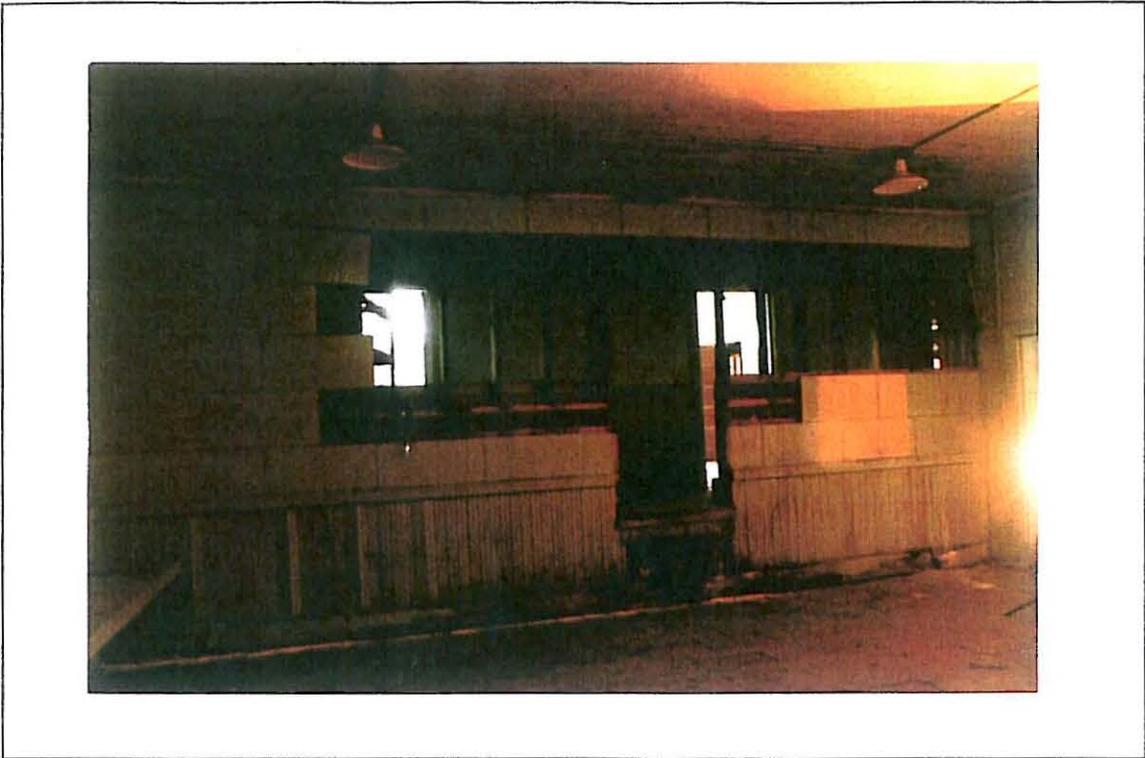


Figure 122: Room 103, North Wall

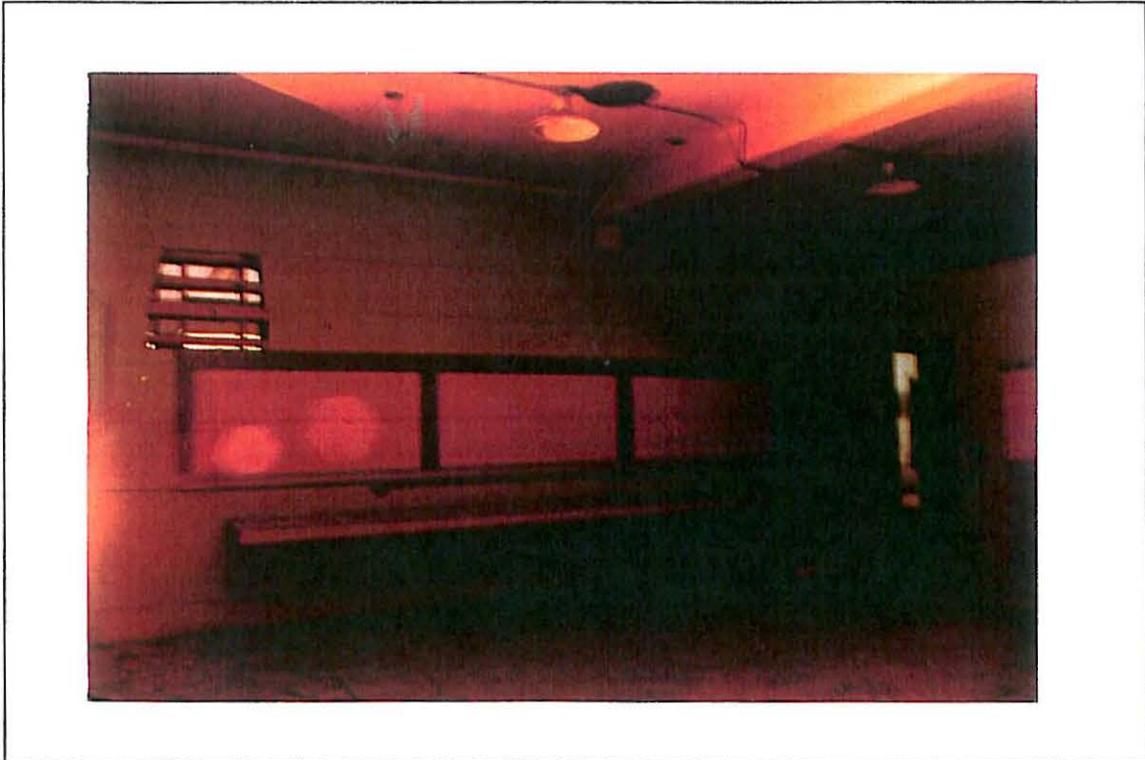


Figure 123: Room 103, East Wall

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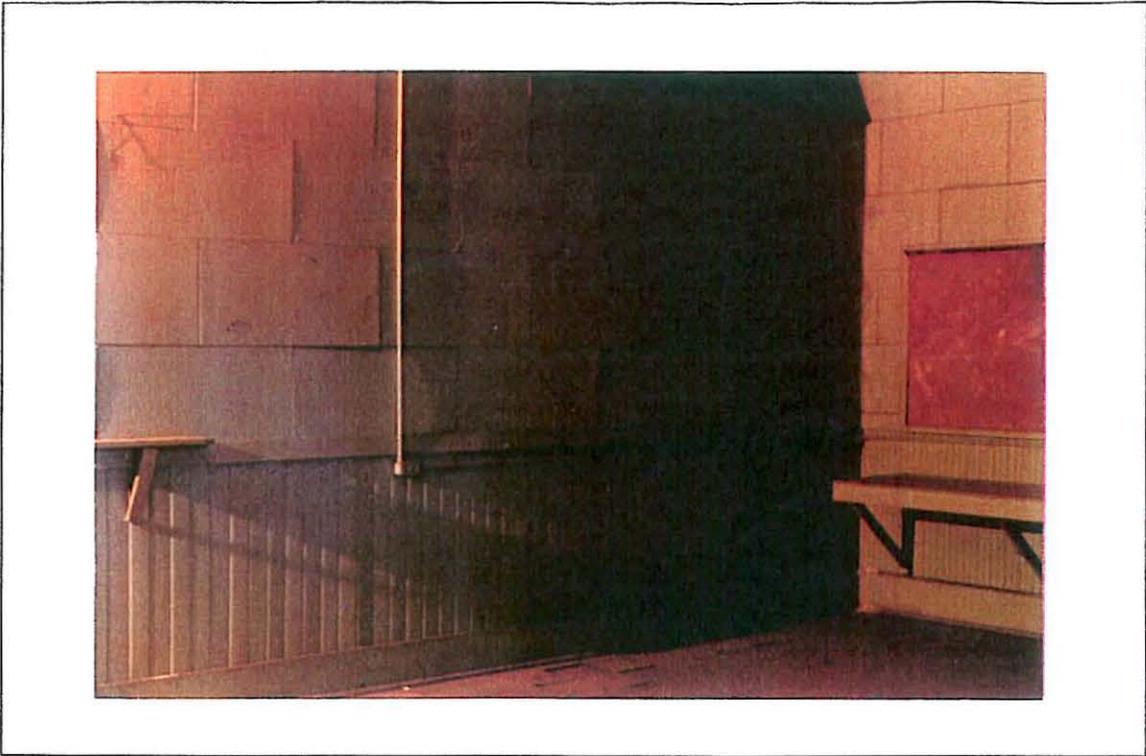


Figure 124: Room 103, South Wall

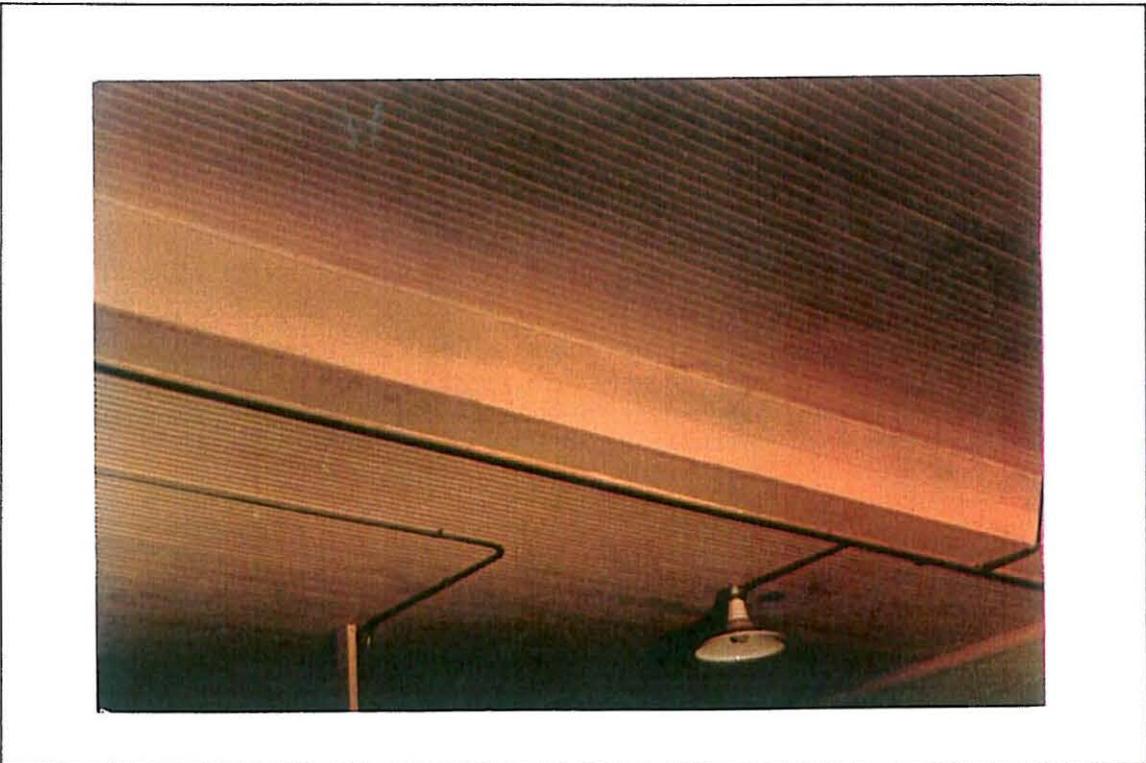


Figure 125: Room 103, Ceiling

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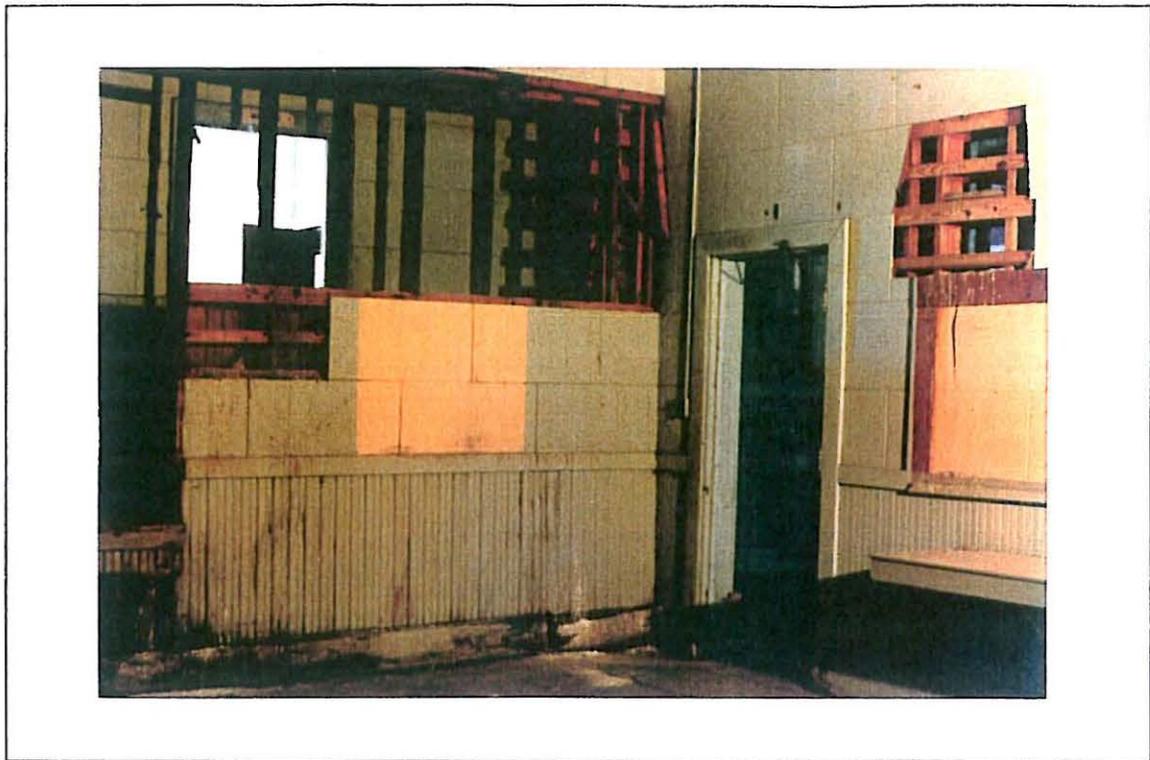


Figure 126: Room 103, NE Corner

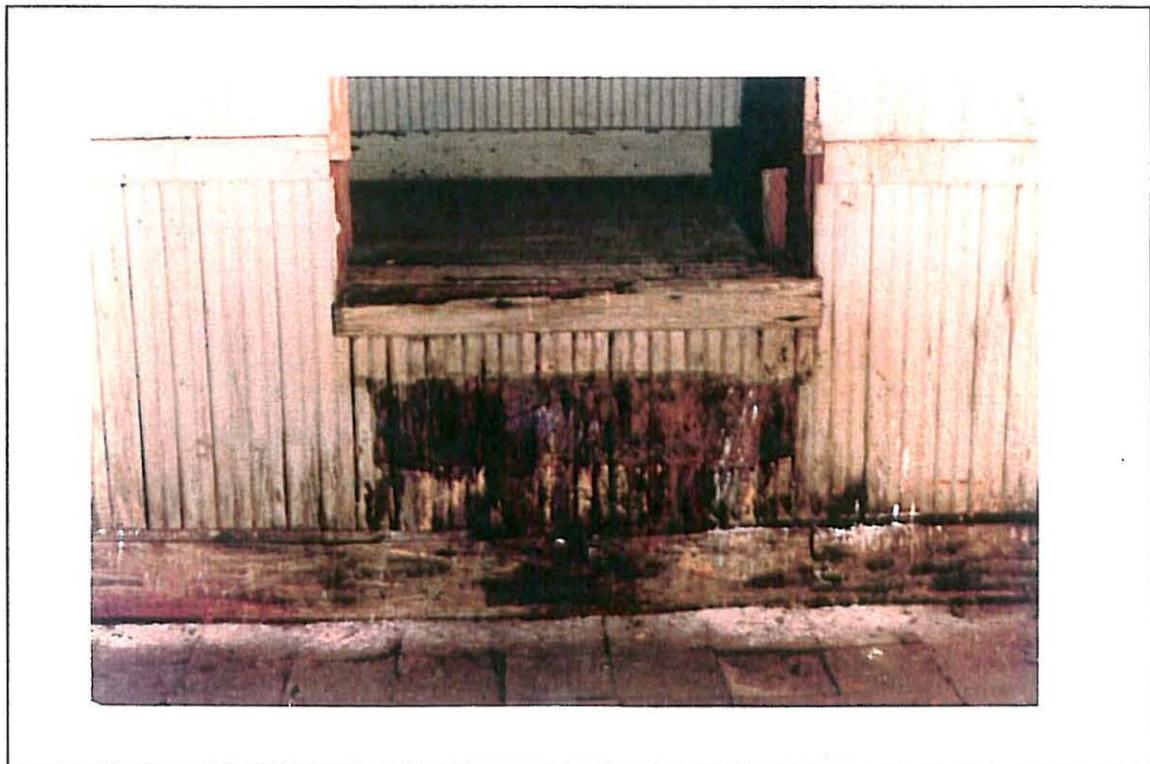


Figure 127: Room 103, North Wall Paint Ghost

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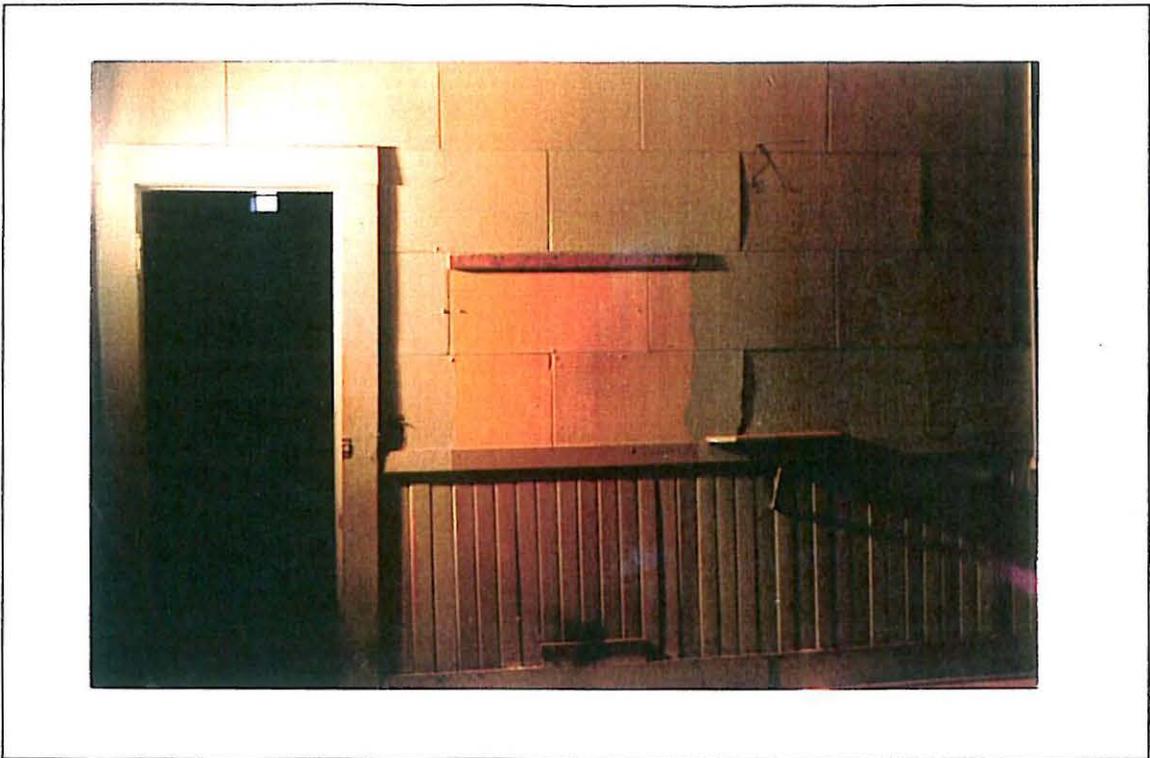


Figure 128: Room 103, South Wall Door



Figure 129: Room 103, North Wall Ceiling

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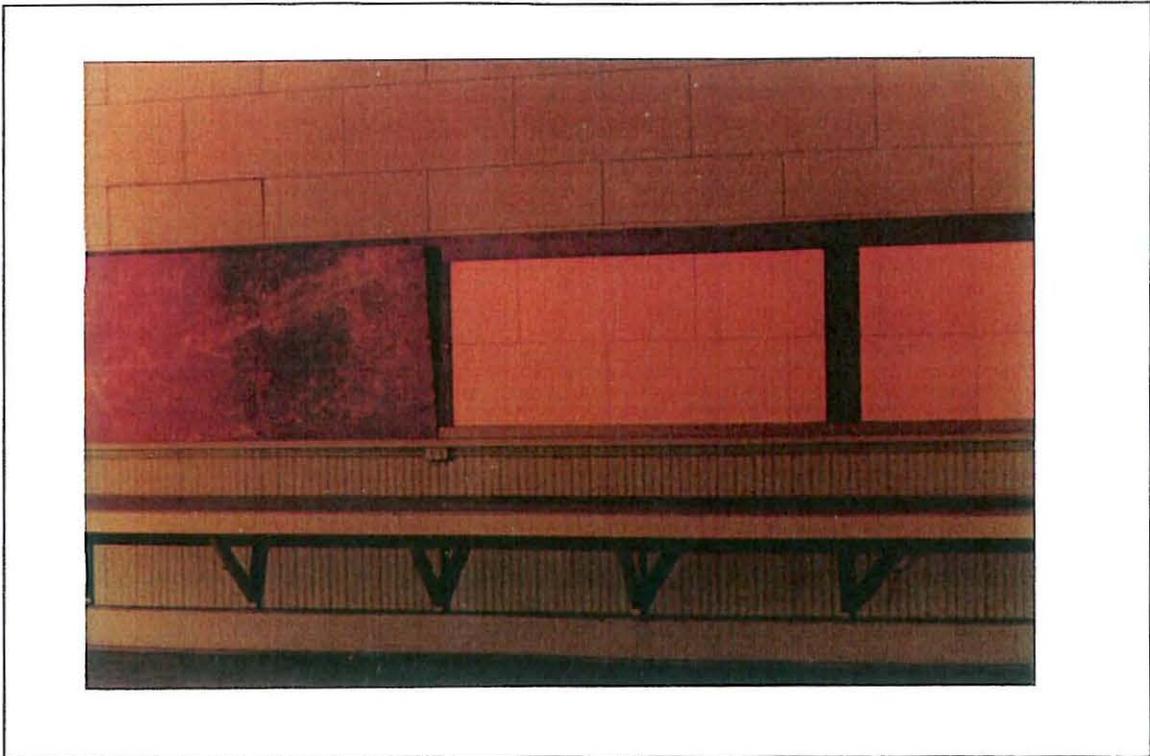


Figure 130: Room 103, West Wall

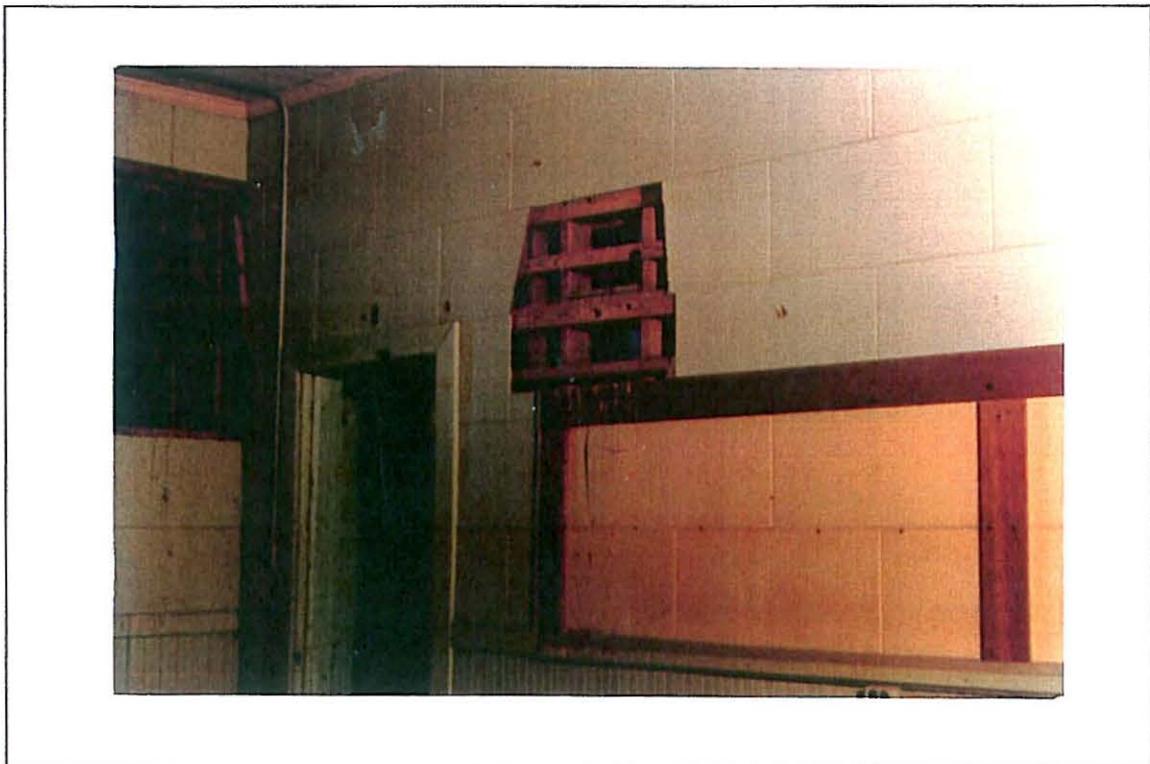


Figure 131: Room 103, East Wall, NE Corner

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Figure 132: North Wall Condition

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Room 104 (Hallway)

Description

Configuration. This is a hallway on the west side of the building. It runs east to west with dimensions of 5 feet wide and 25 feet 2 inches feet long. It has doorways to rooms 105 and 106 on the north wall, a doorway to the main stair hall at the east end, and a doorway to room 107 (side stair hall) at the west end. Other than the addition of the doorway on the south wall to room 103, no other changes in configuration appear to have been made.

Floor. The floor surface is covered with unpainted boards running in an east-west direction. See figure 133.

Baseboards. The baseboards are the same as those found throughout the building. See figure 133.

Walls. The wall surfaces are treated in the same manner as those found throughout the building. There is a boxed post on the south wall. As described in room 103, the south wall has been partially disassembled. See figure 134. The east and west walls are only wide enough to accommodate the doorways leading into the respective stair halls.

Cornice. All cornices remain in place. They are the same as those described throughout the building. They are painted to match the fiberboard ceiling panels.

Ceiling. Ivory-colored fiberboard panels have been placed over the ceiling.

Windows. There are no windows in this hall.

Doorways and Doors. The doorways leading into room 105 (office) and 106 (examination room) have plain architraves. This is also true of the east and west doorways leading into the main and side stair halls. The doors leading into rooms 105 and 106 will be described in connection with those rooms. The doors of the east and west doorways have been removed.

Hardware. None remains.



Fixtures. None remain.

Conditions

Floor. The floor in this hall is in deteriorated condition. Large areas are either worn or rotted, especially in the western section leading to the side stair hall.

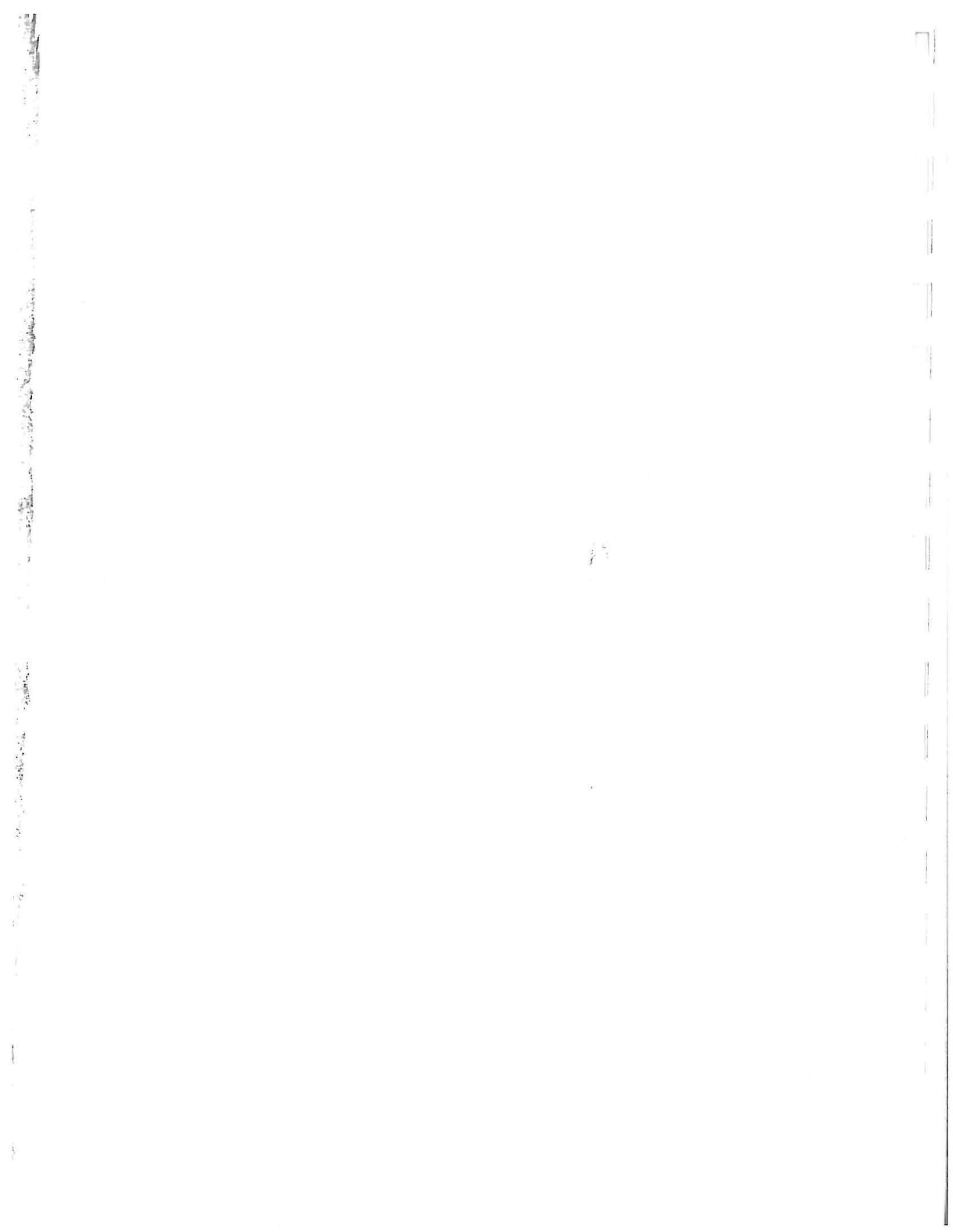
Baseboards. Paint is failing as evidenced by chipping and alligating throughout. See figure 133.

Walls. The north wall of this hallway is in fair to good condition, with only minor staining, paint failure, and paint chipping. The south wall has more severe staining problems, especially on the boxed post. See figure 134. Again, portions of this wall have been removed. Paint chipping and scrapes are seen on both the east and west walls.

Cornice. The cornice along the south wall is in the worst condition.

Ceiling. The ceiling shows evidence of water and moisture problems throughout. This evidence takes the form of dark staining.

Character-Defining Features. Although it could be said that the original configuration of this hall contributes to the retention of the building's original use, it has no significant character-defining features.



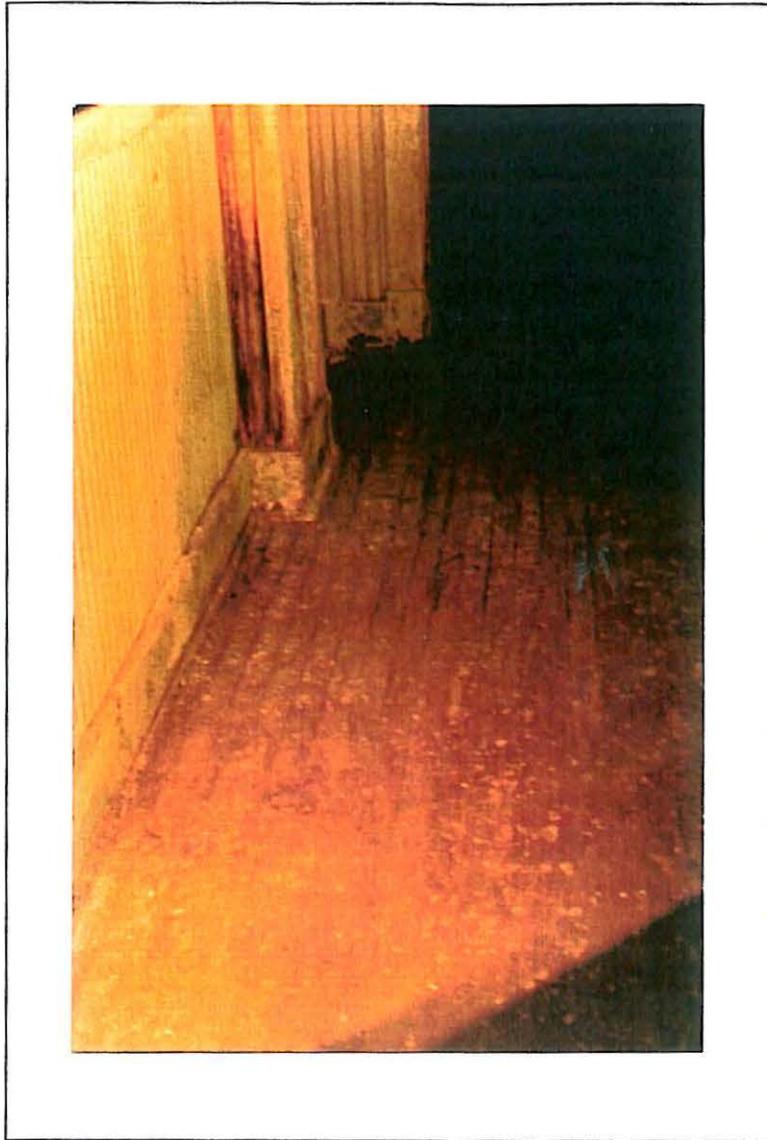


Figure 133: Room 104, Floor & Baseboard

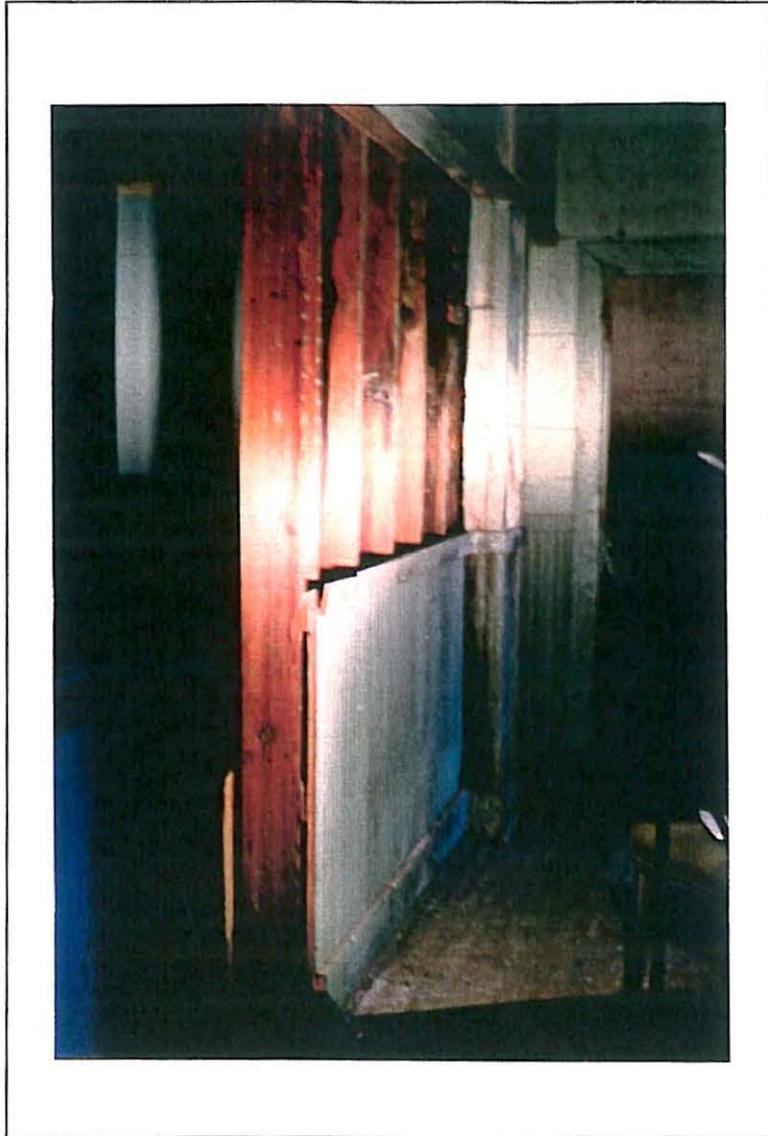
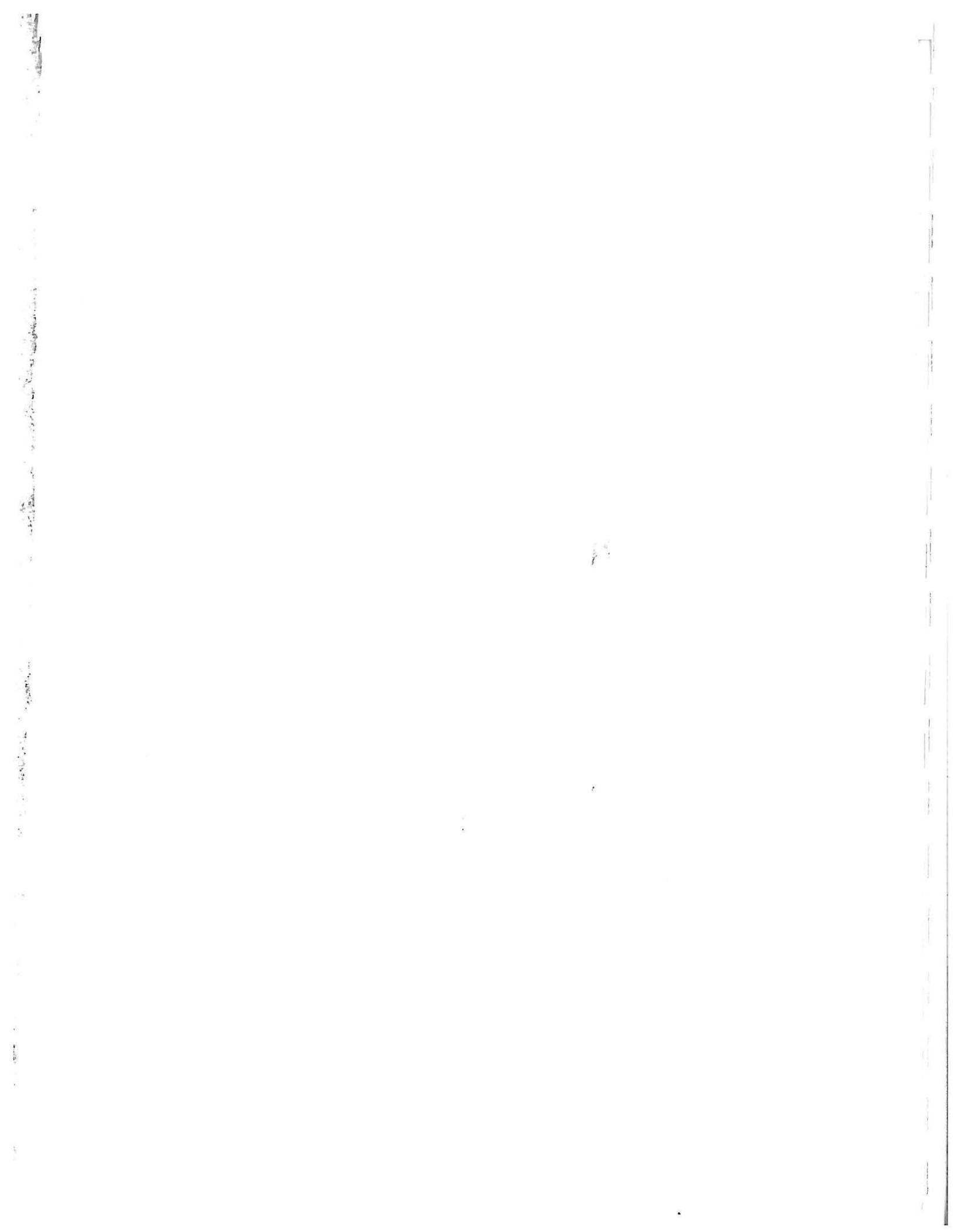


Figure 134: Room 104, South Wall



Room 105 (Office)

Description

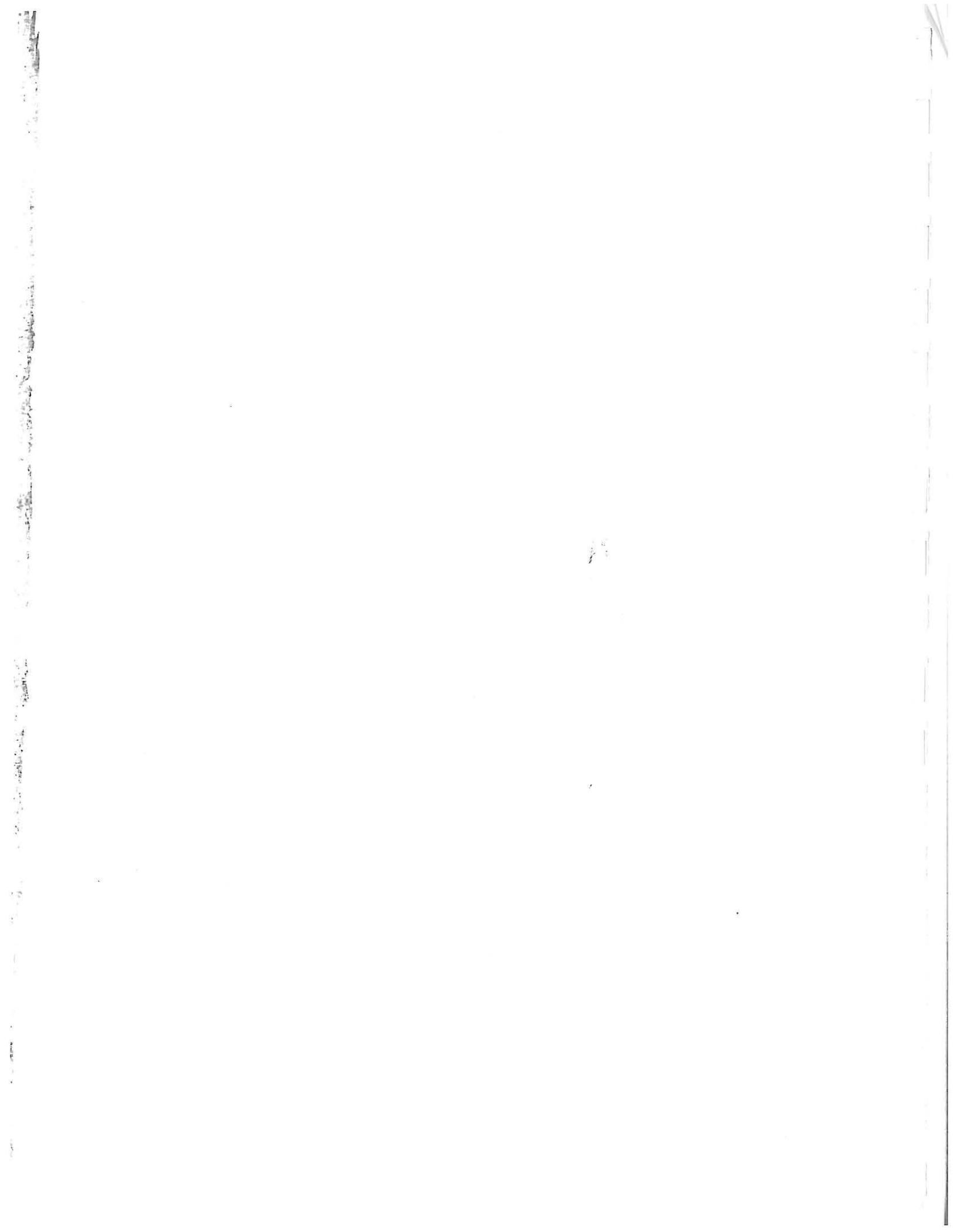
Configuration. Room 105 is the first room to the west of the main hall. It has not changed from the 1939 plan to the present. Most of the details are intact and represent what is typical in the rest of the building. The dimensions of the room are 14 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 3 inches. Perhaps more than any other room in the building, this one has the greatest number of intact features as seen in historic photographs. It can be used as an example for whatever replications are deemed appropriate.

At the north end of the east wall is a water closet, located in the space under one of the two main stairways. There is a doorway on the east wall. Its opening has been covered from the other side. One can now see the nailers and other wooden members to which the plywood panels have been attached. This door is not noted on the 1939 plan; however, it does appear from paint analysis to be original. Samples taken show only two layers of varnish. See figure 136.

Floors. The floors of the room and water closet consist of unpainted boards 2 inches wide running in an east-west direction. Because of wear and guano staining, paint analysis was inconclusive as to whether the floors had been varnished at one time.

Baseboards. The baseboards are typical. The baseboard runs along all four walls. A small section of the baseboard is missing from the south wall.

Walls. The walls are covered in the manner described in the general section. All walls except the west are painted a light shade of green. A section of the beaded-board wainscot on the west wall is painted a darker shade of green. A paint ghost, unpainted wainscot, and missing baseboard exist on the south wall. The paint ghost—a horizontal band with vertical stripes beneath—continues onto the east wall. The shape of this paint ghost may indicate that some element was attached there once. See figure 137. To the west of the entry door on the south wall, the wainscot is painted in a shade of green darker than typical. See figure 138. This darker shade continues onto the west wall and then is interrupted by a vertical stripe of the lighter, more typical green. The darker shade then resumes and continues toward the north wall, stopping about midway. Brush strokes are seen where the darker color is discontinued. See figure 139. In many samples examined, the darker shade of green is the layer beneath the current light-



green layer. It is likely, therefore, that some element was placed on or against these walls after 1939 but before the last painting was done, presumably around 1968.

Three thin, unpainted, evenly spaced vertical stripes exist on the wainscot of the north wall. A very thin unpainted horizontal band intersects the vertical stripes about 10 inches down from the wainscot cap. About 4 inches above the cap, a narrow horizontal band runs the length of the vertical stripes below. See figure 140. The fiberboard panels on which this narrow band is seen are the same shade of light green as the beaded board below it. The remaining fiberboard panels are painted pale blue. From paint stratigraphy it appears that either a shelf supported by brackets or some other type of element was attached to this wall.

The walls of the water closet consist of unpainted plaster and varnished wainscot. These are original, pre-1939 features.

Cornice. The cornice molding is the same as that seen throughout the building. On the north, south, and east it is painted off-white, like the ceiling. See figure 141. It is missing along the majority of the west wall.

Ceiling. The ceiling has been covered by white fiberboard tiles. They are the same size as those attached to the walls.

Windows. There are two windows on the north wall, one at either end. These contain counter-weighted, double-hung sashes with 12-over-12 lights. Original handles and sash locks remain in place.

The west window is unusual, in that the casing on its left (west) side is not that of a complete window (as exhibited by the east window). The 1939 drawing shows this window as part of a set of three 12-over-12 windows, in which the center window is fixed and the outer two are double-hung. The other two windows of the set resemble the windows in the adjacent north wall of room 106. This suggests that the wall between rooms 105 and 105 was added after the building was constructed, but such a theory cannot be confirmed without original plans. However, paint analysis makes it clear that the wall was in place prior 1939.

The window at the east end of the north wall is typical of those found throughout the building. It has a plain architrave measuring 4 1/2 inches wide, and 12-over-12, double-hung sash with original hardware. The only other window in the room is the one described in the water closet at the northeast corner of the room. See figures 142-143.

The water closet has one window on the north wall, with a fixed three-light sash in a masonry opening measuring 1 foot 4 inches by 2 feet 9 inches. See figure 135.

Doorways and Doors. There are three doorways in the room, and an additional door in the water closet. A doorway in the south wall leads to room 104 (hallway). It no longer has a door. A doorway at the north end of the east wall leads to the water closet, while a doorway at the north end of the west wall leads to room 106 (office/examination room). The east and west doorways have five-paneled doors. The outside of the door to the water closet is painted green, while the inside is unpainted. The door on the west wall is painted green; the door inside the water closet is unpainted. See figure 144.

Hardware. The original hardware on the windows survives. The hardware on all other doors also survives, but there is no knob on the west-wall door.

Fixtures. A radiator remains at the northwest corner of the room.

Conditions

This room survives in better-than-average condition. Alligatoring and chipping of paint are noted throughout, as are nicks in the fiberboard. It is not necessary to address the conditions by element, since they are generally above average in condition.

Character-Defining Features. This room is significant in that it is representative of the original appearance of rooms in the building as seen in historic photographs. However, the features themselves—other than the windows—cannot be considered of major importance, either to the character or the style, since they do not help define the building's most important historical attribute: its use.

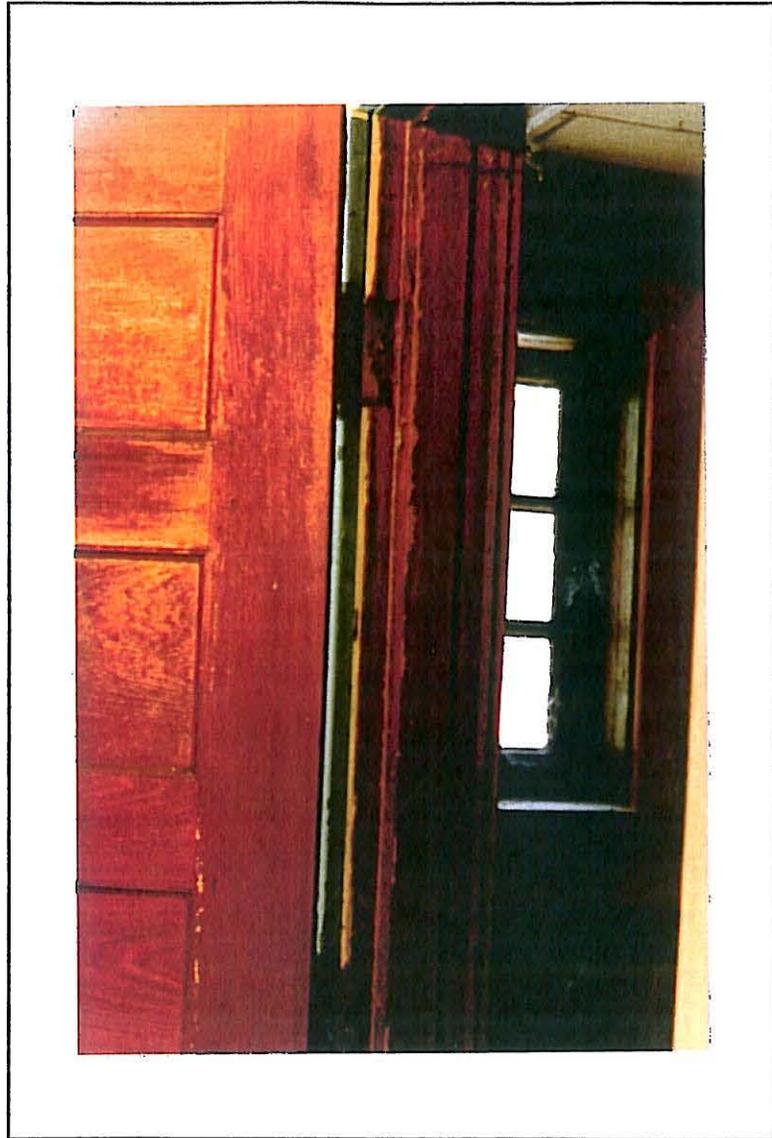


Figure 135: Room 105, Water Closet

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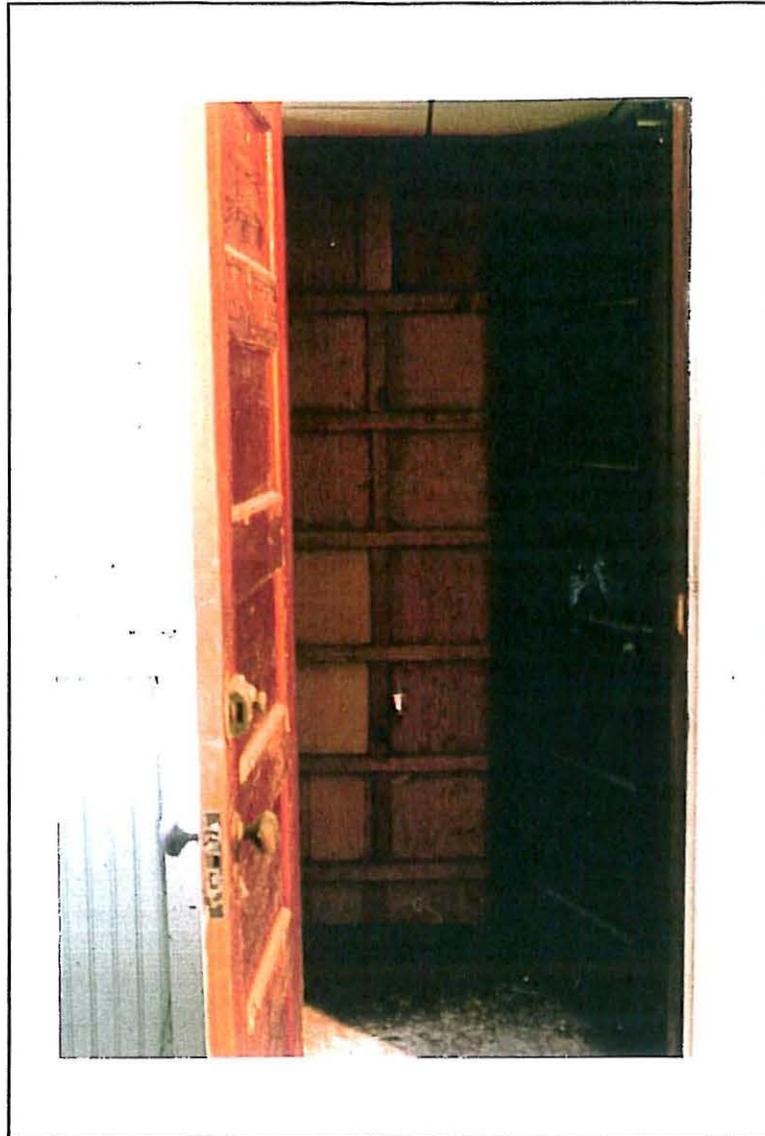
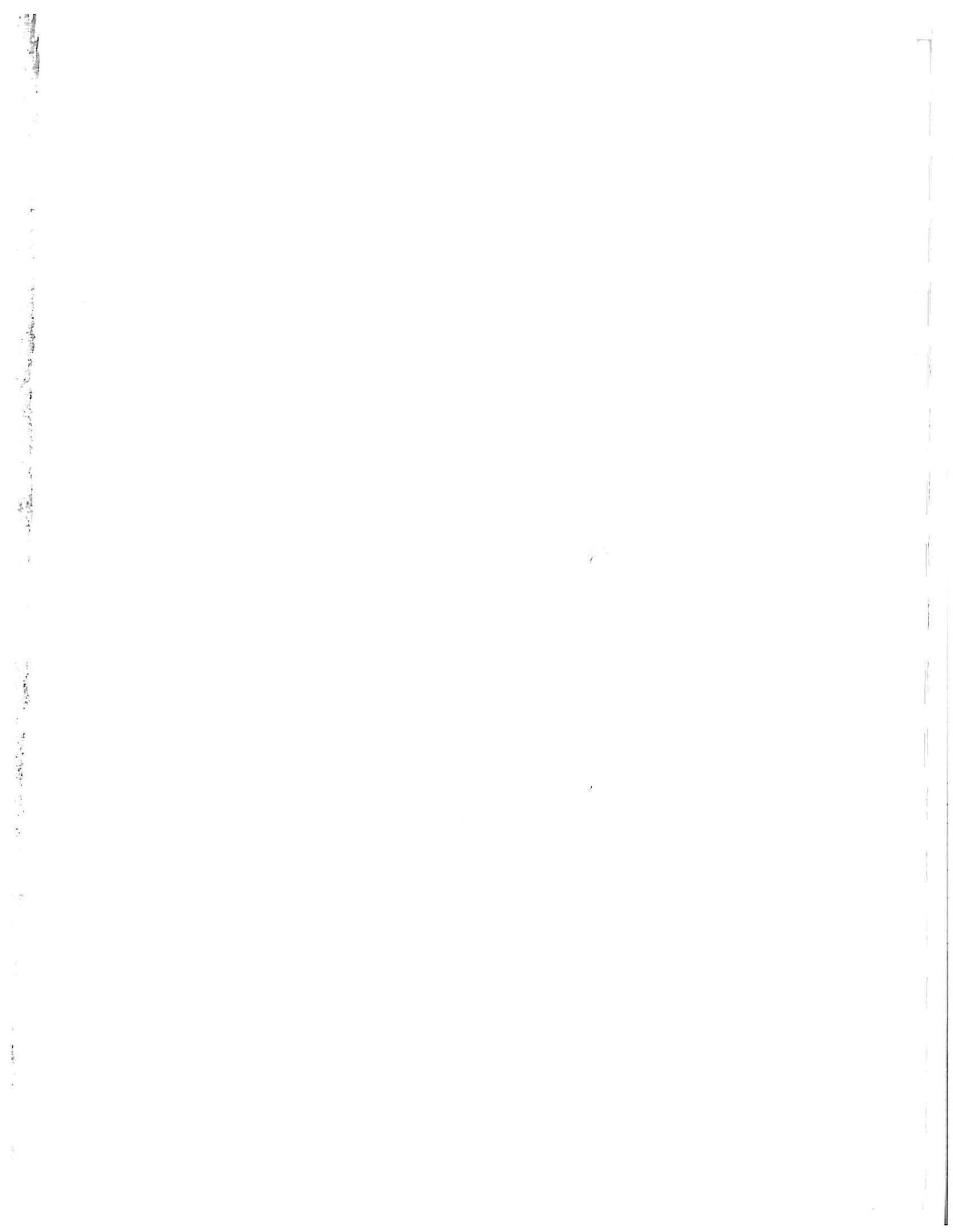


Figure 136: Room 105, Inside Water Closet.



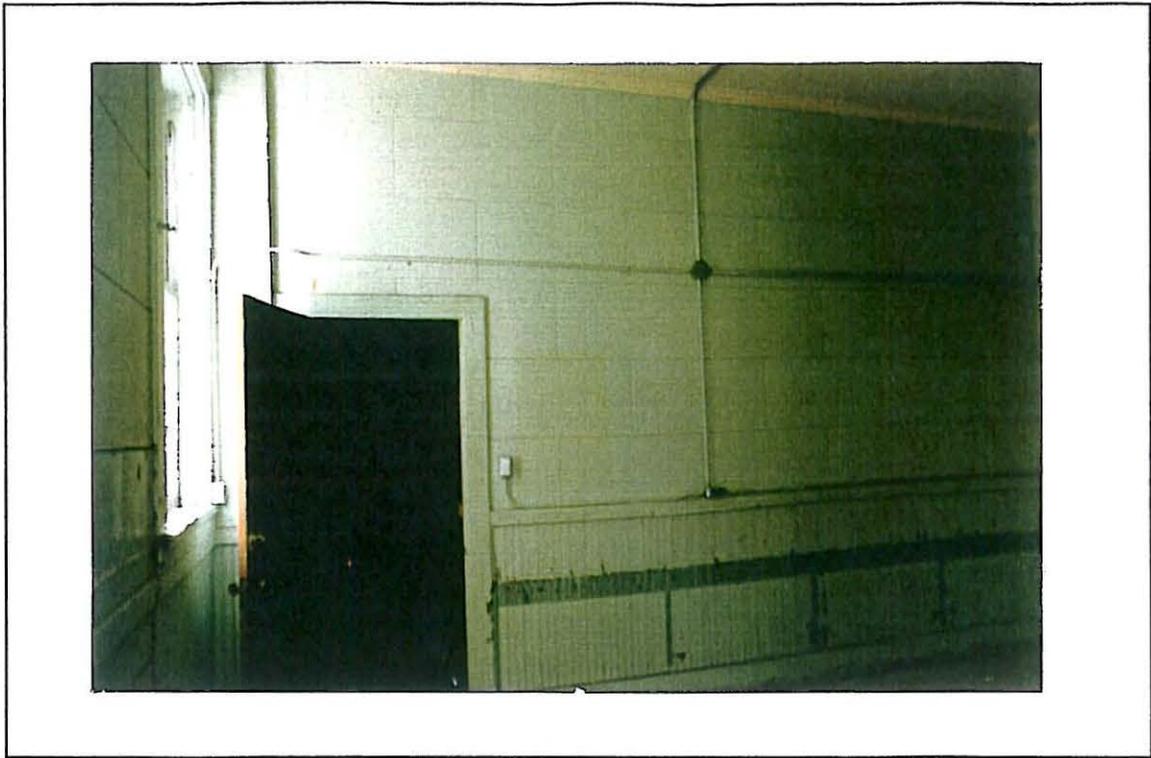


Figure 137: Room 105, East Wall

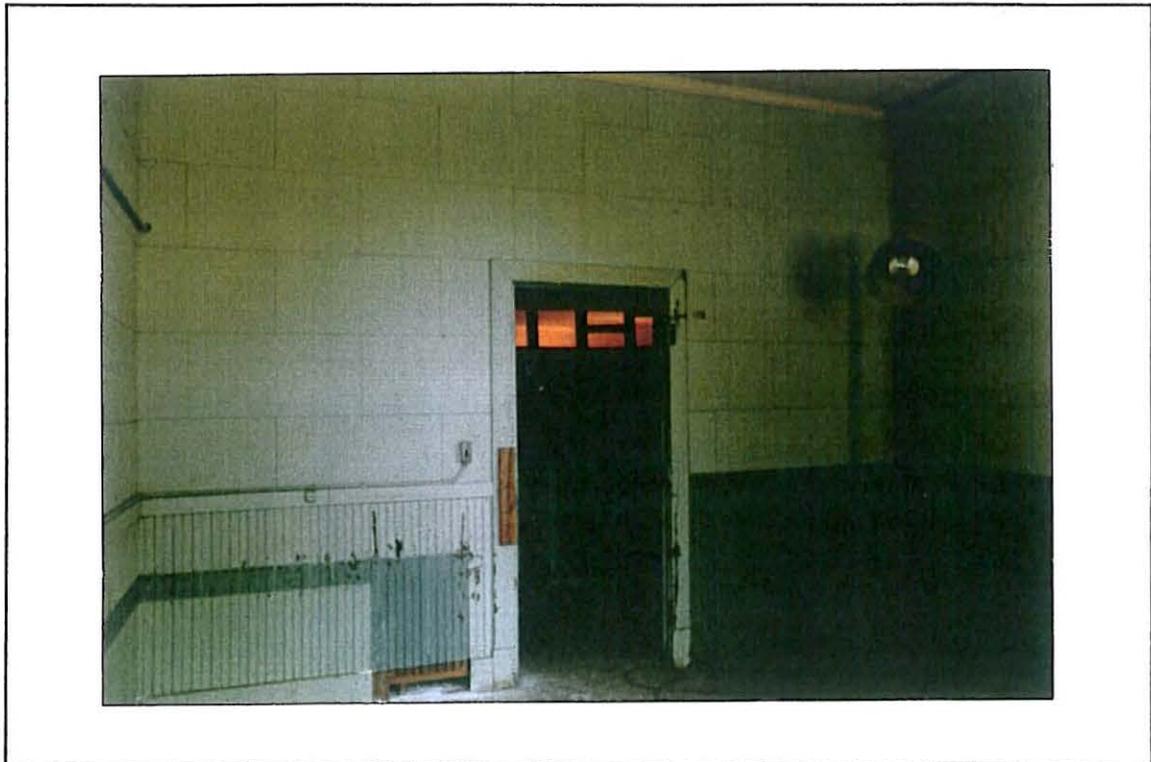


Figure 138: Room 105, South Wall

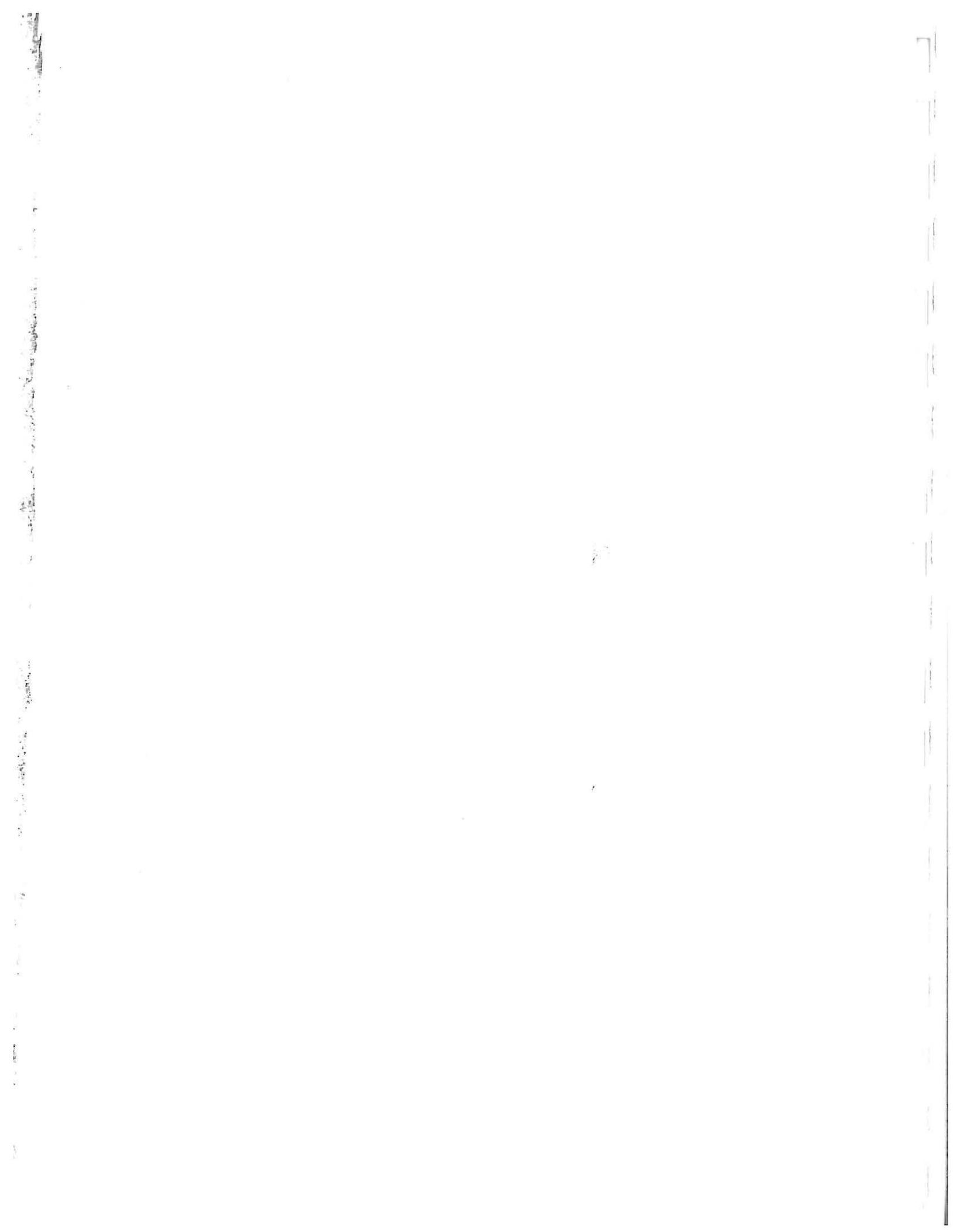




Figure 139: Room 105, West Wall

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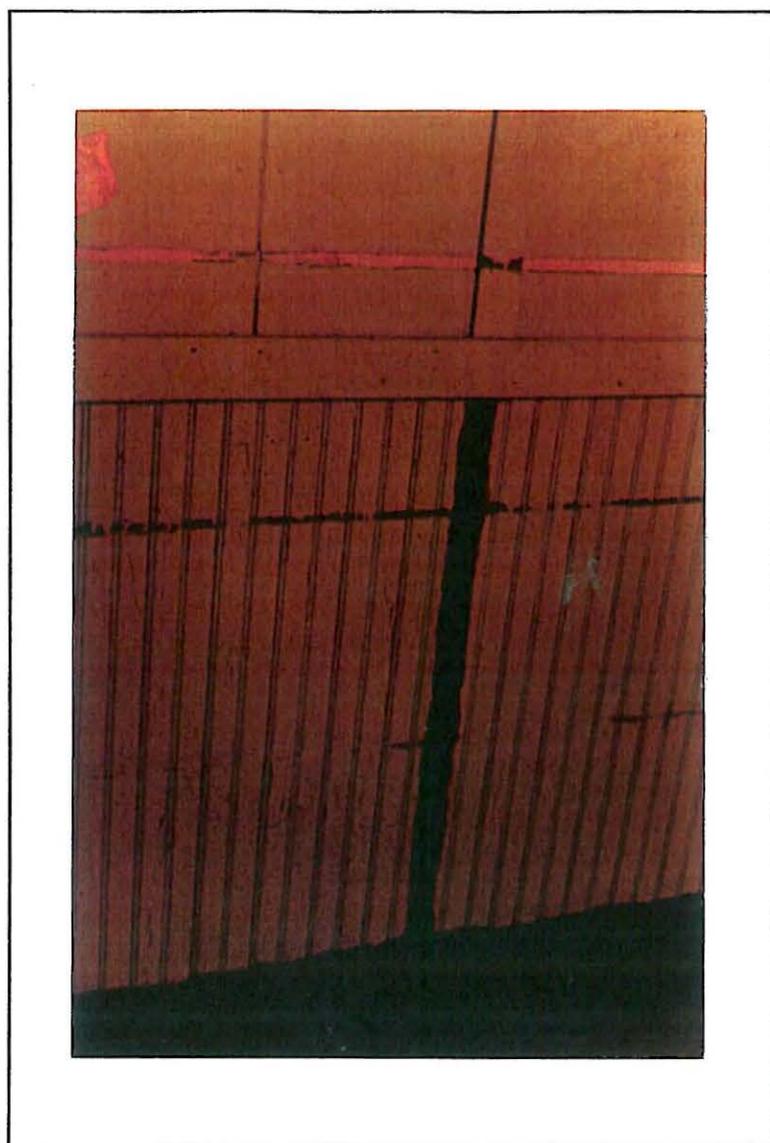


Figure 140: Room 105, North Wall

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Figure 141: Room 105, North Wall

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Figure 142: Room 105, North Wall Window Configuration

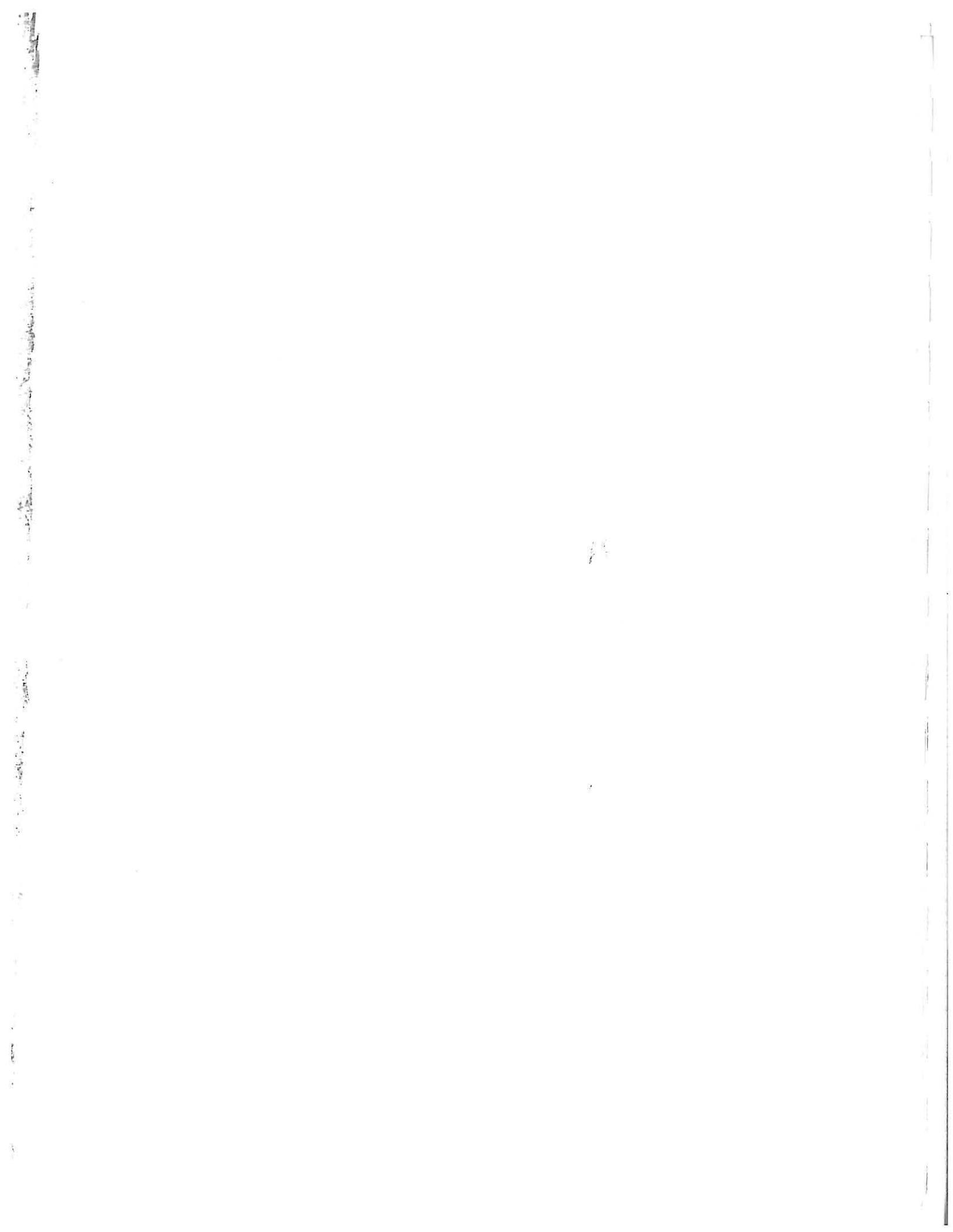
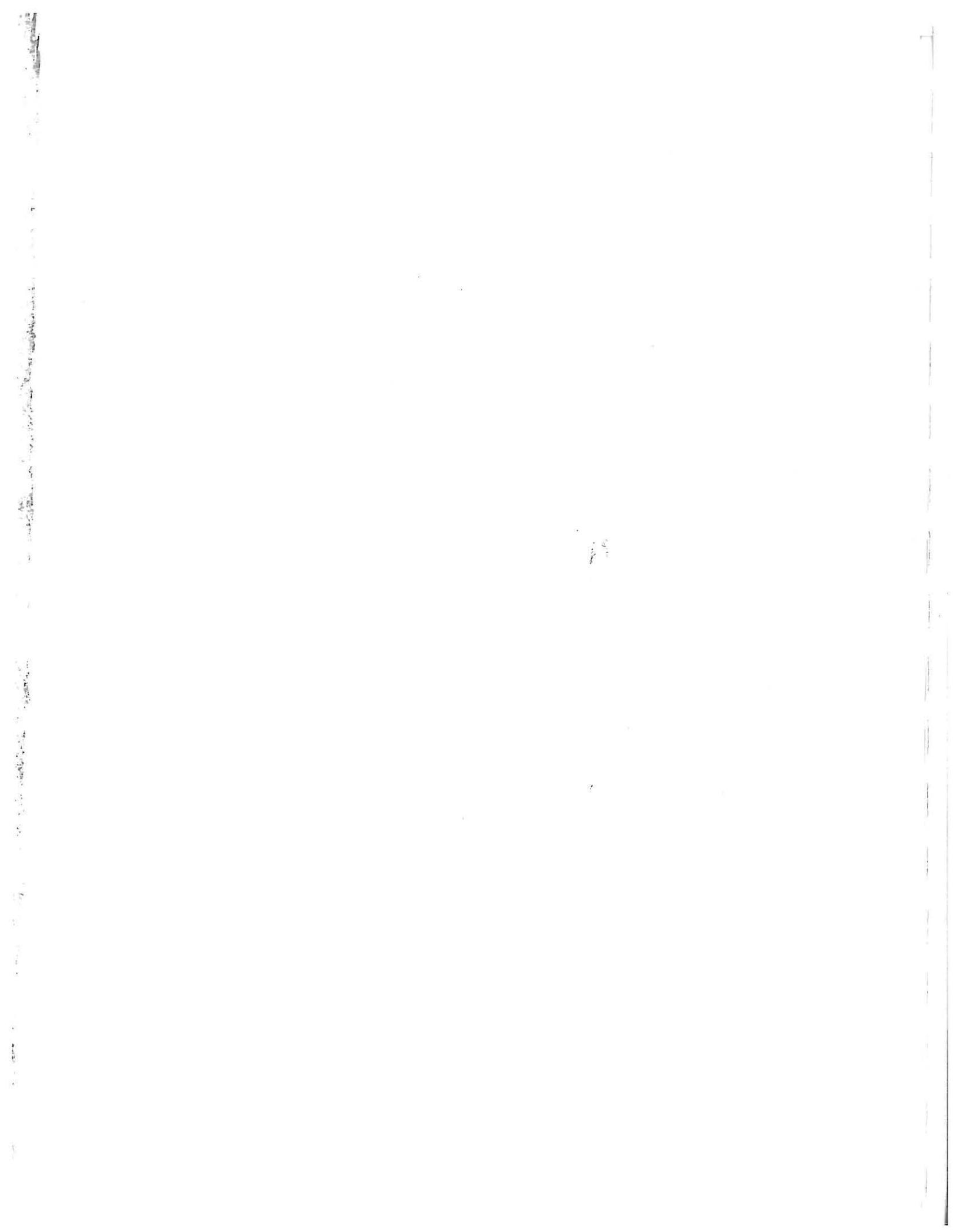




Figure 143: Room 105, North Wall, Window Detail



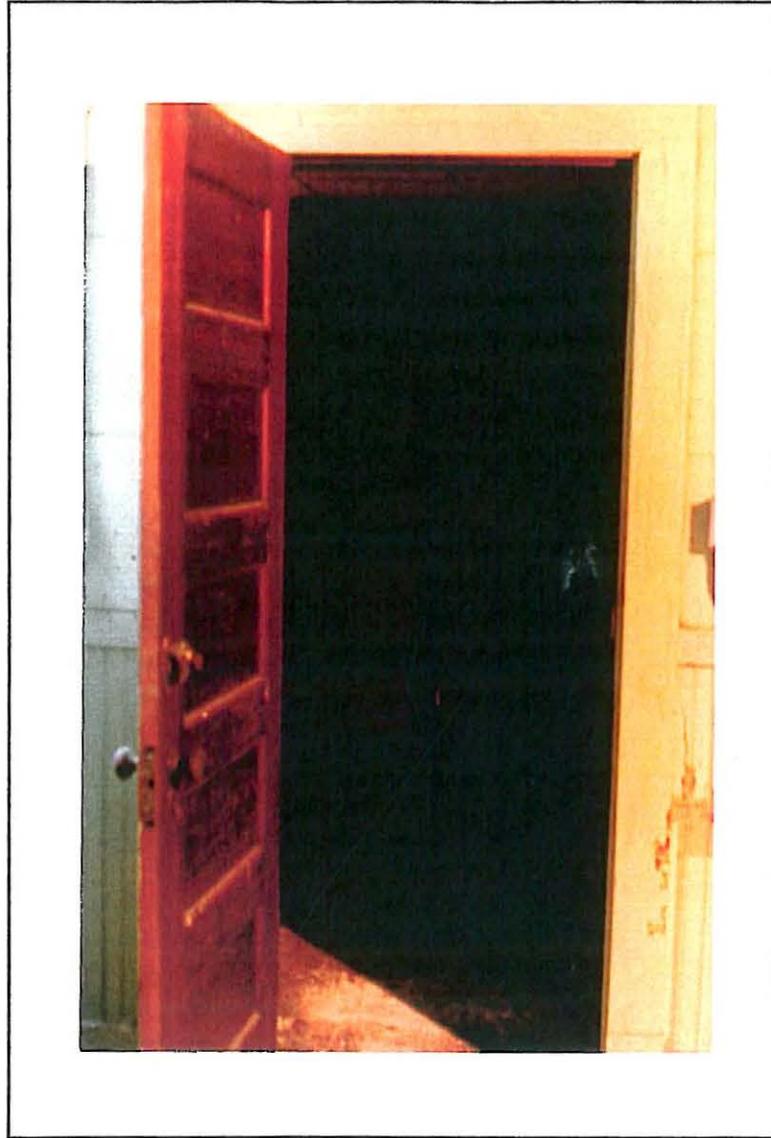


Figure 144: Room 105, Doors in Toilet

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Room 106 (Examination Room)

Description

Configuration. The configuration of room 106 does not appear to have changed since the 1939 plan was drawn. As stated in connection with the adjacent room 105, aspects of the windows in the north wall may indicate that the west wall was added after construction but before 1939. See figure 145. The dimensions of the room are 10 feet 4 inches by 16 feet 3 inches.

