Georgia Institute of Technology

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Price Gilbert Memorial Library

VOLUME 2

All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been,
it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books.
They are the chosen possession of men.
—Thomas Carlyle, Library Dedication Program

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Prepared for
Capital Planning and Space Management

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

5.0   Architectural Description

Original Design and Construction

Architectural Style

Heffernan's design for the Price Gilbert Memorial Library was a striking departure from most of the earlier buildings on campus. It is an iconic example of what has come to be called the International style or the Bauhaus style, although Heffernan preferred to call his style "Functionalist."[54]. Buildings designed in the International style are rectangular in shape and employ large expanses of glass. The structural frame of the building is often expressed on the exterior and the first floor is sometimes set back behind the main wall plane. These elements are part of the vocabulary used by Heffernan in the library's design and a far cry from the Classical design of the Carnegie Library. Figures 5-1 through 5-6 show the building as it appeared when it was first completed in 1953.

At the time of its dedication on November 21, 1953 a library was considered the heart of an institution. And indeed, the Price Gilbert Memorial Library was both figuratively and literally at the center of education at Georgia Tech, occupying a commanding site near the center of campus. When the building was completed it was visible from all sides and its modern design dominated the landscape (Figures 5-7, 5-8).

Original Floor Plans

Ground Floor (Figure 5-9) – The primary spaces included:

- A covered terrace with a flagstone floor at west entrance (Figure 5-10)
- Lobby
- Staff lounge
- Stack area
- Faculty lounge, which could be opened to the Music room to make a large auditorium-like space (Figure 5-11, 5-12)
- Music room with four listening rooms (Figure 5-13)
- Receiving room

First Floor (Figure 5-14) – The primary spaces included:

- Lobby (Figure 5-15)
- Exhibit area (Figure 5-16, 5-17)
- Processing room (Figure 5-18)
- Science and Technology reading room (Figures 5-19 through 5-22)
- Science and Technology periodicals
- Pamphlets and Trade Catalogues
- Stacks
- Librarian's office (Figure 5-23)

Second Floor (Figure 5-24) – The primary spaces included:

- Documents
- Graduate study
- Four locked study carrels

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[54] Robert Craig, "The Administrations of Harold Bush-Brown and Paul M. Heffernan." Pages 40-43. In Dowling, Elizabeth Meredith and Thomason, Lisa M., eds. One Hundred Years of Architectural Education, 1908-2008, Georgia Tech. Atlanta: Georgia Tech College of Architecture, 2009, p. 43.

- Stack area (5-25 through 5-27)

Third Floor (Figure 5-28) – The primary spaces included:

- Humanities reading room (Figure 5-29, 5-30)
- General periodicals
- English reading room
- Closed reserves/circulation desk (Figure 5-31)
- Map Room (Figure 5-32)
- Four locked study carrels
- Stack area

Fourth Floor (Figure 5-33) – The primary spaces included:

- Seminar room
- Military reading room
- Nine locked study carrels
- Stacks (Figure 5-34)

<u>Construction Details, Finishes and Furnishings</u>

The building has a reinforced concrete structural frame laid out on a 27-foot square grid. The floors and flat roof deck are also reinforced concrete. Hollow structural clay tile is used as a back-up for the exterior brick walls and for interior partitions. The face brick used for the exterior is described in the specifications as:

> Colonial Pink MELLOTONE Face Brick as manufactured by the Claycraft Company, Columbus, Ohio, or approved equal. Brick shall have the manufacturer's standard texture, except that the quantity of brick with pronounced surface indentations or "creases" shall be limited to approximately 10 percent of the total quantity furnished. Brick to be used on the south wall of the building and laid in "block" bond shall be 2-l/4" x 11-5/8" x 3-5/8" (Norman size) and shall be furnished in medium pink color with very limited range. All other face brick shall be size 2-1/4" x 8" x 3-5/8" and shall be furnished in full range of color, except that the extremely dark brick shall be omitted. The brick to be used in the rounded portions of Retaining Wall No. 3 shall be special shaped brick with radial curved faces. The brick to be used at one corner of each of the projecting fins on the South wall will be special shaped brick, as detailed.[55]

The brick walls are accented by bands of creamy marble at the south balcony at the third floor and on the north side at the first and third floor spandrel panels. The specifications noted that it was to be "Roman Travertine" as supplied by the Hilgartner Marble Company, Baltimore, Maryland.[56] At the ground floor, the same marble faces all of the exposed walls. Original doors and windows have aluminum frames. The original first floor entrance into the building was at the west end of the south elevation.

Inside, the building was constructed with few fixed walls making the spaces able to serve as reading rooms or stacks as necessary. The stacks were also free-standing so they could be easily rearranged as required. Except for the closed stacks on the ground floor in the processing room and the reserved

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[55] Bush-Brown, Gailey, & Heffernan, Architects, "Specifications for Library Building, March 31, 1951," p. 5-3. Georgia Tech Archives, Dorothy M. Crosland Papers, MS001, Box 6, Folder 7.
[56] Ibid, p. 6-3.

stacks on the third floor, the stacks were purposely left open so that students, faculty and researchers could easily browse the collections.

The original interior finishes and furnishings were as carefully thought out as was the architectural design of the building. This is not surprising, for in addition to being trained in Library Science, Dorothy Crosland was also a trained interior decorator. Working with architecture Professor Sam Hurst, Mrs. Crosland made several trips to New York to buy material for draperies and other furnishings.

A number of floor finishes were used throughout the building. Cork tiles, measuring 12' x 12", were used in the first and third floor reading rooms and their flanking periodical and smaller reading rooms and on the floating stairs from the two reading rooms to their respective mezzanine floors. The cork tiles were manufactured by Armstrong Cork Company. Terrazzo was used for the floors in the main entrance and adjoining exhibition space, the ground floor lobby and in the west stair. From the specifications comes the following description of the terrazzo used throughout.[57]

> Marble granules for the general field terrazzo in Lobby No. 101 [main entrance], Stair No. 1 [west stair], the general field in Lobby No. G-l [ground floor], and the border in Exhibition Area No. 123 shall be a dark green aggregate, "Verde Antique", or approved equal.

> Marble granules for the central field in Exhibit Area No. 123 and at ground floor entrance No. G-l surrounding the door mat shall be light pink chips, "Pink Tennessee", or approved equal.

Asphalt tile was used in the stack areas on the first and third floors, throughout the second and fourth floors, in the processing room on the first floor, the third floor map room and the stack area and receiving room on the ground floor. Carpet designed specifically for Georgia Tech and the new library was installed in the Library Director's office, the music lounge and the faculty lounge. Janitor's closets and restrooms all had ceramic tile (Figure 5-35).

Ceilings throughout the building were generally acoustical tiles. Acoustical plaster was used at the light coves on the south side of the second and fourth floors.

The walls were generally plastered; many were covered with "Vicrtex" (vinyl plastic), with a "Tahiti" straw-like texture. "Kalistron" plastic, by U. S. Plywood Corporation was used to cover the columns in many of the spaces. Glazed brick was used to finish the walls in the west stair. This tile was also to be manufactured by Claycraft, the same manufacturer of the exterior brick. Its bright green color is called "PermaChrome". The Exhibit hall walls were originally covered with burlap. The burlap began to peel within a few months of installation and it was replaced with "Vicrtex." Natural birch plywood was used to cover the walls of the floating stairs in the two reading rooms and in the Library Director's office suite.

What made the interior of the Price Gilbert really sing, besides the soaring height of the two main reading rooms, was color. It was everywhere! And the designers were not shy about the colors they used. The brochure prepared for the dedication of the Price Gilbert Memorial Library in November, 1953 lists the colors used and offers an explanation of their use.

> The supporting columns of slate gray or "Thunderbolt" rise against a galaxy of wall colors that includes "Gold Coast," "Silver Birch," "Royal Violet," "Cinnamon," "Yellow Leaf," "Byzantine Blue," "Pinkie," "Harlequin Blue," "Bitter, sweet," and "Quaker." A basic green, "Dew Mixture," which is the unifying color, brings in the green of the trees; and the "Silver Birch" stacks are a restful variation from the usual institutional colors.

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[57] Ibid., page 18-2.

Good color costs no more than bad. And it has been established that color has a strong effect on the efficiency and comfort of those exposed to it. So, color engineering was put to work to keep the users of the new library from being punished by the glare of white walls, the distracting contrast of dark stacks, and the unremitting monotony of sameness. There are refreshing changes of pace in color at every hand. The student in need of stimulation can contemplate a "Cinnamon Red" partition; the harried researcher in pursuit of serenity can surround himself with greens and blues; and the over-excited freshman can subdue himself with "Royal Violet."

Even the furniture provided opportunities to introduce color into the spaces. "Chair materials," the brochure noted, "are of leather and of hard-finished linen, in accord with the effort to keep the library bright and cheerful, done in eight different colors." Another source names the eight colors: Sulfur, Persimmon, Federal, Sea, Pine, Morocco, White Ivory and Midnight.[58]

Color images at the Georgia Tech archives document the colorful interiors (Figures 5-36 through 5-41)

<u>Building Specifications</u>

COST: Building, Equipment, Furniture, Architects' Fees, etc.   approximately $2,200,000
                 Landscaping $7,800
                 Gilbert Fund for extra furnishings $52,000
                 Building cost per square foot $17.87

DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION TEAM:
                 Architects: Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan, Atlanta
                 Library Consultant: John E. Burchard, Dean of Humanities and Social Studies,
                     M.I.T., Cambridge, Massachusetts
                 Contractor: J.A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, North Carolina
                 Structural Engineer: J.J. Pollard
                 Heating and Ventilating Engineers: E.R. Gritschke and Associates, Chicago, Illinois
                 Landscape Architect: Edward L. Daugherty, Atlanta
                 Landscape Contractor: Norman Butts, Atlanta

BUILDING: Contemporary structure, five floors, completely air-conditioned
                 North wall - all glass, aluminum framed
                 South wall - Roman Brick equally spaced with glass
                 East & West walls - Brick
                 Cubic feet - 1,203,430
                 Square feet - 96,508
                 Seating Capacity – 800
                 Book Capacity - 500,000
                 Locked Study Carrels – 17
                 Individual Study Tables - 170

FLOORS: Reading Areas - Armstrong Cork Tile
                 Stack Area - Asphalt Title
                 Main Entrance, Exhibition Room, West Stair - Terrazzo

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[58] Letter, Mrs. Crosland to Mr. John Sims, November 7, 1952. Georgia Tech Archives, Dorothy M. Crosland Papers, MS001, Box 6, Folder 2.

Director's Office, Music Room and Faculty Lounge -Mohawk specially designed rugs installed by Rich's, Inc., Atlanta (wool-white, slate, and black) (Also, Staff Lounge)

STACKS: Globe-Wernicke Company - Silver Birch (light grey)

COLUMNS: Straw Vinyl Plastic in Thunderbolt (slate gray)

WALLS: Main Stairwell - glazed green tile
Science-Technology Reading Room - royal violet Burlap and plastered walls - Drew Mixture (light green), Vinyl Plastic
General Studies - Cinnamon Red Burlap and plastered walls - Drew Mixture - Vinyl Plastic
Exhibition Hall - Vinyl Plastic, Thunderbolt Grey and Green
Music and Faculty Lounges - Thunderbolt (Slate grey) and Leaf Yellow

CURTAINS: North wall - Science-Technology Reading Room and General Studies Reading Room (19-feet high) Cotton and flax material from Switzerland (translucent), Quaintance Fabrics, New York
North wall - Faculty and Music rooms and Receiving Room Belgian linen, alphabet design, Quaintance Fabrics, New York
South Wall - Stack areas and Processing Room, Belgian linen, alphabet design
Exhibition Hall - Belgian linen, "Old Printing Presses," Elenhank, Chicago
Director's Office - Herman Miller silk fabric in purple, gray, brown and white
Map Room - Shumaker's "Old Planetarium" in green and brown
Staff Lounge - Nubby cotton "Tumbleweed" from Elenhank, Chicago, (Curtains made by Rich's Inc., Atlanta)

FURNITURE: Reading tables - Sjostrom, Philadelphia
Study tables - Sjostrom, Philadelphia and McGregor, Company, Athens
Library chairs with leather backs in eight colors - Marble Chair Company, Ivan Allen-Marshall Company Atlanta distributors
Catalog cases, exhibitions cases, circulation and reference desks - Remington-Rand Corporation
Lounge furniture - Risom chairs, Knoll Associates; sofas, Herman Miller sofas and chairs; Hansen table and six chairs; two Mies Van der Rohe chairs in chrome and black leather; two Wegner chairs from Georg Jensen (Lounge furniture supplied by Pacer Shop and McGregor Company.)
Office desks and chairs - McGregor Company
Director's desk - Knoll Associates, natural cherry.
Stacking Chairs - Alumastack Chair Company, New York

LIGHT FIXTURES: Leder Company (recently sold to Benjamin Electric Company)
Reading Rooms: Fluorescent recessed troffers
Stacks: Slim-line, surface mounted fluorescent fixtures
Display, Rest Rooms, Stairways, Storage, Etc.: Recessed incandescent lighting fixtures
Carrels: Adjustable incandescent fixtures, Gotham Electric Company, Atlanta

LIGHTING INTENSITIES:
Two story reading areas   —   45 foot-candles (f.c.)
One story reading areas   —   60 f.c.
Stack areas   —   28 f.c.

Construction History – Changes Over Time

The following timeline traces the history of construction and modifications to the Library.

1953   Price Gilbert Library completed; dedicated November 21, 1953

1962   Third floor map room converted to Federal Technical Reports Center

1963   First floor – two small offices constructed in card catalogue area; stacks and catalogues rearranged (Dwg No. DR041807)

1968   Crosland Building completed; connects to Price Gilbert Library at southeast corner (Dwg Nos DR060323-327). Modifications to Price Gilbert Library included:

- Ground Floor – New corridor created from west entrance to new east entrance lobby and new stairs to entrance rotunda; staff lounge and kitchen, women's restroom, south portion of stack area, east projection room and micro-film room eliminated; remaining stack area and men's toilet room rearranged to provide men's and women's restrooms, archives and stack area.
- First Floor – New round entrance rotunda constructed at east end of south elevation, serves as main entrance into both buildings; store room and vault in southeast corner are eliminated and incorporated into new circulation lobby; original processing room eliminated—one-half becomes circulation lobby, one-half becomes work area and five individual offices (offices may have been done later, in 1969); 1963 offices and card catalogue area are eliminated to create new circulation desk and reserve work area (Figure 5-42).
- Second Floor – Crosland Building connected to second floor at southeast corner—study room is modified and three of the four study carrels are eliminated.
- Third Floor – Crosland Building connected to third floor at southeast corner—work room is modified and three of the four study carrels are eliminated; map room is converted to copy room; charging desk and closed reserve area eliminated and converted to a reading area.
- Fourth Floor – Crosland Building connected to fourth floor at southeast corner—study room modified and three of the four study carrels are eliminated; south half of plan is noted as reading area on the 1952 furniture layout—the 1967 plans notes this same area as stack area but no physical changes are made at this time.

1968   Partition constructed between the original exhibit area and the original building entrance at the southwest corner; exhibition room becomes the Frank H. Neely Room; original entry door is converted to a window and the space becomes the lobby and gallery for the Neely Room. (Dwg No. DR041764)

1973   Minor partition constructed to enclose center interior stair (#5) at ground floor; work is part of security upgrades to Wilby Room. (Dwg No. DRo41803)

             Ground floor storage room on north side of west exit stair is converted to a kitchen for Faculty Lounge. (Dwg No. DR041804)

1975-1976 Fountain/Plaza is constructed on south side of building; designed by campus landscape architect, Paul J. Vander Horst; dedicated to Price Gilbert, Jr.. (Dwg No. DR041768) (Figure 5-43, 5-44)

1977   Storefront installed enclosing ground floor lobby area at west exit stair lobby.

1978   Solar screens installed over windows of south elevation. (Dwg No. DR041806)

1980   Storefront installed at the second floor balcony overlooking original entrance lobby at the Neely Room. (Dwg. No. DR041795)

1985   Pamphlets & Trade Catalogue reading room (1st floor) is enclosed to create Homer Rice Computer Center (Dwg. No. DR041798)

1988   Entrance rotunda doors replaced. (Dwg No. DR041830)

            Former Music Lounge, now known as Wilby Room, converted to offices; partition is constructed between it and adjacent faculty lounge to the west. (Dwg Nos. DR041829, DR041843, 10588A01, 10588A02)

1991   North curtain wall replaced. (Dwg Nos. 07700131-133) (Figures 5-45, 5-46)

            Video lab constructed on third floor adjacent to former map room. (Dwg Nos. DR041831, 91112A01)

1993   Ground floor Faculty Lounge (northwest corner) is converted to a conference room and work area; partition is constructed to divide the two areas; kitchen is converted to storage. (Dwg Nos. 07700002-09)

1998   Data closet created out of existing spaces on first and second floors 1st floor – small closet near librarian's office

            2nd floor – former seminar room adjacent to west elevator

2000   Third floor northwest study area enclosed to create storage room.

2002   Miscellaneous projects:

            Ground floor – Original listening booths converted to mechanical rooms opening off northeast receiving room. (Dwg No. 02045A01 A1)

            First floor – entrance into Rice Computer Room is modified and the corridor to restroom is recreated; a new circulation desk is built; the glass curtain wall between entrance lobby and reading room, built in 1967, is removed; raised floor in main reading room is installed; multi-media library and studio is created in northeast corner; new ceiling tiles and lighting are installed throughout much of the area (Dwg No. 02045A02 A2-02045A04 A4)

2008   Ground floor computer support center is created within original stack area.

2009   Second floor stack area renovated for study area.

2011   G. Wayne Clough Undergraduate Learning Commons (Clough Commons) completed; connects to the west side of the Price Gilbert Library at the ground and first floors. Interior changes to the Price Gilbert Library included:

            - Ground floor – modification of west entrance.
            - First floor – original west Pamphlets and Trade Catalogues reading room, later computer lab converted to lounge area, restoring original openness of space; doors into Clough Commons through former passage to entry vestibule into men's restroom; new finishes and fixtures throughout reading room and main entrance

2013   Asbestos removal in third floor stacks.

Existing Conditions

Exterior (Figures 5-47 through 5-72)

In many ways the changes that have been made to the exterior of the Price Gilbert Library over the years have done little to alter the original design intent. The original building materials, for the most part, remain in place; and the original building mass has not changed. When the north curtain wall was replaced in 1991 the new mullion pattern was designed to generally match the original (minus a narrow, vertical secondary mullion) and the color and reflective quality of the glass still "brings the outside inside" as described in the dedication brochure. In 1968, the construction of the Graduate Addition/Crosland Tower, which connected at the southeast corner of the Price Gilbert Library, resulted in a reorientation of the entrance to the Price Gilbert Library. A new entrance rotunda was constructed at the east end of the front (south) elevation that served as the entrance to both buildings. While the "new" round entrance rotunda is a departure from Heffernan's glass box, the glass curtain wall of the rotunda echoes Heffernan's use of the glass curtain wall and it provides a design element every bit as elegant as the original building.

A condition assessment was made of the Price Gilbert Library in conjunction with the construction of Clough Commons. At that time, the west elevation was noted to be in poor condition and there was the possibility of physical failure allowing masonry to fall from the building. A recommendation was made to remove and replace the existing brick masonry veneer from the west wall as part of the connection to Clough Commons, thereby providing an opportunity to make necessary repairs. This work was done using brick that matched the original brick in color and size.

While the building may not have significantly changed over time, the site has—dramatically. The construction of Clough Commons on the west side completely alters the exterior perception of the Price Gilbert Library. Once a dominant presence, it can no longer be seen from across the campus to the west. The Library no longer "commands the campus," as described in the dedication brochure.

Interior (Figures 5-73 through 5-166)

The hierarchy of spaces on the first floor—the original Science and Technology Reading room and associated spaces, along with its second floor mezzanine, and the corresponding hierarchy of spaces on the third floor—the original Humanities Reading Room and associated spaces, along with its fourth floor mezzanine, remains one of the most significant features of the interior of the Price Gilbert Library. The low ceilings of the former stack areas and support spaces on the south side of the building juxtaposed to the 19-foot ceiling height of the two main reading rooms preserves the visual perception of the original—"The almost wall-less interior causes each space to become a part of the next." The eye can still "sweep through the building from the low to the high-ceilinged areas," and the impression is still that of height.[59]

What has not been preserved, however, is the vibrant color palate once exhibited by the finishes and the furniture. A few wall surfaces have been repainted in colors close to the original colors, and the original green color, "Dew Mixture," which was used as a unifying color meant to bring the green of the trees inside, has been reintroduced in several locations. The new tile floor on the first floor from Clough Commons through to the entrance to the Crosland Tower is reminiscent of the color of the original cork floor. Other colors used throughout the building, however, are more subdued, reflective of today's design aesthetic rather than that of 1953.

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[59] Dedication Brochure, 1953, no page numbers.

