

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

RECEIVED AUG 11 1981
DATE ENTERED SEP 11 1981

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Farmers' High School / (The Pennsylvania State College)
AND/OR COMMON The Pennsylvania State University

RECEIVED
AUG 2 1980

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER College Avenue and Atherton Street
CITY, TOWN University Park VICINITY OF 23rd
STATE Pennsylvania CODE 42 COUNTY Centre CODE 027

PH & MC
Historic Preservation

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME The Pennsylvania State University, Attention: Mr. Dave Schukers, Director of
STREET & NUMBER 304 Old Main Governmental Relations.
CITY, TOWN University Park VICINITY OF STATE Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Centre County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER Allegheny and High streets
CITY, TOWN Bellefonte STATE Pennsylvania

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places
DATE 2/10/79, 9/5/80
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
CITY, TOWN Harrisburg STATE Pennsylvania

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

AUG 11 1981

SEP 11 1981

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Campus area of the Pennsylvania State University is the spiritual and physical center of the campus. The proposed National Register District is composed of distinct assemblies of buildings separated visually by style and landscaping as well as by academic function. This order is the result of a logical master plan developed over the years by three different designers and planners.

In the northwest corner of campus, carefully landscaped grounds complement the Nittany Lion Inn and Faculty Club. The Inn is situated away from Atherton Street behind a grove of trees. The Inn's rambling floor plan, whitewashed walls, shuttered windows and gambrel roof speak of the Dutch Colonial inspiration of the design. The interior of the Inn is appointed with Colonial detailing and antiques. North of the Inn, and also surrounded by trees is the Penn State Faculty Club. Designed by Robert Venturi, this building is an eclectic mixture of stylistic associations that achieves a rustic atmosphere.

Southeast of the Nittany Lion Inn is Recreation Hall, a large building that originally fulfilled the demand on campus for recreation facilities. The facade of the building uses a blind arch motif exclusively and is adorned and varied by medallions, limestone coursing and wrought iron lamps. The volume of the main recreation space and the appended circulation spaces are apparent on the exterior. The building's entrance echoes the massing of the building in its formal design, axially and symmetric series of stairs and parapets, which lead up to the main doors. The main interior space is an impressive 500 ft. span. Across from Rec Hall is the Nittany Lion Shrine. The symbol of Penn State Sports, the lion appropriately faces the building where many University competitions take place.

Below Rec Hall six fraternity houses line Burrowes Road. Visually differentiated by the range of styles the buildings represent, each house is the symbol of a specific fraternity. The styles of the fraternities range from Jacobethian Revival to Georgian Revival. Three of the fraternities face the West Halls Dormitory Complex, a cohesively designed group of buildings whose configuration forms a Beaux Arts complex, a rarity in Central Pennsylvania. The style of the buildings themselves is Georgian Revival, the style specified in the campus plan by Charles Klauder.

The West Halls complex forms an axially symmetric triad of spaces. The spaces build up toward the closed end of the complex in a series of stairs, landscaping and patios. Beyond the lower end of the complex, across the street and symmetrical on the same axis as the complex, is the Mineral Industries building. The Mineral Industries building is part of a group of buildings designated as the Engineering Complex. The visual connection of style, material and design between these two campus complexes is indicative of the planning of the campus.

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Physical Description

The Engineering Complex is made of a variety of buildings in different styles and from different periods. However, their configuration was ordered by the Master Plan of the campus. Most notable of the buildings in the Engineering Complex is Main Engineering, now known as Engineering West, with its rigorously articulated exterior and interior Art Deco lobbies complete with fixtures. Also of note is Mechanical Engineering, whose exterior consists of rhythmically disposed giant arches.

In the midst of the Engineering Complex, surrounded by trees, shrubs, and high fences, the President's Mansion is secluded from the rest of the buildings. Four stories high and sporting five brick chimneys, the President's Mansion has remained almost from the inception of the Farmer's High School as the symbol of the prestige of the President. The grounds, which are informally laid out with a large amount of ornamental plants and a lily pond, provide a private oasis removed from the bustle of central campus.

