

ALDERMAN LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Historic Features Survey



Final Submission
13 March 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

i. Purpose and Scope.....	1 - 1
ii. Project Location.....	1 - 2
iii. Methodology	1 - 3
iv. Project Team	1 - 3
v. Recommendations for Future Study	1 - 4

CHAPTER 2 DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Introduction	2 – 1
Historical Background and University Context.....	2 – 1
Academical Village	2 – 1
The Rotunda.....	2 – 2
City Beautiful	2 – 4
University Grounds Planning.....	2 – 6
Architectural Commission.....	2 – 9
Alderman Library Site Planning	2 – 10
Alderman Library Original Construction	2 – 12
University President.....	2 – 12
Harry Clemons.....	2 – 13
Architect: Taylor & Fisher Architects	2 – 16
Exterior Description	2 – 18
Interior Organization	2 – 21
Construction	2 – 23
Named Rooms.....	2 – 28
Additions and Alterations	2 – 40
1960s Addition.....	2 – 41
Planning	2 – 42

Design	2 – 42
Architect of the Addition: J. Russell Bailey	2 – 43
Exterior Description	2 – 44
Interior Organization	2 – 45
Construction	2 – 46
Post-addition to Present Day	2 – 46
Deaccession	2 – 47
Alterations	2 – 47
Site Alterations	2 – 47
Timeline	2 – 49

CHAPTER 3 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Designations	3 – 1
Applicable Preservation Regulations	3 – 2
Statement of Significance	3 – 2
Period of Significance	3 – 7

CHAPTER 4 CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Introduction	4 – 1
Site and Landscape Features	4 – 3
Site	4 – 3
Access	4 – 3
Exterior Building Features	4 – 4
Mass and Plan	4 – 4
Facades	4 – 5
South Elevation	4 – 5
East and West Elevations	4 – 7
North Elevation	4 – 9
1967 Addition	4 – 11
Roof	4 – 15
Interior Building Features	4 – 17
Spatial layout	4 – 17
Named Rooms	4 – 17
Gathering Spaces	4 – 55
Typical Rooms	4 – 76

Stairs and Elevators4 – 101

CHAPTER 5 PRESERVATION DESIGN & TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

Treatment Standards and Guidelines	5 – 1
Treatment Approaches	5 – 2
Selecting an Appropriate Treatment	5 – 6
Recommended Treatment Approach: Rehabilitation	5 – 7
Standard for Rehabilitation	5 – 7
Guidelines for Rehabilitation	5 – 8
Overall Guidelines.....	5 – 8
Treatment Approach Zones	5 – 10
Exterior.....	5 – 11
Basement.....	5 – 11
First Floor.....	5 – 11
Second Floor.....	5 – 12
Third Floor.....	5 – 12
Fourth Floor	5 – 12
Fifth Floor.....	5 – 13
Sixth Floor.....	5 – 13
Conclusion	5 – 13

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX A

Proposed Specifications for a New Library Building at the
University of Virginia

APPENDIX B

Floor Plans

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

The University of Virginia is planning a major renovation of Alderman Library, a historic structure on its campus in Charlottesville, Virginia. In preparation, the university commissioned two concurrent pre-design studies: a university-wide library programming and planning effort by CannonDesign and this Historic Features Survey (HFS) for Alderman Library.

The 2007 University of Virginia Historic Preservation Framework Plan identified Alderman Library as an “essential” preservation priority, second only to the Thomas Jefferson designed Academical Village. Alderman Library’s 300,000 gross square feet holds more than two million volumes and is visited by an average of 750,000+¹ students, faculty members, and visitors annually. The library had two major periods of development: its original construction in 1938 and the addition of the “new stacks” in 1967. Several personal collections donated to the library throughout its history are housed in a series of named rooms. This survey of the building’s history, significance, and architectural character synthesizes information from the vast collection of archival resources available and will inform future renovations at Alderman Library.

This Historic Features Survey follows the methodology of a Historic Structures Report (HSR). The overall intent of the project is to prepare an illustrated historical and technical report that (1) documents the history and evolution of the library structure and its special interior rooms, (2) evaluates the architectural significance and integrity of the building’s exterior and interiors, (3) identifies character-defining features, and (4) provides recommendations for a

¹ Gate counts are documented in the SAS Library Statistics Report for Alderman Library for the academic years from 2008-09 to 2012-13.

preservation treatment approach to inform future work. The report does not give an assessment of existing conditions, nor does it present recommendations for specific work. The survey does provide a guide for future work to ensure that the historic character and significant features of the library will be maintained and preserved.

Project Location

Alderman Library is located at 160 McCormick Road, Charlottesville, Virginia. It defines the north end of a quadrangle to the west of the Academical Village. Forming the west side of the quadrangle are three buildings: Clemons Library, immediately adjacent to the Alderman Library; The Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture and The Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library; and Peabody Hall (Undergraduate Admission Office). Monroe Hall, opposite the Alderman Library, anchors the southern end of the quadrangle. The tree-lined McCormick Road buffers the eastern edge of the quadrangle from the West Range of the Academical Village. (See Figure 1-1.)

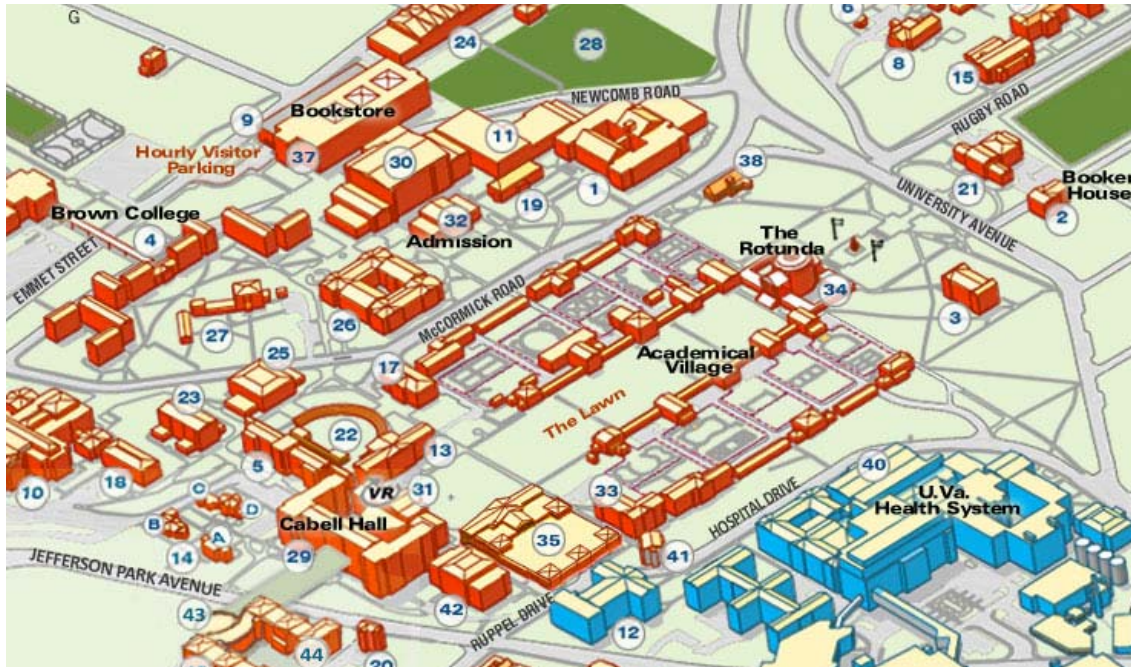


Figure 1-1. Map of the Central Grounds at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Alderman Library is indicated by 1, Clemons Library is 11, The Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture and The Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library is 19, Peabody Hall is 32, and Monroe Hall is 26. [University of Virginia Library website, accessed November 2014]

Methodology

This investigation consisted of three primary tasks:

- **Document Research:** Historic documents from the Small Special Collections Library of the University of Virginia Library, records of previous projects at the Facilities Management Geospatial Engineering Services Resource Center (FM Resource Center), and other supplementary materials were reviewed. The project benefited from the extensive collections pertaining to the building and excellent record-keeping practices of the university. Documentation reviewed included original construction drawings and specifications for the structure and subsequent alterations and additions, as well as papers of the supervising architect and engineer, the University Librarian, and the President of the University.
- **Visual Examination of the Building:** The existing features of the building were observed and documented room-by-room. The integrity of the existing building fabric was assessed to specific periods of construction or alteration. Initial field observations took place on September 30, 2014. Detailed field investigations followed on October 14 and 15, 2014 and included access to the roof and select concealed spaces as mentioned in Chapter Four.

Evaluation of Data: Preservation treatment approach recommendations were developed based on an evaluation of the documents and visual examination.

Project Team

The survey is being undertaken for Facilities Management of the University of Virginia. The project committee consists of the following university representatives:

Facilities Planning & Construction

Katherine S. (Kate) Meyer – Senior Project Manager

Office of the University Architect

Brian Hogg – Senior Historic Preservation Planner

Constance Warnock – Assistant University Architect

University of Virginia Library

Charlotte Morford – Director of Communications

Executive Vice President & Provost

Richard Minturn – Senior Academic Facilities
Planner

This investigation is undertaken by Quinn Evans Architects, a firm in Washington, DC, that specializes in historic preservation work.

Carl Elefante, FAIA – Principal-in-charge
Tina Roach, AIA – Project manager / historical architect
Katie Irwin, AIA, IIDA – Historical architect
Erin Yanchuleff – Historical architectural staff

We appreciate the assistance of Garth Anderson and Ruta Vasiukevicius at the FM Resource Center and Edward Gaynor at the Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia. Douglas Hurd, Director of Library Facilities, and Terry Bevington, as well as the Rare Books School staff, were instrumental in providing access to every corner of the Alderman Library. Hoke Perkins, Associate University Librarian for Philanthropy, guided initial research into the named rooms.

Recommendations for Future Study

Any future condition assessment study should take into account the significance and character-defining features identified in this HFS and ensure that future renovations follow the recommended preservation treatment approach. A historic finish analysis is recommended for rooms identified as restoration zones.

It is possible that new historical information could be discovered after the completion of this report. The HFS should be viewed as a living document which may be updated or revised in the future with any new information.

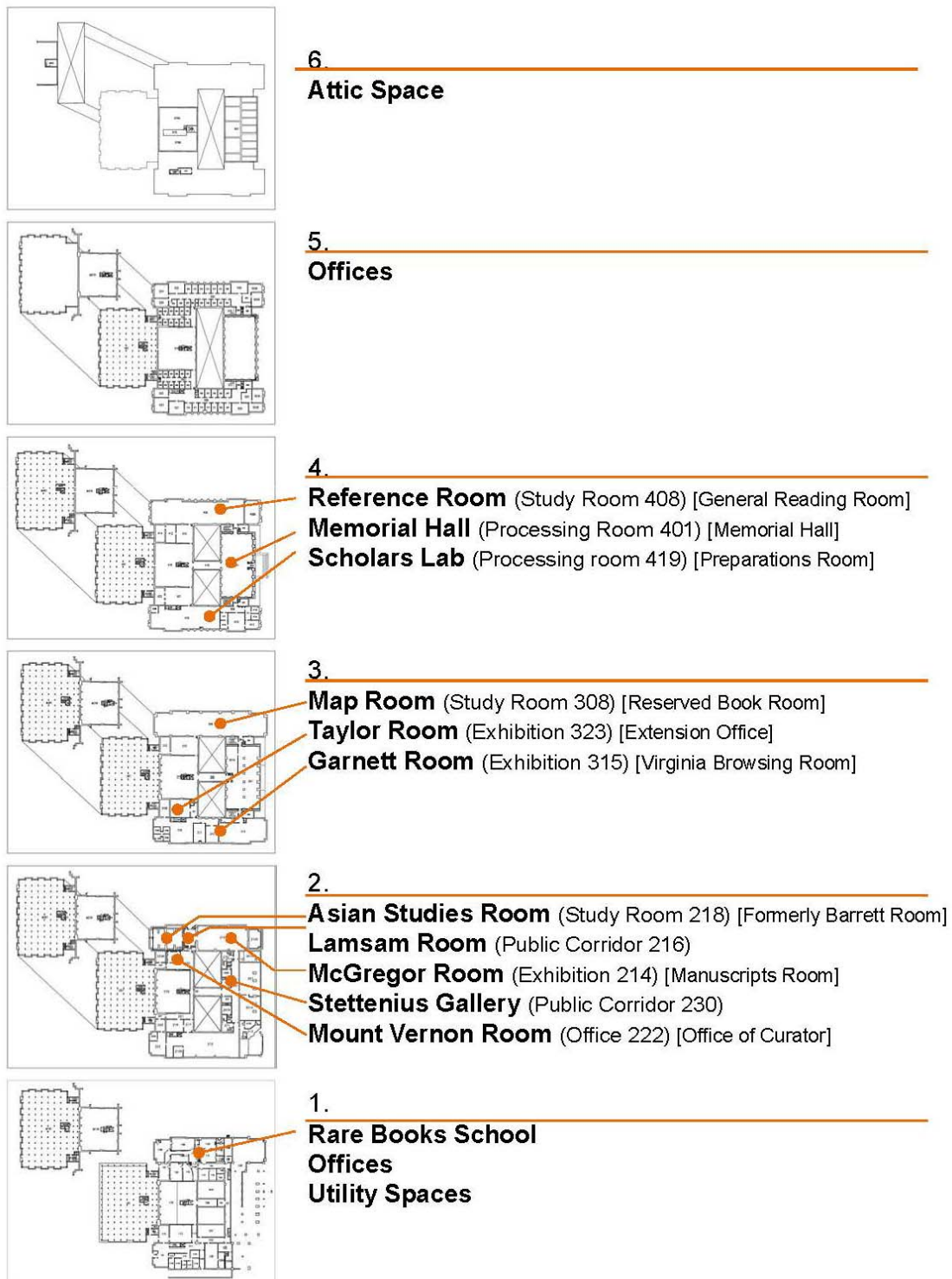


Figure 1-2. Floors 1 through 6 indicating general space uses and named rooms. [QEA, 2014]

CHAPTER 2 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

Introduction

Alderman Library is the main library at the University of Virginia. It also serves as a depository for official documents of the U.S. Government and the Commonwealth of Virginia. The facility is the result of and an example of the growth of the university.

Historical Background & University Context

The history of Alderman Library begins with the founding of the university library system and its original location. The success of the university and contributions by significant people has played a large role in the rich history of Alderman Library.

Academical Village

Alderman Library is the second purpose-built library on the University of Virginia grounds, preceded only by the Rotunda. The Rotunda, the center of Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village, is the dominant architectural design feature of the university. (See Figure 2-1.) Alderman Library (1938) is located to the west of the Academical Village, beyond the limit of the Preservation Zone,¹ the historic district recognized by the National Register of Historic Places (70.11.51.0067). The nomination form for the University of Virginia's Preservation Zone defines the significance of the university:

Construction of the new university began following the laying of the cornerstone in 1817, the General Assembly officially chartered the school as the University of Virginia in 1819. The final construction of the original scheme was achieved with the completion of the Rotunda, shortly after Jefferson's

¹ The Preservation Zone, as defined by the nomination form, is bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the south by Jefferson Park Avenue, on the east by Hospital Road, and on the west by McCormick Road.

death in 1826. Few schools owe more to their founder than the University does to Jefferson. Not only did he conceive the idea of the institution, he designed all the original buildings and supervised their construction, selected the first faculty, drew up the curriculum, and served as the first rector of the Board of Visitors. While the University represents a major achievement in the educational history of the country, its architectural concept and design was revolutionary.



Figure 2-1. The Academical Village with the Rotunda as the focal point as designed by Thomas Jefferson in an engraving by Benjamin Tanner of Herman Boye's map of Virginia, 1826. [Library of Congress]

The Rotunda

For one year, Pavilion VII housed the library materials selected by Thomas Jefferson as the construction of the Rotunda was nearing completion. In 1826, the Rotunda was completed and stocked with Jefferson's hand-selected library under the iconic dome. The university, having reached capacity from an exceptional growth rate, built an addition in 1853 on the north elevation of the Rotunda, designed by Robert Mills. (See Figure 2-2.) However, in October 1895 a fire destroyed the addition and damaged the Rotunda. Immediately following the fire, architect Stanford White brought the Rotunda back to life as a library and meeting space. (See Figure 2-3.)

However, by 1932 the library was too small to serve the growing university population as Jefferson had intended. The university's 2,600 undergraduates had merely 100

seats in Stanford White's reading room while only half of the University Library's 195,000 volumes could fit in the space.²



Figure 2-2. The Academical Village with Robert Mills addition on the elevation of the Rotunda shown in Edward Sachse's view in 1856. [http://www.uvamblogs.com/jeffersons_academical_village/?p=196]

² "From Village to Grounds: Architecture at the University of Virginia after Jefferson" (Charlottesville: University of Virginia, September 2009) [<https://explore.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/show/architecture-after-jefferson/the-romantic-picturesque/9>. Accessed October 29, 2014]



Figure 2-3. The interior of the Rotunda after Stanford White's renovation design, circa 1930s. [library.virginia.edu/support, accessed 13 October 2014]

City Beautiful

Alderman Library was designed in the context of the “City Beautiful” movement, which began in 1893 and remained influential as late as 1950. The City Beautiful movement, spawned by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, expanded into a “University Beautiful” movement that inspired new and existing campuses to reorganize and incorporate existing and proposed buildings into a unified, overall plan with new quadrangles and monumental designs. Characterized by Beaux Arts principles, the application of the University Beautiful movement came at a critical time for the University of Virginia.

The University Beautiful movement, with its emphasis on coherent planning and classical architecture, expressed itself locally in the setting out of new quadrangles, in the establishment of coherent

zones of academic endeavor, and in a return to a style of architecture that paid homage to Jefferson's classicism, a style that was to endure at the University into the 1950s.³

New buildings constructed after the original Academical Village but before the 1890s, were designed with good individual intentions but lacked the holistic Jeffersonian approach of classical orders and Palladian motifs; those following the University Beautiful movement sought to enlist more comprehensive planning and design that referenced back to the Jeffersonian campus plan and architectural image.

The University Beautiful movement coincided with the University of Virginia's 1892-94 construction of Fayerweather Hall, the first purpose-built gymnasium, designed by John Kevan Peebles Jr. and James R. Carpenter. (See Figure 2-4.) This design was the first to realign the campus architectural style to the Jeffersonian principles expressed in the Academical Village. Peebles claimed that buildings like Brooks Hall (1877) and the University Chapel (1889) "violate Mr. Jefferson's scheme most flagrantly" and that, in contrast, the design of Fayerweather Hall "follows the lines laid down by Jefferson, being classical in feeling and detail."⁴ Another catalyst for realignment to Jefferson's classicism was the Rotunda fire in 1895. The loss of instructional and independent gathering spaces gave the university an opportunity to embrace a new way to consider growth and development on the grounds.

³ "University of Virginia: Historic Preservation Framework Plan" (University of Virginia, 2007) 9.

⁴ "From Village to Grounds: Architecture at the University of Virginia after Jefferson" (Charlottesville: University of Virginia, September 2009) [<https://explore.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/show/architecture-after-jefferson/the-romantic-picturesque/9>. Accessed October 29, 2014]



Figure 2-4. Fayerweather Gymnasium as designed by John K. Peebles Jr. and James R. Carpenter in 1892-94. [UVa Library Online]

University Grounds Planning

In an attempt to better manage growth and increase the prestige of the university, the Board of Visitors appointed Edwin A. Alderman as its first President in 1904.⁵ During his presidency, the university grew from 706 students in 1904 to 2,452 students in 1931, increased annual revenue and endowments, and initiated new educational departments.⁶ In 1906, Alderman retained landscape architect Warren Manning, a disciple of Fredrick Law Olmsted Sr., to develop a master plan for the university grounds. Manning worked in Boston, Massachusetts and his accustomed approach to town planning was "informed by principles of resource-based planning, in opposition to the prevailing methods of the City Beautiful Movement."⁷ The *Study for Development* produced by Manning deviated from Olmstead's picturesque style and highlighted "rational Beaux Arts planning modules

⁵ Prior to the appointment of the first President, the school had been governed by the Board of Visitors and the Faculty. The dual authority became ineffective and cumbersome as the University grew. Therefore power was surrendered by each body to create a single officer to handle administrative activities.

⁶ Matt Kelly, "Hail to the Chiefs," *Inside UVA Online* (May-June 2005, Vol. 35, Issue 8). Accessed on 19 November 2014.

⁷ The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Warren H. Manning" <http://tclf.org/pioneer/warren-h-manning>. Accessed on October 29, 2014.

[that] were not organized by either ornamental promenades or productive agricultural lawns, but as small units within a whole that was linked to a broader urban fabric.”⁸ Manning created several small units with the use of quadrangles, rectangular courtyards enclosed by buildings. (See Figure 2-5.) The quadrangles were offset from the Academical Village while retaining the axis and grid established by Jefferson. One such quadrangle is the “Educational Group,” where Alderman Library is now situated.

The vision of Manning, although only partially executed, was a catalyst for facility expansion, prestige, and ultimately enrollment growth. One structure erected early in the implementation of the master plan was the Lambeth Field and Colonnade built between 1911 and 1913 and designed by alumnus Robert E. Lee Taylor. (See Figure 2-6.) Additionally, R. E. Lee Taylor as part of Ferguson, Calrow, and Taylor designed Peabody Hall in 1912-1914. Memorial Gymnasium was built between 1921 and 1924 to honor those lost in World War I who were associated with the university. (See Figure 2-7.) The location of the gymnasium represented the initial development of the grounds to the west of the Academical Village. The design of Memorial Gymnasium was headed by Fiske Kimball, the acting department head of the College of Art and Architecture. He recruited architects John Kevan Peebles Jr. (the architect of Fayerweather Hall, UVa, 1890), Walter Dabney Blair (alumnus, 1896), and R. E. Lee Taylor (UVa, 1901) to join him in designing this large structure. Edward Campbell replaced Kimball when he left the university in 1923, but this foursome continued to practice together as the Board of Architects, or Architectural Commission, for the University of Virginia during the 1920s and 1930s.

⁸ Monteith, Neuman, et al, *Grounds Plan* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia, Office of the Architect for the University, 2008).

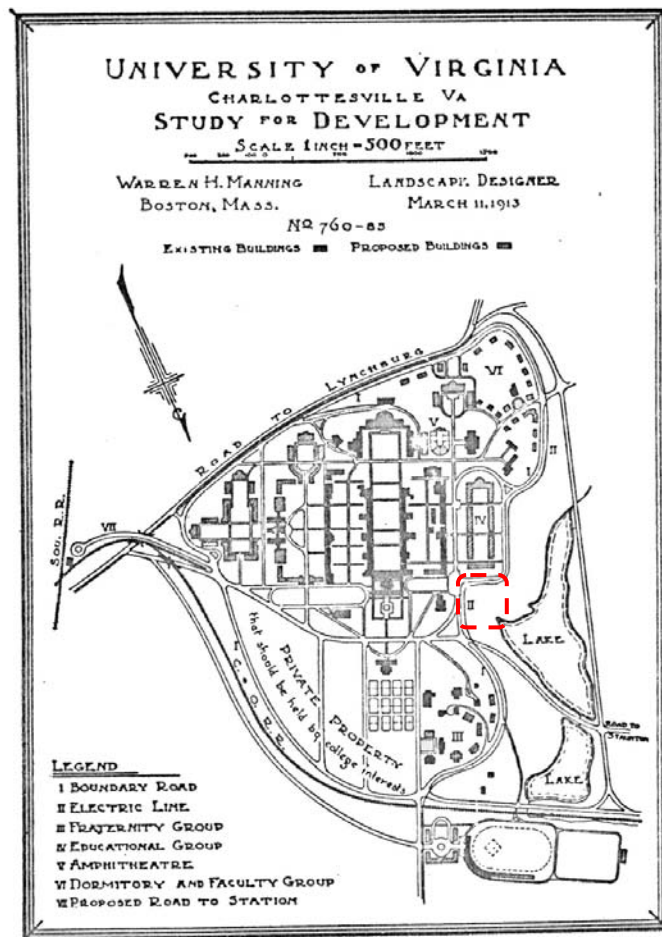


Figure 2-5. 1913 Proposed Master Plan Map by Warren Manning. The red dashed rectangle indicated the future location of Alderman Library. [UVa From Village to Grounds, Exhibition © 2010 Rector and Visitors of the university of Virginia]

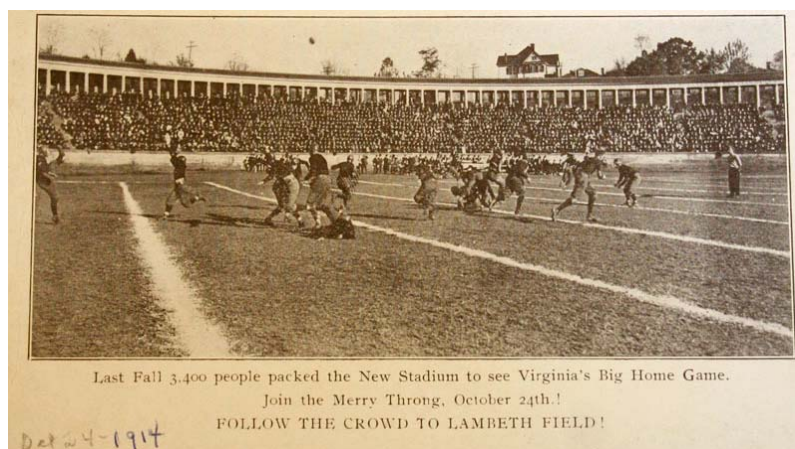


Figure 2-6. Lambeth Field and Colonnade designed by R. E. Lee Taylor, 1914. [UVa Library, From Village to Grounds Exhibit]



Figure 2-7. Memorial Gymnasium designed by the Architectural Commission. [UVa Library, From Village to Grounds Exhibit]

Architectural Commission

The Architectural Commission designed a series of buildings for the university that codified the Jeffersonian Classicism style on the campus. Although the planned Memorial Gymnasium precinct was never fully completed, its construction directed attention toward the western edge of the Academical Village, where Manning's 1913 plan envisioned a quadrangle paralleling the Academical Village. Joining the existing Peabody Hall (1914) and the Analytical Biological Laboratory Building (1868, now demolished), Monroe Hall (1930) and Alderman Library (1936-38) completed Manning's quadrangle plan for this area, with McCormick Road along the West Range of the Academical Village constituting the eastern border of the quadrangle.

Additional structures by the Architectural Commission include the Monroe Hill Dormitories (now Brown College) (1928-1929), Thornton Hall for the School of Engineering (1930-35), and Clark Hall for the School of Law (1930-1932). Alderman Library (1936-38) was their last monumental structure.

The advent of World War II in 1939 slowed the growth of development on the grounds. New construction did not

commence again until 1946 with the McCormick Road Dormitories marking a continued western expansion on the grounds.

