

A faded, grayscale photograph of Wittich Hall at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The building is a large, multi-story structure with Gothic Revival architectural features, including pointed arch windows and a prominent corner tower. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white banner containing text.

UNIVERSITY *of* WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE

WITTICH HALL RENOVATION

APPENDICES 1 AND 2
VOLUME 2 OF 3

DFD Project No. 14120

FINAL DRAFT

November 1, 2016

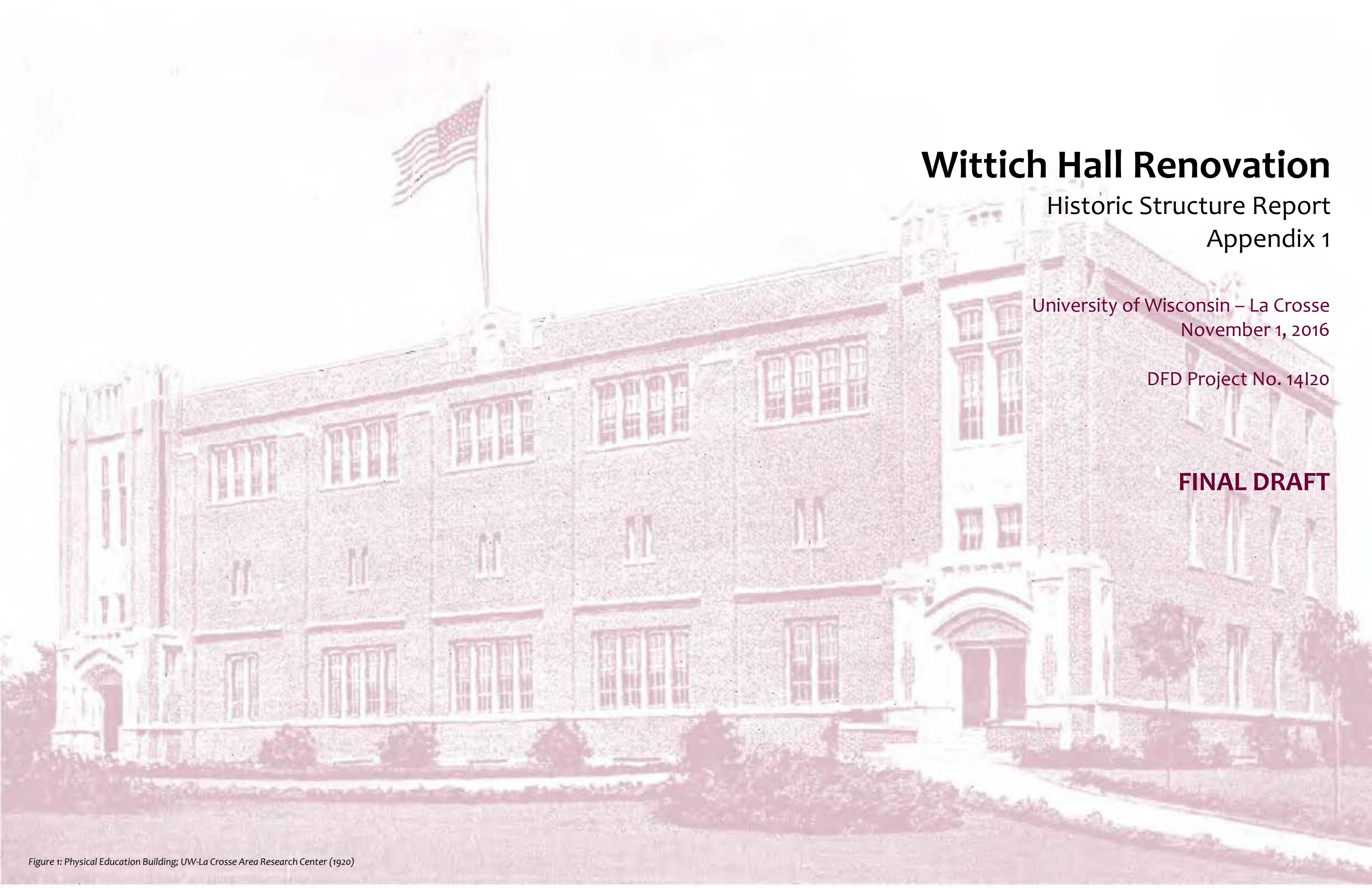
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Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report
Appendix 1

University of Wisconsin – La Crosse
November 1, 2016

DFD Project No. 14120

FINAL DRAFT

Figure 1: Physical Education Building; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1920)

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Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report

University of Wisconsin – La Crosse

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PART ONE
Identification of the Resource:
Executive Summary

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1.0 Identification of the Resource – Executive Summary

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This historic structure report will serve as a basis for the restoration and rehabilitation of Wittich Hall on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. This professional and technical document will provide an architectural analysis of the building from its construction to the time of this study, and will address the rich history of the structure and its former occupants. It will also include an analysis of the existing conditions of the structure and recommendations for the repair and treatment of the building and the site.

This historic structure report contains the results of several areas of investigation that, when combined, will provide a master plan for future actions to be taken by the Division of Facilities Development, University of Wisconsin System Administration, and the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, for the purpose of restoring and maintaining Wittich Hall. Wittich Hall is owned and operated by the State of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin System.

This document is a work in progress. It should function as a guideline for the architectural, engineering, and decorative finishes implementation plans to follow. New information will be uncovered and a more complete understanding of the history of the building will be gained as the project proceeds. This report should be appended and re-evaluated as the complete story of the facility and its former users unfolds.

1.2 HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

Wittich Hall, formerly known as the Physical Education Building at the La Crosse Normal School, was the second building constructed on the UW-La Crosse campus. Still standing today at the center of campus, it remains one of three extant structures from the campus's early history, the other two being Graff Main Hall to the south and Morris Hall to the southwest. The building sits atop a hillside along the eastern edge of the future campus mall, on the only elevated site on campus.

The building, deemed one of the best in the country for its intended use when first constructed, has remained a facility for athletics and physical education, with a primary focus in recent years on gymnastics. Although the original swimming pool was decommissioned in 1970 and offices were added in its space, the building as a whole has not been modified and is in relatively good condition. Its suspended running track, gymnasiums, and overall architectural fabric remain mostly intact.

Designed by the La Crosse firm Parkinson & Dockendorf, Wittich Hall is a three-story, above grade structure in the Collegiate Gothic style. It is a strongly rectilinear building with tall massings and a unique fenestration pattern comprised of single, double, and quadruple window units that allows for an abundance of natural light to enter the interior. The overall design employs a columnar motif of base-shaft-capital for vertical organization and its detailing features pointed arches, low-relief carved heraldic shields, a parapet, buttresses, crenellation, tall, narrow windows, light-colored limestone dressings, and carved Gothic lettering above the entrances, all characteristics of the Collegiate Gothic style.



Figure 3: Northwest Entrance, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1.3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The positioning of Wittich provides for four primary facades and multiple entrances. The east entrances nearest East Avenue present the closest access to parking and are also the primary entrances for the public. The west entrances serve off a primary quad located between Wittich and Centennial Hall. The west entrances will eventually function as the most used entrances for the building as they will connect the academic activities of Wittich with the administrative functions of Main Hall to the south.

Wittich Hall holds a high degree of architectural integrity despite some changes over the past century. Since its construction, the building has undergone numerous small remodeling projects intended to address evolving athletic and administrative needs, partial infrastructure updates, and code compliance. Its architectural envelope remains largely intact, with the exception of the windows at the upper level and some on the lower level. The entrances have also been modified to accommodate accessibility and doors replaced. Stylistically, the building's original exterior Collegiate Gothic design survives.

The interior of Wittich Hall, although altered over the years, retains many of its historical features. Upon entering the building, the interior lobbies and corridor spaces of the four main entrances seem to have largely kept their original appearance over the course of the building's life. The defining features of these entrances include terrazzo floors and bases, wood mouldings, and wood doors. Serving off the main lobby spaces are two original staircases and an elevator added in 1978. Load-bearing brick masonry walls, terrazzo floors and bases, and original wood trim can be found throughout the structure. The gymnasiums and one of the pools bear their original configuration and many of their details. The 1916 pool was removed decades ago to make space for additional offices. Skylights over the 1916 gymnasium were filled in 1970, but their shape and location still remain. While most of the historic finishes have been at least partially obscured by over-painting or the overlaying of new treatments including drywall, many original finishes appear to remain and can be restored and/or reinstated.

Wittich Hall's original function as the Physical Education Building was to provide physical education training. While the physical education programming has since changed substantially, the gymnasiums still retain their basic function. The building today provides two gymnasiums for gymnastics training, along with offices and support spaces for various health-related programs. Building support space can be found primarily in the lower level.

1.4 TREATMENT APPROACH AND PRIORITIZED ZONES OF SIGNIFICANCE

In terms of overall physical condition, Wittich Hall's exterior wall and roof structure are in good condition, while the interior is in fair to poor condition. Because of this and evolving programming needs on campus, UW-La Crosse has chosen to repurpose the building and transform it from the 1916 gymnasium to an internally modernized structure of 2020. Due to this repurposing, keeping gymnasiums, pools, and running tracks is not feasible. Rather, serious consideration will be given to how to showcase the retained features that have contributed to the functional and aesthetic success of Wittich over the years. The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* will be referenced and employed in all activities related to the renovation of the building.

The overall treatment approach for Wittich Hall is rehabilitation. Because the structure's historic exterior is largely intact, preservation and restoration of its features is possible. On the interior, entrances and lobbies, external walls, ceilings, and floors will all be restored and rehabilitated as best possible. Where programming needs mandate removal of historic features such as the gymnasiums, creative designs will recreate a sense of vertical space that alludes to the original. The most highly prioritized zones of significance for Wittich are the entire exterior of the building, including windows and skylights, and the entrances and their corresponding lobbies. Of second priority are the external wall and ceiling finishes of the interior. Of least priority, due to the radical programming shift in the building, are the current offices, locker rooms, gymnasiums, pool, and storage and support spaces.

1.5 GOALS, SCOPE, AND PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The general purpose of this project is the rehabilitation of Wittich Hall, one of three sizeable structures which constituted the heart of the La Crosse Normal School during the first half of the twentieth century. In 1985, Wittich was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While numerous small remodeling projects have adapted Wittich to changing usage, upgraded some of its mechanical systems, and met evolving code regulations, there has not been a comprehensive restoration project to date.

The specific goals for the project include: providing new infrastructure so that it approximates that of a new building; creating optimal energy efficiency, maintainability and operability, and space that is efficiently and effectively configured; and producing functionality that meets current needs while allowing flexibility to accommodate future change. Meanwhile, the project will need to employ sensitivity to the building's historic context – preserving, restoring, and rehabilitating as much as possible. This balancing of preservation with renovation is one of the key planning and design issues of this project, and one which will direct much of the final decision-making. It is believed that an effective and exciting blend of new with old can be achieved. As mentioned above, rehabilitation is the recommended overall treatment approach.

The entire building and its site are within the scope of this project as outlined in the Request for Architectural and Engineering Services (see Appendix A).

Wittich Hall will remain a central and heavily-used academic building on the UW-La Crosse campus, but when this project is completed will present a state-of-the-art educational and administrative environment for the next generation of students and educators. It will provide more meeting and conference space to encourage student-faculty interaction, and better alignment of office space to promote collaborative and interdisciplinary environments. The building infrastructure will be upgraded, as will the classroom technology, restrooms, elevators, life safety systems, and accessibility. The project will create a building that the University can expect to use with only minor updates for another half-century. Its history will be underlined through appropriate treatment of its historic features and through interpretive opportunities.

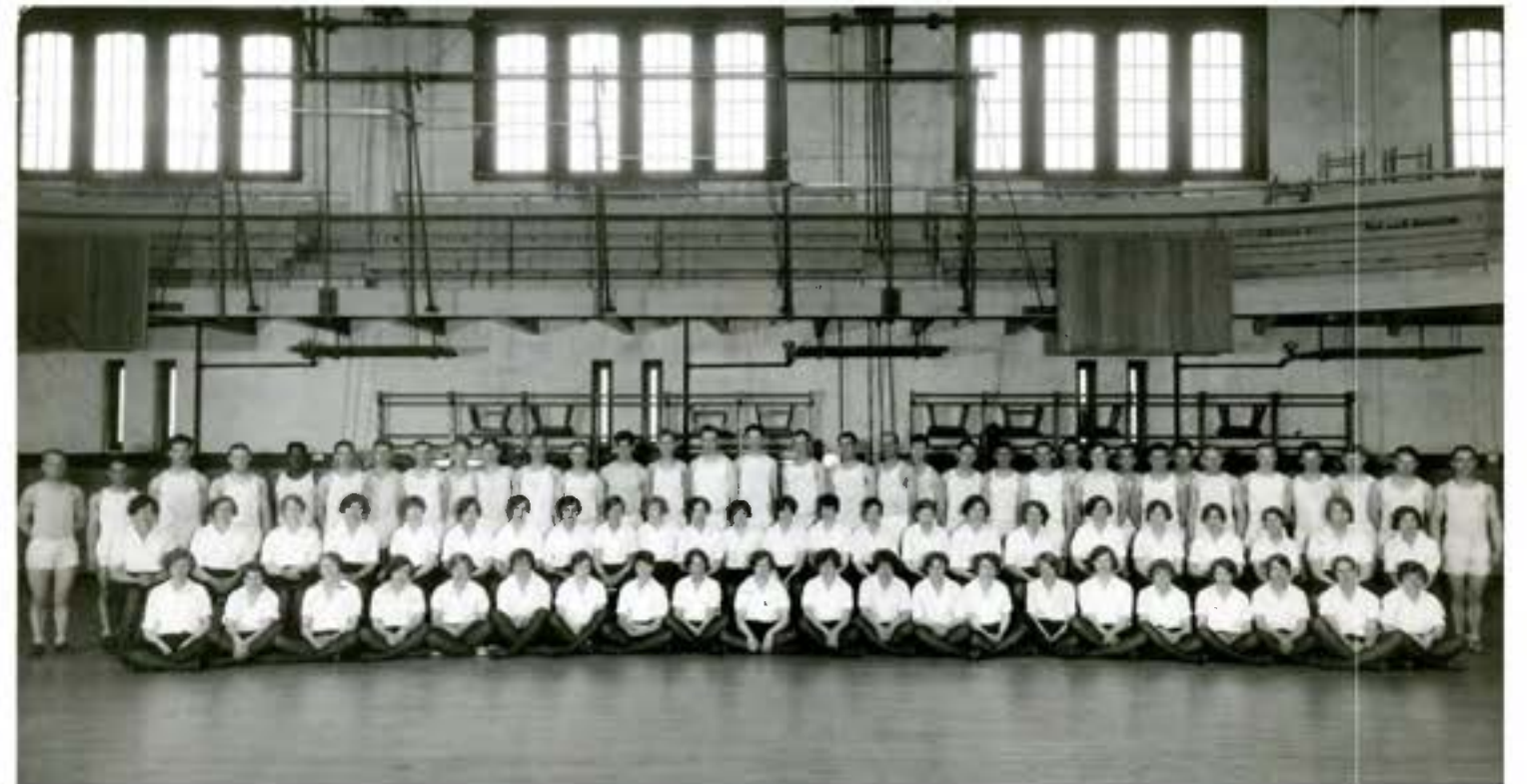


Figure 4: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1930)

PART TWO

Introduction



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2.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wittich Hall occupies a prominent position on the UW-La Crosse campus as one of three surviving structures built during the early years of the La Crosse Normal School. Originally named the Physical Education Building, Wittich Hall is a tangible reminder of President Fassett Cotton's founding mission to bring the best in physical education training to western Wisconsin. UW-La Crosse was the only Wisconsin normal school to offer such a program at the time, and it is believed that it was the first state-funded physical education training program in the country. Wittich Hall also represents La Crosse's commitment to educate women as well as men in this new field, as it provided facilities for both genders.

The physical education training program at UW-La Crosse started in 1913 under the direction of Dr. Carl Sputh. It began with only 10 students, but by 1920 had 125 enrollees and was straining the small gymnasium in the School's original structure, Main Hall. To provide adequate space for the popular program, construction of a new Physical Education Building was begun in 1916 and completed after the War in 1920. The new building had a capacity of up to 250 students. With a 7,000 square foot gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, offices, locker rooms, and classrooms, the new building was quickly used to capacity. As the physical education program further expanded over the next decade and the function of the Normal School broadened to include undergraduate degrees, the School's name changed in 1927 to the La Crosse State Teachers College. This change further stimulated enrollment, with more space required to accommodate the increasing number of women in the program. In 1929 the State Legislature committed \$65,000 toward the construction of an addition to the Physical Education Building; it would include a second gymnasium, a second swimming pool, more lockers, offices, and an orthopedic room.

Walter Wittich, for whom the building is named, played a key role in the development and growth of the program. Originally an Assistant Director, he succeeded Carl Sputh as program Director and oversaw the construction of the Physical Education Building. He also is credited with the expansion of the one-, two-, and three-year physical education courses into a full four-year program, and the creation of academic minors and majors in the field. He supervised the building addition, the development of the University's Memorial Field, and by 1946 had even laid the groundwork for a graduate degree in physical education. In 1954, the building was renamed Wittich Hall in his memory.

Today, Wittich Hall's status as one of the oldest buildings on campus and as a physical education building in continuous use since its construction, underlines its importance to the University. Stylistically, the building is a wonderfully intact example of Collegiate Gothic architecture, designed by noted regional architects, Parkinson & Dockendorf. The structure sits in a prominent location at the center of campus, adjacent to the future campus mall as outlined in UW-La Crosse's 2005 Campus Master Plan. The University has determined to repurpose this unique structure from a gymnasium to a facility that will house the College of Business Administration, including the departments of Accountancy, Economics, Finance, Information Systems, Management, Marketing, and the Small Business Development Center. By renovating the structure and safeguarding its architectural integrity, the University is both acknowledging and preserving its historic significance. The building was and is indisputably a vital part of the La Crosse campus.

2.2 HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

Wittich Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. It received Wisconsin State registration in 1989.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF METHODOLOGY

Researching the rehabilitation of a historic property requires several branches of investigation. The first for this project involved researching Wittich Hall's developmental history. This meant establishing the building's historical background and context through comprehensive literature and archival research, tapping both primary and secondary sources of information. Most of this work was done at the University's Area Research Center and Archives, and the La Crosse County Historical Society. Research included a thorough review of photographs, maps, books, newspapers, and magazines, as well as a number of internet sites. Reviews of the building's National Register Nomination and State Registers Record (see Appendix B), City of La Crosse, Wisconsin Intensive Survey Report (see Appendix C), and the four major sets of blueprints -- 1916, 1930, 1970, and 1978 (see Appendix D), were also conducted. Through all of these channels, a full and rich picture of the building's evolution and the early history of the La Crosse Normal School could be researched and formulated.

Concurrent with this historical research was a thorough on-site survey of the building to determine its existing conditions. Lengthy field notes compiled by Aro Eberle and River Architects along with hundreds of photographs were used to document the structure. Scaled drawings were developed through the use of laser scanning of the entire structure. Areas of deterioration, modification, and distress were noted. Special investigations such as structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and information system surveys were also conducted. Further analysis of materials to determine historic paint colors and mortar make-up will need to be done as the project moves forward. As survey work was limited to areas that were physically accessible, more information may come to light as construction begins. A detailed report of the existing conditions is included in the Facility Condition Assessment, prepared in conjunction with this report.

The third branch of investigation involved assessing the owner's programmatic needs, in this case determining how to meet current administrative space and configuration requests, upgrade systems appropriately, and stabilize the infrastructure, all while respecting the building's historic nature. It also has required development of treatment options flexible enough to anticipate the future needs of the building.

This report does not signify an end to the information gathering process, but is rather a piece of the ongoing research and should be supplemented by future information discovered throughout the implementation process.

2.4 ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENT

This historic structure report consists of seven sections: Executive Summary; Introduction; Developmental History; Architectural Survey, Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations; Structural Evaluation; Materials Analysis; and Appendices.

Part 1 – Executive Summary: outlines the purpose of this report and scope of the overall project along with a brief history of the building and proposed treatment approach.

Part 2 – Introduction: summarizes the significance of the building in the campus's history and outlines how the information was collected and those responsible for authoring the report.

Part 3 – Developmental History: captures the architectural history of the building and those individuals involved in its history.

Part 4 – Architectural Survey, Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations: describes the building's architecture, style, function, and existing conditions, and proposes specific treatments and prioritizations.

Part 5 – Structural Evaluation: provides an overview of the existing structural systems found within the building.

Part 6 – Materials Analysis: outlines the scope for future materials analyses.

Appendices: contain original and more detailed documentation referenced within the body of the report text.

2.5 TEAM

In April of 2016, Aro Eberle Architects (Architect of Record) was contracted by the State of Wisconsin, Division of Facilities Development, to prepare a 10% Concept Report for the design and renovation of Wittich Hall which would include this Historic Structure Report as an appendix. Other assigned reports include a Facility Condition Assessment and Preservation Plan. Preparation of this report has been led by River Architects, Inc. and a team of historic researchers and treatment specialists. The initial research and evaluation required for this document required approximately four months and encompassed several areas of investigation: architecture, history, structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering, and finishes. River Architects, Inc. collaborated with a team of preservation consultants to compile this information and generate the report. This team and their individual contributions are as follows:

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Principal-in-Charge
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Historic Treatments
Historic Research

The design team would like to acknowledge the agencies and individuals for contributing to this historic restoration process. The collaboration between the State of Wisconsin-Division of Facilities Development, UW-System Administration, UW-La Crosse Wittich Hall Executive Committee, UW-La Crosse Area Resource Center, the design team, and many others has helped shape this historic structure report and provided an inside look into the 100-year lifespan of Wittich Hall.



Figure 6: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1930)



Figure 7: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1950's)



Figure 8: 1930 Pool, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1931)

PART THREE

Developmental History



Figure 9: South Elevation, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

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3.0 Developmental History

3.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

La Crosse, Wisconsin, in west-central Wisconsin on the banks of the Mississippi River, was founded in 1841 by trader Nathan Myrick, who discovered that the flat sand prairie on the east bank of the Mississippi, at the confluence of three rivers (the Mississippi from the north, the Black River from the northeast and the La Crosse River from the east) was the ideal location to situate his trading post. The three rivers provided the water highways for people, both Native Americans and the French fur traders, who traveled through the area in the mid-1800s. Within less than a decade after Myrick established his trading post, there were approximately 300 Euro-Americans living on Prairie La Crosse. The village was platted in 1851. By 1855, the population of La Crosse had grown to nearly 2,000 people, and the city was incorporated in 1856. By 1858, the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad terminated in La Crosse, bringing even more settlers to the flat prairie between the river and the bluffs.¹

Due to La Crosse's particular location on the Mississippi, and because of the exploitation of virgin white pine forests in northern Wisconsin for timbering and lumbering, La Crosse grew quickly. The city filled with Yankees and European immigrants looking for work as loggers and lumber mill workers, as well as for work in the commercial fields of retail, banking and services. Lumber and beer brewing became the two largest industries to help grow La Crosse in the second half of the 19th century. By 1890 the population of La Crosse had reached 25,000, with the city acting as a commercial, social and educational hub for west-central Wisconsin.²

3.2 LA CROSSE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The La Crosse State Normal School emerged as a late-comer in Wisconsin's history of "normal schools," or teacher training and preparation schools. Normal schools were created to train high school graduates to be teachers in the public schools, establishing teaching standards or "norms." Thomas Morris, a Wisconsin senator from La Crosse from 1904 to 1908, was instrumental in having a state normal school established in La Crosse. The normal school system was begun in Wisconsin in 1866 after legislators had spent years attempting to strengthen the teacher preparation programs through private liberal arts colleges. The latter proving insufficient to meet the needs of the growing state population, by 1857 legislation was enacted authorizing the creation of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. In the post-Civil War era, Wisconsinites saw an increasing need to educate their youth, and thus the process of selecting and funding normal school sites around Wisconsin began.³

The first state-funded normal school to be established in Wisconsin was at Platteville (1866), rapidly followed by several others, including Whitewater (1868), Oshkosh (1871), River Falls (1874), Stevens Point (1894), and Superior (1896). Though La Crosse, one of the larger cities in the state in the late 19th century, had been advocating for several years for its own normal school, it was not until 1908 that this was granted. It was the eighth out of nine state-funded normal schools established between 1866 and 1916; the ninth was Eau Claire.⁴

Prior to the opening of normal schools in the latter part of the 19th and very early 20th centuries in western Wisconsin, rural school districts did not have many options for finding sufficiently trained teachers. For example, in 1906 the Vernon County Superintendent of Schools reported that his county had 115 school districts supporting 193 schools, which required 202 teachers. With no teacher training schools nearby, rural regions such as Vernon County had to rely heavily on young teachers who had only a high school diploma, and therefore minimal training. In order to assist with training, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction opted to hold "temporary normal schools." These were simply one-day trainings in selected rural areas, typically held on a Saturday, with non-obligatory attendance. This meager attempt at teacher training prompted awareness of the need for legitimate teacher training colleges.⁵



Figure 10: Main Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1910)

In the meantime, as La Crosse city government was working with the State Legislature to obtain a state normal school, other local institutions were stepping up to fill the much needed role of training teachers. In 1890, the Franciscan sisters at St. Rose's Convent in La Crosse formed the St. Rose Normal School. The school was designed as a preparatory school to educate elementary teachers, though presumably, most, if not all, went on to teach in Catholic parochial schools. Then, in 1907, Vernon County opened the Vernon County Teachers Training School in their county seat, Viroqua, with the express intent of preparing teachers to work in their rural elementary schools. In the first 13 years of its existence, the School graduated 338 students. Indeed, it became so successful that it constructed its own three-story building in 1919, eventually added four-year degrees, and graduated nearly 2,000 teachers by the time it closed in 1972.⁶

By 1890, the city of La Crosse had reached a population of 25,000. Over the next decade the city council lobbied the Wisconsin State Legislature to select La Crosse for their next state-funded normal school. The city formed a committee made up of several prominent city businessmen and politicians to push for the school, but despite aggressive attempts between 1893 and 1895, their efforts failed, as Superior was allotted the next normal school. However, by 1904, Thomas Morris, the state legislator from La Crosse, had finally begun laying the groundwork for success. Lessons were learned from previous failures, and Morris pledged during his election bid that he would do his best to obtain La Crosse's normal school. Once elected, Morris joined the state education committee, securing for himself greater opportunity for success. Morris then set out to write a bill, entitled Chapter 121, Laws of 1905, that proposed appropriation of \$10,000 for the purchase and improvement of a site for a state normal school in La Crosse. The bill passed.⁷

1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Crosse,_Wisconsin

2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Crosse,_Wisconsin

3 Gilkey: 3-4.

4 Gilkey: 4 – 5.

5 Weber: 4.

6 Weber: abstract; <http://www.vernoncountyhistory.org/>

7 Bahr: 16 – 18.

The Board of Regents looked at various sites in La Crosse, finally selecting a two city block area in the Metzger and Funk Addition, in a sparsely developed region east of downtown. The purchase price of the area was \$26,000, \$16,000 more than the state allocation. The La Crosse City Council, however, quickly donated the difference. Since Morris's bill had specified that the school should be built in La Crosse, the 1907 legislature appropriated the requisite \$210,000 for the construction and furnishing of the school. Milwaukee architects Van Ryn & De Gelleke designed the new building, and Sterling Construction Company of Milwaukee won the construction contract.⁸

The new building was named Main Hall. Construction began in the spring of 1908, and it was substantially completed, though unfurnished, for the first classes in the fall of 1909. It cost \$260,000. A *La Crosse Tribune* article described the new building: "Surrounded by hillocks of sand and scant bushes that grew on the prairie, the rectangular red brick building stood out as a memorial to the many La Crosse citizens who made its existence a reality."⁹ The three-story, red brick building housed all classrooms, a gymnasium, the "training" school, offices for faculty and administration, as well as library, kitchen, lunchroom, and heating plant. This building embodied all school activities for the first eleven years of the institution's existence. Dr. Fassett Allen Cotton, former state superintendent of schools in Indiana, was appointed as the first regent of the La Crosse State Normal School.¹⁰

Throughout the developmental years of the Wisconsin State Normal School system, between about 1866 and 1916, the higher educational needs of Wisconsinites shifted. It became clear early on that the normal schools, though originally intended solely for teacher preparation training, could also serve students who sought higher academic degrees. There was the opportunity for students to obtain advanced degrees economically without having to go to a private college or the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Interestingly, from 1903 to 1918, the presidents of these private colleges and President Charles Van Hise at the University of Wisconsin fought against the legislature allowing the normal schools to become degree-granting educational institutions. However, the need for expanded higher education programs soon spanned beyond teacher preparation.¹¹

3.3 EARLY PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Amongst the original faculty who started with the La Crosse State Normal School in 1909, the only faculty member to be assigned to teach "Physical Training" was Ada F. Thayer. Miss Thayer promoted the Swedish gymnastic style of physical education, requiring her students to put in three 30-minute periods per week of floor work. Her philosophy was that the program should, "make the human body a strong, efficient working instrument, capable of expressing the mind or thought." In order to achieve these goals, she believed that "the human body must possess strength, health, vitality, control of muscle by nerve and will, and the power to conserve energy in order to express ideals."¹² Specific activities included formal gymnastics, plays and games, athletics and sports, rhythmical and dancing exercises, and personal and public hygiene.¹³

Though it may seem odd that the first physical education instructor at the new school was a woman, given that this was the early 20th century, it must be remembered that initially the majority of students at the normal schools were women. In fact, by 1912, a statewide movement started encouraging the normal schools to hire physical education instructors who were the same sex as the students they taught. Most state normal schools, up to this point, had only women faculty members in their physical education departments. That left the men's classes to be taught by women as well. In 1912, Mrs. Theodora Youmans, a state normal school regent, disliked this practice so much that she persuaded the regents to pass a resolution that a man should be employed at every state normal school for the purpose of teaching men's physical education, playground supervision, and athletic coaching.¹⁴

8 Bahr: 19 – 20.

9 La Crosse Tribune: April 10, 1940.

10 Gilkey: 13, 15.

11 Gilkey: 5.

12 La Crosse State Normal School *Bulletin*, 1910: 41-42.

Fassett Cotton (1911 – 1924, President)

Fassett Allen Cotton was born in rural Indiana in 1862. Educated at the state normal school at Terre Haute, as well as Butler and Chicago Universities, Cotton had also held several educational administration positions in Indiana, including County Superintendent (1889 – 1895), Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1895 – 1902) and State Superintendent (1903 – 1909). Franklin College awarded Cotton an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1905 for his extensive work toward the improvement of rural schools in Indiana.

Cotton accepted the position of first President of La Crosse State Normal School in 1909 from the Board of Regents. He arrived in La Crosse in the summer of 1909, and remained in that position until his resignation on August 31, 1924. Cotton went on to become president of Northern Arizona State Teachers College (1924 – 1926), lecturer on education at various schools on the west coast (1927 – 1931) and teacher and publicist at Central Normal College in Indiana from 1936 to 1942, when he died.

Fassett Cotton oversaw the construction and completion of the Physical Education Building during his tenure at La Crosse. Cotton pushed for La Crosse to receive designation as Wisconsin's special school for training teachers of physical education. This became a reality in 1914 when the Board of Regents authorized funding for a new physical education building. Cotton oversaw the purchase of land for the new Physical Education Building, and construction began in 1916, despite resistance from some legislators who felt physical education training at the normal schools was unnecessary. Overall, Cotton was a great supporter of teacher education, pushing for highly trained and well-paid teachers in elementary and high schools. It was said that he viewed physical education not as athletic competition, but as individual development. He saw physical education as something separate from athletics, emphasizing the need for comprehensive physical education courses to be taught in the public schools. He felt that a teacher must be a scholar, must know how to teach, and must be of high moral character, as children will imitate their teacher. Ultimately, Fassett Cotton's emphasis on strong scholarly preparation as well as physical activity became the basis of the curriculum at the La Crosse Normal School for the next several decades.

Ada F. Thayer (1909 - First "Physical Training" faculty)

The first physical education program at La Crosse State Normal School was developed by Ada F. Thayer. Miss Thayer promoted the Swedish gymnastic style of physical education. Ada Thayer believed that "...to make the human body a strong, efficient, working instrument capable of expressing the mind or thought..." that the body must "possess strength, vitality, control of muscles by nerve and will, and the power to conserve energy in order to express ideals".¹⁵ She was the only physical education instructor at the La Crosse Normal School until Dr. Carl B. Sputh was hired as the Director of Physical Education in 1913. It is unclear how long Ada Thayer taught at La Crosse.

Dr. Carl Sputh (1913 – 1917, First Physical Education Director)

Dr. Carl Sputh came from Indianapolis, Indiana. As a medical physician with an interest in physical education, he accepted the first directorship of the newly formed physical education department at La Crosse State Normal College. In these early years of physical education, it was not uncommon for students interested in medical training to also study physical education as an alternative. Dr. Sputh set up the curriculum, and encouraged the students to start a Physical Education Club. Despite his popularity, he resigned by the end of the fall 1916 semester, to return to Indianapolis to once again practice medicine. He did return to La Crosse on a part-time basis, commuting between Indianapolis and La Crosse, in the fall of 1917 until the school could find a new director.¹⁶

13 Bahr: 26.

14 Bahr: 28.

15 Thompson: 8.

16 Bahr: 36 – 38.



Figure 11: President Fassett Cotton; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1909)



Figure 12: Ada Thayer; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1911)



Figure 13: Carl Sputh; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1917)

Mrs. Youmans' resolution came at a critical turning point for normal school physical education training in Wisconsin. Chapter 228, Laws of 1911 stipulated that courses in physical education were to be given at all public schools in the state. Therefore, all graduates of normal schools needed to pass a physical training exam along with their other exams in order to be certified to teach. The first physical education courses at the La Crosse Normal School were offered during the summer session of 1912, with the newly hired Fred G. Carter as the first male member of the Physical Education Department.¹⁷

One of the reasons that the Normal School Board of Regents pushed for male physical education instructors was because they also observed the increasing need for better trained physical education instructors at the high school, and even normal school levels. In order to meet this growing need, the Regents passed a resolution in 1913 directing the School to introduce one-, two- and three-year courses in physical education, and allowing them to employ two teachers for this specific work. Because of this resolution, La Crosse became the first normal school in Wisconsin to offer a major in physical education. Indeed, La Crosse additionally became one of, if not the first normal school and public tax-supported school in the nation to provide this kind of physical education degree.¹⁸

In the fall of 1913, the newly-expanded Physical Education Program came under the direction of Carl B. Sputh, M.D. of Indianapolis, Indiana. Sputh retained Laura M. Eustis and Fred Carter as his assistants. The first year, the program welcomed 22 men and women, the majority of whom enrolled in the three-year course. The new program proved to be very popular. By the 1916-17 school year there were 104 students enrolled, possibly encouraged by the new Physical Education Building which was under construction. Sputh additionally encouraged the physical education students to create the Physical Education Club, which promoted activities such as panel discussions, talks by both faculty and students, and even musical presentations. However, in December 1916, Sputh submitted his resignation in order to return to Indianapolis to practice medicine. The La Crosse State Normal School did not let Sputh leave so easily, though. Because they had difficulty retaining a qualified director during the war years, Sputh was persuaded to return to work on a part-time basis in the fall of 1917, commuting between La Crosse and Indianapolis, until La Crosse could hire a new physical education director.¹⁹

Dr. Sputh's time at La Crosse was relatively brief, however his influence on the Physical Education Program had long-lasting effects. Several components of his curriculum were employed for the next several decades. In the spring of 1917, Walter Wittich came to the School as an assistant physical education director, and by the fall of 1918 was appointed the new Director. Wittich faced a number of challenges in his new position. First, the new Physical Education Building's construction had been suspended over a year earlier due to wartime fiscal restraints and a lack of construction workers. Additionally, with newly discharged soldiers came an influx of new physical education students, who overburdened the already inadequate gymnasium facilities in Main Hall.²⁰

It should be noted that all of the men who helped found the physical education program at La Crosse Normal, Dr. Carl Sputh, Walter Wittich, and Hans Reuter, were trained in or familiar with the Turner Education Method. The early physical education program at La Crosse demonstrated that influence. It included educational gymnastics such as marching, free exercise with and without hand apparatus, gymnastic apparatus, dancing, particularly folk dancing, track & field, and games. Also, the Turner education curriculum included history of education, anatomy and physiology, music, physiology of exercise, first aid, childhood and adolescent psychology, hygiene, and even construction of physical education equipment.

Under Walter Wittich, the Physical Education Program expanded. The new Physical Education Building was finally completed in 1920. Wittich was able to have a four-year physical education program implemented in 1926, which led to the establishment of an academic minor in physical education by 1931, followed shortly by a major in recreation. Wittich was also able to oversee the construction of the Physical Education Building annex in 1930, and development of Memorial Field. By 1946, he had laid the groundwork for a graduate degree in physical education. He passed away in the summer of 1953. Miss Wilder was appointed Acting Director of the program that following year.²¹

Fred G. Carter (1912 - 1915)

Fred G. Carter was hired at the La Crosse State Normal School in 1912 as the first man in the physical education department. He was a graduate of University of Wisconsin and Harvard. Already living in La Crosse, he was the athletic coach at Central High School, a few blocks from the new Normal School. When hired at the normal school, he went on to teach history, physical education and athletics. He was the first coach with a physical education background to serve at the La Crosse State Normal School.²² Carter left La Crosse State Normal School as athletic director in 1915, to continue his graduate studies in physical training at University of Wisconsin.



Figure 14: Fred Carter; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1915)

Emma Lou Wilder (1921 – 1956)

Emma Lou Wilder was born on a farm in South Woodstock, Vermont on February 6, 1891. Miss Wilder served as associate director of the La Crosse physical education program for over thirty years. In 1921, she organized the Women's Athletic Association. She directed the first "All Sports Day for Girls" in 1930, where women who were seniors in the physical education program planned sporting events for high school girls throughout western Wisconsin.²³ After high school, Wilder attended the two-year teaching preparation program at Randolph Vermont State Normal School, after which she was given a job teaching in rural Springfield, Vermont, then at Springfield Public Schools. At the suggestion of a friend, she decided to study physical education. She went to Boston to study at the Posse School of Gymnastic for a year, after which she moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, working for that city's Recreation Department from 1913 to 1921. While there, she also pursued her Bachelor of Science degree at University of Pittsburgh. After a brief period on the University of Pittsburgh faculty, she moved to take a position in the physical education department at La Crosse. By the time Emma Wilder joined the physical education faculty at La Crosse Normal School in 1923, the new Physical Education Building was three years old, Mr. Walter Wittich was in the first few years of his 37-year career as director of Physical Education at La Crosse, and the program had four other faculty.

During Emma Wilder's career at La Crosse, she helped Walter Wittich turn the two-year physical education program into a four-year curriculum by 1926, the same year the Board of Regents made La Crosse a degree granting institution, thus changing the name to La Crosse State Teachers College. Wilder helped push the recreation major in 1945 and the health education minor in 1952. The department came to be known as the "Division of Physical Education, Health and Recreation" in that year. Miss Wilder headed the Womens Athletic Association, organized in 1923, throughout her tenure. She was active with the local chapter of the American Red Cross as a rescue and lifesaving instructor. She served as chair and president of the Wisconsin Physical Education Association from 1926 – 1956. She was also one of the founding members of the La Crosse Teachers College Foundation, a faculty organization which provided financial aid and scholarship assistance to needy students. She remained a part of that group until her retirement in 1956. Additionally, in the year Emma Wilder retired, La Crosse was awarded the first graduate program in physical education. As a testimony to the college's reverence for Emma Wilder, the first women's dormitory on campus, built in 1951, was named after her – Wilder Hall. Emma Lou Wilder died on July 30, 1980, and was posthumously awarded the UWL Athletic Merit Award in 1982.



Figure 15: Emma Wilder; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1937)

17 Bahr: 28 – 30.

18 Bahr: 32.

19 Bahr: 33 – 38.

20 Bahr: 38 – 40.

21 Bahr: 41 – 42.

22 Bahr: 30.

23 Bahr: 41.

3.4 PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

The second building to be constructed on the La Crosse Normal School campus, the Physical Education Building was erected to provide adequate gymnasium space for the physical education program, the only such normal school program in Wisconsin at that time. This physical education program was apparently the first state-funded program of its kind in the nation. The program began in 1913 with only ten students under the direction of Dr. Carl Spath, but it continued to grow, straining the small gymnasium in the Main Hall Building. By 1920, there were 125 students in the department, demonstrating the need for a new Physical Education Building.²⁴

The Board of Regents authorized construction of a permanent physical education building at the La Crosse Normal School in 1914. The La Crosse architecture firm, Parkinson & Dockendorff, designed the building in the Collegiate Gothic style, and positioned it directly north of Main Hall. The structure was designed with a rectangular plan, three stories tall in rusticated dark brown brick, with a slightly raised brick basement capped with a stone water table. The west side was designed to be the primary facade.²⁵

Though the building design dates to 1916 and construction began that same year, work was halted in 1917 because so many construction workers were serving in the war overseas. Only the outer shell was complete at that time. As an interesting illustration of the wartime effects on the student population, of the 132 graduates of the Normal School in 1919, only eight were men. After the war ended, construction began anew, with completion and dedication as the Physical Education Building occurring in 1920.²⁶

The original building could hold up to 250 students. With a 7,000 square foot gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, offices, locker rooms, and classrooms, the new building was used to capacity with the burgeoning program. As the physical education program grew and the function of the Normal School likewise expanded throughout the 1920s, the school's designation changed from normal school to La Crosse State Teachers College in 1927. This evolution further stimulated enrollment. Due to this rapid growth, the Legislature committed \$65,000 in 1929 to the construction of an addition which would include a second gymnasium, a second swimming pool, more lockers, offices, and an orthopedic room. The addition was intended specifically to accommodate the increasing number of women enrolling in the program. Construction began in 1930, with the addition also designed by local architects Parkinson & Dockendorff.²⁷

The Physical Education Building became the hub of all indoor physical education activities for the next several decades. As mentioned above, under Physical Education Director Walter Wittich the program was expanded to offer a four-year physical education degree (1926), a physical education degree with an academic minor (1931), and a recreation major (1931). Wittich also laid the groundwork for a graduate degree in physical education (1946). The addition of these academic paths for students was, in part, self-protection. During the Great Depression, a teacher with a degree in physical education only was a luxury most public high schools could not afford. By allowing physical education majors to minor in an academic field, they were more readily hired upon graduation -- they could teach a few different courses, not just physical education.

In 1927, before the Physical Education Building addition was even started, the La Crosse State Normal School became re-designated as the La Crosse State Teachers College. The school was finally authorized to award baccalaureate degrees, though its primary function continued to be the preparation of teachers for public schools. In 1951 the name of the institution changed again to the Wisconsin State College – La Crosse, upon the authorization by the Wisconsin State Legislature and the Board of Regents. This allowed the institution to award liberal arts degrees. In 1956 the State College was further authorized to offer both Master of Science and Master of Arts degrees in both teaching and physical education. The school name changed again in 1964 to Wisconsin State University at La Crosse, reflecting further expansion of both undergraduate and graduate programs.

Finally, in 1971, the Wisconsin State University system merged with the University of Wisconsin system, and La Crosse's campus became the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, as it is known today.

Changing Names:

1909 – 1927 : La Crosse State Normal School

1927 – 1951: La Crosse State Teachers College

1951 – 1964: Wisconsin State College – La Crosse

1964 – 1971: Wisconsin State University at La Crosse

1971 – present: University of Wisconsin – La Crosse

When Walter Wittich died in 1953, the college renamed the Physical Education Building "Wittich Hall," thus commemorating Walter Wittich's thirty-seven years of service to the physical education program.²⁸ Wittich Hall remained the primary physical education building on the La Crosse campus until some of the burden was shifted to the Mitchell Hall, constructed in 1965. Mitchell became the La Crosse campus's new state-of-the-art physical education facility with field house, gymnasiums, dance studio, racquetball courts, indoor pool, weight rooms, locker rooms, classrooms, and offices.²⁹ Wittich Hall's historical importance to the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse campus was illustrated when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Today, Wittich Hall is used for special/adapted physical education and therapeutic recreation specialization training.³⁰

Dr. Frederick Maroney (1917 – 1918)

Dr. Frederick Maroney was from Boston. As a former schoolmate of Dr. Carl Spath, upon Spath's resignation at La Crosse State Normal School in 1917, Maroney was encouraged to become director of the La Crosse physical education department at the end of the fall 1917 semester. However, after only one semester, spring 1918, Maroney resigned and returned to Boston. Nonetheless, when he made a visit to La Crosse the following year, he entered the gymnasium and his former students gave him an ovation. Additionally, the school newspaper wrote an article about his visit, demonstrating his popularity with the students.³¹

Hans Reuter (1920 – 1956, Development of physical education program at La Crosse)

Hans Christopher Reuter was born on December 20, 1885 in Davenport, Iowa. His earliest formal education was received at the Turner Hall in Davenport from his father. The German Turner Movement was a practical and philosophical educational model which believed in the idea that a sound body aided a sound mind. Turners formed clubs and built gymnasiums, many throughout the United States in the latter part of the 19th century, and utilized equipment such as dumb-bells, wands, clubs, ladders, as well as gymnastics equipment such as pommel horses, rings, balance beams and parallel bars. They believed that there were physical activities that could be designed for people of all ages, experience and abilities. He quit his junior year of high school to become an apprentice to a jeweler, but found the work did not suit him, so in 1910 he moved to Cincinnati, where his brother Fritz convinced him to enroll in the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union in Indianapolis, Indiana. He went on to teach at the Turner Hall and the public schools in Indianapolis before being recommended by Carl Spath for hire at the La Crosse Normal School. Reuter accepted the position at La Crosse in 1920, the same year as the new gymnasium was completed. Reuter's students described him as a perfectionist with a sense of humor. He always dressed neatly, in black trousers, white shirt and bow tie. He kept himself trim, physically fit, and he never demanded his students do any activity that he could not do. Throughout his career at La Crosse, Hans Reuter promoted physical education programming that instructed his students to become physical education teachers in the public school systems. For example, in the 1950s, Reuter developed a curriculum for students to continue their physical education programming even on days they were not at school. The La Crosse Public School system adopted this curriculum, and it became so popular that it was eventually adopted as part of the State Curriculum. Reuter retired from Wisconsin State University, La Crosse in 1956, after spending thirty-six years in classrooms, gymnasiums, and athletic fields.



Figure 16: Hans Reuter
UW-La Crosse Area
Research Center (1930)

24 Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School, National Register of Historic Places nomination: 8:1.

25 Gilkey: 30.

26 Gilkey: 32.

27 Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School, National Register of Historic Places nomination: 8:1.

28 Bahr: 40 – 43.

29 <http://www.uwlax.edu/map/mitchell.html>

30 <http://www.uwlax.edu/map/wittichhall.html>

31 Bahr: 38.

Walter Wittich (1917 – 1953)

Walter J. Wittich was born in 1885 in Dayton, Ohio. His father, Gottlieb, was a child when his parents immigrated to the United States from Prussia in 1866. His grandfather's occupation was as a textile printer and dyer. Walter's father Gottlieb also went into the textile printing business in New Jersey until he fell ill with malaria contracted from the swamps around Hoboken, and moved to Iowa to work on a farm while recuperating. Gottlieb later returned to the east and sought employment outside the textile trades. He eventually became involved in the Hudson City, New York Turnverein (gymnastics club), and decided he wanted to follow physical education as a career. Consequently, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to enroll in the Normal School for North American Gymnastic Unions. In 1883 Gottlieb married Paulina Rohn, whose own father, a Bohemian immigrant to Milwaukee named John Rohn, had started the first swimming school west of the Alleghenies in 1856. Gottlieb and Paulina's son, Walter, was undoubtedly influenced by his parents' involvement in physical activity and education. It must have set an inspiring path for him to follow.

Walter completed high school in 1902 in Milwaukee and subsequently enrolled in the Milwaukee Normal School, receiving a two-year degree in English in 1906. He then matriculated at the University of Wisconsin and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908. Throughout his college years he participated in track and field as well as swimming events, often excelling in them. Remarkably, he even swam across Lake Mendota in Madison, Wisconsin in a very fast two hours and twenty minutes.

In 1908 Wittich took a job teaching chemistry and physics at Sheboygan public schools. In that same year, he married his high school sweetheart, Frieda Mayer. Wittich became a well-loved teacher and coach at Sheboygan, but was frustrated by the lack of comprehensive physical education courses for the student body. In 1914, he enrolled in the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education, while continuing his teaching job in Sheboygan during the academic year. At Harvard he studied anthropometry, applied anatomy, physiology and hygiene, as well as practical exercises in free movement, classics, folk, and athletic dancing, light and heavy gymnastics, and fencing. When back in Sheboygan, he began teaching some physical education courses, applying his new knowledge.

In 1917, Wittich's education and experience paid off when he was offered the job of head of the School of Physical Education at the La Crosse Normal School that had been vacated by Dr. Carl Sputh. Wittich had many challenges before him, not the least of which was to continue a new physical education program while dealing with staff shortages and fewer students due to World War I enlistments. Construction on the new gymnasium also began at this same time, however, within months was halted due to war shortages and to issues with funding through the Legislature. The building stood unfinished for three years. Finally, with its completion in 1920, Wittich witnessed the enrollment into the physical education classes grow from 92 students in 1917 to 241 students in 1921. That same year Wittich advocated for and received from the Board of Regents the authority to grant Bachelor of Education degrees through a four-year course, putting physical education on par with other scholastic courses at La Crosse Normal.

During the intervening years, Wittich became not only the Director of the Physical Education Department, but also the Athletic Director, though he soon passed that title on to others so he could concentrate on his passion of physical education. He helped see the school through the change from La Crosse Normal School to La Crosse State Teachers College in 1926. He saw to it that the physical education program could add academic minors by 1939, making the graduating students more versatile teachers. He oversaw the establishment of a recreation major in 1946 and laid the groundwork for a graduate program in physical education, which was ultimately established in 1956, three years after his death. Walter J. Wittich dedicated thirty-six years of his life to his career at La Crosse, and was posthumously granted the honor of having the Physical Education Building, where he spent all those years, named for him -- Wittich Hall.



Figure 17: Walter Wittich; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (1929)



Figure 18: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1920)

TIMELINE

Fassett Cotton serves as President from 1909-1924	1900-1910	1908 <i>La Crosse Normal School established</i> 1909 <i>First game of lacrosse held on campus</i>
Dr. Carl Sputh (Physical Education Director 1913-1917) Dr. Frederick Maroney becomes Physical Education Director in 1917 for one semester Walter Wittich assumes role as Physical Education Director in 1917 World War I (1914-1919)	1910-1920	1910 <i>First issue of The Racquet, the student newspaper, published</i> 1911 <i>First football team organized on campus</i> 1916 Construction begins on Physical Education Building 1916 <i>Ivy planted at base of Main Hall</i>
	1920-1930	1920 Construction complete on Physical Education Building 1921 <i>Student enrollment jumps to 600 from 388 the previous year</i> 1923 <i>First official homecoming celebration</i> 1924 <i>Gymnastics classes begin</i> 1927 <i>School name changed to La Crosse State Teachers College</i> 1928 <i>School seal designed by student Tony Lee</i>
	1930-1940	1930 Construction begins on Physical Education Building Annex 1932 <i>A chapter of Orchesis (“to dance”) founded by the Physical Education Dept.</i> 1939 <i>Construction begins on the Training School, later Morris Hall</i>
World War II (1941-1945)	1940-1950	1945+ <i>Influx of students post-War, many on GI Bill</i>
Walter Wittich passes away in 1953	1950-1960	1951 <i>Wilder Hall (for women only) completed as first campus dormitory</i> 1951 <i>Board of Regents authorizes granting of first liberal arts degrees</i> 1951 <i>College name changed to Wisconsin State College, La Crosse</i> 1954 Physical Education Building name changed to Wittich Hall
	1960-1970	1965 <i>College becomes Wisconsin State University, La Crosse</i>
	1970-1980	1970 Wittich Hall renovation (1916 pool removed) 1971 <i>University name again changed, this time to University of Wisconsin, La Crosse</i> 1978 Wittich Hall renovation (accessibility modifications)
	1980-1990	1985 Wittich Hall renovation (1930 skylights replaced)
	1990-2000	
	2000-2010	2005 <i>Campus Master Plan developed</i>
	2010-2020	2014 <i>Academic Planning Study</i> 2016 Wittich Hall renovation design begins

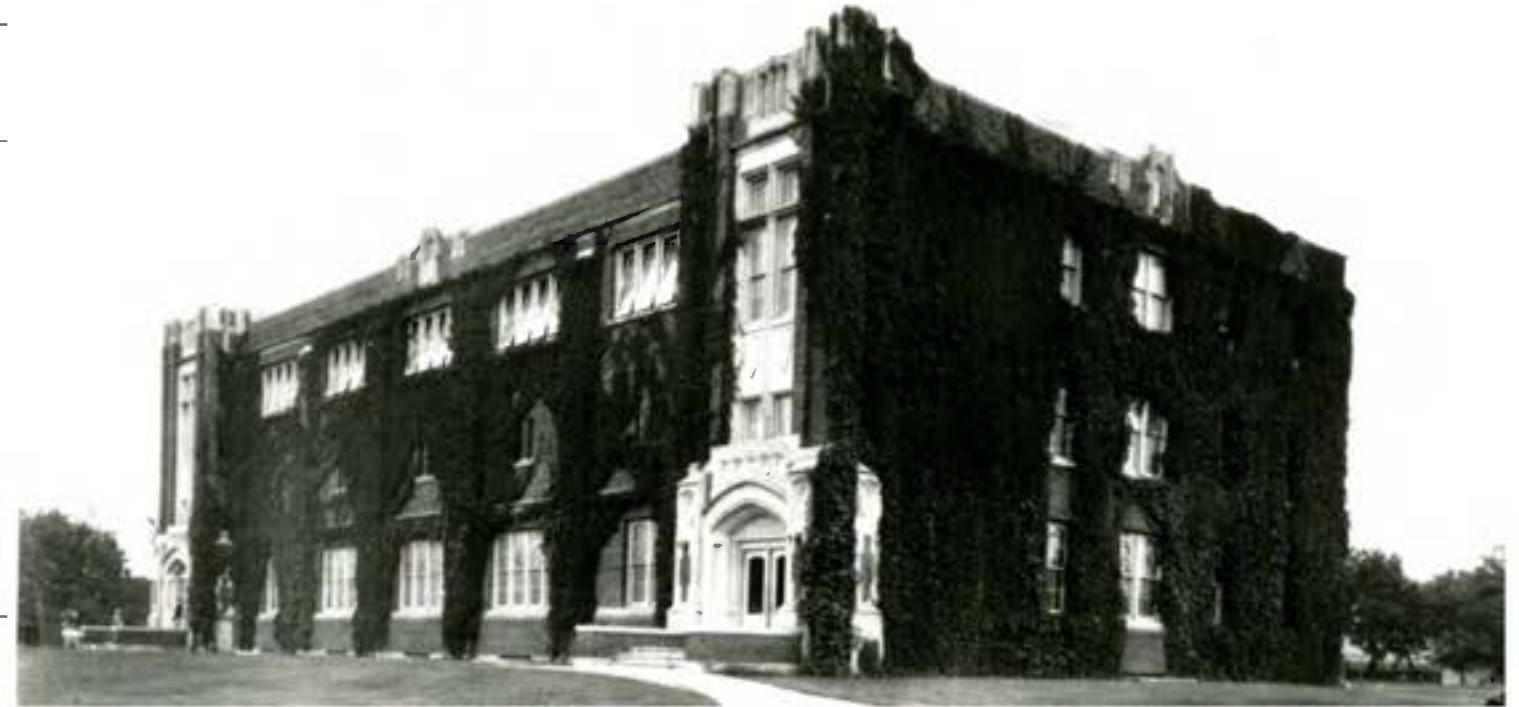


Figure 19: Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1920's)



Figure 20: Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1932)



PART FOUR
Architectural Survey, Evaluation, and Treatment
Recommendations

Figure 21: West Elevation, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1930's)

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4.0 Architectural Survey, Evaluation, and Treatment Recommendations

4.1 OVERVIEW

River Architects, along with a team of engineers, consultants, and historic researchers and conservators, have compiled this architectural survey based on research uncovered within the original drawings (1916), historic photographs, and physical examination. Analysis of the drawings from 1916, 1930, 1970, and 1978 along with numerous photographs from the campus archives have revealed the transformation that has taken place in Wittich Hall over the nearly 100 years of the building's existence.

On-site survey work took place in the summers of 2014 and 2016 and was limited to areas that were physically accessible, including above-ceiling conditions. The existing structure was recorded through the use of measuring and photographing the existing conditions with an emphasis on areas of historic significance as well as areas where deterioration was present.

Overall, Wittich Hall appears to be in good physical condition. The exterior and interior masonry walls show no signs of distress. Modifications to exterior windows and an introduction of suspended ceilings in various spaces are the only interventions to the structure itself. Modifications were made to the entrances in 1978 to better accommodate accessibility to the building, and an elevator was added in the central lobby area.

While the available drawings and photographs have guided this team into certain areas of focus, other areas or features of significance have been or may be uncovered as the project moves forward and additional resources are explored. There are a number of items that appear to have limited documentation, including the glass block windows, tiered seating at the track, and various window sash replacements. Because these items are being removed entirely, extensive research was deemed unnecessary.

One of the first steps in determining the significant spaces contained within the original Wittich Hall was the research of historic photographs and documents located in the UW-La Crosse Archives. It was clear from the beginning that the exterior has been in place for a century and still remains in its original configuration with few very minor exceptions. It also became evident that there were a handful of spaces that stood out as the most significant, but due to the scope of the project, restoration of these spaces (gymnasiums, pools, and track) is not feasible. Honoring these features architecturally will be considered as a major part of the design effort moving forward. Numerous historic photographs of the original gymnasium show how important Wittich Hall was to the campus community. Sporting events and physical education training held within Wittich Hall played a major role in the growth of the health and wellness programs of the campus during the early years.

Done in a Collegiate Gothic architectural style, the original 1916 wing of Wittich Hall holds a unique place within the architectural framework of the UW-La Crosse campus. The simplified massing is decorated with elaborate stone detailing at the four entrances. This ornamental framework is carried through in the parapets as well. While the 1930 addition follows this unique detailing scheme, its windows of a single-pointed arch design are distinctly different from those in the original building. The 1930 addition only provides one additional entrance to the building, which is detailed in a very simple manner.

The gymnasiums located in each wing of Wittich Hall remain historically intact as they have not undergone any major renovations. The suspended track in the 1916 wing remains as a signature design element of the building and appears to still be in good condition. While the pool in the 1916 wing was infilled in 1970, the pool added in 1930 does remain in place and was decommissioned only two years ago.

The two main lobbies of Wittich Hall and their connecting corridors and stairways are open, well-proportioned spaces that encourage circulation to and from the gymnasiums and allow for ample penetration of light. There is a simplified and functional character about the configuration of the combined horizontal and vertical circulation.