In the extreme southwest corner of the campus is the University Club. The facade is a carefully studied example of Georgian Revival, replete with belt courses, keystones and elliptical fanlights. Completed in 1916, this structure served as a boarding house for students and visiting professors since it was built. Next to the University Club, on West College Avenue, is the Power Plant. Designed in Georgian Revival, the function of the building is apparent from the giant smoke stack visible from all angles. Like many other campus buildings the motif of giant order arches is used to fenestrate the building. Unlike most campus buildings the arches are completely glazed, and one can observe the workings of the power plant behind them.

The Engineering Complex is adjoined to the most succinct area of campus planning, the Mall. Planted with elms and silver maples which form a canopy over the double walkway, the Mall stretches approximately 533 yards from the stone and wrought iron gateways that face the intersection of College Avenue and Allen Street up to the Egyptian Revival portals of Pattee Library. Burrowes building, Sparks building and Pattee Library close the upper 1/5 of the Mall in a Liberal Arts Quadrangle. This area was first designated as such in Charles Klauder's 1929 campus plan. It had been decided that the campus Plan would consist of quadrangles with one side left open. Each quadrangle would be designated as a specific college. This idea was not fully realized. Situated downhill from the Liberal Arts Quadrangle are Carnegie and Botany Buildings. Botany Building was designed by F.L. Olds in an unassuming version of the Romanesque Revival style. The Old Botany Building's enduring character derives from its simplicity. The motif of the segmental arches appears again and again on the

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Physical Description

building right up to the eyelid dormers. Carnegie is a neoclassical building of carved limestone and brick, with festoons and medallions decking the facade.

Across Pollock Road from Botany Building is another Neoclassic building: Schwab Auditorium. Designed prior to Carnegie, the articulation of Schwab is more ornate with elaborate spring mouldings, keystones and leaded cathedral windows. Next to Schwab is the grave of Francis Atherton, a famous University president. The grave is marked by a marble slab.

Lining the Mall across from Schwab are three buildings forming the outer edge of the Engineering Complex: Sackett, Engineering East, and Willard buildings. Although Willard and Engineering East are newer buildings, they are consistent with the campus plan. Sackett Building, an older building, echoes details found in the above-mentioned buildings, most notably the columns flanking the facade.

Across from the Engineering Buildings is Old Main Lawn. The focal point of the lawn is Old Main, situated well back from College Avenue. Six paths radiate out from a semi-circular patio in front of the main entrance stairs to Old Main and terminate at the Mall walkways that flank either side of Old Main. Old Main, constructed of limestone, has become the symbol of Penn State. The design of Old Main shows that Federal influence was strong. There are elliptical fanlights over the elegantly detailed side doorways, decorative wrought iron balconies and the wall surface is articulated with two-story blind arches, into which second-story windows are centered. The most notable features of Old Main are the eight limestone pillars of the front portico and the bell tower which rises four stories above the dormered roof of the structure.

On the opposite side of Old Main Lawn is the walkway that has come to be known as the Human Development Mall. Along its southern 4/5 stretches the Human Development Complex which incorporates new structures with traditionally designed older ones. Next to the Human Development complex is a building from the first period of campus development: McAllister Hall. Originally a dormitory, the building now houses the Mathematics department on its four floors. The building is constructed limestone with notable details such as a semi-octagonal entrance porch, arched first-floor windows and quoined corners.

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Physical Description

Seen in terms of the functional criteria for a large university, this campus plan establishes the identity of different areas as well as providing a compositionally pleasing series of architectural spaces and elements. The area of campus known as the Old Campus Area provides a physical representation of the progress of Penn State as an educational institution. The campus expanded from one building where the students lived and learned simple courses of study to a complex of many buildings and courses of study.