Alderman Library Site Planning

Abiding by the principles set forth in Warren Manning's *Study for Development* in 1913, the Architectural Commission of the university recommended that the ravine west of the University Chapel be reserved for "a large building;" they believed it would be a good site for a new library.⁹ When President Alderman shared his dream of a new "million dollar library" in 1924 at the Founders Day assembly, the drastically sloped hillside seemed an obvious choice for its ability to "sink" a building: "For it was recognized that any adequate book stack would reach the proportions of a book tower; and a book tower rising from the low lines of the lawns and the Ranges would appear incongruous. An obvious solution was a book tower extending downward."¹⁰

The new library would complete the quadrangle formed by the West Range, Monroe Hall, Peabody Hall and the Biological Laboratory (now demolished). (See Figure 2-8.) The entrance of the library was aligned on the axis with the entrance of Monroe Hall on the opposite end of the quadrangle, parallel to the West Range. (See Figure 2-9.) This relationship was obscured by the 1980s addition to Monroe Hall which moved the doors off this axis.

The addition of the large library on the site highlighted the seeming incongruity of the Anatomical Theatre, a Jefferson building that was not constructed within the Academical Village. The building was demolished in 1939 and is noted for being the only Jeffersonian building on the campus to be intentionally removed. (See Figure 2-10.)

⁹ Harry Clemons and Robert E. Lee Taylor, "The New Library Building," *Alumni News*, 1938, 228.

¹⁰ Harry Clemons and Robert E. Lee Taylor, "The New Library Building," *Alumni News*, 1938, 228.

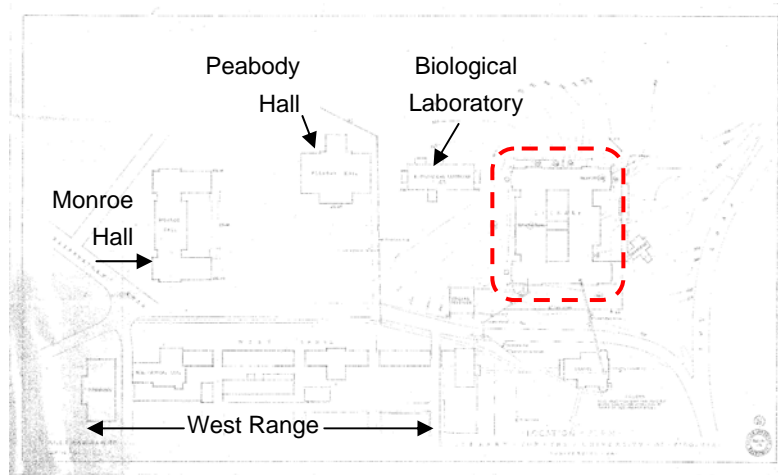


Figure 2-8. Location Plan dated July 12, 1935. The red dashed rectangle indicated the footprint of Alderman Library. [University of Virginia Facilities Management]

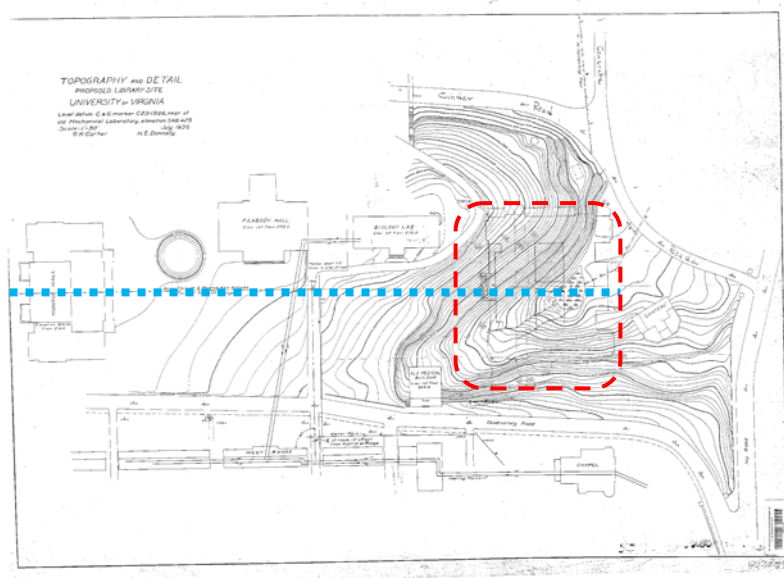


Figure 2-9. July 1936, Topography of Proposed Site. The red dashed rectangle indicated the footprint of Alderman Library. It was aligned on axis with the entry of Monroe Hall (see dashed blue line). [University of Virginia Facilities Management]



*Figure 2-10. Removal of the Anatomical Theatre with the recently constructed Alderman Library in the background, 1939.
[UVAmagazine.org]*

Alderman Library **Original** **Construction**

Alderman Library was a practical yet monumental addition to the University of Virginia grounds. The construction of the library encouraged the future growth and ultimately the prestige of the university.

University President

Alderman Library is named for the University of Virginia's first president, Edwin A. Alderman. Born and educated in North Carolina, Alderman established his career as an educator, teaching history, English, and philosophy of education, and advanced his platform for democratization of education when he delivered a paper titled "Higher Education in the South" in 1895. Early in his career he campaigned for more public spending on public education and the creation of training schools for teachers, especially women. Prior to his 1905 inauguration at the University of Virginia he was a professor at the University of North Carolina (1893-1896) and later the president of the university (1896-1900), and the president of Tulane University (1900-1905).

His arrival at the University in Virginia did not impede his democratic agenda for higher education. At his inaugural address, he identified four objectives as president of the university. He quickly founded the Curry Memorial School of

Education in 1905. His tenure in office resulted in faculty, students, endowments, and state appropriations growth over many years. Although diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1912, he continued his presidency term with John L. Newcomb, then a professor of engineering acting as his deputy.

In 1924, Alderman made a memorial address to the United State Congress honoring former United States president Woodrow Wilson. Alderman had known President Wilson personally since boyhood as his father, James Alderman, served as an official in the church where President Wilson's father, Joseph R. Wilson, ministered. It is also of note that Woodrow Wilson was first offered the position of first presidency at the university, but declined the offer.

It was also in 1924 Alderman made a memorable Founders Day address where he announced the dream of a new library to relieve over-crowding of the collections in the Rotunda. In 1927, the appointment of Harry Clemons as librarian was the force to realize this dream. Unfortunately, President Alderman never saw this dream become a reality in his lifetime. After years of poor health, he passed away in April of 1931. Professor of Engineering John L. Newcomb (SEAS, 1903) succeeded Alderman as president and served the university until 1947, presiding over the construction of Alderman Library from 1936 to 1938.

Harry Clemons

Alderman Library was designed and constructed during the tenure of University Librarian Harry Clemons. Appointed in 1927 by President Alderman as the university's tenth librarian, Clemons was brought to the university to lead the department in growth and prestige.

[Clemons] had an academic training at Wesleyan, Princeton, and Oxford Universities and library and teaching experience at Wesleyan, Princeton, and Nanking. During the first world war he had been the official representative of the American Library Association Expeditionary Force in Siberia; and for a brief period he had been connected with the Chinese

Section of the Library of Congress.¹¹

Clemons and other Americans were evacuated from Nanking, China in March 1927 where he had been the Librarian of the Missionary University of Nanking. Upon Clemons' return to the United States, Dean Metcalf, Chairman of the Faculty Library Committee, arranged an interview for Clemons with President Alderman. His appointment soon followed in July of 1927.

Early in his tenure at the university, Clemons identified three points of progress to pursue for the vitality of the library department, at the time still housed in the Rotunda. He emphasized the inadequacy of the book collections for scholastic merit, the urgent need for a new building, and the dependence of library services for an increased staff. As the librarian, he served on the Library Sub-committee for the expansion and relocation of the proposed library with President Newcomb and fellow committee members Dean Metcalf, Dean Jordan, and Dean Rodman. They created the "Proposed Specifications for a New Library Building at the University of Virginia" (see Appendix A), which aimed to solve the problems identified by Clemons.

Clemons researched other university library as precedents to guide the expansion and relocation of the university library. Librarians from the University of Cincinnati, Dartmouth College, Iowa State College, Northwestern University, and Princeton commented on the drafted "Proposed Specification for a New Library Building at the University of Virginia." The Library Sub-committee visited libraries at Dartmouth College, Williams College, and Yale University to inform their vocabulary of the proposed building.¹²

¹¹ Harry Clemons, *The University of Virginia Library: 1825-1950 Story of a Jeffersonian Foundation* (University of Virginia, 1954), 127.

¹² In addition, the floor plan of the New York Public Library (Carrere and Hastings, 1902-1911) has a similar spatial layout as that of Alderman Library. Both plans are rectangular with a large light court divided with a multistory bridge. The main entrance is at the center of the long facade and leads through another space in the center of the building to the stacks along the back of the building. However, the main reading room of the New York Public Library is above the stacks whereas at Alderman, the reading rooms are in the perpendicular wings.

Written correspondence shows that Clemons reached out to several librarians requesting recommendations for suitable architects. The Library of Congress suggested James Gamble Rogers and Paul Cret; Princeton University recommended Alfred M. Githens, Stephen F. Voorhees, Charles Z. Klauder, and Ides van der Gracht; and J. Fredrick Larson was suggested by the librarian at Dartmouth College. A letter dated June 1, 1935 from the librarian at the Library of Congress to Harry Clemons noted that securing an architect before funds for the building were allocated would be premature. Instead, he recommended the assistance of an architectural consultant in preparing tentative plans and specifications. It can be assumed this advice was well received as a letter dated 20 days later from alumnus R. E. Lee Taylor, an architect with Taylor & Fisher Architects and a member of the Architectural Commission, reported the progress on the library sketches were based on "a very fine program of space requirements and a wealth of blueprints, photostats, books and other data on college libraries" provided by Mr. Clemons.

Harry Clemons served the university for 23 years until he retired in 1950. He is credited with "building [Alderman] into one of the South's great repositories of manuscripts and sectional source material."¹³ From his arrival as librarian, Mr. Clemons accomplished the following:

the creation of a regional collection of historical source materials; the campaign and planning for the Alderman Library and the removal to it in 1938 of the general library from Jefferson's Rotunda; the creation of a department of rare books; the compilation, 1933-43, of the checklist of the surviving papers of Thomas Jefferson; the development of a cooperative project for the preservation of all newspapers published in Virginia; the acquisition by the University of such special collections as the McGregor Library of southeastern Americana and English literature, the Coles collection of Virginia book and manuscripts, the Lomb optical collection,

¹³ "Harry Clemons Retires," *Alumni News*, May 1950, 1.

the Machay-Smith music collection, the Stone library on the history of printing, the Streeter collection of material on southeastern railways, the Sadleir-Black collection of Gothic novels, the Taylor collection of American novels, and the Victorious collection on evolution; the establishment of nearly a score of special endowment funds for the purchase of books; and the activities of the University of Virginia Library as publisher of the Annual Report on Historical Collections, of the University of Virginia Bibliographical Series, and of the publications of the McGregor library; and increased full time staff members from seven in 1927 to sixty-three in 1950.”¹⁴

Harry Clemons’ role was critical to the success of Alderman Library’s design and construction.

Architect: Taylor & Fisher Architects

In 1927, two employees, David Kirkpatrick Este Fisher Jr. and R. E. Lee Taylor from Parker, Thomas, & Rice Architecture Firm in Baltimore, Maryland, formed the architectural firm Taylor & Fisher Architects. Fisher, having graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1916, served in the military prior to becoming a partner at Parker, Thomas, & Rice. Taylor completed his undergraduate coursework at the University of Virginia and continued at MIT to complete his graduate coursework. Upon graduation in 1904, he worked in Norfolk, Virginia with Andrew Hepburn as Taylor & Hepburn from 1905 to 1909 and later as a member of Ferguson, Calrow, and Taylor from 1910-1915 before moving to Baltimore where he joined Parker, Thomas, and Rice.

Taylor is also associated with Ferguson, Calrow & Taylor Architects, who designed Christ [and St. Luke’s] Church in Norfolk, Virginia (1909-10) and Peabody Hall at the University of Virginia (1914). He remained actively involved with the university as a member of the Architectural Commission. Taylor also contributed to three University of Virginia structures, including the amphitheatre-style seating

¹⁴ The American Archivist, (The Society of American Archivists) Vol. XIII, No. 4, October 1950, 412-413.

and covered colonnade of Lambeth Field (1911), Memorial Gymnasium (1921) and Alderman Library (1938). He was also a member of the Public Works Administration (PWA) Board of Review and was an advisor in the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia.

As Taylor & Fisher Architects, their name is associated with additional buildings outside of the University of Virginia, including the Baltimore Trust Company Building (1929), Dunbar Junior High School in Baltimore, Maryland (1932), and the Federal Reserve Bank in Charlotte, North Carolina (1941). Most of Taylor & Fisher Architects projects are located in the Baltimore area, Richmond, and Northern Virginia.

Exterior Description R. E. Lee Taylor's exterior design, as noted by Clemons, "is in accord with the dominating influence of the University's founder."¹⁵ (See Figure 2-11.) The exterior design for Alderman Library is distinctly similar to the never constructed Casino design drafted in May 1915 by Ferguson, Calrow, & Taylor Architects for the university. (See Figure 2-12.) The interpretation of the design is evidenced by the roof line, balusters, columns, and arched windows. In August 1935, exterior design sketches exhibit how Taylor's design evolved for the Alderman Library. (See Figure 2-13 and Figure 2-14.) The southern ends of the east and west wings in the sketch have three equally spaced windows. This later evolved into one large window that mimics the Memorial Hall Windows. The east and west elevations were sketched with a pediment above the façade projections. This design was included in the construction drawings but was changed to balustrades in a change order during the construction administration.

In 1938, landscape drawings were issued by Taylor & Fisher Architects for site work. The majority of this work was the design of flagstone walkways connecting Alderman Library circulation patterns with adjacent buildings. (See Figure 2-15.)

¹⁵ Harry Clemons and R. E. Lee Taylor, "The New Library Building," *Alumni News*, 1938, 227.



Figure 2-11. Bird's eye view of Alderman Library at an unknown date. [University of Virginia Library]

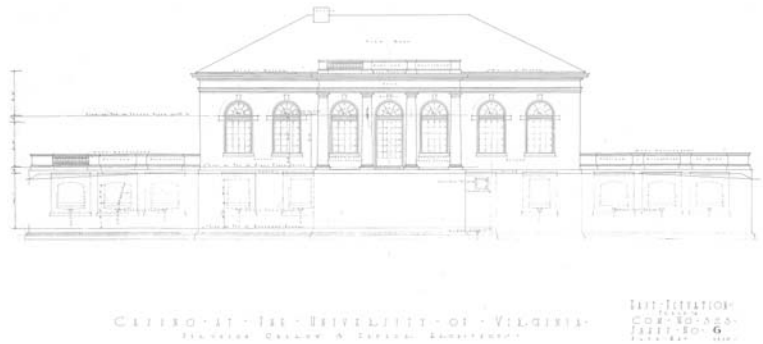


Figure 2-12. East elevation of the Casino designed by Ferguson, Calrow, and Taylor Architects, dated May 1915. [UVa]

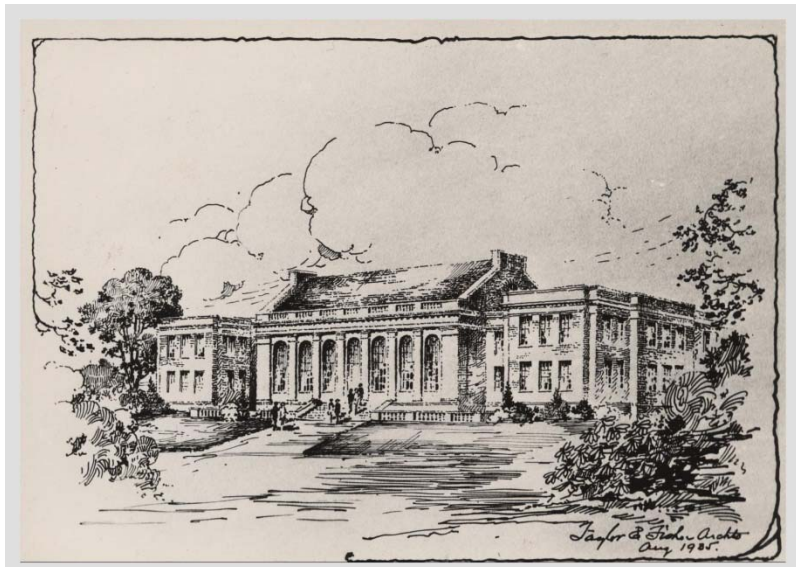


Figure 2- 13. Sketch of south view by R. E. Lee Taylor in 1935 [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162364]



Figure 2- 14. Sketch of north view by R. E. Lee Taylor in 1935
[UVa Special Collections, Print 2162365]

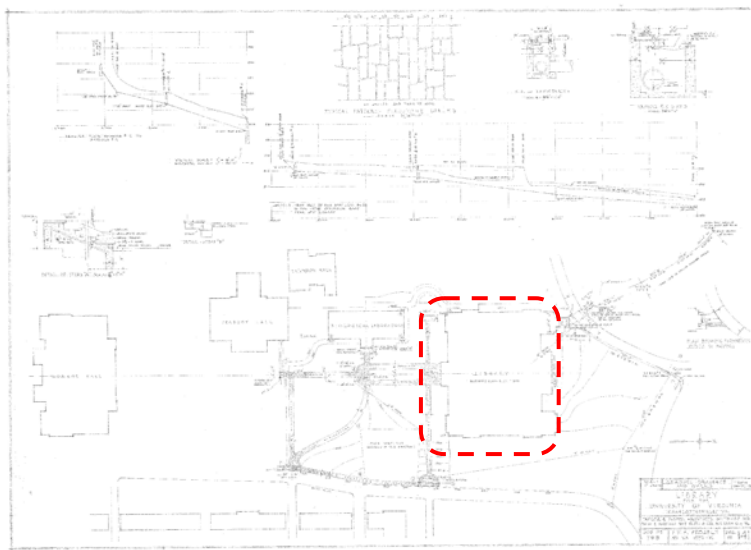


Figure 2-15. Taylor & Fisher Architects Grading-Drainage and
Walks Drawings dated January 20, 1938. The dashed red
rectangle indicates the footprint of Alderman Library. [UVa]

Interior Organization

Taylor and Fisher Architect's design fulfilled the interior requirements put forth by the Library Sub-committee. The library has five main levels and nine levels for stacks. The main levels wrap the east, south, and west wings with large rooms dedicated to different tasks such as browsing, researching, and reference with the exception of a few smaller rooms already dedicated to particular activities. The organization of spaces was based on the original program

requirement of closed stacks, a system where the general public was not allowed to browse the shelves. The stacks were organized in a steel shelving system manufactured by Snead and Co. that was integrated into the structural system of the north block of the library. An article written by Taylor and Clemons was published by *Alumni News* following the opening of the library in 1938. It described the space programming:

There are only two entrances into the building, that at the northwest corner being reserved for the receipt of the books and library supplies [sic]. The main entrance for readers is at the center of the southern front, thus being protected in winter and open to the prevailing breezes in summer. This entrance leads to the Memorial Hall and to the main floor- which to the surprise of visitors, proves to be the fourth floor of the building. On this floor there are, in addition to the Memorial Hall, the general reading room with its reference collection on open shelves, the offices for the reference division and for the national catalogues, the workroom of the preparations division (which means the cataloguing staff, and the general office group). The general readers, the reference staff, and the cataloguers thus have access on this same floor to the public card catalogue in the Memorial Hall, to the shelf list catalogue in the preparation division, and to the Library of Congress depository catalogue and to the various printed catalogues in the national catalogues room.

The fifth floor was intended for the use of research work by advanced graduate students, by members of the faculty and visiting scholars. The faculty studies are not intended for use as offices, but as temporary havens of refuge from regular class and office routines.

The third floor (one floor below the main entrance) is devoted to the daily use of college students. It includes the reserved book reading room, the current periodical and newspaper room, and the general browsing room. It thus affords opportunity both for

the 'forced feeding' of reserved book assignments and for the occasional and leisurely reading of magazines and of interesting books new and old.¹⁶

The library was thoughtfully designed with open spaces for maximum flexibility in arranging furnishings. Finishes were simple and selected to keep spaces open and quiet. "By omission of lofty reading rooms with elaborate architectural treatment it [was] possible not only to gain extensive floor space but also to economize in the cost both of the building and of the lighting, while achieving an impression of intimacy in which both books and readers seem at home."¹⁷ Taylor noted several "Special" rooms in the specifications which included a description of the material or finish selection. The rooms listed include Memorial Hall [Processing Room 401], the General Reading Room [Reference Room, Study Room 408], the Browsing Room [Current Journals Room, Study Room 313], the Virginia Browsing Room [Garnett Room, Exhibition 315], the Periodical Room [Office 319], the Reserve Book Room [Map Room], and the Manuscript Room [The McGregor Room, Lamsam Room, and the Asian Studies Room].

Construction

Site work began in 1936 (See Figure 2-16.) and the construction of the library continued for nearly two years (See Figure 2- 17, Figure 2- 18, and Figure 2- 19.) It was completed nearly three months ahead of schedule. The supervising architect and engineer for the university was John K. Peebles Jr., a member of the Architectural Commission and the architect of Fayerweather Hall. The general contractor and several sub-contractors are known and include the following:

- *General Contractor:* Doyle & Russell, Richmond, Virginia
- *Elevators:* Westbrook Elevator Manufacturing Co., Inc., Danville, Virginia

¹⁶ Harry Clemons and Robert E. Lee Taylor, "The New Library Building," *Alumni News*, 1938, 227-228.

¹⁷ Harry Clemons and Robert E. Lee Taylor, "The New Library Building," *Alumni News*, 1938, 228.

- *Book Elevator and Conveyor*: Snead and Co.
- *Furniture/ Cabinet Work*: Virginia Craftsmen, Inc.
- *Sikes Chairs¹⁸ and Lounge Furniture*: Flowers School Equipment Company, Richmond, Virginia
- *Marble, Travertine, Terrazzo*: Standard Art, Marble and Tile Company, Washington D.C.
- *Furniture*: John C. Kipp & Sons, Baltimore MD; Gunn Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Gilmore, Hamm & Snyder, Charlottesville, Virginia
- *Acousti-Celotex*: Hampshire & Decker, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland
- *Woodwork*: Charlottesville Lumber Co., Charlottesville, Virginia
- *Electrical Fixtures, Dial Telephone System, High Tension Wiring*: Ritchie Electric Company, Charlottesville, Virginia
- *Metal Furniture*: Jarman's Incorporated, Charlottesville, Virginia



Figure 2-16. View west of the site for Alderman Library under construction with Miller Hall beyond on the left and Memorial Gymnasium in the distance in 1936.[Cvilleimages.com]

¹⁸ Sikes chairs from the Sikes Chair Company were specified to be provided for the library.

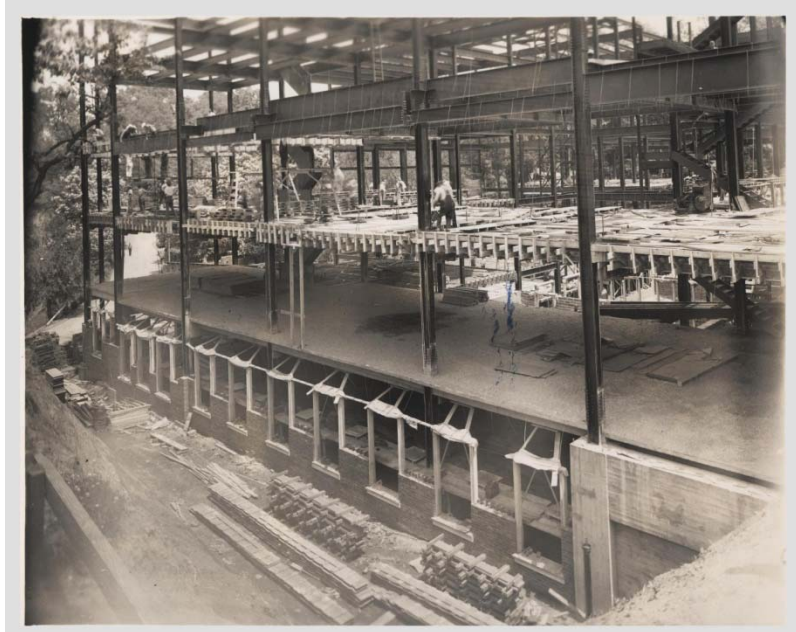


Figure 2- 17. Alderman Library west wing under construction [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162555]

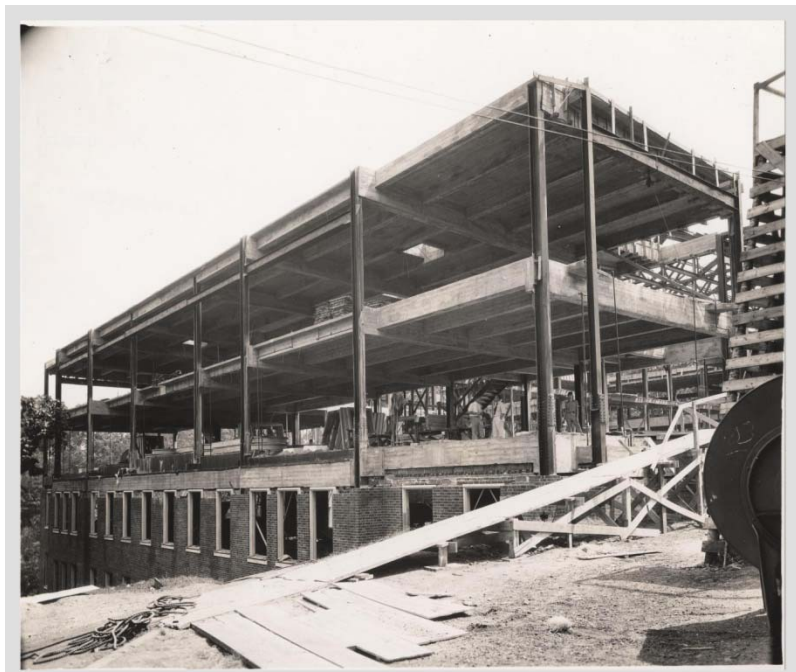


Figure 2- 18. Alderman Library west wing under construction [UVa Special Collections Print 2162553]



Figure 2- 19. Alderman Library west wing under construction [UVA Special Collections Print 216543]

The proposed construction cost for Alderman Library was \$950,000. The university applied to the Public Works Administration (PWA) for a loan of \$522,500 at 4% interest to be amortized over a period of 30 years. Additionally, they applied for a grant for 45% of the total cost from the PWA at \$427,500. To pay interest account for amortization on the loan, an annual expenditure of \$30,216 was estimated. To generate funds for this payment, the administration added \$20 to the University Fee required of all students, which, based on the current attendance of students at that time (2,430), would yield \$42,500 per session. The difference of \$12,284 was more than double the estimated annual cost for heat, light, power, janitorial, and other services. This proposal to the PWA was funded on August 20, 1935 by George C. Peery, Governor of Virginia, despite earlier concerns from R. E. Lee Taylor that sufficient funds would not be available. It should be noted that in a letter dated June 21, 1935 to President Newcomb, architect Taylor commented "the PWA proposition looks pretty dismal for our project from what underground dope I can gather."

The library was completed at a cost of \$950,909. The following are a few selected approved change orders.

- The woodwork in the General Reading Room, including standing trim, bookcases, control desk, and doors, was changed from knotty pine to red birch.
- The floor of the Virginia Browsing Room was changed from linoleum to oak. The concrete slab was dropped four inches below the finish floor line. Finish flooring was laid over creosoted pine sleepers, set 16 inches on centers and attached to the concrete floor by metal clips or chairs.
- Changes to accommodate the Book Conveyor.
- Plaster was substituted for painted brick on the walls of the stack room, three unfinished bridges, and the storage room, now the newspaper room.
- The pediments on the east and west elevations were omitted and substituted with a balustrade.
- The height of the door trim on the front entrance was increased.