Floor. Floorboards 2 inches wide run in an east-west direction.

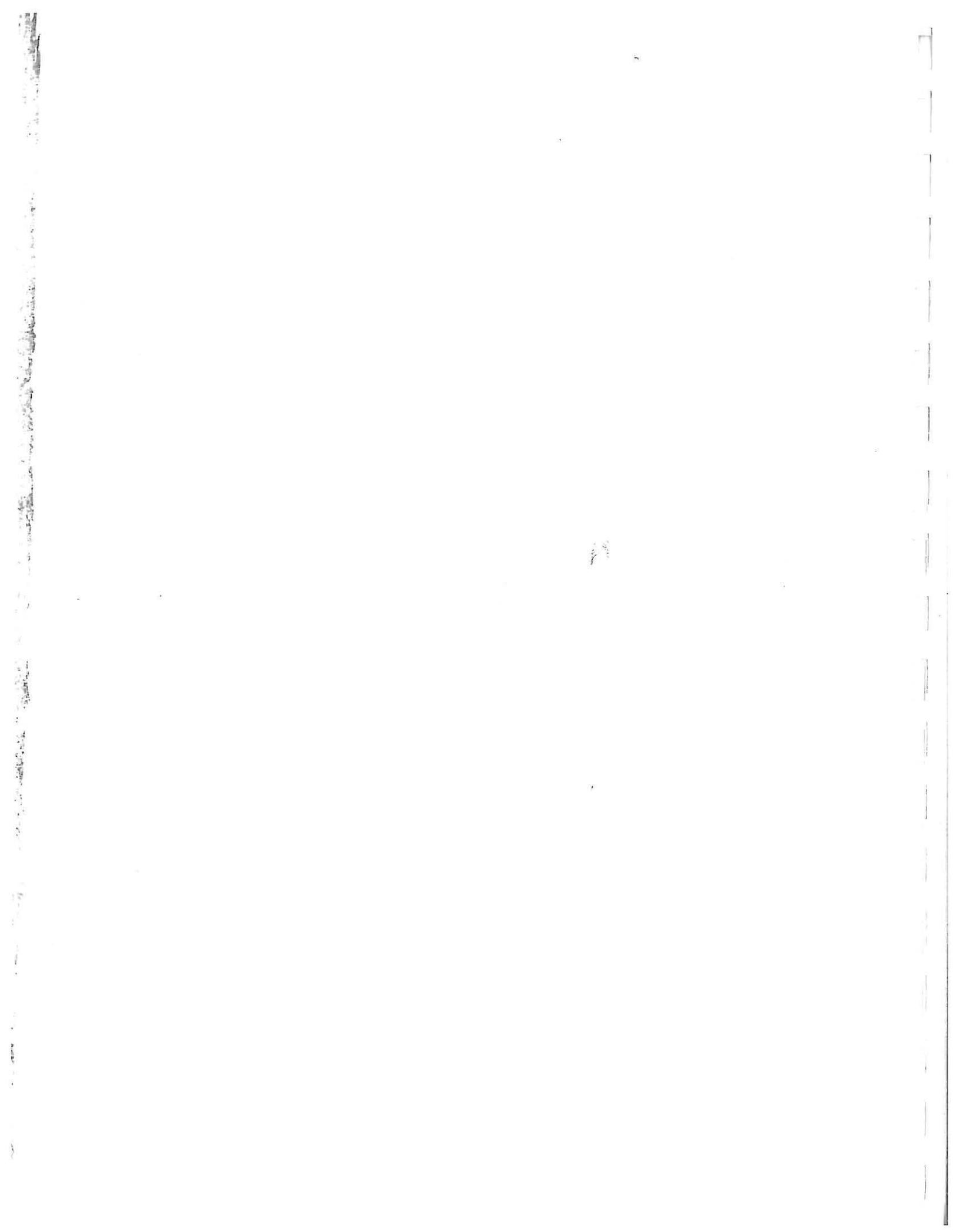
Baseboards. The baseboards match those found throughout the building. A section of the quarter-round toe molding is missing from the west wall.

Walls. The surface treatment of the walls matches that found throughout the building. The only wall feature of special significance in this room is on the south wall, where glass cabinets flank the doorway from room 104. They have glass doors that open from the center with latches. There are four glass panels on each door. Shelves sit behind the doors and are attached directly to the walls behind. These cabinets have no backs, perhaps necessitating that the wall behind them be painted. See figure 146. No varnish layers were found on samples taken from the cabinets. This may indicate that they were installed later than 1939. These cabinets and all walls have been painted the same shade of green that predominates throughout the building. See figure 147.

Cornice. A cornice molding matching that described in room 105 is found around the entire room. See figure 147.

Ceiling. The ceiling is covered with white fiberboard tile as described for room 105. See figure 147.

Windows. There is a pair of windows on the north wall. The west window is double-hung and functions, still possessing its original hardware. The east window is fixed, with no hardware. As stated in connection with room 105, it may be that these windows were originally part of a set of three windows that was later divided by the wall that separates room 105 from 106. Evidence for this includes the fact that the architrave in the northeast corner



does not have the same outer elements as the window on the west wall. See figure 145.

There is another window at the north end of the west wall. It has 12-over-12, double-hung sashes and retains its original hardware. See figure 148.

Doorways and Doors. A doorway in the south wall leads to room 104 (hallway). Its door contains one large light in the upper half and one wood panel on the bottom half. Because the glass is broken, only an "H" and an "E" remain on the glass portion of the door. These letters indicate that the room had been titled. The architrave is plain, as described in the general section. The other doorway in this room leads into room 105. It has a five-paneled wooden door typical of the doors throughout the building, which is painted green.

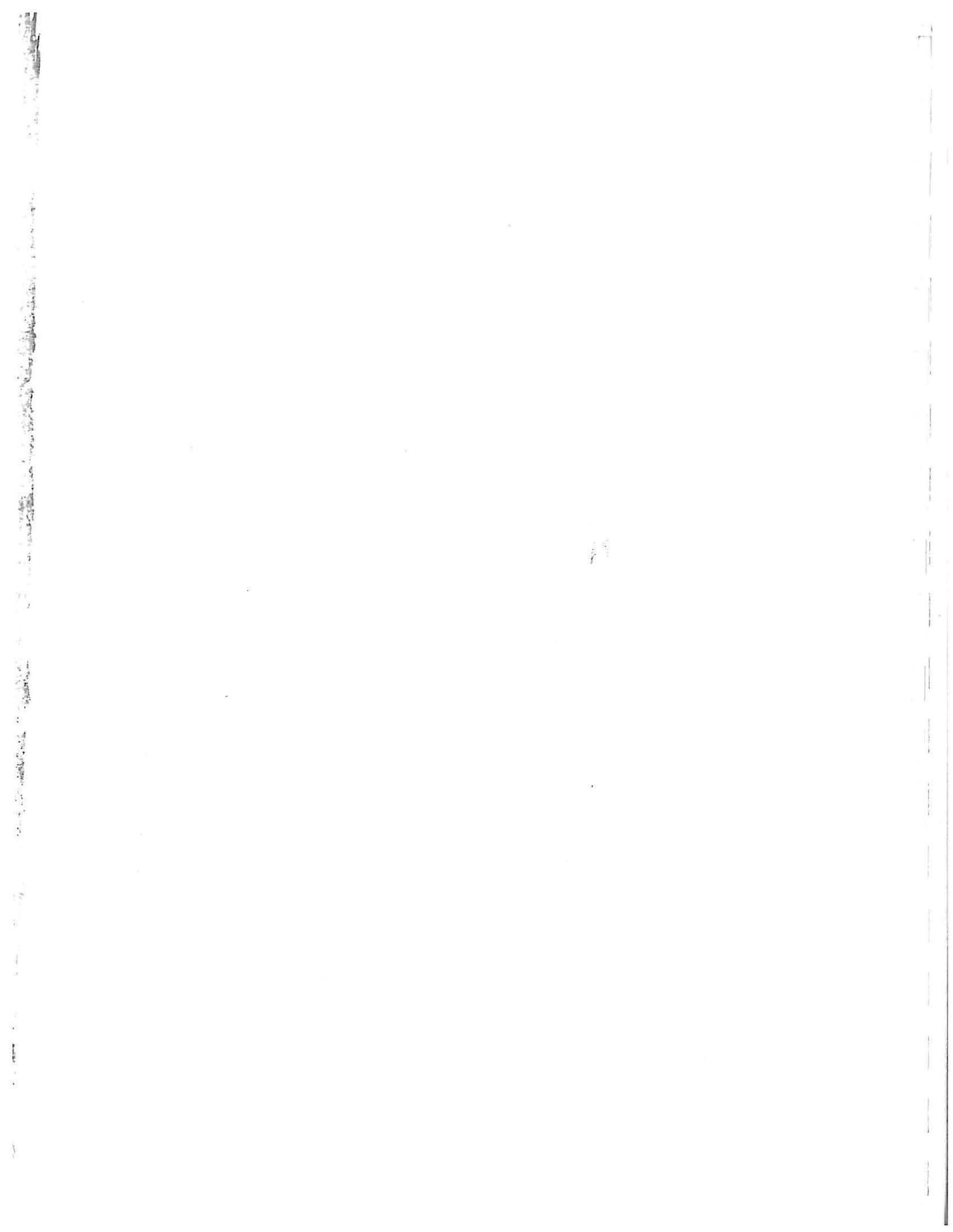
Hardware. Sash locks and handles remain on the double-hung windows. Latches on the cabinet doors also exist. The knobs on both doors are missing.

Fixtures. A radiator exists against the north wall.

Conditions

The overall condition of this room is above average. The worst area appears to be at the southern end of the room where darker water staining is noted, especially on the entry door. Cracking, chipping, and alligating of paint are common but less pronounced in this room than in others. These conditions appear to be the result of poor adhesion of the paint to the varnish beneath, rather than of water damage.

Character-Defining Features. Only the cabinets help define this room as an examination room, as referenced on the HABS drawing. On the 1939 plan it is simply referred to as an office.



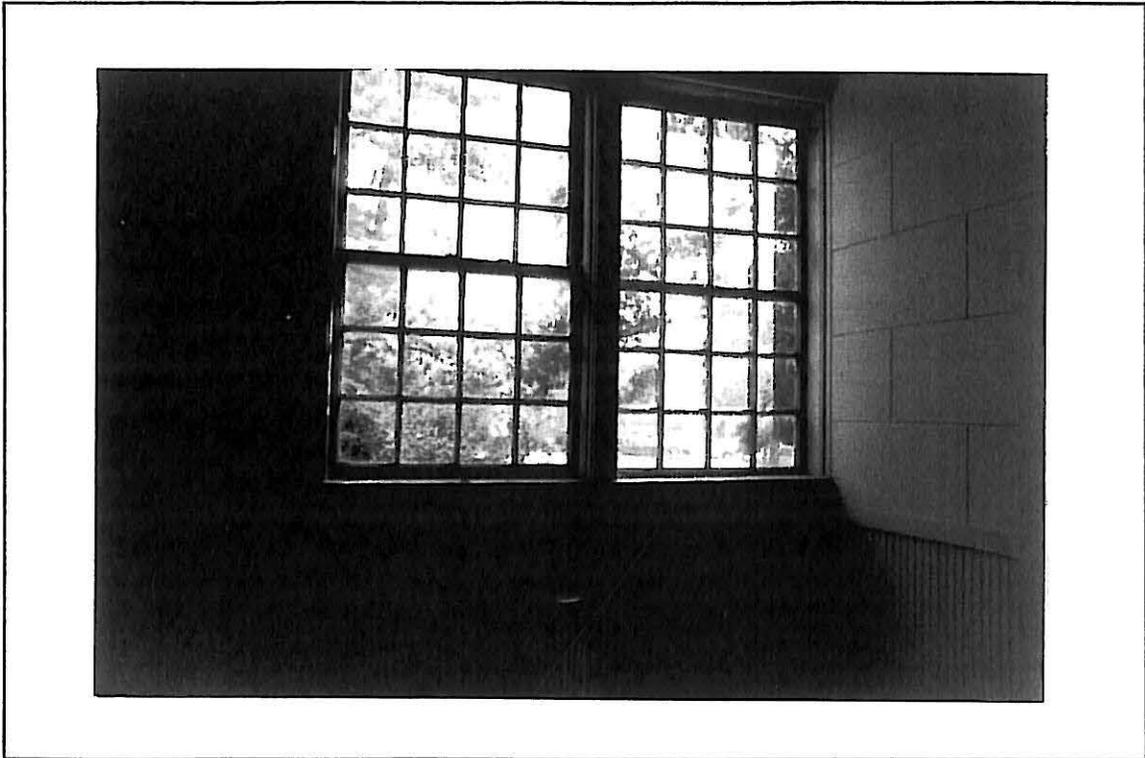


Figure 145: Room 106, NE Corner

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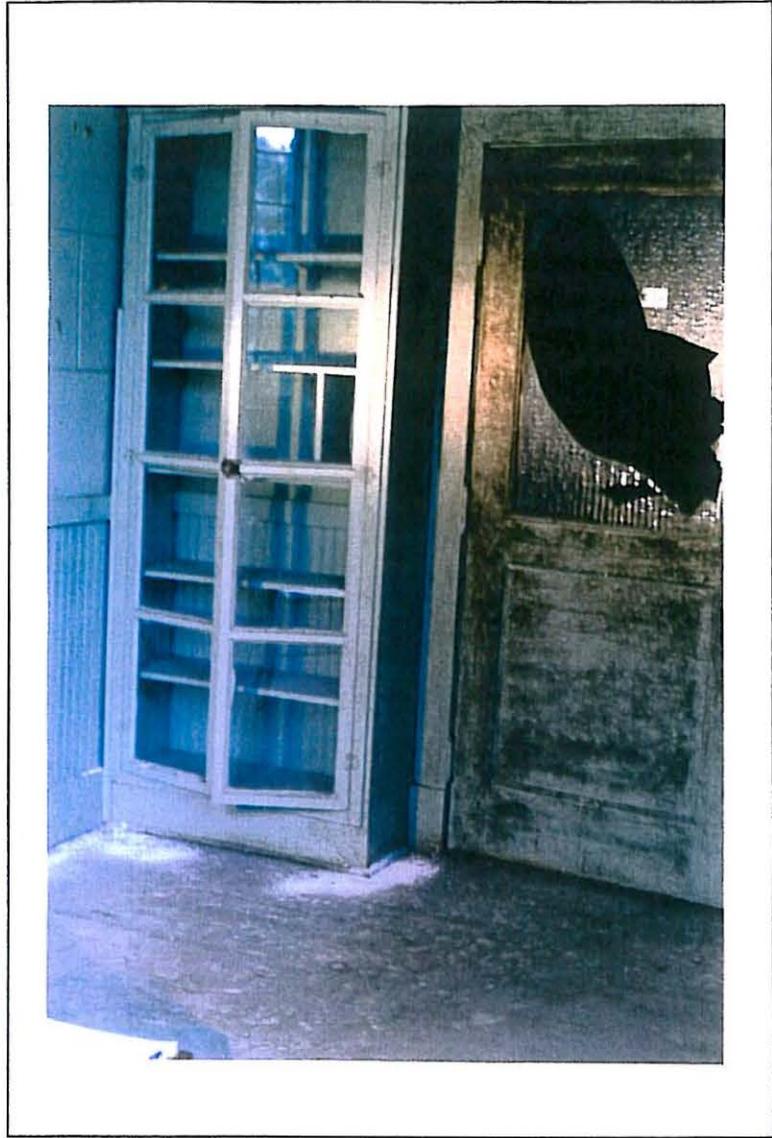


Figure 146: Room 106, South Wall Cabinet

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Figure 147: Room 106, SW Corner, Typical Configuration



Figure 148: Room 106, Window NW Corner

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Room 107 (Side Stair Hall)

Description

Configuration. Room 107 is the lowest level of the east stair pavilion, located at the northwest corner of the building. Its dimensions are 7 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 2 inches. An exterior doorway is on the north wall. The number of steps leading from the first to the third story is as follows: seven steps, then two, then a landing, followed by two flights of eight steps, then a final flight of seven steps.

Floor. The floor is covered with 2-inch boards laid in an east-west direction.

Baseboards. The baseboards are the same as those discussed in the general description. The baseboards are still in place on every wall in the stair hall.

Walls. The walls are covered with the same surface treatments as those found throughout the building. The woodwork is unpainted. Samples taken from this area show only varnish. Varnish appears as the earliest stratigraphies on most woodwork samples taken throughout the building. This may indicate that this room contains some of the few remaining original finishes. The fiberboard on the upper walls has been painted the same green shade seen in other rooms. See figure 149.

Cornice. The same cornice strip as that described in the rest of the building is applied here. The only difference is that it is unpainted.

Ceiling. White fiberboard panels have been attached to the ceiling and the undersides of the two stair flights leading to the second story. See figure 150.

Windows. There are two windows with three-over-three, double-hung sashes in the stair hall. One of these is on the north wall, the other is on the west wall at the landing shared by the two stair flights. The windows' masonry openings measure 1 foot 6 inches by 4 feet 7 inches. See figure 151. The architraves and window details are unpainted.

Doorways and Doors. The arched exterior doorway in the north wall has an architrave made of boards wider than the typical architrave. A large triangular board surmounts the doorway. See figure 152. The doorway retains its door, a plain white wooden door with an arched head. The description in the 1939 plan states that the door was 3 feet 0 inches wide by 7 feet 3 inches maximum height. An interior doorway in the east wall leads to room 104 (hallway). Another interior doorway in the south wall leads to room 108 (men's locker room). The architraves of both interior doorways match those given in the general description; both lack their doors. None of these elements are painted.

Hardware. The sash locks and handles on the windows remain in place.

Fixtures. The majority of stairway components remain intact and in place. The newel posts, balustrades, treads, and risers appear to be the same as those seen in historic photographs, further emphasizing the unchanged condition of this room.

Conditions

Generally, this area is in fair condition. The floor, baseboards, beaded-board wainscot, and wainscot caps show no signs of significant deterioration. See figure 153. Some of the fiberboard panels are missing from the north wall, exposing the nailing members and plaster beneath. A hole is seen through the plaster near the top of the exterior doorway's frame. See figure 154. Other fiberboard panels have become detached on the ceiling and the undersides of the stair flights. See figure 150. The fiberboard panels also have nicks, scrapes, and scars, especially along the stairway walls.

Character-Defining Features. The stairway is considered a major feature to be saved. It is in good condition, and its configuration helps define the use and style of the structure.

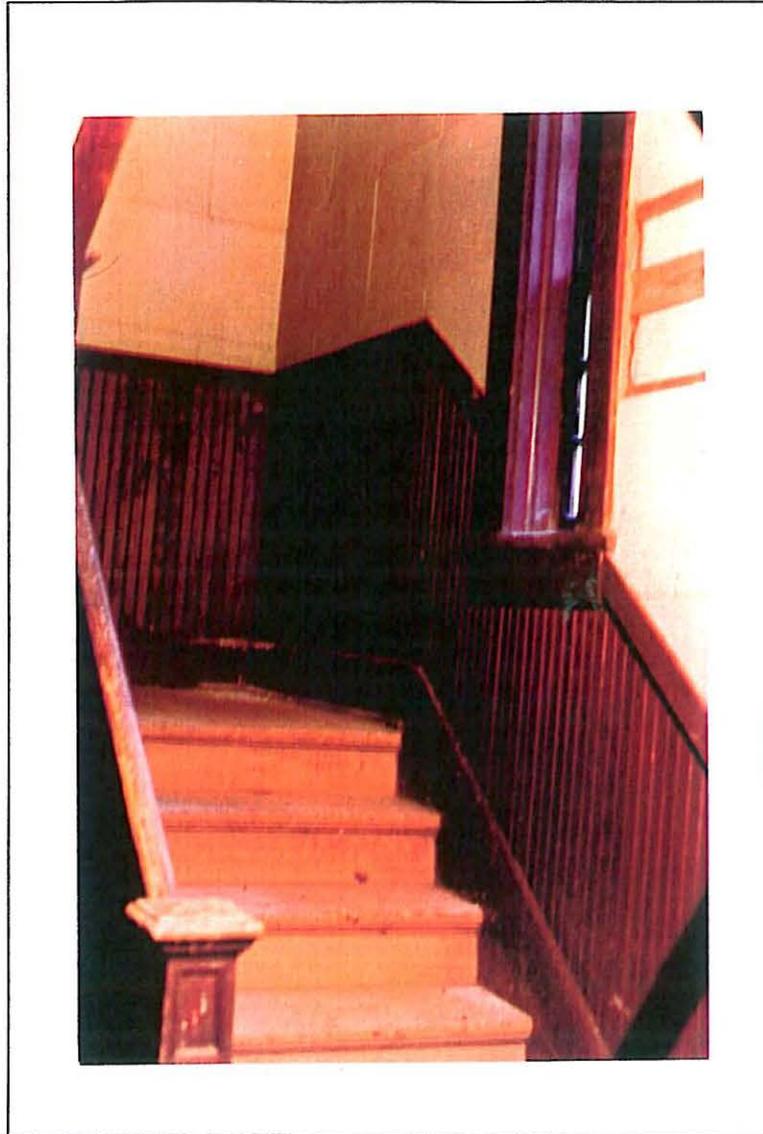


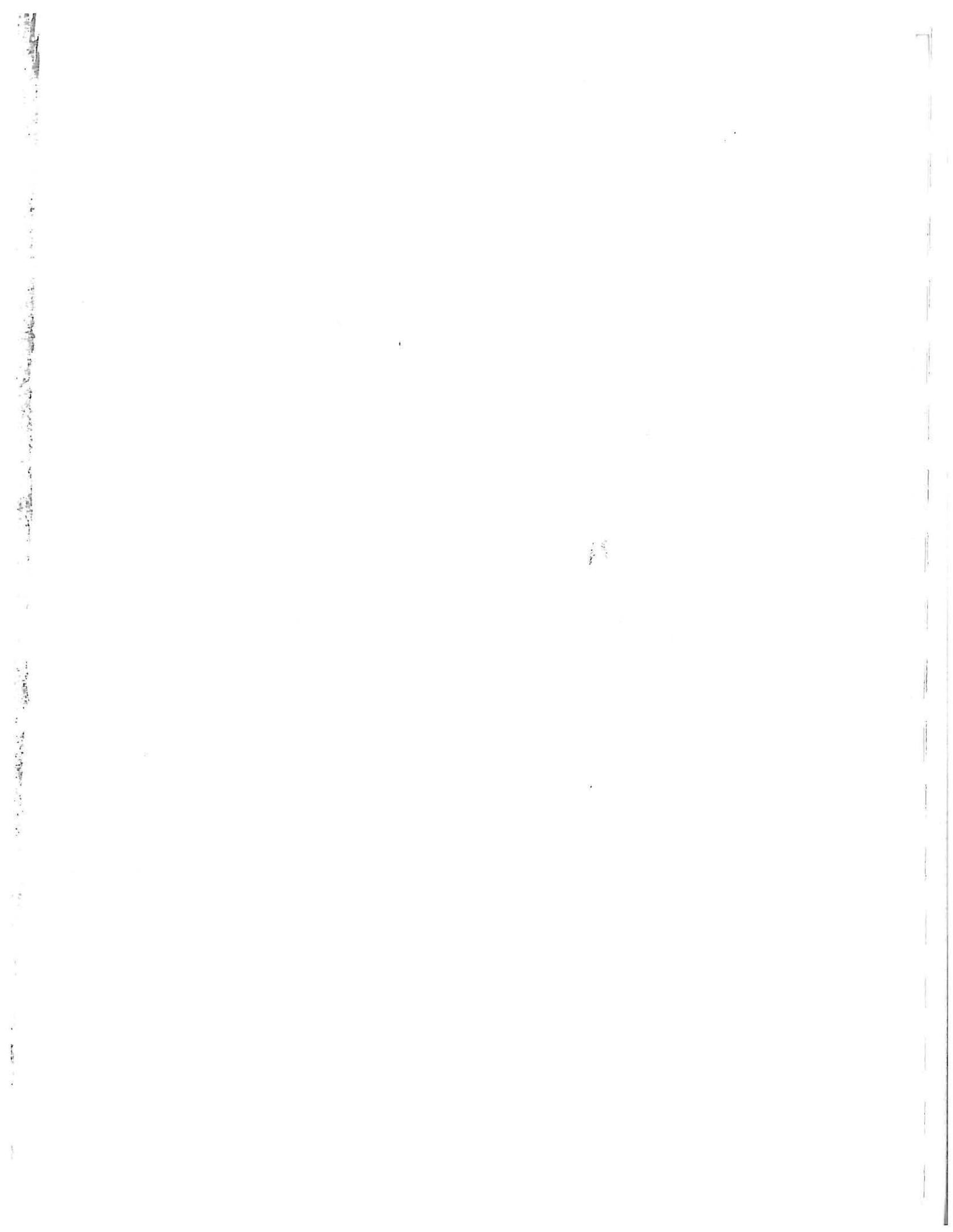
Figure 149: Room 107, General Wall Configuration

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Figure 150: Room 107, Ceiling



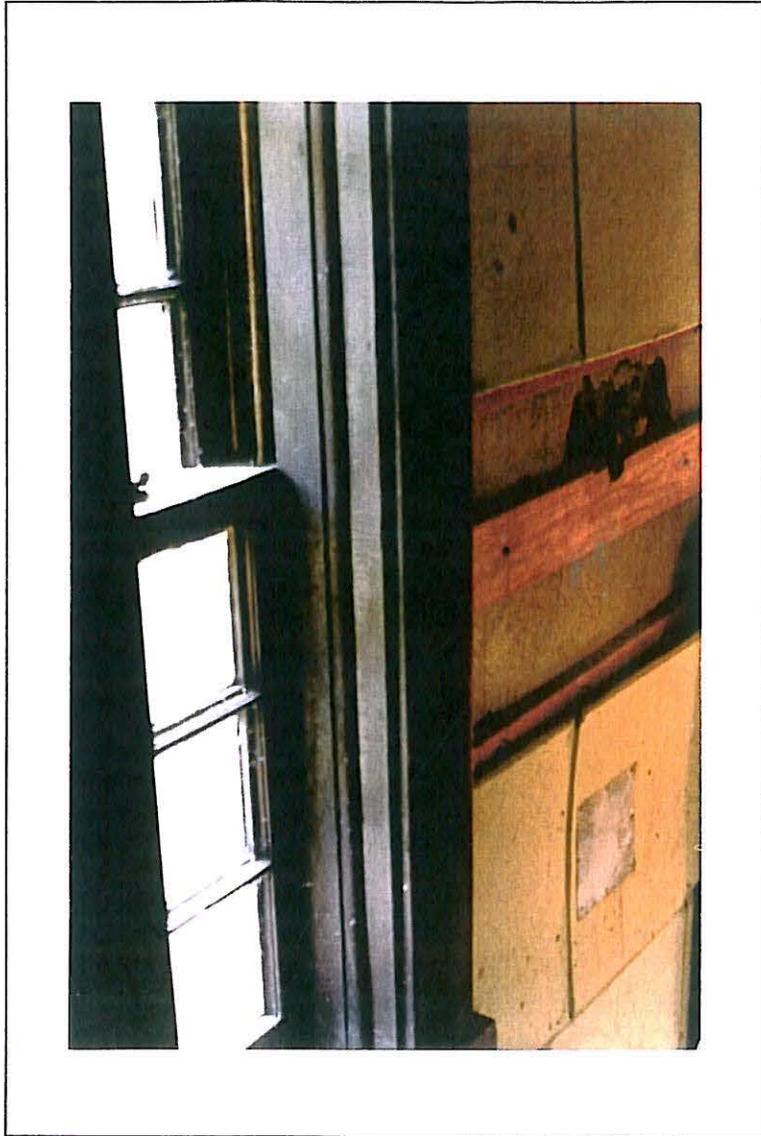
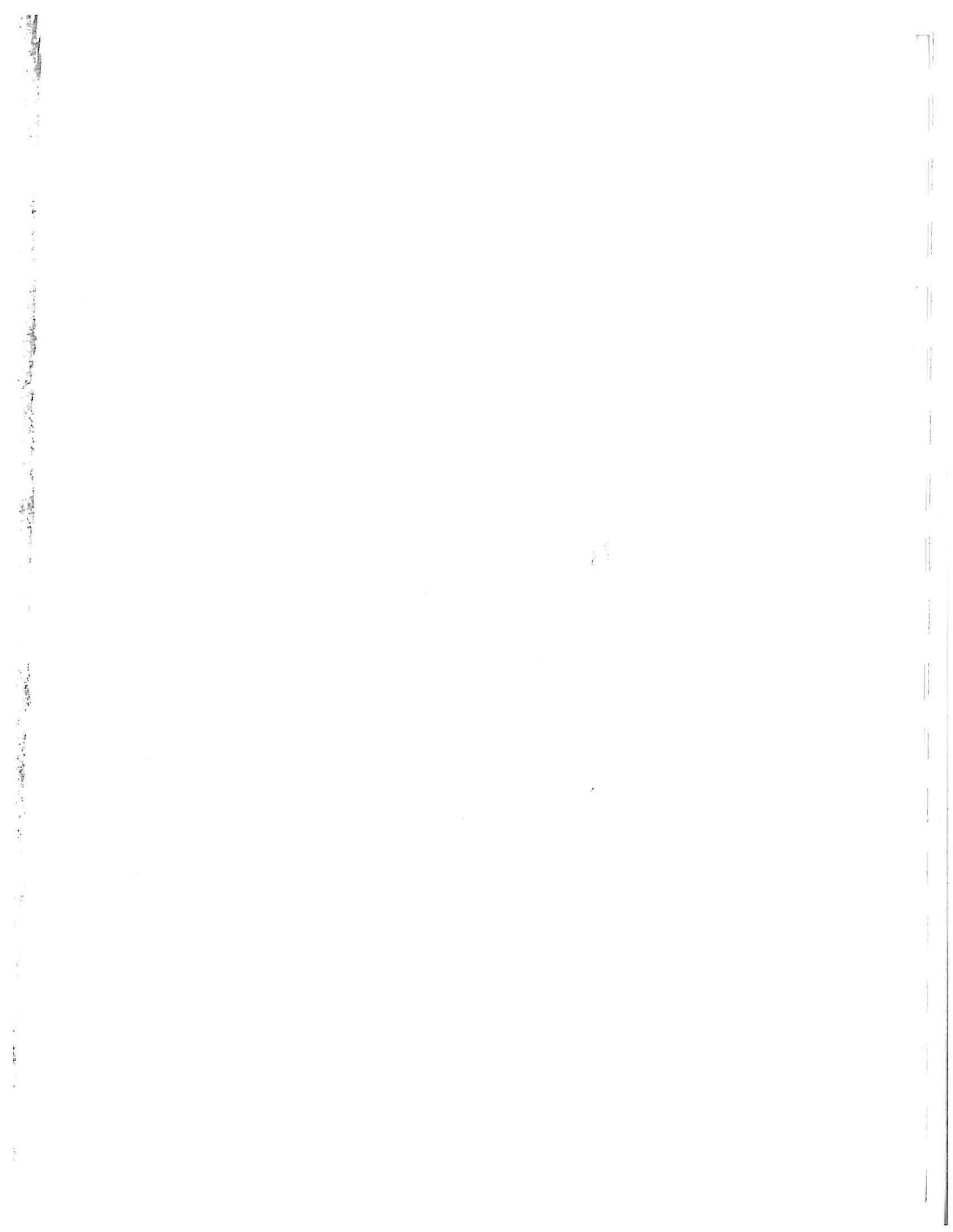


Figure 151: Room 107, Window



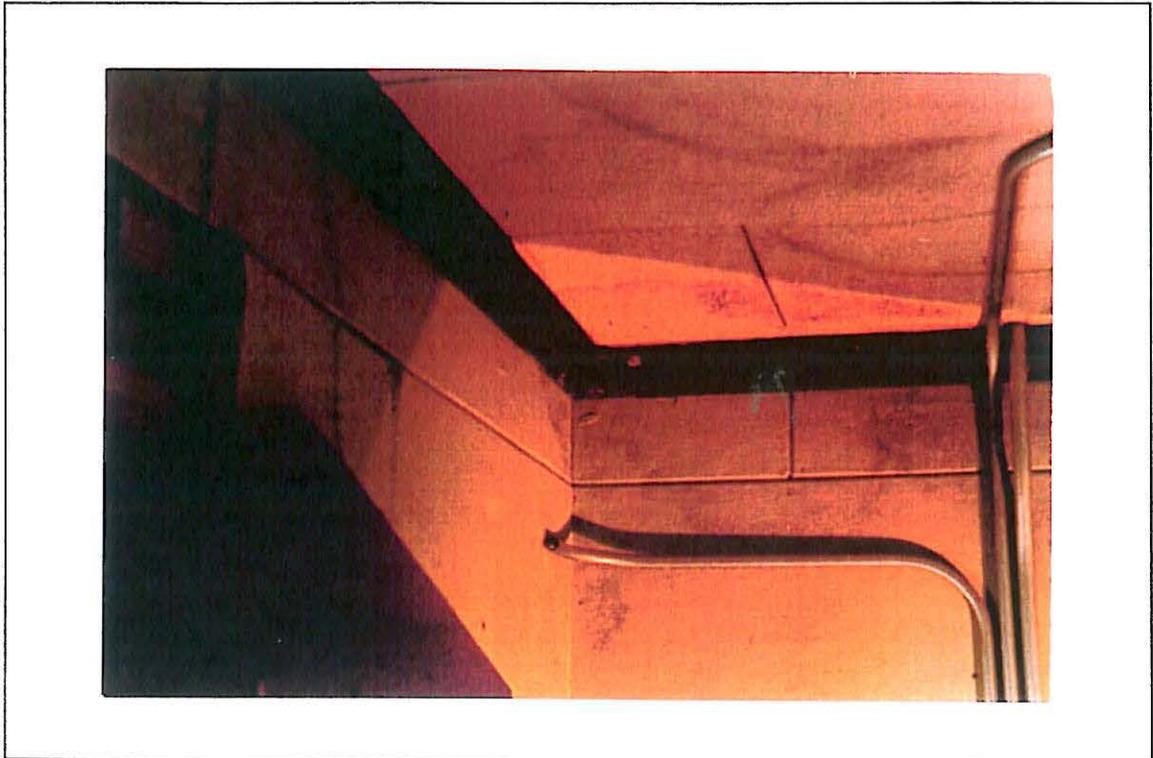


Figure 152: Room 107, Top of Door, North Wall

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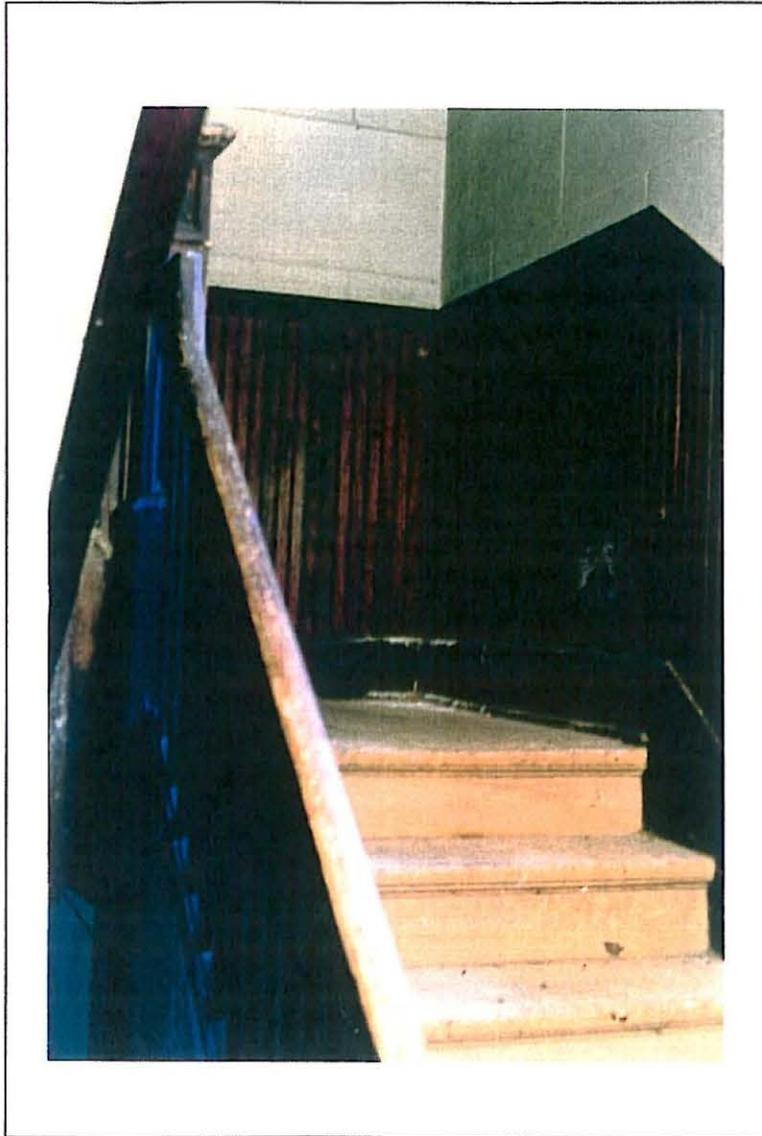


Figure 153: Room 107, General Conditions

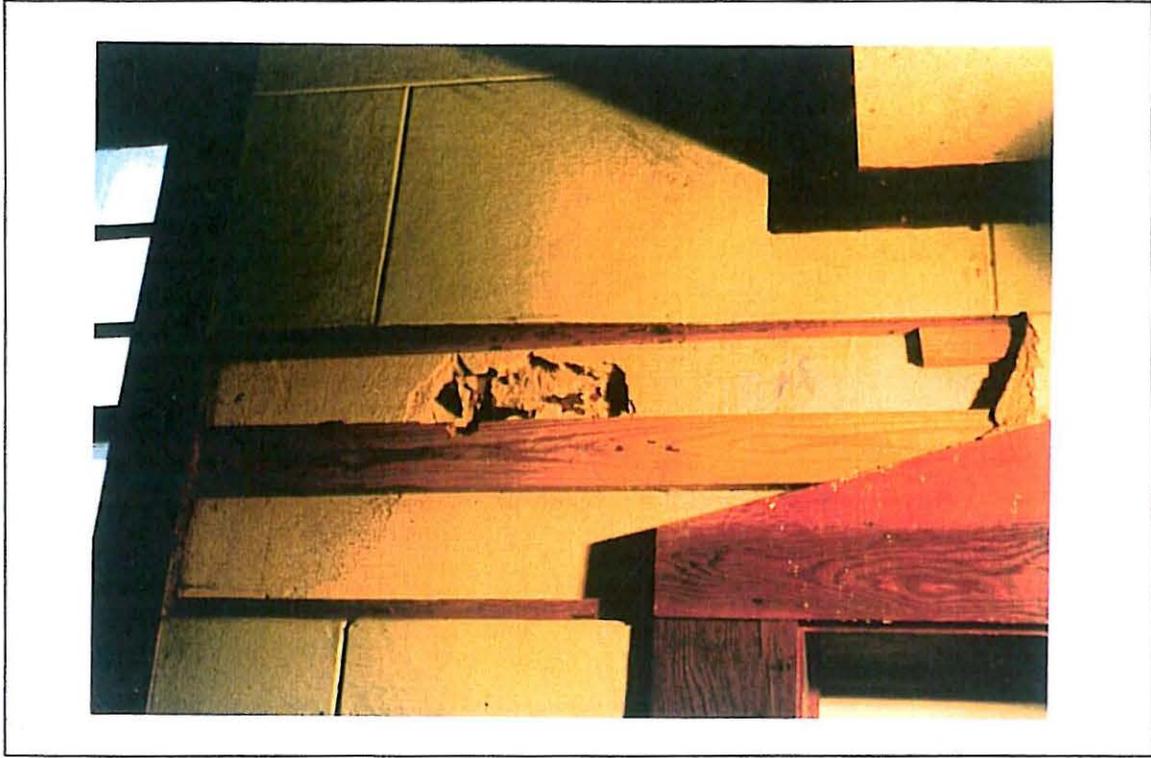
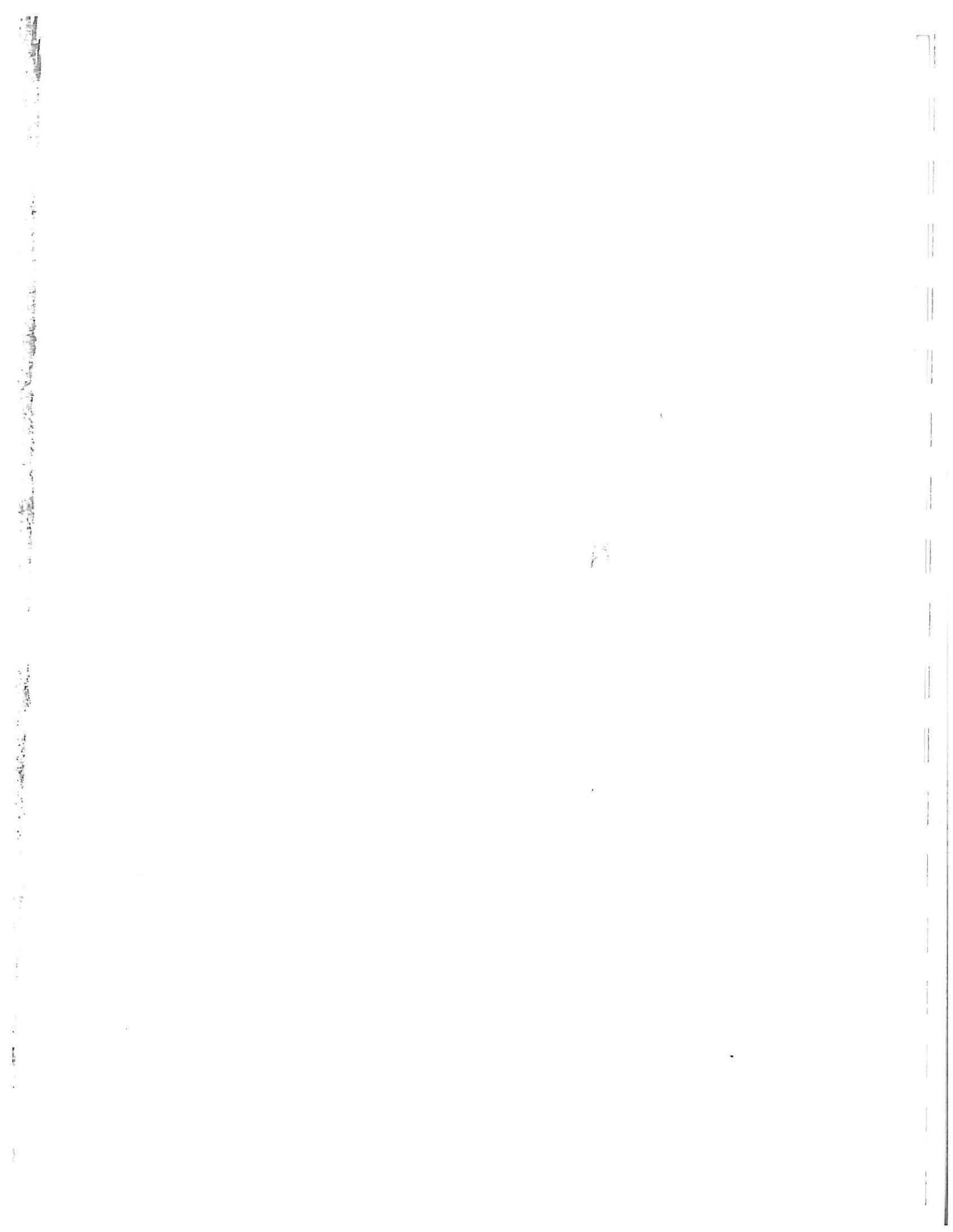


Figure 154: Room 107, North Wall Exposed Plaster



Room 108 (Men's Locker Room)

Description

Configuration. The configuration of this area has changed since the 1939 renovations. The 1939 plan shows present-day rooms 108 and 109 as being one room. This large room, measuring 54 feet 0 inches by 13 feet 3 inches, was called the girls dressing room. The 1968 plan shows the room subdivided into the two rooms seen today. In addition, the rear area (room 109) was further subdivided to accommodate showers and toilets. The 1989 HABS drawings refer to room 108 as the men's locker room, and room 109 as the men's shower room. Since the building was not used by men after 1930, the HABS titles would seem to reflect the history of the building prior to 1939. Room 108 today measures 36 feet 2 inches by 13 feet 3 inches.

Floor. The floor of this room is poured cement covered with square linoleum tile. The tile is tan.

Baseboards. The baseboards match those found in the rest of the building.

Walls. The wall treatment is also the same as that found throughout the rest of the building. The only exception is on the south wall, where a large section above the doorway appears to have been cut out, possibly for some type of ventilation equipment. See figure 155.

Cornice. The same cornice as found throughout the building is used in this room. It is intact everywhere except above the south doorway.

Ceiling. Beaded boards 3 1/4 inches wide cover the ceiling in an east-west direction.

Windows. A set of five windows is at the south end of the west wall. (It would have been centered when rooms 108 and 109 were one space.) All five windows have nine-over-nine sashes. The center and two outer windows have double-hung sashes, while those of the two inner windows are fixed. See figure 156. This window configuration is mirrored on the opposite side of the building (east wall of room 101). A single window with 12-over-12, double-hung sashes is at the north end of the west wall.

Doorways and Doors. A doorway with door is on the south wall leading to room 109. The door has five panels of the same size and description found in the general section. A doorway without door in the north wall leads to room 107 (side stair hall). A five-panel door is seen lying on its side on the east wall could have been the door for this doorway.

Hardware. The original sash locks and handles remain on the windows. Doorknobs are no longer present. Hinges on doorways match those in the rest of the building.

Fixtures. Of particular note in this room is the shelving cabinet on the north wall. Its size and height are similar to the paint pattern left in room 105, where it was clear that some type of element had been removed. Disassembled shelf parts are lying near the doorway. A boxed fluorescent light remains attached to the ceiling. See figure 157.

Conditions

Floor. Many of the linoleum tiles are detached from the flooring substrate. A large number are either missing or broken.

Baseboards. The baseboards remain in fair condition, except at the southwest corner, where the paint has been scraped off entirely.

Walls. The east and south walls are in fair to above-average condition, with only minimal wear, paint scrapes, and alligatoring as seen in the rest of the building. The beaded-board wainscot on the west wall has buckled in many areas, worsening as one moves along the wall from north to south. See figure 158. Paint cracking is severe on the wainscot and the fiberboard. The fiberboard on the north wall is water-stained, especially above the shelf cabinet.

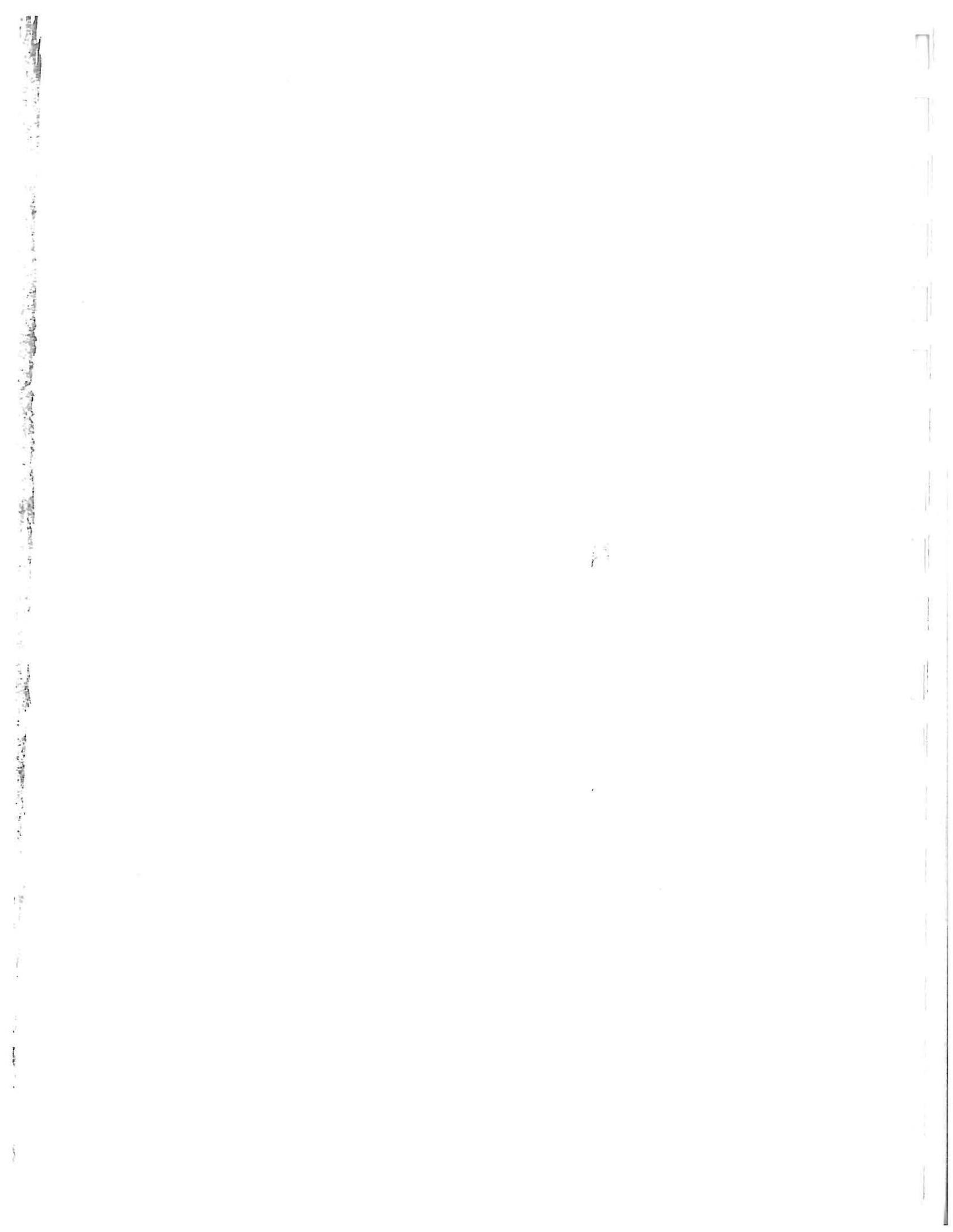
Cornice. The cornice at the northeast corner is water-stained and appears to be working loose from the ceiling. The cornice at the southwest corner is also beginning to fail.

Ceiling. The worst conditions can be found at the southwest corner, where dark water-staining and buckling can be seen. Rotted beaded boards are detaching from the ceiling; they are completely detached and failing just south of the doorway to room 109. See figure 159. The condition becomes less severe to the north. Dark staining is also seen along the northeastern section of the ceiling, but to a lesser extent than in the southern section.

Windows. Severe paint failure and rot are seen on the architrave of the southernmost window on the west wall. Dark water-staining is noted all along the board that runs directly beneath the sill. Again, the condition lessens as one moves north.

Doorways and Doors. Dark staining is prevalent on the architrave of the south-wall doorway's architrave. Scrapes can be seen on the architrave of the north doorway, especially at the plinth blocks.

Character-Defining Features. There are no major or minor features in this room.



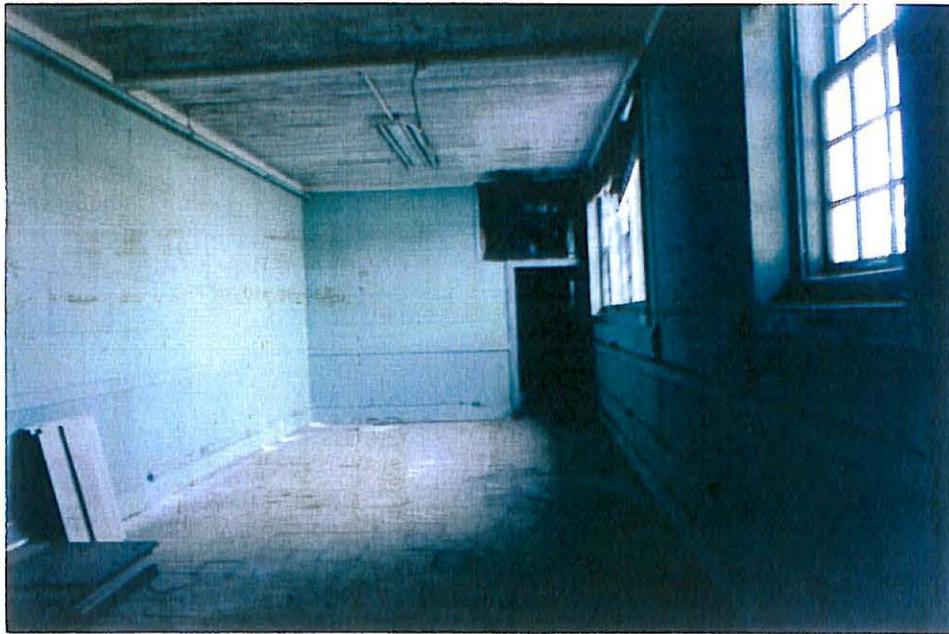
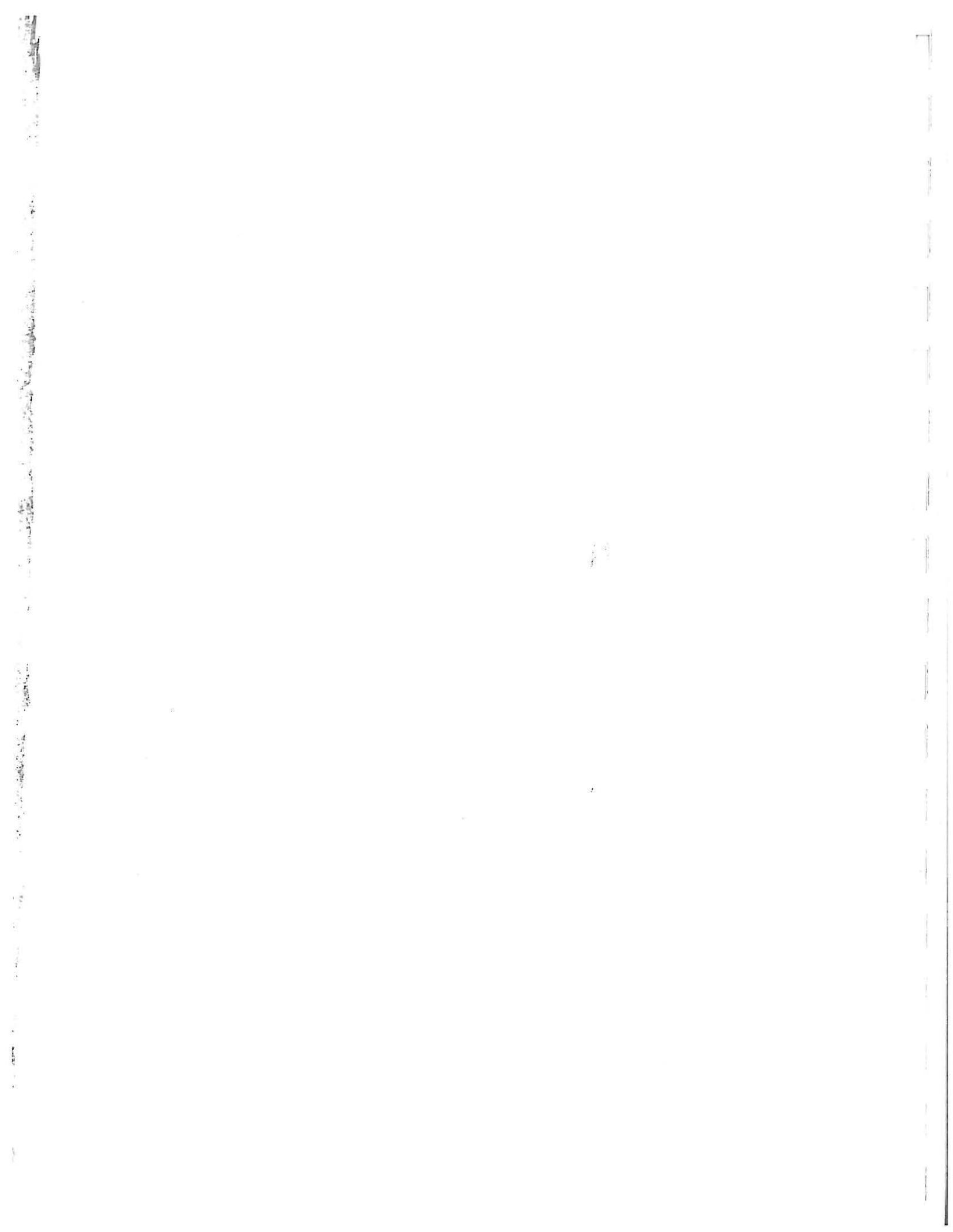


Figure 155: Room 108, General View



Figure 156: Room 108, SW Corner Windows & Vent



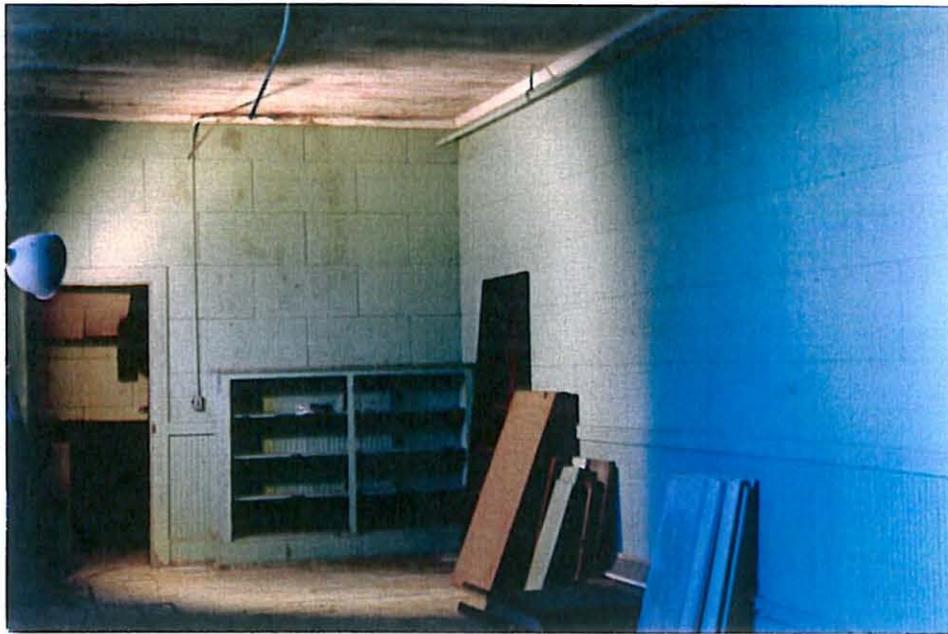


Figure 157: Room 108, South Wall Condition



Figure 158: Room 108, Ceiling SW Corner

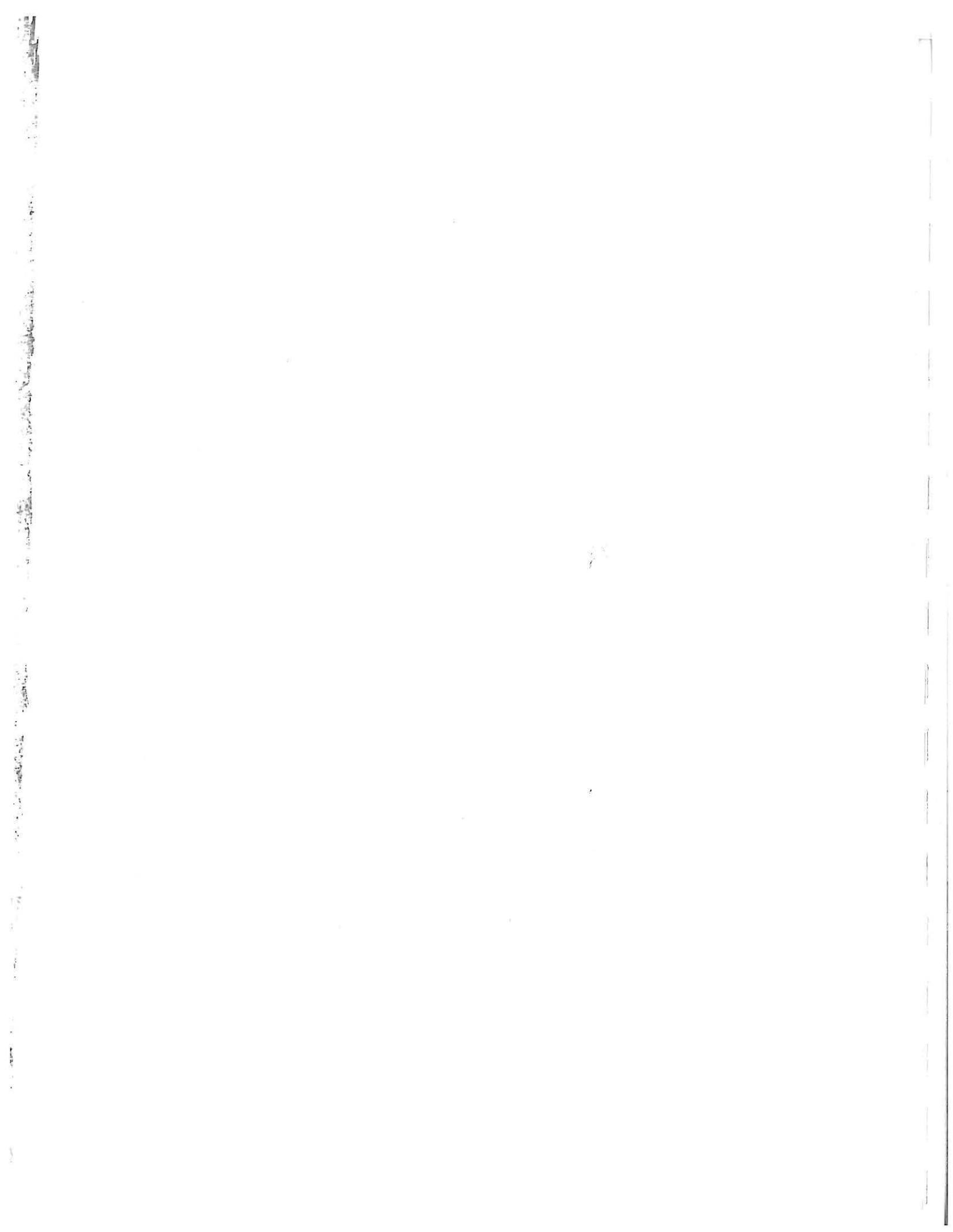
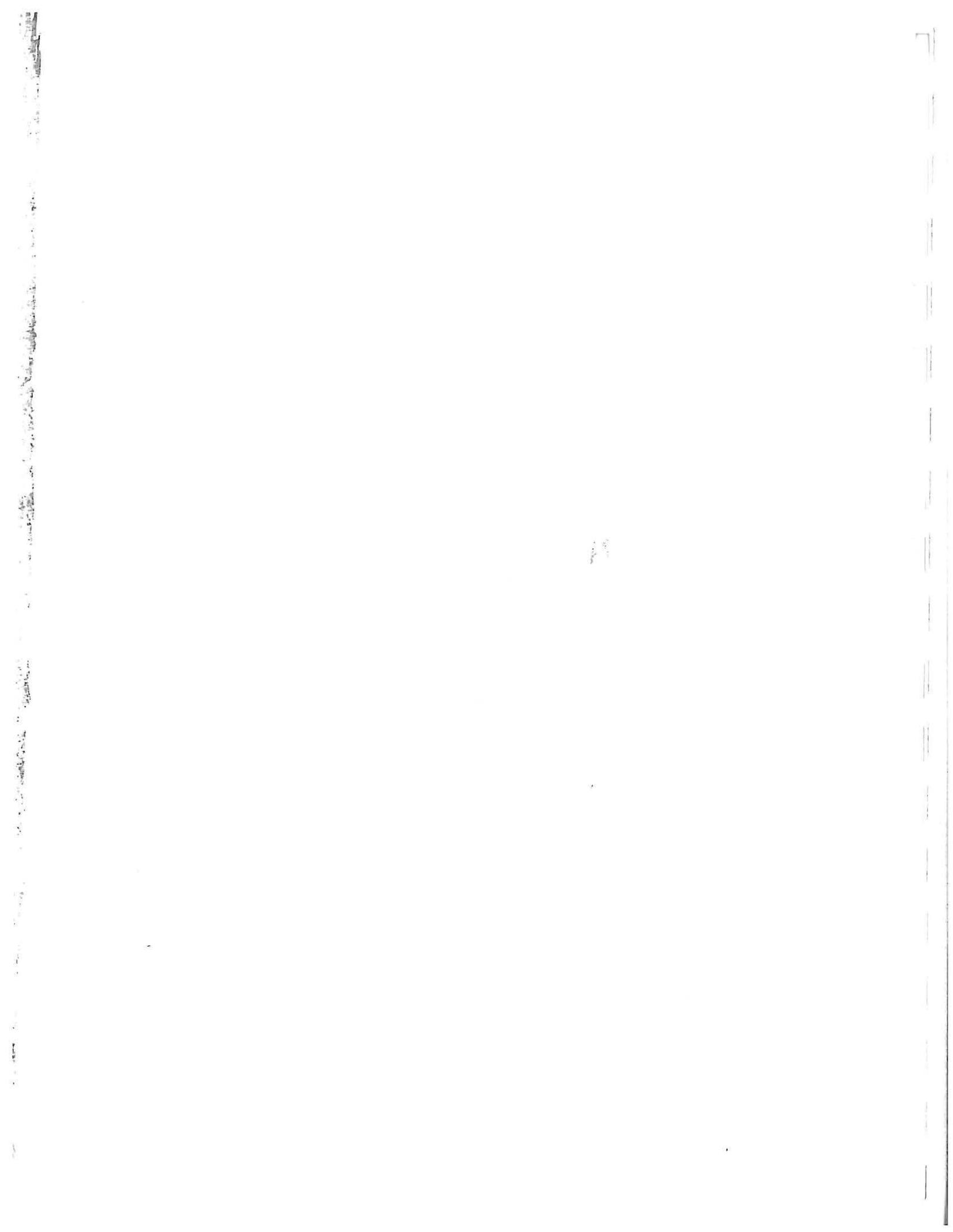




Figure 159: Room 108, Ceiling SW corner .



