

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number College Avenue not for publication N/A
city or town Lancaster vicinity N/A
state Pennsylvania code PA county Lancaster code 071
zip code 17604-3003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
(See continuation sheet).
- determined eligible for the _____
National Register
(See continuation sheet).
- determined not eligible for the _____ National Register
 removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u> 3 </u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u> 3 </u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 14

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education

Sub: College

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival
Tudor Revival
Beaux Arts Classical
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete
roof slate
walls brick

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Education
Architecture

Period of Significance 1853-1953

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Dixon, Balbirnie, & Dixon
Warner, James H.
Urban, C. Emlen
Klauder, Charles Z.
Lee, William H.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: College Archives, Shadek-Fackenthal Library, Franklin & Marshall College

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 23 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18 387200	4433840	3	18 387480	4433160
2	18 387640	4433700	4	18 387240	4433240

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Schuyler
 Arthur and Katherine Shadek Professor of the Humanities
 Professor of American Studies
Organization Franklin & Marshall College date June 25, 2003
street & number College Avenue telephone 717.291.4247
city or town Lancaster state PA zip code 17604-3003

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number _____ telephone

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list

properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District
Lancaster County, PA

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The Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District encompasses approximately 23 of the 54 acre campus south of Harrisburg Pike in the northwest quadrant of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The district extends approximately one-third of a mile along College Avenue. The oldest part of the campus, to the south, extends one-tenth of a mile west from College Avenue to the boundary with Buchanan Park. All of the buildings within the district except Fackenthal Laboratories are within the narrow strip fronting College Avenue. Old Main, Goethean Hall, and Diagonthian Hall were entered in the National Register in 1975. The other 11 buildings within the Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District were previously listed as contributing resources in the Lancaster City Historic District, which was entered in the National Register in 2001. The district's three contributing sites were not identified in the inventory of the Lancaster City Historic District.

The campus neighborhood includes commercial and industrial development along Harrisburg Pike and the old Pennsylvania Railroad right of way through the city, both of which are defined by warehouses, many of which functioned as part of the tobacco industry and were entered in the National Register as the Tobacco Buildings in Lancaster City multiple property listing (date). Residential neighborhoods to the east, south, and west of the campus contain buildings that range in date from the 1870s to the 1930s. These areas were included within the Lancaster City Historic District, which was entered in the National Register in 2001.

The Franklin and Marshall College Campus Historic District includes fourteen buildings erected before World War II and three significant landscape features that date from the period of significance. The buildings range in date from 1856, with the completion of the Gothic Revival College Building (now known as Old Main) to 1938, which marked the completion of the Georgian Revival Fackenthal Library (now Shadek-Fackenthal Library) and Keiper Liberal Arts Hall. These buildings and landscape features retain a high degree of integrity and represent the development of a modern campus for a historic liberal arts college as well as the evolution of American architecture over a century.

Buildings included within the Campus Historic District:

1. Old Main (originally the College Building), Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon, architects, 1854-56. Three story red brick Gothic Revival building. Additions: three bay addition to the rear (west), c. 1871, a small one story addition at the northwest corner of the building, 1890, to provide space for two new science laboratories; stair and elevator tower, to the west, 1991. These additions do not detract from the integrity of the building. Previously listed in the National Register in 1975.

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2. Goethean Hall, Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon, architects, 1856-67. Two story red brick Gothic Revival building. Interior renovations, but building envelop is intact. Previously listed in the National Register in 1975.
 3. Diagonthian Hall, Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon, architects, 1856-57. Two story red brick Gothic Revival building. Interior renovations, but building envelop is intact. Previously listed in the National Register in 1975.
 4. Buchanan House (originally the Janitor's House), architect and/or builder unknown, 1856. Two story red brick vernacular building. A porch was added at an undetermined time. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 5. Gerhart House, architect and/or builder unknown, 1871. Two story red brick building erected as a residence, mid-Victorian in style with bracketed cornices and gabled roof. Unaltered. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 6. Huegel Alumni House, architect and/or builder unknown, 1871. Two story red brick building erected as a residence, mid-Victorian in style with bracketed cornices and gabled roof. Unaltered save for the replacement of the porch. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 7. Distler House (originally the Gymnasium), James H. Warner, architect, 1891. Two story red brick Tudor Revival design. Originally built as the college's gymnasium; major alterations to the interior. A brick addition to the west (rear), built in 1927, echoes the massing of the original gymnasium. The addition does not detract from the integrity of the building. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 8. Stager Hall (originally the Science Building), C. Emlen Urban, architect, 1900. Originally a three story yellow brick building. Interior alterations in the 1930s when science labs moved to Fackenthal Laboratories. Major addition in the immediate post-World War II years, two ells that extend toward College Avenue, at which time the yellow brick was covered with red brick to bring the building into conformity with the colonial revival buiding program of the 1920s and 1930s. Renovated again in mid-1980s, at which time a glass and steel elevator/stair tower was added to the campus side (west) of the building. Excepting the stair/elevator tower, all alterations to the exterior of the building have attained historic status. The building retains integrity. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 9. Dietz-Santee Hall, Charles Z. Klauder, architect, 1925. Unaltered. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
 10. Franklin-Meyran Hall, Charles Z. Klauder, architect, 1925. Unaltered save for the replacement of two exterior arches connecting the building with Hensel Hall, which were replaced with an

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enclosed stair/elevator in 2000. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).

11. Barshinger Center for Musical Art in Hensel Hall (originally Hensel Hall), Charles Z. Klauder, architect, 1925-26. Major interior alterations in 1999-2000 transformed an 800 seat auditorium into a 500 seat concert hall. Balcony added in concert hall, which necessitated the opening of larger windows on the second story of the façade (east). Two small additions to the rear (west) were added to provide necessary backstage space. Building retains integrity. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
12. Fackenthal Laboratories, Charles Z. Klauder, architect, 1928-29. Three story red brick building with limestone trim. A 1949 addition to the north (rear) replicates the materials, massing, and design of the 1928-29 building. Building retains integrity. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
13. Keiper Liberal Arts, William H. Lee, architect, 1937. Three story red brick Georgian Revival building. Unaltered. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).
14. Shadek-Fackenthal Library (originally Fackenthal Library), William H. Lee, architect, 1937-38. Two story red brick Georgian Revival building with great portico to the north. Major addition to the south (rear) of the library, designed by Shepley, Bulfinch and erected 1982-83. Building retains integrity. Previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource in the Lancaster City Historic District (2001).

Important Landscape Features (3 contributing sites):

1. Manning Alumni Green
2. Hartman Green
3. Brick wall with exedra and staircase, Charles Z. Klauder, architect, 1924-25, and adjacent landscape now known as Klauder-Apple Walk.