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Inventory

1. Faculty Club, 1976, Venturi and Rauch. Shingle style modern, the exterior is naturally finished wood shingles and planks with large expanses of glass tucked under the eaves of a large overhanging hipped roof, which is also shingled. Circular dormers in the wood shingled roof echo the semi-circular northern end of the building. The interior is an eclectic mix with (in the words of the architect) "the feeling of an English Hunting Lodge." Although recently constructed this is a significant building in the work of an important American architect.
2. Nittany Lion Inn, 1930, Hart and Sharp. Dutch Colonial, 3-story rambling plan, and stucco exterior, wood and limestone trim and gambrel roof. The double hung windows are shuttered, and the brick chimneys have limestone caps. A recent addition provides a glassed-in area for dining and provides a view of the grove of trees outside. The interior is appointed with Colonial antiques and murals have been painted on the walls of many of the formal rooms.
3. Recreation Hall, 1928, Charles Klauder. Georgian Revival, 2-story plus cathedral roof of Gym, brick exterior with limestone trim. The fenestration is regularly placed blind arches with windows inserted along the side walls. The front facade has no windows, only doors flanked with limestone pilasters and vertically articulated by limestone medallions above them. The axially symmetric building articulates the interior volumes on the exterior.
4. Nittany Lion Shrine, 1942, Heinz Warnecke. Limestone sculpture of Mountain Lion, which has become the symbol of Penn State athletic teams.
5. West Halls Complex, 1922-37, Charles Klauder. Georgian Revival, 3-4-story with attic, brick exterior with limestone trim, regular fenestration of rectangular windows (double hung) hipped roofs. An open-sided quadrangle of dormitories which forms a series of three courtyards that shows a progression of space rising towards the closed end of the courtyard. Beaux-Arts influence is strongly felt in the plan and elevation of these buildings.
 - a. Irvin Hall
 - b. Jordan Hall
 - c. Watts Hall
 - d. Hamilton Hall
 - e. Thompson Hall
6. Alpha Zeta Fraternity, 1914, Woodnut and Schmohl of Williamsport. Georgian Revival with Neoclassic details, 3 stories plus attic, 5 bays, six-over-one windows (paired), brick exterior with limestone trim. Giant order portico has Tuscan Order columns, side porches. The interior has stained glass and fine woodwork.
7. Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1925, Colonial Revival, 4-story 7-bay facade in symmetrical arrangement, with six-over-six shuttered windows. The front features a Greek Revival pediment supported by engaged pilasters and decorated with a stone

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occlus. The Fraternity's interior was destroyed by fire in 1966. The interior was sympathetically restored.

8. Phi Gamma Delta, 1900, Walter Mellor. Neo-Jacobethian Revival, 2-story fair-faced brick exterior with limestone trim, regularly and irregularly fenestrated; the plan is irregular. The L-shaped picturesque plan has seven gables, two chimneys and a round turret stair tower; the roof is sheathed in slate. There is a cochlea on the courtyard side of the L-angle, interior fireplaces are hand carved wood. Leaded casement windows and dormer windows predominate.
9. Phi Delta Theta, 1906, Robert Cole. Queen Anne converted to Georgian Revival, 3 stories plus attic, 5 bays of six-over-six shuttered windows, and stretcher bond brick. A projecting semi-circular porch is the facade's most prominent feature. There is also a widow's walk. The front door has a semi-circular mullion motif in the transom and sidelights.
10. Beta Theta Phi, 1929, P.J. Bartholmew. English Tudor, 2½ stories, 6-bay asymmetrical constructed of brick. There is a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles, casement windows and a side porch. Accents are provided by diamond pane leaded windows, a projecting bay and clustered chimneys. The interior has 5 principle rooms which are decorated with wooden beams, stained glass and decorative mouldings.
11. McKee Hall, 1950, Harbeson, Hough, Livingston and Larson (H2L2). Georgian Revival consistent with the West Halls Complex in materials and detailing. The orientation of this building is at a forty-five degree angle to the intersection of Burrowes and Curtin Roads. Notable features include the regular fenestration and a giant order limestone pillared porch facing into the West Halls Complex.
12. Waring Hall, 1950, Trautwein and Howard, Hunter, Cauldwell and Cambell. Georgian Revival, consistent with the West Halls Complex in materials and detailing. This building provides a focal point on the Burrowes Road side of the Complex. Notable is the Greek Revival porch that is articulated the height of the building, and crowned by a cupola with dome.
13. Mineral Sciences, 1949, Myers and Johnson. Georgian Revival, 4-story brick exterior with limestone trim. Notable features include an entrance porch and ornamental terrace.