Significance

The Georgia Tech Campus Historic Preservation Plan (CHPP) identifies the Price Gilbert Memorial Library as a Category 1 Historic Resource. Resources assigned to Category 1 are elements of the built environment that are worthy of long-term preservation and investment. These are resources that are highly valued by the institution, contribute significantly to its history and campus character, and can be adaptively used to meet the Institute's educational mission. Category 1 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- possess central importance in defining the historic, architectural or cultural character of the institution;
- possess outstanding architectural, engineering, artistic or landscape architectural characteristics;
- represent a major investment of resources, such as materials or energy that should not be wasted;
- possess considerable potential for continuing or adaptive use; and/or
- are highly valued by the institution.

The Price Gilbert Memorial Library is an outstanding example of mid-century modern architecture designed by Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan, Architects, with Paul Heffernan as the lead designer. The International Style building is considered one of Heffernan's most significant works on the Georgia Tech campus. In addition, it, along with the earlier Hinman Research Building and the (old) architecture building, set the tone for the later buildings constructed on campus, leaving behind the Collegiate Gothic, Classical and Victorian designs of the previous decades.

Significant Spaces, Features, Finishes and Recommendations for Future Treatment

(This section is based on Historic Assessment found in the Condition Assessment prepared by Richard, Wittschiebe, Hand, et al., in 2009. The Historic Assessment was prepared by the Grashof Design Studio. The condition data presented here has been updated to identify current conditions. The zoned floor plans at the end of this section are from the 2009 Condition Assessment.)

Preserving an historic building requires an understanding of what makes a building important. In addition, knowing how the building has changed over time allows one to assess its historic integrity and helps to identify what needs to be preserved—the character-defining spaces and features—in order to maintain the integrity and preserve the historic significance of the building. A building is said to have integrity if it is able to convey its significance—to tell its story—through the remaining architectural spaces and features.

A number of analytical tools, or methodologies, have been developed over the years to aid in determining integrity. Interestingly enough, several were developed at Georgia Tech's Center for Architectural Conservation in conjunction with the National Park Service and the General Services Administration.

One such tool that is particularly useful for large, institutional buildings is the concept of Building Zones, which identifies character-defining areas or spaces. The zoning of a building establishes a framework for planning for the maintenance and rehabilitation of an individual building by dividing the building into logical areas consistent with their use, original design, public access, integrity and historic significance. The concept of zoning is also consistent with techniques of original architectural programming, design and construction where, for example, primary facades often have richer detailing and materials than secondary facades. Interior spaces also are traditionally zoned into public,

private and circulation spaces. Areas of public access, ceremony or authority often receive richer detailing and/ or finer materials than do the more common areas.

The zoning of the building seeks to identify the differences between more and less significant interior and exterior building areas and assigns a numerical rating, or level, to each zone. The zone ratings establish management and treatment requirements for each zone. For example, highly significant public spaces may be in a "preservation zone" where maintenance is tightly controlled and replacement of original features and finishes is restricted. At the other end of the spectrum, more private work areas may be subject to normal maintenance activities and open to a much broader range of architectural modification.

Determining what it is about each zone that is significant is the next step in the analysis. Since the Price Gilbert Library is primarily significant because of its architectural style, this step identifies the significant features and finishes that contribute to the definition of that style.

The discussion that follows divides the Price Gilbert Memorial Library into its component zones. These zones are graphically illustrated at the end of this section. For Zones 1, 2 and 3, general treatment guidelines are provided and the specific features and finishes that contribute to its historic architectural character are identified. Treatment recommendations that conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are also provided.

Level 4 zones are considered "Free Zones" whose modification would not represent loss of character to an otherwise historically significant structure. Level 4 zones in the Price Gilbert Memorial Library were not assessed beyond their zone classification. These are generally areas that have been heavily altered since the building was originally constructed and little or no historic fabric remains. Treatments in these areas, while sympathetic to the historic qualities and character of the building, may incorporate extensive changes or total replacement through the introduction of contemporary methods, materials and designs, however sensitive design practices should always be applied to work adjacent to the more significant zones.

Definitions

Building Zones

LEVEL 1 - PRESERVATION ZONE

Areas, both in plan and elevation, exhibiting unique or distinctive qualities, original materials or elements, or representing examples of skilled craftsmanship, or work of a known architect or builder, or associated with a person or event of preeminent importance. Level 1 areas may be distinguished from Level 2 areas by concentrations of detailing or "richness" of finish material and detail. Level 1 areas may also include those spaces that define the historic significance of a building regardless of their architectural character.

Guideline: The character and qualities of this zone should be maintained and preserved as the highest priority.

LEVEL 2 - PRESERVATION ZONE

Areas exhibiting distinguishing qualities or original materials and/or features, or representing examples of skilled craftsmanship.

Guideline: Every effort should be made to maintain and preserve the character and qualities of this zone.

LEVEL 3 - REHABILITATION ZONE

Areas which are more modest in nature, with a lower density of highly significant features, material or conditions, but which may be original and exhibit distinctive architectural character and retain substantial integrity.

Guideline: Undertake all work in this zone as sensitively as possible. However, contemporary methods, materials, and designs may be selectively incorporated, as long as original character and integrity are respected and maintained.

Historic Rating

Historic Ratings are given to resources, features, or systems based on character-defining qualities and whether they retain a high degree of historic integrity. The Board of Regents CHPP Guidelines identifies four historic ratings and defines them in the following manner:

U - UNDETERMINED – The historic significance of the feature has not been determined.

H - HISTORIC – The feature has historic significance.

T - TREAT AS HISTORIC – The feature, although not original, is an appropriate in-kind replacement and should be treated as if it has historic significance.

N - NOT HISTORIC – The feature does not have historic significance.

PRICE GILBERT LIBRARY – BUILDING ZONES, EXTERIOR

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – North Elevation
Character-defining features
- Overall building form with recessed ground floor, setback penthouse, flat roof
- Curtain wall system – aluminum mullions; thermal glass
  - color and pattern of mullions (the narrow, secondary vertical mullions were not replaced when the curtain wall system was replaced in 1991)
  - color and reflective quality of glass
  - size of openings
- "Roman Travertine" marble spandrel panels

Historic Rating: H/T; the overall building form and the "Roman Travertine" marble spandrel panels are *Historic*; the curtain wall system closely matches the original and should be *Treated as Historic*.

Recommendation: Make required repairs to glazing, maintaining the appearance of the curtain wall system. Make required repairs to marble panels to match the existing in size of individual panels their visual appearance, i.e., color and texture.

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – South Elevation
Character-defining features
- Windows/doors – aluminum mullions
  - color and pattern of mullions
  - color and reflective quality of glass
  - size of openings
- Balcony (reinforced concrete structure)
  - travertine face
  - quarry tile floor
  - aluminum railing

- Brick facing
  - brick size and color
  - bonding pattern
  - width, color and tooling of mortar joints
  - wing walls at east and west ends

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: The original aluminum frames are in poor condition. Members are warped and wracked. Only one of the balcony doors opens. Repair or replace windows and doors as required. The mullion pattern of the replacement curtain wall should match the existing appearance. New glazing shall match as closely as possible the reflective quality and color of the existing glass.

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – South entrance rotunda
- Glass curtain wall system including color and pattern of mullions, color and reflective quality of glass and size of door openings
- Travertine clad columns
- Roof shape and material

Historic Rating: T – Historic resources are considered to be historic when they reach fifty years of age, therefore, the rotunda, constructed in 1967, is technically not yet historic. It should be "Treated as Historic," however, because it is part of the Crosland Tower, which is considered eligible for the National Register for planning purposes. In addition, the rotunda is a good example of 1960s modern architecture, its design complements the original building, and it retains a high degree of integrity.

Recommendation: Routine maintenance. All repairs shall match the original design. If replacement of materials is required, the new materials shall match the original.

Zone 3, Rehabilitation Zone – East elevation
- Windows – aluminum mullions
  - color and pattern of mullions
  - color and reflective quality of glass
  - size of window openings
- Brick facing
  - brick size and color
  - bonding pattern
  - width, color and tooling of mortar joints
- Travertine wall facing

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance. Repair or replace windows to match the original. Make repairs as required to marble panels to match the existing in size of individual panels their visual appearance, i.e., color and texture.

PRICE GILBERT LIBRARY – BUILDING ZONES, INTERIOR

Ground Floor

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – West exit stair (ground through 4th floors)
- Green glazed brick walls

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance.

First/Second Floors

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – (original names) Main reading room, Science & Technology Periodicals reading area, Documents reading room, Graduate Study reading room, and the Pamphlets and Trade Catalogs reading room.
- Visual openness between first and second floors
- Visual openness of the various reading rooms to the north curtain wall
- Reading room stairs to second floor
    - cork risers and treads
    - aluminum base
    - birch veneer plywood facing
    - aluminum handrail
- Birch veneer plywood paneling at east end of second floor at former study carrels
- Cove lighting along north window wall
- Wall paint colors (see Additional Recommendations at the end of this section)
- Other finishes/fixtures: over time, the original floor finishes—cork tile and asphalt tile, have been replaced and/or covered with carpet, and the original acoustical ceiling tiles and fluorescent light fixtures have been replaced. The replacement ceiling tiles and light fixtures are compatible replacements, nearly replacement in-kind. The carpet too is a compatible replacement, though not in-kind. Although these finishes are not historic, therefore not character defining features, their mention is necessary because they affect the original character of the zone. It is particularly important to maintain the "seamless" acoustical ceiling treatment between the main reading room and the adjacent reading areas and study areas. Preserving the simplicity and neutrality of replacement features will ensure that the original visual openness of the zone is preserved.

Historic Rating: H/N

Recommendation: Routine maintenance

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – Entrance rotunda
- Travertine wall panels
- Patterned terrazzo floor and steps
- Plaster ceiling
- Pendant light fixture
- Cove lighting

Historic Rating: T

Recommendation: Routine maintenance. All repairs shall be done in-kind to match the original designs.

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – Second floor south reading area
- Visual openness with stack area
- Cove lighting
- Wall paint colors (see Additional Recommendations at the end of this section)

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance.

Zone 2, Circulation desk (first floor), former stacks (second floor)
- Visual openness with reading rooms

Historic Rating: T – Although the circulation desk and stack area have been heavily altered since the building was completed in 1953, they are considered a Preservation Zone because of their visual connection to the main reading room.

Recommendation: Routine maintenance (see Additional Recommendations at the end of this section)

Zone 2, Presentation Rehearsal Studio (former Librarian's office)
- Birch veneer plywood paneling
- Built-in bookcases
- Cove lighting

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance (see Additional Recommendations at the end of this section)

Zone 3, Rehabilitation Zone – Neely Gallery (former exhibit hall)
- High ceiling - two-story space
- Balcony
- Cove lighting

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance

Zone 3, Rehabilitation Zone – Center interior staff service stair and elevator lobby (1st to 4th floors)
- Visual communication with main reading room and between floors

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance

<u>Third/Fourth Floors</u>

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – Humanities Reading Room, English Reading Room, General Periodicals Reading Room, Military Reading Room
- Visual openness between third and fourth floors
- Visual openness of the various reading areas to the north curtain wall
- Reading room stairs to fourth floor
  - cork risers and treads
  - aluminum base
  - birch veneer plywood facing
  - aluminum handrail
- Birch veneer plywood facing at private carrels at east and west ends of builid
- Wall paint colors (see Additional Recommendations at the end of this section)

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance. All repairs shall be done in-kind to match the original designs and appearance

Zone 1, Preservation Zone – South reading areas, both floors
- Visual openness with stack area
- Cove lighting
- Balcony access (third floor)

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance

Zone 2, Preservation Zone – Stack areas
- Visual openness with reading rooms
- Birch veneer plywood paneling at east end of third floor
- Study carrels at west end of fourth floor
  - Birch veneer plywood paneling
  - Obscure glass panels and doors

Historic Rating: H

Recommendation: Routine maintenance; repair or replace in-kind.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the treatment guidelines noted above for each level of the building zones and the recommendations given for the various zones, the following general recommendations are offered.

The Dedication Program provided an excellent description of what the library looked like when it was completed. In addition to noting the use of natural light and the openness of the floor plan, the program described in detail the finishes and furnishings, explaining how these reinforced the modern design of the building and made for a thoroughly convenient and functional facility.

With the 2009 renovation of the second floor stacks area, Georgia Tech has already begun rein-troducing some of the original colors. The green on the west wall is a close match to the green color discovered during a 2009 inspection of the building in an original space. This is possibly "Dew Mixture." Consideration should be given to introducing the original color scheme in other significant spaces as they are renovated. Several color photographs of the building's interior can be found in the Georgia Tech Archives. These and the building specifications found in this chapter can be used to guide the placement of color in the future.

The replacement of finishes does not necessarily need to be done in kind if a compatible material is available. For instance, the vinyl tile used on the first floor in the walkway through the Price Gilbert Memorial Library between the Clough Commons and the Crosland Tower is an good use of substitute materials to replicate the original cork tile floor.

Adding to the colorful appearance of the original interiors was the furniture. Consideration should be given to replacing furniture as required with new pieces that continue the mid-1950s modern appearance of the original furniture and that repeat the colors originally used.

The final recommendation concerns the ceiling mounted, lighted signs that once marked the small reading rooms on the second and fourth floors and miscellaneous other spaces. Over time, as the acoustical ceilings and light fixtures have been repaired or replaced, most of these signs have been taken down and are now stored in the Library and Information Center project coordinator's office. One sign remains in place outside the third floor storage room at the west end of the floor. Unfortunately, it is unreadable. Another can be found on the fourth floor at the former seminar room.
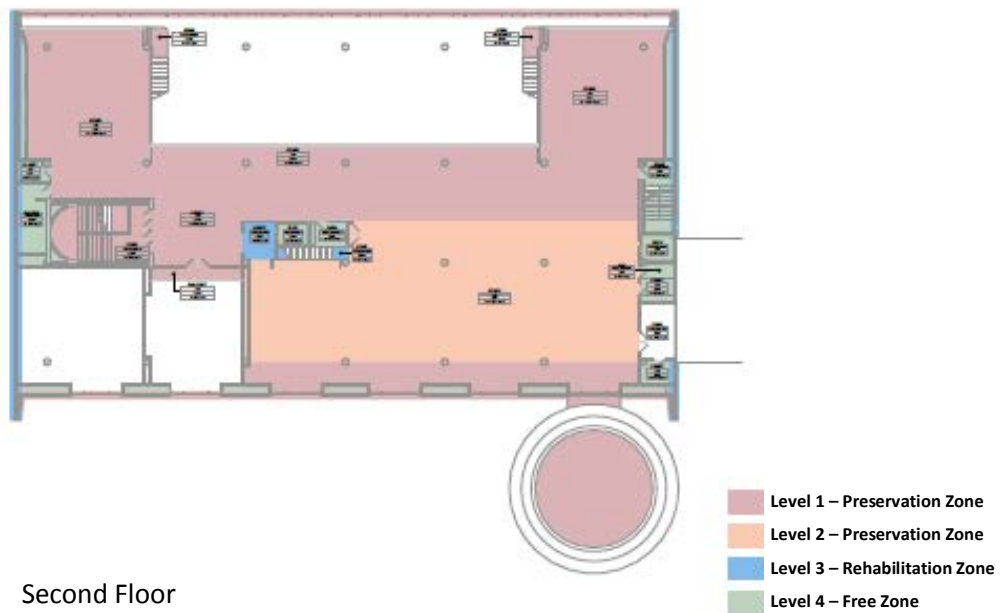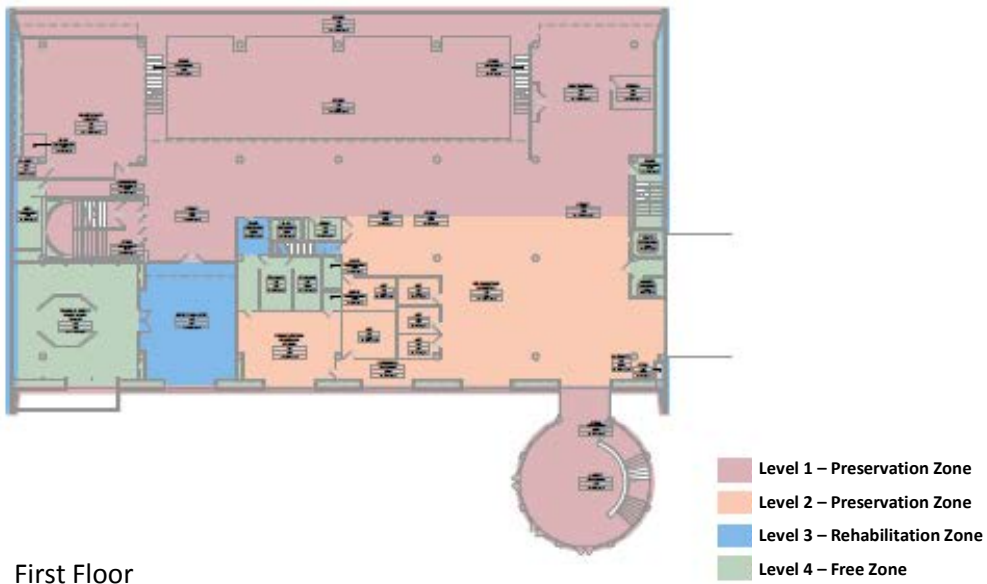
If it is not possible to reinstall these signs in their original location, then placing them on exhibit at the circulation desk, along with the historic photographs, should be considered (Figure 5-155 and 5-167).
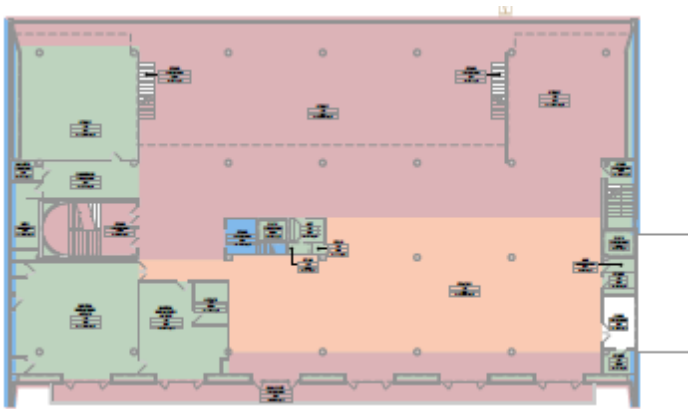
ZONED FLOOR PLANS
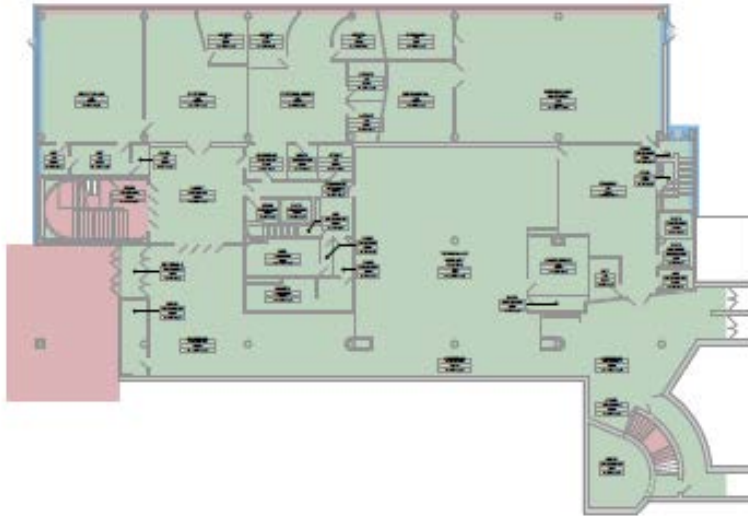
Level 1 – Preservation Zone
Level 2 – Preservation Zone
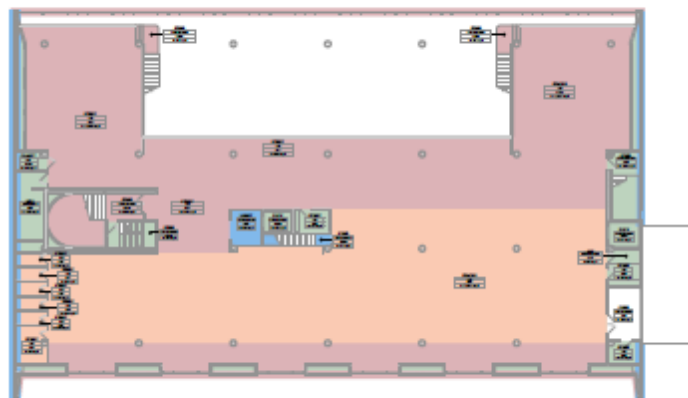Level 3 – Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4 – Free Zone

Ground Floor

First Floor

Level 1 – Preservation Zone
Level 2 – Preservation Zone
Level 3 – Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4 – Free Zone

Second Floor

Level 1 – Preservation Zone
Level 2 – Preservation Zone
Level 3 – Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4 – Free Zone

Level 1 – Preservation Zone
Level 2 – Preservation Zone
Level 3 – Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4 – Free Zone

Third Floor

Level 1 – Preservation Zone
Level 2 – Preservation Zone
Level 3 – Rehabilitation Zone
Level 4 – Free Zone