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The Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District is significant under criterion A for Education and criterion C for architecture. The buildings and exterior spaces collectively demonstrate the changing spatial needs of a liberal arts college from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The buildings document the development of the modern college curriculum as well as the importance of residentiality and the commitment to educate the whole individual. Franklin & Marshall's Campus Historic District also reflects the evolution of architectural style from the Gothic Revival to the Colonial Revival and the ways different generations embraced the symbolism of a particular style as expressive of contemporary values. The period of significance begins in 1853 with the creation of the college through the merger of Franklin College and Marshall College and ends in 1953, following the National Register 50-year guideline.

Franklin & Marshall College is the thirteenth oldest institution of higher education in the United States. Benjamin Rush, who was largely responsible for the establishment of the college, explained to an unnamed correspondent that the college would be one means by which the "partition wall which has long seperated [sic] the English & German inhabitants of the State will be broken down." According to historian Bruce Leslie, Franklin College was established in Lancaster, Pennsylvania in 1787 "to assimilate the heavily Germanic population of southeastern Pennsylvania into the republican values and English-speaking culture dominant in the eastern end of the state." The college's founders included four signers of the Declaration of Independence, three future governors of Pennsylvania, and two members of the Constitutional Convention. They named the new institution after Benjamin Franklin, its first benefactor, who donated 200 pounds to help launch the new college. In the petition to the legislature requesting a charter of incorporation and the gift of public land to support the college's mission, the founders proposed to teach students a classical curriculum as well as "such other branches of literature as will tend to make good men and useful citizens." The development of civic culture was at the center of the college's mission from its founding. [1]

In 1853, Franklin College merged with Marshall College, which had been established in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania in 1836. The preamble to the legislative act of incorporation expressed the hope that the new college would confer "a more extensive benefit . . . upon the citizens of this State in the promotion of liberal & scientific learning." James Buchanan, president of the board of trustees of the newly-merged college and later the fifteenth president of the United States, chose a ten acre site for the college, a hilltop on the western edge of the city a mile from the center of Lancaster. The college was thus located within the city but was removed from the noise and congestion of urban life. To meet the educational needs of the new institution the trustees erected a large Gothic Revival building, the College Building, and aided students in erecting two flanking literary society buildings, Diagnothian and Goethean halls. This ensemble includes the oldest buildings on the campus of Franklin & Marshall College. [2]

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The college began construction of its first buildings, and secured legislative approval for the opening of a new street extending from Harrisburg Pike south along the boundary of the college's property, named College Avenue, in the mid-1850s, long before Lancaster City's urbanized area extended north and west to the campus. When the city's rectangular grid finally extended to the neighborhood of the campus in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, streets oriented to the east and west intersected College Avenue at an oblique angle. College Avenue thus began a new grid pattern, as Race Avenue, State Street, and North President Avenue to the west of the campus parallel College Avenue. [3]

John Williamson Nevin, who had been president of Marshall College, chaired the committee responsible for developing the curriculum and erecting the buildings for Franklin & Marshall. The committee chose a Gothic Revival design prepared by Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon, a Baltimore architectural firm. The choice of the Gothic Revival for the College Building was an important cultural statement. Nevin was a principal figure in what historians of religion term the Mercersburg Theology, which emphasized Christology, the restoration of Christ's life and crucifixion as central tenets of Protestantism. The Mercersburg Theology also called for the reintroduction of ritual to the liturgy of the German Reformed Church that had been stripped away during the Reformation. It paralleled the ecclesiological movement in the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in the United States. The Mercersburg Theology thus marked a turning away from the austere building tradition of the Reformation and embraced the use of Gothic forms, stained glass, and architectural sculpture to create sanctuaries in keeping with the new liturgy. [4]

The use of the Gothic Revival was also an important statement of the college's educational mission, an assertion that Franklin & Marshall was the heir to a tradition of scholasticism that extended back to the founding of the great European universities in the middle ages. During the 1840s and 1850s the Gothic Revival enjoyed some popularity as a style for colleges and universities. Alexander Jackson Davis, for example, designed Gothic Revival buildings for the University of Michigan, the Virginia Military Institute, and New York University, while Harvard, Yale, and the Princeton Theological Seminary also erected buildings in the Gothic Revival style. [5]

The College Building, erected by Lancaster contractor Haden Patrick Smith, is a three-story brick building that faces east. The projecting entrance is emphatically Gothic, with a square tower rising majestically above the roofline, ending in four tall spires, crowned by finials, that rise from the corners of the tower. Gothic windows embellish the tower, while two smaller turrets flank the entrance. Drip moldings and other architectural details add to the richness of the design. A two-story wing extending west from the center of the building contains the college's Chapel. Tall Gothic Revival windows created precisely the setting for worship Nevin intended. In addition to

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the Chapel, the College Building contained six classrooms, dormitory and dining rooms, and a kitchen, which was located in the basement. The College Building was completed in the Spring of 1856 at the cost of \$25,136.

During the spring of 1856 the college's two student literary societies, Diagnothian and Goethean, laid cornerstones for their buildings, which would provide space for their respective libraries as well as a place for meetings and socializing. The identical two-story brick buildings, which flank the College Building to the south and north, were designed by Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon in the same Gothic Revival idiom as the College Building. Flanking turrets define the projecting entranceways, just as with the College Building, and the window treatment and other elements of the design create a remarkably unified ensemble. Two significant differences in the literary society buildings are the Gothic arches over the entrances and the presence of buttresses between the fenestration on the south and north sides of the building, which undoubtedly are more symbolic than functional. Members of the student literary societies were responsible for raising funds for the construction and furnishing of the halls, including the commissioning of murals, all of which was completed in July 1857. [6]

That same year, Thomas Conrad Porter, a member of the Franklin & Marshall faculty who went on to write a series of important botanical studies, including *Flora of Pennsylvania*, led students in purchasing and planting a number of trees on the college property. At least one of the trees that stand in the green to the east of Old Main appears to date from this time. The green, now known as Manning Alumni Green, is the first of three landscape features dating from the period of significance.[7]

Colleges are organic institutions, growing and changing to meet evolving educational needs. The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church moved to Lancaster in 1871, and as the seminary shared classrooms and other facilities with the college, two years later Franklin & Marshall undertook a three bay addition to the west (rear) of the College Building, which enlarged the Chapel and provided several new rooms on the first floor. Only two other additions have altered the envelop of the building, a small one story addition extending west at the north end of the College Building, erected in 1890 to provide space for two science laboratories, and, in 1991, a stair and elevator tower, again on the west or rear side of the building, for handicap access to bring the facility into compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

More dramatic were changes inside the building. As the curriculum evolved so did the uses within the College Building. One of the classrooms was transformed into a scientific laboratory in the late nineteenth century. When the college erected its first dormitory, in 1871 (demolished c.1900), the use of the College Building to house and feed students ended and the college library occupied the

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basement, where the kitchen had been; later, the College Building housed the Sociology, Government and Education departments as well as classrooms. In 1977 it became the Brossman Center for Administration, a use that continues today.

