

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

The Report Of The Task Force
For Historic Preservation
On The Historic Core
Of The
Washington
State
University
Campus

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

Report of the Task Force for Historic Preservation on the
Historic Core of the Washington State University Campus

The purpose of this report is to increase knowledge and appreciation of the historic buildings of Washington State University campus. It was written at the request of the Office of Facilities Planning to provide guidance to those involved in the development of a long-range master plan for the University. It is offered as a working tool for all who are concerned with the planning, design and maintenance of campus buildings and as a handbook for the benefit of those who visit and work at W.S.U. The recommendations are made in the belief that the University can develop and respond to the needs of society in the state of Washington, while preserving the heritage which makes it unique.

Task Force for Historic Preservation
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

February 12, 1985

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

The campus of Washington State University has a distinct architectural character. This derives from the uniform use of materials, the consistent pattern of volumes and spaces between them and from the fairly narrow range of architectural styles. However, despite the unifying elements, there is a pleasant diversity in the structures and the open spaces, which derives from the imaginative eclecticism of the many designers involved. Few could deny that the historic core has a unique sense of place reflecting its architectural evolution.

The universal use of red brick has a genuine historical precedent linking the buildings strongly to the hill on which they are built. The first college buildings were constructed of bricks from clay dug on College Hill, beginning a tradition which has been followed to the present day. Later, when the bricks were imported from further afield, the builders of new structures respected that early choice of material and chose their brick with sensitivity. Many of the buildings stand on plinths or basement walls of local basalt. Thus, with local brick and native basalt, they all tend to have an indigenous character rather than one which is arbitrarily imported.

Buildings are mostly free-standing; only a few are linked to their neighbors and there are no completely enclosed quadrangles. The planning is orderly, but not unduly formal. Although many of the buildings are symmetrical themselves, they are not grouped symmetrically about a central axis. The emphasis is more on a reasonable relationship with the topography than on grand effects. Each building stands on its own merits rather than being part of a large composition.

A consistency of scale helps to unify the campus. The majority of buildings are four stories high, but some smaller structures add an important element of variety. For example, the old Chemical Engineering building and Van Doren Hall help contribute to the human scale. Bryan Tower, on the other hand, acts as a fine vertical feature, a focal point. Roofs are either pitched, with broadly overhanging eaves or flat with wide cornices. The projections of eaves and cornices have further a unifying effect and the slate or black composition roofs are not over dominant.

The spaces between the buildings vary from places of relatively urban character such as the Mall, with its hard surfaces and rigidly aligned trees to informally planted landscape on the slopes of the hill. The continuity is found in the pleasant scale and in the sequence of spatial experience. As one moves about the campus, there are continual changes in direction, in the degree of enclosure and in level, but rarely with abrupt contrasts.

Many universities display a wide variety of styles, including a high proportion of Collegiate Gothic. Imposing edifices are frequently designed to show off the individuality of the original patron. There are often many different materials reflecting the tastes of different periods. At W.S.U., almost all the buildings conform to a dignified, restrained classicism. Whether they could be described as Georgian, Classic Revival or even Italianate, they have a common origin. Thompson Hall, with its pointed turret and Romanesque arches may have a medieval inspiration. Nevertheless, its underlying symmetry, its

massing and its use of vertically proportioned windows links it stylistically to the rest.

Windows of more or less Georgian proportions with double hung sashes are a common feature of the majority of the older buildings. College Hall and Morrill Hall have been well restored with original or accurately duplicated wood sashes. The contrast between these buildings and Wilson Hall, Carpenter Hall and others whose windows have been replaced with aluminum shows the importance of fenestration.