Fourth Floor

Figures

Figure 5-1: Front, south, elevation, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0288.*

Figure 5-2: Front elevation, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375,VA0281.*

Figure 5-3: Detail, main entrance, date unknown—after "Memorial" added to the name of the building. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0248.*

Figure 5-4: Rear, north elevation, cover of <u>Vitrum</u> magazine, No. 71, September, 1955. *Georgia Tech History Digital Portal, accessed November 26, 2013, http://history.library.gatech.edu/items/show/1545.*

Figure 5-5: Rear elevation, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0290.*

Figure 5-6: Rear elevation, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA289.*

Figure 5-7: North and west elevations, 1953; image appears to have been taken with a telephoto lens from the roof of the Hightower Building, now demolished. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0278.*

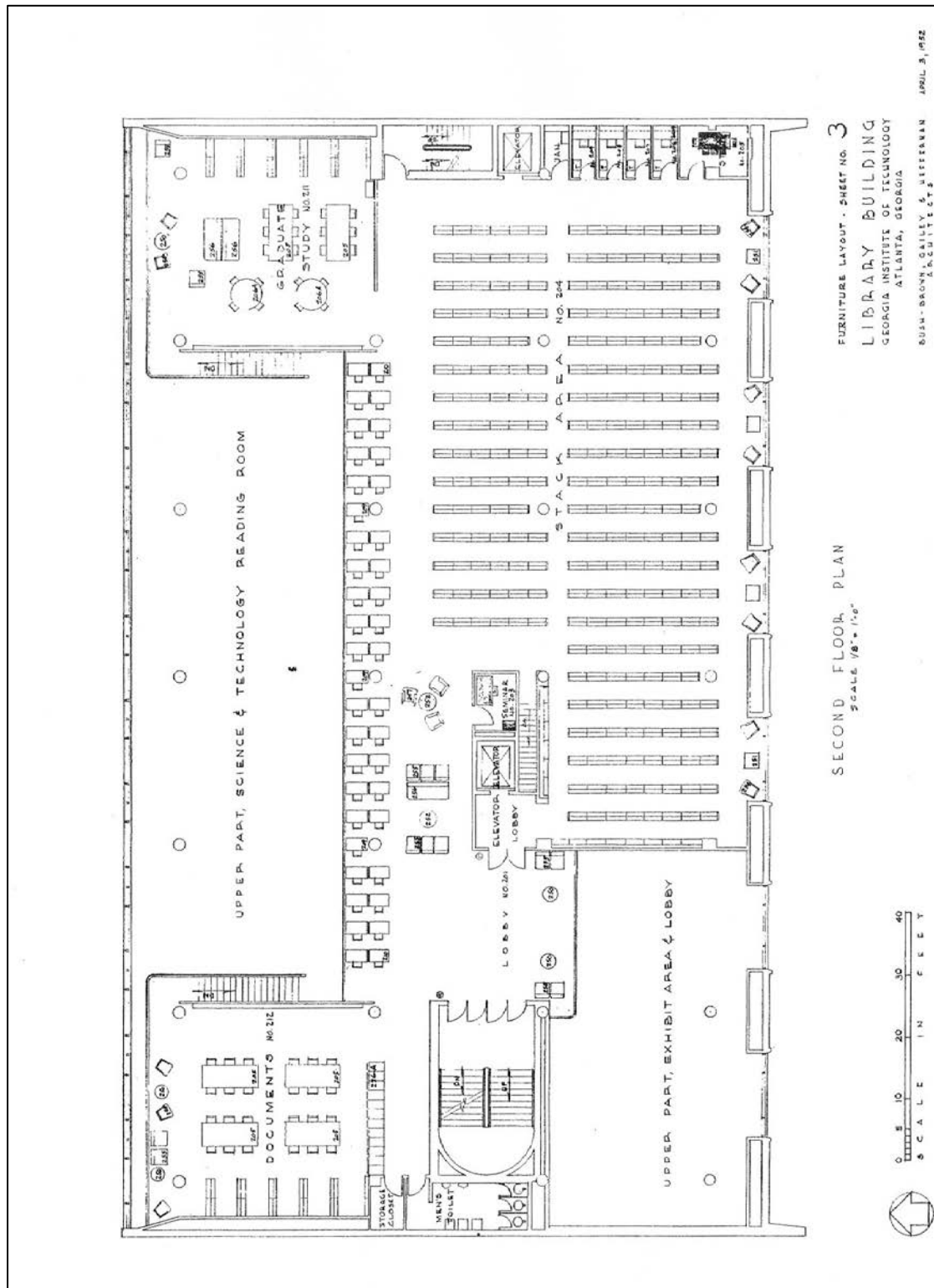Figure 5-8: West and south elevations, ca. 1954. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0283a*
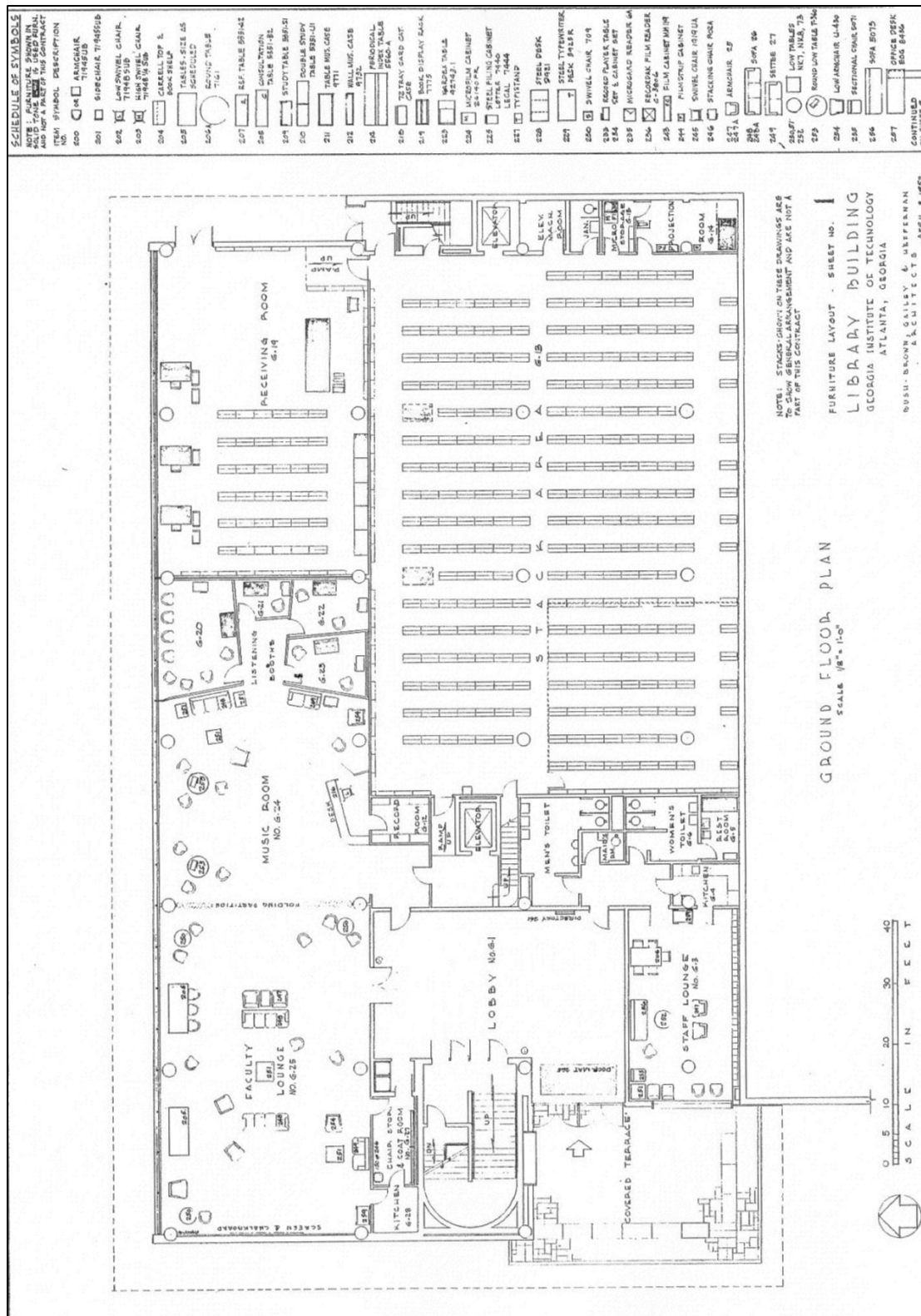
Figure 5-9: Original ground floor plan and furniture layout; Dedication Brochure. *Georgia Tech Archives. UA415A, Series 3: Subject Files: Buildings and Grounds, ca. 1900-ca. 2011, Box VF35, Folder 24.*

Figure 5-10: Detail, west entrance to ground floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0279.*

Figure 5-11: Faculty lounge, ground floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0313.*

Figure 5-12: Faculty lounge, ground floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0315.*

Figure 5-13: Music lounge, ground floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0330.*
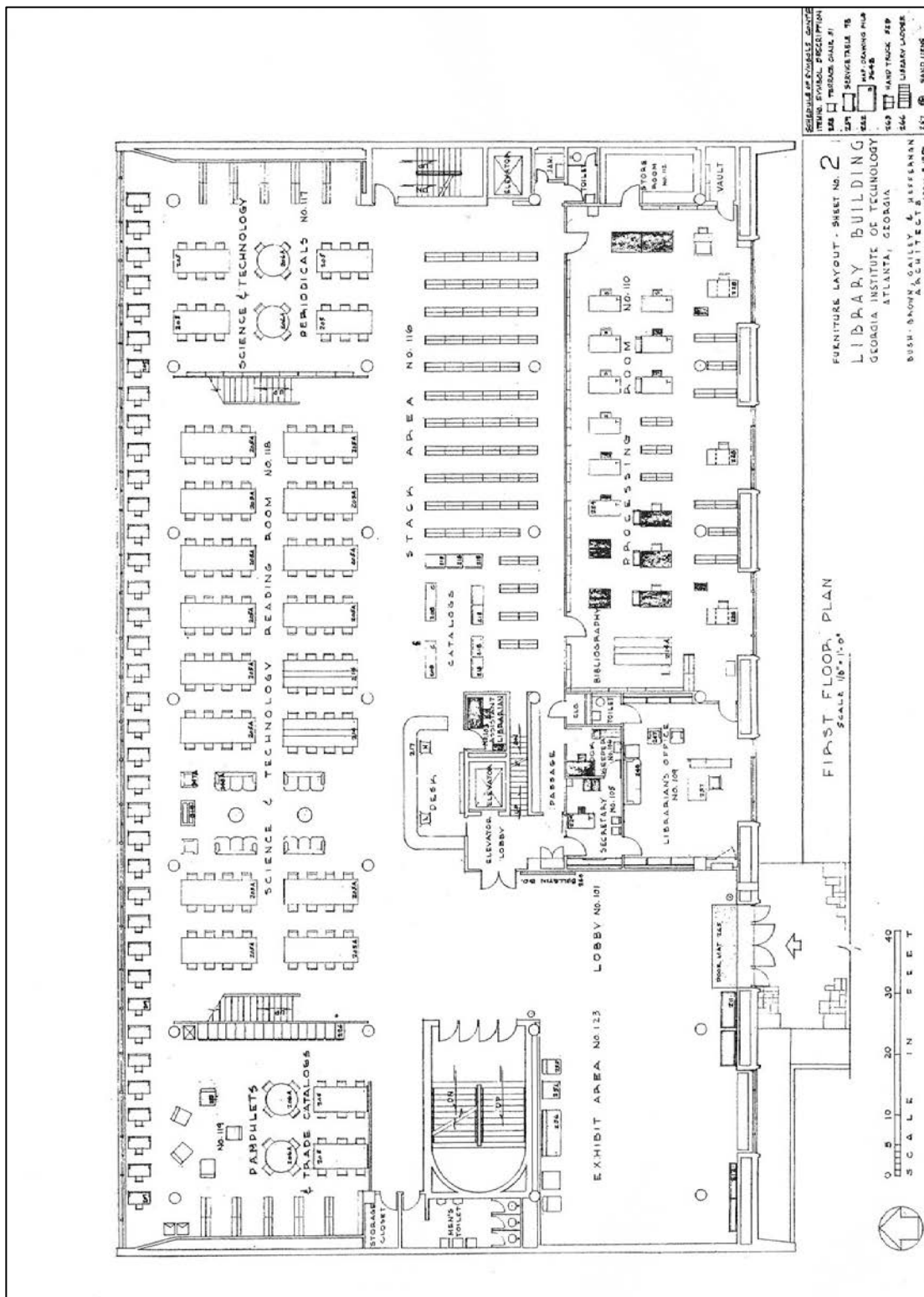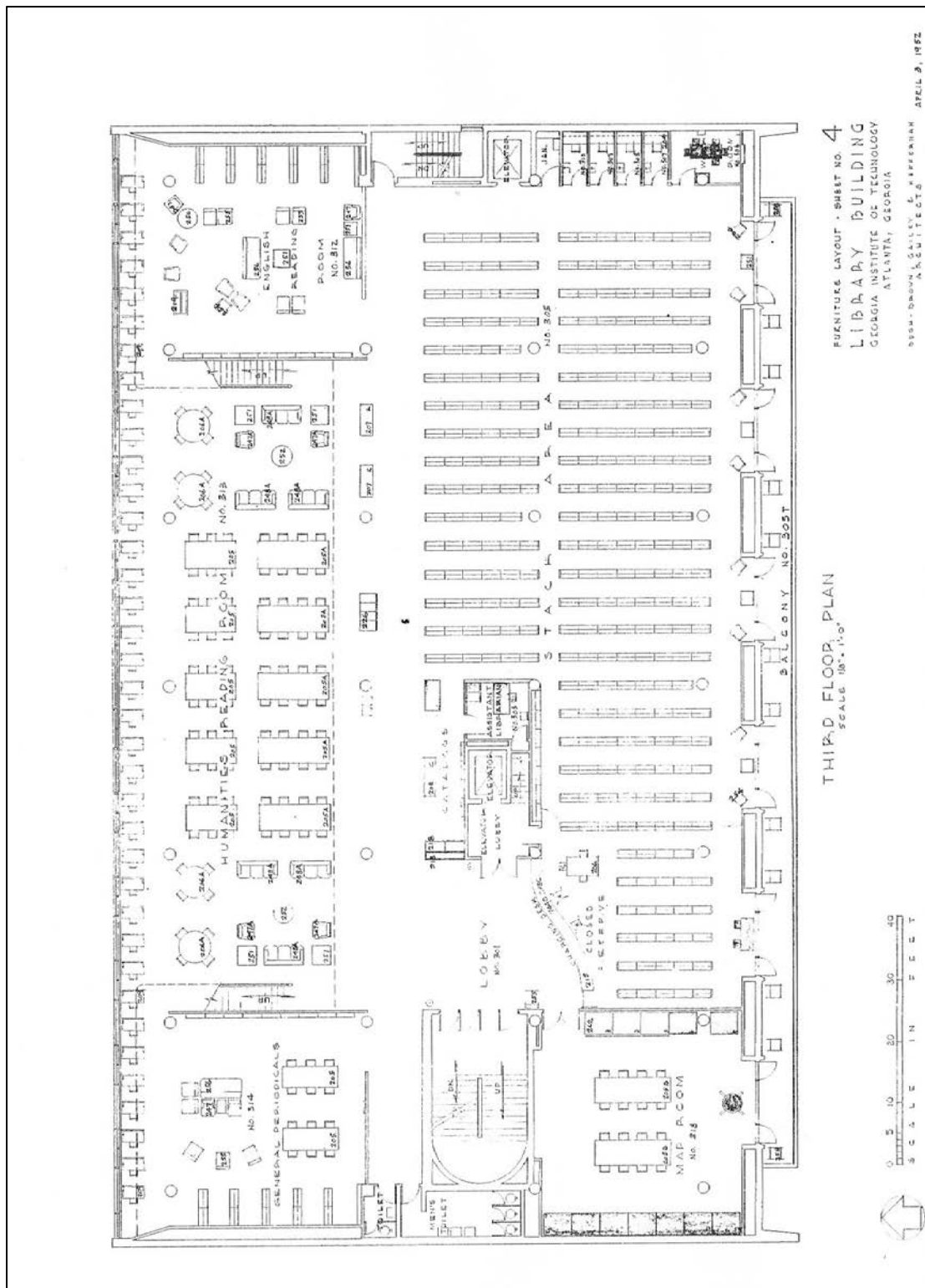
Figure 5-14: Original first floor plan and furniture layout; Dedication Brochure *Georgia Tech Archives. UA415A, Series 3: Subject Files: Buildings and Grounds, ca. 1900-ca. 2011, Box VF35, Folder 24.*

Figure 5-15: Lobby and Exhibition area, first floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0363*

Figure 5-16: Exhibition hall, first floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0372.*

Figure 5-17: Exhibition hall, first floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0371.*

Figure 5-18: Processing room, first floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0335.*

Figure 5-19; Science and Technology reading room, first floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0320.*

Figure 5-20: Science and Technology reading room, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0319.*

Figure 5-21: Science and Technology reading room, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0341*

Figure 5-22: Main circulation desk, Science and Technology reading room, first floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0346.*

Figure 5-23: Librarian's office, first floor, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA1950.*

Figure 5-24: Original second floor plan and furniture layout; Dedication Brochure *Georgia Tech Archives. UA415A, Series 3: Subject Files: Buildings and Grounds, ca. 1900-ca. 2011, Box VF35, Folder 24.*

Figure 5-25: Looking across first floor reading room to second floor stacks. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0337.*

Figure 5-26; Second floor stacks, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0336.*

Figure 5-27: Looking across first floor reading room to second floor stacks. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0343.*

Figure 5-28: Original third floor plan and furniture layout; Dedication Brochure; *Georgia Tech Archives. UA415A, Series 3: Subject Files: Buildings and Grounds, ca. 1900-ca. 2011, Box VF35, Folder 24.*

Figure 5-29: Humanities reading room, third floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0325.*

Figure 5-30: Humanities reading room, third floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0322.*

Figure 5-31: Circulation desk, Humanities reading room, third floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0323.*

Figure 5-32: Map room, third floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0327.*
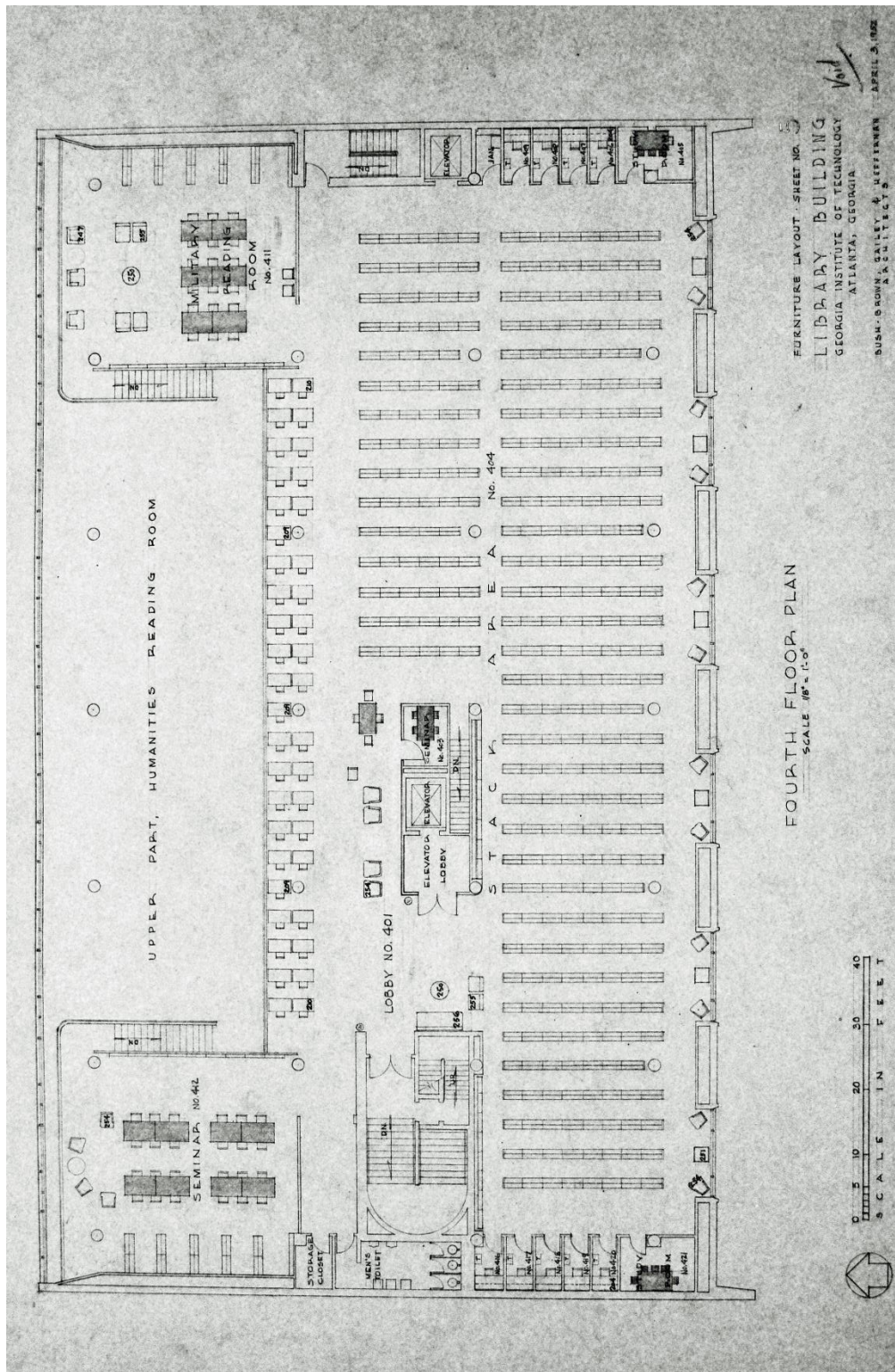
Figure 5-33: Original fourth floor plan and furniture layout. *Georgia Tech Institutional Drawings Collection, DV005, Series 3: Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library/Dorothy M. Crosland Tower, 1923-1980 and undated, Drawer L2, Folder 3.*

Figure 5-34: Stacks, fourth floor, 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0326.*

Figure 5-35: Typical Men's toilet room, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0355.*

Figure 5-36: Science and Technology reading room, <u>Atlanta Journal/Constitution</u>, Nov 15, 1953, p. 12.