Figure 22: Northwest Entrance, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1920)

4.2 CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

Along with the areas of focus previously indicated, there are particular components of Wittich Hall's design that lend the building much of its singular character today. These features are important to recognize and preserve when planning rehabilitation efforts and renovating the building to modernize its function and aspects of its appearance. These components include parts of the architectural design, particular spaces, and details. Because the scope of this project is intended to be adaptive reuse, the treatment approach is very specific to the exterior and lobby spaces with an emphasis on retaining features of the gymnasium spaces.

Among those character-defining features of Wittich Hall are the following:

Exterior

The restrained massing and elegant application of Collegiate Gothic detail are important components of the exterior design, and provide a distinct character to the structure that sets it apart from other buildings on the UW-La Crosse campus. The original portion of the building constructed in 1916 is a simple rectilinear structure with its east and west facades broken up by masonry pilasters. Stone cornices at the second floor line and at the base of the parapet strengthen a horizontal theme.

The 1930 addition, however, done in a slightly different brick color, is oriented in the east-west direction and includes large, single-pointed arched windows into the gymnasium space. These windows are unique to Wittich Hall in that they are the only pointed arched windows on campus. Main Hall is the only other structure that has an arched window opening, but even historically, the window sashes were not arched.

The brown (1916) and red (1930) brick with natural-colored mortar is highlighted by cut limestone detailing. Historic photographs indicate the original window frames were light in color, providing a dichromatic scheme that is now compromised by the dark brown paint that has been applied, along with age-related staining of the limestone.

Windows

The fenestration pattern is moderate and critical to the character of the exterior, but more importantly, functional to the interior for the building's original use as a gymnasium. Large operable windows originally located at the upper floor provided natural ventilation in the gymnasium. The use of skylights over the two gymnasiums provided a vast amount of light to the interior. Larger double-hung windows located within original locker and training rooms remain mostly intact but have been compromised with sash replacements.

Entrances

The west entrances retain a high degree of integrity and are central elements in the Collegiate Gothic expression of the exterior. These entrances feature pairs of doors that reach to a large stone archway; they both feature intricate stone detailing which create a sense of monumentality.

By contrast, the east entrances feature a set of double doors encased by a wide stone surround punctuated by an exaggerated keystone. All of the doors and frames have been replaced with aluminum entrances that are not representative of the historic configurations.

Interior

1916 Gymnasium

The gymnasium constructed in 1916 was said at the time to be one of the best in the country. The 106' x 66' space was an upgrade from the gymnasium previously located in Main Hall, which measured a mere 42' x 100'. The large steel roof trusses and suspended track are an impressive design strategy for maximizing the space without any structural interferences below the track. Small slot windows located at the gymnasium level likely were the result of seeking a ventilation solution while inhibiting the possible damage that could be caused by gym activity. Large double-hung windows originally located at the track level have since been replaced with glass block.

1930 Gymnasium

Added in 1930, the gymnasium annex provided more space for physical education activities. The 90' x 60' gymnasium has an abundance of natural light from the numerous windows and skylights. Mainly used for gymnastics today, the gymnasium once held physical education activities such as basketball, badminton, and other indoor sports. Dance socials were also held in this space.

North Entrance Lobby

Upon entering Wittich Hall from the northwest entrance, one will find a pair of 6-panel wood doors located at the storage closet along the north wall. The origin of this closet is unknown as it was not shown on the original drawings and the doors and hardware are unique only to this closet. This storage closet currently houses a biological safety cabinet. The lobby space provides a visible connection to the northeast entrance and the office suite to the south. The east entrance contains interior stairs that descend down to the landing at the exterior doors.

South Entrance Lobby

Similar to the north entrance lobby, this area connects the west and east entrances and stairs at the south end of the 1916 portion of the building. The southwest entrance, like its counterpart at the northwest, also includes a closet that was not indicated on the original documents. The connecting south hallway provides access to the 1930 pool and support spaces. This area was modified in 1978 to accommodate an elevator addition within the lobby area as well as a sloped floor to the east entrance. An exterior ramp was also added at the west entrance as part of the 1978 project.

4.3 TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

A treatment philosophy focused on appropriate preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation will guide the project, as will aesthetic considerations regarding integration of old and new. A primary goal of this project is to maximize the retention of Wittich Hall's historic character. Where code or structural/mechanical requirements appear to necessitate dramatic changes, all possible alternatives will be carefully investigated and reviewed with the appropriate parties before implementation. Thorough documentation will occur at all phases of the project, from initial planning through completion.

As the general purpose of this adaptive reuse is to create a state-of-the-art academic center within a historic structure, questions of how to best utilize the building fabric while respecting its historic elements are critical. To this end, the project team embarked upon a process of determining the historical and architectural significance, integrity, and character-defining elements of the property. This involved archival research, documentation of the current structure, and analysis of the building's contributions to the campus history. It also required placing the building within the larger context of the university campus history and physical evolution, and architectural developments of the period. The team then assessed all possible treatment options and identified an overall treatment approach – rehabilitation – as well as an optimal approach for each aspect of the building. The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were utilized in order to apply a methodology that preserves both historic materials and elements and provides due consideration of context and usage.

Overall Recommended Approach: Rehabilitation

Wittich Hall, as the second oldest structure on the La Crosse campus requires a renovation approach that preserves and respects its historic nature and features. Previous remodeling efforts have removed some original components of the building, prohibiting a straight preservation or restoration project. Enough of the historic fabric remains, however, to allow select preservation and restoration, while reconstruction of a few features may be possible to augment the historic feeling of the interior. Therefore, targeting specific spaces and features of the building with their most appropriate treatment option is recommended. Promoting a sensitive stewardship of the past through selective treatment should be a guiding principle of the project.

The overall recommended treatment approach for Wittich Hall is rehabilitation. This has been defined by The Secretary of the Interior as, “the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.” This approach was deemed the most appropriate for Wittich Hall because it allows for modernization while still preserving the building's significant architectural and historic character. It would allow the team to meet both the preservation and programming goals for the project. The proposed alterations to Wittich Hall conform to The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*, as outlined below.

The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*:

A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

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

4.4 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND PRIORITIZED TREATMENTS

While the overall treatment approach is rehabilitation, a number of the historic spaces and features of Wittich Hall are intact, thereby allowing for a more conservation-based treatment such as preservation or restoration. Other historic elements have been drastically altered or removed entirely and, depending on programming and budgetary considerations, may be reconstructed. Individual treatment approaches were determined by the current condition and survival of historic fabric; the space/feature’s architectural and historic integrity; and importance of a space/feature to the overall historic nature of the structure. All the spaces outlined in the following matrix are considered “contributing” to the historic, architectural, or cultural framework of the building. Some secondary spaces, such as support/mechanical and clusters of offices not in their original configuration, are deemed “non-contributing” and are not included below.

After dividing the spaces into contributing and non-contributing, the team clustered the contributing spaces into three zones of significance for purposes of organization. Each space or feature was then assigned a “priority” ranking from 1 to 3, 1 being most critical to the project objectives and 3 least critical. It is deemed essential to the project that all number “1” priorities be met as part of the rehabilitation. Those items ranked “2” are considered historically worthy and their implementation strongly encouraged. The number “3” ranked items are of least importance. All proposed treatments are recommended, however. This ranking is strictly for the purposes of planning and assumes budgetary considerations will weigh upon the final decision-making. The priority rankings are intended to provide initially a springboard for discussion, and eventually a framework for implementation of the rehabilitation.

Employing the philosophical approach and methodology described above and considering the history and context of the building, the following Matrix, Elevations, and Floor Plans outlining zones of significance and priorities were developed. They are followed by detailed surveys and evaluations of each space/feature. The Secretary of the Interior’s standard preservation terminology was used and is defined below.

Preservation: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than the extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Restoration: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

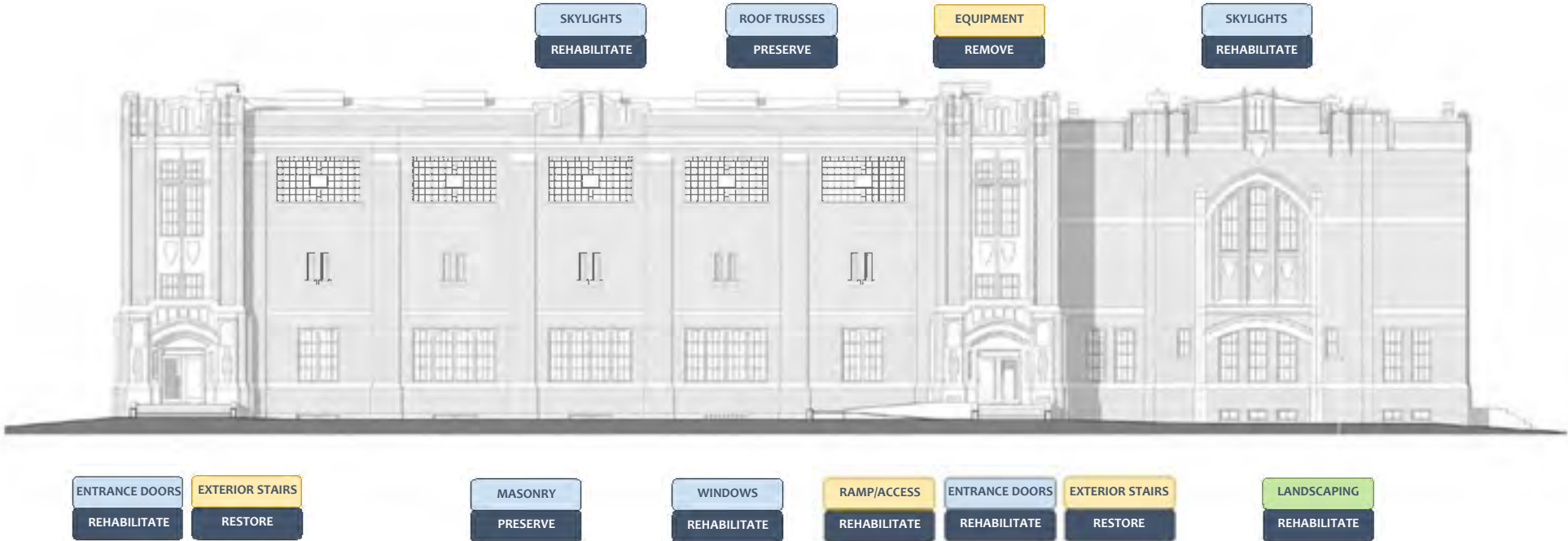
Rehabilitation: the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.

Prioritized Recommendations: Summary Matrix

Zone of Significance	Space / Feature	Treatment Approach	Priority
A - Exterior Elevations	Masonry	Preserve	1
	Entrance Doors	Rehabilitate	1
	Windows	Rehabilitate	1
	Stairs	Restore	2
	Ramps/Accessibility	Rehabilitate	2
	Landscaping	Rehabilitate	3
B - Roof	Skylights	Rehabilitate	1
	Roof Trusses	Preserve	1
	Equipment	Remove	2
C - Significant Rooms / Spaces	North Entrance Lobby & Stairs	Preserve/Restore	1
	South Entrance Lobby & Stairs	Preserve/Restore	1
	1916 Gymnasium	Rehabilitate	2
	1930 Gymnasium	Rehabilitate	2
	1930 Pool & Adjacent Spaces	Rehabilitate	2
	Women’s Locker Room 118	Rehabilitate	2

The elevations and floor plans on the following five pages have been keyed by priority ranking of individual components and include proposed treatment approaches. In an effort to clarify the historic integrity of the building’s fenestration and entrance ways, the floor plans have also been color coded to indicate which windows and doors are original or non-original, and which windows have replaced sashes.

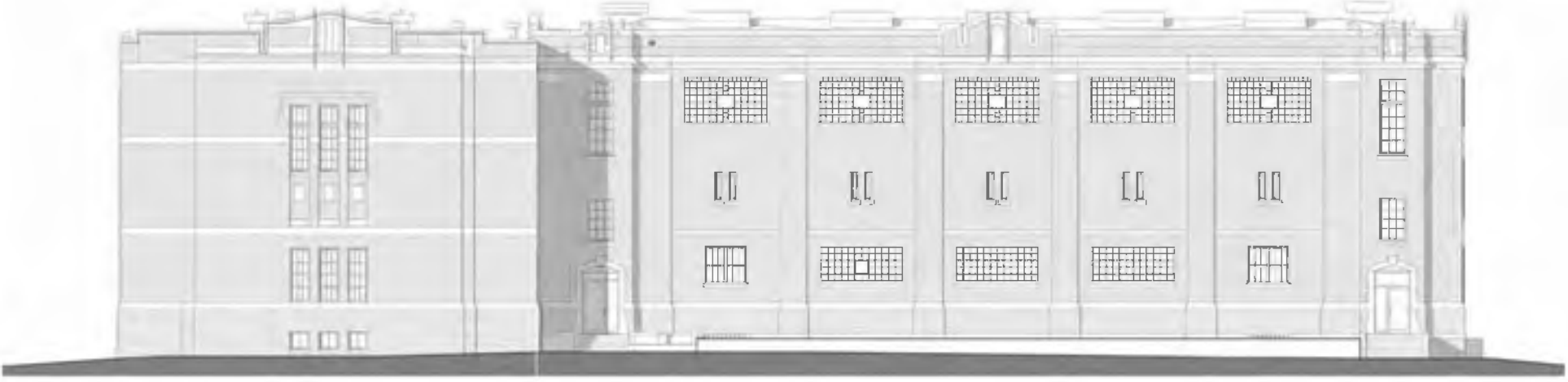
PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: EXTERIOR



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

PRIORITY LEGEND

- PRIORITY 1
- PRIORITY 2
- PRIORITY 3

** Treatment approaches indicated on West Elevation apply to all elevations as appropriate.

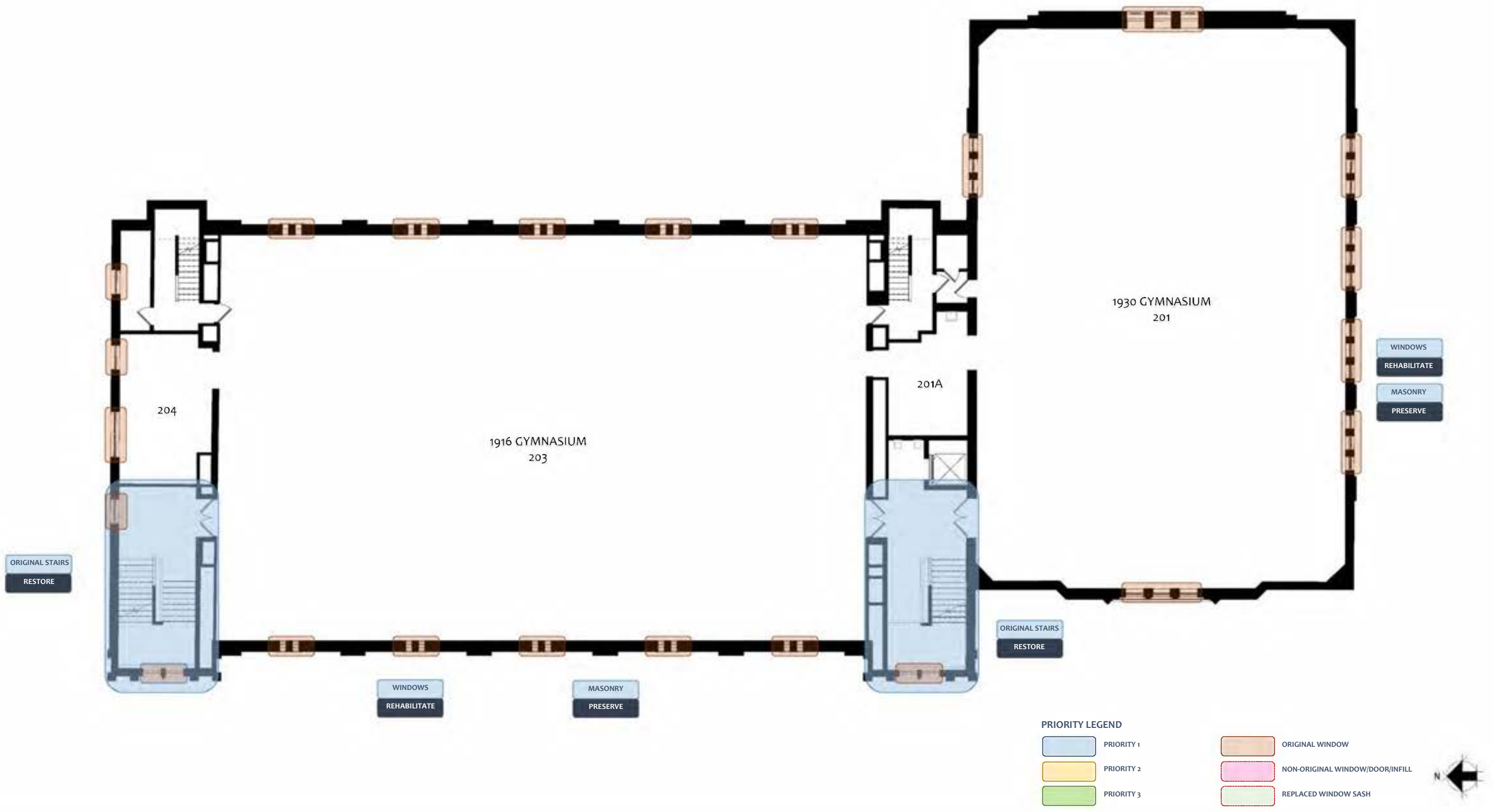
PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: FLOOR PLAN – LEVEL 0



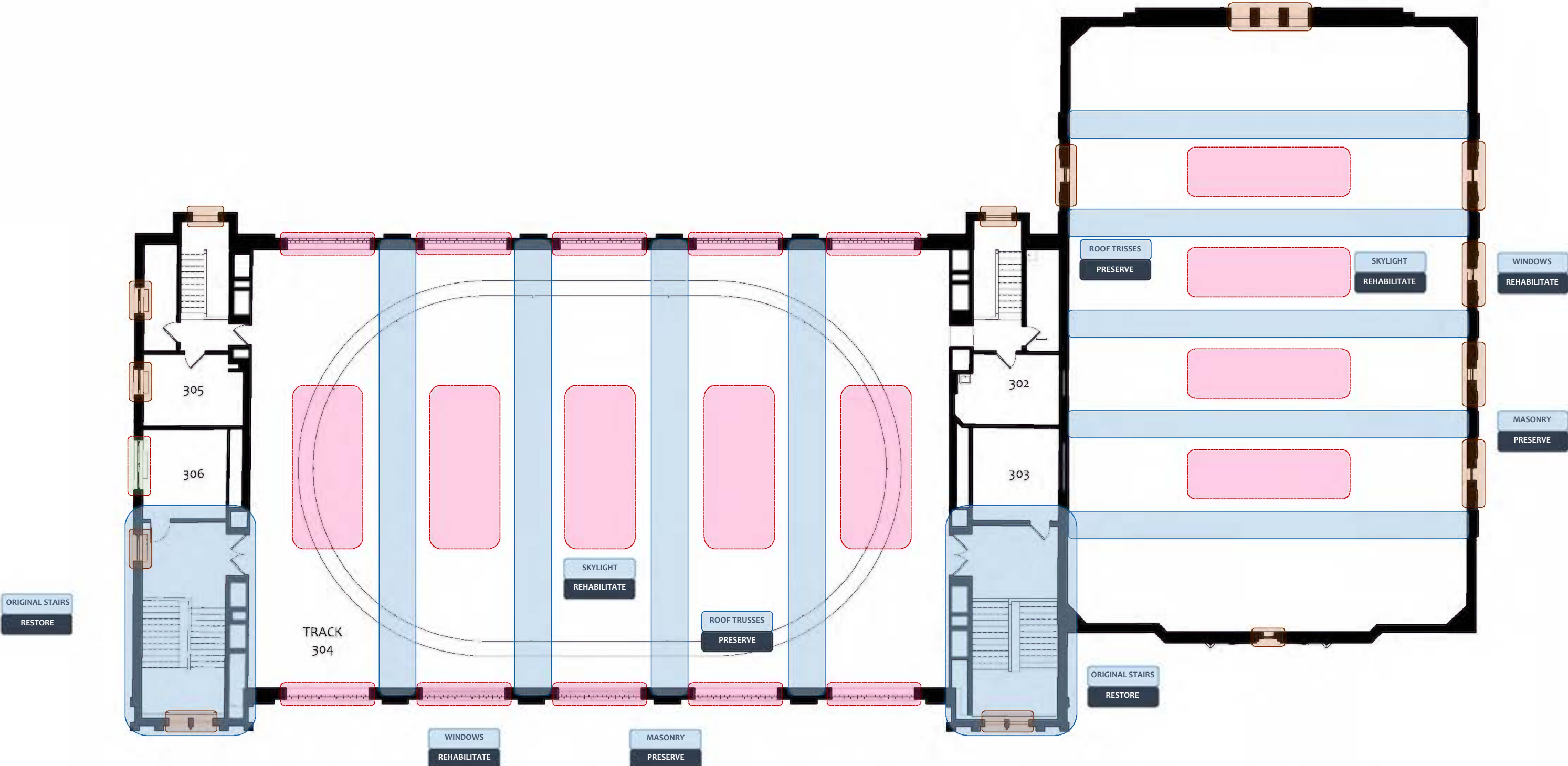
PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: FLOOR PLAN – LEVEL 1



PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: FLOOR PLAN – LEVEL 2



PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: FLOOR PLAN – LEVEL 3

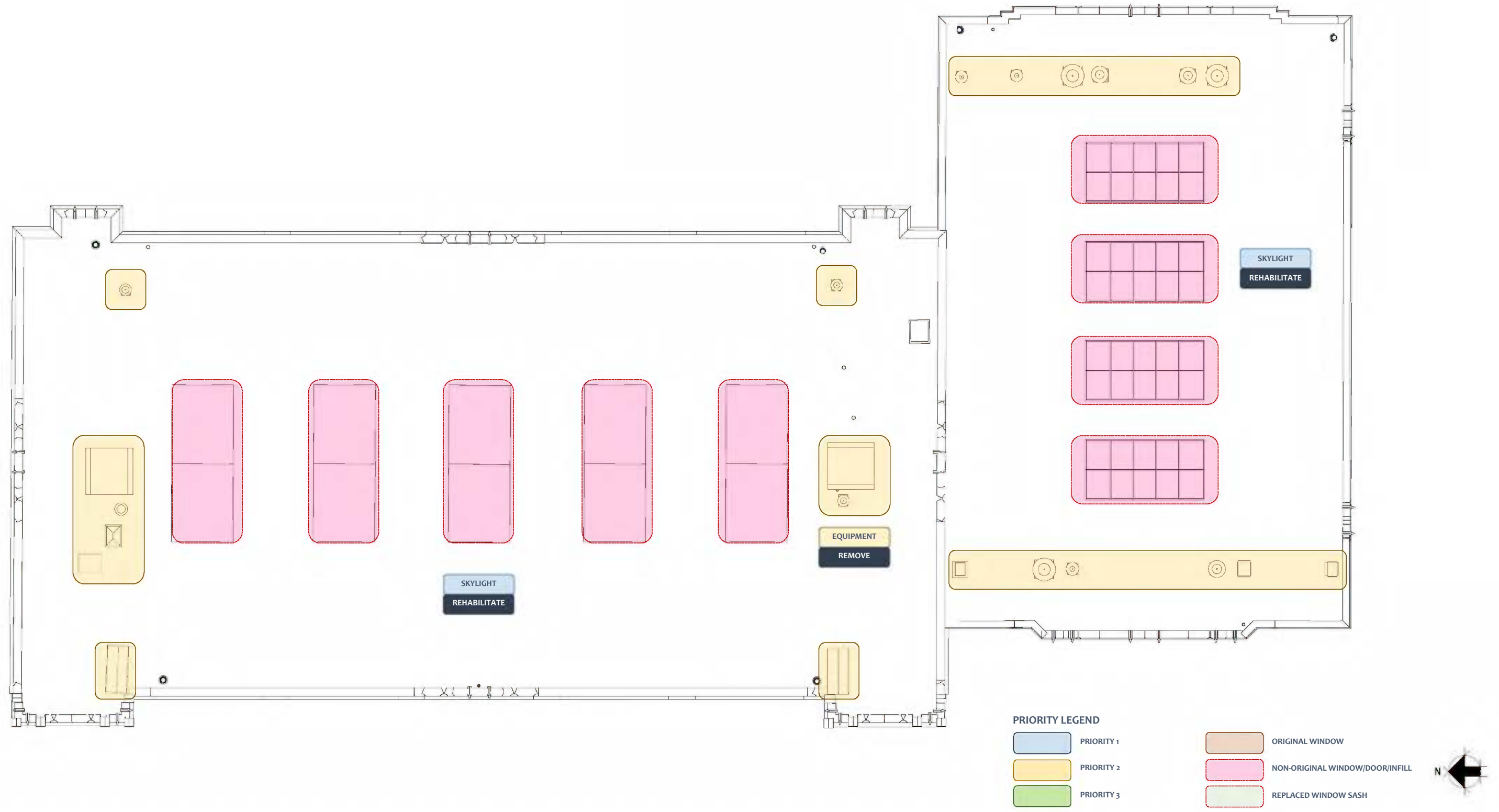


PRIORITY LEGEND

 PRIORITY 1	 ORIGINAL WINDOW
 PRIORITY 2	 NON-ORIGINAL WINDOW/DOOR/INFILL
 PRIORITY 3	 REPLACED WINDOW SASH



PRIORITIZED RECOMMENDATIONS: ROOF PLAN



4.5 EXISTING BUILDING EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE

Wittich Hall, the second building constructed at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse and one of three remaining early campus structures, is positioned at the center of campus atop a slightly elevated site.

The area encompassing Wittich Hall has undergone a major overhaul since the early years of the La Crosse Normal School. Originally, Wittich Hall was surrounded by the streetscapes of 17th Street to the west, Pine Street to the north, the Green Bay & Western Railway to the east, and Main Hall to the south. Residential neighborhoods once located to the north and east of Wittich Hall have since been acquired by UW-La Crosse. For many years, the area west of Wittich Hall was occupied by three residence halls (Baird, Trowbridge, and Wilder Halls) which were all raised in 2009 for the construction of a new academic facility, Centennial Hall. The greenspace between Wittich Hall and Centennial Hall is slated to become the main campus mall as outlined by the 2005 Campus Master Plan. Directly north of Wittich Hall, the science facility of Cowley Hall, constructed in 1963 and added to in 1968, remains as the campus's primary science building and will eventually be raised and reconstructed as part of a two-phase project. Phase 1 of the science building project broke ground in the parking lot directly north of Cowley Hall in August 2016. Due east of Wittich Hall lies the central heating and cooling plant for the campus. Constructed in 1940, it replaced the original heating plant connected to Main Hall, as illustrated in many of the historic photographs found in this report. The area between Wittich Hall and the Central Plant is occupied by a secondary quad where oftentimes during the school year, students can be found collaborating on various projects.

The positioning of Wittich Hall provides for four primary entrances. The east entrances allow the closest access to parking and are also the primary entrances for events held in the two gymnasiums. The west entrances serve off a proposed primary campus mall located between Centennial Hall and Wittich Hall. The south entrance functions as the primary connection point to Main Hall directly to the south.

Close examination of the historic photographs reveals the simplicity of the original landscaping surrounding Wittich Hall. Trees were positioned in the boulevards between the sidewalks and the streets while grass was the only material between the sidewalks and the building. Historic photographs of the 1930 addition begin to show vegetation that had been added around the building.

Today, the landscaping features surrounding Wittich Hall consist of shrubs, flowers, and planting beds. Tall trees have grown up around the building, making Wittich Hall difficult to see at many times of the year. These elements create a completely different appearance than the historic version of Wittich Hall.

Wittich Hall's raised entrances present unique challenges in regards to the building's accessibility. Currently, the accessible entrances are centrally located along the east and west sides of the building. These ramps were added in 1978 as an effort to make Wittich Hall accessible to all users. Not only were the ramps added at the exterior, but the interior lobby spaces were modified in order to accommodate the difference in height from the main floor down to grade. As part of that renovation project, an elevator serving levels 0-2 was also added.

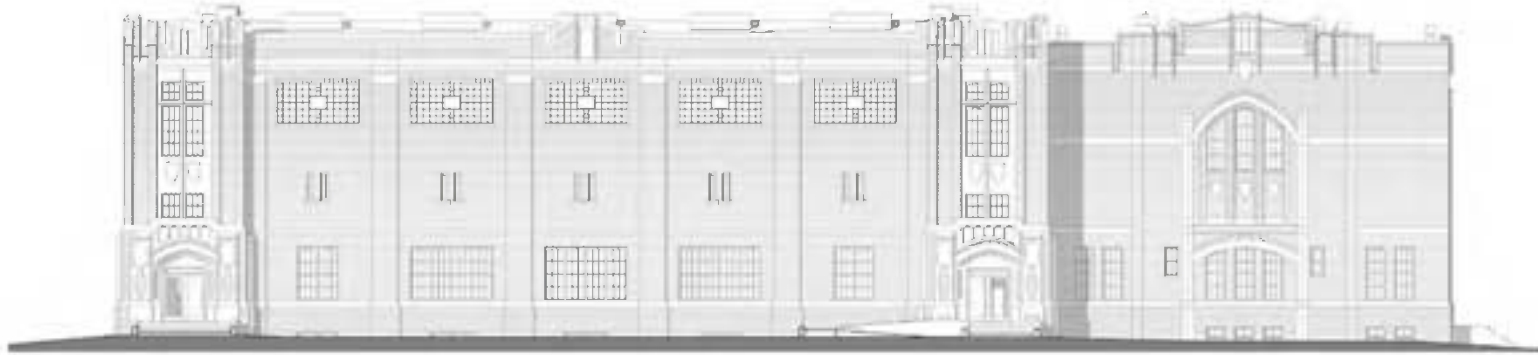
The existing campus utility plan identifies one storm drain connection from Wittich Hall to the existing utility network. The storm service exits the building on the west side near the south entrance. Campus has verified that these connections are still in use and functioning. There are currently three water services to Wittich Hall. Two 4" lines are located on the north end and one 4" line is located on the south end. Two sanitary sewer lines serve Wittich Hall. One is located on the north end and the other on the south end of the building. Examination of these sanitary lines should be conducted in order to determine the condition and whether or not replacement is necessary. Steam service is currently located at the south end of the building and is connected to Graff Main Hall. There is currently no chilled water service to Wittich Hall. The IT service enters the building at the far southeast corner and is routed to an MDF room located in the lower level. The power service enters the building at the far southeast corner.



Figure 23: La Crosse Normal School: UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c. 1939) (Wittich Hall Highlighted)



Figure 24: University of Wisconsin – La Crosse, Google Earth (2016) (Wittich Hall Highlighted)



WEST ELEVATION

The west elevation of Wittich Hall has retained almost all of its historic fabric over the nearly 100 years of its existence. This façade exemplifies the Collegiate Gothic style of the building with its vastly detailed entrances at the northwest and southwest corners. These entrances mark the corners of the original 1916 building and feature original engravings of “Physical Education” along with newer engravings of “Wittich Hall” above the doors. Although difficult to see from most vantage points due to the large trees in the green space directly west of the building, the entire façade can be viewed from entrance to entrance if walking along the sidewalk that connects these two entrances. The elaborate stone carving at the parapets enhances the overall character of the building.

Wittich is a classic example of a historic building in excellent structural condition, but with fenestrations that have deteriorated over time. Some windows have been replaced; the remaining original windows have weathered as expected for a building of this age.

Masonry

The limestone trim and detailing appear to be in relatively good condition. Joints within the limestone will need to be addressed with the restoration project (Figure 26). Many of the joints in the limestone are filled with sealant and are in need of replacement.

The brick on both the 1916 and 1930 portions of the building is in good condition. The joints appear to be stable, while some areas seem to have been pointed over the course of the building’s lifespan. There is a noticeable difference in color between the brick colors of the two portions of the building, and upon further review, the brick appears to be of a different style. Intricate detailing over the pointed arched windows of the 1930 addition appears to be in good condition. Steel lintels placed over the windows seem to be stable with little to no signs of movement where the lintel bears on the masonry jambs.

Doors

Historic drawings and photos indicate that the original doors at the northwest and southwest entrances had glass that occupied nearly two-thirds of the door panel. The glass had a slight arch at the top to match adjacent windows. Currently, dark bronze aluminum storefront doors and transoms are in place and are in good condition (Figure 25).



Figure 25: Southwest Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 26: Northwest Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 27: Southwest Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

WEST ELEVATION

Windows

The upper level windows on the west elevation have undergone the most noticeable changes when comparing today's conditions to historic photographs. While the original drawings indicate a four-bay, nine-light window unit, most historic photographs prior to 1930 show a four-bay, twelve-light window unit pivoted at the center. Careful review of historic photographs indicates that nine-light window units were in place at one time. Many of the historic interior photos also show this style of window unit. UW-La Crosse Facilities Planning & Management does not have any plans on record showing when these windows were replaced, but careful review of historic photographs indicates these were replaced in 1920/21, shortly after completion.

Currently, glass block units (added in the early 1950's) occupy these window openings and are in fair condition. Within the building, however, much of the plaster work around these windows has deteriorated. Historic photos of the interior show wood trim around these windows, whereas today each window has a plaster return that appears to have been repaired at some point. The sand finish at the jambs does not match the adjacent wall finish.

The windows located at the gymnasium level appear to be the original wood windows, but their screens are in poor condition. Historic photographs show a window frame and sash of a lighter color than the dark brown paint in place today. These casement windows swing outward and have a unique locking mechanism.

The four-bay wood double-hung windows located at the main level appear to be original to the building but are in poor condition. Paint has deteriorated and many of the units are inoperable. Rope systems and operating hardware are still in place, as are the pulls and locks. The glass in these windows is diffused with a linear interior and undulating exterior. One unit has been modified to accommodate mechanical systems added over the course of the building's life. Window screens are in poor condition and the retention clip hardware has been replaced. Historic photographs show a window frame and sash of a lighter color than the dark brown paint in place today. Observations of early photographs show screens not being present. Also based upon observations, it appears that the window sashes in Room 124 have been replaced.

The basement windows along the west elevation either are original, have been modified, or have been removed entirely. Window well grating and connection hardware are in need of repair or replacement.

Interventions

A concrete ramp and stair replaced the original brick seat walls and concrete stairs in 1978 at the southwest entrance. The concrete walls have cracking along the west side; the painted pipe railings are in good condition.

Many historic photographs of the 1916 building show a very limited amount of landscaping around the building. Photos after the construction of the addition in 1930 show numerous shrubs and trees in place around the building. Today, the base of the building is covered by plantings within mulch-filled landscape beds. Large trees prohibit most views of the west elevation.

Building Systems

There are currently two air conditioning units located on grade at the west side of Wittich Hall. One louver has been added to an upper sash in the men's locker room and a second has been inserted into the brick near the northernmost window at the main floor.

Proposed Treatment: West Elevation

Priority 1:	Masonry, Windows, Entrance Doors
Priority 2:	Exterior Stairs, Ramp/Access
Priority 3:	Landscaping
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis required of the original wood window frames and sashes. Mortar analysis required at both wings of the building.
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all on-grade equipment and equipment that utilizes existing windows.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Reconstruct exterior stairs and ramp to better represent the historic appearance while maintaining code and accessibility requirements.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Replication of historic window's appearance; masonry with a uniform appearance.

Rehabilitating windows and doors to their historic appearance using modern assemblies and restoring the brick and stone to a uniform and fresh appearance are the main goals of the work proposed for the west elevation.



Figure 28: West Facade, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 29: West Facade, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



NORTH ELEVATION

The relatively simple north elevation of Wittich Hall, which once faced a residential neighborhood, remains historically intact. Most of the original windows remain but are in dire need of repair/replacement. The windows have remained in an open position and the elements have taken their toll on the lower jambs and sills. The masonry is in good condition with no visible defects in the masonry units or the grout joints. This elevation is difficult to capture from a single viewpoint due to the number of trees located directly west of the building.

Masonry

As compared to that on the west elevation, the north elevation limestone trim and detailing are very simple. While the brick and limestone appear to be in relatively good condition, joints within the masonry will need to be addressed with the exterior restoration project. Many of the joints in the limestone are filled with sealant and are in need of replacement.

The joints in the brick appear to be stable while some areas appear to have been pointed over the course of the building's lifespan (Figure 31). Steel lintels placed over the windows also appear to be stable with little no signs of movement where the lintel bears on the masonry jambs.



Figure 30: North Facade, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 31: North Windows, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 32: North Window Well, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

NORTH ELEVATION

Windows

The nine single double-hung windows that are located on the north elevation are placed within storage rooms while the three double-hung paired units are located at the stair lobby at level 1 and storage rooms on levels 2 and 3 (Figure 33). All the units feature a six-over-six divided lite pattern. Window screens are still in place on all but one unit, but are in need of repair. The original basement window unit has been replaced with glass block (Figure 32). The window well grating and associated hardware are in fair condition and should be restored with any window replacement project.

Based on observations made, it appears that the window sashes have been replaced at the north entrance lobby.

Building Systems

Electrical devices are currently located near the northwest corner (Figure 34).



Figure 33: North Window, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

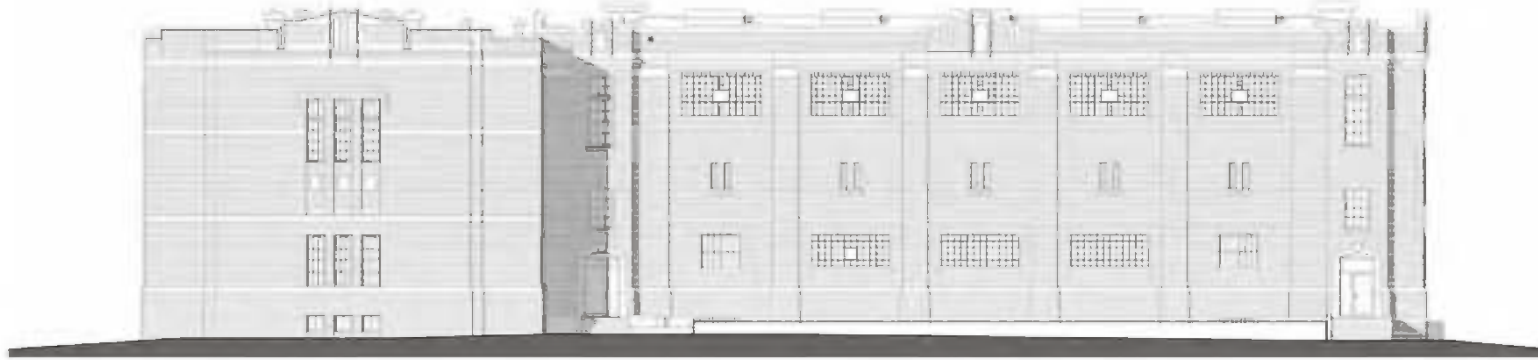
Proposed Treatment: North Elevation

Priority 1:	Masonry, Windows
Priority 2:	N/A
Priority 3:	Landscaping
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis required of the original wood window frames and sashes. Mortar analysis required at both wings of the building.
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all on-grade and wall-mounted equipment.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Reconstruct exterior stairs and ramp to better represent the historic appearance while maintaining code and accessibility requirements.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Replication of historic window's appearance; masonry with a uniform appearance.

Rehabilitating windows and doors to their historic appearance using modern assemblies and restoring the brick and stone to a uniform and fresh appearance are the main goals of the work proposed for the north elevation.



Figure 34: Electrical Equipment, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



EAST ELEVATION

The east elevation, much like its counterpart on the west, has retained almost all of its historic fabric. This façade, however, has simpler entrances. At the time of the 1916 construction, the entrances on the east side had less purpose than they do today. During Wittich's early years, a railway and a residential neighborhood were located directly east of the building. Today, the east entrances serve as the primary entry points for the public as they are the closest to the stadium parking lot. The remaining original windows on this façade have weathered as expected for their age. The brick and limestone masonry are in good condition but are in need of maintenance. The concrete stairs and ramp are also in good condition, as are the entrance doors.

Masonry

The limestone trim and detailing appear to be in relatively good condition. Joints within the limestone will need to be addressed with the exterior restoration project. Many of the joints in the limestone are filled with sealant and are in need of replacement.

The brick on both the 1916 and 1930 portions of the building is in good condition. The joints appear to be stable while some areas appear to have been pointed over the course of the building's lifespan. Steel lintels placed over the windows appear to be stable with little to no signs of movement where the lintel bears on the masonry jambs.

Doors

Historic drawings and photos show the original doors at the northeast and southeast entrances having glass that occupied nearly two-thirds of the door panel. The glass had a slight arch at the top to match adjacent windows. Currently, dark bronze aluminum storefront doors and transoms are in place and are in good condition (Figure 35 and 37).

Windows

Unlike the west elevation, the original four-bay, wood double-hung windows located at the main floor level have been replaced with glass block (Figure 39). These windows originally would have been located in the 1916 pool but are now located within the faculty offices. As seen on the upper level glass block windows, all interior wood trim here has been removed.



Figure 35: Northeast Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 36: East Facade, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

EAST ELEVATION

Interventions

In 1978, a project was completed to address accessibility to the building. Concrete ramps were added to the southeast entrance, both at the exterior and the interior (Figure 38). Originally, the entrance vestibule would have included steps at the interior. These steps were removed and a sloped floor was added. Remnants from the original sloping picture rail remain on the south wall of this hallway.

Many historic photographs of the 1916 building show a very limited amount of landscaping around the building. Photos after the construction of the addition in 1930 show numerous shrubs and trees in place around Wittich. Today, the base of the building is covered by plantings within mulch-filled landscape beds. Large trees prohibit most views of the east elevation.

Building Systems

Currently there is one exterior water faucet located along the east façade of the 1930 addition and one air conditioning unit located near the northeast entrance.

Proposed Treatment: East Elevation

Priority 1:	Masonry, Windows, Entrance Doors
Priority 2:	Exterior Stairs, Ramp/Access
Priority 3:	Landscaping
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis required of the original wood window frames and sashes. Mortar analysis required at both wings of the building.
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all on-grade and wall mounted equipment.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Reconstruct exterior stairs and ramp to better represent the historic appearance while maintaining code and accessibility requirements.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Replication of historic window's appearance; masonry with a uniform appearance.

Rehabilitating windows and doors to their historic appearance using modern assemblies and restoring the brick and stone to a uniform and fresh appearance are the main goals of the work proposed for the east elevation.



Figure 37: Southeast Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 38: Southeast Entrance, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 39: East Elevation, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



SOUTH ELEVATION

The south elevation of the 1930 addition introduced unique and more complex detailing to the building. The elevation is divided into four bays that are themselves divided by brick pilasters. Each bay consists of three pointed arched window units at the gymnasium level, above three rectilinear windows located at the pool level (Figure 40). The landscaping located directly south of the building compromises the views of the base of the structure. The condition of the south side, like that of the three other elevations, is relatively good. The windows are in need of replacement, while the masonry is in excellent condition.

Masonry

The limestone trim and detailing appear to be in relatively good condition. Joints within the limestone will need to be addressed with the restoration project. Many of the joints in the limestone are filled with sealant and are in need of replacement.

The brick on both the 1916 and 1930 portions of the building is in good condition. The joints seem to be stable while some areas appear to have been pointed over the course of the building’s lifespan. Intricate detailing over the pointed arched windows of the 1930 addition looks to be in good condition as well. Steel lintels placed over the windows appear to be stable with little to no signs of movement where the lintel bears on the masonry jambs.

Doors

Historic drawings indicate the original door had glass that occupied nearly two-thirds of the door panel. The glass had a slight arch at the top. Currently, a dark bronze aluminum storefront door and transom are in place and are in good condition.



Figure 40: South Elevation, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 41: South Windows, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 42: South Windows, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

SOUTH ELEVATION

Windows

The three-unit pointed arch gymnasium level windows appear to be original to the building and are in need of repair or replacement. Deteriorated sashes, frames, and window glazing appear to have not been maintained for years. Historic photos of the exterior indicate the windows were of a lighter color rather than the dark painted finish seen today.

The original double-hung windows at the pool level have been replaced. The fixed metal-framed units and their translucent glass are in fair condition (Figure 42).

The four basement windows are of wood construction and one has been modified to accommodate a round metal pipe.

Building Systems

Electrical transformers are located in the landscaping near the southeast corner of the building.

Proposed Treatment: South Elevation

Priority 1:	Masonry, Windows, Entrance Doors
Priority 2:	Exterior Stairs
Priority 3:	Landscaping
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis required of the original wood window frames and sashes. Mortar analysis required (at both wings of the building).
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all on-grade and wall-mounted equipment.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Reconstruct exterior stairs to better represent the historic appearance while maintaining code and accessibility requirements.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Replication of historic window’s appearance; masonry with a uniform appearance.

Rehabilitating windows and doors to their historic appearance using modern assemblies and restoring the brick and stone to a uniform and fresh appearance are the main goals of the work proposed for the south elevation.



Figure 43: South Windows, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 44: South Window, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 45: South Window, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

ROOF

The roof structure of Wittich Hall is comprised of steel trusses, wood and concrete decking, insulation board, roofing membrane, and a Hypalon roof coating applied in 1985. From observations made of the interior of the two gymnasiums, it is evident that the roof has had its share of issues over the course of the building's life. Deteriorated plaster around the roof drains, piping that appears to have been replaced, and skylights that have been covered are indications that the roof has suffered from water infiltration. Campus documents indicate that the roofing system was replaced in 1974 and again in 1985.



Figure 47: 1916 Skylights with Hypalon Roof Coating, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)



Figure 46: Limestone Copings, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)



Figure 48: 1930 Addition, Replaced Skylights, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

ROOF

Skylights over the 1916 gymnasium were infilled in 1970 (Figure 47), and the skylights over the 1930 gymnasium were replaced in 1985 (Figure 48). The roofing membrane is terminated at the parapet walls with metal flashing cut into a reglet joint in the brick masonry. The flashings terminate just above the roof level, leaving masonry parapets exposed to the elements. The flashings have been sprayed with a Hypalon coating and are in need of repair. The parapets are constructed of multi-wythe brick masonry with a limestone coping (Figure 46). They are stable and the copings in good condition, but both are in need of repair or replacement.

Proposed Treatment: Roof

<i>Priority 1:</i>	Skylights, Roof Trusses
<i>Priority 2:</i>	Removal of mechanical equipment
<i>Priority 3:</i>	N/A
<i>Special Analysis:</i>	Investigation of 1916 skylights required.
<i>Proposed Treatments:</i>	Rehabilitation
<i>Proposed MEP/FP Work:</i>	Integration of new systems with the least intervention possible.
<i>Life Safety and Accessibility:</i>	N/A
<i>Potential Impacts of Treatment:</i>	Increased natural light penetration with reduced heat gain.

Skylight rehabilitation of the 1916 and 1930 portions is recommended along with a complete roof system replacement and preservation of original roof trusses.



Figure 49: Roof-Top Mechanical Equipment, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)



Figure 50: Roof-Top Ventilation Equipment, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)



Figure 51: Stone Cornice Flashing Strip, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

NORTH ENTRANCE LOBBY

Upon entering Wittich Hall from the northwest entrance are a pair of 6-panel wood doors located at the storage closet along the north wall (Figure 56). This storage closet currently houses a biological safety cabinet and was not indicated on the original design documents. The lobby space provides a visible connection to the northeast entrance and the office suite to the south. The east entrance contains interior stairs that descend down to the landing at the exterior doors.

Walls
The walls of the north entrance lobby and floor levels above feature a 5” high stained wood trim rail that is 62” off of the floor. This wood trim rises up the stairs and can also be found within the adjacent storage closets.

The plaster walls are in fair condition with some visual cracking at the exterior walls. Along the south wall is a built-in decorative wood bench that dates to the original design and is in good condition (Figures 52 and 54).

Floors
The terrazzo floor of the entrance lobby, as indicated on the 1916 drawings, appears to be a fine aggregate and has a concrete appearance. It is in good condition. There are no signs of cracking or distress, however the entire floor has been painted, resulting in further investigation being required. The terrazzo base indicated on the 1916 drawings has been painted the same color as the floor and its condition is unknown.

Ceilings
The plaster ceilings of the lobby, stairs, and adjacent storage rooms are in good condition. Surface-mounted raceway and other devices have been added for the fire alarm system.



Figure 52: Wood Bench, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

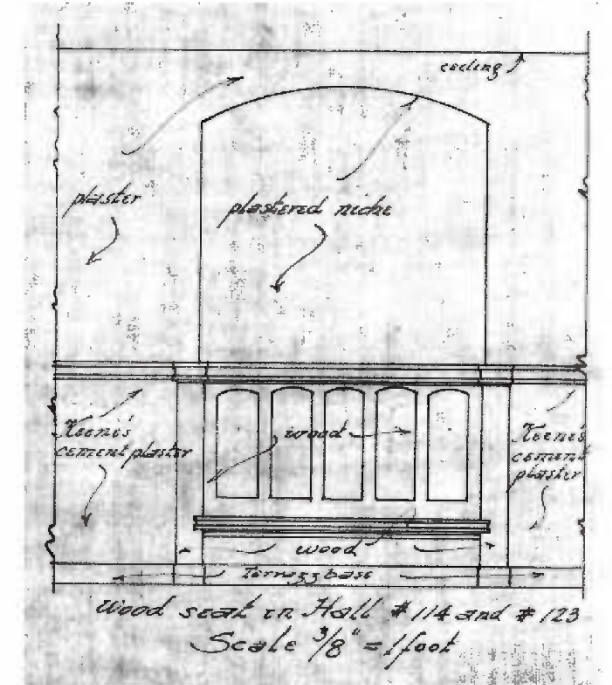


Figure 54: Wood Bench, Wittich Hall: Parkinson & Dockendorf (1916)



Figure 53: North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

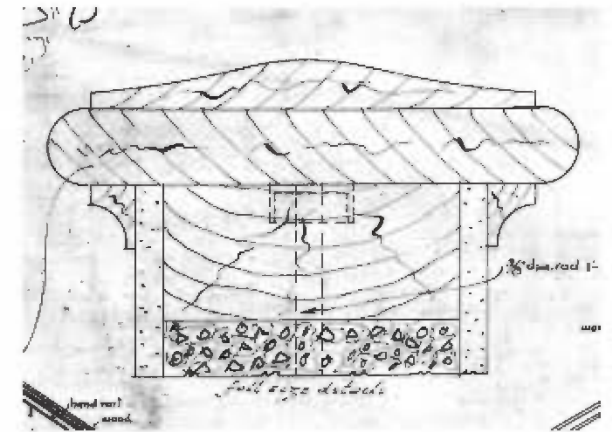


Figure 55: Stair Railing Cap, Wittich Hall: Parkinson & Dockendorf (1916)



Figure 56: North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

NORTH ENTRANCE LOBBY

Windows

Original wood windows remain intact in the lobby, stairs, and adjacent support spaces (Figure 58). The window sills and jambs have weathered and are in need of repair. Windows located in this area of the building have stained wood trim that appears to be in good condition. Based on observations made, it would seem that the window sashes have been replaced at the north entrance lobby.

Doors

As mentioned above, a pair of 6-panel doors servicing a storage closet is located inside the lobby entrance. Interestingly, the storage closet is not indicated on the original drawings, which may explain why its doors appear to be more ornate than others in the building. Doors located outside the entrance are simplified and include a diffused glass panel. A 5” wide stained wood casing sits atop an 8” high wood plinth block at the door jambs.

Stairs

The stairway to the west connects levels 1-3 and begins with a very generous plaster newel post and decorative wood cap (Figures 55 and 61). The painted treads and risers of the concrete stair are utilitarian and in fair condition. The metal pipe railings are not code compliant to meet today’s requirements. The painted terrazzo base trim appears to be in fair condition but further investigation with paint removal is necessary. The stairway to the east connects floors 0-3 and is narrower than its west stair counterpart (Figure 60). Detailing used here at the east is similar to that on the west. A stained wood picture rail rises with the stair and continues at the stair landings.

Building Systems

There are numerous devices surface-mounted to the walls and ceilings. Fire alarm devices, electrical raceway, and lighting have all been added since the building was first constructed. Like in much of the building, ventilation is provided by operable windows only. Heating is provided by wall-mounted heating units that distribute campus generated hot water.

Proposed Treatment: North Entrance Lobby

Priority 1:	Windows, Entrance Doors, Stairs
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Remove paint at all floor, base, and stair finishes to verify material used.
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Restoration
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Stairs to meet all codes for handrails and slip resistance.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Return of lobby to more historic appearance.

Preserving this lobby space and staircase is of most importance to the historic fabric on the interior. This lobby space is where occupants gathered and circulated and as a result, should retain as much of its historic fabric as possible in this adaptive reuse project. Approach is to preserve/restore the terrazzo floors, bases, and staircase, as well as preserve the wood wall trim and install new replica windows and doors. Mechanical and electrical systems should be replaced with modern units and will not replicate historic fixtures or devices.



Figure 57: Storage Room 107, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 58: Level 2 Stair Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 59: Storage Room 106, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 60: North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 61: North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

SOUTH ENTRANCE LOBBY

Similar to the north entrance lobby, this area connects the west and east entrances and stairs at the south end of the 1916 portion of the building. The connecting south hallway provides access to the 1930 pool and support spaces. This area was modified in 1978 to accommodate an elevator addition within the lobby area as well as a sloped floor to the east entrance (Figure 62). An exterior ramp was also added at the west entrance as part of the 1978 project.

Walls

The walls of the south entrance lobby and floor levels above contain a 5” high stained wood trim rail that is 62” off of the floor. This wood trim rises up the stairs and can also be found within the adjacent storage closets.

The plaster walls are in fair condition with some visual cracking at the exterior walls.

The entrance lobby contains a tile wainscot that extends between the two corridors and is approximately 62” high. The multi-colored tile is in good condition (Figure 64).

Along the north wall is a built-in decorative wood bench that dates to the original construction and is in good condition (Figure 65).

Floors

The terrazzo floor of the entrance lobby is in good condition. There are no signs of cracking or distress, however, the entire floor has been painted, resulting in further investigation being necessary. The terrazzo base indicated on the 1916 drawings has been painted the same color as the floor and its condition is unknown.

Ceilings

The plaster ceilings of the lobby, stairs, and adjacent storage rooms are in good condition. Surface-mounted raceway and other devices have been added for the fire alarm system.

Windows

Original wood windows remain intact in the stairs. In what was once an exterior wall, the windows at the south end have been removed and replaced with door openings. The sills and jambs of the stair windows have weathered and are in need of repair. Windows located in this area of the building have stained wood trim that appears to be in good condition.



Figure 62: South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 63: South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 64: South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

SOUTH ENTRANCE LOBBY

Doors

As with the north entrance, a single 6-panel door servicing a storage closet is found here (Figure 63). Interestingly, the storage closet is not indicated on the original drawings, which may explain why its door is more ornate than others in the building. Doors located outside the entrance are simplified and include a diffused glass panel. A 5” wide stained wood casing sits atop an 8” high wood plinth block at the door jambs.

Stairs

The stairway to the west connects levels 1-3 and begins with a very generous plaster newel post and decorative wood cap. The painted treads and risers of the concrete stair are utilitarian and in fair condition. The metal pipe railings are not code complaint to meet today’s requirements. The painted terrazzo base trim appears to be in fair condition, but further investigation with paint removal is necessary.

The stairway to the east connects floors 0-3 and is narrower than its west stair counterpart (Figure 68). Decorative detailing used here at the east is similar to that on the west. A stained wood picture rail rises with the stair and continues at the stair landings. The painted treads and risers of the concrete stair are utilitarian and in fair condition. The metal pipe railings are not code compliant to meet today’s requirements.

Building Systems

There are numerous devices surface-mounted to the walls and ceilings (Figures 66 and 67). Fire alarm devices, electrical raceway, and lighting have all been added since the building was first constructed. Like in many other areas of the building, ventilation is provided by operable windows only. Heating is provided by wall-mounted heating units that distribute campus generated hot water.

One drinking fountain is located along the north wall and is in good condition.

Proposed Treatment: South Entrance Lobby

Priority 1:	Windows, Entrance Doors, Stairs
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Remove paint at all floor, base, and stair finishes to verify material used.
Proposed Treatments:	Preservation, Restoration
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Stairs to meet all codes for handrails and slip resistance.
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Return of lobby to more historic appearance.

Preserving this lobby space and staircase is of most importance to the historic fabric on the interior. This lobby space is where occupants gathered and circulated and as a result, should retain as much of its historic fabric as possible in this adaptive reuse project. Approach is to preserve/restore the terrazzo floors, bases, and staircase, as well as preserve the wood wall trim, and install new replica windows and doors. Mechanical and electrical systems should be replaced with modern units and will not replicate historic fixtures or devices.



Figure 65: South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 66: Level 2 Stair Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 67: South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 68: South Stair, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1916 GYMNASIUM

The gymnasium constructed in 1916 was said at the time to be one of the best in the country. The 106' x 66' space was an upgrade from the gymnasium previously located in Main Hall, which measured a mere 42' x 100'. The large steel roof trusses and suspended track are an impressive design strategy for maximizing the space without any structural interferences below the track. Small slot windows located at the gymnasium level likely were the result of seeking a ventilation solution while inhibiting the possible damage that could be caused by gym activity. Large double-hung windows originally located at the track level have since been replaced with glass block.

The 1916 gymnasium is not in the best condition. Cracking plaster at the walls and deteriorated paint and plaster at the ceilings have gone without maintenance for years (Figure 74). The detail drawings from the project in 1970 show sections of floor being replaced directly below the track level windows, likely due to damage from poor window quality.

Walls

The plaster walls of the gymnasium feature light-colored brick and wood trim wainscot (Figure 70). Many of the gymnastics apparatus and roping are connected to this wood trim. The plaster is in poor condition, but these compromises are isolated to areas around roof drains and windows. Cracking is also evident in the plaster at the roof truss bearing points.

Floors

The gymnasium floor appears to be original and in good condition. Although almost entirely covered by gymnastics equipment, the wood floor of the gymnasium shows few signs of distress. The plywood floor of the track has numerous areas of delamination, and consequently the University has placed warning signs that footwear must be worn everywhere on the track level.

Ceilings

The plaster ceiling of the gymnasium is in poor condition. Numerous areas of peeling paint and deteriorated plaster were observed. The metal roof trusses appear to be stable and the painted finish is in good condition. Light fixtures and gymnastics equipment also occupy the ceiling of the gymnasium (Figure 69).

Windows

The glass block window replacement at the upper level resulted in removal of all the wood trim from the original openings. Close observations show that the jambs of these windows were patched and a sand finish, in contrast to the adjacent wall finish, was used. It is likely that removal of the wood window jambs compromised the walls and the plaster finish was necessary to cover the repairs. The slot windows at the main floor level of the gymnasium are original and still operational (Figure 71). These windows have been observed on several occasions in the open position; damage has certainly resulted from leaving them open. Intricate hardware still remains at the sash lock (Figure 73). Window screens are also in place on many of the units. Unlike on other windows in the building, the trim here is inset into the plaster opening rather than encasing the outer face of the opening.

The original skylights, enclosed in 1970, still retain their shape at the ceiling and on the roof. Detail drawings of the enclosure work show that the skylight frame was left in place and insulation and roofing membrane were placed over it. Small vents remain in place at the ceiling plane, as detailed in 1970. The plaster work appears to be stable and in fair condition.

