OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOYS DORMITORY
(Oklahoma State University, Crutchfield Hall)
Northwest corner of Hester Street & Athletic Avenue
Stillwater
Payne County
Oklahoma

HABS No. OK-57-A

HABS
OK-57-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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HISTORICAL AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOY'S DORMITORY
(Oklahoma State University, Crutchfield Hall)
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Location: Crutchfield Hall is located on the Stillwater campus of Oklahoma State University, northwest of, and adjacent to, the intersection of Hester Street and Athletic Avenue, Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma. More precisely, Crutchfield Hall is located in Section 14, Township 19N, Range 2E of the Indian Meridan. The State Plane Coordinates of Crutchfield Hall are N410250 and E22775. A copy of a recent topographical survey shows the location of this building in greater detail[1].

Present Owner: The Board of Regents for Oklahoma State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges.

Present Occupant: The College of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology, Oklahoma State University

Present Use: Crutchfield Hall is presently used as a faculty and staff office building for the College. Many of the offices have been relocated to different quarters pending the razing of the facility.

Significance: Crutchfield Hall is the first permanent boy's dormitory in Oklahoma. During its existence it served as a dormitory, a School of Music building, and an office building serving the College of Engineering, Architecure, and Technology.

Crutchfield Hall is the sole surviving example of a pre-1930 utilitarian dormitory that is characteristic of modified Italian Renaissance Revival architecture on the Oklahoma State University Stillwater campus.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: January 1909 to August 1911

2. Architect: W.A. Etherton, Oklahoma State University

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[1] "Site Utility Map for the Center for Agricultural and Renewable Natural Resources", Prepared July 1983 as revised June 1984, Physical Plant Services, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater Oklahoma.

3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Crutchfield Hall has been owned by the Board of Regents for Oklahoma State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges since its completion in 1911. From 1911 to 1939 the building was used as a boy's dormitory. From 1939 to 1971 it was the home of the School of Music. Since 1971 it has been used by the College of Engineering, Architecture and Technology for faculty and staff offices.

4. Builder, contractor, supplies: Cook Construction of Des Moines, Iowa.

5. Original plans and construction: The original linen plans are on file in the Office of Physical Plant Services, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. In Spring 1995, these plans were converted to AutoCAD[2], Release 12 format.

6. Alterations and additions: Much of the building remains in its original configuration. Shortly after the completion of the building a one-room, wood frame addition was added to the west side of the building. There are no known drawings or photographs of this addition. This addition was later removed. The dates of the construction and demolition of this addition are unknown. Minor adjustments to the interior portions of the building are described later.

B. Historical Context:

Crutchfield Hall is historically significant as Oklahoma State University's first permanent boy's dormitory. It also has been the home for the School of Music, and was used by the College of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology.[3]

Land on which the Crutchfield building was built was a part of a tract of land owned by Mr. Charles Vreeland[4]. This tract of land

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[2] AutoCAD is a registered trademark of the Autodesk Corporation, Sausalito, CA, 94965.

[3] Sanderson, J. Lewie, R. Dean McGlamery, David C. Peters, The Campus: Centennial History Series (Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1990), 60.

[4] "Vreeland Patent", Book 1, p. 11, Johnson County Courthouse, February 5, 1895.

was conveyed to the Oklahoma A&M College, the predecessor of Oklahoma State University, on April 28, 1903.[5]

The Boy's Dormitory, as it was originally called, was conceived in 1907 when the Oklahoma State Legislature appropriated $25,000 for its construction. From its beginnings[6] to that time, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College (which later became Oklahoma State University) had avoided providing student housing. However, by 1907 President Angelo C. Scott's administration was determined to establish student housing in an effort to attract students from throughout the state. The Legislature responded to President Scott's initiatives by providing funds for a domestic science building, and boy's and women's dormitories.[7]

The Head of Architectural Engineering, W. A. Etherton, was selected to design the new dormitories. The boy's dormitory was to be constructed northwest of campus, across from the athletic fields. The design was not very elaborate and the building was to be used exclusively for housing men on campus. The wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails suggests that Etherton was influenced by the Craftsman style architecture prevalent at the time.[8] See Figure 1.

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[5] "Vreeland Deed to Oklahoma A&M College", Book 12, p. 574, Johnson County Courthouse April 28, 1903.

[6] The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College was established by state legislation on December 25, 1890.

[7] Sandersen, p. 61.

[8] Ibid.

Figure 1 - Eave Detail

Etherton designed a basic dormitory with three floors housing one hundred men. Fire safety was a major concern, so an effort was made to build with as much fire resistant material as possible. The footprint of the building is rather small amounting to between 5,200 and 5,300 square feet of area. Most of the area is over an unexcavated crawl space on the original grade. However, approximately five hundred and fifty square feet formed a basement that was used for a mechanical room and for storing luggage, trunks, and other student possessions.

A boiler, costing $152.00, was not installed in the basement until November 1911. A water heater was also located below ground level. The outside dimensions for the dormitory at the first course of brick measures thirty-eight feet by one hundred thirty-two feet. The plans for the three floors of living space were nearly identical. Two stairways with outside entrances on the east side of the building were symmetrically placed on the north and south ends. While the stairwells were constructed predominately of wood, they were considered extremely fire resistant for their time due to their isolation from the other parts of the building.

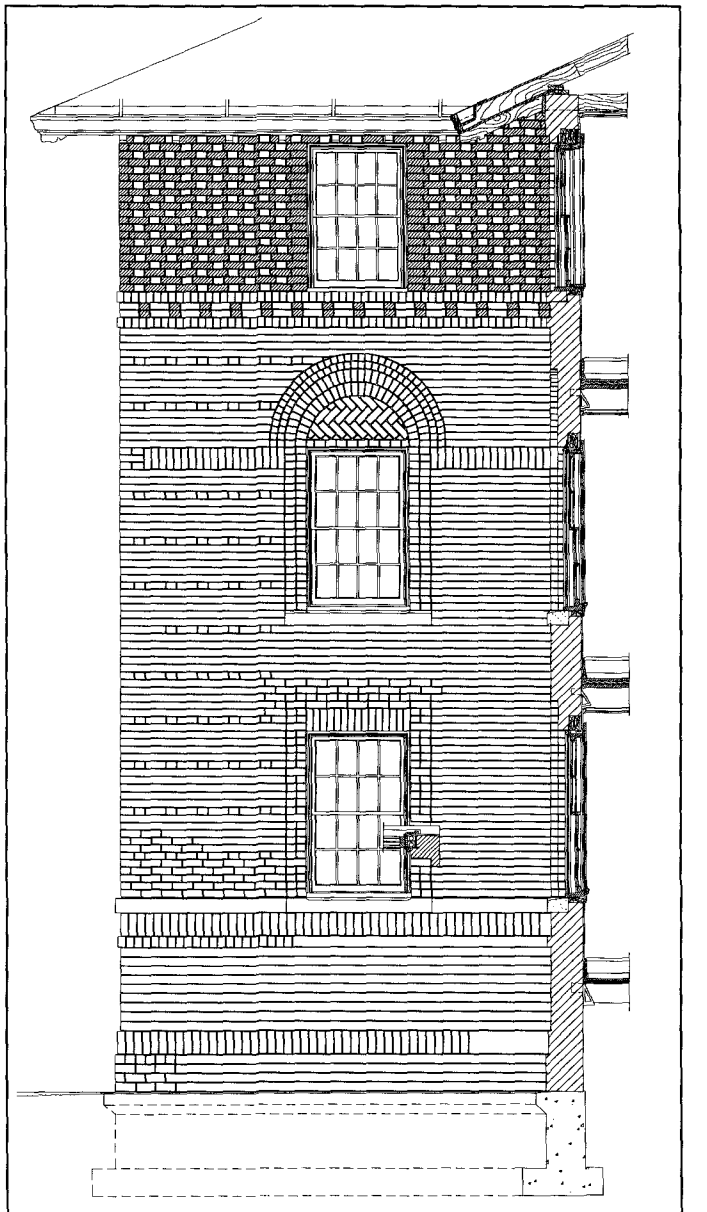


Figure 2 - Typical Wall Elevation

Figure 3 shows that external metal fire escapes were located at the north and south ends for emergency window egress. The first and second floors had sixteen two-man rooms of nearly the same size. The third floor differed from the others in that it contained a small infirmary on the north end. A central hallway ran the length of the building, but was blocked by a linen closet in mid-travel. This closet divided each floor into two equally sized eight-room sections. Four rooms in each section were twelve by thirteen feet and the other four rooms were one foot wider. Every room had a small closet to store student belongings. A