Particular care was given to the selection of finishes in Alderman Library for economy, durability, and acoustics. The original floor plans and specifications indicate a combination of linoleum, asphalt tile, and rubber tile for floor finishes, with terrazzo specified for toilet and service rooms. Acousti-Celotex, a perforated felted, sugarcane fiberboard, was used on the ceiling to control noise in the larger rooms.¹⁹ Plaster on the walls was utilized to make a minimal cornice in several rooms. A utilitarian light fixture was hung in many spaces; however, several decorative light fixtures were designed by Taylor for “special” rooms and corridors. These include Memorial Hall, the stair halls, public corridors, the Dark Room [Rare Books School], the Drama Collection [Classroom 317], the Virginia Browsing Room [Garnett Room, Exhibition 315], the women's restroom, ‘Studies’, the ‘Front of Vault’, Public Documents [Study Room 301], the Browsing Room [Current Journals Room, Study Room 313], and the Board Room [Office 411]. Two floor lights and two table lights were also designed for the Browsing Room. Room descriptions in Chapter 4 will cover which original materials are still extant.

Named Rooms

The library, even during its final months of construction, became a depository for collections of books and gifts from individuals. Many of these collections became known by the name of the donor. Named rooms to house the collections were also designated by the name of the donor. Other rooms have been given a name but did not house a collection of books (ie. Memorial Hall, the Mount Vernon Room). The following named rooms are presented in chronological order of their designation.

Memorial Hall 1938

The largest named room is Memorial Hall, the entrance hall of the library on the fourth level. It is not associated with a collection; rather, it is a memorial to Edwin Alderman, the first president of UVa. As noted previously, the library was conceived during Alderman's presidency though he was not alive when it was completed. The room has always been called Memorial Hall. A stone plaque with a clock and inscription face the entrance into the space. The room has a

¹⁹ A new material at the time of Alderman Library construction, Acousti-Celotex acoustical ceiling tiles were developed by the Celotex Corporation by 1925.

high degree of architectural finishes and interior architecture as designed and specified by Taylor and Fisher Architects including the tall arched windows, Ionic pilasters, coffered ceiling, and pendant light fixtures. (See Figure 2- 20.) The room originally housed the card catalogs. A tall structure housed the Snead book conveyor-delivery system which brought books from the stacks to the control desk located opposite the main entrance. Swinging doors allowed the librarians access from the control desk across the bridge to the stacks. (See Figure 2- 21.) The book conveyor delivery system was likely removed when the library transitioned from closed stacks to open stacks. Based on the 1936 drawings, two coat rooms flanked the vestibule. (See Figure 2- 22.) These have since been removed. The "marbelized rubber" checkerboard floor has been covered by the current vinyl tile and carpet. Based on the historic photos, the pilaster capitals and the dentil molding of the entablature were painted in darker tones and highlighted. Additionally, the arched windows once had red drapes. More recent additions to the room include the reference desk, lounge areas, and the cafe which was installed in 1997. The card catalogs as exhibited in Figure 2-20 have been replaced with computers , however, the catalogs were relocated in the early 1990s to the fifth floor corridors and have not been updated since 1989.



Figure 2- 20. Northeast view of Memorial Hall. Note the tall structure next to the control desk which houses the Snead book conveyor delivery system. [UVa Specail Collections]



Figure 2- 21. South view of Memorial Hall control desk. [UVa Special Collections]



Figure 2- 22. West view of Memorial Hall. note the coat room on the left flanking the vestibule. On the right is the control desk and book conveyor delivery system. [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162447]

The McGregor Room
1938-39

At the end of the construction period, the library acquired the substantial personal book collection of prominent Detroit philanthropist, Tracey W. McGregor. The collection, known as the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History was determined to be housed on the second floor in the east wing which was originally the Manuscript Room. McGregor, an avid book collector who was married but had no children, passed away suddenly in 1936. The trustees of the McGregor Fund, established by McGregor and his wife Katherine (Whitney) McGregor, decided in 1938 to donate the McGregor Library collection of over 12,500 items focused on American history, geography, and literature to the University of Virginia, knowing of Tracy McGregor's long interest in the university.²⁰ The McGregor Fund also donated \$25,000 to the university to create the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History to house his collection.²¹ The original Manuscripts Room was redesigned by Taylor to accommodate the large collection with the installation of built-in bookcases in what became known as the McGregor Room. (See Figure 2- 23 and Figure 2- 24.) The McGregor Room opened for use on April 14, 1939. (See Figure 2-25.) Securing the collection immediately increased the prestige of the library and brought the attention of other donors with book collections. The room remains largely intact with the most recent work being the 2006 refurbishment of the light fixtures. The Special Collections were moved out of the McGregor Room in 2004 and it was refurbished as a reading room. However, Tracy McGregor's desk remains in the room.

²⁰ Richard H.F. Lindemann, *Alderman Library: 50 Years* (Charlottesville: Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, 1988); The Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History. <http://small.library.virginia.edu/collections/featured/the-tracy-w-mcgregor-library-of-american-history/> Accessed October 29, 2014.

²¹ "Rare Collection Goes to Virginia," *New York Times*, June 14, 1938, p. 19.



Figure 2- 23. South view of the Manuscripts Room before the installation of the McGregor Room. Note the doors to the vault on the south wall and the stairs to the first floor on the west wall (see arrow). [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162412]

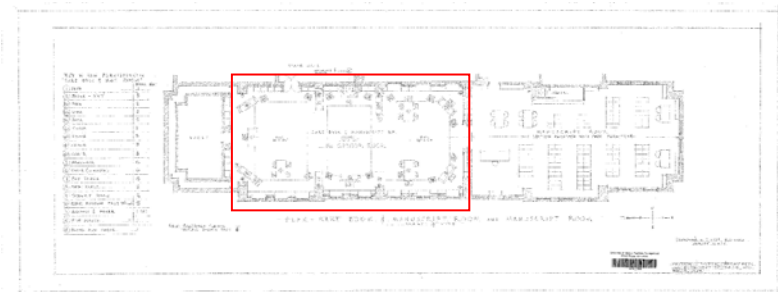


Figure 2-24. Construction drawings for the McGregor Room in the Manuscripts Room dated November 8, 1938. [University of Virginia, Facilities Management Resource Center]



Figure 2-25. South view of the McGregor Room at an unknown date. [Alderman Library: 50 Years]

The Garnett Room
1938

The Garnett Room was originally called the Virginia Browsing Room and is located on the third level of the west wing. The Virginia Browsing Room was designed as an intimate reading space modeled after a Virginian gentleman's study. (See Figure 2-26.) The existing finishes in the room are original to Taylor's design. "There can be few existing examples as complete as this was of the reading background of a leading Virginia family in the days before the war of 1861-1865."²² Transferred to the library in 1938, the Garnett collection is the home library of a prominent Virginia family. Remarkably, the collection has remained intact since the end of the Civil War.²³



Figure 2-26. *The Garnett Room*, unknown date. [University of Virginia]

²² Harry Clemons, *The University of Virginia Library: 1825-1950 Story of a Jeffersonian Foundation* (University of Virginia, 1954), 159.

²³ A portion of the collection is in the room as some has been relocated to the Small Special Collections Library.

*The Taylor Room
1946-47*

Almost ten years after Alderman Library opened, the Taylor Room was installed in 1946-47 on the third level of the northwest hyphen to house the Taylor Family Collection of popular American fiction bequeathed by Lillian Gary Taylor, the wife of alumnus Robert Coleman Taylor. The room was originally described as the "Extension Office" in the 1936 drawings. The new design, modeled after a living room, was completed by Taylor & Fisher Architects during Clemons' tenure. A working fireplace, including a flue, was added on the west wall. Several items of family furniture, including bookcases, were installed in the room. A partition wall of four inch gypsum block was constructed on the south end of the room to create an anteroom.

When the 1967 addition was completed beyond the north wall of the Taylor Room, the windows were not removed, unlike other rooms along the north wall. Rather, the sashes were retained in place and glass panes were replaced with mirrors. (See Figure 2-27.) The Taylor Family Collection has since been moved to the Small Special Collections Library. However, the fireplace, moldings, light fixtures, and bookcases were retained in their original location in the Taylor Room.



Figure 2-27. The Taylor Room after 1967. [Alderman Library: 50 Years]

Stettinius Gallery
1949

The Stettinius Gallery is located on the second level of the south block and is named in honor of “an extensive collection of striking British war posters of the second world war that had been donated by Edward Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator and later Secretary of State. An additional donation of outstanding value had been bequeathed by T. Catesby Jones of his collection of modern French prints. It was with a display of those prints that a new exhibition gallery in the passage between the entrances to the McGregor Room and the Acquisitions Division had been formally opened in 1949.”²⁴ The latter gift was transferred to the University of Virginia Art Museum in the 1980s. The gallery retained the original finishes as specified by Taylor including the asphalt tile floor and light fixtures intended for the public corridors. (See Figure 2- 28.) The gallery currently contains an exhibit of “The Tools of Preservation” and several book cases.²⁵



Figure 2- 28. East view of Stettinius Gallery [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162687]

²⁴ Harry Clemons, *The University of Virginia Library: 1825-1950 Story of a Jeffersonian Foundation* (University of Virginia, 1954), 161.

²⁵ The prints for which the Stettinius Gallery is dedicated were not observed.

The Barrett Room
[Asian Studies Room]
1959, 2010-11

The Barrett Room was designed in 1959 on the second level of the east wing, adjacent to the McGregor Room. It was designed in a modern style with flush wall paneling including a solid recessed reveal to cover the windows on the north wall, a dropped ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures, and floor to ceiling wood bookcases with glass doors. The Barrett Room was designed by Kipp and Company, Inc, to house the Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature. (See Figure 2-29.) The collection amassed “some 750,000 books, letters, and literary manuscripts written by virtually every American author who wrote from 1775 to 1950.”²⁶ Clifton Waller Barrett was a student at the university but left before graduation to become a businessman and book collector.

When the Small Special Collections Library opened in 2004, the “Barrett Room” name and collection moved to this new building. The room and the public corridor were remodeled in 2010-11 to provide a reading room and home for the University Library’s current and future Asian and Buddhist studies collection. The renovation, completed with funds from Austin and Pan Ligon and the Office of the President, included the reintroduction of the original windows on the north elevation, electrical upgrades, and new furniture and carpet. The wood cabinetry from 1959 was retained. (See Figure 2-30.) The Barrett Room then became the Asian Studies Reading Room²⁷ and what was once the adjacent lobby became an extension of this room named in honor of Pan Ligon’s parents, Kasem and Vance Lamsam, known as the Lamsam Room.

²⁶ Richard H.F. Lindemann, *Alderman Library: 50 Years* (Charlottesville: Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, 1988).

²⁷ A significant collection of scholarly books on Buddhism has been promised as a bequest to the university. When the bequest is realized, the Asian Studies Reading Room will be renamed the Stanley and Lucie Weinstein Buddhist and Asian Studies Library.



Figure 2-29. North view of the Barrett Room reflecting the 1959 design. Note the north window concealed by the flush wood panels. [Alderman Library: 50 Years]



Figure 2-30. The 2010 renovation of the former Barrett Room to become the Asian Studies Reading Room. [Philip @ Go Sher]

Mount Vernon Room
1966

The Mount Vernon Room is located on the second level in the northeast hyphen and is a named room without an associated collection. However, the millwork/interior architecture of the room is a replica of George Washington's library at Mount Vernon. (See Figure 2-31.) The room was originally installed in 1955 at the Louisville, Kentucky office of the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation. The room was created as an accurate reproduction in cooperation with the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. The firm made a gift of real estate in Louisville to UVa in 1965. The building in which the firm was located was being vacated and was slated for demolition in 1966. The Mount Vernon Room was salvaged through a donation by Andrew W. Duncan, Jr., a UVa alumnus, in honor of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Duncan, Sr. During the installation of the room, the exterior windows on the north wall of Alderman Library were covered by wood wall paneling and cupboards of the Mount Vernon Room. These windows were later infilled with concrete masonry units with the 1967 addition. False windows were added on the south wall for the recreation of the Mount Vernon Room. The east wall is also covered by wood paneling and built-in bookcases and cabinets. The 1938 acoustical ceiling tile and plaster walls are still in situ behind the wall paneling and above the ceiling. Modern lighting has recently been added to the room.



Figure 2-31. Mount Vernon Room, unknown date. [UVa]

Additions and Alterations

Expansion planning of the library in the early 1940s was interrupted by World War II and the subsequent decline in enrollment. The “Proposed Specification for a New Library at the University of Virginia” drafted by the Library Sub-committee in 1932 identified a need for future expansion and specified that “the building should be constructed so that it may be possible to increase each capacity without impairing the efficiency or the appearance of the building.” Taylor’s design proposal for the enlargement was drafted in July 1936 and re-issued in 1944. (See Figure 2- 32.) His design for enlargement included extension of the east and west wings to the north that mirrored the existing east and west elevations and created a new light court. This concept was not carried out.

Modifications completed to the original 1938 building, prior to the 1960s addition include:

- After operating as closed stacks, the library changed to open stacks by 1953.
- The book conveyor system was removed at an unknown time; it is assumed this was removed prior or in conjunction when the library transition from closed stacks to open stacks by 1953.

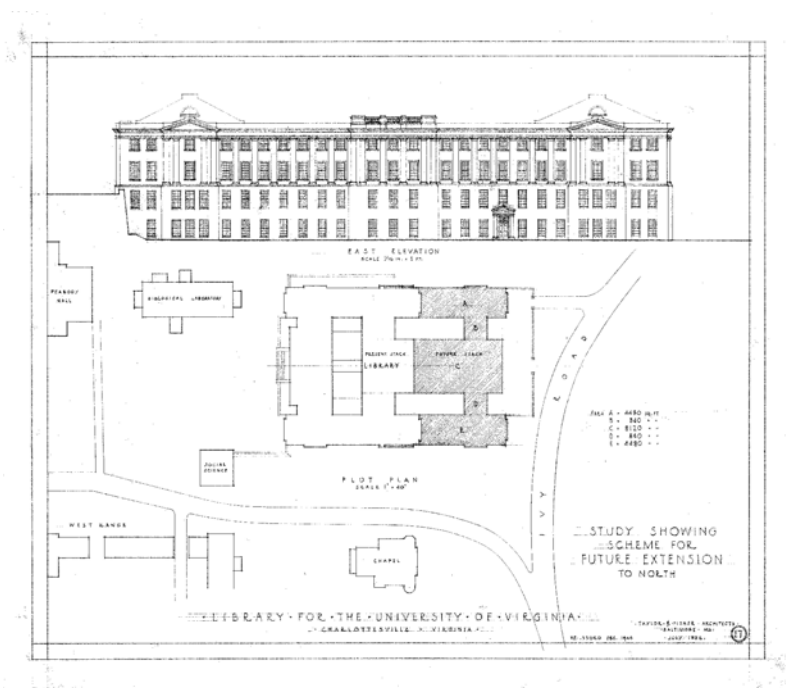


Figure 2-32. Taylor and Fisher Architect's sketch for future enlargement dated 1936. [UVA]

1960s Addition

By 1960, overcrowding continued to plague the library. Originally planned to contain 600,000 volumes, the library was bulging with nearly 1 million volumes. Although the library expansion was always intended from original concept and design, there were many factors that altered the climate of the university and the plans for expansion.

- University President Edgar Shannon Jr. grew the university in attendance, faculty, and development on the grounds. His influence on architectural expression on the grounds leaned towards brutalism and modern forms.
- The Architectural Commission had dissolved and development lacked an overall vision.
- World War II slowed admissions but was followed by a surge of G.I. Bill admissions when the war ended. The growth in the 1950s and 1960s to accommodate veterans and 'baby boomers' vaulted the growth rate beyond proceeding rates.
- The Cold War sparked development of mechanical, chemical, and civil engineering departments which initiated new buildings for expansion that were thought to be properly expressed in modern

architecture.²⁸

- The university was sprawling as the use of personal vehicular circulation was increasing.
- Desegregation and the acceptance of women to undergraduate studies changed the social fabric of the university and grew the student population.

Planning

Preliminary library expansion was reinitiated in 1963 with five components identified: construction of a “New Stacks” addition adjoining the northern face of Alderman Library, filling in the existing light court for extra floor space, building an undergraduate readers’ library on the site of Miller Hall, construction of a rare books and special collections library, and building a book tower and graduate studies complex extending west from the “New Stacks” addition.²⁹

The five phase scheme was ultimately pared down to three, the first of which was an addition for the stacks. The others included filling the light court for additional meeting space and building an undergraduate reading library.

Design

In 1965, the contract for the nine-story stack addition was awarded to J. Russell Bailey. The formal and overtly historical styles of the Beaux Arts school, which had dominated American architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, gradually found opposition during the middle years of the twentieth century, and were replaced by modern styles which emphasized the clear expression of function and the use of modern materials. Bailey’s proposed addition referenced the original library design with the selection of red brick and vertical white marble “pilasters,” but was clearly expressed with modern idioms including clean lines and minimal ornamentation.

Bailey’s design evolved from initial concept to the executed design as evidenced by the perspective sketch produced by Bailey in 1963. (See Figure 2- 33.) The facades in the sketch, with projected and recessed bays, were articulated

²⁸ Monteith, Neuman, et al, *Grounds Plan: Mid-Century: Managing Postwar Growth* (University of Virginia, Office of the Architect for the University, 2008).

²⁹ Richard H.F. Lindemann, *Alderman Library: 50 Years* (Charlottesville: Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia, 1988).

in brick. A light colored cornice and parapet, mimicking the 1936-38 design, wrapped the perimeter of the building. These features were not included in the construction drawings. The recessed bays were changed to marble panels, the cornice was stripped of ornamentation, and the parapet was removed.³⁰

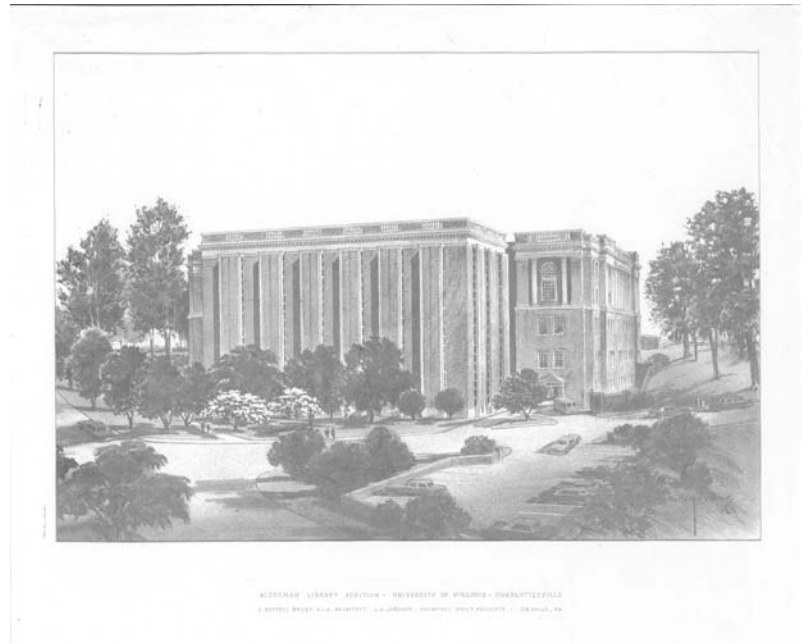


Figure 2- 33. North view of proposed addition by J. Russell Bailey in 1963. [UVa Facilities Management]

***Architect of the
Addition: J. Russell
Bailey***

A well-known library designer in his time, J. Russell Bailey was commissioned to design the addition to Taylor & Fisher Architect's Alderman Library. On June 1, 1962, Bailey was selected as the architect for the addition as recorded in the Board of Visitors minutes. After a formal education at the University of Michigan and at the Cranbrook Academy of Art under the instruction of eminent architect Eliel Saarinen, Bailey worked in private practice before joining the architectural section of the United States Coast Guard prior to World War II. He first ventured into library design with his work on the United States Coast Guard Library in New London, Connecticut.

³⁰ The alterations of the design may be a point of further research.

After military service, Bailey was asked to join manufacturer and architect Angus Snead McDonald in a venture that included designing library buildings. McDonald was head of the well-known Snead and Company firm which manufactured multi-tiered bookshelves for libraries around the world. Modular designs for library buildings were coming into vogue and McDonald and his company had a great impact on their use. In 1946, Bailey resigned from Snead and Company to form his own practice in Orange, Virginia.

Under McDonald's supervision, Bailey had become [sic] proponent of modular design in library planning. Throughout his career, he consulted on or designed a significant number of university, college, private, and public library buildings utilizing this design theory. J. Russell Bailey's commissions include Yale University, University of Virginia, University of Maryland, Medical College of Virginia, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Beloit College, and University of Georgia, to mention a few. As his office became more prolific, Bailey took on a partner, Judson M. Gardner, and the firm became known as Bailey and Gardner, Architects. Eventually, the firm was renamed Bailey, Gardner and Gillum Architects.³¹

Exterior Description

The addition, known as the "New Stacks" is articulated with red brick masonry vertical panels with recessed white marble panels. The returns are slender aluminum-framed curtain walls. The design footprint was all kept under a concrete overhang at the roof line.³² The floor levels of the New Stacks were designed to match the floor levels of the original stacks, now known as the "Old Stacks."

³¹ Social Networks and Archival Context Project (SNAC).
<http://socialarchive.iath.virginia.edu/xtf/view?docId=j-russell-bailey-cr.xml>. Accessed October 9, 2014.

³² The 1966 drawings note that the concrete cornice had a "troweled on marble surfacing."

Interior Organization

The interior of the addition was defined by the use of columns rather than a structural book shelf system such as that used in the Old Stacks. (See Figure 2- 34.) The columns catered to the prescribed layout of shelves. Single occupancy desks were placed at the perimeter where light and air could be enjoyed through operable windows.



Figure 2- 34. View of columns in the New Stacks prior to the installation of book shelves. [UVa Special Collections]

Construction

Construction commenced directly on the north elevation of Alderman Library. (See Figure 2- 35.) Upon opening in 1967, the New Stacks were already at capacity. The \$1.4 million addition was used exclusively for book storage and carrel space. A struggle immediately developed to continue to phases 2 and 3 of the library expansion. At this time, America was becoming more suburban and the university campus followed suit. "Instead of the tight control of the Board of Architects, new bureaucratic layers tended to disperse the decision making, and in the end, nobody had an overall vision."³³



Figure 2- 35. West view of the addition's foundation on the north side of Alderman Library [UVa Special Collections, Print 2162489]

Post-addition to present day

The library continued to try to keep pace with other notable university libraries. Although the 1960s showed a decline in the quality of donations and staffing, the 1970s reversed this downward trend, with credit going to the dedicated university community driven by University President Edgar F. Shannon. Alderman Library was designated as a depository for the United Nations in 1968 and for U.S. Government regional documents by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1969. However, continuous incoming collections only increased the overcrowding problem.

³³ Wilson, Richard Guy, and Sara A. Butler. *University of Virginia*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999, 17.

Deaccession

Starting in 1970, the library worked to alleviate the pressure from overcrowding by moving several departmental specific collections into corresponding department buildings. To further relieve overcrowding, a branch library, known as the Clemons Library, was designed in 1982 by The Architects Collaborative (TAC) and dedicated to the use of undergraduates, thus fulfilling the third phase of the goals set forth in 1965.

Alterations

1967-Present

The library continues to operate within the footprint established by the completion of the 1967 addition. Interior modifications have occurred to facilitate modern program requirements. Changes that have occurred include:

- Renovation for mechanical and electrical systems in 1987.
- Installation of the Rare Books School in 1992 on the first level; additional renovations completed in 2013.
- Permanent faculty offices have been assigned on the fifth level.
- Installation of a café in the Memorial Hall in 1998.
- Design and installation of the Scholars Lab (Processing Room 419) in 2006 on the fourth level.
- Installation of firewalls/ separation between stairs and vestibules by 1987.
- Addition of an ADA ramp and bike corral in a symmetrical design on the south (front) elevation. Additionally, the landing at the south (front) entrance was raised for ADA code compliance.

Site Alterations

1967-Present

The site developed further in 1967 with the New Stacks addition on the north side of Alderman Library. (See Figure 2-36.)

The quadrangle has still been retained. Newcomb Hall (built 1958) and Clemons Library (built 1982) added a second tier beyond those facing the open quadrangle. (See Figure 2-37.) In 2002, Miller Hall, formerly known as the Analytical Biological Sciences Building, was demolished and the Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature and Culture, home of the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, was built in its place. Additionally, this area is part of what is known as the Central Grounds which is anchored by the Academical Village.

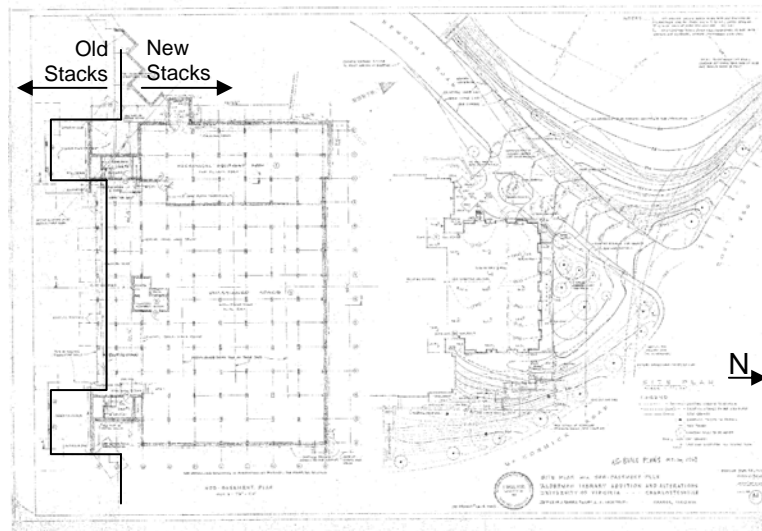


Figure 2-36. Site plan and sub-basement plan for the New Stacks addition on the north elevation of Alderman Library dated September 24, 1963. [UVa]

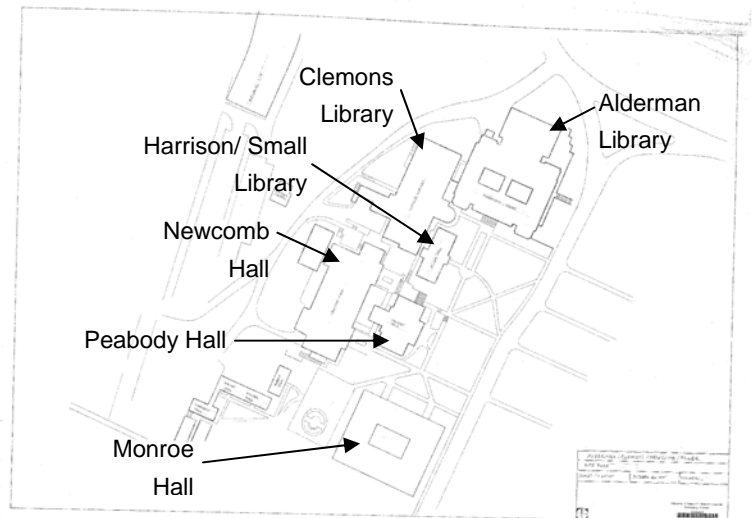


Figure 2-37. Site Plan dated October 26, 1991. [UVa Facilities Management]

Timeline

Below is a timeline of the construction of Alderman Library, including the library development within the University of Virginia.