Details such as string courses, door and window surrounds, brackets and cornices are generally of buff-colored limestone or in the case of Carpenter and Wilson Hall, terra cotta of a similar color. Where these elements are of painted wood, they are not dissimilar in effect. Only Bryan Hall and Stimson Hall stand out as pieces of architecture with especially expressive detailing. Bryan's boldly projecting eaves bracketed in an unusual way and its dominant gabled canopies over entrances assert its architectural character creating a strong base for the tower. Stimson Hall has clearly expressed white pilasters on the lower two floors carrying a strong architrave. Between the upper floor windows are ram's heads standing out in white against the red brick. Above them is a strong balustrade behind which are the rather sculptural dormer windows. The roof is surmounted by a tall cupola. Stimson is clearly a Colonial Revival building, though with a hint of the baroque, while Bryan is more original, varied and genuinely eclectic.

A common feature is the use of decorative brick patterns. Subtle color variations in Flemish bond are seen on College Hall, but are more exaggerated on Van Doren Hall. Various other patterns are in use elsewhere enriching surfaces in an unobtrusive way. Lower stories often have recessed horizontal brick courses at intervals giving the effect of rustication. Examples of this detail can be found in the Chemical Engineering building and College Hall.

The architecture of the historic campus core at W.S.U. has a strength and dignity not compromised by excessive elaboration. Its builders used styles popular elsewhere, but adapted them to their budget, to local materials and to local circumstances. It is clear that successive builders have respected the sense of place contributing appropriate new structures within a perceived pattern.

LANDSCAPE AND SITE PLANNING

The character and quality of the landscape of the historic campus core is defined by the relationship between the historic buildings and landscape features within the boundary of the core. Apparently, there were no significant master plans in the development of the WSU campus prior to the 1969 study by Caudill, Rowlett and Scott. Therefore, growth of the historic core of the WSU campus seems to have followed an organic, linear pattern based on parallel contours of the steep landform as the early growth of the campus ascended up College Hill facing westward overlooking the city of Pullman.

In the early planning of the university grounds there was an attempt to make several university quadrangle prototypes. The space to the west of Bryan Hall between Murrow East and Stevens was considered by some administrators to be a quadrangle. Of more spatial significance, however, was the relatively flat open space to the east of Bryan Hall. Today, this open space is the current site of Holland Library. Located at the crest of College Hill, this quadrangle was bounded on the north by Van Doren, on the west by Bryan Hall, on the south by College Hall and on the east by an elegant structure no longer existing called the Armory, which stood on the current site of the Compton Union building.

The siting of the earliest structures on campus from 1894-1909, which includes Stevens Hall (1895), Thompson Hall (1894), Murrow East (1901), Morrill Hall (1904), College Hall (1909), Bryan Hall (1909) and the Chemical Engineering building (1909) follow a linear pattern, parallel to the topographic contours. The first structures are sited just below the crest of College Hill overlooking the city of Pullman. With the exception of College Hall and the Chemical Engineering building, which face north, all of the other early structures have their main entrances facing west towards the city. This westerly orientation probably had to do with the original pedestrian access from downtown Pullman to the University, which came through Reaney Park to Thompson Hall, the old Administration Building. Remnants of this first university entrance and formal, axial walk can still be seen.

Today, the major access routes and pedestrian flow through campus is entirely different from the original concept, which began at Reaney Park. By 1929 and perhaps earlier, there were several major vehicular routes, such as Spokane Street, Administration Road and Library Road, which parallel the steep topography and reinforce the sensation of a linear site plan forming what might be described as a super-block gridiron pattern. Even with the addition of several pedestrian malls within these street corridors, the linear quality of the historic core predominates.

Within the super-block gridiron pattern of the historic core, several open spaces have been retained that enrich a sense of heritage on the WSU campus. As mentioned earlier, one highly significant space is the powerful linear pedestrian link from Reaney Park to the western facade of Thompson Hall, the Old Administration Building. This was the original walk to campus and it includes vestiges of the stone entrance gate, several characteristic lamp standards and an elegant double-row of mature horse chestnut trees and Norway maples.

Another highly significant space within the historic core is the Lowell Elm Grove that is located to the west of Bryan Hall. This lovely grove of mature American elm trees forms a majestic canopy over a stone bench of generous classical proportions. It is important to note that this American elm species was especially transplanted onto the WSU campus by Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryan in 1903 from the Massachusetts estate of James Russell Lowell, an early advocate of historic preservation and the major promoter of the American textile industry. These elms were here since the very beginning of the campus, since they were planted while Bryan Hall was under construction.