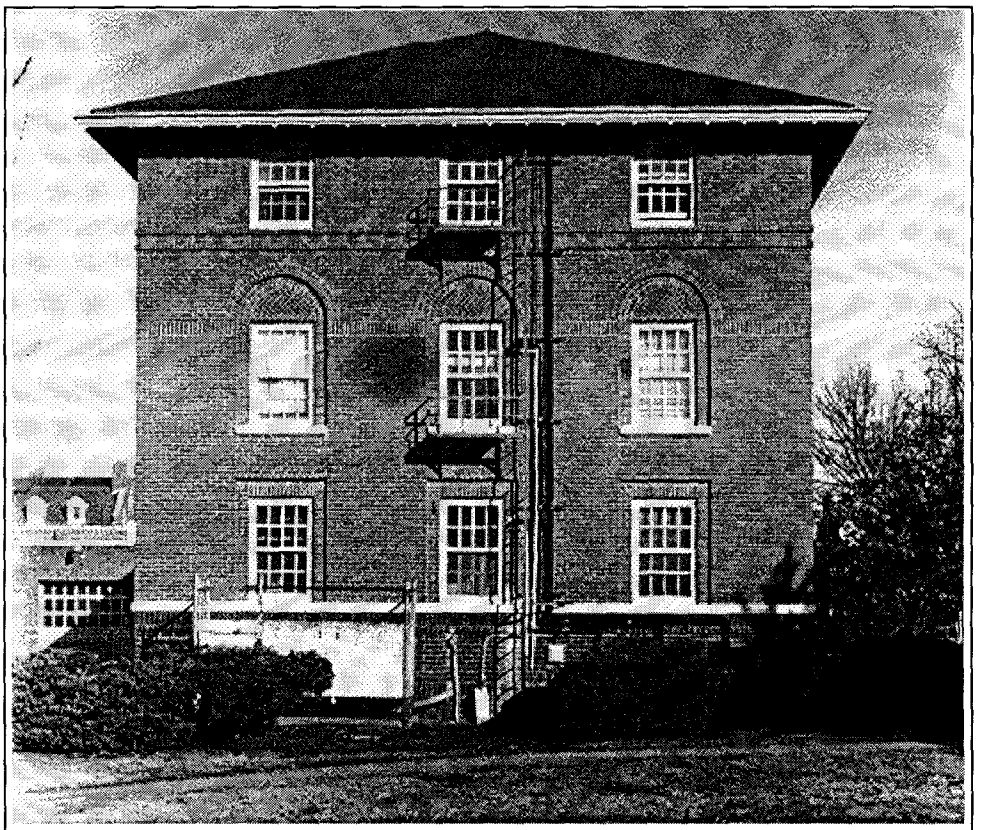


Figure 3 - Left Side (South Elevation) with Fire Escape

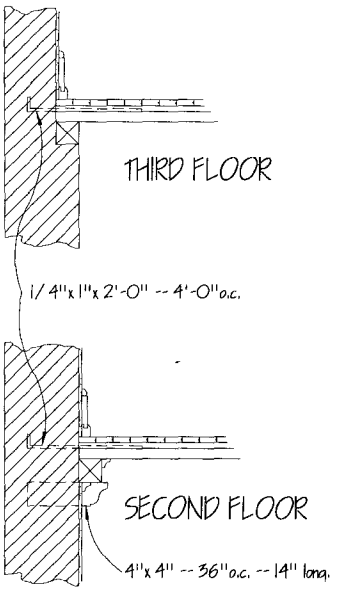
student who lived in the southern half had to exit the building and reenter the north stairwell to visit someone in the northern half. This dividing fire break inhibited social contact within the building and was eventually removed. Each half of the floor had a bath and toilet room with four sinks, showers, and lavatories. These restrooms were immediately across from the staircases on each floor. Concrete flooring was used for the

restrooms to ease cleaning. One room on the third floor was set aside as the infirmary and was reportedly finished in white enamel. The exterior walls were constructed with heavy twelve-inch bricks and trimmed with Carthage limestone.

The floors, ceilings, and roof were built of heavy timbers and beams covered with thick wooden planks. Felt was installed between floors to reduce sound transmission. Interior walls and partitions were constructed of plaster on lath strips or brick. The construction contracts were awarded to Cook Construction of Des Moines, Iowa, on January 8, 1909, with an original completion date set for the fall of 1910. When finally occupied in 1911, the dormitory was two years behind its original schedule as planned in 1907. Part of the delay in construction was caused by the transition to statehood and the change in the college's governing structure.[9]

The first rooms were assigned on August 29, 1911. Students were selected to occupy the new dormitory on the recommendation of the Committee on Assignment to Rooms. This body gave preference in the order of seniority, class standing, and bearing.[10]

Dining facilities were located in the Women's Dormitory (later named Gardiner Hall and,



CORRIDOR FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 4

[9] Ibid., p. 64.

[10] Ibid., p. 73.

currently, Bartlett Hall), east of Morrill Hall and at some distance from the boy's facility. In January of 1914, a small fire broke out in the boy's dormitory. Harriet Evans, women's matron, announced to the diners, "Boys, your dormitory is on fire; I guess you'd better go tend to it."[11] The dining hall emptied and the fire was brought under control by students and the Stillwater Fire Department. The damage was restricted to one room in the northeast part of the building and the rest of the dormitory was cleared of smoke and water later that evening.[12]

At the April 1922, State Board of Agriculture meeting, the Boy's Dormitory was renamed Crutchfield Hall in honor of William Walter Crutchfield. Crutchfield and his wife had been missionaries in India. After he contracted a tropical disease, the two returned to the United States and settled in Stillwater.[13] Crutchfield then served as Secretary to the college YMCA. He and his wife lived in a wood-frame addition to the western side of the Boy's Dormitory that was removed sometime before 1971. He died at home in the dormitory on July 10, 1921 of heart disease.[14] Crutchfield Hall continued to provide housing to male students until 1939, despite the "Bennett 25-year Campus Master Plan" adopted on October 8, 1930, calling for its demolition.[15]

By the late 1930s, the construction of new dormitories supplanted the need for Crutchfield Hall as a residence. In 1939, its function as a dormitory ceased and it was assigned to the Music Department. Some sources state that Crutchfield was known as the athletic dormitory before the Music Department moved in, but no evidence exists to verify this. It is more likely a nickname due to the dormitory's proximity to the athletic fields.[16]

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[11] Ibid., p. 81.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid., p. 120.

[14] The Stillwater Gazette, 15 July 1921.

[15] Sanderson, p 177.

[16] "Historic Recordation Meeting for Crutchfield Hall," 29 December 1994, Summary of oral reminiscences regarding Crutchfield Hall Part III, Supplemental Information, contains the minutes of this meeting.

Retired music professor Hiram Henry remembers that the School of Music simply "moved-into" Crutchfield Hall in 1939 with no substantive change to any of the room configurations with the

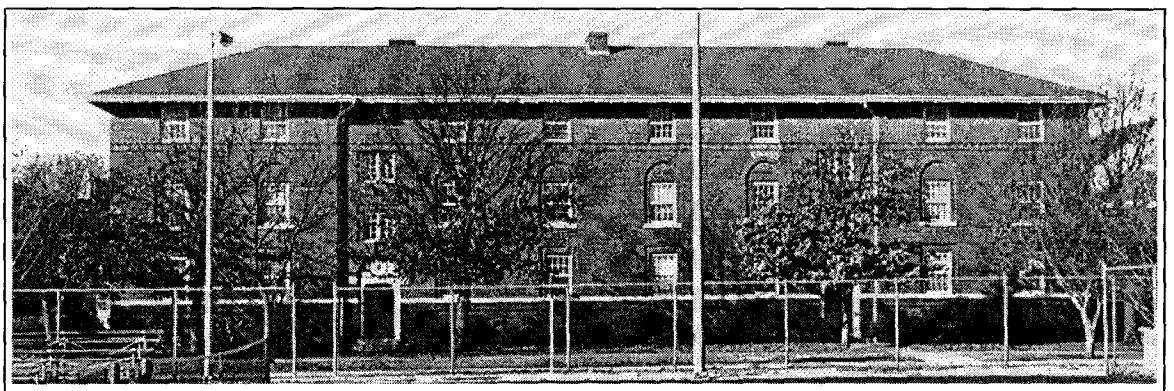

Figure 5 - Front Side (East Elevation)

exception of the third floor infirmary. The first floor had one classroom and the remaining rooms were used as offices. Small teaching studios were located on the second and third floors. Classrooms were located on the third floor, with the choral classroom being at the north end once the infirmary was gutted creating one single, large room. See Figure 22. Mr. Henry also recalls that the west wood-frame addition built for the Crutchfields was still present when the music department moved in and was used as a student lounge.[17]

In 1971, the Music Department moved to the new Seretean Center upon its opening. Crutchfield was then assigned to the College of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology to meet a growing student population. Graduate student offices formerly in Engineering South occupied Crutchfield to allow the renovation of the former to proceed. In 1971, some remodeling was done to Crutchfield Hall by technology students under faculty direction.[18] The remodeling was limited to minor interior treatments including painting and carpeting in selected rooms. In the following year, all units of

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[17] Ibid.