The Rotunda Era

- 1817 Cornerstone for the first building of the future University of Virginia is laid about one mile west of Charlottesville.
- 1819 University of Virginia receives a charter from the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- 03| 1825 First session at the University of Virginia begins.
- 07| 1826 Thomas Jefferson passes away.
- 09| 1826 Pavilion VII serves as the first library until the Rotunda is completed in 1826 and Jefferson's selected collection of books is moved in.
- 1853 An addition designed by Robert Mills is added to the north elevation of the Rotunda to alleviate the program demands within the Rotunda and create more instructional space for the growing university.
- 1892 Fayerweather Hall, designed by Peebles, is constructed.
- 1895 A fire guts the Rotunda and two-thirds of the collection. Surviving collections are stored in the Brooks Museum while New York architect Stanford White designs a new Rotunda interior.
- 1904 Edwin A. Alderman is appointed as the first President of the university.
- 1906 Warren Manning is commissioned by President Alderman and produces a *Study for Development* for the university.
- 1910 University of Virginia Library is designated as a depository for United States government publications.
- 1911-13 Lambeth Field and Colonnade are constructed.
- 1921-24 Memorial Gymnasium is constructed.

**Alderman Library:
The New Library**

- 1924 President Alderman addresses a Founders' Day assembly with the dream of a new library to relieve overcrowding of the collections housed in the Rotunda.
- 1927 Harry Clemons is hired as the university's tenth librarian.
- 1927 Under Librarian Harry Clemons, formal planning for a new library facility begins; however, economic conditions stall the progress and actual construction.
- 1936 PWA funding is approved, R. E. Lee Taylor finalizes his designs, and site construction begins.
- 1938** Designed by alumnus R. E. Taylor, partner in Taylor & Fisher Architects, Alderman Library is completed and opens.
- 6| 1938 Tracy W. McGregor Library Collection of American History is donated to the library by the Trustees of the McGregor Fund following the death of McGregor in 1936.
- 1938 The Garnett Collection is donated to the university.
- 1939 The McGregor Room opens for use.
- 1942 During World War II, the Library of Congress secretly stores valuable materials and collections at many less vulnerable locations around the country, including Alderman Library.
- 1940s War and declining enrollments disrupt planning for an expansion.
- 1945 The Taylor Room is installed on the second level to house the Taylor Family Collection of popular American fiction from the nineteenth century onward. This room is endowed by Mrs. Robert Coleman Taylor.
- 1949 Stettinius Gallery opens.
- 1950 University Librarian Harry Clemons retires.
- 1953 *Cavalier Daily, UVa Student Newspaper*, notes the open stacks are available to student, faculty, and

the general public.

**Alderman Library
Expansion**

- 09| 1957 Library Annex in Old Cabell Hall opens to alleviate overcrowding of materials in Alderman Library.
- 1959-60 Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature is gifted to the university. The Barrett Room is installed on the second level, adjacent to the McGregor Room.
- 1963 Planning for an addition addresses five strategic goals.
- 1965 A three phase scheme is selected which encompasses three of the five strategic goals. Bids are received for one phase, "New Stacks" addition.
- 1966 The Mount Vernon Room, a replica of George Washington's Mount Vernon study, is installed on the second level.
- 1967 New Stacks, a nine-story addition, are completed to the design of J. Russell Bailey on the north side of Alderman Library for \$1.4 million.
- 1968 Circulation records are computerized for the first time by means of a batch card processing system.
- 1968 The United Nations designates Alderman Library as an official depository despite a policy of no new depository designations.
- 1969 The Commonwealth of Virginia appoints Alderman Library as a regional U.S. Government depository library.
- 1970 Fiske Kimball Fine Arts Library receives relevant periodicals and books to alleviate overcrowding in Alderman Library.
- 1973 The Education Library in Ruffner Hall receives material to alleviate overcrowding in Alderman Library.
- 1975 Clark Hall's Science/ Technology Information Center receives relevant periodicals and books to alleviate overcrowding in Alderman Library.

Renovation

- 1977 Music Library in Cabell Hall receives material to alleviate overcrowding in Alderman Library.
- 1982 As a branch to Alderman Library, Clemons Library is built and dedicated to the use of undergraduate students.
- 1987** A two year renovation is completed to install an air conditioning system and electrical system in the entire Alderman Library.
- 1992 The Rare Books School (RBS), founded in 1983, moves from Columbia University to Alderman Library.
- 1998 A café was installed in Memorial Hall.
- 2002 The Analytical Biological Science Building, known as Miller Hall since the early 1920s, is demolished for the construction of the Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture.
- 2004 The Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library opens.
- 2011 The Barrett Room is renovated and turned into the Asian Studies Reading Room. The Lamsam Room, adjacent to the room, is dedicated as an extension of the Asian Studies Reading Room.
- 2013 The Tannenbaum Room is dedicated on the first level in the Rare Books School.
- 2013 The Terry Bellinger Room is dedicated on the first level in the Rare Books School.

CHAPTER 3 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historic Designations

The historic significance of Alderman Library is recognized by the University of Virginia in their *Historic Preservation Framework Plan* published in 2007. The document notes that the grounds were reviewed as a whole and each structure and landscape was evaluated in a consistent manner with respect to their importance to the University's historic development and character.

The document created five levels of designation which are defined as:

- *Fundamental* to University history and present character, which applies exclusively to the Jefferson buildings and grounds,
- *Essential* to University history and present character,
- *Important* to University history and present character,
- *Contributing* to University history and present character, and
- *Not contributing* to University history and present character.¹

Alderman Library was ranked as "Essential" which is the highest level of designation for structures located outside the Academical Village. The *Historic Preservation Framework Plan* defines the building's level of importance in terms of the University character.

Alderman Library is not individually listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, the state's register of historic properties, nor is it individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, it is not located within the University of Virginia Preservation Zone or Historic District, which is listed on the National Register of

¹ "University of Virginia: Historic Preservation Framework Plan" (University of Virginia, 2007) 35-36.

Historic Places (11-20-70, File # 104-0042), and the Virginia Landmarks Register (10-6-1970). The University of Virginia Preservation Zone is “bounded on the north by University Avenue, on the south by Jefferson Park Avenue, on the east by Hospital Road, [and] on the west by McCormick Road.”² Alderman Library is just beyond McCormick Road to the west. However, Alderman Library is visually adjacent to the boundary of the preservation zone that encompasses the Academical Village which is listed on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site (Ref. 442).

**Applicable
Preservation
Regulations**

Chapter 11 “Historic Buildings” within the 2009 International Existing Building Code (IEBC) states that there are exceptions from code requirements when the building has historic value. The most important criterion is that the building must be accredited as being of historic significance by a state or local authority. As Alderman Library is not a designated state or local historic property, it does not have the same exemptions as other historic buildings. According to Chapter 34 “Existing Buildings and Structures,” Section 3409 within the 2012 International Building Code (IBC), repair, alteration, restoration, and change of occupancy shall not be mandatory for historic buildings where such buildings are judged by the building official to not constitute a distinct life safety hazard.

**Statement of
Significance**

This Historic Features Survey delineates and recognizes the strong historical and architectural significance of Alderman Library based on a number of factors summarized below. The significance evaluation considers important individuals and events associated with the property as well as its architectural character.

History

Prior to the construction of Alderman Library, the books were contained in the increasingly unsuitable Rotunda, where space and the quality of the environment were a growing concern. The acquisition of square footage and a new facility provided by Alderman Library allowed the university to regain prestige and reposition itself to compete

² *University of Virginia Preservation Zone*, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form. November 20, 1970.

with other growing universities. The library was now able to receive extensive and valuable collections, notably the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History. The library also became a designated depository for the Commonwealth of Virginia, the United Nations, and the Library of Congress.

The development of the site represents an important period in the history of the University of Virginia, when the library collection was moved out of the Academical Village and consolidated in one location. The land that would eventually include the library was reserved for a “large building” that would define the northern border of the quadrangle west of the Academical Village. The location of the library fulfilled landscape architect Warren Manning’s *Study for Development* vision that was grounded in the City Beautiful movement and emulated Beaux Arts organization characterized with axial alignments, symmetry, and monumental buildings as focal points.

Design

The design of the library is credited to architect Robert E. Lee Taylor of Taylor & Fisher Architects located in Baltimore, Maryland. Taylor secured the design for Alderman Library through his position on the Architectural Commission, the governing board of architecture at the University in the 1920s and 1930s. Alderman Library is noted for being the last major building completed under the purview of the Architectural Commission.

The exterior of the library was designed in what has become known as Jeffersonian Classicism, a style marked by monumentality and the use of Roman architectural vocabulary, which was held in high esteem by the Architectural Commission. The Architectural Commission is responsible for several buildings on the grounds, all of which reflect the principles of Jeffersonian Classicism.

The library, as a home for books and as a platform for increasing the University’s prestige, was realized with several purpose-built rooms. The interior of the library was based on a closed stack system where books and other items were not available for browsing by the general public. The purpose-built rooms included the General Reading Room (now Reference Room), Manuscripts Room (now

McGregor, Lamsam and Asian Studies Room), Reserved Book Room (now Map Room), Browsing Room (now Current Journals Room), the Virginia Browsing Room (now Garnett Room), Periodical Room (now Office 319) and Memorial Hall (now Processing Room 401). Other spaces were arranged for convenience and with carefully placed adjacencies such that the process of accessions to the library collection would be efficient. These rooms included the Receiving Department, Acquisitions, Offices for Exchanges, Bindery, and the Preparations Room.

As with other public buildings throughout the nation, the Public Works Administration (PWA), an agency created by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 to stimulate work after the Great Depression, helped fund the library. The PWA provided 45% of the project's cost.

Particular care was given to the selection of finishes in Alderman Library. A high level of architectural detail and design was executed in Memorial Hall and the Virginia Browsing Room [now Garnett Room]. Other rooms had finishes characterized by economy, durability, and acoustics. However, some of the finishes of the later collections led to a design of higher finishes installed. The McGregor Room exemplifies this and remains highly esteemed both for its collection and its finishes.

Later alterations and installations have slightly modified the interiors of various rooms. There have been three named rooms with significant changes to their finishes: the Mount Vernon Room and the Lamsam Room which have no collection associated with their name and the Barrett Room which has been disassociated from its collection and recently renamed.

Collections & Room Designations

The library is also significant due to its ability to accommodate new and valuable acquisitions of extraordinary personal collections. The notable collections include the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History, the Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett private library collection, the Taylor Family Collection, Stettinius Gallery, and the Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature.

In 1938, the notable Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History was bequeathed to the University and architect R. E. Lee Taylor was able to accommodate the formal and rich finishes of the McGregor Room by renovating a large portion of the simply decorated Manuscripts Room. Although the original General Contract Drawings do not include the installation of the McGregor Room, the library opened in 1938 and in 1939, the McGregor Room opened with the collection in place. The addition of this collection immediately increased the prestige of the library and brought other donations of funds and collections to the University. The McGregor Room remains a cherished room among university students and alumni.

The Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett private library collection was donated in 1938 and installed in the Virginia Browsing Room. Originally designed as an intimate reading space modeled after a Virginian gentleman's study, the room was minimally altered to accommodate the collection. The collection contained approximately two thousand volumes that belonged to Garnett at the time of his death in 1864. The Garnett Room finishes are still extant and retain a majority of the collection.

The library continued to receive collections in the 1940s. The Taylor Family Collection of popular American fiction was received in 1945 and installed in the previously designated space for the "Extension Office" per the General Contract drawings of 1936. The room was altered to accommodate the collection with the addition of a fireplace and other decorative elements which are still extant. In 1949, a collection of posters was received by Edward Stettinius and installed in a pre-existing corridor and became known as the Stettinius Gallery. The finishes were relatively unaltered from original construction.

In the 1960s, additional collections were acquired. The Clifton Waller Barrett Library of American Literature was installed in 1960 in the previously designated Manuscripts Room, north of the McGregor Room. Known as the Barrett Room, it was renovated with modern style flush wood panels and bookshelves. The space was again remodeled in 2011 when the Barrett Library was relocated out of the building and it was renamed as the Asian Studies Reading

Room. Concurrently in 2011, the adjacent Barrett Room lobby (installed in 1960) was renovated and renamed the Lamsam Room in 2011. In 1966, The Mount Vernon Room, an architectural installation donation given to the university was installed. The room depicts George Washington's study at his Mount Vernon home. There is no collection associated with this room.

The named rooms mentioned previously contain a different degree of added architectural detail that acknowledges a different time period at installation. Many of the associated collections have been relocated outside of Alderman Library, however the rooms retain the name of the collections.

Addition

In 1967 an addition was built on the north end of the library. The addition concealed a majority of the original north elevation and provided much needed space for stacks. The addition was accessed only by the original library construction and mimicked the floor elevations of the existing 'old stacks'. This back of house stack addition is dependent upon the original 1938 construction for gathering spaces, toilet rooms, and entrances. The exterior is expressed in a modern style.

Individuals

Two individuals are considered important to the significance of the conception and construction of Alderman Library. Harry Clemons, the tenth librarian of the University of Virginia, served for 23 years. He accomplished many things in his time with the University. His crowning achievement may be credited as influencing the design and construction of Alderman Library and acquiring important and valuable collections. While serving on the Library Sub-committee, he was instrumental in drafting "A Proposed Specification for a New Library" and in securing funding for the construction.

Edwin A. Alderman served as the University's first president. In 1904, he was appointed by the Board of Visitors to fill the new position that solidified the power once given to the Board of Visitors and faculty. The governing power was consolidated in response to the growing University and a new era marked by the construction that followed the Rotunda fire. Alderman had a personal conviction that the library should be more than "a mere array of books but [sic] a vital force in the educational life of the institution."

Although he did not live to see it completed, Alderman Library is the fulfillment of his dream for the University of Virginia.

Alderman Library serves as a significant symbol of the growth and prestige of the University of Virginia. It represents the accomplishments of Harry Clemons and Edwin A. Alderman; it exhibits the influence of the Architectural Commission and R. E. Taylor of Taylor and Fisher Architects; and it marks the time of the reorganization and growth of the library on the University grounds.

**Period of
Significance**

A period of significance for a historic property is the span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it is valued in terms of its history and design. The period of significance guides recommendations for continued maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation so that alterations determined to negatively impact the significance of the building and landscape may be avoided.

Alderman Library has served the University of Virginia for seventy-six years and remains heavily used and esteemed by the University. The period of significance for Alderman Library is 1936 to 1939, reflecting the period in which it achieved the characteristics that define its significance. The building retains most of its original design features from the period of construction (1936-38), including "Special" rooms as classified by architect R. E. Lee Taylor, e.g. Memorial Hall and the Virginia Browsing Room. The period of significance also includes the acquisition and installation of the Tracy W. McGregor Library of American History and the interior renovation for the collection in 1939 to acknowledge the significance the collection brought to the library.

The collections and room designations, with the exception of the McGregor Library and Room, along with the 1967 north addition, while noteworthy to the history of the library, are not integral to its significance and their later removal does not detract from the library's significance.

CHAPTER 4 CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Introduction

This chapter discusses the character-defining features of Alderman Library. Preservation treatment approaches and guidelines for these significant features will be discussed in the following chapter.

Character-defining features of a building embody its essence and convey its identity or special quality. More specifically, the term refers to the “essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance.”¹

Character refers to the “visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.”²

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards state that the “historic building’s appearance may be defined by the form and detailing of its exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems; and the building’s site and setting.”³ Therefore, character-defining features are those tangible qualities that capture the essence of the historic building.

¹ National Register Bulletin No. 15, 45.

² NPS Preservation Brief 17: “Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character.”

³ Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1995), 119.

Architectural features within the library were evaluated and determined to be either 1) character-defining, 2) individually significant, or 3) an intrusion.

Character-defining: These are significant features that are related to the period of significance (1936-1939) and have an exemplary degree of craftsmanship, originality, and/or connection to important historical figures and events.

Individually significant: These are features that have acquired significance over the years due to their association to individual collections and donations. They are not related to the period of significance but do have a good degree of craftsmanship, originality, and/or connection to important historical figures and events. This term is used for rooms such as the Taylor Room and the Mount Vernon Room.

Intrusions: These are features outside the period of significance.

Missing features that would have been deemed character-defining had they not been removed are also noted.

Character-defining features should be retained and preserved when possible. The identification of a feature is based on the best assessment at this time and may be subject to new information from a more detailed analysis at a future time. It is important also to consider these individual features within a greater context relative to the building's overall massing and spatial configuration.

Both features from the primary period of significance as well as those from later periods, where appropriate, will be discussed. Site features are briefly discussed, followed by exterior features and then interior features. Floor plans, provided by the university, are included in Appendix B for interior room locations, names and numbers.

Site and Landscape Features

Frequently, an assessment of the character-defining features of a historic building's site would constitute an important part in a historical study; however, the surrounding site of the Alderman Library is very limited. It has been significantly altered by additions, and major landscape and streetscape modifications have occurred since the Library was constructed.

Site

The primary significant site feature is the library's placement and orientation on the site. It is located along the orthogonal grid of Academical Village and built on a steep slope where the majority of the building mass is obscured. The library defines the north end of a quadrangle also bordered by Peabody Hall, Monroe Hall, the Mary and David Harrison Institute for American History, Literature, and Culture and the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library and the West Range. The library is located in a prominent location west of and adjacent to the Rotunda and the West Range of the Academical Village. McCormick Road separates the library from the Academical Village.

Access

The main (south) entrance has a formal entry court partially enclosed by brick walls accented with stone balusters and stone caps. These recently added walls are symmetrical to either side of the court; the west side has an accessible ramp and the east half is open with a corral for bicycle parking. These walls are not character-defining features which date to 1936-39. The walkways are paved with brick and the entrance steps are granite with painted metal handrails. The landing at the top of the steps has been raised to the elevation of the entrance door.

A granite stone is placed on the center axis of the building entry within the site paving just below the steps. The inscription reads "Alderman Library, Named in Honor of Edwin Anderson Alderman, First President of the University 1904-1931, 'Nothing more than education advances the prosperity, the power and the happiness of a nation' – Thomas Jefferson; This tablet given by the Seven Society."

The service entrance for the building is at the northwest corner. It has asphalt paving for limited vehicle parking and delivery trucks. Vehicular access is off of Newcomb Road.



Figure 4- 1: West view of the south elevation at the stairs and accessible ramp. [QEA, 2014]

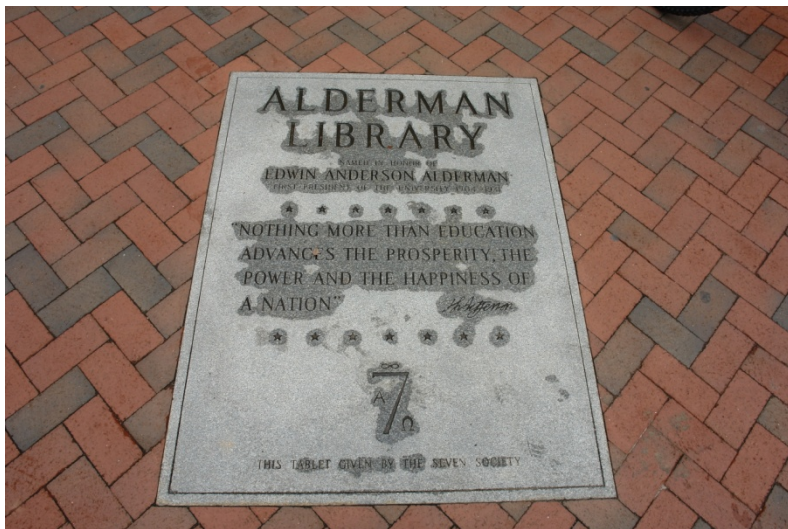


Figure 4- 2: Detail view of the memorial plaque at the landing of the south elevation stairs. [QEA, 2014]

Exterior Building Features

Nearly all of the exterior features of the 1938 library are character-defining features that date to the period of significance.

Mass and Plan

The 1938 building is a large rectangular structure extending two stories above grade on the south and dropping three more stories to the back (north) of the building where the 1967 addition is located. In plan, the building has two large rectangular blocks at the north and south with long wings on

the east and west sides, connected to the blocks by recessed hyphens. The center of the building is an open light court with a multi-story bridge connecting the north and south blocks. The 1938 Old Stacks are in the north (rear) block, while the 1967 New Stacks addition is a large rectangular block attached to the north wall of the north block.

Facades

The relationship of the exterior to the principles of Jeffersonian Classicism is overt. The vernacular expression of red brick with white columns and trim constitutes a clear reference to the grounds and founder of the university. The original 1938 building and the 1967 addition have both Flemish bond brick walls. A two-story colonnade accents the south, east, and west elevations of the 1938 building. A colonnade was also used to accent the north elevation but this was removed when the addition was built. The 1967 addition has a non-hierarchical facade of vertical panels.

South Elevation

The south elevation is the primary exterior façade of the building. It is symmetrical with the main entrance on the central block flanked by the ends of the two wings joined by hyphens. A monumental stair leads to the main entrance.

Main Block

The main block is the primary focus of the south elevation. Seven bays are defined by white engaged columns framing the windows. The ends of the block are bounded by brick pilasters. The arch topped windows are two stories in height and consist of two eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung sashes below a fixed arched multi-light sash. The middle bay frames the main entrance doors and the fixed arched sash above them. The double doors are encased in white trim with an architrave of entablature and cornice.

Wings

The end bays of the wings are articulated with a large eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung sash window with a fixed arched sash window above and framed by white engaged columns with a white panel between the two windows at the floor level. The engaged columns are flanked by red brick pilasters.



Figure 4- 3: The south elevation faces the open quadrangle. [QEA, 2014]

Hyphens

The hyphens are recessed from the front façade. There is one window at each floor. The windows have painted white wood casings and cast stone sills with a shallow apron. As these hyphen windows are at the location of interior restrooms, the upper window sash has been lowered and a painted white wood panel has been inserted to accommodate a vent. It is unclear when this modification was made. The entablature and belt course continue to wrap the façade on these elevations.

Parapet

The facade is capped by a deep entablature which supports a parapet. The parapet consists of cast stone balustrades placed between flat cast stone panels placed at the centerline of the engaged columns. The parapet ends in a short brick wall at the corners



*Figure 4- 4: The east recessed hyphen on the south elevation.
[QEA, 2014]*

East and west elevations

The elevations of the east and west wings of the original 1938 construction are similar to the south facade. Due to the sloping of the site, the first through third floors, located below the beltcourse, are exposed whereas on the south, only the fourth and fifth floors are above ground level. The elevations are articulated with two slightly projecting pavilions that are inset two window bays from the end. There are seven bays of engaged two-story columns between the projections. The projecting pavilion has one window bay at the fourth and fifth floor lines and three equally spaced windows are at the second and third floors.

The fourth and fifth floor, above the cast stone beltcourse, have regularly spaced double-hung sash windows with painted white wood casings and cast stone sills with shallow aprons. The fourth floor windows are twelve-over-twelve and the fifth floor windows are eight-over-eight. Between the projections, the windows are separated by painted white engaged columns that are capped with unpainted cast stone

bases and capitols. The lower half of the elevation, below the beltcourse, has less ornamentation. The punched windows have painted brickmolds, stone sills, and brick jack arches.

Two projections break up the elevation and are defined by paired pilasters. The single fourth floor window in these projections has a more elaborate trim including a painted white panel below the window and an architrave consisting of a cornice and frieze. The window itself is the same size as other typical fourth floor windows. The fifth floor window in the projection is similar to the typical fifth floor window except it has crossettes on the casing. The windows below the beltcourse in the projection are spaced more closely to accommodate three equally spaced windows.

A white entablature composed of an architrave, frieze, and cornice with dentils and modillions wraps the perimeter at the top of the columns. Only at the projections does the parapet have a cast stone balustrade.



Figure 4- 5: Southwest view of the east elevation. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 6: Detail view of the engaged pilaster and cornice. [QEA, 2014]

North elevation

The north elevation differs from the south in height as four levels are exposed rather than just two. The design of the north elevation once mimicked the design of the south elevation. The north elevation is symmetrically divided into central block connected to the east and west wings by hyphens. The original north elevation is now mostly concealed by the 1967 addition. The main block had five window bays defined by two-story white engaged columns framing the windows. The ends of the block were bounded by brick pilasters. The arch topped windows were two stories in height and consisted of two eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung sashes below a fixed arched multi-light sash. The recessed hyphens had three equally spaced windows at each floor level. The windows were similar in ornamentation to the typical windows on the east and west elevations.

The end bays of the east and west wings are still visible and are articulated with a large eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung sash window fixed arch window framed by white engaged columns with a white panel between the two windows at the floor level. The window is framed by engaged columns flanked by red brick pilasters.

The facade is capped by an entablature which supports a parapet. The parapet consists of cast stone balustrades placed between flat cast stone panels arranged at the

centerline of the engaged columns. The parapet ends in a brick wall with a cast stone cap at the ends of the balustrade and at the hyphens.



Figure 4- 7: Southwest view of the north elevation where the addition intersects with the original building. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 8: Southeast view of the north elevation at the loading and delivery entrance. [QEA, 2014]

1967 Addition

The 1967 New Stacks addition is not a character-defining feature dating to the period of significance (1936-1939) as it was completed in 1967. It extends ninety feet from the original north elevation and is roughly one hundred and twenty-four feet wide. The plan exhibits alternating bays that project out about two feet. The projecting bays of Flemish bond red brick form study corrals and duct shafts on the interior. The recesses are clad in slabs of white marble. The return at each projecting bay is an aluminum curtain wall with operable transparent windows. The opaque glass pane, called "glasweld" on the drawings, is opaque at the floor lines and blue in color.⁴ The polished dark granite base acts as a pedestal for the addition and creates ledges at the alternating projections. The flat concrete roof overhangs beyond the entire footprint. The cornice has a minimal profile and marble surfacing.

The addition partially filled the recess at the hyphens which brought the new exterior wall to the same plane as the middle bay. There is a window at each floor. The windows are identical to the typical window at each floor on the north and south elevations; it is noted on the 1967 addition

⁴ Glasweld is a trademarked product of an incombustible, asbestos calcium silicate board with a vitreous ceramic coating.

drawings that these windows are “existing windows reused.” These windows can be assumed to be one of the three windows covered by the 1967 addition at the hyphen. The second and third level windows have a soldier course lintel. The flat roof of the hyphen infill is in front of the still extant 1938 parapet and entablature.