At one time, there was a natural lake which was a romantic feature in the developing landscape of the WSU campus. Silver Lake was located at the current site of Mooberry track, next to the Hollingbery Fieldhouse. Although Silver Lake has since given way to the pressures of campus development, the mature willow trees and the grove of conifers stand as echos of the past. Many botany, forestry and horticultural classes have benefited by their presence. Since 1949, at the edge of this grove facing Stadium Way, the WSU cougar was caged creating an exciting focus for stadium visitors. Butch's Cage, home of the WSU mascot, was named after Elmer "Butch" Mecker, a WSU football hero of the mid-1920s. Controversy over the caging of "Butch" brought this activity to a close, although the cage is still standing today.

The campus itself has been and still is used in many ways like an arboretum. Plant species are observed on campus by groups of plant science professors and students. At several places within the historic core, there have been attempts from time to time by WSU professors to create a botanical garden or to plant a particularly special tree. From an educational and research point of view, the landscape within the historic core continues to serve the university with a wide variety of native and exotic woody and herbaceous plant material at various levels of maturity.

The globe light has remained one landscape feature within the historic core that reflects a continuing design theme at WSU. There is a pair of outstanding five-globe light standards still functioning on campus in front of the south entrance to Troy Hall. The idea of the globe light standard has been carried out as a design theme throughout campus, although not always at the same sensitive scale nor with the same quality of material and design as some of the earlier examples.

Although the original site of the WSU historic campus core was barren of any major ornamental woody plant material, the subsequent landscape design of the campus had the quality of 19th century romanticism in mind. One can observe a combination of avenues planted very formally with double-rows of trees in contrast to naturalistic groves with remnants of classical architectural features sited under the protecting boughs. Silver Lake, a landscape feature that allowed recreational activities like ice skating, swimming and picnicking, must have added to the romantic quality of the campus core. In addition, the five-globe light standard, as described above, tends to echo very refined 19th century urban design tastes. The plant palette, although a mix of deciduous and conifer trees, is predominantly conifer, another indicator of the 19th century romantic taste in landscape design. The deep dark green color of the conifer groves and specimen trees contrasts beautifully with the red brick architectural theme of the building facades. The siting of the early structures follows almost a classical theme which sought to visually

link the universal grounds of the campus with the urban core by placing the structures of the University high above the fabric of the city in a gesture to uplift the soul. This refined quality of 19th century romanticism should be preserved, enhanced, and complimented as far as it is possible in any future development of the landscape within the interior historic campus core.

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

No architectural description of the historic buildings of the WSU campus has ever been published. This inventory, therefore fills a gap both as a planning tool and as a guide. It is, however, limited in its scope to brief historical notes and description of the buildings built before 1940 in the area defined as the Historic Core.

The date 1940 was selected because one of the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is generally an age of fifty years. All buildings included will therefore, by the end of this decade, meet the criteria.

Historical data is limited to the most significant facts, particularly early associations and first use. Almost every academic building has been used by a succession of different departments. No attempt has been made to chronicle the many changes of function. The present condition of the buildings is not within the scope of this study. However, the Task Force members observed that all the buildings are in good or excellent condition. They compare favorably with older buildings at many other universities and can be expected to give many years of service.

Each building is placed in one of the following categories:

1. PIVOTAL Highly significant, of exceptional architectural quality and/or historical value. Individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
2. CONTRIBUTING Plays an important part in reinforcing the historic character of the campus core. Would be eligible for the National Register as part of an Historic District or thematic group.
3. MARGINAL Historically or architecturally interesting, but either compromised by alterations or built in a manner which does not conform to the prevailing architectural character of the campus.
4. NON-CONTRIBUTING Of little architectural or historical interest.