In the late nineteenth century, the College Building became known as Recitation Hall. As the campus modernized in the twentieth century, the College Building came to be considered venerable and the familiar name Old Main entered the lexicon.

Old Main, Diagonthian, and Goethean halls are Franklin & Marshall College's signature buildings. They represent an early and historically significant example of the use of the Gothic Revival on American college and university campuses. Old Main, Goethean Hall and Diagonthian Hall were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 30, 1975.

A fourth building erected to serve the new college was the janitor's house. Located to the south (left) of the three Gothic Revival brick buildings, the janitor's house was built in 1856. This three-bay vernacular building has served varied purposes over the last century and a half. It was named in honor of James Buchanan, first president of the board of trustees of Franklin & Marshall College, in 1987, the year of the Franklin College's bicentennial. [8]

In 1871, when the Lancaster Theological Seminary moved to Lancaster, the college transferred three and one-half acres of land at the southern end of the campus for the seminary's use. Beginning that year the seminary erected two identical buildings as housing for Thomas Gilmore Apple, then president of the seminary, and Emanuel V. Gerhart, the first president of Franklin & Marshall College, who had returned to the faculty of the seminary. These mid-Victorian dwellings, with bracketed cornices and gables that resemble gambrel roofs, were acquired by the college in 1918. Huegel Alumni House served as the President's House from 1919 to 1967; it was then converted into the college's guest house and named Nevin House in honor of John Williamson Nevin, the second president of Franklin & Marshall College. The building was renovated in 1984 and the following year renamed in honor of L. James Huegel, class of 1938, a former president of the Board of Trustees. Gerhart House, named in honor of Emanuel V. Gerhard, served as the Dean's residence from c.1930 until c. 1970. Since then it has housed a number of functions, and at present is home to academic departments. [9]

During the presidency of John Summers Stahr (1889-1909) Franklin & Marshall moved to modernize the traditional liberal arts curriculum by significantly upgrading its facilities for scientific education. The college also erected a modern library to house its growing collection of books and a gymnasium to provide healthful recreational opportunities for students, who were becoming increasingly engaged in intercollegiate athletics, especially football. Recognizing the

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“necessity of physical exercise and the development of the body as essential to the highest order of intellectual labor,” the college erected a Tudor Revival Gymnasium, designed by James H. Warner, best known as the architect of Lancaster’s Romanesque Revival Central Market, and constructed in 1891 at the cost of \$7,000. The Gymnasium contained an indoor running track, gymnastic equipment, and a bowling alley. In later years a basketball court was added. Following the construction of a new, modern facility in 1924, Biesecker Gymnasium, the old gym was renovated as a center for student life and renamed Campus House. The college erected an addition to the west (rear) in 1927 to provide greater space for student activities. In 1976, during construction of the Steinman College Center, Campus House was renovated for administrative offices and renamed in honor of Theodore A. Distler, who had been president of the college from 1941 until 1954. [10]

President Stahr had long recognized that a modern building to house the natural sciences was “of supreme importance for the College and the community.” In the summer of 1899 the Committee on Grounds and Buildings held a competition to determine the design of a new science building but found each of the nine entries unsatisfactory. The committee then turned to Lancaster architect C. Emlen Urban, who in November 1899 submitted two designs, one of which, a Beaux Arts classical block, was adopted. The cornerstone was laid on June 13, 1900, and the building was erected by contractor Frank Gesell at the cost of \$76,000. Its yellow brick walls enclosed modern scientific laboratories as well as classrooms and faculty offices. In honor of President John S. Stahr, the Science Building was renamed Stahr Hall in 1935. Immediately after World War II the building was enlarged with the construction of two red-brick curving wings extending toward College Avenue. At that time the transformation from Beaux Art classical to colonial revival was complete, as the original building received a new veneer of red brick as well. Stahr Hall was again renovated in 1985, at which time a glass and steel stair/elevator tower was added to the campus (west) side of the building. Stahr Hall was renamed in honor of Henry P. Stager, class of 1932, in 1988. [11]

During the early decades of the twentieth century Franklin & Marshall began attracting increasing numbers of students and diversified its curriculum by establishing new academic programs, including one in business. As a result of the increasing number of students, the desire to make on-campus housing a component of the educational experience, and the need for new facilities for athletics, scientific education, and other aspects of the educational program, Franklin & Marshall commenced a major new building program in the early 1920s. Charles Zeller Klauder was selected as Franklin & Marshall College’s architect and planner in 1923. The Board of Trustees engaged Klauder “for the purpose of preparing a plan for the development of the campus and the location of buildings in the future.” By December 1923 the Board had commissioned Klauder to design two dormitories, Dietz-Santee and Franklin-Meyran, and named him supervising architect for Biesecker Gymnasium. For the remainder of the decade Charles Z. Klauder contributed to the physical development of the college. In addition to the dormitories and the gymnasium, he designed Hensel

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Auditorium, Fackenthal Laboratories, and the Central Heating Plant and was probably the architect for Fackenthal Pool as well. Klauder also prepared the college's first master plan in 1924-25. In a span of about seven years Klauder determined the physical shape of a campus so changed that contemporaries referred to it as the "new" Franklin & Marshall. [12]

Klauder was born in Philadelphia on February 9, 1872. The child of Louis and Anna Koehler Klauder, who had immigrated to Philadelphia from Germany, he studied architecture in the School of Industrial Art at the Pennsylvania Museum and at age fifteen entered the office of T. P. Chandler. Beginning in 1893 he worked for several prominent Philadelphia architectural firms, including Wilson Brothers, Cope & Stewardson, Day & Brother, and Horace Trumbauer. In 1900 he became chief draughtsman at Day & Brother, which became a fruitful partnership, Day & Klauder, that lasted until Frank Miles Day's death in 1918.[13]