Figure 4- 9: West view of the addition's east elevation. [QEA, 2014]

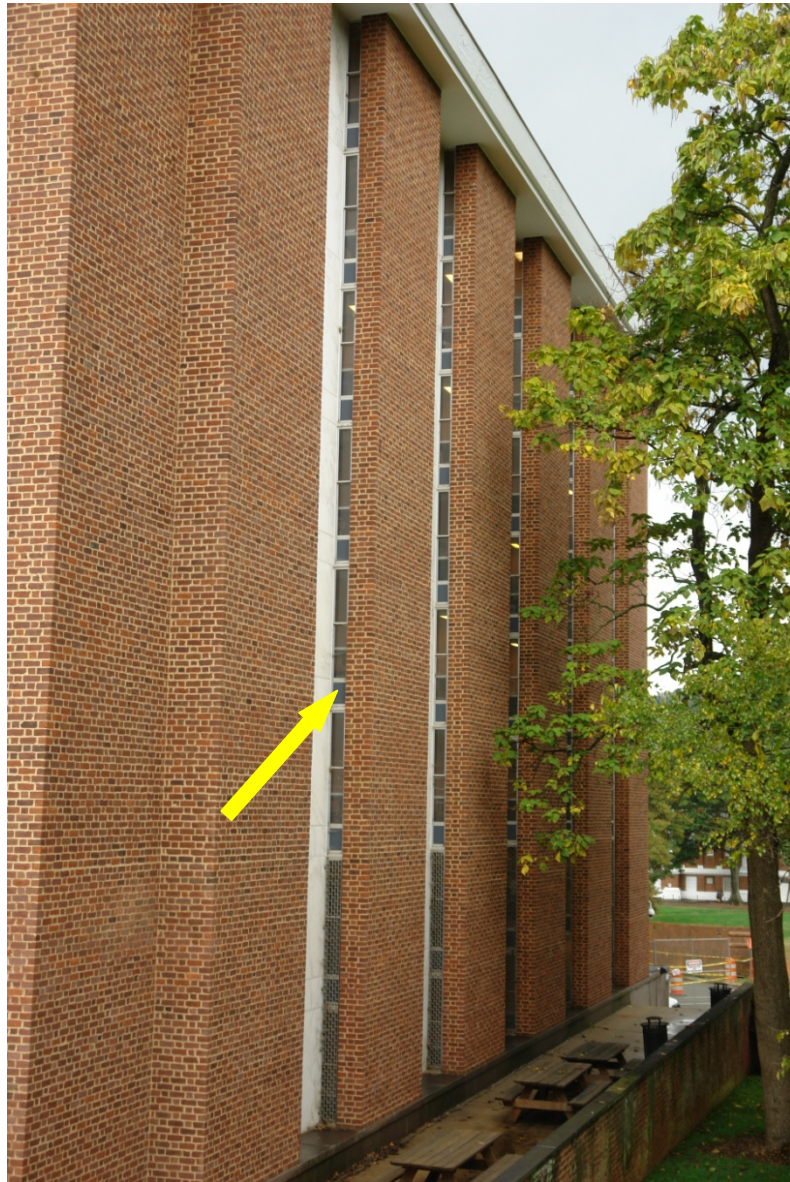


Figure 4- 10: West view of the addition's north elevation. Note the slender windows at the recessed marble panels. The arrow highlights a location of Glasweld used at the floor lines. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 11: Detail view of the recessed marble panels. [QEA, 2014]

Roof

The slate, single gable roofs over the north and south blocks have parapet end walls. A fanlight is on the east and west gable walls of both sides of the gable walls. Two varying dark colors of slate were observed. The end wings and hyphens have a flat roof. All of the roofs have been replaced with the exception of the slate roofs which are original to 1936-1938 construction.



Figure 4- 12: Southwest view of the northeast 1967 infill roof and the east gable wall of the north Old Stacks block. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 13: East view of the east wing roof. Note the three skylights that have been concealed. [QEA, 2014]

Character-Defining Features dating to 1936-39 Include:

Overall Massing

- Large rectangle comprised of north and south blocks connected to east and west wings with hyphens
- A large light court with a multi-story bridge is in the center of the building

Stonework

- Stone beltcourse, stone sills, stone bases and capitals at engaged columns and pilasters, stone balustrade, stone coping

Masonry

- Red brick walls in Flemish bond
- Brick and stucco engaged columns and pilasters painted white

Trim

- Entablature, parapets, cast stone copings and balustrades
- Tuscan portico, octastyle in antis; ends of wings with two columns in antis

Doors

- Painted white door surrounds and door leafs

Windows

- Fenestration pattern
- Painted white
- Double-hung windows, eighteen-over-eighteen, twelve-over-twelve, eight-over-eight
- Monumental arched-topped windows
- Fanlights in attic gable walls

Roof

- Gabled slate roofs, copper flashing and coping, flat roofs

Although the exterior of the 1967 addition does not date to the period of significance, it is compatible with the following features:

Masonry

- Red brick walls in Flemish bond

Stonework

- White marble cladding
- Granite foundation cladding

Trim

- Projecting white cornice

Windows

- Narrow aluminum curtain wall with opaque panels at floor levels

Interior Building Features

Many of the interior features in the 1938 building are character-defining features that date to the period of significance. Several spaces have a high degree of integrity from the period of significance. The interior features are addressed within categories of rooms starting with the named rooms. Rooms are listed by their current or common name followed by the name in parentheses on the current CAD floor plans and then the name in brackets on the original drawings and specifications, if different from those already stated.

Spatial Layout

In general, the plan of the library consists of a series of large public spaces organized around the central light court. The fifth floor is not connected across the light court and consists of double-loaded corridors in the east and west wings and the north hyphens. The grandest space, and one of the largest, is Memorial Hall which faces south on the fourth floor. The main entry into the building from the quadrangle is on the fourth floor, directly into Memorial Hall. The largest reading rooms are all in the east wing facing the Rotunda. These rooms are stacked with the Reference Room (Study Room 408) on the fourth floor, the Map Room (Study Room 308) on the third, and the McGregor Room (Exhibition 214) on the second. Primary circulation areas include the corridor bridge in the light court (first through fourth floors), the public corridor (Stettinius Gallery) on the second floor, and stairways in the south hyphens and the Old Stacks block.

Named Rooms

As the library became a depository for collections and gifts from individuals, many of these collections, and the rooms that housed them, became known by the name of the donor. Though some of the rooms may no longer contain that collection, the name is still used. Some rooms are named but have not contained a collection or gift. The following named rooms are presented by floor starting at four and preceding down floors. Refer to the chart in Chapter 1 for the locations of the named rooms.

***Memorial Hall
(Processing Room
401)***

Memorial Hall is the main entrance hall of the library. As one of the largest rooms in the library, it was originally designed to be the most monumental in style and appearance as it is approximately forty-eight feet by fifty-six feet and two stories tall. It is bisected by the main circulation cross axis to the corridor bridge. There are no floor-to-ceiling partitions in this space; however, a small vestibule is located at the entrance door on the south wall. Along the cross axis, various uses occur in the quadrants of the room. A café and seating area are in the southwest corner; another seating area is in the northwest quadrant; the circulation desk is in the northeast quadrant; and computer stations occupy the southeast quadrant. The room has a large amount of ambient light due to the double-height windows on both the north and south walls.



Figure 4- 14. East view of Memorial Hall. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features. However, the original 1938 black and white marbled rubber floor tiles in a checkerboard pattern are reported to still be underneath the current flooring.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster with alternating Ionic columns and tall arched window surrounds with a keystone. The Ionic pilasters have an egg and dart molding in the capital. The blind arches on the east and west walls, mimicking the windows, are infilled with Acousti-Celotex tile. The windows on the north and south walls have matching arched surrounds. The entrance door is located in the center arch on the south wall. Opposite is the passage door to the bridge, above which is a greenstone memorial plaque to Alderman (see “Miscellaneous” below).
- Under the windows are painted wood paneled wainscot radiator covers with brass grates. The paneled wainscot is also located at the east and west walls.
- The existing vestibule is similar to the original vestibule and may be part of the original.

CEILING

- Supported by the pilasters is an Ionic entablature made of architrave, frieze, and cornice. The cornice has dentil and egg and dart moldings.
- The ceiling is coffered with a seven by seventeen field of coffers. Each coffer has sixteen Acousti-Celotex tiles. Around the perimeter of the room is a smaller row of coffers.

DOORS

- There are no character-defining door features.

WINDOWS

- The windows consist of three sashes, with two eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung sashes below a fixed arched sash. The window openings have paneled wood jambs.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

- Eleven sixteen-light 1938 brass fixtures are suspended from the ceiling.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Two brass triptych exhibition cases are installed on the east wall to the left and right of the opening to Study Room 408.
- A Virginia greenstone plaque is installed within the center arch with the gilded inscription “This building erected in memory of Edwin Anderson Alderman First President of the University of Virginia 1904-1931.” A clock is installed above this description.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Interior storm sashes are installed at the windows.
- Six four foot by four foot ceiling panels have been removed to accommodate perforated mechanical supply vents in 1987.
- The doors to the east and west wings and the bridge have been removed. The exterior doors are wood with four lights. The doors are installed with panic hardware and an automatic opener and closer. The original door on the north wall, the passage to the bridge, was wrapped in leather.
- The floor is a vinyl tile laid in a basket weave pattern with tan squares and a brown strip laid along the main circulation axes. The quadrants have modern carpet tile.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 15. Northeast ceiling of Memorial Hall. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 16. View of east wall in Memorial Hall. Note brass exhibition case. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 17. South view of Memorial Hall. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 18. North view of Memorial Hall. Note the clock and brass inscription. [QEA, 2014]

Taylor Room
(Exhibition 323)
[Extension Office]

The Taylor Room is a medium-sized room on the third floor in the northwest hyphen and is currently used as the office for the Sciences, Humanities and Arts Network of Technological Initiatives (SHANTI). It is roughly thirty-two feet by twenty-seven feet. It was originally designated as the Extension Office on the original contract drawings. In 1946-47, the room was modified with the addition of a working fireplace, moldings, and an anteroom to house the Taylor Family Collection of popular American fiction. The 1946 drawings were completed by Taylor & Fisher Architects. Before being used by SHANTI, it was previously the Virginia Center for Digital History.



Figure 4- 19. West view of the Taylor Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

CEILING

- There are no character-defining ceiling features.

DOORS

- There are no character-defining door features.

WINDOWS

- Three twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows are installed on the north wall.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1946-47⁵:

FLOORS

- The floor is oak parquet with four strips per block. It was concealed with a large area rug at the time of the site visit.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster with an entablature, consisting of a frieze and cornice around the perimeter of the room.

DOORS

- The double doors have large glass panels covered with decorative gates and brass hardware with a knob handle. A door surround is included on the interior of the room and includes a frieze and cornice.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- Four ceiling-mounted light fixtures are installed.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A fireplace is installed on the west wall. A greenstone surround with a painted carved wood mantel, consisting of a thin architrave and frieze with floral rosettes and cornice, is centered on the chimney breast. The fireplace includes andirons, tools, and a hearth fence as part of the room's endowment.
- Torchieres, likely from the McGregor Room, have been placed in the room.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Built-in wood shelves on the east and west walls, described in the 1937 Furniture and Equipment plans, have been removed.
- Glass lites in the window sashes were replaced with mirrors in 1967.
- Mechanical grilles were installed on the south wall in the frieze in 1946.

⁵ Although the Taylor Room installation is outside of the Period of Significance, defined as 1936-38, these features are associated with the renovation completed in 1946-47.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 20: North view of the Taylor Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 21: South view of the Taylor Room. Note metal gates installed on the doors.[QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 22: Detail of fireplace mantel in Taylor Room. [QEA, 2014]

Garnett Room
(Exhibition 315)
[Virginia Browsing
Room]

The Garnett Room is on the third level in the west wing and is two window bays wide, and approximately twenty-five feet by eighteen feet. It was originally labeled as the Virginia Browsing Room prior to the donation of the Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett private library collection in 1938. It is originally designed as an intimate reading space modeled after a Virginian gentleman's study prior to the donation of the collection. The room still holds a majority of the Garnett collection and is used as an office.



Figure 4- 23. West view of Garnett Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor is oak plank running east to west fastened with wooden pegs.

WALLS

- The walls consist of painted wood paneling and built-in bookshelves.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster and is bordered by crown molding at the perimeter.

DOORS

- The pair of doors raised panel leaves with brass door

pull/push plates and modern hinges. The doors have one modern key lock and swing into the room. On the corridor side of the doors, a pair of decorative metal gates have been installed.

WINDOWS

- Two splayed twelve-over twelve double-hung windows are on the west wall. Painted wood panels are installed on the window jambs.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- Six wall scones are installed on the wood paneling.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A fireplace is installed on the north wall and has a brick firebox. It has a greenstone hearth and surround which is surrounded by a wood mantel, consisting of a floral patera in the frieze above the small fluted Doric pilasters. On either side of the chimney breast are two built-in bookcases.
- A radiator is installed behind the wainscot paneling at the base of the windows. A painted metal grille is installed flush with the sill.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES :

- Modern interior storm sashes, roller shades, and window draperies have been installed.
- Two mechanical grilles, installed in 1987, are on the east wall.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 24. North view of the Garnett Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 25. East view of the Garnett Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 26. South view of the Garnett Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 27. Detail of doors from the corridor. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 28. Detail of interior storm sash installed at the windows. [QEA, 2014]

Stettinius Gallery
(Public Corridor 230)
[Corridor]

The Stettinius Gallery is a corridor on the second floor in the south block of the building, just outside of the McGregor Room. The room was dedicated in 1949 but it appears that no finishes were updated at that time.



Figure 4- 29. West view of the Stettinius Gallery. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor dates to 1936-39 and was specified as asphalt tile floor. Similar to other corridors in the library, the flooring consists of a field of asphalt tile in burgundy and marbled burgundy in a checkerboard pattern with a border of black asphalt tile.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.
- A baseboard of painted wood is installed. The lower band is painted black and the top profile matches the color of the wall as specified in 1938.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster and has several lighting fixtures mounted at regular intervals.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- The light fixtures are bell jars with a cast brass collar at the top and a finial at the bottom as shown in the

Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937. The glass is frosted with two clear lines wrapping the perimeter near the top. It is unknown if the fixtures still contain the original porcelain socket.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A plaque with a brass finish is mounted above the doors leading into the gallery. It reads "Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. Gallery."

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- A double door passage to Room 201 was installed at the center of the north wall.
- Mechanical vents were installed on the north wall in 1987.
- Aluminum and glass display cases are installed on the south wall.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 30. East view of the Stettinius Gallery. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 31. Detail of plaque mounted in a Stettinius Gallery corridor door frame. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 32. Detail of aluminum and glass display case in Stettinius Gallery. [QEA, 2014]

McGregor Room
(Exhibition 214)
[Manuscripts Room]

The McGregor Room is a large room used as a study and collections room. It is approximately seventy-seven feet by thirty-eight feet. The space was originally designated as the Manuscripts Room and extended along the entire east wing. The original design included a vault on the south end. The vault is set within the southernmost end of the room. The room was modified in 1938 when Tracy W. McGregor's Library of American History was received by the university. The room was re-designed by Taylor & Fisher Architects. The room is three bays wide and three bays long with a shallow bay near the vault. The room is decorated with clear finish woodwork with refined classical details.



Figure 4- 33. North view of McGregor Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor is walnut parquet, five strips wide, which are rotated 90 degrees every other block.

WALLS

- The walls are lined with walnut bookshelves, encased behind locked cabinets with brass mesh panels. The cabinets are two units high and are equipped with two rolling wood ladders on a brass rail.

CEILING

- The north and south walls have fluted Doric pilasters.
- The ceiling is divided into four bays with three shallow beams. The beams are articulated with crown molding and the field is covered with surface-adhered twelve-inch square Acoustic-Celotex tile.

DOORS

- The south door leading to the vault has an architrave with a frieze and cornice supported by brackets. A clock is integrated into the frieze. The inscription above states:

*IN THIS ROOM IS THE
LIBRARY OF
TRACY W. MCGREGOR
OF DETROIT - MICHIGAN
1869 – 1936
PRESENTED TO
THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
A.D. - 1938*

- The west door leading to the corridor has an architrave with an entablature and frieze with fluting and carved floral decoration. A carved seal of the University of Virginia is above the entablature. The pair of doors are solid wood with three raised panels. The panels have a circular design on the leaf facing the McGregor Room and a flat square panel on the opposite face. Brass hardware is installed with a modern key lock. In addition, decorative gates are installed at the corridor side of the stairwell vestibule.
- The north door trim, leading to the Lamsam Room, has simple casings, a floating cornice, and a wood carving of Tracy McGregor's bookplate. The bookplate is a detail from John Smith's 1635 map of New England and represents the ship Godspeed, one of three ships that carried colonists to Jamestown in 1607. The school of cod in the foreground signifies prosperity and abundance. The book plate reflected McGregor's interest in American history.

WINDOWS

- The windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sashes and have a clear finish. There are eight windows on the east wall and three windows on the west wall. There are no interior storm sashes.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- Three large brass eight-arm chandeliers with uplight bowls hang in the center of each ceiling bay.
- Two double-armed wall sconces are installed on the chimney breast located on the west wall.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A fireplace is installed on the west wall. The chimney breast has a carved frame with a mantel consisting of a fluted frieze with carved floral decoration and a cornice supported by two fluted pilasters. A painting of Tracy McGregor is hung between two wall sconces. The style of the mantel matches that of the entablature above the west door.
- The vestibule corridor passage is finished with walnut paneling and contains a plaque and green marble fountain on the south wall.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES :

- A pair of bifold doors lead into the Lamsam Room. The doors are wood-framed with four glass panels. The hardware is brass. The doors installed in 1938 were removed during the Barrett Room installation in 1959.
- When the room was the Manuscript Room, a stair led to the Map Room below on the first floor.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 34. West view of the McGregor Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 35. South view of the McGregor Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 36. North view of the McGregor Room into the Lamsam Room and the Asian Studies Reading Room. Note the bifolding wood doors. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 37. Detail of the wood doors leading to the Stettinius Gallery. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 38. Detail of brass chandelier in the McGregor Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 39. South view of the vault in the McGregor Room. Note the carving and brass clock. [QEA, 2014]

***Asian Studies
Reading Room
(former Barrett Room,
Study Room 218)
[Manuscripts Room]***

The Asian Studies Reading Room currently houses the Asian Studies material. It is approximately forty-six feet by thirty feet and is on the second floor of the east wing, adjacent to the Lamsam Room. The room was part of the large Manuscripts Room in 1936-39, then became the Barrett Room in 1959, and later a reading room for Asian Studies in 2010-11. The room retains modern wood bookshelves from 1959 with other contemporary finishes.



Figure 4- 40. North view of the Asian Studies Reading Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

WINDOWS

- Two twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood windows are installed on the north wall. They were concealed during the Barrett Room installation and have been exposed during the 2010-11 renovation.
- The windows on the east and west walls are concealed by the bookcases.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1959:

WALLS

- The east and west walls are concealed with built-in wood cabinets with clear glass paneled doors. Consequently, the windows on the east wall are concealed.

CEILING

- The ceiling has two-foot by four-foot acoustic ceiling panels.

LIGHT FIXTURE

- The lighting is two-foot by four-foot fluorescent light fixtures. The lights are installed down the north-south axis of the room and paired within each study carrel.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The flooring is a modern carpet from the 2010-11 renovation.
- Ceiling panels and light fixtures were replaced in the 2010-11 renovation; however, the 1959 layout was kept. Photos from this renovation show the ceiling completely removed to the underside of the concrete slab.
- Modern glass doors with brass hardware and kickplates were installed at the entrance to the Lamsam Room.
- A staircase to the first floor has been removed along the west wall. This provided circulation to the Map Room below as shown on the 1936 drawings.

IMAGES



*Figure 4- 41. Northwest view of the Asian Studies Reading Room.
[QEA, 2014]*



Figure 4- 42. Southeast view of the Asian Studies Reading Room.
[QEA, 2014]

**Lamsam Room
(Public Corridor 216)**

The Lamsam Room is a small room on the second floor of the east wing, between the McGregor Room and the Asian Studies Reading Room. It is approximately twenty feet by thirty feet. This room was initially part of the Manuscripts Room in 1936-39. Then it became the lobby to the Barrett Room in 1959 and later the Lamsam Room in 2010-11. The room retains its modern 1959 finishes.



Figure 4- 43. Southeast view of the Lamsam Room looking into the McGregor Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

- There are no character-defining features from the period of significance.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1959 INCLUDE:

CEILING

- The ceiling has two-foot by two-foot acoustic ceiling panels.

WALLS

- The walls are flush cherry wood panels with tight vertical reveals. Overhead cabinets with glass panel doors are installed flush on the south wall. Lower wood shelving is installed on the south wall.

FLOORS

- There are no individually significant floor features.

DOORS

- Flush veneered wood closet doors matching the wall panels are on the east wall.
- Doors for emergency egress on the east wall are flush veneered wood with brass egress hardware.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The wood panel above the doors leading to the McGregor Room is inscribed with "The Tracy W. McGregor Library." The header above the doors leading to the Asian Studies Reading Room is blank; however, older photographs show it was once inscribed with "The Clifton Waller Barrett Library." This was likely removed in the 2010-11 renovation.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The carpet is from the 2010-11 renovation.
- Ceiling panels and fluorescent light fixtures were replaced in the 2010-11 renovation.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 44. East view of the Lamsam Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 45. Northwest view of the Lamsam Room. [QEA, 2014]

**Mount Vernon Room
(Office 222)**

The Mount Vernon Room is a small room on the second floor of the north hyphen between the Old Stacks and Study Room 218. It is approximately eighteen feet by twenty feet. It was created within a larger room that was designated “Office of Curator Mss. [Manuscripts]” in 1936-39. The wood paneling and cabinets, fireplace, false windows, and wood floor were installed in 1965-66 and the room became known as the Mount Vernon Room. The room is a replica of George Washington’s study at Mount Vernon in Virginia.



Figure 4- 46. Northwest view of the Mount Vernon Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

- There are no character-defining features from the period of significance.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1966 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor is wood plank of uneven sizes.

WALLS

- The south and west walls are painted gypsum wallboard and the north and east walls are painted raised wood paneling.
- A baseboard extends around the east, south, and west

walls with a decorative cap and no quarter round molding. The baseboard on the north wall has a very heavy cap profile and shorter vertical surface.

- Bookcases are installed along the east wall with lower wood raised panel cabinets and large glass doors with ten lights topped by arched muntins on each cabinet door. Wood paneled cabinets are installed on either side of the chimney breast.
- A chair rail is installed on the east, south, and west walls. On the east wall the chair rail is narrower under the bookcases. The chair rail at the north wall has a heavy profile with a large projection.

CEILING

- The ceiling is painted flat gypsum wall board and is suspended (or supported) from the original ceiling.
- A deep wood cornice with various elements including a soffit and fretwork dentils.

DOORS

- Six paneled wood doors with brass hardware are installed in the room with decorative painted wood trim. Two doors are on the east wall closets and one door is on the west wall entrance.

WINDOWS

- Two false windows are installed on the south wall.

LIGHT FIXTURE

- There are no individually significant light fixture features.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The fireplace is located on the north wall. Centered on the chimney breast is the mantel. The mantel consists of a decorative architrave with a chain of blossoms on with sides hanging from the crossettes, floral rosettes in the frieze, two brackets with pinecone details and a cornice with fretwork dentils and a deep soffit with no recess. The surround is black stone. The firebox is painted brick which only extends to the top of the molding. There is no flue. Above the mantel is a frame with rosettes in the corners and chains of blossoms on either side.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The 1938 ceiling finish in the room, Acousti-Celotex acoustic tiles, is still installed above the 1966 ceiling.
- The 1938 painted green plaster walls are still in-situ behind the cabinets on the north walls.
- Two fluorescent lighting fixtures are suspended from the ceiling.

Images



Figure 4- 47. Southeast view of the Mount Vernon Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 48. Detail of wood cornice in the Mount Vernon Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 49. Detail of north wall beyond Mount Vernon Room finishes. Note the concrete masonry units installed in the former window opening. [QEA, 2014]

Stacks

The Stacks refer to the spaces dedicated to the densely organized book, periodical, and newspaper collections of the library. By design, the stacks were to accommodate the growing collections.

Old Stacks

The Old Stacks are vertically organized on the north end of the 1936-39 construction. There are five levels of stacks, each having two tiers. All tiers have the same layout and finishes.



Figure 4- 50. A typical north view of the Old Stacks. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor is asphalt tile.

WALLS

- The walls are painted flat plaster.
- A painted wood baseboard wraps the perimeter of the room.

CEILING

- The ceiling is the painted underside of the concrete slab.

DOORS

- There are no character-defining door features.

WINDOWS

- The windows are eighteen-over-eighteen double-hung wood sashes installed along the south wall to the light wells.

LIGHT FIXTURE

- The ceiling mounted fluorescent light fixtures are linear strips running along each aisle.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The metal shelving system, manufactured by Sneed and Company, is part of the structural system. It cannot be moved without significantly altering the building.
- A metal staircase, known as the “submarine stair,” extends through all ten tiers of the stacks.
- Study desks were installed at the northern edge of each tier.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The fluorescent light fixtures were updated in 1987.
- An exposed mechanical duct for conditioned air distribution runs east-west in the room and was installed in 1987 when the existing duct was removed.
- The windows have been covered to prevent ultraviolet rays from reaching the books.
- Original windows on the north elevation were infilled in 1967 with the addition.

IMAGES



*Figure 4- 51. A study desk on the north end of the Old Stacks.
[QEA, 2014]*



Figure 4- 52. A typical blocked window on the south wall of the Old Stacks. [QEA, 2014]

New Stacks

The New Stacks are contained in the 1967 addition at the north end of the library. They are vertically organized and align with the floor levels of the Old Stacks. There are nine tiers for shelving and one additional level for the basement. All tiers have the same layout and finishes.



Figure 4- 53. Typical south view of New Stacks. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

- There are no character-defining features from the period of significance.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1967 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls are painted concrete block units.
- A vinyl baseboard wraps the perimeter of the room. A wood baseboard with a modern profile is installed on the south wall.

FLOORS

- The floor is square vinyl tile.

CEILING

- The ceiling is the painted underside of the concrete slab.

WINDOWS

- The windows are an operable aluminum curtain wall system.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

- The fluorescent light fixtures are ceiling mounted.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The metal shelving is free standing and has not been altered since installation.
- Study desks are installed along the perimeter of the room.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- Metal ducts for conditioned air distribution were installed in 1987.

Images



Figure 4- 54. A typical study desk in the New Stacks. Note the operable window at the corner of the desk. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 55. Typical east view of the New Stacks. [QEA, 2014]

Gathering Spaces

The following rooms are large spaces in the east and west wings, and the south block. The Graduate Study Room is a smaller room in the hyphen between the Old Stacks and the east wing. The rooms in the east and west wings were designed to be free of partitions and columns for ease of rearranging furnishings.

Study Room 301 **[Public Documents** **Room]**

Study Room 301 is a large room on the third floor of the south block. The room was designated for Public Documents in the 1936-39 drawings.



Figure 4- 56. Southwest view of Study Room 301. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The floor is square asphalt tile installed in a checkerboard pattern.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.
- Wood shelving shown on the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 remains on the north and west walls.

CEILING

- There are no character-defining ceiling features.

DOORS

- There are no character-defining door features.

WINDOWS

- Along the north and south walls are twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows. The windows face the light court on the south elevation.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- There are no character-defining miscellaneous features.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The control desk noted on the 1936 drawings has been removed.
- Modern partition walls have been installed to create offices in the northeast and southwest quadrant of the room.
- The ceiling is a suspended two-foot by four-foot acoustic tile.
- The light fixtures are two foot by four foot fluorescent light fixtures.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 57. West view of Study Room 301. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 58. Detail of floor pattern where a desk was once installed. [QEA, 2014]

Map Room
(Study Room 308)
[Reserved Book Room]

The Map Room is located on the third floor and takes up the entire east wing. It was designated as the Reserved Book Room on the 1936-38 drawings.