Figure 5-37: <u>Vitrum</u>, No. 71, September, 1955; First Floor Science and Technology Reading Room. *Georgia Tech Archives, V-File, Library, Vitrum, 1stFloorScienceTechnologyReadingRoom.*

Figure 5-38: <u>Vitrum</u>, No. 71, September, 1955; Third Floor Reading Room. *Georgia Tech Archives, V-File, Library, Vitrum, 3rdFloorReadingRoom.*

Figure 5-39: Mrs. Crosland in her office; from the Atlanta Journal/Constitution, January 10, 1960, p. 10. *Georgia Tech Archives.*

Figure 5-40: Music room, date unknown. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0389.*

Figure 5-41: Faculty lounge, ca. 1953. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0390.*

Figure 5-42: New main circulation desk, ca. 1968 after completion of Crosland Tower. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0386.*

Figure 5-43: Price Gilbert Jr. Memorial Fountain, ca. 1977. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0424.*
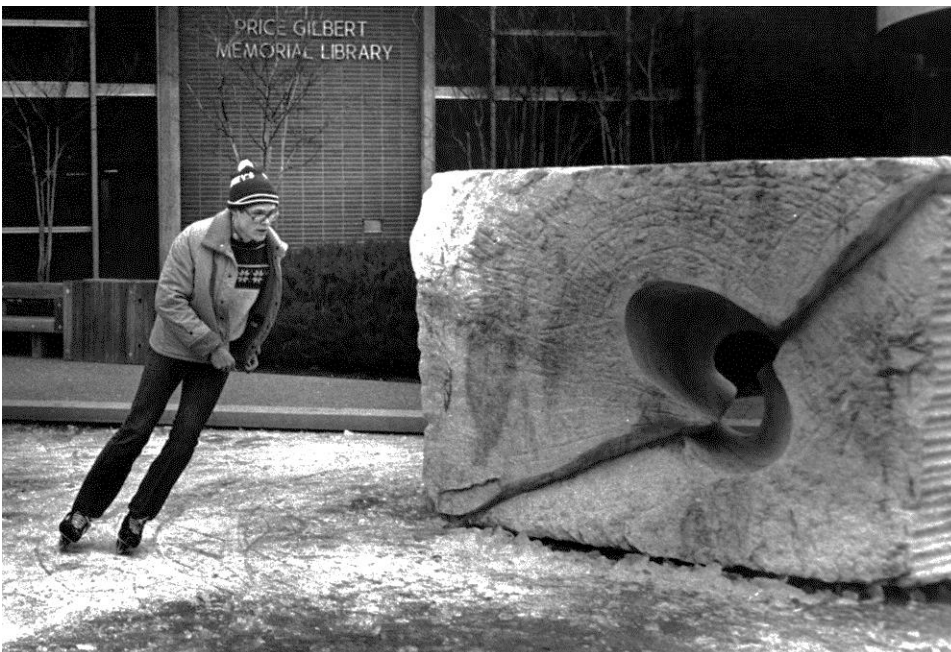
Figure 5-44: Pat Chkoreff ice-skating on Price Gilbert, Jr. fountain, January 1982. *Georgia Tech Archives, VA2826.*

Figure 5-45: North window wall replacement, 1991. *Georgia Tech Archives, uac375, VA0354.*

Figure 5-46: North window wall replacement, 1991. *Georgia Tech Archives,* uac375, VA0354e.

All photographs of existing conditions taken by Beth Grashof unless in August and November 2013 otherwise noted.

Figure 5-47: View of Price Gilbert Memorial Library looking east with Crosland Tower in the background and Clough Commons in foreground, 2013; compare with Figure 5-8, taken from the same vantage point ca. 1953.

Figure 5-48: Partial west and south elevation, 2013.

Figure 5-49: South elevation, 2013.

Figure 5-50: South elevation, 2013.

Figure 5-51: Detail of main entrance created with the construction of the Crosland Tower in 1968, 2013.

Figure 5-52: Southwest corner showing front elevation construction details, and modified west entrance created with the construction of Clough Commons in 2011, 2013.

Figure 5-53: Window in original main (south) entrance to building, 2013.

Figure 5-54: Main library entrance built with construction of Crosland Tower (background) in 1968, 2013.

Figure 5-55: Southwest corner showing connection to Clough Commons, 2013.

Figure 5-56: View southeast across plaza in front of Clough Commons taken from approximate location of the Hightower Building, now demolished; compare with Figure 5-7, taken in 1953.

Figure 5-57: North side of Price Gilbert Memorial Library site looking south; Library in the middle flanked by the Hinman Research Building on the left and Clough Commons on the right.

Figure 5-58: North elevation.

Figure 5-59: North Elevation.

Figure 5-60: North elevation of ground floor looking west at Clough Commons.

Figure 5-61: North side of Price Gilbert Memorial Library site looking north; notice piece of sculpture from Price Gilbert, Jr. Fountain in parking area.

Figure 5-62: Looking east across north side of Library at Hinman Research Building

Figure 5-63: Detail of connection to Clough Commons, north elevation.

Figure 5-64: Detail, north elevation of bridge between the Price Gilbert Memorial Library on the left and the Crosland Tower on the right.

Figure 5-65: Breezeway between the Price Gilbert Memorial Library and the Crosland Tower, looking south.

Figure 5-66: East ground floor entrance to the Price Gilbert Library; added with the construction of the Crosland Tower.

Figure 5-67: South roof, looking west; Penthouse on right.

Figure 5-68: East and partial north elevations of Penthouse.

Figure 5-69: West side of roof, looking north; former skylight over west stair in center, Penthouse on right.

Figure 5-70: North side of roof, looking west; Penthouse on left.

Figure 5-71: East side of roof, looking south across bridge to the Crosland Tower; former skylight over east stair on right.

Figure 5-72: Former cooling tower area within Penthouse; door at right leads onto roof.

PHOTO KEY – SUB-BASEMENT

CORRIDOR
CIRC/NASG
B00c
A: 200 sq ft

MECH
MECH/NASG
B08e
A: 319 sq ft

5-73

5-74

STAIR
CIRC/NASG
B02e
A: 146 sq ft

STORAGE
LIB
B03e
A: 3,557 sq ft

STORAGE
LIB
B05e
A: 151 sq ft

UP

STORAGE
LIB
B06e
A: 718 sq ft

NORTH

PHOTO KEY – GROUND FLOOR

NORTH
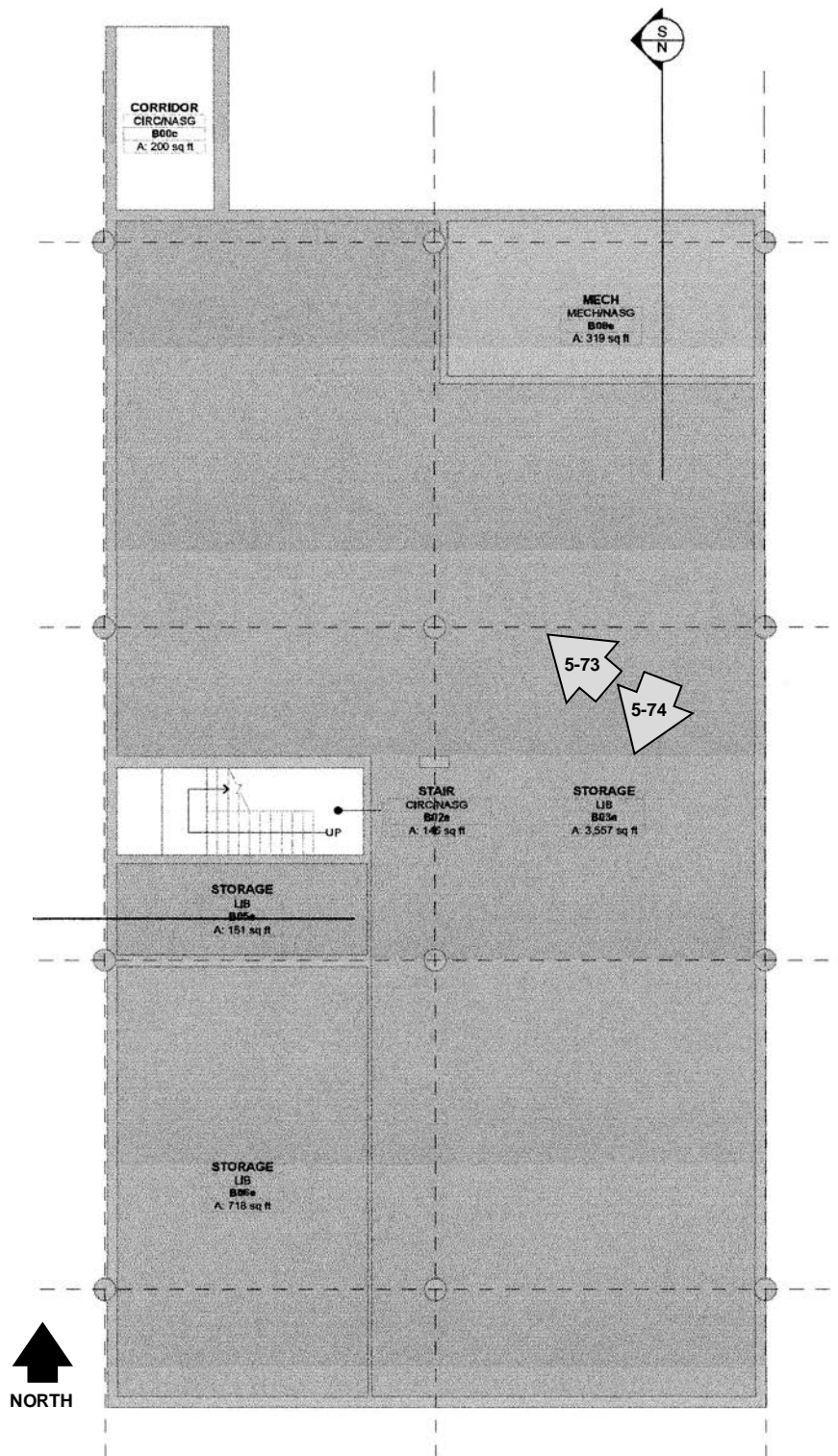
(Walkway to Crosland Tower)
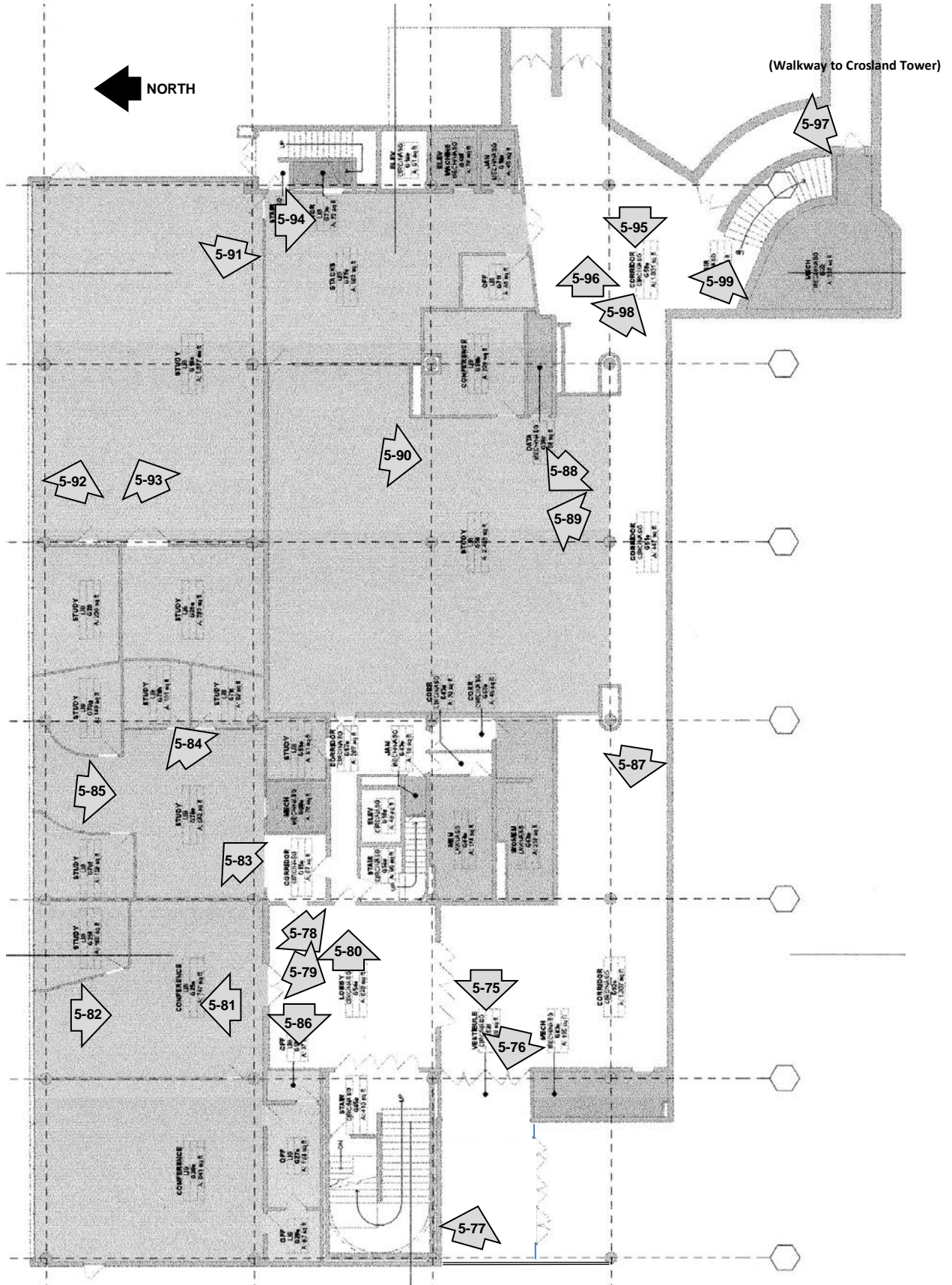
Figure 5-73: Basement mechanical room.

Figure 5-74: Basement mechanical room.

Figure 5-75: West ground floor entrance lobby, looking towards Clough Commons; compare with Figures 5-7, 5-8, 5-10.

Figure 5-76: West ground floor entrance lobby, looking towards Clough Commons; marble wall and display case originally on the exterior at the west entrance; compare with Figures 5-7, 5-8, 5-10.

Figure 5-77: West ground floor entrance vestibule between Clough Commons and the Price Gilbert Memorial Library; looking towards Price Gilbert Memorial Library; compare with Figures 5-7, 5-8, 5-10.

Figure 5-78: West ground floor lobby, looking towards west stair.

Figure 5-79: West ground floor lobby, looking towards corridor in what was originally the staff lounge.

Figure 5-80: Ground floor service hallway to service stair and elevator near center of building.

Figure 5-81: Ground floor office area within east half of former Faculty Lounge.

Figure 5-82: Ground floor office area within east half of former Faculty Lounge.

Figure 5-83: Ground floor office area within former Music Room.

Figure 5-84: Ground floor office area within former Music Room.

Figure 5-85: Ground floor office area within former Music Room.

Figure 5-86: Ground floor kitchen, coat room and chair storage at former Faculty Lounge; west half of former Faculty Lounge is now the Wilby conference room.

Figure 5-87: Ground floor corridor within former stack area; darker floor marks the location of former staff lounge, although terrazzo was installed with the renovations associated with the Crosland Tower construction; women's restroom and small kitchen associated with staff lounge also removed.
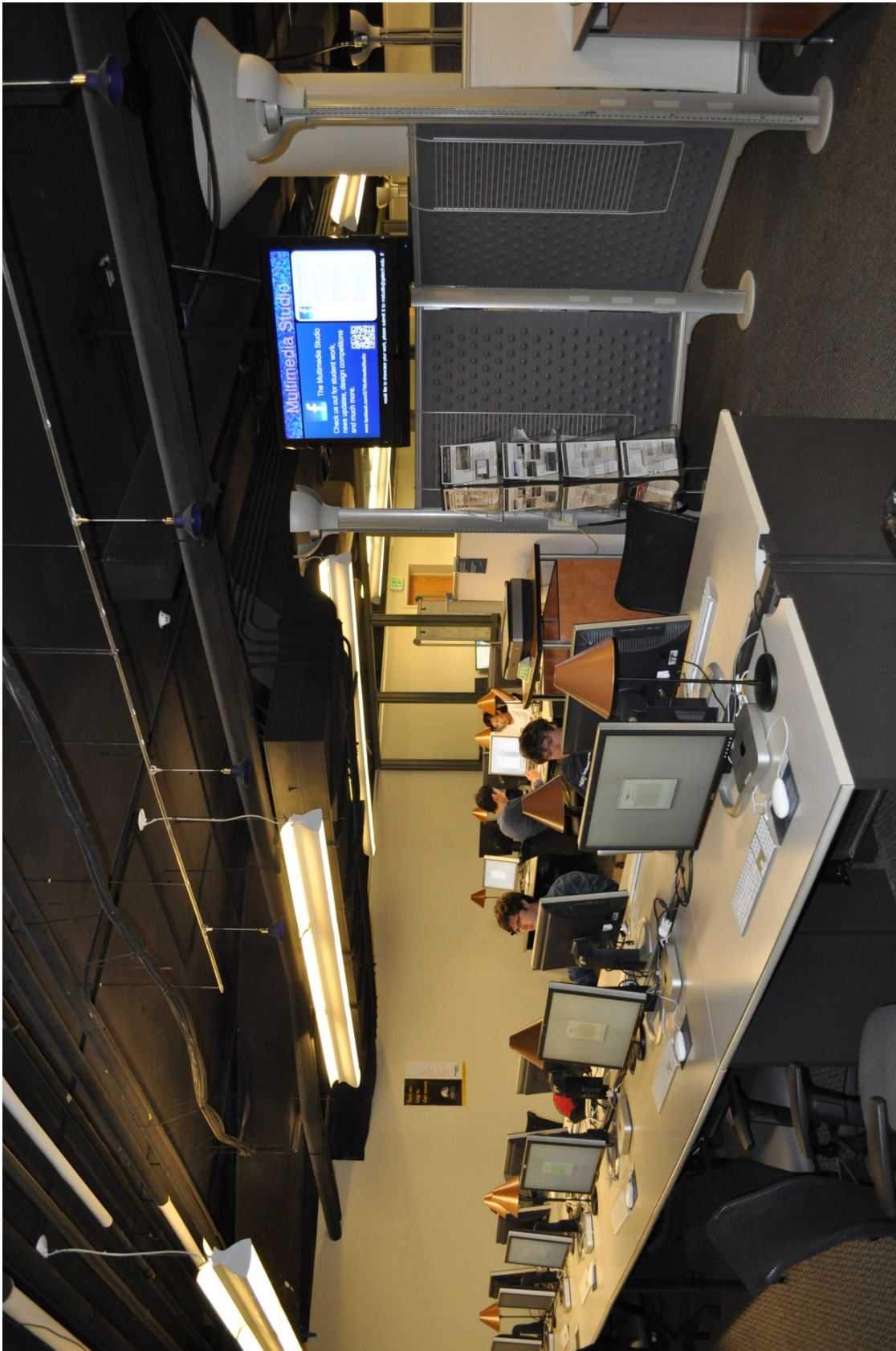
Figure 5-88: Ground floor multi-media center located within former stack area.

Figure 5-89: Ground floor multi-media center located within former stack area.

Figure 5-90: Ground floor multi-media center located within former stack area.

Figure 5-91: Ground floor receiving room.