Together with Day, and for two decades following Day's death, Klauder was an extraordinarily prolific designer of educational buildings, particularly for institutions of higher learning. He is best known for his work in the collegiate Gothic style, including Holder, Hamilton, and Madison halls at Princeton (with F. M. Day), and the Cathedral of Learning, Heinz Chapel, and Stephen Foster Memorial at the University of Pittsburgh. Klauder also designed a Beaux Arts site plan and Italianate classical buildings for the University of Colorado campus in Boulder, four master plans and thirty-two buildings over a quarter century for the Pennsylvania State University, and, with obvious acknowledgment of Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia campus, the Mall, Memorial Hall, and flanking red brick Georgian buildings at the University of Delaware. Buildings Klauder designed continue to grace the campuses of Wellesley, Yale, Penn, Cornell, Chicago, and numerous other schools; his book, *College Architecture in America* (1929) was the first important work devoted to the history and design of collegiate buildings. An article reporting on the dedication of Hensel Hall in 1927 noted that Klauder "has erected more collegiate buildings than any living architect." Clearly, Henry Harbaugh Apple, Franklin & Marshall president from 1909 through 1934, found in Klauder an architect whose conceptual skill and breathtaking vision complemented his own aspirations for the college.[14]

The first two decades of Apple's presidency were years of energetic growth at the college. Enrollment, 187 in 1909, soared to 715 twenty years later. During the same period the faculty increased from 13 to 44, the annual budget from \$35,000 to \$220,000, and the size of the endowment from \$170,000 to \$1,000,000. The campus also changed dramatically. In 1909 there were nine buildings devoted to collegiate use while two others, the old and new Academy buildings (later known as East and Hartman halls, both demolished), served Franklin & Marshall Academy. There were no residence halls; college students boarded with families in dwellings near campus or lived in fraternity houses. Apple was keenly aware of the shortcomings of the college's buildings,

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and in 1916 urged the Board of Trustees to “adopt a general plan of the grounds in reference to the location of such buildings which the College may need in the future.” In his annual report the president sketched an outline of the building program he would carry out in the following fifteen years: dormitories, which would “afford opportunities and privileges of stimulating common ideals and aims of students and by mutual association to increase the earnestness of college life and cultivate devotion to the institution”; an auditorium; a gymnasium; a central heating plant; and a separate church, which, he predicted, would “increase and intensify the moral and religious influence of the College.”[15]

Excepting the creation of an independent church, by 1929 Apple had accomplished this ambitious agenda: he had increased the size of the campus, launched the college’s first capital campaign, erected nine new buildings and renovated several older buildings — which the president proudly claimed was “an achievement unique in the annals of American small colleges” — and commenced the transformation of Franklin & Marshall into a residential college. Together with Klauder, President Apple was the architect of a “new” Franklin & Marshall. What they achieved constitutes a remarkable legacy.[16]

In June 1922 the Trustee Committee on Grounds and Buildings began the process that would result in a new campus plan. The challenges the committee faced were not simply what buildings to erect and where to locate them, but also whether city streets would cross any of the college’s property and how to deal with the automobile, rapidly becoming an intrusive fact of everyday life on a campus designed long before its invention. Fred W. Biesecker, vice president of the Board, had previously pledged \$30,000 toward the cost of a new gymnasium, but as an incentive to potential donors he promised to pay the entire cost of the building, \$75,000, if others contributed \$150,000 to erect the new dormitories. By the following January the Board had authorized the selection of an architect who would advise on the style and location of the new dormitories and prepare a comprehensive plan for the campus. A joint committee consisting of members of Grounds and Buildings and Finance, together with B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., president of the Board of Trustees, and Apple, selected Klauder as campus planner and in December entrusted him with the commission to design the two dormitories.[17]

Complicating the preparation of a master plan was the design and placement of the new gymnasium (not included in this nomination because it is not contiguous to the proposed district). William C. Prichett (1859-1925), a Philadelphia architect best known as a creator of suburban homes, had already prepared a design for that building. The college’s surviving records do not reveal when or why Prichett was entrusted with this responsibility, but the choice was surprising in that he had not previously designed a building of this purpose. Following their selection of Klauder to prepare the college’s plan, the trustees appointed him supervisory architect for the gymnasium -- a position for

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which he was eminently suited: Klauder had designed a number of important athletic facilities, including the men's gymnasiums at the University of Colorado and at the University of Pennsylvania, as well as Franklin Field at Penn, and thus could ensure that the new building fulfilled its purpose effectively and was in keeping with the building program for the rest of the campus. Prichett, then in his mid-sixties, had to submit all plans and drawings to Klauder, who reviewed them and prepared construction documents for contractors. It is impossible to determine what role the two men played in the design of Biesecker Gymnasium. Prichett remained the architect of record, but the building changed from the only known drawing, dated May 10, 1924, that identifies him as architect (Prichett's name was misspelled "Pritchett" on that drawing, which suggests that it was prepared in Klauder's office from rough sketches the older architect supplied). As completed the gymnasium has six windows rather than the five incorporated on the facade in the drawing, and they are recessed into arches, a feature Klauder incorporated on other buildings at the college. Other changes include eight windows in the basement level, instead of five in the 1924 sketch, and the addition of brackets under the roof eave. Several elements of the design are also similar to those of Klauder buildings on the campus, which suggests that authorship probably was collaborative. Moreover, the siting of the building aligns with the north-south axis Klauder used as the organizing principle of the campus plan.[18]

By September 1924 Apple's vision for the campus was taking shape. As part of an energetic capital campaign, that month the college published the first issue of a new quarterly, *The Franklin and Marshall Alumnus*, which featured a lead article entitled "The New Franklin and Marshall." The text praised the college's building program, which, it asserted, was "hardly exceeded by any educational institution in the country in proportion to existing equipment." The following pages presented sketches and short descriptions of the two dormitories, Dietz-Santee (which, when constructed, would require moving the observatory) and Franklin-Meyran, the Boiler House, and Biesecker Gymnasium, as well as the announcement of a new auditorium to be erected in memory of William Uhler Hensel, a prominent Lancastrian and former president of the Board of Trustees. The college had embarked upon an ambitious building program, the construction of what F. W. Biesecker termed "this magnificent building, this greater Franklin and Marshall." But while the *Alumnus* article implied that Klauder had completed a comprehensive plan, the plat dated July 15, 1924 was still very preliminary: Hensel had not yet been located, and the dormitories formed two sides of an open quadrangle with the gymnasium at the north.[19]

The placement of Hensel defined the heart of the new campus Klauder designed. His September 1925 sketch plan located Hensel facing College Avenue, on an east-west axis with the new Academy Building, later known as Hartman Hall (demolished). Hartman Green, the space to the east of Hartman Hall, is included as the second significant landscape feature because of the axial relationship between the Academy Building and Hensel Hall. Klauder's plan made provision for