It is hoped that this inventory will provide basis for a more detailed campus guide in the future.

BUILDING NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT	CATEGORY
BOHLER GYMNASIUM	1928	Stanley Smith	Contributing

Named for Fred Bohler, the nationally known WSU Coach and Director of Athletics who devoted forty-two years to physical education and sport at WSU, Bohler gym has played a significant role in the history of Cougar sports. Housing a basketball court, swimming pool, handball courts and office, it still has an important role in WSU athletics.

This massive red brick building is ornamented with terra cotta and cut stone. The renaissance revival window surrounds with alternating plain and broken pediments are surprisingly opulent. The original entrance with sculptural decoration faced west.

The architect, Stanley Smith, was the second University architect. Between 1924 and 1947, he completed fourteen major buildings at WSU. Bohler was the first of the three athletics buildings he built on the north side of the campus. With Bohler, Hollingbery Fieldhouse and Smith Gym, he gave a strong definition to the edge of the campus core.

BRYAN HALL	1909	J. K. Dow	Pivotal
------------	------	-----------	---------

Bryan Hall, built in 1909, is symbolically the dominant structure of the historic campus core. Originally built as the principal library and assembly hall, it commemorates Dr. E. A. Bryan, who was president from 1893 to 1916 and was responsible for the development of WSU to a major educational institution. It was designed by the leading Spokane architect, J. K. Dow, who followed traditions already established at WSU, yet gave the building an individual character. This highly eclectic building is not dominated by a single style. The broad bracketed eaves, the round arched windows link it with the Italianate Style. The tall clock tower is clearly related to the Italian Campanile. However, it would be reasonable to see this as a unique and imaginative structure. Particularly fine is the elaborate bracketing under the eaves which may even have resulted from an oriental inspiration.

Bryan Hall commands the space to the east and future developments should respect its dominance.

CARPENTER HALL	1915	Rudolph Weaver	Pivotal
----------------	------	----------------	---------

Carpenter Hall was one of seven buildings designed by the first University architect and first chair of the Architecture Department, Rudolph Weaver. As a cost-saving measure, it was planned as a twin to Wilson Hall, but because of wartime building restrictions, neither was completed until 1926. First known as Mechanic Arts building, it was named in 1949 after H. V. Carpenter, the first dean of the College of Mechanic Arts and Engineering.

It is a fine classical structure of red brick which bolsters the southwest corner of the campus core on Spokane Street. Using the first floor as a strong base and uniting the three upper floors by means of giant pilasters between the windows, Weaver has produced a bold effect. The strong terra

cotta cornice caps the facade confidently. The use of ornament elsewhere is restrained. A grand entry at second floor level, as at Wilson Hall, was planned but never executed. Presumably, the steep slope to the west and its orientation away from the rest of the campus made it impractical. In this building, the Georgian and Classic Revival vocabularies have been skillfully adapted to the needs of a large university building.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING 1909 Unknown Pivotal

The Chemical Engineering building, first built to house the hydraulics laboratory, is valuable as the only remaining example of the simple, small-scale structures from the early days of the campus. With its basalt base, red brick walls and hipped roof, it conforms to well established WSU traditions. The only elaboration is in projecting brick courses on the first floor walls, which give relief to their surface. Yet it is a fine example of an unpretentious building of real architectural quality. The excellent proportions and human scale are reminiscent of Georgian architecture. It is well related in scale and complements a foil to its neighbor Morrill Hall. It provides a satisfying counterpoint to its more modern neighbors.

COLLEGE HALL 1909 J. K. Dow Pivotal

Built under President Bryan as the 'Recitation Hall' in the same year as Bryan Hall, this building further demonstrates Bryan's contribution to the university. Both buildings were designed by J. K. Dow, one of the more distinguished of the architects who worked here. However, College Hall is more restrained than Bryan. It adopts the vocabulary used at Morrill Hall five years earlier, but with more assurance and sophistication. It is a fine example of Georgian Revival in which good proportions and simple lines dominate. Interest is added to the facade by the alternation of arched and square headed windows on the three floors and by the decorative use of Flemish bond in contrasting bricks under the eaves. It has a fine classical cornice and a flat roof.