Doors

The doors into the gymnasium are quite simple and utilitarian, as would have been logical for a physical education building. Single and double doors have pivot-style hinges at the floor and head of the door, providing the doors with a double-acting swing originally. Since then, wood stops have been added at the door frames, giving only one swing direction to each door; this is in the outward direction. Doors with glass are equipped with metal wired cages that appear to be original.



Figure 69: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)



Figure 70: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2014)

1916 GYMNASIUM

Structure

The most interesting features in the original gymnasium are the roof structure and its suspended track. The metal trusses are spaced at 20'-6" o.c. and span the full width of the gymnasium (66'-0"). The track is hung from the roof trusses by 1 1/2" metal rods (Figure 75). The roof trusses and suspension rods appear to be in good condition. Original photographs of the gymnasium suggest the roof trusses were darker in color than they are today.

Suspended Track

Interesting observations have been made in regards to the suspended track. The original drawings from 1916 indicate the track was to be constructed of concrete and to have a banked configuration. The earliest photographs of the interior, however, show a wood structure just like what is in place today. Other historic interior photographs show the track floor being lower than the door thresholds at the entrances. Was the banked track ever constructed? Another key difference with the track is the current three-rowed seating area at the inner edge of the track, set lower than the main floor. Records of when this track renovation occurred have yet to be uncovered. Photographic review indicates this tiered seating arrangement was installed in the 1920's but later modified to a single row in the 1960's.

Building Systems

Empty recesses located below the glass block windows at the track level are evidence that heating units were once located there. Original drawings and historic photographs show these units to have been radiators. Today, heating is provided via unit heaters suspended below the track and cooling is provided by natural ventilation from the operable windows, which have been observed on numerous locations in the open position.

Proposed Treatment: 1916 Gymnasium

Priority 1:	Windows, Skylights, Roof Trusses
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis of roof trusses recommended.
Proposed Treatments:	Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	Provide accessibility to upper level via new elevator
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Removal of track, suspension system, gymnasium flooring.

The scope of this project is adaptive reuse of the gymnasium space, resulting in little being salvaged and restored. Rehabilitation of the skylights and windows is required. Consideration should be given to retaining brick wainscot. Physical education equipment may be salvaged for interpretive purposes.



Figure 71: 1916 Gymnasium Windows, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2014)

Figure 72: Underside of 1916 Gymnasium Track, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2014)

Figure 73: 1916 Gymnasium Window, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

Figure 74: 1916 Gymnasium Roof Drain, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2014)

Figure 75: 1916 Gymnasium Suspension Rod, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1930 GYMNASIUM

Added in 1930, the gymnasium annex provided more space for physical education activities. The 90' x 60' gymnasium has an abundance of natural light from the numerous windows and skylights. Mainly used for gymnastics today, the gymnasium once held physical education activities such as basketball, badminton, and other indoor sports. Dance socials were also hosted in this space.

One of the interesting features of the gymnasium is the roof structure with its four skylights. The metal trusses are spaced 15'-0" o.c. and span the full 60' of the gymnasium in a north-south direction. Original photographs indicate these trusses were light in color, much like they are today.

There are no visual signs of stress in the structural roof system.

The heating and ventilation system found in the gymnasium is simple. Radiant heating units at the exterior walls are used to distribute hot water produced from the central heating plant. Air distribution is provided via an air handling unit located in the basement. These systems are in need of replacement as they have reached the end of their useful life.

The mezzanine along the south wall is not original to the gymnasium and was added to provide storage and additional gymnastics training space.

Walls

The plaster walls of the gymnasium include a light-colored brick wainscot that extends to 117" high (Figure 76). The plaster at the exterior walls is in very poor condition. The base trim consists of a painted brick soldier course and is in fair condition.

Floors

The wood gymnasium floor appears to be original and in good condition. Although almost entirely covered by tumbling mats, the floor shows few signs of distress.

Ceilings

The ceiling of the gymnasium is in fair condition. However, there are perforated acoustical panels at the underside that may not be original and may be covering deteriorated materials. Detailed drawings from the roofing work undertaken in 1985 indicate structural wood decking to be the material directly above the acoustical tile. Historic interior photos show a dark-colored material that is likely to be stained wood decking. The metal roof trusses appear to be stable and the painted finish is in good condition.

Windows

Large single-hung, pointed arched windows are located at the north, west, and south walls of the gymnasium. These windows feature upper sashes divided into four panes of glass, while the lower sashes have no divisions. It was observed in an exterior photo from 1970 that the bottom sashes at that time were divided into four panes of glass. The windows are covered with metal caging that is likely original to the building and intended to protect the windows from basketball activities.

Three double-hung windows located along the east wall feature an upper sash divided by six panes of glass and an upper transom window with arched upper rail divided by three panes of glass (Figure 78).

The west wall features a configuration similar to that on the north, with a single arrangement of three single-hung, pointed arched windows, but with the upper sashes having six panes of glass at the center unit.

The original skylights, re-glazed in 1970 then replaced entirely in 1985 with a new skylight system, provided a vast amount of light into the gymnasium. The replacement units remain intact and are in good condition. Detail drawings of the later work indicate thermal glass was used with a metal skylight framing system.



Figure 76: 1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 77: 1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1930 GYMNASIUM

Doors

The doors into the gymnasium feature two raised panels and one single-square diffused pane of glass. Doors with glass are equipped with metal wired cages on the gymnasium side and appear to be original.

Structure

The most interesting feature of this original gymnasium is the roof structure with its four skylights (Figure 80). The metal trusses are spaced at 15'0" o.c. and span the full width of the gymnasium (60'-0"). Original photographs of the gymnasium suggest the roof trusses were light in color, similar to the color seen today.

Building Systems

There are numerous devices surface-mounted to the walls and ceilings. Fire alarm devices, electrical raceway, and lighting have all been added since the building was first constructed. Heating is provided by recessed heating units that distribute campus generated hot water.

Proposed Treatment: 1930 Gymnasium

Priority 1:	Windows, Skylights, Roof Trusses
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis of roof trusses recommended. Examine condition of original wood deck.
Proposed Treatments:	Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	N/A
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Removal of gymnasium flooring.

The scope of this project is adaptive reuse of the gymnasium space, resulting in little being salvaged and restored. Rehabilitation of the skylights and windows is required. Consideration should be given to retaining brick wainscot. Physical education equipment may be salvaged for interpretive purposes.



Figure 78: 1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 79: 1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 80: 1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1930 POOL & ADJACENT SPACES

The pool located in the 1930 addition has changed slightly over the years. Access to the basement level locker room was added and the windows were replaced with aluminum units. The 60' x 20' pool is finished in tile and ranges from 4'-6" to 8'-6" deep (Figure 81). Adjacent office spaces are currently located across the corridor to the west of the pool. These were originally designed as an orthopedic room and two offices, and their painted white finishes distinguish them from the rest of the building.

The pool was recently decommissioned as were the adjacent office spaces. The overall condition of the pool area and adjacent spaces appears to be fair with mainly maintenance-type items needing to be addressed.

Walls

The plaster walls of the pool include a 4 1/4" green tile wainscot with 2" cap. The plaster walls appear to be in fair condition.

Floors

Tile flooring can be found around the entire pool area. This multi-colored tile is in good condition.

Ceilings

The condition of the original plaster is currently unknown. Perforated metal decking was added to the ceiling in an effort to reduce the sound levels found in the pool area. Plaster-covered beams spaced 15'-0" on center support the floor structure above.

Windows

The windows at the pool level have been replaced from their original double-hung configuration. The fixed metal-framed units and their translucent glass are in fair condition. Window trim located in adjacent spaces aligns with a note provided on the 1930 drawings indicating, "all finish on 1st floor to be #2 white pine for enamel finish."

Doors

The doors into the pool and adjacent spaces feature double-raised panels with a square diffused pane of glass at the top, like many other doors in the building (Figure 84). Detail drawings from 1930 indicate all doors on level with the addition were to be painted, while the doors into the gymnasium on level 2 were to have an oil finish.



Figure 81: 1930 Pool, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 82: 1930 Pool Light Fixture, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 83: 1930 Pool Door Jamb, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

1930 POOL & ADJACENT SPACES

Adjacent Pool Support Spaces

The drawings from 1930 indicate the three rooms along the west end of the addition were to include two offices and one orthopedic room. The two offices shared a shower and dressing area that have since been removed. These three spaces include a wood picture rail that aligns with a note from the detail drawings indicating, "Rooms 107, 108, and 112 to have picture mould as per detail."

These spaces have recently been used as office space and include carpet flooring.

Building Systems

There are numerous devices surface-mounted to the walls and ceilings. Fire alarm devices, electrical raceways, and lighting have all been added since the building was first constructed. Heating is provided by wall-mounted heating units that distribute campus generated hot water.

Proposed Treatment: 1930 Pool & Adjacent Spaces

Priority 1:	Windows, Entrance Doors
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis of existing window frames and sashes.
Proposed Treatments:	Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	N/A
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Removal of pool and adjacent spaces.

The scope of this project is adaptive reuse of the pool space, resulting in very little being salvaged and restored. Rehabilitation of the windows is required to reinstate their historic appearance with a painted finish.



Figure 84: Office 114, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 85: Corridor 126, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 86: Corridor 126, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 87: Office 114, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

WOMEN’S LOCKER ROOM 118

The main level locker room located in the 1930 addition provided adequate changing facilities for women in the physical education courses. Natural light is provided by north facing windows, making this space quite unique. The space is furnished with marble wall panels, plaster walls and ceilings, and overall is in good condition.

Walls

The plaster walls of the Women’s Locker Room are in fair condition. Marble panels are located at the far east of the locker room and are in good condition (Figure 88). Drawings from 1930 indicate that marble panels were to be located at the toilet and shower rooms. Due to the thickness of the wall tile within the shower area, it is assumed that the original marble panels remain underneath the tiles.

Floors

The locker room floor appears to be original and in good condition. The floor tile consists of 2” x 2” and 1” x 1” green tiles. Metal lockers are in poor condition and are set on a raised base. Between each row of lockers is a wood bench attached to the floor with a metal pedestal.

Ceilings

The plaster ceiling of the locker room is in fair condition.

Windows

Windows located along the north wall of the locker room follow the proportions and detailing of those originally found in the pool. Three-bay, wood double-hung windows feature upper sashes with an arched rail, and four panes of diffused glass (Figure 89). The lower sashes are also divided by four panes of diffused glass and feature sash lugs at the top rails. The window sashes, frames, casing, and sills have a painted finish. Remnants of the original arched pass-thru remain along the north wall.

Doors

The doors into the locker room have changed a bit over the years. The entrance configuration and towel distribution room were reconfigured during the 1978 renovation. A wood door located along the west wall of the locker room that originally led to the Women’s Hair Drying Room and pool has been permanently closed and is no longer in use.

Building Systems

There are numerous devices surface-mounted to the walls and ceilings. Fire alarm devices, electrical raceway, and lighting have all been added since the building was first constructed. Heating is provided by recessed heating units that distribute campus generated hot water.

Proposed Treatment: Women’s Locker Room 118

Priority 1:	Windows
Priority 2:	All other components
Priority 3:	N/A
Special Analysis:	Paint analysis of existing window frames and sashes.
Proposed Treatments:	Rehabilitation
Proposed MEP/FP Work:	Remove all existing systems.
Life Safety and Accessibility:	N/A
Potential Impacts of Treatment:	Removal of most interior finishes and configuration.

The scope of this project is adaptive reuse of the locker room space, resulting in very little being salvaged and restored. Rehabilitation of the windows is required to reinstate their historic appearance with a painted finish.



Figure 88: Women’s Locker Room Wall Panels, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)



Figure 89: Women’s Locker Room Windows, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

PART FIVE

Structural Evaluation

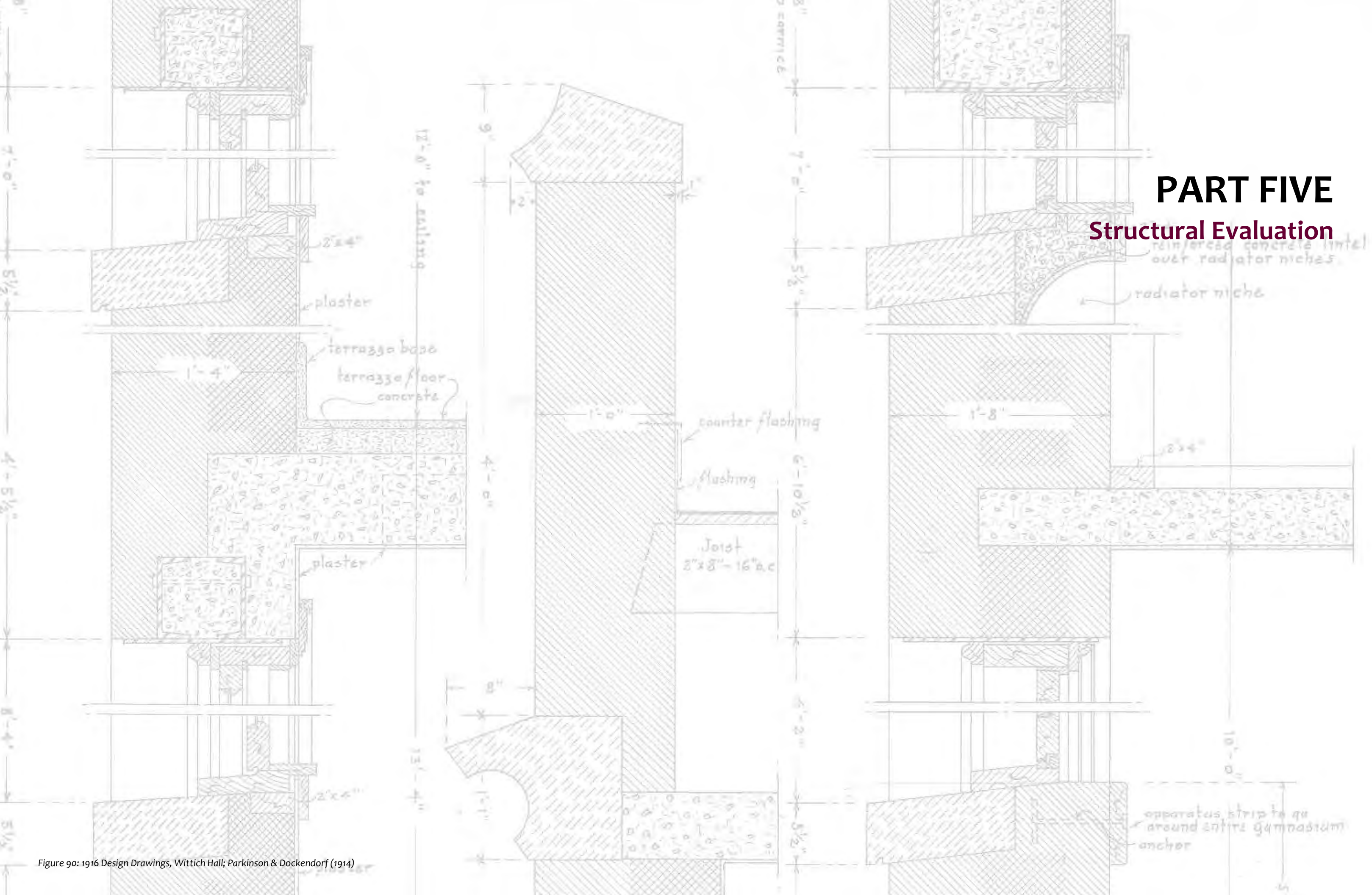


Figure 90: 1916 Design Drawings, Wittich Hall; Parkinson & Dockendorf (1914)

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5.0 Structural Evaluation

5.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Wittich Hall has a number of elements that add to the unique character of the building. The suspended track is an interesting feature of the building as is the floor framing system made up of cast concrete and clay tile formwork.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

Design drawings from 1916 and 1930 were analyzed and compared to current conditions (Figures 91 and 93). There are observed differences between the design drawings and the as-built conditions that have been noted.

5.3 OVERVIEW

Wittich Hall measures approximately 140 feet by 69 feet. The structure is a combination of concrete and steel framing. Foundations are concrete spread footings and continuous wall footings.

In 1930, an addition was made to the original building. The addition housed another swimming pool and a second gymnasium. This addition measures approximately 63 feet by 93 feet. The structure is a combination of concrete and steel framing. Foundations are concrete spread footings and continuous wall footings.

In 1970, a remodel was done and as part of the scope of that project, the pool in the original building was filled with dry sand and a concrete slab was poured over the top.

From the existing plans, the ground floor slab on grade appears to be 3" at the original building and 4" in the addition with a 1" cement finish. Reinforcement was not specified in either set of plans.

In the original building, the first floor framing consisted of a concrete pan joist with a clay tile form and 2" concrete slab with an approximate 3" cinder concrete topping. The depth of the clay tile varies from 4" to 6". The concrete joists are supported on bearing walls and concrete beams and columns. The second floor framing consisted of a concrete pan joist with a clay tile form and 2" concrete slab with an approximate 3" cinder concrete topping. The depth of the clay tile varies from 6" to 10". The concrete joists are supported on bearing walls and concrete beams and columns.

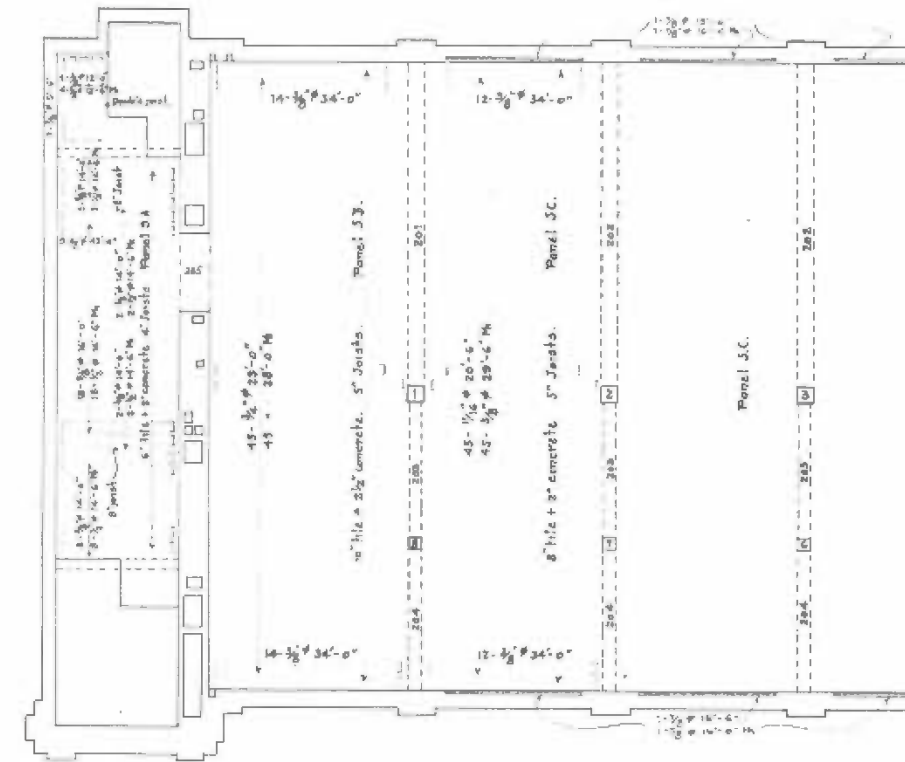


Figure 91: 1916 Second Floor Reinforced Floor and Beam Construction Plan, Wittich Hall; Parkinson & Dockendorf (1916)



Figure 92: First Floor Structure, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2014)

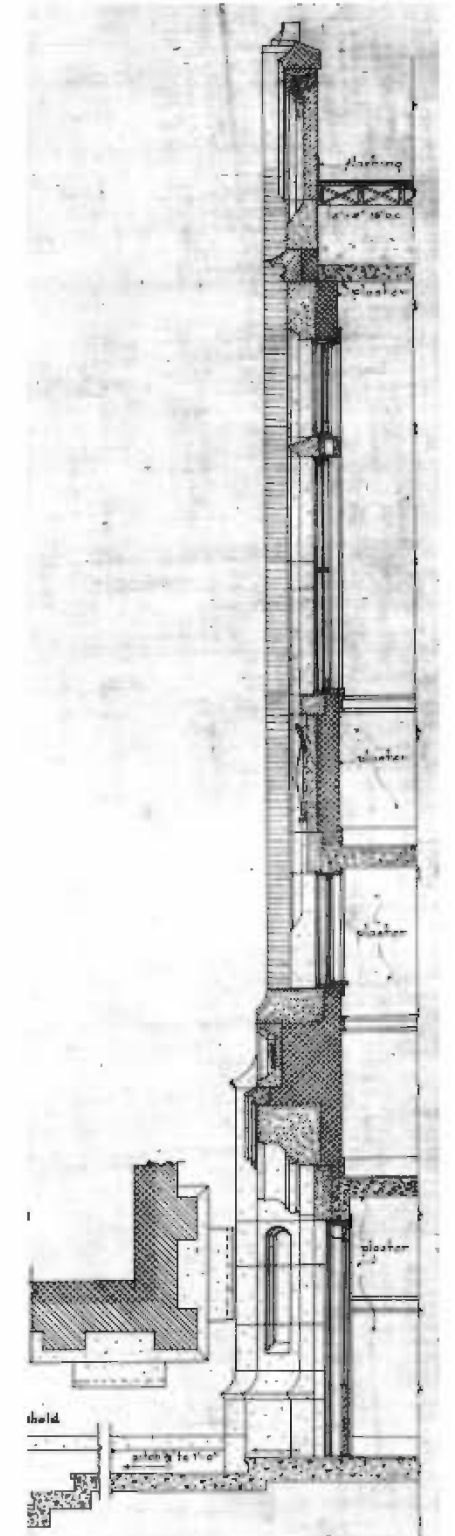


Figure 93: Wall Section, Wittich Hall; Parkinson & Dockendorf (1916)

While the original drawings indicate a banked concrete track was to be installed, there are no historic photographs or documentation indicating the banked track was ever constructed. Earliest photographs of the interior show the track structure at its current height while the doors were raised, thus indicating the banking was not installed. There are no interior supports for this framing and all the load is transferred to the exterior load bearing walls. The center of this floor is open to the main gymnasium floor below. The floor at each end of the gymnasium is of a concrete pan joist with a 6” clay tile form and 2” concrete slab with an approximate 3” cinder concrete topping. The concrete joists are supported on bearing walls and concrete beams and columns. The roof over the gymnasium is framed with steel trusses (Figure 94) and a concrete pan joist system with 7” clay tile and a 2 ½” concrete slab. The roof on either side of the gymnasium is a concrete pan joist with 4” tile and a 2” concrete slab.

In the addition, the first floor framing consisted of a concrete pan joist with a clay tile form and 2” concrete slab. The depth of the clay tile varies from 3” to 8”. The concrete joists are supported on bearing walls and concrete beams and columns. The pool is a cast concrete structure with a 16” thick walls and an 8” concrete slab on grade. There is also a cast-in-place concrete seating area supported by concrete beams and columns. The second floor framing consisted of a concrete pan joist with a clay tile form and 2” concrete slab. The depth of the clay tile varies from 6” to 8”. The concrete joists are supported on bearing walls and concrete beams and columns. The beams over the pool area are steel beams enclosed in 1 1/2” of concrete and nested with ¼” diameter bars. The beam sizes are approximately 24” deep and weigh 141 pounds per foot. The roof over the gymnasium is framed with steel trusses and steel channels and decking.

The outside facade for both buildings consists of brick masonry and cut stone.

5.4 STRUCTURAL EVALUATION – BUILDING CONDITION

The exterior façade is in very good shape. Both the brick and cut stone are generally in very good condition. The mortar associated with the brick and the cut stone is also in very good condition. There appeared no problems caused by excessive or differential settlement.

No distress on the exterior walls was detected. No signs of settlement for the building were detected.

There is no sign of lateral force distress such as cracks in the interior plaster for either building, except in the gymnasium of the 1930 addition. In addition to the cracks, there are some signs of water damage at the roof, but these did not seem to be causing any structural concerns. While there were some cracks on all the terrazzo floors, they are minor cracks which had no structural impact. These cracks are expected for a building of this age.

5.5 LOADING

There were no design loads indicated, nor was there any allowable or presumptive soil bearing pressure indicated on the original 1916 drawings or the 1930 addition drawings.

Although no loads were indicated in the either set of drawings, an approximation of the design loads in those days can be obtained from the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin – Building Code - 1914.

It can be surmised that the following loadings were appropriate during the time of design of the building.



Figure 94: 1916 Gymnasium Roof Structure, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

ORIGINAL DESIGN LOAD CHART	
OFFICE	
FIRST FLOOR	100 psf
UPPER FLOORS	60 psf
SCHOOL BUILDINGS	
CLASSROOMS	60 psf
CORRIDORS/LABORATORIES	80 psf
ASSEMBLY AREAS	120 psf
ROOFS	30 psf
WIND PRESSURE	30 psf

PART SIX
Materials Analysis

WITTICH HALL

Figure 96: South Entrance, Wittich Hall; River Architects (2016)

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6.0 Materials Analysis

6.1 OVERVIEW

A materials analysis had not yet been conducted at the time of this report. Further refinement of design intent and determination of the value of such records is needed. This design team recommends analysis of various items as a starting point until the design approach is approved.

6.2 PAINT ANALYSIS

Examination of historic paint and finishes will be necessary at the interior if any of the original colors are to be reinstated or in the event these colors need to be recorded for historic documentation purposes. It is this team's understanding that historic replication of original paint colors is not a high priority for this building's new purpose. It is recommended, however, that paint analysis be conducted at the exterior windows. Historic photographs indicate window frames and sashes of a lighter tone on the exterior while it is assumed that the current wood finishes at the interior are original. The drawings from the 1930 addition indicate that all wood trim at the first floor was to be painted. Painted finishes have been observed in the spaces located on the first floor of the 1930 addition.

6.3 MORTAR ANALYSIS

Although the brick, limestone, and mortar appear to be in relatively good condition, further examination of the mortar should be conducted prior to any masonry restoration work in the future. Because there is a noticeable difference in the mortar between the 1916 and 1930 portions of the building, this analysis of the mortar makeup will provide an opportunity to match to the original mortar of both areas of the building (Figures 96 and 97).



Figure 96: 1916 Brick, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 97: 1930 Brick, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)



Figure 98: Window Sash, Wittich Hall: River Architects (2016)

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PART SEVEN

References

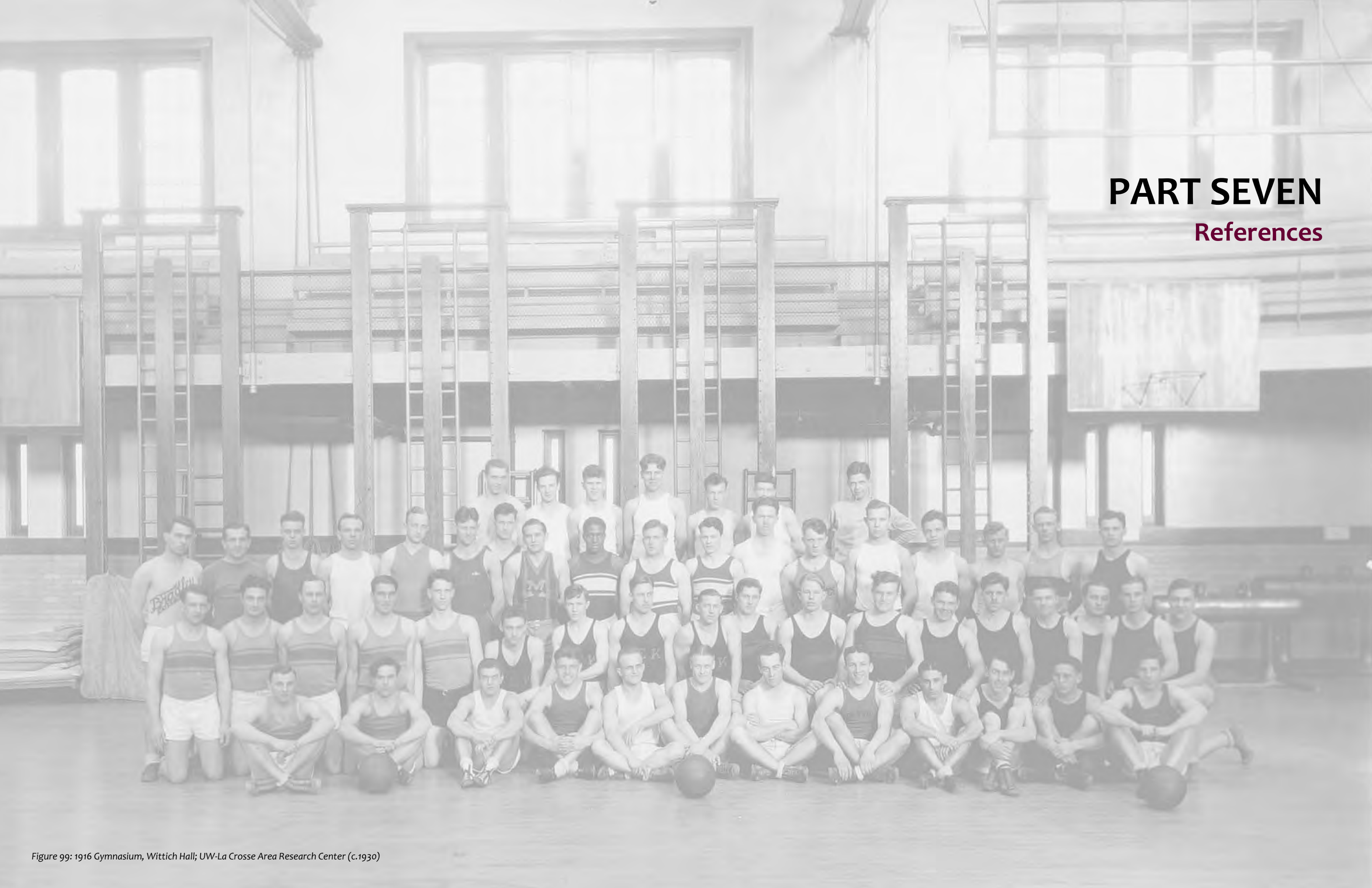


Figure 99: 1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall; UW-La Crosse Area Research Center (c.1930)

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7.0 References

PHOTOGRAPH AND ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Figure Ref.	Description	Date	Credit	Page No.	Figure Ref.	Description	Date	Credit	Page No.
1	Physical Education Building	1920	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	Cover	40	South Elevation, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	38
2	West Elevation, Wittich Hall	c.1920	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	3	41	South Windows, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	38
3	Northwest Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	5	42	South Windows, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	38
4	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1930	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	6	43	South Windows, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	39
5	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1920	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	7	44	South Window, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	39
6	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1930	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	10	45	South Window, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	39
7	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1950's	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	10	46	Limestone Coping, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	40
8	1930 Pool, Wittich Hall	c.1931	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	10	47	1916 Skylights, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	40
9	South Elevation, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	11	48	1930 Add., Replaced Skylights, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	40
10	Main Hall	1910	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	13	49	Roof-Top Mechanical Equipment, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	41
11	President Fassett Cotton	1909	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	14	50	Roof-Top Ventilation Equipment, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	41
12	Ada Thayer	1911	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	14	51	Stone Cornice Flashing Strip, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	41
13	Carl Sputh	1917	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	14	52	Wood Bench, Wittich Hall	1916	River Architects	42
14	Fred Carter	1915	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	15	53	North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	1916	River Architects	42
15	Emma Wilder	1937	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	15	54	Wood Bench, Wittich Hall	1914	Parkinson & Dockendorf	42
16	Hans Reuter	1930	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	16	55	Stair Railing Cap, Wittich Hall	1914	Parkinson & Dockendorf	42
17	Walter Wittich	1929	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	17	56	North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	42
18	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1920	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	17	57	Storage Room 107, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	43
19	Wittich Hall	c.1920's	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	18	58	Level 2 Stair Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	43
20	Wittich Hall	c.1932	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	18	59	Storage Room 106, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	43
21	West Elevation, Wittich Hall	c.1930's	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	19	60	North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	43
22	Northwest Entrance, Wittich Hall	c.1920	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	21	61	North Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	43
23	La Crosse Normal School	c.1939	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	31	62	South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	44
24	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	2016	Google Earth	31	63	South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	44
25	Southwest Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	32	64	South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	44
26	Northwest Entrance	2016	River Architects	32	65	South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	45
27	Southwest Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	32	66	Level 2 Stair Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	45
28	West Façade, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	33	67	South Entrance Lobby, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	45
29	West Façade, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	33	68	South Stair, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	45
30	North Façade, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	34	69	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	46
31	North Windows, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	34	70	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	46
32	North Window Well, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	34	71	1916 Gymnasium Windows, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	47
33	North Window, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	35	72	1916 Gymnasium Track, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	47
34	Electrical Equipment, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	35	73	1916 Gymnasium Window, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	47
35	Northeast Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	36	74	1916 Gymnasium Roof Drain, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	47
36	East Façade, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	36	75	1916 Gymnasium Suspension Rod, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	47
37	Southeast Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	37	76	1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	48
38	Southeast Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	37	77	1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	48
39	East Elevation, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	37	78	1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	49
					79	1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	49

PHOTOGRAPH AND ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

Figure Ref.	Description	Date	Credit	Page No.
80	1930 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	49
81	1930 Pool, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	50
82	1930 Pool Light Fixture, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	50
83	1930 Pool Door Jamb, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	50
84	Office 114, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	51
85	Corridor 126, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	51
86	Corridor 126, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	51
87	Office 114, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	51
88	Women's Locker Wall Panels, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	52
89	Women's Locker Room Windows, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	52
90	1916 Design Drawings, Wittich Hall	1916	Parkinson & Dockendorf	53
91	1916 Second Floor Reinforced Floor and Beam	1916	Parkinson & Dockendorf	55
92	First Floor Structure, Wittich Hall	2014	River Architects	55
93	Wall Section, Wittich Hall	1916	Parkinson & Dockendorf	55
94	1916 Gymnasium Roof Structure, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	56
95	South Entrance, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	57
96	1916 Brick, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	59
97	1930 Brick, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	59
98	Window Sash, Wittich Hall	2016	River Architects	59
99	1916 Gymnasium, Wittich Hall	c.1930	UW-La Crosse Area Research Center	61

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Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report

APPENDIX A

Request for Architectural and Engineering Services

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**REQUEST FOR
ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING
PRE-DESIGN AND DESIGN SERVICES**

Wittich Hall Renovation

For enumeration in the 2015-2017 biennium

April, 2015

Project No. 14I20

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Project Background and Purpose

Wittich Hall, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was constructed in 1916 as the campus physical education building. The original building consisted of men's gymnasium space, including a suspended walking track, a swimming pool, and various locker room and ancillary facilities. An addition to house a women's pool and a women's gymnasium and locker room space was constructed to the south end of the building in the early 1930s. Other than repair work following an electrical fire in 2012, the last significant work was a partial renovation completed in 1971 that included removal of the pool from the original building and construction of an office suite in its place.

The gymnasiums in the building are currently used for women's gymnastics team practice. The university is currently studying facility options that will provide a new practice facility for use by Women's Gymnastics. The remainder of Wittich, including the pool, had been used for adaptive physical education classes through programs facilitated by the departments of Recreation Therapy and Therapeutic Recreation. Faculty offices for those academic programs were formerly located in the building, but the university renovated space in the Health Science Center so those offices could be relocated out of Wittich Hall. Programs within Recreation Therapy and Therapeutic Recreation have implemented alternative methods of delivering the instruction that formerly occurred in the therapy pool, which has been taken out of service. Those vacated offices are now used as transition space for faculty when permanent office space is not available.

The university is in the final stages of a space study for the campus. (DFD #13G2Z) A portion of this study generated a preliminary space tabulation and space concept diagram for the College of Business Administration. This portion of the study can be viewed in its entirety at: <http://www.uwlax.edu/wittich-cba/>. This study also includes a Facility Condition Assessment, code analysis and the WALMS report for Wittich Hall.

Project Description

This project completely renovates Wittich Hall (51,811 GSF) to create a new location for the College of Business Administration, including the Small Business Development Center. Selective removal of some interior, non-load bearing walls and reconstruction of interior wall systems may be required. All building infrastructure systems (mechanical, electrical and telecommunications, plumbing) will be removed and replaced in their entirety. A new fire suppression system and emergency generator will be installed. A new connection to the central campus chilled water utilities and central energy management system will be constructed. The elevator will be replaced and potentially relocated, dependent on final floor plan designs. All exterior windows will be restored or replaced in a manner compliant with historic requirements. The roofing system will be replaced and the skylights will be restored or removed. The entryway exterior stairs will be reconstructed and the site adjacent to the building will be reconfigured to be complimentary to the renovated facility, provide ADA access, and consistent with the central campus mall. The campus wishes to explore alternative office strategies for all administration and faculty that will reside in this building.

Scope of Services

The A/E will provide pre-design through construction administration services as indicated in the DFD "Policy and Procedure Manual for Architects/Engineers and Consultants", the "Guide for Developing Program Statements for Projects Requiring Enumeration", and the

DFD "Contract for Professional Services as directed by DFD at the Design Kickoff meeting. The services may be contracted for in multiple parts with project-specific review/ approval/ authorization points in the contract as determined by the needs of the project. Authorization for subsequent services will be issued in writing upon satisfactory performance and completion of contracted services and deliverables. Additionally, the A/E shall provide the following pre-design services:

Pre-Design

- The A/E team will be required to facilitate coordination with the State of Wisconsin Historical Society (SWHS) during the preparation of a Historic Structures Report and Preservation Plan (HSR/PP) and will be required to schedule and coordinate meetings with SWHS staff as part of the pre-design and design process.

In addition to the requirements for pre-design in the Policy and Procedure Manual for Architects/Engineers and Consultants and the DFD Guide to the Preparation of a Program Statement, the following additions and clarifications should be noted:

- Complete a Facilities Condition Assessment (FCA) by assessing the condition of the following components:
 - Exterior building envelope, including masonry, windows, doors, and roof.
 - Capacity and condition of the existing utilities serving the building.
 - Structural survey/analysis to determine viability for reuse. The FCA will be reviewed and mutually approved by the campus, UW System and DFD.
 - Analyze the cost and feasibility of demolishing the pool and associated equipment and recapturing the space.
- Prepare a Historic Structures Report (HSR) and Preservation Plan (PP) as outlined in the University of Wisconsin System Administration Historic Structures Report & Preservation Plan Guideline. The Preservation Plan will be reviewed and mutually approved by the campus, UW System, and DFD.

The previous work tasks will result in separate deliverables that will be included in the final Pre-Design Concept Submittal.

- Prepare a Project Program Statement deliverable based on the FCA, HSR, and in conjunction with the PP, plus the following:
 - Development of presentation drawings and renderings, in addition to those developed as part of the design process, needed for use in university and public meetings.
 - Site survey.
 - Selective investigative demolition A/E determines necessary to proceed with design work.
- Prepare a Pre-Design Concept Report that includes the components mentioned above (FCA, HSR, PP & Program Statement) and the following:
 - Site concept design.
 - Building concept design.
 - Adjacency analysis of functions.
 - Development of conceptual plans showing functional areas.

- Concept design for campus utilities serving this building including recommended upgrades and/or re-routing, and a preliminary assessment of the potential for geo-thermal energy sources.

The following deliverables will also be required for this project:

1. Ten (10) bound color copies 8-1/2" x 11" of the Pre-Design Concept Report. Diagrams may either be 8-1/2" x 11", or 11" x 17", folded to fit within the bound report.
2. Two (2) CD's of the electronic version of both the Pre-Design Concept Report in PDF format. All graphic files are to be delivered on two (2) CD's in current AutoCAD format. The electronic version shall be capable of being printed either in color or in black and white, with full graphic clarity in either format.

All of the above deliverables; FCA, HSR, PP & Program Statement will become appendices to the final 'Pre-Design Concept Report' which will be reviewed and mutually approved by the campus, UW System, and DFD.

Preliminary Design through Construction Administration

In addition to the requirements for preliminary design through construction in the DFD Policy and Procedure Manual for Architects/Engineers and Consultants the following additions and clarifications should be noted:

- Provide Preliminary Design services that include cost estimating, schedule development, and constructability review.
- Upon successful enumeration in the 2015-17 Capital Budget and authorization by the State Building Commission, provide Final Design and construction administration services per DFD Policy & Procedure Manual and the DFD Professional Services contract.
- Provide interior design services for all fixed finishes in the building and provide guidance to university staff regarding finishes, upholsteries, etc. of all moveable furnishings that will be specified and purchased by the university.

The following services will not be included in the scope of services:

- Asbestos abatement design will be completed by DFD and will be incorporated into the Demolition documents of the AE's bid set. Asbestos abatement will be performed under the statewide asbestos abatement contract. Asbestos containing materials in the building consist of piping insulation and limited amounts of flooring, transite panels and fire doors.
- Type III Environmental Impact Assessment will be completed by the campus.
- Third-party Level III commissioning will be contracted separately.

Project Schedule

A/E Selection	July 2015
---------------	-----------

Design Report	September 2016
Project Bidding	August 2017
Begin Construction	October 2017
Substantial Completion	November 2019
Final Completion	January 2020

Project Budget

Construction	16,917,000
Asbestos Abatement	50,000
Project Contingency	2,545,000
A/E Fee	1,588,000
Other Fees	540,000
DFD Fee	781,000
Movable Equipment	1,697,000
AV Equipment	500,000
	\$24,618,000

General Requirements

Sustainability

It is a goal of this project to provide a high performance building by closely following DFD Sustainability Requirements and guidelines outlined by the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program. LEED® Silver certification minimum will be sought. It is a goal of the University to emphasize energy efficiency, future maintainability and flexibility, and long term durability.

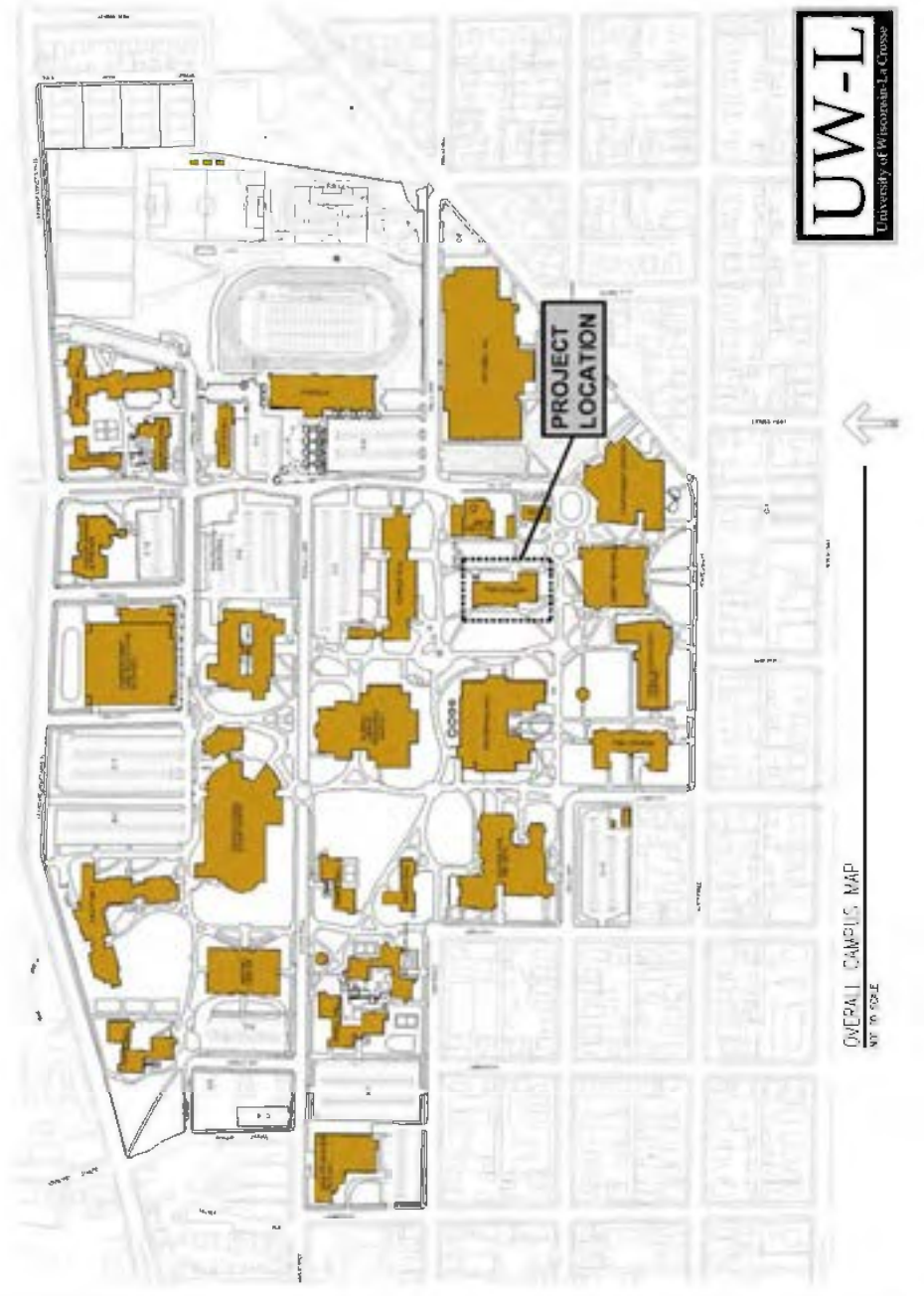
Accessibility

A key component of the UW System mission is to provide services and programs for all potential users. Design of this facility should not only meet but exceed the requirements of ADA where possible. The design of the new facility should embrace the concept of "universal design," or accessible or inclusive design, as a standard. The designers must incorporate ergonomics, cultural, gender and environmental concerns into their design processes. The underlying goal is to design facilities, products or services for the fullest range of human function, taking into account the physical, sensory, cognitive, and language needs or abilities of the broadest spectrum of customers during the initial design phase.

Building Site and Utilities

The building site is located at the south-central area of Campus as indicated on the Site Map. The existing building is supplied by City water and sewer. Electrical, telecommunications, and steam are supplied from Campus central utilities. All utility services, including the addition of chilled water will need to be verified for capacity to support the renovated facility.

Site Map



Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report

APPENDIX B

**National Register Nomination Form
and State Registers Record**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received MAR 12 1985

date entered APR 11 1985

1. Name

historic Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School

and/or common Wittich Hall, University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

2. Location

street & number University of Wisconsin - La Crosse Campus not for publication

city, town La Crosse vicinity of

state Wisconsin code 55 county La Crosse code 063

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name State of Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin System

street & number 1930 Monroe Street

city, town Madison vicinity of state Wisconsin 53706

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, La Crosse County Courthouse

street & number North Fourth Street

city, town La Crosse state Wisconsin 54601

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historical Society of Wisconsin

city, town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
		<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Wittich Hall is a sizable 32,000 square foot red brick building incorporating both a 1916 gymnasium and pool facility and a 1930 addition to the south. Located within the heart of the University of Wisconsin - La Crosse campus, directly to the north of the school's Main Hall, Wittich Hall was designed by the noted La Crosse firm of Parkinson and Dockendorff in the prevalent Collegiate Gothic style of the period.

Rectangular in shape, the original 1916 main block is three stories and rests on a slightly raised brick basement area capped by a stone watertable. Prominently featured on the west facade are the building's two main entry towers. Each is elaborately detailed with stylized Gothic stone tracery and trim. The entry doorways are marked by low pointed arch openings flanked by carved inset panels. Above both doorways is inscribed the notation "Physical Education 1916." An additional notation above the northernmost entry marks the building as "Wittich Hall." Above the ground floor level rise tall narrow stairway windows, which rest on carved stone spandrels emblazoned with heraldic shields. Additional Gothic stone detailing is found at the roofline. The entry projections mark a strongly vertical emphasis, in contrast to the low horizontality of the main block.

The first floor windows of the main block feature simple rectangular openings grouped in sets of two or three. Above these windows rest a slender stone belt course and the small slit windows of the second floor. Lighting the interior gymnasium space, each opening features a heavy stone sill and deeply recessed glazing. In contrast to these small openings, the third floor is marked by large expanses of glass block set into sizable rectangular openings. The upper story windows light the upper area of the gymnasium at the level of the suspended running track. The entire main elevation is broken into bays by exterior buttressing piers of brick capped with stone. Except for a decorative panel at the midpoint of the facade, the roofline features only a simple stone cornice and a cut stone coping.

The main building's rear or eastern elevation is much less richly detailed than the facade, but still retains a similar fenestration pattern and twin entry towers. The northern elevation, facing upon the modern Cowley Science Hall building, is even less ornamented, featuring a plain brick surface punctuated by rectangular openings with cut stone sills and original wood sash. Small Gothic panels are visible at the roofline above a stone cornice.

Constructed of rusticated brick, the 1930 addition lying to the south of the main building is oriented perpendicular to the earlier gym, its long wall constituting the original south elevation. Generally viewed as two stories in height with a raised basement, the addition features cut stone belt courses at each floor, a simple stone cornice and sizable window bays framed in tall Gothic pointed arches. The building's south elevation is divided into four bays by brick piers capped by stone details. The three-part upper windows, which rest above stone inset panels, light the former women's gymnasium on the upper floor of the addition. On the raised first floor level, narrow rectangular openings light a pool area. The southern elevation also features a simply detailed exit to one side. Single pointed arch window bays mark the east and west facades, and the roofline is detailed with diamond, quatrefoil and trefoil patterns.

Although altered for handicapped access (entrance ramps, elevators) the interior of the structure remains in remarkably original condition. The ground floor, ceramic tile pool

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School,
Platteville, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1



8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	military	social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800-1899	commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1916¹, 1930 (addition) Builder/Architect B. Dockendorff and A.E. Parkinson¹

Period of Significance: 1916-1935

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Wittich Hall on the University of Wisconsin - La Crosse campus is locally significant for its role in the growth and development of the State Normal School at La Crosse during its early years, specifically relating to the school's development as a recognized and well respected leader in the training of teachers and instructors in the specialized field of physical education.

As a part of the growing specialization of Normal school education in Wisconsin during the early decades of the twentieth century, the Board of Regents of Normal Schools authorized the La Crosse normal to establish a school of physical education in 1913.² Physical education had always been an extremely important facet of a well rounded education at the La Crosse school, and it was President Fassett A. Cotton's concepts on physical training that became the guiding philosophy of the physical education department at La Crosse.

President Cotton (1909-1924) viewed physical education not as athletic competition but as individual development. Like practical instruction in morals, music education and art education, Cotton believed a thorough and comprehensive course in physical education should be provided in every school in the nation, public, private and parochial. In his vision, some organized form of physical education should be compulsory for all boys and girls attending elementary and secondary school, and every high school should be equipped with a good gymnasium and required to maintain a systematic training program. To implement his vision, Cotton realized the necessity of training skillful, highly knowledgeable and well motivated teachers and instructors. From the start his school was to offer the best possible educational opportunities to those wishing to pursue careers in the field.^{3,4,5}

The establishment of vocational training programs at the state normal schools in the early 1900s had been in keeping with the progressive ideas of upper level state educators that the training of teachers should respond directly to the growing needs of specialized academic fields and also reflect the regional differences among the various normal school sites. Between 1909 and 1914, curriculum revisions within the state normal school system resulted in the establishment of twelve new specialized departments. At La Crosse, Oshkosh, River Falls, Stevens Point, Whitewater, and Platteville the board of regents maintained departments for the training of teachers for rural schools, while departments for the preparation of kindergarten teachers existed in Milwaukee and Superior. The Stevens Point normal school specialized in domestic science education, while at Whitewater a commercial education (business) program was initiated. An art department and a music department were established at Milwaukee, as well as a special department for the training of the deaf. A teacher training department in industrial education was located at Oshkosh and a manual training department was instituted at Platteville. A physical education department was set up as part of the new La Crosse campus, while special agricultural departments were established at River Falls and Platteville.⁶

and upstairs skylit gym of the 1930s addition remain substantially unchanged. In the original portion of the building, the large open gymnasium with its suspended running track, maple floors and oak trim remains intact as well. The first floor pool area, however, has been filled in and the area now serves as office and storage space. At present, Wittich Hall serves the College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation as a training area for teachers of the physically handicapped. A modern Physical Education facility for the entire campus was completed in 1965 (Mitchell Hall).

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Gilkey, George R. The First Seventy Years: A History of the University of Wisconsin La Crosse 1909-1979. (La Crosse: UW-La Crosse - La Crosse Foundation, 1981).

Herrmann, William H. The Rise of the Public Normal School System in Wisconsin. (Madison: Board of Regents of the State Universities, 1971).

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name La Crosse, Wisc.-Minn.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1,5	6,4,2,3,5,0	4,8,5,2,5,6,0	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lots 5, 6, 7, and 12, 13, 14 of Block 12; Metzger and Funks Addition to the City of La Crosse, WI. (See attached site map.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul R. Lusignan, Acting Architectural Historian

organization State Historical Society of Wisconsin date December 1984

street & number 816 State Street telephone 608/262-4772

city or town Madison state Wisconsin 53706

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature [Signature]

title DIRECTOR OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION date FEB. 21, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 4-11-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School,
Platteville, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1



When established in 1913, under the direct supervision of Mr. Carl Sputh, the physical education program at La Crosse was the first and only such normal school training program to be offered in the state, and as far as could be discerned at the time, it was also the only school of physical education known to exist in the United States supported by state funds.⁷ It was a unique role that the La Crosse program was to maintain well into the 1920s. From an initial enrollment of ten students in 1913, the program continually grew in size and stature. A total of 175 students were enrolled in the department in 1920 when the first permanent home for the school of physical education was finally completed with the official dedication of Wittich Hall.⁸

The Board of Regents had authorized the erection of a permanent physical education facility at La Crosse in 1914 and construction of the building had actually begun in 1916, based on plans submitted by the prominent La Crosse design firm of Parkinson and Dockendorff.⁹ The building stood only partially completed until 1920 however, a victim of World War I cutbacks and fiscal restrictions. Prior to 1920, department courses were conducted in the cramped gym and training room quarters housed to the rear of the 1909 Main Building.

With the completion of Wittich Hall, which had an original capacity of up to 250 students, the popularity of the program continued its amazing growth and La Crosse quickly became recognized for its high quality of instruction throughout the U.S.¹⁰ Containing a 7,000 square foot gymnasium, a sizable pool, offices, classrooms and lockerrooms, the fully equipped and totally modern facility served as the heart of the La Crosse physical education program throughout the 1920s and saw the normal school evolve into the 1930s as a state teachers college. In 1929, the legislature appropriated \$65,000 to be made available in 1930 for the construction of an addition to the Physical Education building.¹¹ Designed by the same La Crosse firm, the new addition included a second gymnasium and swimming pool, sizable locker rooms, an orthopedic room and various offices primarily for use by the increasing number of women students enrolling in the program.

The completed Wittich Hall facility, named for director of the La Crosse School of Physical Education from 1918 to 1954, Walter J. Wittich, continued to serve as the home of the program until the 1960s, when construction began on the multi-million dollar Mitchell Hall facility located on the eastern end of campus. At present the facility serves in an adjunct capacity as a training area for teachers of the physically handicapped.

¹ Original plans and drawings on file with the office of Physical Facilities on the UW-La Crosse campus, La Crosse, WI. Dated 1916 and 1930.

² Herrmann, William H., The Rise of the Public Normal School System in Wisconsin, (Madison: Board of Regents, 1971), p. 449.

³ Gilkey, George R., The First Seventy Years: A History of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, 1909-1979, (La Crosse: UW-La Crosse, 1981), p. 25.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School
Platteville, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

Item number 8, 9

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⁴ Gilkey, G. R., "La Crosse, a half-century of higher education in Wisconsin's Coulee region 1909-1966," in History of the Wisconsin State Universities, (W. Wyman, editor) (River Falls: River Falls State University, 1968), pp. 274-285.

⁵ Bulletin of the State Normal School La Crosse, Department of Physical Education, May 1914, p. 11.

⁶ Board of Regents of Normal Schools, The Organization of Special Departments in the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, (Madison: Board of Regents, 1915), p. 3-4.

Herrmann, William H., The Rise of the Public Normal School System in Wisconsin. (Madison: Board of Regents, 1971), p. 432-436.

Kittle, William, History of the Special Departments in the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, 1914-1925, (Madison: Board of Regents, 1925), pp. 5-7.

⁷ Bulletin of the State Normal School La Crosse, Department of Physical Education, May 1915, p. 12.

⁸ Bulletin of the State Normal School La Crosse, Department of Physical Education, May 1920, p. 54.

⁹ Original plans, UW-La Crosse Office of Physical Facilities.

¹⁰ Gilkey, G. R., op. cit., p. 99.

¹¹ La Crosse State College Annual Bulletin, 1935-1936, (La Crosse: LSC, 1935), p. 12.

9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Bulletins of the State Normal School La Crosse, 1914-1935. On file at the State Historical Library. Madison, Wisconsin.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Physical Education Building, La Crosse State Normal School
Platteville, La Crosse County, Wisconsin

Continuation sheet

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Page 3



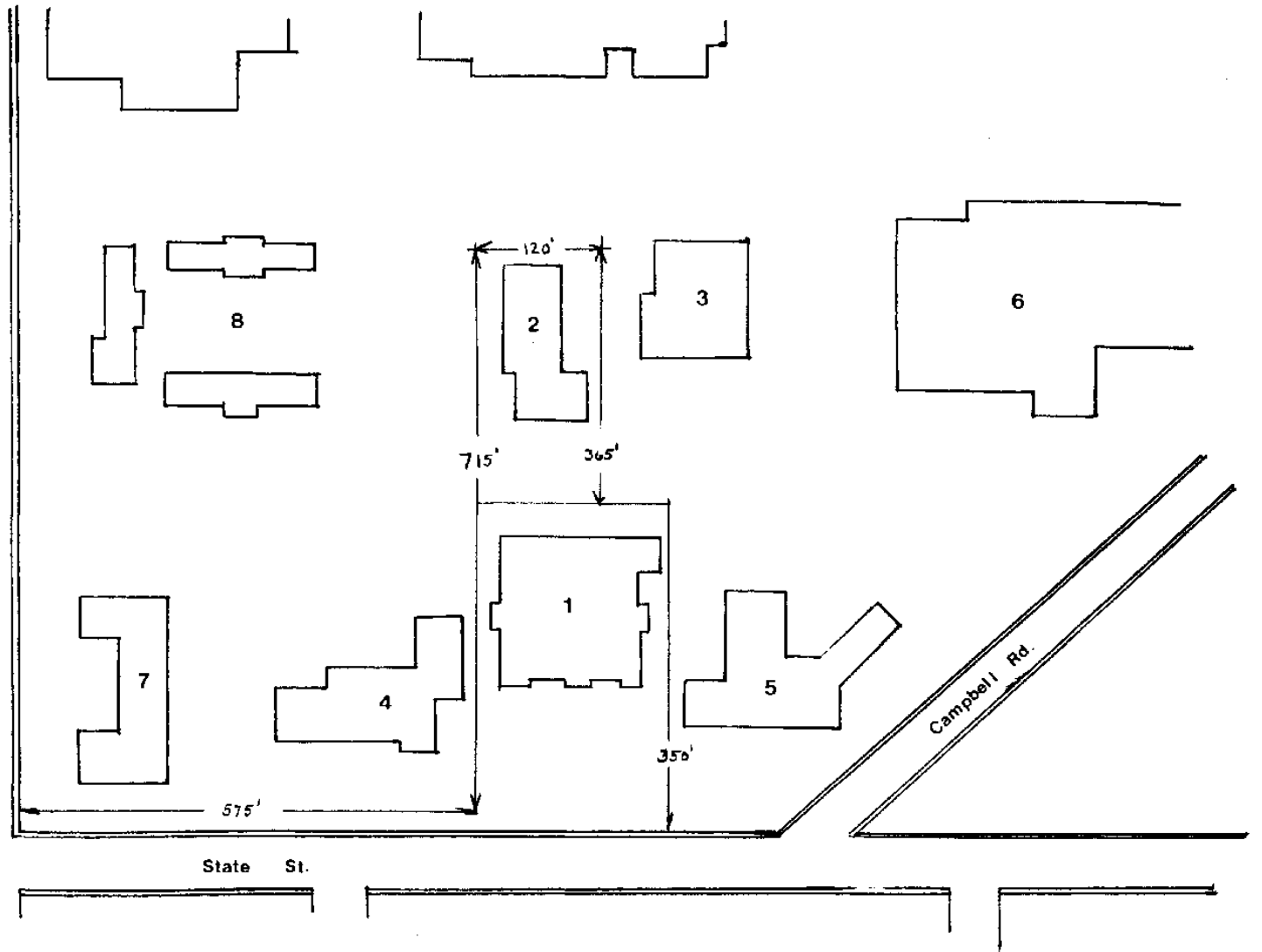
Architectural Significance

Characterized by tall, multi-part pointed arch windows, brick quoins, and dramatic entry bays with a clear vertical emphasis, Wittich Hall is an architecturally significant provincial example of the Collegiate Gothic style, introduced into the La Crosse area in the early part of this century. The 1984 La Crosse Intensive Survey identified this well preserved structure as the best example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the city.