Figure 4- 59. South view of the Map Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

CEILING

- The ceiling has dropped beams spanning the width of the room. The ceiling has a plaster cornice and Acousti-Celotex tile ceiling.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

FLOORS

- The floor has the specified dark tan linoleum from 1936-38. Multiple impressions and staining have occurred where heavy book shelves were once placed.

DOORS

- The pair of doors to the corridor has a wood frame with an entablature consisting of a frieze and cornice. Two of the panels in each six-paneled door leaf were replaced with glass lites.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung sash windows are located on the north, east, and west walls.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Wood shelving shown on the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 remain on the north wall.
- A brass poster case is installed in the wall. The Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 indicate this is one of two such cases, the other being installed in the Reference Room (Study Room 408) [General Reading Room].

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The main circulation path down the north-south axis of the room has modern carpet installed.
- Mechanical ductwork in a bulkhead extends along the west wall and has diffusers to supply conditioned air to the room. A return grille is installed on the west wall. A bulkhead was added with what is likely a replicated crown molding on the west wall.
- The light fixtures are modern suspended indirect fluorescent lights.
- Light fixtures from the 1936-38 construction were removed.
- Two of the panels in each six-paneled door leaf were replaced with glass lites. One door has brass panic hardware and a kick plate and the other doors have brass pull handles and push plates.
- Interior storm sashes are installed.
- An opening for a control desk was infilled on the west wall. See Study Room 310 for more information.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 60. North view of the Map Room. Note built-in shelves along the north wall. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 61. Detail of the ceiling along the east wall where the mechanical bulkhead is installed. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 62. Detail of doors and casing on the west wall leading into the corridor. Note the brass case installed in the wall to the left of the door. [QEA, 2014]

**Graduate Study
Room
(Study Room 310)
[Reserved Book
Collection]**

The Graduate Study Room is a large room on the third floor in the hyphen between the stacks and the east wing. It was designated as the Reserved Book Collection in the 1936-38 drawings.



Figure 4- 63. Southeast view of Graduate Study Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

CEILING

- There are no character-defining ceiling features.

DOORS

- Two six-paneled doors are on the east and west walls.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows are located on the south wall.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Wood shelving is installed on the east and west walls.

- Raised wood panels are installed at the jambs and soffit of the former control desk opening. The soffit panel is only visible above the acoustic tile ceiling.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The windows on the north wall have been infilled from the 1967 addition.
- The asphalt tile floor from 1936-38 construction has been removed or covered. A modern carpet tile has been installed.
- A door passage and modern metal door was installed on the north wall.
- Two of the panels in each door leaf were replaced with glass lites.
- A modern sink, which has likely replaced the original 1936-38 sink, is installed in the south-east corner of the room.
- The opening at the control desk has been infilled with gypsum wallboard.
- A two-by-two foot suspended acoustic tile ceiling is combined with a two-by-four four foot fluorescent light grid.
- An inspection on the north end of the room above the suspended acoustic tile ceiling revealed a significant loss of original finishes. The 1936 General Contract Drawings indicate a flat "Finish Ceiling" was specified in this space.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 64. Northwest view of the Graduate Study Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 65. East view of Graduate Study Room. Note the remaining panels from the control desk installed in 1936-38. The soffit of the control desk is still extant above the acoustic ceiling tile. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 66. West view of Graduate Study Room. Note built-in bookshelves. [QEA, 2014]

***Current Journals
Room
(Study Room 313)
[Browsing Room]***

The Current Journals Room (Study Room 313) is a large room extending three bays long with each bay having two windows. It is on the third floor of the west wing and was designated the Browsing Room in the 1936-38 drawings. It was originally considered a "Special" room by architect R. E. Lee Taylor in the specifications.



Figure 4- 67: North view of Current Journals Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls have woodwork installed.
 - The north wall has built-in wood bookshelves with low cupboards that flank the raised paneled chimney breast.
 - The east wall has painted wood panels on the column projections and several built-in bookcases.
 - The south wall has painted wood panels on the column projections and large grilles for air circulation.
 - The west wall has painted raised wood paneled wainscoting below the windows and on column projections.

- Where a panel or shelf is not installed, the wall is flat plaster.
- A chair rail extends along the perimeter of the room.
- A simple wood baseboard with no cap is installed along the perimeter of the room.

DOORS

- The door frame on the east wall has no doors currently installed. The location of original hinges has been patched. The opening is framed with wood trim and an entablature consisting of a frieze and cornice.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve double-hung painted wood sash windows are installed on the west wall. There are seven splayed window jambs with raised wood panel jambs on the west wall and one window on the east wall.

FLOORS

- The floor is linoleum and is yellow-tan in color from 1936-38.

CEILING

- The ceiling is divided into three bays with two shallow beams. Each bay has crown molding at the perimeter. The beams have a raised wood panel on the underside. The ceiling between the beams is flat plaster.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

- Two wall sconces are installed on the chimney breast. There are two hand-blown glass hurricanes attached to a decorative cast brass spine.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A fireplace is installed on the north wall and has a painted wood mantel with paneled pilasters and an entablature consisting of a paneled frieze and cornice. A black stone surround and hearth are installed outside the brick firebox.
- The radiator covers have a flush laid grille. They have a square grid pattern and have been painted.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The fluorescent light fixtures are ceiling-mounted.
- Six varying types of light fixtures were designed for this space. The chandeliers seen in the historic images match the sketches provided in the Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937. These fixtures were observed in the attic and are character-defining features. Additionally, two table and two floor lamps were

designed for this room. The fixtures observed in the historic photographs vary from the sketch provided in the Furniture and Equipment Drawings. These fixtures were not observed in the room and would be character-defining features.

- The three painted raised panel wood doors seen in historic photos were removed.
- Mechanical vents were installed on the east wall in the upper wall in 1987.
- Modern roller shades have been installed at the windows.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 68: South view of Current Journal Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 69: Detail of fireplace and chimney breast on north wall in Current Journal Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 70: Detail of removed chandelier from the Current Journal's Room currently stored in the library attic. [QEA, 2014]

**Reference Room
(Study Room 408)
[General Reading
Room]**

The Reference Room is a large room on the fourth floor and takes up the entire east wing. It was originally designated as the General Reading Room in the 1936-38 drawings.



Figure 4- 71. Northwest view of the Reference Room. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.
- A wood baseboard with a clear finish is installed at the perimeter of the room.
- A wood chair rail with a clear finish is installed at the perimeter wall and is integrated into the window sill.
- Wood panels with a clear finish are installed at the radiators. A brass grille is installed flush on the top surface.

CEILING

- There are no character-defining ceiling features.

DOORS

- The primary entrance to the room is a pair of wood doors with a clear finish that have each have raised panels

with a diamond lite. The secondary entrance is a six-paneled clear finish wood door with raised panels.

- Both doors have a clear finish wood architrave. The main doors have an entablature consisting of a plain frieze, cornice, soffit, and crown molding.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung sash windows are installed on the east and west walls.
- Eighteen-over-eighteen wood double-hung sash windows are installed on the north and south walls.
- Window casings are wood with a clear finish.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Radiators, where they are not concealed, are painted the color of the wall.
- Built-in clear finish wood bookshelves are located on the east and west walls.
- A brass poster case is installed in the wall. The Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937 indicate this is one of two such cases, the other being installed in the Map Room, Study Room 308 [Reserved Book Room].
- A plaque dedicated to Mary Cooke Branch Munford is located on the east wall. It reads:

MARY COOKE BRANCH MUNFORD 1865 – 1938

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS
OF THIS UNIVERSITY
1926 – 1938

WHO CARRIED THE DEVOTION OF A
GREAT MIND AND A FLAMING SPIRIT
INTO UNSELFISH SERVICE TO PUBLIC
EDUCATION THROUGHOUT VIRGINIA

HER MEMORIAL IN NUMBERLESS
YOUNG LIVES SET FREE

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The floor is black and white vinyl tile installed in a checkered board pattern that mimics the original flooring. The linoleum floor as noted on the 1936 General Contract Drawings was not observed.

- Interior window storm sashes were installed at the windows.
- Two-foot by four-foot acoustic panel ceilings were installed in 1987.
- Fluorescent light fixtures were installed in 1987.
- A control desk has been removed from the room including the black tile perimeter installed at the base of the desk. The control desk was depicted on the 1936-38 and 1987 drawings.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 72. North view of the Reference Room from within the temporary offices. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 73. View of doors leading from the Reference Room to Memorial Hall. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 74. Detail of brass poster display case on the west wall in the Reference Room. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 75. Detail of wood paneling at a radiator in the Reference Room. [QEA, 2014]

Scholars Lab
(Processing Room
419)
[National Catalogues]

The Scholars Lab is a large room on the fourth floor in the west wing. It was designated as the Preparations Room in the 1936-38 drawings and later as Bibliographic Records Services in the 1987 drawings. It was renovated in 2006 to the existing contemporary design. Architect J. Michael Osteen, from Osteen Philips Architects in Charlottesville, was the architect for the project.



Figure 4- 76. Northwest view of the Scholars Lab. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.
- A wood baseboard wraps the perimeter of the room.

CEILING

- There are no character-defining ceiling features.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

DOORS

- There are no character-defining door features.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows are installed on the east and west walls.

MISCELLANEOUS

- There are no character-defining miscellaneous features.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The floors are black and white vinyl tiles in a checkerboard pattern on the east side of the room which fade into white tiles on the west side.
- The ceiling on the east side of the room is a suspended gypsum wall board ceiling. The ceiling on the west side is an acoustic two-foot by two-foot grid ceiling. The acoustic ceiling is also suspended, but less than the gypsum wallboard ceiling. The northern side of the room has no ceiling and exposes the concrete slab and beams. However, small fins are hung from the exposed structure.
- Partition walls are installed in the room to create workspaces.
- The light fixtures are recessed can fixtures in the gypsum wallboard, two-foot by four-foot fluorescent light in the tile grid, and ceiling-mounted fluorescent lights on the structure above the hanging fin area.
- Mechanical work above the gypsum wallboard ceiling was installed in 1987.

Images



Figure 4- 77. Detail view of the north end of the ceiling in the Scholars Lab. [QEA, 2014]

Typical Rooms

Offices

The category of offices are rooms that have been altered to accommodate working spaces and rooms that we originally designated as offices. Spaces include:

- Loading Dock and Offices (119 & 111) [Receiving Department]
- Metadata Management (215) & Acquisitions (223) [Acquisitions]
- Processing Offices (217, 219, & 221) [Bindery]
- Office 220 [Typewriting Room]
- Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH) Offices (Office 319) [Periodical Room]
- Department Offices (Offices 411, 413, 415, & 417) [Librarian Department Suite]
- Offices (410, 412) [Reference and Collections, Office of Reference Librarian]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The flooring in the Metadata Management (215), Acquisitions (223), Processing Office (217 & 219), and IATH (319) consists of a field of asphalt tile in burgundy and marbled burgundy in a checkerboard pattern with a border of black vinyl tile.

WALLS

- The walls are typically flat plaster.
- A wood base with profile cap is installed along the perimeter of the wall of the space.

CEILING

- The ceiling in the Processing Office (219) is a flat plaster ceiling. No other ceilings in the offices category have a flat plaster ceiling nor are they obscured by the dropped ceilings.

DOORS

- Six-paneled doors are typical throughout the office suites.

WINDOWS

- Most of the spaces have twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows.
- In Room 413, two chandeliers are hung from the ceiling. The chandeliers were noted in the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 as belonging in Room 317 [Drama Collection].

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Wood cabinets divide the Metadata Management (215) and the Acquisitions Office (223). All of the cabinets depicted from the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 exist except for two. The cabinets are nearly seven feet six inches in height and a wire grille was originally installed from the top to the ceiling. The grille has been replaced with gypsum wall board and the new assembly acts as a full wall.
- Wood shelving from the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 are still installed in the Processing Office (221). The shelves are painted wood and are ten bays long with six shelves in each bay. The drawings note two rows of shelving, one on the east wall and one on the west wall of the original Bindery Room. Only the east wall shelves remain.
- Wood shelving from the Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937 is installed along the west, north, and east walls of Office 220 and along the south wall of IATH offices.
- In Room 413, the shelving noted on the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 still remains in the room.
- In Room 415, the painted wood coat closet still remains and has been adapted to function as a kitchenette.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

FLOORS

- The flooring in the Loading Dock and offices is vinyl tile and contemporary carpet.
- The flooring in Office 220 is contemporary carpet.

WALLS

- Partition walls are composed of gypsum wallboard.
- Modular partition walls have been installed within Office 220.

CEILING

- A portion of the ceiling in the loading dock area is a suspended two-foot by four-foot acoustic panel ceiling.
- The ceilings in the Metadata Management Room (215) and Department Office (223), Processing Room Office (217), Office 220, and Classroom 421 are suspended two-foot by four-foot acoustic panels.

DOORS

- The six-paneled wood doors have been altered to accommodate two glass lites.

WINDOWS

- North-facing windows were concealed during the construction of the 1967 addition.
- Interior storm sashes were installed at the remaining windows.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- The Loading Dock area and the Metadata Management Room are lit by two-foot by four-foot suspended fluorescent lights.
- The lighting in the Processing Room Office (219) and fifth floor offices are ceiling-mounted fluorescent lights.

MISCELLANEOUS

- As mentioned previously, an original shelving unit has been removed from Room 219.
- Additional floor to ceiling shelving is installed on the wall dividing Room 221 and 219.
- The wood shelves in Office 220 have been modified to accommodate the Mount Vernon Room.
- A handwash sink has been removed from Office 220.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 78. Northwest view of the Loading Dock. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 79. Southwest view of the Metadata Management Office. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 80. View of the passage between the Metadata Management Office and the Acquisitions Office. Note the built-in cabinets. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 81. West view of the Metadata Management Office. Note the built-in wood shelves. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 82. Northeast view of Room 220. The Mount Vernon Room is on the other side of the bookshelves. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 83. South view of Room 413. Note the built-in bookshelves along on the east and south wall. [QEA, 2014]

5th Floor Offices

The offices on the fifth floor are on a double-loaded corridor and are occupied by university staff. The offices within the east and west wing are on the 1936-38 drawings. The offices within the northern hyphens were constructed in 1967 within the rooms designated as seminar rooms on the 1936-38 drawings.



Figure 4- 84. East view of a typical 5th floor office in the wings. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster.

DOORS

- The doors are wood with two-flat panels. The upper panel is an opaque textured glass panel.

WINDOWS

- Each office has an eight-over-eight double-hung painted wood sash window.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- There are no character-defining miscellaneous features.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The offices without an exterior window had a laylight. The laylights have been concealed by dropped ceilings which were installed in 1987.
- Ceiling-mounted fluorescent light fixtures are installed in the offices.
- The flooring is vinyl tile.
- The doors in the 1960s offices are flat paneled with a louver panel near the bottom.
- Where dropped ceilings were installed in 1987, suspended fluorescent lights were also installed.
- The seminar rooms, where the infill offices were created in the hyphen, contained shelving with an integrated blackboard on the east and west wall as shown in the Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937.
- The partition walls in the infill offices were constructed with three inch gypsum block.

IMAGES



*Figure 4- 85. East view of 5th floor office in south end hyphen.
[QEA, 2014]*

Classrooms

The following classrooms have been modified from their original function noted on the 1936-38 floor plans:

- Classroom 317 [Drama Collection]
- Classroom 421 [National Catalogues]



Figure 4- 86. Northeast view of Room 421. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls are typically flat plaster.

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

CEILING

- The ceiling in Classroom 317 is flat plaster.

DOORS

- Six-paneled doors lead into both rooms.

WINDOWS

- Twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows are located on the south wall of Classroom 421 and the west wall of Classroom 317.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- In Classroom 317, clear finish wood shelves are installed on the north wall as specified in the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- North-facing windows were concealed during the construction of the 1967 addition in Classroom 421.
- The floor in Classroom 421 has a raised access floor with contemporary carpet tiles.
- The flooring in Classroom 317 is contemporary carpet.
- The ceiling in Classroom 421 is a suspended two-foot by four-foot acoustic panel ceiling with fluorescent lights.
- Ceiling-mounted fluorescent lights are installed in Classroom 317.
- Wood six-paneled wood doors have been altered to accommodate two glass lites.
- Two eight-arm cast brass chandeliers were specified for the Drama Collection Room in the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937. These fixtures are absent and no longer extant.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 87. Northeast view of Classroom 317. Note the wood shelves on the north wall. [QEA, 2014]

1967 Infill

With the New Stacks addition constructed in 1967, the north wall of the hyphen was extended to the plane of the original north wall of the Old Stacks block. This created two new rooms on each level. Since these rooms date to 1967, none of the architectural finishes are character-defining features from the period of significance.



Figure 4- 88: A part of the 1967 addition (dark grey) abutting the original building's (light grey) north elevation.



Figure 4- 89. Northeast view of Room 319, a typical 1967 infill. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WINDOWS

- One twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash window

is installed in each room. The windows were relocated from the original façade and reinstalled on the new brick wall.

INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT FEATURES DATING TO 1967 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The flooring is contemporary vinyl tile or carpet.
- A modern simple wood baseboard is installed at the perimeter of the room.

WALLS

- The walls are gypsum wallboard.

CEILING

- Suspended acoustic tile ceilings were installed in 1967. The ceiling and light fixtures were updated in 1987.

DOORS

- Contemporary flush doors are installed.

WINDOWS

- There are no individually significant window features dating to 1967.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- Suspended fluorescent light fixtures were installed in 1987.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 90. North view of Room 312. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 91. South view of Room 224. [QEA, 2014]

Bridges

The bridges were originally used by the library staff to access the stacks when the library used a closed stack system. The bridges are now used by all library patrons as studying areas and circulation. The bridges connect the south rooms on the first, second, third, and fourth floors to the Old Stacks.



Figure 4- 92. South view of Room 228. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- There are no character-defining floor features.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

CEILING

- The ceiling is painted concrete at the first floor.

DOORS

- The double-barreled hinges hold open swinging doors.

WINDOWS

- Each level of the bridge has ten total nine-over-nine double-hung paint wood sash windows installed on the east and west walls.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- There are no character-defining miscellaneous features.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The flooring is square vinyl tile.
- The ceiling is a suspended two-foot by four-foot acoustic panel ceiling with fluorescent light fixtures at all floors except for the first floor. The second floor ceiling was installed in 1987 and the third and fourth floor ceiling was installed at a later time.
- A seven-foot tall metal and glass partition was installed on the fourth floor bridge and was noted in the 1936-38 and 1987 drawings. It was removed at a later unknown time.
- Fan coil units were installed in 1987.
- The wood doors have six panels with two panels replaced with glass lites.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 93. South view of Room 418. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 94. South view of Room 369. [QEA, 2014]

Corridors

Public Corridors are located on the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors (rooms 402, 409, 418, 582, 583, 589, 590, 595, 596).



Figure 4- 95. North view of Corridor 590 in the east wing. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

WALLS

- The walls are typically flat plaster.
- A wood base with profile cap is installed along the perimeter of the wall of the original spaces defined in the 1936-38 drawings.

FLOORS

- The flooring typically consists of a field of vinyl tile in burgundy and marbled burgundy checkerboard pattern vinyl tile field with a black vinyl tile border.

CEILING

- The ceilings on the third and fourth floors are flat plaster with a plaster cornice. A limited portion has been concealed by a dropped ceiling.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- The bell jar pendant light fixtures noted on the Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937, are installed on the third floor in the west wing outside the entrance to

the Garnett Room (Exhibition 315) [Virginia Browsing Room] and the SHANTI classroom (Stacks 317) [Drama Collection].

- The light fixtures on the fourth floor in the public corridors [stair halls] are noted in the Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 and are extant.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The third floor corridor in the west wing, outside the Garnett Room, has an original coat rack. The Furniture and Equipment drawings dated 1937 indicate these were installed on the "corridor-top floor." It is possible that the coat racks were moved from their original location.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES :

- A wall was constructed to divide each original stair hall into a public corridor and stairwell for code compliance. The walls were installed prior to 1967.
- Floor plans from 1936-38 indicate laylights were used in the corridor on the fifth floor for spaces without any windows. These have been concealed by the dropped ceiling installed in 1987.
- The lighting is a suspended two-foot by four-foot fluorescent light fixtures installed in 1987 on the fifth floor.
- During a field investigation it was observed that the fifth floor ceiling above the suspended acoustic tile ceiling was obstructed by dense insulation.
- Public Corridor 409 has ceiling-mounted fluorescent lights.
- The flooring in the fourth floor public corridors [stair halls] is tan twelve-inch square vinyl tile.
- The flooring in the fourth floor Public Corridor 409 is an extension of the Scholars Lab modern floor tile.
- Office 503 and 504 were created from the original corridor/ lobby space.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 96. Northwest view of the first floor corridor. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 97. South view of Corridor 309 outside of the Garnett Room. Note the bell jar pendant light fixture and the coat rack in the corridor beyond. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 98. North view of Corridor 409. Note the Scholars Lab beyond. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 99. North view of Corridor 596 in the northeast hyphen. [QEA, 2014]



*Figure 4- 100. Detail view of a typical floor finish on the 5th floor.
Note the black tile boarder. [QEA, 2014]*

Toilet Rooms

The toilet rooms are on every floor and are located in the south hyphens adjacent to the wings. The plans of the rooms vary per floor.



Figure 4- 101. North view of Room 305-Womens Restroom. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The flooring is terrazzo.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster with white subway tile installed to a height of seven feet six inches. The white tiles are bordered with one row of black tiles at the top and bottom.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster.

DOORS

- The doors are six paneled painted wood doors.

WINDOW

- Twelve-over-twelve double-hung painted wood shah windows are installed in the fourth floor restrooms.
- Eight-over-eight double hung wood sash windows are installed in the fifth floor restrooms.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no significant light fixtures installed.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The fifth floor single occupancy toilet rooms have a laylight and mechanical vent to the roof.
- The toilet stalls have marble partitions with clear finish wood doors. The doors are equipped with a turning lock that reads “open” or “closed” depending on occupancy.
- Toilets have a fluted base in Room 569.
- Urinals are floor-mounted.
- Radiators are exposed and installed below the windows.

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The windows are opened to accommodate the insertion of a flat panel with a mechanical vent.
- Some wood stall doors have been replaced with metal doors.
- Additional stalls have been installed with metal partitions.
- Lavatory sinks have been replaced at an unknown time.
- Toilet Accessories, soap, and paper towel dispensers have been installed at an unknown time.
- Wall-mounted fluorescent lights are installed above the mirror.

IMAGES



*Figure 4- 102. East view of Room 105A-Womens Restroom.
[QEA, 2014]*



*Figure 4- 103. West view of Room 105A-Womens Restroom.
[QEA, 2014]*



Figure 4- 104. Detail view of stall door hardware. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 105. East view of Room 569-Mens Restroom. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 106. Detail view of the laylight in Room 569A-Womens Restroom. [QEA, 2014]

Stairs and Elevators

There are four sets of stairs and two elevators dating to 1938. Another set of stairs and elevators are in the 1967 addition.

Original Stairs

The stairs from the 1936-38 drawings are considered original and are installed in the two south hyphens. The stairs switchback north-south from the fifth to the second floor. At the second floor, the stairs turn ninety degrees in the stairwell and continue in the east-west direction.



Figure 4- 107. Northeast view of the east stairwell at the fourth floor. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The landing flooring typically consists of a field of vinyl tile in burgundy and marbled burgundy in a checkerboard pattern with a border of black vinyl tile.
- The treads and intermediate landings are terrazzo.

WALLS

- The walls are flat plaster.

CEILING

- The ceiling is flat plaster.

WINDOWS

- At each intermediate landing, twelve-over-twelve double-hung wood sash windows are installed which face the light court.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- There are no character-defining light fixtures.

MISCELLANEOUS

- The painted metal railings are topped with a wood handrail. A cast iron newel post is at each turn of the stair.
- The stairs consist of steel channel stringers with a recessed panel.
- The east stairwell between the second and third floor was modified by shortening the stair run and including an additional switchback. This modification was made to create a fire-rated foyer outside the McGregor Room.
- A brass directory shown in the Furniture and Equipment Drawings dated 1937, is installed in both stair wells on the fourth floor.
- A brass plaque is installed in the east stairwell on the fourth floor. It reads:

ALDERMAN LIBRARY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROJECT NO. VA 1074-D
BUILT AS A MEMORIAL TO
EDWIN ANDERSON ALDERMAN
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
1904 – 1931
FREDRIC WILLIAM SCOTT RECTOR
JOHN LLOYD NEWCOMB PRESIDENT
ERECTED 1937
NEW BUILDINGS COMMITTEE
HOLLIS RINEHART CHAIRMAN
LEWIS CATLETT WILLIAMS
CHARLES O'CONOR COOLRICK
TAYLOR & FISHER ARCHITECTS

INTRUSIONS AND ABSENT CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:

- The fourth floor landing flooring is tan vinyl tile.
- Fire-rated partition walls and doors have been added at each landing.
- Chrome handrails and brackets are attached to the walls of the stairwells.

Images



Figure 4- 108. East view of the east stairwell and corridor at the third floor. Note how the black border extends from the landing into the corridor. It was not modified when the fire-rated partition was added. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 109. West view of the east stairwell at the second floor landing. Note the switchback in the picture foreground that was modified outside the McGregor Room. Also note the 90 degree turn the stairwell makes between the second and first floor. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 110. Detail of the brass directory case installed at the fourth floor in the east stairwell. [QEA, 2014]

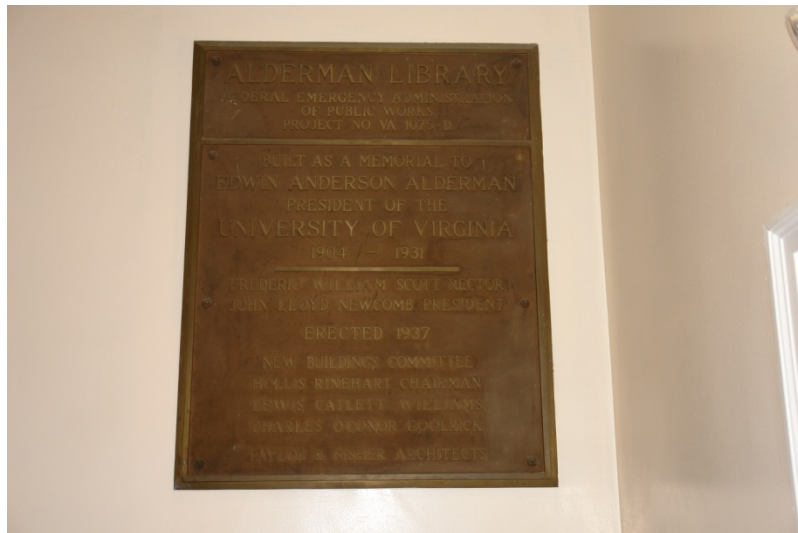


Figure 4- 111. Detail of the brass plaque installed at the fourth floor in the east stairwell. [QEA, 2014]

Submarine Stairs

The 'submarine stair' is the vertical circulation in the Old Stacks.



Figure 4- 112. North view of the submarine stairs in the Old Stacks. [QEA, 2014]

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES DATING TO 1936-39 INCLUDE:

FLOORS

- The treads are concrete.