The two classical entrance porticos are located on the northern facade facing what at one time was the major quadrangle on campus. In 1983, College Hall was rehabilitated with great care for the Anthropology Department. The original double hung windows were duplicated, retaining the integrity of the exterior. In the interiors, the original oak detailing was replicated in a manner that evokes the traditional feeling. College Hall is a significant structure within the core forming the southern edge of a highly significant open space.

COMMONS 1925 Stanley Smith Contributing

This massive three-story structure is located at the corner of Columbia and Idaho Streets at the southwest edge of the historic campus core. The relatively isolated site condition of the structure may be due, in part, to the original character of the surrounding site, which by 1929 was a subdivision plat that extended uphill towards Waller Hall. Commons was originally built as a large dining hall and apartment complex under the Self-Amortization Plan

DUNCAN DUNN

1926

Stanley Smith

Contributing

Duncan Dunn was originally constructed as a residence hall for women. It has retained this function to this day. In 1933, the structure was named for the first WSU alumnus to serve on the Board of Regents, Mr. Duncan Dunn. It was constructed under the Self-Amortization Plan (see Community Hall). The architectural facade detailing is in the traditional classical mode of the WSU historic core, incorporating brick and courses of ashlar with double hung windows. The structure complements the residential complex of the community and Wilmer-Davis at the northwest edge of the campus. The main entrance to the building faces to the north with access onto Linden Avenue. The entry portico is an elegant Georgian style addition that adds great charm to the structure. The southern facade includes a solarium and a large terrace for social gatherings at the second level. Duncan-Dunn serves its site well in maintaining the integrity of the architectural mass and detailing of this major residential complex within the historic campus core.

FULMER HALL

1935

Whitehouse and Price

Contributing

This building, was named for the head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of Faculty at Washington State University. Elton Fulmer, a nationally known chemist, served the institution from 1893 until his death in 1916. He wrote the state's pure food laws. A six-story addition for housing additional teaching and research laboratories was completed in 1961.

The building is located in the core of the campus and is a significant contribution to the natural sciences core, which include physics, geology, the biological sciences and chemistry.

Fulmer Hall is a good representative of American architecture of the thirties. The classical language already established on the campus is the basis of its design, but the vocabulary has been reworked in a contemporary way. The entry facade to the north exhibits a pedimented central door, capitals of an original type and over the top floor windows ornamental roundels illustrating themes from chemistry.

HOLLINGBERY FIELDHOUSE

1929

Stanley Smith

Contributing

This building was built in 1929 and named in 1963 for the University's noted football coach from 1926-42, "Babe" Hollingbery. In 17 seasons his teams won 99 games, lost 57, and tied 19. He developed several All-Americans, took his 1930 team to the Rose Bowl and was instrumental in establishing the East-West Shrine Football Game.

Hollingbery Fieldhouse was the foundation of the Physical Education, Intramural and Recreation programs at the university. It has been heavily used over the years, especially during the winter months as the primary indoor practice training facility, as a drill field for the ROTC Programs and as an intramural field. In World War II, it was used extensively as a drill field and as physical education exercise facility for the armed services.

It is an imposing structure, much less ornate than the adjacent Bohler Gym, almost having the character of an industrial building. Its pitched roof echoes the form of Smith Gym and it gives a strong corner to the campus core.

MCCROSKEY HALL 1921 Rudolph Weaver Contributing

This building continues to be used as a women's residence hall, as it was originally designed. It was named for a prominent Garfield rancher and banker who was a member of the Board of Regents from 1897 to 1905 and 1909 to 1922. He also served in the state senate in the 1891 and 1893 sessions. McCroskey Hall is the last university dormitory built from state tax funds. It is the second oldest residence hall on campus, with only Stevens Hall, completed in 1896 and Ferry Hall completed in 1900, but razed in 1975, preceding it. Its location on the western periphery of the campus core, as a single structure, makes it one of the more physically outstanding residence halls, since it is one of the few that is not part of a complex of buildings.