The La Crosse based design firm of Parkinson & Dockendorff are credited with the design of over 800 public buildings, including schools, hospitals, commercial and civic buildings in the upper Midwest during their long and productive partnership (1905-1952).



- 1 Main Hall
- 2 Wittich Hall
- 3 Power House
- 4 Wing Comm. Ctr.
- 5 Cartwright Center
- 6 Mitchell Hall
- 7 Morris Hall
- 8 Dormitories



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - LA CROSSE , La Crosse, Wisconsin.

PROPERTY RECORD

1710 PINE ST

Architecture and History Inventory

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ES ▶

Historic Name: **Physical Education Building / La Crosse State Normal School**
 Other Name: **UW-La Crosse, Wittich Hall, LAC 0004**
 Contributing:
 Reference Number: **29577**

PROPERTY LOCATION ▶

Location (Address): **1710 PINE ST**
 County: **La Crosse**
 City: **La Crosse**
 Township/Village:
 Unincorporated Community:
 Town:
 Range:
 Direction:
 Section:
 Quarter/Quarter Section:
 Quarter/Quarter Section:

PROPERTY FEATURES ▶

Year Built: **1916**
 Additions: **1930**
 Survey Date: **1996**
 Survey Date: **2011**
 Historic Use: **university or college building**
 Architectural Style: **Collegiate Gothic**
 Property Type: **Building**
 Structural System:
 Wall Material: **Brick**
 Architect: **Addition: Parkinson and Dockendorff**
 Other Buildings On Site:
 Demolished?: **No**
 Demolished Date:

DESIGNATIONS ▶

National/State Register Listing Name: **PHYSICALEDUCATION BUILDING/LACROSSE STATE NORMAL SC**
 National Register Listing Date: **1985-04-11**
 State Register Listing Date: **1989-01-01**
 National Register Multiple Property Name:

NOTES ▶

Additional Information: SF IN THE PHOTO CODES STANDS FOR STATE FACILITY. 1930 ADDITION WAS FOR A WOMAN'S GYM, BUILDING NOW HOUSES OFFICES 2 GYMS, A SWIMMING POOL, LOCKERS, AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT.

Brick surface divided by vertical brick piers and cornice line with sculptured parapet above; two projecting entrance bays on west side with massive concrete arched portal with shield symbols pressed into the

RECOMMENDED LINKS

About the National Register and State Register of Historic Places

All Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places listings are searchable on our website.

About Our Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

Search digital records on more than 140,000 historic buildings, structures and objects throughout Wisconsin.

RELATED ARTICLES

Is Your Property Eligible for the National Register or State Register of Historic Places?

Eligible properties must retain the essential physical appearance of the period in which they were important, and meet one of four criteria.

concrete above the Tudor styled arches; sculptured parapets along the roofline; two projecting bays on north side with segmental arched doors with articulated voussours and keystones. Probably designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff, this well preserved structure is the best example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in the city. One of the early buildings associated with the State Normal School, established at La Crosse in 1906. La Crosse specialized in Physical Education and to some extent University of Wisconsin-La Crosse still specializes in that today.

1930 Addition; brick surface articulated by capped brick piers with two-story arched window groupings composed of six parts and long rectangular windows placed below the arched windows on the first story; white belt course trim divides structure horizontally

The pool addition constructed in 1930 by Knutson and Mortenson of Waupaca was designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff.

Bibliographic References: (A) GEORGE R. GILNEY, "LACROSSE, A HALF-CENTURY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN'S COULEE REGION (1906-1966)". WALKER WYMAN ED., HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITIES, 1968, P. 280, 291. (B) BUILDING INSCRIPTION. (C) "UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-LACROSSE CATALOG", AUG. 1972, P. 6. (A) La Crosse City Directory (1870-1907). (B) Building Inscription. (C) Sanborn-Perms Maps, 1887, 1891, 1906. (D) La Crosse Tribune, 14 March 1920, 7 September 1930.

RECORD LOCATION ▶

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, Division of Historic Preservation-Public History, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin

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joe.derose@wisconsinhistory.org

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- AHI number
- Information to be added or changed
- Source information

Note: When providing a **historical** fact, such as the story of a historic event or the name of an architect, be sure to list your sources. We will only create or update a property record if we can verify a submission is factual and accurate.

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For the purposes of a bibliography entry or footnote, follow this model:

Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory Citation

Wisconsin Historical Society, Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory, "Historic Name", "Town", "County", "State", "Reference Number".

Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report

APPENDIX C

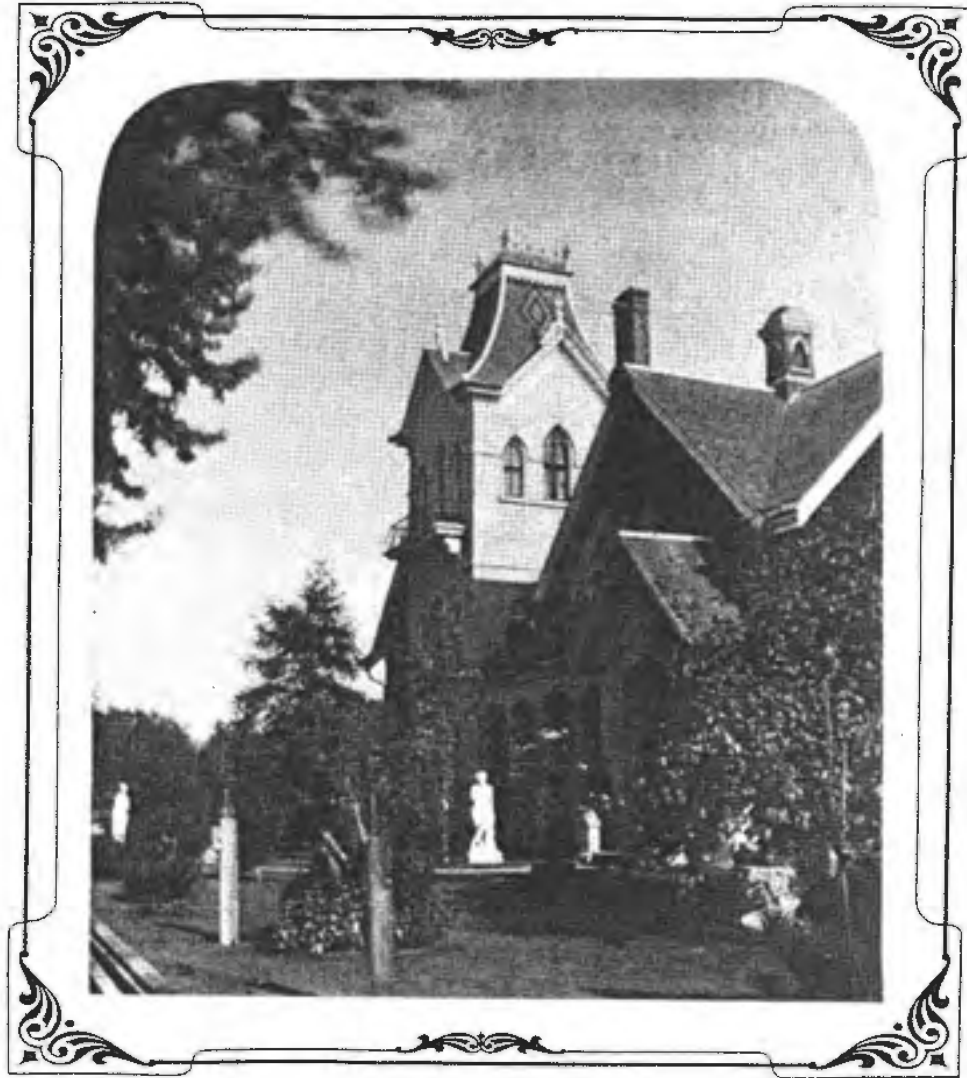
City of La Crosse, Wisconsin

Intensive Survey Report

(select pages only)

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**City of
La Crosse, Wisconsin
Architectural and Historical
Intensive Survey Report**



Mons Anderson House, 1855, 1878
Photo 1881

Intensive Historic Architecture Survey
City of La Crosse Project
City of La Crosse Planning Department
La Crosse, Wisconsin

Prepared by: Architectural Researches, Inc.
July 1996

School and Libraries

Although few governmental administration buildings in America strayed from the classical, many non-governmental public buildings such as schools and libraries were free to be of any late 19th or early 20th century style. However in La Crosse, the extant school structures show a definite preference for the Neo-classical styled design.

The earliest recorded school structure was built in 1853 on Division Street.(9) By 1880 eight schools had been constructed. None of the 19th century schools are known to be extant. The earliest extant school structure is the Holy Trinity Grade School designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff in 1907.(10) Historically significant, the two-story school characterized by a projecting entrance bay with sculptured gable and rusticated base is located at 1417 South 13th Street (Map Code 36-7).

The most architecturally and historically significant representative of school architecture in La Crosse is the original La Crosse Normal School Building at 1724 State Street (SF4-19) now serving as Main Hall for the University of Wisconsin - La Crosse campus. Designed by noted architects, Van Rye and De Gelleke in 1908(11) using classical design sources typically associated with public and institutional buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century, the three-story red brick structure features only the suggestion of classical entablatures visually supported by flat two-story pilasters. A short octagonal tower projecting from the west elevation and white bands creating the idea of a rusticated base add to the Classical-Renaissance character of the recently remodeled hall. **Constructed to serve the physical education program of the Normal School, Wittich Hall (SF4-15) was added to the campus in 1916 with a gymnasium addition in 1930.(12) Characterized by two-story multi-part pointed arch windows, brick quoins and entrance bays with a vertical emphasis further extended by battlements is an architecturally significant provincial example of the Collegiate Gothic style introduced on the East coast in the 1890's.**

La Crosse Public School architectural design in the 1920's was the exclusive domain of local architect Otto Merman. Using the Classical design sources, for the most part, Merman designed six of the extant school related structures and one library. The earliest school design by Merman, the Washburn School at 102 North 8th Street (Map Code 43-9)(13) is a simple rectangular brick structure ornamented by Jacobean or English Renaissance entrance bays in a vertical composition articulated by contrasting quoins. Constructed in 1921, the structure located on a historic school site, is now vacant and deteriorating. The earliest architecturally and historically significant school designed by Merman is the La Crosse Vocational School at 304 North 6th Street (Map Code 78-20).(14) Historically significant as the original structure associated with Western Wisconsin Technical Institute, the Vocational School constructed in 1923 exhibits the Neo-classical influenced style commonly found in public and institutional buildings of the period. One of the best examples of Neo-classical influenced school architecture by Merman is the Abraham Lincoln Junior High School constructed in 1924 at 510 South 9th Street.(15) Exhibiting the new simplicity and flat surfaces associated with the 20th century historic styles, Lincoln School has a classical ornamented stepped back facade and rusticated base. During this same period Merman also applied Neo-classical details to Gundersen Hospital Nurses' Home at 1910 South Avenue (Map Code 34-33) constructed in 1923,(16) the cornice decorated three-story structure is the only early structure associated with the Gundersen Hospital to retain architectural integrity. Other school structures of Classical influence by Merman are the Hogan Grade School at 807 East Avenue, South (Map Code 56-14), now the Administration Center and visually compromised by two unsympathetic additions, and St. John the Baptist Catholic Grade School at 818 St. James Street (Map Code 91-29) constructed in 1928 (now vacant).(17) The only school structure designed by Merman in a style other than those derived from Classical design sources during the 1920's is the Northside Roosevelt Grade School at 1307 Hayes Street (Map Code 12-2) constructed in 1923.(18) A stuccoed two-story structure, the Roosevelt School is characterized by ornamental brown glazed tiles and a projecting entrance by articulated by a balcony window over the round arched entrance. The Roosevelt School including a 1931 addition,(19) designed by Merman in a similar style is architecturally significant as the only example of school or institutional buildings influenced by the Mediterranean styles in La Crosse.

The remaining significant school structure identified in the La Crosse Survey is the Aquinas Catholic High School at 315 South 11th Street (Map Code 62-14) designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff in a scaled

at which time the dentil block ornament was removed from under the overhanging eave.¹¹

The last of Otto Merman's designs for public buildings was executed after his death [1935] under the direction of the local architectural firm of Fuchs and Nelson. The construction of the North Side Library at 1552 Kane Street (13-3) in 1941-1942 was approved after many setbacks for various reasons. The Library, conceived as a "bungalow type structure architecturally designed so as to blend with its residential surroundings" was finally constructed with funds from a referendum directed sale of bond issue. Local contractors Peter Nelson and Son constructed the building featuring "Old English and Gothic influences," for a contract price of \$46,900.¹²

Four of the City's significant school buildings were designed by local architects Parkinson and Dockendorff. The earliest of the Classical Revival school designs was created by Parkinson and Dockendorff in 1907 for the Holy Trinity Catholic Church congregation at 1417 South 13th Street (36-7). When the student body reached 170, a new school became necessary and the plans were drawn in 1904. This well-preserved building was constructed by local contractor John Arenz. A two-year high school was conducted in the building from 1916 until it closed in 1928 when Aquinas High School opened. A two-story brick addition with two rooms on each floor and lavatory in the basement was built in 1939 on the north side of the building.¹³ Parkinson and Dockendorff designed the Aquinas Catholic High School in a "modern conception of Tudor Gothic," typical of the style they used in their many school designs. The three-story Collegiate Gothic building, constructed of fireproof brick, tile, concrete and steel materials by local contractor Peter Nelson and Son, featured two main entrances on 11th Street with two wings extending east from the north and south ends of the main block with a combination gymnasium and auditorium in the center. The design was planned to allow additions, which occurred at regular intervals. The first addition of six rooms was built in 1931 along Cameron Street at the rear [east] of the building. In 1936, four rooms and an office were added to the wing along Cass Street, and in 1939, a third addition, comprised of a new gymnasium, library, classrooms, chapel and an entrance on Cameron Street, was added in 1939. The old gym was converted into a auditorium. In 1954, four rooms were added to the building. The original building and facade designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff has been preserved, for the most part, with the exception of the windows that were replaced in the 1980s. The Christ the King statue at the front of the building was added in 1938.¹⁴ Another Catholic school was designed by Parkinson and Dockendorff in 1938 for the new Blessed Sacrament parish. The Blessed Sacrament School, designed in an abstracted "modern" interpretation of Classical design sources, originally was used as a combination church and school. The lower story of the building was converted into school rooms when the church was constructed in 1950. The Blessed Sacrament School, constructed by contractors Lovering and Longbotham of St. Paul, has been altered by the replacement windows and by an addition at the rear.¹⁵

Parkinson and Dockendorff, who became noted school designers, drew the plans for the addition to the physical education building, known as Wittich Hall, at the La Crosse Normal School at 1724 State Street

(4-15) in 1930. The 62.8 x 93.4 foot building, which was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style of the original building, was constructed on the south end of building. The building, constructed of Danville brick by contractor Knutson and Mortenson of Waupaca, contained a swimming pool and a second floor 60 x 90 foot women's gymnasium. The original La Crosse Normal School buildings, Wittich Hall (4-15) constructed in 1920 and Main Hall (4-19) designed by Milwaukee architects Van Ryn and De Gelke in 1907, were added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Since the 1983 Survey, the Collegiate Gothic styled Morris Hall (4-14) also has become potentially eligible for listing the National Register of Historic Places. Morris Hall, was constructed by W.M.C. Inc of Winona in 1939 for a contract price of \$190,000 after the Normal School was accredited as a teacher-training institution and changed its name to La Crosse State University. The new building housed the Campus School until it closed in the 1960s. The school, reported to be "the most modern in the field of progressive education, featured an auditorium, gym, a dark room for photography, a health clinic, a physical education office and a sound system. Morris Hall was named after Thomas Morris, the State Senator from La Crosse, who persuaded the Wisconsin Legislature to establish a Normal School at La Crosse¹⁶

The school buildings in the late 1930s and in the 1940s, which have become potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places since the 1983 Survey, were designed by a new generation of architects. Longfellow School at 1900 Denton Street (15-3), the first La Crosse school building built in a "modern style," was designed in 1939 by the local architectural firm Boyum, Schubert and Sorensen. Longfellow School, which received 45% of its total cost of \$117, 211 from the Public Works Administration, was designed to accommodate the elementary school in the right wing while the Junior High School was in the left wing. The "fireproof school" was constructed of exterior walls of four-inch face brick backed up with eight-inch common brick lined with tile on a reinforced concrete foundation. Longfellow School, constructed by Minneapolis contractors the Standard Construction Company, displays the rounded corners, flat roof, smooth wall surface and horizontal bands of windows typical of the Art Moderne style. A low-relief decorative band of figures ornaments the rounded corner entrance bay. Large utilitarian additions located at the rear of the building have altered the impact of the Moderne design although the original building remains visible. Furthermore, the original multipaned windows have been replaced by modern windows.¹⁷

Although a precedent for modern styled public buildings was set by Longfellow School, a historic appearance was still considered to be appropriate for school buildings constructed in the 1940s. Brillmeyer and Son of Wisconsin Rapids designed St. James Catholic School at 716 Windsor Street (14-31) with plain brick elevations articulated by scaled down Collegiate Gothic style ornament at the entrances and historic brick pilasters between the windows. The school was constructed in 1941 by the local contracting firm Peter Nelson and Son. A more elaborate Collegiate Gothic design was used by the Milwaukee architectural firm the Brielmeyer Brothers in 1941 for the new Viterbo College building at 815 South 9th Street (44-19). Among the best preserved of the historic school buildings in La Crosse, the brick elevations of the Viterbo College

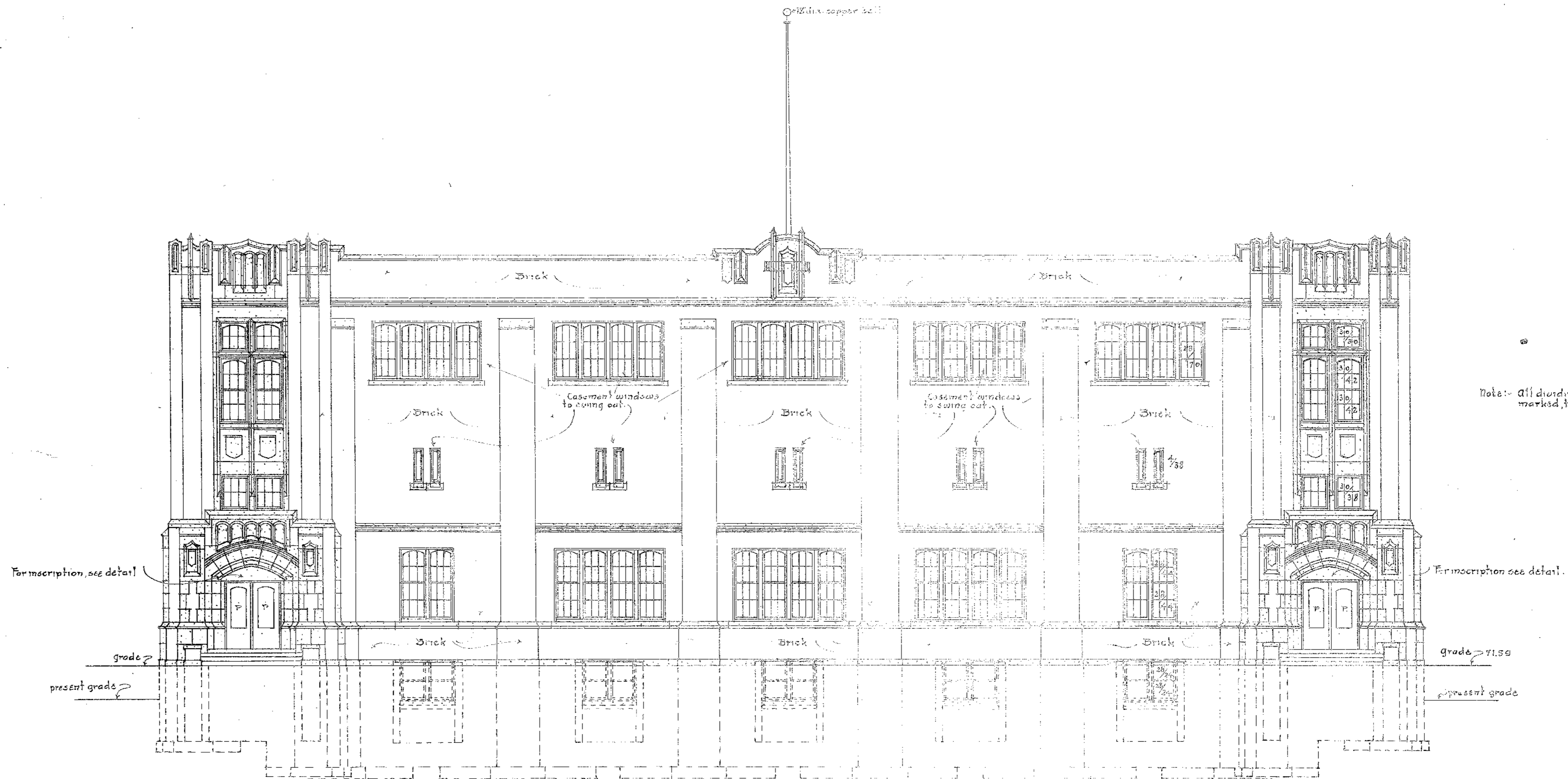
Wittich Hall Renovation

Historic Structure Report

APPENDIX D

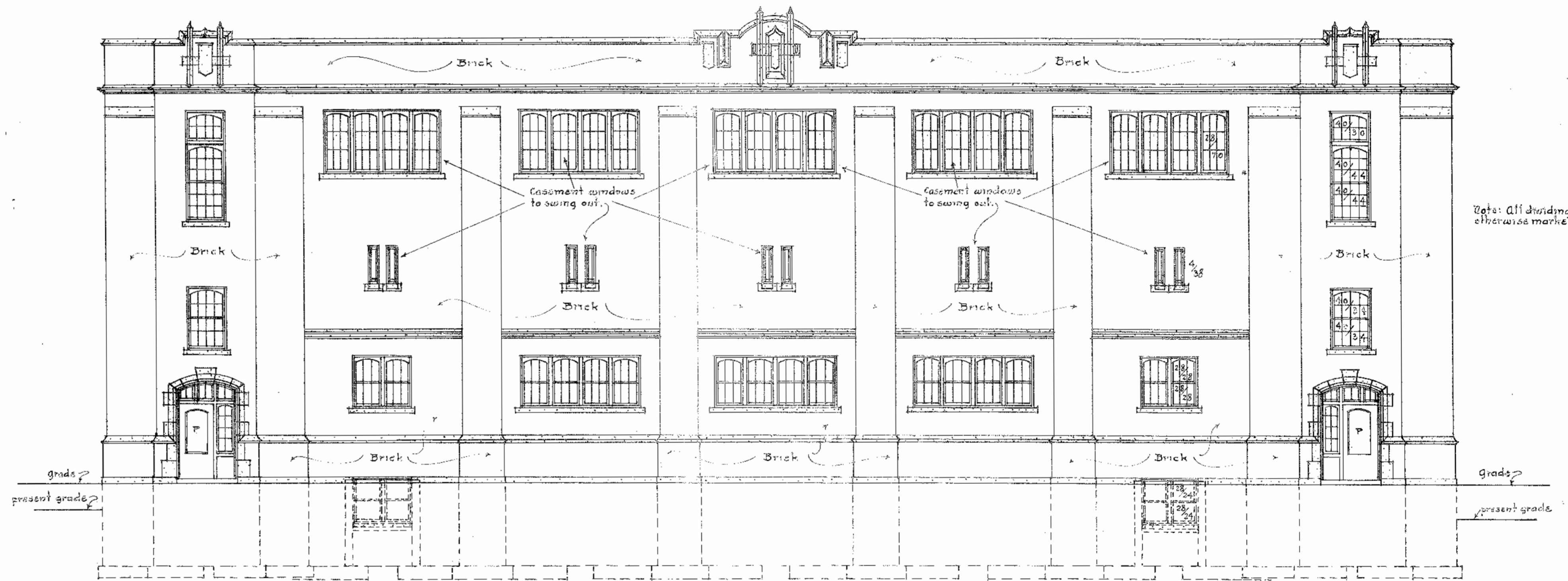
Historic Drawings

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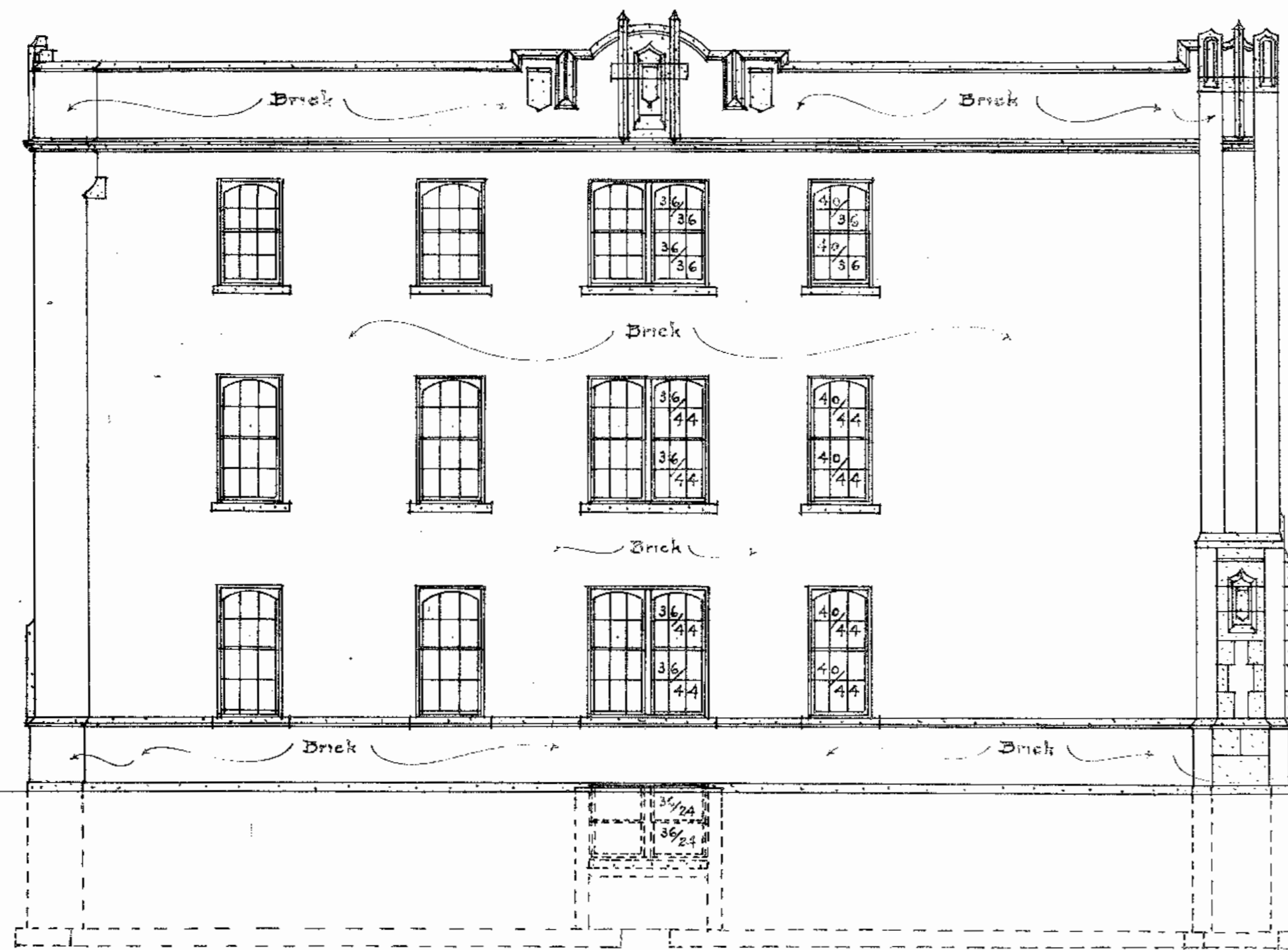
FRONT ELEVATION

0641E	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Robinson & Rodenbeck</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur P. Babady</i>	631
YEAR:	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE Sept 7, 16	DATE



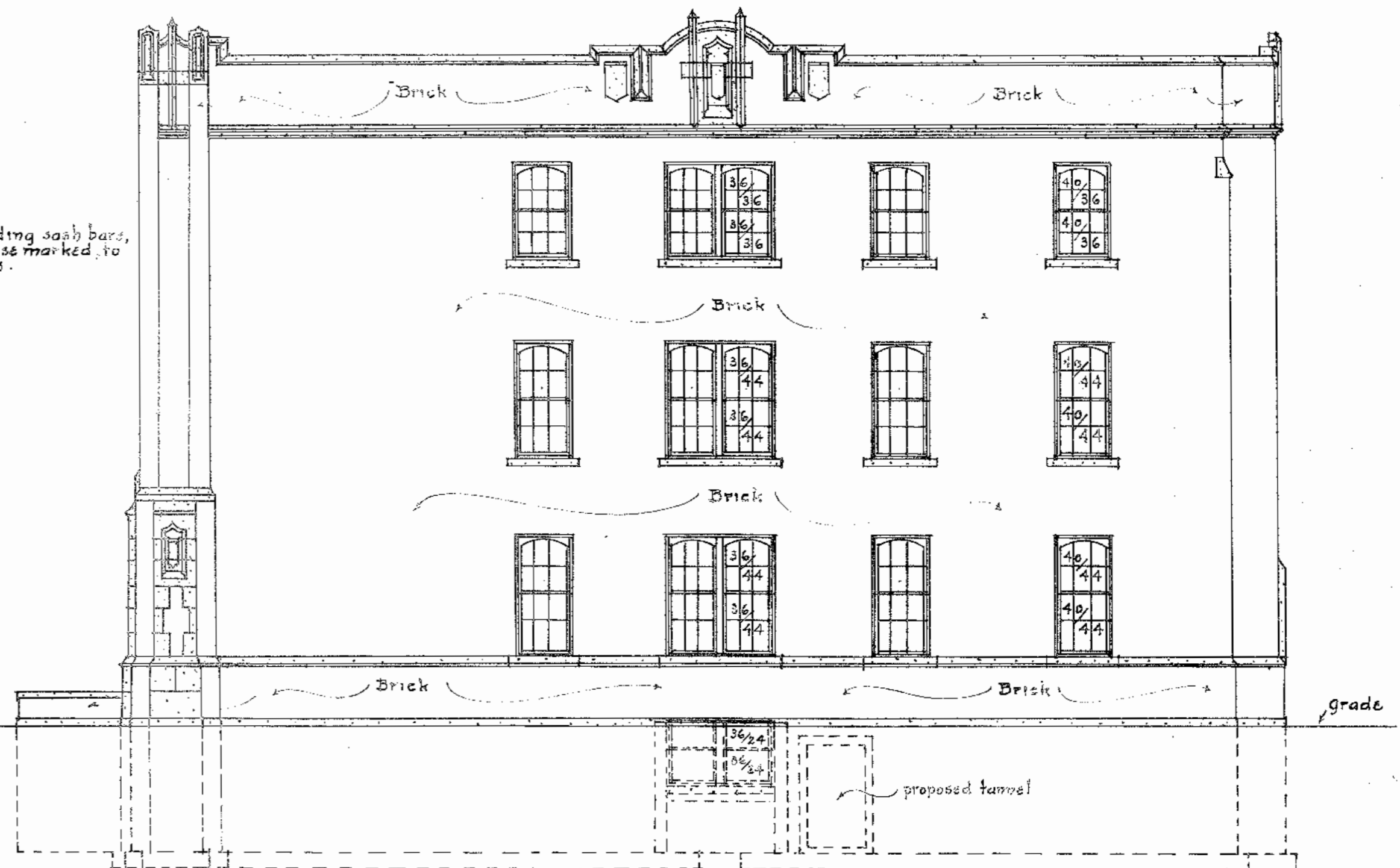
REAR ELEVATION

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE No.
1/8"=1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Rockenboff.</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur Readdy</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	<i>W. H. Mearns</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	SHEET No.
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE <i>Sept 7-16</i>	2



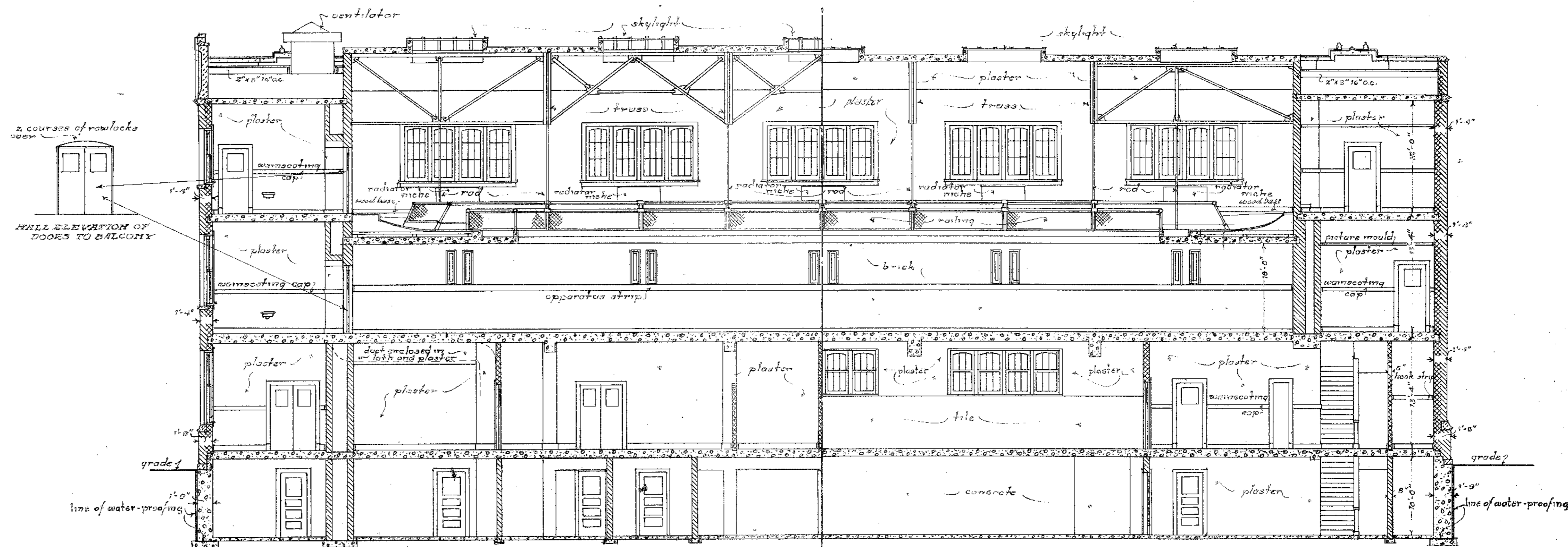
NORTH END ELEVATION

Note: All dividing sash bars, unless otherwise marked, to be 3/4" zinc bars.

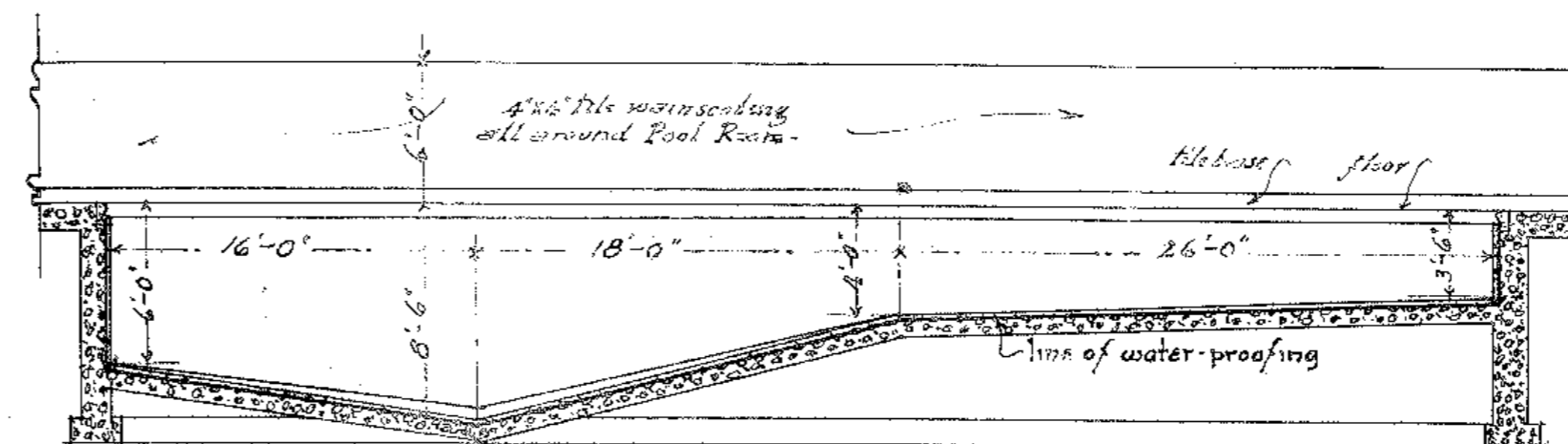


SOUTH END ELEVATION

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Robinson & Rockwood</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur Rabold</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET NO.
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.		DATE Sept 7-16	3
			DATE 9-8-16	

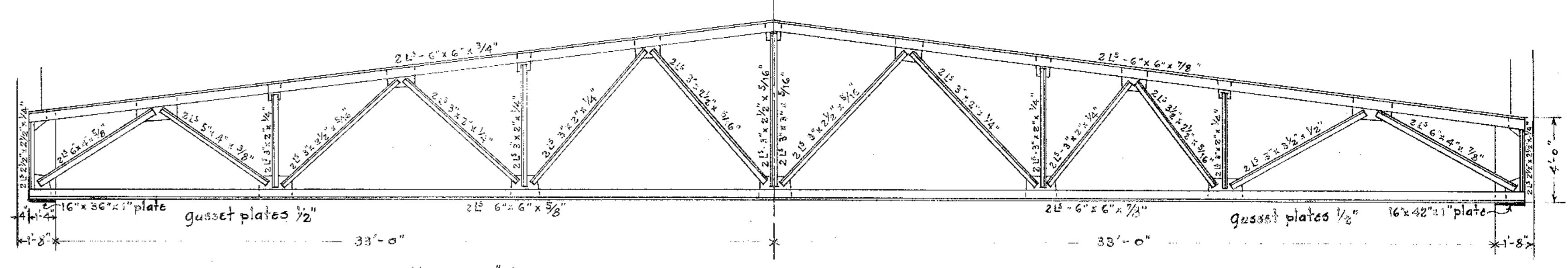
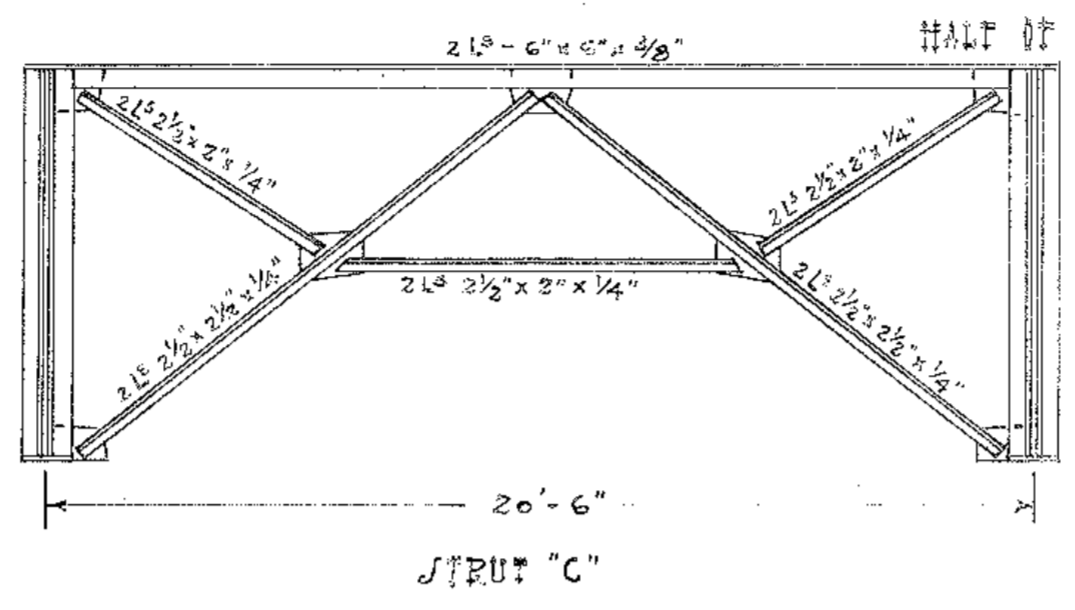
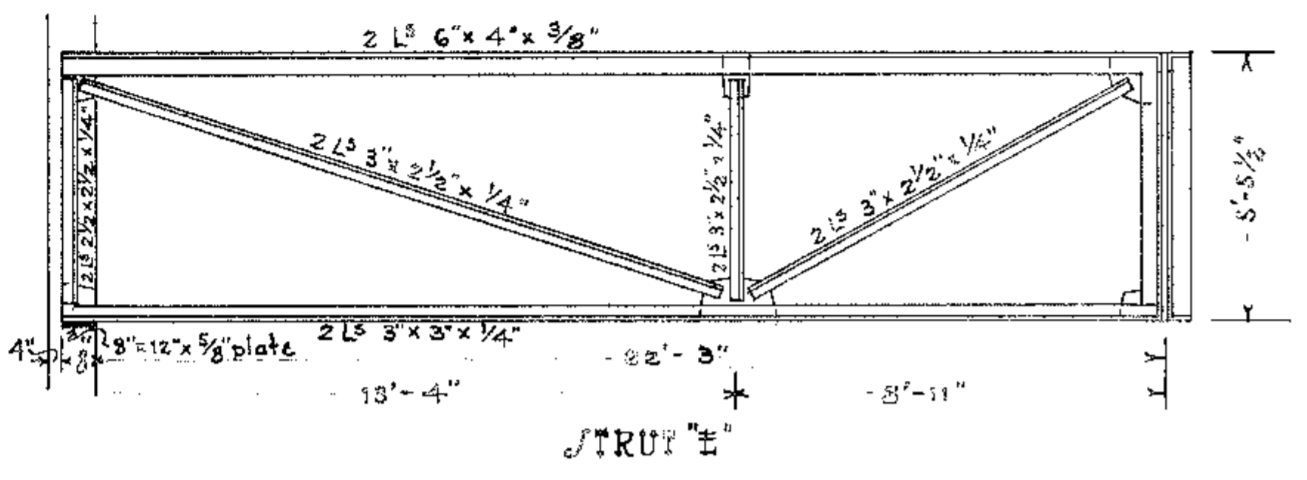
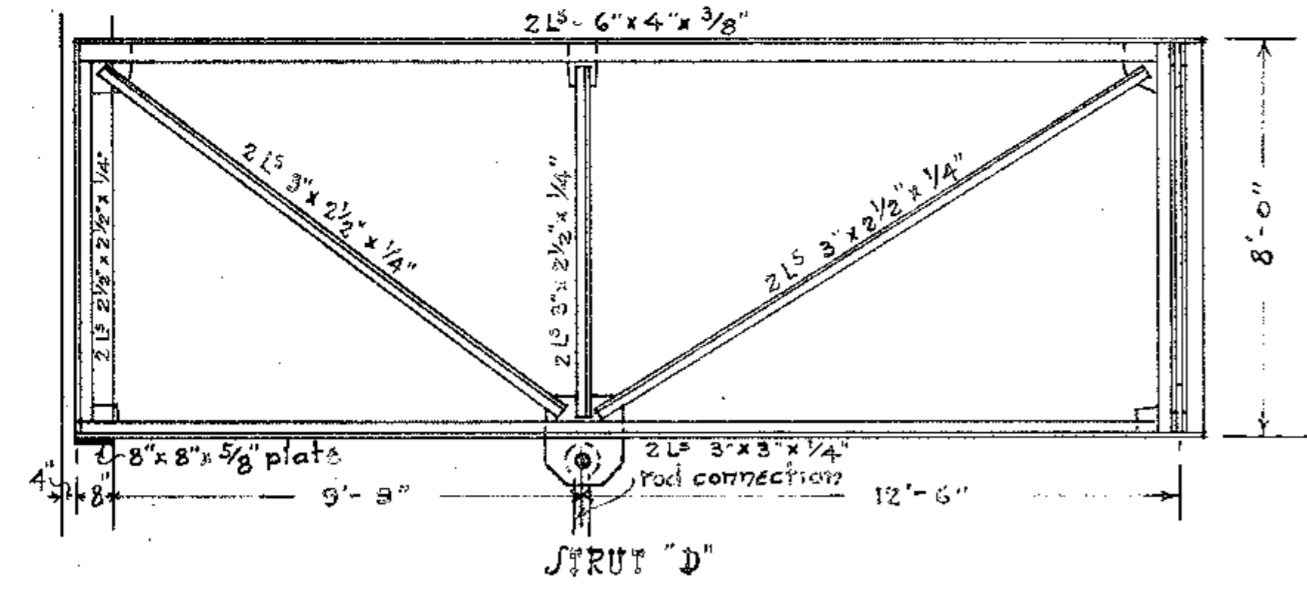


SECTION ON LINE A-A



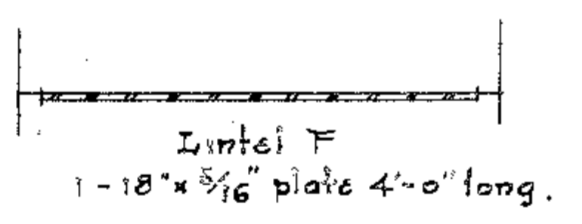
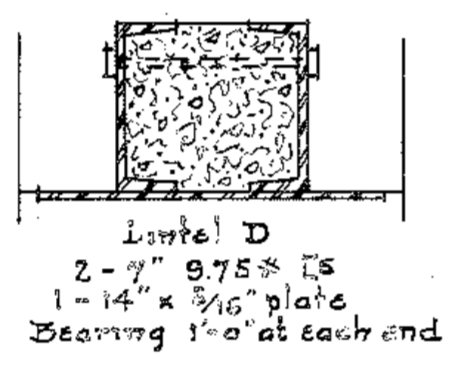
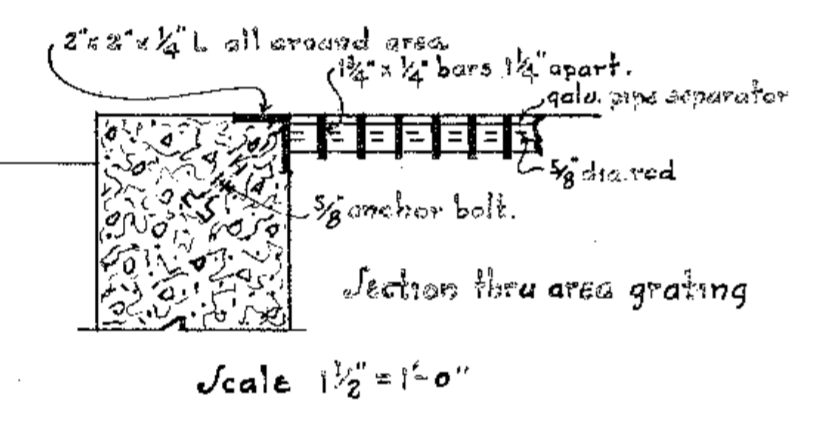
Section thru Swimming pool - Scale 1/8" = 1 foot

JGALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED- DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Rockwell</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur R. Boddy</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	DATE <i>Sept 7-16</i>	SHEET NO.
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	DATE <i>9-8-16</i>	

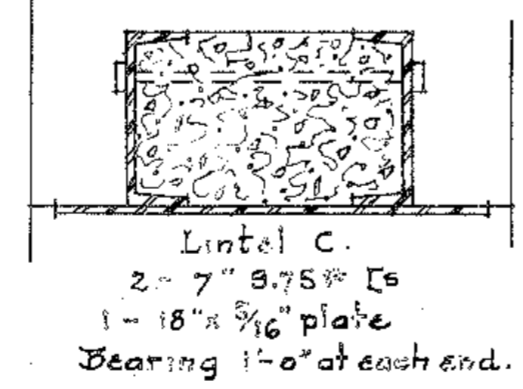
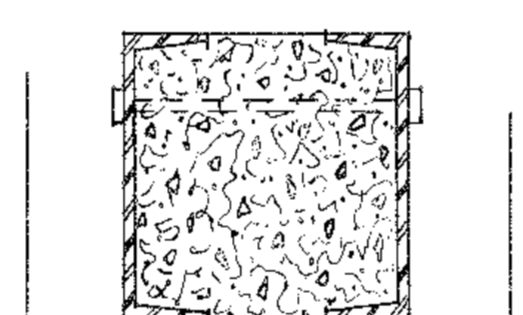
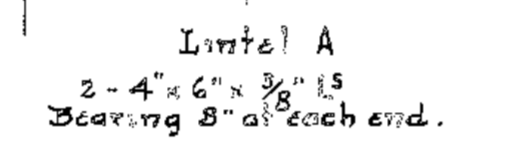
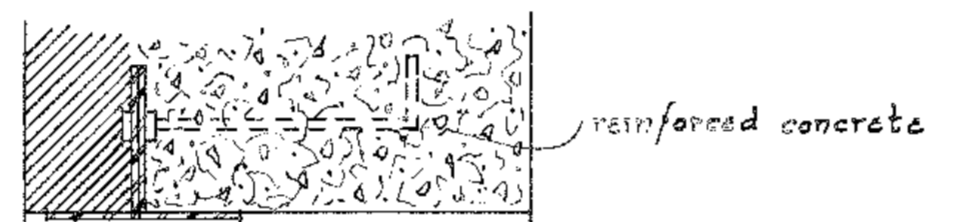


Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

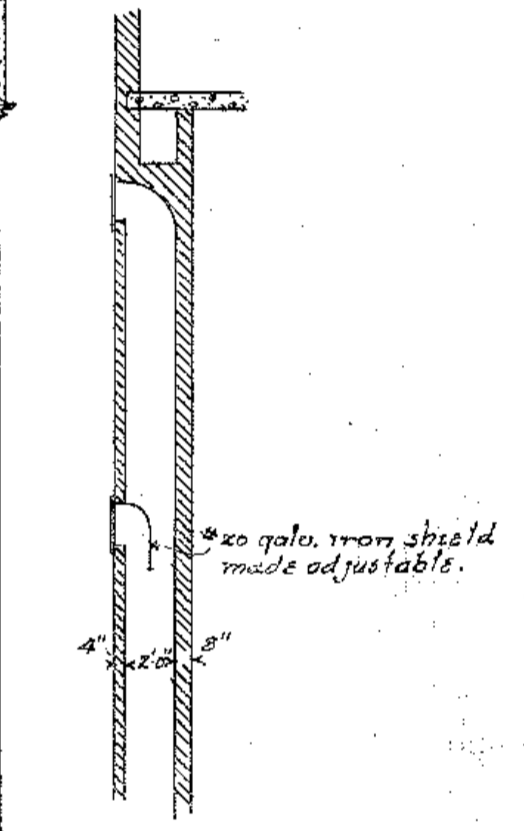
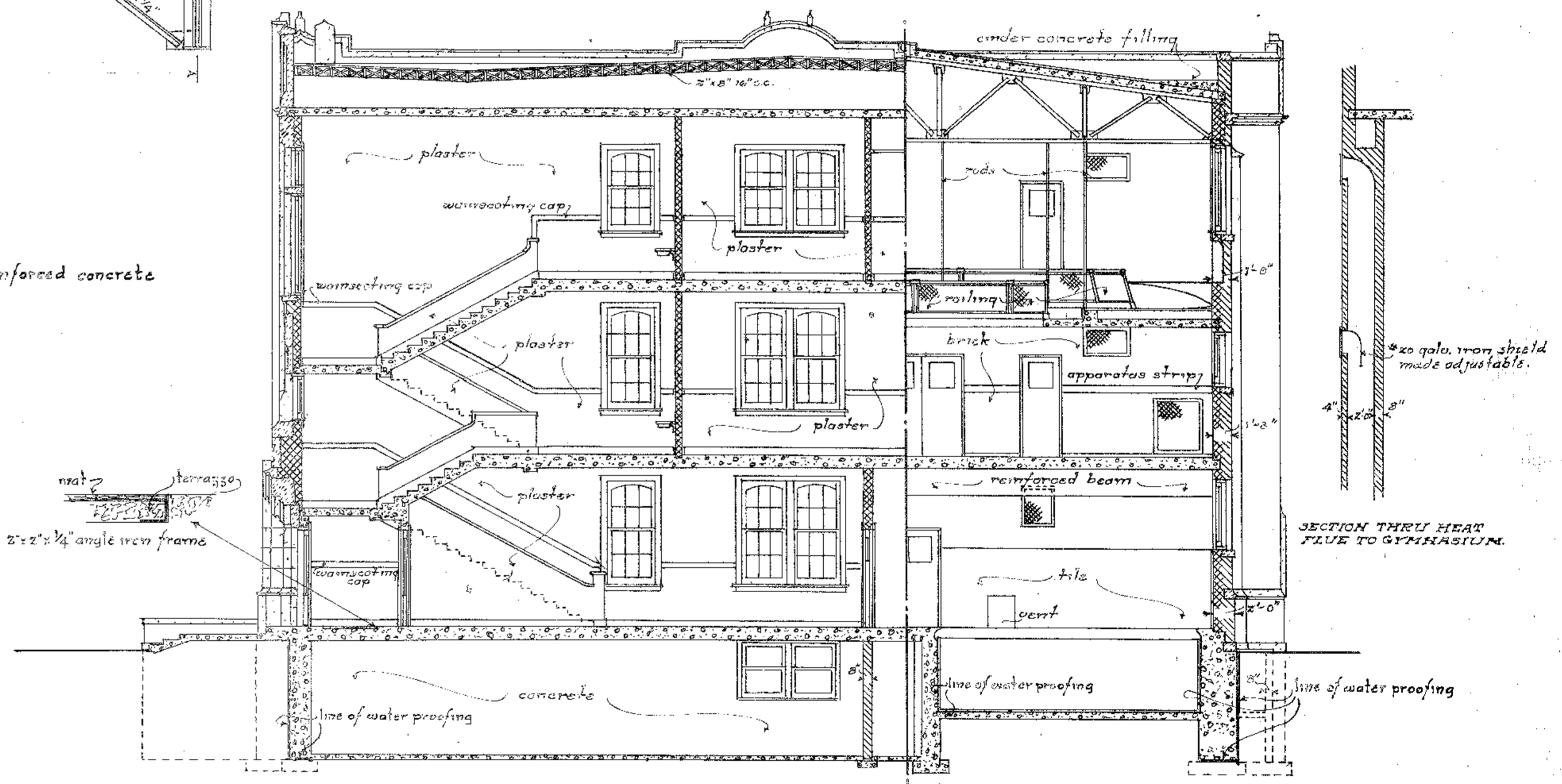
Note: Contractor must verify all measurements at the building.