Room 109 (Men's Shower)

Description

Configuration. As stated above, this room was originally part of room 108. Sometime between 1939 and 1968, it was partitioned off from that room, and was further subdivided into shower and bathroom areas. Its dimensions are 13 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 8 inches. Due to the severity of the deterioration in this room, only minimal description other than conditions will be provided. It is presumed that the east wall, the south wall, and the west wall behind the shower and toilet areas are original.

Floor. This consists of poured cement with linoleum tiles laid over it.

Baseboards. The baseboards match those found in the majority of other rooms in the building.

Walls. The surface treatments of the walls is the same as that found throughout the rest of the building.

Cornice. It is assumed that at one time a cornice was present, considering the fact that the rest of the surface treatments match those of the majority of the building.

Ceiling. The ceiling consist of beaded boards running east to west.

Windows. A single window containing 12-over-12, double-hung sashes is centered on the west wall. A window in the south wall has been fitted with a large fan. See figure 160. The historic photographs of the exterior suggest that the fan was probably installed between 1942 and 1943. See figure 13.

Doorways and Doors. The doorway into room 109, and the doorway to the bathroom area, both exist in post-1939 walls. However, both have typical architraves, and the entrance doorway has a door that matches those found in the rest of the building. This material thus may have been reused.

Hardware. Original hardware is extant on the windows. The door hinges match the others seen in the building, but there are no knobs.

Fixtures. White porcelain sinks and toilets remain in the bathroom area.

Conditions

As stated above, the condition of this room is very poor. See figure 161. The southwest corner of the ceiling has caved in, and the resultant damage beneath includes extreme buckling of fiberboard, complete detachment of beaded boards and fiberboard, dark water-staining, and rot. Brick and plaster on the south wall are completely exposed. See figure 162. Conditions improve minimally at the northern section of the room, especially near the interior walls. However, water damage and partial ceiling failure are also noted near the entry doorway from room 108. The bathroom area is in relatively better condition.

Character-Defining Features. There are none.



Figure 160: Room 109, South Wall

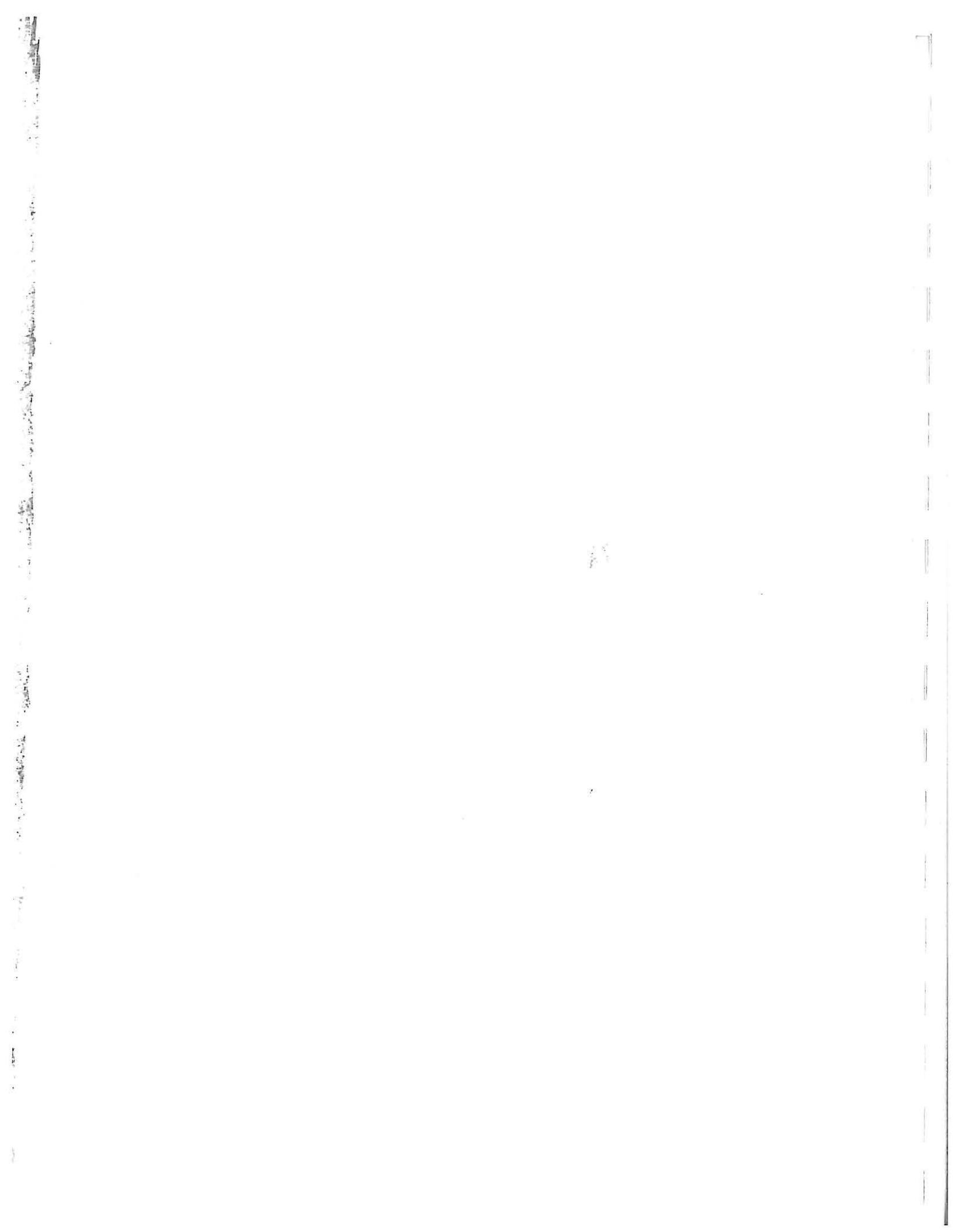
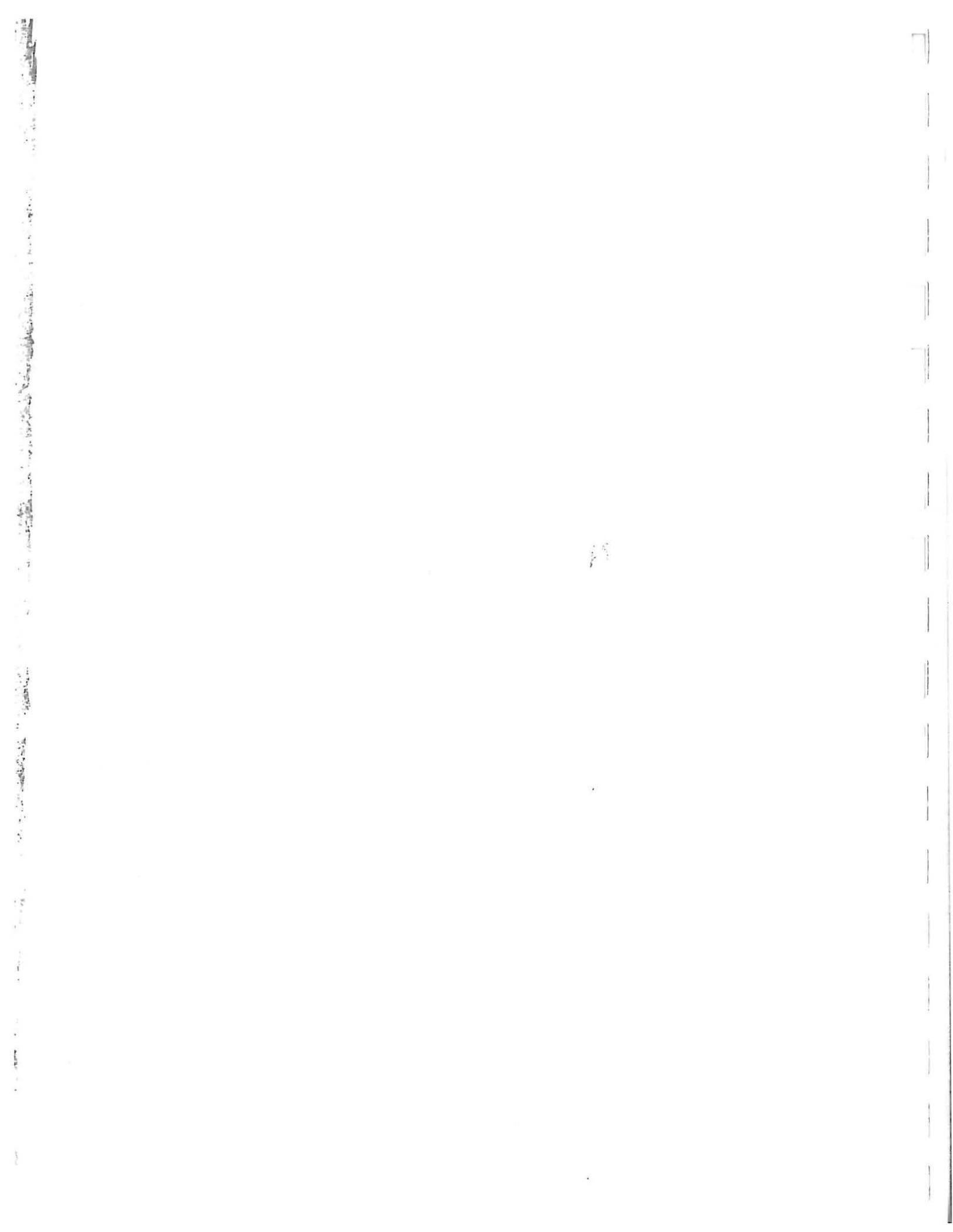




Figure 161: Room 109, General Condition



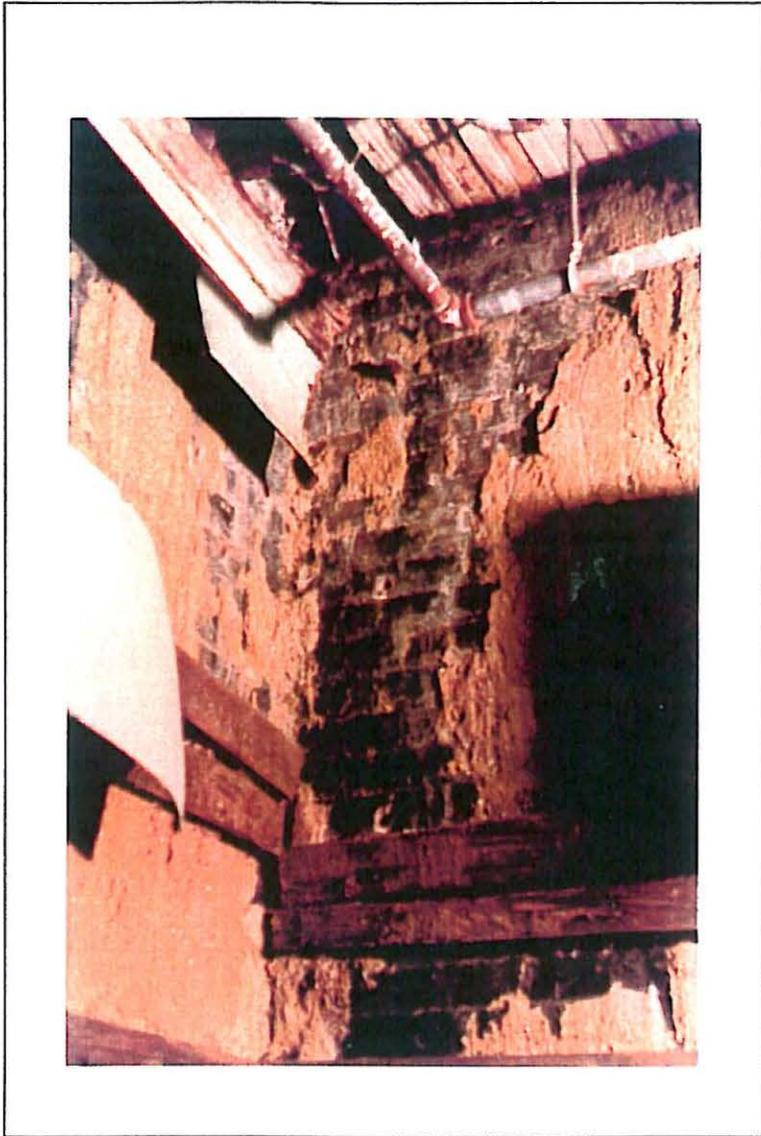
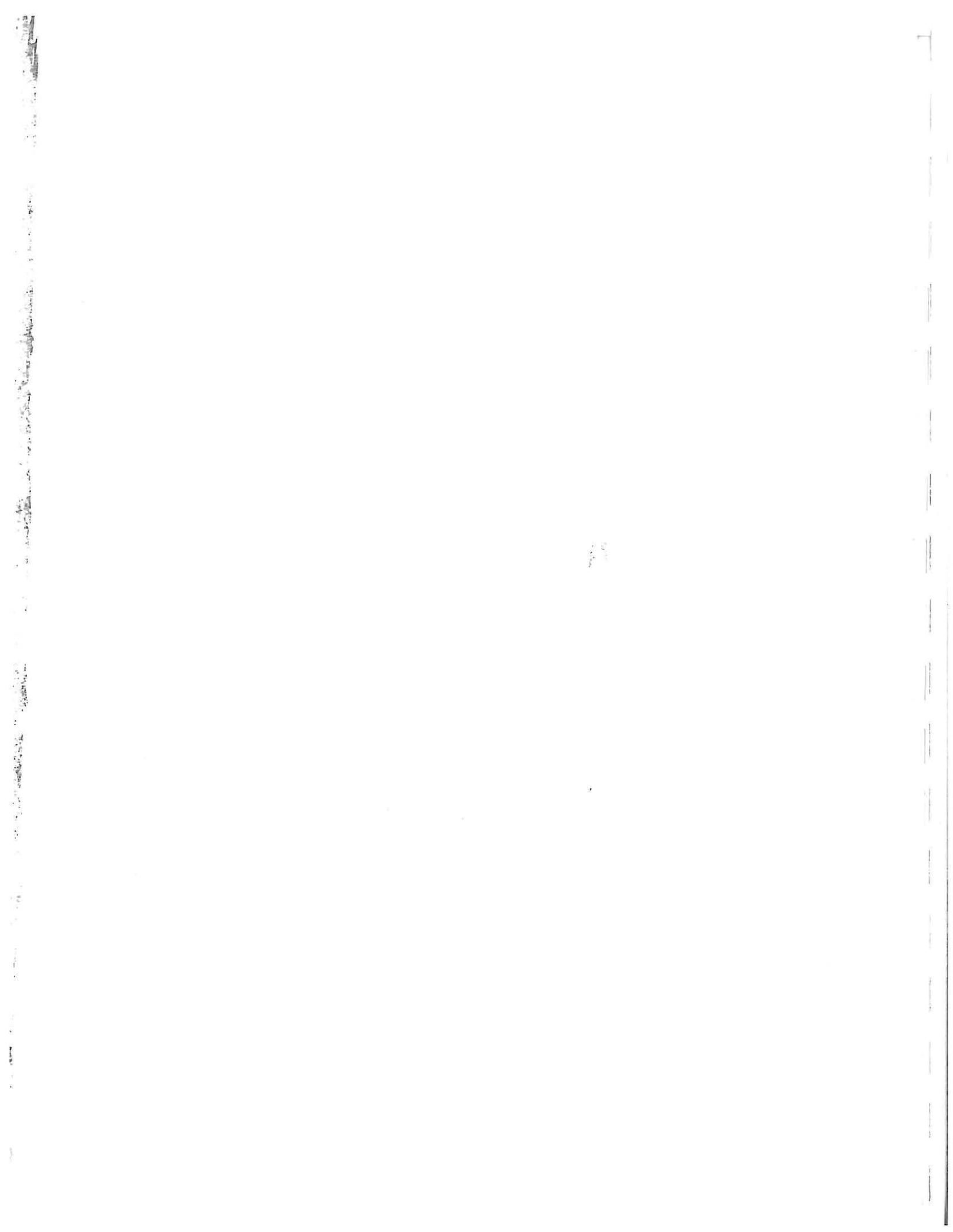


Figure 162: Room 109, Exposed Brick & Plaster



Room 110 (Classroom)

Description

The dimensions of the room are 25 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 7 inches. Like room 105, room 110 retains many of the features seen in historic photographs and described as typical throughout this report. The room provides us with a clear picture of the interior appearance of the building, at least after 1939, when the fiberboard panels were installed.

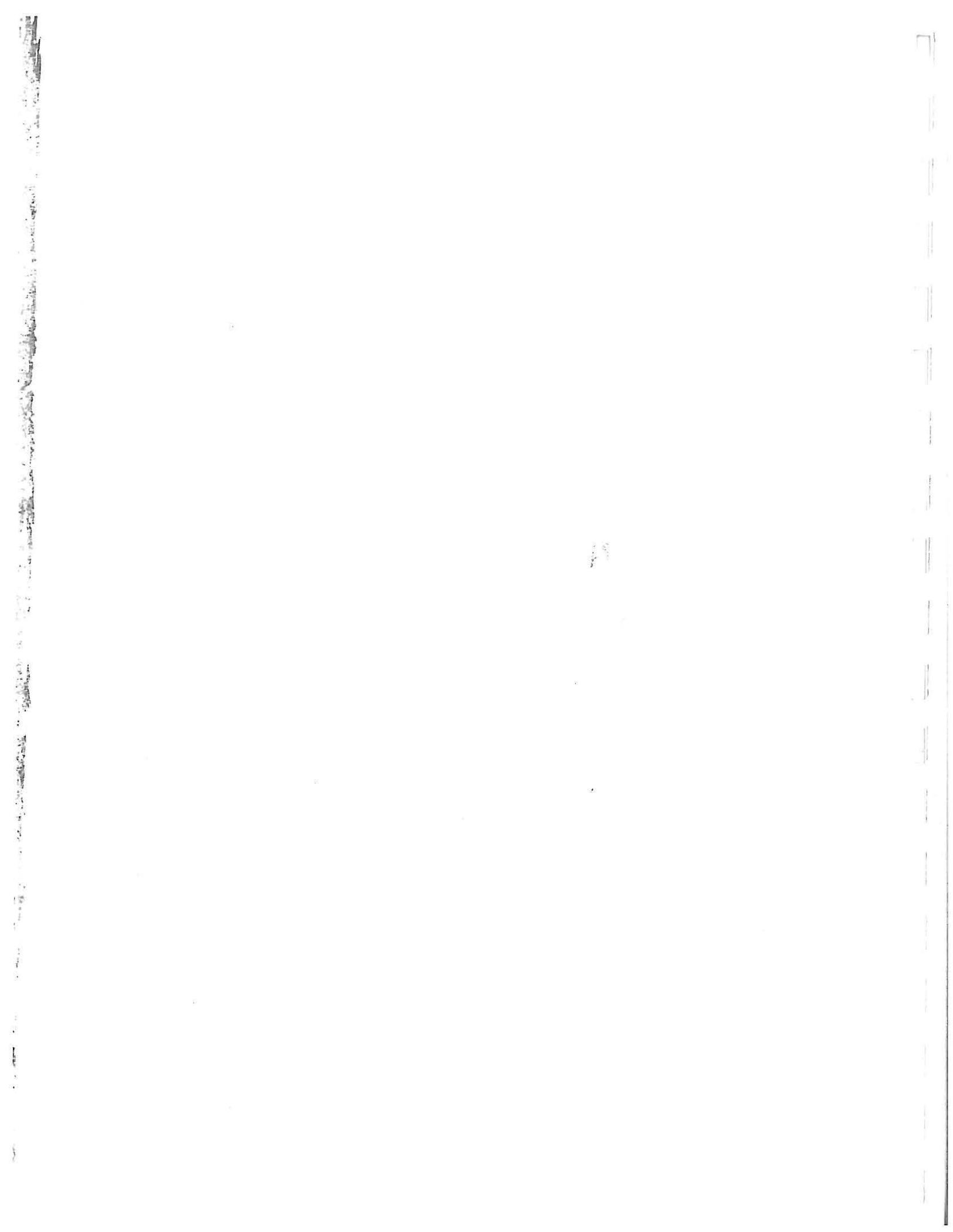
A small closet exists at the north end of the west wall, in the space underneath one of the main stairways. This closet is the same size as the water closet in room 105, located under the other main stairway: 3 feet 2 inches by 6 feet 1 inch.

Floor. The floor is covered with 2-inch boards running in an east-west direction.

Baseboards. The baseboards are typical.

Walls. All four walls are treated in the manner described in the general section. The west wall has a three-section blackboard on it, surrounded by decorative wood trim. See figure 164. The same style of trim can be seen in at least one historic photograph. It is assumed from evidence on the south wall (see below) that the blackboard was taken down to allow the fiberboard to be installed on the upper section of the wall. The blackboard and its trim were then remounted. See figure 165. Marks on the south wall indicate that it, too, had a blackboard attached to it at one time. There is a paint ghost whose shape and size match that the shape and size of the blackboard on the west wall. Unpainted beaded-board wainscot, wainscot cap, and fiberboard remain where this blackboard had been. A boxed post is located near the southwest corner of the south wall. See figure 165. Another boxed post is located at the southeast corner of the room. Because the boxed posts extend out several inches from the south wall, the entire area around the blackboard appears to be recessed. The north and east wall have no applied features.

The closet at the north end of the west wall has unfinished plaster walls and varnished wood trim. See figure 163. The historic photographs make it clear that these treatments are those that existed in the rest of the building from the construction of the building in 1923 until the 1939 renovations. This is one of the few areas in the building where original finishes remain.



Cornice. The cornice is the same as that discussed in the general description. It is painted white to match the ceiling.

Ceiling. The ceiling is covered with white fiberboard panels.

Windows. There are four windows on the north wall. At the east end of the wall is a set of three windows, each with 12-over-12 sashes. The center window's sashes are fixed, while those of the outer two windows are double-hung. A typical single window sits at the west end of the wall, with 12-over-12, double-hung sashes. All architraves match those of the general description. See figure 166.

The closet has a window in its north wall that matches the north-wall window in room 105's water closet: a fixed, three-light sash in a masonry opening measuring 1 foot 4 inches by 2 feet 9 inches.

Doorways and Doors. Two doorways are on the west wall. The architraves are the same as those described in the general section. Neither door remains, but the extant five-knuckle hinges match those described elsewhere in the report.

Fixtures. The wall fixtures have been described above in the wall section. Additionally, there is a radiator on the north wall.

Conditions

Floor. The floor at the northeast end of the room is badly deteriorated. See figure 167. The northeast corner has almost completely failed. Boards are beginning to buckle along the west wall as well. A hole is seen at the north center of the room, just west of the radiator. As is the case in all of the rooms, guano covers the majority of the floor. Lime has been applied to keep fungus and mold growth to a minimum.

Baseboards. The baseboard at the northeast corner has become detached from the wall. The quarter-round toe molding and rounded cap have separated from the center panel. The north-wall baseboard has rotted. See figure 167. An accumulation of broken plaster exists behind it. Dark water-staining is seen at the southeast corner. The baseboard is detached on the boxed post at the east end of the south wall. The baseboard at the northwest corner is badly stained, presumably from water or moisture damage.

Walls. Complete failure of the wall surface at the northeast corner has occurred, on both the north and east walls. The brick beneath the residual plaster is exposed. See figure 168. A large and long vertical crack runs from the corner of the easternmost window in the north wall down to the floor. Dark and light water-staining dominates the south wall. See figure 165. A section of beaded-board wainscot is missing from the south wall near the west-wall entrance. A panel of fiberboard is missing from the east wall. Alligating and chipping paint dominate all four walls, with the worst of these conditions seen on the south wall and the south end of the east wall. See figure 169. Heavy moisture staining is also noted at the west-wall entrance. Dark water stains dominate the southwest corner and along the upper portion of the west wall.

Ceiling. Dark staining, presumably from moisture damage, can be seen over 50 percent of the ceiling surface. Several fiberboard tiles are missing near the set of windows at the east end of the north wall. See figure 168.

Windows. Failing paint and water staining are common on the window openings, with the worst of these conditions noted on the easternmost window in the north wall.

Doorways and Doors. The architraves of the two west-wall doorways show signs of deterioration in the form of cracking and alligating paint, possibly indicating poor adhesion to the previous layers. Neither door remains.

Character-Defining Features. The room retains the character of its original use as a classroom. The blackboard emphasizes the educational aspects of its use, while the trim around it helps define the original style. See figure 170. This trim is worthy of retention, since it matches the Jacobean detail on the windows' exterior meeting-rail stops.

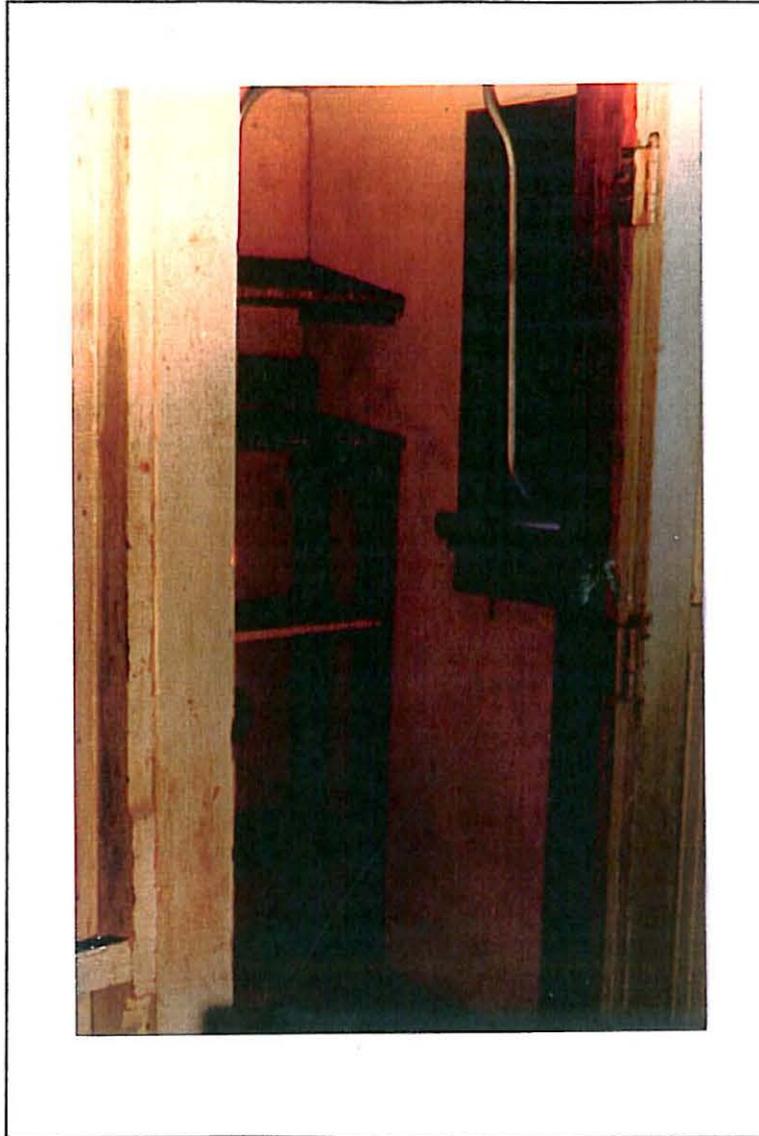


Figure 163: Room 110, Closet

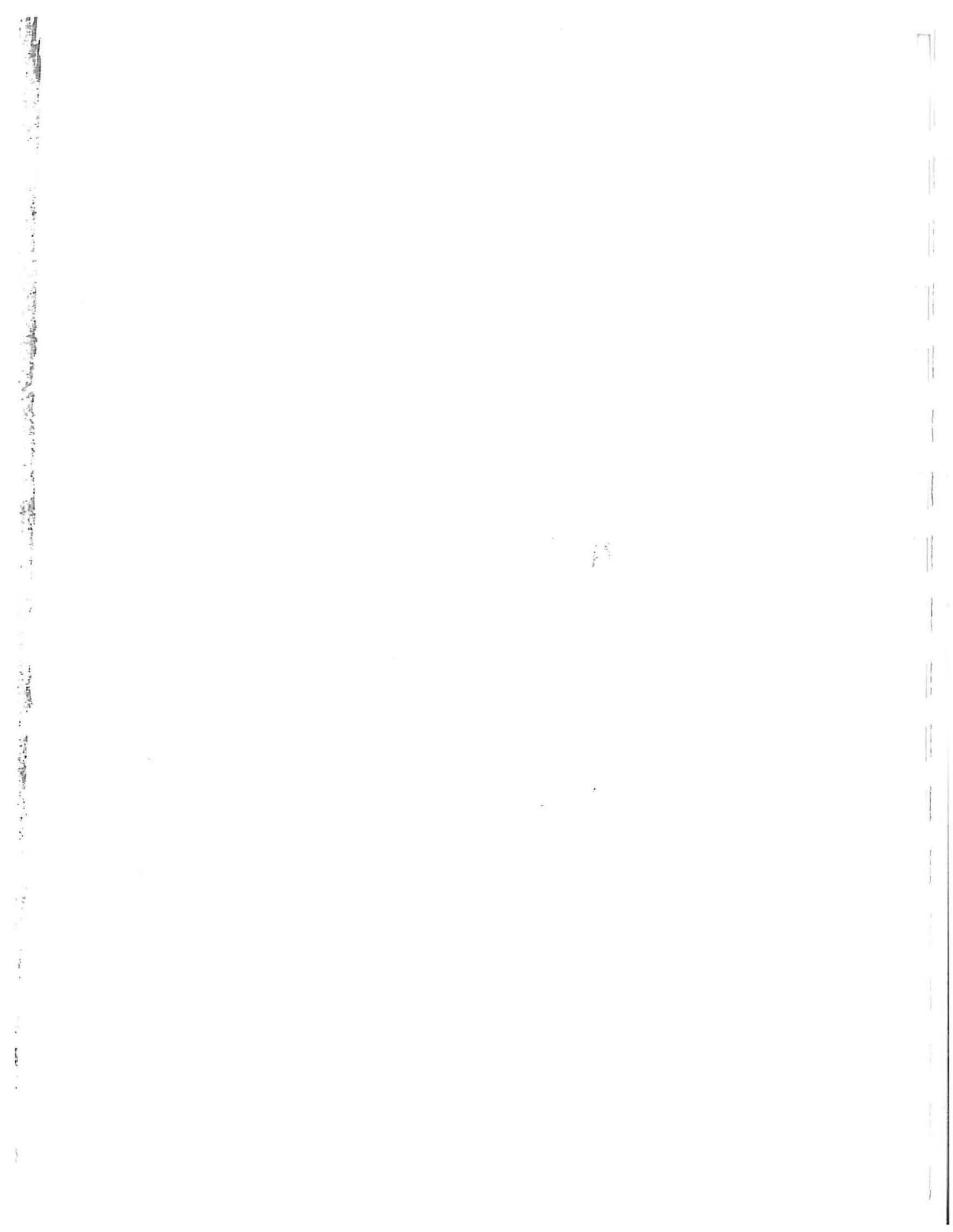




Figure 164: Room 110, Looking West



Figure 165: Room 110, South Wall

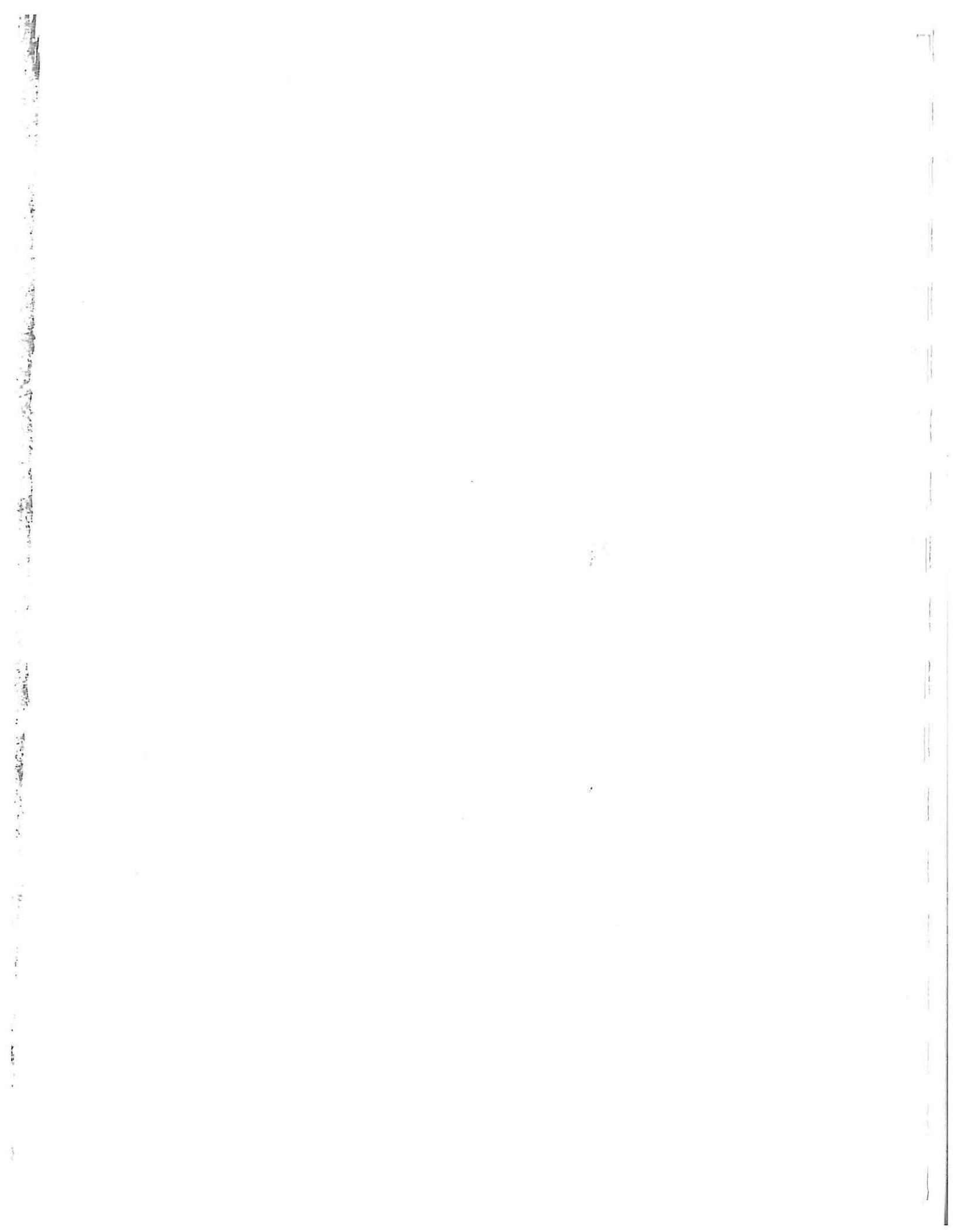




Figure 166: North Wall, Windows



Figure 167: Room 110, NE Corner

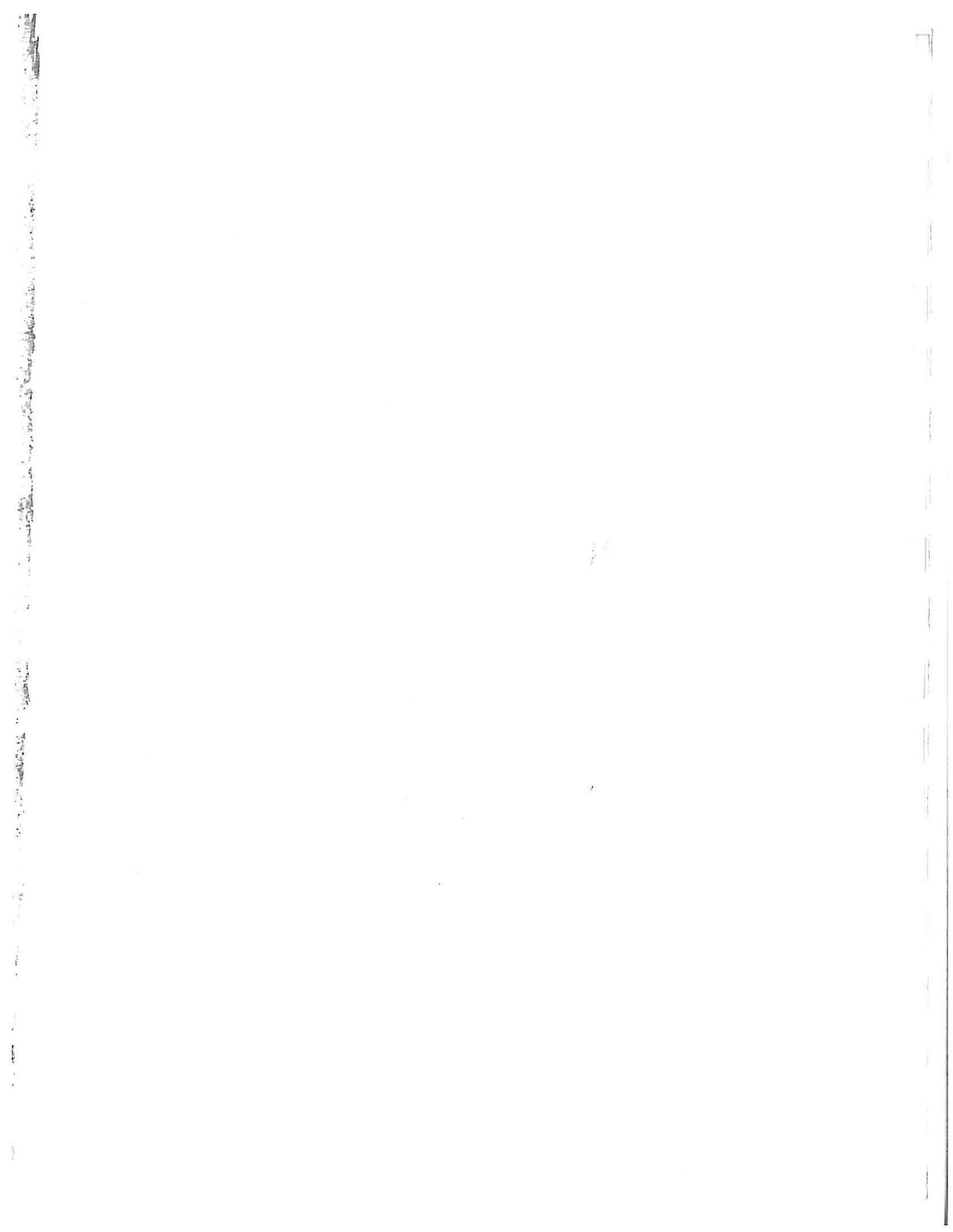
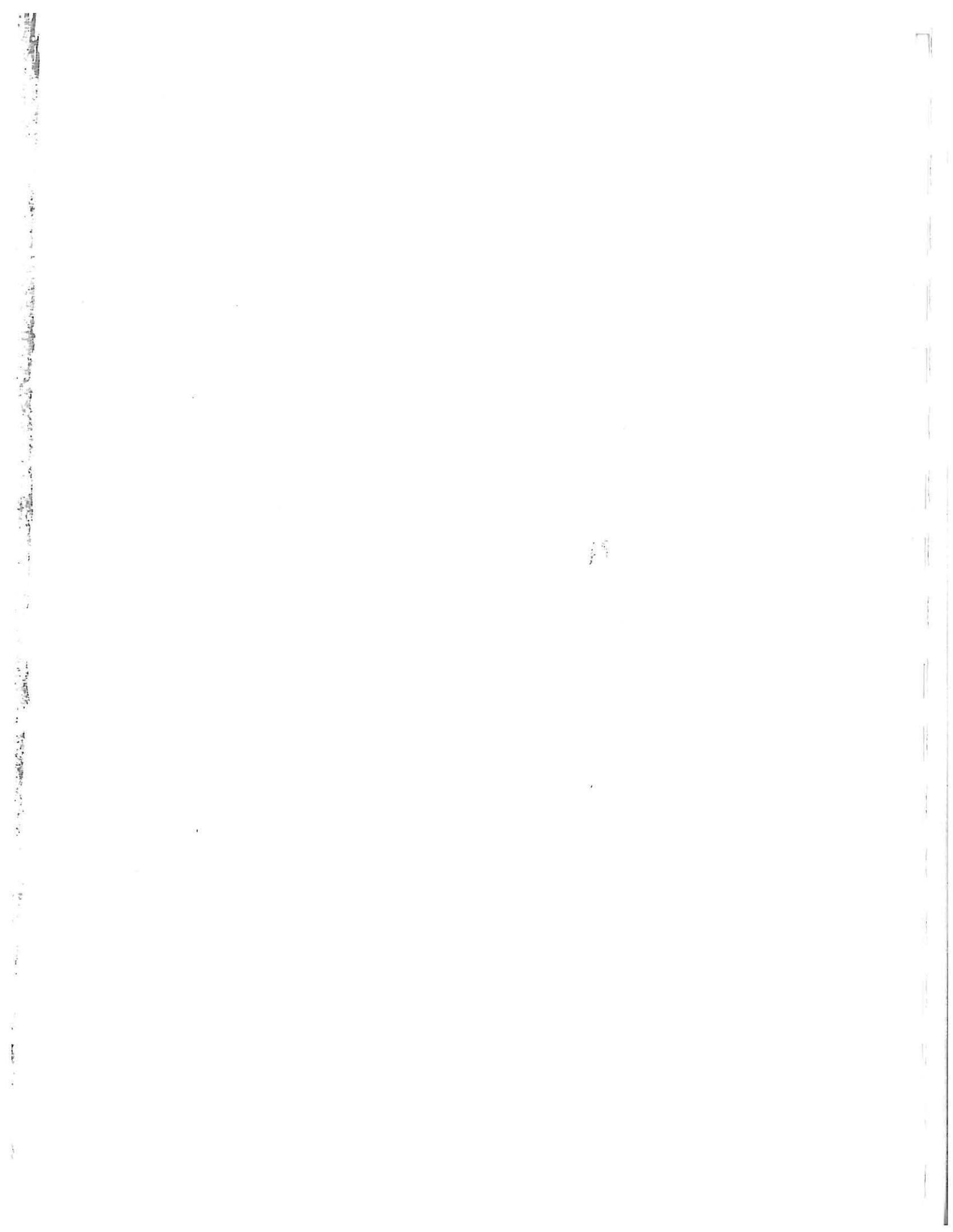




Figure 168: Room 110, SE, East Wall



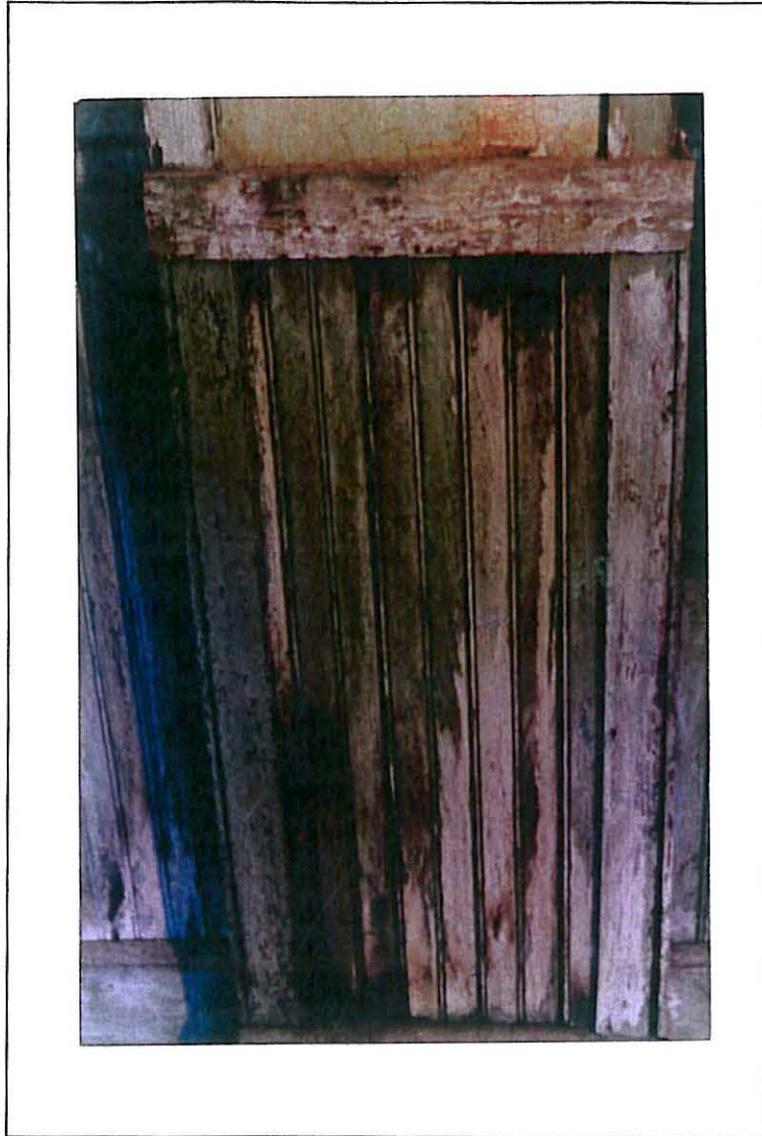


Figure 169: Room 110, General Wall Condition

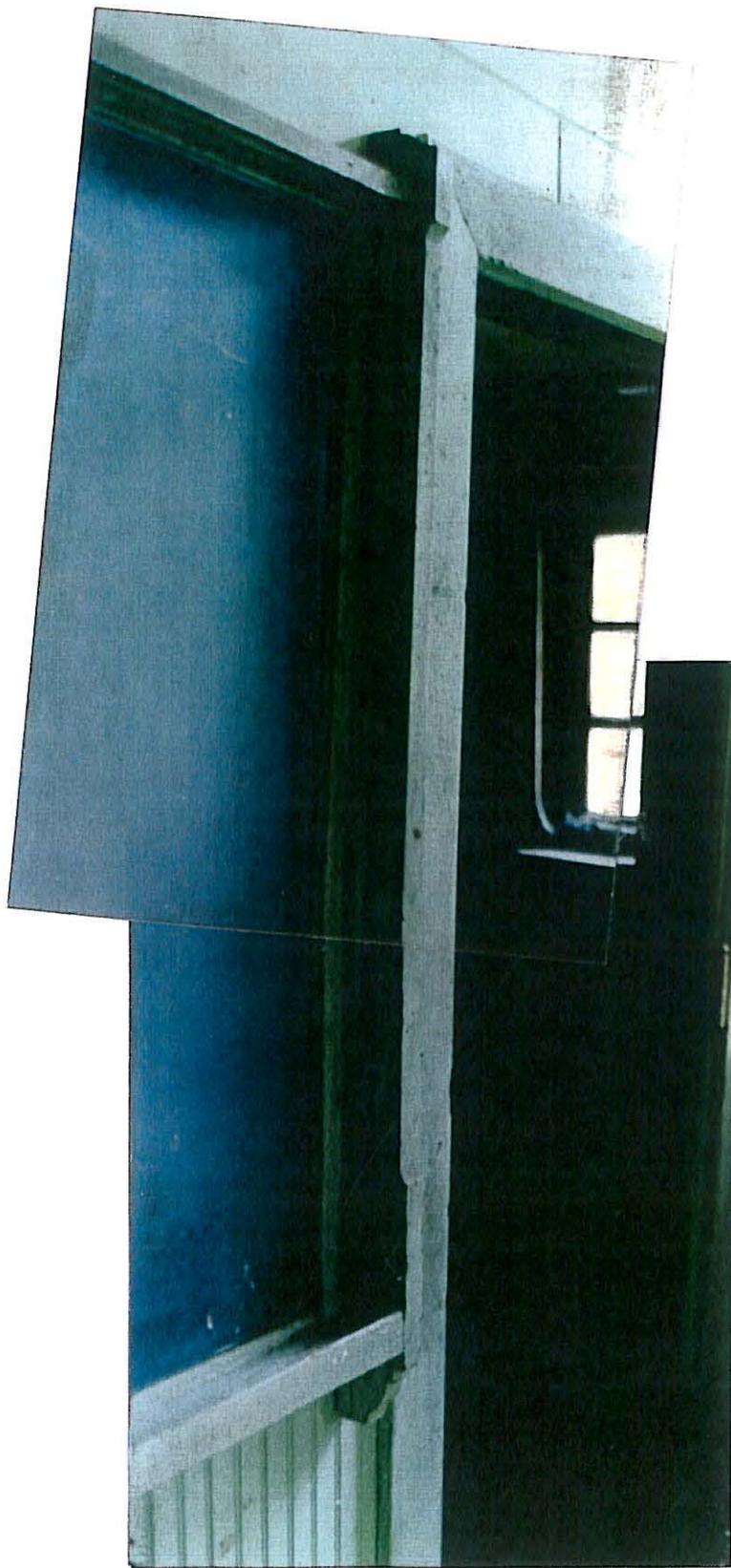
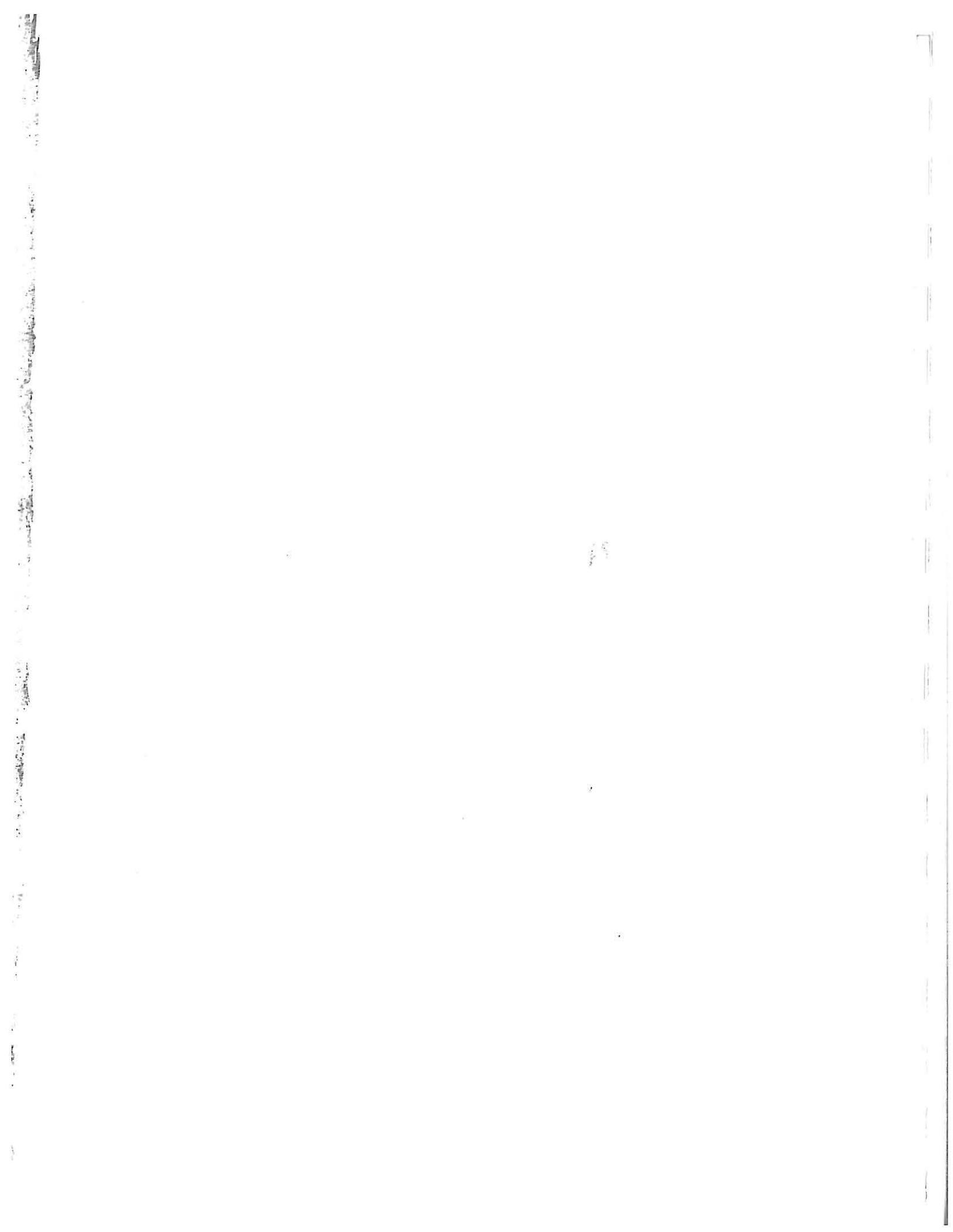


Figure 170: Room 110, Blackboard
Trim



Room 111 (Former Side Stair Hall)

Description

Configuration. Room 111 is the lowest level of the west stair pavilion, located at the northwest corner of the building. It was formerly a stair hall, as evidenced by the 1939 plans, and by visual and physical clues in the room itself. Dimensions are 13 feet 5 inches by 7 feet 4 inches. Samples taken from the beaded-board wainscot show varnish in the earliest stratigraphies, indicating that the wood trim is original.

Floor. This space has a typical floor, as described in the general section.

Baseboards. The baseboards match the description of the general section, but they are missing the quarter-round toe molding.

Walls. The walls have the usual beaded-board wainscot and wainscot cap. Sheetrock is applied where most of the other rooms have fiberboard. See figure 171.

Cornice. The cornice is the same as that found throughout the building.

Ceiling. Fiberboard panels are applied to the ceiling.

Windows. The 1939 plan shows two windows here, both with three-light, double-hung sashes. They matched the two windows still extant in room 107 (west side stair hall). The north-wall window is partially blocked by the present ceiling. This is further evidence that the room was once a stair hall. See figure 193.

Doorways and Doors. The north wall retains an arched exterior doorway that matches the 1939 specifications, and the corresponding doorway in room 107. It has an architrave made of boards wider than the typical architrave. A large triangular board surmounts the doorway. See figure 172. The doorway retains its door, a plain white wooden door with an arched head. An interior doorway in the south wall leads to room 101.

Hardware. There is none.

Fixtures. There are none.

Conditions

The primary problem with this room is its conversion from its intended role as a stair hall. The only deterioration noted is moisture damage at the northwest corner and water-staining on the ceiling.

Character-Defining Features. There are none.

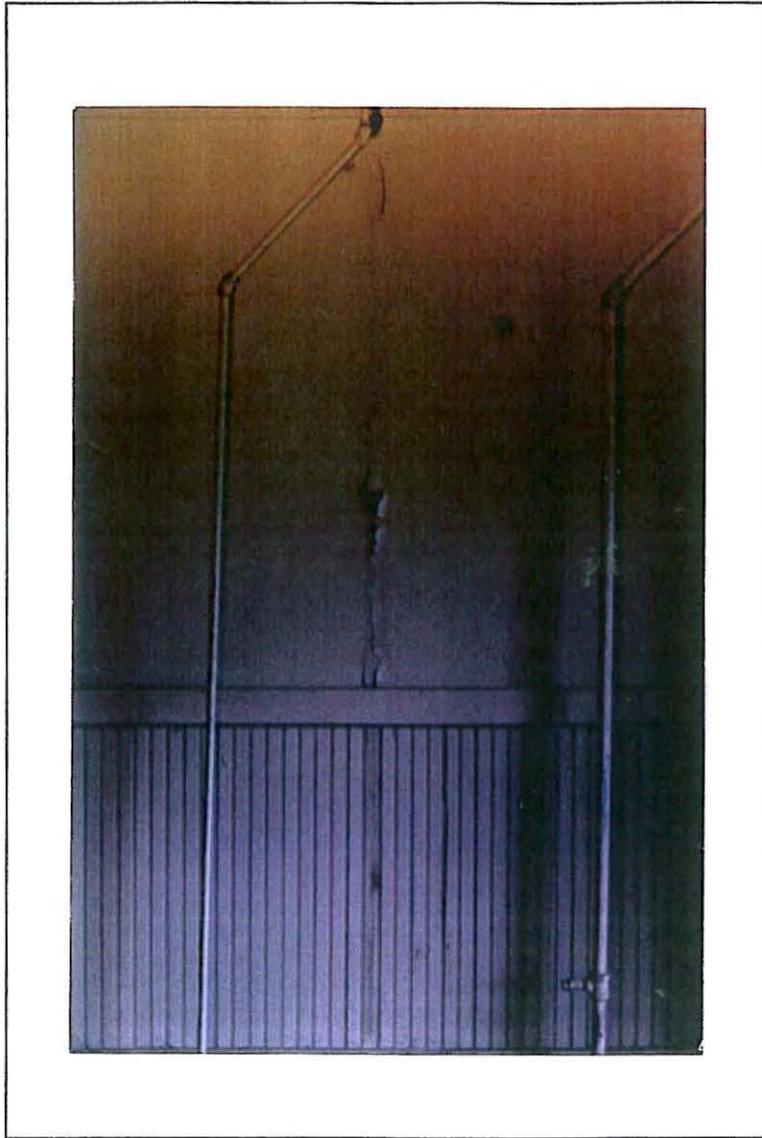
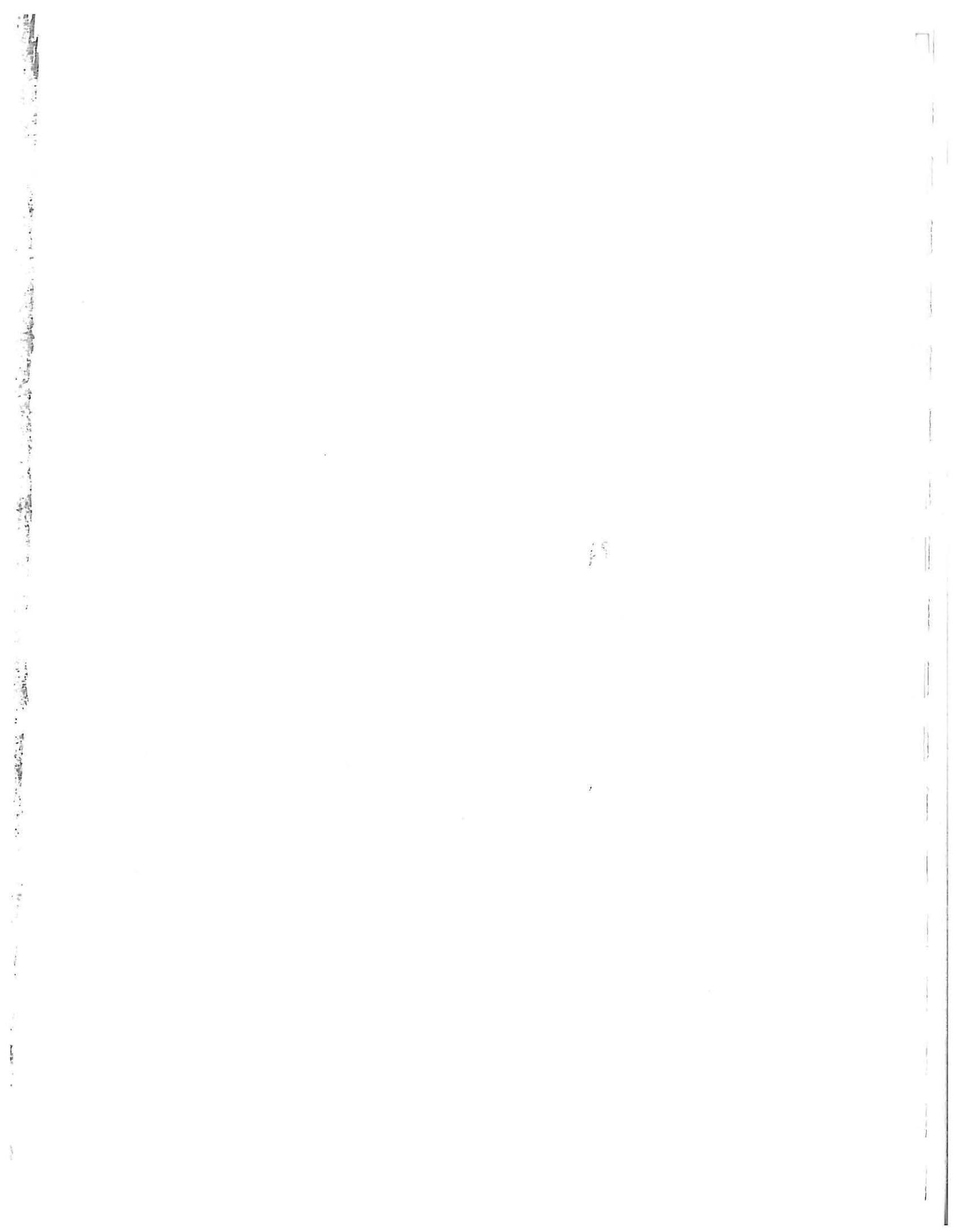


Figure 171: Room 111, Wall Configuration



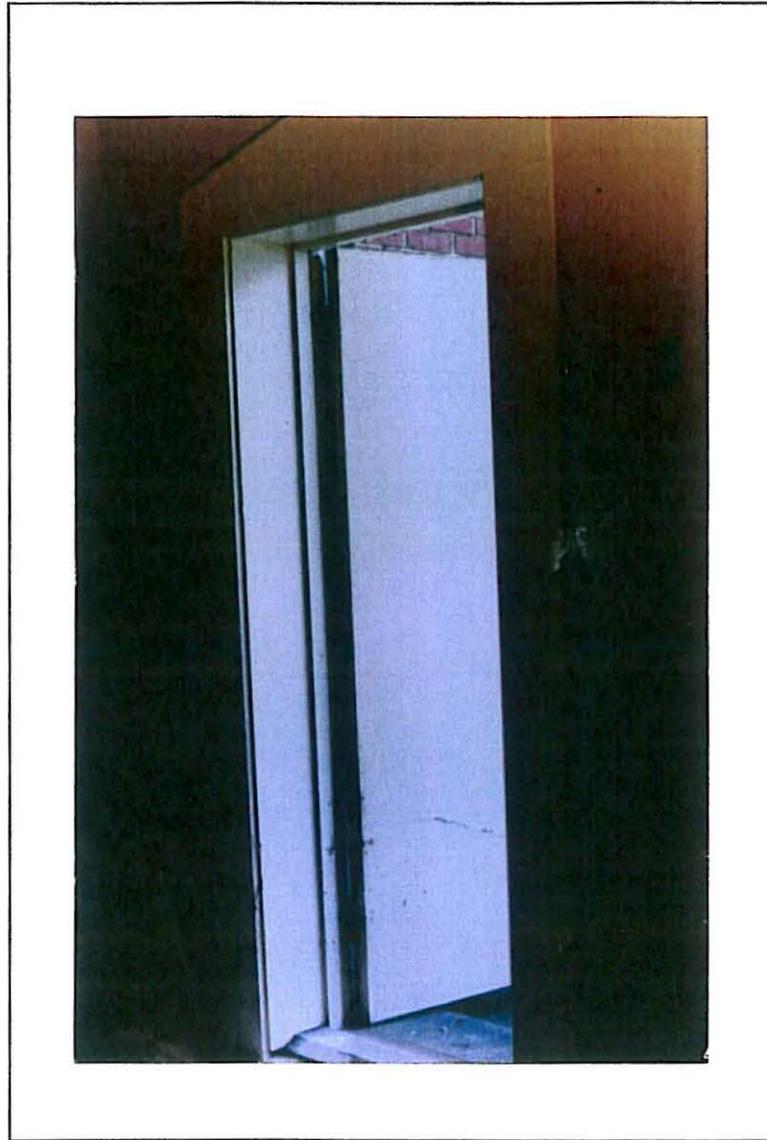
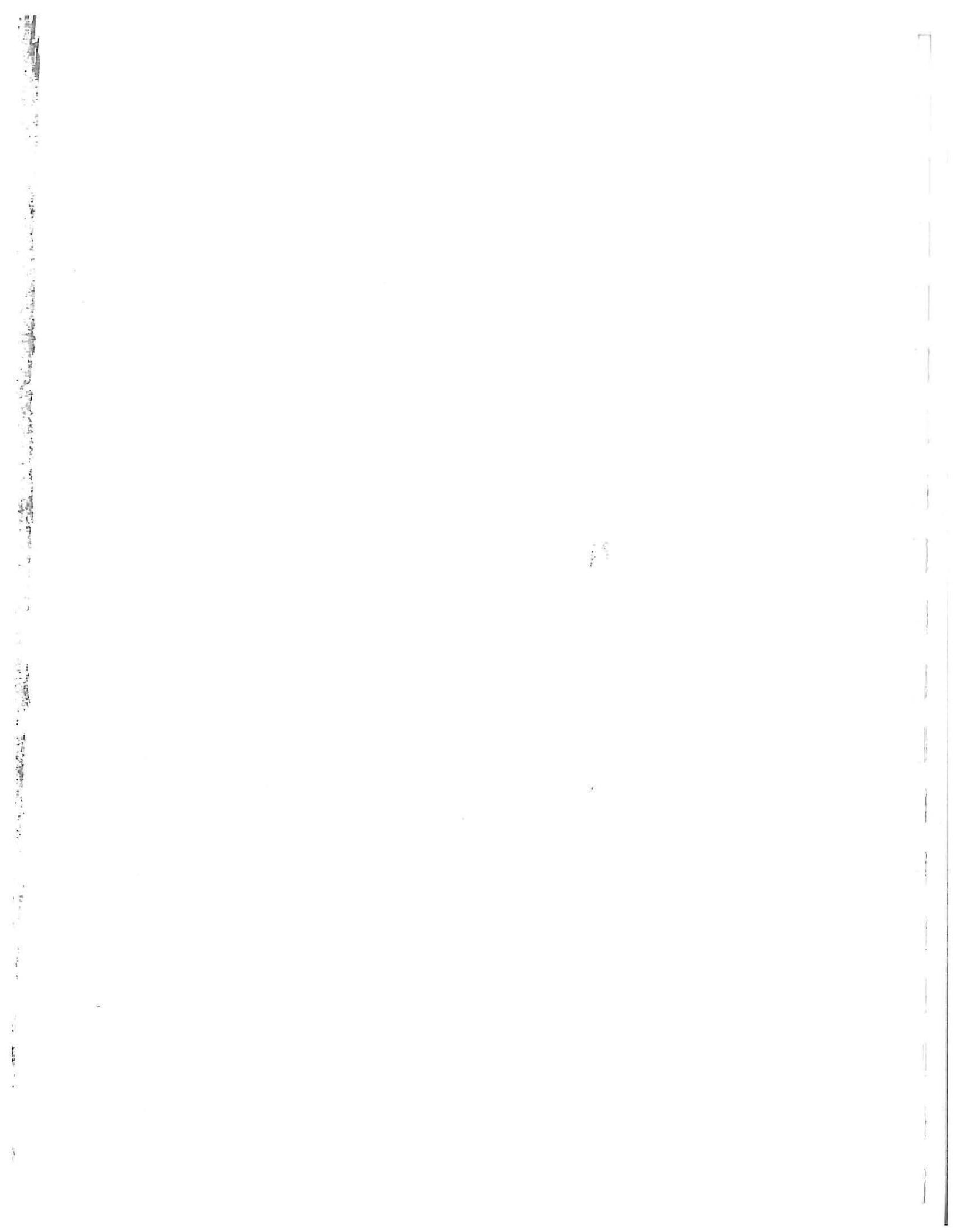
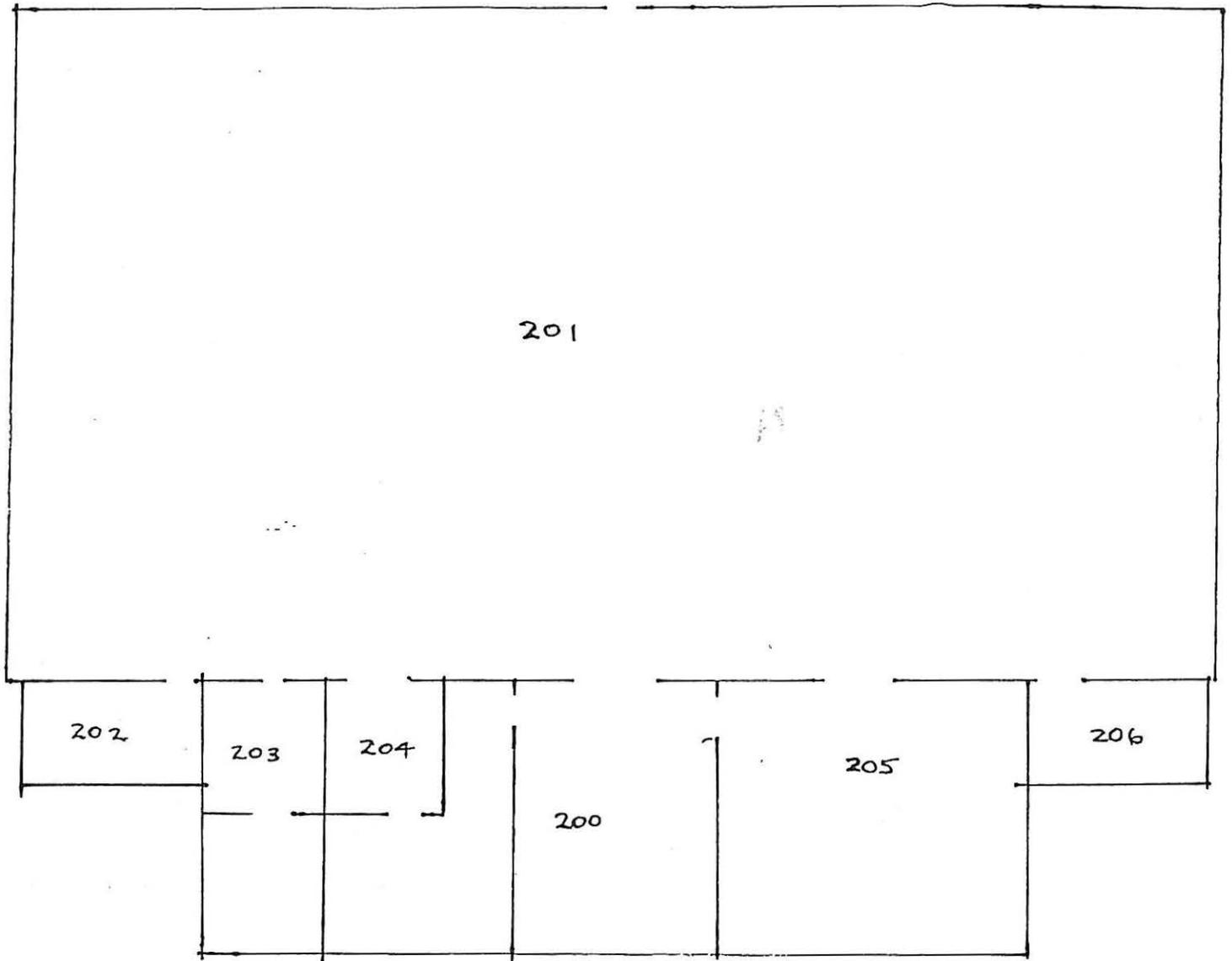


Figure 172: Room 111, North Wall, Exit Door





ROOM NUMBERS SECOND FLOOR

SECOND-STORY ROOM DESCRIPTIONS AND CONDITIONS

Room 200 (Second-Story Stair Hall)

Description

Configuration. Room 200 is the second-story portion of the main stair hall, which is best considered as a series of four landings. The entire space measures 21 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 9 inches. As stated previously, two flights of 14 steps ascend along the east and west walls of room 100. These terminate at a landing (the first landing) that runs the full width of room 200. From the middle of the first landing, four steps ascend to the second landing, which is at the level of room 201 (the basketball court). On both the east and west sides of the second landing are two sets of two steps, each set being separated by a third landing. These rise to a fourth landing at the level of rooms 204 and 205. The configuration of room 200 appears to be unchanged from its original design.