Like Weaver's other buildings, the design is Neo-Classical. The north-facing entry is accented with a fine central feature of stone pilasters. Elsewhere the pilasters are brick with stone capitals. The very heavy entablature below the attic story seems overscaled, particularly as it is now painted.

MORRILL HALL 1904 Josenhans and Allen Pivotal

Closely associated with WSU's Land Grant mission, this building is named for Justin S. Morrill, whose 1862 Act of Congress provided for Land Grant institutions. It was originally built as a chemistry laboratory and has served many functions since. As the fourth oldest building on campus, it helped establish the tradition of dignified red brick buildings at WSU. Standing on a basalt plinth, its facade is organized by a series of piers and arches rising through two stories. The double hung windows with arched heads on the second floor are recessed between the piers. Under the eaves is an elaborate arrangement of projecting courses and blind arches. The rehabilitation of Morrill Hall in 1981 was carried out with great care. The wood windows were retained and the structural work required to bring it up to the standards required by the Seismic Code was skillfully done.

MURROW COMMUNICATIONS EAST 1901 G. Bullard Pivotal

This building, the third oldest building remaining on campus, was first called Science Hall and was built to serve the biological sciences and geology, to house the museum and provide a temporary home for the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Veterinary Science. The third floor of the south wing was used for three college literary societies. Elevated seats, removed in 1964, were located in a large semi-circular room on the south wing of the first floor for observation of veterinary clinics and animal husbandry demonstrations. It was renamed in 1972 after the famous news broadcaster, Edward R. Murrow, one of our best known alumni.

STEVENS HALL 1895 Stephen and Josenhaus Pivotal
National Register of Historic Places, 1978

Stevens Hall is the oldest dormitory and second oldest building still standing on campus. It is named after Isaac Stevens, first territorial governor. Aside from a year-long closure for rehabilitation work in 1958, the residence hall has been in continuous use since its completion.

Its design is an eclectic combination of several styles including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Shingle. It possesses irregular massing, multiple gabled and gambrel roof formations, and a rich interplay of wall surfaces. It was constructed for less than \$20,000 out of brick manufactured from clay deposits on the site, local basalt, Puget Sound fir and red cedar shingles.

Enclosure of the second floor solarium and replacement of the wood shingles of the roof and upper wall surfaces have compromised its architectural integrity, but have not lessened the importance of Stevens Hall to the historic development of the campus. In addition to its primary function as a residence hall, it served as the early social center of the campus, the site of receptions, state conventions, and annual dinners for faculty and administrators. It remains a dignified, yet unpretentious, reminder of the campus formative years.

STIMSON HALL 1923 Rudolph Weaver Pivotal

Stimson Hall is the oldest extant men's dormitory on campus, named for Regent Fred S. Stimson. It was built on the Self-Amortization Plan (see Community Hall). The building is sited on College Avenue, once surrounded by City of Pullman subdivision plats.

This U-shaped, red brick building is a pleasing mixture of the Colonial and Renaissance Revival Styles popular in the 1920s. It has retained its architectural integrity to a marked degree. The cupola and thirteen dormers with tracery windows remain intact as do the bay windows and arched door at the entry level. Charming arched walkthroughs at the inner corners of the U provided convenient access and frame the views beyond.

Classical symmetry and a sunny, south-facing orientation combine to make Stimson Hall the most inviting of the residence halls. Stimson was closed in 1983 for needed rehabilitation. Because of its location in the midst of the campus core, it was considered for conversion to office space. To date, retention of Stimson Hall as residential space continues to be upheld and working drawings for its residential rehabilitation are being prepared.

Alumni have demonstrated great loyalty to Stimson. This popularity is due to a unique form of student government and the physical layout of the hall with its bed and study sites. Upperclassmen moved upstairs to coveted quiet space on the top floor.