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- 14. Deike Building, 1953, Nicklas and Sholler. Modern curtain wall construction of brick colored panels and tinted glass. At the connection between Mineral Sciences and Deike the wall is an all-glass lobby, and directly next to the lobby is a five-story tower reminiscent of an air traffic controller's tower. The rest of the building is four-story.
- 15. Mechanical Engineering, 1920, Day and Klauder. Three-story plus basement, brick exterior plus limestone trim. Giant order arches fenestrate the main block. The perpendicular wings have one giant order arch on the central bay. The interior of the main block is lit with a skylight.
- 16. Power Plant, 1931, Charles Klauder. Georgian Revival, three-story, brick exterior with limestone trim. The fenestration is large multi-paned windows. The massing of the building is two symmetrically disposed volumes flanking a larger volume, with an additional volume on the east side. The large exhaust stack on the north side of the building dominates the massing.
- 17. University Club, 1916, Webber and Kocher. Georgian Revival, nine-bay with the three central bays compressed. Arched windows with limestone trim on first and third floors, straight arched windows on the second and third floors. The exterior is brick, the roof is hipped. The giant order Ionic porch is constructed of wood, and is centered on the three central bays.
- 18. Mineral Industries, 1931, Klauder, Hunter and Cauldwell, Georgian Revival, three-story, brick and concrete exterior. North facade faces West Halls Complex and is symmetrically disposed to it; the central entrance is emphasized by a semi-circular portico topped by a cupola with a copper dome.
- 19. Electrical Engineering West, 1938, Charles Klauder. Three-story, brick exterior with limestone trim, regularly fenestrated. The lobby has Art Deco fixtures and wall surfaces.
- 20. Engineering Units, 1913-1919, architect unknown. Three-story, brick exterior with limestone trim. Double hung windows get progressively smaller as they get higher. The structural bays are articulated.
- 21. President's Mansion, 1864 remodeled 1940, Charles Klauder. Georgian Colonial, four-story frame building with stone and wood cladding. The slate roof and widow's walk are Victorian features. The surrounding grounds are beautifully landscaped.

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22. Pattee Library, 1938, Klauder, Hunter and Cauldwell. Egyptian Revival, concrete exterior with monumental windows regularly spaced on the facade. Central axis entrance porch with four giant order pillars. Behind this rises the mass of the stack area, the wall of which is almost completely glass separated by concrete pillars. The entire north wall of the building is glazed to allow light into the stacks. The plan includes two courtyards to provide natural lighting to the interior.
23. Sparks building, 1915 to 1938, Klauder, Hunter and Cauldwell. Classic Revival, three-story, bone brick and concrete exterior, regular fenestration. Main block faces mall, with shorter perpendicular wings. Building is decorated with the names of philosophers on the cornice as well as giant order columns and Greek vases.
24. Burrowes Building, 1934, Klauder, Hunter, and Cambell. Classic Revival, three-story, identical to Sparks building except the wings which were built much later. Literary names are engraved on the cornice.
25. Carnegie building, 1903, Paul and Seymore Davis. Classic Revival, three-story, bone brick with granite and terra cotta trim, plaster and metal cornice. Ornate swags and medallions inscribed with "C" decorate the cornice line of this building; the entrance is flanked with giant order columns.
26. Botany Building, 1887, F.L. Olds. Romanesque Revival, two-story plus attic, limestone (first floor) and brick (second floor) exterior, three bays of double windows, terra cotta ornamentation on the ridge of hipped roof. An unusual feature is the large semicircular window on the east facade. The segmental arch motif is carried out above the windows and in the eyelid dormers in the roof.
27. Willard Building, 1949, G.S. Idell. Georgian Revival. Three-story plus ground level, brick exterior with reinforced concrete frame, regular fenestration with central entrance facing Pollock Road. Entrance emphasized by limestone columns. New addition in 1967 faces the Mall, and took the place of the Armory.
28. Schwab Auditorium, 1902, Edward Hazelhurst. Classic Revival, brick exterior with oak trim. Double hung leaded glass cathedral windows, iron trim and balcony on front facade. The fenestration of the building is enclosed in regularly spaced blind arches. The interior features a great deal of decorative plaster work.
29. Electrical Engineering East, Intrusion.