Floor. The floor is covered with 2-inch boards running in an east-west direction.

Baseboards. Baseboards match the description given in the general section.

Walls. The walls of the first landing are covered with square panels of quarter-inch plywood, the same material used on the walls of room 100. See figure 173. These are placed in alternating grain patterns, like parquet, to add visual interest. Everywhere except on the south wall of the landing, these plywood squares cover the beaded-board wainscot typically found. The plywood squares are topped by a typical wainscot cap and have an applied 2-inch horizontal trim board at their bases. Fiberboard panels are attached on the remaining upper sections of the walls. The walls are unpainted.

Cornice. The cornice matches the description given in the general section. It is varnished.

Ceiling. Fiberboard panels cover the ceiling.

Windows. The north wall of the first landing features a set of three double-height windows, with 12-over-12 sashes surmounted by a smaller set of transom windows of nine lights each. The sashes of the two outer 12-over-12 windows are double-hung, while those of the center window are fixed. According to the 1939 plan the masonry opening for the window configuration is 10 feet 0 inches by 11 feet 2 3/4 inches. The transom bar is 7 inches wide, while the mullions are 5 inches wide. The windows and their architraves are not painted. Paint analysis indicates at least two coats of varnish on the samples taken from this area. As stated earlier, varnish is seen as the earliest stratigraphy on most woodwork samples taken, and is consistent with evidence in historic photographs. See figure 174.

Doorways and Doors. The second landing has a wide doorway in its south wall leading to the gym. It contains double doors; each door has an upper glass panel covered by metal grating, and a lower wood panel of equal size. A four-light transom surmounts the double doors. See figure 175. Two smaller doorways, one in the east wall and one in the west wall of room 200, lead from the east and west fourth landings to rooms 204 and 205, respectively. These doorways display the same treatment as those found in the other rooms. Their doors are missing.

Hardware. Sash locks and handles remain on the double-hung windows.

Fixtures. The configuration of the stairway handrail on the first landing, and leading into the classrooms on either side of the main hall each has three newel posts and two balusters in the southern section. There are 11 balusters between the north and south newels. Some of the six balusters on the four step landing are missing. At the northern end of the east and west corners, 12 balusters are flanked by newel posts in the same style as those seen on the landing. At the east and west sides, 12 balusters are located between the newel posts. See figure 176. The fourth landings have a solid balustrade along their inner edges, whose outer side is covered with beaded boarding.

Conditions

Floor. Guano covers the majority of the floor in this area. Treads are worn on the center stairway leading from the landing. While the floor in front of the doorway leading into the basketball court is in fair condition, that of the floor outside the doorway to room 204 is poor.

Baseboards. These remain intact and are in fair condition.

Walls. The north, east, and west walls are in fair to good condition; the south wall shows signs of water damage, especially at the southeast corner. See figure 177. This is evident from the dark staining seen along this area.

Cornice. The cornice survives in good condition.

Ceiling. The ceiling in the southeast corner is heavily stained, most likely due to water damage.

Windows. A small portion of the sashes are missing, but the windows are in generally fair condition.

Doorways and Doors. The west door in the double doorway to room 201 (basketball court) is off its hinges. The doors of the east- and west-wall doorways to the classrooms lack their doors.

Fixtures. The handrails and the newel post on the east portion of the access to the classrooms are missing. See figure 178. Several of the balusters are also missing from the balustrade along the east side of the landing.

Character-Defining Features. The entire stair-hall configuration is worthy of retention and replication where necessary, since it helps to define the original appearance, high style, and use of the structure. It reflects the grandeur intended by the original design, and differentiates this building from other, more vernacular structures on the campus. The formality of the area also helps to understand the importance placed on athletics at the school.



Figure 173: Room 200, North Wall

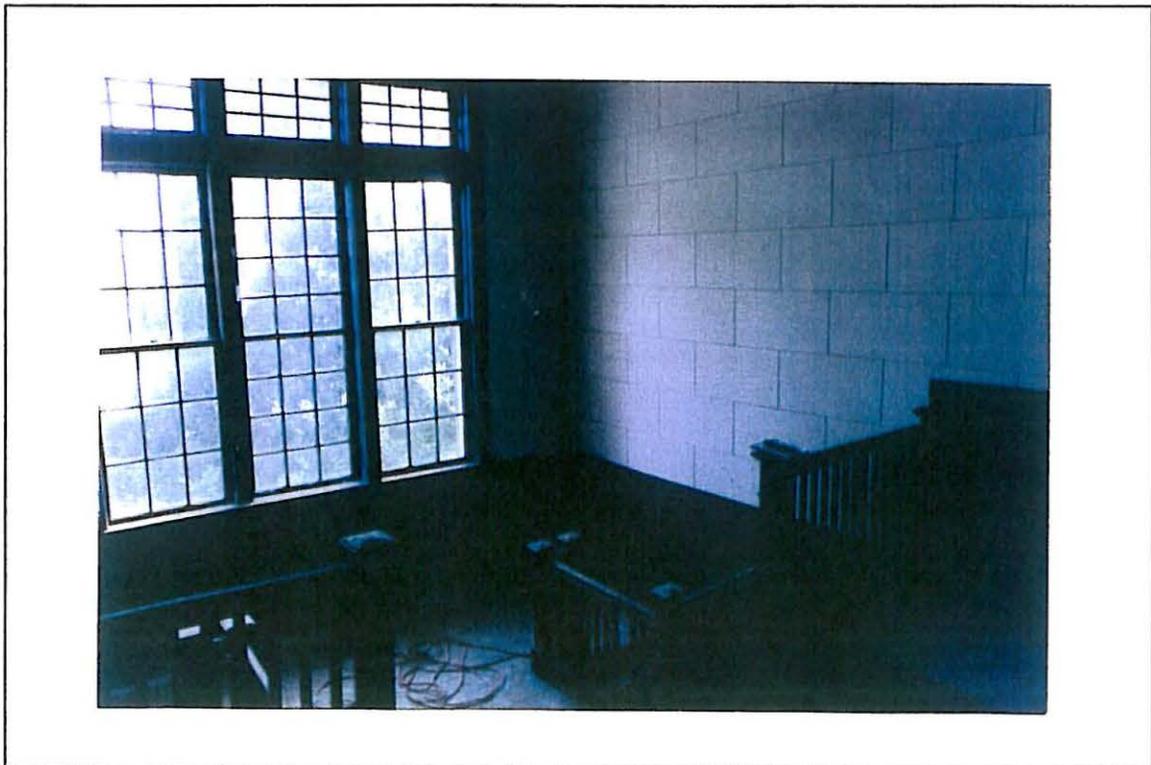


Figure 174: Room 200, Window Configuration

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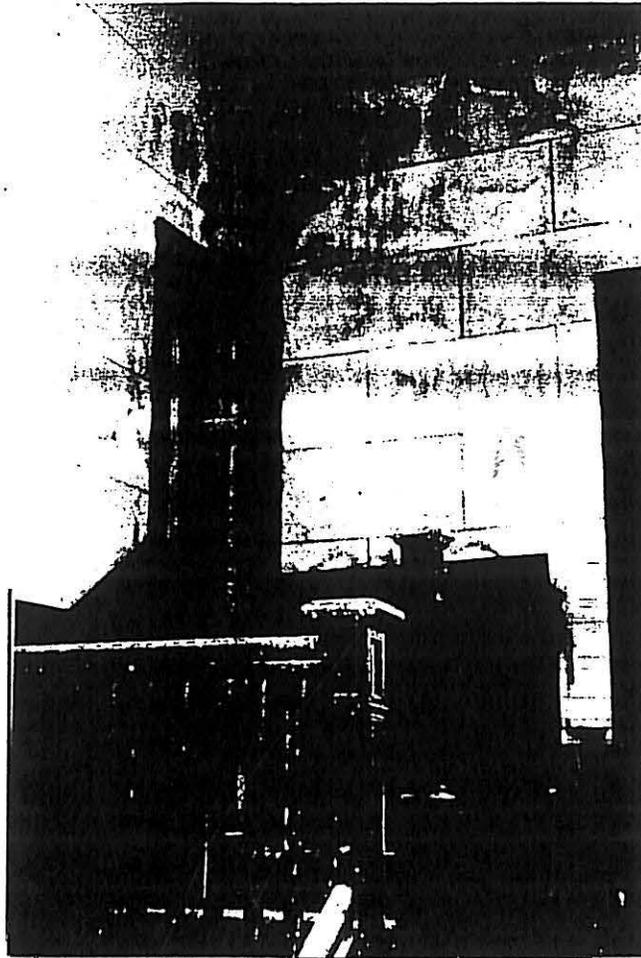
Figure 175: Room 200, South Wall, Entry to Room 201



Figure 176: Room 200, Stair Configuration

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**Figure 177: Room 200, SE
Corner**

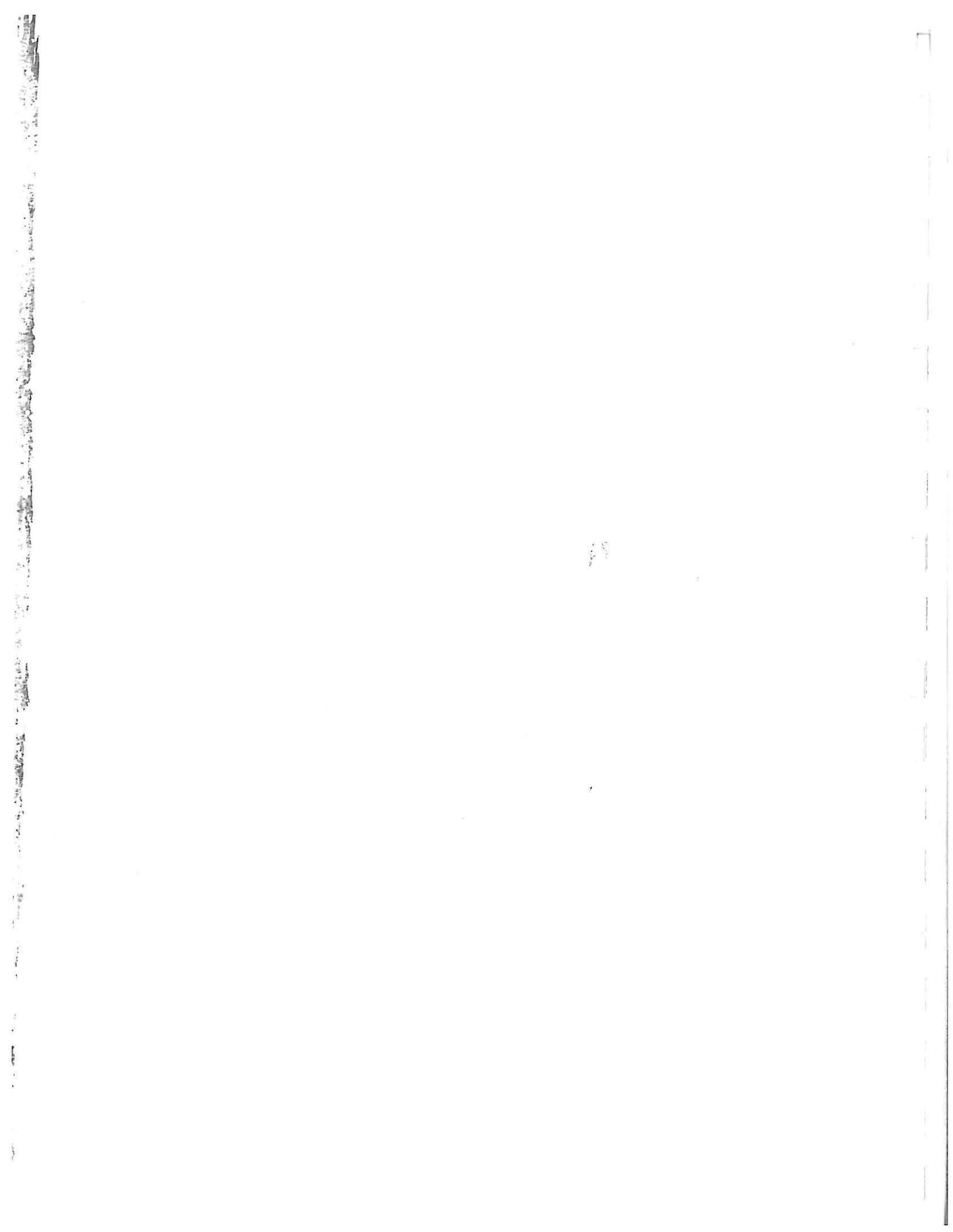




Figure 178: Room 200, East Rail

Room 201: Basketball Court

Description

Configuration. This large room measures 99 feet 7 inches by 54 feet 8 inches. It was used primarily as a basketball court, although historic photographs show that many other functions also took place in the room, including gymnastic activity and other sports. The walls have not been altered in terms of their configuration, but apparatus that once was attached to most of them has been removed.

Floors. The floor matches that typically found. Remnants of painted boundary lines remain from the use of this room as a basketball court. See figure 179.

Baseboards. A baseboard exists on all walls in this room, except where it has become detached due to damage from above.

Walls. The north wall's east end has a wainscot of matched boards of the usual width, but lacking any bead. See figure 180. The remainder of the wall is covered with the same material from floor to ceiling. A wainscot cap molding survives at the east and west ends of the wall, on either side of the doorway openings. It has a more detailed profile than that found in the rest of the building. See figure 181. The rest of the wall has a paint ghost where the same type of molding was probably removed. The board wall below the paint ghost is painted blue, while that above is painted white.

The east, south, and west walls have the usual type of beaded-board wainscot on them, with a wainscot cap that matches the one on the north wall of the room. Above the wainscot, the walls consist of white-painted brick. The east-wall wainscot is painted blue. The wall has holes at regular intervals, possibly indicate the attachment of apparatus or bleachers. See figure 182.

Close inspection of the south wall was not possible, due to the severe deterioration of the floor in this area. However, information was gathered from photographs taken with a "zoom" lens. At almost the center of the brick is a horizontal metal pipe running the length of the wall, except where it is interrupted by a doorway. Again, remnants of apparatus attachment exist. See figures 180 and 192. Figure 183 shows the west wall.

Cornice. A typical cornice is seen along some walls. It is not painted.

Ceiling. The basketball court is two stories high, so its ceiling will be described in connection with the third floor. The only ceiling present on the second story is the underside of the track floor. This consists of varnished wooden strips that run in the direction of the track above it. See figure 184.

Windows. The east and west walls have identical five-window units centered on them. The center window of the units has five awning sashes, each measuring 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 2 inches and having six lights. The other four windows have ~~xx~~ eight-light awning sashes. Each window measures 3 feet 1 inches by 2 feet 2 inches. None of these windows is painted. Metal grates cover each. See figure 182.

The windows on the south elevation are now boarded up. See figure 185. The 1939 plan states that the windows were to have hinged sashes with six lights, but it does not mention the number of sashes. Refer to the exterior description of these windows for more information. There are no windows on the north wall.

Doorways and Doors. There are five doorways in the north wall. The westernmost doorway leads to room 206 (side stair hall). Its architrave is typical for the building, and is unpainted. The door is missing. Moving eastward, about a quarter of the way along the wall is a double doorway leading to room 205 (classroom). It, too, has a typical, unpainted architrave and is missing its doors. Its threshold is approximately 3 feet above the floor of room 201, with no evidence of a stairway. Historic photographs confirm this as the original design. In the center of the wall is the main entrance from room 200 (stair hall). See the section on room 200 and figure 186 for more information.

East of the main entrance is a double doorway leading to room 204 (classroom). Like the doorway to room 205, it has a typical, unpainted architrave and a threshold located well above the floor of room 201. Unlike that doorway, it retains its historic wooden doors. Each door is 36 inches wide, and has six panels measuring 7 inches by 25 inches. The distance on center between the panels is 13 inches.

Just east of this doorway is a single doorway with typical architrave and door, leading to room 203. This doorway was added between 1939 and 1968, based on the plans from those years. See figure 187. The easternmost doorway in the north wall of room 201 is a single doorway that leads to room 202 (former side stair hall). Its architrave is typical but the door no longer remains. See figure 181.

One doorway is centered on the south wall. It was an emergency exit leading to a fire escape. See figure 38. Today it contains a plain wooden door with its top section boarded up. See figure 188. A vertical row of seven sidelights flanks the door, two lights being above the transom bar, five being below. See the specifications for this doorway during the 1939 renovations (Appendix C).

Hardware. Typical hinges remain on doorways.

Fixtures. Two radiators remain, one at the northwest corner and the other at the northeast corner. See figure 189. The backboards of basketball nets are located at the east and west ends of the room. A light fixture remains in place above the west end of the entry door. It is dish-shaped and made of white glass. See figure 190. Piping is still in place along most walls. A frame around a pipe on the north wall may indicate where a water fountain once was. See figure 191. All of the apparatus that had been attached to these walls, as seen in the historic photographs, has been removed. Although correspondence found in the archives indicates that bleachers seating 1,500 were purchased, no evidence of them remains.

Conditions

Floor. The floor is in severe or failing condition along the entire southern portion. See figure 192. Gaping holes where boards have rotted through are common in this area. Both the east and west corners of the south wall have large piles of rubble where crumbled plaster and wood fragments abound. A dead owl was seen in the southeast corner. See figure 192. Many dead bats were also seen on the floor in this room. The floor has generally collapsed on this south section. Buckling of the wood strips was also noted along the western section of flooring, but to a much lesser degree. Failure of boards on the north section are also common. See figure 186.

Baseboards. The baseboards in the southeast corner have failed completely; they are detached from their substrates. Paint failure is also common, as are rot and water stains. The condition is less severe as one moves along the south wall to the west. Conditions worsen again at the southwest corner. See figure 192. Water stains, paint scrapes, and rot are noted throughout on the baseboards of the north wall, especially at either side nearest to the doorways leading to rooms 202 and 206. See figure 181. The baseboards along the east and west walls are in better condition.

Walls. Failure of the beaded-board wall surfaces occurs at the same locations as the baseboard failures. Whole missing

sections can be seen on the south wall, exposing the brick and nailers behind the boards. Staining and chipping dominate the north wall. Buckling and detachment are visible on sections of both the north and south walls. The east and west walls are in fair condition.

Cornice. Water damage at the southeast and southwest corners have caused the cornice there to rot.

Ceiling. The ceiling in both south corners has failed. Boards are hanging down beneath the south section of the track. The condition is better along the east, west, and north sides.

Windows. As noted previously, the windows along the south wall have been boarded up, and no close inspection was made of them due to unsafe floors. The windows on the east and west walls are in fair condition.

Doorways and Doors. Fading and water staining are present on most of the architraves of the north-wall doorways, but their general condition can be stated as fair.

Character-Defining Features. The room itself is a major character-defining feature of the building. While it may be impractical to rehabilitate and preserve this large space without some division, it might be possible to recreate the floor with the lines drawn in for the basketball boundaries. The large double doors are also a major feature. However, the retention of the track (room 300) would alone be sufficient to convey the message that this building had originally been constructed as a gymnasium.



Figure 179: Room 201, Floor, Looking South

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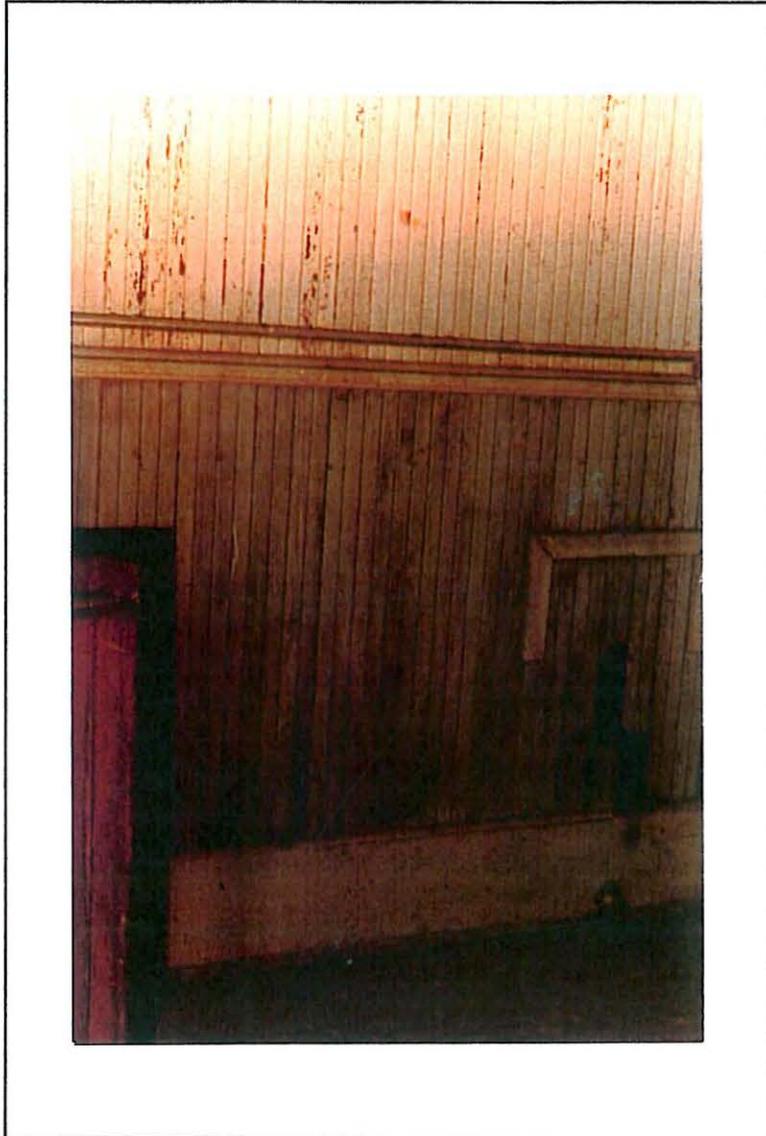
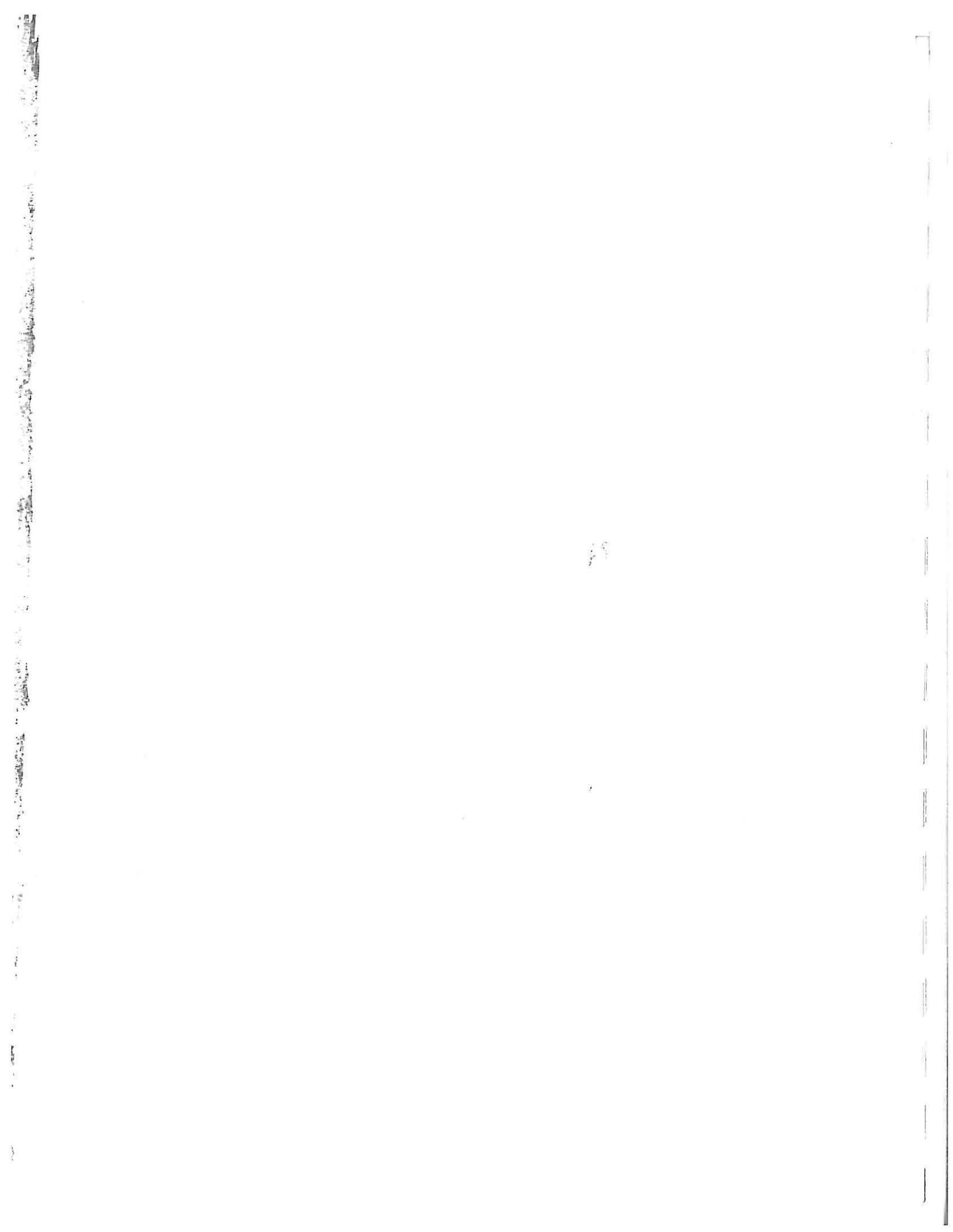


Figure 180: Room 201, NE Corner



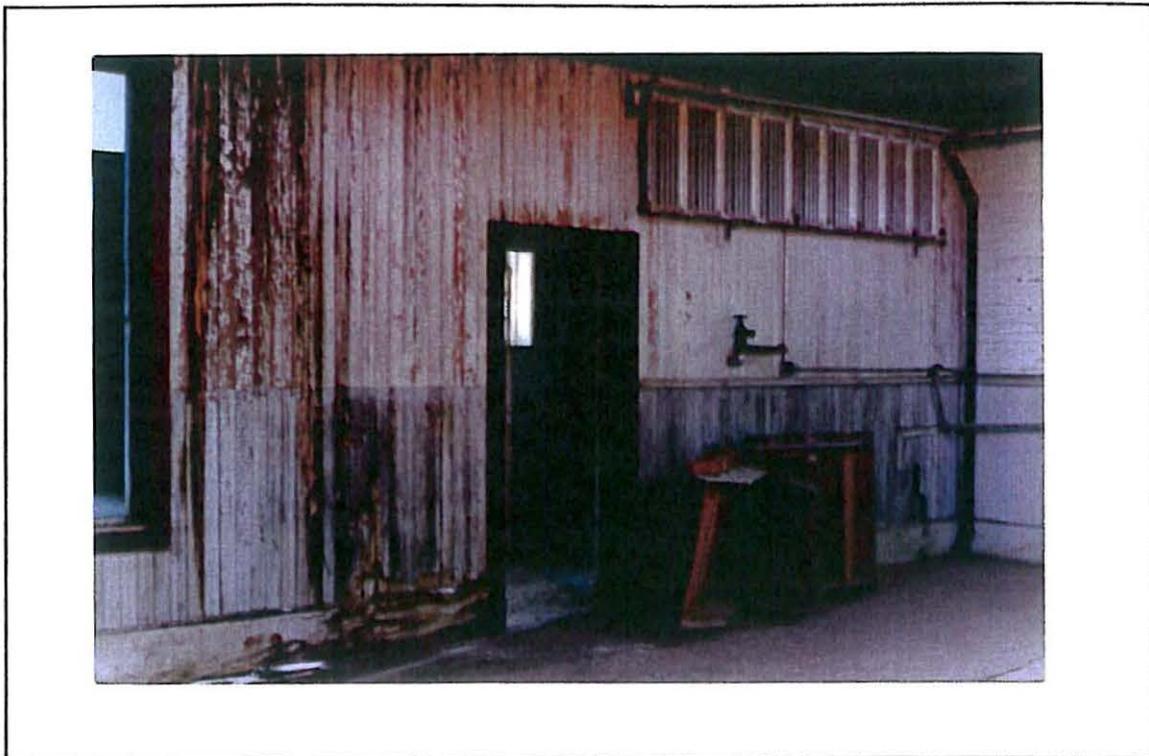


Figure 181: Room 201, North Wall

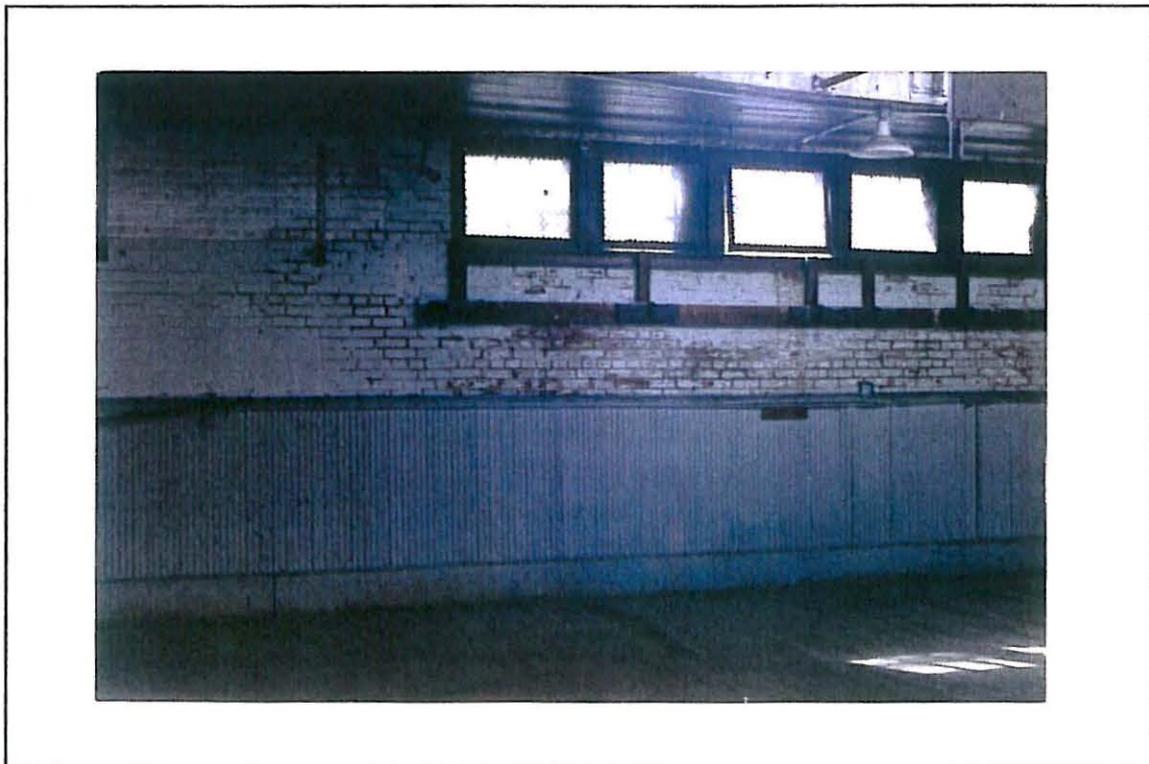


Figure 182: Room 201, East Wall



Figure 183: Room 201, West Wall



Figure 184: Room 201, NW Corner Ceiling

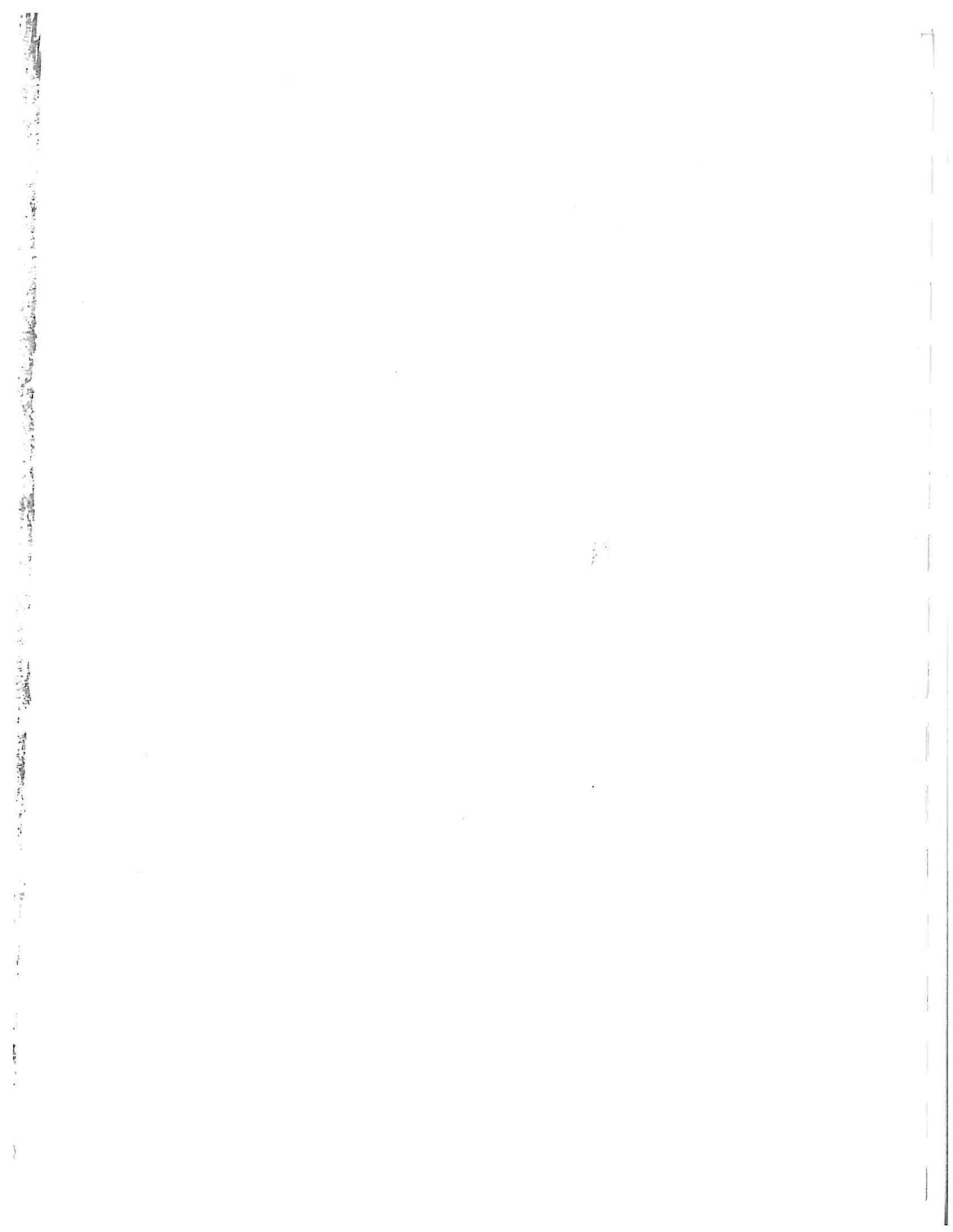




Figure 185: Room 201, South Wall Windows

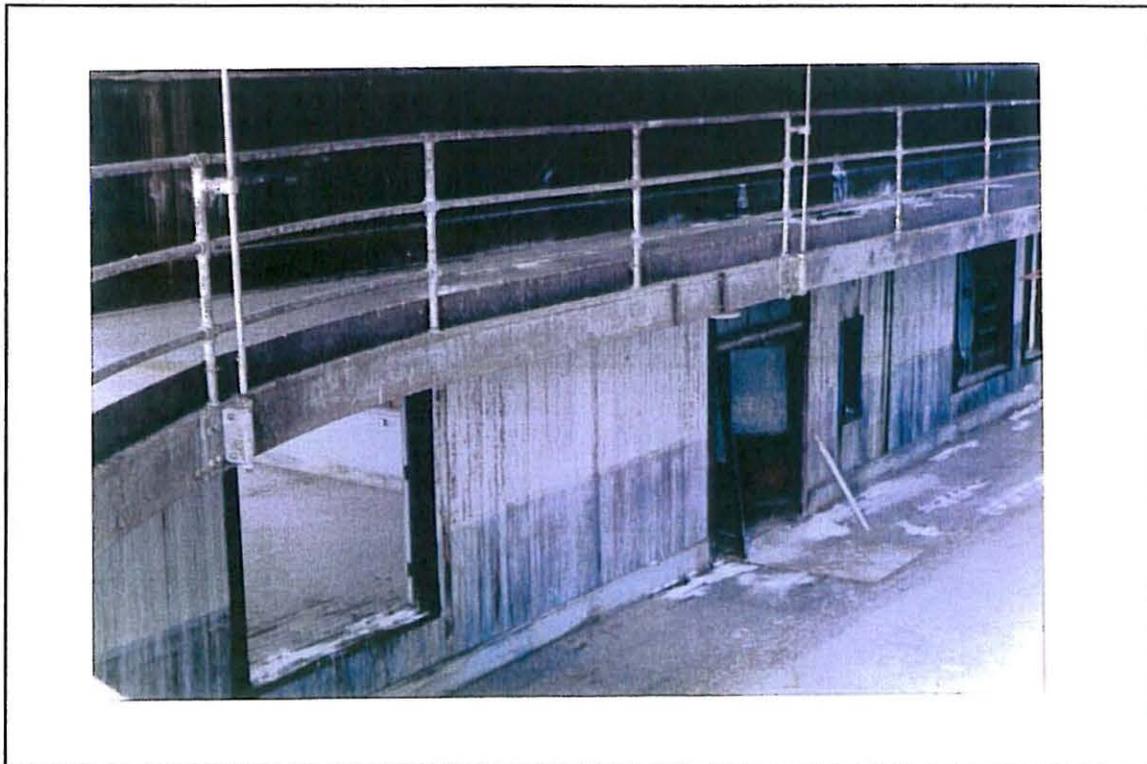


Figure 186: Room 201, North Wall Doors

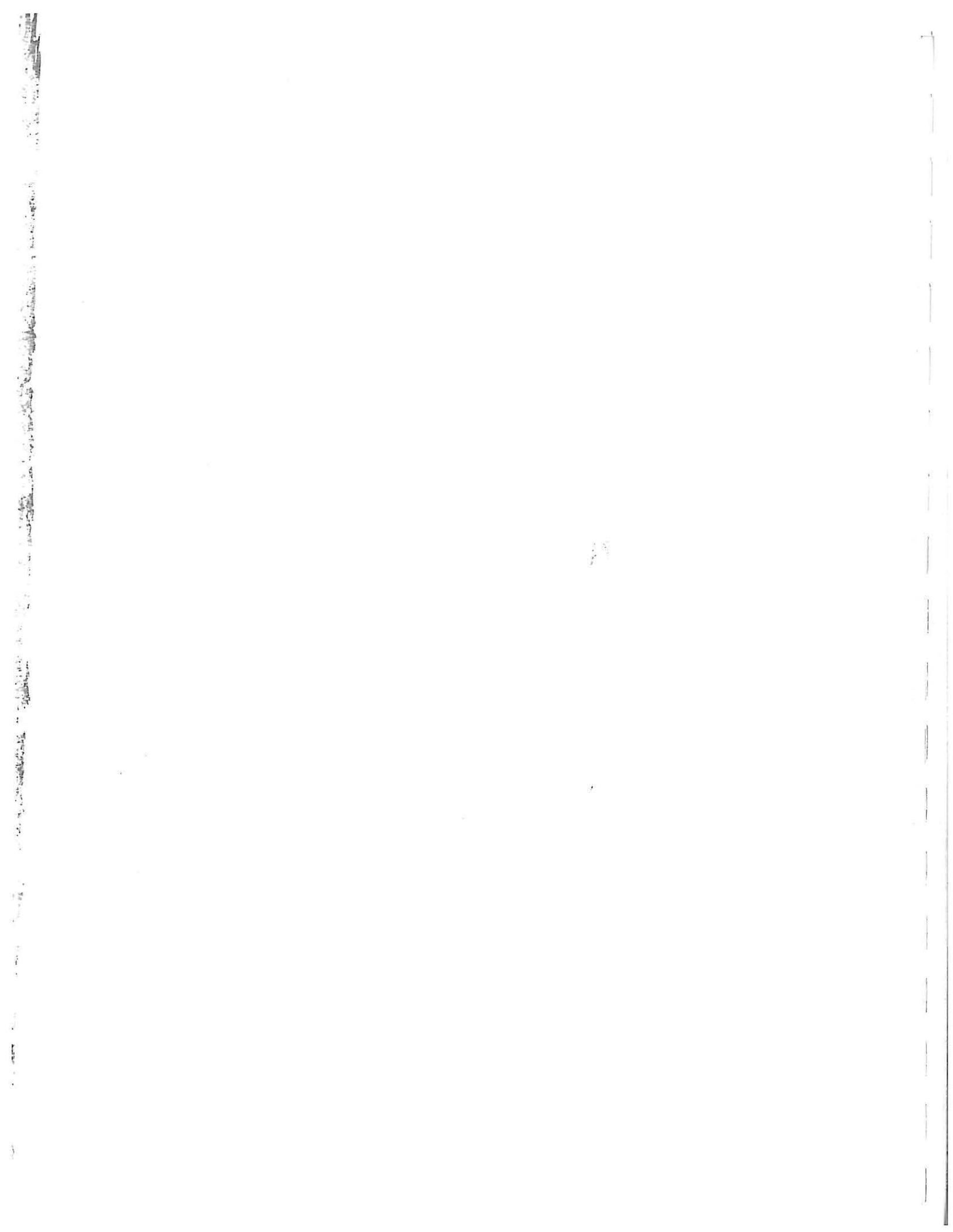




Figure 187: Room 201, North Wall

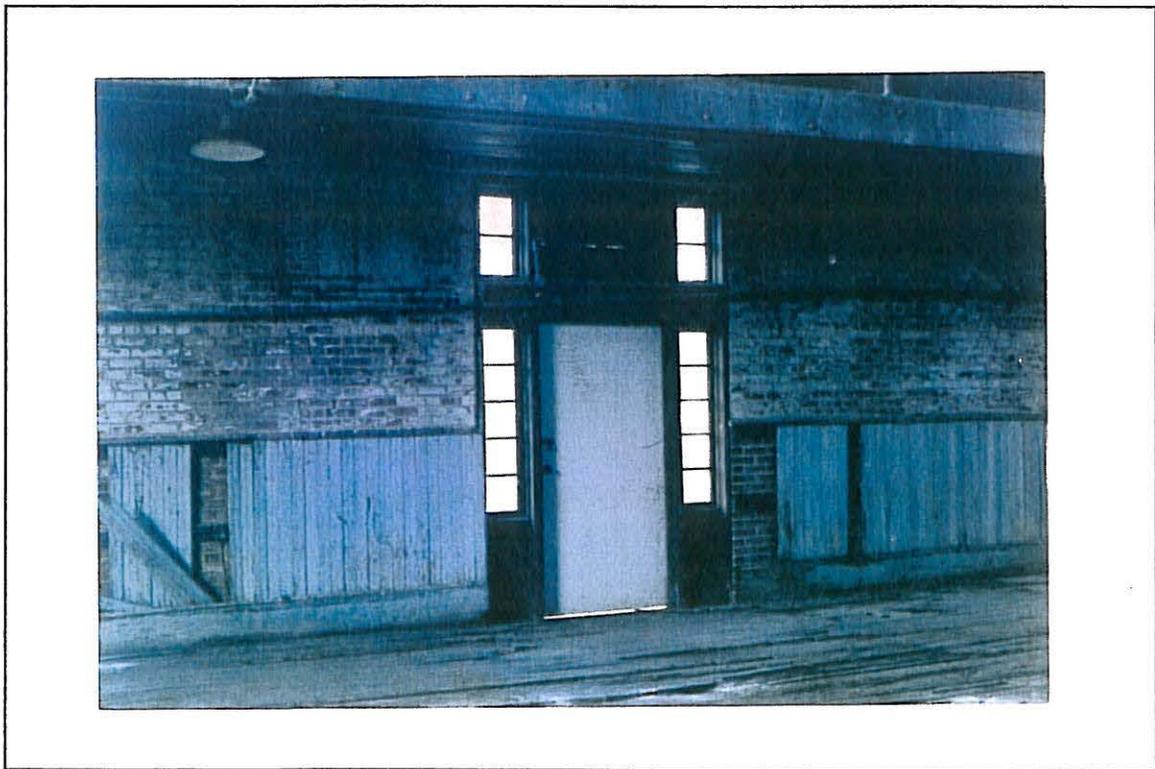


Figure 188: Room 201, South Wall Door

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Vertical text on the right edge, possibly a page number or header, appearing as a dark, narrow strip.



Figure 189: Room 201 Radiator at NE Corner



Figure 190: Room 201, Light Fixture

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Figure 191: Room 201, NE
Corner

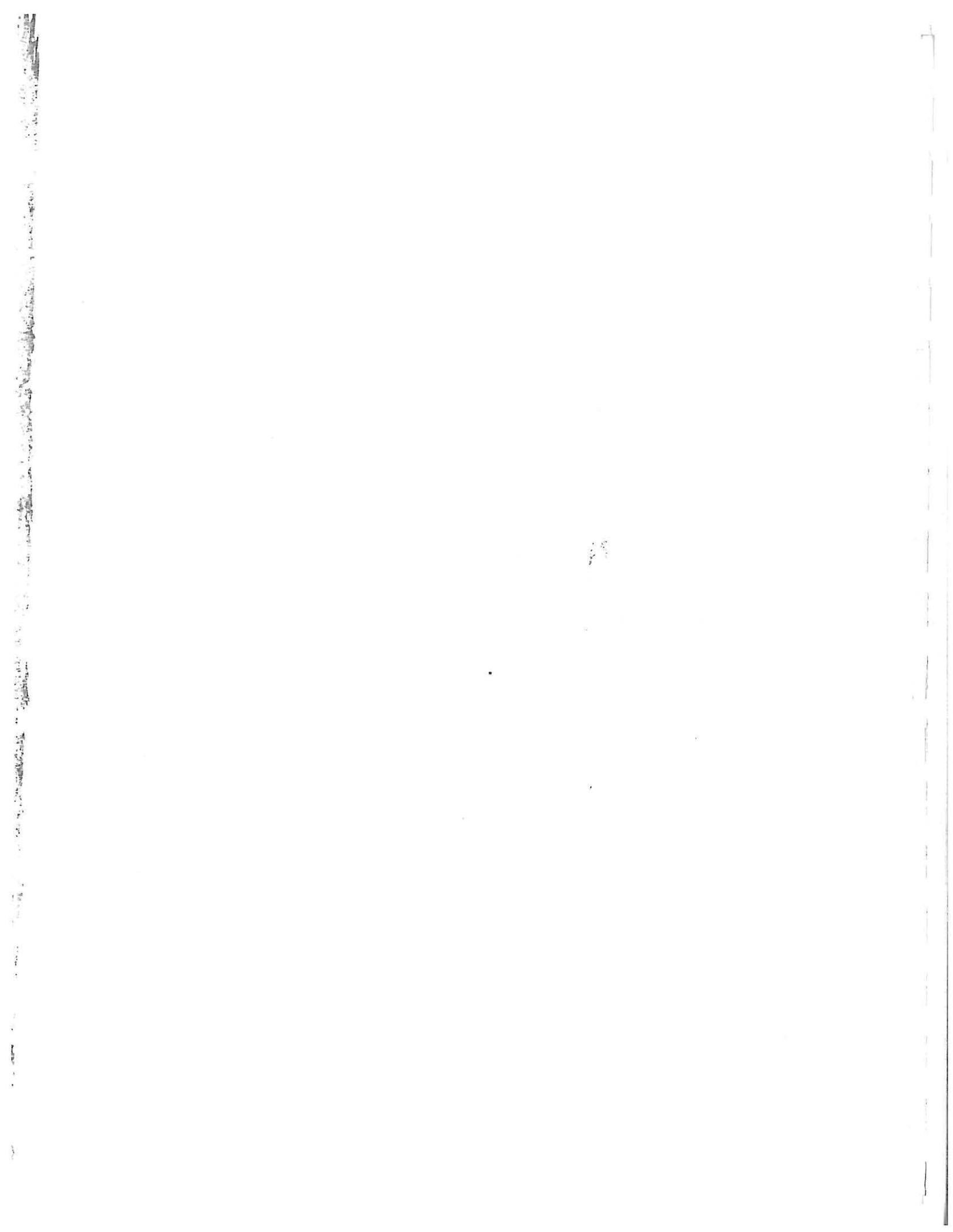
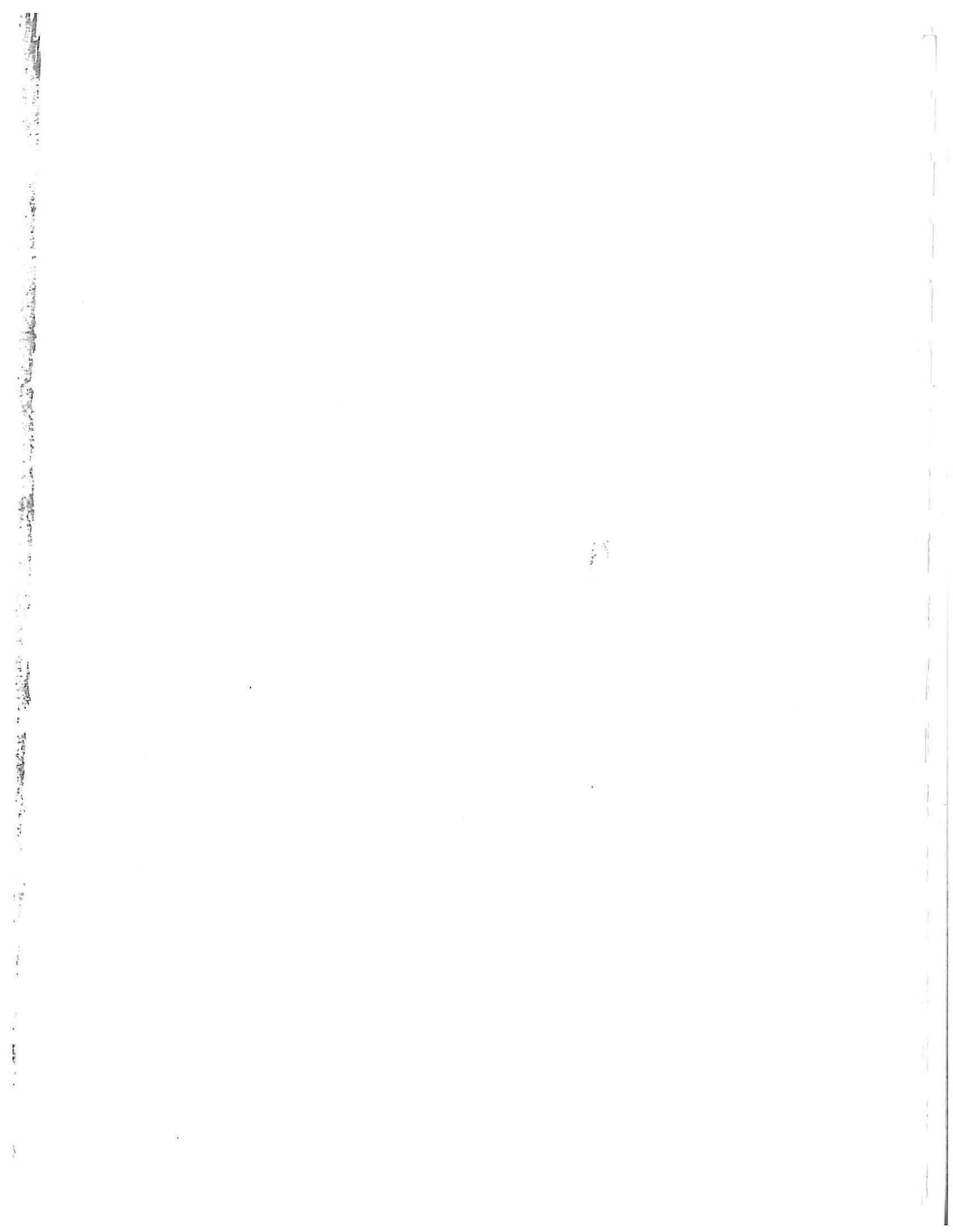




Figure 192: Room 201, SE Corner Condition



Room 202: Former Side Stair Hall

Description

Configuration. This room is the middle level in the east stair pavilion. (Rooms 111 and 302 are the lowest and highest levels, respectively.) The 1939 drawings show the room as a stair hall. Later, the stairway was removed, and a floor and ceiling were installed. The appearance of the room is similar to that of room 111, described previously. The dimensions of the room are 13 feet 5 inches by 7 feet 4 inches.

Floor. The floor is the same as described in the general section.

Baseboards. The baseboards match the height and dimension of those described as typical, but they are missing their top trim.

Walls. The lower portions of all four walls feature the typical beaded-board wainscot with cap. The upper portions are covered with plasterboard. All walls are now painted a soft pink color. Paint analysis shows that the first paint layer was green. Since only one layer of green was observed, it is likely that the plasterboard was added late in the use of the building.

Cornice. The type seen throughout the building is also located here.

Ceiling. The ceiling has been covered with white fiberboard panels.

Windows. The window openings provide the clearest indication that this room was created out of a former stair hall. The north wall contains one three-over-three, double-hung window at a height out of proportion with the size of the room. Directly below this window, at floor level, are two other window lights. See figure 193. It is assumed that they are the top of an original window that was cut in two when the present floor was constructed, with its lower portion now in room 111.

Doorways and Doors. The only doorway leads to room 201 (basketball court). It has a typical architrave and an original five-panel door.



Hardware. The five-knuckle door hinges remain, but the knob is missing.

Fixtures. There are none.

Condition

The plasterboard is scarred, scraped, and dented in many places, but the overall condition of the room is fair.

Character-Defining Features. There are no character-defining features in this room.



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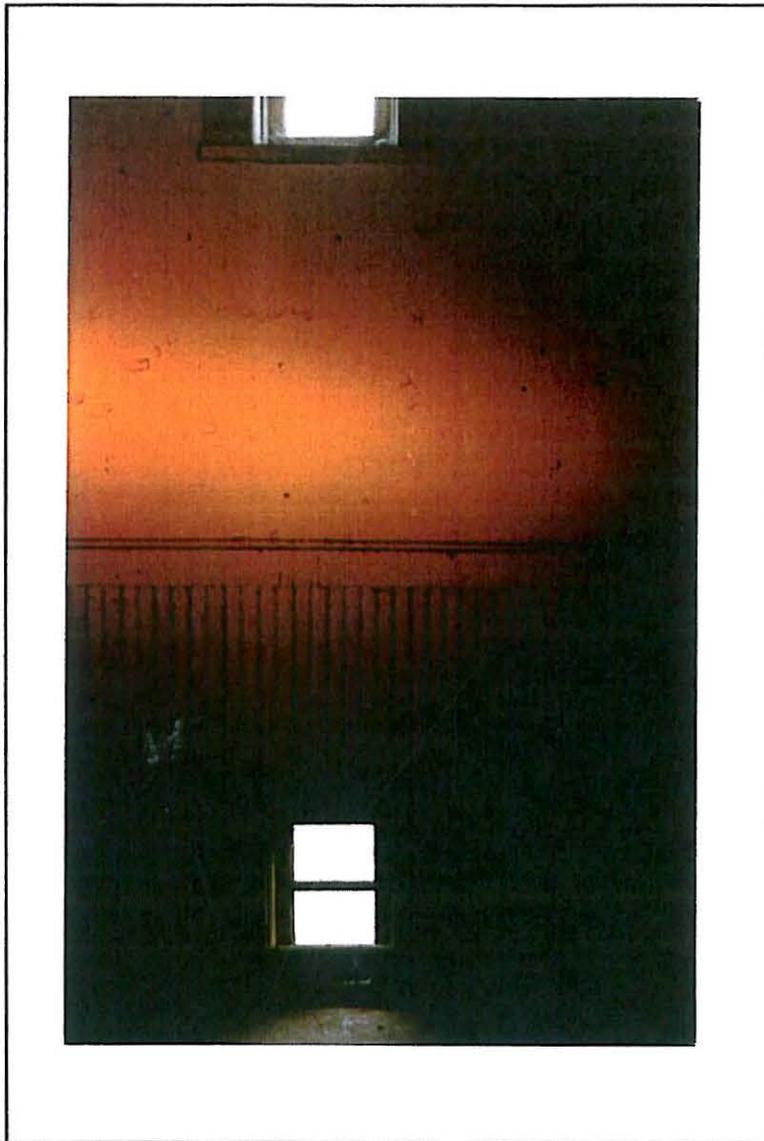


Figure 193: Room 202, Wall & Window Configuration



Room 203 (Classroom)

Description

Configuration. This room and the adjacent room 204 were originally one large room that was subdivided prior to 1968, based on the 1939 and 1968 plans. The physical evidence supports this. The size of rooms 203 and 204 together roughly equals that of room 205, on the opposite side of the main stair hall. The dimensions of room 203 are 21 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 8 inches. Combining it with room 204 would produce an area 25 feet 0 inches by 21 feet 9 inches. The dimensions of room 205 are 25 feet 4 inches by 21 feet 8 inches. Also, the window arrangement in the combined north walls of rooms 203 and 204 is the same as that in the north wall of room 205.

Room 203 was further subdivided in half, also before 1968. The south half is called the equipment closet: shelving is seen in here. It is possible that the rest of the room was used similarly. The only access into the room today is from room 201, through a doorway whose threshold is about 3 feet above that room's floor level. Access was difficult, so few close examinations were conducted. Most of the information provided was obtained by looking inside the room from room 201 and room 204. See figures 194-195.

Floors. The floors in both halves of room 203 are the same as those found throughout the building.

Baseboards. All four walls of the equipment closet have baseboards that are typical of those found elsewhere. This is unusual, in that two of these walls are thought to postdate 1939. See figure 195. Only the north and west walls of the other half have the same typical baseboards.

Walls. Original walls include the south and east walls of the equipment closet, and the north and east walls of the other half of the room. All of these walls display the beaded-board wainscot and fiberboard panels typical of other rooms in the building. The rest of the walls were added sometime between 1939 and 1968. See figures 194-195.

Cornice. The typical cornice remains in place along the north and east walls. It is painted white. See figure 195.

Ceiling. The ceiling in this room has been covered with white fiberboard panels. See figure 195.

Windows. Since little access can be gained into this room, information about the windows was obtained from the 1939 and 1989 HABS plans, and from observations done at a distance. The two windows seen in the north wall were originally part of a three-window set that was broken up when rooms 203 and 204 were created. Evidence for this includes the following facts: (a) room 205, which is the room corresponding to rooms 203 and 204 on the opposite side of the building, has a similar three-window set in its north wall; and (b) every other set of windows in the building has an uneven number of windows. The two windows in room 203 contain the usual 12-over-12 sashes. The westernmost window, which was the original center window of the set, has fixed sashes, while the other's sashes are double-hung.

Room 203 also has a window on the east wall. Its description matches that of the typical window discussed in the general section.

Doorways and Doors. The doorway in the south wall of the equipment closet, leading to room 201, has been described in connection with that room. The doorway from the equipment closet to the rest of the room has a typical five-paneled door. See figure 196. Since the doorway is too new for that style of door, it is possible that the door was moved here.

Hardware. Original hardware remains on the door from the equipment closet to the rest of the room. Also, it can be assumed that the hardware on the windows is in place and intact, as it is in other rooms in the building.

Fixtures. The shelving in the equipment closet remains largely intact. See figure 197.

Conditions

Floors. The floor in the equipment closet shows signs of wear and is buckling, especially along the east wall.

Walls. The north wall has pieces of fiberboard that have become detached, exposing the brick exterior wall and its nailing strips. Water-staining is prevalent on the wainscot near the east wall. The sill and framing of the window unit also show severe signs of rot and water damage. See figure 196.

Ceiling. The ceiling at the northeast corner has failed.

Character-Defining Features. There are none.

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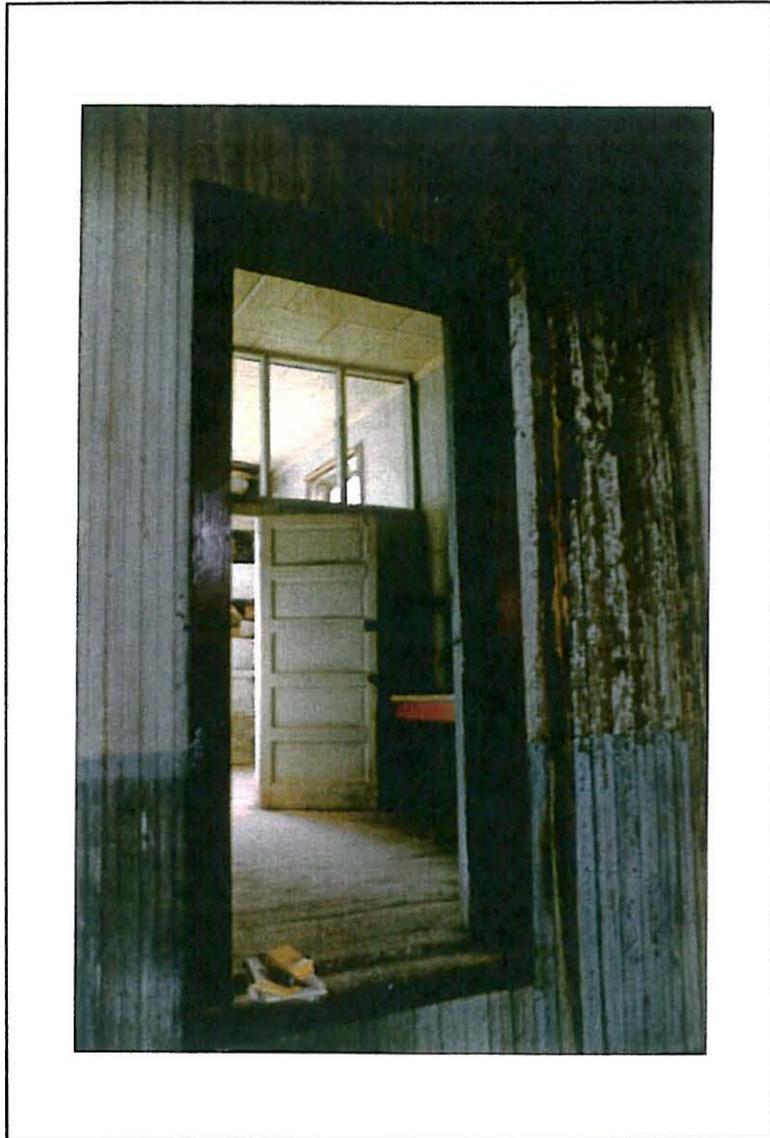


Figure 194: Room 203, NE Corner Storage Area



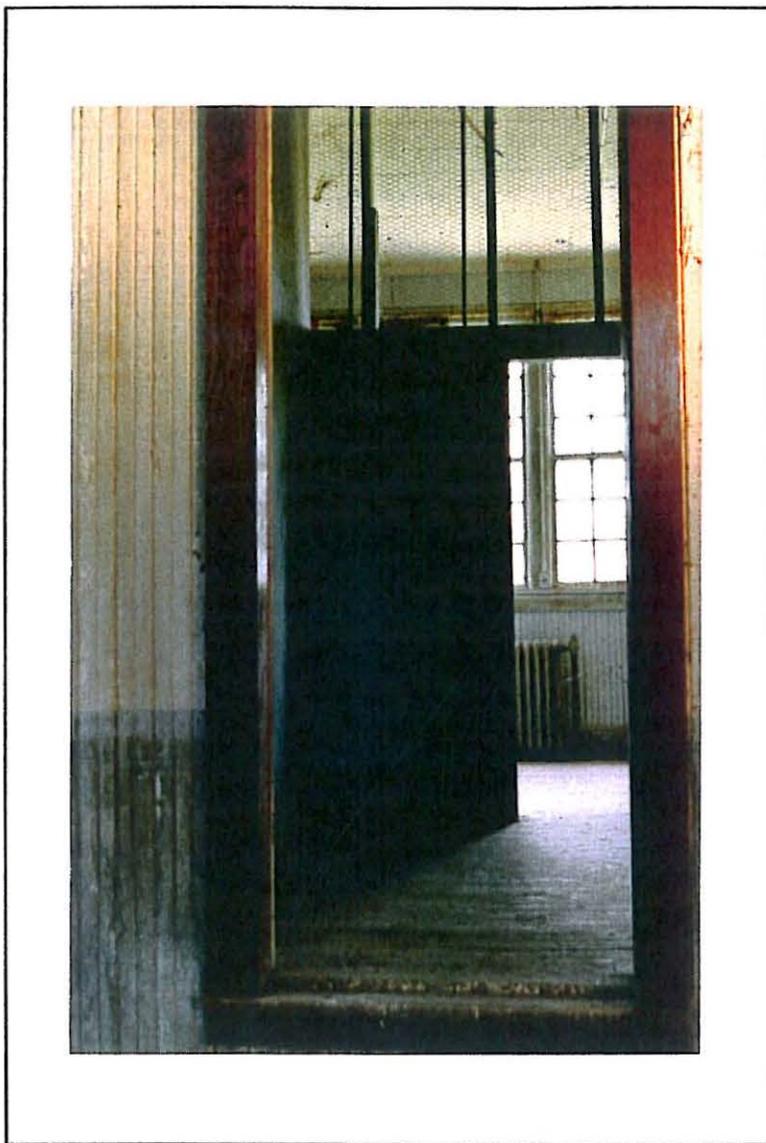
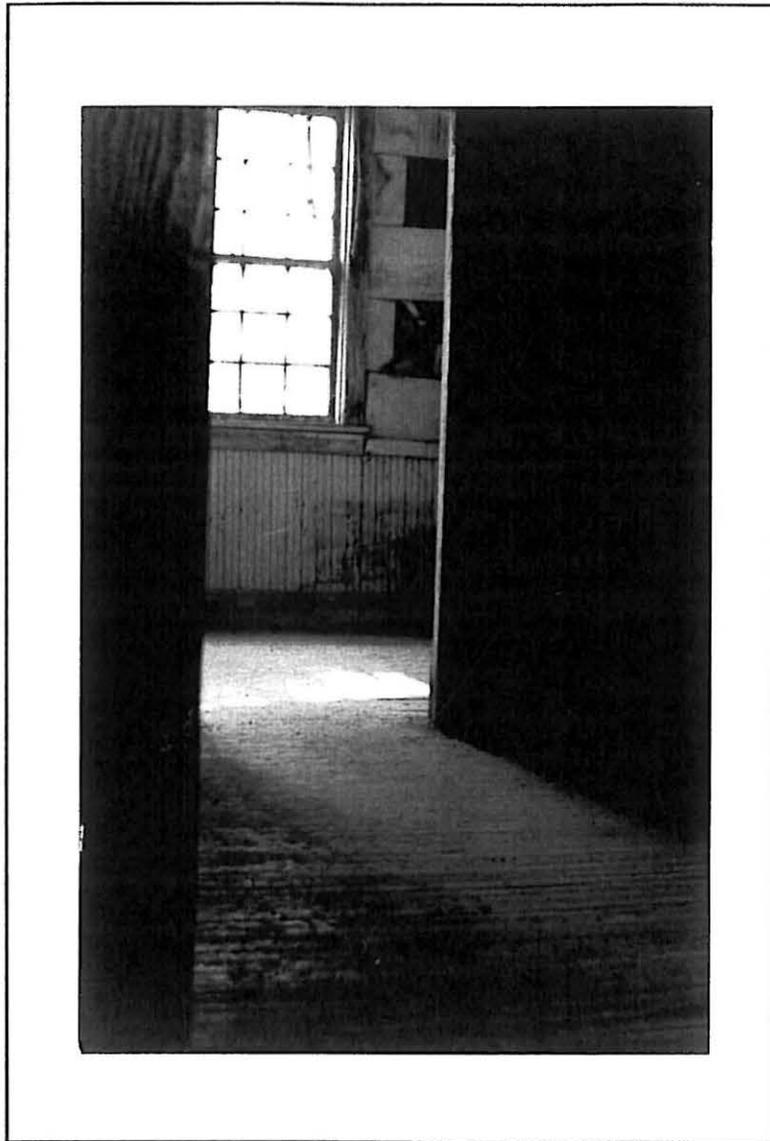


Figure 195: Room 203, Looking North
Through Storage Area



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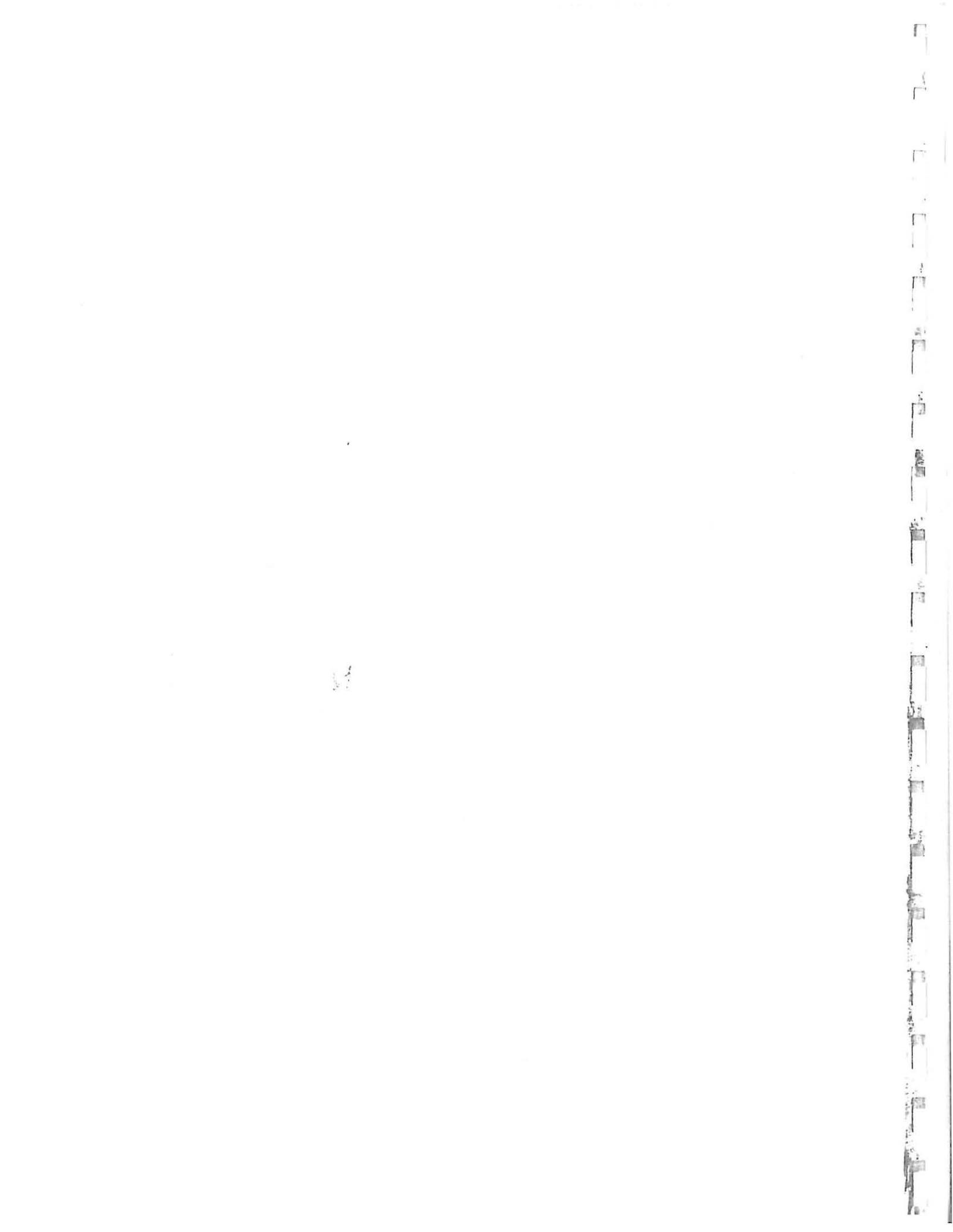


**Figure 196: Room 203, NE Corner
Configuration & Condition**





Figure 197: Room 203, Shelving in Storage Area



Room 204 (Classroom)

Description

Configuration. As explained in connection with room 203, this room and room 203 were originally one large room that was subdivided prior to 1968. See figure 198. Physical evidence of this can be found in the window and doorway configurations. Dimensions are 16 feet 0 inches by 21 feet 9 inches.