[18] Parcher, James Vernon. Engineering, Architecture and Technology: Centennial Histories Series (Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1988), 164.

Engineering Technology, except for Fire Safety and Administration, were moved into Crutchfield. In 1989, Engineering Technology moved from Crutchfield into a freshly renovated Cordell Hall. The same year the Center for Local Government Technology occupied the first floor of Crutchfield. In 1992, it moved into the new Center for International Trade Development. During 1992-93, the building was briefly used as a tutoring center for athletes and offices for engineering graduate students.[19] The athletic tutoring function has now been relocated to the southeast wing of Bennett Hall.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

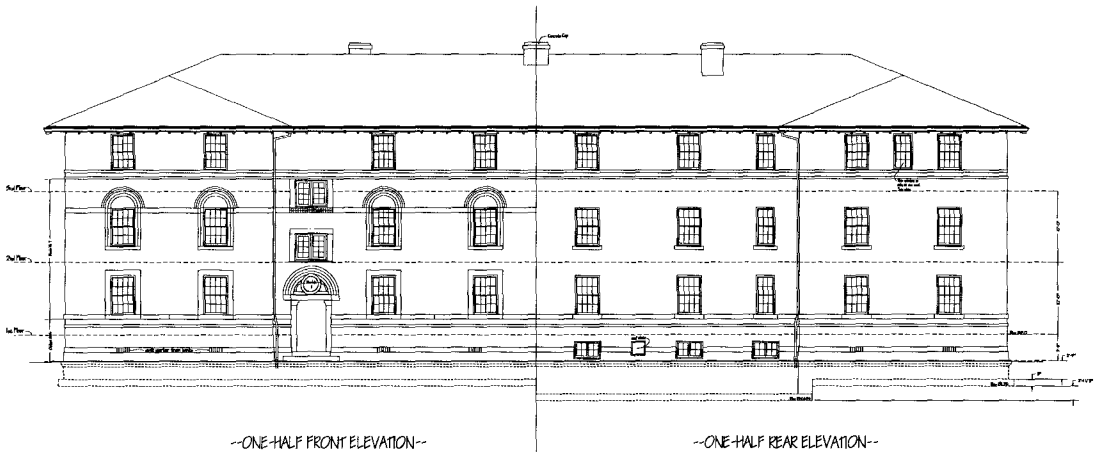

Figure 6 - Front (East) and Rear (West) Elevations

1. Architectural character: Crutchfield Hall is a three story masonry structure that is an outstanding example of modified Italian Renaissance Revival architecture.

2. Condition of fabric: The facility is in remarkably good condition considering it is in excess of 80 years of age. The concrete spread footings and exterior brick are sound. There is no evidence of settlement with the exception of the southwest corner. A shear crack extends from the roof line

[19] "Historic Recordation Meeting for Crutchfield Hall".

near the southwest corner to a point between the first and second story. All mortar appears to be in good condition and shows evidence of repointing and other maintenance in the recent past.

All exterior doors require priming and painting. Aluminum storm windows have been added in the last twenty years for energy conservation measures. All wood windows are in need of priming and painting. Some should be replaced due to their poor condition.

The roof is in good condition and shows no evidence of leakage in the attic area. There is no concern for roof flashing at this time.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The facility measures 132'0" N-S by 38'0" E-W at the first brick course. Figures 5 and 6 show the front (east) elevation of Crutchfield Hall. Figure 3 shows the left (south) elevation of the building. The right (north) elevation is the same as the south with the exception of the electrical transformer protective screen near the southwest corner of the building.

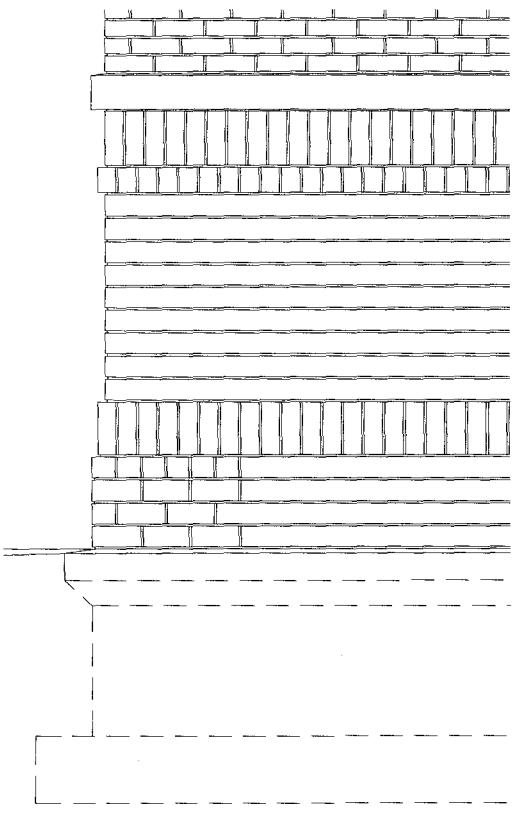

Figure 7 - Footing/Wall Details

The long dimension is oriented on a true north-south axis. Crutchfield Hall has three full floors above grade at +4', +14', and +24' above grade. Figure 2 shows a typical elevation of the building plus a

wall section showing the floor construction within the student rooms. Except for a subgrade space of approximately 550 net square feet that serves as a mechanical room and storage area, the space under the first floor is unexcavated on the original grade.

2. Foundations: Exterior and interior structural walls are supported on spread footings of cast-in-place concrete ranging from a width of 2 ft. to 2 ft. 8 in. wide by 1 ft. thick. The footings were placed at various depths below grade with the exterior wall footings being approximately 2 ft. below the original grade. Figures 7 and 8 illustrate this detail. The basement floors are also cast-in-place concrete as are the first floor stairwell landing areas and the toilet rooms on each floor.

3. Walls: The building has four (4) north-south masonry bearing walls running its full length. The middle two bearing walls form a central circulation north-south corridor. While these interior walls are not exterior walls, per se, they are structurally significant in the fact that they form an integral portion of the building's support system.

   A storage or linen closet on each floor originally precluded interior movement from the north end of the building to the south. These have been removed.

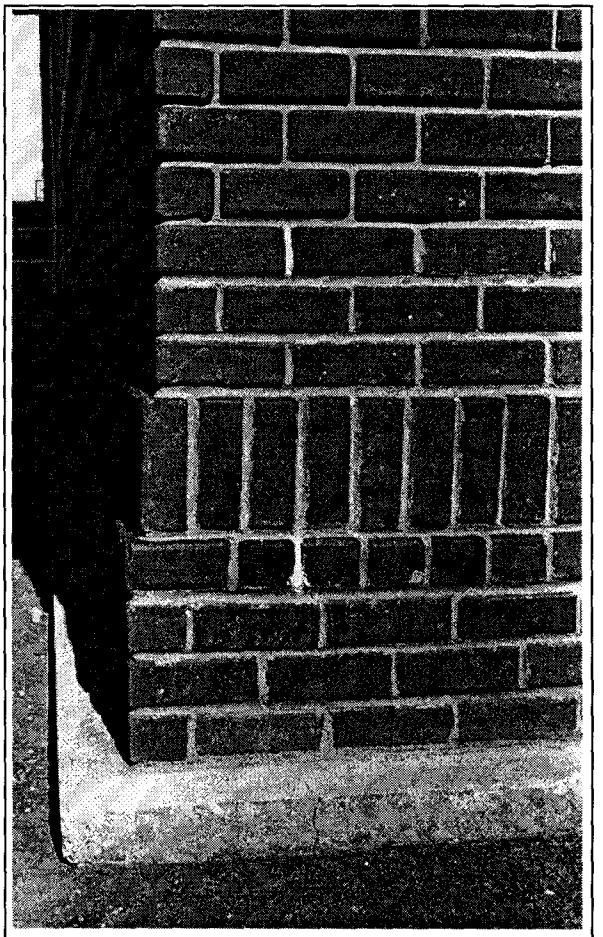

Figure 8 - Base of Southwest Exterior Wall

4. Structural system, framing: All wooden floors, with the exception of the center corridor floors, are supported by 6"

Figure 9 - Typical Floor Joists and Subflooring

x 8" wood joists placed on 48" centers. Two inch subflooring is placed on the joists. See Figure 9. The corridor floors are supported by smaller wood members resting on the corridor wall projections with two inch flooring installed perpendicular to the building main axis. See Figure 4 for the details of each corridor floor level.

All exterior masonry bottom courses are supported by a shelf formed as a part of the concrete spread footings.

The north, east and south elevations have the same brick and stone details including window treatments[20]. These are described as follows. Numbering brick courses from the foundation, courses 1 through 3 have one half running bond courses. Course 4 is a Flemish course. Course 5 is a soldier course. See Figure 10.