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two additional dormitories, mirror images of Dietz-Santee and Franklin-Meyran, that would extend to the north of Hensel Hall and create a north-south axis with Biesecker, an open quadrangle marked by a distinctive east-west axis. "Here, the life of the college will center, the fellowship of students and their college will be developed," the *Alumnus* predicted. "It will be the beating heart of the new Franklin and Marshall, destined to give it life and strength during the coming years." [20]

The "new" Franklin & Marshall presented a new architectural imagery. Older buildings had been designed in an array of styles: the three original buildings, Goethean, Old Main, and Diagonthian, were Gothic Revival buildings; Watts de Peyster Library was an exuberant high Victorian building of vividly contrasting colors and textures; James H. Warner introduced English Tudor elements to the design of the old gymnasium (Distler House); and C. Emlen Urban, Lancaster's first professional architect, designed the new Beaux Arts science building (Stager Hall) in 1900. On Franklin & Marshall's campus, as elsewhere, the eclecticism acceptable to an earlier generation gave way, after the triumph of the World's Columbian Exhibition of 1893, to an emphasis on architectural unity. On many campuses the new ensemble was Gothic, at others Beaux Arts classical. Franklin & Marshall, where the earliest buildings on campus were Gothic Revival, turned to the Colonial Revival.

The transformation of the college's architectural imagery was intentional. An article describing plans for Hensel Auditorium noted that "all of Franklin and Marshall's new buildings will be Colonial in architecture." During the decade when the sesquicentennial of American independence inspired a revival of interest in Georgian architecture, the *Alumnus* dismissed the campus's late nineteenth-century buildings as "departures from the Colonial style" and presented the newly designed buildings as a "reversion" to the college's architectural roots. The *Alumnus* further noted that the trustees chose colonial revival architecture because they considered it "representative of the small American college." [21]

The need for modern science facilities had been pressing for more than a decade when Benjamin Franklin Fackenthal, Jr., announced, in December 1927, that he would finance the construction of a new building to house chemical and biological laboratories. Klauder designed yet another red brick Georgian building with limestone trim, with a dramatic entrance beneath a heavy classical entablature, that was dedicated on Nov. 1, 1929. A 1949 addition to the north (rear) replicates the materials, massing, and design of the original building.

Klauder also designed a "curved brick wall in triple arch," fifteen feet high, that connected the new laboratory to Biesecker Gymnasium, a building which, Apple noted, "enhances the general appearance of both buildings." Fackenthal Laboratories formed the northern terminus of a new

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open quadrangle, with Hartman to the west, and Dietz-Santee to the east. Klauder proposed a low brick wall at the south to separate the campus from Buchanan Park.[22]

The final component of the campus constructed during Klauder's tenure as campus architect was Fackenthal Pool (not included in this nomination because it is not contiguous to the proposed district). The plan for Biesecker Gymnasium had anticipated the "erection of an annex with a swimming pool, when funds are available," though the site was not specified in those earlier documents (Klauder's recommendation that a fraternity house be located to the east of the gymnasium may indicate that he expected the pool to be built to the west). Construction of a pool became possible when board president Fackenthal pledged \$75,000 for that purpose if friends of the college contributed \$50,000 to defray part of the cost of recent building at the college. Groundbreaking took place on July 3, 1930, and as the pool took shape it assumed a familiar form: a red brick Georgian building, with limestone trim, round-topped windows in recessed arches, and classical details. An entrance porch, with doorways to the south and north, faced College Avenue. Klauder intended that the porch "extend toward College Avenue as far as the front of Hensel Hall," the *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* reported, though perhaps as a result of financial constraints the building as erected did not create the symmetrical enclosure he anticipated.[23]

During the 1920s the campus landscape also attracted considerable attention. Construction of underground steam lines from a new, Klauder-designed Boiler House (not included in this nomination because it is not contiguous to the proposed district) to other buildings necessitated some improvements to the landscape, as did grading and filling associated with eight building projects. Other improvements included the construction of the wall, semi-circles, and stairway between Franklin-Meyran and Dietz-Santee, a symbolic transition from the eclectic old campus to the comprehensively planned and designed new college and, together with the adjacent landscaped area now known as Klauder-Apple Walk, is the third important landscape feature that is included in the resource count. During this time the college undertook the planting of trees on the northern reaches of the campus. The observatory had been relocated to the north on the college's property, and the old gymnasium had been enlarged and converted to a new use as the Campus House.[24]

This ambitious building program created a Franklin & Marshall in 1931 that was very different from the college which existed only eight years earlier. Students lived and socialized on campus, took science courses in a modern, state of the art building, attended lectures and other events in a handsome new auditorium, and participated in sports in a gymnasium and swimming pool that were the envy of many other schools.

The Great Depression took its toll on institutions of higher education, just as it did other aspects of American life. Franklin & Marshall, like kindred institutions, saw its enrollment drop and its

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income from endowment decline significantly in the aftermath of the stock market crash of October 1929. In 1936 and 1937, however, two generous donations made possible the construction of new buildings. The first was Keiper Liberal Arts, a bequest of the late Caroline S. Keiper, who funded the construction of a liberal arts building to be named in honor of her husband, Lanious B. Keiper, a former member of the Board of Trustees. The building was dedicated to Keiper during the college's sesquicentennial in 1937. This red brick three-story building with a hipped roof, designed by Philadelphia architect William H. Lee, is late Georgian Revival in design. Entrance doors on the east and west are framed by a fanlight and sidelight windows reminiscent of the federal style. An oculus demarcates the third floor. The east entrance has a porch that encloses the lobby of the college's Green Room Theater. The south façade, facing the green in front of Old Main, has an entrance defined by a broken curved pediment, above which are inscribed the words "Liberal Arts." This building has functioned to house classrooms and department offices since its dedication. [25]

The final building included in the Campus Historic District is Shadok-Fackenthal Library. The first college library, the gift of a prominent New Yorker, John Watts dePeyster, had been designed by a Hudson, N.Y., architect, M. O'Connor, and erected 1897-98. Facing College Avenue to the south and east of the Gothic Revival buildings, the new library was a High Victorian building with constructional polychromy and Romanesque Revival decorative details. As the college grew in the twentieth century, the library proved inadequate: in 1897 it housed 5,000 volumes; by 1921, when the literary society libraries were transferred to the college, there were 19,500 books in the collection; and by 1937 the college library inadequately housed 75,000 volumes. The number of students had quadrupled between 1897 and 1937, and study space was at a premium. As trustee and benefactor B. F. Fackenthal stated in the spring of 1938, "if the college is to go forward with proper balance, a larger and more convenient building became one of the outstanding needs at Franklin & Marshall College, a *sine-qua-non*, for a library is the focal point in any progressive and up-to-date college." The new fireproof and air-conditioned building incorporated the foundation and some of the interior walls of the older library. Designed by Philadelphia architect William H. Lee in the Georgian Revival style, this red brick building has a great portico, facing north, that, one contemporary observed, "serves to give the building a prominence commensurate with its importance in college work." Upon completion the new library provided space for 200,000 volumes as well as accommodations for 300 students at library tables and carrels. [26]