Room 204, like room 203, was further subdivided before 1968. A small equipment-storage closet was created in the southeast corner.

Floor. The floor is typical of those found in the rest of the building. It has 2-inch-wide boards running in an east-west direction.

Baseboards. The baseboards, even in the storage area of the room, match those of the general description.

Walls. A boxed structural post sits at the west end of the south wall. See figure 199. The treatment of the original north, south, and west walls is typical. The east wall, and the partitions forming the storage closet, are of later plasterboard. They do not extend all the way to the ceiling. The storage-closet partitions have wire mesh in rectangular frames above them. No wire mesh exists above the plasterboard on the east wall. A small square is cut out of the south end of the east wall, presumably to pass things between this room and room 203. See figure 200.

Cornice. The cornice around the original walls matches that of the general description. The later walls do not reach full height, so no cornice is possible.

Ceiling. The ceiling throughout the room has been covered with fiberboard panels as described throughout.

Windows. As stated in the description of room 203, the window at the east end of the north wall is part of an original set of 12-over-12 windows that was cut up by the addition of the east wall. The window in room 204 was an outer window of the set, and so has operative, double-hung sashes. See figure 201. There is another



window at the west end of the north wall. It matches the windows discussed in the general section.

Doorways and Doors. The double doorway between the equipment storage area of room 204 and room 201 (basketball court) is an important feature. See figure 202, and the discussion of room 201 for more information. A single doorway at the south end of the west wall leads to room 200 (main stair hall). It matches the description given in the general section. There is also a doorway from the main part of the room into the storage area. The room-side of the doorway is missing its architrave, but the side within the storage area retains its architrave.

Hardware. The original handles and sash locks remain on the double-hung windows. The double doors to room 201 still have their original hardware, including lock and hinges.

Fixtures. Inside the storage area, shelving and cubicles remain that may have held equipment or served as a locker area. These were installed between 1939 and 1968. A radiator is shared by rooms 203 and 204. This serves as a further clue that these rooms were originally one. See figure 203.

Conditions

Floor. The floor at the southwest corner of the room has totally failed. A large hole is present, making entry into the room dangerous. See figure 199. Signs of rot are evident all along the southwest section of the room. There are also severely deteriorated sections in the northeast section of the room.

Baseboards. Signs of paint failure and moisture damage abound along the north wall, although the condition is less severe than that of the southwest corner. The baseboards in the storage area are in fair to good condition.

Walls. Damage from moisture and staining is most prevalent at the northeast and southwest corners. Severe paint alligatoring, paint chipping, and paint cracking can be seen on the boxed post near the doorway to room 200. These same problems exist to a lesser extent on the north wall, to the east of the window. A large hole is seen in the partition wall. See figure 203.

Ceiling. Water staining and minor buckling are seen throughout the room, with the worst of these seen at the areas described above.

Windows. The architrave of the northeast window shows signs of paint failure, staining, and water damage, especially along the lower sill.

Doorways and Doors. The double doors to room 201 are in fair condition. The other two doorways are missing their doors. Doorways show general signs of paint failure, e.g., poor adhesion and cracking, but none of these is extreme.

Character-Defining Features. There are none.



Figure 198: Room 204, East Wall Looking into Room 203



Figure 199: Room 204, Boxed Post

600
1554





Figure 200: Room 204, East Wall



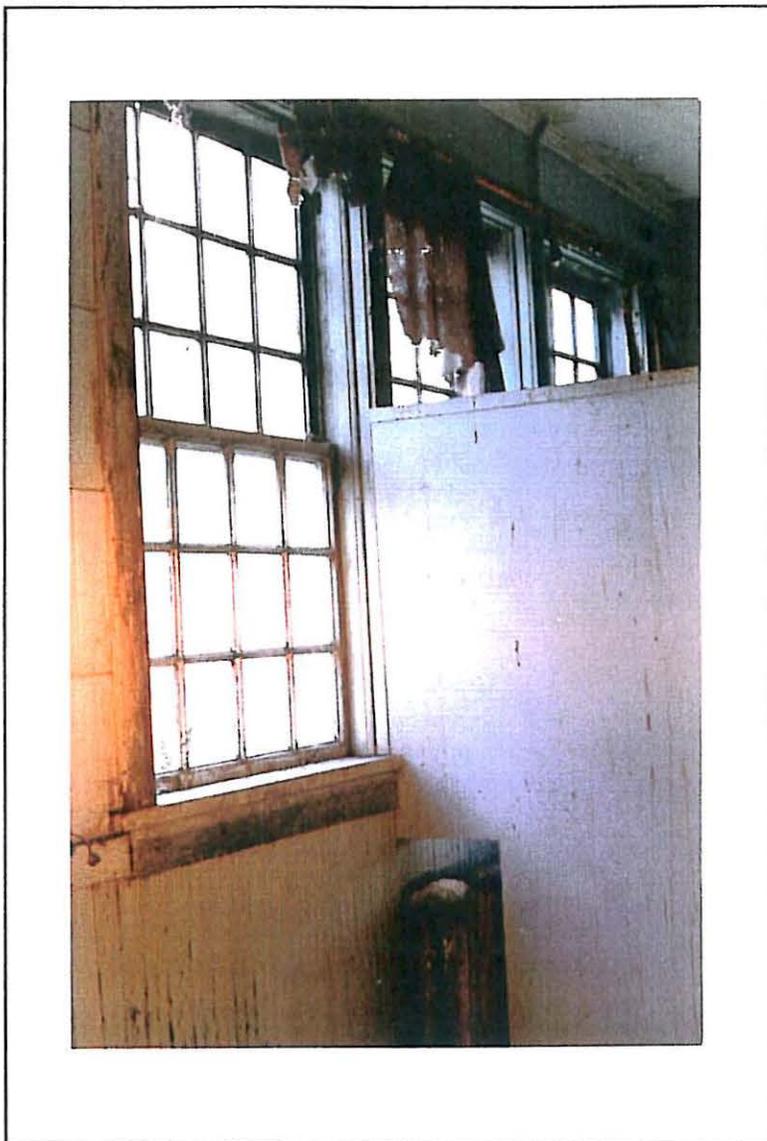


Figure 201: Room 204, North Wall Window Configuration



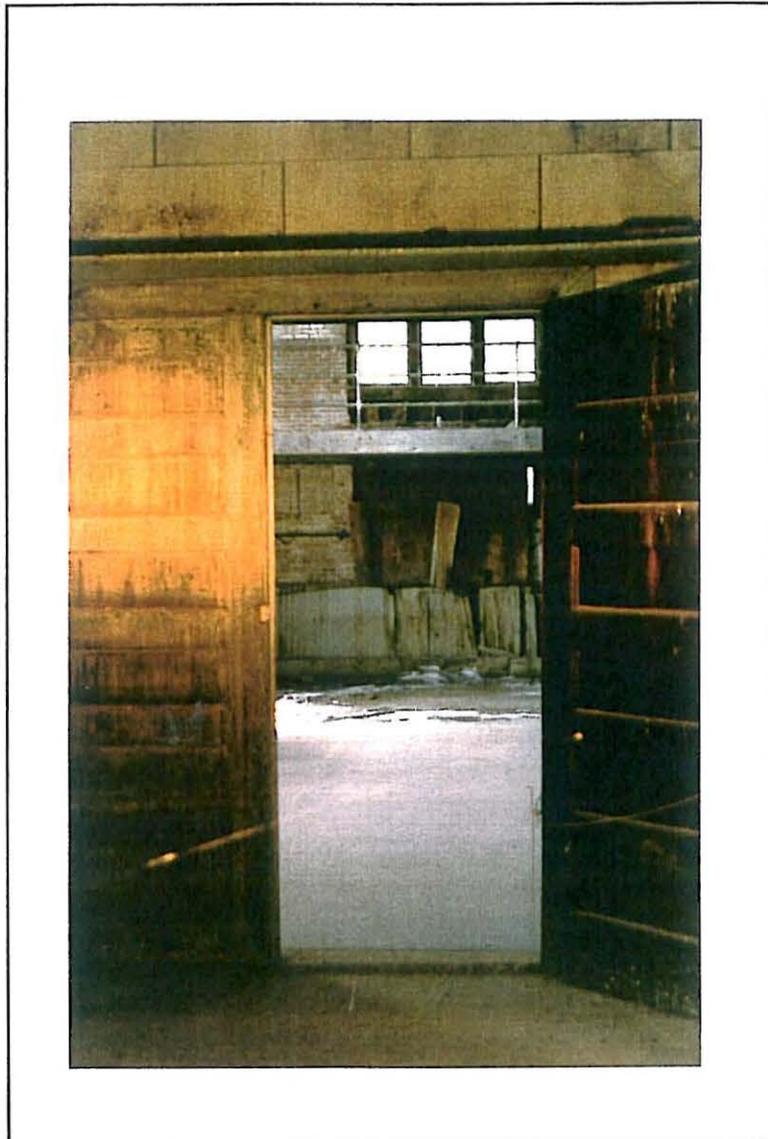
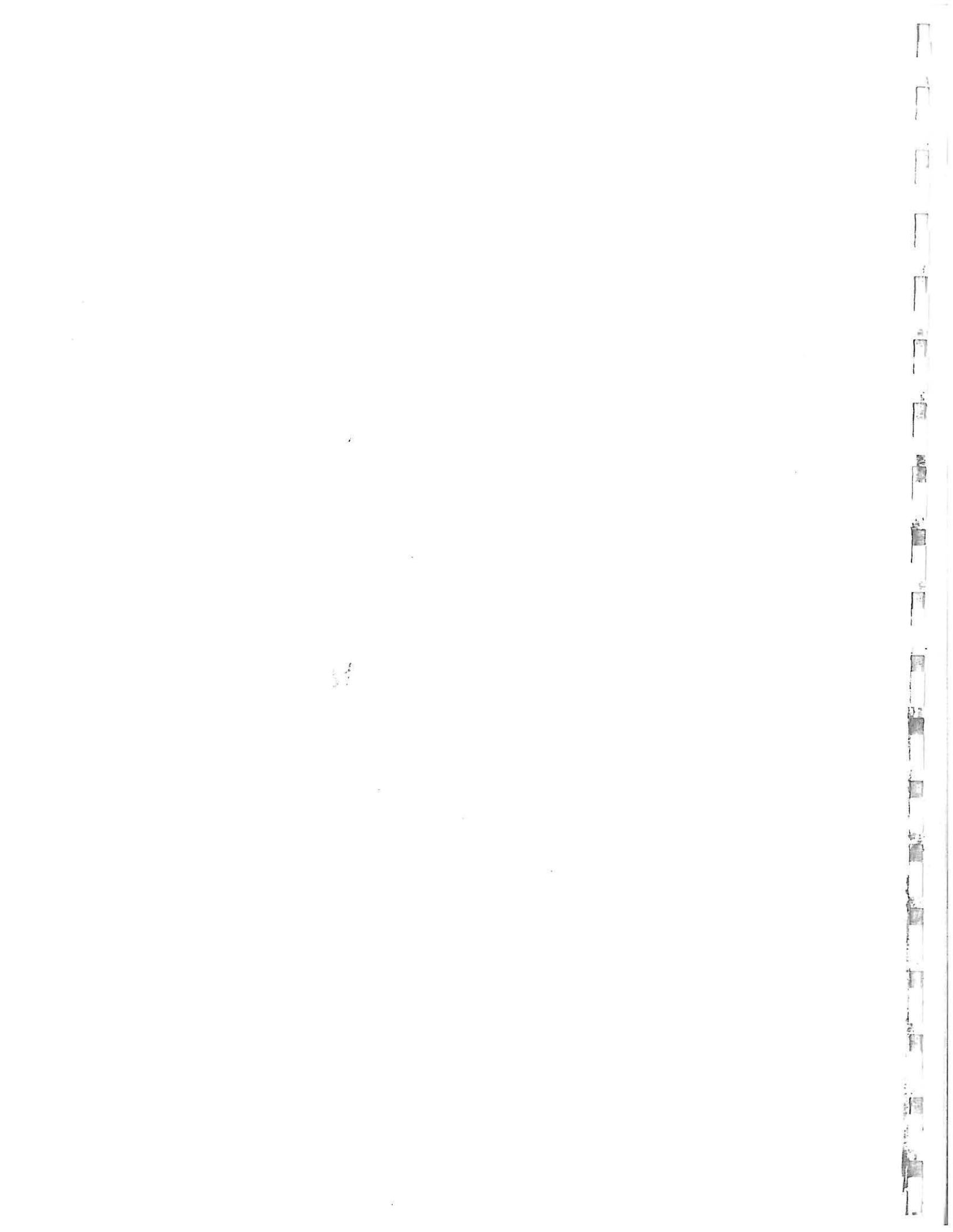


Figure 202: Room 204, South Wall Door



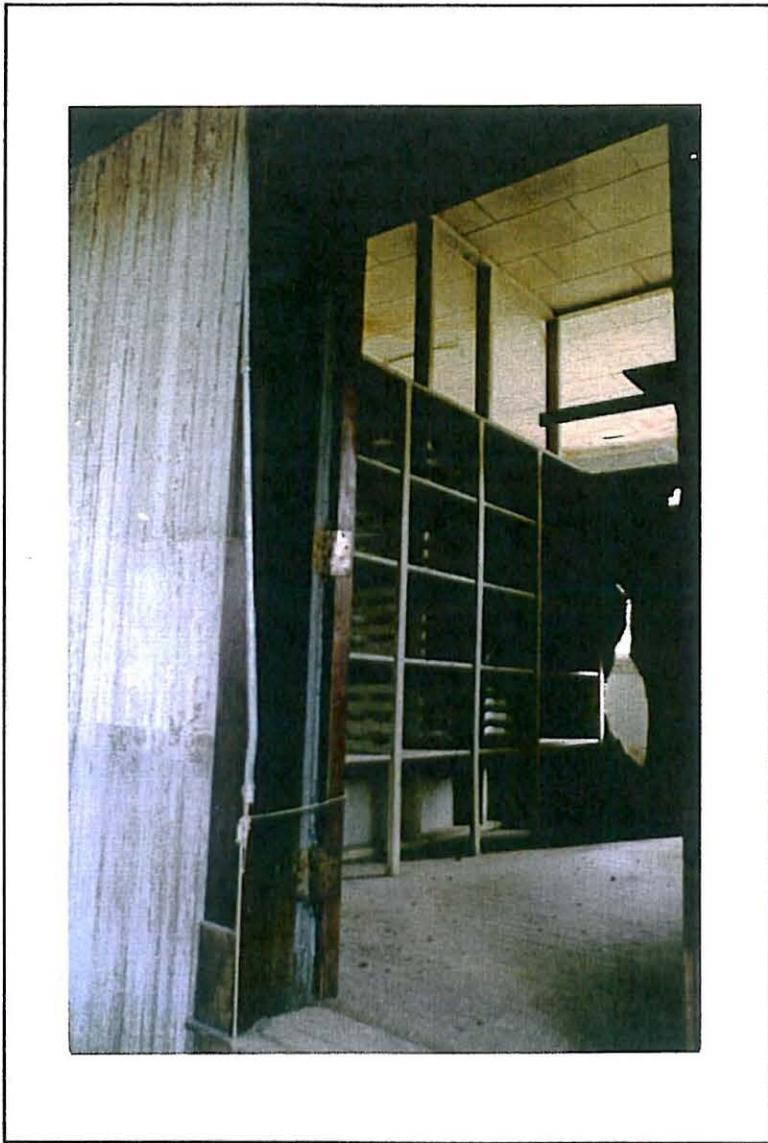


Figure 203: Room 204, Storage Area



Room 205 (Classroom)

Description

Configuration. The only change to room configuration is the addition of a corner closet at the southwest corner of the room. See figure 204. This occurred between 1939 and 1968, based on the plans from those years. The dimensions of the room are 21 feet 8 inches by 25 feet 4 inches, mirroring almost exactly those of room 203 and 204 combined. Room 205 contains the majority of features seen here in the historic photographs, which are considered typical in the building. Therefore, it may serve as a model for any recreation of treatments or features. See figure 205.

Floors. As described in the general section, the floorboards are 2 inches wide, running in an east-west direction.

Baseboards. These match the general description and are found on every wall.

Walls. At the east end of the south wall is a protrusion measuring 5 1/2 deep by 19 inches wide. It may conceal a structural post, since such a post is found in the same location in room 204. Another smaller boxed post is located at the northeast corner. All walls except for the later, diagonal closet wall are finished in the manner described in the general section. The fiberboard panels above the beaded-board wainscot are painted a blue-green color.

The east wall has a blackboard that runs almost its entire length. It matches the description of the blackboard in room 110. See figures 206-207. A section of beaded-board wainscot below the set of three windows on the north wall has a different finish. There may have been some element there that has since been removed. A pipe in the immediate vicinity suggests that the element was a radiator, although no water damage or signs of moisture problems are seen here.

The later, diagonal closet wall has a wainscot of matched boards the same width as the typical beaded boards (3 1/4 inches) but unbeaded. Above the wainscot are typical fiberboard panels that are not painted a blue-green color.

Ceilings. The ceiling has been covered with fiberboard panels as seen throughout the building. See figure 204.



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Windows. On the west side of the north wall there is a set of three windows matching the description found in Room 203. As described earlier, the outer two windows are double hung, the center window is fixed. All three have 12-over-12 lights. Two additional 12-over-12 with double hung sashes exist. One is located at the northeast corner, on the north wall, the other is located on the west wall.

Doorways and Doors. The main entrance to the room is at the south end of the east wall, connecting with room 200 (main stair hall). It has a typical architrave but no door. A double doorway to room 201 (basketball court) is centered on the south wall. It also has a typical architrave but no doors. The doorway to the southwest closet has a typical architrave and a typical door. It may have been moved to this location from elsewhere, since the wall in which it sits is a later addition.

Hardware. Hinges remain on doors, and sash locks and window handles remain on windows. They are typical.

Fixtures. The east-wall blackboard is the only one.

Conditions

Floor. Severely worn areas dominate the southern section of flooring, where a hole can also be seen near the doorway to room 201. See figure 209. Dark patches in this area may indicate water damage as well as rot. In the center of the room, the floorboards are again rotted and weak. Lime has been placed over this area to arrest the development of mold and insect growth found throughout the building. Also typical is the amount of guano found on all areas of the floor.

Baseboards. Dark staining and the wearing of paint layers predominate on all four original walls. The severity of this condition varies, but is generally worst at the south wall. See figure 206.

Walls. A water stain is clearly seen between the windows on the north wall. Water stains can also be seen at the north end of the east wall. Extreme staining on the south wall above the doorway to room 201 indicates water damage to this section of wall. The beaded-board wainscot is becoming detached from the substrate and is buckling, especially to the east of this doorway. See figure 204. Staining of the fiberboard panels can also be seen at the northwest corner.

Ceilings. Fiberboard panels are missing from the ceiling above the north wall. See figure 207. The area corresponds to the water stains seen on the wall below. In the northeast section, looking up through the ceiling, water staining can be seen on the wood structural and nailing members.

Windows. All window architraves show signs of wear, paint failure due to high moisture levels, and poor adhesion. Dark stains are also present.

Doorways and Doors. Similar conditions to those described for the window elements can be seen on the doorway architraves. The closet door is in good condition.

Character-Defining Features. As stated previously, this room contains many typical historic features. The blackboard in particular helps to recall the original use of the building, and may be considered a character-defining feature.



Figure 204: Room 205, General View SW

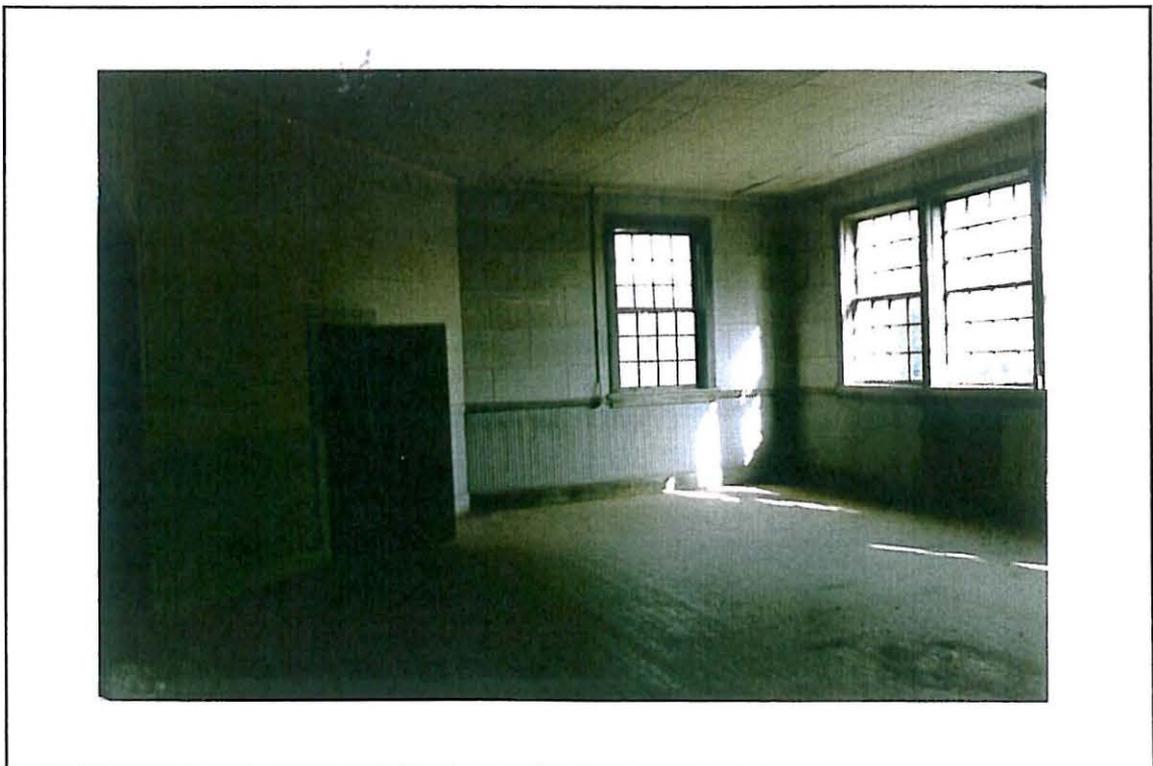
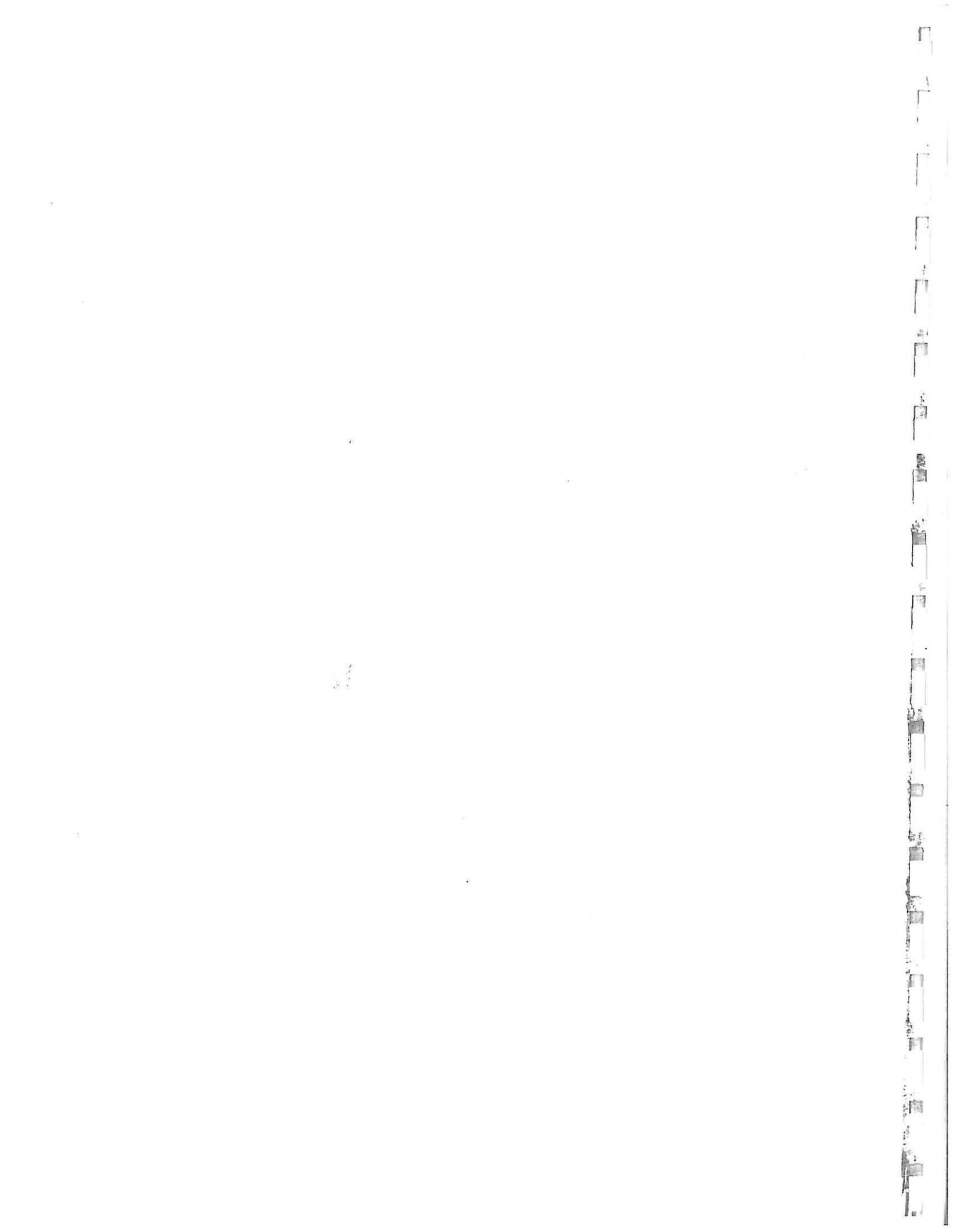


Figure 205: Room 205, General View NW



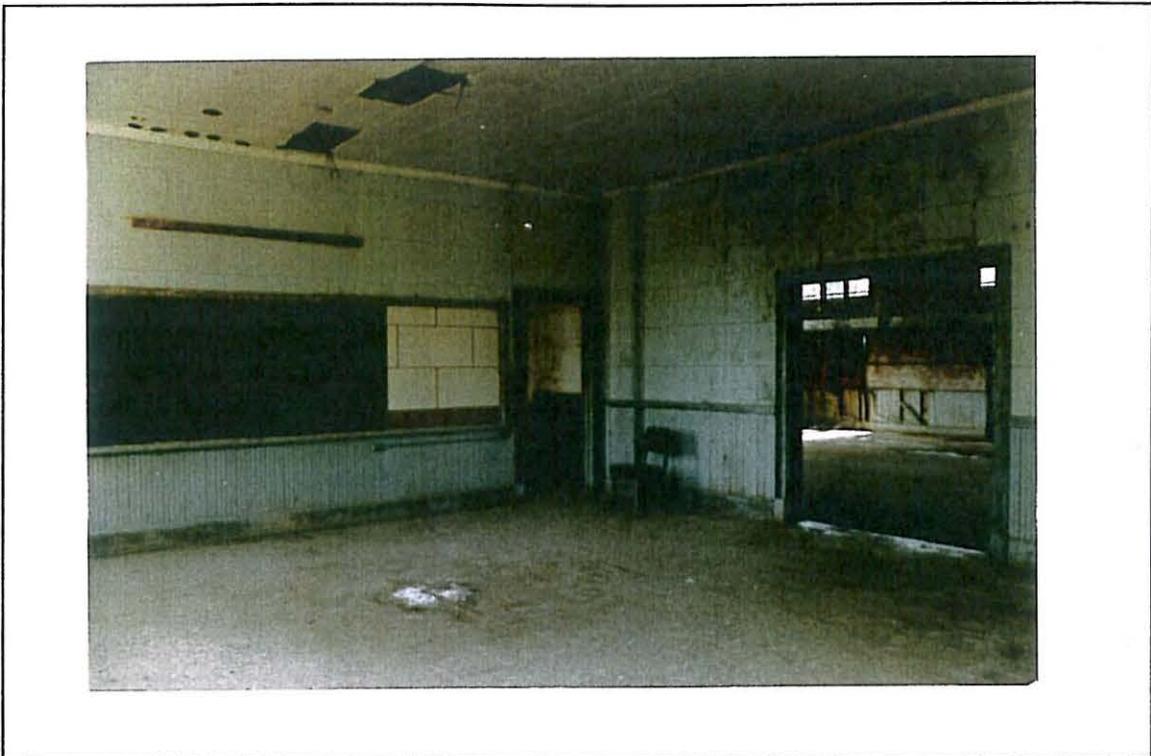


Figure 206: Room 205, General View SE

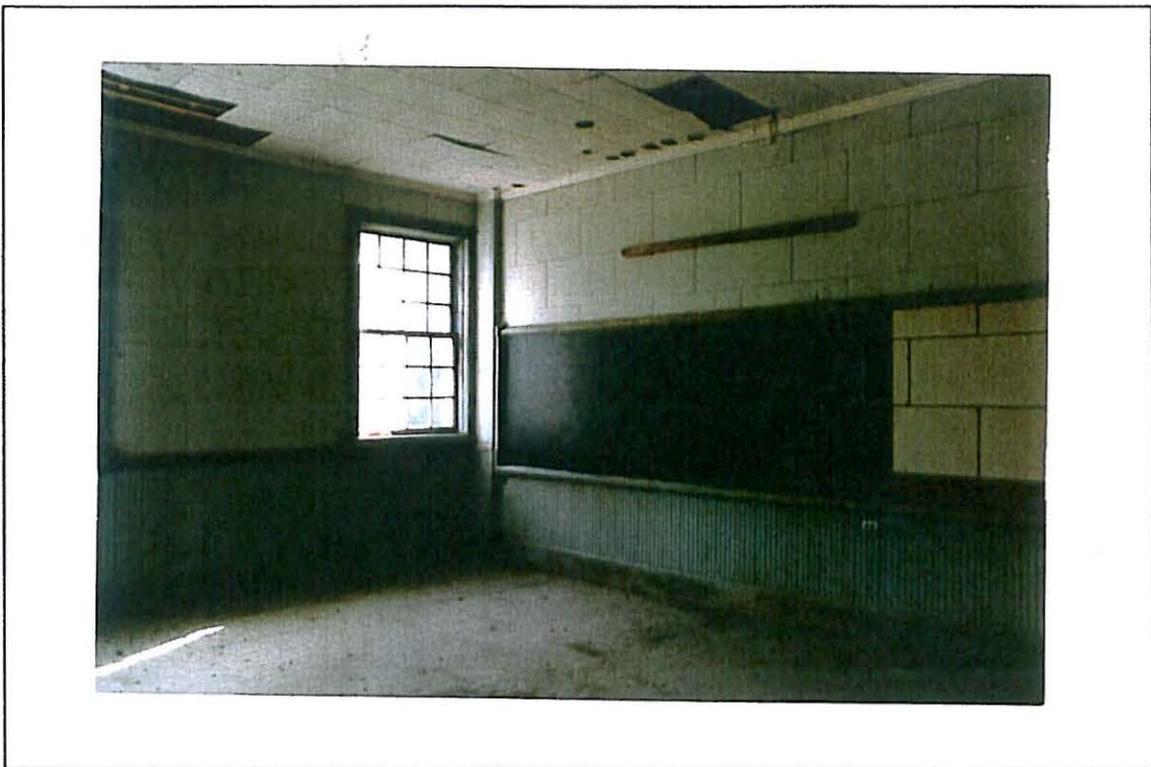


Figure 207: Room 205, General View, NE

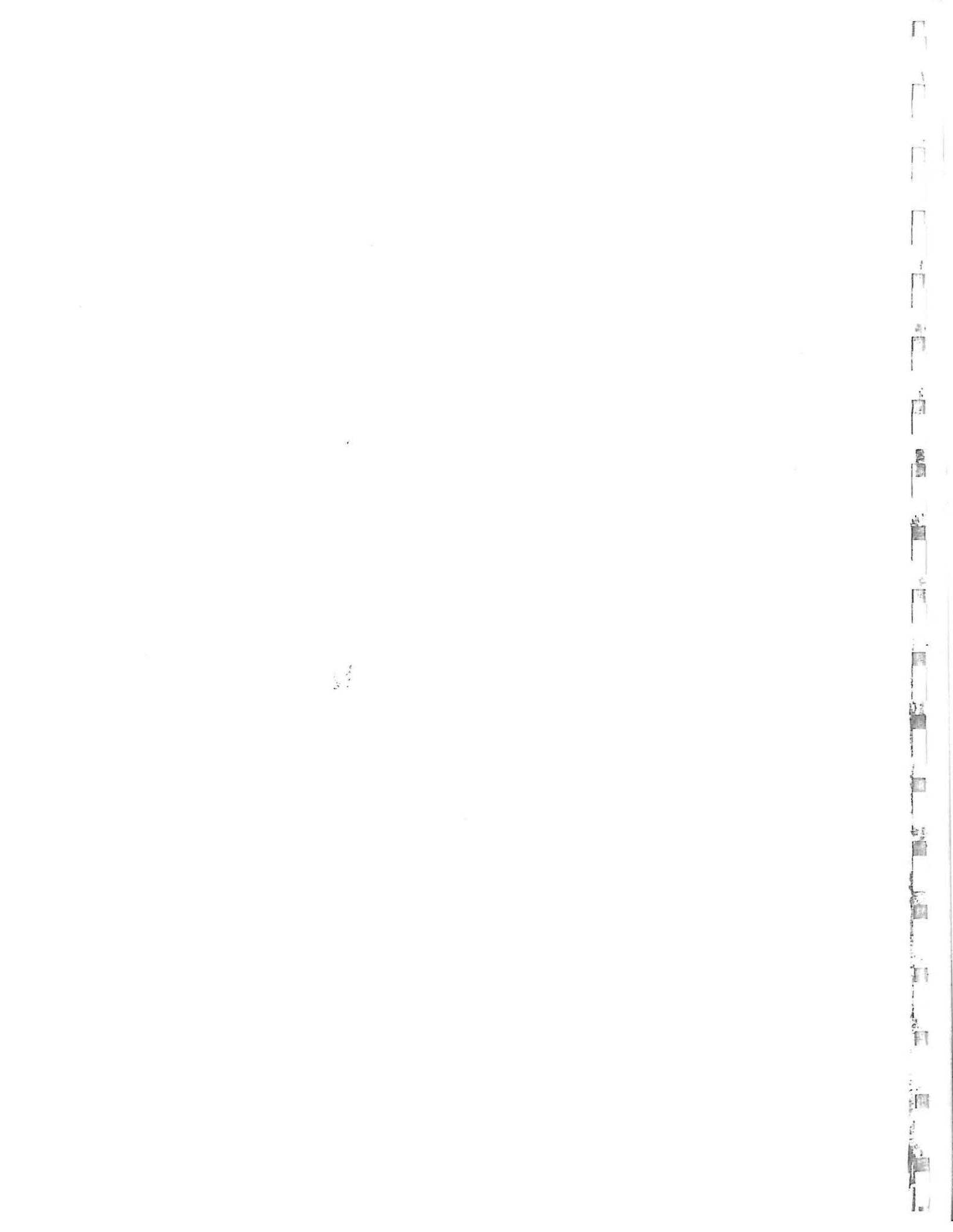




Figure 208: Room 205, North Wall, Paint Changes



Figure 209: Room 205, South Floor



Room 206 (Side Stair Hall)

This room is the middle level of the west stair pavilion. (Rooms 107 and 301 are the lowest and highest levels, respectively.) Its original function appears to have been to provide access to room 201 (the basketball court). Its configuration has remained unchanged.

The dimensions of the room are 14 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 4 inches. Its appearance is the same as described for room 107: all surface treatments match those of general description, although the wainscot and fiberboard are unpainted. The west and north walls each have one window typical of those in the stair pavilions; i.e., with three-over-three, double-hung sashes. The stairway was described in connection with room 107.



THIRD-STORY ROOM DESCRIPTIONS AND CONDITIONS

Room 300 (Running Track)

Description

Configuration. The third story consists mainly of the running track. Originally it had a triangular raised platform at each of its four outer corners. The platform in the northeast corner has since been partitioned off as part of room 302. The track is the single most character-defining feature on the interior. If the track were the only historic interior feature to be saved, the use and basic significance of the structure would still be evident. Because of the severe deterioration of the track floor, close inspection of many details was not possible.

Floor. The floor of the running track matches that of the general description. The 2-inch-wide boards run east-west along the north and south sections and north-south along the east and west sections. See figure 210.

Baseboards. The baseboards resemble those found in the rest of the building, but they measure 12 inches high with a 1-inch quarter-round toe molding. In many of the areas, the walls no longer contain any surface treatment, making it difficult to know whether or not baseboards had been applied. See figure 211.

Walls. The north wall has a wainscot of matched boards the same width as the typical beaded boards (3 1/4 inches) but unbeaded. Above this, the exterior brick wall is exposed. Minimal paint remains.

The east wall retains the typical beaded-board wainscot to a height of 57 inches. Again, the wall above is exposed brick, here painted green. See figure 212.

Looking at the south wall, the east end appears to be missing its beaded-board wainscot: bare, unpainted brick is exposed at the lower section. Additional evidence is the fact that the height of the unpainted area corresponds to the height of the beaded-board wainscot that remains on the center section of the wall. See figure 213.

The west wall retains its beaded-board wainscot. At either end of the west wall, tin panels with brick patterns have been applied, which are now painted green.

Cornice. A cornice can be seen at the juncture between the ceiling and wall along the east wall. Close inspection was not done for safety reasons. A cornice can also be seen at sections of the south wall.

Ceiling. The ceiling is the underside of the basketball court's roof. It consists of narrow boards running in an east-west direction. The structural-steel roof trusses supporting the roof are visible. Hanger rods run down from these trusses to support the inner edge of the track. (The outer edge is supported by the walls.) See figures 216-217 and the previous section, "Description of Structural Elements, Steel Frame," for more information about the trusses and the track support system.

Windows. The fenestration of the east and west walls is the same. It includes a set of five windows centered in the wall, surmounted by a pointed arch in the Jacobean Revival style. Each window has 12-over-12 sashes, alternating between fixed and double hung. Above the set is a transom with 12-light sashes. Each wall also has a single, typical window at its north and south ends, with 12-over-12, double-hung sashes. See figure 211.

The south wall has five evenly spaced sets of three windows each. These windows contain nine-over-nine sashes; those of the center windows are fixed, while those of the outer windows are double-hung. See figure 213. The north wall has three identical sets of windows, opposite the middle three sets of the south wall.

Doorways and Doors. A doorway of typical appearance at the west end of the north wall provide access to the track. It leads from room 301 (side stair hall), and is missing its door. Another doorway is in the diagonal wall at the northeast corner of the room. It leads to the former triangular platform area here (now part of room 302), and retains its door.

Hardware. There is none worthy of note.

Fixtures. Several ceiling lights remain. These are attached to the track bracing. Their shape is a half circle—i.e., general institutional lighting. See figure 214. Close inspection of them was not possible.

Conditions

Floor. The track floor is in severe or failing condition over the entire southern portion. As a result, no close observations could be made. Entire boards are missing, holes are common, and where the boards are not missing, they have rotted and buckled. See figure 215. The floor at the southeast corner has collapsed, leaving a large pile of rubble. The northern portion of the floor, while weak and missing in many areas, is not nearly as deteriorated. See figure 211. It remains sound enough to walk on.

These conditions appear to be the result of water damage and high moisture content, which have led to rot and fungi and insect infestation. Since the roof was repaired in the mid-1980's, it is likely that the floor had reached this grave state of disrepair before that time.

Baseboards. The north wall has a baseboard in fair condition, exhibiting little of the detachment seen in other areas. The east wall's baseboard also remains in fair condition; a section is missing, but apparently not due to water damage or rot. The west-wall baseboard is in fair condition. The south-wall baseboard is the most deteriorated, especially toward the ends.

Walls. Generally speaking, the paint on the upper, brick portions of all walls is worn away, is missing, or has chipped. Some spalling of the brick can also be seen.

The beaded-board wainscot on the lower portion of the north wall is detached in areas near the east end. Staining is also seen in this area from the wainscot cap down toward the sections of floor that are now missing. The brick above this surface treatment is in fair or average condition. See figure 211.

Most of the beaded-board wainscot formerly on the east wall is missing. Evidence that it had once been here is provided by the different colors at the upper and lower sections of the wall. The wainscot below the window architraves is missing. The condition of the wooden elements thus exposed below the south window is severe.

On the south wall, it is likely that areas of exposed brick at wainscot level were originally covered by a beaded-board wainscot. This type of treatment remains at the east end of this wall. Again, close observation of conditions along this wall were rendered impossible by the weak floor. The wainscot below the window architraves are missing, exposing the structural elements underneath. See figure 218.

The west wall's beaded wainscot remains largely in place. Changes are seen in paint color on the brick wall at the south end. There are several cracks in the brick wall near the top of the arched window. See figure 219.

Ceiling. The matchboarding is missing at the southeast corner. Debris on the floor beneath this area indicates that portions of the ceiling have failed. It appears that this is the area where the roof was repaired. Ceiling boards are also failing along the south wall and at the northeast corner. Staining covers the majority of the ceiling, most likely due to water damage. See figure 220.

Windows. Window architraves on the south and east walls have rotted.

Doorways and Doors. The door in the diagonal northeast wall has had its five panels punched out.

Character-Defining Features. This entire room is worthy of repair or restoration, since it is the most significant interpretive element in the structure.



Figure 210: Room 300, Floor & Baseboard



Figure 211: Room 300, North & East View



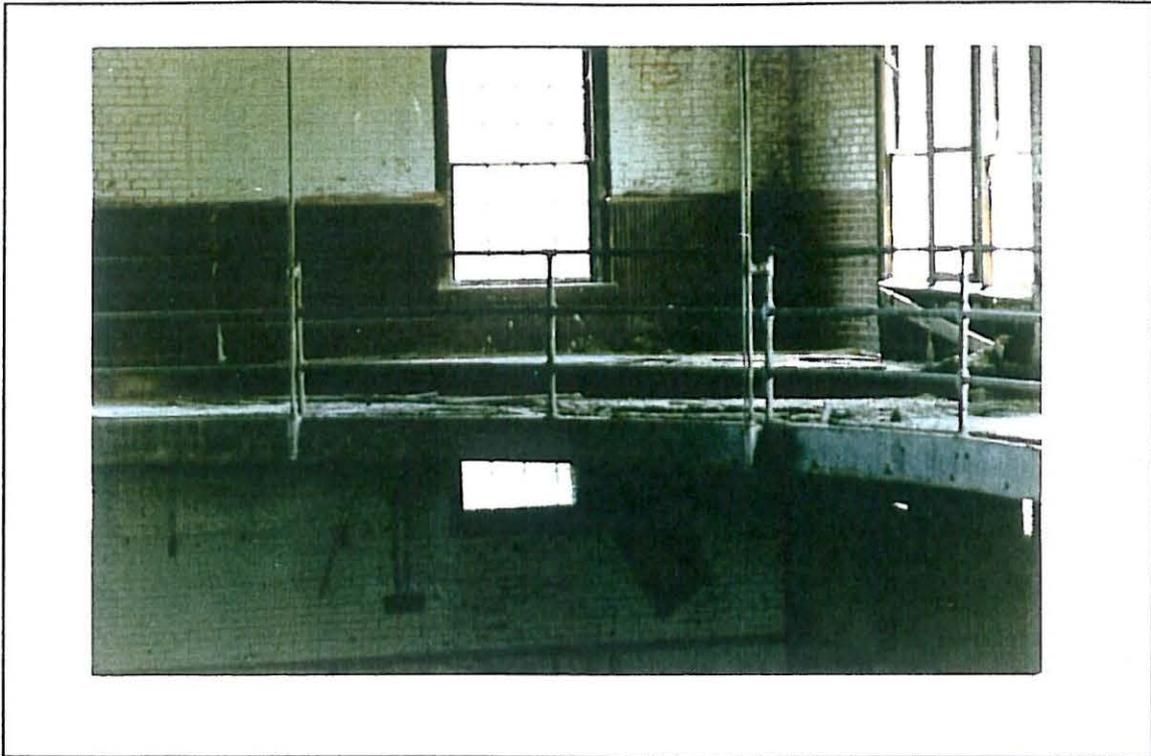


Figure 212: Room 300, SE Corner

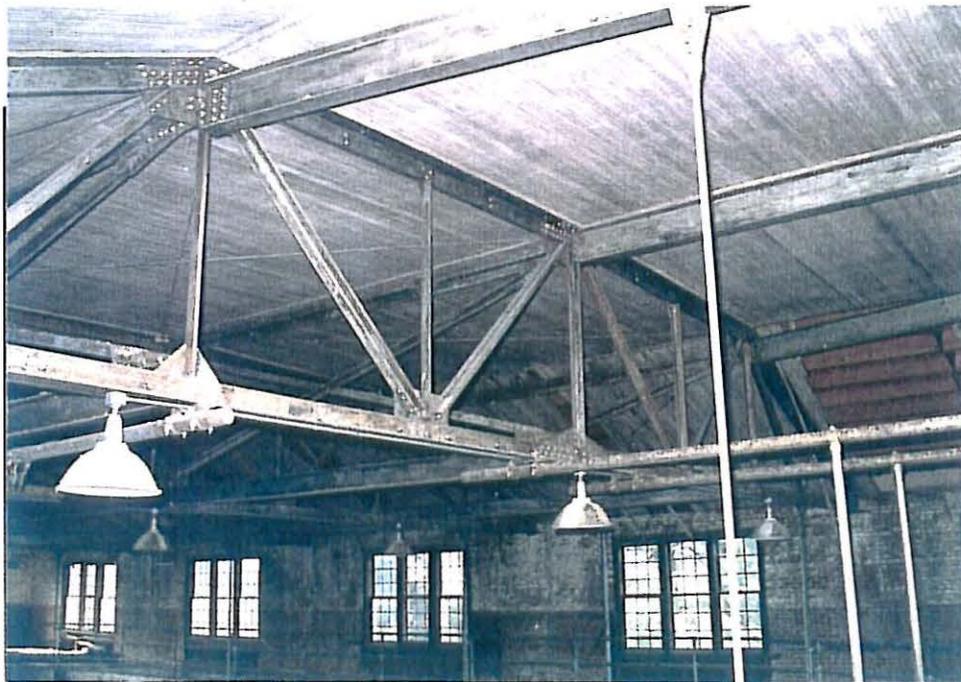


Figure 213: Room 300, South Wall & Ceiling





Figure 214: Room 300, Light Fixture

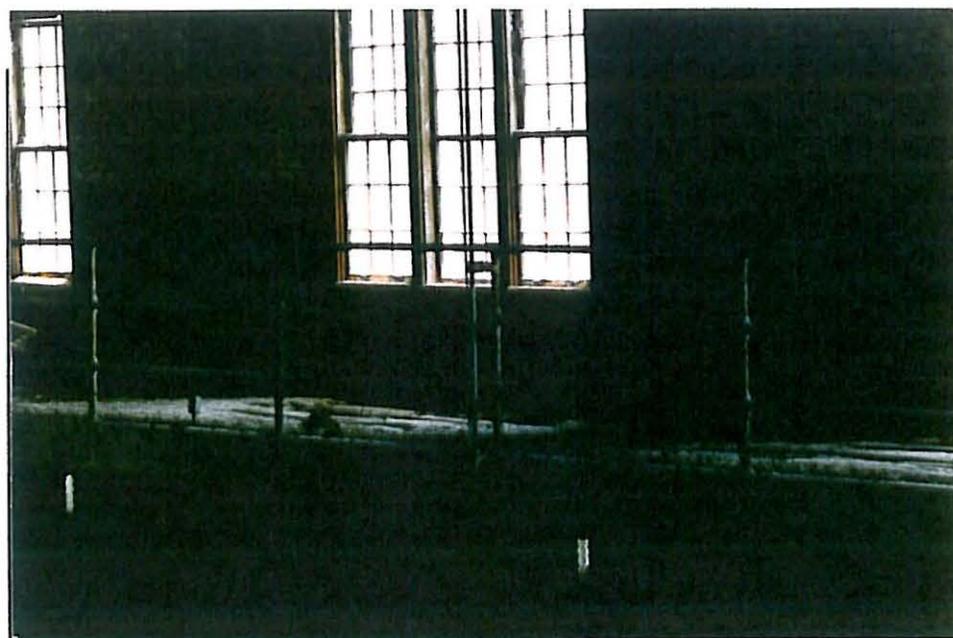


Figure 215: Room 300, South Floor





Figure 216: Room 300, Ceiling Configuration

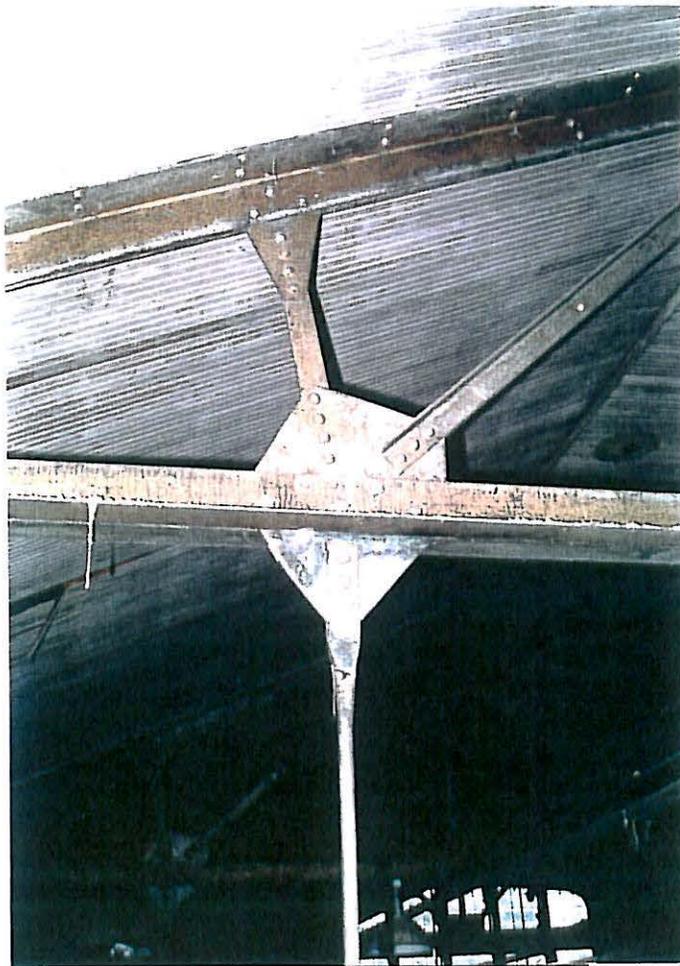


Figure 217: Room 300,
Anchoring Detail





Figure 218: Room 300, West Wall

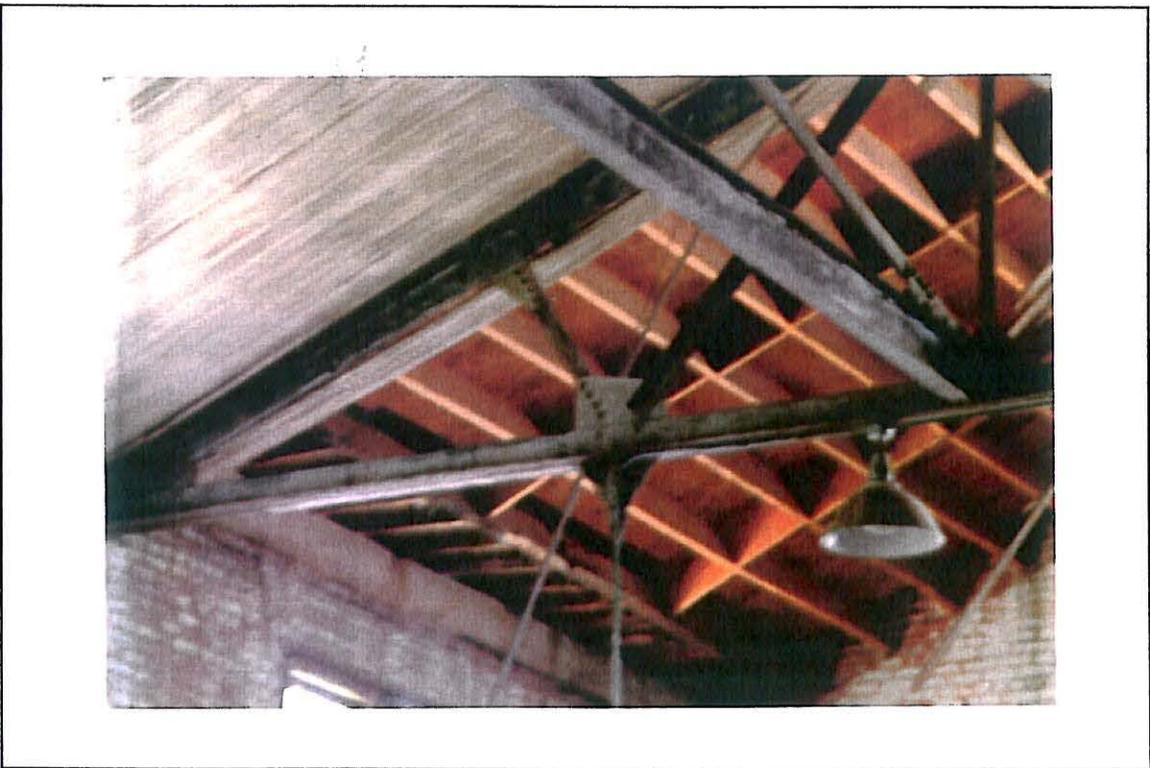


Figure 219: Room 300, Ceiling Condition





Figure 220: Room 300, Ceiling Condition



Room 301 (Side Stair Hall)

Description and Conditions

Room 301 is the highest level in the west stair pavilion, with rooms 107 and 206 being the lowest and middle levels, respectively. Its original (1923) function appears to have been to provide access to the upper part of the basketball court and the running track. For some reason, it is not shown on the 1939 plan. Its configuration has remained unchanged.

The appearance of the room is the same as provided for rooms 107 and 206. Ascending from the second floor, interior evidence of the change in the thickness of the wall from three wythes to four are seen. The north and west walls each have one window typical of those in the stair pavilions, i.e., with three-over-three, double-hung sashes. The ceiling contains a trap door that leads to the roof. The condition of the room is fair. The woodwork is intact, but alligating and paint cracking are seen. See figures 221-222. The stairway was described in connection with room 107.

Room 302

Description and Conditions

Room 302 consists of two small spaces, an outer and an inner room. The outer room was created after 1939 by partitioning off the original triangular platform at the northeast corner of room 300 (running track). Tin panels embossed with a brick pattern cover its north wall; its other walls are treated typically. There is one window in the east wall of the outer room. It matches the window at the south end of the east wall in room 300. A doorway at the east end of the north wall opens to two steps that ascend to the inner room.

The inner room is the highest level in the east stair pavilion. (Rooms 111 and 202 are the lowest and middle levels, respectively.) Like room 301, its original (1923) function was probably to provide access to the upper part of the basketball court and the running track. For some reason, it does not appear on the 1939 plan. The stairway formerly here has been removed, and a floor installed. The north and east walls of this room each have one three-over-three, double-hung window typical of those in the stair pavilions.

Appearances and conditions for both rooms match those described in the general section.

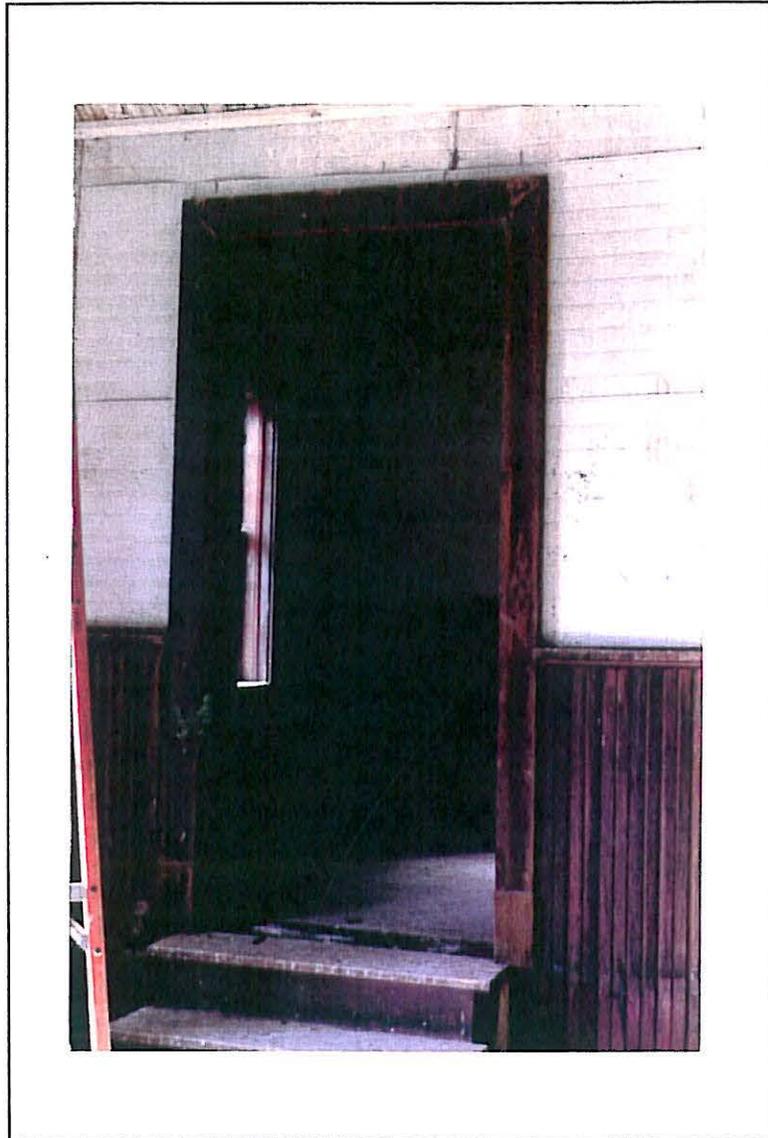
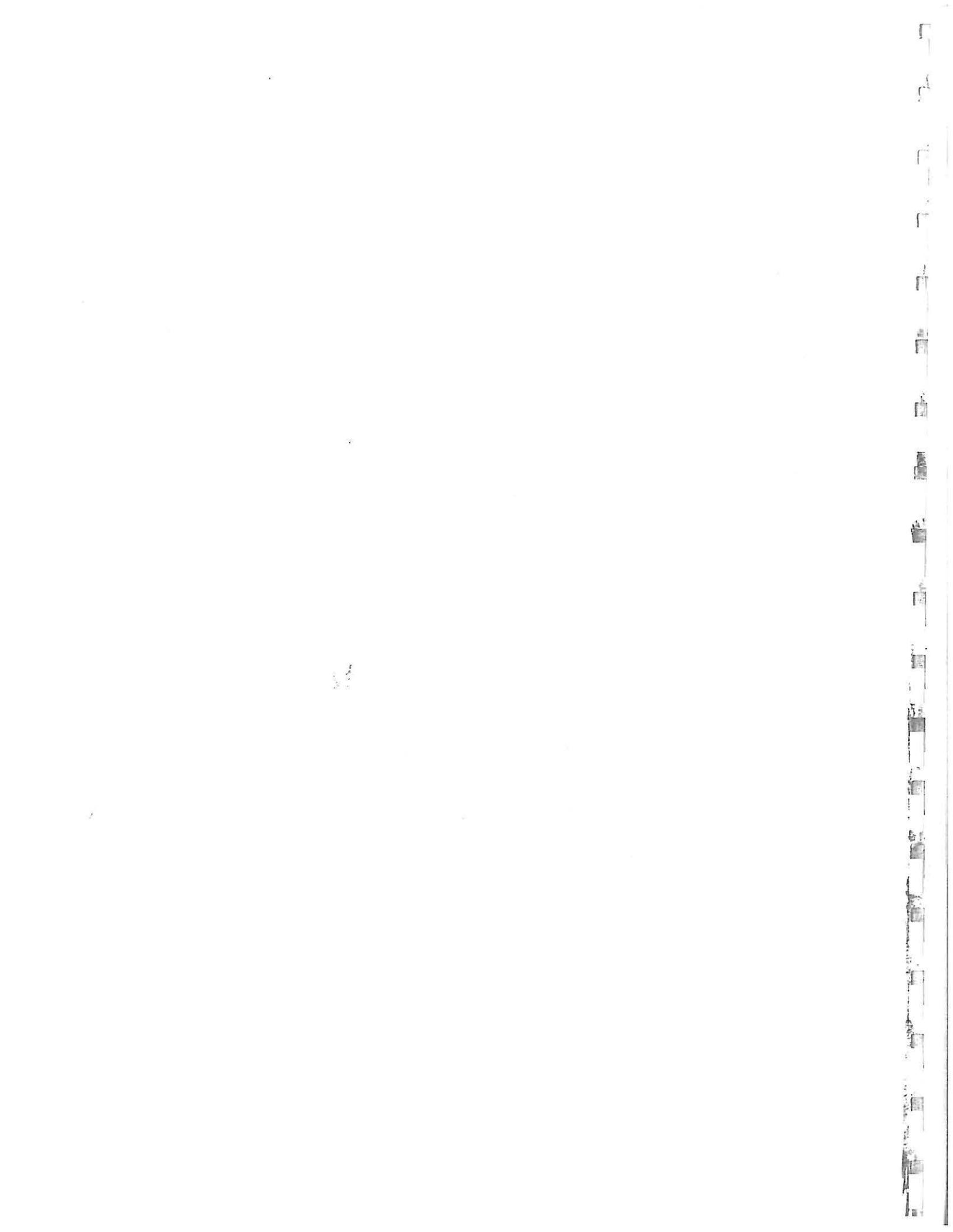


Figure 221: Room 301, Stair Hall



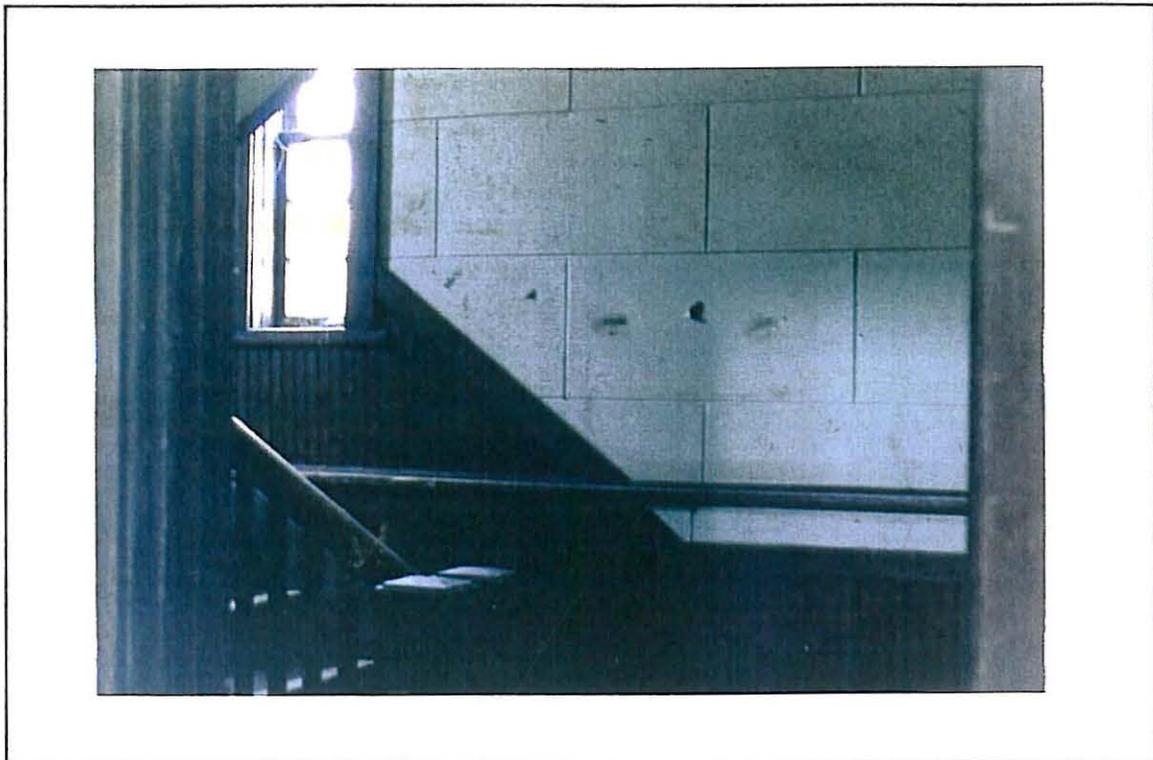


Figure 222: Room 301, Wall Configuration



DESCRIPTION OF UTILITY SYSTEMS

By David Bittermann

Roof Drainage System

Water is discharged from all roof areas through an external drainage system. The upper slope of the gymnasium block's gambrel-like roof actually appears to be constructed with a subtle double pitch, shedding water north and south from a centerline ridge. Discharged water flows over a gravel stop at the intersection of the upper and lower roof slopes, then down the asphalt-shingled lower slopes.

The bottom edge of the lower south roof slope forms a valley against the parapet of the south exterior wall. See figure 223. Both the valley and the back of the parapet have a continuous membrane flashing. Water is discharged from the valley through four drains without grates, each draining through a configuration of stovepipe elbows that in turn direct water through what were formerly scuppers in the parapet wall. See figure 224. After penetrating the scuppers, each elbow discharges its flow into a galvanized-steel sheet-metal conductor head mounted on the surface of the south wall.

The bottom edge of the lower north roof slope forms an eave, upon which is hung an ogee-shaped gutter of galvanized-steel sheet metal. The gutter is drained by four round conductors, each located directly opposite a corresponding south-wall pilaster. The parapeted roofs of the stair pavilions intersect the lower north roof slope of the gymnasium block at the eave line; These dead-end areas thus receive significant amounts of discharge from the gymnasium roof. See figure 225. However, the pavilion roofs appear to be back-pitched slightly toward the gymnasium-block eaves, allowing drainage around the ends of the inside parapet walls into the sheet-metal gutter.

The roof of the office/classroom block is completely surrounded by either parapets or other exterior building walls. It receives water from other roof areas via the four conductors, discharging through elbows onto splash blocks at the base of the gymnasium wall. The roof is again nominally pitched to direct runoff to four arched scuppers penetrating the roof's north parapet. See figure 60. Each scupper is lined with a short segment of rectangular galvanized-steel sheet-metal duct measuring 8 inches by 10 inches, which directs water into a galvanized-steel sheet-metal conductor head immediately below.

All eight main conductors are also fabricated of galvanized-steel sheet metal. All appear to date to the last reroofing of the building, replacing earlier conductors at the same locations. See figure 226. The conductors themselves are of 4-by-5-inch rectangular section, installed with offsets around interrupting cast-stone belt courses; they each have a single 45-degree discharge elbow at their lower ends. Conductors are secured to the masonry surface with unornamented galvanized-steel sheet metal straps.

Six of the eight conductors discharge directly onto splash blocks at the base of their respective walls. See figure 227. The remaining two, located at the east and west corners of the office/classroom block's north wall, discharge into small concrete receptacles. These are less than 2 feet square, and are configured to receive a grate or cover (now missing) set flush with grade. See figure 228. Although the possibility exists that these were catch basins discharging to a subsurface drainage system, there is no provision for discharge currently apparent, and the receptacles are for the most part filled with sediment. Since the site is relatively flat, other catch basins are found throughout the immediate vicinity. All are of varying size but similar configuration to those adjacent to the building.



Figure 223: South slope of gymnasium block roof. Three of the four drains are visible behind the parapet



Figure 224: South parapet of gymnasium block, with sheet metal elbow installed in former scupper.





Figure 225: North eave of gymnasium block, with sheet-metal gutter and downspout. Note junction of stair pavilion parapet in background.





Figure 226: South wall of gymnasium block. Note new galvanized sheet metal conductor and strap installed over remnant of earlier cloved strap.





Figure 227: Concrete splash block at base of wall, north elevation.



Figure 228: Concrete receptacle at base of wall, north elevation.



Heating System

The building was heated with a two-pipe steam system, supplied from the campus central steam plant. The steam main was accessed at a manhole southwest of the building. From that point, a service branch—consisting of a 4-inch supply and a 2-inch return, ran northeast to another manhole off the southeast corner of the building. The branch entered the building into a small triangular closet in the southeast corner of room 101. From there, the service split into two branches; one supplying radiators on all floors, and the other running to a heat exchanger in room 109 for supply of hot water.

Cast-iron radiators of differing configurations were used, depending on location, although all were of modular sectional construction. Radiators were generally found in every principal room, except the showers and changing rooms. In the first-story exercise rooms, radiators were ceiling-hung (see figure 229), while in the main gymnasium, units were wall-hung directly below the track (see figures 230-231). Classrooms, offices, and stairways used floor-standing units.

Ceiling-hung units were of single-tube configuration, with six tubes per section, and five to seven sections per radiator. A nine-section version of this was used on some wall locations in room 201. However, other wall-mounted units in room 201 were of two-tube configuration, with a single tube pair comprising a section. Floor-standing radiators varied widely in type and size, with both two-tube and three-tube sectional types apparent. Sizes typically ranged from 9 to 22 sections (see figures 232-233). Although a few examples of each type survive, a majority of the original radiators have been removed.

Cooling System

The building's construction predated the widespread introduction of centralized cooling to campus buildings. Although numerous buildings now receive central station chilled water (Varnado Hall being the nearest), no documentary evidence was discovered to indicate if the Women's Old Gymnasium ever received such service. It is remotely possible that a limited self-contained system was employed sometime after 1939 to cool room 101. Evidence is primarily circumstantial, and is comprised entirely of miscellaneous surviving system components. These include a ceiling-hung distribution duct, electrical feeds from the main

panel, remains of pipe and conduit wall penetrations, and an exterior concrete equipment pad.

The distribution duct is a rectangular sheet-metal duct that runs east-west down the middle of the room for its entire length. See figure 234. Three pairs of distribution registers are equally spaced along its length, and the cross-sectional dimension of the duct steps down as each pair is passed. Of each register pair, one is cut into the north side of the duct, and is vaned to discharge air northward and downward. The other is cut into the bottom of the duct, directing air southward and downward. Use of directly opposing registers was infeasible due to the duct's placement against a main east-west girder that projected below the finish ceiling. At the east end of the room, the duct turns 90 degrees south; it runs an additional 12 feet before turning 90 degrees downward. Here it engaged a piece of equipment now missing.

Since there is no ducting to the exterior, the missing component was most likely an air handler. Although free-standing on the floor, the unit was situated immediately adjacent to the main electrical panel on the east wall, and may have received its power feed from that panel itself. The cooling medium appears to have been circulated through a closed loop from the air handler to an outside-mounted compressor/condenser. A 4-by-6-inch opening cut through the masonry below the window appears large enough to have accommodated both power and coolant lines. The concrete equipment pad adjacent to the wall on the exterior supports this presumption. See figure 235. Power to the compressor/condenser was apparently fed through the half-inch EMT conduit that exited the main panel on the right and turned 90 degrees to pass through the masonry wall opening.

Window air conditioning units also were probably used seasonally at several locations in the building. What appear to be miscellaneous pieces of cabinet enclosures for such units are haphazardly stored on overhead framing at the shower stalls in room 109. Also, numerous rooms, including rooms 108, 110, etc., contain 208-volt single receptacles situated immediately adjacent to windows. Although the seasonal use of resistance space heaters cannot be ruled out (none of the shower or dressing rooms contained steam radiation units), the primary role of these receptacles was most likely to supply air conditioners.