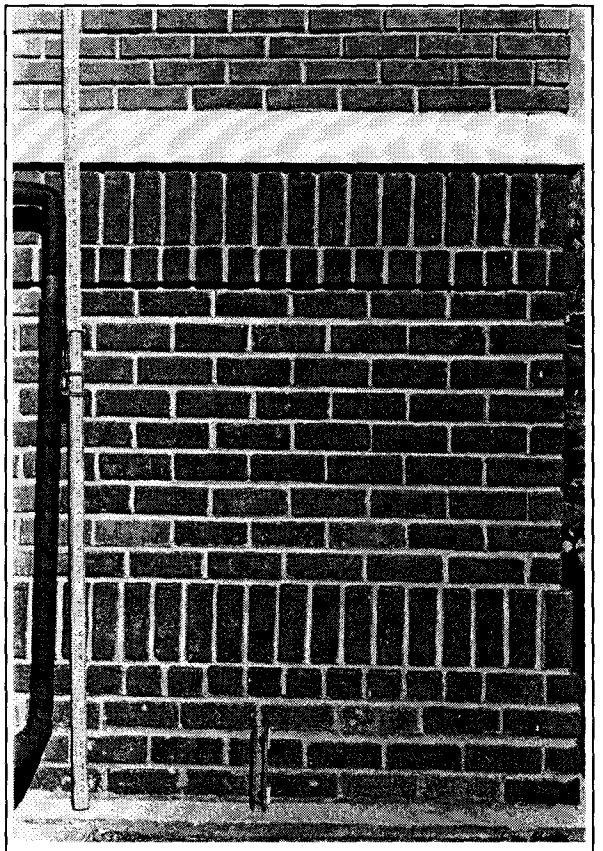

Figure 10 - Lower Exterior Southeast Wall

The soldier course has several crawl space ventilation openings where the mortar has been omitted from the brickwork. See Figure 11. Courses 6 through 14 are one half running courses. Course 15 is a corbelled Flemish course and course 16 is a soldier course. See Figure 10 for this detail. Course 16 is capped with a white limestone stone band around the entire building. The stone

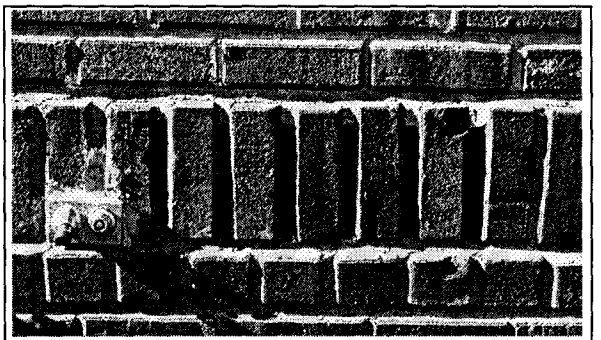

Figure 11 - Crawl Space Vent

[20] "Boys Dormitory - Oklahoma A&M College".

band acts as a window sill for all first floor windows. See Figures 2, 5, and 6. The original drawings called for "ox blood" shade brick on courses 1 through 16 which was supplied by the contractor.[21]

Above the stone band on the east, north and south elevations, brick work to the 73rd course are laid in a common bond pattern using "6th Course Flemish Header" detailing which is also referred to as "American Bond". The 74th course is a soldier accent course. See the lower portion of Figure 12.

Courses 75 through 90 are Flemish Bond courses with English corners. See the center portion of Figure 12. Shade No. 7 bricks were used for all courses above the stone course[22]. Courses 91 and 94 are corbelled Flemish header courses and courses 92 and 93 are common bond with single course Flemish headers as shown in the upper part of Figure 12.

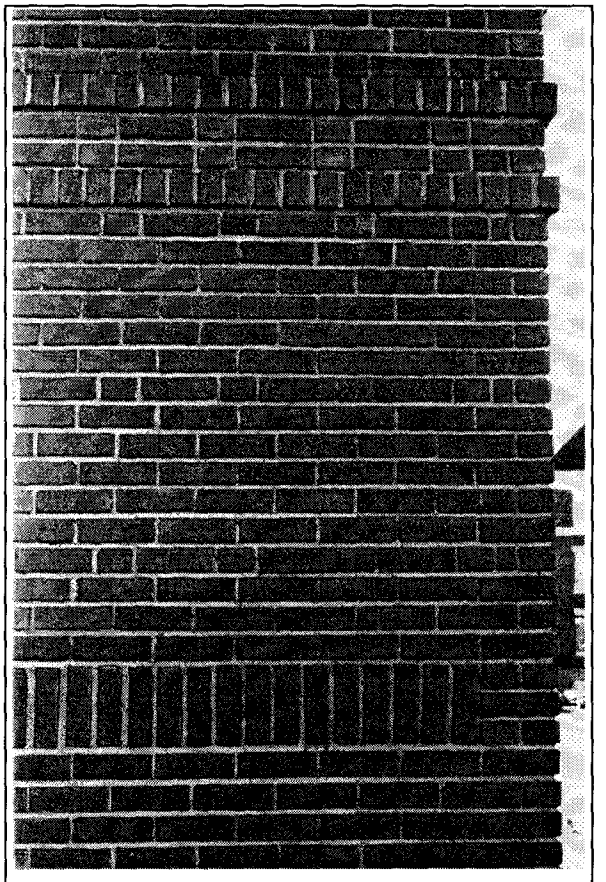

Figure 12 - Exterior Wall, Northwest Corner

[21] Ibid.

[22] Ibid.

Brick courses 95 through 118 (the top course) were Flemish bond with Dutch corners. See Figure 13. These bricks were to have been "granolithic", however all brick work above the stone course was Shade No. 7.

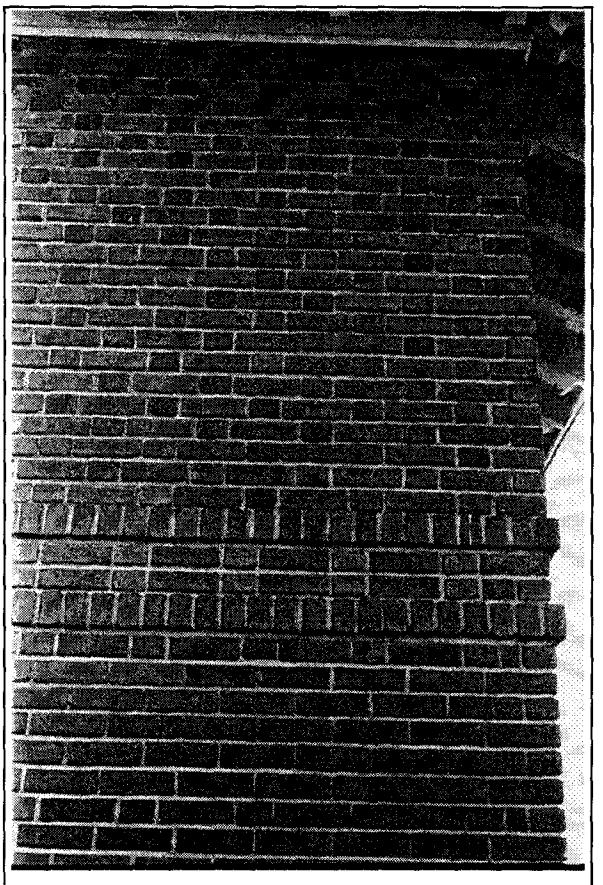

Figure 13 - Upper Exterior Wall, Northwest Corner

All brick courses on the west building elevation were laid in the same patterns as the north, east and south elevations except the 74th course which was replaced with a Common Bond pattern with Flemish headers.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: It has been learned from primary sources that a wood-frame porch like structure was added to the west side of the building to house the Crutchfields[23]. This structure existed before Mr. Crutchfield's death in Summer 1921. While the exact date when the porch was razed cannot be established, it is clear from the research that it did not exist when the College of Engineering, Architecture and Technology began occupying the building in 1971.[24]

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[23] "Historic Recordation Meeting for Crutchfield Hall"

[24] Ibid.

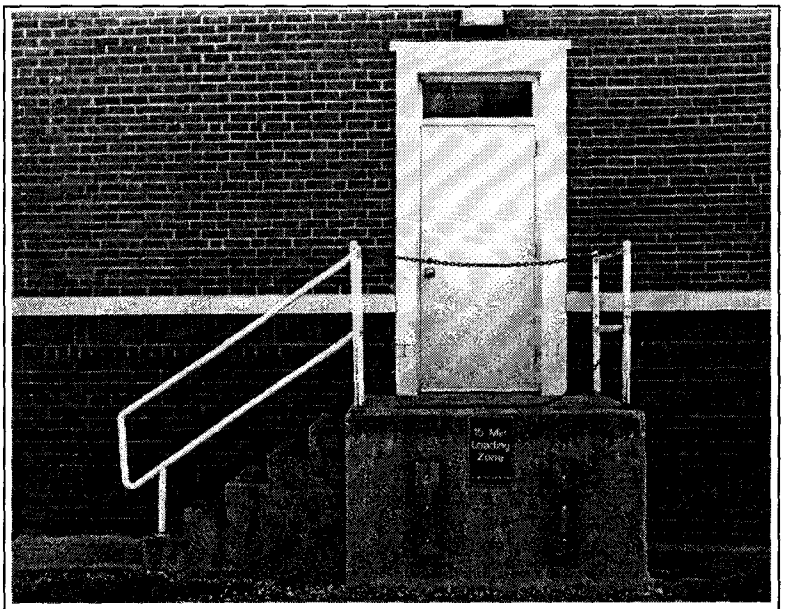

Figure 14 - Rear (West) Exterior Door

An entrance to this building was constructed near the middle of the west side of the building in 1989 to give an access to the first floor from that side. See Figures 14 and 15.