Stimson Hall today remains as an attractive reminder of the historic integration of student housing into the center of campus life.

detailing, reinforces McCroskey Hall, which is located to the south across Campus Avenue, and identifies an important entry point into the academic campus core.

WILSON HALL

1915 Rudolph Weaver

Pivotal

Wilson Hall is the twin of Carpenter Hall and like that building was unfinished for several years. The third floor was added in 1920. It was named for James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 to 1913 and it served as an agriculture and horticulture building. In the original design, Weaver proposed a glass-walled stock judging pavilion projecting from the rear of the building, but partly enclosed in the recess formed by the U-shaped plan. This was not completed.

The first use of the unfinished structure in 1917 was to teach vocational skills to soldiers and for a while it served as a military barracks. However, after the war it became the headquarters for nine agriculture departments and served the entire Pacific Northwest as an agricultural information and resource center.

Unlike Carpenter Hall, the grand entry to the second floor level was carried out. A flight of steps leads up to an impressive doorway with a broken pediment. This is probably the only feature on campus which could be described as Baroque.

IN-BETWEEN THE BUILDINGS--Benches, Fountains, Sundials, Etc.

In addition to buildings and landscape features, there are on campus a number of small elements to be found between the buildings. The most numerous of these are benches, but this listing also includes a statue, a sundial and even the cupola which formerly surmounted Ferry Hall, now used as a gazebo.

Many of these objects are commemorative gifts from classes or honor society, a legacy of earlier generations of students.

- Statue of Minerva and Fountain (1910) in the courtyard on the south side of Stimson Hall.
- "Hello Walk" Plaque. Hello Walk was a paved path running from the west side of Bryan Hall to Ad Annex. By tradition, those who met on it were expected to say "Hello" and introduce themselves.
- Original entrance arch dismantled and stone used for new entrance to campus on Stadium Way.
- "Smoking Bench" near Kimbrough Hall, originally part of composition with large boulder and arch similar to original entrance arch.
- Blue and white tile Art Deco drinking fountain (Sigma Tau, 1933), next to the north elevation of Carpenter Hall.
- Drinking fountain at Bryan Hall representing an engineering symbol.
- Cylindrical bench next to north elevation of Carpenter, composed of rock boring taken from Grand Coulee Dam project.
- Bench at corner of Wilson Hall.
- "Classical" bench to the west of Bryan Hall.
- Bench to the south of Bryan Hall.
- Gazebo to the south of Bryan Hall, formerly the cupola of demolished Ferry Hall.
- Victory bell on top of College Hall.
- "Butch's Cage"
- Sundial alongside south elevation of Thompson (Sigma Tau).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The older buildings of the campus core are among the University's greatest assets. They provide a sense of place, a feeling of continuity and an environment of high quality, attractive to students, faculty and visitors. As the W.S.U. Centennial approaches, their importance will certainly increase. The Task Force wishes to commend the University Administration and Physical Plant for the policies and procedures which have given us a legacy of well maintained structures retaining much of their historic character. We urge that these policies be continued and that those buildings designated as 'pivotal' or 'contributing' be considered worthy of preservation.

In recent years, great progress has been made in the theory and practice of historic preservation in America. We recognize today the cost effectiveness of maintenance strategies to retain the subtle feature which give architectural character. It is our hope that new knowledge and experience in the field will be used here for the benefit of the University community.

The Task Force is critical of certain changes which have diminished the historic integrity of significant buildings. Many alterations have been motivated by the desire to reduce maintenance, to accommodate new services or for safety; but we believe that some could have been avoided or carried out with more sensitivity. Our major recommendations are summarized below:

1. The integrity of the historic campus core as a whole should be maintained and the impact of new buildings or alterations in the surrounding areas should be carefully considered.
2. The integrity of the individual historic buildings should be maintained or where compromised should be restored where reasonably practicable. For example, Stevens Hall should be covered with fireproofed wood shingles similar to those originally used when the present composite shingles require replacement.
3. The University should use "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation" and "Preservation Briefs" published by the Technical Preservation Services Division of the National Parks Service as manuals for future rehabilitation work on campus.
4. We recognize the need for continued growth and development on the campus and believe that new buildings can be accommodated if skillfully designed in scale, proportion, massing and materials. They can give a pleasant sense of enclosure to open spaces. Avery Hall is an outstanding example of contemporary infill, but several structures built during the 1960s completely ignored the prevailing character of the campus.
5. In planning new buildings, historically significant open spaces should be avoided. We consider areas east and west of Bryan Hall and the original approach to the campus from the west running from Reaney Park to Thompson Hall as the most sacred.

6. Great care should be taken when making additions. Most W.S.U. buildings are classical in their concept. Compared with rambling medieval structures, they are finite in their design and do not lend themselves to extension. Penthouse additions should be considered only as a last resort. The double penthouse on Science Hall makes a considerable impact on nearby historic buildings. Even the modest penthouse on College Hall is unfortunate. We recommend a policy of using our major historic buildings for disciplines not requiring extensive mechanical equipment or fume vents.

Even small additions can have a negative effect. The symmetrical west facade of Morrill Hall with its fine arched entry has been seriously compromised by the brick enclosure built slightly off center for HVAC equipment and refuse.

7. Historic buildings depend on detail for their integrity and the design of windows is a very important factor. The painting and repair of original wood windows should be given a high priority and when replacement is unavoidable they should be replaced by windows of the same design. The new windows on College Hall are an excellent example of careful window replacement.
8. Many historic interiors with distinct character have been replaced by bland, uninteresting spaces. High quality hardwood finishes have been stripped out and ceilings uniformly lowered. Future remodellings should take more account of existing interior features and character. Thompson Hall is an example of an outstanding building with an unworthy interior, while College Hall shows quality in design and workmanship.

The best remaining examples of historic interiors should be identified and retained (for example, the entry hall of Stimson and Bryan Auditorium).

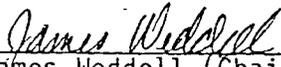
9. Landscaping close to historic buildings should be sympathetic in scale and materials. Oversize concrete details and large expanses of uniform paving should be avoided. Light standards on traffic free areas should be to a pedestrian scale.

Vegetation close to buildings which is overgrown should be pruned or replaced.

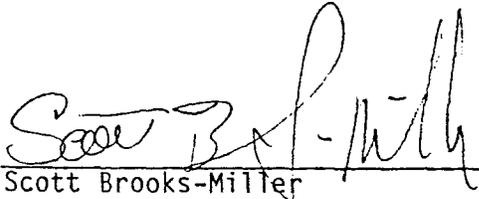
10. The Task Force recommends that the process of nominating major historic buildings to the National Register of Historic Places, begun in the early 1970s, should be resumed. Such a designation would enhance the prestige of the University, increase pride in its physical environment, and assist with fund raising for such projects as the Alumni Center.
11. We believe that to protect the character and integrity of the campus buildings, a review process by the Task Force on Historic Preservation or another qualified body should be required when alterations, additions or new buildings are proposed in the historic campus core.

TASK FORCE FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

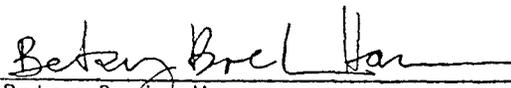
February 12, 1985


James Weddell (Chair)
Physical Plant


Karna Hanna
City of Pullman Planning Division


Scott Brooks-Miller
History (Graduate Student)

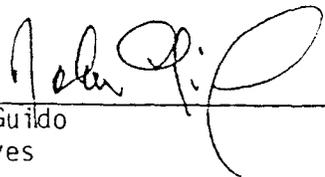

Henry Matthews
Architecture


Betsy Boehm Hsu
Horticulture & Landscape Architecture


Albert Mousseau
Facilities Planning


Tamara Coombs
Office of Historic Preservation


David Staley
Anthropology (Graduate Student)


John Guido
Archives


John Jameson
History