The only other indication of mechanical air-handling occurs in a former window in the south wall of room 109. At an unknown date, the window sashes were removed and the frame was fitted with a variable-pitch metal louver system. See figure 236. Mounted inside the louvers is a four-blade fan, belt-driven by an electric motor mounted at the bottom of the fan housing. See figure 237. The motor is fed by a short run of armored cable, originating at an adjacent surface-mounted switch box. Since there is no direct

pitch control on the louvers, it is likely they are opened by air pressure from the moving fan blades. Historic photographs suggest that the fan was installed sometime after 1932, but was definitely in place by the mid-1940's.

The effectiveness of the fan is unclear. It certainly would have been capable of removing moisture-laden air from small shower room 109. It could also somewhat vent locker room 108, through the partition separating the two rooms. However, the room really in need of ventilation was room 102, the large shower room. Room 102 has been separated from room 109 by a solid partition since 1939, and so would have received no benefit from the fan. This suggests that the fan was installed prior to 1939, to serve a large shower room that predated the creation of rooms 102 and 109.

Various forms of passive ventilation are also evident within the building, although these appear to have been intended more for the benefit of structural fabric than for humans. The first form of passive ventilation reflects an effort to introduce cross ventilation to the crawl-space area beneath the office/classroom block. This was achieved via the use of two cast-iron grilles installed in the east and west walls of the block, below the cast-stone water table (see figure 238). The grilles, measuring roughly 12 by 20 inches, display an inverted teardrop motif in a diamond array, with a scroll border. They are installed in their openings apparently without frames, being held between the outer and inner brick wythes and lintels.

A modified version of crawl-space ventilation is employed beneath the floor of room 101. Here there is substantially less clearance between the floor framing and the grade. In addition, cross ventilation is not possible because the floor abuts only two, adjacent exterior walls. These two conditions preclude the possibility of effective ventilation of the space to the exterior. As an attempt to mitigate this situation, a series of floor registers have been introduced along the west, south, and east walls. The registers are all of the same type and size, measuring approximately 20 inches square, with a rectangular grid pattern. See figure 239. The units have no damper control, and face frames are not recessed flush with flooring. Probably due to structural considerations, the registers are not consistently spaced, and appear in varying numbers along the different walls (four on the east, three on the south, and two on the west).

Passive ventilation is also employed at the roof, in the form of stationary sheet-metal, cowl-type ventilator units. See figure 240. These have cylindrical stems, conical caps, and perimeter wind deflectors. All units are fabricated of galvanized-steel sheet metal, have stems approximately 16 inches in diameter, and stand roughly 2 feet high. Five units are equally spaced along the main ridge of the building, three along the east-west centerline of

the office/classroom block, and one in the center of each stair pavilion roof. In all but the main gymnasium block, upper floor ceilings are suspended slightly below the bottom of the roof framing, and free ventilation of this interstitial space is readily achieved by the rooftop units. In the gymnasium block, the finish ceiling is applied directly to the underside of the roof framing, and ventilation is limited to the specific purlin cavities over which the rooftop units are seated.

The galvanized finishes on the ventilators are in excellent condition, so it is possible that they were installed in conjunction with the recent reroofing project. It is unknown whether such ventilators were a historic feature of the roof system.

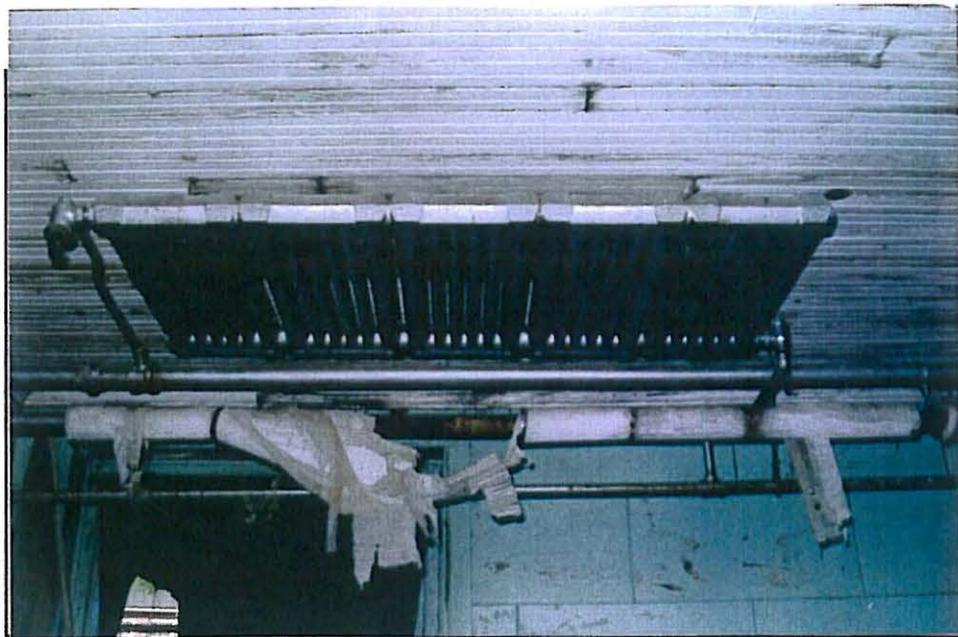


Figure 229: Ceiling-hung steam radiator, room 201.



100



Figure 230: Wall-hung steam radiator (sectional), room 201.



Figure 231: Wall-hung steam radiator (single unit), room 201, slipped from bracket. Note empty radiator brackets on adjacent wall.



1000
1000



Figure 232: Floor-standing steam radiator in office block. 3 tube configuration



Figure 233: Floor-standing steam radiator in office/classroom block, with two-tube configuration



Figure 234: Overhead air distribution duct in room 101. Missing air handling unit at origin of duct in background main electrical panel of second generation electrical system



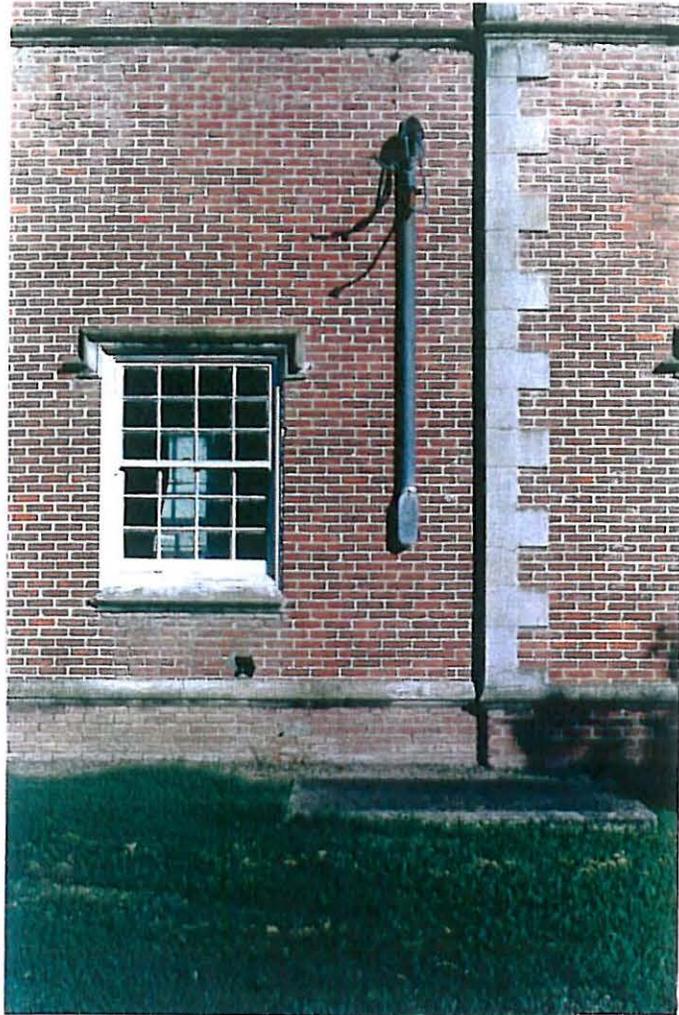


Figure 235: Concrete equipment pad off east wall of gymnasium block. Masonry opening beneath window suggests possible routing of electrical and coolant lines. Note also the abandoned service entry conduit of the second generation electrical system.



Figure 236: Exhaust louver unit installed in former window of the gymnasium block south wall.





Figure 237: Exhaust fan and motor installed in former window of the gymnasium block south wall.



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Figure 238: Cast iron grille ventilating foundation crawlspace of the office/classroom block.

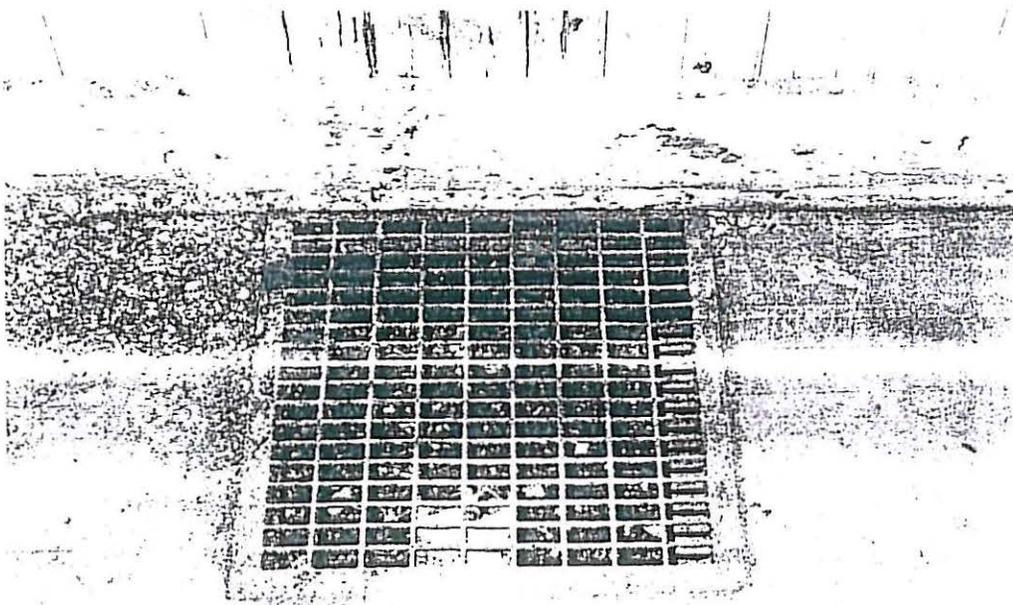


Figure 239: Steel register ventilating area below Room 101 floor.





Figure 240: Sheet metal cowl type roof ventilator units on center bay of gymnasium block roof.



Water Service

Service Entry

Service is currently cut off, and the source of feed is no longer apparent from current campus utility-system maps. Two existing lines run roughly east-west within 100 feet of the building's south elevation. The nearer line, a 10-inch fire supply line, may postdate service abandonment. However, the farther line is a 4-inch water line that may have supplied a former service branch into the building. The actual service entrance appears to be a line entering the wall at floor level in the southeast corner of room 109, within a utility closet. The incoming 1 1/2-inch line directly furnished all fixtures (drinking fountains, lavatories, water closets, and showers). It also supplied the 1 1/2-inch standpipe system throughout the building.

Fixture Service

Most of the fixture-supply piping runs exposed, either on walls or overhead. The major exceptions to this are the risers supplying drinking fountains on the north wall of rooms 101 and 201, and the lavatories in room 102. Cold water is supplied directly to all existing lavatories, showers, drinking fountains, and water closets. Hot water is produced by a steam-heat exchanger fitted within a cylindrical steel water-storage tank. The tank is mounted on a steel frame immediately above the changing cubicles of room 109. Steam is supplied to the heat exchanger by a dedicated line originating in the main steam-service closet, and controlled by an overhead thermostatic valve in room 109. Supplies appear to consist of malleable iron pipe.

Fixtures

Most surviving water closets and lavatories appear to be of 1920's vintage.

Water closets are of white vitreous china, having round bowls and two-part seat/cover assemblies with nickel-plated hinges. All water closets in rooms 101, 102, and 109 are Flushometer units, and are configured for floor-exit drainage. See figure 241. Of the five stalls in room 102, four contain what appear to be original fixtures. The fixture formerly occupying the southernmost stall was removed sometime after 1939 and apparently reinstalled in a new triangular-shaped closet in the southwest corner of room 101. The higher floor level of the current location allowed drainage by

installation of an additional closet bend, directing waste back through the wall into the floor flange at the original fixture location (also precluding further use of the original stall). The single water closet in room 109 is of the same generic type, although not identical to those in rooms 101 and 102. There is no evidence to suggest any existence of the second water closet indicated on the HABS drawings.

Lavatories were installed in rooms 101, 102, 105, and 109. Lavatories are of white porcelain enamel on cast iron, with oval bowls and integral rectangular backsplashes having radiused corners. Two specific bowl configurations are evident: shallow rim and deep rim. See figures 241-242. The only surviving example of the former is in room 101. All lavatories are wall-hung. All are fitted with separate hot and cold faucets, which are nickel-plated. Faucets have vertical valve stems, with cross pattern handles in metal or porcelain. Specific handle types vary, and indicate random replacement over time.

The single lavatory in room 101, installed at the same time as the water closet, is the only shallow rim fixture. It could not have been in place before 1939, and since its apparent style predates the installation here, it was most likely salvaged from elsewhere. The two lavatories in room 102 appear to be original, and there is no evidence to suggest additional units now missing (as indicated in the HABS drawings). The single lavatory in room 109 is also original. What appears to be one additional fixture mount survives immediately to the west of the extant lavatory in this room (albeit higher up on the wall). However, the wall below has been reconfigured, obscuring any possible evidence of former plumbing rough-ins.

The single lavatory in room 105 was also removed at an unknown date. Ghost outlines on the finish of the north-wall wainscot, and the locations of its plumbing rough-ins, suggest it was of the same type as found in room 102. Further examination may enable confirmation of whether this was the source for the lavatory in room 101.

Showers are currently located in rooms 102 and 109. Room 102 contains three double-ended steel stall assemblies, each with a shower unit flanked by two seat units. Three additional stalls made of concrete masonry units were added at a later date. Water supply for all stalls is furnished from overhead piping, feeding separate hot and cold valves, which mix at the shower head riser. Four floor drains are shared among the six stalls. Room 109 contains one surviving stall, constructed of concrete masonry units, and plumbed in the same manner as similar stalls in room 102.

Drinking fountains were located in rooms 101 and 201. In the former, a single fountain was situated at the west end of the north wall. Although the fixture is no longer extant, the drain and cold-water supply remain. Room 201 contained two fountains, at the east and west ends of the north wall. Again, drain and supply rough-ins are the only surviving components. See figure 243.

Sanitary Drainage System

Fixture drains are largely concealed within wall and floor construction. All extant lavatories utilize nickel-plated tailpieces and P-traps. These connect to galvanized iron pipe within walls, or, in the case of the lavatory in room 101, running a short horizontal distance along the wall before entering. No drinking fountain traps survive, but exposed portions of drain lines are of galvanized iron pipe. Water closet drainage utilizes bell and spigot cast-iron pipe. Since most of the shower-stall and fixture drains are embedded in the concrete floors of rooms 102 and 109, little of the drainage system is evident.

In room 102, a cleanout located in the northernmost water-closet stall has been fitted with a tee and a valve, which receives a three-quarter-inch copper water supply line (since disconnected from its source). This feature may have been used to introduce supply pressure into the drain line for flushing obstructions. A U-trap is situated in the floor of the southernmost shower stall of room 109. With a cleanout in each of its two upward-projecting legs, this may have served as the main building trap.

There are five soil stacks on the building. One serves all of the fixtures in rooms 108 and 109. It rises near the southernmost toilet stall, proceeding up through room 201 exposed on the south wall. The stack penetrates through the lower south roof slope and is flashed with a lead sleeve. Two other soil stacks are located in the roofs of the two stair pavilions (one per pavilion), at the foot of the lower north roof slope of the gymnasium block. They vent the two drinking-fountain drains in room 201. A fourth stack rises through the roof of the classroom/office block near the center set of windows on the third story of the gymnasium block. It appears to vent the drain from the drinking fountain in the northwest corner of room 101. The fifth soil stack also rises through the roof of the classroom/office block near the north wall, but slightly west of center, to serve the fixtures in room 105. All soil stacks are flashed with lead sleeves.

The exit location of the main building drain was not confirmed. Campus utility maps indicate a drain line leaving the

building through the west wall in the vicinity of the west stair pavilion, connecting to an 8-inch sanitary sewer. However, no cleanouts or any other plumbing evidence was discovered in this part of the building. The other possibility, although also unconfirmed, would be a line exiting the south wall adjacent to the main soil stack or near the U-trap.



Figure 241: Plumbing fixtures in room 101, including flushometer operated water closet and shallow rim lavatory



Figure 242: Deep rim lavatories in room 102





Figure 243: Remnants of drinking fountain drain and supply in room 101



54

Fire-Protection System

Fire protection plumbing within the building was rudimentary, consisting entirely of two 1 1/2-inch standpipes, both supplied from the 1 1/2-inch water service entering the building in room 109. Standpipes are located at each end of the east-west demising wall between the gymnasium and office/classroom blocks. Fire-hose stations occur on each floor through which each standpipe passes. The east standpipe serves stations in rooms 101 and 201, while the west standpipe serves stations in rooms 107 and 201. Stations are comprised of hose valves and hose racks, the latter being simple standpipe-mounted brackets situated against the wall surfaces. All hoses have been removed. See figure 244. There is no apparent evidence of any detection or alarm equipment ever having been extant.

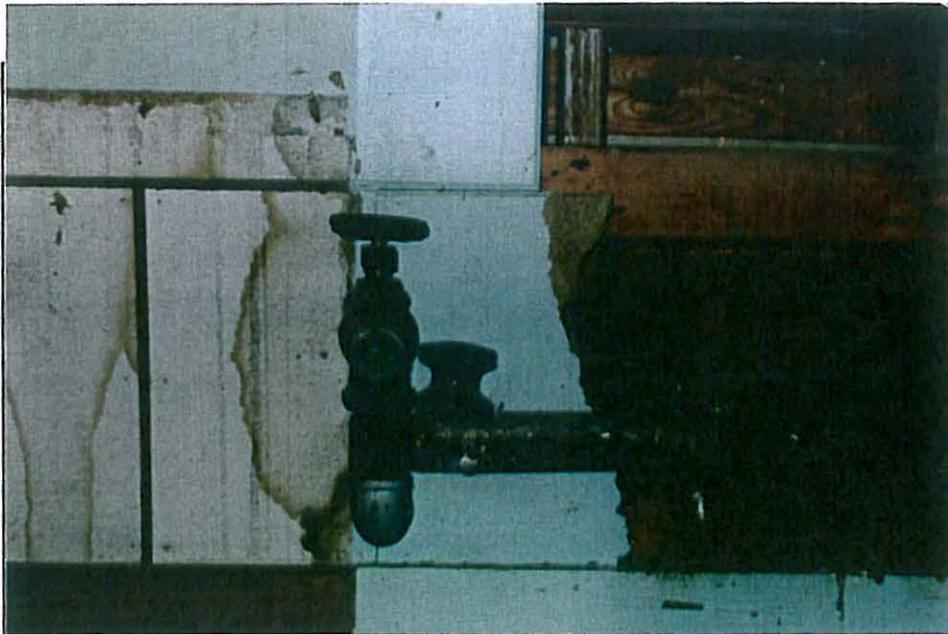
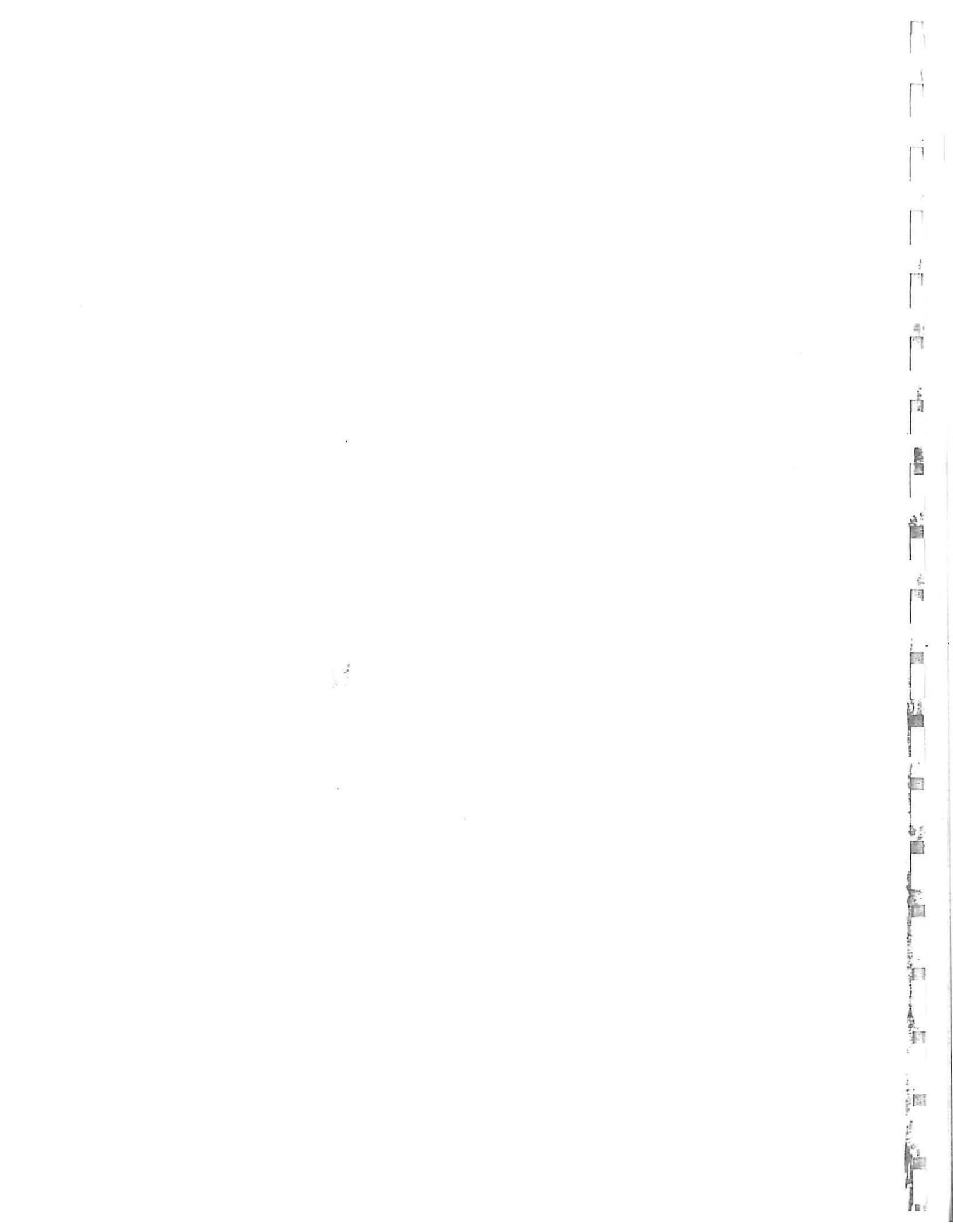


Figure 244: Fire hose station in room 201



Electrical System

All campus service in the immediate vicinity is currently run underground, having been installed by direct burial. The nearest campus secondary source currently available to the building is an outside pad-mounted transformer situated several hundred feet to the south, between Varnado Hall and the Infirmary. Although portions of two generations of electrical systems survive within the building itself, each was fed from an overhead service entry. Since all overhead utility lines in the vicinity of the building were removed after its abandonment, the building is not currently connected to any electrical service.

The older of the two electrical systems appears to date to the building's construction, and is principally characterized by knob-and-tube branches running within concealed joist and stud cavities. The original system was completely abandoned in 1939 or sometime thereafter, when it was replaced by a new system run almost entirely within surface-mounted EMT conduit. At or subsequent to that time, many accessible components of the abandoned 1923 system were removed. The second system appeared to receive miscellaneous additions and modifications, executed in the same manner, through the years that it was in service.

First-Generation Electrical System

The overhead secondary reached the building immediately east of the fire escape formerly centered on the south exterior wall of the gymnasium block. See figure 245. A line anchor assembly (with most of its insulators intact) survives on the exterior of the south wall, adjacent to the pilaster on the east side of the center bay, mounted just below the level of the second-story window sills. Below this, a surface-mounted metal weather-head and service-entry conduit also survive intact. The conduit feeds into the masonry wall through a pulling elbow at approximately 7 feet above grade, then sweeps into the top of the main panel in room 101. A grounding conductor is clamped to the conduit immediately above the elbow. The masonry wall penetration at the elbow is trimmed with a projecting cast-stone block. See figure 246.

The main panel consists of a steel flush-mounted cabinet, with face frame and single side-hinged door. See figure 247. From this location, feeders in conduit were distributed to subpanels located on the first, second, and third stories. The first-story subpanel is located on the north wall of room 101, immediately east of the doorway to room 100. See figure 248. A corresponding subpanel for the second story is located directly above, on the north wall of room 201. See figure 249. The third-story subpanel is situated



directly above that, and is installed in the sloped ceiling at a point roughly 9 feet above the floor of the track. See figure 250. All subpanels are of the same generic type and configuration as the main panel, but they vary in size in accordance with the number of branches served. No evidence of overload protection devices or switch gear has survived in any of the first-generation main or subpanels.

From each subpanel originated a number of branch circuits, supplying power and lighting in all of the rooms of each panel's respective story. Branch circuits were comprised of concealed knob-and-tube wiring that fed flush-mounted switch, receptacle, and fixture boxes.

Although no first-generation lighting fixtures survive, most of the corresponding fixture boxes are still in place, and ghosting of canopies on adjacent finishes suggests that virtually all fixtures were surface-mounted incandescent units of varying configuration. Lighting fixtures in offices and classrooms were generally controlled from wall switches, while lighting for the larger rooms was apparently switched directly from the respective subpanels.

Wall receptacles were largely confined to classrooms and offices, and tended to occur in the baseboards, with the receptacle boxes installed horizontally. These were of ungrounded duplex configuration, and are currently fitted with a variety of metal and plastic cover plates (most of which have been painted). See figure 251.

Virtually the entire first-generation system was abandoned upon installation of a replacement system in, or shortly after, 1939. Abandonment entailed the removal of all of the most readily accessible fixtures and devices, leaving in place only those elements that were recessed into surviving finishes or run through inaccessible spaces. The large amount of surface alterations carried out in the office/classroom block in 1939 at this time may have obliterated evidence of additional fixtures or other devices.

Second-Generation Electrical System

Work estimates dating from 1939 indicate that a new electrical system was to be installed as part of the major interior rehabilitation then being planned. As described in the estimates, the new system was to be installed in concealed conduit. This would have been feasible because the rehabilitation was to include substantial removal and replacement of existing finishes, so the walls would be open to receive the conduit. However, all components of the new system—including panels, conduits, boxes, and

fixtures—were instead surface-mounted, after the new finishes were in place.

Service for the new system was again brought overhead to the exterior of the building, although apparently from a different pole location. The new overhead secondary reached the east wall of the building on its southern bay, immediately south of the projecting center bay. See figure 235. A line anchor assembly, since removed, was situated immediately below the cast-stone stringcourse separating the first and second stories. This location is confirmed by a surviving array of anchor-bolt holes in the masonry. Service conductors entered the surface-mounted metal weather-head and metal service-entry conduit approximately 2 feet below, and were fed through the masonry wall via a pulling elbow situated approximately 6 feet above grade. The conduit feeds directly into the back of the main panel in room 101. The size and number of conductors suggests a three-phase, four-wire, 120/208-volt system.

The main panel is a floor-standing single-door steel cabinet situated against the east wall of room 101. A single conduit exits the top, and rises to the second story. An EMT branch conduit exiting the right side of the panel appears to have fed an outside compressor/condenser unit no longer extant. A short nipple exits the left side, and fed an adjacent surface-mounted subpanel, also no longer extant. Five EMT conduits exiting from the missing subpanel fed various power and lighting branch circuits on the first story of the building. See figure 252.

The second and third stories were together served by a single additional subpanel, surface-mounted on the east wall of room 201 directly above the main panel on the first story. This subpanel, also no longer extant, was fed by the riser from the top of the main panel, and in turn supplied both power and lighting branch circuits that exited the subpanel in five EMT conduits. See figure 253.

An additional EMT conduit enters room 201 from the exterior. Rising out of the ground along the south wall adjacent to a rain leader, it proceeds along a circuitous route into the second floor by penetrating the center of the transom bar over the rear exit door.

Virtually all second-generation branch wiring was run in surface-mounted conduit, with the exception of limited uses of armored cable to connect with fixed equipment. Expediency appeared to be the rule in dictating conduit locations and mounting methods, as conduits are run in all directions over virtually every type of wall and ceiling surface without discretion. See figure 254. The system utilized a variety of octagonal and square junction and

fixture boxes, as well as square and rectangular receptacle and switch boxes.

Numerous second-generation lighting fixtures survive. They are primarily of two generic types, although the specific design and manufacturer of individual fixtures of both types varies. The first, and most prevalent, type is a simple incandescent down light with parabolic enameled metal shade. These are hung either without pendant directly from octagonal surface-mounted fixture boxes, or with a short rigid pendant connection. See figures 255-256. They can be found in nearly all locations except rooms 101 and 108. The latter rooms have surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures of four-tube configuration, generally 4 feet in length, without deflectors or diffusers. See figure 257. As with the earlier system, lighting for the smaller rooms was controlled from wall switches, while lighting for the larger rooms was switched directly from the respective subpanels. Switch boxes were generally covered with metal switch plates.

Wall receptacles were more liberally allocated in the second-generation system than in the first, and surface-mounted single and duplex units (both grounded and ungrounded) occur in nearly all major rooms. Specific numbers and locations within rooms appeared to be governed by specific equipment and appliances used at the time of installation. Receptacle boxes are generally covered with metal receptacle plates. The primary exception to the use of generic equipment occurs in room 109, where a proprietary surface-mounted raceway and receptacle system is installed along the west, south, and east walls.

Several rooms of the office/classroom block and room 108 have additional receptacles located adjacent to windows. Although fed from conduits otherwise containing 110-volt branches, the configuration of these particular receptacles appears to be for 208-220 volt circuits. Their specific locations suggest they were installed to provide power to window air-conditioning units. See figure 258.

In spite of the large extent of rewiring that occurred circa 1939, additional miscellaneous modifications apparently occurred after that date. These are evidenced primarily by the appearance of unpainted conduit runs and device boxes in areas where others are painted. However, it should be noted that many portions of 1939 conduit apparently escaped painting, as well.

Telephone Service

None of the extant remnants of the telephone system appear to date to the initial construction of the Women's Old Gymnasium. Rather, components that do survive suggest that the building was retrofitted for service, and received an accretion of additions over time. Not enough of the system is currently intact to enable a comprehensive description of its features.

Although current telephone trunks on campus tend to be buried lines, the nearest access location now appears to be a pedestal adjacent to the north exterior wall of Varnado Hall. Former telephone service apparently reached the building via an overhead line, possibly at a point on or near the first-generation electrical-line anchor assembly. Currently, a terminal block remains on the exterior wall, in the same bay as the former electrical service entrance, but against the opposite pilaster. See figure 259. The block is mounted in a metal box (with missing cover) approximately 5 feet above grade. The box is grounded with an exposed cable exiting the bottom of the box and entering a conduit immediately below the cast-stone water table. Two two-pair cables loosely strung on the wall reach the vicinity of the box, but no longer connect within the box. The cables travel horizontally at window head height and enter the building through the head frame of the nearest window within the bay.

Inside the building, cables are primarily run on surfaces, along discontinuities of finish planes were possible (e.g., along baseboards, wainscot caps, doorway casings, etc.). Depending on installation date, interior cables are either of single-pair twisted configuration, or two-pair within an outer sheathing. No conduit is employed for any of these conductors. Telephone service was extended to relatively few rooms, and was principally confined to the office/classroom portion of the building. Handsets appeared to be hardwired directly into standard four-pin terminal blocks without benefit of user-removable plugs or connectors. See figure 260.

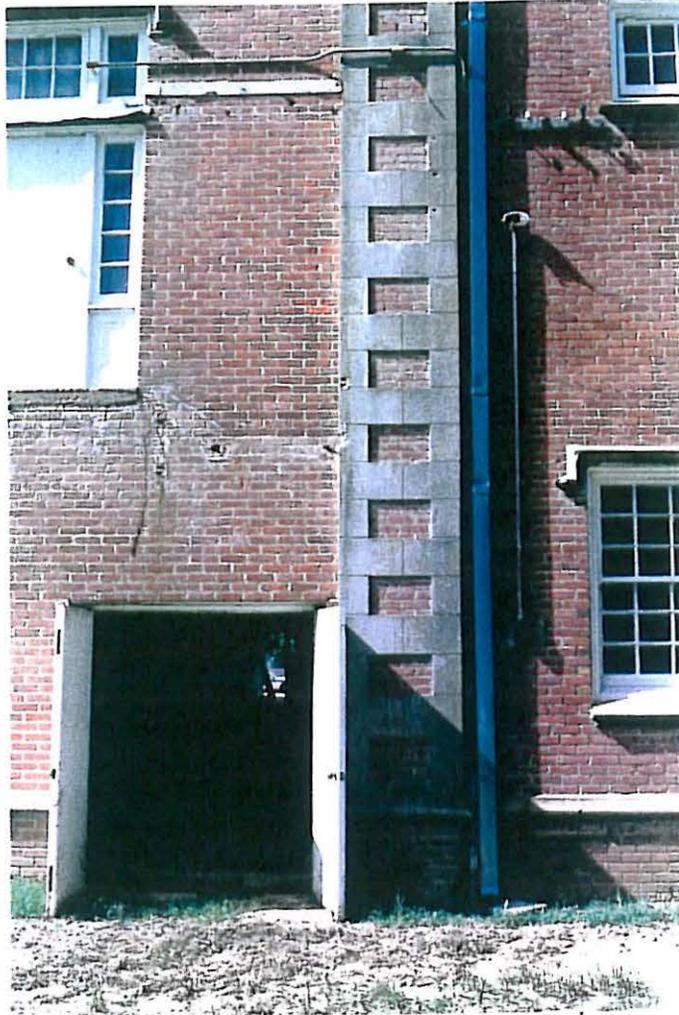


Figure 245: Abandoned service entry conduit of the first generation electrical system. Note the line anchor assembly with intact insulators above, and weather-head and service-entry conduit below



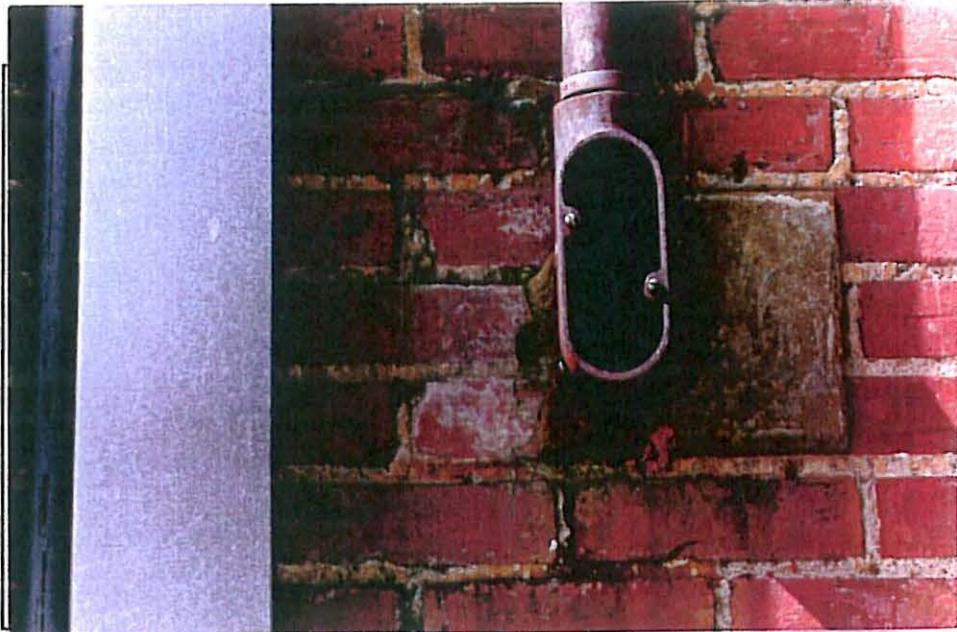


Figure 246: Partially intact cast stone trim at pulling elbow of the first generation electrical system service entry

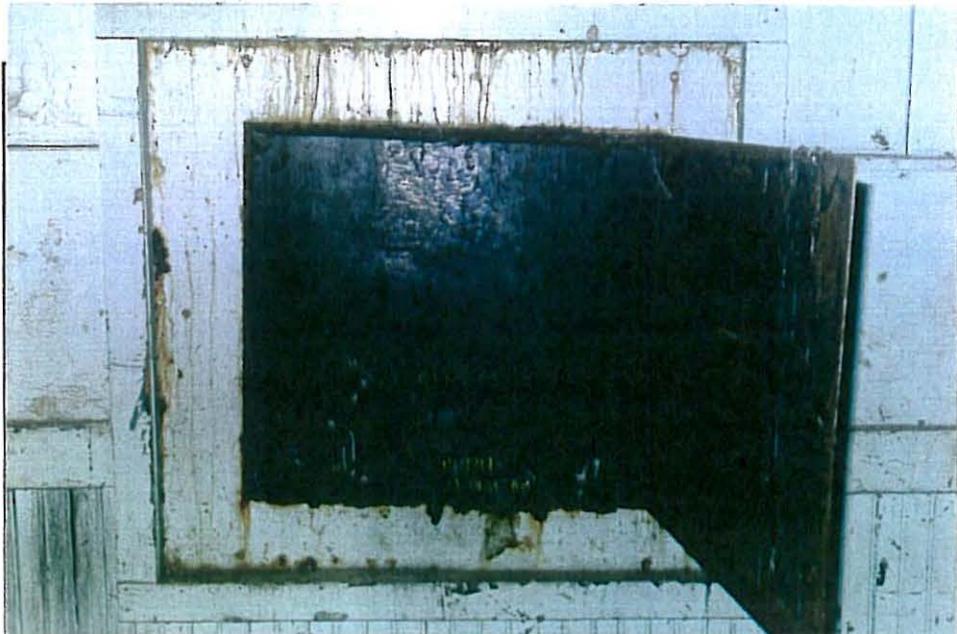


Figure 247: Abandoned first generation main panel on south wall of room 101

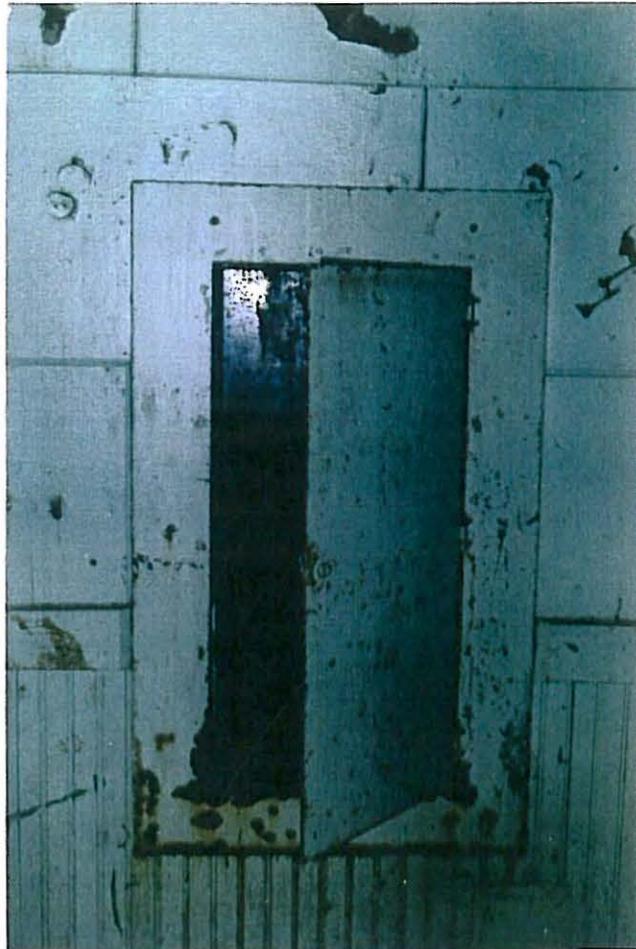


Figure 248: Abandoned first generation subpanel on north wall of room 101



100



Figure 249: Abandoned first generation subpanel adjacent to north main doorway of room 201



Figure 250: Abandoned first generation subpanel in north ceiling of room 201

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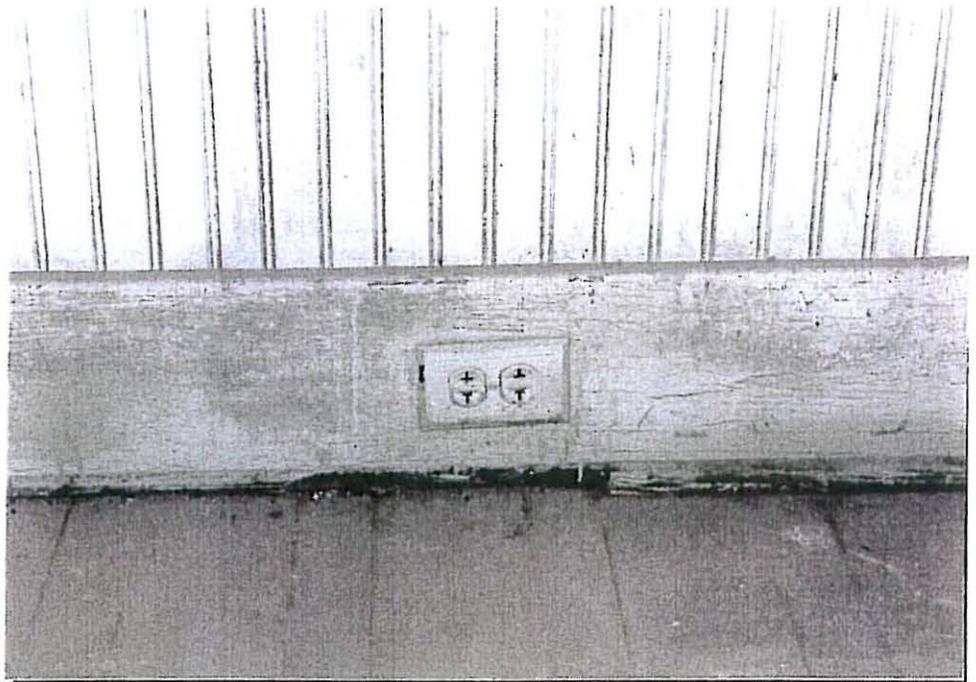


Figure 251: Typical 1st generation flush mounted duplex wall receptacle

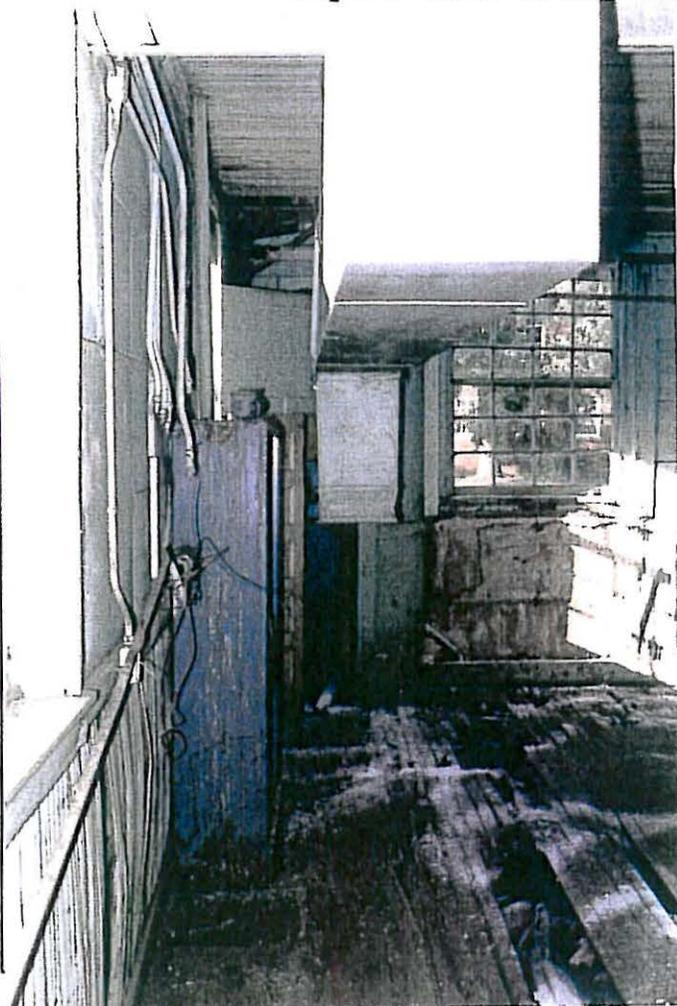


Figure 252: Abandoned 2nd generation main panel room 101. Missing subpanel.

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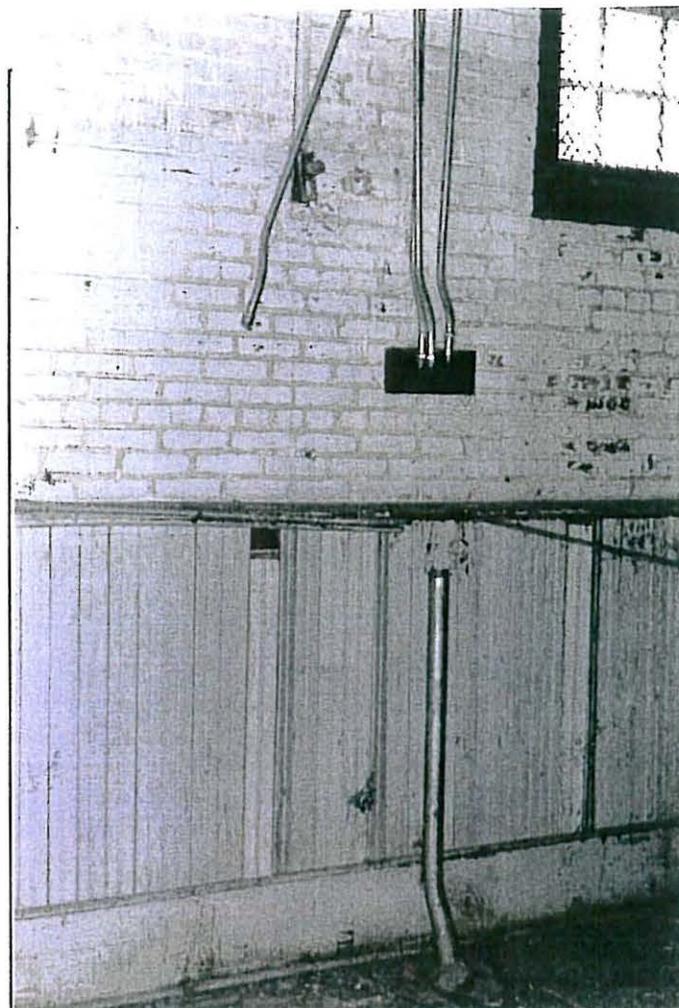


Figure 253: Site of second generation subpanel on east wall of room 201. Note disengaged main feeder conduit below and branch circuit conduit above



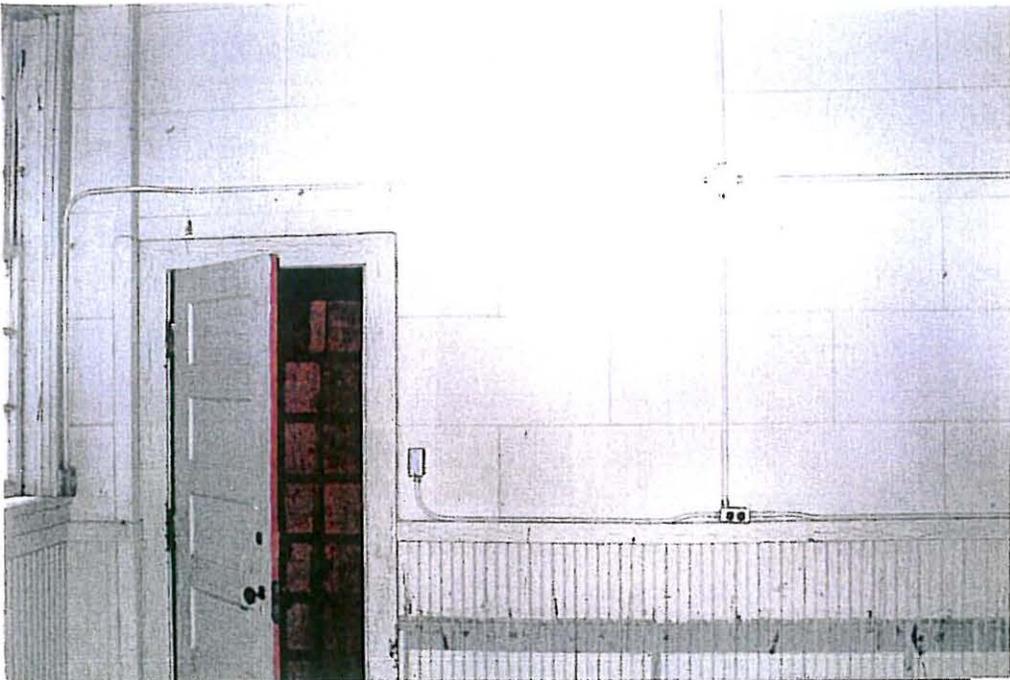
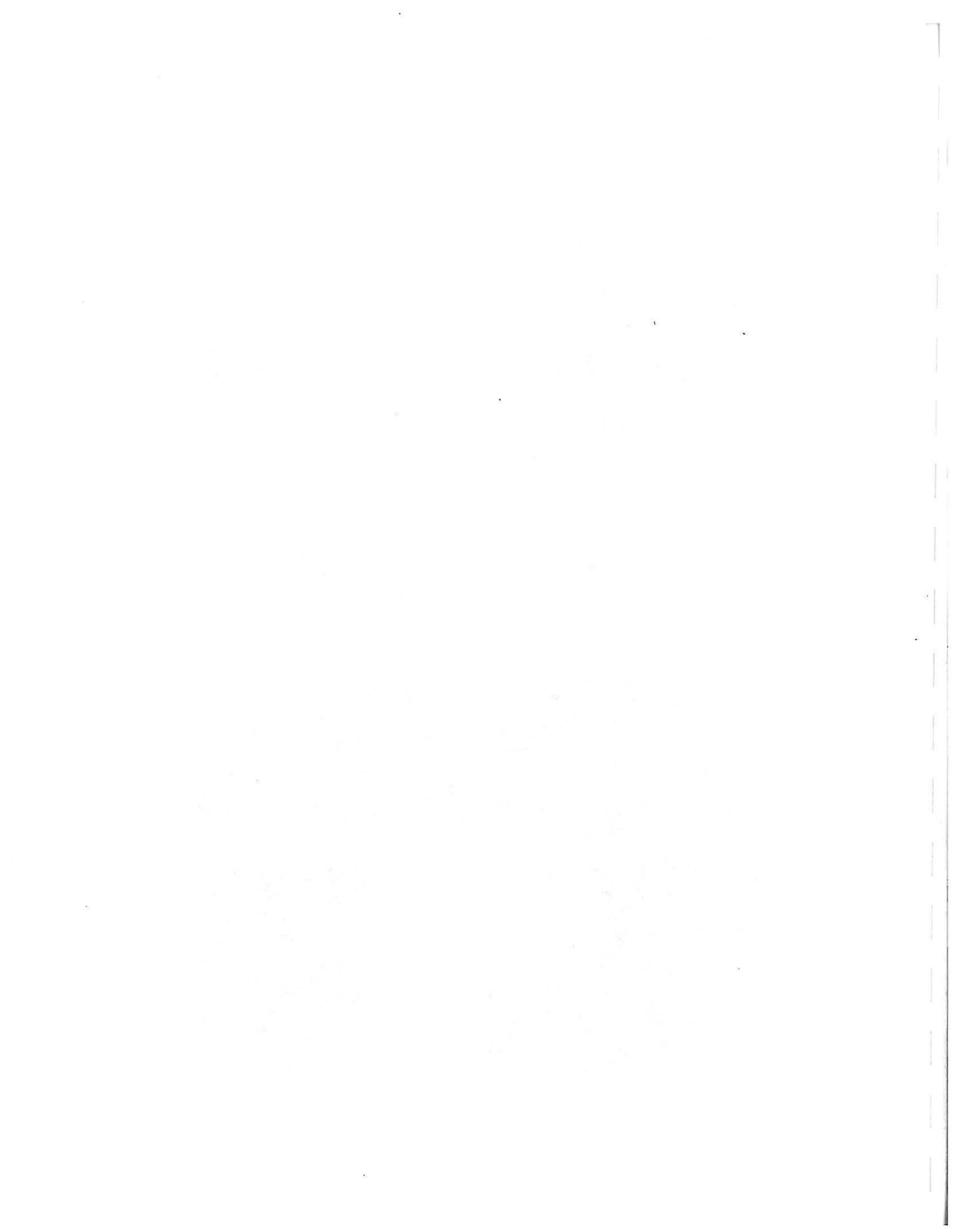


Figure 254: Typical interior surface mounted conduit configuration



Figure 255: Typical second generation incandescent down-lighting fixture, room 201



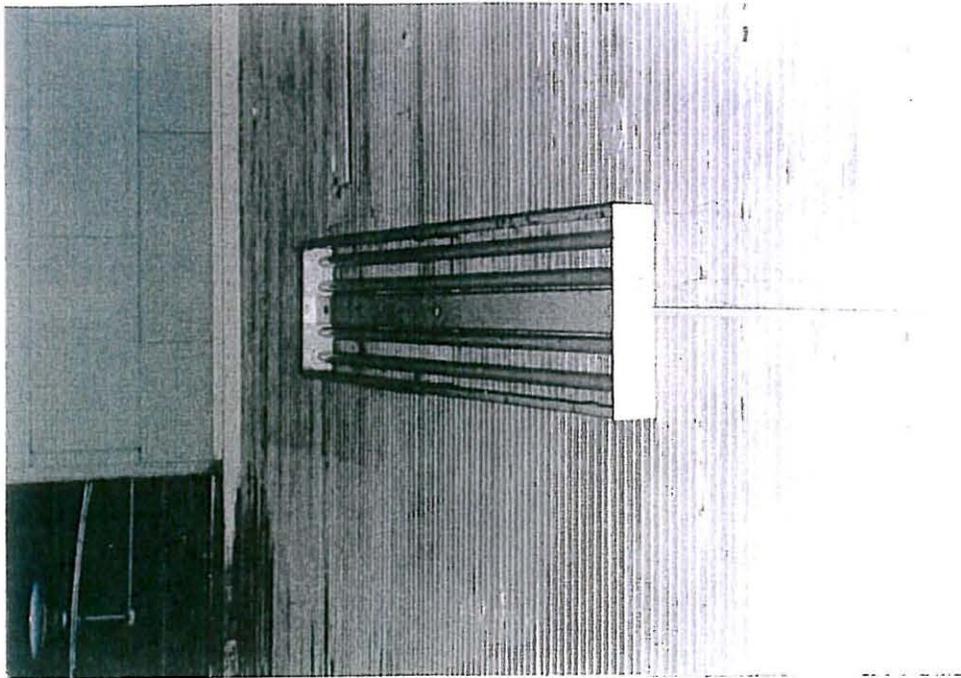


Figure 256: Typical second generation fluorescent surface mounted fixture, room 108

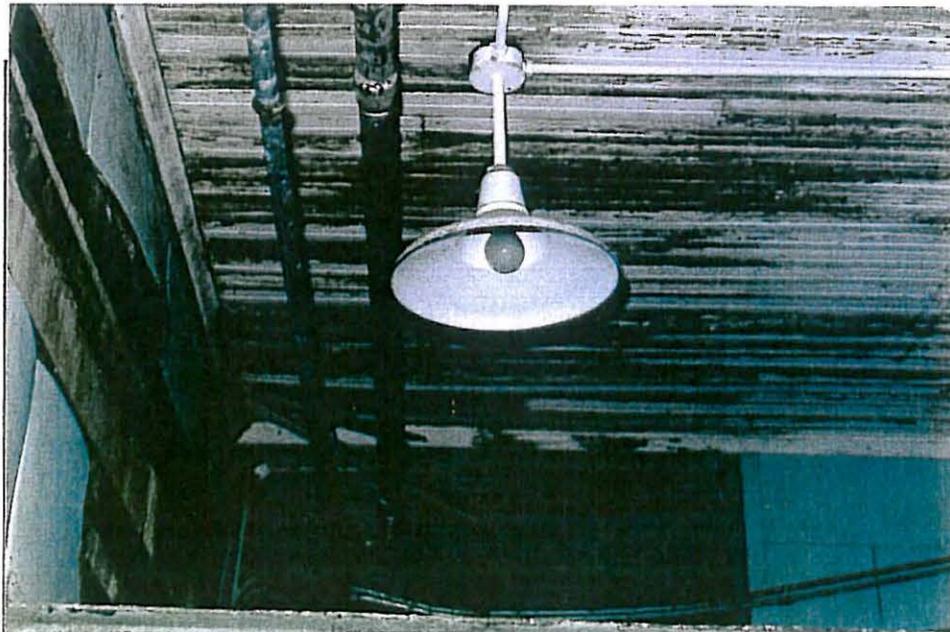
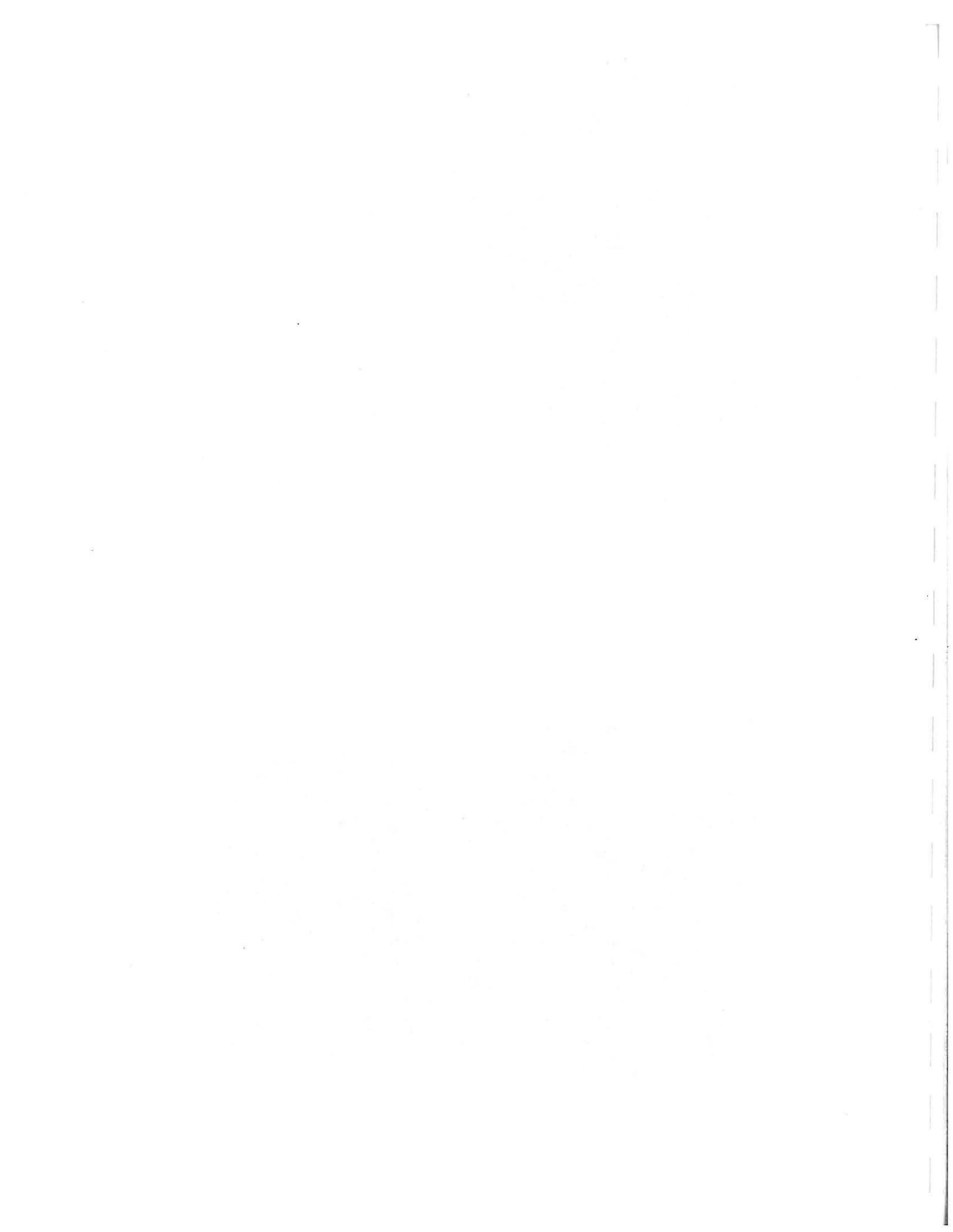


Figure 257: Typical second generation incandescent down lighting fixture, room 109



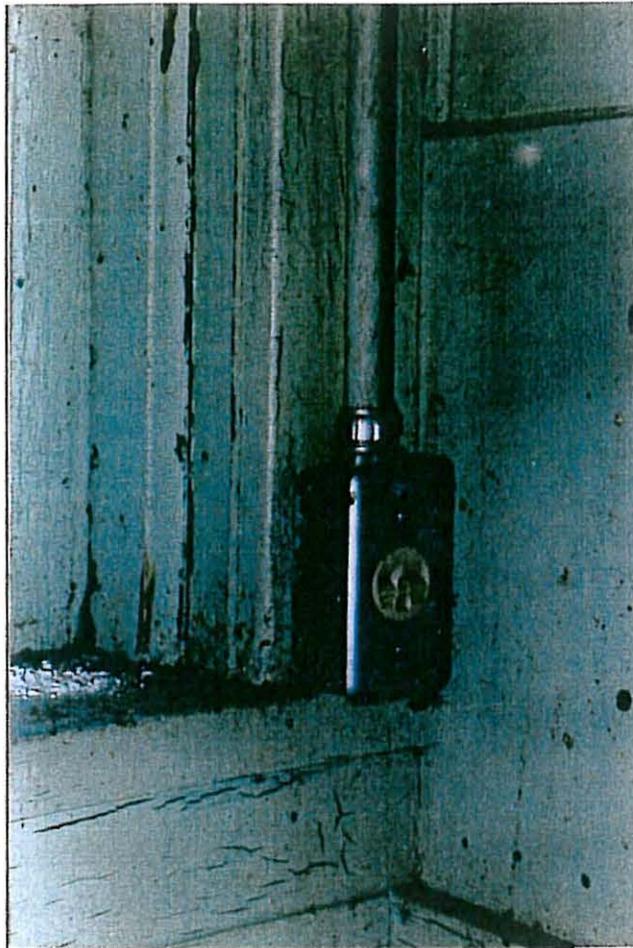


Figure 258: Second generation surface mounted receptacle, possibly intended for use by a window air conditioner

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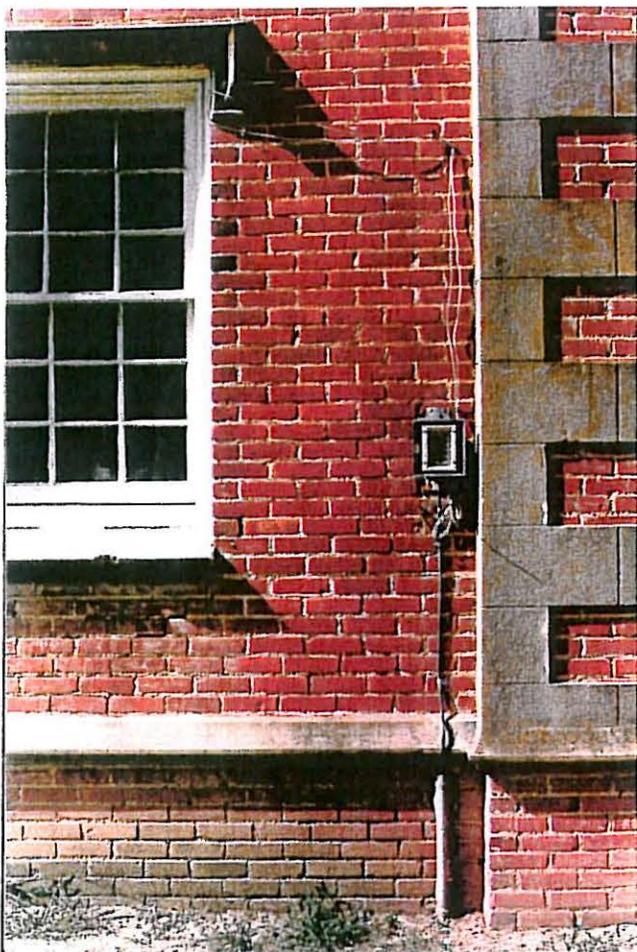


Figure 259: Abandoned telephone service entry on south wall of gymnasium block.

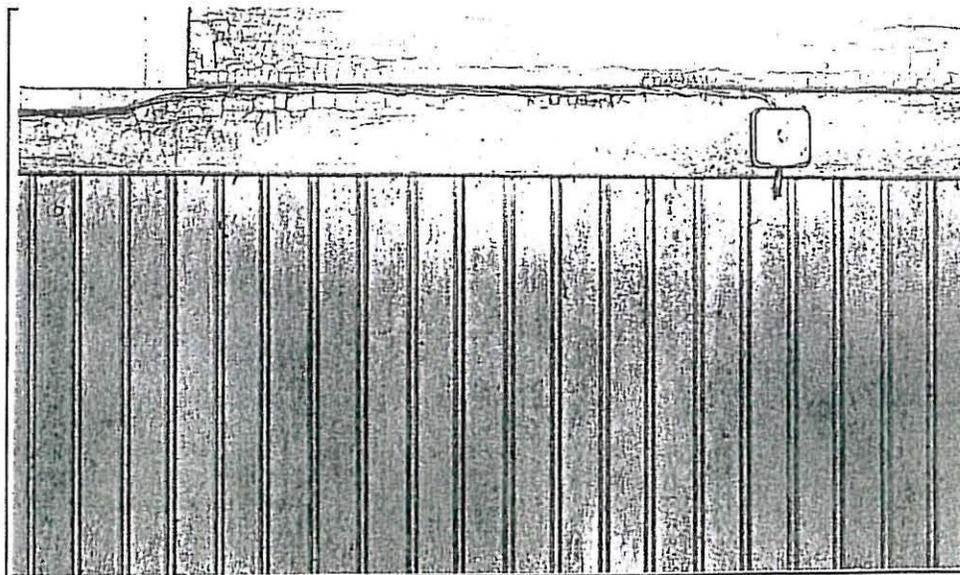
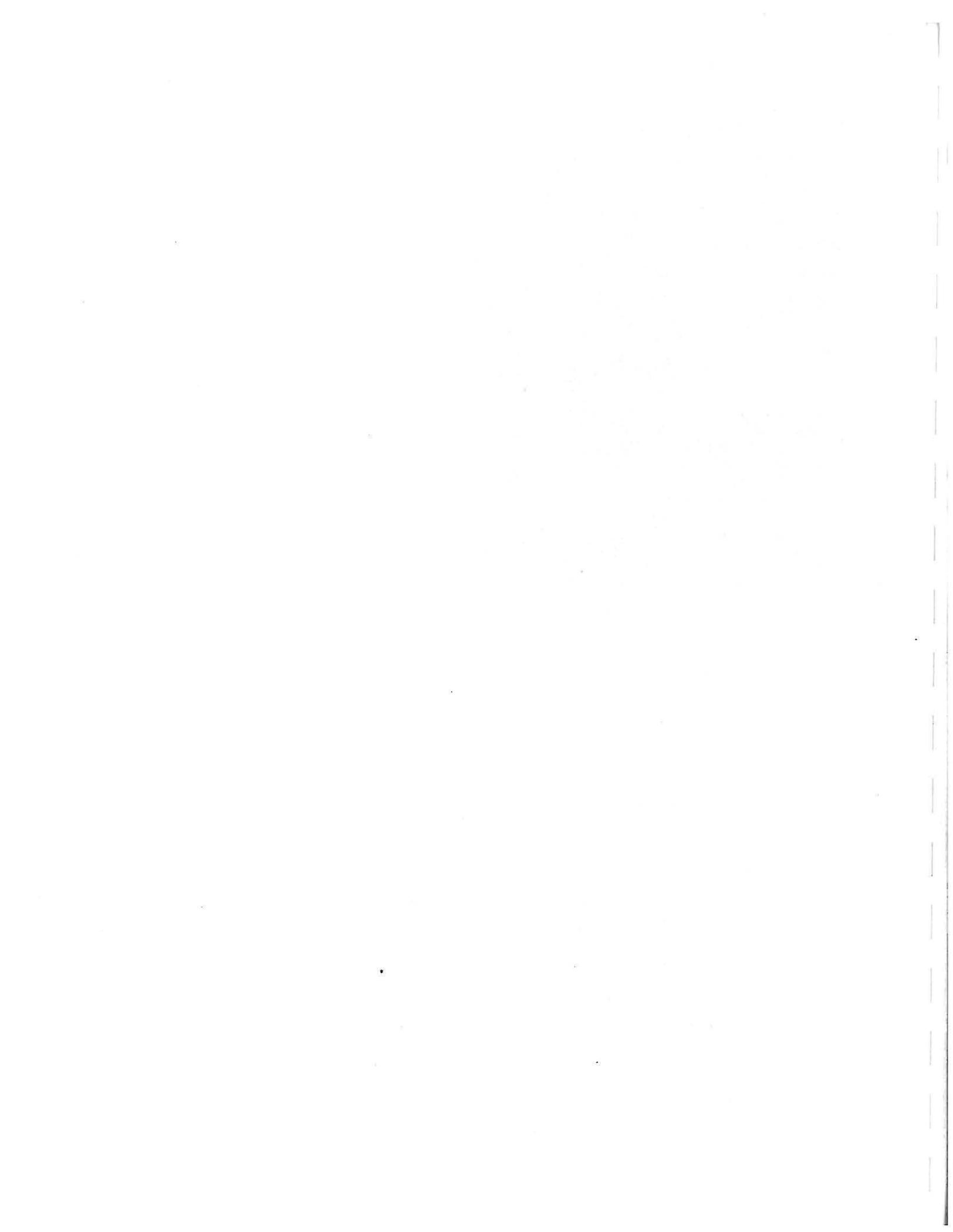


Figure 260: Surface mounted interior telephone branch and handset terminal block



III. TREATMENT AND USE: ARCHITECTURAL
PROGRAMMING ISSUES

By Regina Binder, David Bittermann,
and Joan Berkowitz



PATHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Exterior Investigations

Additional study is required to determine the pathology of the significant network of cracking systems noted in previous sections of this report, and to evaluate whether structural remediation is required. See figure 261. Study should focus on a broad range of possible factors, including the following issues.