Figure 15 - Rear (West) Elevation

6. Chimneys: A combination masonry stack served the original boiler and provided ventilation for the toilets and showers in the south portion of the building. A second vent stack located near the north end of the building served the north tier of toilets and showers on the three upper floors. Three other vent stacks extended above the roof line near

the center of the building. The purpose of these stacks is not clear, however they probably were intended for general ventilation and make up air for the boiler and other exhausted areas. While these center stacks are shown on the original drawings, only the masonry structure remains in place from the attic floor to and through the roof. See Figure 15.

7. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: There are two original exterior doors on the east side of the building. Both are recessed and have decorative finishes over limestone bents. Figures 5, 6, and 16 show these details.

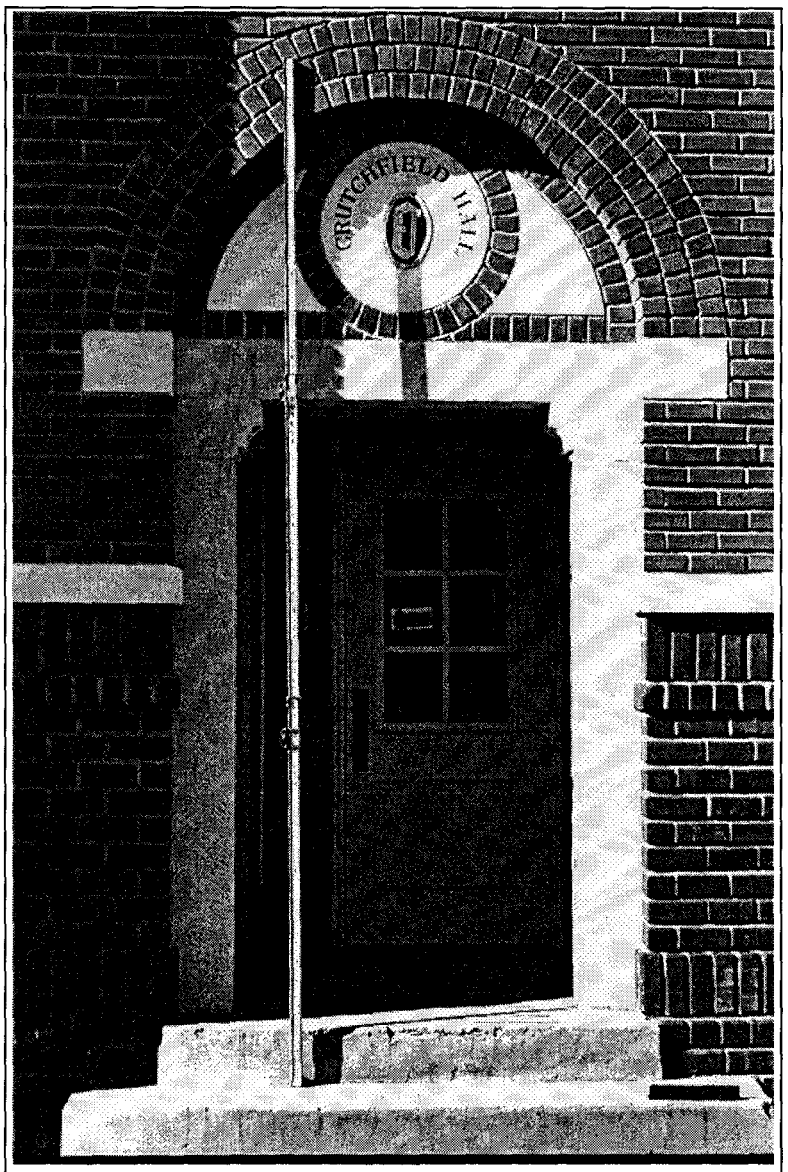

Figure 16 - Southeast Front Entrance

Sometime before Summer 1921, a doorway to the Crutchfield's living quarters was developed from an existing window. This door is presently used as a rear exiting door and it is located on the exterior wall of Room 110. See Figures 14 and 15.

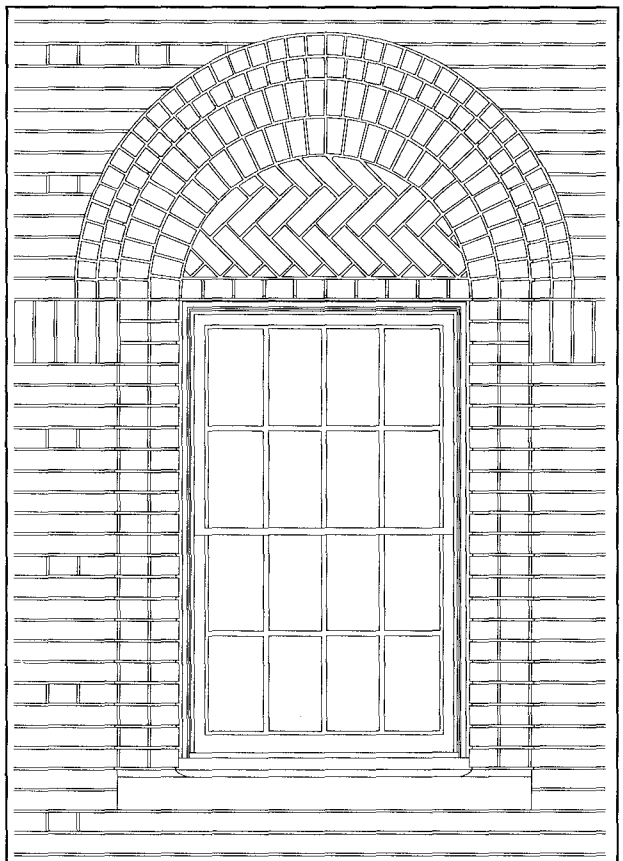

Figure 17 - 2nd Floor Window Detail

b. Windows and shutters: All windows are double hung wood sash having 8 lights per sash. Masonry around the south, east and north windows is recessed by approximately one half brick width. Sills on all first and second floor windows are of limestone while the third floor windows had brick sills. See Figure 17. All windows have steel lintel supports for the masonry above them. The east, north and south elevation second floor brick work above the windows consisting of multiple semicircular arches featuring Flemish headers. See Figure 18.

Figure 18 - 2nd Floor Window Detail - Lintel Area

Special decorative infill was laid up between the top of the lintel and the Flemish arch. The window was topped with a metal lintel with a single Flemish course of bricks. The first floor masonry above the windows was a soldier course of bricks while all other windows were set in openings of the adjacent brick courses.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The roof is constructed in a hip roof configuration with a slope of 3:1. The wooden truss system was constructed on site using clear pine members. The rafters are sheathed with 1" wood material of random lengths. The roof was originally finished with composition shingles. Currently the roof has a rolled asphalt covering. See Figures 15 and 19.

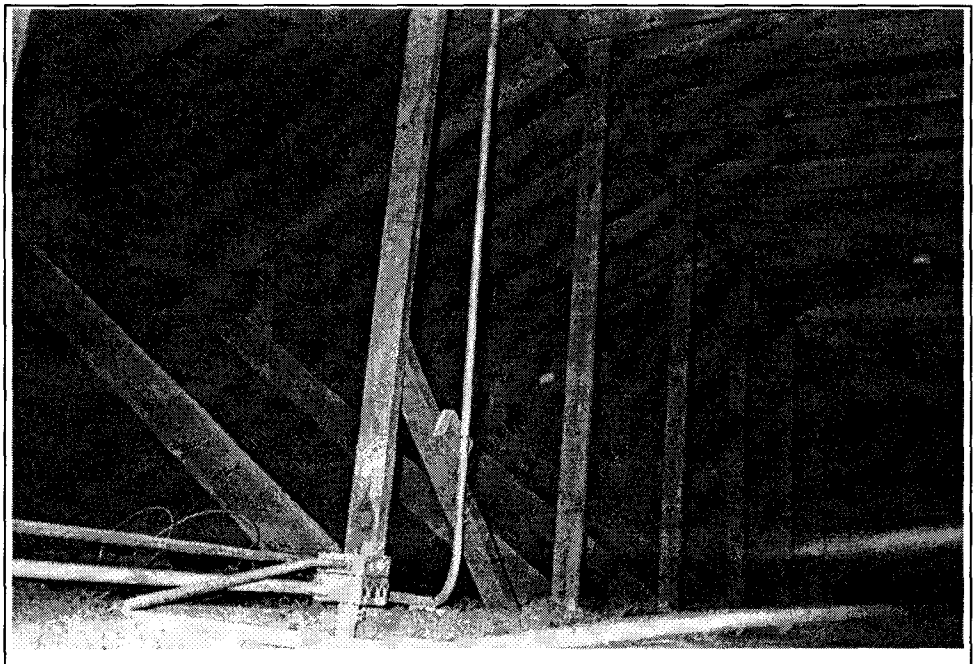

Figure 19 - Attic Truss System

b. Cornice, eaves: Decorative cornices and eaves are detailed in both the original drawings and the large format photographs included in this report.[25] Figures 1 and 2 also show the eave detail.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: No dormers, cupolas, towers, or widow's walk exist on this building.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Both original drawings and the present day one-sixteenth inch floor plans are contained within the field notebook of this report.