These fourteen buildings and three landscape features represent a cohesive Campus Historic District with a high degree of integrity. The buildings and exterior spaces collectively demonstrate the changing spatial needs of a liberal arts college from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. The buildings document the development of the modern college curriculum as well as the importance of residentiality and the commitment to educate the whole individual. Franklin & Marshall's Campus Historic District also reflects the evolution of architectural style from the

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Gothic Revival to the Colonial Revival and the ways different generations embraced the symbolism of a particular style as expressive of contemporary values.

Notes

Special thanks to Sally Griffith for her invaluable contributions to the preparation of this nomination, and to two Hackman Scholars, Dan Tully, class of 2005, who helped with the research, and Katie Oppenheimer, class of 2005, who took most of the photographs.

1. Lyman H. Butterfield, ed., *A Letter by Dr. Benjamin Rush Describing the Consecration of the German College at Lancaster in June, 1787* (Lancaster, Pa.: Published by Order of the College, 1945), p. 16; W. Bruce Leslie, *Gentlemen and Scholars: College and Community in the "Age of the University," 1865-1917* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1992), p. 15; Joseph Henry Dubbs, *History of Franklin and Marshall College* (Lancaster, Pa.: Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association, 1903), pp. 19, 49, passim; Frederick Shriver Klein, *Since 1787: The Franklin & Marshall College Story* (Lancaster, Pa.: Franklin & Marshall College, 1968), pp. 1-8.

2. Preamble to An Act to unite and consolidate Marshall College, now at Mercersburg, with Franklin College, now at Lancaster, under the name of Franklin and Marshall College, mss. copy in Franklin & Marshall College, Board of Trustees Minutes, n.d., p. 10, Archives and Special Collections, Shadek-Fackenthal Library, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

3. An Act For the extension of Prince Street and opening of College Avenue in the City of Lancaster and relative to a certain street in the borough of Pottsville, May 12, 1855, mss. copy in Archives and Special Collections, Shadek-Fackenthal Library, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

4. Dubbs, *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, pp. 205-8. For information on the ecclesiological movement in the Episcopal Church see Phoebe B. Stanton, *The Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968).

5. See Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press for the Architectural History Foundation, 1984), pp. 110-20, and Stanton, *Gothic Revival & American Church Architecture*, passim.

6. Dubbs, *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, pp. 278-80.

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7. E. V. Gerhart, Report to the Board by the President of the College, July 27, 1857, Archives and Special Collections, Shadek-Fackenthal Library, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, PA. Unless otherwise noted, all subsequent references to manuscript reports, trustee minutes, and similar documents are to materials in the college archives.
 8. Board of Trustees Minutes, July 23, 1856, p. 153; Dubbs, *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, p. 280.
 9. H. M. J. Klein, *History of Franklin and Marshall College 1787-1948* (Lancaster, PA: Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association, 1952), p. 103; Ann M. Kenne, Buildings List, undated typescript, Archives and Special Collections.
 10. Franklin & Marshall College, *Franklin and Marshall Catalogue, 1892-1893* (Lancaster, Pa.: Lancaster Intelligencer Printing, 1893), p. 34; Dubbs, *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, pp. 353-55; Board of Trustees Minutes, Dec. 2, 1927.
 11. Special Meeting, Board of Trustees Minutes, Mar. 1, 1900, pp. 45-46; President's Report, Board of Trustees Minutes, June 1900, pp. 46-60; H. M. J. Klein, *History of Franklin and Marshall College*, pp. 128-30.
 12. President's Report, Board of Trustees Minutes, June 12, 1923, p. 473; Board of Trustees Minutes, Dec. 7, 1923, pp. 482-82; Meeting of Special Committee on Erection of Dormitories, Dec. 28, 1923, pp. 487-88, all in Franklin & Marshall College Archives, Shadek-Fackenthal Library. See also "The New Franklin and Marshall," *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 1 (Nov. 1924): 1-5.
 13. Biographical information on Klauder is drawn from "Charles Klauder, Noted Architect," *New York Times*, Oct. 31, 1938; Sandra L. Tatman and Roger W. Moss, *Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930* (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1985), pp. 449-450; Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970), pp. 349-50. Out of respect for Frank Miles Day, Klauder retained the firm name Day & Klauder until 1927.
 14. For an overview of Klauder's campus designs see Turner, *Campus*, pp. 235-40; for the Cathedral of Learning see Mark M. Brown, *The Cathedral of Learning: Concept, Design, Construction*, exh. cat. (Pittsburgh: University Art Gallery, University of Pittsburgh, 1987); and for Klauder's prolific career, "Hensel Hall Dedicated," *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 3 (Feb. 1927): 36. See also Kurt W. Pitluga,

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“Charles Z. Klauder at Penn State: The Image of the University,” M.A. thesis, Pennsylvania State University, 1990.

Klauder co-authored *College Architecture in America* with his longtime friend, Herbert C. Wise. The book, published by Charles Scribner’s Sons, contains photographs of numerous Klauder buildings as well as those of other architects.

15. Henry Harbaugh Apple to the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, in *Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College For the Year May 15th, 1915, to May 15th, 1916* (Lancaster: Intelligencer Press, 1916), pp. 9-10; H. H. Apple to the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, 1928-29, in *Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College* (Lancaster: n. p., 1929), pp. 1-3, 12-13; H. M. J. Klein, “President Apple’s Twenty Years of Service,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 5 (May 1929): 73-76.

16. H. H. Apple to the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, 1928-29, pp. 12-13; H. M. J. Klein, “President Apple’s Twenty Years of Service,” pp. 73-76.

17. Board of Trustees Minutes, June 13, 1922, pp. 455-57. The earliest surviving plan, dated November 9, 1923, depicts an H-shaped complex, with two buildings linked by a cross-wing. By 1924 the link had disappeared and the design for two freestanding buildings had been approved.

18. Withey and Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*, pp. 490; “William C. Prichett,” *Lancaster New Era*, Mar. 16, 1925. The *New Era* described Prichett as a “Philadelphia architect who designed a number of buildings here and who was well known in Lancaster.”