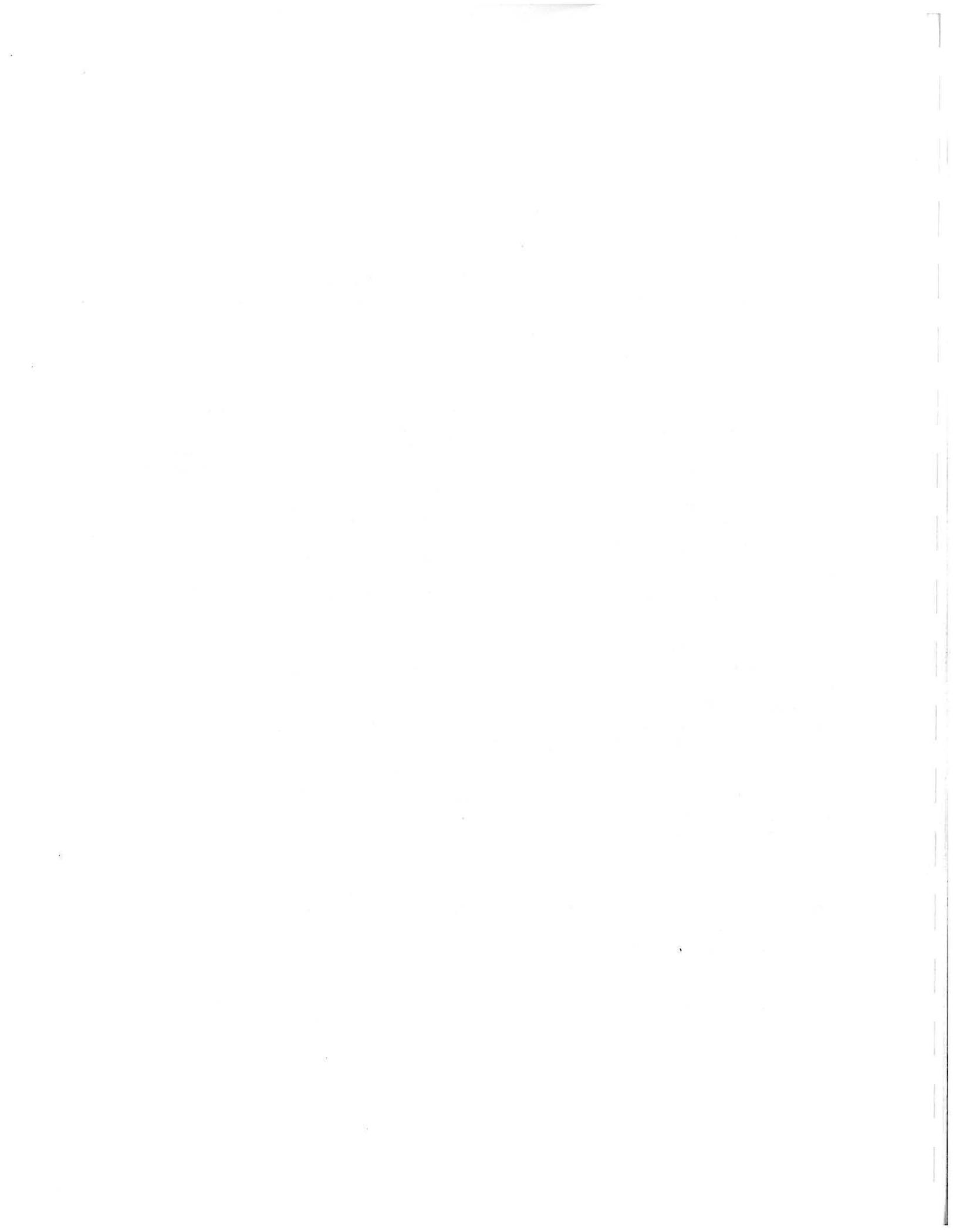
Design-Induced Factors. Placement of large window openings in load-bearing masonry walls is always problematic. Cracking may frequently occur along lines of differential stress between adjacent sections of masonry wall. These conditions are typically found at the jambs of windows, particularly those having broad openings, since aggregate compressive stresses in window-bay masonry can be far less than in the adjoining unarticulated areas. Other types of cracking patterns can be induced by inconsistent vertical alignment and/or configuration of masonry openings, which occur in this building as well. Systems initiated by these conditions are often perpetuated by other forces.

Settlement-Induced Factors. Configurations and conditions of foundations and soils are currently unknown. Footing failures can occur as either continuing conditions, or as conditions of limited duration. In the latter case, previous but currently arrested settlements may have enabled a cracking cycle to begin, which was subsequently perpetuated by other forces.

Event-Induced Factors. Single catastrophic events, such as lightning strikes, could similarly enable cracking cycles to begin, enabling subsequent perpetuation by other forces.

Moisture- and Temperature-Induced Factors. Movement resulting from cyclical wetting and drying, freezing and thawing, or heating and cooling in higher temperature ranges, can both initiate and perpetuate cracking systems.

Corrosion-Induced Factors. Exfoliation of ferrous-metal lintels and ties with the masonry wall can both initiate and perpetuate cracking systems.



Material-Specific Recommendations

Cast Stone

1. All elements should be tested for soundness. All unsound and severely cracking elements should be removed immediately from the building to eliminate the existing safety hazards to pedestrians.
2. Replacement in-kind should be possible for the majority of lost cast-stone units.
3. Replacement units will be easy to cast, since they are shallow and regular in dimension. A modified system for affixing cast-stone quoins should be developed to incorporate reinforcing elements and mechanical anchors.
4. An accurate match of both the surface texture and color of the original cast stone should be made. This match should be compared to a cleaned sample of original material.
5. All cast-stone elements should be cleaned of dark soiling and biological activity. Field tests should be carried out on site to determine the best cleaning method. The inclusion of a biocide to inhibit regrowth of biological activity should be considered.
6. Areas of graffiti-removal compound and graffiti should be chemically removed.
7. If missing cast-stone elements have left areas of open joints on brick and will not be replaced for some period of time, pointing or parging of those areas should be considered to reduce water infiltration.



Wood

1. Rehabilitate and preserve wooden elements, since they are generally in sound condition.
2. Sand and scrape all wooden elements, then prime and paint.
3. Preserve original fabric where possible by stabilizing rotted areas with epoxy consolidants and fillers. In cases where consolidation is not possible, deteriorated areas should be cut out and replacement sections glued in place.
4. Measure replacement elements in order to match existing profiles, and fabricate same from compatible wood species.
5. Fill all cracks with wood fillers, then sand, prime, and paint.
6. Weather-seal all window and doorway openings.
7. Replace all broken and missing glass. Window putty should be replaced if found to be loose or deteriorating.

Terra Cotta

1. Survey and replace all cracked coping tiles.
2. Remove the cementitious mortar that fills the gap or joint where coping tiles meet. Fill this joint with either a lime-rich mortar or a synthetic caulk.

Concrete

1. Remove all deteriorating concrete or cementitious patches to sound stone. Clean to sound stone, create a mechanical key, and replace with a compatible composite. This may be colored and textured to match the existing. Consider scoring surfaces of wing walls by entry stairs to replicate historic imitation-ashlar finish.



Impact of Condition Remediation

With the exception of cast-stone trim, most exterior features appear in relatively good condition, and might be successfully repaired with little significant loss of historic fabric. The total impact on historic fabric, however, cannot be adequately assessed until above-referenced pathologies have been more thoroughly investigated.

Although most interior deterioration can be ascribed to former problems with the integrity of roofs and windows, extensive areas of finishes and wood structure have been damaged as a result. The principal zones of damage fall along the north and south main walls of the gymnasium block, impacting—from top to bottom—roof framing (some of which has received recent stabilization) and ceiling finishes, wall framing and finishes, and floor framing and finishes. See figures 262-264. Along the north wall, collateral damage has affected the adjoining portion of the office/classroom block, as well. More localized damage to the structure and finishes occurs in the northeast corner of the office/classroom block, on both floors, and in room 201 of the gymnasium block, adjacent to the windows in the center bays of the east and west walls.

The sum total of moisture-related damage throughout the building suggests that very extensive areas of finish will require removal for repair or replacement, as well as for thorough inspection and repair of underlying structure. It therefore appears that the prospects for economic in-situ preservation of historic finishes (other than brick masonry) are slight. This is somewhat disconcerting in light of the fact that many of these finish materials may be character-defining features of the building. The most likely means for preservation of these may be as reinstalled salvaged materials, supplemented by extensive use of reproduction elements.



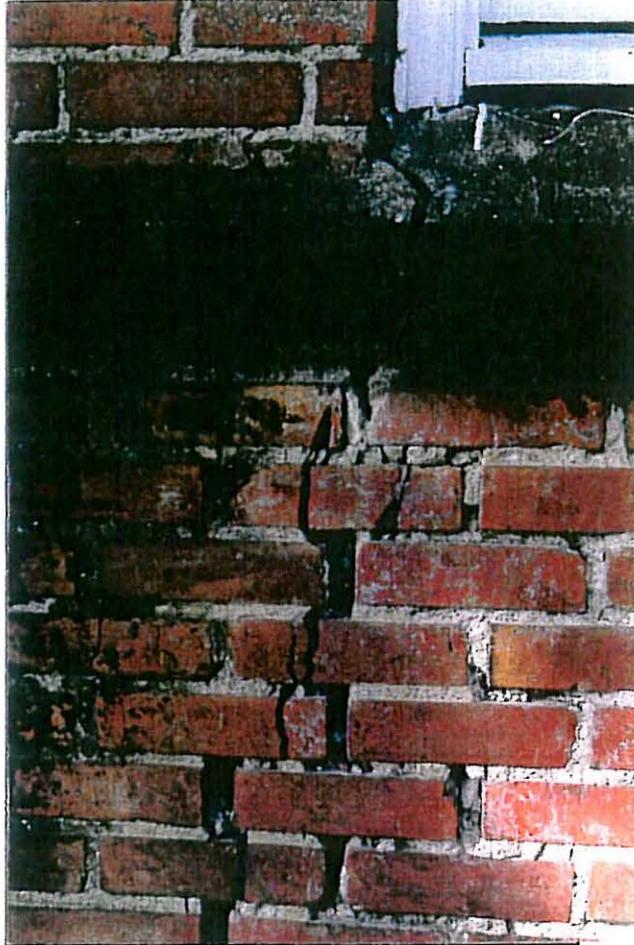
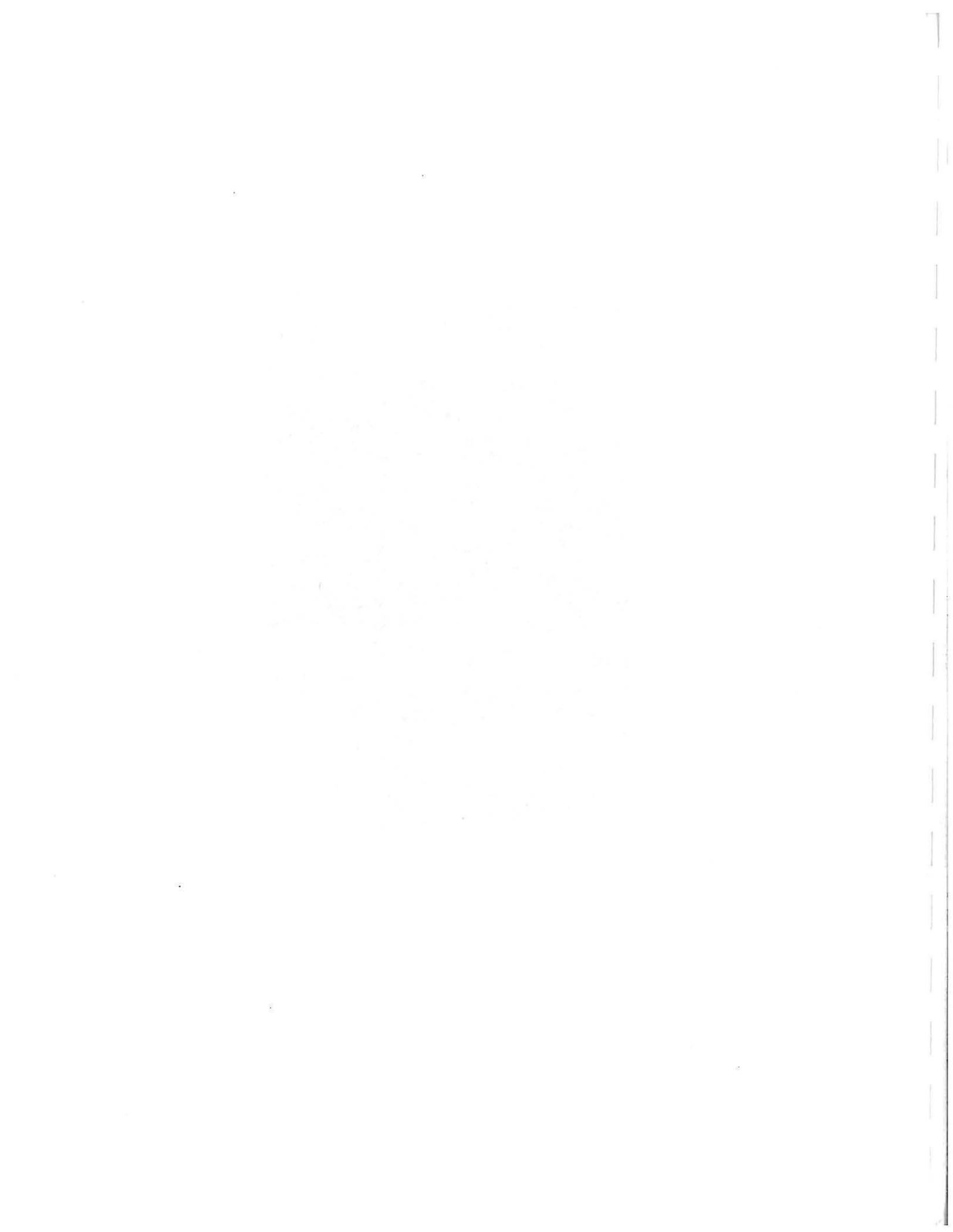


Figure 261: Example of north elevation masonry cracking system, below east jamb of second floor east window, office/classroom block.



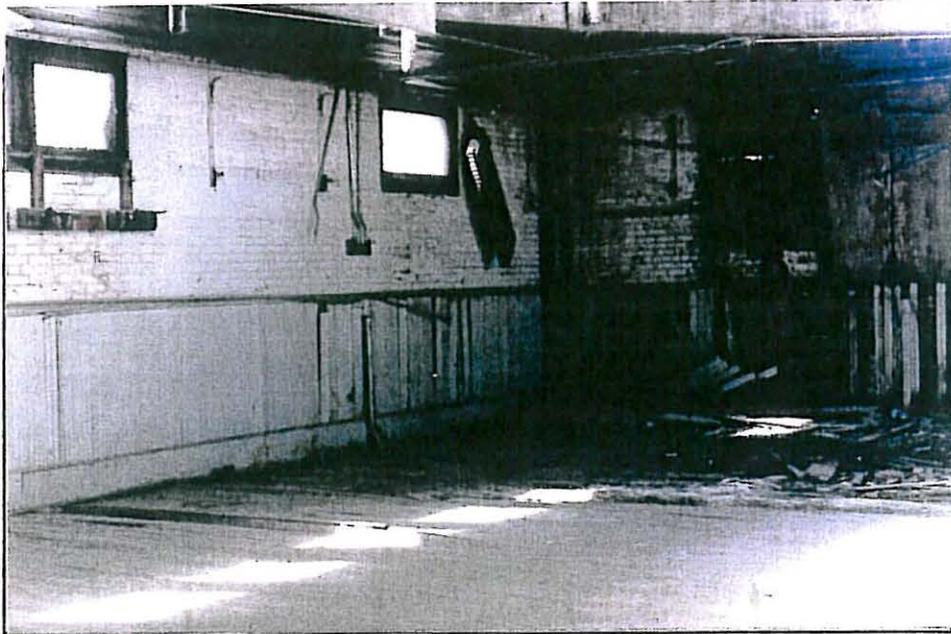


Figure 262: Moisture induced damages to ceiling, wall, and floor finishes and structure, southeast corner room 201



Figure 263: Moisture induced damages to ceiling finishes and structure, southeast corner room 101.



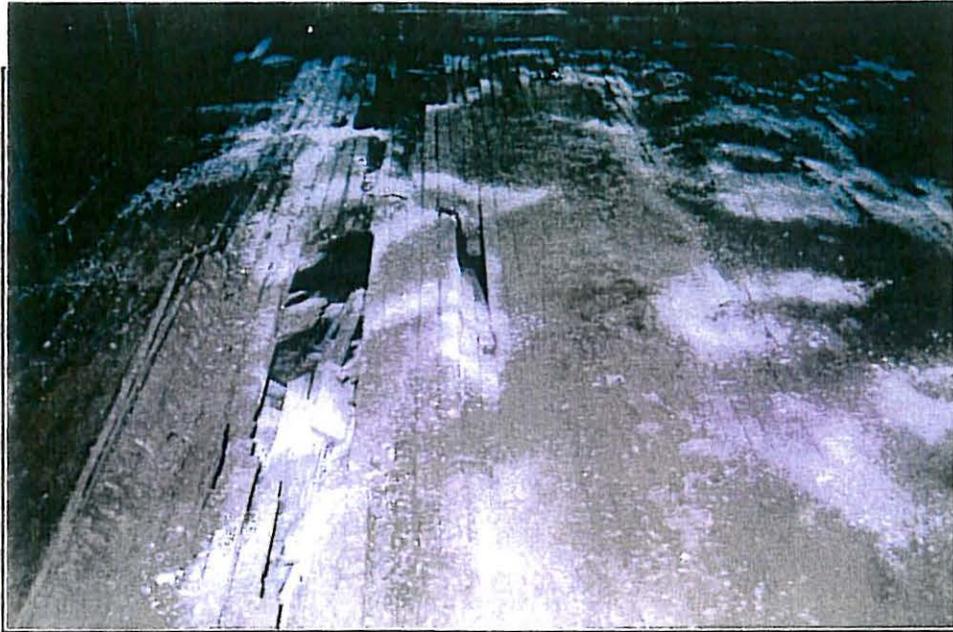
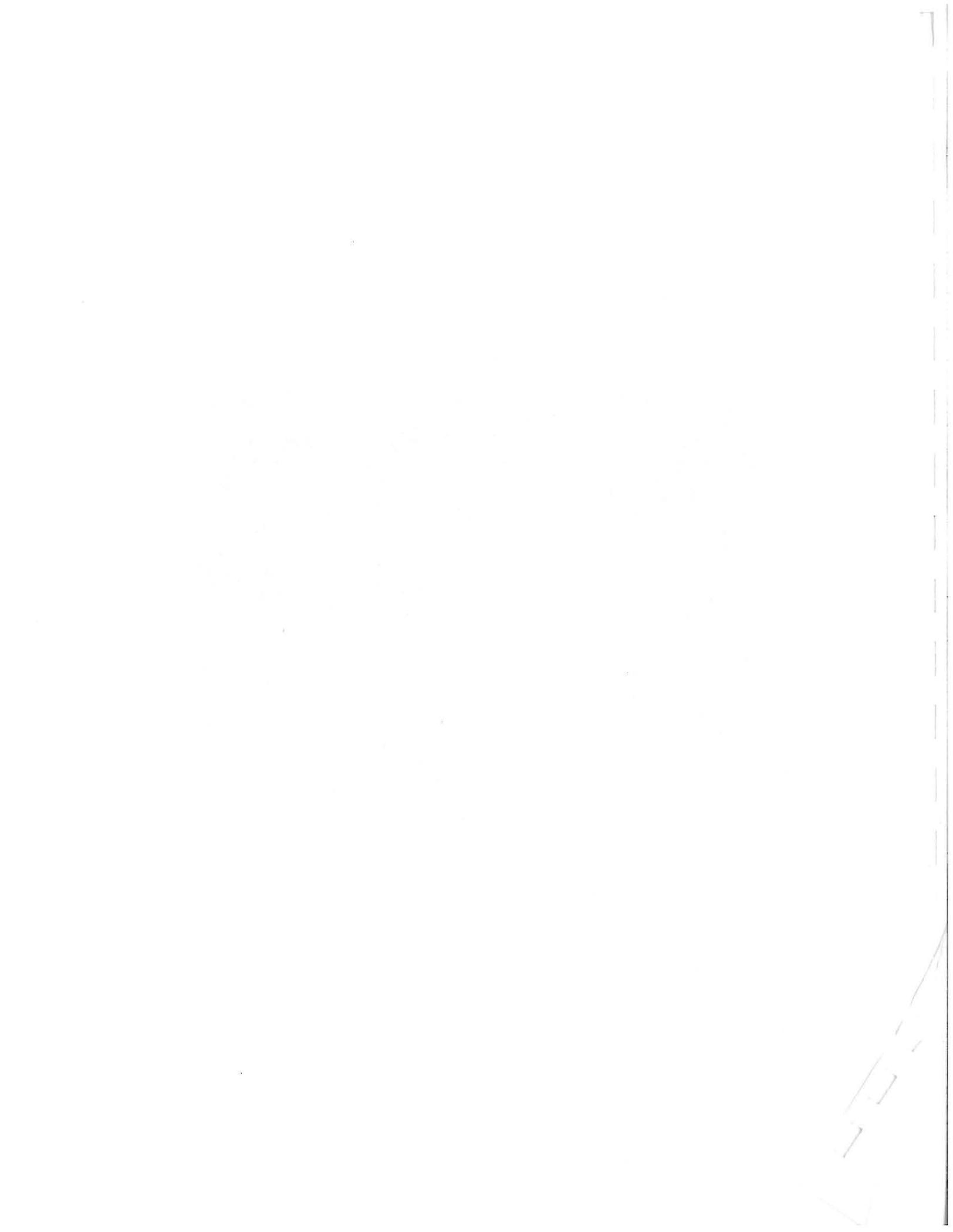


Figure 264: Moisture induced damages to floor finishes and structure, southeast corner room 101.



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Character-Defining Features

The following information is provided to aid in the development of a sensitive plan for the preservation of the exterior and rehabilitation of the interior of the Women's Old Gymnasium.

Certain character-defining features should be maintained in the rehabilitation process. As was discussed in the architectural description, the principle significance of the structure is its use. The formality of the design and details communicates the prominence of athletics on the campus. For that reason, spatial arrangements including the basketball court, gymnastic room, and the main stair halls on the first and second stories should be preserved where practical. The track is critical to the interpretation of the structure and its significance. In terms of finishes, the exposed roof steel trusses and brick surfaces should be retained, as should the matchboard ceilings in the basketball court and gymnastic room. While most floor surfaces are not critical, the floors in the basketball court and gymnastic room are, in that they lend *legibility*. Beaded-board wainscot with cap and baseboard moldings cover the lower portion of the majority of walls, and should be preserved or reproduced where necessary. The molding around the blackboard is a detail carried from the stile extensions on the window exteriors. Again, the moldings should be preserved if possible, since they are a minor character-defining feature. The interior *door leaves* and window casings remain intact and should also be considered as integral to the character of the structure. If possible, the exterior doorways in the stair pavilions should be returned to their original appearance, to add cohesion to the north elevation.

At a meeting with alumnae this author was asked about the possibility of display space being included in the scheme. An exhibit of the history of education (including physical education) in the state of Louisiana, is their intended use.



- the problem that the facility can probably not afford the loss of floor space required for any fixture that is not fully functional.

Electrical System

The three historic flush-mounted panels have measurable visual impact on adjacent historic wall finishes, which are considered character-defining features. Although room 201, the most important space, is lacking any actual historical fixtures, the locations are clearly evident on the ceiling finishes.

Service Entries

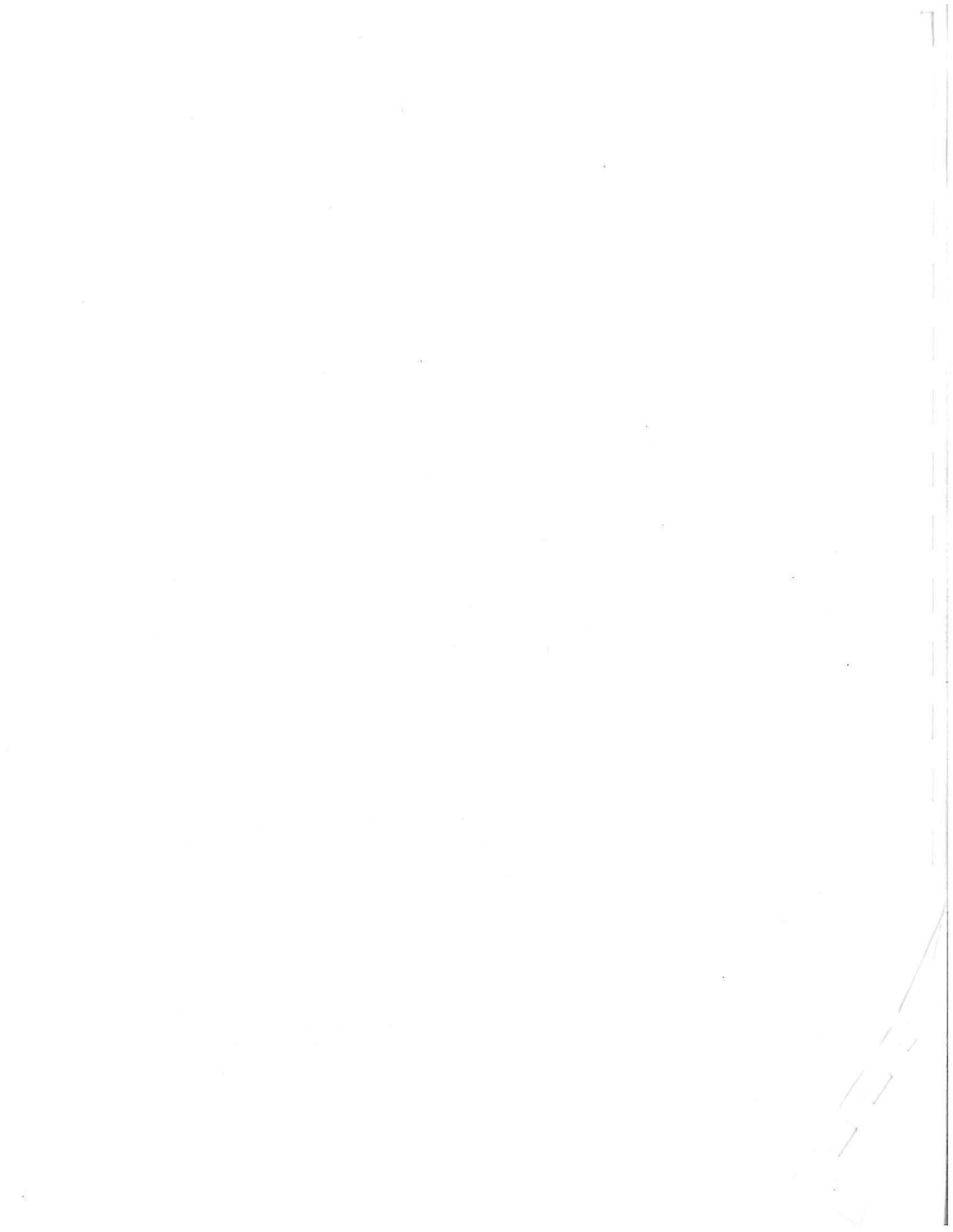
Virtually all utilities have in the past been provided through the campus infrastructure, although none of the connections are currently in place. Since many of the campus systems have been moved, upgraded, or otherwise modified over the years since abandonment of the Women's Old Gymnasium, locations of existing abandoned service entries within the building should play little, if any, role in the planning of its new systems. Furthermore, the building's new envisioned role and operation relative to the larger campus community may evolve to the point that connection to all or any of the campus infrastructure is not necessarily desirable. In such event, most basic utilities (including water, sewer, gas, electrical, and telephone) are potentially available in College Avenue, running less than 100 feet to the north.

Hazardous Materials

There exists within the Women's Old Gymnasium (as in any building of similar age) the significant potential of the presence of hazardous materials as constituent parts of building materials or systems. The two principal areas of concern are lead, as a component of paint, and asbestos, in a variety of uses.

Lead Paint

Beyond the traditional concerns of ingestion by children, the presence of lead in paint poses ever-increasing maintenance problems, as well. In many locales, scrapings and tailings created by standard surface preparation must be confined during removal,



locations are extremely limited, and only two appear remotely feasible.

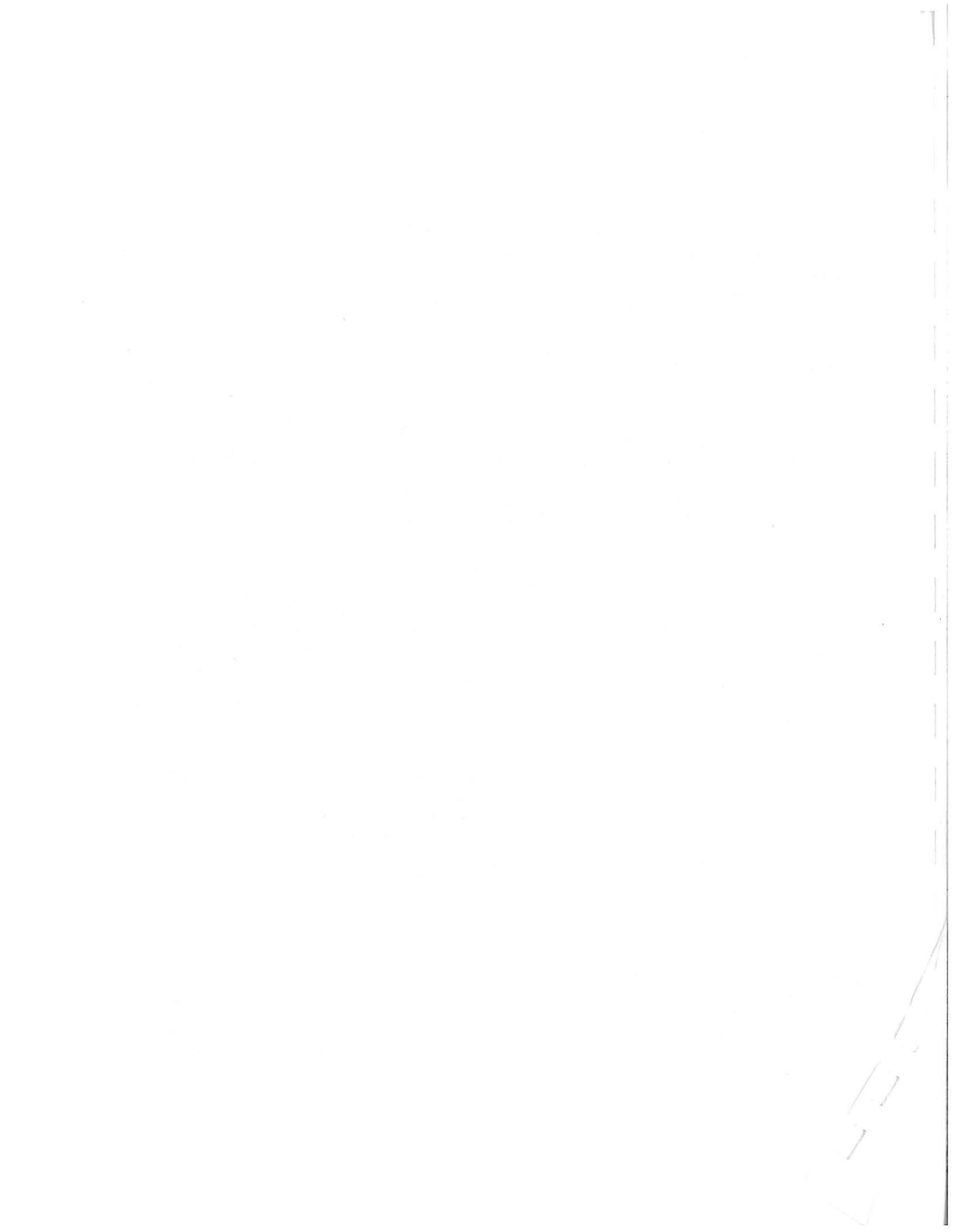
The first elevator option is external, located along the center bay of the gymnasium block's south wall. This would allow direct access to all three levels within the gymnasium block, in the form of a new combined stair/elevator tower. This would simplify the elevator installation itself, eliminating the need to fit the shaft and equipment within existing confined spaces and vertical clearances. However, access to rooms on both floors of the office/classroom block could not be achieved without auxiliary internal ramps. Such ramps would not only consume valuable space, but also would compromise the integrity of room 201, in which they must be located.

No other external locations are as viable, since they would disfigure other, more important building elevations without improving the quality of access. In addition, the center bay of the south wall will likely be the site of a new external-egress stair, it would be both economically and aesthetically desirable to confine all new external construction to this single location.

The second elevator option is internal, located in the northeast stair pavilion. The car would be configured for bi-directional entry, enabling it to operate on a half-stop system. For example, one could use the elevator to travel from the first floor of the gymnasium block to the first floor of the office/classroom block, which is roughly 1 1/2 feet higher. This system would allow direct access to all five different floor levels within the adjoining office/classroom and gymnasium blocks, greatly reducing the need for internal ramps.

This option would require the creation of a circulation path from the south center bay handicapped entrance, through room 101, to the elevator. New passages through rooms 110 and 203/204 also would be needed, to gain access to spaces beyond. Finally, the existing nonhistoric floor level of room 302 would need to be lowered to the level of the adjacent corner platform of the track, and a short (8-foot) ramp installed to provide access to the floor of the track.

Like any option involving an internal elevator, this option is marred by two significant areas of concern. The first is the possibility that the elevator shaft would have to be taller than the surrounding parapets. This would render it visible from the exterior, which is inappropriate for this location. The problem stems from the required clearances for the elevator cab above the level of the uppermost stop, and below the level of the lowest



least public-intensive use possible should be assigned to the room (e.g., office rather than classroom), and a remote wheelchair lift should be installed at one of the room's two entrances.

Egress

Varying levels of egress currently exist within the building. The first story is served by four available exits. The second story retains only two of the four stairways originally available, and these are not sufficiently remote from one another, particularly if room 201 is divided with movable partitions. The third-story running track has only one egress. To remedy problems of second- and third-story egress, it is likely that the missing historic exterior stairway on the south elevation will need to be reintroduced in updated form, and extended to serve the third story, as well.

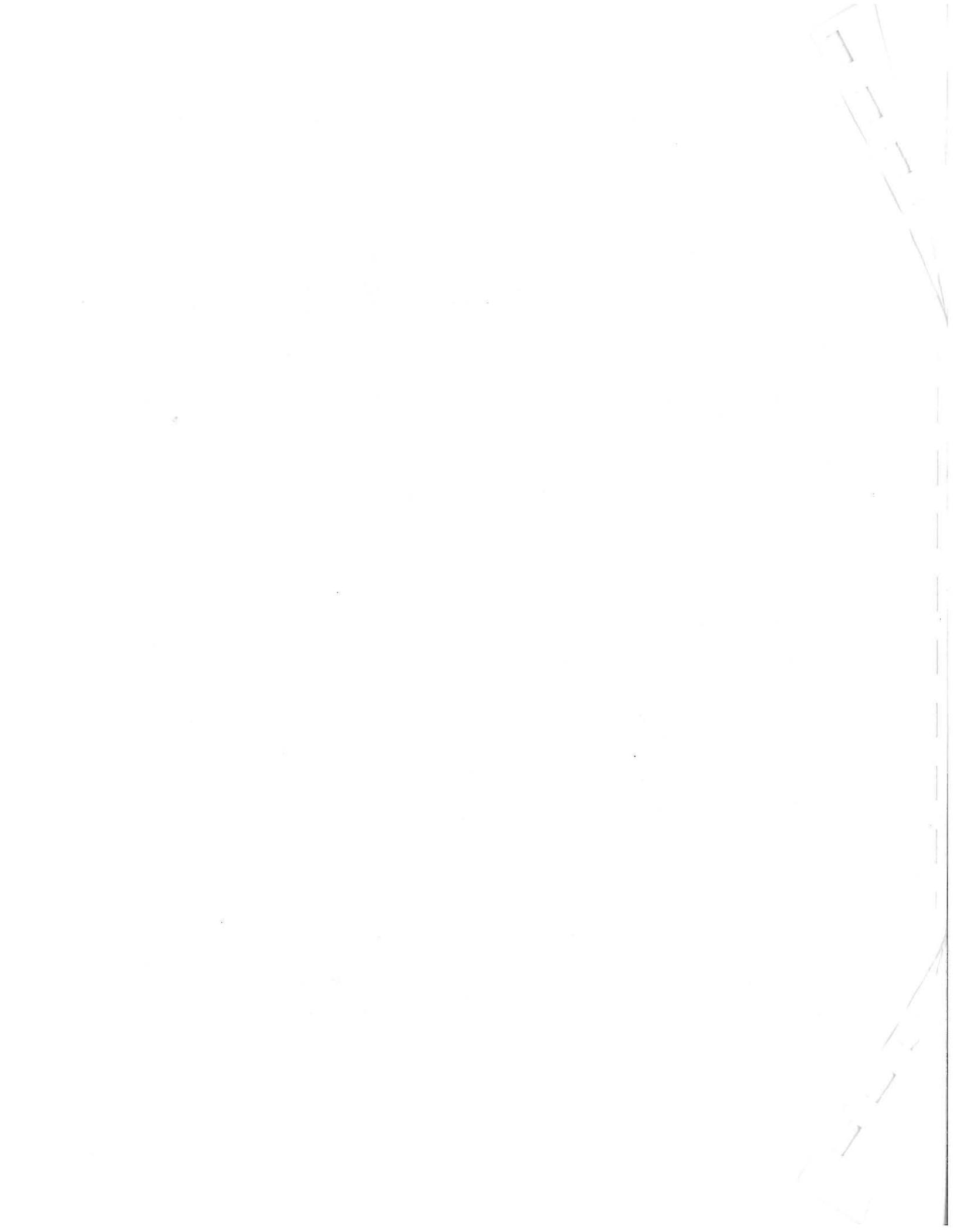
Spatial Allocation

Preliminary Program

The specific spatial requirements of the program can, with some compromise, be accommodated within the existing building envelope. Preliminary requirements had previously been determined to include:

- an Executive Director's office and adjacent secretary's office (375 sf);
- a staff meeting room (480 sf);
- general staff offices (4200 sf);
- laboratory(s) (600 sf);and
- space for classrooms and lecture hall(s).

Appropriate locations in the building were reviewed for these functions. It was suggested that the first story contain the Executive Director's office and secretary's office (in rooms 105/106), a meeting space (in room 110), general staff offices (in room 101), and laboratory(s), rest rooms, and lunch facilities (in rooms 102/103 and 108/109). On the second story, rooms 203, 204, and 205 would accommodate some combination of office/classroom and



portion of room 110, containing roughly 400 sf, can be used as a dividable meeting room or classroom.

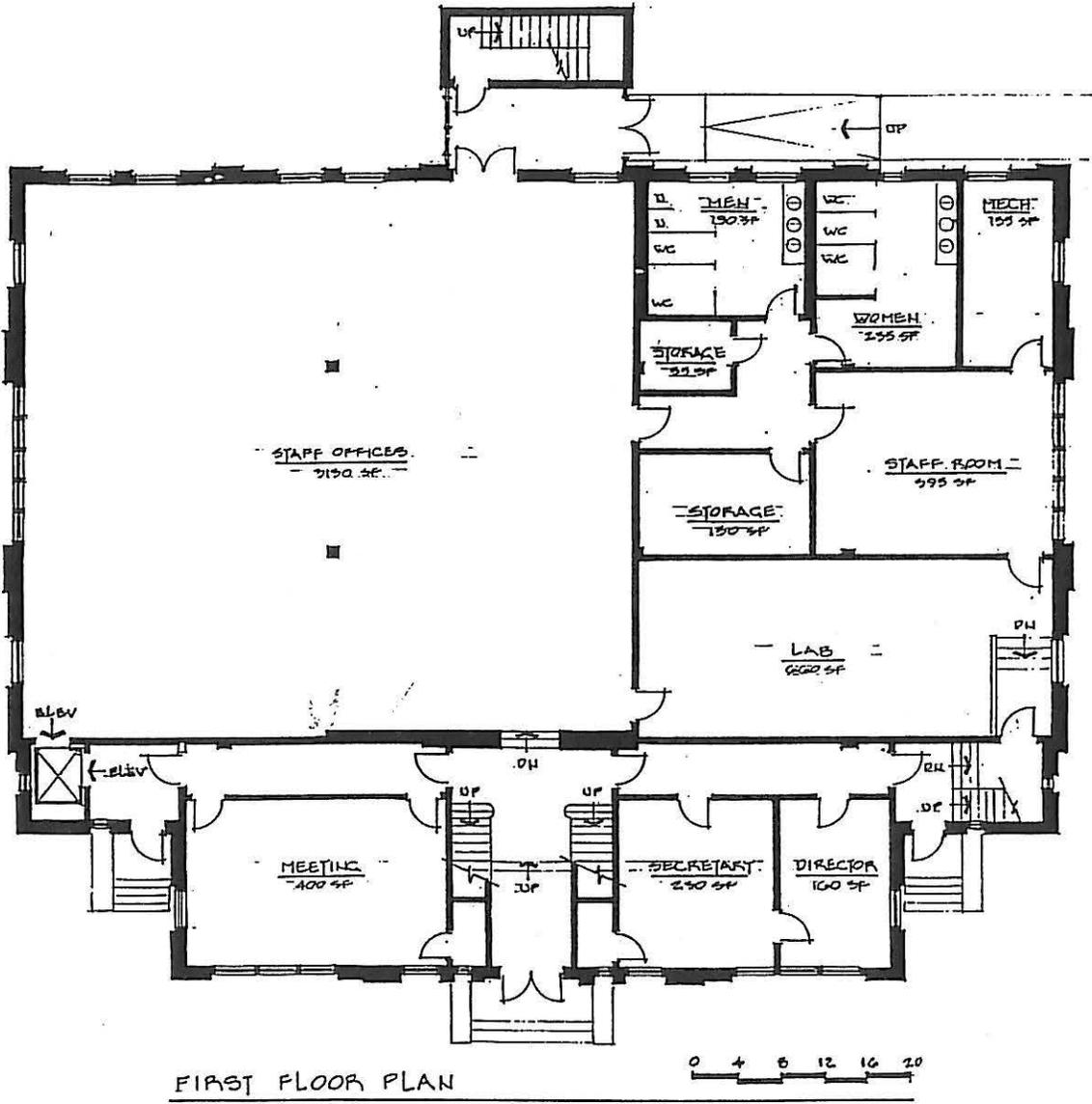
Room 101 is dedicated to staff offices. However, with a net floor area of roughly 3130 sf, it is nearly 1100 sf short of the projected need. The major circulation routes required from the south-wall entrance to the elevator and to room 100 reduce available floor space further. It is therefore likely that additional office space will need to be found elsewhere. Since the openness of the room itself has been proposed as a character-defining feature, it is important to note that this room can accommodate a modular office-divider system with little impact on its integrity. Such a system would provide the added benefit of preserving the availability of natural light to all office areas. Due to space lost to circulation routes, it is projected that the room could accommodate roughly 18 office carrels having an average of 130 sf each. The toilet in the southwest corner is a later addition and could be removed.

Rooms 102/103 and 108/109 would receive the greatest level of impact. Here, virtually all the current internal partitioning would be removed, and the floor level raised to the adjacent room 101. The resulting gross floor area of roughly 2070 sf would then be repartitioned to accommodate staff rest rooms, laboratory facilities, a staff meeting/lunch room, and miscellaneous utility and storage spaces. Although the two existing doorways into room 101 would be preserved, the doorway heads may need to be raised to accommodate the elevated floors adjacent to them. Locating major plumbing facilities in this area is problematic. Essentially, all such uses must be situated along the perimeter walls of the gymnasium block, in order to avoid having soil stacks penetrate the middle of the space above. The staff room is the only space in this area worthy of the windows in the center bay of the west wall. The current 395 sf area of the staff room could be increased to the 480 sf program goal, at the expense of the two storage areas adjacent. However, the building may already be somewhat short of storage space.

Room 201 is designated as a lecture hall, subdividable into smaller areas. The net aggregate space of room 201 may have a theoretical capacity of 360-400 persons. Preserving the spatial character of room, however, may provide a challenge in the selection of a movable partitioning system. While the bottom chords of the trusses provide the most convenient locations for partition tracks (allowing subdivision into as many as five separate spaces), the partitions will always be a prominent feature of the larger room, even when fully retracted. In addition, most movable partition systems are not effective barriers to sound transmission, even when they are configured to fully enclose their respective spaces. This application will not allow full enclosure,



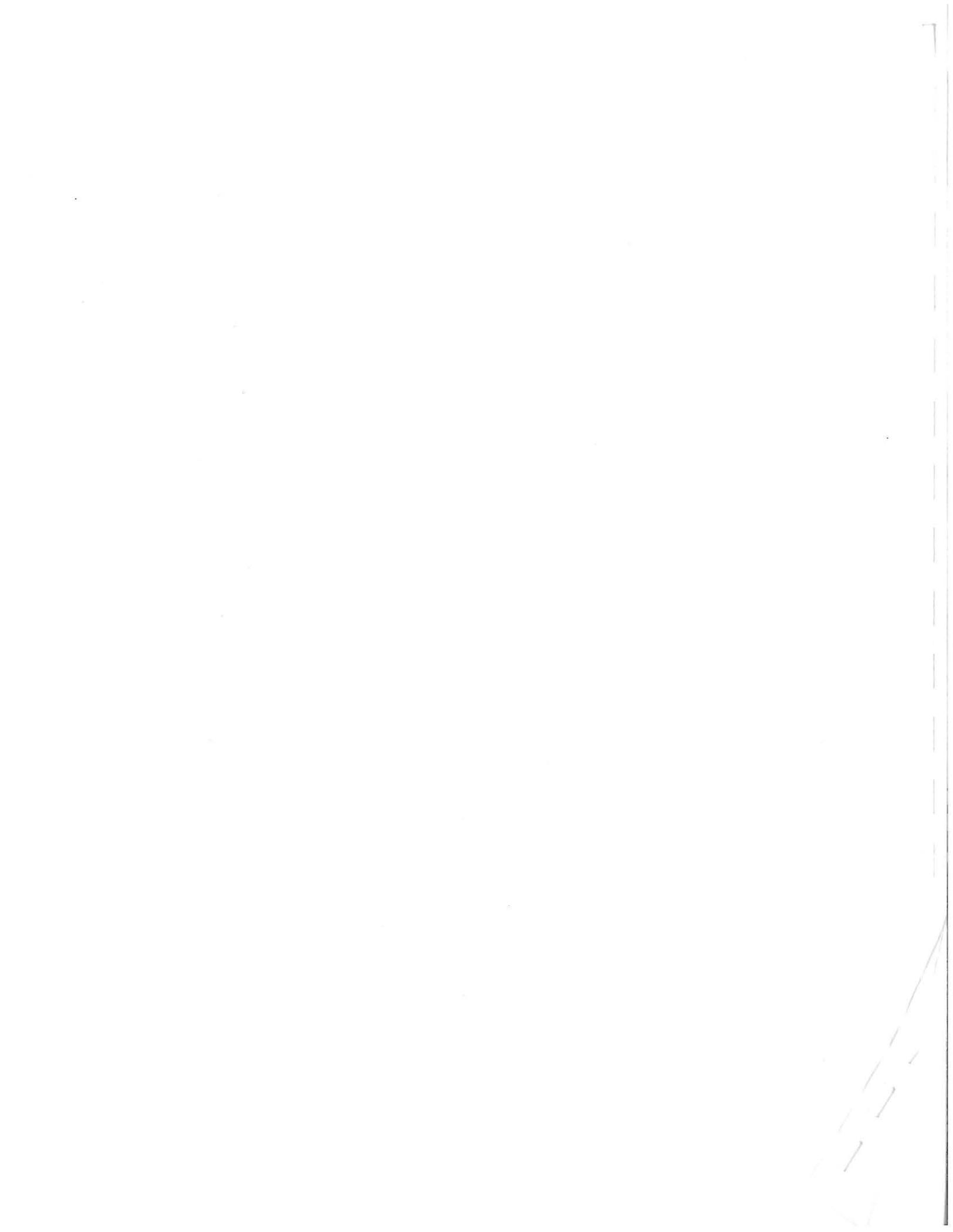
Program Proposal





APPENDIX A.

Historic American Buildings Survey and 1968 Plans



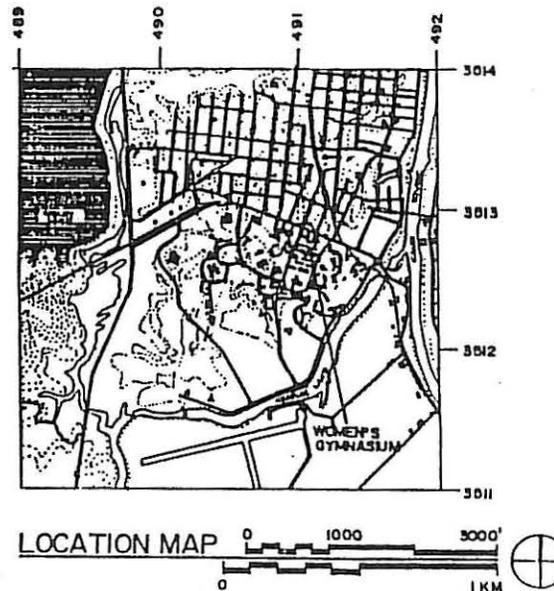
THE CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE IS AN ANNUAL STUDENT COMPETITION TO PRODUCE HABS MEASURED DRAWINGS SPONSORED BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE ATHENAEUM OF PHILADELPHIA. THIS SET OF DRAWINGS WAS ENTERED IN 1990.

NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM

THE NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM, 1923, IS A THREE STORY BRICK JACOBAN REVIVAL BUILDING LOCATED ON THE EDGE OF THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS. THE EXTERIOR INCORPORATES SIXTEENTH CENTURY ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS IN A LARGE RECTANGULAR MASS TO GIVE THE EFFECT OF A JACOBAN COUNTRY HOUSE. THE BUILDING HAS BEEN LITTLE ALTERED SINCE CONSTRUCTION BUT HAS NOT SUFFERED ANY SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF INTEGRITY.

THE WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM IS LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT IN THE AREA AS IT REPRESENTS THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM OF FAVROT AND L'IVAUDAIS, OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE DRAWINGS OF THE NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM WERE PREPARED AT THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY - SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE DURING THE SPRING OF 1989 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. MICHEAL PITTS, ARCHITECT, AND STUDENT ARCHITECTS, KIM ANG, BILL BROWNING, SCOTT CABES, KENNETH COLGAN, JENNIFER DOMICO, ROGER FREIBERT, EVAN LeBLANC, JOSEPH MCKENZIE, MICHAEL McLEAN, STEPHEN MUNDT, HOC NGO, DAVID RUIZ, DAVID SCHROEDER AND KAREN SULZER.



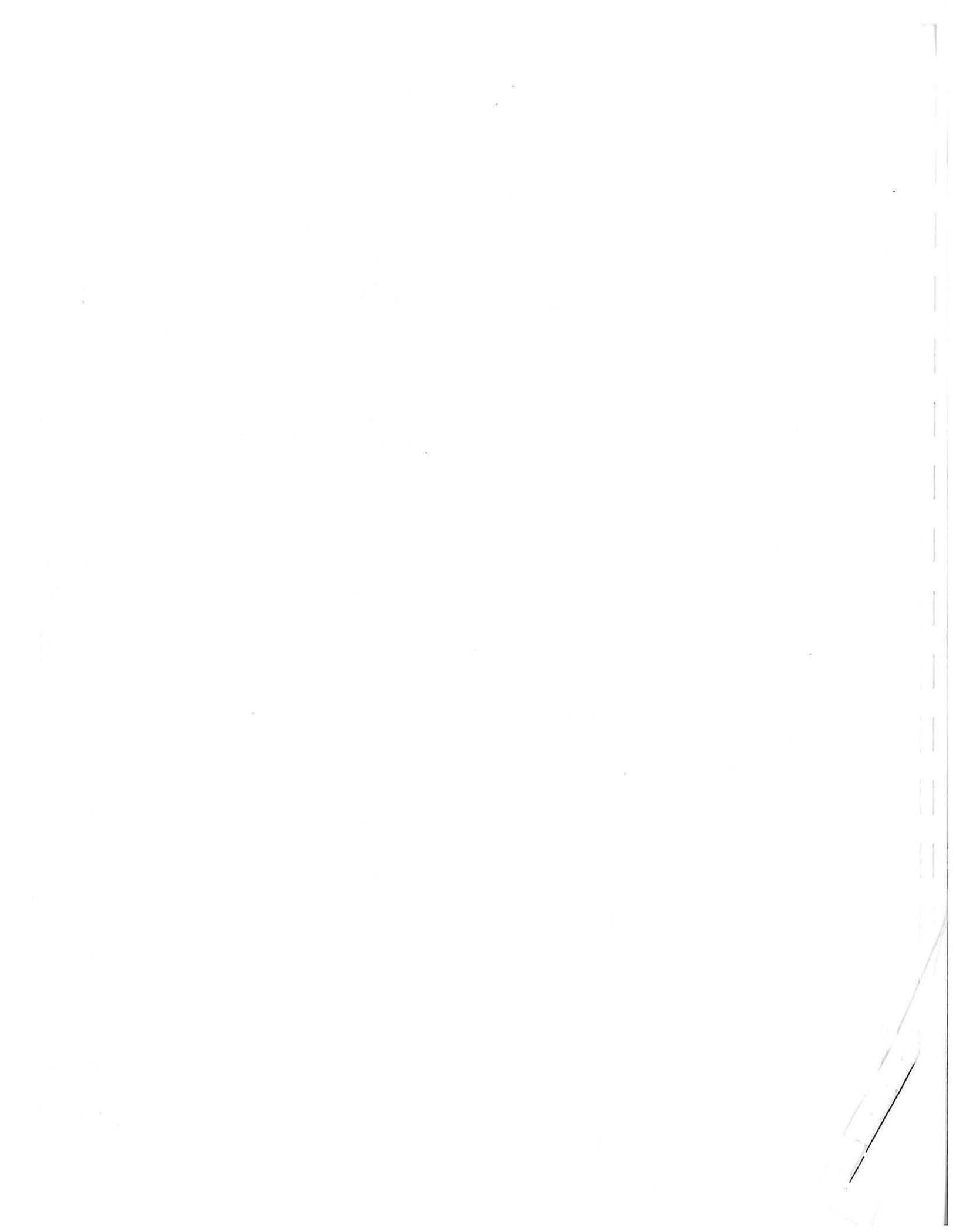
MICHAEL McLEAN
DRAWN BY KAREN SULZER

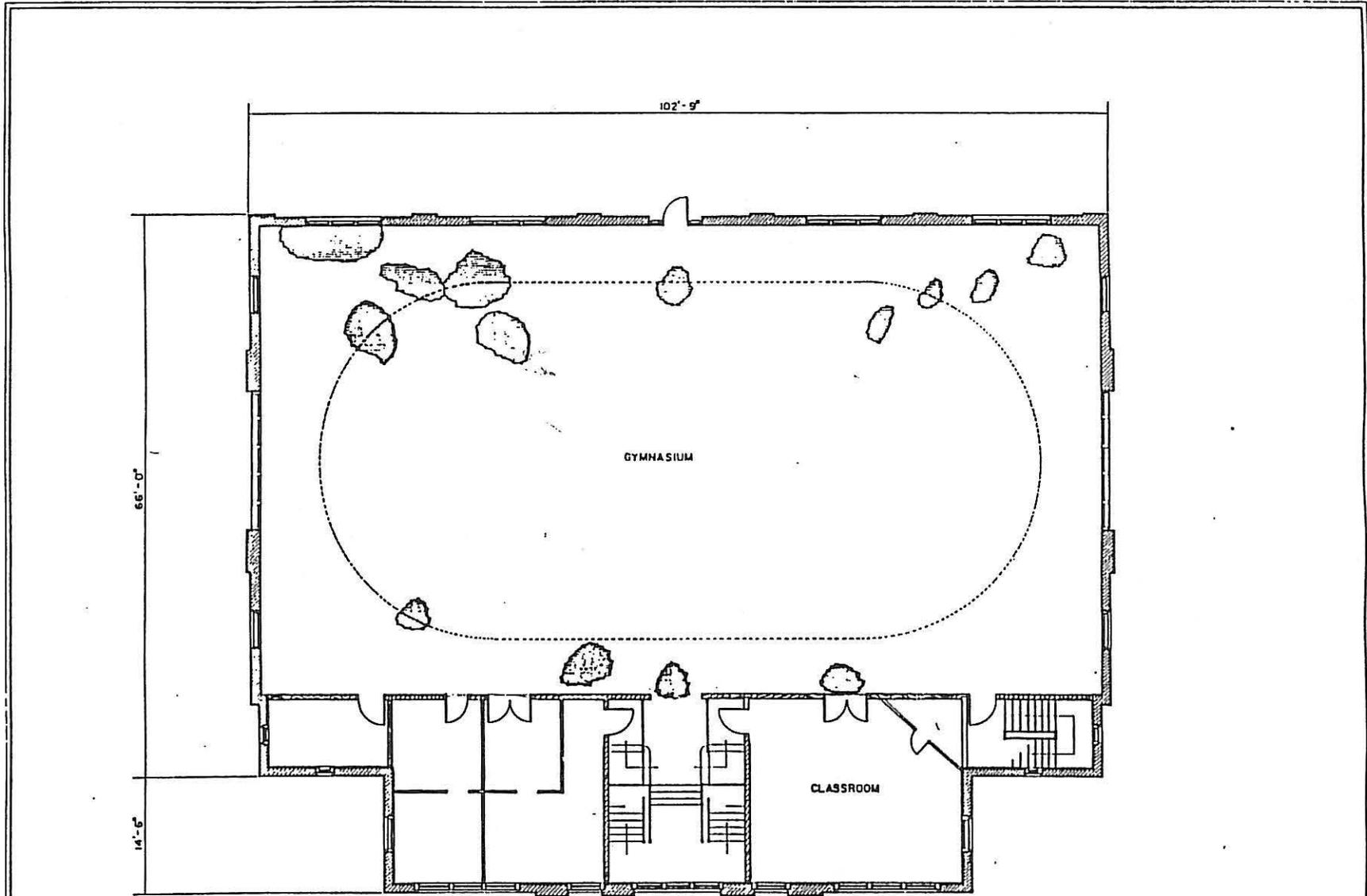
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM
U.S. HIGHWAY 6 - NATCHITOCHES - NATCHITOCHES PARISH - LOUISIANA

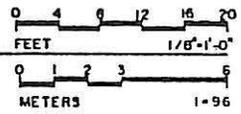
SURVEY NO.
LA-1209-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 8





SECOND FLOOR
PLAN



1950 CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE COMPETITION

DRAWN BY KIM AND

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDmarks

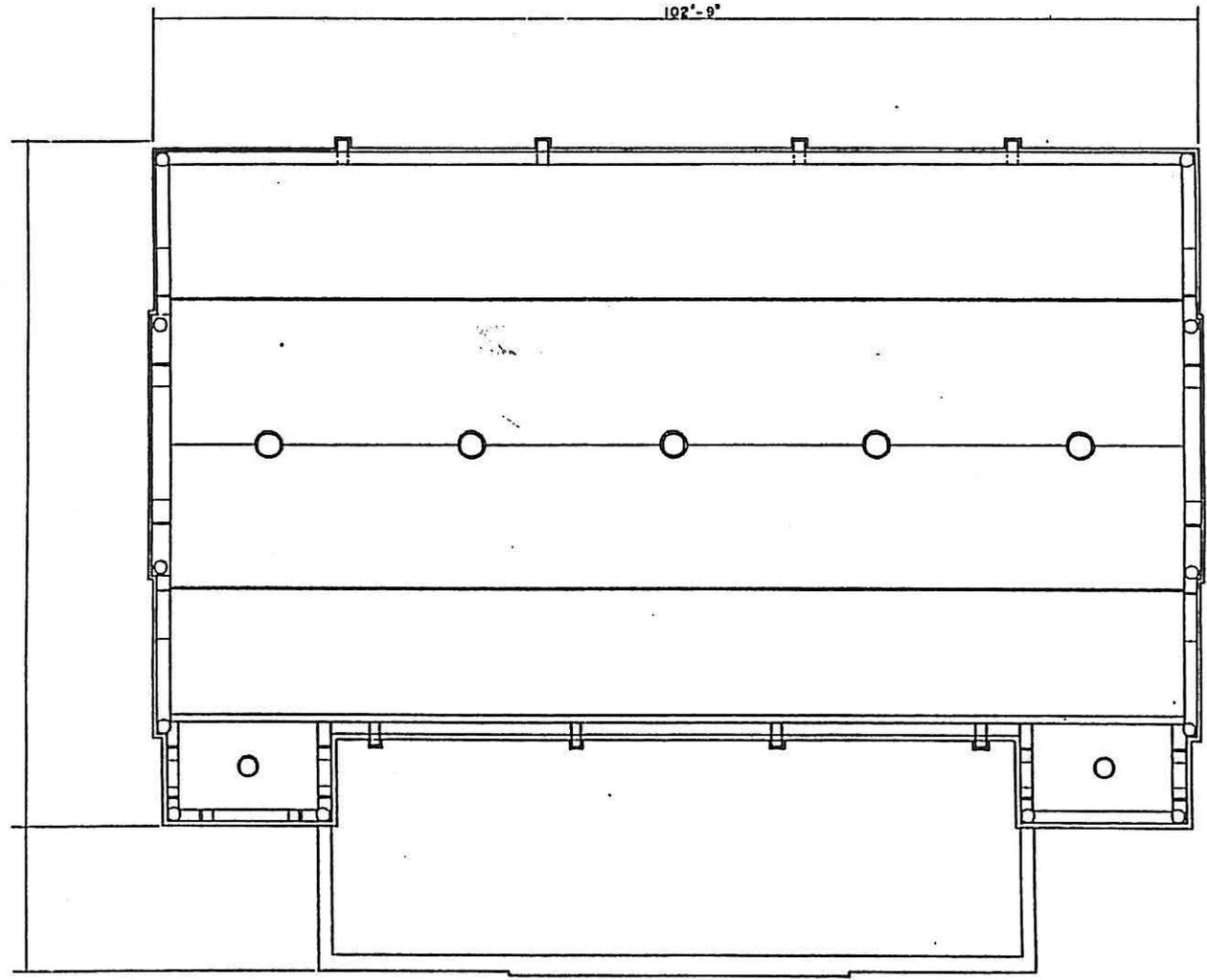
NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM
U.S. HIGHWAY 6 · HATCHTOCHES · HATCHTOCHES PARISH · LOUISIANA

SURVEY NO.
LA-1208-4

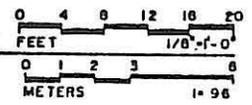
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS



102'-9"



ROOF
PLAN



1990 CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE COMPETITION

DRAWN BY: JOE MCKENZIE

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

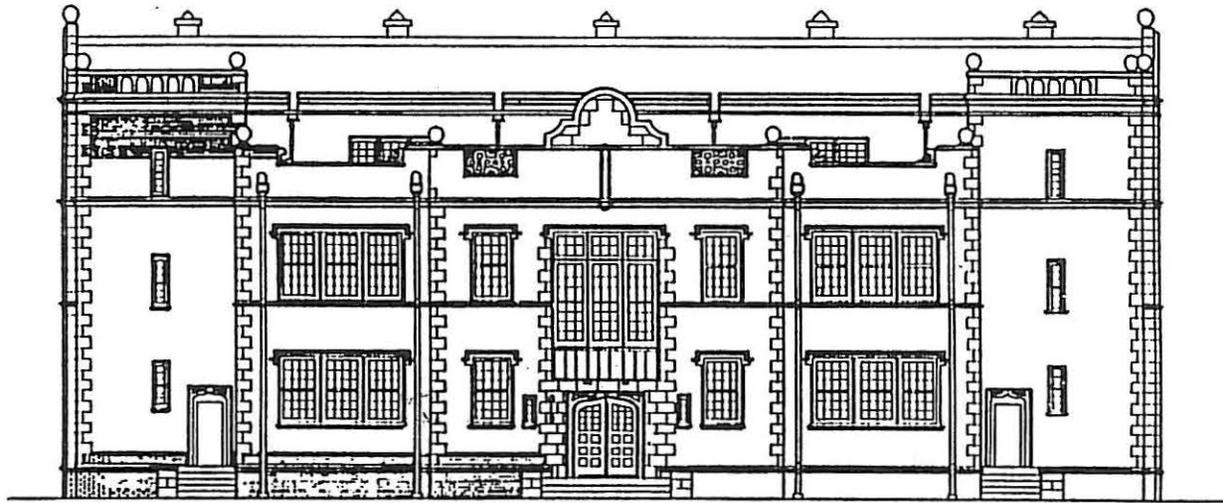
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM
U.S. HIGHWAY 6 - NATCHITOCHES - NATCHITOCHES PARISH - LOUISIANA

SURVEY NO.
LA-1208-A

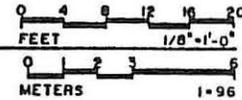
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 8 SHEETS

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF RELATION, DATE OF THE DRAWING

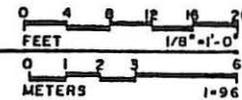




NORTH
ELEVATION



SOUTH
ELEVATION



1990 CHARLES E. PETERSON PRIZE COMPETITION

ROGER FREIBERT
DRAWN BY DAVID SCHROEDER

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

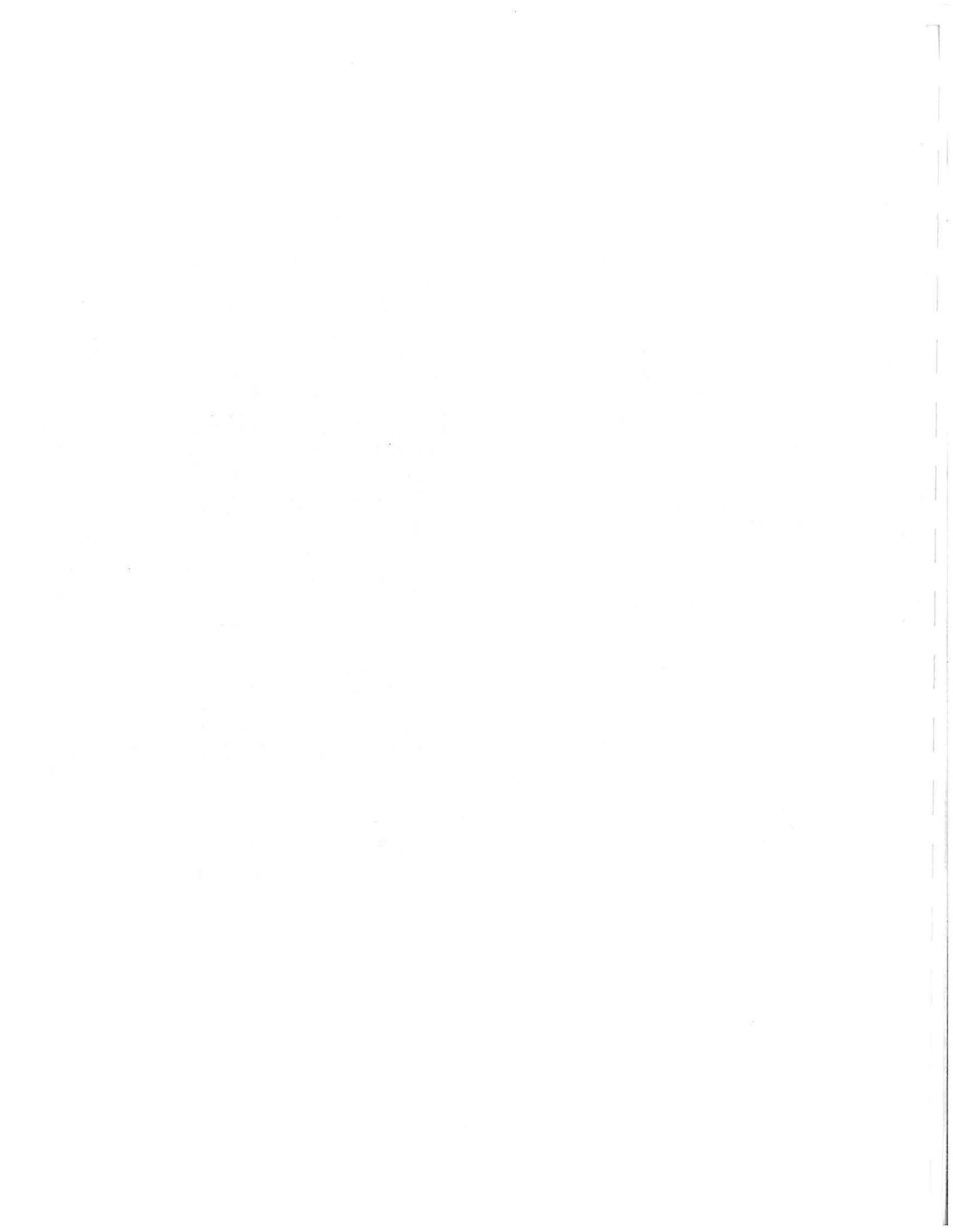
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

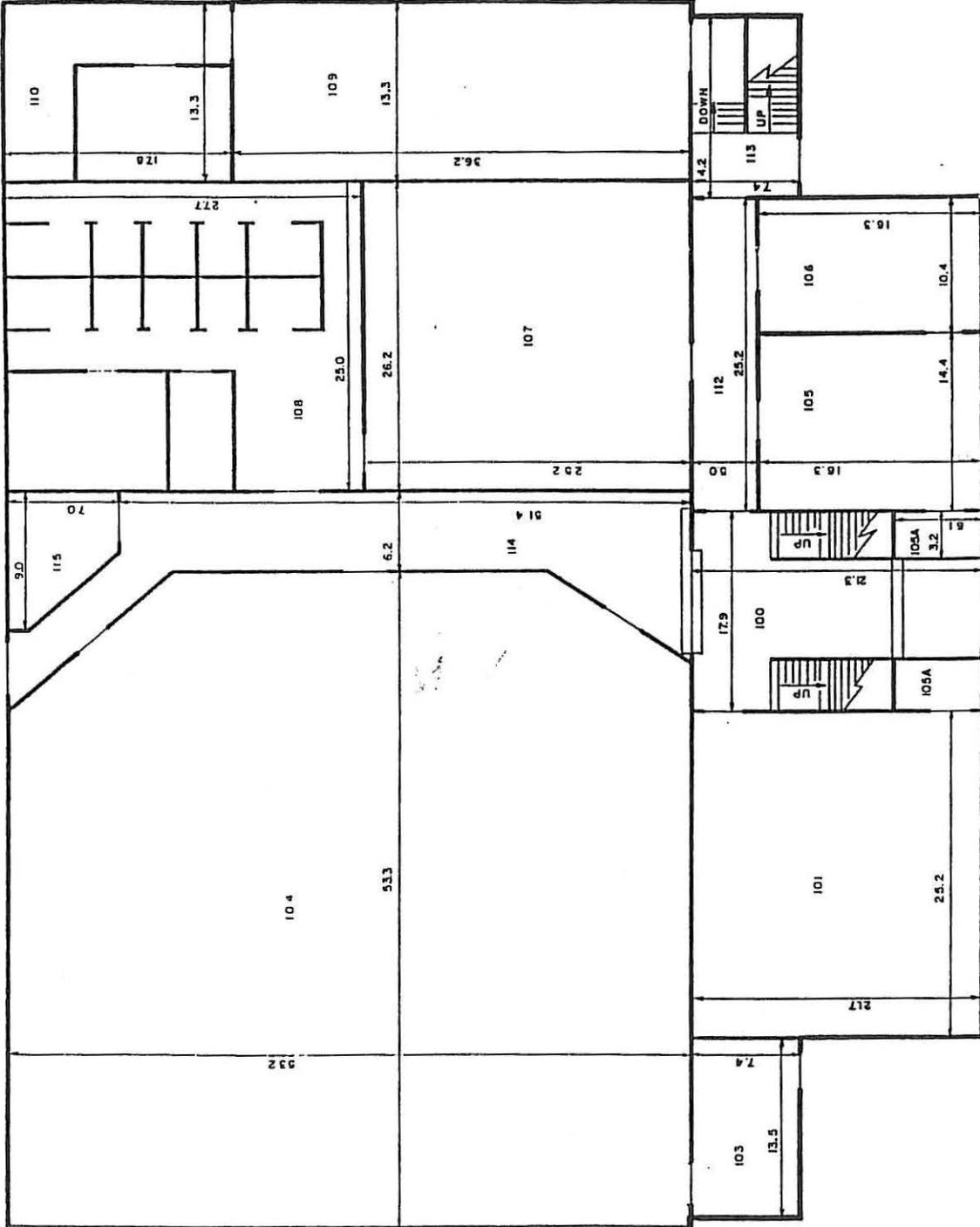
NORTHWESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GYMNASIUM
U.S. HIGHWAY 6 · HATCHITOCHEE · HATCHITOCHEE PARISH · LOUISIANA

SURVEY NO.
LA-1209-A

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 8 10-1975

IF INTRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NAME OF DRAWING OR DATE OF THE DRAWING





WOMEN'S GYM
FIRST FLOOR



APPENDIX B.

**Medart Brochure Sent to President Roy
At His Request**



R2972

May 11, 1922.

Fred Medart Manufacturing Company,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sirs:

I am contemplating the erection of a
gymnasium in the near future and would thank you
for any information which you may have on hand
and which you distribute in the regular order of
your business.

Yours truly,

VLR:SM



Room 111 (former stair hall)

Samples taken in this room were inconclusive. However, the room directly above it (room 202) has light blue as its first paint layer on the south wall. Originally rooms 111 and 202 were part of a stair hall mirroring rooms 107 and 207. Because light blue is the first layer seen, it is possible that the stairway was removed and the rooms reconfigured during the second paint campaign. Only three layers were seen on any of the samples taken from either of these two rooms.

Room 200 (second-story main stair hall)

All samples from window architraves, baseboards, and balusters have three layers of varnish and no paint layers, indicating that they were left untreated following the 1939 renovation. Samples from the stair treads show three layers of paint following varnish. These are brown, tan, and tan.

Room 201 (basketball court and gymnasium)

The majority of wall surfaces in the basketball court are unpainted. Varnish was seen as the earliest layer on wainscot samples from the north wall. As was stated in the architectural description, the dangerous condition of the floor in the southern section of the room prevented close inspection and sample taking. Samples taken from the brick on the east wall depicted six layers. The earliest of these is cream, the latest of them is white. From this analysis as well as paint ghosts observed on both the east and west brick, cream-colored paint appears to be the original finish treatment of the brick.