Figure 5-92: Ground floor receiving room.

Figure 5-93: Ground floor receiving room.

Figure 5-94: Ground floor corridor at east end of building within former stack area; connects receiving room with later ground floor east entrance lobby.

Figure 5-95: Ground floor south corridor between east and west entrance lobbies; within former stack area.

Figure 5-96: Ground floor east entrance lobby, created in association with the construction of Crosland Tower; within former stack area; micro-film projection room and storage area removed to accommodate new entrance.

Figure 5-97: Ground floor staff hallway between Price Gilbert Memorial Library and the Crosland Tower; constructed in association with Crosland Tower construction, completed in 1968.

Figure 5-98: Ground floor east entrance lobby, created in association with the construction of Crosland Tower; within former stack area; micro-film projection room and storage area removed to accommodate new entrance.

Figure 5-99: East stairs from ground floor to main floor of Price Gilbert Library; part of renovations associated with the construction of Crosland Tower.

PHOTO KEY – FIRST FLOOR

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)
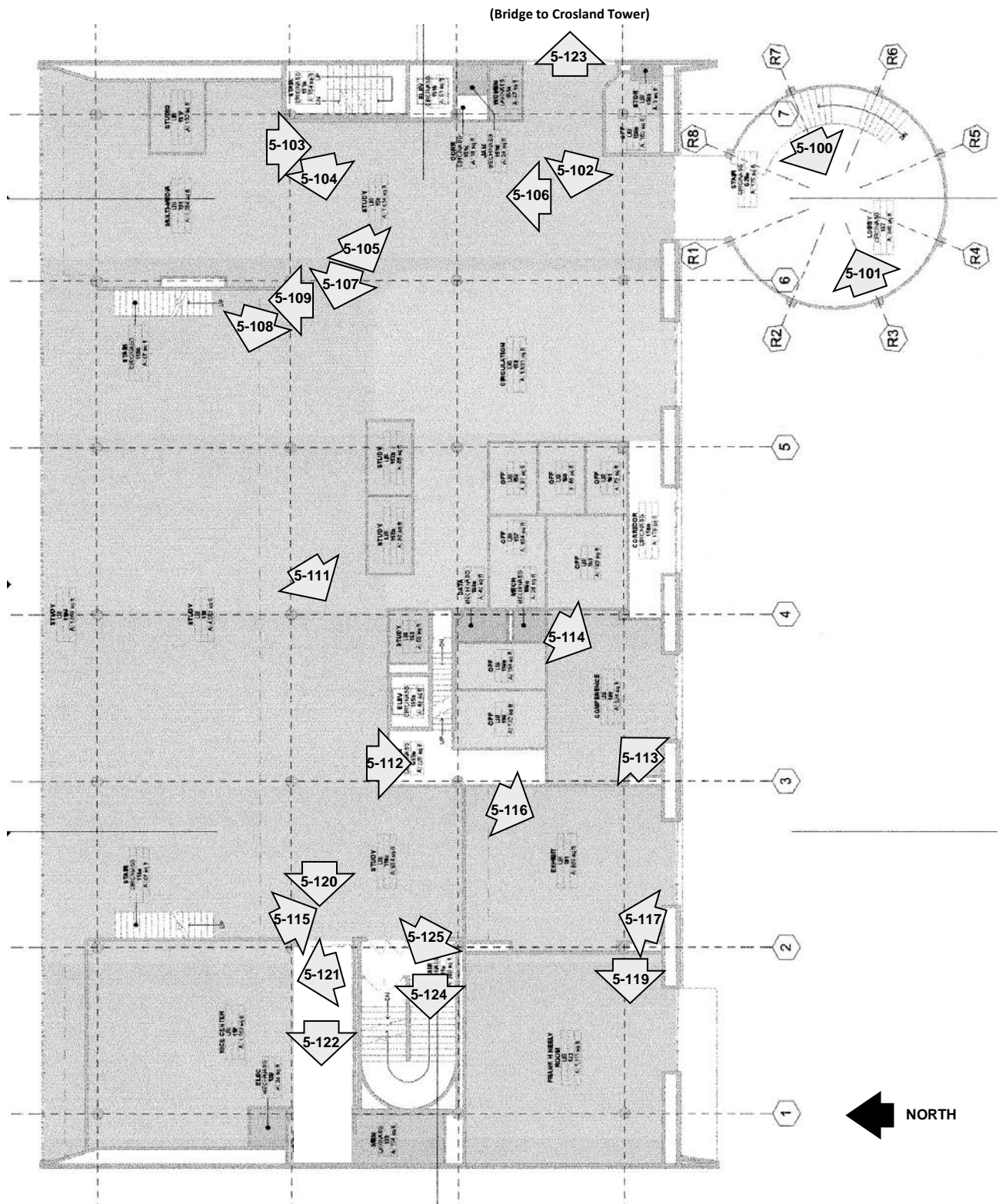
PHOTO KEY – FIRST FLOOR PHOTOS TAKEN FROM SECOND FLOOR

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)

5-118

5-110

NORTH
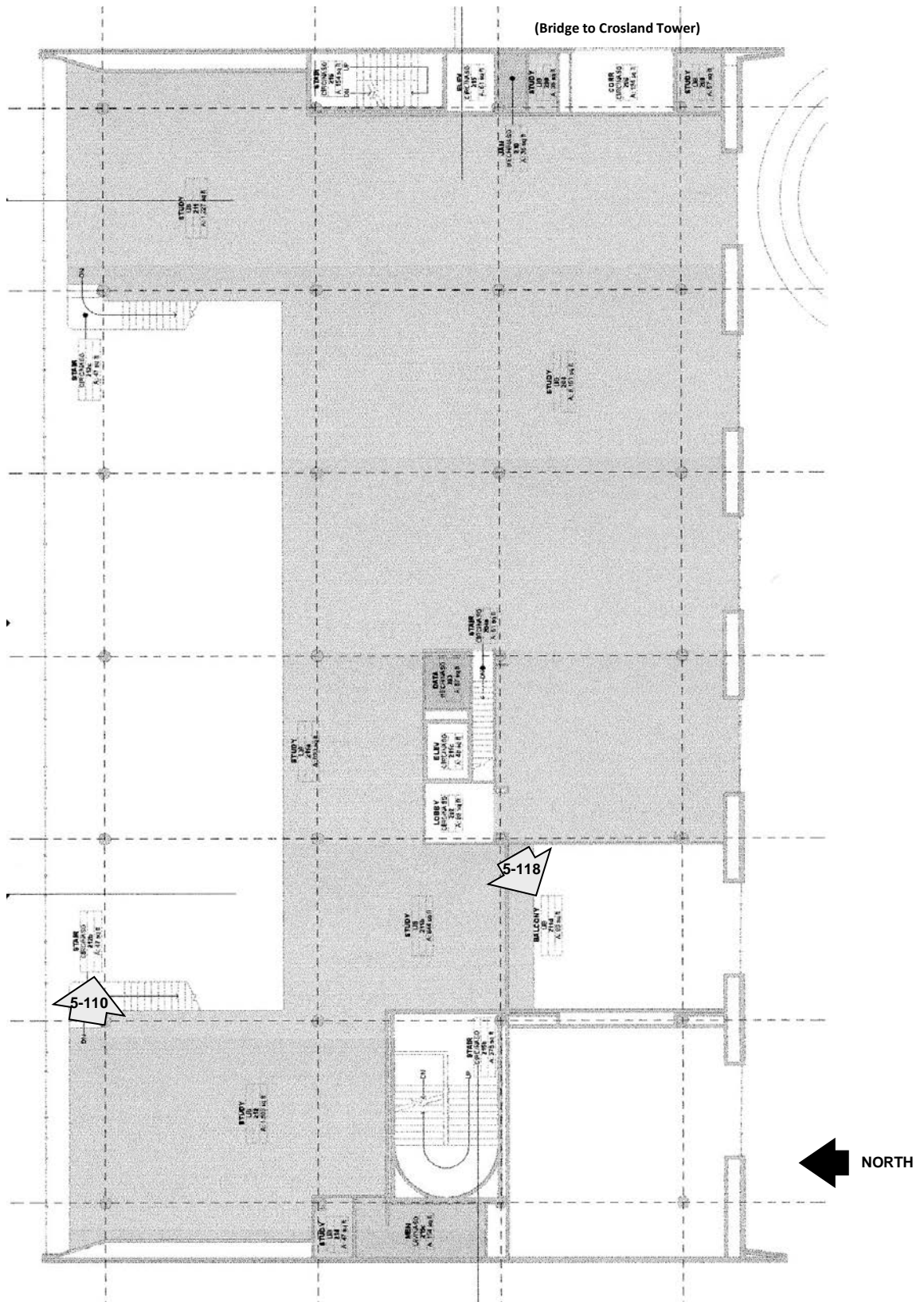
Figure 5-100: "New" main entrance, first floor; built in conjunction with construction of Crosland Tower, completed in 1968.

Figure 5-101: "New" main entrance, first floor; built in conjunction with construction of Crosland Tower, completed in 1968.

Figure 5-102: Circulation desk, first floor, within original processing room and a portion of the stack area; with construction of Crosland Tower, processing room eliminated and new circulation desk built; desk replaced in conjunction with construction of Clough Commons in 2011.

Figure 5-103: Main entrance, first floor, looking south.

Figure 5-104: Main circulation desk, first floor, and corridor to Clough Commons; compare with Figure 5-42.

Figure 5-105: Looking towards offices within original processing room; offices created with construction of Crosland Tower; compare with Figure 5-18.

Figure 5-106: First floor study area at east end of building, within original Science & Technology Periodicals' reading room.

Figure 5-107: Original Science & Technology Reading Room, first floor.

Figure 5-108: Original Science & Technology Reading Room, first floor.

Figure 5-109: Stair to second floor in original Science & Technology Reading Room, first floor; note original cork tile on risers and treads of stairs and new vinyl floor tile of main floor.

Figure 5-110: Looking down into original Science & Technology Reading Room from second floor mezzanine; compare with Figures 5-25 and 5-27.

Figure 5-111: First floor, looking at original service core; door and window are at one of two original assistant librarian's offices; service elevator and stair with access to ground through fourth floors behind.

Figure 5-112: First floor, corridor to original Librarian's office.

Figure 5-113: First floor, original Librarian's office; compare with Figure 5-39.

Figure 5-114: First floor, original Librarian's office.

Figure 5-115: First floor, lobby at west exit stair looking towards original main entrance.

Figure 5-116: First floor conference room within original main entrance lobby; original entrance door was replaced with existing window.

Figure 5-117: First floor conference room within original main entrance lobby.

Figure 5-118: Looking at entrance to Neely Room from second floor; Neely Room within original Exhibit Area, compare with Figures 5-15 and 5-17.

Figure 5-119: Neely Room, first floor, within original Exhibit Area.

Figure 5-120: First floor looking west towards entrance to Clough Commons; storage closet and a portion of men's restroom were removed to make this connection.

Figure 5-121: First floor lounge area within original Pamphlets & Trade Catalogs area.

Figure 5-122: New first floor entrance to Clough Commons.

Figure 5-123: First floor bridge between the Price Gilbert Memorial Library and the Crosland Tower.

Figure 5-124: West exit stair.

Figure 5-125: West exit stair.

PHOTO KEY – SECOND FLOOR

5-133

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)

5-129
5-131
5-130 5-132 5-134

5-128

5-126

5-136 5-137 5-127

5-135

NORTH
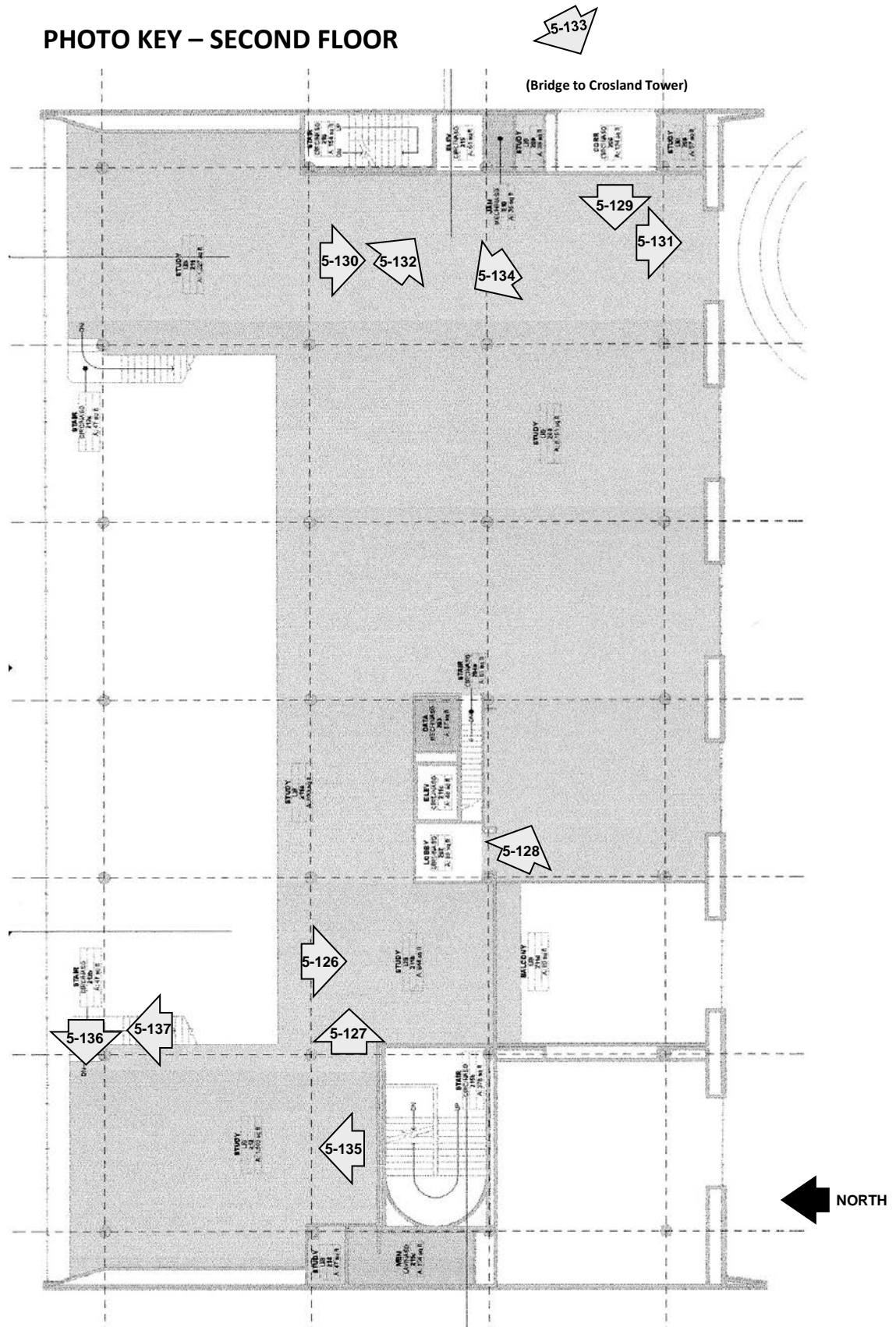
Figure 5-126: Second floor lounge area at west end of building.

Figure 5-127: Second floor lounge area at the west end of building, looking east; compare with Figure 5-26 taken from the east side, looking west.

Figure 5-128: Second floor study area within original second floor stack area; looking east.

Figure 5-129: Second floor study area within original stack area; looking west.

Figure 5-130: Second floor study area within original stack area; looking south; paneled wall area originally to janitor's closet and private study carrels.

Figure 5-131: Second floor, looking south at roof of main entrance.

Figure 5-132: Second floor, east end; paneled wall area originally to janitor's closet and private study carrels; door at far right to bridge to the Crosland Tower.

Figure 5-133: Second floor bridge looking at door into Price Gilbert Memorial Library; small group study room and private study carrels removed to create doorway.
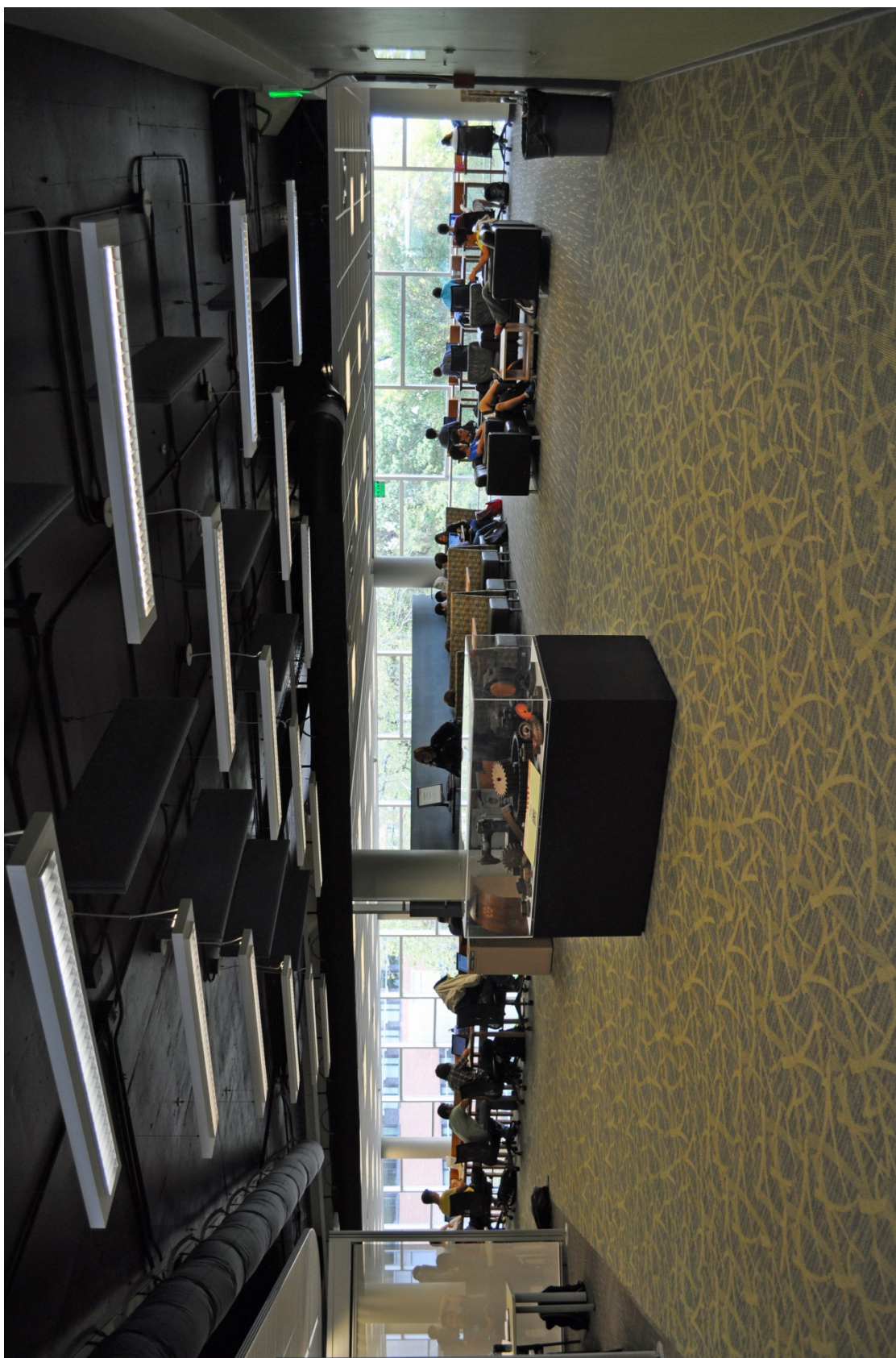
Figure 5-134: Looking north from original stack area into original graduate study area in northeast corner of floor.

Figure 5-135: Second floor study area within original Documents reading room in northwest corner of floor.

Figure 5-136: Second floor study area within original Documents area, northwest corner of floor.

Figure 5-137: Detail of west floating stair from first floor reading room to second floor.