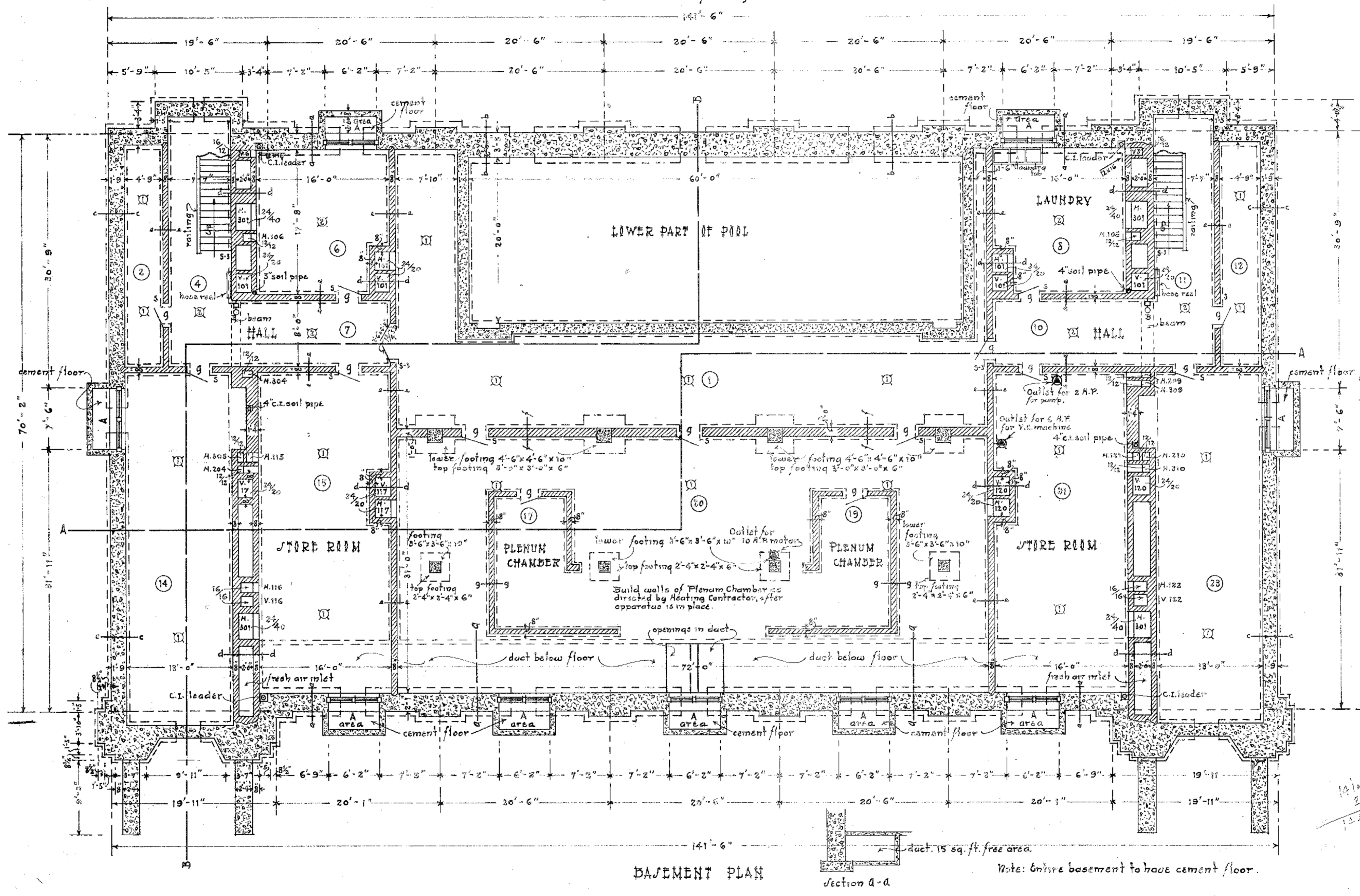
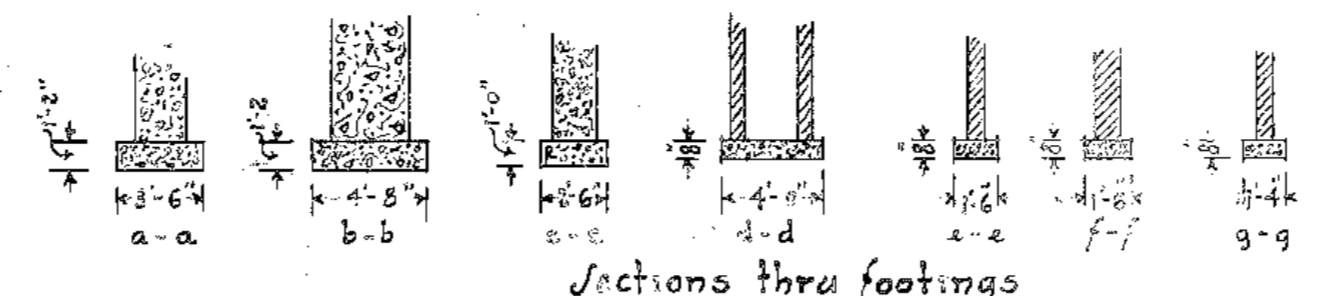
Note: All plates to be riveted to beams, channels, etc., with standard counter sunk rivets flush on underside of plate.



Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



SCALE as marked	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
YEAR 1916	 ARCHITECTS LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	 STATE ARCHITECT DATE Sept 7-16	531
		LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	 STATE CHIEF ENGINEER DATE 9-8-16	SHEET NO. 5



Doors marked "g" to be 3'-0" x 8'-8" x 1 1/4" S.D.

KEY TO MATERIAL

- indicates Brick
- " Tile
- " Concrete
- " Cement
- " Cut stone in section
- " " " Elevation
- " Iron and steel
- " Wood in section
- " Electric lights
- " 60 watts
- " Switches for electric lights
- " Vacuum cleaning outlet.
- " Special outlet
- " Fire alarm stations and gong

Notes:
Contractor must verify all measurements of the Building.
The walls of all heat and vent flues, unless otherwise marked, to be as shown.

10/16
2/10
10/2/16

col. S.

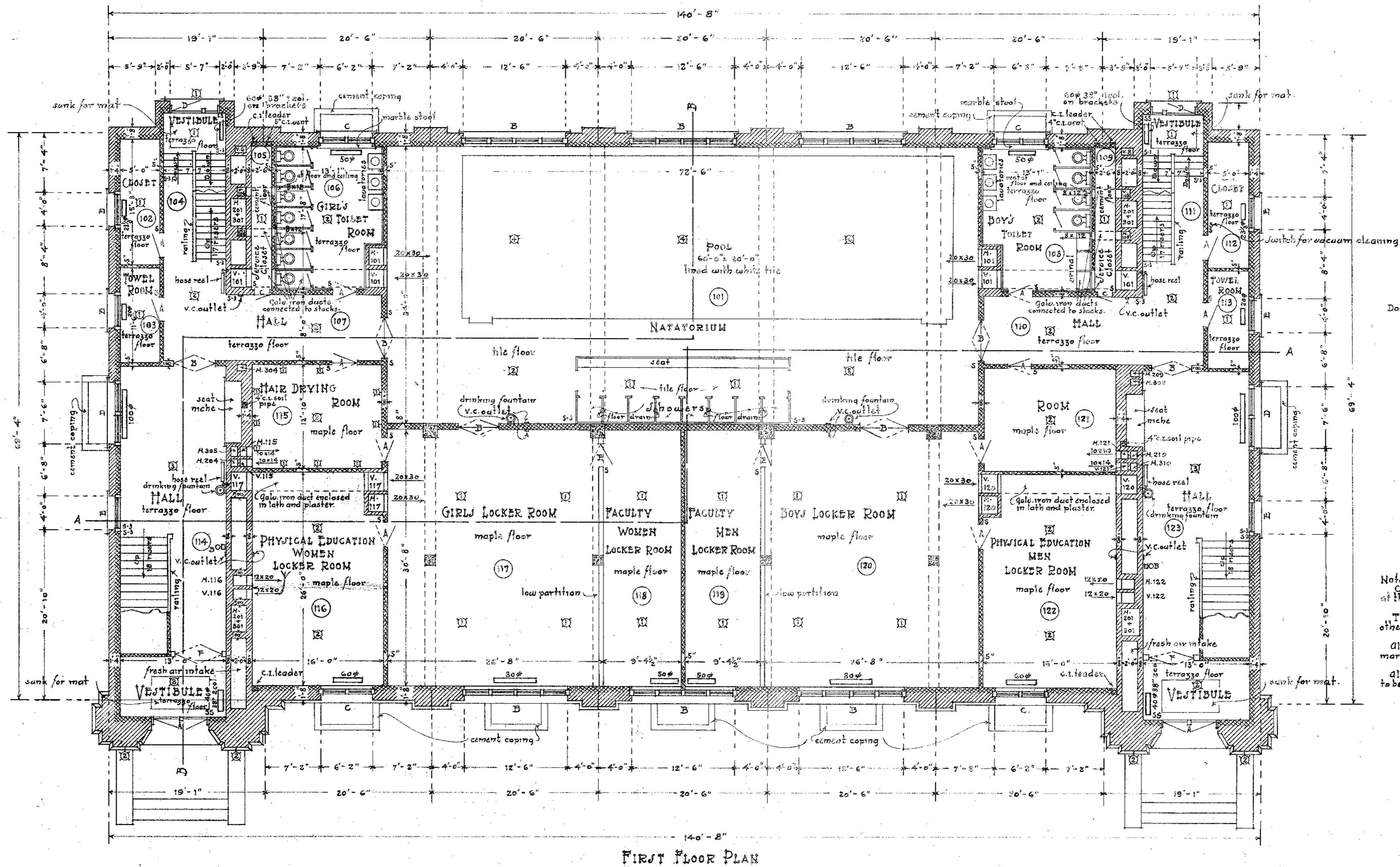
W

BASEMENT PLAN

Section d-d

Note: Entire basement to have cement floor.

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8"=1'-0"	<i>Parkinson & Goodrich</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur J. ...</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS.	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET NO.
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE Sept 7/16	6

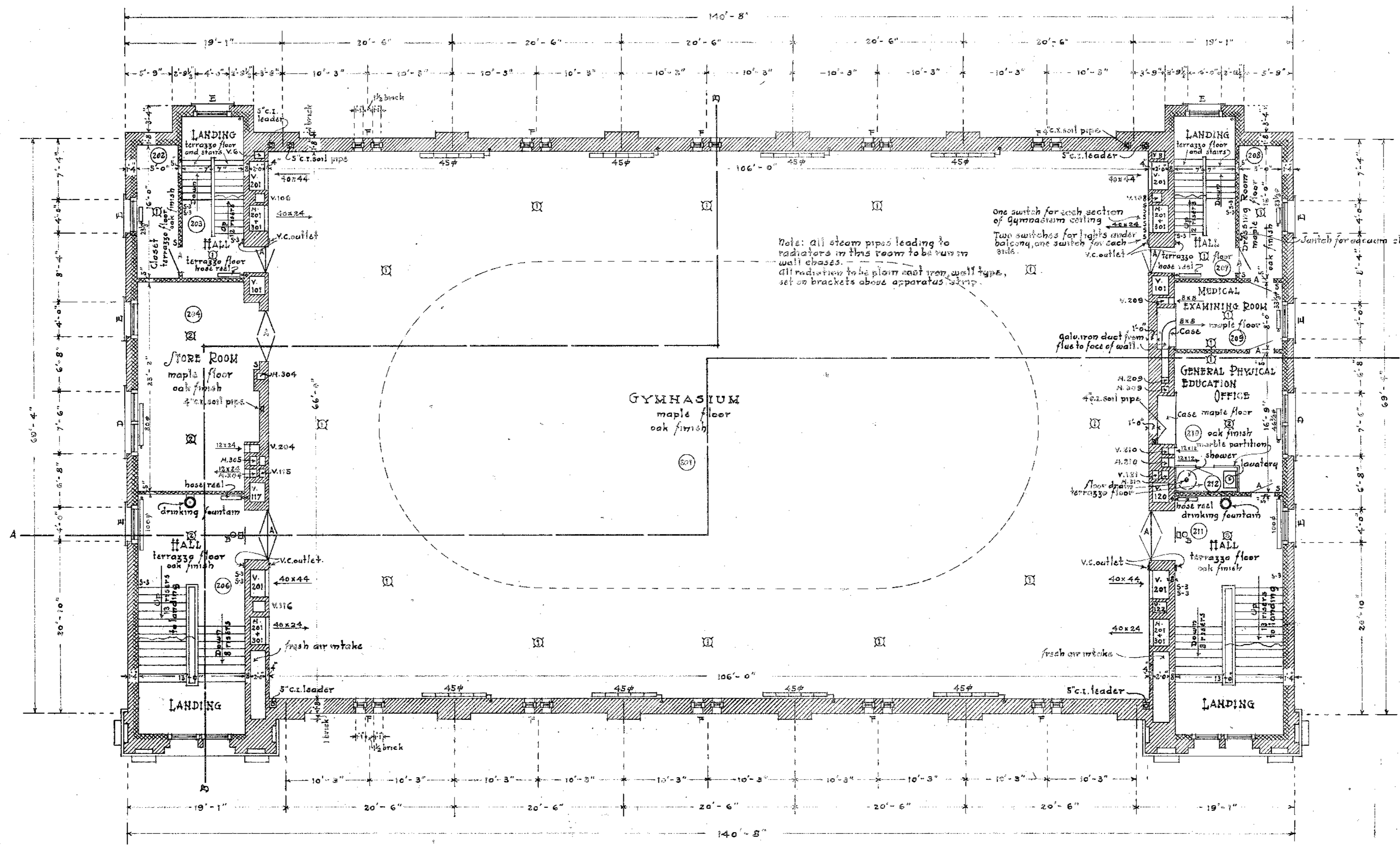


Doors marked "A" to be 3'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" J.D.
 " " " " " 2'-6" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" J.D.
 " " " " " 2'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" J.D.
 " " " " " 3'-0" x 5'-4" x 1 3/8" J.D.
 " " " " " 2'-10" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" J.D.

Notes:-
 Contractor must verify all measurements at the Building.
 The walls of all heat and vent flues, unless otherwise marked, to be as shown.
 All radiators on this floor, unless otherwise marked, to be 32" high '2col.
 All galv. iron ducts, except in rooms 105 and 109, to be enclosed in lath and plaster.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.	OFFICE OF <i>Parkinson & Associates</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>Arthur R. ...</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE Sept 7-16	FILE NO. 531 SHEET NO. 1
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Note: all steam pipes leading to radiators in this room to be cast iron wall chases. —
all radiators to be plain cast iron, wall type, set on brackets above apparatus strip.

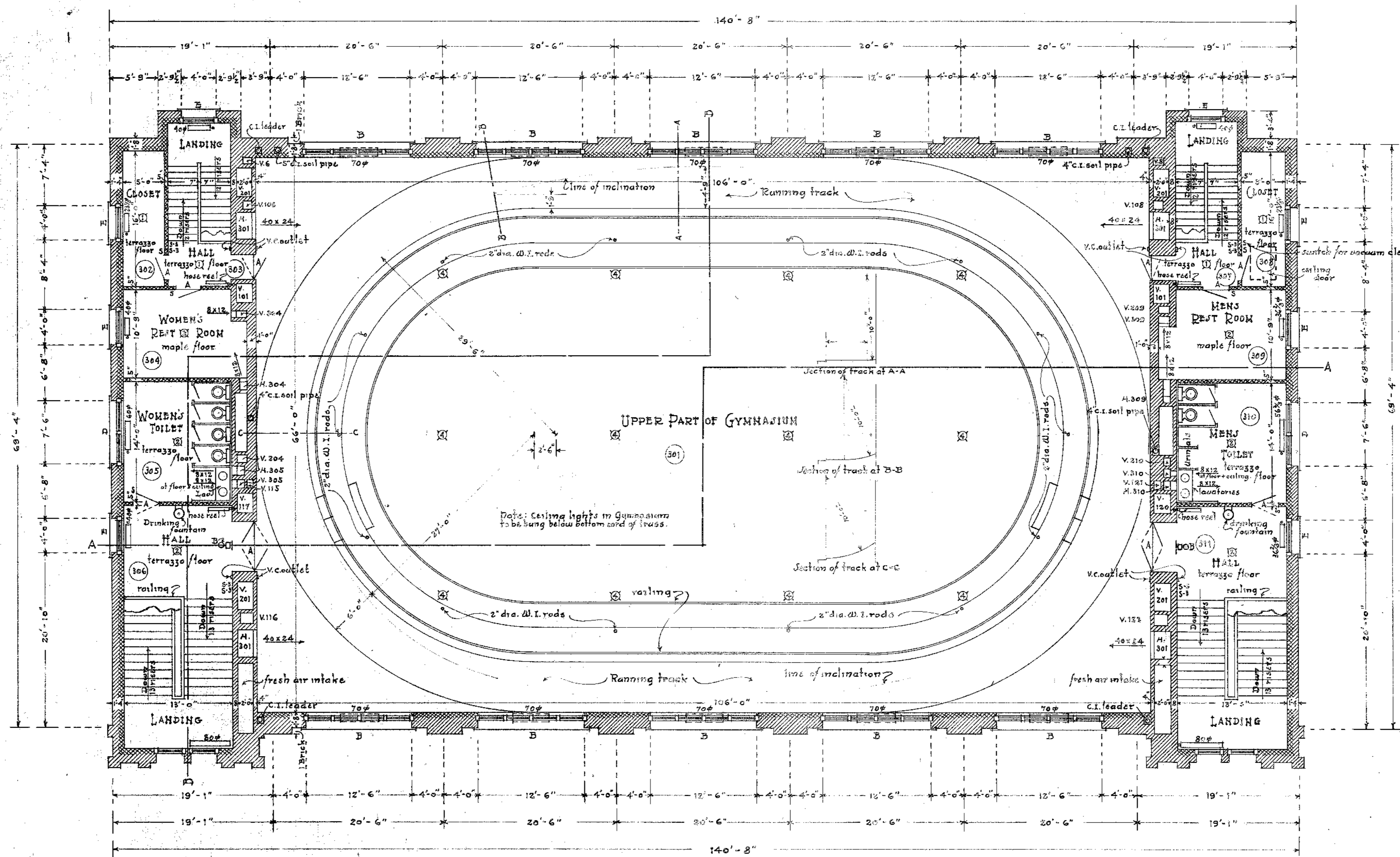
One switch for each section of Gymnasium ceiling.
Two switches for lights under balcony, one switch for each side.

Switch for vacuum cleaning.

Note: Doors marked "A" to be 3'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 1/2" S.D.

Notes:
Contractor must verify all measurements at the building.
The walls of all heat and vent flues, unless otherwise marked, to be as shown.
All radiators on this floor, unless otherwise marked, to be 32" high 2 col.

SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.	OFFICE OF <i>Robinson & Bookbinder</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
YEAR 1916		PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	<i>Arthur P. Brady</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
			<i>Wm. W. Munn</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	SHEET NO. 8
			DATE <i>Sept 7, 1916</i>	

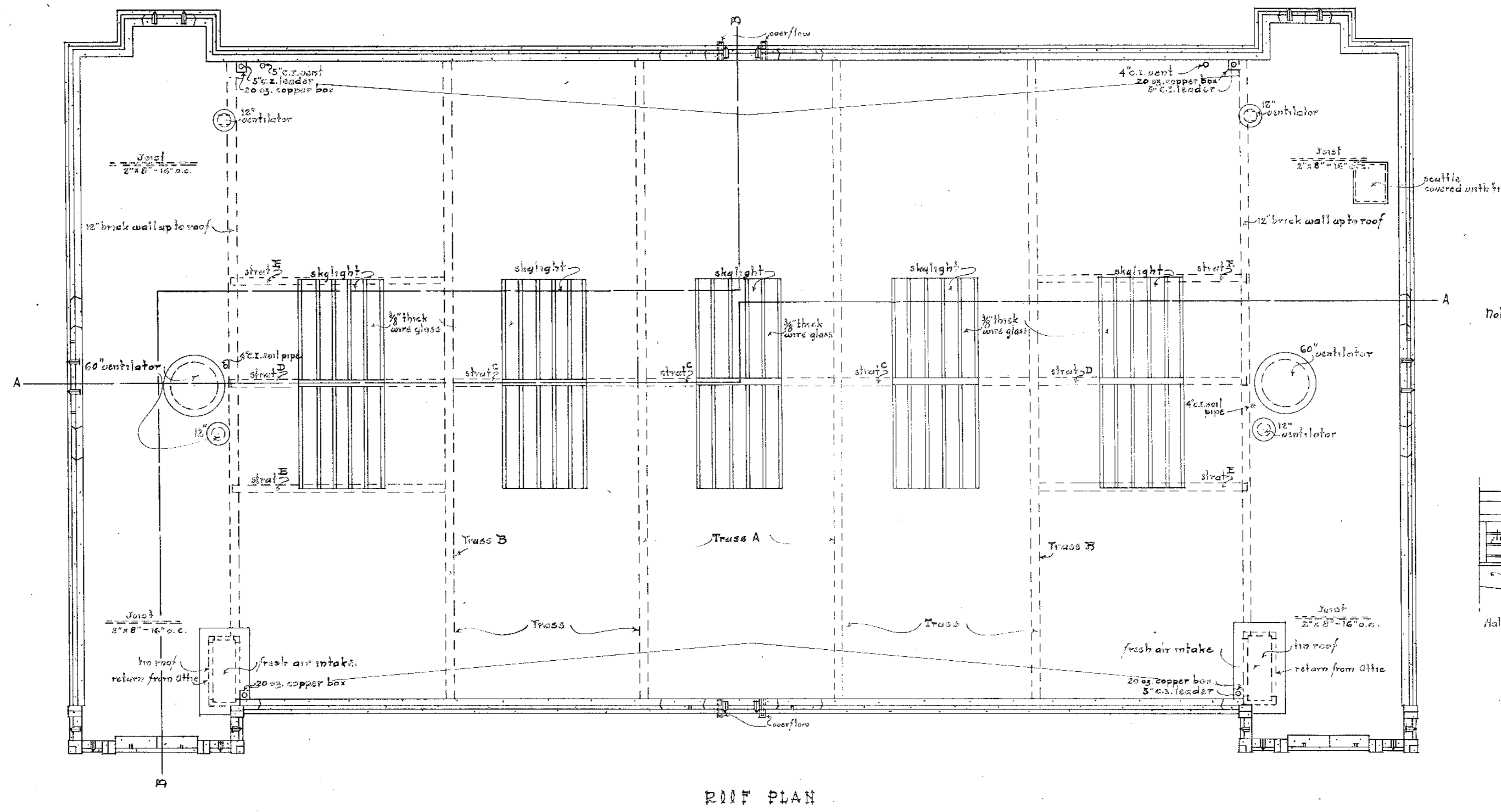


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

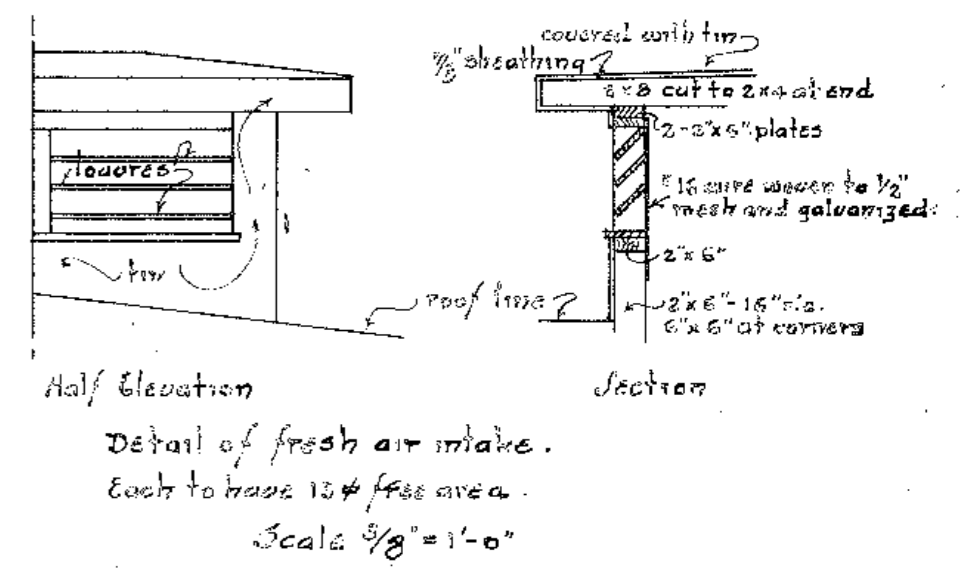
Note: Doors marked 'A' to be 3'-0" x 7'-6" 1/2 x 1 1/2"

Notes:
 Contractor must verify all measurements at the Building.
 The walls of all heat and vent flues, unless otherwise marked, to be as shown.
 All radiators on this floor, unless otherwise marked, to be 32" high 2 col.

SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.	OFFICE OF <i>Parkinson & Rosenhoff</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROIX, WISCONSIN	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROIX, WISCONSIN	APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>John P. ...</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE 2-17-16	FILE NO. 531 SHEET NO. 9
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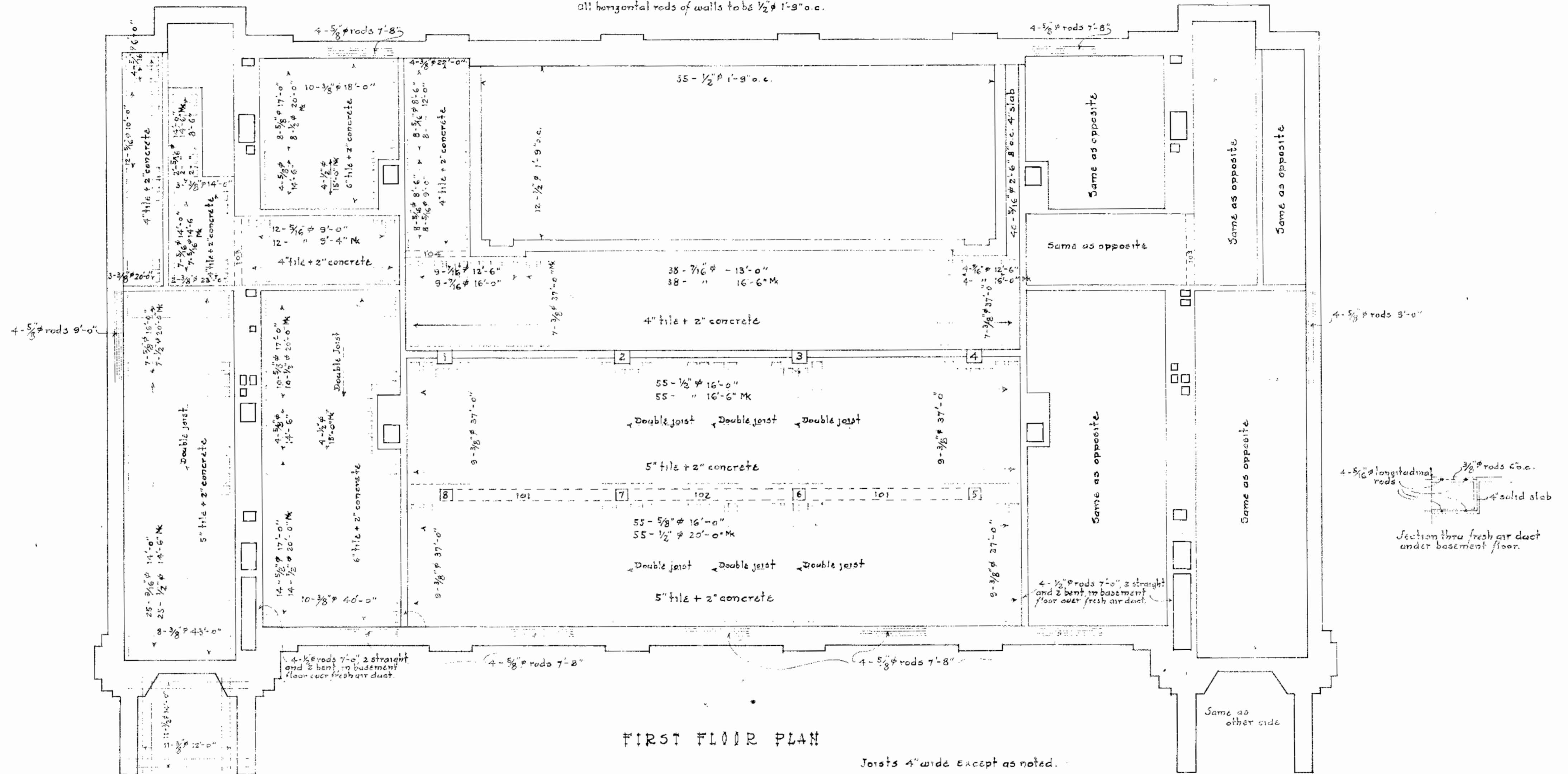
Notes:-
 Connect vents from rooms # 106, 108, 302 and 310
 to ventilators with # 24 gal. iron.
 All vents, not shown on this plan stop at attic floor.



ROOF PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.	OFFICE OF <i>Parkinson & Schenckhoff</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>Arthur R. Anderson</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE Sept 2, 1916	FILE No. 531 SHEET No. 10
YEAR 1916			<i>John W. Mack</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER DATE 7 8 1916	

Where two rods join they are to be securely fastened to each other.
 All vertical rods in walls of pool to be 1/2" # 8" o.c. bent 4'-0" into bottom.
 All horizontal rods of walls to be 1/2" # 1'-9" o.c.

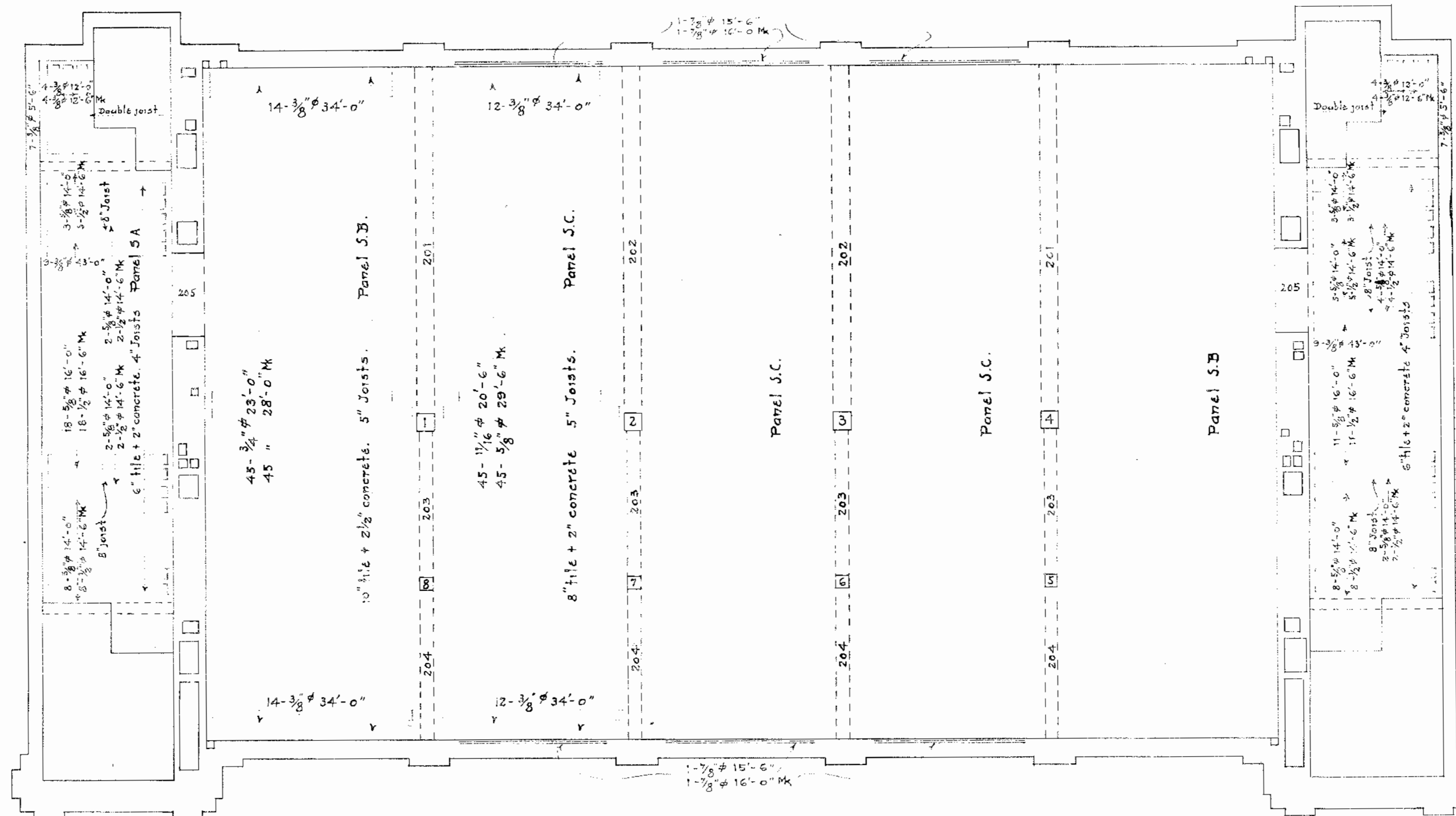


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Joists 4" wide except as noted.

REINFORCED FLOOR & BEAM CONSTRUCTION

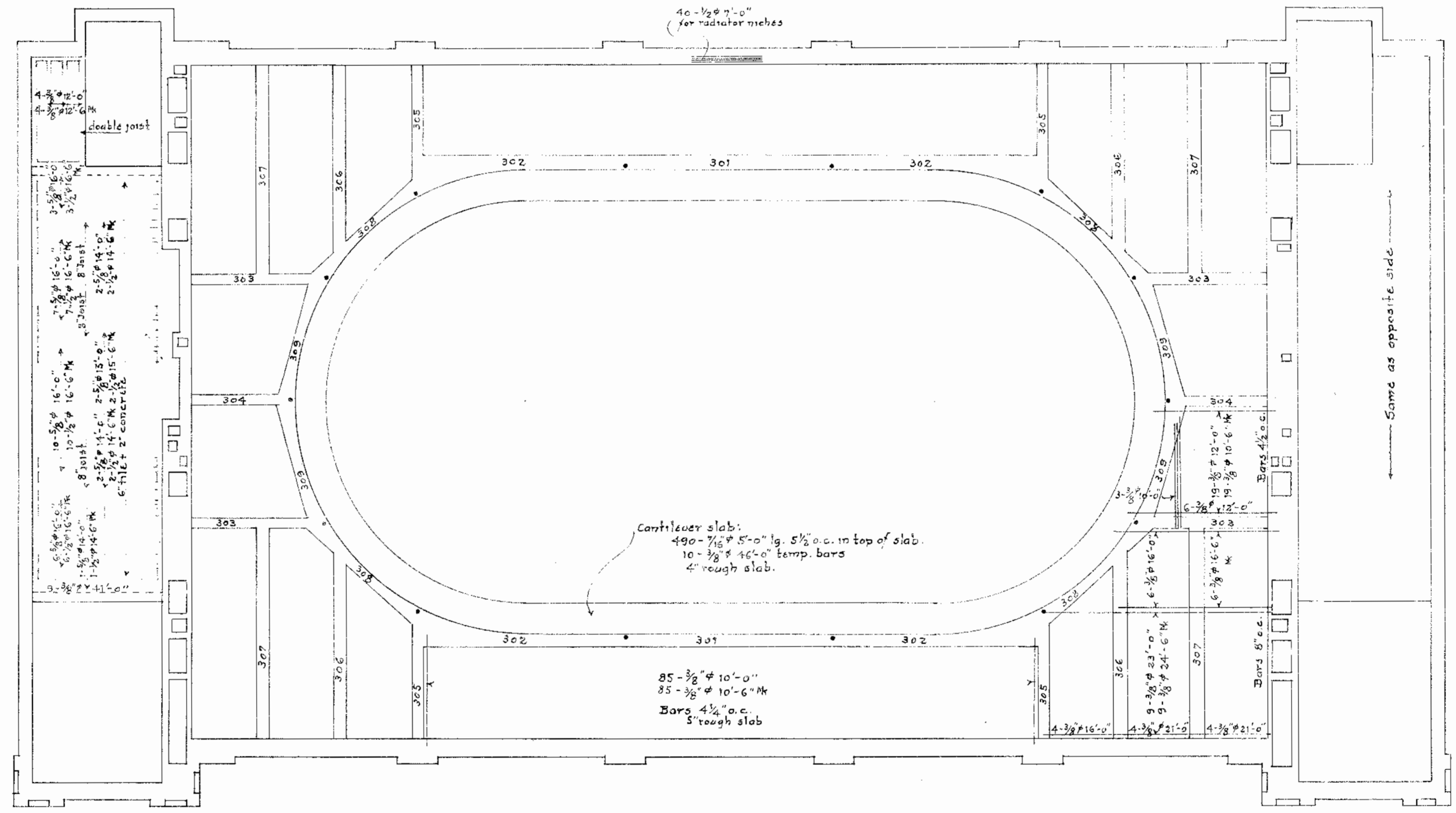
SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.	OFFICE OF <i>McKim, Messersmith & Gooden</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>Arthur J. Rood</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE Sept 7-16	FILE NO. 531 SHEET NO. 11
YEAR 1916			DATE STATE CHIEF ENGINEER DATE 4-2-20	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

REINFORCED FLOOR & BEAM CONSTRUCTION

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Robinson & Lockwood</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Carl R. Pabst</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CRISSE, WISCONSIN	<i>Wm. G. Wall</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	SHEET NO.
1916			DATE: Sept 22, 1916	12

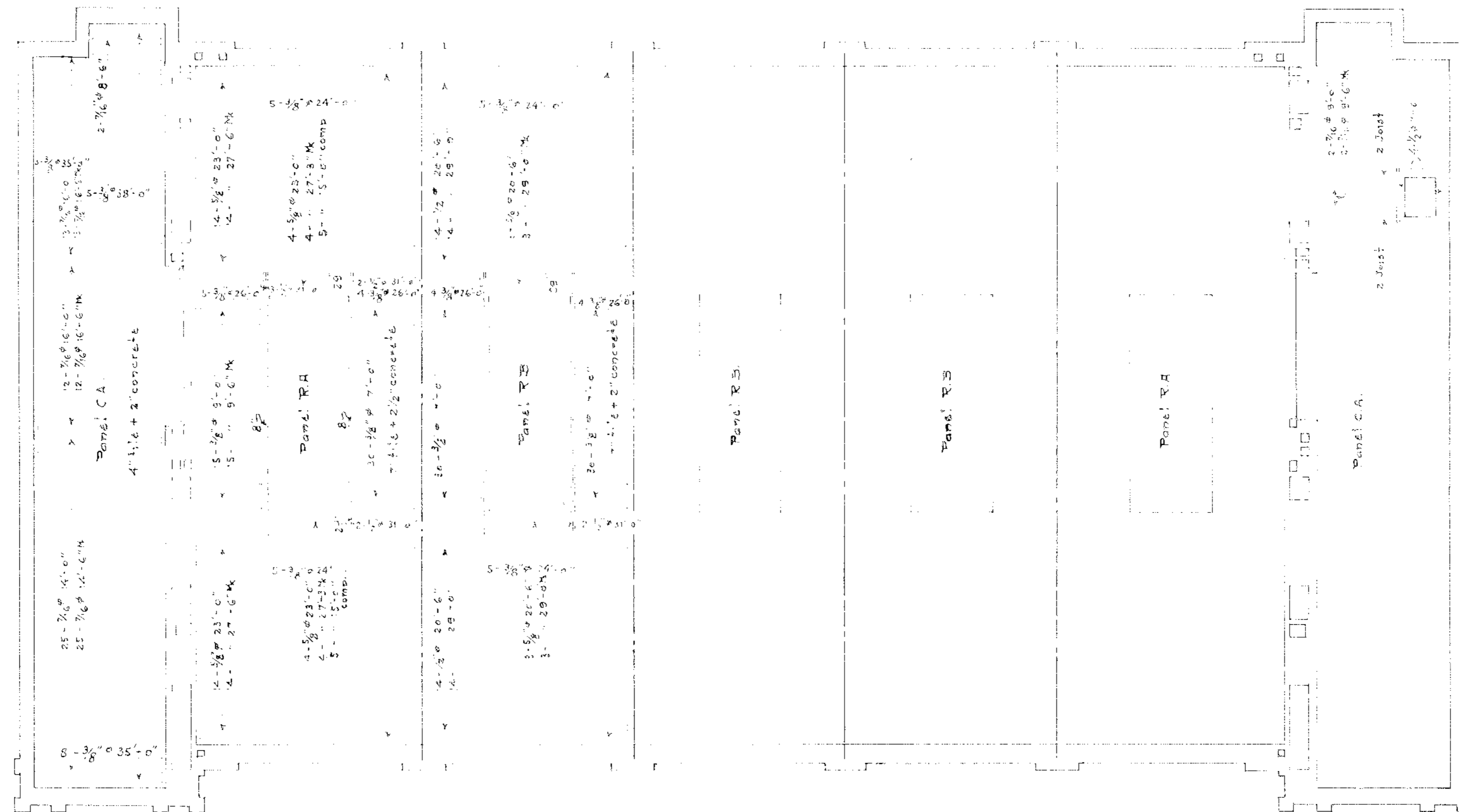


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

REINFORCED FLOOR & BEAM CONSTRUCTION

Joists 4" wide except as shown.
 Solid slab 5" deep except as shown.
 Each quarter of balcony same as quarter plan shown.

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Robinson & Lockwood</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Richard E. Gandy</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	<i>W. J. Gandy</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	SHEET NO.
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE <i>Sept 7, 16</i>	13



ROOF PLAN
REINFORCING FOR ROOF

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
YEAR 1916
OFFICE OF
William A. Bennett
ARCHITECTS
24 TRACE, WISCONSIN

BUILDING
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
W. J. ...
STATE ARCHITECT
DATE Sept 7, 16.
W. J. ...
STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE 10/1/16

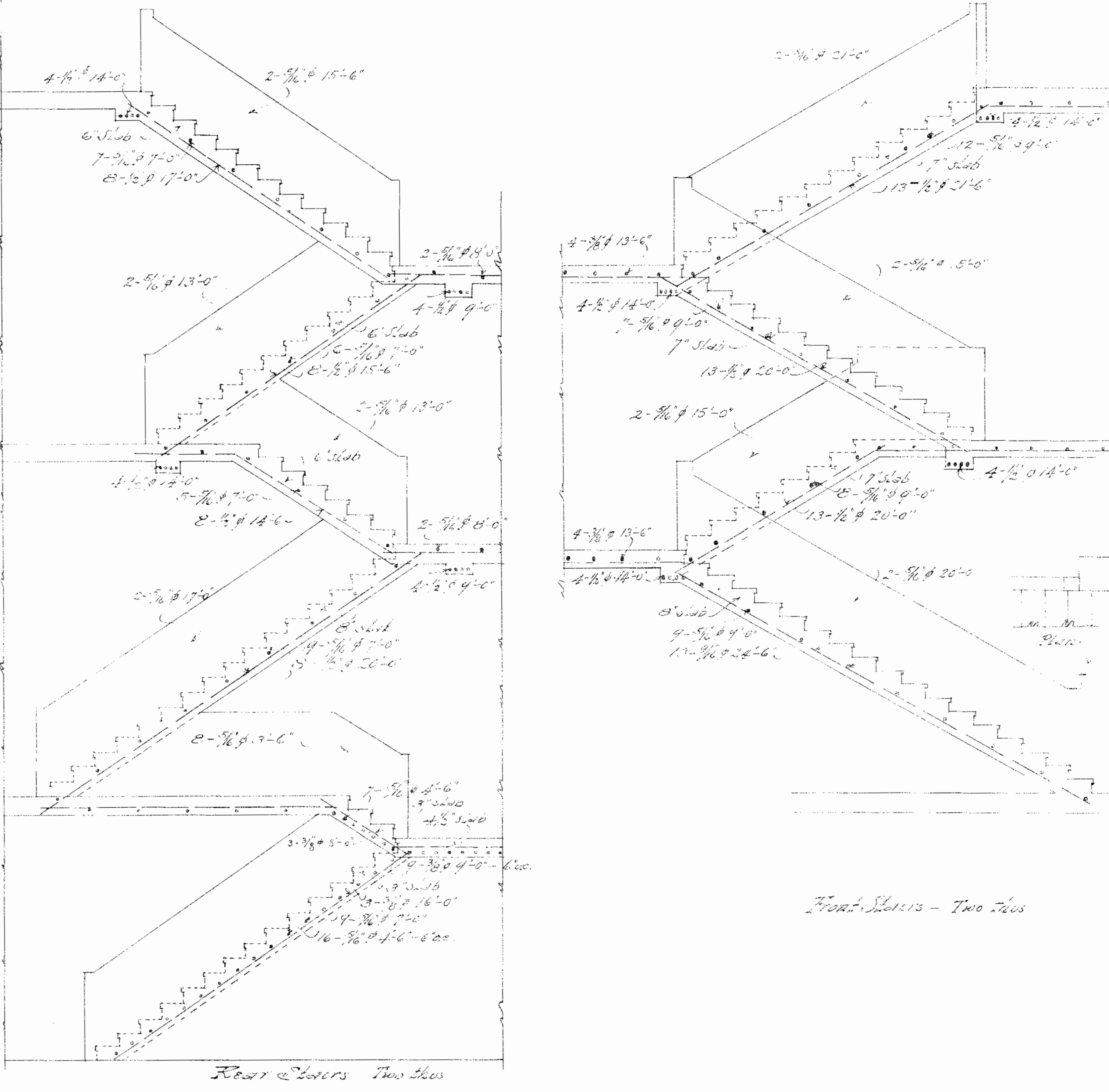
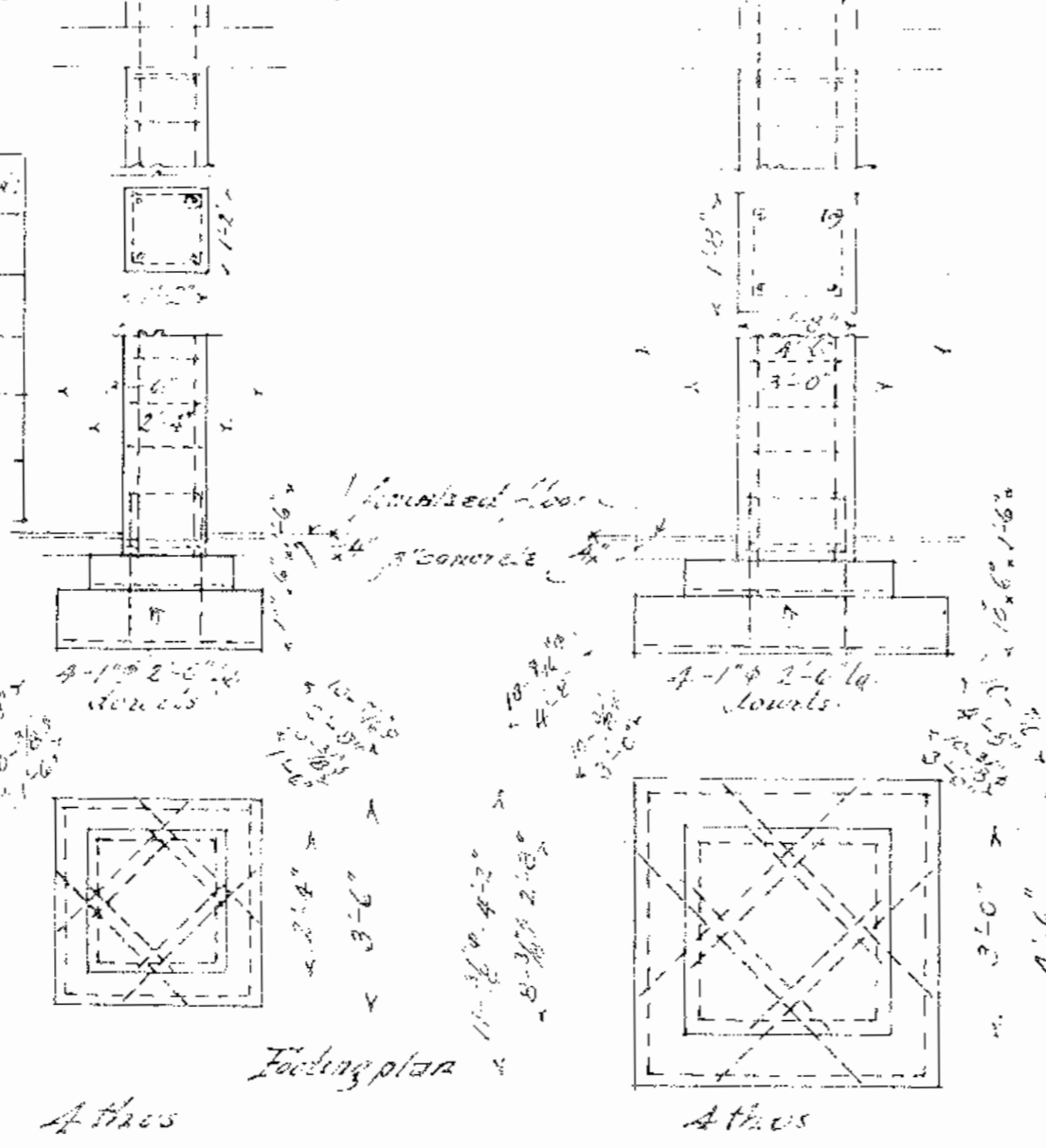
FILE NO
531
PAGE NO
14

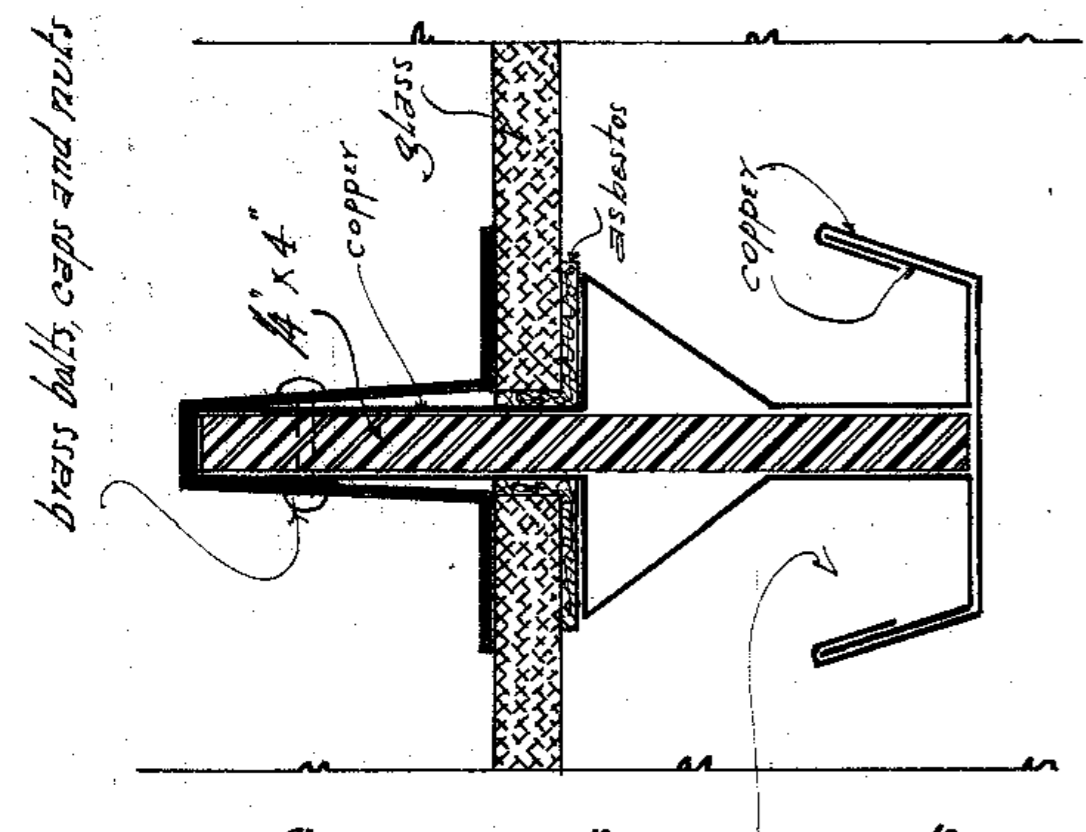
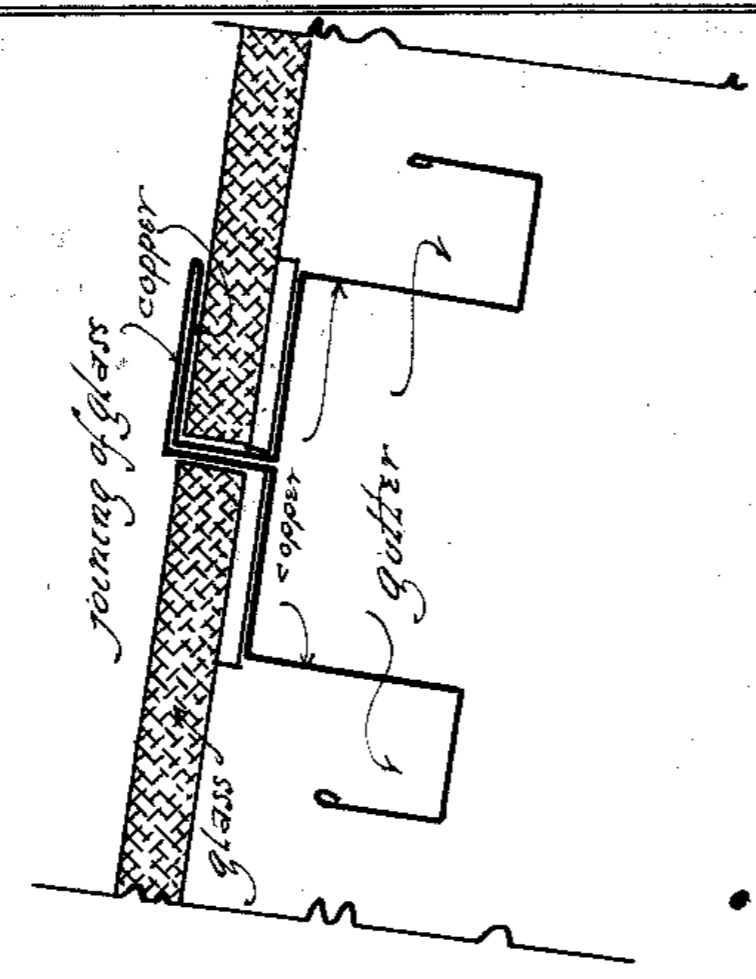
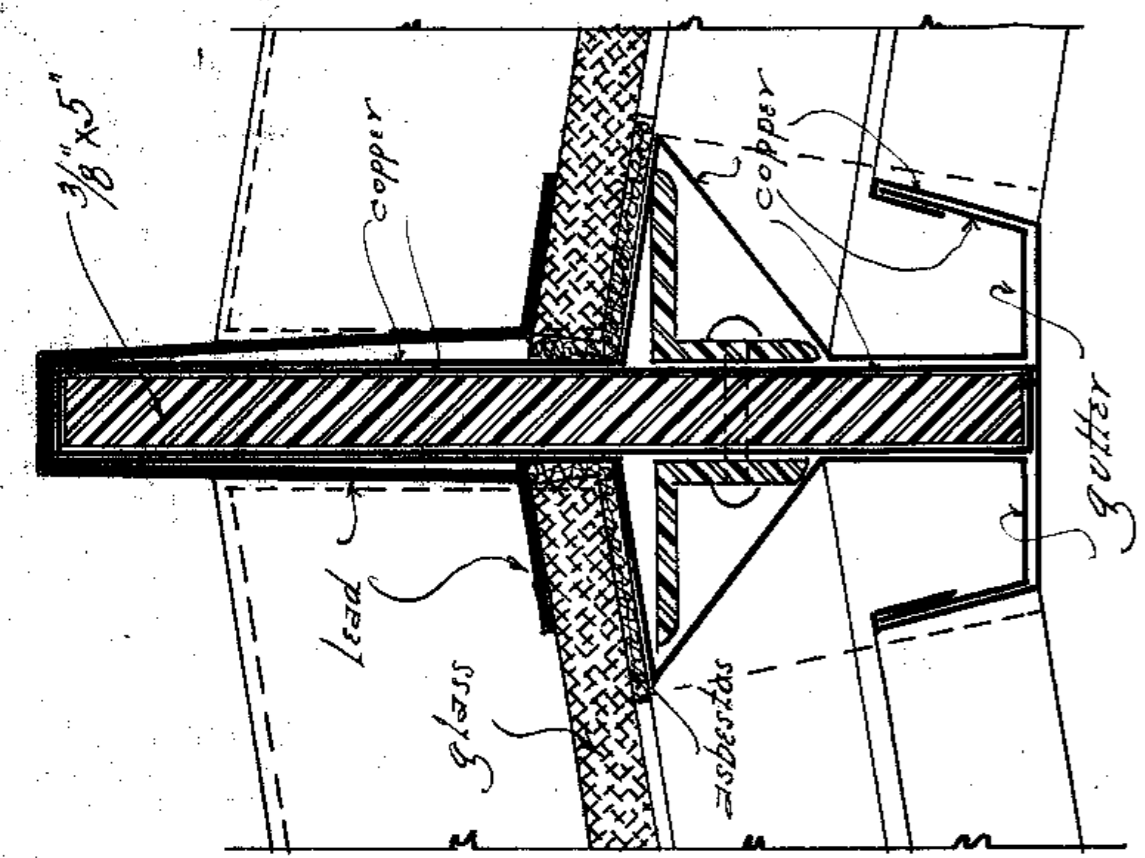
Beam Schedule

Floor	Mark	No.	Size	Main Bars		Stirrups	Toc		
				Mark	Spacing				
1st	101	2	14	24	2-5/16" 26'-0"	2-15/16" 27'-6"	25-3/8" 5'-9"	3'6" 8'0" 2'15" 5'5"	21"
	102	1	14	24	2-7/8" 21'-0"	2-7/8" 32'-6"	20 " 5'-8"	3'6" 8'0" 2'15" 5'5"	31"
	103	2	8	10	2-1/2" 4'-0"	2-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 2'-8"	3'6" 12"	
	104	1	8	10	2-1/2" 4'-0"	2-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 2'-8"	do.	
2nd	201	2	20	34	6-1/4" 35'-0"	5-1/4" 41'-6"	30-3/8" 8'-10"	6'12" 6'6" 4'2" 12'5" 15"	12"
	202	2	20	34	5-1/4" 35'-0"	5-1/4" 41'-6"	36 " 8'-7"	do	20"
	203	4	14	20	2-1" 16'-0"	2-7/8" 21'-8"	15 " 5'-0"	4'8" 10'12" 8'15"	24"
	204	4	14	20	2-15/16" 16'-0"	2-15/16" 20'-0"	5 " 5'-8"	do	31"
	205	2	40	16	6-1/2" 4'-0"	6-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 0'-0"	3'6" 12"	
3rd	301	2	16	20	2-5/8" 21'-0"	2-7/8" 28'-8"	20-3/8" 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10"	
	302	4	16	20	2-5/8" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	20 " 5'-0"	do	
	303	4	12	20	2-5/8" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	18 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	304	2	12	20	2-5/8" 10'-6"	2-15/16" 15'-6"	16 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	305	4	12	20	2-1/2" 13'-0"	2-15/16" 15'-0"	12 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	306	4	16	20	2-5/8" 12'-0"	2-15/16" 15'-0"	8 " 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10"	
	307	4	16	20	2-5/8" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	20 " 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10"	
	308	4	12	20	2-5/8" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	5 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	309	4	12	20	2-5/8" 13'-6"	2-15/16" 18'-8"	4 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	