19. The New Franklin and Marshall,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 1 (Nov. 1924): 1; F. W. Biesecker, “Building the Greater College,” *ibid.*, p. 2.

20. “The Heart of the Campus,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 2 (Nov. 1925): 5.

21. “The Hensel Auditorium,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 1 (May 1925): 3; “Hensel Hall Dedicated,” *ibid.* 3 (Feb. 1927): 35-36.

22. “Largest Gift Ever Made to Our College Announced at 141st Commencement,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 4 (Aug. 1928): 109-111; “Ground Broken for Fackenthal Laboratories,” *ibid.* 5 (Feb. 1929): 41-43; President’s Report, Dec. 13, 1929, pp. 9, 12. It seems likely that the projected wall at the south of the new quadrangle would be similar in scale and design to the wall connecting the two new dormitories.

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Jens Frederick Larson and Archie MacInness Palmer described Fackenthal Laboratories as “part of a new quadrangle which has been developed on the campus of this men’s college during the past eight years. All the new buildings, which are in the Georgian Colonial style, are finished very effectively in red tapestry brick” (*Architectural Planning of the American College* [New York: McGraw-Hill, 1933], p. 125).

23. “The New Franklin and Marshall,” p. 5; “Ground Broken For Swimming Pool -- Gift of Dr. B. F. Fackenthal,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus* 6 (July 1920): 100.

24. On issues of campus landscape see Board of Trustees Minutes, June 5, 1925, pp. 55-58, June 4, 1926, pp. 95-96. The brick wall is described in “The Hensel Auditorium,” p. 3.

25. Board of Trustees Minutes, Apr. 3, 1936; “Cornerstone Laid of Keiper Liberal Arts Building,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus*, 13 (Dec. 1935): 33-36.

26. Board of Trustees Minutes, Mar. 19, 1937; “Fackenthal Library Dedicated at 151st Anniversary Commencement,” *Franklin and Marshall Alumnus*, 14 (June 1938): 105-10.

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<http://www.fandm.edu/Departments/AmericanStudies/faculty/schuyler/Klauder/Klauder.html>

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Verbal boundary description:

The Franklin & Marshall College Campus Historic District extends approximately 1,620 feet along College Avenue from a point just south of Gerhart House to a point just north of the Barshinger Center for Musical Art in Hensel Hall. For much of that distance the district extends west from College Avenue approximately 490 feet to Buchanan Park, which is owned by the City of Lancaster. From the southwest corner the district extends approximately 1,120 feet along the park and one campus building, Apple Health Services, which was erected in 1959 and thus is not included in the campus historic district. The District includes Hartman Green, which extends 550 feet west and 350 feet north, and takes in the continuous site of Fackenthal Laboratories before extending approximately 90 feet south to the eastern edge of Hartman Green. From this point the district extends 400 feet to College Avenue at a point just north of Barshinger/Hensel.

Verbal boundary justification:

The boundaries as drawn incorporate fourteen historic buildings and three significant landscapes. The boundaries omit all buildings built after the period of significance, 1853-1953, and include all but three buildings erected during the period of significance. These are the Boiler House, designed by Charles Z. Klauder and erected in 1925; Biesecker Gymnasium, designed by William Prichett and Charles Z. Klauder and erected 1924-25; and Fackenthal Pool design attributed to Klauder, erected 1930-31. These buildings are not contiguous to the campus historic district. The presence of modern buildings creates a visual separation from the district.

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List of Photographs

Location of Negatives for all photos except #8 and # 13: David Schuyler, Department of American Studies, Franklin & Marshall College, College Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003

1. Old Main and Alumni Green, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.
2. Goethean Hall, David Schuyler, June 2003, southwest.
- 2a. Goethean Hall, detail of door, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.
3. Diagonthian Hall, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.
4. Buchanan House, David Schuyler, June 2003, southwest.
5. Gerhart House, David Schuyler, June 2003, southwest.
6. Huegel Alumni, David Schuyler, June 2003, northwest.
7. Distler House, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.
8. Stager Hall, College Avenue entrance, Archives and Special Collections, Franklin & Marshall College, c 1960, west.
9. Dietz-Santee Hall, David Schuyler, June 2003, north.
10. Franklin-Meyer Hall, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.
11. Hensel Hall, David Schuyler, June 2003, north.
12. Hensel Hall, façade. Photograph by David Schuyler, June 2003
13. Fackenthal Laboratories. Archives and Special Collections, Franklin & Marshall College, n.d.
14. Shadek-Fackenthal Library, Katie Oppenheimer, June 2003, south.