PHOTO KEY – THIRD FLOOR

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)

5-146

5-148

5-144

5-143

5-139

5-142

5-147

5-141

5-145 (Ceiling)

5-151

5-150

5-140

5-149

NORTH
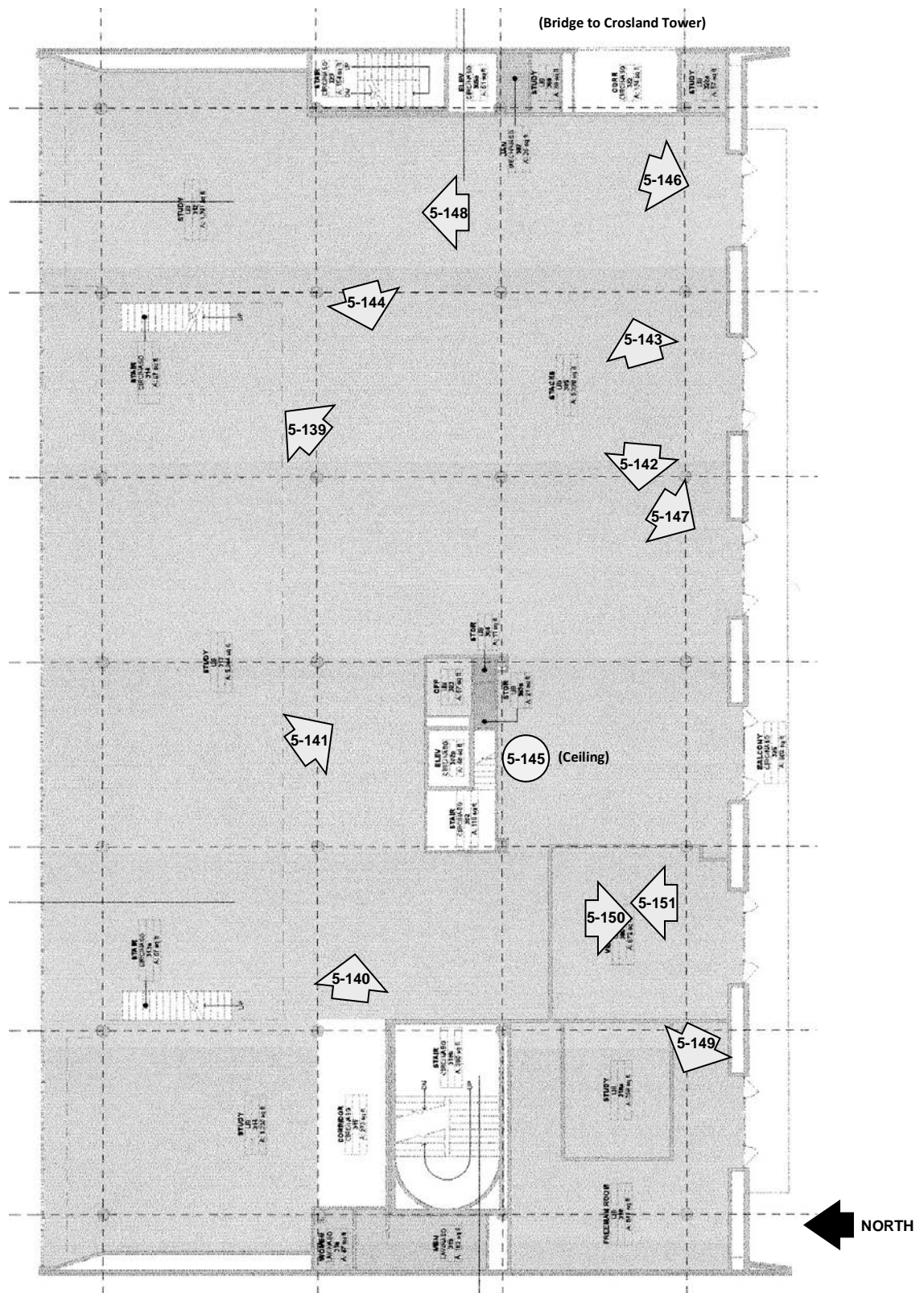
PHOTO KEY – THIRD FLOOR PHOTOS TAKEN FROM FOURTH FLOOR

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)

NORTH
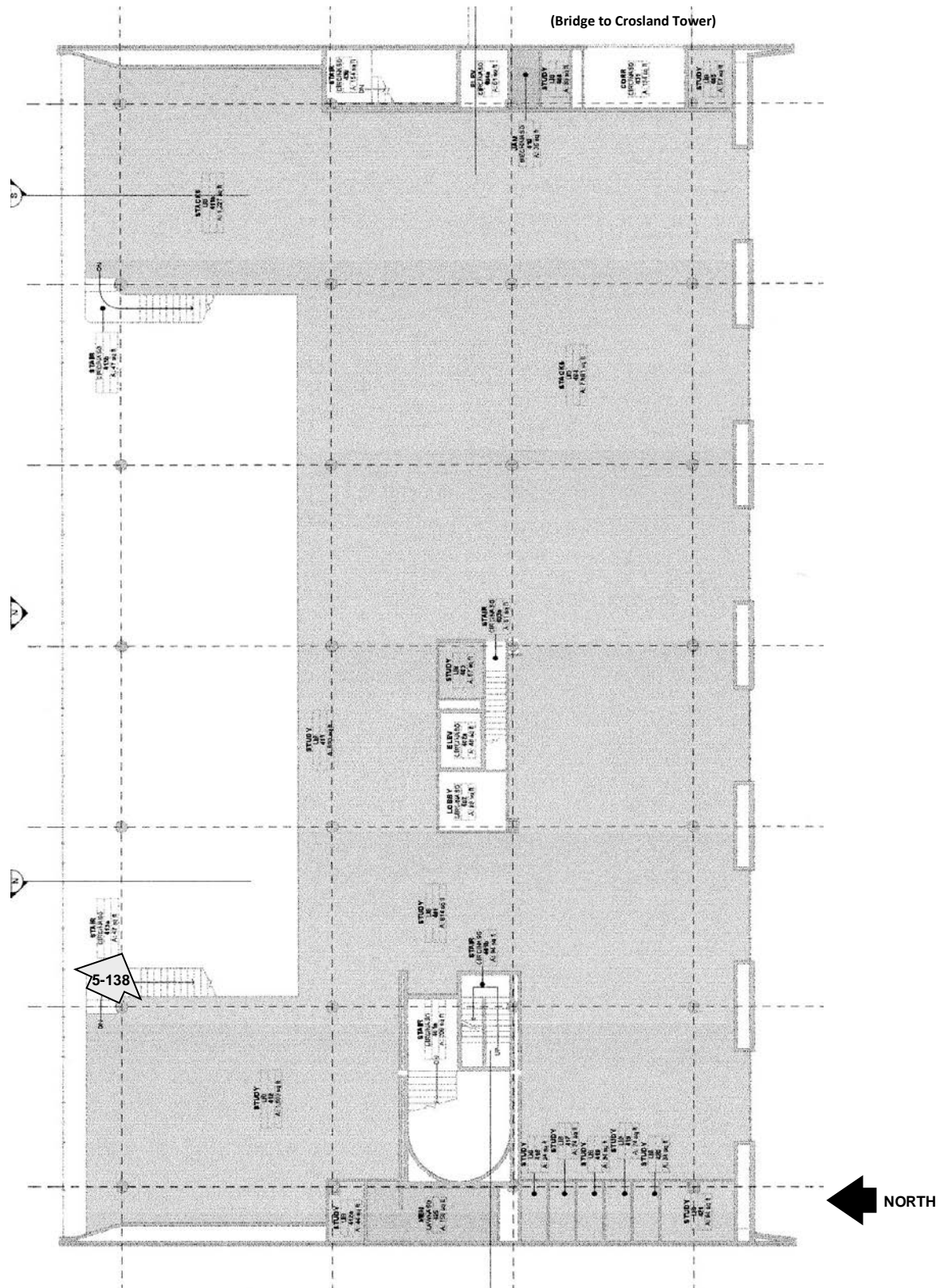
Figure 5-138: Looking down into third floor reading room, original Humanities Reading Room; looking east, south-east; compare with Figure 5-29.

Figure 5-139: East floating stair from third floor reading room to fourth floor.

Figure 5-140: Looking east at third floor service corps with stack area behind.

Figure 5-141: Third floor, looking at original service core; door and window are at one of two original assistant librarian's offices; service elevator and stair with access to ground through fourth floors behind; stacks to left.

Figure 5-142: Third floor stacks, looking west; service core in background on right.

Figure 5-143: Third floor stack area looking east at bridge to the Crosland Tower; paneled wall area once included private study carrels and small six-person study room.

Figure 5-144: Third floor stack area, looking southwest.

Figure 5-145: detail of ceiling and wall within stack area, third floor; clay tile wall is to service core.

Figure 5-146: Detail of deteriorated window and door frames to balcony at third floor.

Figure 5-147: Detail of deteriorated window and door frames to balcony at third floor; note also deteriorated balcony floor.

Figure 5-148: Third floor looing north towards original English reading room at east end of floor.

Figure 5-149: Third floor offices in former map room.

Figure 5-150: Third floor offices in original closed reserve stack area adjacent to map room.

Figure 5-151: Third floor offices in original closed reserve stack area adjacent to map room.

PHOTO KEY – FOURTH FLOOR

(Bridge to Crosland Tower)

NORTH
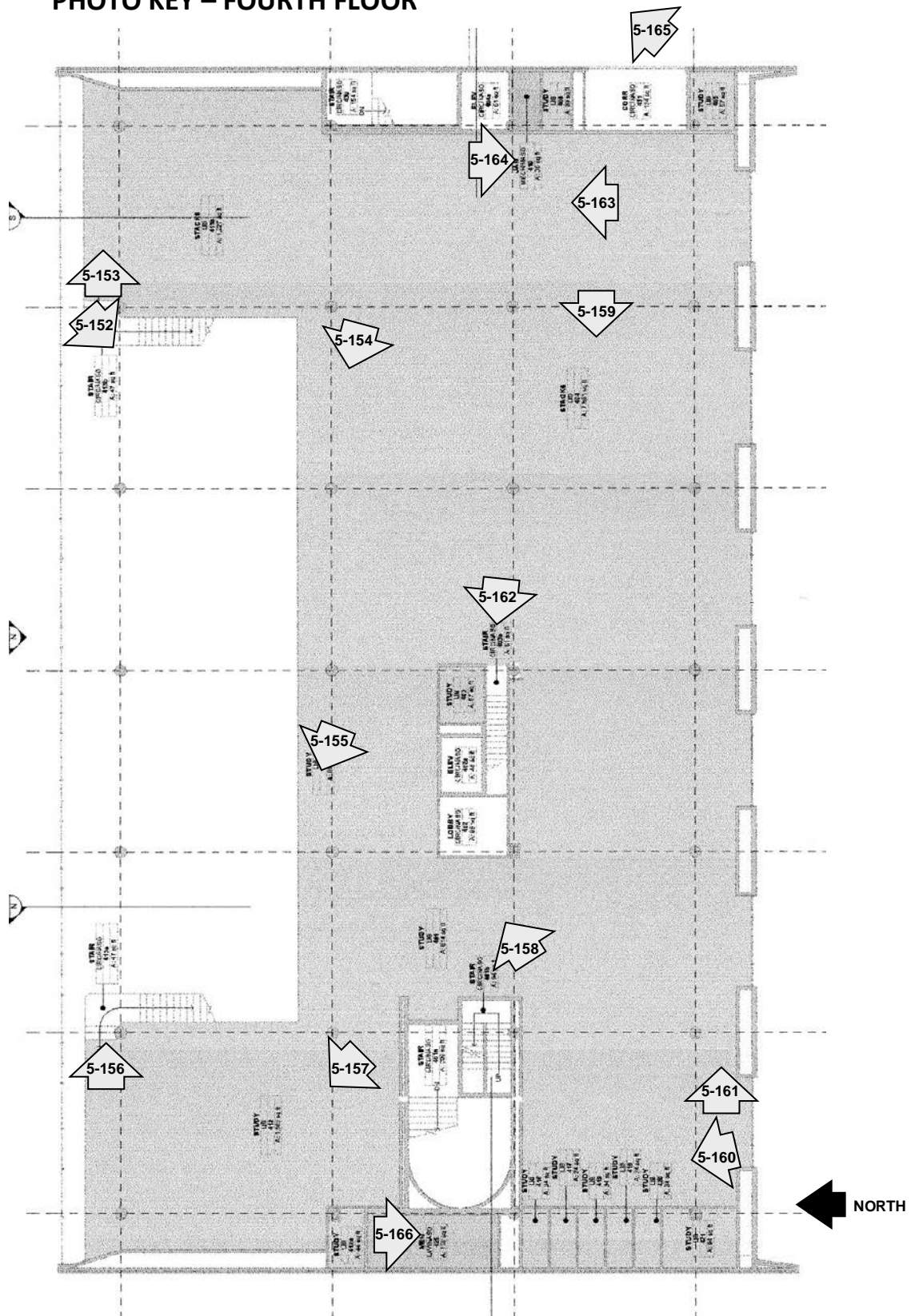
Figure 5-152: Fourth floor, looking southwest from original Military reading room across to stacks.

Figure 5-153: Fourth floor, looking east at stacks in original Military reading room, east end of floor.

Figure 5-154: Open study carrels along edge of fourth floor overlooking third floor reading room.

Figure 5-155: Original ceiling mounted sign at what was originally the seminar room in northwest corner of fourth floor; see also Figure 5-167.

Figure 5-156: Fourth floor, looking from original Seminar room third floor reading room to original Military reading room.

Figure 5-157: Original fourth floor seminar in northwest corner of floor.

Figure 5-158: West stair lobby, fourth floor with service core containing staff service elevator and stair to right of center.

Figure 5-159: Fourth floor stacks, looking west.

Figure 5-160: Fourth floor stacks at west private study carrels.

Figure 5-161: Fourth floor stacks with south wall on right; compare with Figure 5-34.

Figure 5-162: Staff service stair, fourth floor

Figure 5-163: East end of stack area, fourth floor, looking north; public elevator at right.

Figure 5-164: East end of stack area, fourth floor, looking south; former private study carrels at left.

Figure 5-165: East exit stair in bridge to Crosland Tower.

Figure 5-166: Typical men's restroom; compare with Figure 5-35.

Figure 5-167: Original ceiling mounted signs now located in Price Gilbert Memorial Library Building Manager's Office.

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        Series 2: Academic Group, 1945-1947 and undated.
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"New C.E. Library Will Be Dedicated to Tech Graduate." <u>Technique</u>, 29 July 1944, p. 1.

Paradice, Bill, Jr. "Library's Technical Collection Aids Student's Research
    Work." <u>Technique</u>, 5 September 1952, p. 3.

"President Van Leer Gives Report: School's Need for New Library and Architectural
    Building Cited." <u>Technique</u>, 10 October 1950, pp. 1, 8.

Ragovis, George. "Several New Building Rise on Tech Campus." <u>Technique</u>, 27 July 1951,
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APPENDIX A – SELECTED ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

Selected original "Architectural" drawings are included in this appendix. The Georgia Tech Institutional Drawings Collections (DV005) in the Georgia Tech Archives contains the original copies of these drawings plus the structural, electrical and mechanical drawings. Electronic copies of the drawings are available through Georgia Tech Facilities.

The electronic copies are of poor quality and are difficult to read. Two different sets of drawings have been scanned and in some instances portions of each are legible. In these cases both scanned copies are included here—the top half of one being legible and the bottom half of the other being legible.
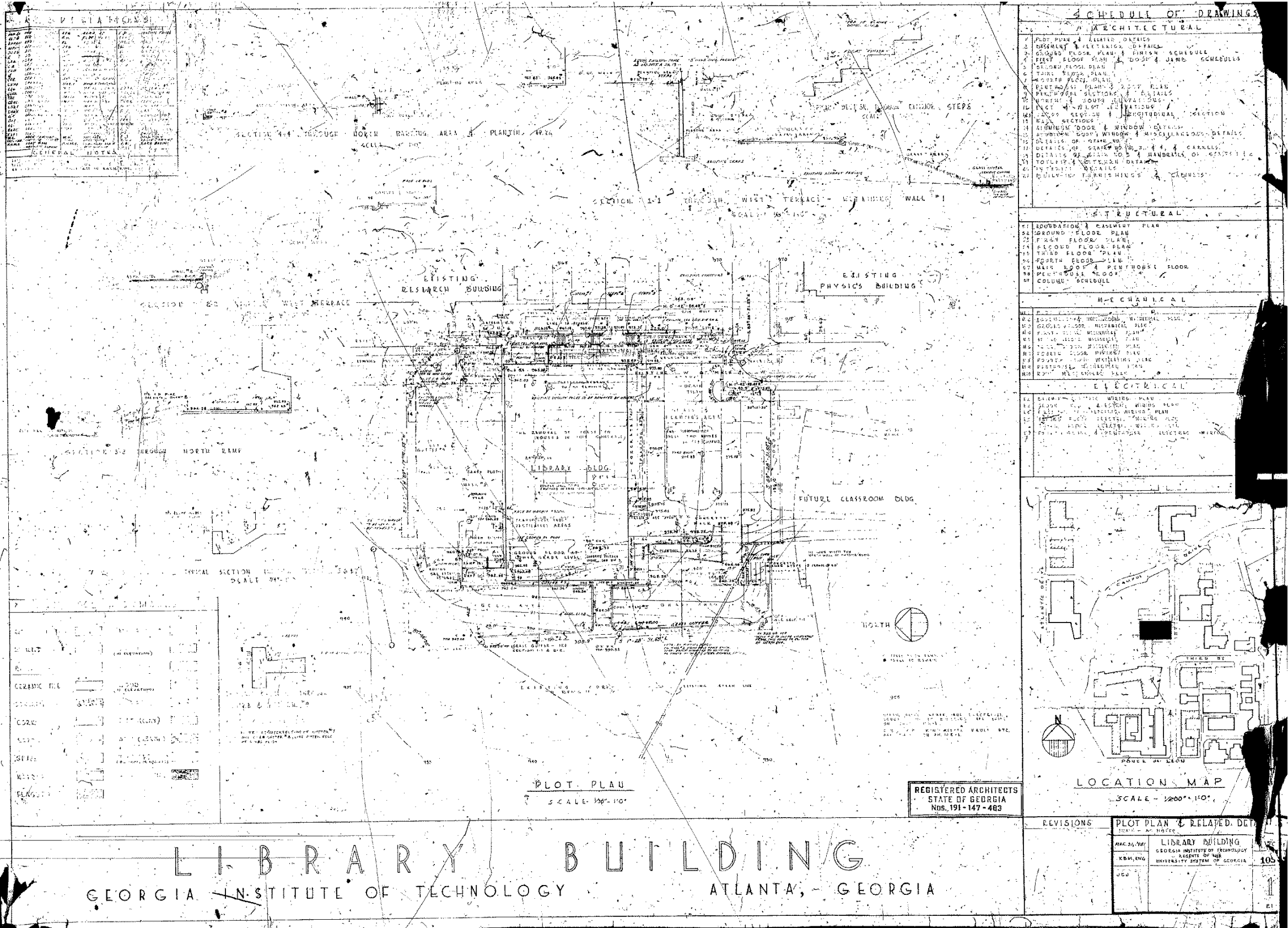
Library Building, Plot Plan and Related
Details, Sheet 1, March 31, 1951.
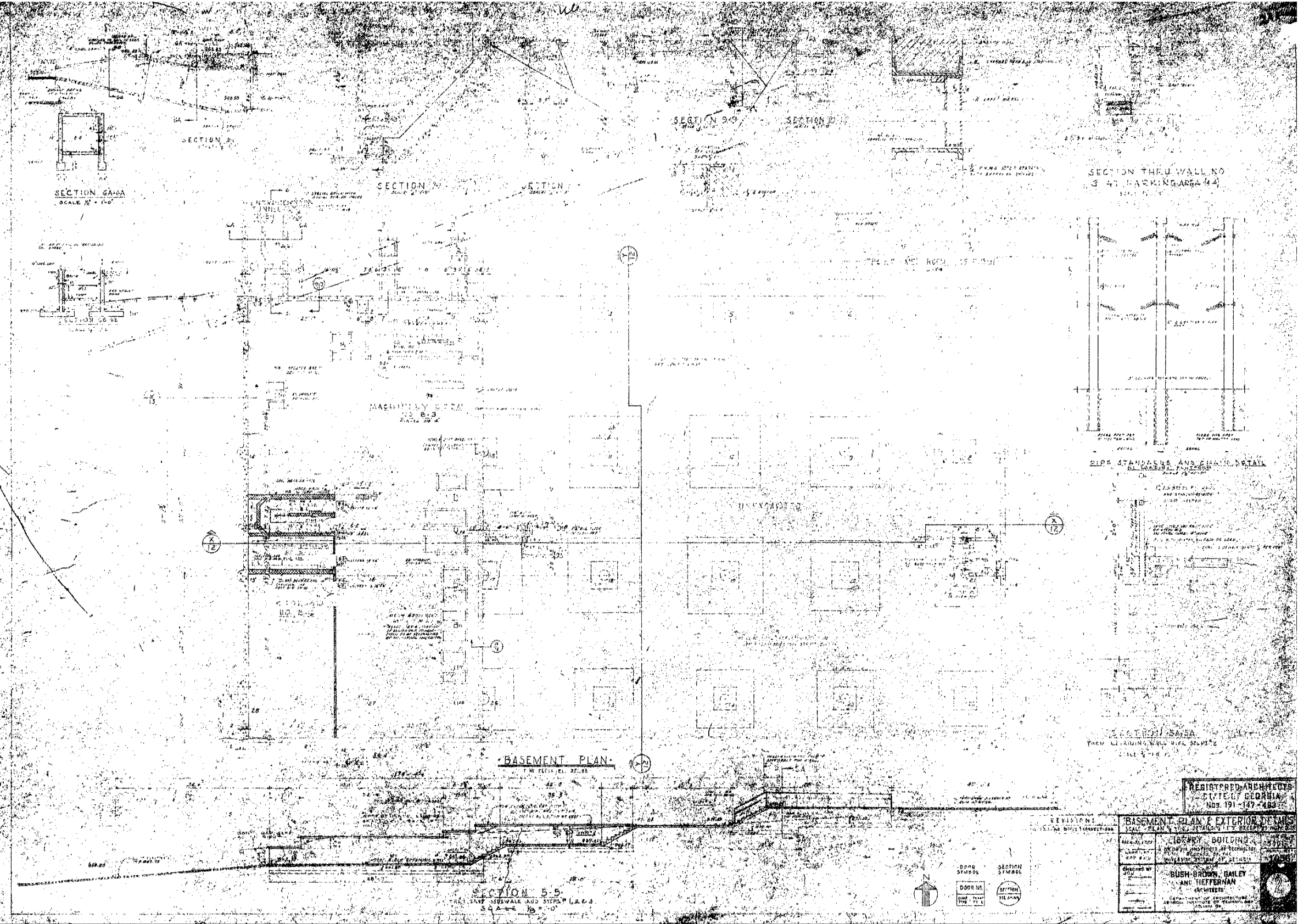
Library Building, Basement Plan and Exterior Details, Sheet 2, March 31, 1951.