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30. Sackett Building, 1929, Day and Klauder. Classic Revival, three-story plus attic, brown brick exterior, regular fenestration. Main entrance is flanked by giant engaged columns. The facade is articulated with blind arches.
31. Old Main, 1930, Charles Klauder. Federal Revival, four-story, limestone exterior, regular fenestration with second-floor windows enclosed in blind arches. The front portico has eight giant columns supporting an entablature with the inscription "Old Main built 1856, rebuilt 1930". Above this is a six-story tower and cupola. The interior lobby features wall murals painted by the noted artist Henry Varnam Poor.
32. McAllister Hall, 1904, Seymore and Paul Davis. Classic Revival, three-story plus attic, bone brick exterior with limestone and oak trim. Square plan, regularly fenestrated with keystone arches and spring blocks emphasized on the first-floor windows.
33. Human Development North, 1931, Charles Klauder. Classic Revival, brick exterior with limestone trim, rectangular block with two perpendicular side wings and a solarium on the rear. The fenestration is emphasized by pilasters, string courses and cornices of classical detailing.
34. Human Development South, Intrusion. However, the new addition contains an old building known as Home Economics, whose brick wall is still visible inside Human Development South.
35. Hammond Building, Intrusion.
36. Thermal Lab and Foundry.

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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Museum
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings and landscape of the Pennsylvania State University document the establishment, growth, and physical enhancement of Pennsylvania's only land grant institution. In the present day, the original core of buildings which serve as the symbolic and functional center exist as a historic architectural environment of impressive beauty. The National Register District includes buildings from the first phase of campus growth as well as subsequent and ongoing growth. While some of the buildings are individually significant and singular in the beauty of their architecture, other campus buildings gain their importance by being an integral part of the campus architecture as a whole. The buildings and their different styles record the growth and physical enhancement of the Farmer's High School into the Pennsylvania State University.

The Farmer's High School was founded as an outgrowth of a revolutionary movement in education: the democratization of higher learning. Farsighted members of the Pennsylvania Agriculture Society saw a need for a new type of education in addition to that found in classical colleges. This new education would deal with production and industrialization. The curriculum envisioned by the Pennsylvania Agriculture Society would train farmer's sons in the most up-to-date-food and dairy production methods as well as more general matters.

The Pennsylvania Agriculture Society established a board of trustees to make all decisions pertinent to the new school. Many locations were considered, but Centre County's Nittany Valley was chosen. This is due to the fact that General Irvin, a local ironmaster, offered to contribute 200 acres of land in addition to 10,000 dollars jointly contributed by local ironmasters, if the school was located in Centre County. After the college was established in 1855, construction was begun on the first Old Main. With the exception of a barn and a laundry, Old Main was the entire school providing classroom facilities as well as housing for both faculty and students.

Although the present building known as Old Main is not the original structure, it was constructed in 1929 as a replacement for the first building along the same basic outline and from the original building stones which had been quarried from the front of the campus. The tower clock, a gift from the class of 1904, was transferred from the tower of the former building. The present building is the spiritual and physical successor of the old, the symbol of Pennsylvania State University.

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Statement of significance

President Evan Pugh, the school's first president, was willing to pay for the erection of a president's mansion. The Pennsylvania Agriculture Society decided to pay for half the home. President Pugh, who predicted the growth of the Farmer's High School into a school for many disciplines, and to whom the initial success of the school should be attributed, was fatally stricken with a fever early in his career.