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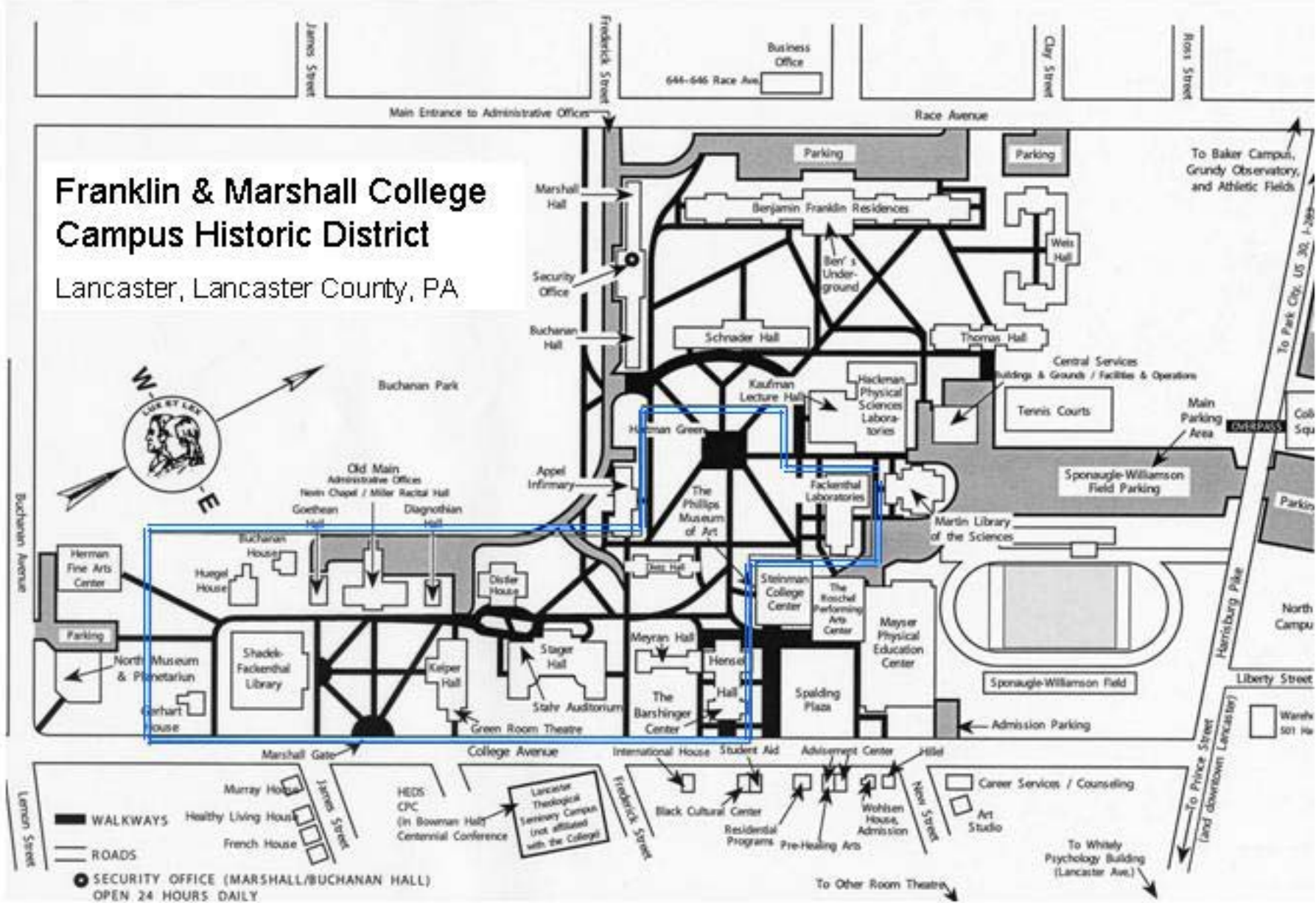
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15. Keiper Liberal Arts Building, Katie Oppenheimer, June 2003, north.
 16. View of Old Main and Alumni Green, Katie Oppenheimer, June 2003, west.
 17. View east across Hartmen Green looking toward Hensel Hall, Katie Oppenheimer, June 2003.
 18. View looking northwest (toward Dietz-Santee Hall, showing Klauder's wall, staircase, and exedra, David Schuyler, June 2003.
 19. View of Klauder's wall and staircase, looking north through Apple-Klauder Walkway toward the Steinman College Center, David Schuyler, June 2003, west.

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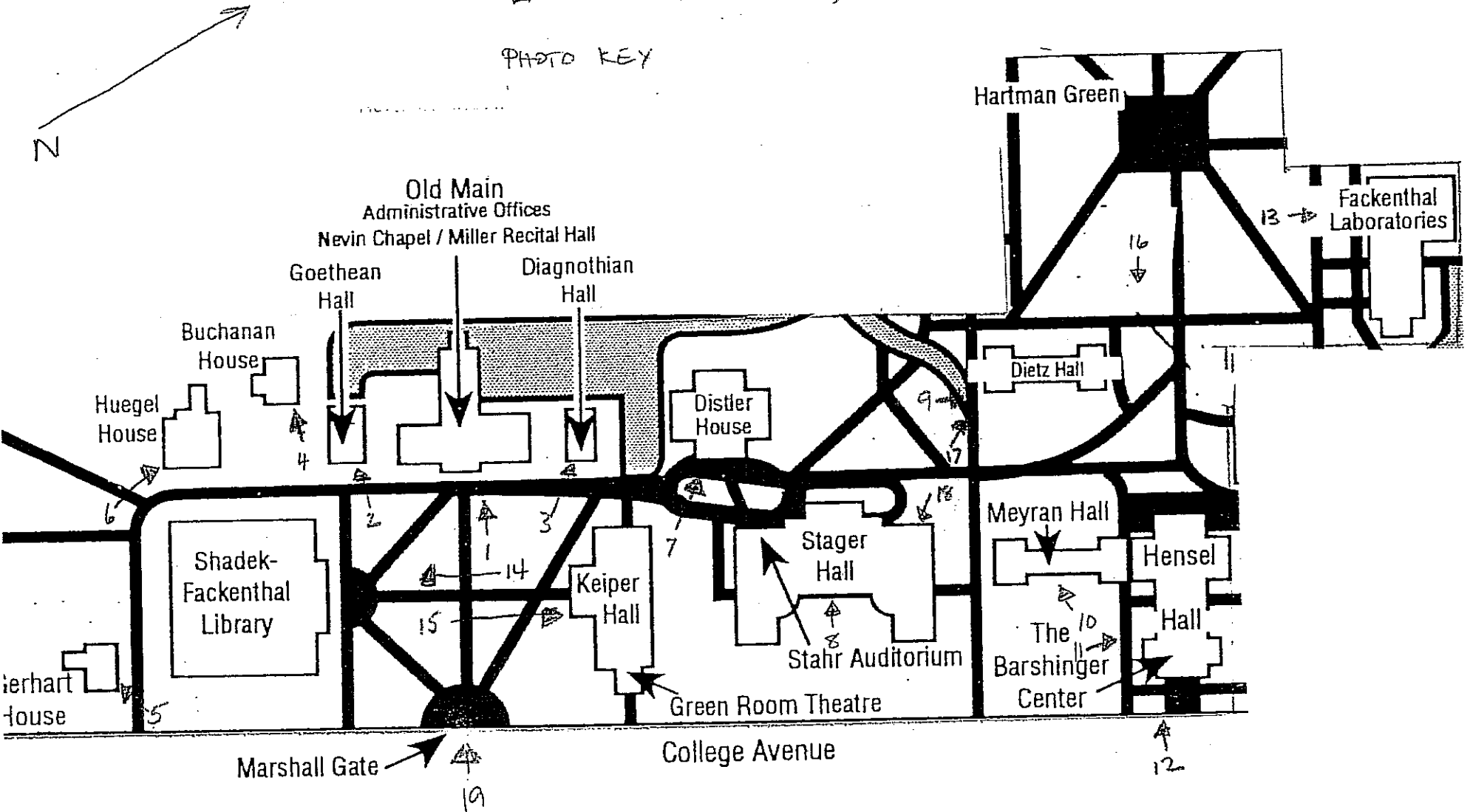
Lancaster, Lancaster County, PA



● SECURITY OFFICE (MARSHALL/BUCHANAN HALL)
OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE
CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA

PHOTO KEY





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FRANKLIN & MARSHALL
COLLEGE CAMPUS H.D
LANCASTER TOWNSHIP
PA

LANCASTER QUAD
ZONE 16

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- ② 387640 4433700
- ③ 387480 4433160
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