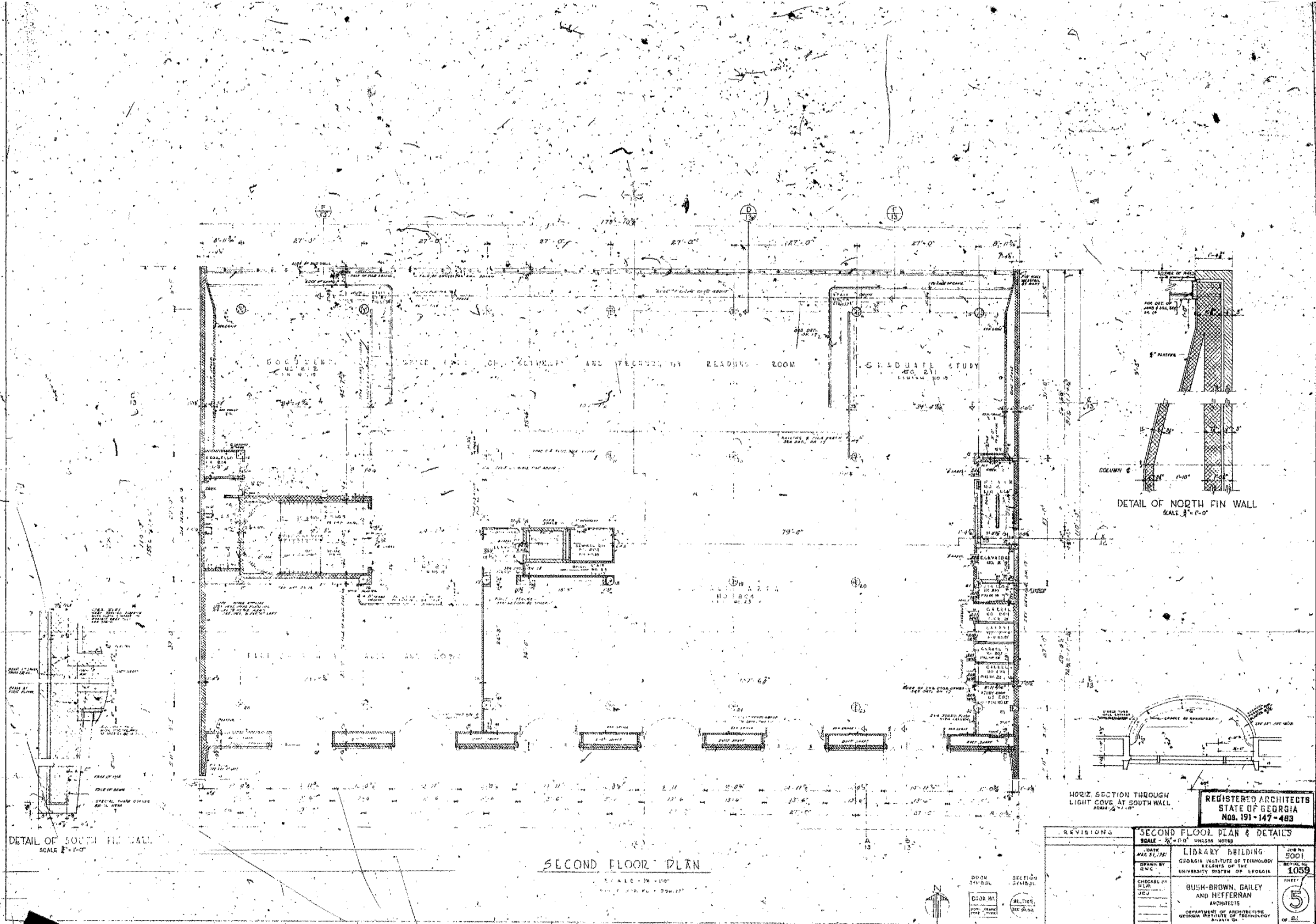Library Building, Ground Floor Plan and Finish Schedule, Sheet 3, March 31, 1951.

Library Building, Ground Floor Plan and
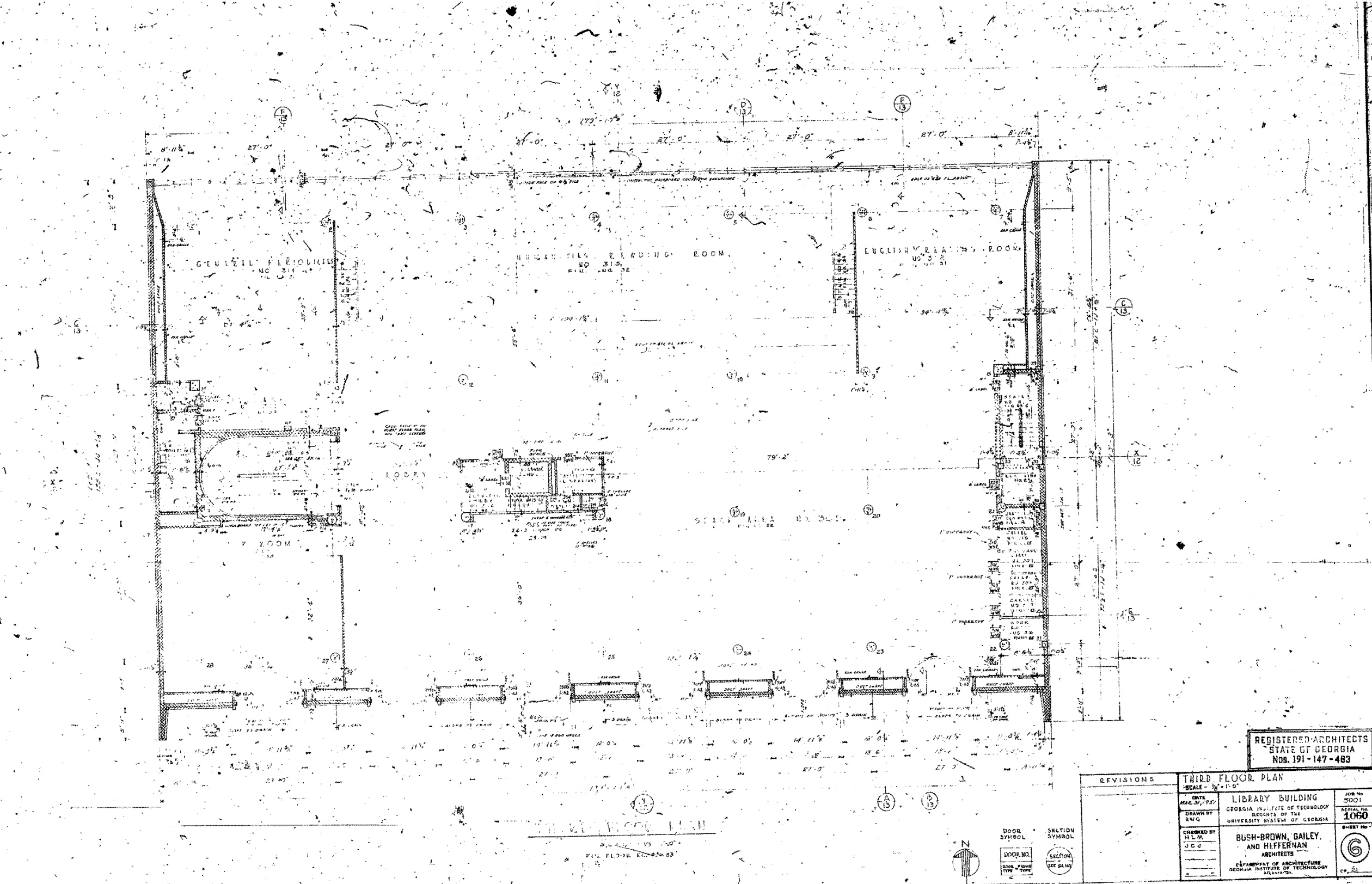Finish Schedule, Sheet 3, March 31,
1951.
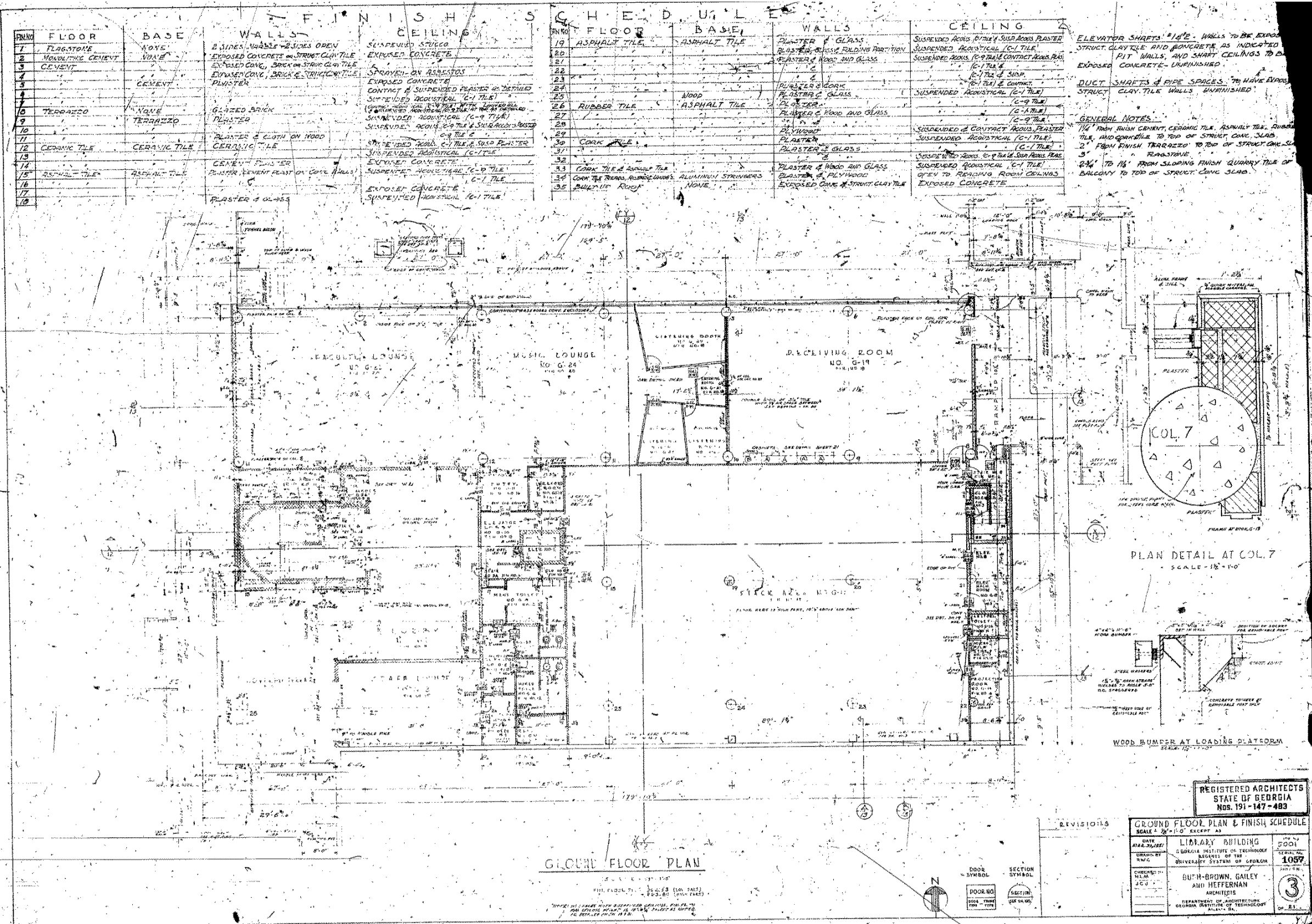
Library Building, First Floor Plan,
Door and Jamb Schedules, Sheet 4,
March 31, 1951.
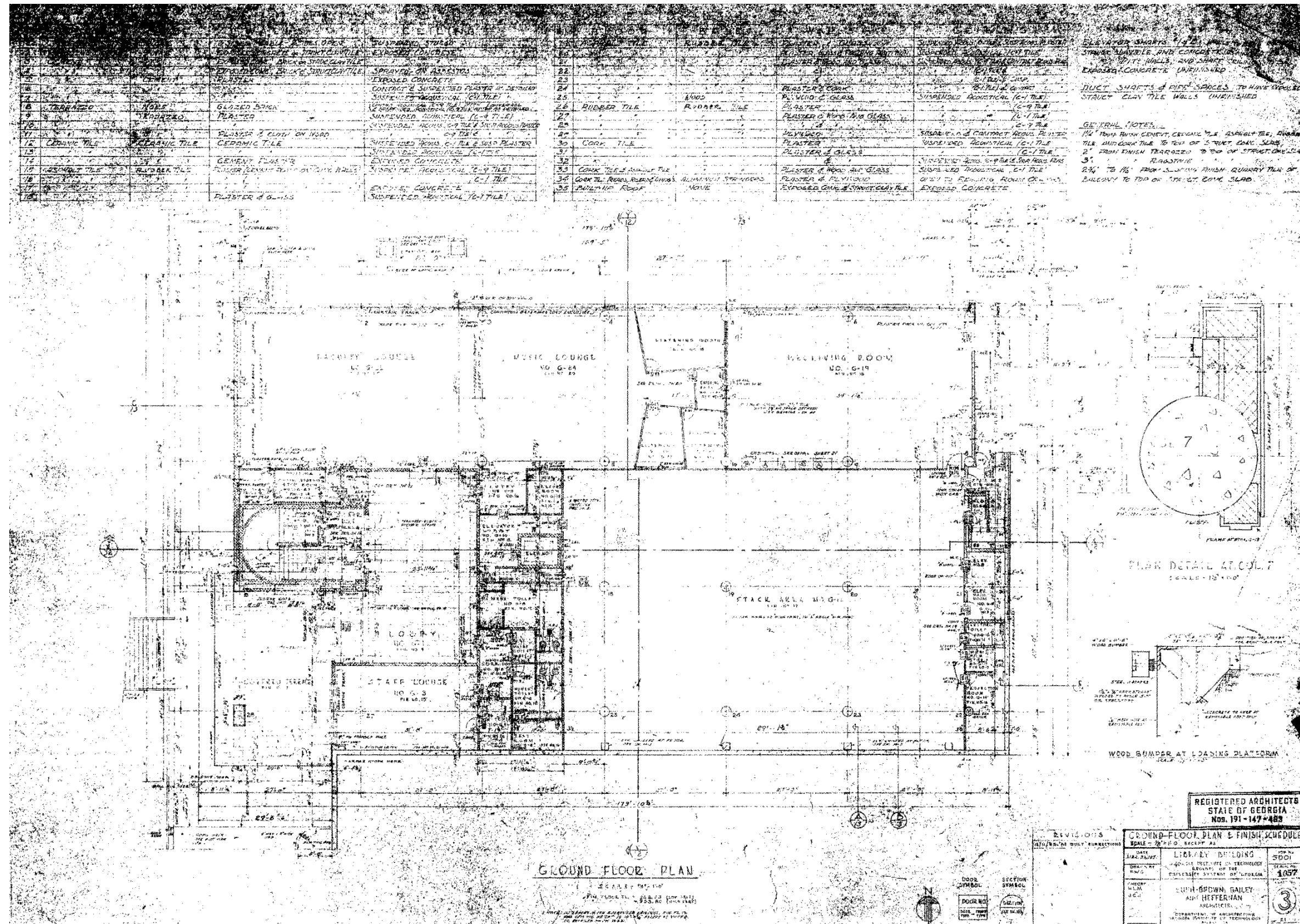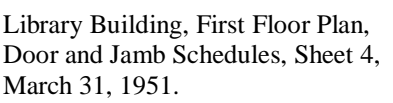
Library Building, Second Floor Plan
and Details, Sheet 5, March 31, 1951.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DETAIL OF NORTH FIN WALL

DETAIL OF SOUTH FIN WALL

HORIZ. SECTION THROUGH
LIGHT COVE AT SOUTH WALL

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
STATE OF GEORGIA
NOS. 191·147·489

SECOND FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS

LIBRARY BUILDING
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
REGENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

BUSH-BROWN, GAILEY
AND HEFFERNAN
ARCHITECTS

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA GA.

SHEET 5

Library Building, Third
Floor Plan, Sheet 6,
March 31, 1951.