In 1862 the name of the Farmer's High School was changed to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. The change tailored the image of the school to fit more closely with the specifications of the Morrill Act, the act that supported the creation of land grant universities in each state. In 1874, because the bounds of the college far exceeded agriculture, the name was changed again to the Pennsylvania State College. Despite the changes, the college remained in essentially one building until 1887. At this time George Atherton became president of the college and initiated a program of curriculum development and physical expansion. Atherton foresaw a time when the college would become a logical extension of the public school system.

The first building to be erected in the first phase of campus expansion was Botany Building in 1887. This small building is the oldest building on P.S.U. campus that still retains its original appearance. Designed by F.L. Olds, the building is a version of the Romanesque Revival. The quiet and tasteful detailing of Old Botany may have helped it survive as an excellent example of campus architecture for more than 90 years.

The second phase of campus development began in 1900. In the Old Campus Area the first building erected was Schwab Auditorium. Money for the structure was donated by Charles Schwab, chairman of Bethlehem Steel and trustee of the college. The building was designed by Edward Hazlehurst in the Neoclassic style to replace the cramped chapel in Old Main. Hazlehurst was an architect who had received national renown. His design of Schwab, completed in 1903, was the stylistic prototype for other buildings lining the Mall.

Two other buildings designed during this period were Carnegie Hall and McAllister Building. Both are the same styling and materials: limestone. Money for Carnegie Hall was donated by the steel magnate Andrew Carnegie on the condition that the building always be maintained. Seymore and Paul Davis of Philadelphia designed this building. They also executed the design for McAllister Hall, a dormitory built to relieve the crowded conditions in Old Main. This building was completed in 1905, one year later than Carnegie. Although additional buildings were constructed during this time, they are no longer extant.

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Statement of Significance

Fraternities had originally been banned on campus but in 1888 the faculty decided that fraternal organizations could benefit the students. In 1894 the first fraternity house was built on campus the Beta Theta Phi house. By 1922 five fraternity houses had been built on campus. A social club of another kind had also come into being around this time; the University Club. This club had first met off campus to discuss intellectual and scholarly matters. When the original University Inn burned down, members of the University Club purchased the land from the Penn State College and erected their own building. The club was designed by A.L. Kocher, a graduate student in Architectural History at the College, who had been studying the Colonial architecture of Centre County. The Georgian Revival structure was finished in 1916.

In 1907, the same year that President Atherton was replaced by President Sparks, the Board of Trustees decided to procure the assistance of Charles Lowrie as landscape architect. His task was to prepare a plan charting the growth of the campus in a methodological way. Although no specific aspects of Lowrie's plan were carried out he did designate functional areas and suggested quite a bit of the basic layout of "Old Campus" landscaping. Evidence of Lowrie's functional diagram remains today.

In 1913 legislative appropriations made it possible to build several sorely needed buildings and to engage the assistance of the architectural firm of Day and Klauder to develop a campus plan based on the criteria established by the Board of Trustees and Charles Lowrie. These criteria were: the functional separation of the buildings with academically related studies being placed close together, the relation of building groups through the use of related materials and styles and a general organization of building groups in three-sided quadrangles. Examples of these principles can be seen in the West Halls Complex, the north end of the Mall, the Engineering area on the west side of the Mall and in other areas of the Old Campus.

The 1930's saw a program of expansion with Pattee Library, Sparks Building and Burrowes Building forming a three-sided quadrangle on the north end of the Mall. These buildings were designed by the firm of Klauder, Hunter and Cauldwell and followed the basic criteria of the 1913 campus plan.

The need to preserve this section of campus was recognized as early as 1962 when the University's Board of Trustees declared that certain campus landmarks would be preserved, which included The Mall, Old Main Lawn and Old Botany. But the other buildings which comprise the "Old Campus" warrant recognition as well. Thus, the pristine setting of the Old Campus at University Park should be preserved as a monument to the growth of the Farmers High School into The Pennsylvania State University.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet: Item 9, Page 2.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 82 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME State College, Pa.