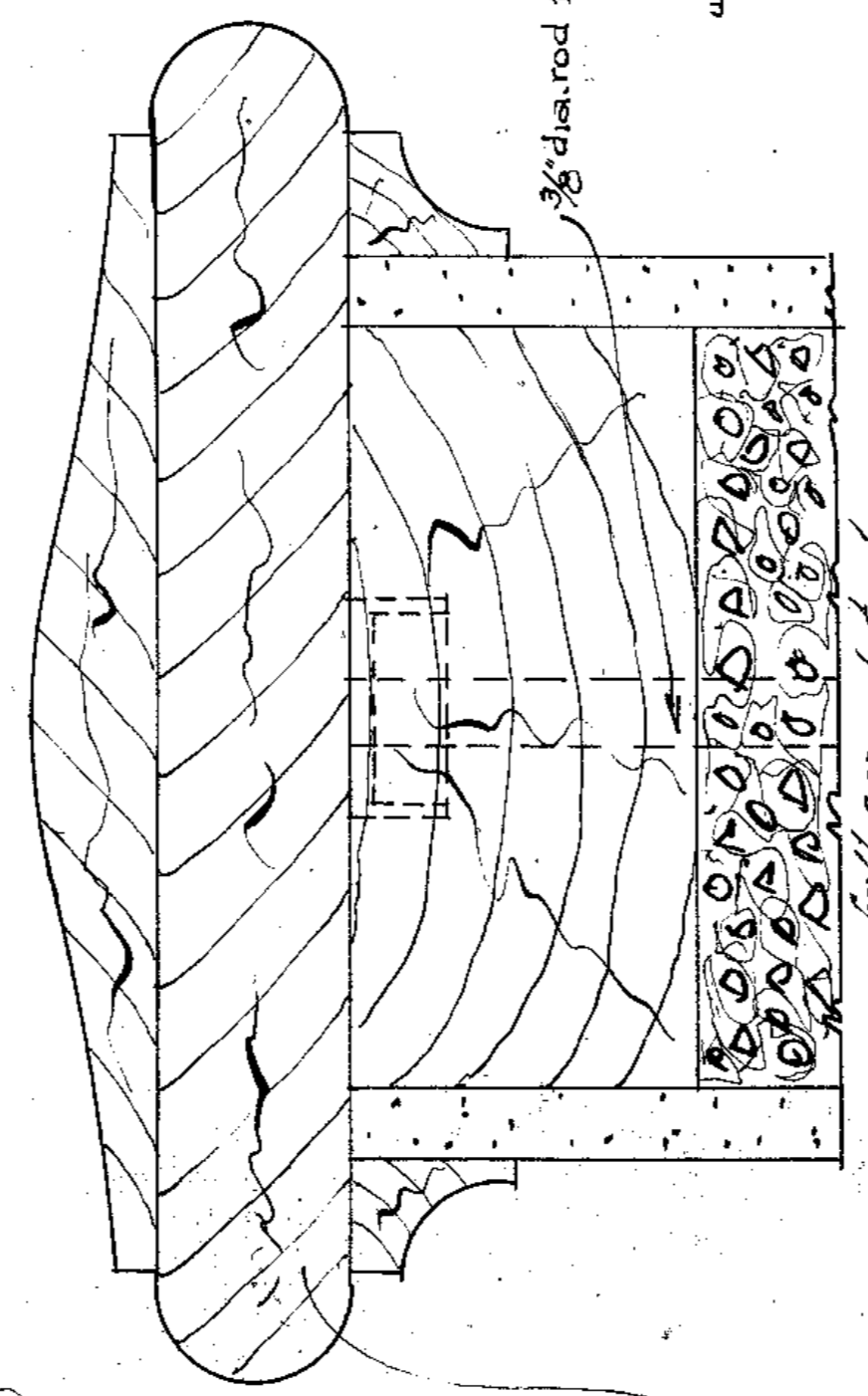
Column Schedule

Floor	Col. No.	Size	Verticals	Ties and Stirrups	Mark
1st	1534	4 20x20	4-7/8" 13'-0"	1/4" x 2" x 7" x 13'-0"	
	5678	4 14x14	4-3/4" 13'-0"	1/4" x 1/4" x 4'-0"	
2nd	1234	4 20x20	4-1" 12'-0"	1/2" x 2" x 7" x 12'-0"	
	5678	4 16x16	4-1" 12'-0"	1/2" x 1/4" x 5'-0"	

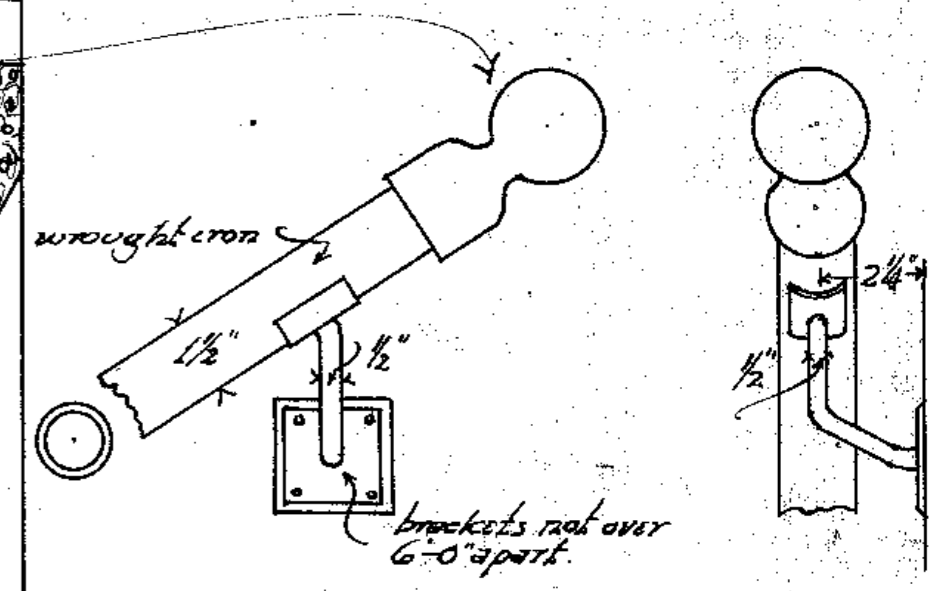
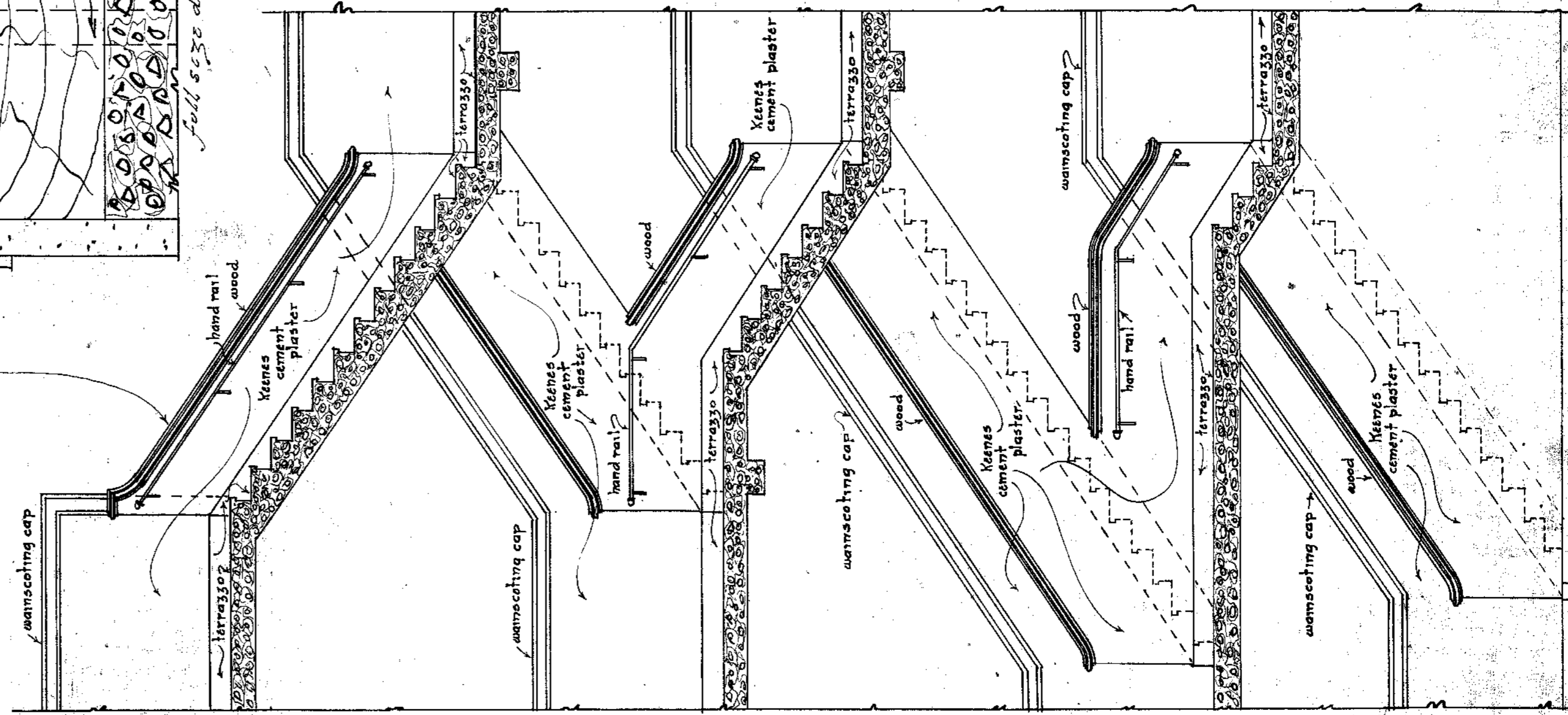
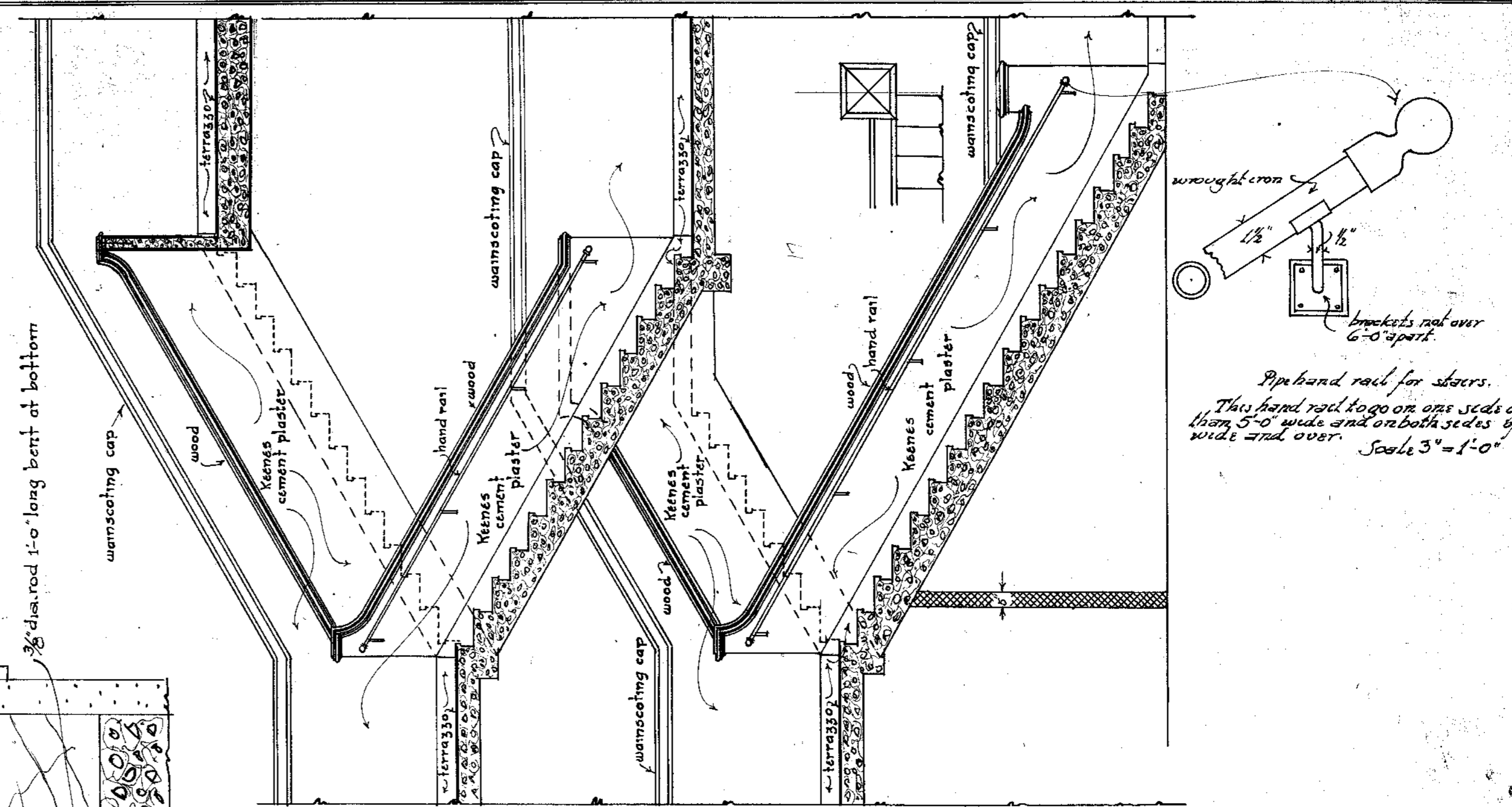




Full size details of Skylights.

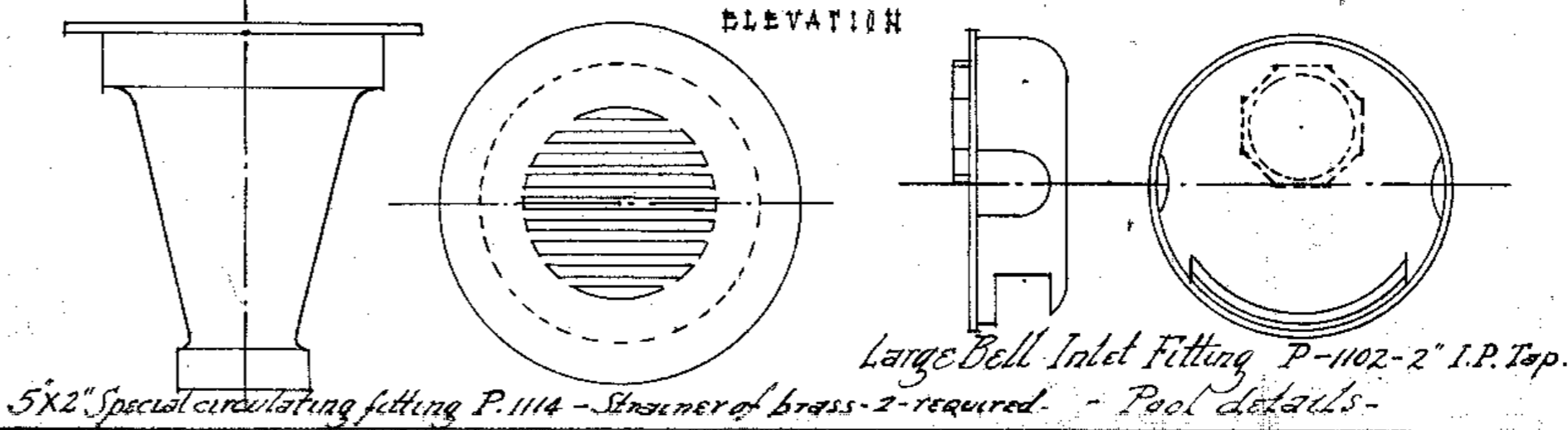
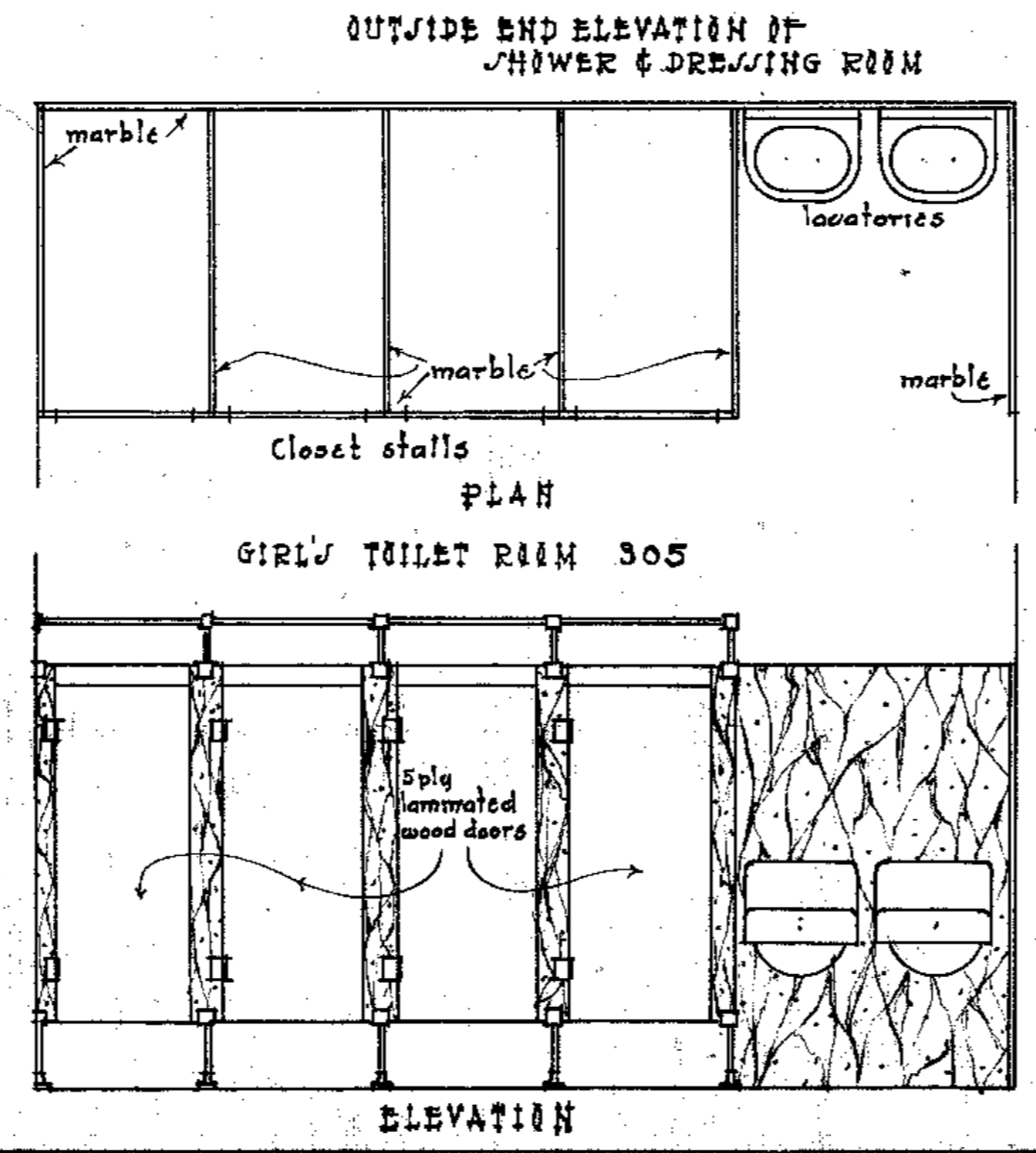
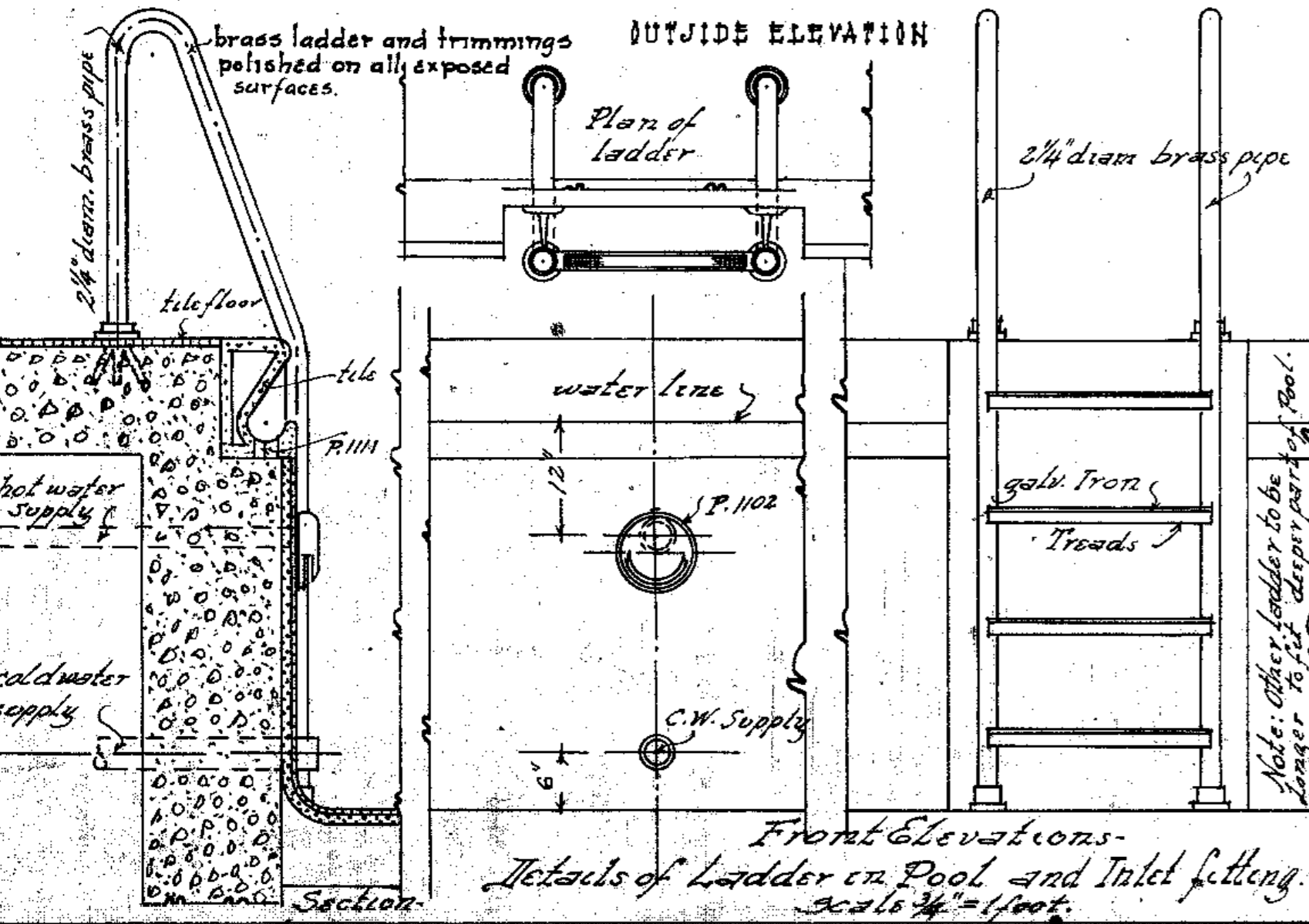
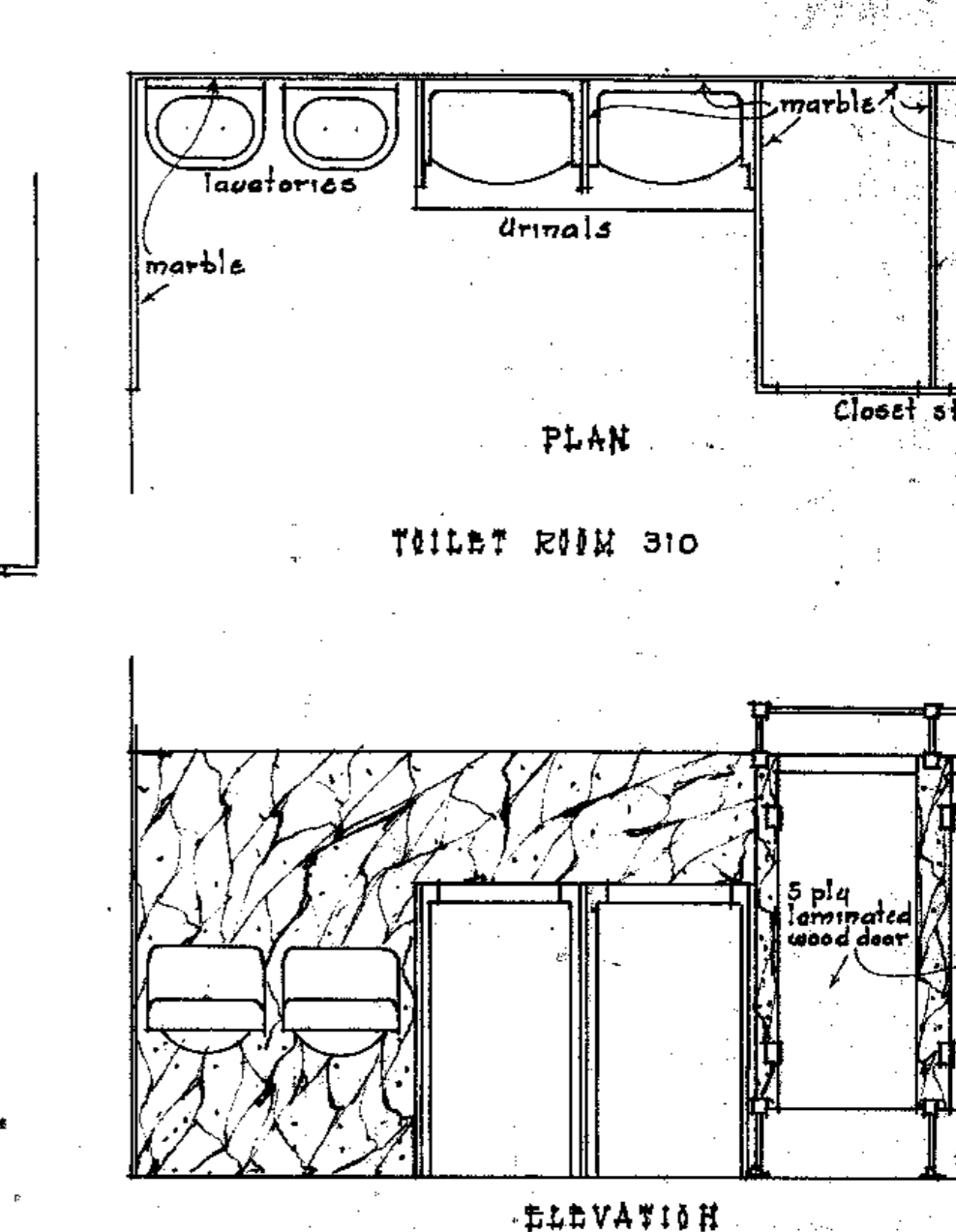
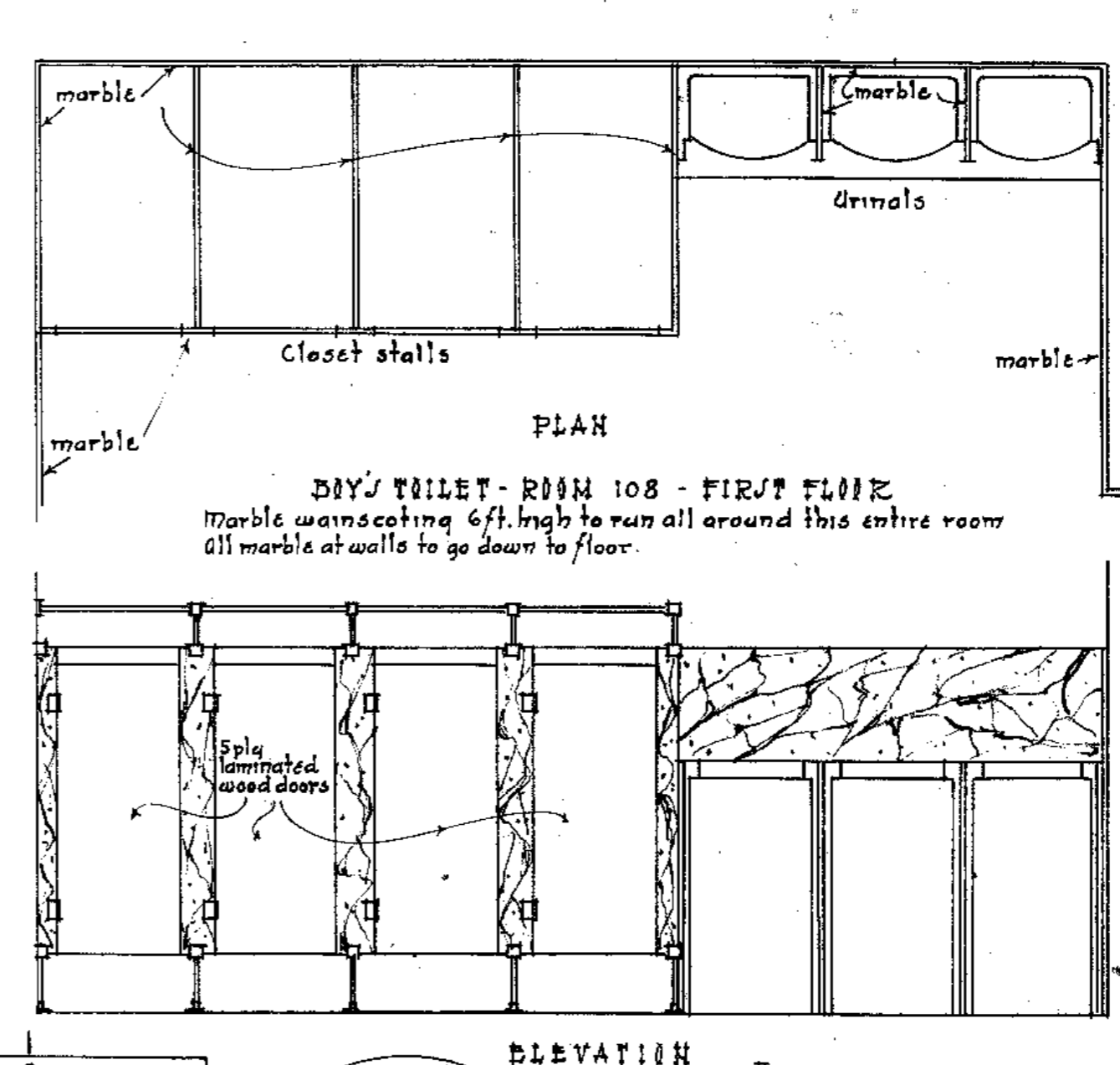
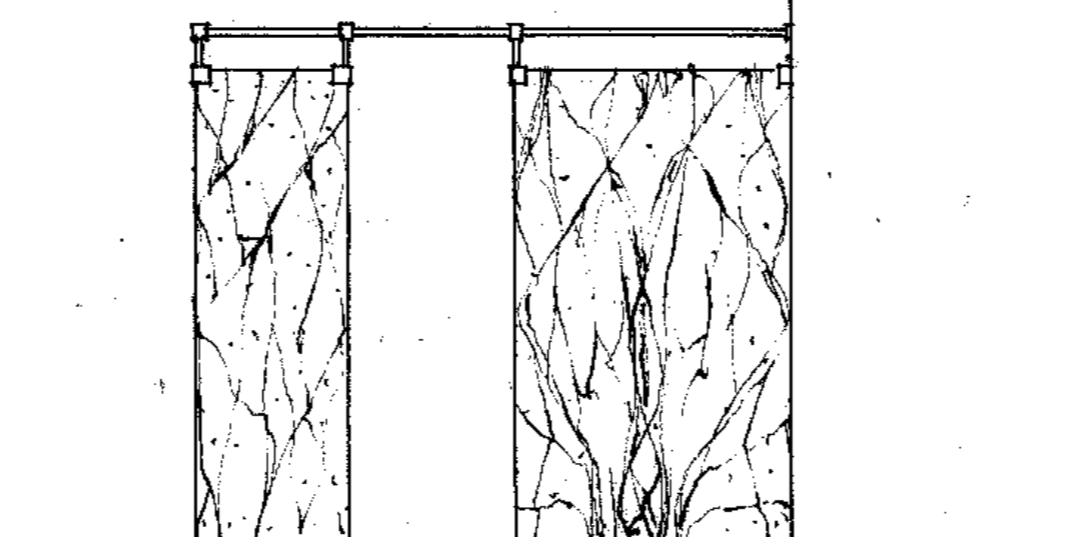
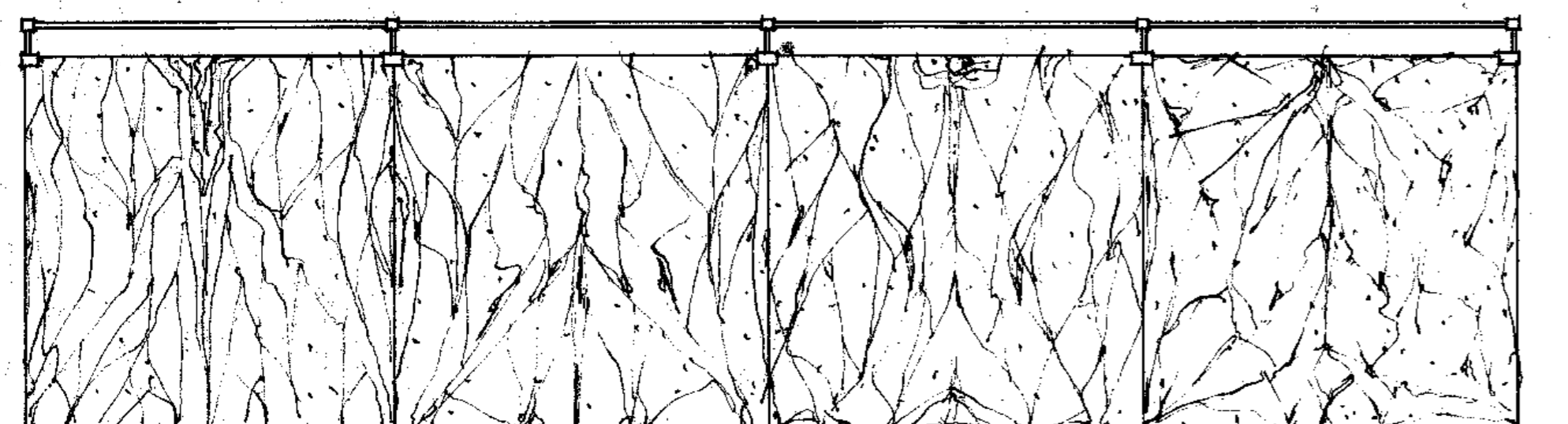
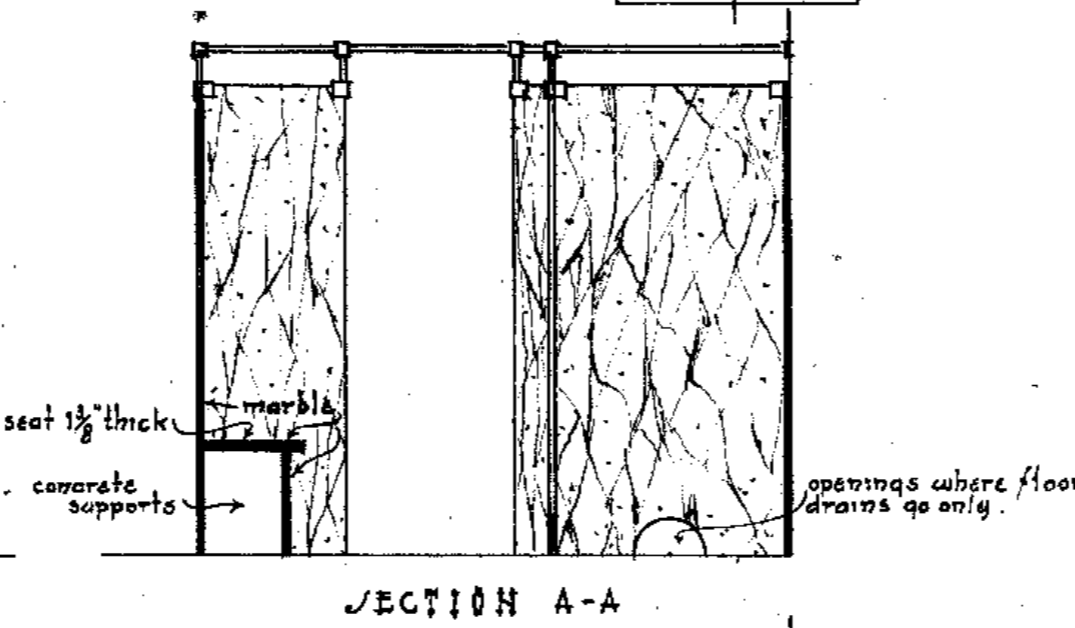
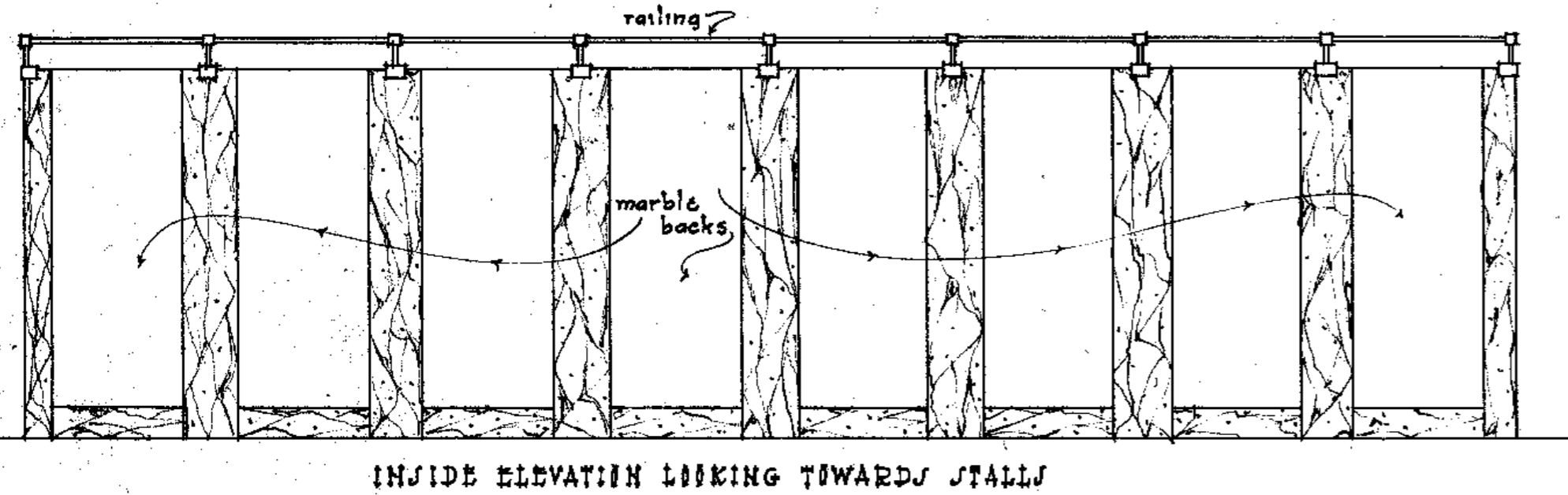
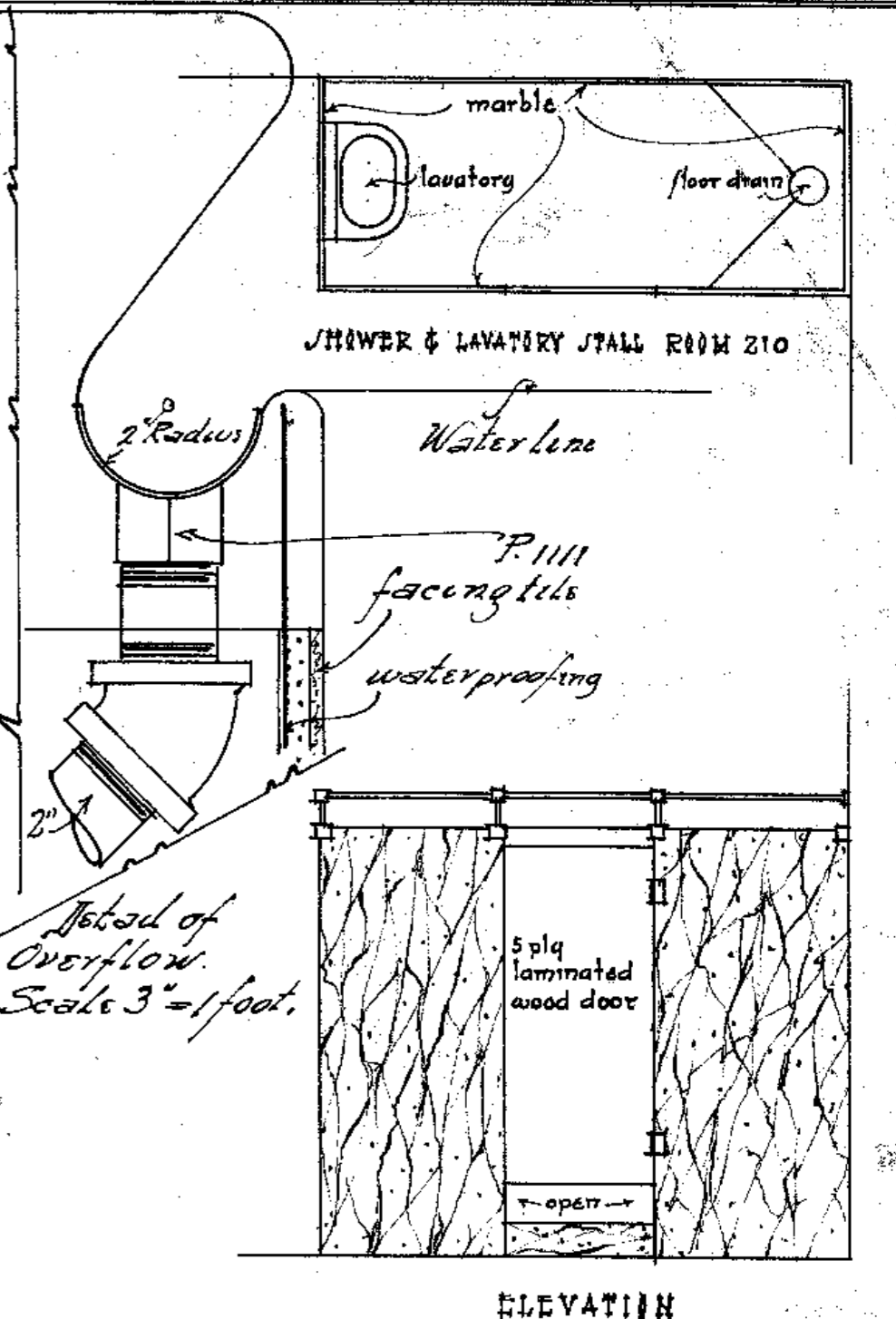
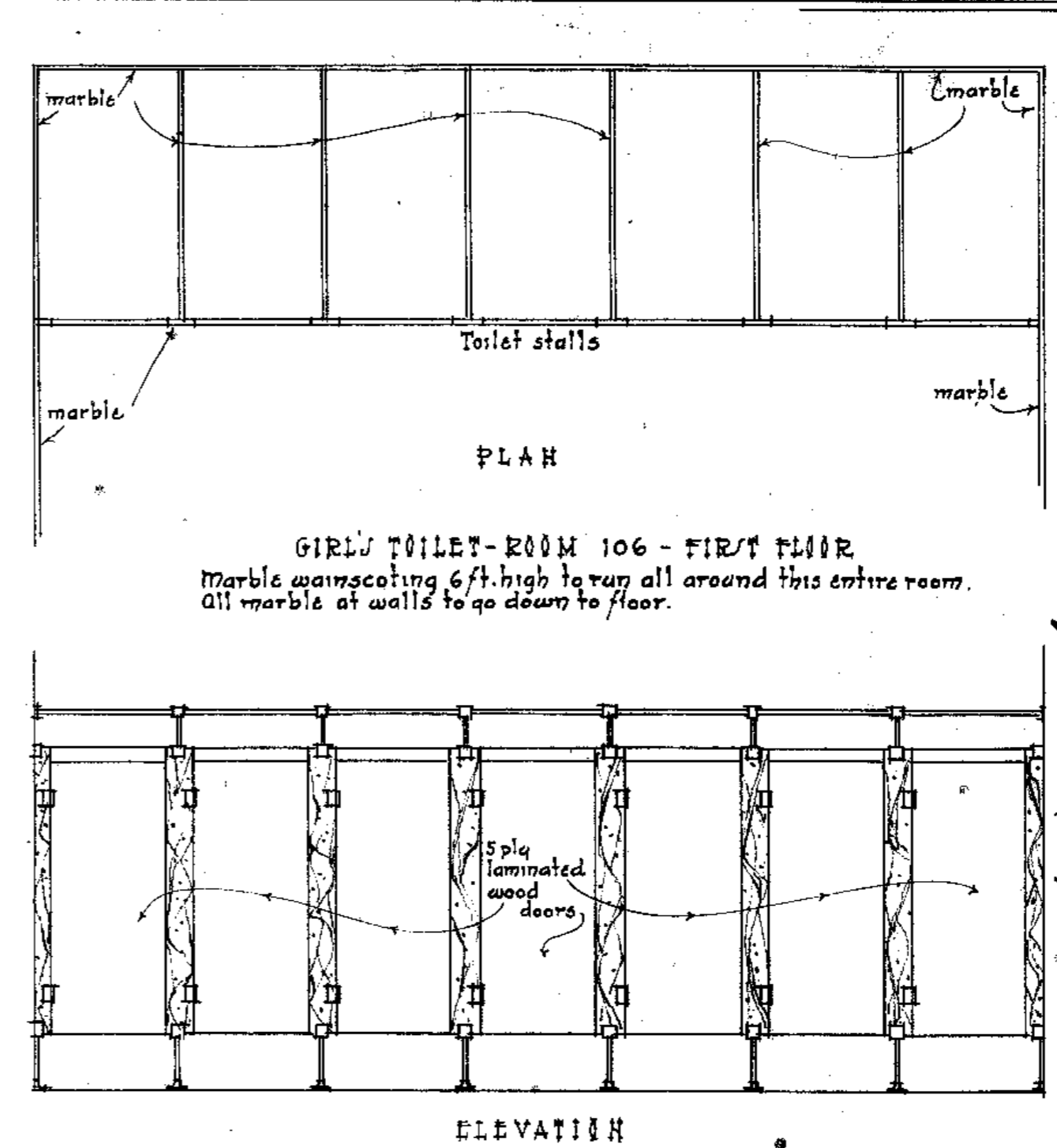
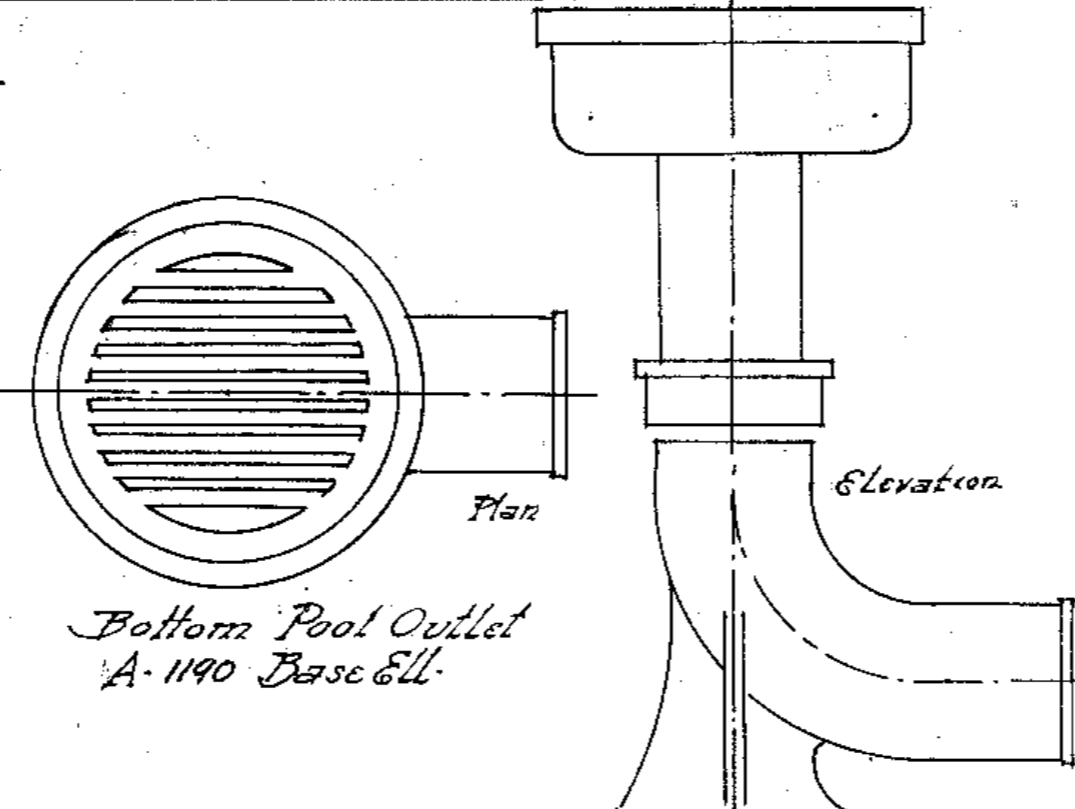
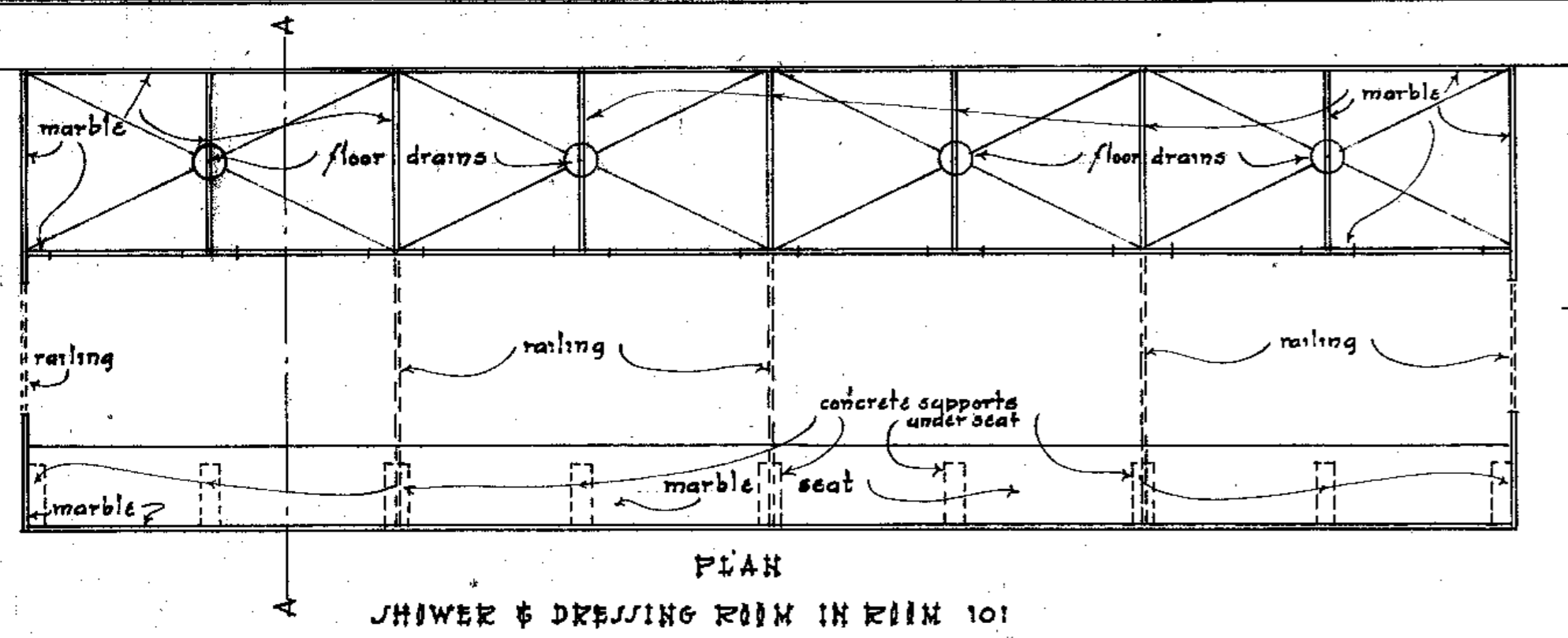


3/8" dia rod 1-0" long bent at bottom



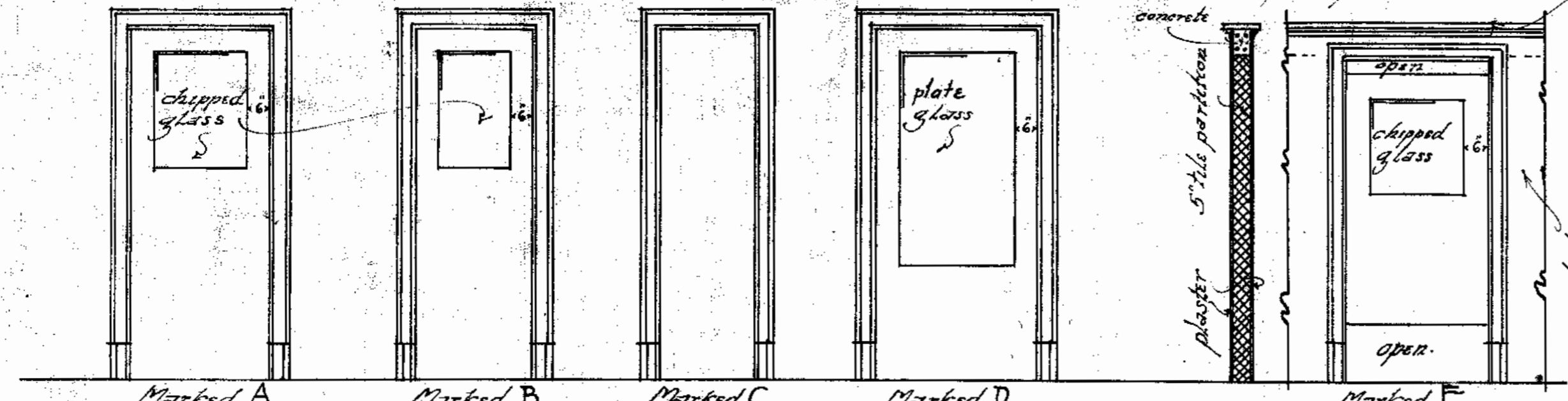
Pipe hand rail for stairs.
This hand rail to go on one side of stairs less than 5'-0" wide and on both sides of stairs 5'-0" wide and over. Scale 3" = 1'-0"

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
3/16" = 1'-0"	<i>Parkinson & Bredendorf</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur R. Brady</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	JHE:ST
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE: Sept 7/16	19