Room 202 (former stair hall)

A discussion of this room can be found in the description of room 111.

Room 203 (classroom and storage)

From documentary as well as physical evidence it is clear that the south and west walls in this room were added later. The number of layers of paint seen on samples taken from the wallboard that makes up these partition walls was three. The

first being a light blue. This may indicate that the partitions were installed during the second painting campaign, but more evidence is needed to make a conclusive statement. The wainscot and window architrave samples taken from the north and east walls indicate the presence of the layers of paint typically seen.

Room 204 (classroom and storage)

This room shares its east wall with room 203. The east wall is a partition wall that appears to have been added during the second painting campaign, as evidenced by the appearance of light blue as the first paint layer on the wallboard. The samples from the original walls in the room are typical, but due to poor condition, complete chronologies were not seen.

Room 205 (classroom)

All samples taken from wood in this room depict layers seen in the typical stratigraphy. The latest color is light blue instead of the light green more often seen. The dark green layer is in the same position as seen typically. The diagonal wall at the southwest corner was likely added during the second painting campaign, since its first paint layer is light blue with no evidence of varnish preceding it.

Room 206 (stair hall)

Samples from this stair hall show three layers of varnish on woodwork on the north and west walls and windows. Three paint layers were seen following the varnish on the samples taken from the stair treads. This matches the description found in rooms 107 and 200.

Room 300 (running track)

Although flaking was a problem with the samples taken from the brick on the east and west walls, four layers were clearly seen on one of these. It (P088) indicated white, white, light blue, and light blue. While the samples taken from the brick in the basketball court appeared to have cream as their earliest layer, it is possible that fading occurred. It is likely that the brick in rooms 201 and 300 were painted the same color originally. All other samples taken from this area show three layers of varnish.

Room 301

The woodwork in this room is unpainted. Samples taken show three layers of varnish.

Mortar Analysis

Methodology

Six mortar and three plaster samples were removed from the Women's Old Gymnasium and assigned identification codes ranging from M001 through M006 for mortars and MP01 to MP03 for the plasters. Each sample was placed in a Ziplock bag, labeled with location, and brought back to the Building Conservation Branch in Lowell for analysis.

In the laboratory, each sample was examined both with and without magnification to gather characteristic features. A portion of each sample was then broken off for chemical analysis. Each was ground to a powder with care taken to avoid the pulverizing of aggregate. The samples were then placed in individually marked, preweighed beakers. The sample together with its beaker was then reweighed. A dilute solution of hydrochloric acid (HCl) was poured on each sample to ascertain the percentage of acid-soluble material (lime plus unknowns) within the mortar. Once the reaction was completed, the liquid was poured through a glass funnel fitted with a folded and preweighed filter paper. A rubber stopper was used to securely mount each funnel into each flask. The filtrate was collected in the flask and a notation of its color was made. Fresh water was used to rinse the sands and levigate the fines remaining in each beaker. The liquid was once again poured through the filter paper. Fines were thereby collected on the filter papers. The samples were allowed to dry overnight. Heat lamps were used the following morning to complete drying. Prior to weighing, samples were allowed to cool and rehydrate. The beaker containing the sands and the filter paper containing the fines were again weighed for each sample. Labeled test tubes were used to store the sands and fines of each sample separately.

All calculations were made from the data gathered in the above process. The weight of the acid-soluble material was determined by adding the weight of the aggregate and fines and subtracting that amount from the total weight. Percentages of sands, fines, and acid solubles were then calculated. The sands were then subjected to sieve tests to more accurately determine the size distribution of the aggregate. The sieve was mounted with five screens decreasing in size from 1 mm to 300 mesh. The data collected was broken down by percentages of total weight and labeled NP (Not Passing Sieve), PS1 (Passing Sieve 1) through PS4

(Passing Sieve 4). All information was transcribed onto 4 by 6 index cards for later storage.

Descriptions provided were taken from freshly broken portions of original sample matrix. Colors of fines were matched to the Munsell soil chart as per ASTM standard 1535.

Summary of Mortar Sample Findings

With the exception of M005, all samples have aggregate fractions approximating 60%. Fines vary between 6.7%-10.2%. On the average, samples have roughly 30% acid solubles, again with the exception being M005 with 36.4%. A moderate lime component is indicated by the 30% average found. The similarity of appearance of aggregate and percentage weights of mortar components would seem to indicate that the same mix was used in all samples, with the possible exception of M005. All Munsell color matches fell within an extremely narrow range. M005 was only slightly grayer than the other samples analyzed. The variation in weight percentages may reflect differences only in the batching of the mortar. Analysis does not show that any pigmentation or colorants were included in the original mortar mix, nor was any repointing campaign conducted. A suitable replication mix would include ASTM type S hydrated lime, white portland cement, and a sand fraction.

Summary of Plaster Sample Findings

Since most plaster was removed from the building during the 1939 renovation, very little of this original material remains. Therefore, all plaster samples were taken from the same area, so it is impossible to draw building-wide conclusions. The similarity in appearance and percentage weights of fines, aggregate, and acid solubles would indicate that all plaster was from the same mix. No evidence of colorant or pigmentation was seen in the samples.

Mortar Data

M001 - North Elevation (below 2nd window belt course)

Analysis by wt: 6.7% fines, 61.6% sand, 31.7% solubles.
Description: granular with large pieces of tan and amber aggregate. Tiny brown and black flecks float in a creamy pink base. Some fiber is also seen. Particles vary in size and shape.
Sand Sieve: 5.1%NP, 34.9%PS1, 43.2%PS2, 14.7%PS3, 1.3%PS4
Munsell Match: 10YR 8/1

M002 - North Elevation, (west corner above scupper)

Analysis by wt: 9.1% fines, 65.7% sand, 25.1% solubles.
Description: Matrix is filled with large tan and amber aggregate particles. The particles appear to vary less in size than in the previous sample. The base is creamy pink with black flecks.
Sand Sieve: 2.4%NP, 50.3%PS1, 25.8%PS2, 18.2%PS3, 2.7%PS4
Munsell Match: 10YR 8/1

M003 - North Elevation, (under east window first floor)

Analysis by wt: 10.2% fines, 59.0% sand, 30.8% solubles.
Description: M001 and M002. There is a small amount of red stain, possibly from the brick, on the sample.
Sand Sieve: 4.5%NP, 47.2%PS1, 27.3%PS2, 17.5%PS3, 1.9%PS4.
Munsell Match: 10YR 8/1

M004 - North Elevation, (east bay lower section)

Analysis by wt: 8.7% fines, 59.9% sand, 31.3% solubles.
Description: Same as above but sample is soiled.
Sand Sieve: 1.9%NP, 23.5%PS1, 45.7%PS2, 25.3%PS3, 3.3%PS4
Munsell Match: 10YR 8/2

M005 - East Elevation, (Near north corner lower window)

Analysis by wt: 13.8% fines, 49.6% sand, 36.4% solubles.
Description: Slightly redder pigment is seen in matrix possibly indicating that the sample contains crushed brick. Flecks of black and brown are seen and aggregate matches that seen in earlier samples. Also noted was greater gas evolution during acid soluble digestion than in any of the other mortar samples analyzed.
Sand Sieve: 15.6%NP, 35.9%PS1, 33.5%PS2, 12.4%PS3, .76%PS4.
Munsell Match: 10YR 8/3

M006 - West Elevation, (second bay, lower portion)

Analysis by wt: 6.8% fines, 62.3% sand, 30.8% solubles.
Description: Generally the same as above with lichen growing on the exterior of the joint.
Sand Sieve: 3.7%NP, 34.7%PS1, 41.3%PS2, 17.8%PS3, .89%PS4.
Munsell Match 10YR 8/2.

Plaster Data

MP01 - Room 110, (west corner closet)

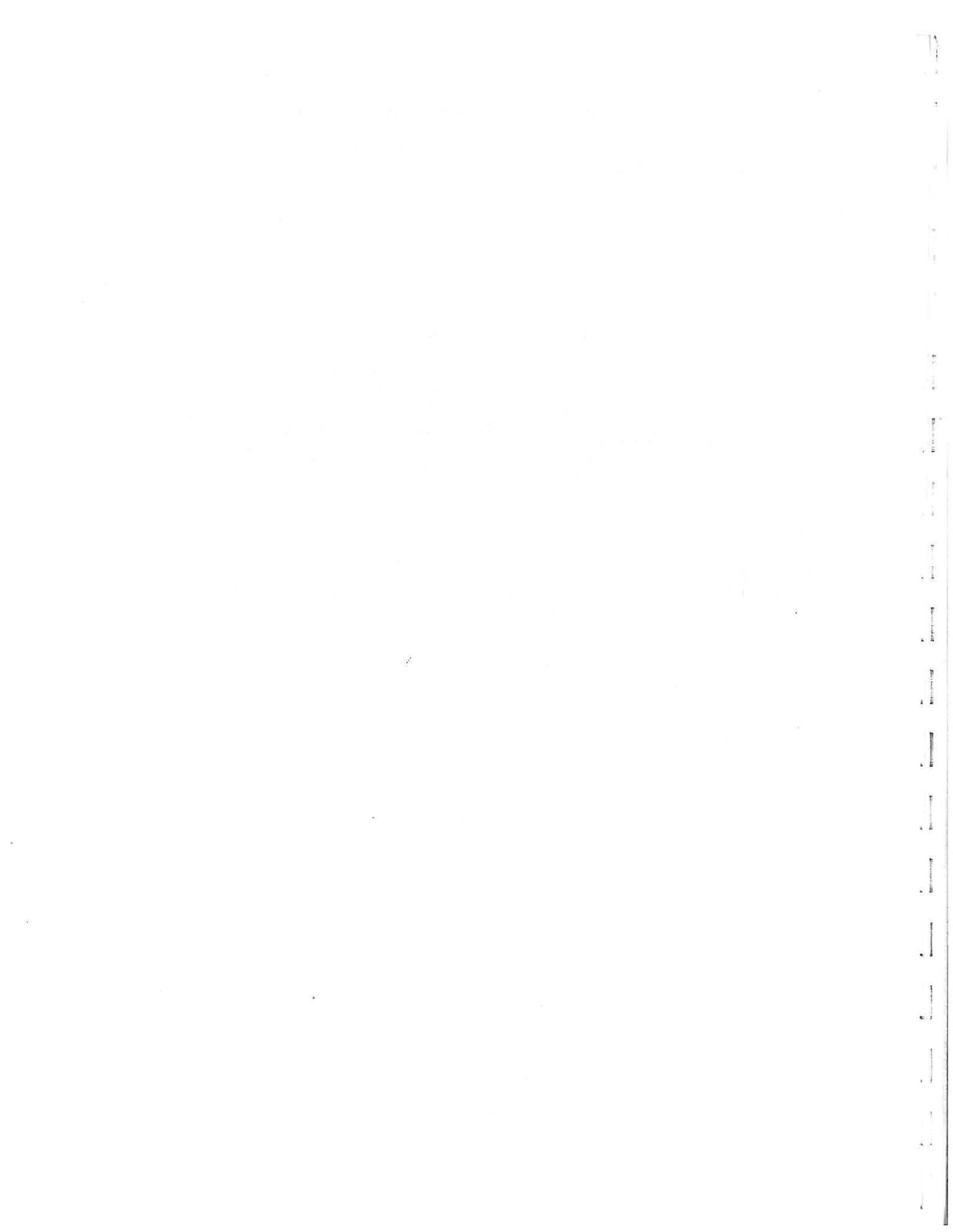
Analysis by wt: 15.8% fines, 71.1% sand, 13.1% solubles.
Description: Creamy pink matrix with a great deal of aggregate including topaz, gray, amber, and brightly colored particles. The size of the particles varies. Many fibers, presumably horse hairs, are contained within the sample. There is no sign of pigmentation or paint layer applied to this sample.
Sand Sieve: 7.3%NP, 56.1%PS1, 23.8%PS2, 10.0%PS3, 1.8%PS4
Munsell Match: 2.5YR 8/2

MP02 - Room 110, (east wall room 110 under nailer)

Analysis by wt: 14.9% fines, 70.7% sand, 14.3% solubles.
Description: See MP01.
Sand Sieve: 17.7%NP, 43.3%PS1, 27.1%PS2, 9.2%PS3, 5.8%PS4
Munsell Match: 2.5YR 8/2

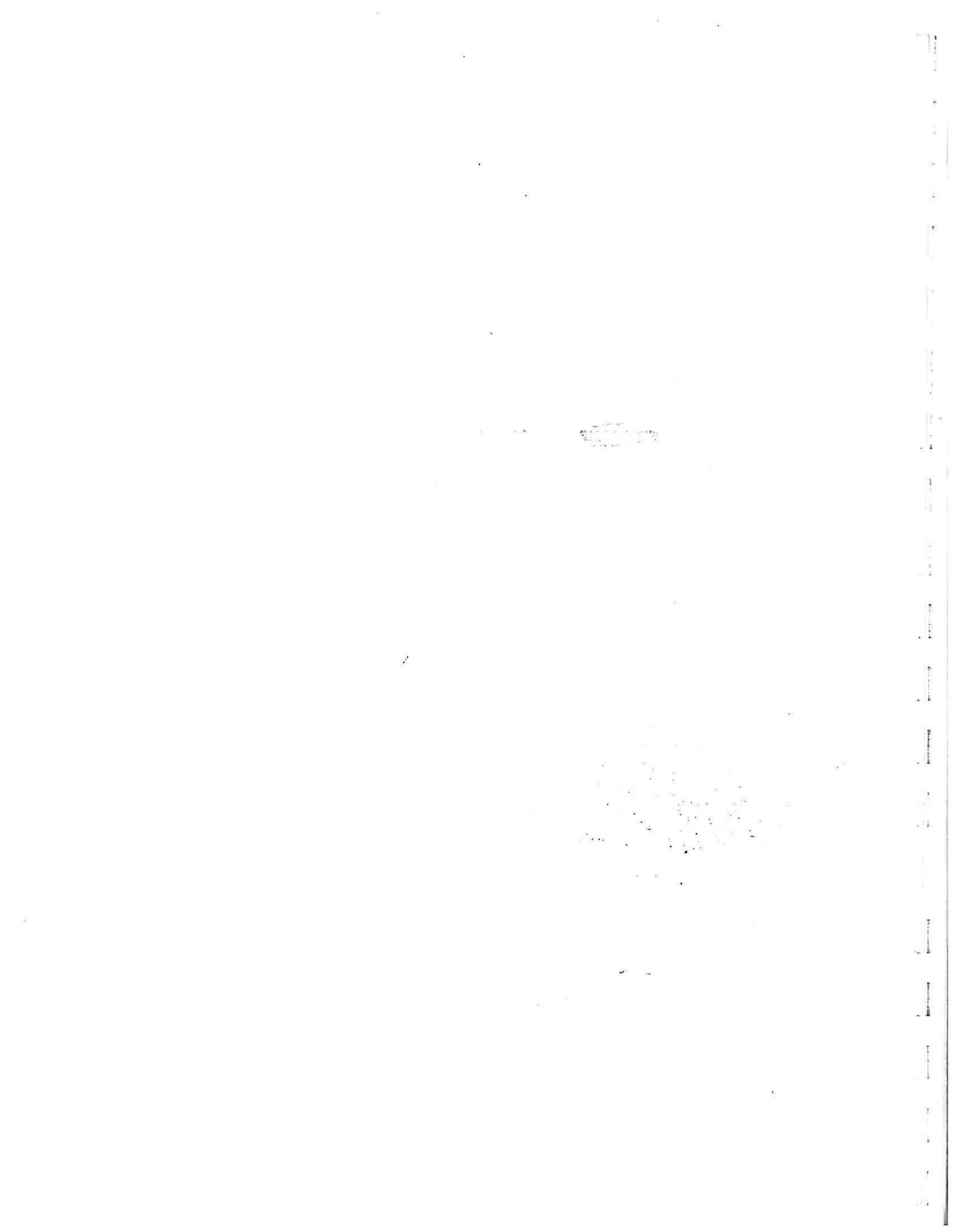
MP03 - Room 204 (east wall room 110)

Analysis by wt: 13.4% fines, 72.9% sand, 13.7% solubles.
Description: See MP01
Sand Sieve: 15.9% NP, 49.9% PS1, 21.1%PS2, 10.2%PS3, 1.6%PS4
Munsell Match: 2.5YR 8/2



APPENDIX D.

Materials Analysis



Paint Analysis

Methodology

While photographic and archival evidence demonstrate the original finishes used in the Women's Old Gymnasium, a limited paint analysis was conducted to confirm and support the documentary findings.

A total of 98 samples were removed from the site during the second visit, the week of July 5, 1993. The samples were removed using scalpels and x-acto knives and placed in coin envelopes. The coin envelopes were labeled with the room number and location from which the sample was taken. Substrate was taken with the samples where possible, but due to extreme friability of many finishes, it was difficult in some cases.

The samples were returned to the microscopy laboratory at the CRC/BCB in Lowell where each was assigned an alphanumeric code corresponding to the site name and sample number. This series ranges from LOUI-WG P001 through LOUI-WG P098. Each sample was placed in a wax-filled petri dish for microscopic examination.

Because of poor adhesion quality of the paint layers, many samples were unsuitable for analysis. These either broke apart or fractured. Intact samples were examined under a Nikon stereo zoom microscope illuminated by fiber optic lighting. The presence of varnish was confirmed using turpentine on selected samples.

The observed layers were listed on individual sample cards. This written data was transferred to stratigraphy sheets, one per room, for comparative analysis.

As stated in the architectural description, two material types exist on the interior walls: wood (beaded-board wainscot, window elements, doors, trim) and fiberboard. Because the woodwork inside the building is the original remaining fabric, most samples taken were from wainscot and wainscot caps, window and doorway architraves, and baseboards. In some cases, samples of the fiberboard were also taken to confirm findings.

Wood. We know from historic photographs that all woodwork including beaded-board wainscot originally was varnished. Two additional coats of varnish were applied during the WPA renovation of 1939. From stratigraphies seen on wood samples, it is clear that approximately four to six painting campaigns were conducted after the renovation of 1939 and sometime before the structure fell into disuse in 1968. The earliest paint layer, following varnish, appears most consistently to be cream. The last is light green.

Plaster. Several samples of plaster were taken from areas where fiberboard had not been installed. This plaster was examined under the microscope and deemed to have no paint layers on it.

Fiberboard. Fiberboard panels (Celotex) were applied over or in place of the original plaster finish coat during the 1939 renovation campaign. The specifications for the fiberboard panels state that they were to be ivory-colored. This ivory color shows up on the fiberboard panels as the earliest finish under the microscope. It is clear from only three layers seen on the majority of the fiberboard samples, that this material was not painted from the time of its installation until the building's fifth interior paint campaign. Its latest layer is most often light green. Since the fiberboard is not an original material, discussion of its finishes will be limited to exceptions.

This following hypotheses are based on what is considered to be a complete chronology of paint layers. On many samples, at least four and in some cases up to six paint layers are seen following layers of varnish. They are cream, light blue, dark green, and light green. Multiple layers of cream and light green are seen on some but not the majority of samples analyzed. If each layer represents a separate interior painting campaign, then the building was painted at least four times between 1940 and 1968.

| CHRONOLOGY | WOOD TRIM | FIBERBOARD |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1923 | VARNISH | |
| 1939 RENOVATION | VARNISH | |
| | VARNISH | IVORY |
| 1ST CAMPAIGN | CREAM | |
| second layer? | CREAM | |
| 2ND CAMPAIGN | LIGHT BLUE | |
| 3RD CAMPAIGN | DARK GREEN | |
| 4TH CAMPAIGN | LIGHT GREEN | LIGHT GREEN |
| second layer? | LIGHT GREEN | LIGHT GREEN |

Paint analysis shows that several alterations to room configuration occurred during the first painting campaign. These were to rooms 102 and 103 (P021), and 203 (P070). In 102 and 103, a south wall partition was added dividing what was once one room (see 1939 plan). In room 203, south and west partitions were added dividing the room and providing storage for gymnasium equipment. Paint analysis did not prove conclusively that the south partition that divides rooms 108 and 109 was added during the first painting campaign.

It appears that a number of changes to the configuration of the building's interior also occurred during the second painting campaign. These were the addition of partition walls to several rooms including 101, 205. On samples taken from these new walls (P010, P076) the earliest paint layer is light blue.

Room 100 (entry hall)

A single coat of white paint was applied to the window sash, window and door architraves and exterior door. While it is assumed that the window elements in this area were originally varnished, no layer was seen. One would have expected to see multiple layers on the interior of the door, but possibly because of poor adhesion, only one was seen. It is also possible that the door was replaced.

Room 101 (gymnastic room)

Again, condition complicated analysis. The earliest layers on wood samples taken from the south, east and north walls indicate several layers of varnish were applied before any painting campaign was conducted in the building. On the added west wall, only two layers were seen. The first layer noted was a light blue. This color shows up in many other chromochronologies in the building as the second paint layer after varnish. Therefore, it is likely that the west wall was added during the second interior painting campaign.

Room 102 (women's shower)

Samples were taken from these metal stall doors. These indicate that the first finish layer was a medium gray. No conclusions can be drawn from the samples taken.

5953

October 11, 1938

Mr. J. T. Phillips, Area Engineer,
Works Progress Administration,
Alexandria, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

With further reference to our telephone conversation of yesterday morning about the new project, Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls' Gymnasium here, it will be greatly appreciated if you will inform me as to whether or not the project, as corrected, can now be forwarded to your state headquarters in New Orleans. If you find it satisfactory as it is, please advise me when it has been mailed to New Orleans, and if not, please return it to me as quickly as possible for whatever additional changes may be necessary.

Very truly yours,

A. A. Fredericks
President

5955

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF LOUISIANA

JAMES H. CRUTCHER
ADMINISTRATOR

Alexandria, Louisiana
December 5, 1938

Mr. D. A. Hills
Construction Superintendent
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Re: OF 665-64-2-92
Serial 4-35-417
Repairs to Caldwell Hall

Dear Mr. Hills:

Please have reference to the above numbered project on which we desire to request Form 701-R. Will you kindly furnish two copies of Form IA-24. We are enclosing forms.

It is our desire to order the material immediately since this consists of only one item, 99 MSF fiber board, Celotex or equal.

At your earliest convenience will you kindly give us the detailed specifications including catalogue reference or manufacturer's designation.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Phillips
Area Engineer

By G. Lee - Waddy

JHW:LJ
Enc.

5957

Natchitoches, Louisiana

September 24th, 1938

Natchitoches

Mr. J. T. Phillips
Area Engineer,
Works Progress Administration
Alexandria, La.

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Attached hereto are the following documents for a new project entitled: "Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls' Gymnasium" submitted by the Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, Louisiana:

- Form E -1 in triplicate
- Form #E-31 in duplicate
- Form 301 in quadruplicate
- Form 306 in sextuplicate
- Drawing # 1- Basement plan Science Bldg. in trip.
- Drawing #2 - 1st floor plan Science Bldg. in trip.
- Drawing #3 - 2nd floor plan Science Bldg. in trip.
- Drawing #4 - 1st floor plan Girls' Gymnasium in trip.
- Drawing #5 - 2nd floor plan Girls' Gymnasium " "
- Drawing #6 - Track floor plan Girls' Gymnasium " "
- Specifications in triplicate
- Sponsor's statement on completion in duplicate
- Sponsor's statement on skilled labor in duplicate
- Sponsor's statement on transportation in duplicate
- Sheet 1, Estimate of Cost of the Bldg. in trip.

Owing to the fact that a complete set of plans for Caldwell Hall was submitted with the present Caldwell Hall Project, OP 2-22, no additional plans of this building are included now, since a copy of these plans should be on file both in your office and at state headquarters at New Orleans. In the event, however, that Caldwell Hall plans are required for this new project, please let us know so that arrangements can be made to secure them.

According to records here, taken from the time sheets, there is enough money left on the present Caldwell Hall Project for about seven (7) weeks operation and so anything that you can do to expedite approval of this new project will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

cc: Mr. Fredericks
Mr. Sibley

D. A. HILLIS
Construction Supt.

Encl:

5962

Alexandria, La.
August 19, 1939

Senator A. A. Fredericks,
La. State Normal College,
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Senator:

Effective August 26th, most of the carpenters and carpenter helpers and some of the laborers who are now assigned to Caldwell Hall, O. P. 565-64-2-92, will be removed for eighteen months continuous employment.

As there is a lot of material on hand which has not been used, I would hate to have to transfer this material back to our Warehouse and discontinue the project due to not being able to furnish skilled men from relief rolls, so I am asking you to furnish skilled carpenters to continue this project.

We will be able to replace some of the unskilled laborers who are being removed but cannot replace the skilled workers, as we do not have any on the relief rolls awaiting assignment.

Please let me know at once if you are going to hire skilled workers for the continuation of this project. If you recall, when the project was submitted, sponsor agreed to furnish all skilled labor which could not be supplied from relief rolls.

I expect to visit Natchitoches the early part of next week and will call to see you.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,



J. T. PHILLIPS,
ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER

JEP:MC
cc:Nathan Durham;
Mr. Sibley;
D. A. Hills; ✓
J. A. Frere

5963

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF OPERATIONS

Alexandria, Louisiana
December 1, 1939

Mr. Nathan Durham
WPA Project Supervisor

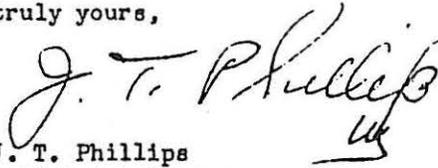
Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is copy of Presidential Approval
for O.P. 665-64-2-92

Caldwell Hall Improvements

Please keep this in your project files.

Very truly yours,


J. T. Phillips
Acting District Engineer

JMW:LJ
Enc.

5964

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL

| LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | STATE
W.P.A.
NUMBER | ALLOTMENT | PROJECT
NUMBER |
|--|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Natchitoches
Parish
Natchitoches | Make improvements to Caldwell Hall,
Science building and Girls' Gymnasium
on the campus of the Louisiana State
Normal College in Natchitoches, Natchitoches
Parish, including removing old plaster from
ceiling and walls, placing fibre board on
ceiling and walls, removing old and placing new
floors, painting, rewiring, glazing, and performing
appurtenant and incidental work. State owned property.
In addition to projects specifically approved. Sponsor;
Louisiana State Normal College. | 30261
(425768) | \$22,961 | OP 665-64-2-92 |

2582-22
Nov. 12, 1938

#5965

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF LOUISIANA
Alexandria, La.
October 13, 1938

JAMES H. CRUTCHER
ADMINISTRATOR

Mr. Hills

Hon. A. A. Fredericks, President
Louisiana State Normal College,
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Senator:

We have finished checking the new project "Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science building and Girls gymnasium", and have written Mr. J. Lester White, Chairman, State Planning Commission, for approval of the submission of this project to Headquarters.

We expect to receive this approval tomorrow and will immediately forward your project to State Headquarters for further checking.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Phillips
J. T. PHILLIPS,
AREA ENGINEER.

JTP:NC

(1)

Handwritten mark

5966

OFFICE OF
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
STATE OF LOUISIANA
BATON ROUGE

October 11, 1958

J. LESTER WHITE, MEM. AM. SOC. C. E.
CHAIRMAN

C. J. Williams, Inc. Engineer
Life Program Administration
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Williams : Re: Serial No: 4-55-417
Application to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg.,
Girls' Synagogue Natshittches Parish
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Receipt is herewith acknowledged of your letter
of October 10, 1958, relative submission of above project.

Page 1 of Form 301, furnished this Commission
with your letter, has been reviewed and you are herewith ad-
vised that the application for Federal funds of \$ 25,000.00
to be applied on the cost of \$ 25,000.00 for

Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls'
Synagogue. Detailed description is given on page
5-a of this proposal, Natshittches Parish.

is, in the opinion of the State Planning Commission,
a desirable, needed and worthy project, and is therefore
hereby given our endorsement.

Yours very truly,

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

By

Signature of J. Lester White
Chairman
Signature of Secretary
Secretary

11/21/58
J. Lester White
Chairman

#5967

WORKS PROGRESS AND DISTRIBUTION
OF LOUISIANA.
Baton Rouge, La.
October 18, 1938

Hon A. A. Fredericks, President
Louisiana State Normal College
Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Dear Senator:

We have finished checking the new project
"Repairs to Pittwell Hall, Science Building and Girls
Gymnasium," and have written Mr. J. Vester White,
Chairman, State Planning Commission, for approval of
the submission of this project to Headquarters.

We expect to receive this approval tomorrow
and will immediately forward your project to State
Headquarters for further checking.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Phillips
Area Engineer

JTP:MC

OFFICE OF
State Planning Commission
State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge

Oct. 12, 1953

#5968

Mr. J. T. Phillips, /ron engineer
Works Progress Administration
Alexandria, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Phillipst

Re: Serial No. 4-35-417
Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science
Bldg., Girls' Gymnasium, Natchitoches,
Parish JJE -# 611 -WPA

Receipt is herewith acknowledged of your letter
of October 12, 1953, relative submission of above project.

Page 1 of Form 301, furnished this Commission
with your letter, has been reviewed and you are herewith ad-
vised that the application for Federal funds of \$22,961.05
to be applied on the cost of:

"Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls
Gymnasium. A detailed description is given on page
5-a of this proposal, Natchitoches Parish."

is, in the opinion of the State Planning Commission,
a desirable, needed and worthy project, and is therefore
heroby given our endorsement.

Very truly yours,

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

J. Lester White
Chairman

Secretary

Albert A. Fredericks
W. Peyton Cunningham
Leon Friedman

5969

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT PROPOSAL

Amount requested, \$ WPA Work Project No.

Amount approved, \$ Serial No. 4-25-417 Date

(Sponsor not to write above line)

Sponsor's proposal No. Date of proposal Sept. 24, 1938

Last operated as Project No.
(CWA, ERA, WPA) (If WPA, give O. P. No.)

TO: WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION OF Matohitoches Alexandria Louisiana
(Local) (District) (State)

1. Request is hereby made that the following proposal be reviewed and that a formal application be made for an allotment of funds for this project under the rules and regulations of the Works Progress Administration.

From: La. State Normal College in Matohitoches Matohitoches
(Sponsoring agency) (Official address—city, town, village) (County)

2. Location of project: Matohitoches Matohitoches
(City, town, village) (County)

Detailed location: in college grounds

3. Description of project: Repairs to Childwall Hall, Columbus Bldg., and Girls' Gymnasium.
A detailed description is given on page 8-a of this proposal.

4. Summary of estimated costs:

| Item of cost
(1) | Federal funds
(2) | | Sponsor's funds
(3) | | Total
(4) | |
|---|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | Amount
(dollars) | % | Amount
(dollars) | % | Amount
(dollars) | % |
| a. Labor: | | | | | | |
| 1. Unskilled..... | 4203.00 | 18.3 | | | 4203.00 | 18.3 |
| 2. Intermediate..... | 620.47 | 2.7 | | | 620.47 | 2.7 |
| 3. Skilled..... | 1086.58 | 47.3 | 1710.00 | 14.4 | 2396.58 | 51.7 |
| 4. Professional and technical..... | 1690.12 | 7.5 | | | 1690.12 | 7.5 |
| SUBTOTAL (a)..... | 7599.17 | 73.8 | 1710.00 | 14.4 | 9309.17 | 88.2 |
| b. Superintendence..... | | | | | | |
| SUBTOTAL (a) plus (b)..... | 1350.26 | 5.9 | | | 1350.26 | 5.9 |
| c. Material, equipment, and other costs: | | | | | | |
| 1. Material and supplies..... | 5000.00 | 17.3 | 8605.00 | 71.4 | 13605.00 | 58.7 |
| 2. Equipment rentals..... | | | | | | |
| 3. Other direct costs..... | 400.00 | .8 | 1060.00 | 14.0 | 1460.00 | 4.8 |
| SUBTOTAL (c) only..... | 5400.00 | 17.8 | 1060.00 | 8.8 | 6460.00 | 60.7 |
| TOTAL COST OF PROJECT..... | | | | | | |
| | 9299.17 | 100 | 11071.00 | 100 | 20370.17 | 100 |
| | 65.02 | .7 | 34.00 | .3 | 99.02 | .5 |
| | | % | | % | 100% | x x |

4 SPONSOR'S COPY

18. Labor Analysis: All labor should be listed under appropriate classifications. Wage rates should agree with those determined by the State Works Progress Administrator as applicable for locality. Consult WPA District Director for schedule. Use separate lines for entries to differentiate sex, source, and Federal or Sponsor's funds. For columns 2, 4, and 6, use subtotal lines for Federal labor only. Indicate female employees in column (1) thus: (F).

| Occupational classification | Number of workers | Source | Man-hours | Hours per month | Man-months | Rate per month | Dollars | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Federal | Sponsor | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Laborers | 15 | C | 17172 | 120 | 143.10 | 52.00 | 4253.00 | | 4253.00 |
| Unskilled subtotal | 15 | x x | 17172 | x x | 143.10 | x x | 4253.00 | | 4253.00 |
| Carpenters | 4 | C | 5023 | 132 | 15.32 | 52.30 | 626.47 | | 626.47 |
| Intermediate subtotal | 4 | x x | 5023 | x x | 15.32 | x x | 626.47 | | 626.47 |
| Electricians | 2 | C | 2200 | 96 | 13.96 | 52.30 | 733.48 | | 733.48 |
| " | 2 | S | 2200 | 200 | 11.00 | 80.00 | | 1710.00 | 1710.00 |
| Skilled subtotal | 20 | x x | 4400 | x x | 22.00 | x x | 1000.00 | 1710.00 | 2710.00 |
| Painters | 1 | C | 1798 | 124 | 14.5 | 53.23 | 645.00 | | 645.00 |
| Plumbers | 1 | C | 1798 | 124 | 14.5 | 53.23 | 645.00 | | 645.00 |
| Prof. and Tech. subtotal | 2 | x x | 3596 | x x | 29.90 | x x | 1290.00 | | 1290.00 |
| Labor subtotal | | x x | 44563 | x x | 407.33 | x x | 17093.18 | 1710.00 | 18803.18 |
| Construction Sup't. | 1 | N | 1023 | 132 | 7.75 | 175.50 | 1365.25 | | 1365.25 |
| Superintend. subtotal | 1 | x x | 1023 | x x | 7.75 | x x | 1365.25 | | 1365.25 |
| Total | 42 | x x | 49578 | x x | 415.15 | x x | 19458.43 | 1710.00 | 20168.43 |

* Denote thus: C, certified; N, non-certified; S, sponsor.

PER: 403.75
SR: 11.40

MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED BY SPONSOR

| Description of Material | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Amount |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------------|
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u> | | | | |
| Celotex fibre board | 11 | MSF | 40.00 | 440.00 |
| 3" Crown Moulding | 80 | CLF | 3.50 | 280.00 |
| Nails, Ass'd. | 47 | Kgs | 4.00 | 188.00 |
| #1 E. G. Flooring, 1" X 3" | 37 | MFRM | 55.00 | 2035.00 |
| Sandpaper, Ass'd. | 520 | Dz. sheets | .25 | 130.00 |
| Varnish | 325 | Gals. | 5.00 | 1625.00 |
| Turpentine | 75 | Gals. | .70 | 52.50 |
| 3" Brushes | 15 | Ea. | 3.00 | 45.00 |
| Titty | 1800 | Lbs. | .10 | <u>180.00</u> |
| Subtotal carried forward ----- | | | | \$5227.00 |

MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED BY SPONSOR

| Description of Materials | | | Unit | Price | Amount |
|----------------------------------|-----|--|------|-------|--------------------|
| <u>ELECTRICAL:</u> | | | | | |
| Subtotal brought forward | | | | | 5227.60 |
| Boxes, 4" Outlet & Cover | 300 | | Ea. | .50 | 150.00 |
| Raised Covers for 4" boxes | 100 | | Ea. | .20 | 20.00 |
| Boxes, Switch | 100 | | Ea. | .15 | 15.00 |
| 1/2" Conduit | 64 | | CLF | 8.00 | 512.00 |
| 3/4" Conduit | 62 | | CLF | 10.00 | 620.00 |
| 1 1/2" Conduit | 7 | | CLF | 25.00 | 175.00 |
| Dushings, Asstd. | 10 | | C | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| Locknuts, Asstd. | 30 | | C | 1.33 | 40.00 |
| Pipe straps, Asstd. | 30 | | C | 2.00 | 60.00 |
| #14 Wire, SB & RC | 6 | | MLF | 6.00 | 36.00 |
| #12 Wire, SB & RC | 20 | | MLF | 8.00 | 160.00 |
| #10 Wire, SB & RC | 10 | | MLF | 15.00 | 150.00 |
| #4 Wire, SB & RC | 1 | | MLF | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| Panel boxes, 24 circuit | 5 | | Ea. | 60.00 | 300.00 |
| Panel boxes, 28 circuit | 1 | | Ea. | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Switches, tumbler & flush plates | 100 | | Ea. | .70 | 70.00 |
| Receptacles & Flush plates | 200 | | Ea. | .40 | 80.00 |
| Lighting Fixtures, stem type | 50 | | Ea. | 4.00 | 200.00 |
| Lighting Fixtures, ceiling type | 200 | | Ea. | 3.00 | 600.00 |
| Tape, rubber (1/2 lb. rolls) | 40 | | Roll | .60 | 24.00 |
| Tape, friction (1/2 lb. rolls) | 40 | | Roll | .50 | 20.00 |
| Solder, in Resin core | 30 | | Lb. | .60 | 18.00 |
| Total - - - - - | | | | | 3505.60 |

5975

22. Estimate of cost by items of work:

| Quantity | Unit | Description of operation or feature of work (this break-down by classes, according to) | Unit price | Amount (dollars) |
|------------------------------|------|--|------------|-------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | <u>See page 4-a, attached hereto</u> | | |
| TOTAL COST OF PROJECT | | | | 234,563.02 |

23. FISCAL CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the funds specified in this proposal, to be furnished by the sponsor (or equivalent values in corresponding amounts), will be available for the prosecution of this project as needed.

Fiscal officer J. J. Sibley (Type or print name) [Signature] (Signature) Treasurer [Signature] (Title) 9/24/36 (Date)
Address Natchitoches, Louisiana

24. SPONSORING CERTIFICATE:

The statements contained in this proposal have been checked by the undersigned and are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. It is agreed that the Works Progress Administration is under no obligation to complete the project proposed, if approved and selected for operation (this sentence shall be deleted for Federal projects). This project will not cover work for which funds at the disposition of the sponsor are currently appropriated, or work included in the normal governmental operations of sponsoring agency; it will not result in the displacement of regular employees of this agency. The sponsoring agency is a public body with legally vested authority to prosecute the type of work proposed. The work proposed will be done in full conformance with all legal requirements. It is understood that Federal funds will be expended by the United States Treasury only upon pay rolls and vouchers certified by the Works Progress Administration; and agreed that all operations will be in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 and orders and regulations issued thereunder. This project is intended for the use or benefit of the public.

Sponsor's agent A. A. Fredericks (Type or print name) [Signature] (Signature) President [Signature] (Title) 9/24/36 (Date)
Address Natchitoches, Louisiana

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPONSOR FOR PREPARING THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

The preparation of the project proposal and the furnishing of supplementary explanatory data are responsibilities of the sponsor. Sponsors are advised to confer with local and district offices of the Works Progress Administration to obtain information with respect to occupational classifications, wage rates, working hours, and other matters of local application.

For construction type projects, the project proposal should be accompanied by plans or drawings and general specifications or descriptions prepared in such a way as to permit intelligent review. Other supplementary data, to accompany the project proposal, include a working procedure or discussion of the methods proposed for conducting the work and cost estimates, suitably broken down by classes of work.

#5977

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF LOUISIANA
Alexandria, Louisiana
September 29, 1949

PARISH Rapides

Mr. D..A..Hills,
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hill:

We are returning herewith W.P.A. Form 301, for improvements to Caldwell Hall, Science Building and Girls Gymnasium, together with all supporting data.

We have checked this project and find the following: man-month cost for other than labor is excessive, this should be reduced to at least \$10.00 per man-month; you will notice on page 1 of Form 301, notations in red pencil, and in column 2 of Form E-1. Please list the specific classifications of all skilled labor whether carpenter, painter, plaster, etc.; the same applies to semi-skilled.

Please have Sponsor make necessary corrections and return to this office for further review and handling.

Yours very truly,

J. T. Phil
Area

JAF/er

By 

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT PROPOSAL

Amount requested, \$ WPA Work Project No.

Amount approved, \$ Serial No. Date
(Sponsor not to write above line)

Sponsor's proposal No. Date of proposal **Sept. 24, 1938**

Last operated as Project No.
(CWA, ERA, WPA) (If WPA, give U. P. No.)

TO: WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION OF Natchitoches Alexandria Louisiana
(Local) (District) (State)

1. Request is hereby made that the following proposal be reviewed and that a formal application be made for an allotment of funds for this project under the rules and regulations of the Works Progress Administration.

From: La. State Normal College Natchitoches Natchitoches
(Sponsoring agency) (Official address - city, town, village) (County)

2. Location of project: Natchitoches Natchitoches
(City, town, village) (County)

Detailed location: on college campus

3. Description of project: Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls' Gymnasium.
A detailed description is given on page 5-a of this proposal.

4. Summary of estimated costs:

| Item of cost
(1) | Federal funds
(2) | | Sponsor's funds
(3) | | Total
(4) | |
|---|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| | Amount
(dollars) | % | Amount
(dollars) | % | Amount
(dollars) | % |
| a. Labor: | | | | | | |
| 1. Unskilled..... | 4293.00 | 18.3 | | | 4293.00 | 18.3 |
| 2. Intermediate..... | 626.47 | 2.7 | | | 626.47 | 2.7 |
| 3. Skilled..... | 10995.56 | 47.5 | 1710.00 | 14.4 | 12705.56 | 51.9 |
| 4. Professional and technical..... | 1090.18 | 7.5 | | | 1090.18 | 4.2 |
| SUBTOTAL (a)..... | 17598.15 | 73.5 | 1710.00 | 14.4 | 19308.15 | 77.9 |
| b. Superintendence..... | 1356.25 | 5.9 | | | 1356.25 | 5.0 |
| SUBTOTAL (a) plus (b)..... | 18954.40 | 82.5 | 1710.00 | 14.4 | 20664.40 | 82.3 |
| c. Material, equipment, and other costs: | | | | | | |
| 1. Material and supplies..... | 3900.00 | 17.5 | 8505.00 | 71.9 | 12405.00 | 59.4 |
| 2. Equipment rentals..... | 49.60 | .2 | 1658.36 | 14.0 | 1707.96 | 6.4 |
| 3. Other direct costs..... | 400.00 | 1.7 | 1016.98 | 8.5 | 1416.98 | 5.3 |
| SUBTOTAL (c) only..... | 4349.60 | 19.4 | 10770.34 | 90.1 | 15119.94 | 57.1 |
| TOTAL COST OF PROJECT..... | 22901.00 | 100 | 11871.96 | 100 | 34772.96 | 100 |
| Total expenditures..... | 65.32 | 0.3 | 54.00 | 0.5 | 119.32 | 0.3 |

4 SPONSOR'S COPY

18. Labor Analysis: All labor should be listed under appropriate classifications. Wage rates should agree with those determined by the State Works Progress Administrator as applicable for locality. Consult WPA District Director for schedule. Use separate lines for entries to differentiate sex, source, and Federal or Sponsor's funds. For columns 2, 4, and 6, use

| Occupational classification | Number of workers | source | Man-hours | Hours per month | Man-months | Rate per month | Dollars | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | | | Federal | Sponsor | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Laborers | 15 | C | 17172 | 120 | 143.10 | 50.00 | 4293.00 | | 4293.00 |
| Unskilled subtotal | 15 | x x | 17172 | x x | 143.10 | x x | 4293.00 | | 4293.00 |
| Carpenters | | | | | | | | | |
| Helpers | 4 | C | 2088 | 152 | 15.82 | 52.80 | 828.47 | | 828.47 |
| Intermediate subtotal | 4 | x x | 2088 | x x | 15.82 | x x | 828.47 | | 828.47 |
| Carpenters | 12 | C | 13284 | 96 | 138.58 | 52.80 | 7306.45 | | 7306.45 |
| Painters | 4 | C | 3652 | 88 | 43.77 | 52.80 | 2311.05 | | 2311.05 |
| Electricians | 2 | C | 2280 | 88 | 26.91 | 52.80 | 1360.05 | | 1360.05 |
| " | 2 | S | 2280 | 800 | 11.40 | 50.00 | | 1710.00 | 1710.00 |
| Skilled subtotal | 20 | x x | 21697 | x x | 219.48 | x x | 10985.55 | 1710.00 | 12695.55 |
| Tinsmith | 1 | C | 1798 | 124 | 14.5 | 58.28 | 845.08 | | 845.08 |
| Plumber | 1 | C | 1798 | 124 | 14.5 | 58.28 | 845.08 | | 845.08 |
| Prof. and Tech. subtotal | 2 | x x | 3596 | x x | 29.00 | x x | 1690.12 | | 1690.12 |
| Labor subtotal | | x x | 43563 | x x | 407.38 | x x | 17995.15 | 1710.00 | 19705.15 |
| Construction | | | | | | | | | |
| Sup't. | 1 | N | 1028 | 188 | 7.75 | 175.00 | 1356.25 | | 1356.25 |
| Superintend. subtotal | 1 | x x | 1028 | x x | 7.75 | x x | 1356.25 | | 1356.25 |
| TOTAL | 42 | x x | 44591 | x x | 415.13 | x x | 19351.40 | 1710.00 | 20061.40 |

* Denote thus: C, certified; N, non-certified; S, sponsor.

FED: 403.73
SFC: 11.40
10.3.13
33.64 man

19.* Equipment analysis:

| (1)
Description of equipment
do not include small tools
or sundry equipment,
which will be included
under item 21
("Other direct costs") | Capacity
(2) | Number of
units
(3) | Rental | | | Rate in-
clude op-
erator's
wages?
(Y or
N)
(7) | Amount (dollars) | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Rate per
unit
(dollars)
(4) | Per hour,
day, or
week
(5) | Period of rental
(hours, days,
weeks)
(6) | | Federal funds
(8) | Sponsor's funds
(9) | Total
(10) |
| TOTAL | X X X X X | X X X | X X X | X X X | X X X X | X X X | | | |

20.* Materials and supplies analysis:

| (1)
Description of materials | Grade
(2) | Quantity
(3) | Unit
(4) | Unit price
(5) | Amount (dollars) | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Federal funds
(6) | Sponsor's funds
(7) | Total
(8) |
| Fibro Board
Celotex or eqval. | | 99 | BF | 40.00 | 3960.00 | | 3960.00 |
| Materials furnished by Sponsor
(See pages 4a & 4b
attached hereto) | 40 | | | | | 8505.60 | 8505.60 |
| TOTAL | X X X | X X X X | X X X | X X X X | 3960.00 | 8505.60 | 12,465.60 |

21.* Other direct costs, including safety measures, transportation of workers, tools and sundry equipment (not included in items 18, 19, and 20).

| (1)
Description | Amount (dollars) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Federal funds
(2) | Sponsor's funds
(3) | Total
(4) |
| Tools, etc. - Labor | 42.93 | | 42.93 |
| First Aid | 6.73 | | 6.73 |
| Tools | | 1656.36 | 1656.36 |
| TOTAL | 49.66 | 1656.36 | 1706.02 |

* Use separate lines to show items furnished by sponsor and those requested from Federal funds, items 19, 20, and 21.

MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED BY SPONSOR

| Description of Material | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Amount |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u> | | | | |
| Celotex fibre board | 11 | MSF | 40.00 | 440.00 |
| 3" Crown Moulding | 80 | OLF | 3.50 | 280.00 |
| Nails, Asstd. | 47 | Kegs | 4.00 | 188.00 |
| #1 E. G. Flooring, 1" X 3" | 37 | MPFM | 55.00 | 2055.00 |
| Sandpaper, Asstd. | 520 | Dog. sheets | .25 | 130.00 |
| Varnish | 625 | Gals. | 3.00 | 1875.00 |
| Turpentine | 78 | Gals. | .70 | 54.60 |
| 3" Brushes | 15 | Ea. | 3.00 | 45.00 |
| Putty | 1800 | Lbs. | .10 | <u>180.00</u> |
| Subtotal carried forward | | | ----- | \$5227.60 |

#5483

Page 4 b. (To be attached to page 4, WPA Form 301, Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., & Girls' Gymnasium.)

MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED BY SPONSOR

| Description of Materials | Quantity | Unit | Price | |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|-------|----------------------------|
| | | | Unit | Amount |
| <u>ELECTRICAL:</u> | | | | |
| Subtotal brought forward | | | | 825.00 527.60 |
| Boxes, 4" Outlet & Cover | 500 | Ea. | .30 | 150.00 |
| Raised Covers for 4" boxes | 100 | Ea. | .20 | 20.00 |
| Boxes, Switch | 100 | Ea. | .15 | 15.00 |
| 1/2" Conduit | 64 | CLF | 8.00 | 512.00 |
| 3/4" Conduit | 52 | CLF | 10.00 | 520.00 |
| 1 1/8" Conduit | 7 | CLF | 25.00 | 175.00 |
| Washings, Asstd. | 10 | C | 3.00 | 30.00 |
| Locknuts, Asstd. | 20 | C | 2.00 | 40.00 |
| Pipe straps, Asstd. | 30 | C | 2.00 | 60.00 |
| #14 Wire, SB & RC | 6 | MLF | 6.00 | 36.00 |
| #12 Wire, SB & RC | 20 | MLF | 8.00 | 160.00 |
| #10 Wire, SB & RC | 10 | MLF | 13.00 | 130.00 |
| #8 Wire, SB & RC | 1 | MLF | 38.00 | 38.00 |
| Panel boxes, 24 circuit | 5 | Ea. | 60.00 | 300.00 |
| Panel boxes, 26 circuit | 1 | Ea. | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| Switches, tumbler & flush plates | 100 | Ea. | .70 | 70.00 |
| Receptacles & Flush plates | 200 | Ea. | .40 | 80.00 |
| Lighting Fixtures, stem type | 50 | Ea. | 4.00 | 200.00 |
| Lighting Fixtures, ceiling type | 200 | Ea. | 3.00 | 600.00 |
| Taps, rubber (3/4 lb. rolls) | 40 | Roll | .60 | 24.00 |
| Tape, friction (1/2 lb. rolls) | 40 | Roll | .50 | 20.00 |
| Solder, xx Rosin core | 30 | Lb. | .60 | 18.00 |
| Total | | | | 4247.50 8505.60 |

22. Estimate of cost by items of work:

| Quantity
(1) | Unit
(2) | Description of operation or feature of work (give break-downs by classes, according to nature of project)
(3) | Unit price
(4) | Amount (dollars)
(5) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>See page 5-a, attached hereto</u> | | | | |
| TOTAL COST OF PROJECT | | | | 214,355.00 |

23. FISCAL CERTIFICATE:

This is to certify that the funds specified in this proposal, to be furnished by the sponsor (or equivalent values in corresponding amounts), will be available for the prosecution of this project as needed.

Fiscal officer: S. J. Bibley (Type or print name) [Signature] (Signature) Treasurer: [Signature] (Signature) [Signature] (Signature)

Address: Natchitoches, Louisiana

24. SPONSORING CERTIFICATE:

The statements contained in this proposal have been checked by the undersigned and are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. It is agreed that the Works Progress Administration is under no obligation to complete the project proposed, if approved and selected for operation (this sentence shall be deleted for Federal projects). This project will not cover work for which funds at the disposition of the sponsor are currently appropriated, or work included in the normal governmental operations of sponsoring agency; it will not result in the displacement of regular employees of this agency. The sponsoring agency is a public body with legally vested authority to prosecute the type of work proposed. The work proposed will be done in full conformance with all legal requirements. It is understood that Federal funds will be expended by the United States Treasury only upon pay rolls and vouchers certified by the Works Progress Administration; and agreed that all operations will be in accordance with regulations prescribed under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 and orders and regulations issued thereunder. This project is intended for the use or benefit of the public.

Sponsor's agent: A. A. Fredericks (Type or print name) [Signature] (Signature) President: [Signature] (Signature) [Signature] (Signature)

Address: Natchitoches, Louisiana

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPONSOR FOR PREPARING THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

The preparation of the project proposal and the furnishing of supplementary explanatory data are responsibilities of the sponsor. Sponsors are advised to confer with local and district offices of the Works Progress Administration to obtain information with respect to occupational classifications, wage rates, working hours, and other matters of local application.

For construction type projects, the project proposal should be accompanied by plans or drawings and general specifications or descriptions prepared in such a way as to permit intelligent review. Other supplementary data, to accompany the project proposal, include a working procedure or discussion of the methods proposed for conducting the work and cost estimates, suitably broken down by classes of work.

(over)

Estimate of Cost by Items of Work:

| | ITEM NO. | QUANTITY | UNIT | DESCRIPTION OF WORK | UNIT PRICE | AMOUNT |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|---------|---|------------|----------|
| 16.55 | 1 | 105 | 1000 SF | Remove and haul away all old plaster from ceilings and walls, level joists and repair lath | 17.460 | 1833.52 |
| 29.50 | 2 | 105 | 1000 SF | Apply fibre board on all ceilings and walls | 79.052 | 8300.46 |
| 77.60 | 3 | 80 | 1000 SF | Remove worn-out floor, level up joists and lay new floor | 155.517 | 12440.54 |
| 5.18 | 4 | 1044 | 100 SF | Clean, scrape, and sand all interior wood work and floors, and make necessary repairs such as re nail door and window casings and jambs, base board, moulding, etc., replacing where worn | 5.578 | 5825.93 |
| 2.44 | 5 | 1044 | 100 SF | Varnish all interior wood work and floors. (2 coats) | 4.562 | 4752.44 |
| 1.53 | 6 | 360 | Window | Reputty window glass | 12.548 | 4517.28 |
| 10.18 | 7 | 456 | Outlet | Rewire ^{REMOVE} all existing wiring and rewire in conduit (Concealed) | 18.899 | 8618.14 |
| Total cost of project | | | | | | 35493.27 |

MATERIAL TO BE PURCHASED BY SPONSOR

| Description of Material | Quantity | Unit | Unit Price | Amount |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| <u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u> | | | | |
| Celotex fibre board | 11 | MBF | 40.00 | 440.00 |
| 3" Crown Moulding | 80 | OLF | 3.50 | 280.00 |
| Nails, Ass'd. | 47 | Kags | 4.00 | 188.00 |
| #1 E. G. Flooring, 1" X 3" | 37 | MBF | 55.00 | 2035.00 |
| Sandpaper, Ass'd. | 520 | Dcs. sheets | .25 | 130.00 |
| Varnish | 325 | Gals. | 5.00 | 1625.00 |
| Turpentine | 70 | Gals. | .70 | 49.00 |
| 3" Brushes | 15 | Ea. | 3.00 | 45.00 |
| Putty | 1800 | Lbs. | .10 | <u>180.00</u> |
| Subtotal carried forward | | | ----- | <u>\$5237.00</u> |

T E L E G R A M

TO: Hon. A. Leonard Allen, M. C.,
Winnfield, Louisiana.

Hon. John H. Overton, U.S. UNITED STATES SENATOR
Alexandria, Louisiana.

OUR WPA PROJECT ENTITLED IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS SOUTHWEST
STATE NORMAL COLLEGE STATE NUMBER 70841 WAS FORWARDED
WASHINGTON OCTOBER 24TH. PLEASE WIRE ASST. ADMINISTRATION
FILES IN WASHINGTON, URGING EARLIEST POSSIBLE APPROVAL.

A. J. FERRINGTON
PRES. 10-24-41

S-P-E-C-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N-S
FOR PROPOSED WPA PROJECT FOR REPAIRS TO CALDWELL
HALL, SCIENCE BUILDING, AND GIRLS GYMNASIUM.

#5999

Under the present project it is proposed to repair and renovate the three buildings listed above. In the first of these, Caldwell Hall, the work will be confined to the completion of repairs to the auditorium and renovation of the basement, while the other two buildings will be repaired in their entirety. The work in all buildings is similar, and the estimated cost for each has been tabulated on sheet A, attached to Form 301. The work to be done is as follows:

Item I. All plaster is in a damaged and dangerous condition and is to be removed from ceilings and walls and hauled away. Subsequent to this operation, any necessary repairs to studs, joists and laths will be made, together with leveling and re-alignment if needed.

Item II. After the completion of Item I, all surfaces which have been stripped of plaster will be recovered with celotex fibre board, with crown moulding placed at junction of walls and ceilings and flat strips placed over all exposed corners.

Item III. All existing flooring that is badly worn is to be removed and replaced with the best grade of No. 1 edge grain pine flooring, at the same time leveling any floor joists which may require it.

Item IV. All existing interior wood work and floors are to be cleaned, scraped, and sanded to prepare them for varnishing. As this work progresses all necessary repairs to worn out and loosened trim at doors, windows, baseboards, etc. will be repaired or replaced as may be needed.

Item V. As the work in Item 4 is completed it will be given two (2) coats of the best grade of varnish.

Item VI. All window glass is to be resputtyed.

S-P-E-C-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N-S

(Continued)

6000

Item VII. Concurrently with the other repair work, the existing electric wiring (which is of the knob and tube type) will be removed and replaced with a modern installation in conduit which will meet the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

S-U-P-P-L-Y-I-N-G
FOR PROPOSED WPA PROJECT FOR REPAIRS TO CALDWELL
HALL, SCIENCE BUILDING, AND GIRLS GYMNASIUM.

Under the present project it is proposed to repair and renovate the three buildings listed above. In the first of these, Caldwell Hall, the work will be confined to the completion of repairs to the auditorium and renovation of the basement, while the other two buildings will be repaired in their entirety. The work in all buildings is similar, and the estimated cost for each has been tabulated on sheet A, attached to form 301. The work to be done is as follows:

Item I. All plaster is in a damaged and dangerous condition and is to be removed from ceilings and walls and hauled away. Subsequent to this operation, any necessary repairs to studs, joists and laths will be made, together with leveling and re-alignment if needed.

Item II. After the completion of Item I, all surfaces which have been stripped of plaster will be recovered with celotex fibre board, with crown moulding placed at junction of walls and ceilings and flat strips placed over all exposed corners.

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Item V. As the work in Item 4 is completed it will be given two (2) coats of the best grade of varnish.

Item VI. All window glass is to be reputtyed.

S-U-B-C-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N-S

(Continued)

Item VII. So currently with the other repair work, the existing electric wiring (which is of the knob and tube type) will be removed and replaced with a modern installation in conduit which will meet the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

6003

LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

ALBERT A. FREDERICKS, PRESIDENT
NATCHITOCHEs, LOUISIANA

S. J. SIBLEY
BUSINESS MANAGER

September 22, 1933

Works Progress Administration

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Gentlemen:

It is hereby agreed that the Louisiana State Normal College will complete the project designated as "Repairs to Caldwell Hall, Science Bldg., and Girls' Gymnasium" in the event that the Works Progress Administration should be unable to do so.

Very truly yours,

Albert A. Fredericks
A. A. Fredericks
President

6007

LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

ALBERT A. FREDERICKS, PRESIDENT
NATCHITOCHEs, LOUISIANA

S. J. SIBLEY
BUSINESS MANAGER

September 24, 1938

Works Progress Administration

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Gentlemen:

It is hereby agreed that the Louisiana State Normal College will furnish transportation for workers in the event that a scarcity of labor should necessitate such transportation.

Very truly yours,



A. A. Fredericks,
President

September 20, 1938

W. B. B. Co.,
309 Hill St.,
Birmingham, Ala.

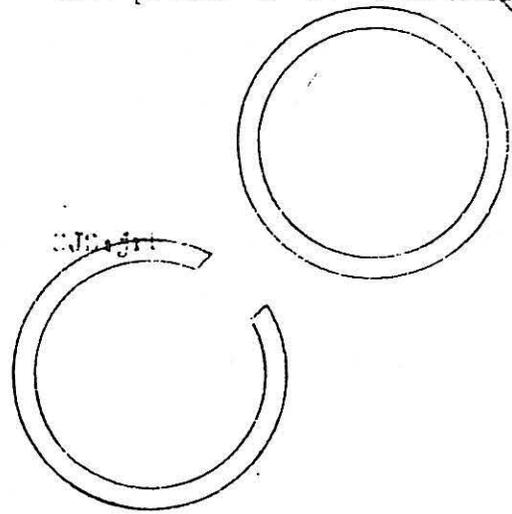
Gentlemen:

Attached herewith are three (3) paper
tracings for the "crown" building and three (3) for
the "crown" structure here, from which it is request-
ed that you make six (6) blueprints for each drawing.

Please return both the tracings and
blue prints to Mr. W. A. Hills, in my care.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Sibley
Business Manager



S-P-E-C-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N-S
FOR PROPOSED WPA PROJECT FOR REPAIRS TO CALDWELL
HALL, SCIENCE BUILDING, AND GORLE GYMNASIUM.

Under the present project it is proposed to repair and renovate the three buildings listed above. In the first of these, Caldwell Hall, the work will be confined to the completion of repairs to the auditorium and renovation of the basement, while the other two buildings will be repaired in their entirety. The work in all buildings is similar, and the estimated cost for each has been tabulated on sheet A, attached to form 301. The work to be done is as follows:

Item I. All plaster is in a damaged and dangerous condition and is to be removed from ceilings and walls and hauled away. Subsequent to this operation, any necessary repairs to studs, joists and laths will be made, together with leveling and re-alignment if needed.

Item II. After the completion of Item I, all surfaces which have been stripped of plaster will be recovered with celotex fibre board, with crown moulding placed at junction of walls and ceilings and flat strips placed over all exposed corners.

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Item IV. All existing interior wood work and floors are to be cleaned, scraped, and sanded to prepare them for varnishing. As this work progresses all necessary repairs to worn out and loosened trim at doors, windows, baseboards, etc. will be repaired or replaced as may be needed.

Item V. As the work in Item 4 is completed it will be given two (2) coats of the best grade of varnish.

Item VI. All window glass is to be reputtered.

S-P-E-C-I-F-I-C-A-T-I-O-N-S

(Continued)

Item VII. Concurrently with the other repair work, the existing electric wiring (which is of the knob and tube type) will be removed and replaced with a modern installation in conduit which will meet the requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

COPY

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Non-Federal projects under Limitation "2" (continued)

LOUISIANA

Location: Natchitoches Parish, Natchitoches

PR ESIDENTIAL LETTER NO. 2582

State W.P.A. Number: 30261 (425768)

APPROVED NOV. 12, 1938.

Allotment: \$22,961

Project Number: O.P. 665-64-2-92

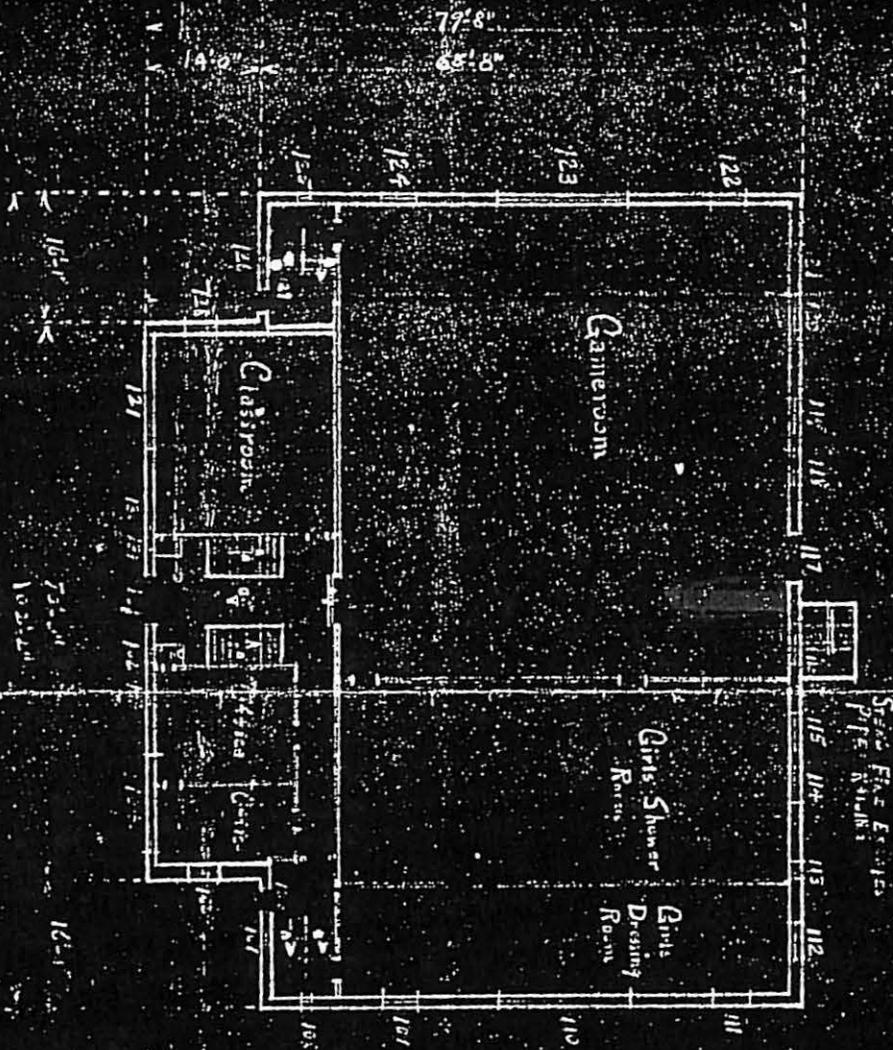
Description: Make improvements to Caldwell Hall, Science building and Girl(s) Gymnasium on the campus of the Louisiana State Normal College in Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, including removing old plaster from ceiling and walls, removing old and placing new floors, painting, rewiring, glazing, and performing appurtenant and incidental work. State-owned property. In addition to projects specifically approved. Sponsor: Louisiana State Normal College.

Work Projects Administration

Changes to be made in Letters previously Approved

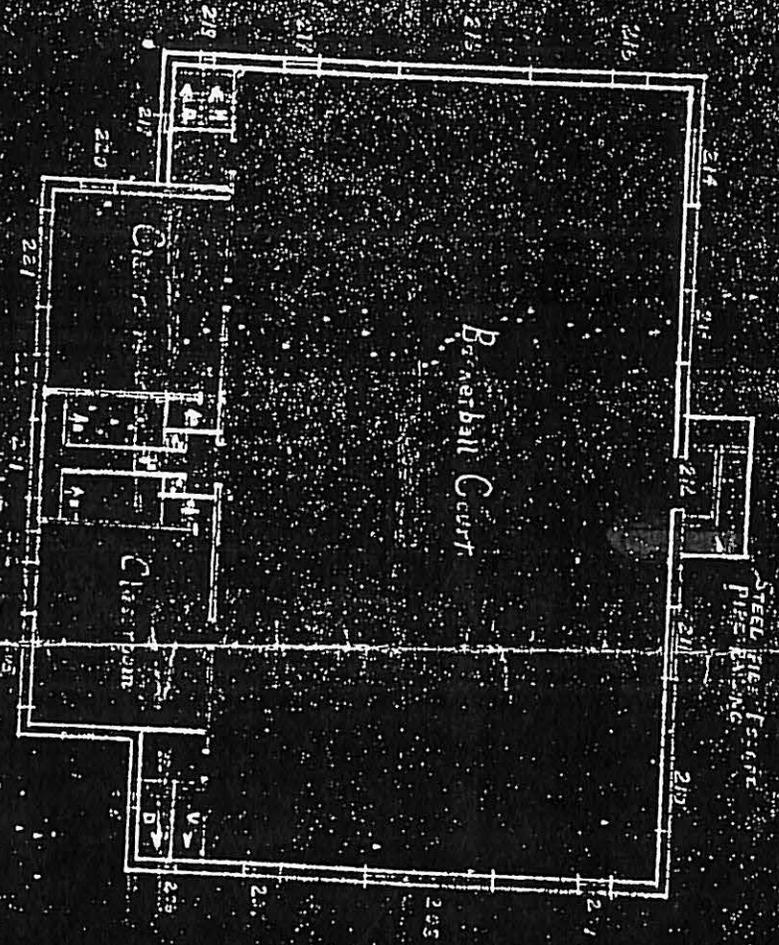
| Incidental Letter No. | State | Official Project No. | Change |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 2582 | Louisiana | O.P. 665-64-2-92 | Change the description to read; "Make improvements to Caldwell Hall, Science building, Boys' Dormitory, and Girls' Gymnasium on the campus of the Louisiana State Normal College in Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, including removing old plaster from ceilings and walls, placing fibre board on ceilings and walls, removing old and placing new floors, painting, rewiring, glazing, and performing appurtenant and incidental work. State-owned property. In addition to projects specifically approved. Sponsor: Louisiana State Normal College." |

D-2133-18



- OPENINGS:**
- 1-1 - 13' 0" x 7' 0" ARched Archway Entrance Door - 3' 0" x 7' 0" (Max)
 - 12 - Light TOI - 6' 0" x 7' 0" (Max)
 - 102 - 101 - 12' 0" x 12' 0" (Max)
 - 103 - 105 - 12' 0" x 12' 0" (Max)
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 - 198 - 199 - 12' 0" x 12' 0" (Max)
 - 199 - 200 - 12' 0" x 12' 0" (Max)

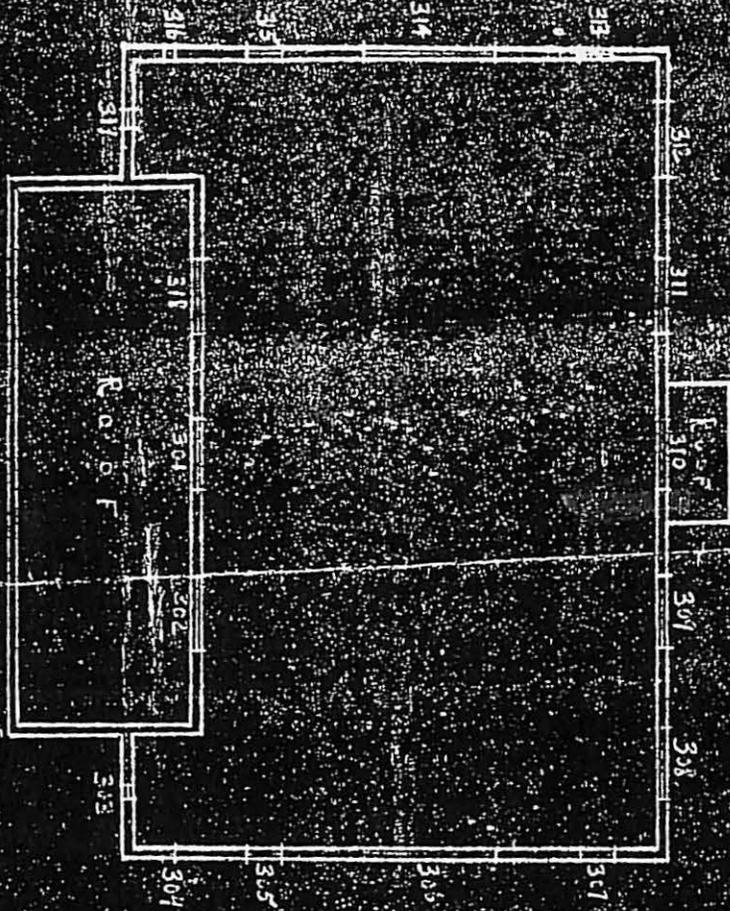
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 GIRLS GYMNASIUM
 STATION
 MATCH



OPENINGS:

- 201 - Main level opening 10'-0" x 11'-3" - 2 DR. HIND - CENTER WIND - FIVE
- 202 - 2nd fl. TRANS. - 8' x 7' - MULL 5' - EN H TR. AND 9 LIGHTS
- 203 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 204 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 205 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 206 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 207 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 208 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 209 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 210 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 211 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 212 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 213 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 214 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 215 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 216 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 217 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 218 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"
- 219 - 211 - ALUMINUM - DR. - 12' LICHN. - M. WINDY OPS. 4' x 6' x 7' 4"

SECTION F.L.
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 GYMNASIUM
 STATE NORMAL COLLEGE
 NATHANIEL BATES - LA



TRACT FLOOR PLAN
 ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE
 MANHATTAN, MO.

OPENINGS
 301-308 - 308 - 5/8" x 11" - 6 FT. HEADS
 302 - 304 - 310 - 311 - 10' x 11' - 6 FT. HEADS
 305 - 307 - 313 - 315 - 2' 6" x 5' 6" - 12 LIGHTS
 309 - 314 - 316 - 2' 6" x 5' 6" - 12 LIGHTS
 312 - 317 - 318 - 2' 6" x 5' 6" - 12 LIGHTS
 HEAD - 5" MILL - 7" TC BAR
 303 - 312 INCL. 2 1/2" x 3" - 9 LIGHTS - 5" MO. L. - 2 DH
 CENTER WIND FIXED.