WALLS

- The walls are painted metal.

CEILING

- The ceiling is painted metal.

DOORS

- A metal swinging door is installed at the intermediate landing.

LIGHT FIXTURES

- A wall-mounted fluorescent light is installed in the stair shaft.

MISCELLANEOUS

- A painted metal handrail is installed.

IMAGES



*Figure 4- 113. Detail view of submarine stair in the Old Stacks.
[QEA, 2014]*

Elevator

Two elevators were designed for vertical circulation in the 1936-38 drawings. There have not been any additional elevators installed.

It is unclear how much of the elevator cab and system is new or dates back to 1936-38. However, the 1936-38 drawings indicate the doors were designed to be three paneled hollow metal doors with a polished plate wire glass panels. These were removed at an unknown time.

IMAGES



Figure 4- 114. Interior view of elevator cab. [QEA, 2014]



Figure 4- 115. Detail view of elevator cab floor. [QEA, 2014]

CHAPTER 5 PRESERVATION DESIGN AND TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

Treatment Standards & Guidelines

In the previous chapter, this report identified the historically and architecturally significant features of the Library. This chapter outlines the overarching guidelines and recommendations for the proper treatment approach of these character-defining features and the building as a whole.

The U.S. National Park Service (NPS) has developed standards and guidelines for approaches to various treatments of historic properties. These are published in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*.¹ These standards are widely utilized and understood by historic preservation professionals, architects, engineers, contractors, and craftsmen around the country. Three principal treatment options apply to existing buildings: preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration. The last option, reconstruction, is not applicable to this project.

The most fundamental decision involving the future of a historic building is to choose the appropriate treatment approach. The NPS indicates the following considerations should be addressed in making this choice:

- Relative importance in history,
- Physical condition,
- Proposed use, and

¹ *The Secretary of the Interior Standards* are available in print form, as well as on the internet in a web-based format. This Historic Features Survey references the 1995 print edition. The internet version is available here: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>

- Mandated code requirements.²

These issues are addressed later in this chapter.

Choosing the appropriate treatment approach for a building requires careful decision-making about the extent of historic documentation, existing physical conditions, historic value or significance, proposed use, long and short term objectives, operational and code requirements (e.g. accessibility, fire protection, security), as well as anticipated capital improvements, staffing, and maintenance costs. The potential impact of the treatment on any significant archaeological and natural resource should also be considered in the decision-making process.³ These factors are all weighed with the goal of selecting a single treatment approach which is judged to be most appropriate to achieve the historic preservation objective.

Treatment Approaches

The three principal treatment approaches which could be applied to the library, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, are sometimes used interchangeably, but each has a unique definition and associated standards and guidelines as developed by the NPS. This report applies the words “preservation”, “rehabilitation”, and “restoration” to describe the treatment approaches as defined by NPS:

Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and

² Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1995), 1.

³ Adapted from “Factors to Consider When Selecting An Appropriate Treatment.” *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. NPS Technical Preservation Services. Accessed November 2014. <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/factors.htm>

sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-related work to make the properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.”⁴ The treatment emphasizes repair and conservation of significant building features and strives to retain existing materials and features while employing as little new materials as possible.⁵

Preservation as a Treatment. When the property’s distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular point of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, Preservation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Preservation should be developed.⁶

The guidelines state that the preservation treatment approach aims to:

- Identify, retain, and preserve historic materials and features;
- Stabilize deteriorated historic materials and features as a preliminary measure;
- Protect and maintain historic materials and features;
- Repair (stabilize, consolidate, and conserve) historic materials and feature;
- Provide limited replacement in kind of extensively deteriorated portions of historic features; and
- Address energy efficiency/accessibility considerations/health and safety code considerations.⁷

⁴ Ibid., 17.

⁵ Ibid., 19-20.

⁶ Ibid., 21.

⁷ Ibid. 19.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.⁸

Rehabilitation as a Treatment. When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular time is not appropriate, rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed.⁹

The guidelines state that the rehabilitation treatment approach aims to:

- Identify, retain, and preserve historic materials and features;
- Protect and maintain historic materials and features;
- Repair historic materials and features;
- Replace deteriorated historic materials and features;
- Design for the replacement of missing historic features;
- Assess alterations/additions for the new use; and
- Address energy efficiency/accessibility considerations/health and safety code considerations.¹⁰

Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical,

⁸ Ibid., 61.

⁹ Ibid., 66.

¹⁰ Ibid. 63-66

electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.¹¹

Restoration as a Treatment. When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed.¹²

The guidelines state that the restoration treatment approach aims to:

- Identify, retain, and preserve materials and features from the restoration period;
- Protect and maintain materials and features from the restoration period;
- Repair (stabilize, consolidate, and conserve) materials and features from the restoration period;
- Replace extensively deteriorated features from the restoration period;
- Remove existing features from other historic periods;
- Re-create missing features from the restoration period; and
- Address energy efficiency/accessibility considerations/health and safety code considerations.¹³

¹¹ Ibid., 117.

¹² Ibid., 121.

¹³ Ibid. 119-121.

Selecting an Appropriate Treatment

In selecting the most appropriate overall treatment for Alderman Library based on the NPS guidelines of relative importance in history, physical condition, proposed use, and mandated code requirements, there are a number of important considerations.

- The Alderman Library facility is important to the development of the University of Virginia library system and the University as an institution.
- While a condition assessment was not part of this survey, the building is well-maintained and the character-defining features show some wear and tear.¹⁴ The building is in good condition, as it, as a whole and its numerous elements, continues to perform their original function and require only limited repair or renewal to address normal wear and tear.
- The building exhibits a high level of architectural integrity from the period of significance (1936-39). The period of significance can be established as the period for a restoration treatment.
- Although many of the character-defining features are from the original period of construction, there are other elements outside the period of significance that are individually significant to their specific room due to the associated donated collections, but not to the overall significance of the library. Examples of this include the 1945 alterations to the Taylor Room, first called the Extension Office.
- The continued use as a library will necessitate the building being adapted as a 21st century library where accessing information can happen at any time and in any format and where the building needsd to be adaptable as user demands and technologies evolve. There have been changes in use of some of the rooms.

¹⁴ In the historic structures report methodology, the selection of an appropriate preservation treatment approach is normally based on integrity and physical condition.
<http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments.htm>

Modifications to spaces with few or no character-defining features may be required to adapt the library for its revitalized use.

- The Old Stacks are not code compliant.¹⁵ Alterations will be necessary to bring the building into compliance with current codes, particularly life safety and fire protection, accessibility for persons with disabilities, and ventilation and humidity requirements. The New Stacks may also require updating to current code requirements.

**Recommended
Treatment
Approach:
Rehabilitation**

Based on the discussion above, the treatment approach of rehabilitation is the most appropriate for the Alderman Library as a whole. The rehabilitation treatment approach will identify, retain, and preserve historic materials and features while still providing for modifications in less sensitive spaces in order to update the library's future use.

**Standards for
Rehabilitation**

To guide the implementation of an overall treatment approach of rehabilitation, NPS provides standards and associated guidelines. The Secretary of the Interior established ten Standards for Rehabilitation. "the standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a historic building to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the buildings historic character."¹⁶ The Standards (Department of Interior Regulations, 36 CFR 67) pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior, related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility."¹⁷ (See Table 5-1.)

¹⁵ A code analysis of the Old Stacks was included in the "Alderman Library Planning and Assessment Study" dated 2007 by DEGW, a consulting architecture and space planning firm.

¹⁶ Ibid. 2.

¹⁷ <http://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation/rehab/stand.htm>, accessed November 11, 2014.

Guidelines for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior has developed Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings to provide general design and technical recommendations for a variety of materials, elements, and systems as well as additions, accessibility, and health and safety. The Guidelines pertain to historic buildings of all sizes, materials, occupancy, and construction types; and apply to interior and exterior work as well as new exterior additions.

Overall Guidelines

With these Standards and Guidelines in mind, several specific overall guidelines for the rehabilitation treatment approach of the library are suggested:

- The period of significance is defined to cover original construction through the installation of the McGregor Room and the acquisition of the Garnett Collection. All character-defining features from this timeframe should be identified, retained, and preserved.
- New mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire protection systems can be installed, but a philosophy of “concealment” should be observed for these alterations. The goal will be to protect and maintain as much as possible the architectural integrity of the interior of the property.
- Intrusions or other less-than-sensitive building modifications will be identified for removal and replacement with materials more appropriate to the period of significance.
- Restoration (or conservation) of individual elements to their original condition or appearance may be appropriate within the overall rehabilitation treatment. For instance, interior paint colors and decorative treatments from the period of significance could be replicated if there is sufficient documentation based on detailed field investigations.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Table 5-1. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, p. 62.

Treatment
Approach Zones

Within an overall treatment approach of rehabilitation, various spaces within the library may merit different treatments due to the relative significance of the spaces and of features within the spaces. Therefore, treatment approach zones are recommended for specific areas within the building. The application of each treatment is as follows.

Preservation is the recommended treatment approach for rooms where the historic finishes have remained nearly unchanged from the period of significance. These rooms possess much physical fabric from the period of significance and convey the design, setting, feeling, and association of that period. This approach reflects the property's continuum over time and respectful alterations made to it. Typically the exterior of a historic building will be within a preservation zone. Highly decorated rooms with high integrity from the period of significance, such as the McGregor Room, are typically designated a preservation zone.

Rehabilitation is appropriate for much of the library. These include interior spaces which were consciously "designed" to house donated collections after the period of significance as well as spaces that have been altered to meet changing uses and needs of the library. Some alterations result from incremental changes over the last several decades. These types of modifications can be continued so long as those portions or features that convey the property's historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. Rooms that have changed uses and been significantly altered are designated as a rehabilitation zone.

Restoration is the recommended treatment approach for rooms that have been altered over the years, but contain some fabric from the period of significance and could be restored back to their appearance during the period of significance. This approach is supported by good documentation and includes recommendations to restore missing features from the period of significance.

The basement and other back-of-house spaces are designated as **free zones**.¹⁸ These are purely modern utilitarian and service spaces with little to no historic fabric. Virtually any alterations would be permissible in a free zone, as long as they do not have an adverse effect on the overall structure or historic fabric found in the zone and vestiges of fabric associated with the period of significance are preserved to the greatest extent feasible.

To illustrate the various treatment approaches within the library, treatment zone diagrams have been prepared. A narrative description of the specific treatment approach zones is followed by Treatment Approach Zone Diagrams for each floor of the Library.

Exterior

The exterior of the original construction is designated as a preservation zone. However, where the 1967 addition conceals the original exterior, the elevation is designated as a restoration zone. The lightwell and bridge elevations are designated as a rehabilitation zone. The exterior of the 1967 addition is designated as a free zone.

The flat roofs are designated as a rehabilitation zone which allows future repairs and replacements as needed. Consideration should be made to restoring the skylights which originally lit interior offices and spaces which had no exterior windows. (Though not shown on this diagram, the gable roofs over Memorial Hall and the Old Stacks are designated as a preservation zone.) The mechanical rooms are designated as a free zone.

Basement

The New Stacks are designated as a free zone.

First Floor

The stair halls and the associated corridors are designated as preservation zones. The Old Stacks 176 are designated as a rehabilitation zone as are the spaces within the Rare Books School and the restrooms. The Public Corridors 101, 103, 117, 124, C111 are designated as a rehabilitation

¹⁸ **Free zone** is a treatment approach used by Quinn Evans Architects to refer to spaces where no preservation treatment approaches are warranted except for miscellaneous vestiges of historic fabric.

zone. The remaining offices, the New Stacks 181, and the infill rooms 115 and 122 are designated as a free zone. The mezzanine is zoned similarly to the corresponding floor.

Second Floor

The McGregor Room (Exhibition 214), and Stettinius Gallery (Public Corridor 230) are designated as a preservation zone. The stair halls and the associated corridors are designated as preservation zones. The Mount Vernon Room (Office 222), Lamsam room (Public Corridor 216), Asian Studies Reading Room, former Barrett Room (Study Room 218), Room 215, and Old Stacks 276 are designated as a rehabilitation zone. Room 201A, Processing Room 201 and its associated offices, the New Stacks 281, and the infill rooms 224, 224A, 225, and 227 are designated as a free zone, as are the service areas. The mezzanine is zoned similarly to the corresponding floor. Room 215A is also designated a free zone which indicates it could be remodeled in order to rehabilitate Room 215 back to the original volume.

Third Floor

The Map Room (Study Room 308), and Current Journals Room (Study Room 313) are designated as a restoration zone. The Garnett Room (Exhibition 315), stair halls and the associated corridors are designated as preservation zones. The Old Stacks 376, Graduate Study Room 310, Study Room 301, and Office 319 and its associated spaces are designated as a rehabilitation zone. The New Stacks 381 and the infill rooms 312 and 319E are designated as a free zone. The mezzanine is zoned similarly to the corresponding floor.

Fourth Floor

As the most decorated room and the one with the highest degree of integrity from the period of significance, Memorial Hall (Processing Room 401) is designated as a restoration zone. In addition, the Reference Room (Study Room 408) and associated offices (Room 408A) are also designated as a restoration zone. The stair halls and the associated corridors are designated as preservation zones. The Librarian Office 413 is also designated as a preservation zone. The Old Stacks 476, Office 410, Office 412, and the Department Office suite (411, 411A, 411B, 415, 417, and 417A) are designated as a rehabilitation zone. The Scholars Lab (Processing Room 419), Classroom 421, the New Stacks 481, and the infill rooms 414 and 423 are

designated as a free zone. The mezzanine is zoned similarly to the corresponding floor.

Fifth Floor

Memorial Hall (Processing Room 401), a two-story space, is designated as a restoration zone. The Old Stacks 576 and most of the wings are designated as rehabilitation zones. The stair halls and the associated corridors along the wings are designated as preservation zones. At the spaces where the corridors widen (where they were once called Lobby), Department Office 504 and Department Office 503 are designated as a free zone to accommodate modifications to revert the offices back to their original context as lobby/corridor space. The New Stacks 581 and the infill rooms 553 through 560 are designated as a free zone. The mezzanine is zoned similarly to the corresponding floor.

Sixth Floor

The attic spaces are designated as a free zone.

Conclusion

As stated in the first chapter of this report, these recommendations for a preservation treatment approach should be used to inform future work to the Alderman Library facility. Treatments should comply with the most recent version of the standards and guidelines of the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

The conditions of historic finishes and substrates should be assessed and evaluated prior to implementing major repairs or alterations to the building, individual rooms, or specific historic features. With the information gained from a detailed conditions assessment, appropriate preservation treatments and maintenance protocols for character-defining features should be developed and implemented.

A historic finish analysis is recommended for exteriors or interior rooms identified as a restoration zone. The information gained from a historic finish analysis should be reviewed in tandem with this HFS, as well as any new information, in order to develop the specific restoration design for a facade or a room.

While the Mount Vernon Room is designated as a rehabilitation zone, this room could be moved to an alternate

location as its interior architecture was not originally built for Alderman Library and is not associated with the period of significance for the building. If the room is relocated elsewhere within Alderman or another building, the recommendations for its rehabilitation treatment approach would apply.

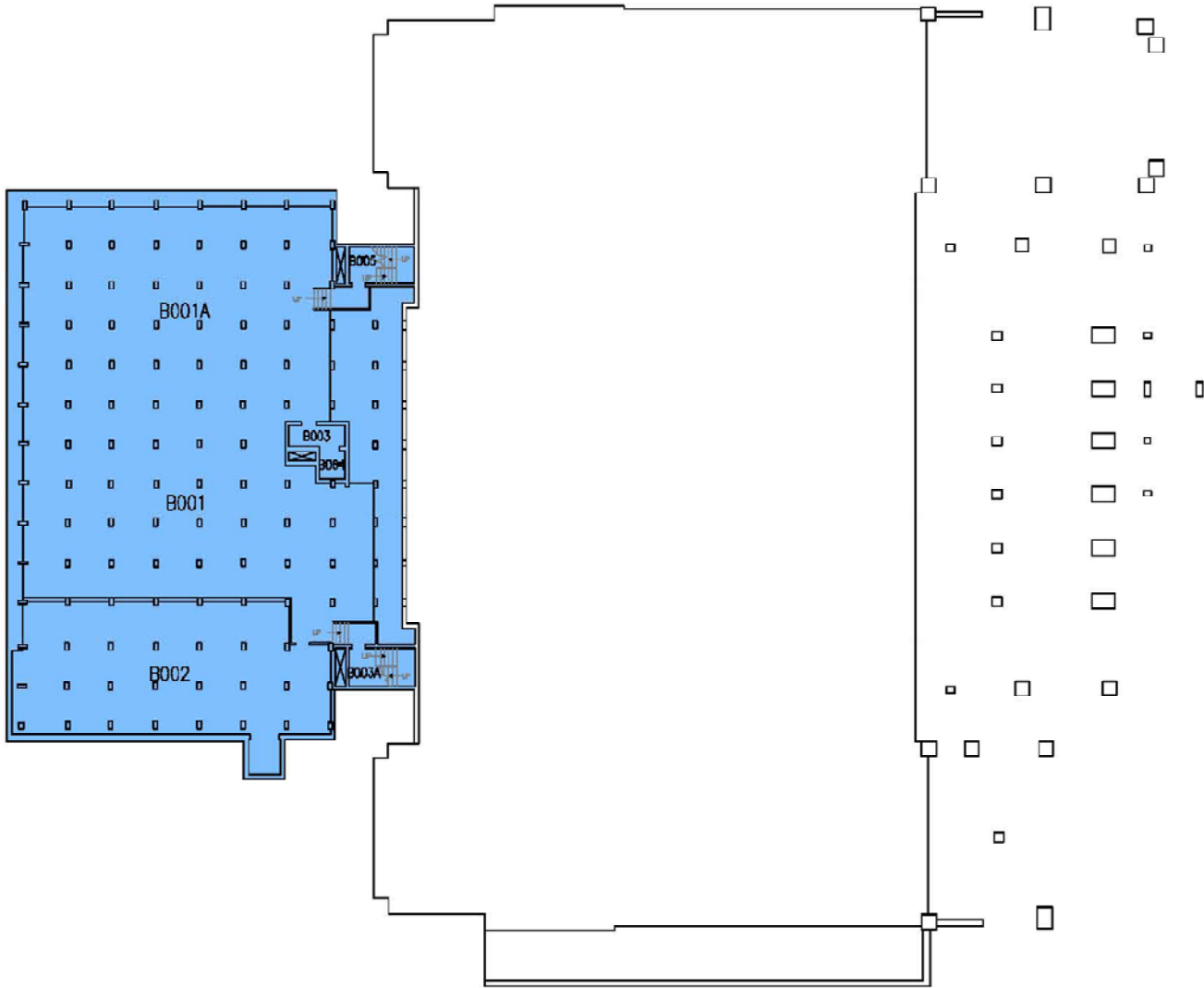
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