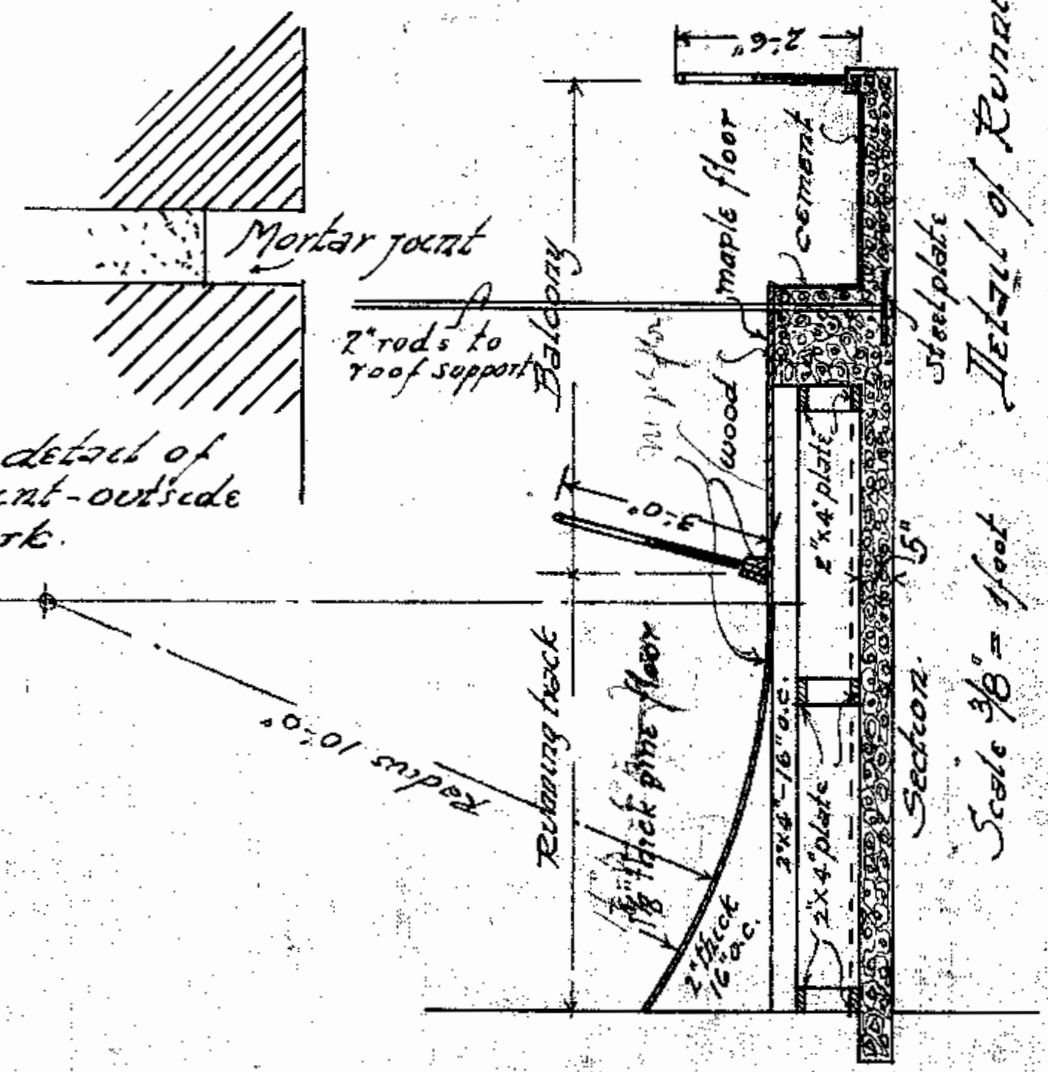
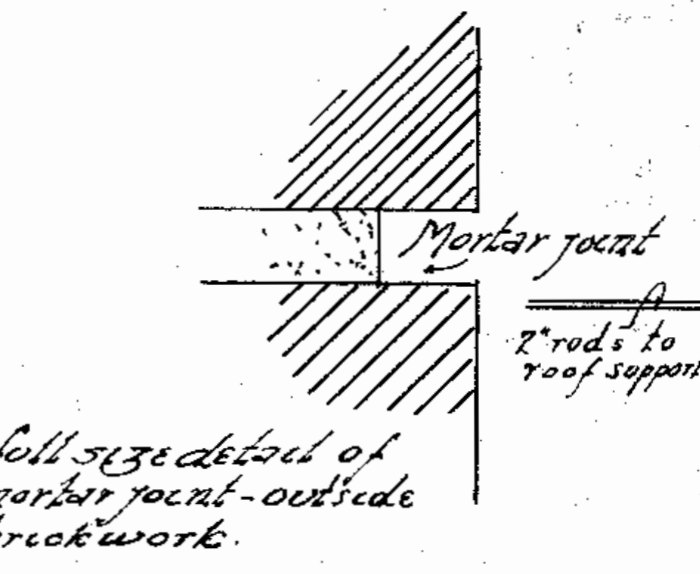
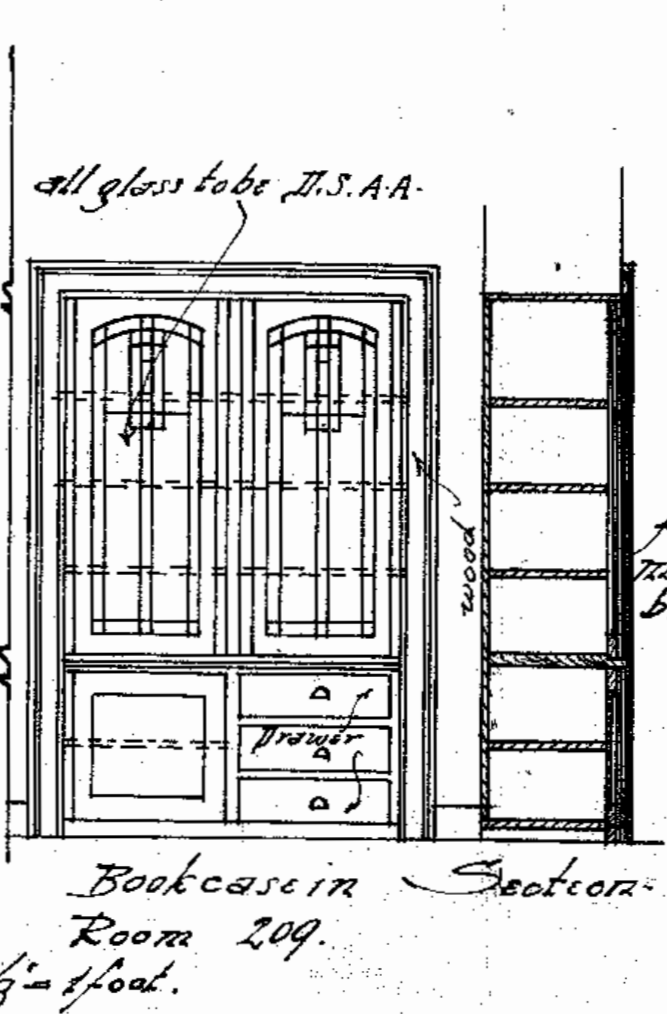
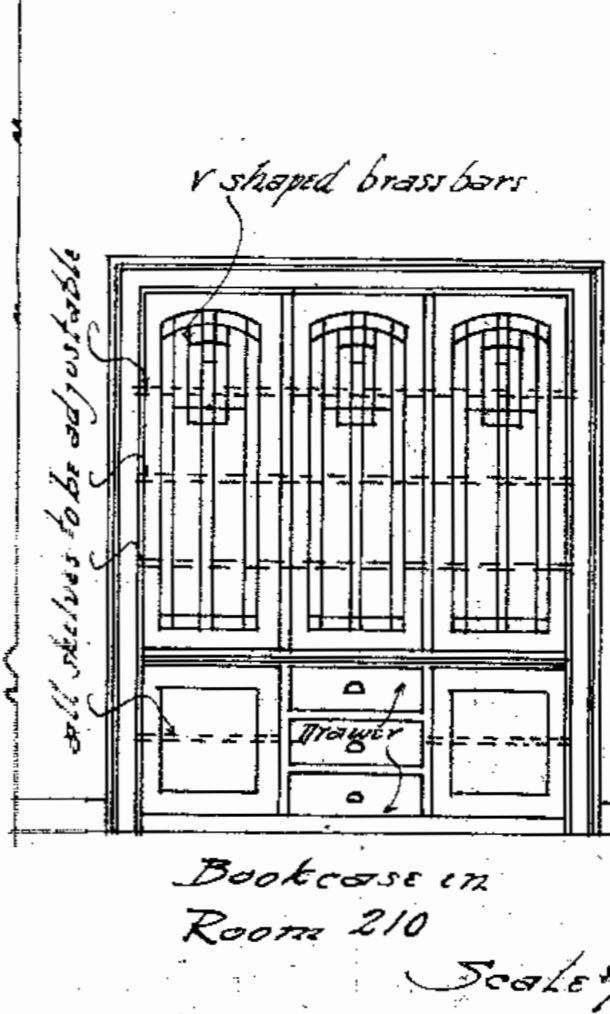
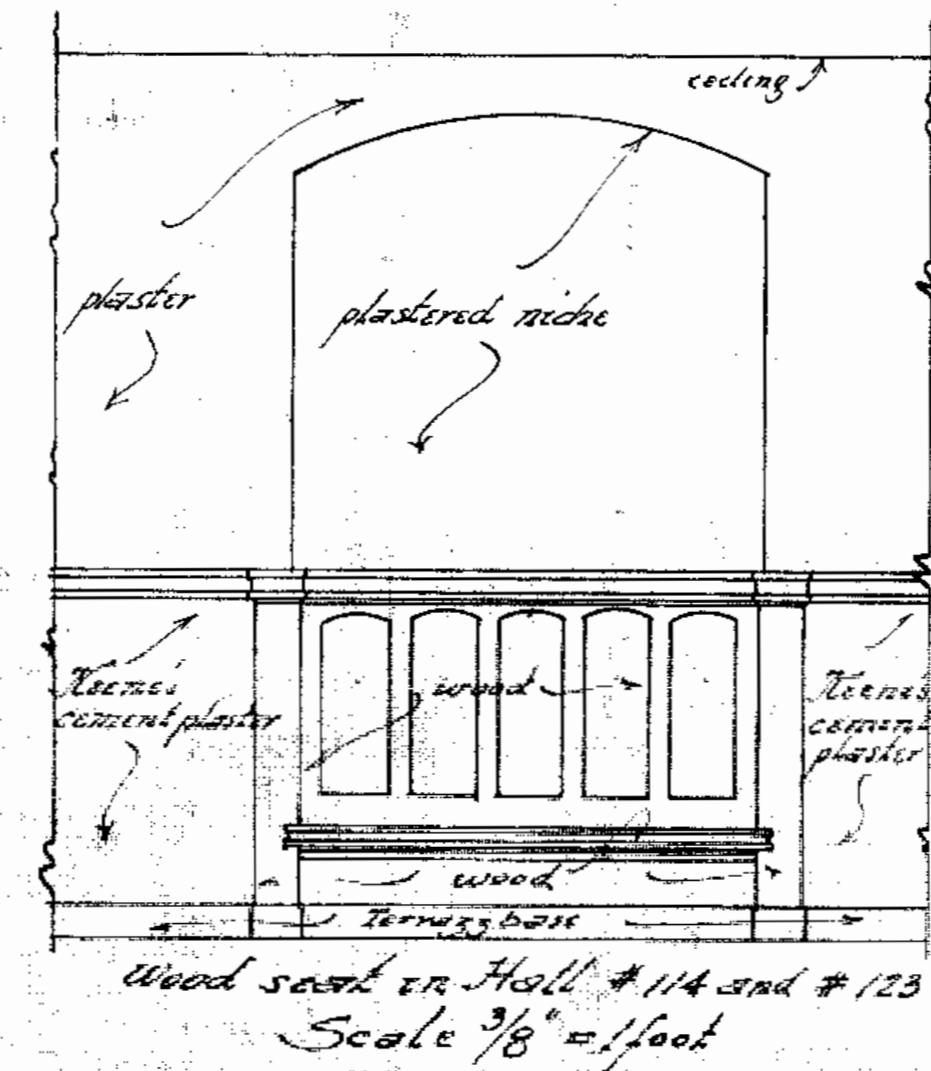
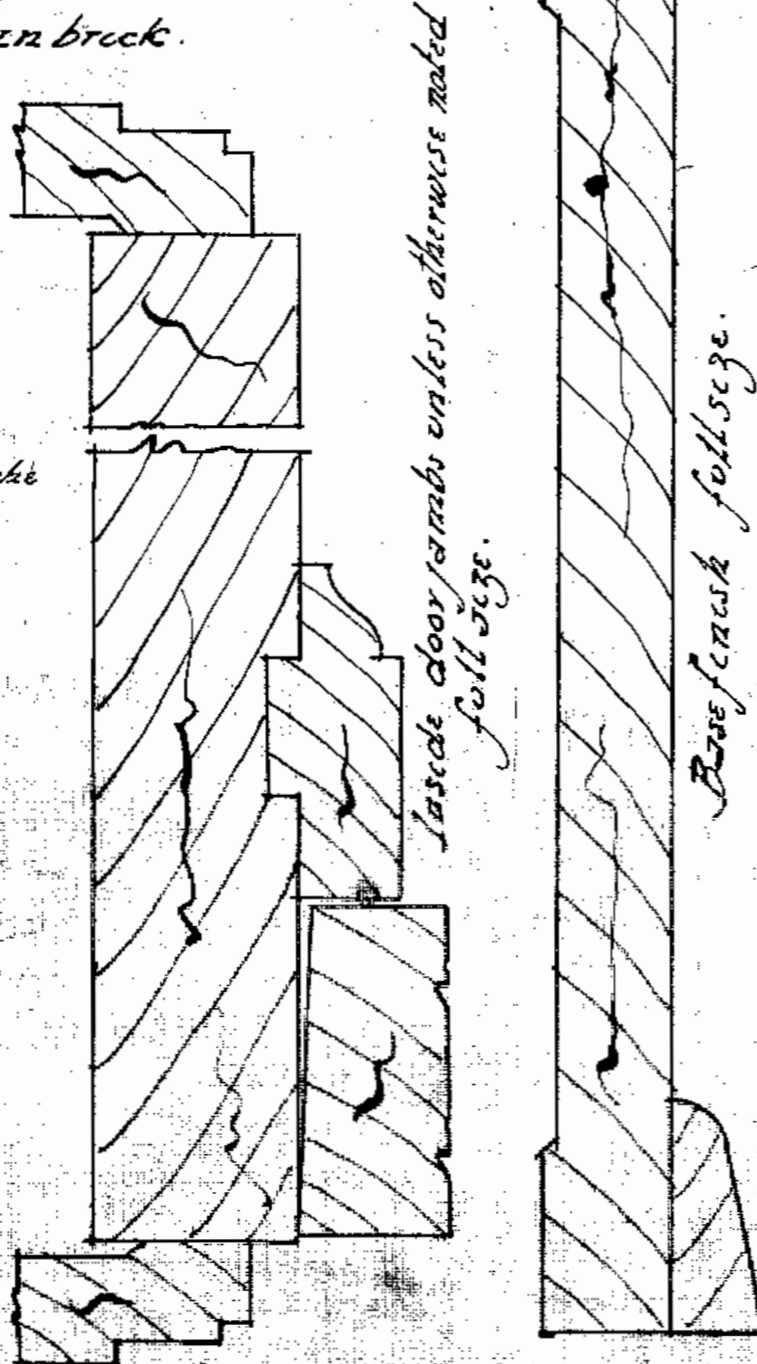
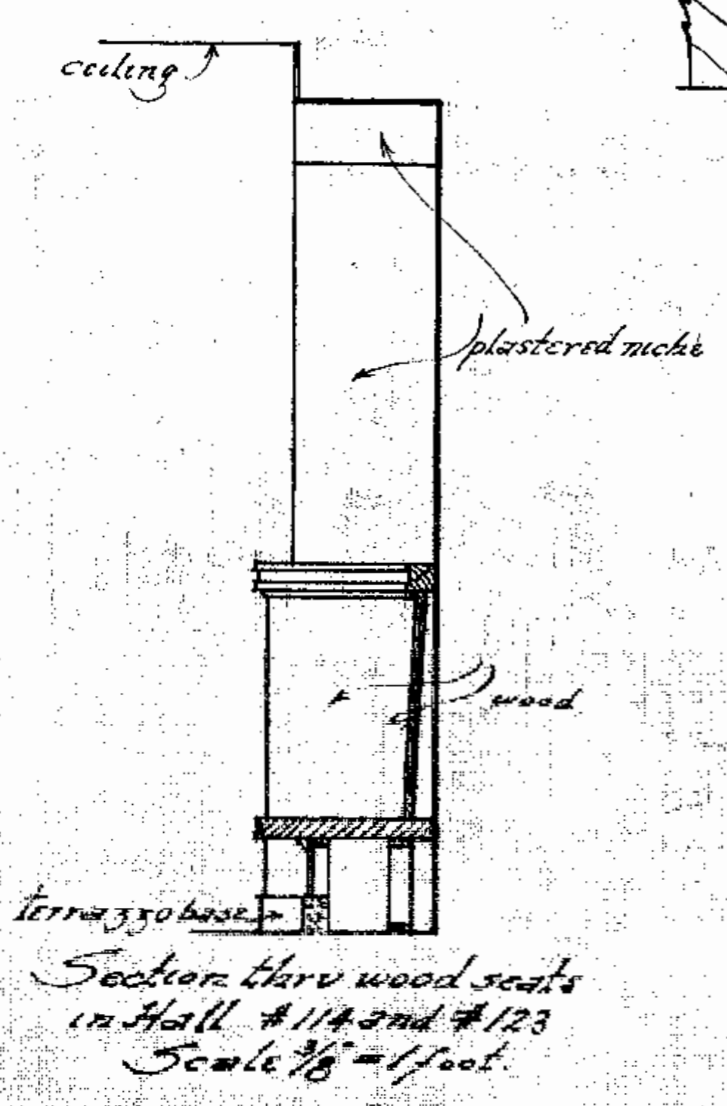
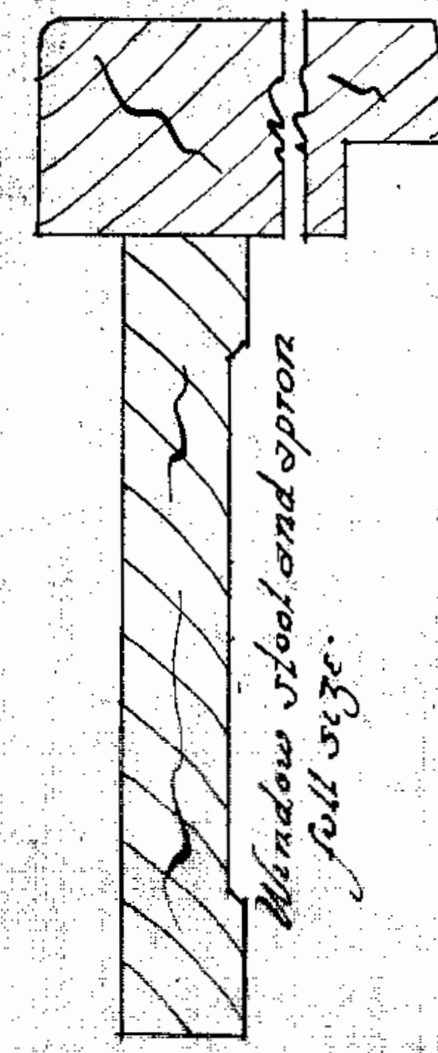
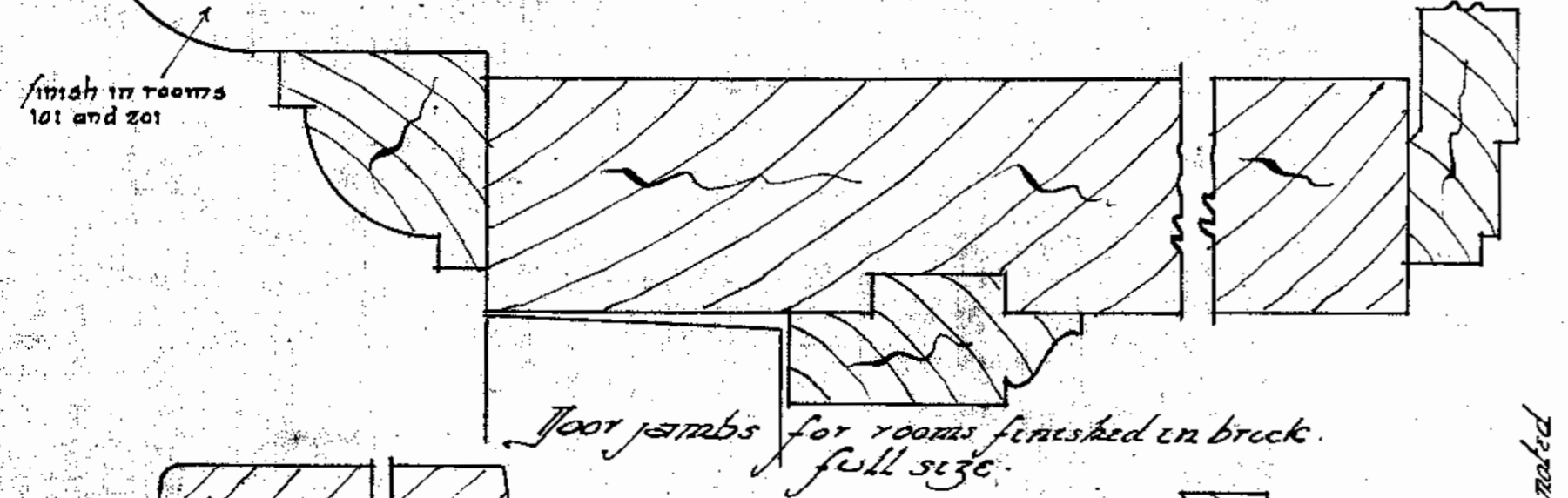
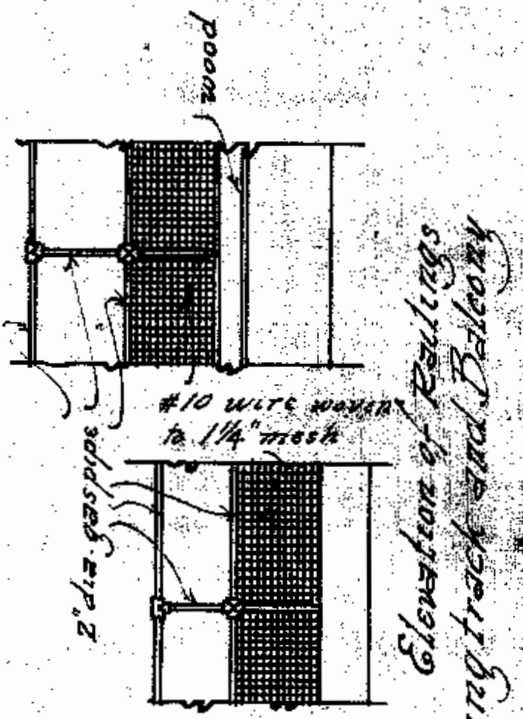
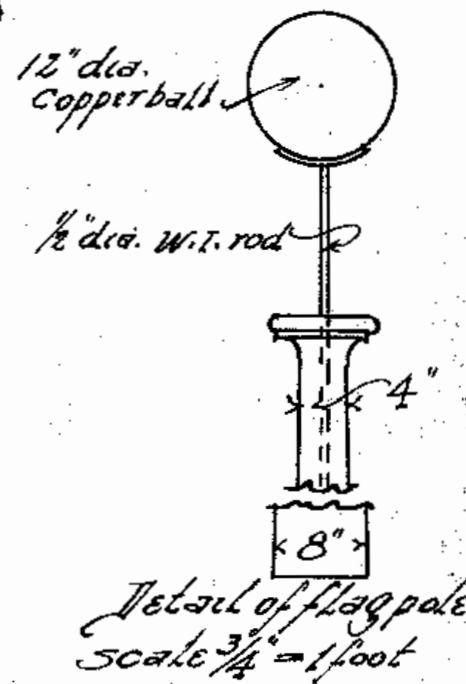
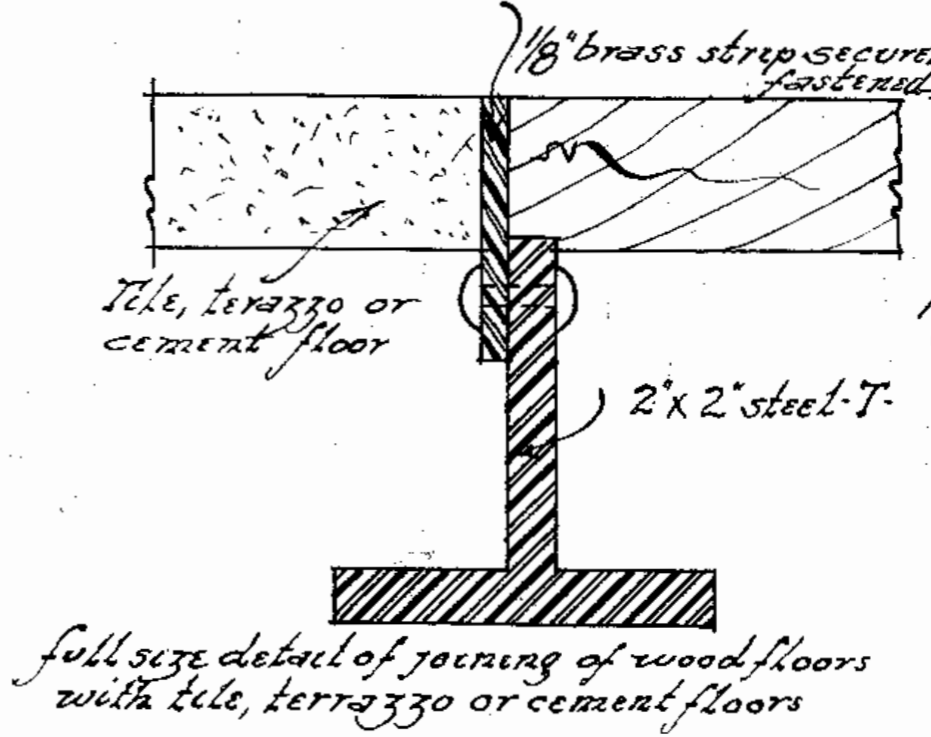
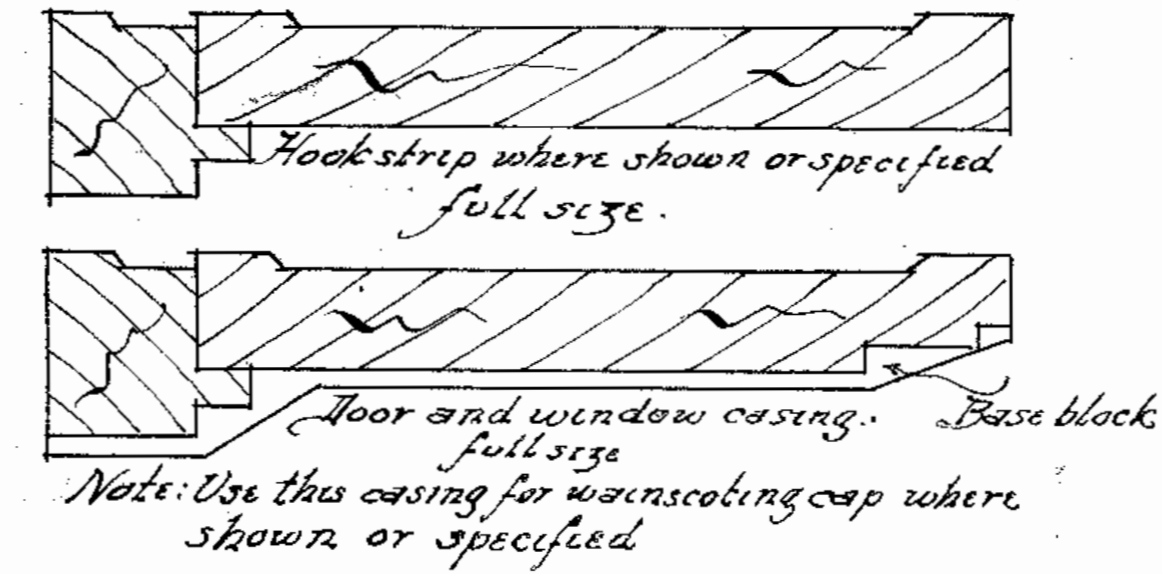
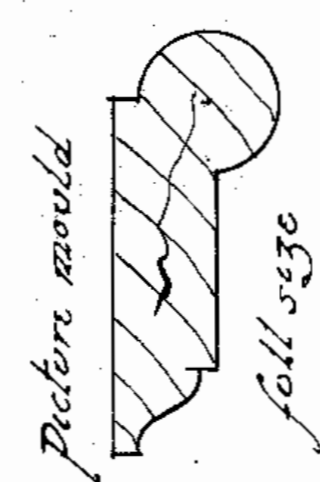
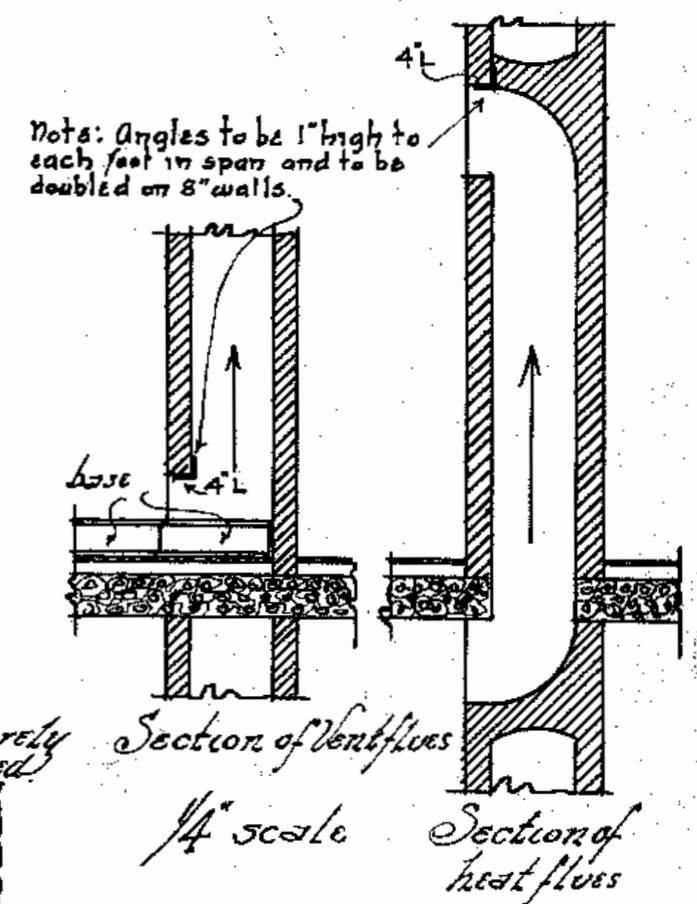
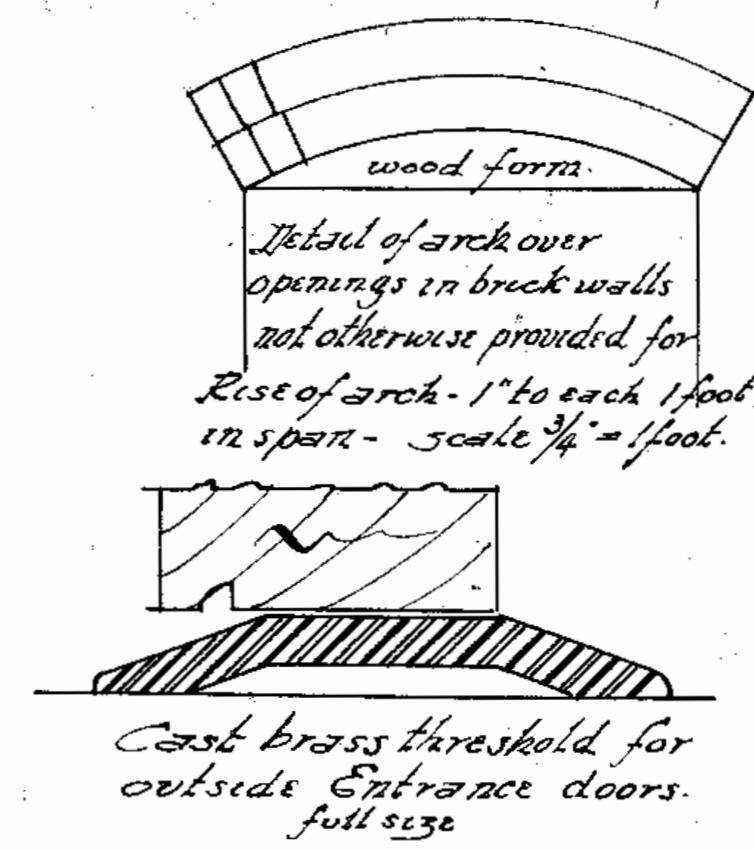
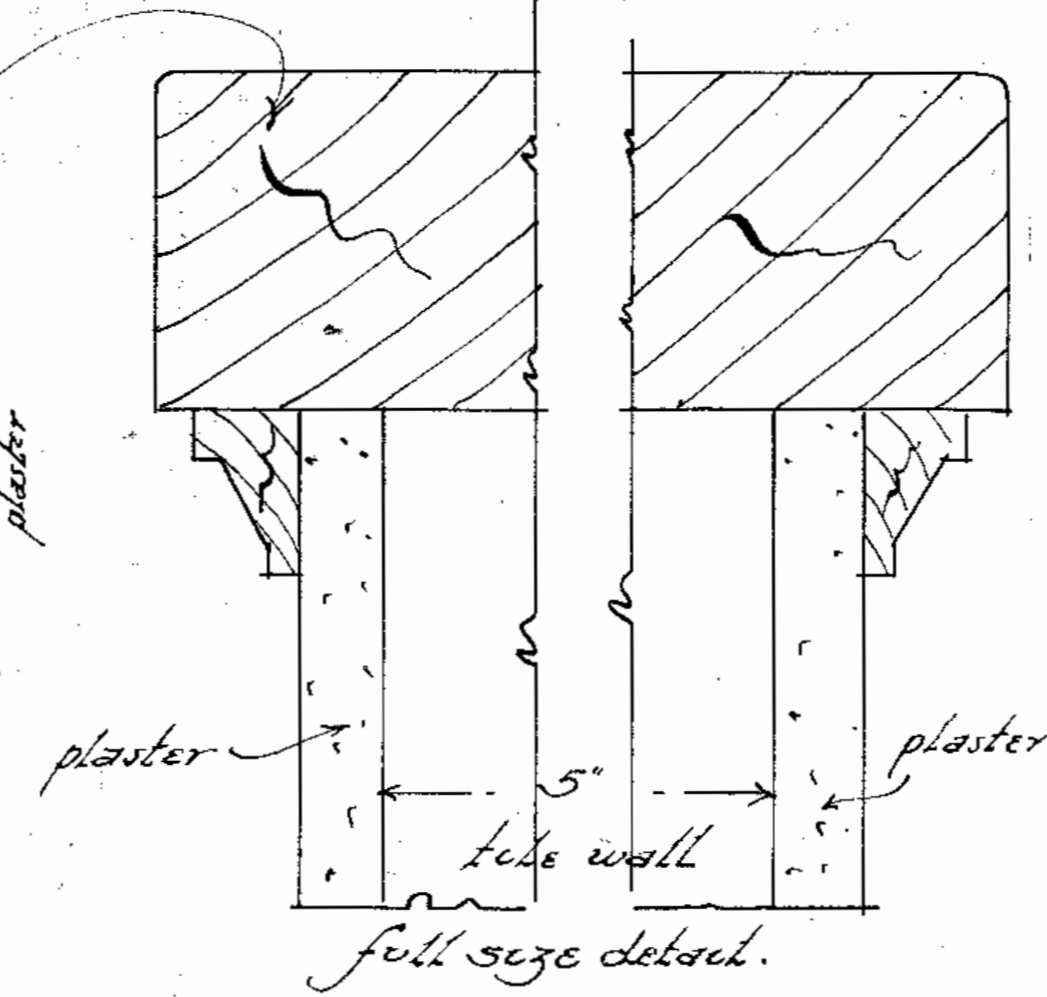
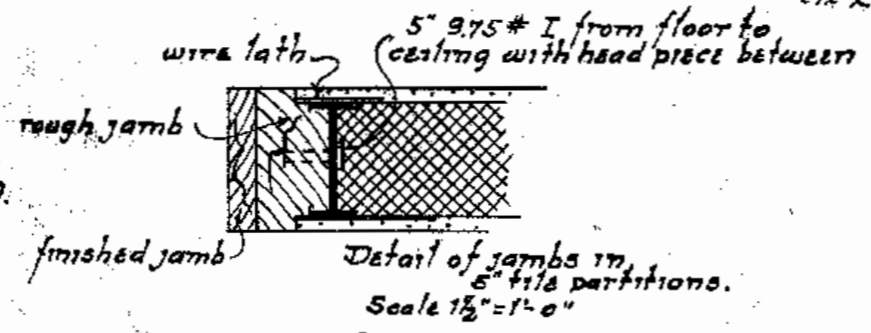
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" unless otherwise noted	OFFICE OF <i>Parkinson & Lockwood</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>Arthur R. Brady</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE <i>Sept 11/16</i>	FILE NO. 531 SHEET NO. 20
YEAR 1916			<i>W. J. ...</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER DATE <i>7-8-16</i>	

Elevation of Inside Doors

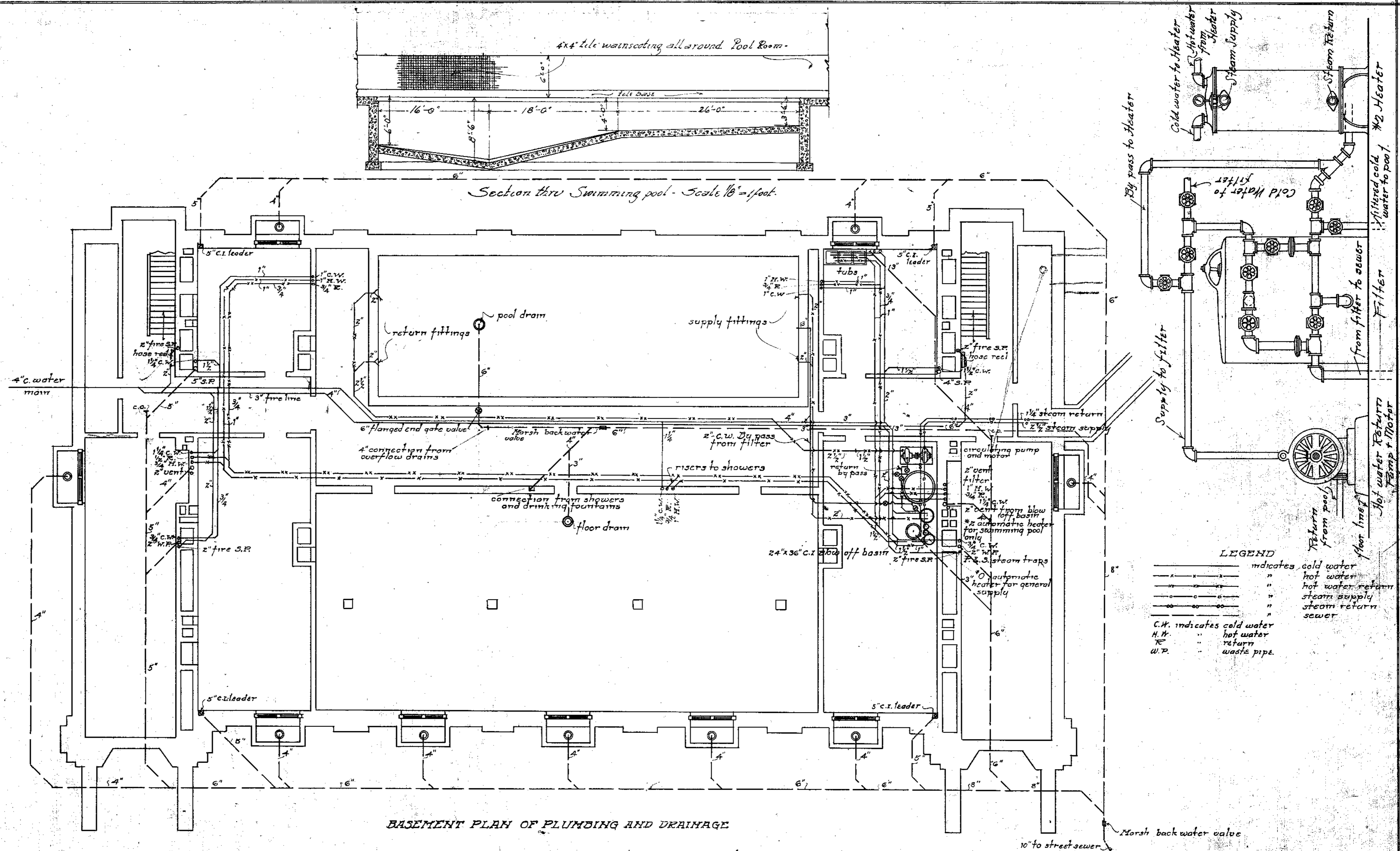


Note: All inside doors to be 5 ply laminated; Outside veneering to be 1/8" thick.

- Doors marked:
- A 3'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - B 2'-6" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - C 2'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4"
 - D 3'-6" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - E 3'-0" x 5'-4" x 1 3/4"



SCALE AS MARKED	OFFICE OF ARCHITECTS	BUILDING	APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1916	La Grange, Wisconsin	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CRISE, WISCONSIN	DATE 7-16	531
			DATE 7-8-16	21



SCALE 1/8" = 1 FT.

OFFICE OF

1/2-177

YEAR 1916

ARCHITECTS

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

BUILDING

PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

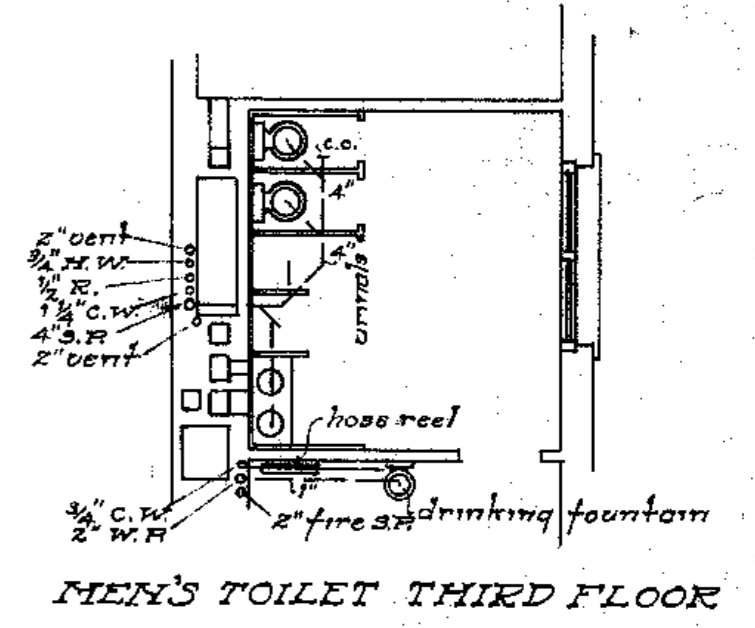
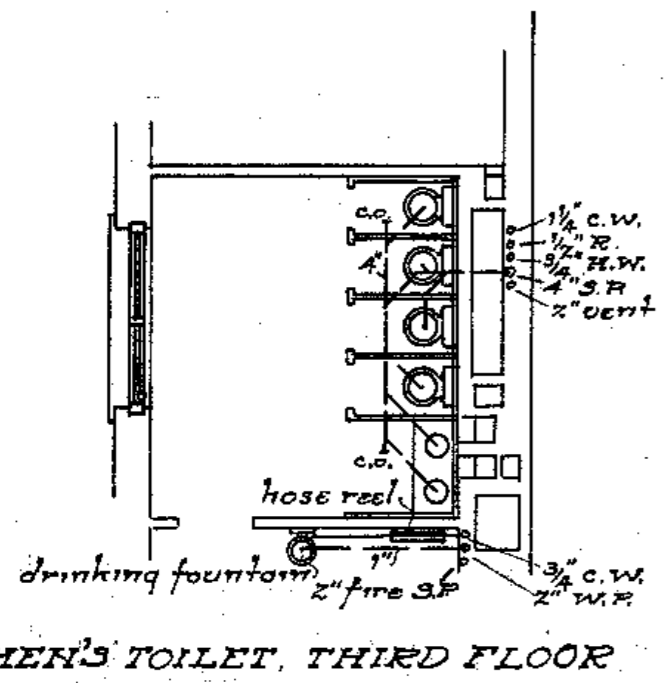
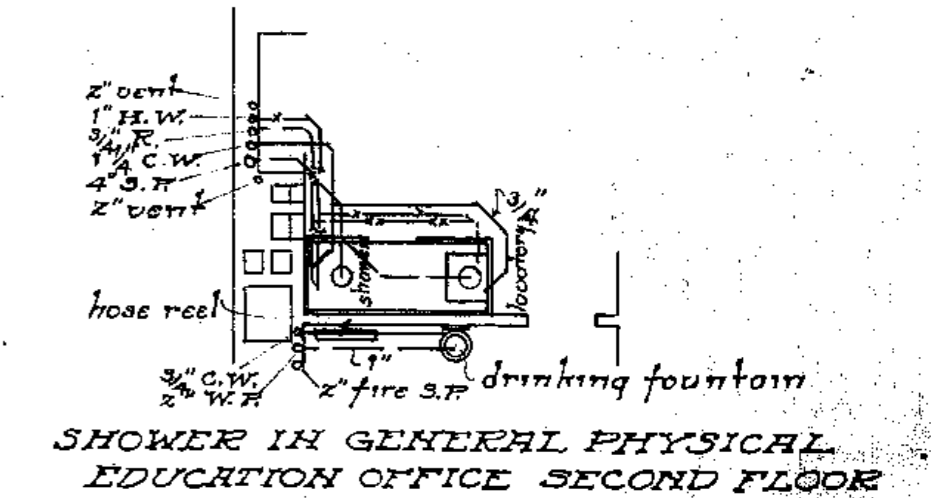
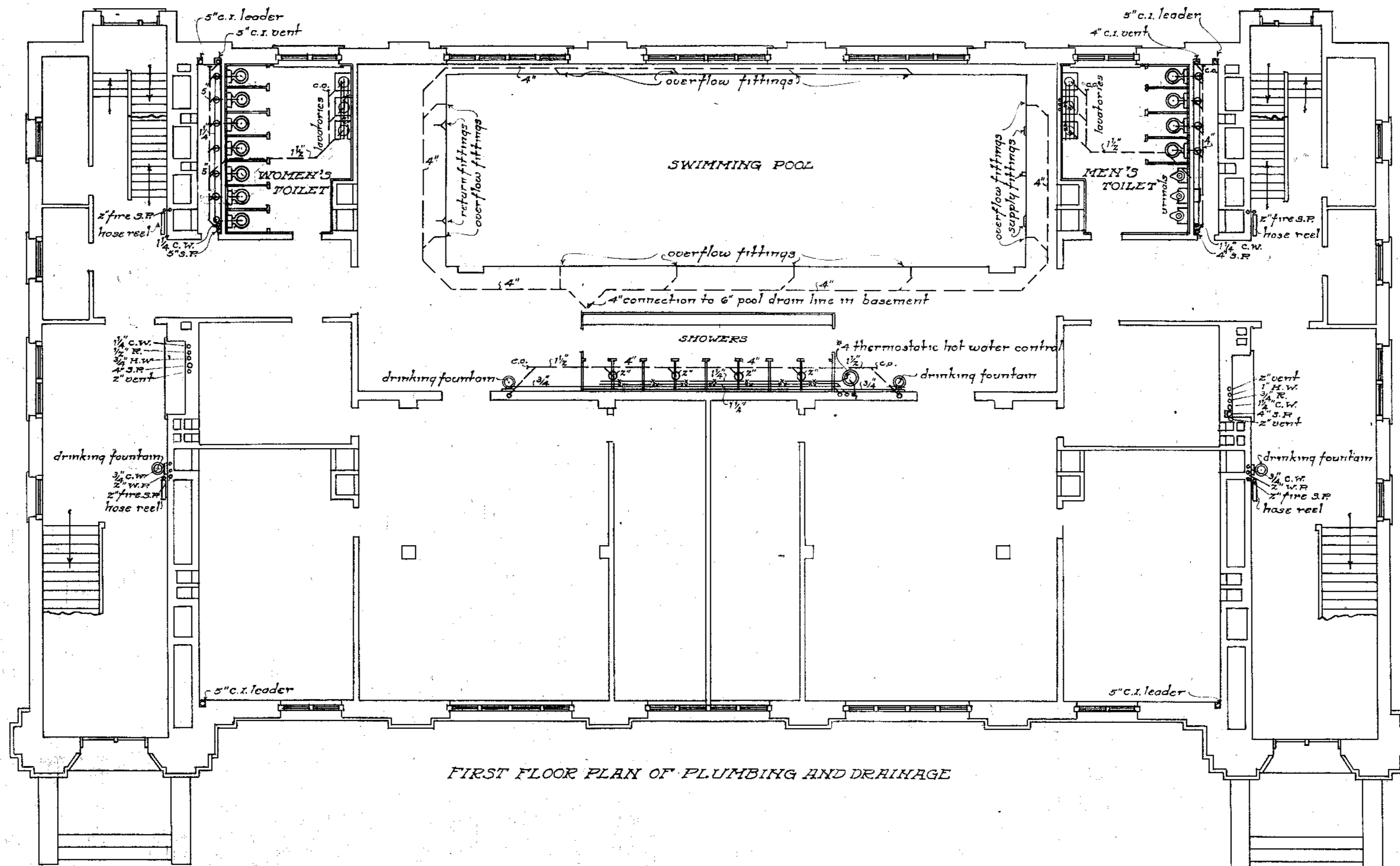
DATE Sept 7, 16

STATE ARCHITECT

STATE CHIEF ENGINEER

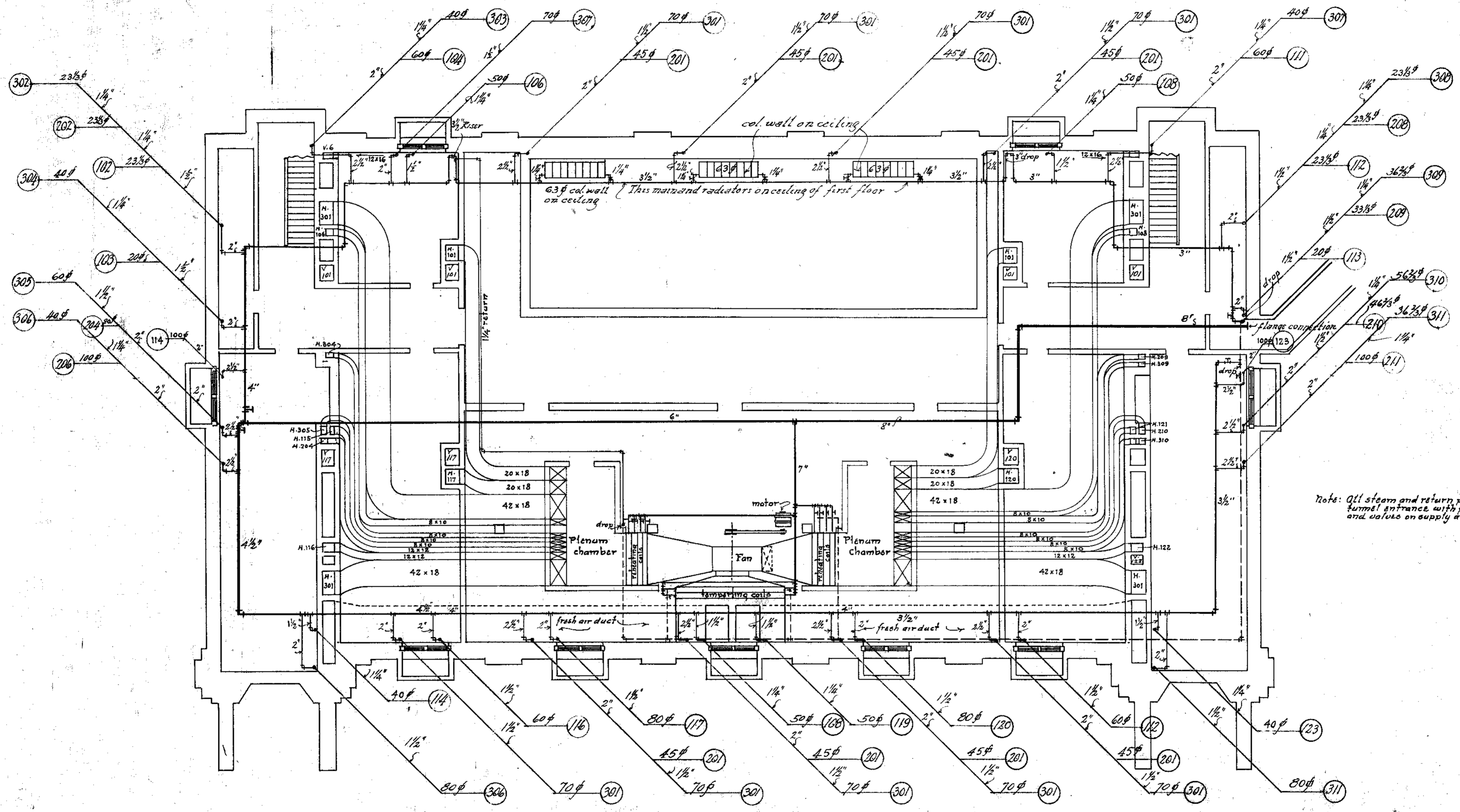
DATE 7-8-16

FILE NO. 531

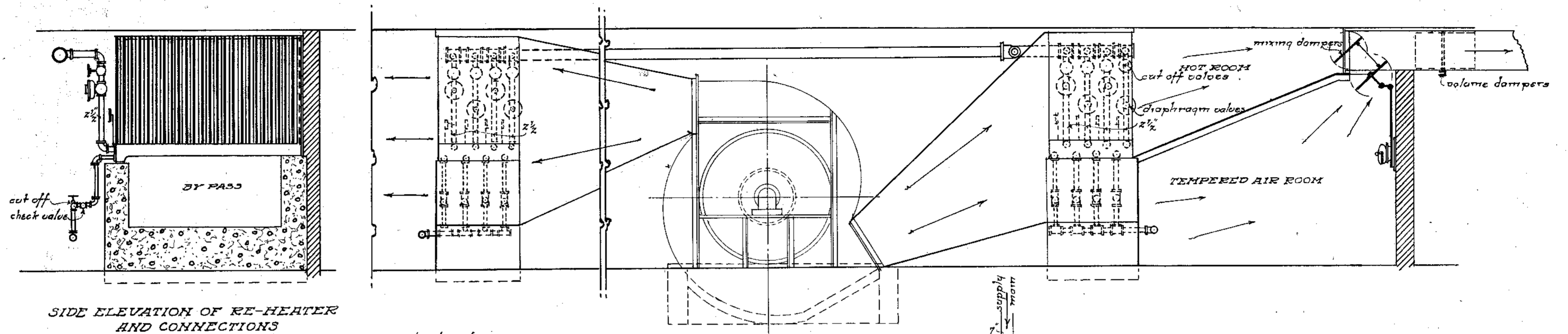


FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE

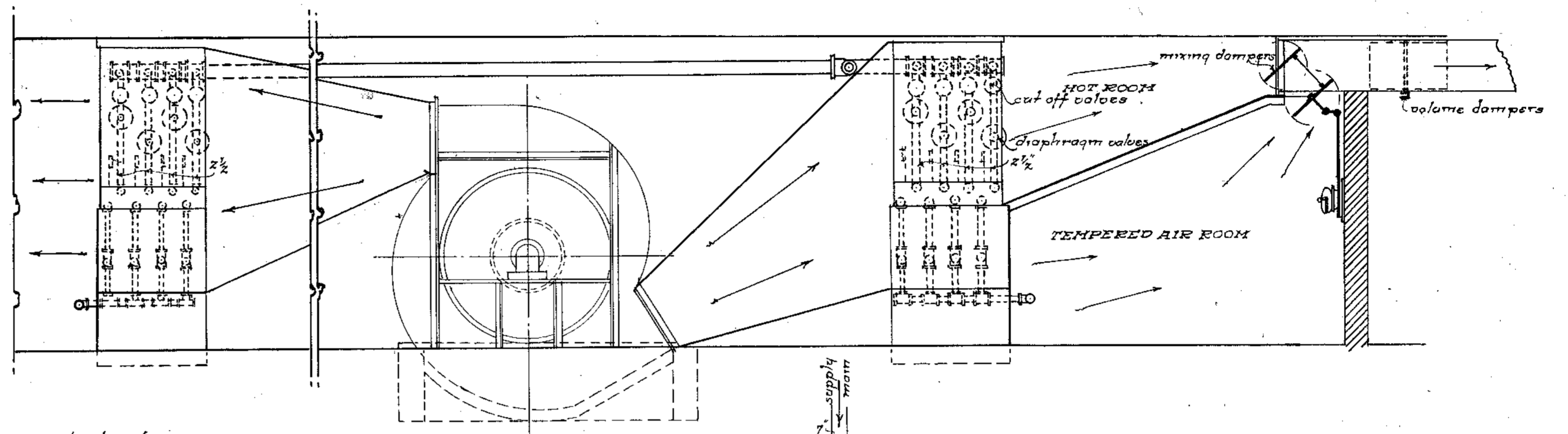
SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Anderson</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur J. Ryan</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE <i>Sept 7, 16</i>	DATE <i>2-2-16</i>



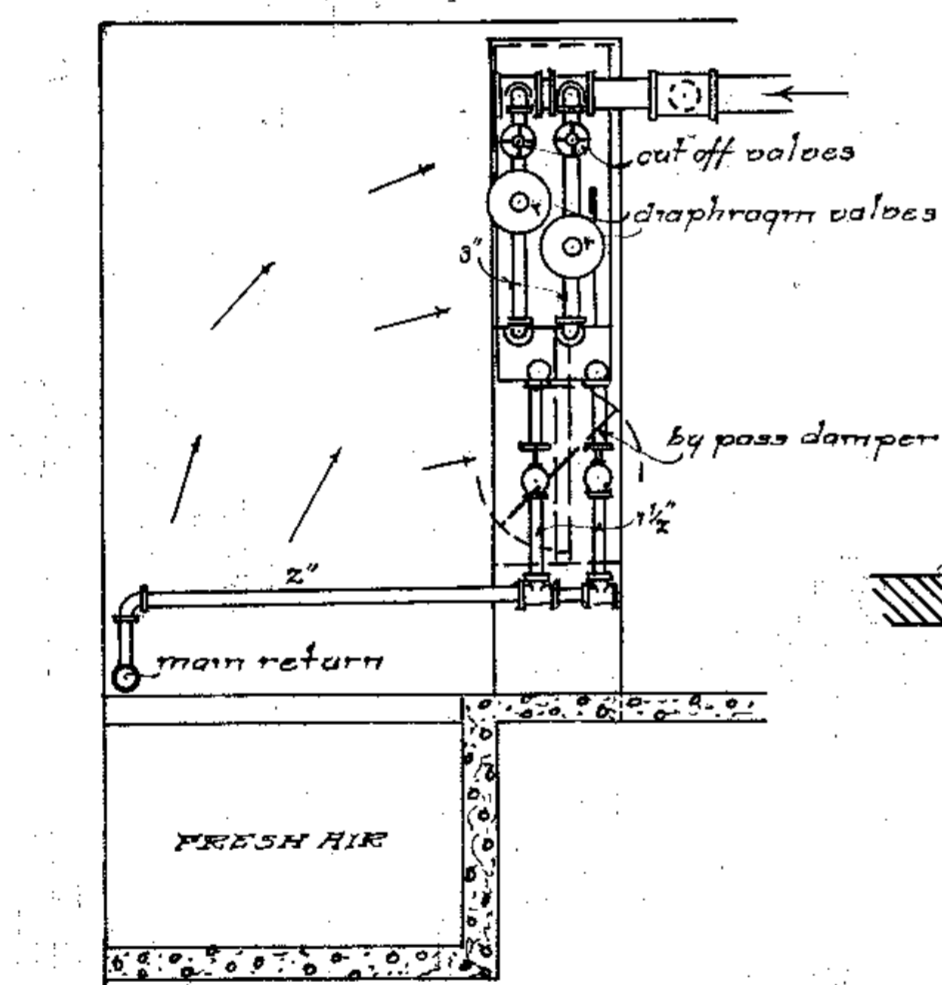
SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Blockenbrough</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur C. Bandy</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET NO.
1916			DATE Sept 11, 16	24



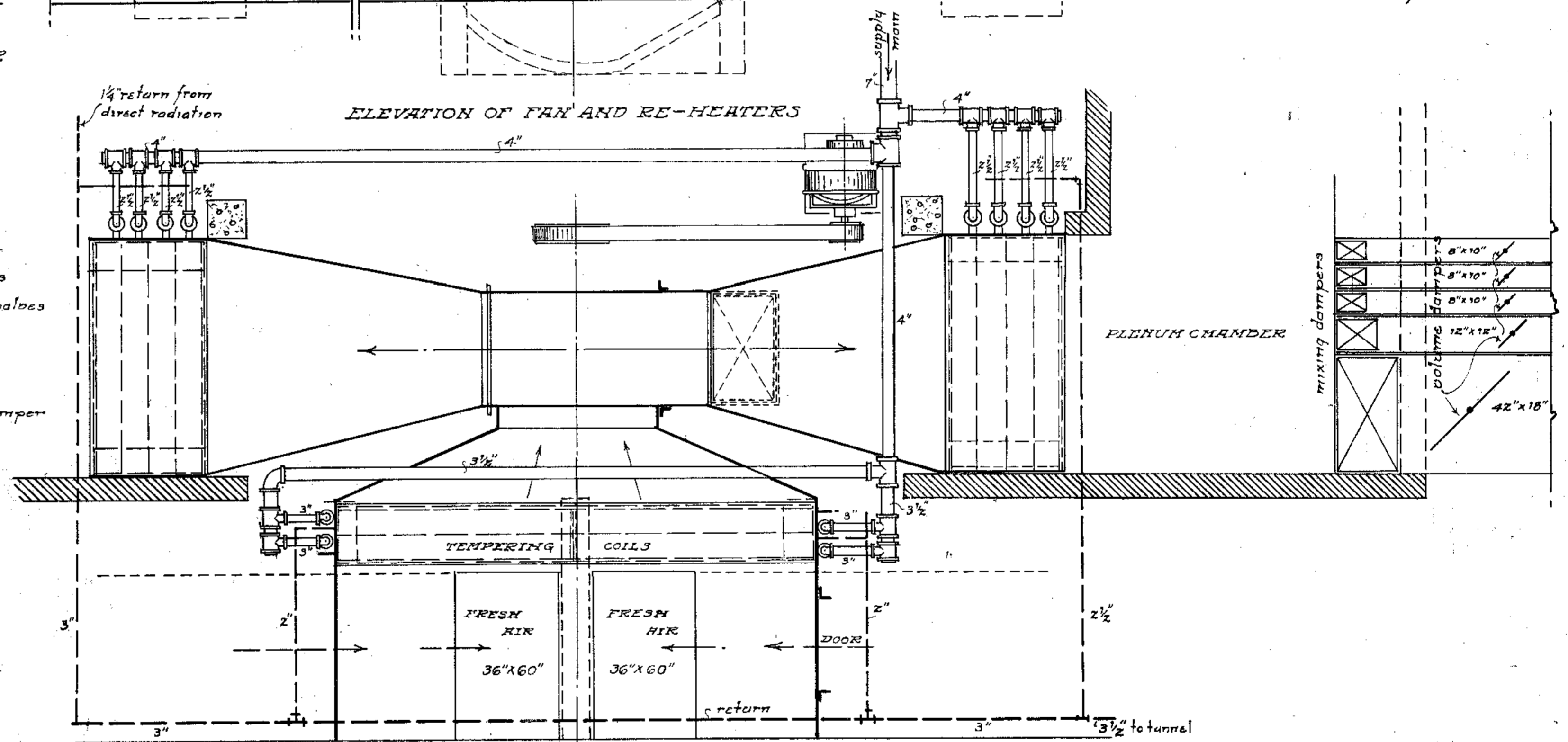
SIDE ELEVATION OF RE-HEATER AND CONNECTIONS