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[25] "Boys Dormitory - Oklahoma A&M College"

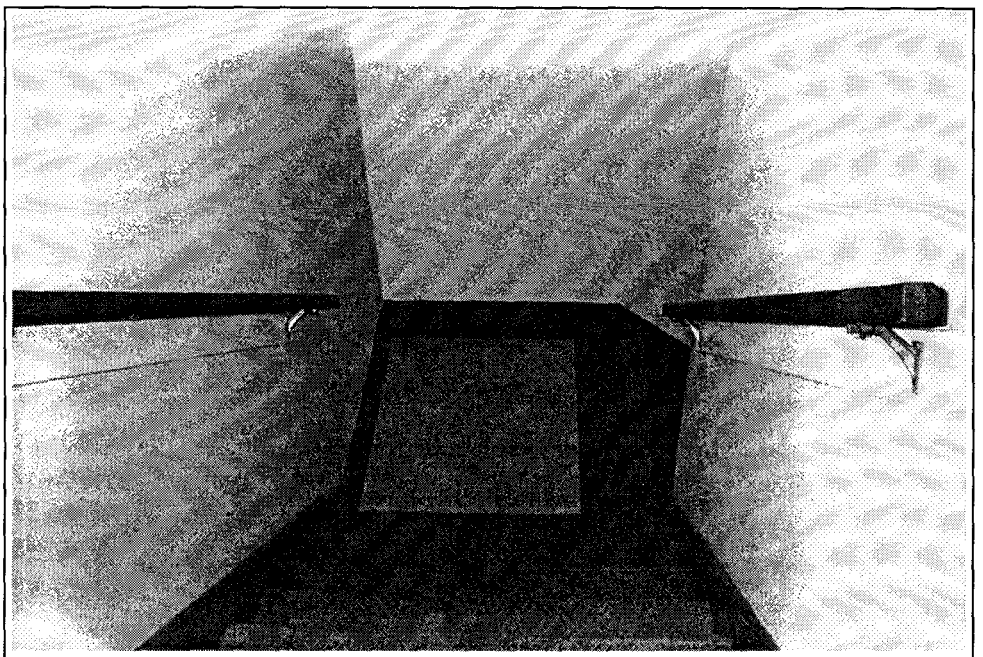

Figure 20 - Stairwell View

2. Stairways: The building has two stairwells with entrances from the front or east side of the building. The south stairwell serves the basement and upper floors while the north stairwell serves only the upper floors. Included are pictures of the entrances to the building showing the masonry around the entrance including the building name above each entrance. See Figures 16 and 20. While the stairwells were considered fire resistant, present day life and safety codes do not permit this type of construction. The original plans call for an elaborate balustrades for each of the stairs.[26] However, these were never constructed as they were specified as add-alternates to the construction project.

[26] Ibid.

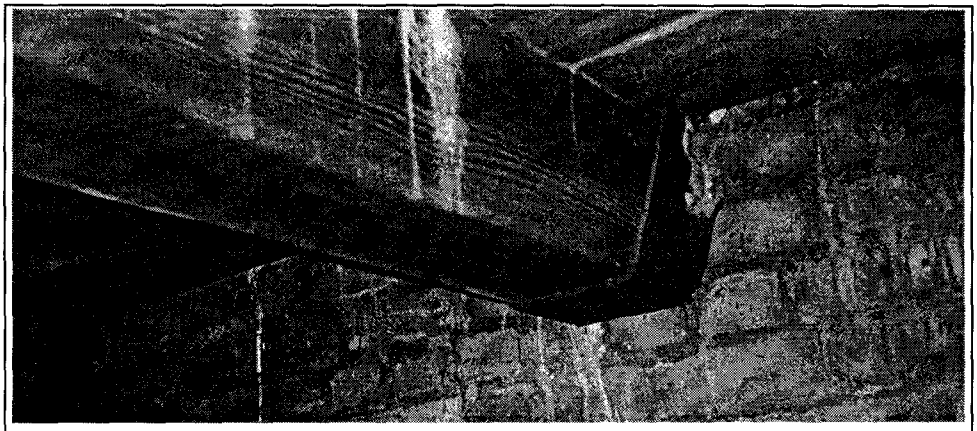

Figure 21 - Flooring Joist and Hanger Assembly

3. Flooring: All floors, except the center corridor floor, and the third floor ceiling are supported by 6" x 8" wood joists placed on 48" centers. Two inch subflooring are placed on the joists. The corridor floors are supported by smaller wood members resting on the corridor wall projections with two inch flooring installed perpendicular to the building main axis. See Figures 4, 9, 21.

   The bathrooms on each floor and the first floor stair landings are cast-in-place concrete.

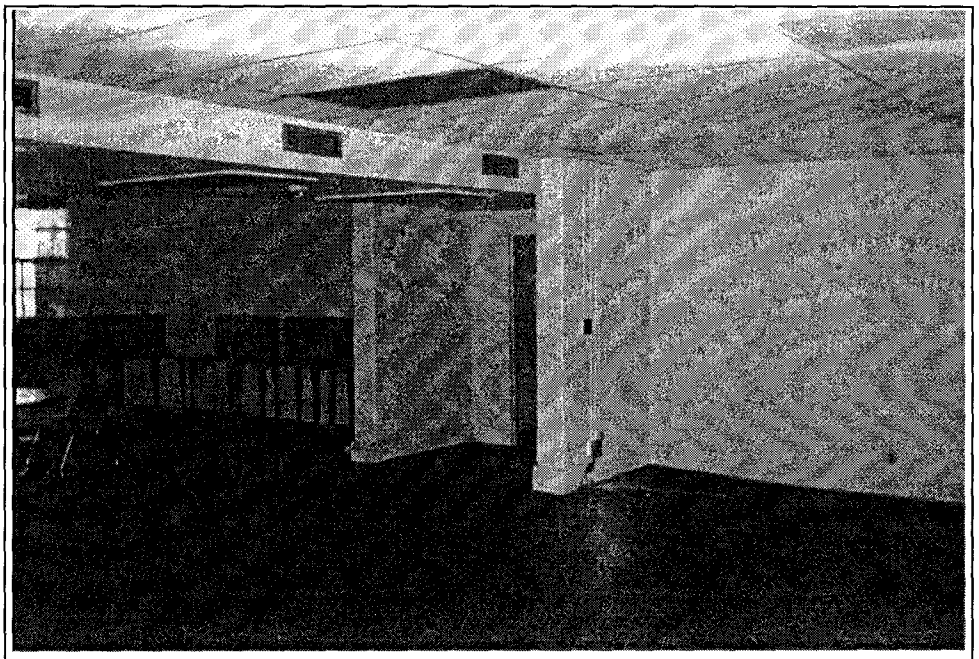

Figure 22 - Typical Interior (3rd Fl, North Room)

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Interior rooms are finished with plaster over masonry and partition walls are of 2" x 4" stud construction. Interior walls are finished with lath and plaster. See Figure 22.

5. Openings: No unusual openings exist in this building.

   a. Doorways, doors, and windows: The first and second floors contained sixteen rooms, each with a single window except for the four corner rooms which have two windows, one along the building side wall and one along the building end wall. Each room is equipped with a closet and each floor has two toilet and shower rooms. The third floor has fourteen rooms each with a closet. This floor also has two toilet and shower rooms. The third floor originally contained a small kitchen, a nurses room and a sick room on the north end[27]. This area has been opened up into a single large room[28]

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[27] Ibid.

[28] See one-sixteenth inch plans in field notebook.

6. Decorative features and trim: There are no decorative features, trim or custom woodwork within this building that is worth detailing. This is a utilitarian facility.

7. Hardware: The windows at both ends of the corridors on each floor are fire escape routes with steel platforms and ladders serving all three floors levels. Figure 3 shows the fire escape on the south elevation of this building.