Library Building,
Fourth Floor
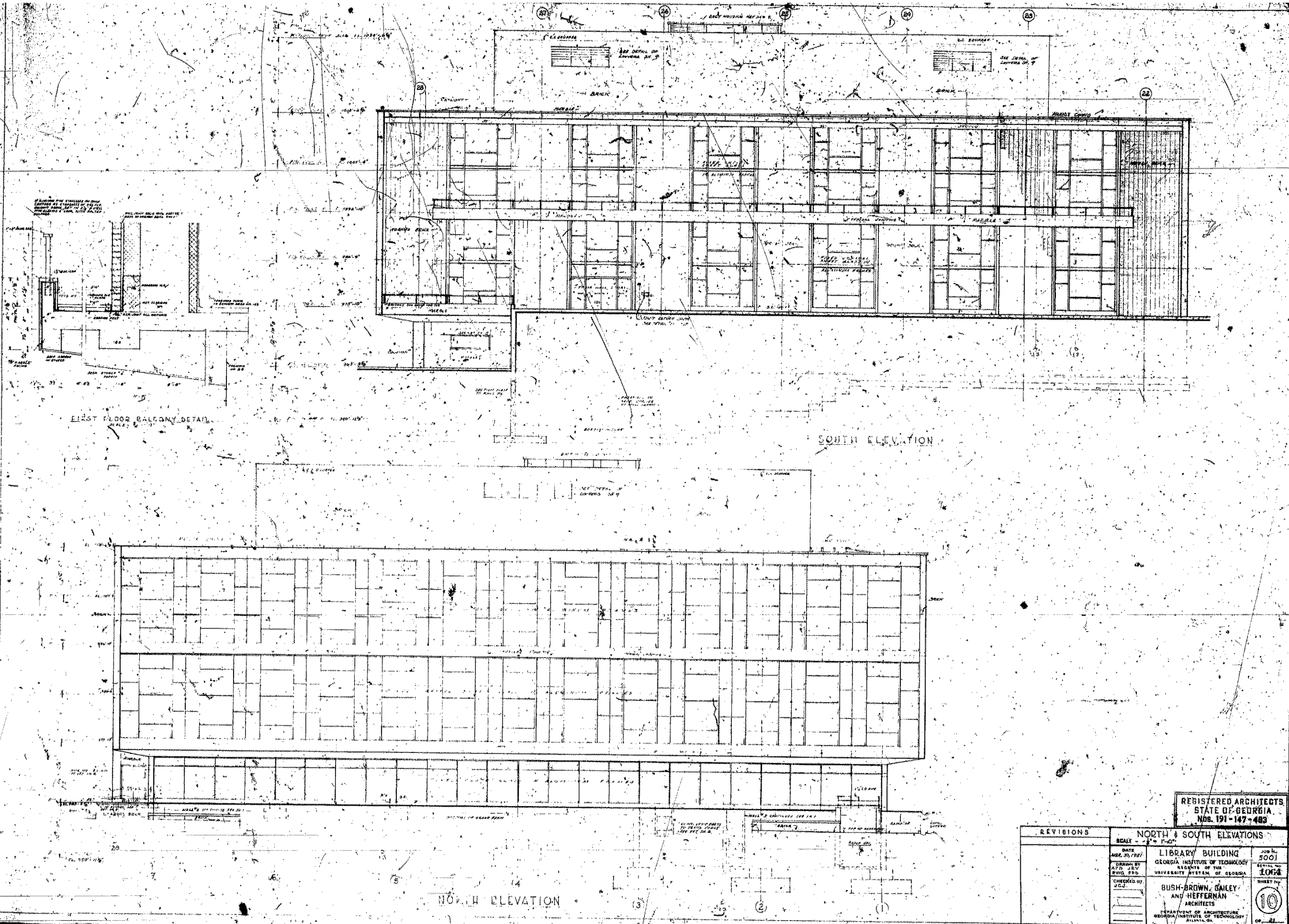Plan, Sheet 7,
March 31, 1951.
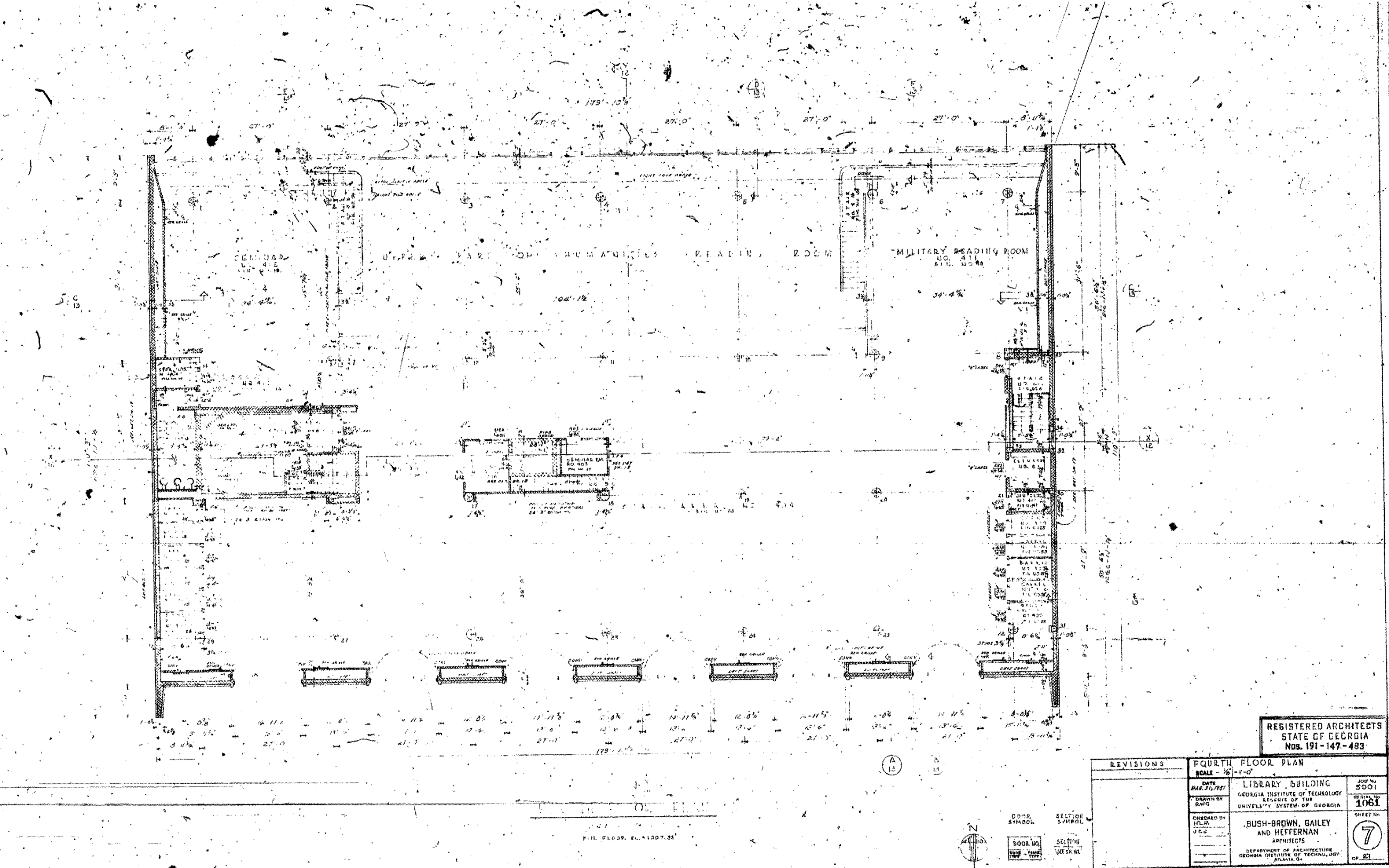
Library Building, Penthouse, Roof Plan,
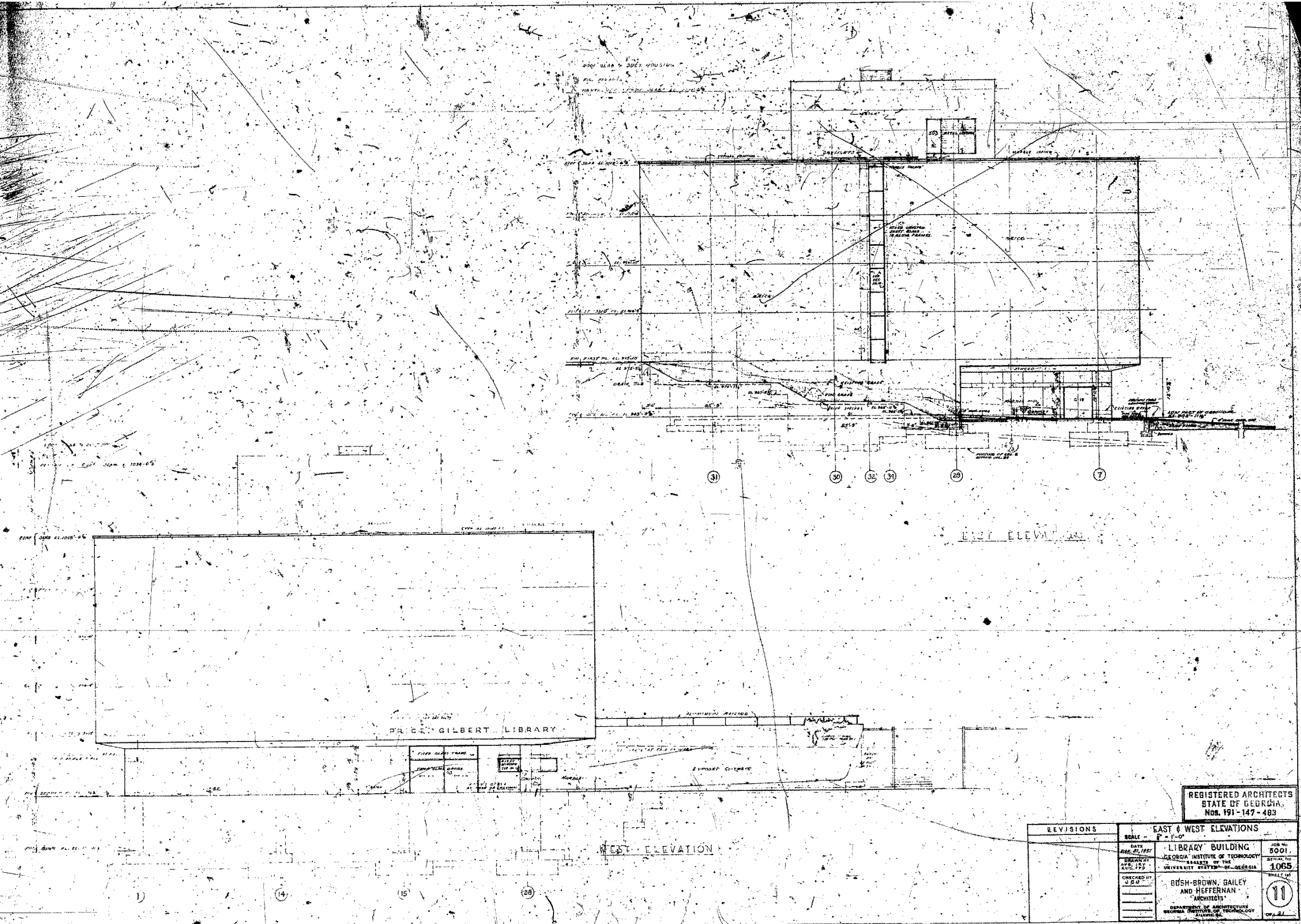Details, Sheet 8, March 31, 1951.
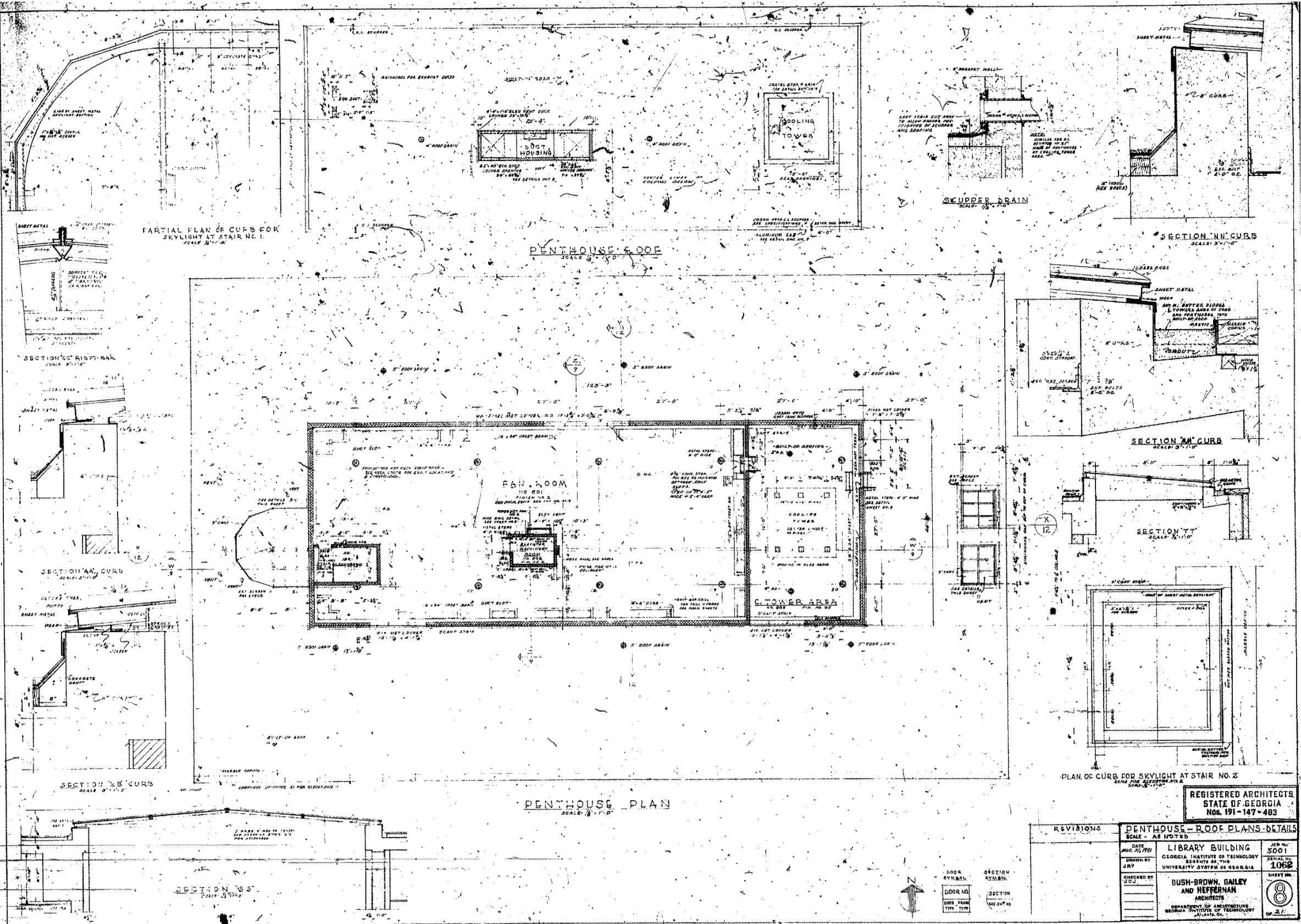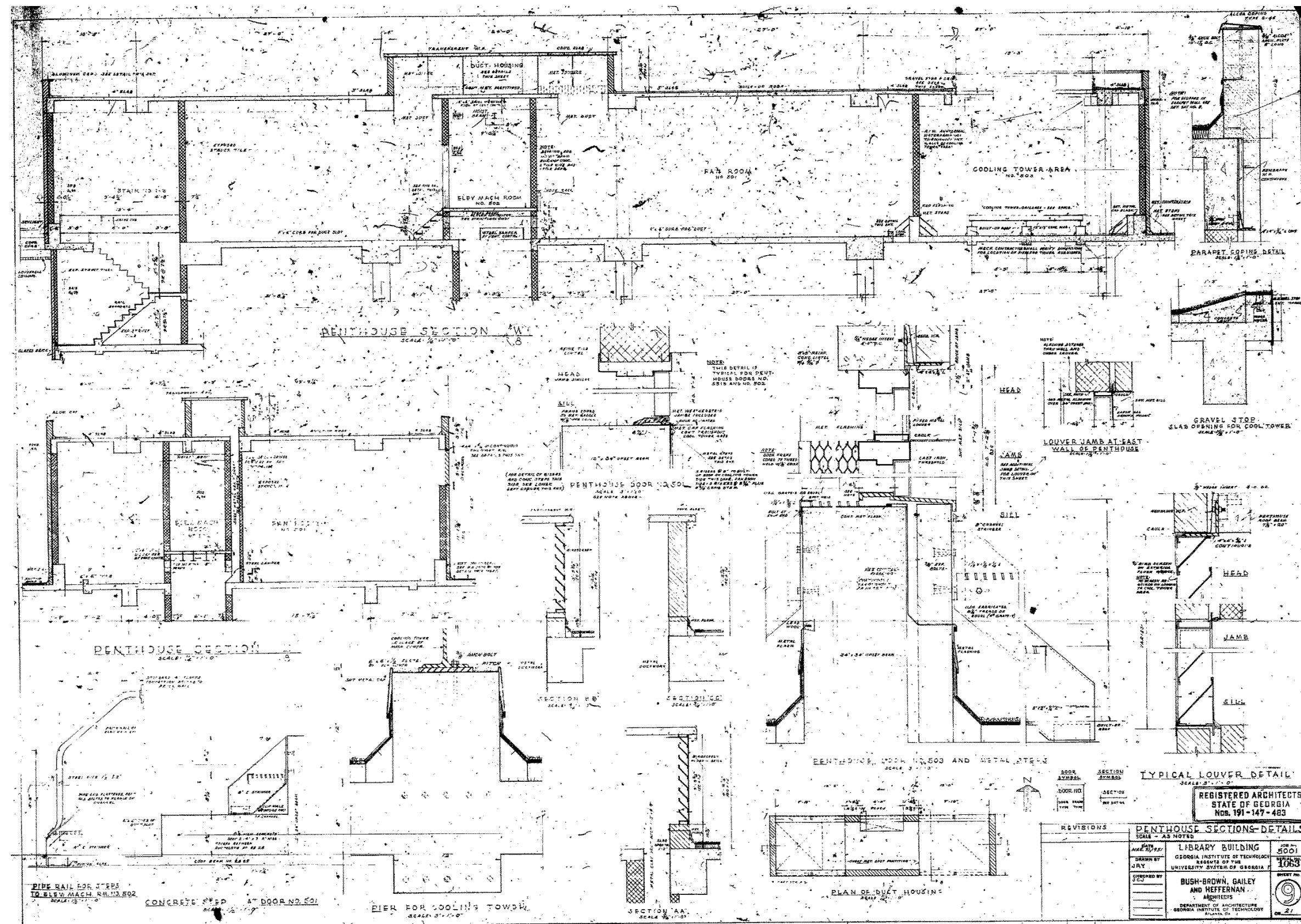
Library Building, Penthouse, Sections,
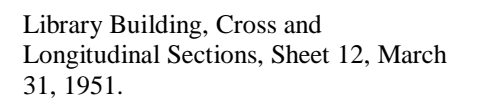Details, Sheet 9, March 31, 1951.

Library Building, North and South
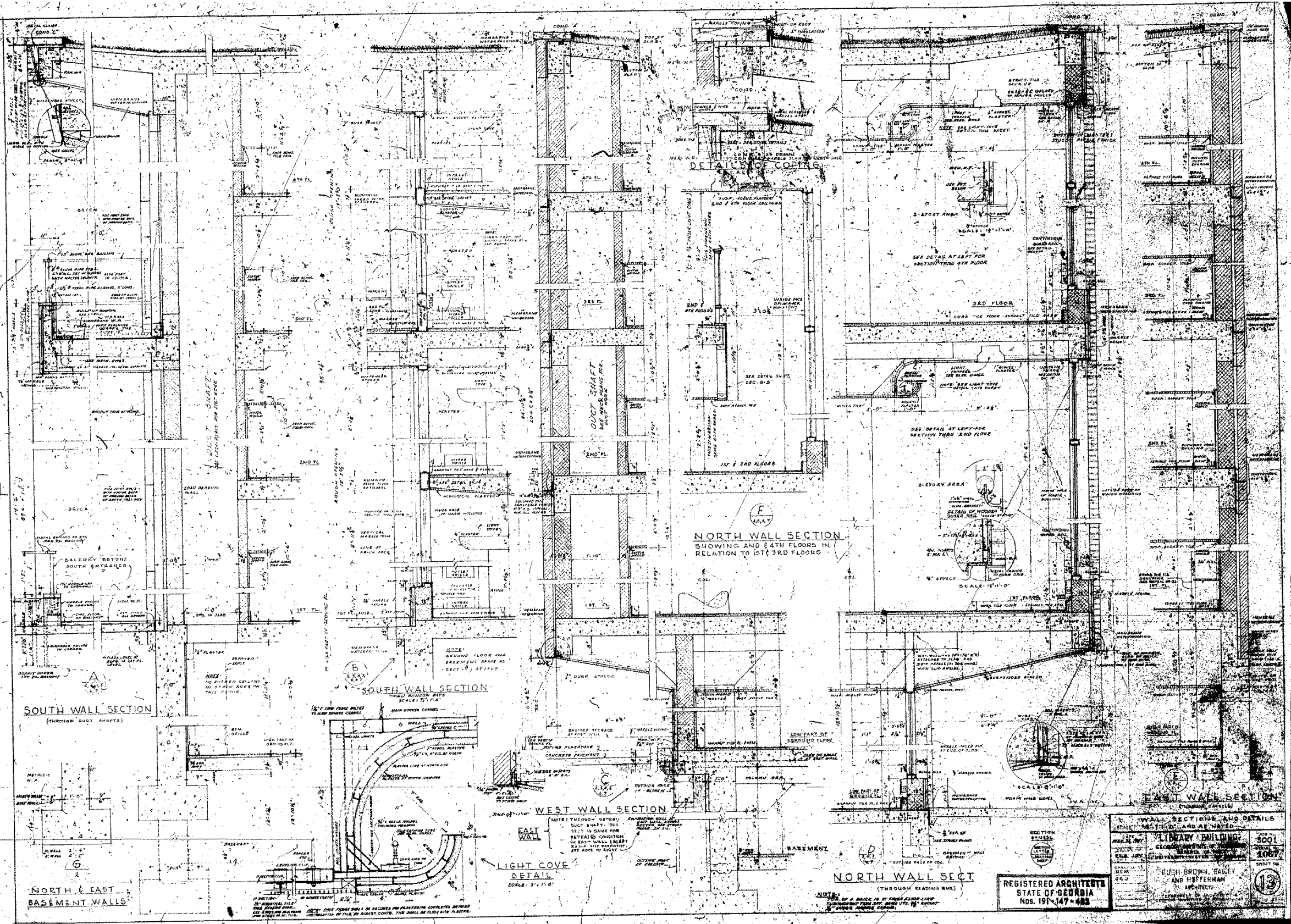Elevations, Sheet 10, March 31, 1951.

Library Building, East and West
Elevations, Sheet 10, March 31, 1951.

Library Building, Cross and
Longitudinal Sections, Sheet 12, March
31, 1951.

Library Building, Wall Sections and
Details, Sheet 13, March 31, 1951.

APPENDIX B – ALUMNI AND FRIENDS FOR WHOM ROOMS AND CARRELS IN LIBRARY ARE NAMED

Georgia Tech Archives, Dorothy M. Crosland Papers, MS001, Box 6, Folder 6.

The Puller E. Callaway, Jr.,
General Studies Reading Room, first floor

The Richard W. Courts
Music Carrel, ground floor

The William R. Elsas
Music Carrel, ground floor

The Carlyle Fraser
Documents Room, fourth floor

The Ada Healey
Music Room, ground floor

The George W. McCarty
Biography Room, second floor

The William E. Mitchell
Room (I.D.B. offices), fourth floor

The L. F. Montgomery
Study Carrel, fourth floor

The Frank H. Neely
Exhibition Hall, first floor

The William A. Parker
Science and Technology Reading Room, third floor [the document says third floor but the Science and Technology Reading Room was on the first floor]

The Albert Rhodes Perdue
Conference Room, second floor

The William T. Rich
Map Room, third floor

The James D. Robinson
Science and Technology Periodicals Room, first floor

The Robert B. Wilby
Faculty Lounge, ground floor

The Ernest Woodruff
Bibliography Room, third floor

The Charles R. Younts
Browsing Room, first floor

The Hazard E. Reeves
Music Carrel, ground floor