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A

18	258	2,20	4,519	3,9,5
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B

18	258	7,5,0	4,519	8,6,5
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

18	258	0,3,0	4,512	04,7,5
----	-----	-------	-------	--------

D

18	257	6,9,0	4,519	9,6,5
----	-----	-------	-------	-------

E

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F

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G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet: Item 10, Page 3.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

The Historic Registration Project

ORGANIZATION

The Centre County Library and Historic Museum

DATE

8/4/80

STREET & NUMBER

203 North Allegheny Street

TELEPHONE

814-355-3249

CITY OR TOWN

Bellefonte

STATE

Pennsylvania

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE 5

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE SD WEINTRAUB, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 8/4/80
Director, Bureau for Historic Preservation

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William H. Brasham

DATE 9.11.81

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 11 1981

DATE ENTERED SEP 11 1981

CONTINUATION SHEET Penn State
Old Campus ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Major Bibliographical References

Dunaway, Wayland Fuller. History of the Pennsylvania State College. State College, Pa., 1946.

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Pennsylvania State University. History of Master Planning and University Architects. University Park, 1970.

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On Old Main;

Charles Z. Klauder (1872-1938);

New York Times, October 31, 1938.

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Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). Los Angeles, 1970; facsimile of 1956 ed.

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Centre Daily Times, Dec. 10, 1970.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	AUG 1 1981
DATE ENTERED	SEP 1 1981

Penn State
CONTINUATION SHEET Old Campus ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Penn State Old Campus National Register District was chosen to include major areas--greenspace as well as buildings--designated on the campus plan done by Charles Klauder before 1930. Although some buildings were built after 1930, they had been designated as part of the layout before this. The boundaries were also designated to include as few intrusions as possible.

The sole exception to the boundary justification is the Penn State Faculty Club, built in 1975, and never designated on the Campus Plan. However, this building was designed by one of the Twentieth Century's foremost architects, Robert Venturi, and the continued historical importance of this structure is anticipated. (See inventory).

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET Penn State Old Campus ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the driveway for the University Club and West College Ave;

Thence north along the drive to the intersection of the drive and the parking lot;

Thence east along the parking lot and along the facade (rear) of the University Club to the end of the parking lot;

Thence north running along a line on the driveway behind the fraternities located on Burrowes Road, across Pollock Road, and continuing on the driveway behind the fraternities to an intersection with a path directly to the south of Recreation Hall;

Thence west along this path to Atherton Street;

Thence north along Atherton Street to the corner of Atherton and Park Avenue;

Thence east along West Park Ave. to the second driveway;

Thence south along the driveway to a path running south at a similar angle;

Thence continuing south along this path to the intersection of said path and a path located in front of the Social Science Building;

Thence east along this path to the intersection of said path and a path running south in front of Kern Building;

Thence south along this path to the intersection of this path and Curtin St. until directly north of the underpass between Pattee Library and East Pattee;

Thence south beneath the underpass to the intersection of the underpass path and a path running east in front of Pattee;

Thence east along this path to the end of the north wing of Burrowes Bldg.;