8. Mechanical equipment:

   a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The excavated space originally housed a boiler room, a coal bin and storage space. Entrance to the excavated space is from the east side of the building at the south stairwell. Coal was delivered to the west side of the building where it was unloaded into the basement coal bin via a coal unloading door. Figure 23 shows the coal bin door. The boiler room, coal bin and storage space contained exterior windows for makeup air.

Figure 23 - Coal Bin Door - Rear (West) Side

The boiler was installed in November 1911, in time for the 1911-1912 heating season. The boiler generated low pressure steam (probably at less than 15 psig) for general building heating and water heating. See

Figure 24. The original building plans indicate a water storage tank to be installed in the unexcavated space near the stair well leading to the basement area.[29] The plans are not specific on how the hot water system was connected to the heating water system. The heating system remains a two pipe system, steam supply lines and gravity condensate return lines, with standing cast iron radiators in the spaces

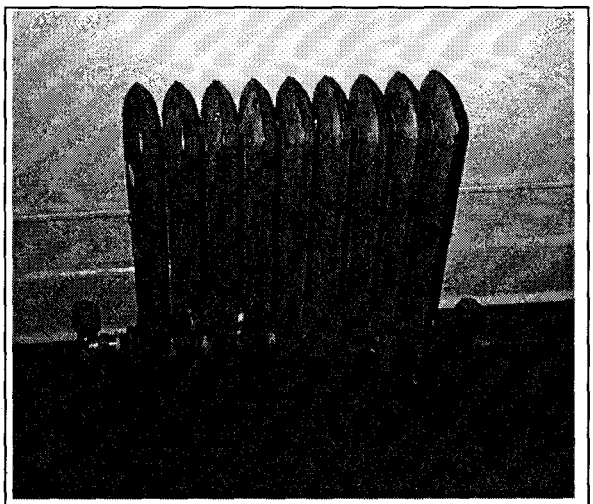

Figure 24 - Typical Cast Iron Steam Radiator

to be heated. The original drawings indicate radiator sizing in square feet of radiation.[30] The individual room radiators are hand controlled.

The boiler has since been removed as has a basement water tank. The date of removal is unknown. The building is presently being heated by steam from the University's central heating plant.

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[29] "Boy's Dormitory - Oklahoma A&M College"

[30] Ibid.

Figure 25 - Air Conditioning Condensers

Presently portions of the building are air conditioned by residential style, split-system, direct expansion units located at ground level on the north and south ends of the building. See Figure 25. Small air handling units have been mounted at the north and south ends of the corridors on the first, second, and third floors. A false ceiling has been installed in the corridors to hide the associated evaporative coils, air handlers and ducting.

b. Lighting, Power, Communications: While the building was originally served with electricity, no record concerning the type of electrical service, its method of entrance, or the scheme for the internal building electrical system has been uncovered. Early telephone service to the building was via overhead lines as evidenced by an insulator in place and attached to the underside of the west building eave. Electricity is presently furnished via a 2,400 volt - 3Φ, underground service from the campus electrical distribution system and locally installed ground mounted transformers where it is converted to 120/240 Volt - 1Φ for distribution in the building. The building also has modern telephone service and fiber optic data communication. Figure 26 shows the present arrangement of the service transformers for this building.

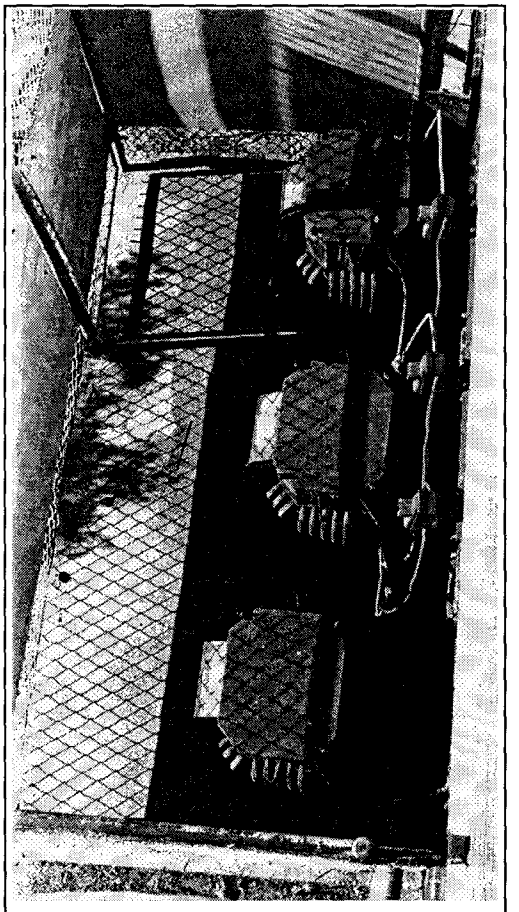

Figure 26 - Electrical Transformers

A fire alarm system has been installed with alarm boxes at several location through out the building. A central fire location indicator panel is a part of the fire alarm system. See Figure 27. Fire detectors have been installed at several locations including the attic space.

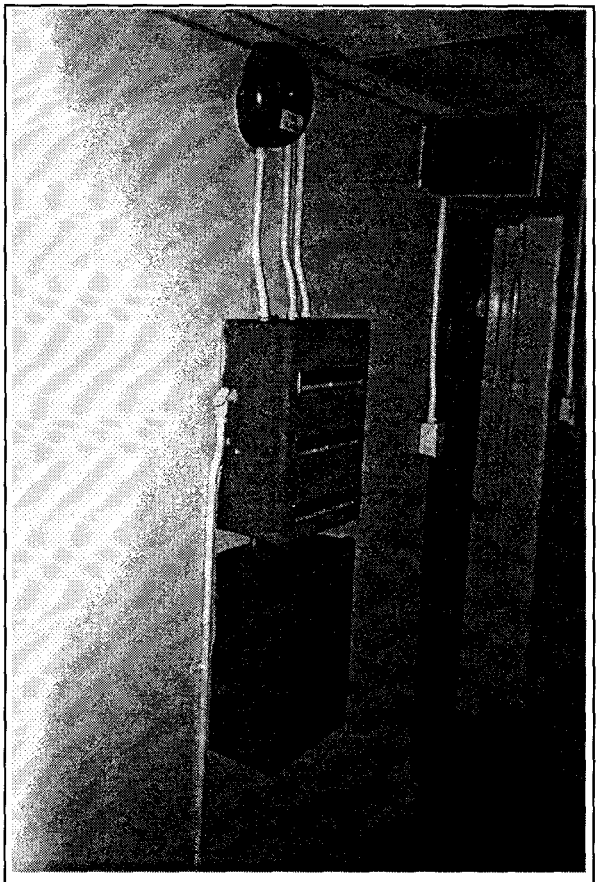

Figure 27 - Fire Notifier Panel

c. Plumbing: The building was originally served from underground water lines located in Hester street. The building sewer system was connected to underground sewers located in Athletic street.

Steam from the central University power plant enters the building through the west foundation into the original boiler room. See Figure 28. A pressure reducing station reduces the pressure to below 5 psig for distribution to the original cast iron radiators within each room.

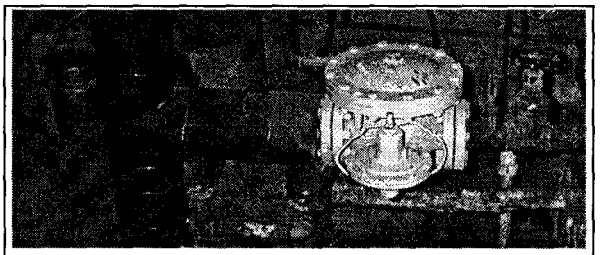

Figure 28 - Steam Utility Entrance - Pressure Reducing Station

See Figure 24. Temperature control is maintained by manual shutoff valves on each individual radiator.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: There was absolutely no landscaping for this facility when it was commissioned. The area around it was stark.[31] Efforts to landscape it since then have been piecemeal due to budgetary restrictions. However, there are currently mature trees on the east side of the facility and two plaza-like sitting areas exist under these trees. See Figures 5 and 29.