PRESERVATION

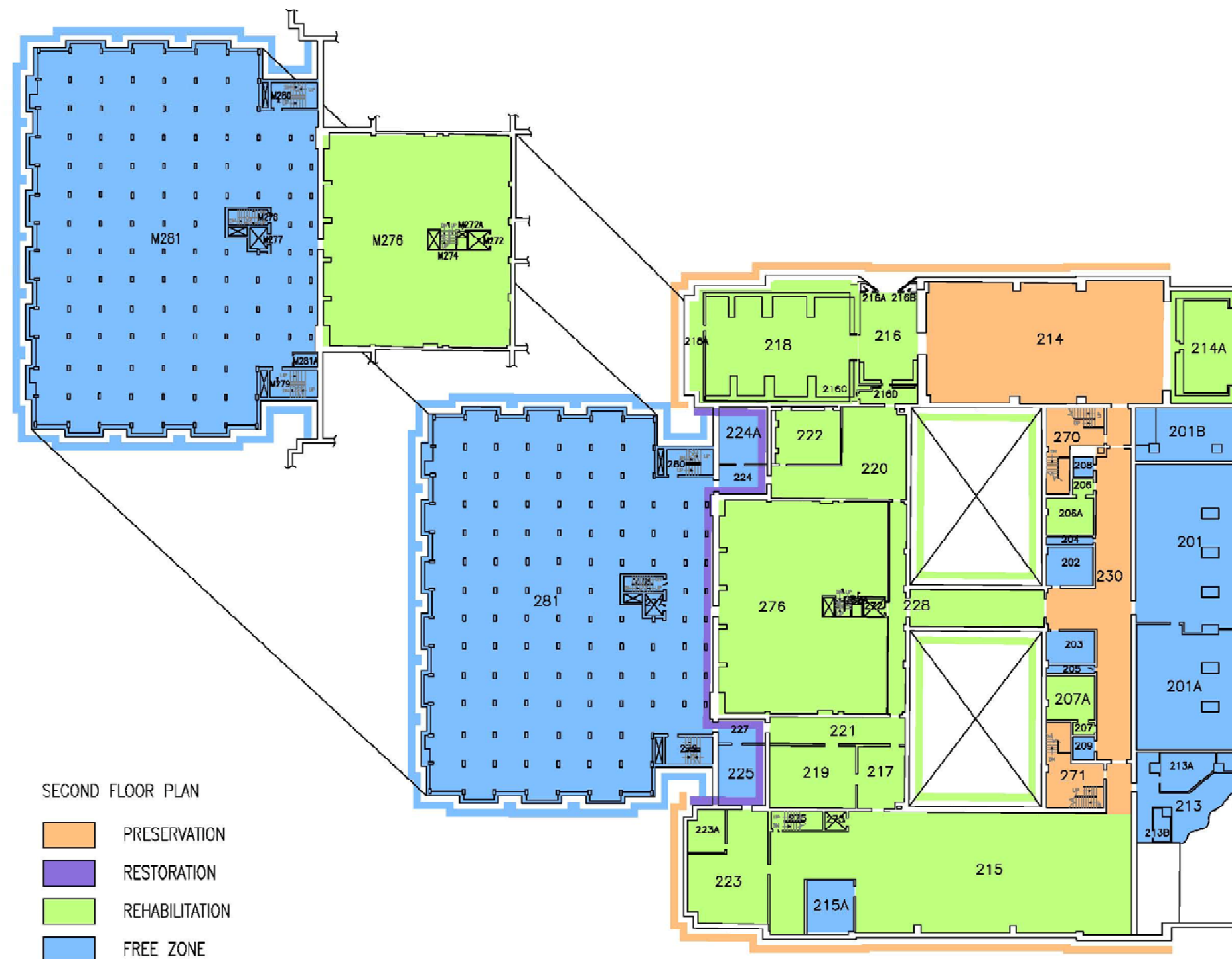
RESTORATION

REHABILITATION

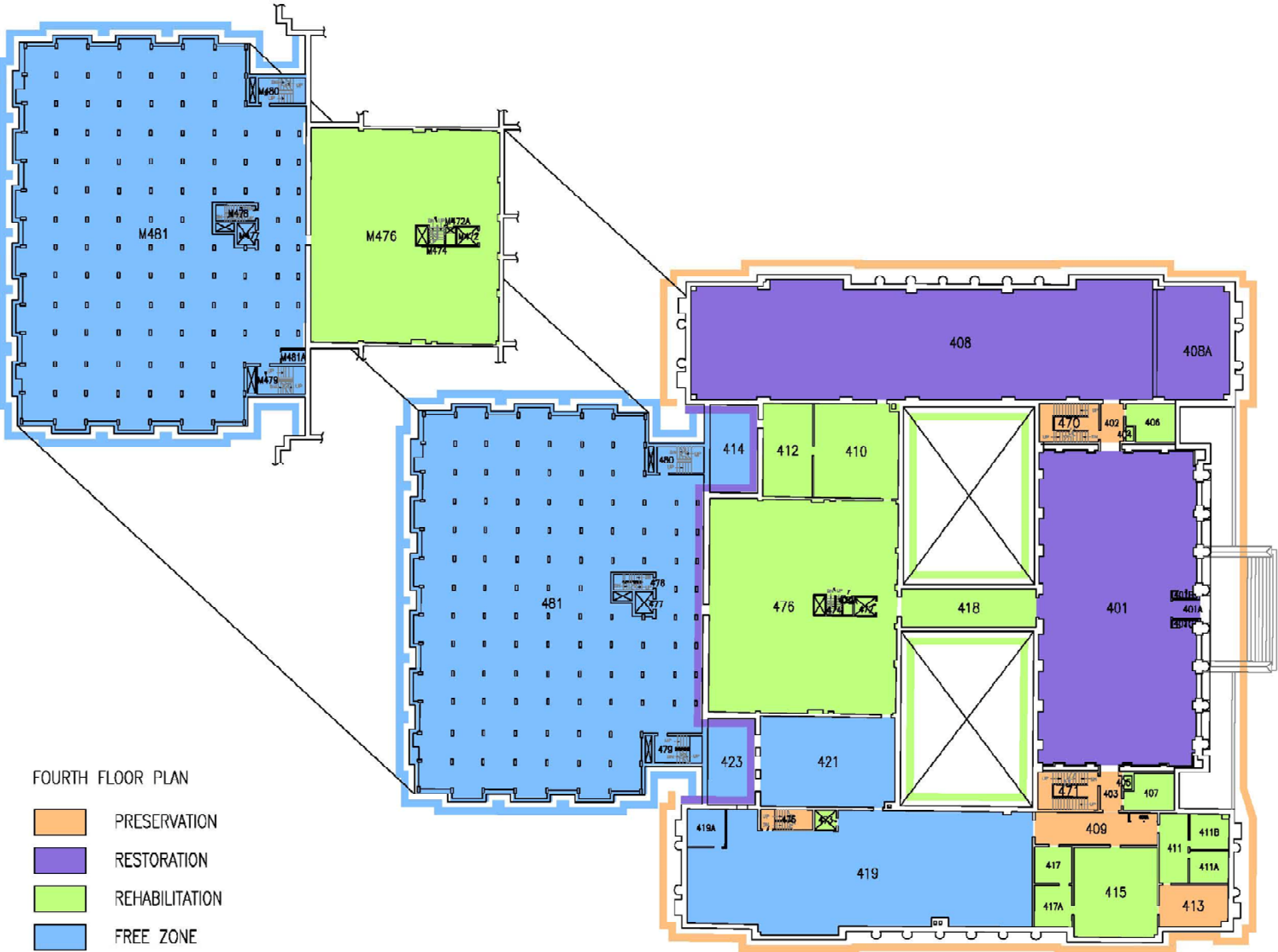
FREE ZONE

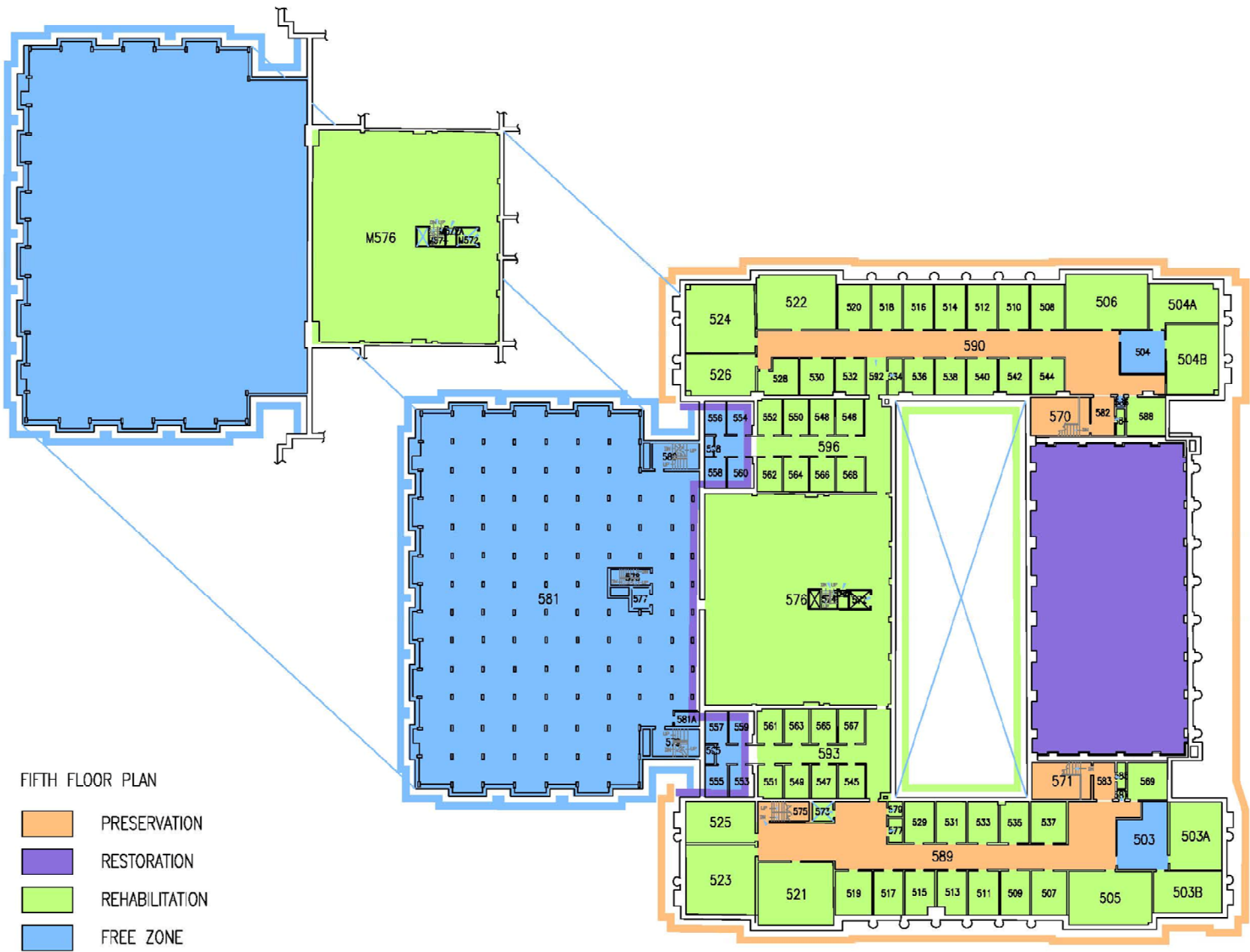


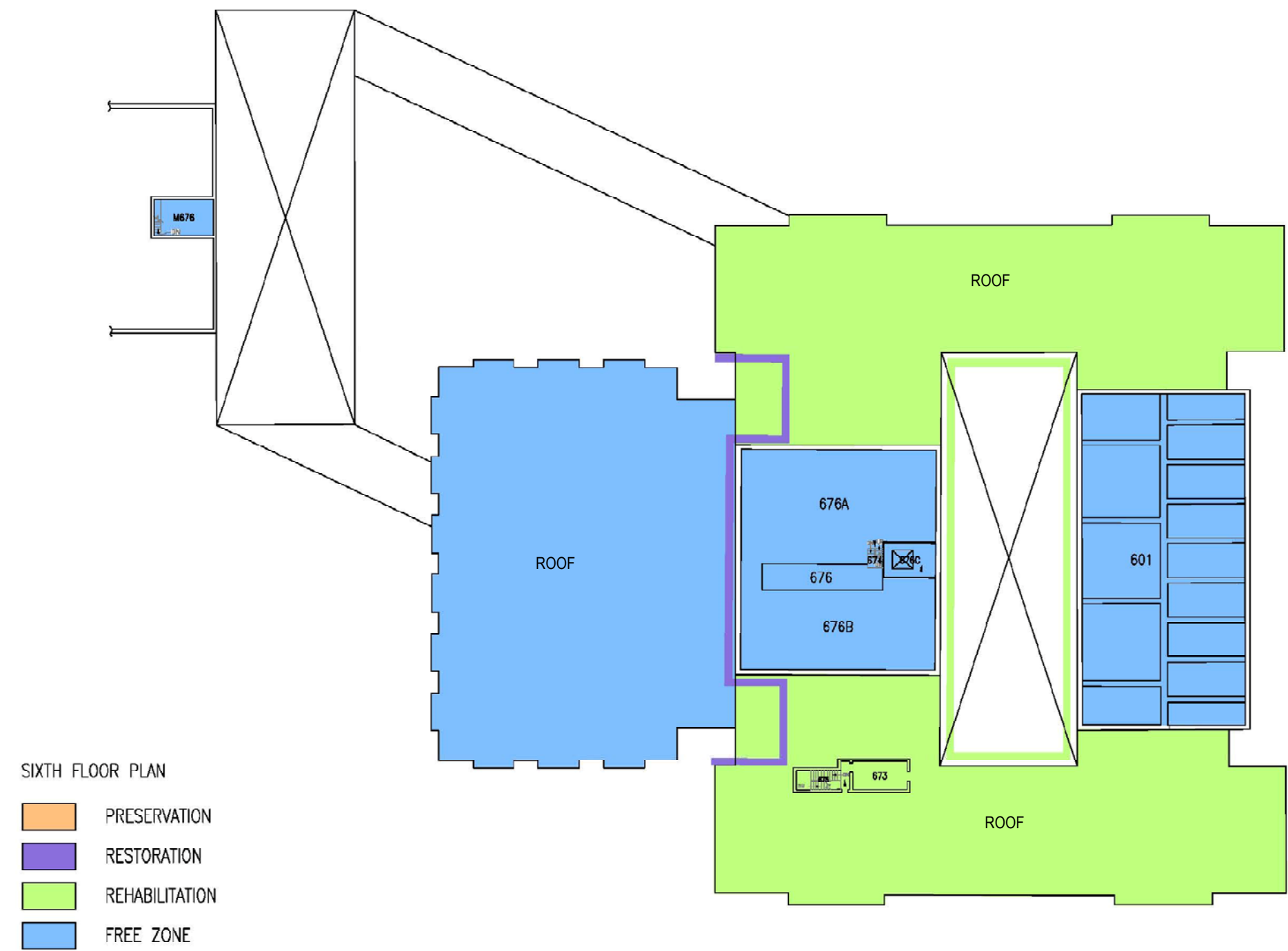












BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Clemons, Harry. *The University of Virginia Library, 1825-1950: Story of a Jeffersonian Foundation*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Library, 1954.
- Lay, K. Edward. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000.
- Lindemann, Richard H. F. *Alderman Library, 50 Years: The Keepsake of an Exhibition, Stettinius Gallery, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, 1 March-31 August, 1988*. Charlottesville: Charlottesville Press, 1988.
- Weber, Anne E., "Acoustical Materials," in *Twentieth-century Building Materials: History and Conservation*, ed. Thomas Jester (Washington D.C.: Archetype Press, 1995), 262.
- Wilson, Richard Guy, and Sara A. Butler. *University of Virginia*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.

Periodicals

- Cappon, Lester J. "The University of Virginia's Activity in the Collection and Preservation of Historic Materials." *The University of Virginia Alumni News* XXVI, no. 10 (1938): 234-238.
- Clemons, Harry, and R. E. Lee Thomas. "The New Library Building." *The University of Virginia Alumni News* XXVI, no. 10 (1938): 227-234.
- Dabney, Virginius. "Renaissance Below the Potomac." *The University of Virginia Alumni News* XXVI, no. 10 (1938): 238-244.
- Malone, Dumas. "Address by Dr. Dumas Malone." *The University of Virginia Alumni News* XXVI, no. 10 (1938): 222-226.
- Newcomb, John Llyod. "Dedication of the Alderman Library." *The University of Virginia Alumni News* XXVI, no. 10 (1938): 219-21.

Reports and Collections

Clemons, Harry. "Proposed Specifications for a New Library Building at the University of Virginia." 1932. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. (RG-31/1/2:5.832)

Monteith, Neuman, et al, *Grounds Plan: Mid-Century: Managing Postwar Growth* (University of Virginia, Office of the Architect for the University, 2008).

Office of the Architect. *2008 University of Virginia Grounds Plan*. University of Virginia, 2008.

Internet Resources

Office of the Architect. *2007 University of Virginia Historic Preservation Framework Plan*. University of Virginia, 2007. Accessed 7 October 2014.
<http://www.officearchitect.virginia.edu/pdfs/HistoricPreservationFrameworkPlan.pdf>

Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia. "From Village to Grounds, Exhibition." University of Virginia Library. January 1, 2010. Accessed November, 2014.
<https://explore.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/show/architecture-after-jefferson>.

Drawings

Library for the University of Virginia General Contract Drawings. Taylor & Fisher Architects. December 10, 1936.

Alderman Library Addition and Alterations Drawings. Architect J. Russell Bailey, A.I.A.

Furniture and Equipment Drawings. Taylor & Fisher Architects. August 10, 1937.

Construction Documents for Rare Book and Manuscript Room. Taylor & Fisher Architects. August 1, 1938.

Preservation of Library Recourses Construction Documents. Wiley & Wilson Architects, Engineers, Planners. July 12, 1985. As-Built Plans. November 13, 1987.

Barrett Room Construction Documents. Knipp & Company.
January 12, 1959.

Room for Taylor Collection Construction Drawings. Taylor & Fisher
Architects. April 4, 1946.

Mount Vernon Room Plan with dimensions. Unsigned. Undated.

ALDERMAN LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Historic Features Survey

APPENDIX A



Final Submission
13 March 2015

Admirable. I have no suggestions. Please pardon any delay
J.C.M.

PROPOSED SPECIFICATIONS FOR A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

GENERAL

I. CAPACITY

- A. Books. Shelving for at least 500,000 volumes
- B. Readers. Seats for at least 800 readers
- C. Staff. Working space for at least forty

II. ENLARGEMENT

The building should be constructed so that it may be possible to increase each capacity without impairing the efficiency or the appearance of the building. It should be possible to increase the stack capacity to 2,000,000 volumes. This enlargement should be definitely planned along with the original building, and a site selected and reserved which will render the enlargement possible.

III. CONSTRUCTION

- A. The building should be fireproof.
- B. In order to permit easy future changes of interior arrangements, bearing partitions and piers should be eliminated to the limit of practicability. Reinforced concrete is suggested.

IV. ARRANGEMENT

In the arrangement the interrelation of various functions should be considered for purposes of convenience and economy of administration.

A. The highest floor should be used for seminar rooms and faculty studies. The carrels should be located adjacent to the stacks on each stack floor.

B. The public catalogue should be on the same floor as the general reading room. Also on the same floor and adjacent to the public catalogue and to each other should be the reference office and collection and the work room for the preparations division.

C. The manuscript room, the vault, and, possibly, the map room should be sufficiently close to enable them to be controlled by one attendant.

D. The progress of accessions to the library collection is by the following stages:

1. Receiving (and shipping) room. This should be convenient for deliveries from mail and express trucks.

2. Acquisitions division. Here the unpacked material is checked, recorded, and acknowledged. An elevator should connect this division with the receiving room and the preparations room.

a. The office for exchanges and records of binding should be adjacent to the acquisitions division. It is convenient to have the room for current periodicals also adjacent to the acquisitions room.

3. Preparations division. This division receives the material from the acquisitions division and classifies, catalogues, and labels it for location in the stack. It should be connected with the acquisitions division and with the stack floors by elevators.

V. INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL EFFECT

In general, monumental effect is not desired. With the possible exception of the Memorial Hall, which may be open to the roof, it is preferred that reading rooms, staff work rooms, and offices be intimate in feeling, not lofty. The books should seem at home.

SPECIAL

I. STACK

A. Location. The stack should be built from basement to roof, with at least one outward exposure.

B. Size. The stack should be capable of shelving at least 500,000 volumes, with possibility of enlargement to a capacity of 2,000,000 volumes. For convenience both for stack administration and for use of carrels, the stack should contain at least nine or ten levels or decks, each seven feet, six inches high. If a stack of ten decks be used, a similar economy and convenience of administration will be achieved by a building of four floors and a basement. The proportion of two decks to each floor will result in a ceiling height of fifteen feet, since it is of the utmost importance that floor levels be uniform. Provision should be made in the stack for a book conveyor and for book lifts. If carrels six by six feet are located on three sides of each deck, a ground area of about 3,600 square feet will be necessary. To this should be added approximately 600 square feet for passage room between the stack and the halls in front.

II. MEMORIAL HALL

A. Use. This should be the entrance hall for all users of the library. It should contain the circulation desk, directly opposite the vestibule, and the public card catalogue and exhibition cases for temporary displays of books and manuscripts (not museum material).

B. Location. It should be located in the center front of the main floor and should lead to the general reading room, the reference collection, and the preparations division.

C. Requirements. There should be space for an ample circulation desk and its accessories commanding the approach to the stack. In the passage to the rear of the desk and between the Memorial Hall and the stack there should be arranged an office with desk and files for the assistant in charge. The card catalogue files should be sufficiently extensive for 2,000,000 volumes (probably requiring 3,000,000 - 5,000,000 cards). These files may be arranged along the inner wall, perhaps in the form of a series of U's, with narrow tables adjacent for holding the file drawers when removed for inspection. The exhibition cases

should not be numerous or conspicuous. The Memorial Hall should afford free space for movement.

D. Size. The Memorial Hall should contain about 5,000 square feet.

III. COAT ROOM

A. Location. It is important that an adequate coat room or coat rooms be located near the vestibule in order that confusion and dampness may be avoided within the Memorial Hall and in the reading rooms.

B. Size. It is suggested that 400 square feet be allowed.

IV. GENERAL READING ROOM

A. Use. This room is for general readers and for students who seek a quiet place for study not requiring reserved books.

B. Location. The general reading room should be on the main floor and entered from the Memorial Hall.

C. Requirements. There should be wall shelving for 5,000 - 6,000 books illustrating all fields of learning; there should be well lighted reading tables and comfortable (but not bulky) chairs.

D. Size. The space should allow for 200 readers at twenty-five square feet each or 5,000 square feet.

V. REFERENCE COLLECTION AND OFFICE

A. Use. The reference collection is the center of the reference service and consists of the most used reference books and bibliographic tools.

B. Location. This service is in charge of the reference librarian and is used by readers and by all members of the library staff, particularly by the cataloguers in the preparations division. The collection should therefore be located on the main floor, within easy reach of the reference office, the preparations division, the general reading room, and the public and depository catalogues - these catalogues being themselves a part of the reference collection. The reference office should either be located in the reference collection or immediately adjacent to it.

C. Requirements. There should be shelving for 4,000 - 5,000 volumes, of which a considerable proportion will be of folio size. There should be tables and seats enabling twenty persons to consult the collection at one time. The reference office should be equipped with a large desk, chairs, and an ample supply of files.

D. Size. For the reference office and collection there should be allowed at least 2,500 square feet.

VI. PREPARATIONS ROOM

A. Use. This room is used by the cataloguing staff.

B. Location. It should be located on the main floor.

C. Requirements. It should be a large and well lighted room, equipped with typewriter desks, stenographers' chairs, movable racks, files, and wall shelving. Space and the necessary card files should be planned for the Library of Congress depository catalogue, which already amounts to approximately 1,500,000 cards.

ALDERMAN LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

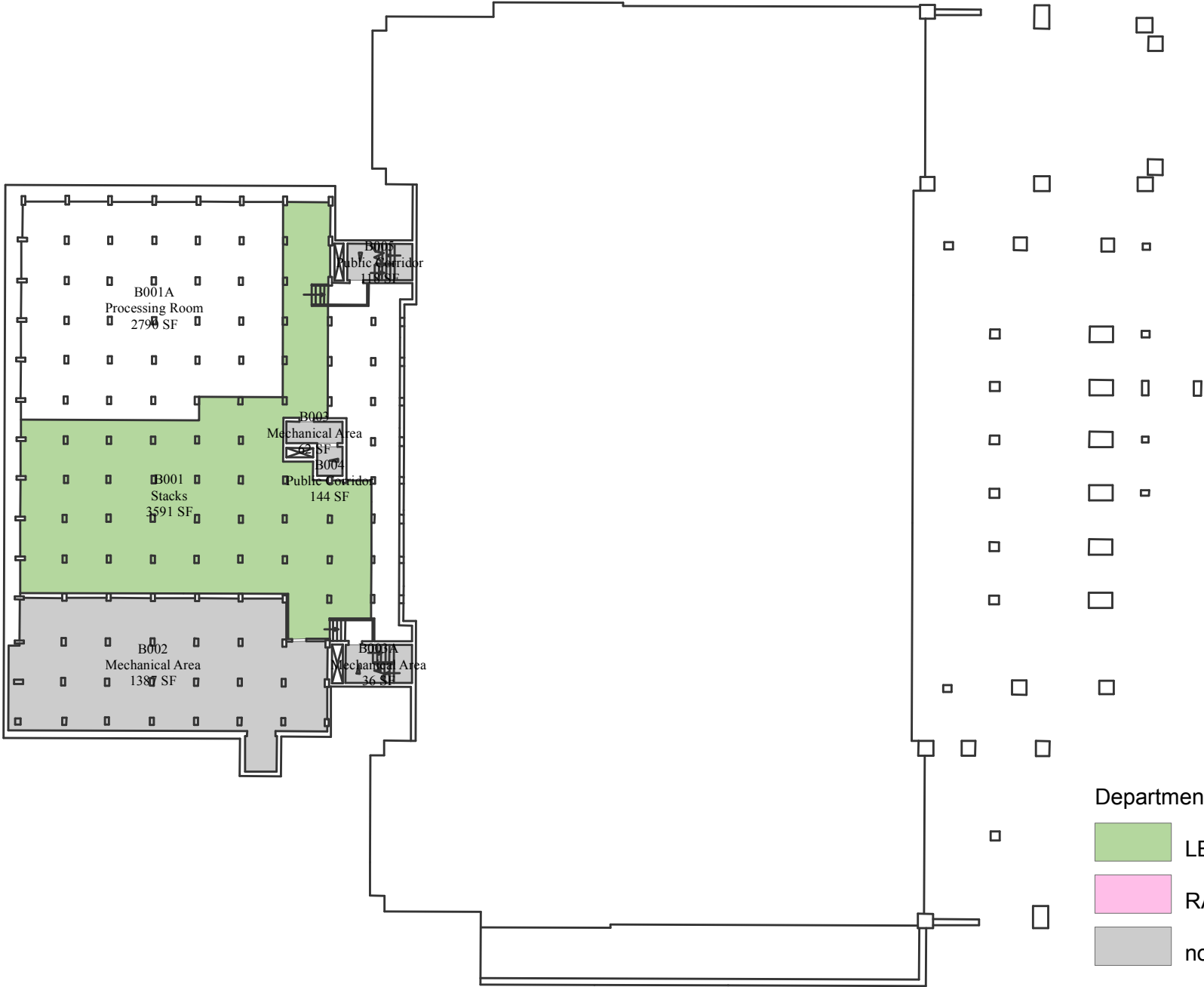
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Historic Features Survey

APPENDIX B

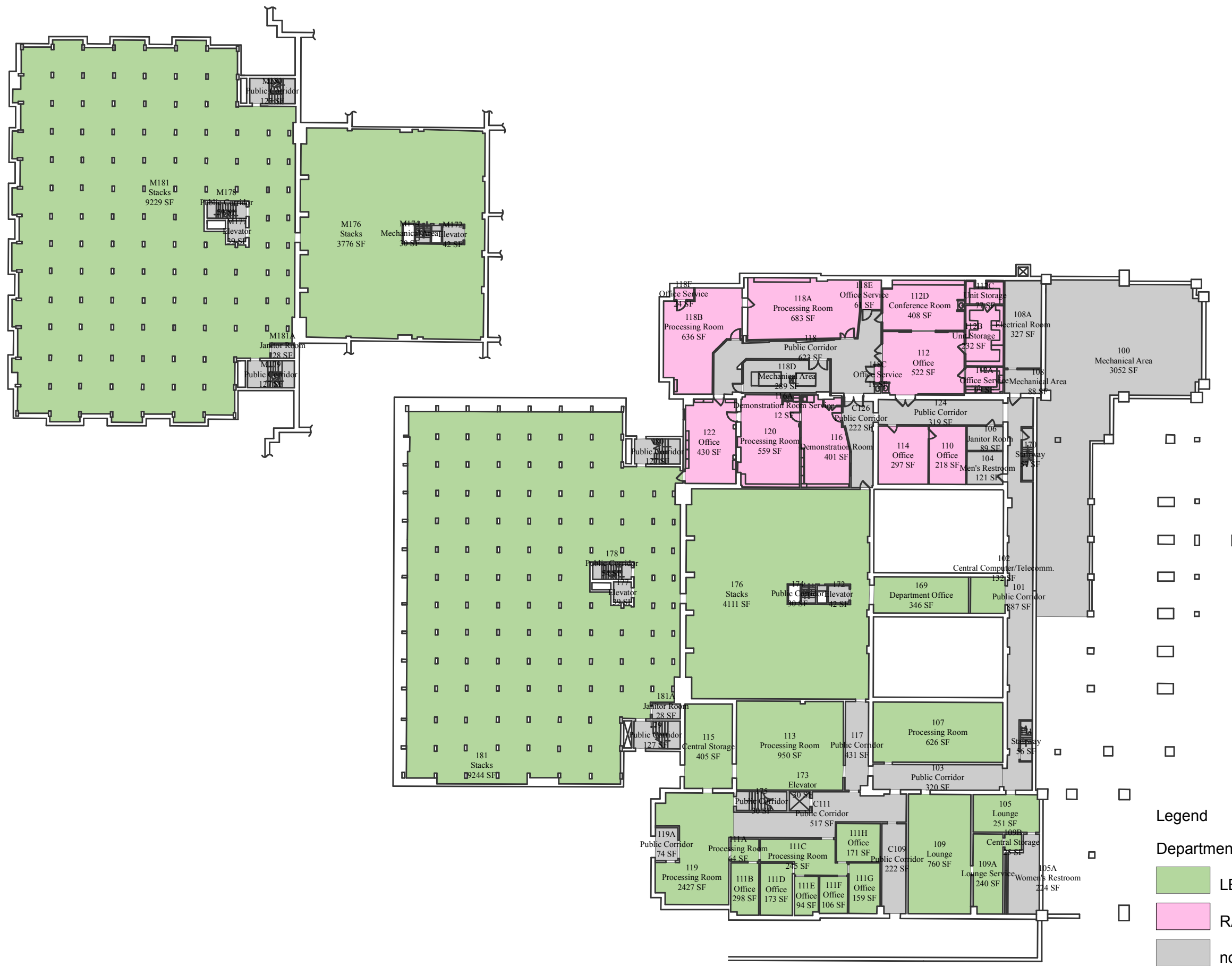


Final Submission
13 March 2015



DepartmentDescription	
<div></div>	LB-Univ Librarian-General
<div></div>	RARE BOOKS
<div></div>	non-assignable

December 2012



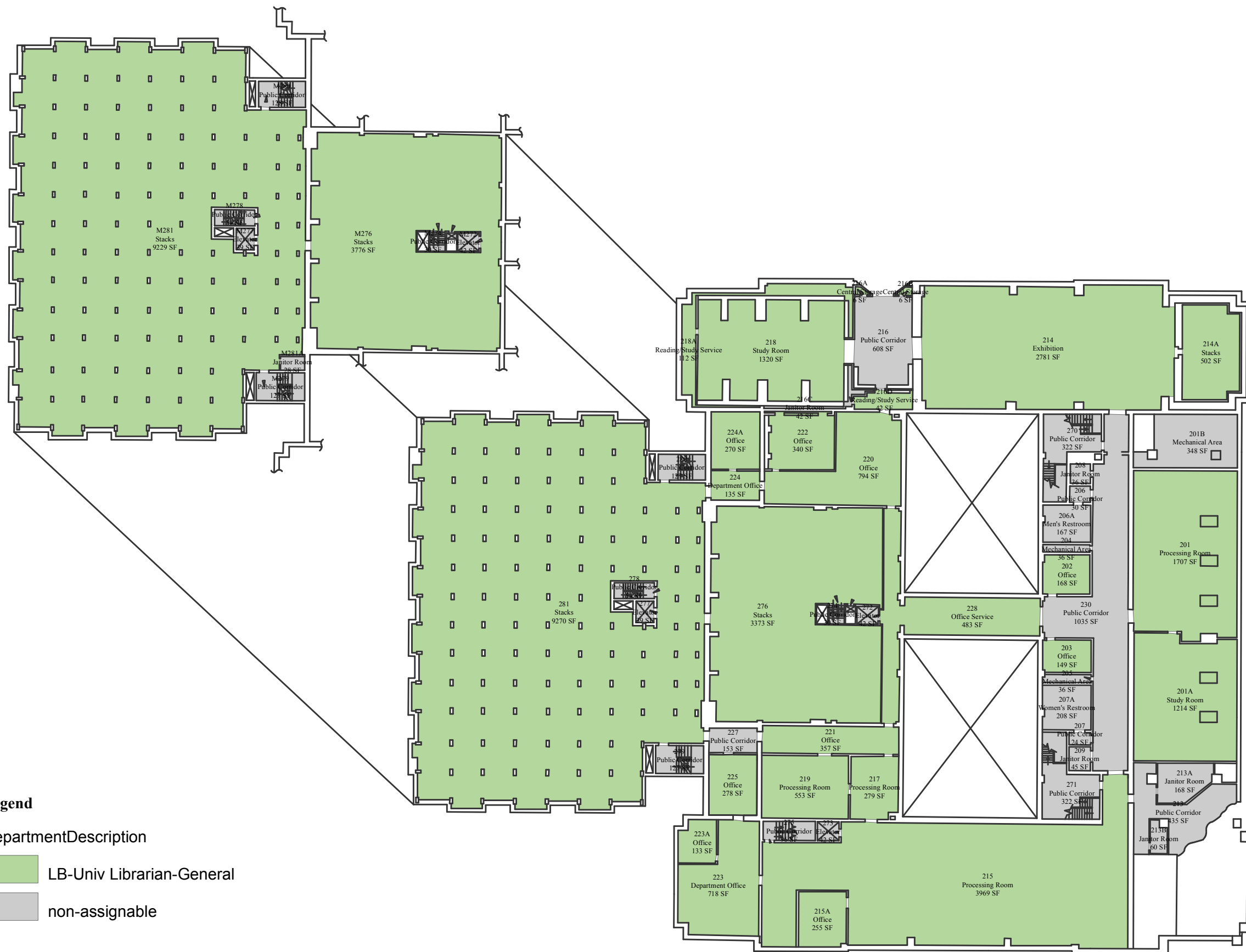
Legend

Department	Description
LB-Univ Librarian-General	
RARE BOOKS SCHOOL	
non-assignable	

Legend

DepartmentDescription

- LB-Univ Librarian-General
- non-assignable



May 2012

Legend

Department	Description
<div></div>	LB-Univ Librarian-General
<div></div>	non-assignable