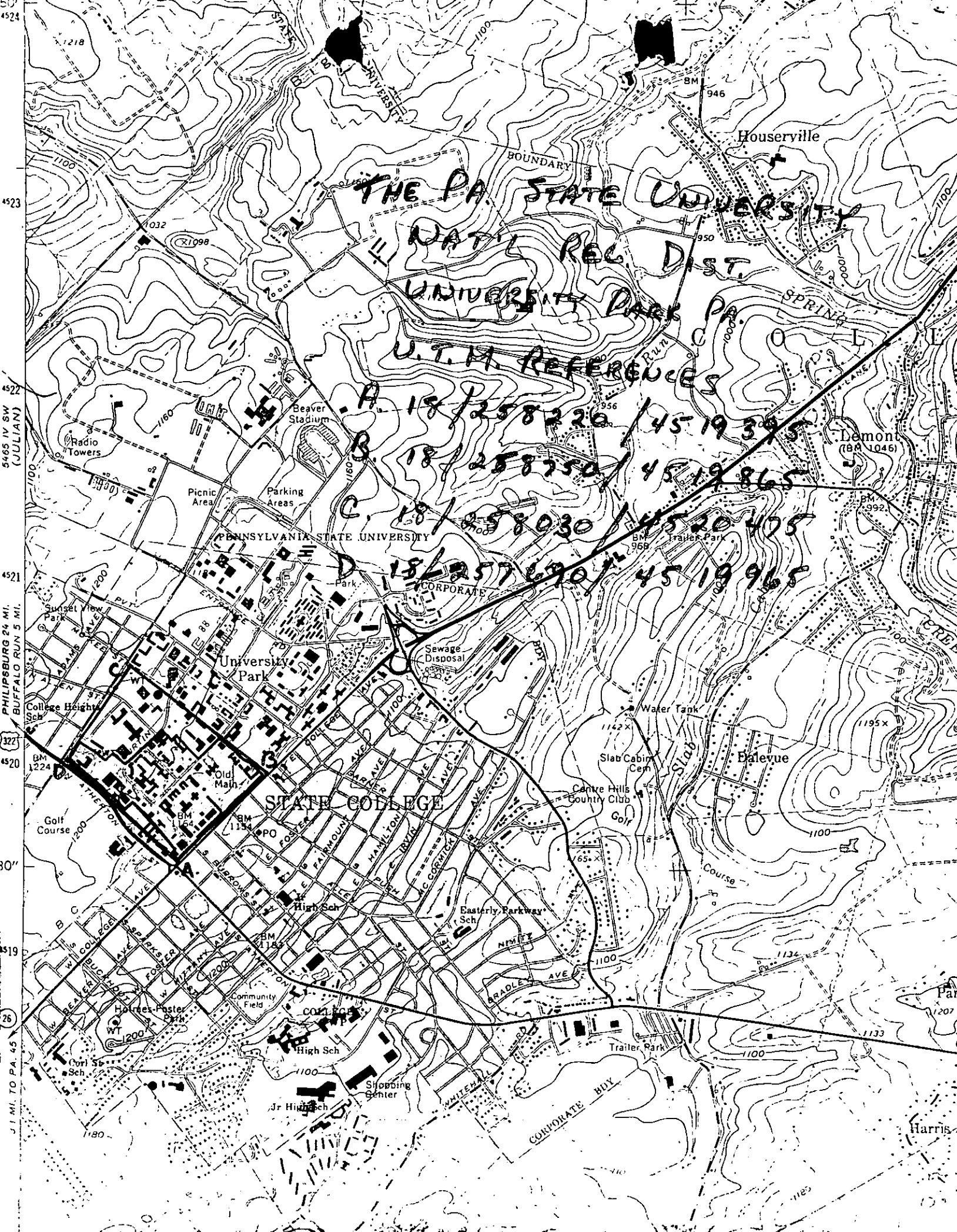
Thence south behind Burrowes Building in a straight line to the intersection of this line and Pollock Road;

Thence east along Pollock Road to the intersection of Pollock Road and the driveway behind McAllister Building;

Thence south along the eastern end of this driveway until it veers west;

Thence continuing along the same line as this driveway to East College Avenue;

Thence west along College Avenue to the place of beginning.



THE PA STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY PARK PA

U.T.M. REFERENCES

A. 18 / 258220 / 4519395

B. 18 / 258750 / 4519865

C. 18 / 258030 / 4520405

D. 18 / 257690 / 4519965

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

STATE COLLEGE

5465 IV SW BUFFALO RUN 5 MI. (JULIAN)
322
30"
1519
26
J.I. MI. TO PA. 45



A	E258190	N 4520120
B	E258500	N 4520060
C	E258720	N 4519840
D	E258260	N 4519400
E	E257960	N 4519690
F	E257660	N 4519960
G	E257730	N 4520060