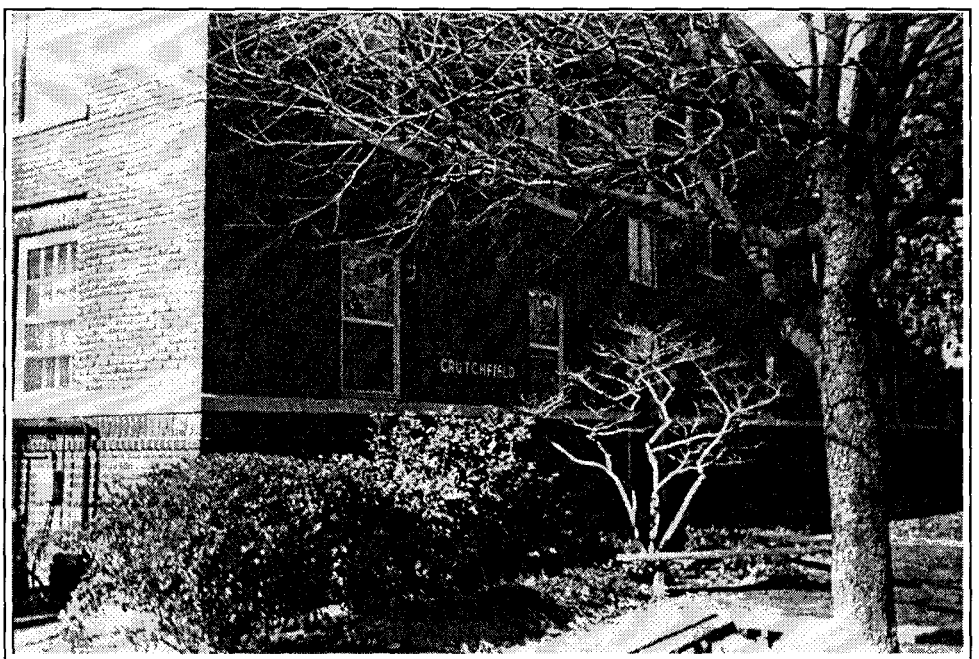

Figure 29 - Exterior View from Southeast

2. Outbuildings: There are no outbuildings associated with Crutchfield Hall.

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[31] Sanderson, p. 63.

Part III. Sources of information

A. Architectural drawings: The original linen drawings are kept on file within the Physical Plant Services Offices on the Stillwater Campus of Oklahoma State University. Inquiries may be made to the Director of Physical Plant Services, 103 PPA, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

B. Early views: Several early views of this facility are in file with the University Library. Inquiries may be made to the Dean of University Libraries, Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

C. Interviews: See Part III - Supplemental Information, below.

D. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

"Historic Recordation Meeting for Crutchfield Hall," December 29, 1994. Summary of oral reminiscences regarding Crutchfield Hall is contained herein.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Parcher, James Vernon. Engineering, Architecture and Technology: Centennial Histories Series. Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1988.

Sanderson, J. Lewie, R. Dean McGlamery, David C. Peters. The Campus: Centennial Histories Series. Stillwater: Oklahoma State University, 1990.

The Stillwater Gazette, 15 July 1921.

E. Likely sources not yet investigated: This topic has been thoroughly researched. It is unlikely that additional information can be uncovered in the future.

F. Supplemental material:

Historic Recordation Meeting for Crutchfield Hall, 12/29/94

Those present: David Peters - 1971 to present (DP), Hiram H. Henry - 1946-1981 (HH), LeRoy H. Fischer - 1946-1984 (LF), Kenneth A. McCollom - 1940-1943, 1946-1948, 1964-1986

(KMC), J. L. Sanderson - 1928-1973 (LS) and John D. Houck - 1991 to present (JH).

John Houck chaired this meeting with the attendees to recreate living memories that would document the various usage's this building has incurred during its lifetime (three periods - 1) dormitory, 2) school of music, and 3) school of engineering, architecture, and technology.

Boys Dormitory (renamed in 1922 for Crutchfield, a former missionary who came back and was the local YMCA secretary when they were located on campus) was under construction from 1909 - 1911. The building was dedicated in August 1911. It was constructed as a boy's dormitory .

MUSIC DEPARTMENT FROM 1939 - 1971

Building was turned over to Music Department in 1939 according to Hiram Henry. Prior to that he had music classes in other buildings - old auditorium, old geology, old power plant, white hut etc. He remembers offices and one classroom on the first floor, with small teaching studios on the 2nd and 3rd floors and large classrooms on the third floor (choral classroom was on the north end). A student lounge was there when music moved in. Discussion could not pinpoint any documentation that the dorm was for athletics - it was simply a boys' dorm. Henry was here as a student in 1936 and it was just a boys' dorm. Placement was near the athletic fields and the old gym but no other designation was ever made that dedicated this dorm to athletics in particular.

Drawings show remodeling in 1940. It covered (HH) only interiors for small studios, offices, classrooms. Questions arose as to when the west addition was added. HH says it was there when music moved it and he remembers it long before that - West addition was where Crutchfield and wife lived. He had just died in April 1922 when building was renamed for him. (DP) West addition is not correctly dated on chart. KMC will check when addition was torn down. Can't seem to pinpoint date.

Music functions in Crutchfield were: all music faculty had teaching studios there for voice, instrument, piano; students had practice rooms and classrooms.

Hallways on original drawings show linen closet midsection of the building. All hallways are open now. This closet would separate the sections of the building - north and south. HH says hallways were full no closet when music moved in. LS says closets there 1920-1926. KMC asked if we had any drawings showing the tear down during the music remodel of 1940. JH wall surface shows discontinuity that something was there. DP suggested that the partitions were there as a fire break and the administration was very worried about fires which had happened previously and the safety of the students.

West addition was still there when HH came back in 1946. used as office/lounge.

KMC asked if perhaps the west addition was built for Crutchfields to live in that that was the time that the hallways were opened up as they would need access to the whole building. JH says addition built in late teens - to 1920. NEED TO CHECK OLD REDSKINS to see if further documentation exists. Who replaced Crutchfields???? - old addition according to KMC was kept as Boh Makovsky's office who was dept head from 1915 until 1943. Max Mitchell took over from him.

Original drawings show infirmary on third floor. A new infirmary was built in 1930-31 which is now named PIO. Any recollection of this infirmary being there. No one remembers. My building records show 1930 for PIO.

LS can remember that you could not get from one section east-west on the same floor without going outside - so linen closets if they did exist were not brick. Pilasters shown on original drawings were not constructed in basement. No supports exists for brick closets. Of the three chimneys only one was an active chimney others were toilets vents, linen closet vents and boiler make up air.

DP book lists a fire in 1914 but no evidence of charring exists. No one could remember any interesting events that happened from 39 - 45. LF can only remember sounds coming from the building whenever he walked by and Music department emblems over the doors.

CHECK O'COLLY FROM DEC 6 , 1938 and DEC 20, 1938 and JAN 4,5, 1939

ENGINEERING 1971 TO PRESENT

KMC chess moves went on at that time - NEED DATES when Engineering South was gutted and renovated. My building records show major remodel in 1970. Particularly remembers electrical wiring changes and faculty had completely rewired that building. That coincided with the need to house graduate students and to a lesser extent some faculty. Took Crutchfield just as it was and moved grad students into the offices. Doesn't remember any major changes to the building. Remembers Q27 and Q2 both housing ENG TECH - moved into Crutchfield Hall for faculty offices. KMC will check dates. Director of TECH stayed in Industrial Building. 3rd floor north end housed ENG TECH EXT. KMC will check schedule of moving events with Bose and Oberlender. ENG TECH offices are now located in the south wing of Cordell Hall. Fluid Power Tech was built in 1982 and housed labs and grad students.

At the present time the first floor is empty and the second and third floors house some grad students.

Improvements made to Crutchfield were: fire safety improvements, west entrance, building has AC.

Building sidewalks were done by WPA. No documentation that any overhead lines ever existed. Boiler went in in 1911 but don't know when it was taken out. - perhaps taken out in 1939 (LF) when power lines went under the sidewalks, etc. Coincided with new power plant same time frame.

DORM YEARS 1911 - 1939

SATC was W.W.I - Student Army Training Corp. called cadets and all men were in ROTC at that time.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Department of Energy and the Oklahoma State University, Office of Physical Plant Services in response to the Memorandum of Agreement, dated June 30, 1994, regarding "Crutchfield Hall, Oklahoma State University (OSU), Stillwater, Oklahoma."

The historical documentation was prepared by Dr. William S. Bryans, Associate Professor of Applied History and Director of the

Oklahoma Historic Preservation Survey. Dr. Byrans was assisted in his work by Dr. LeRoy H. Fischer, Oppenheimer Professor of History and Member of the Oklahoma State Historic Advisory Council, and Mr. John N. Shannon, Graduate Student in Applied History specializing in historic preservation.

The architectural/engineering documentation was prepared by Mr. John D. Houck, P.E., Director of OSU Physical Plant Services and Adjunct Professor of Engineering. Mr. Houck was assisted by Mr. James F. Knight, AIA, Professor and Head of the OSU School of Architecture, and Mr. Frank W. Houck, P.E. Director of Physical Plant (ret), University of Illinois.

Other contributing members include Dr. Heather M. Lloyd, Associate Professor of Library and University Archivist, Mr. David C. Peters, Senior Library Technical Assistant, and Mr. J. Lewie Sanderson, Principle Author of A History of the Oklahoma State University Campus and Member of OAMC Class of 1928.

Photographic work was complete by Mr. Charles A. Maxey, University Photographer.