ELEVATION OF FAN AND RE-HEATERS



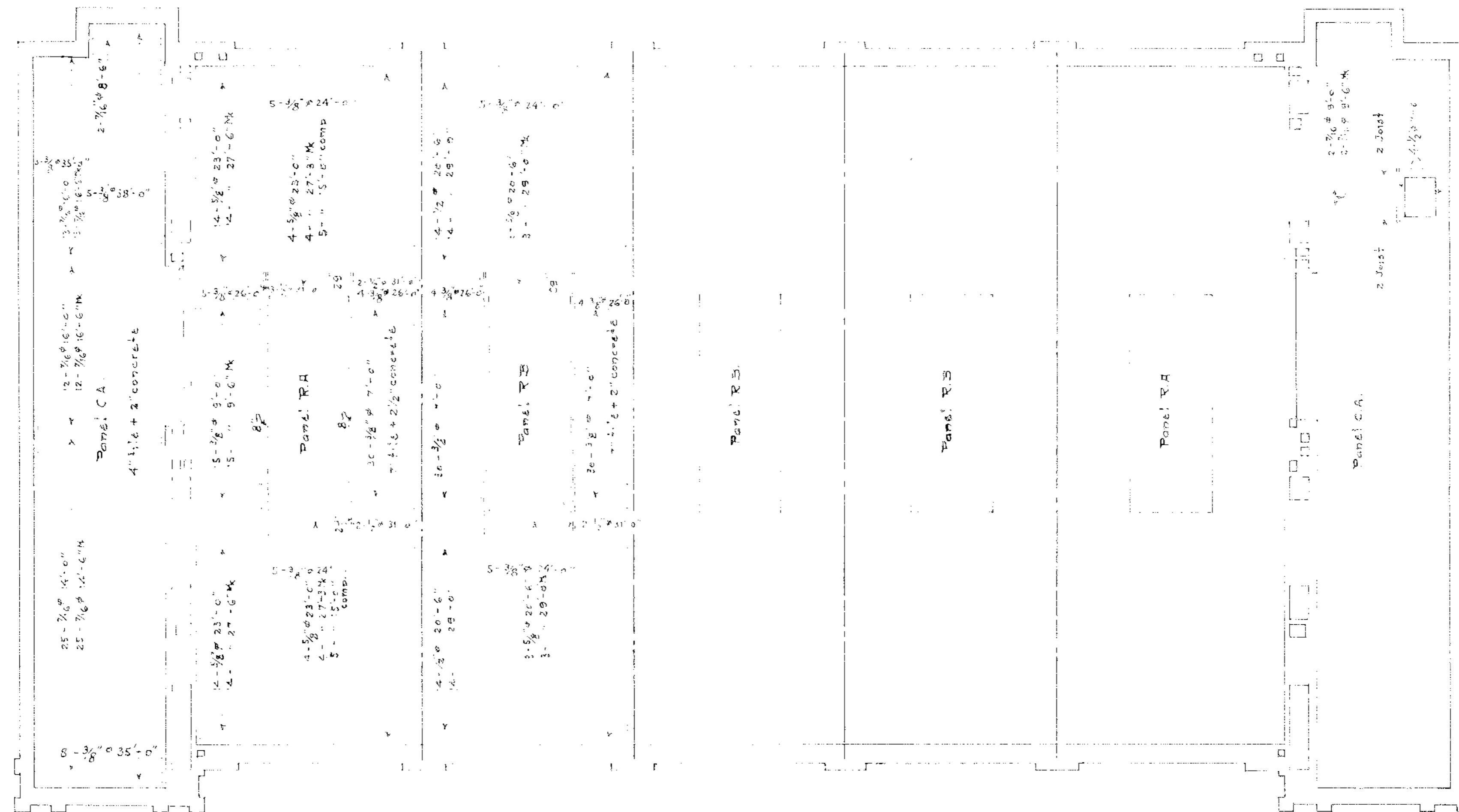
ELEVATION OF TEMPERING COILS AND CONNECTIONS



PLAN OF APPARATUS

DETAILS OF VENTILATING APPARATUS

JGALF	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
3/8-177	<i>Parkinson & Hockensoff</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur B. Brady</i>	581
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET NO.
1916	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN		DATE Sept. 16	25
			STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	
			DATE 9-8-16	



ROOF PLAN
REINFORCING FOR ROOF

SCALE
1/8" = 1'-0"
YEAR
1916

OFFICE OF
William A. Bennett
ARCHITECTS
24 BRUCE WISCONSIN

BUILDING
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

W. J. ...
STATE ARCHITECT
DATE *Sept 7, 16.*

W. J. ...
STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE *10 10 16*

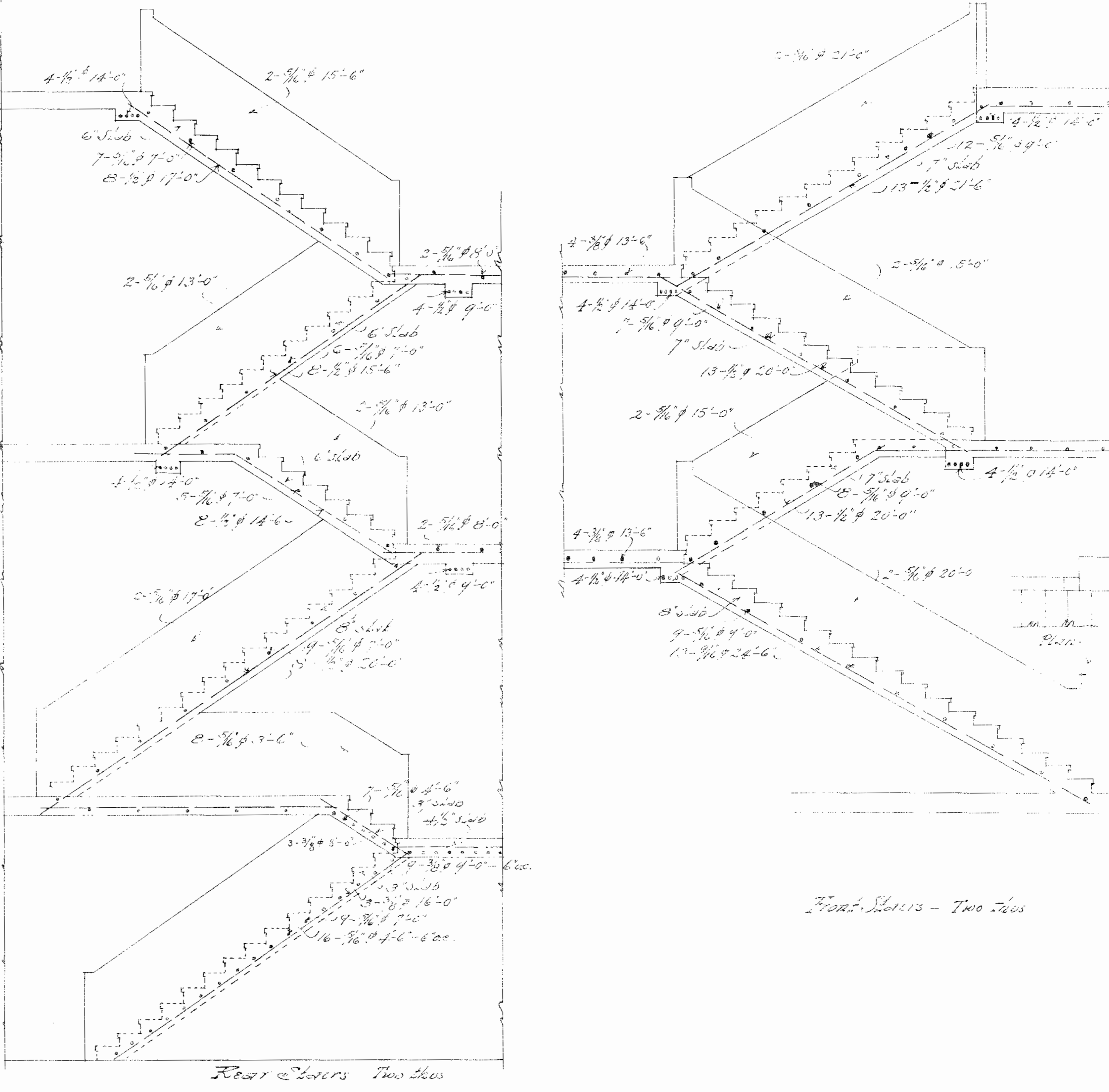
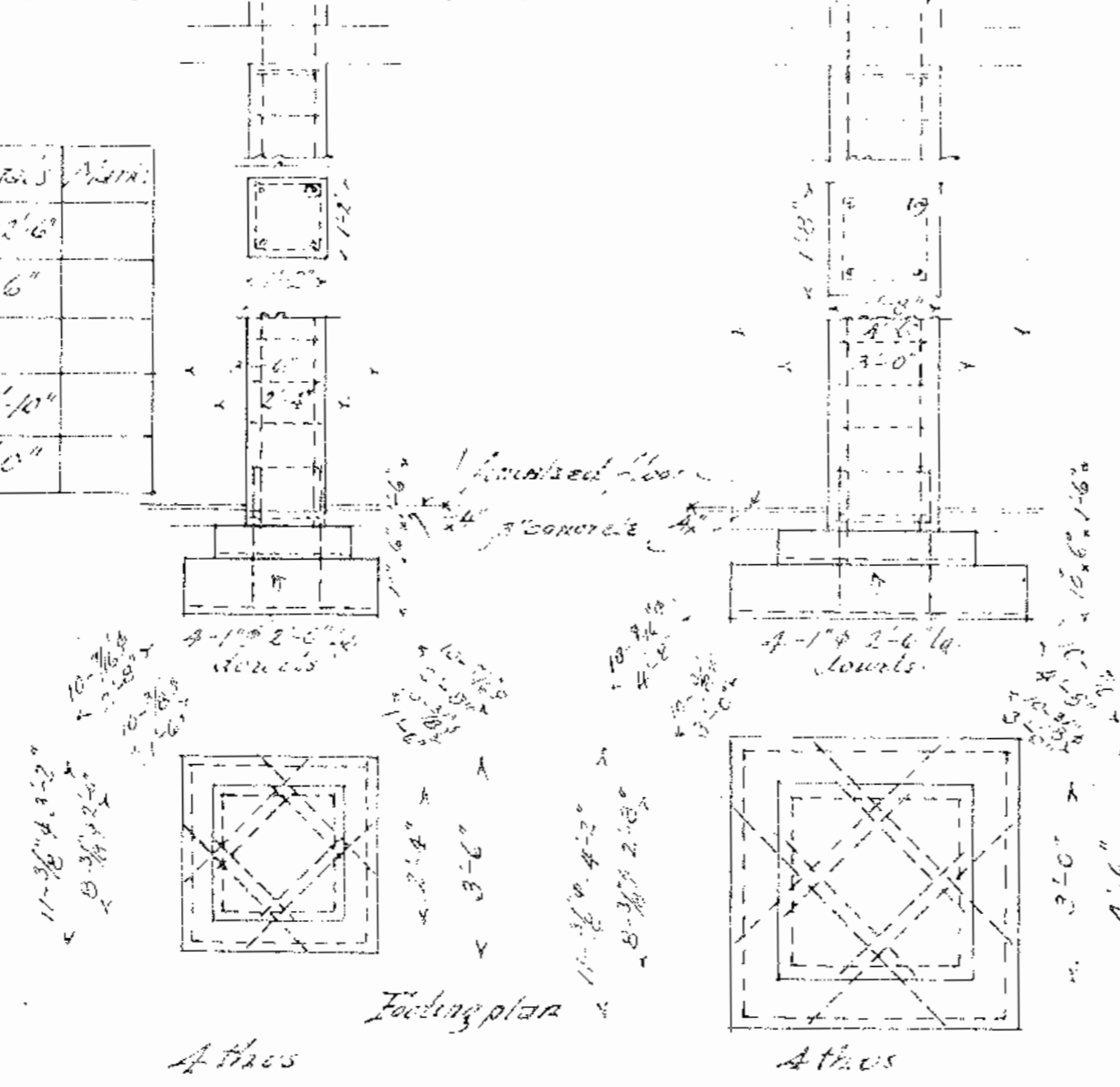
FILE NO
531
PAGE NO
14

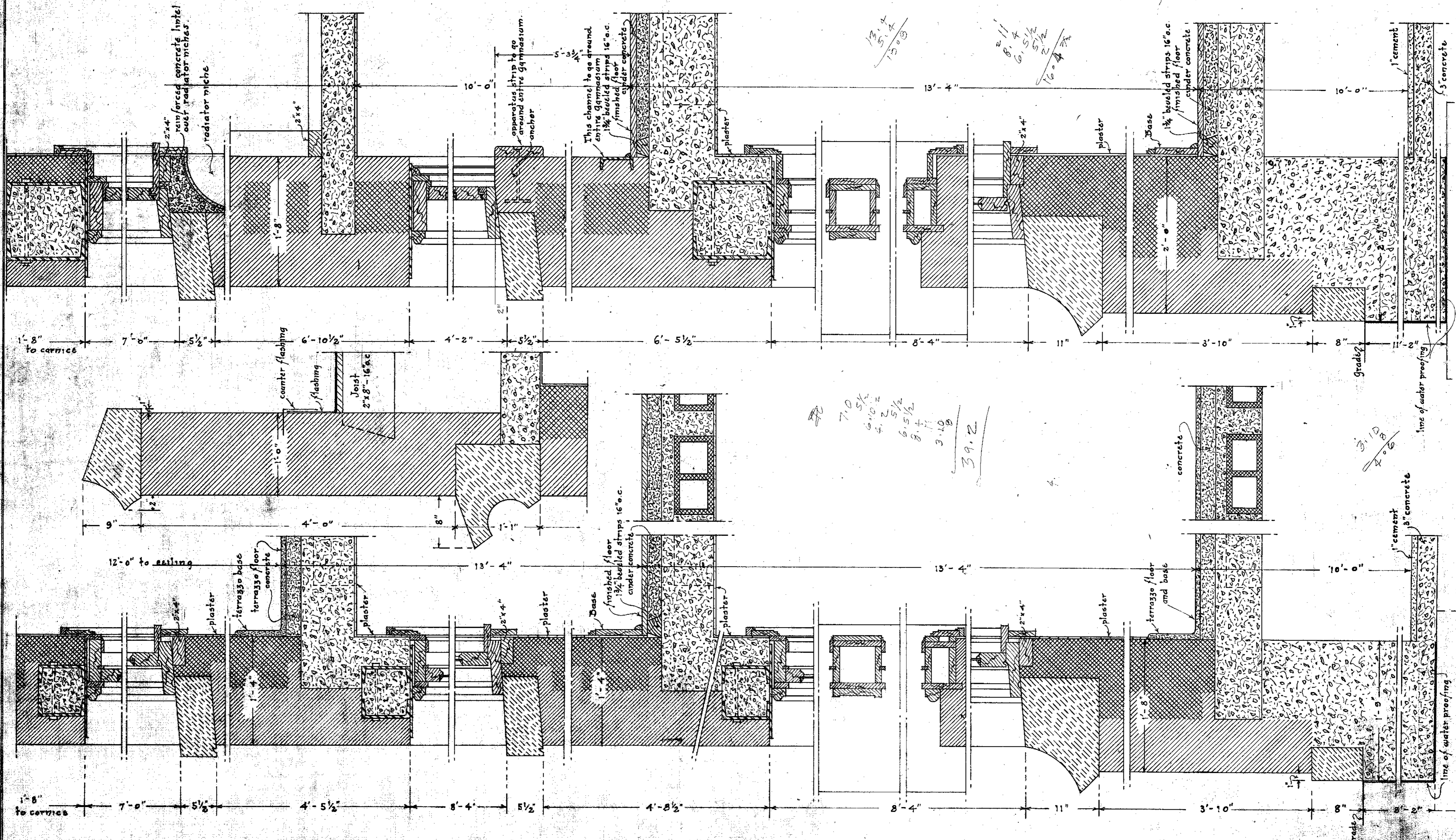
Beam Schedule

Floor	Mark	No.	Size	Main Bars		Stirrups	Toc	
				Mark	Spacing			
1st	101	2	14 24	2-5/16" 26'-0"	2-15/16" 27'-6"	35-3/8" 5'-9"	3'6" 8'0" 2'15" 5'5"	21'
	102	1	14 24	2-7/8" 21'-0"	2-7/8" 32'-6"	20 " 5'-8"	3'6" 8'0" 2'15" 5'5"	31'
	103	2	8 10	2-1/2" 4'-0"	2-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 2'-8"	3'6" 12"	
	104	1	8 10	2-1/2" 4'-0"	2-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 2'-8"	do.	
2nd	201	2	20 34	6-1/4" 35'-0"	5-1/4" 41'-6"	30-3/8" 8'-10"	6'12" 6'6" 4'2" 12'5" 15"	12'
	202	2	20 34	5-1/4" 35'-0"	5-1/4" 41'-6"	36 " 8'-7"	do	20'
	203	4	14 20	2-1" 16'-0"	2-7/8" 21'-8"	15 " 5'-0"	4'8" 10'12" 8'15"	24'
	204	4	14 20	2-15/16" 16'-0"	2-15/16" 20'-0"	5 " 5'-8"	do	31'
	205	2	40 16	6-1/2" 4'-0"	6-1/2" 10'-0"	6 " 0'-0"	3'6" 12"	
3rd	301	2	16 20	2-5/8" 21'-0"	2-7/8" 28'-8"	20-3/8" 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10" 15"	
	302	4	16 20	2-1/2" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	20 " 5'-0"	do	
	303	4	12 20	2-3/4" 15'-0"	2-15/16" 19'-6"	18 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	304	2	12 20	2-1/2" 10'-6"	2-15/16" 15'-6"	16 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	305	4	12 20	2-1/2" 13'-0"	2-15/16" 15'-0"	12 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15"	
	306	4	16 20	2-5/8" 12'-0"	2-15/16" 15'-0"	8 " 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10" 15"	
	307	4	16 20	2-15/16" 15'-0"	2-1" 23'-0"	20 " 5'-0"	3'6" 10'12" 14'10" 15"	
	308	4	12 20	2-5/8" 15'-0"	2-5/8" 16'-8"	5 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15" 15"	
	309	4	12 20	2-5/8" 13'-6"	2-5/8" 14'-8"	4 " 4'-8"	3'6" 12" 15" 15"	

Column Schedule

Floor	Col. Nos.	No. cols.	Size	Verticals	Ties and Stirrups	Mark
1st	15, 24	4	20"x20"	4-7/8" 13'-0"	1/4" x 2" x 7" x 13'-0"	
	56, 78	4	14"x14"	4-3/4" 13'-0"	1/4" x 1/4" x 4'-0"	
2nd	123, 4	4	20"x20"	4-1" 12'-0"	1/2" x 2" x 7" x 12'-0"	
	56, 78	4	16"x16"	4-1" 12'-0"	1/2" x 1/4" x 5'-0"	





TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION

7'0 5/8
6'10 1/2
4'2
6'5 1/2
8'4
3'10
39.2

3'10
4'0 1/8

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED-DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE No.
1/2" = 1'-0"	<i>Parkinson & Lockwood</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur J. ...</i> STATE ARCHITECT	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	<i>Wm. ...</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER	SHEET No.
1916	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN		DATE <i>Sept 7, 16</i>	16

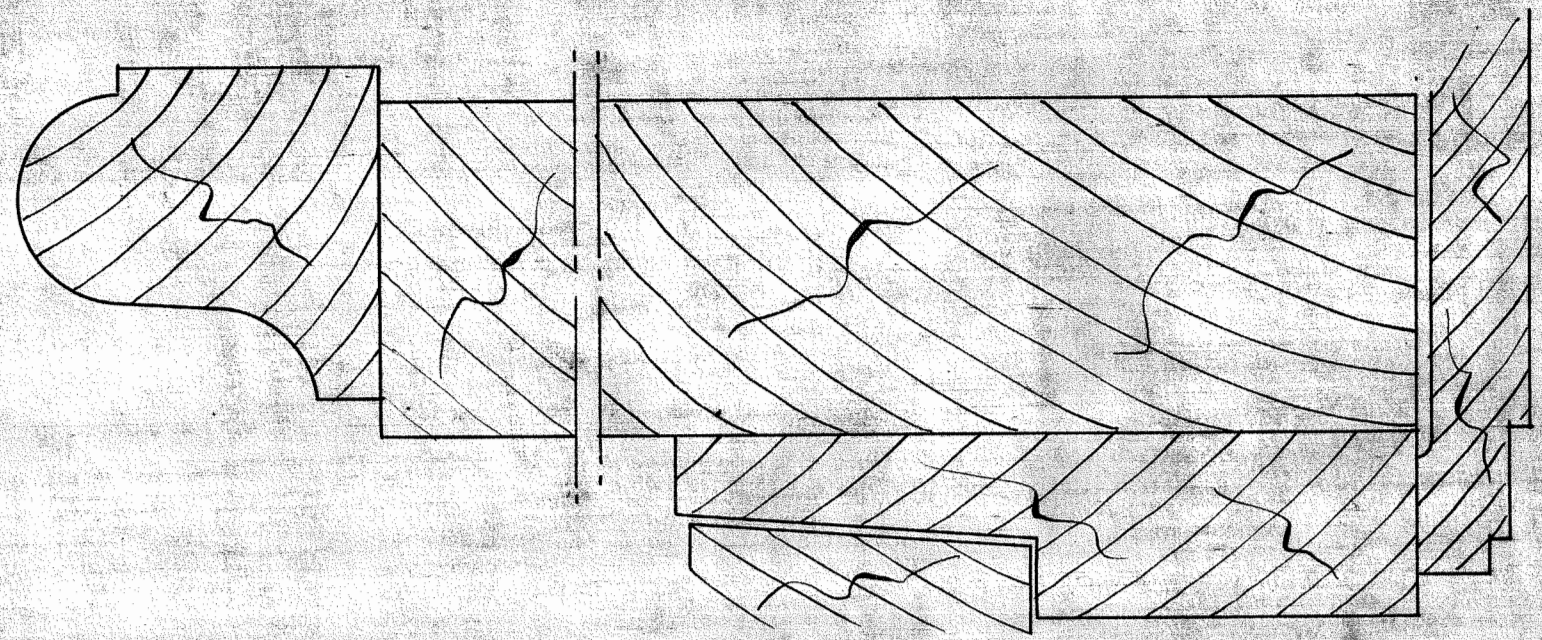
SCALE
3/8" = 1 FT
YEAR
1916

OFFICE OF
William E. Parkinson
ARCHITECTS
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

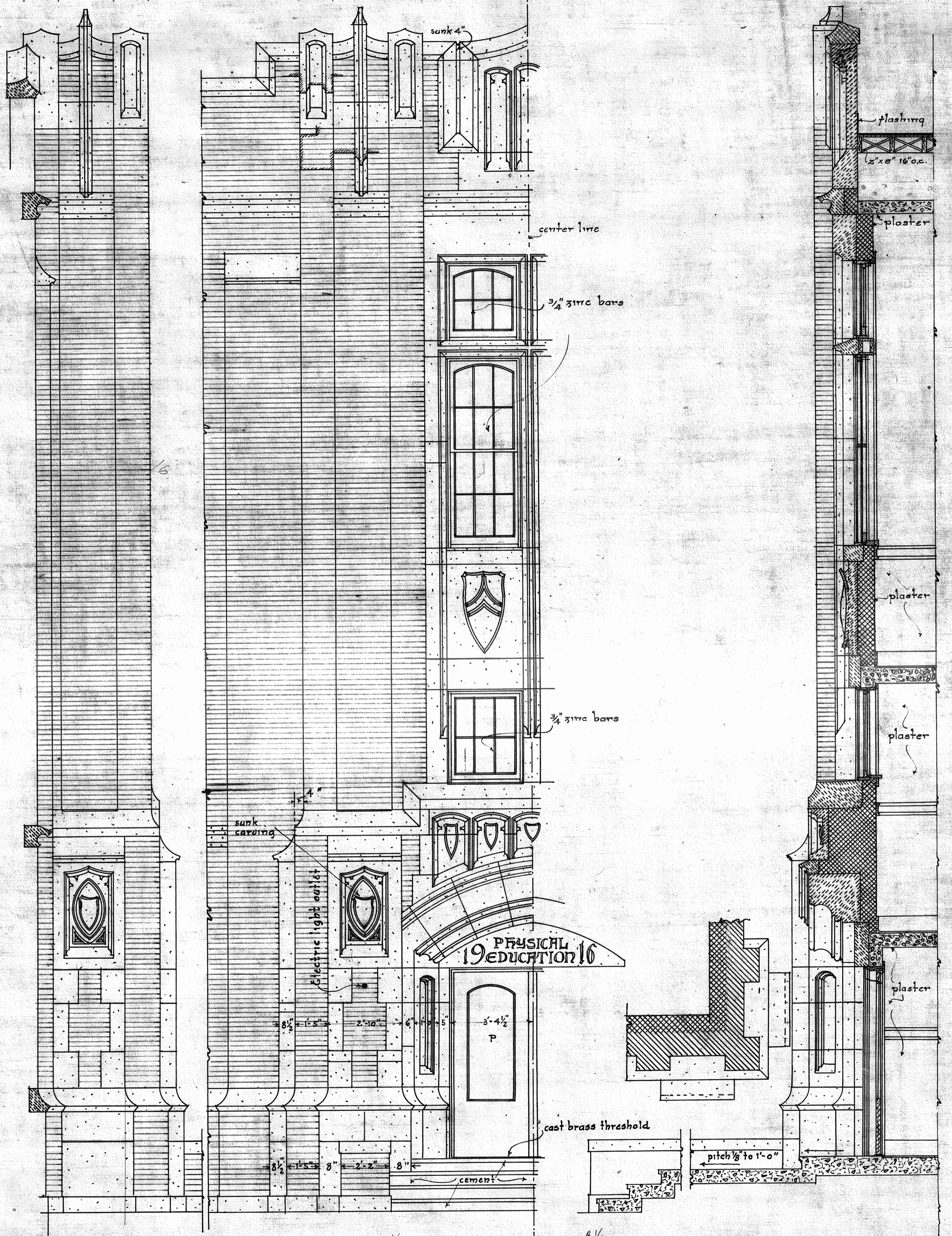
BUILDING
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
W. E. Parkinson
STATE ARCHITECT
DATE Sept 7, 16
W. E. Parkinson
STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE 8-9-16

FILE NO
531
SHEET
17



outside door frame
full size



SIDE

FRONT ENTRANCE FEATURE

SECTION

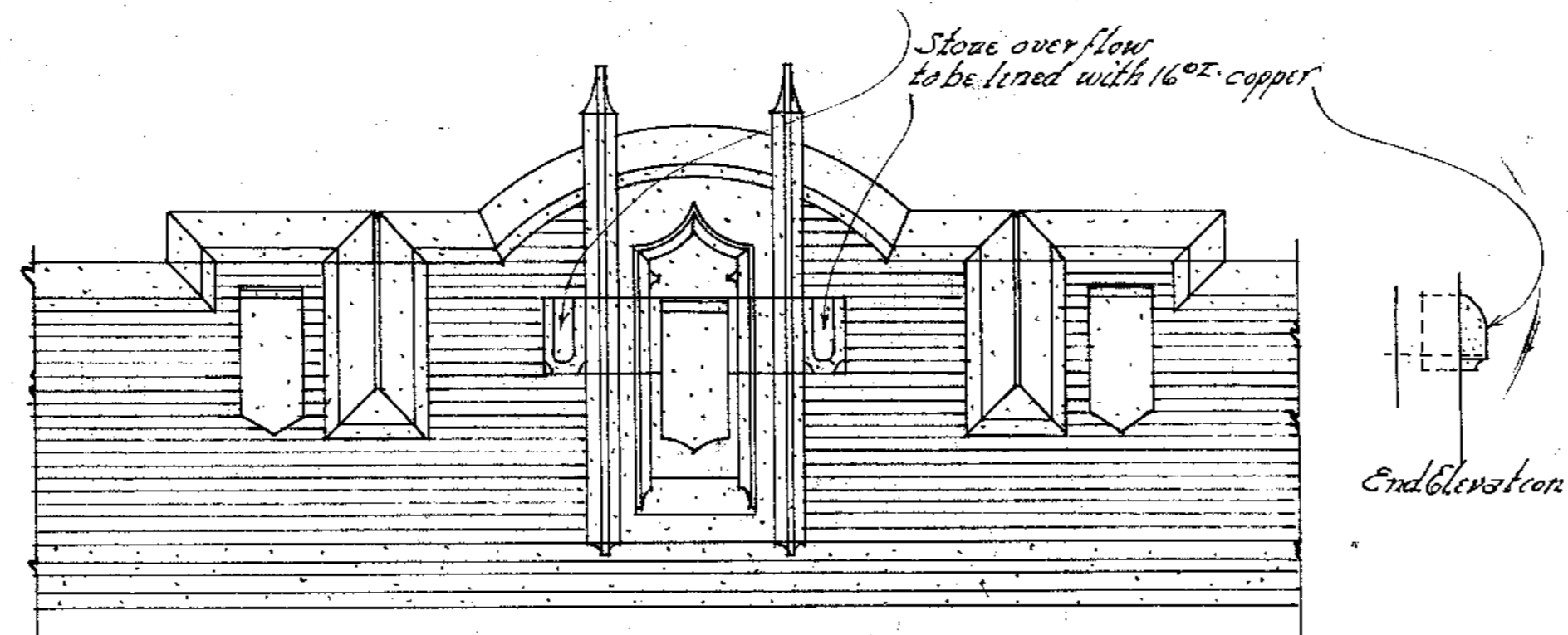
$$\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 2.2 \\ \hline 4.11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 1.5 \\ 2.10 \\ \hline 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

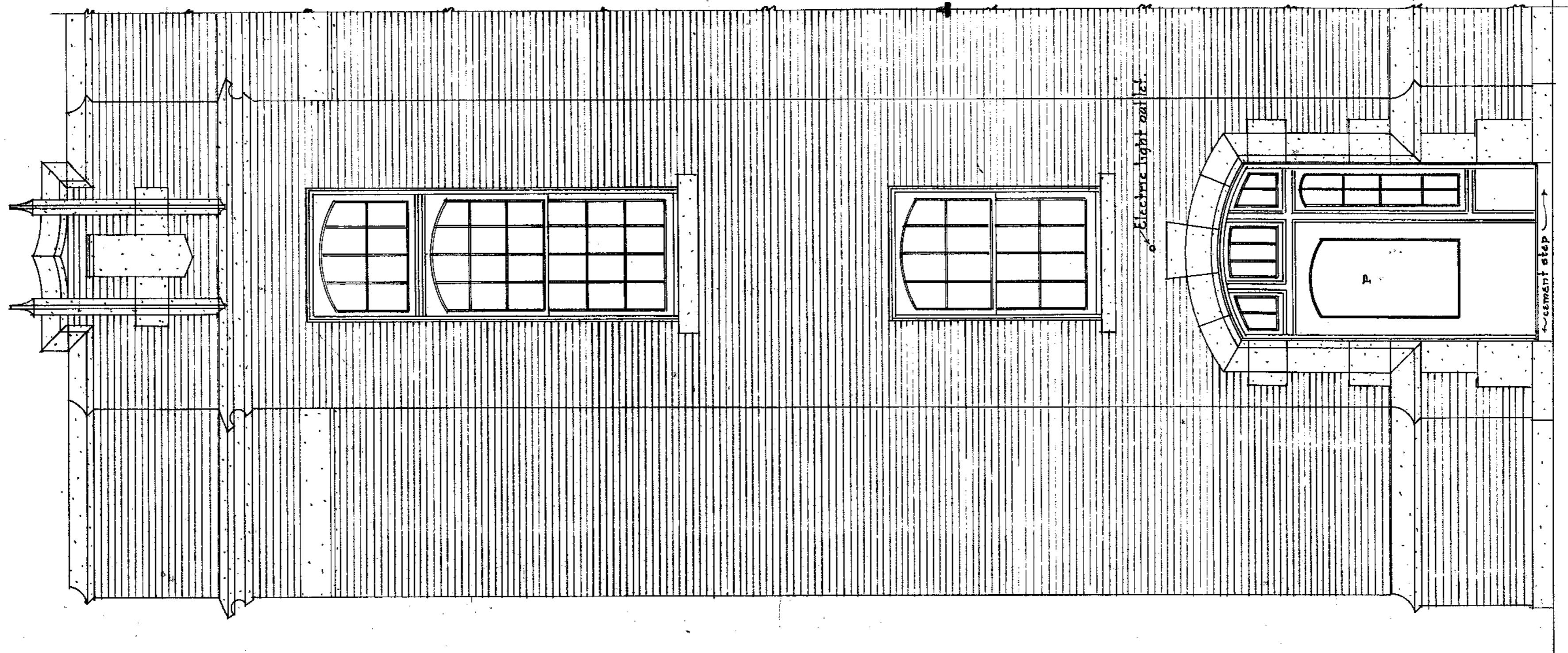
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 1.5 \\ 2.10 \\ \hline 4.07\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.2 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline 3.6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.2\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \\ \hline 1.7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

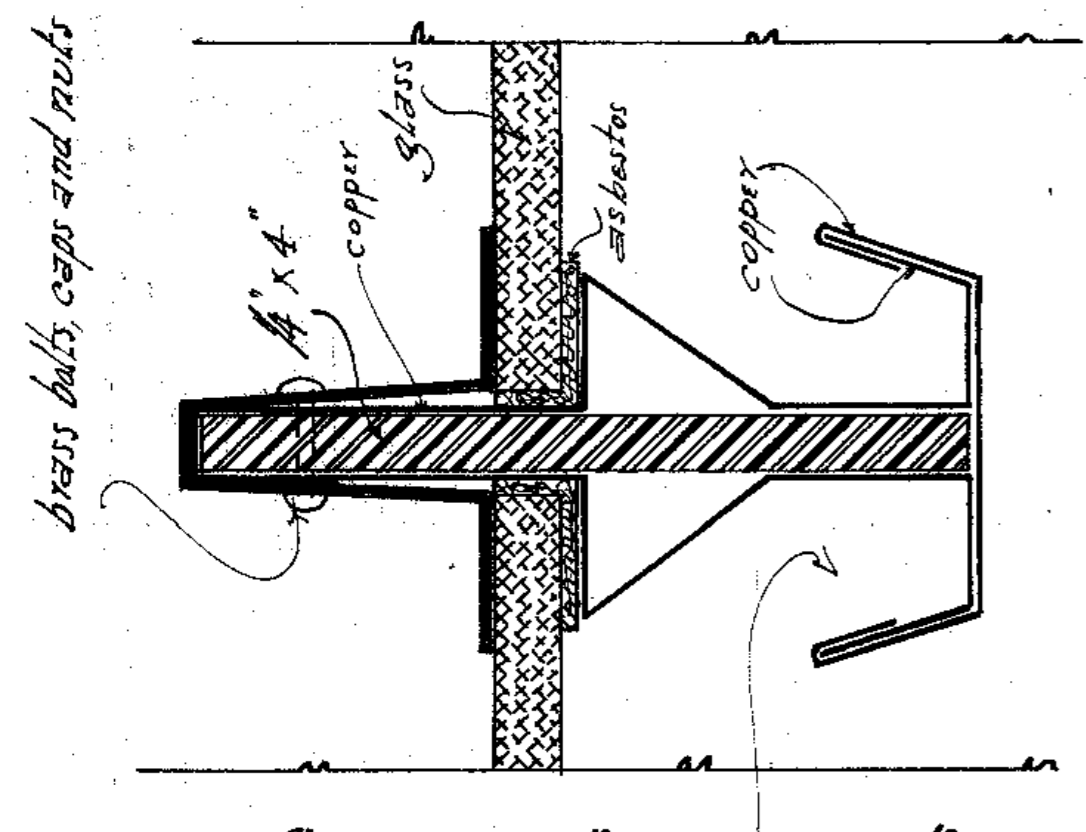
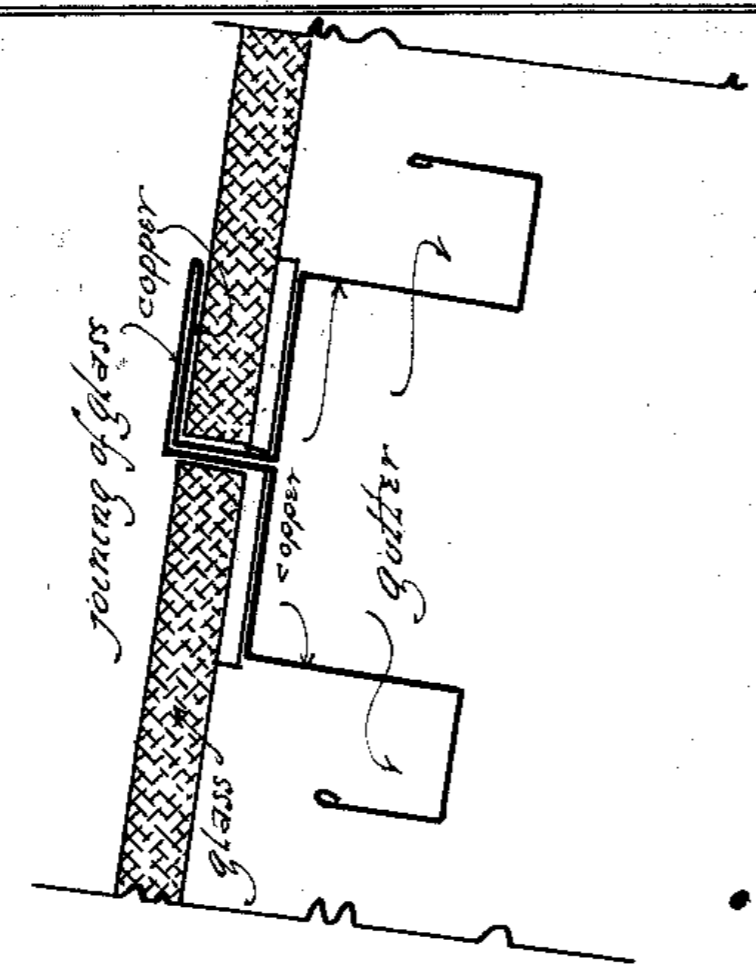
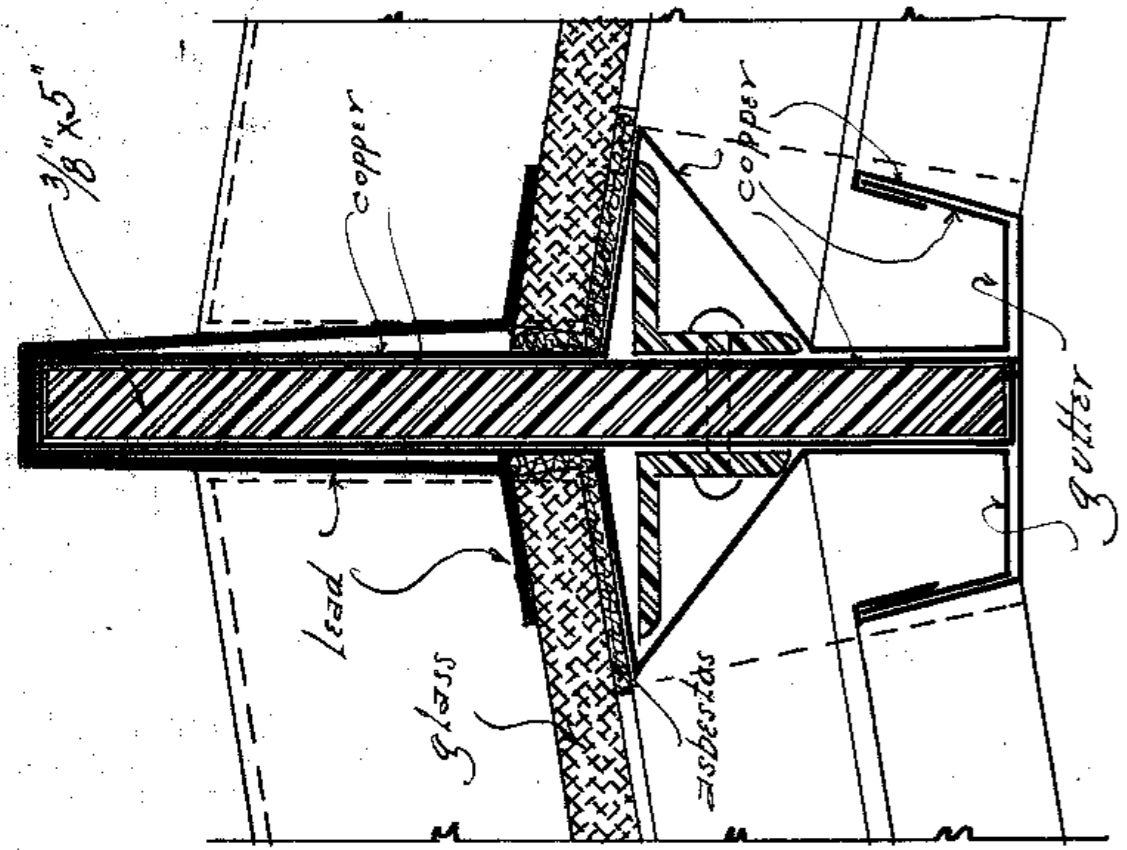


BATTLEMENT FEATURE WHERE SHOWN

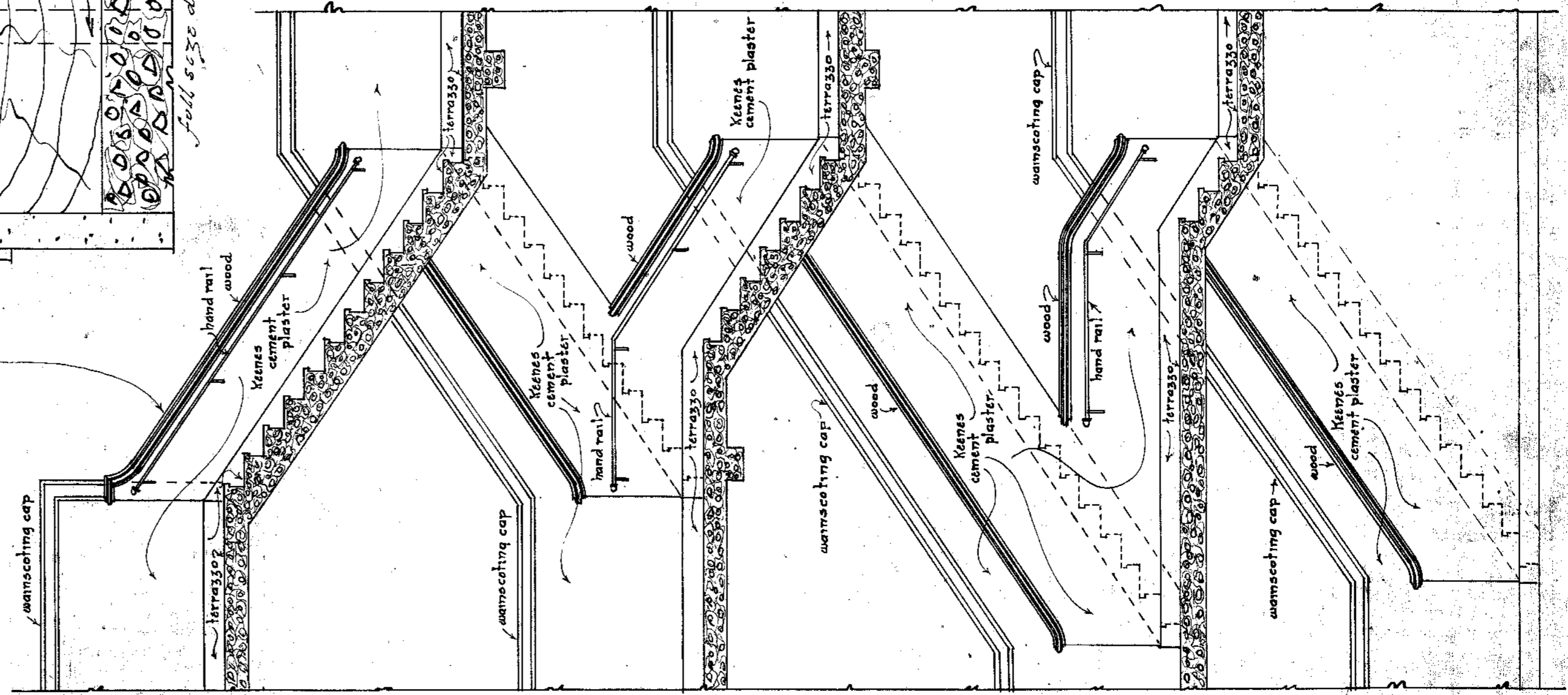
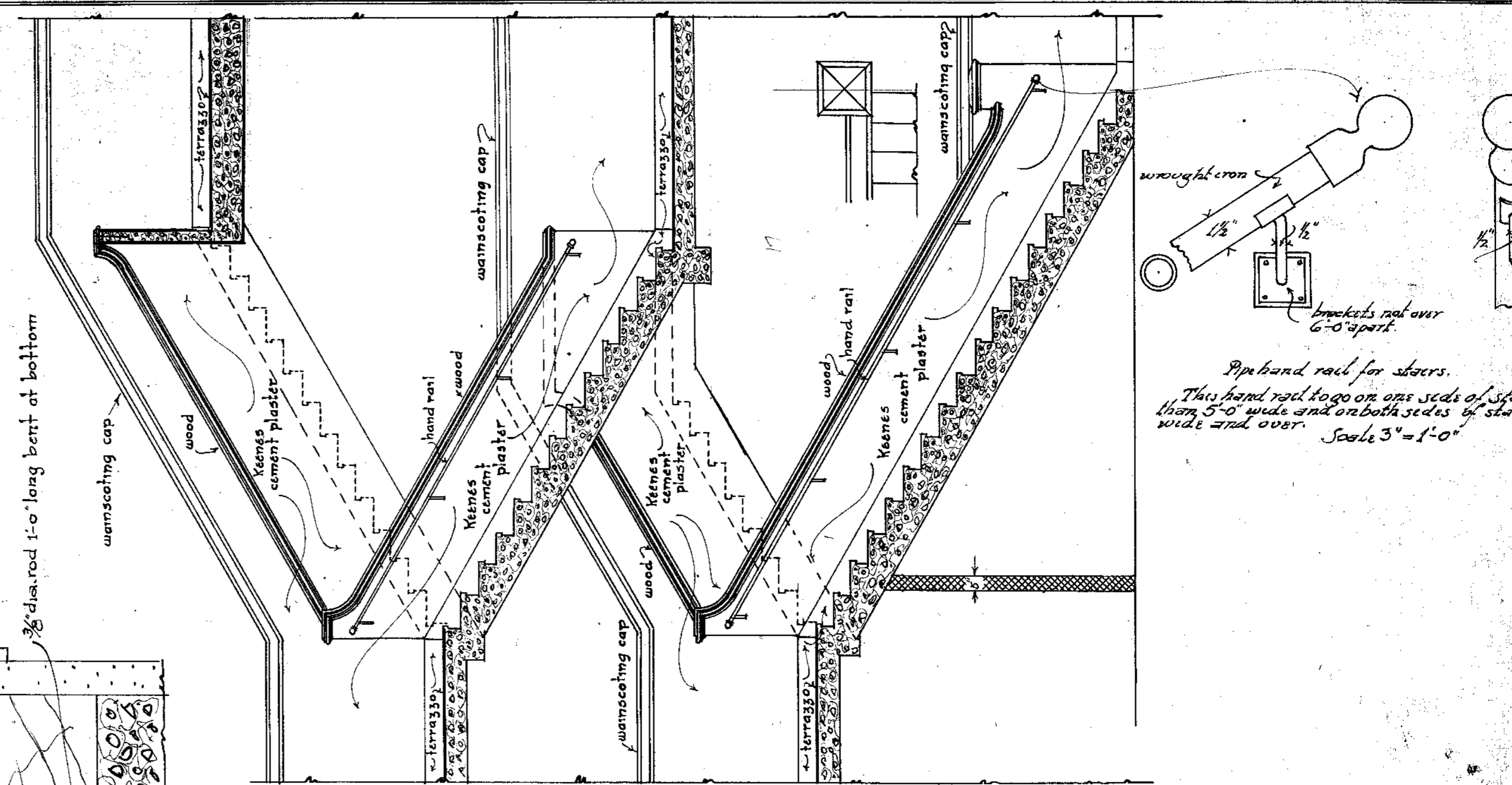
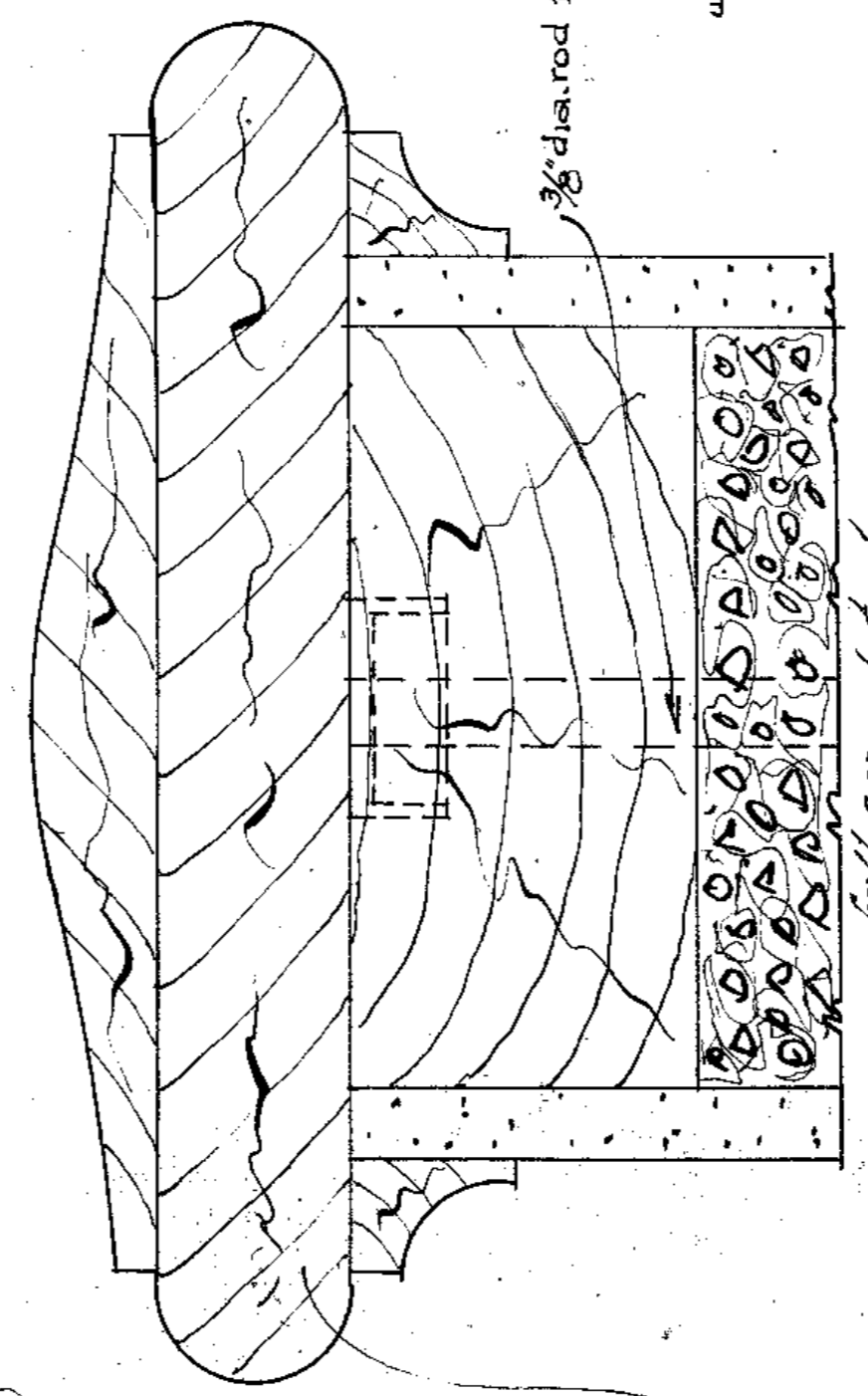


ENTRANCE FEATURE - REAR ELEVATION

SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
3/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Roddenoff</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur Roddenoff</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	JULY 1916
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	DATE Sept. 7, 16	DATE 9-8-16



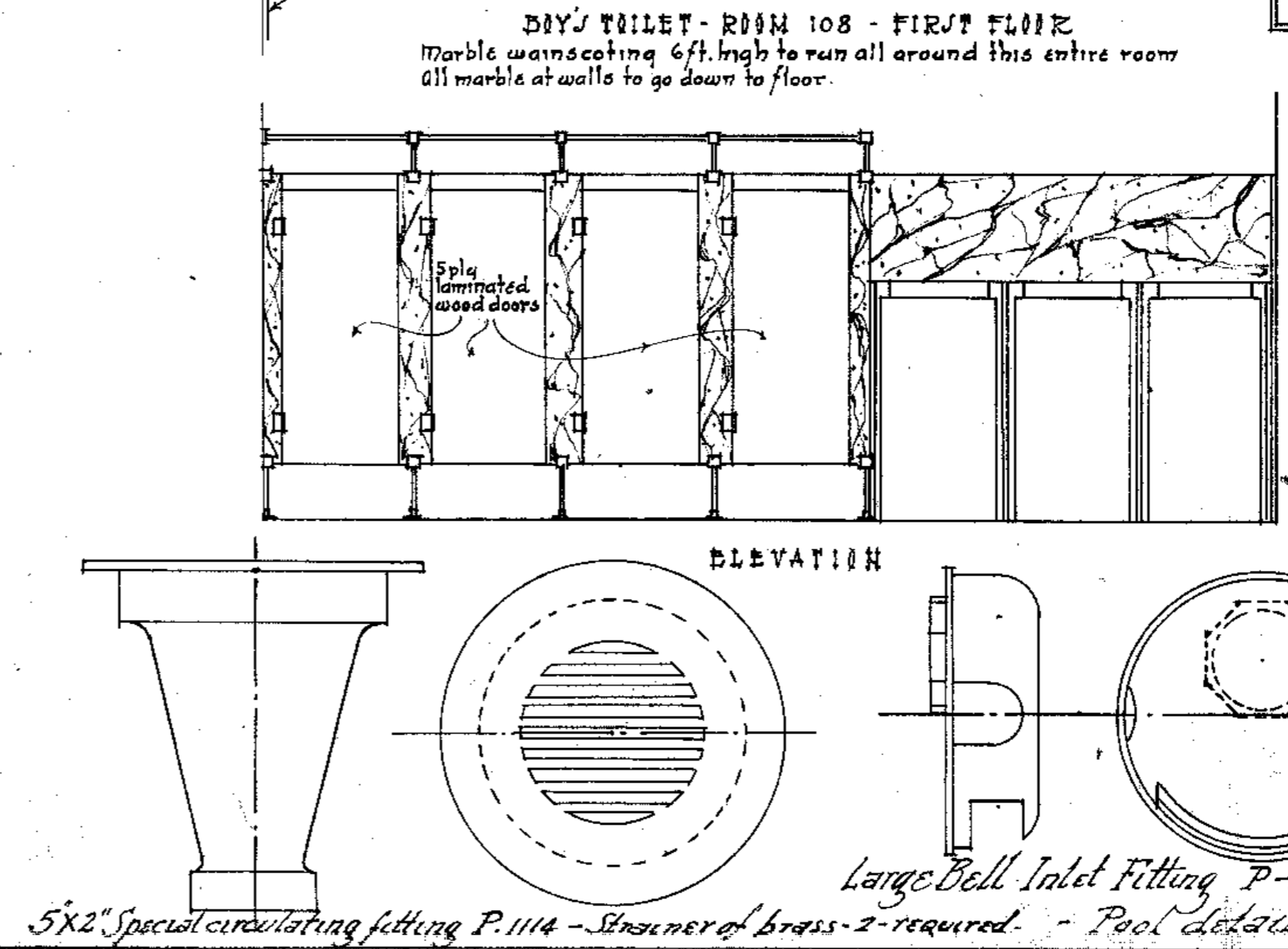
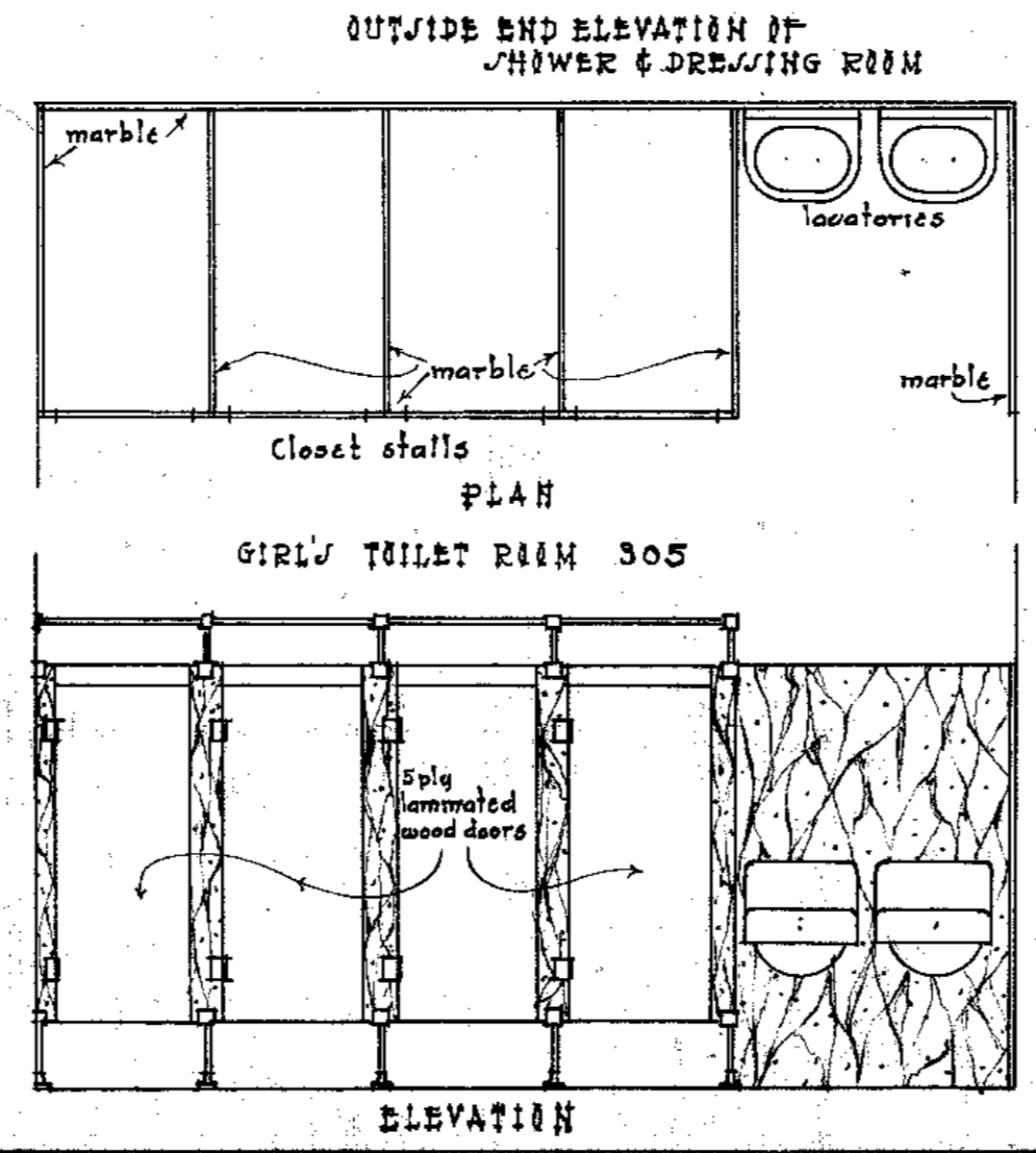
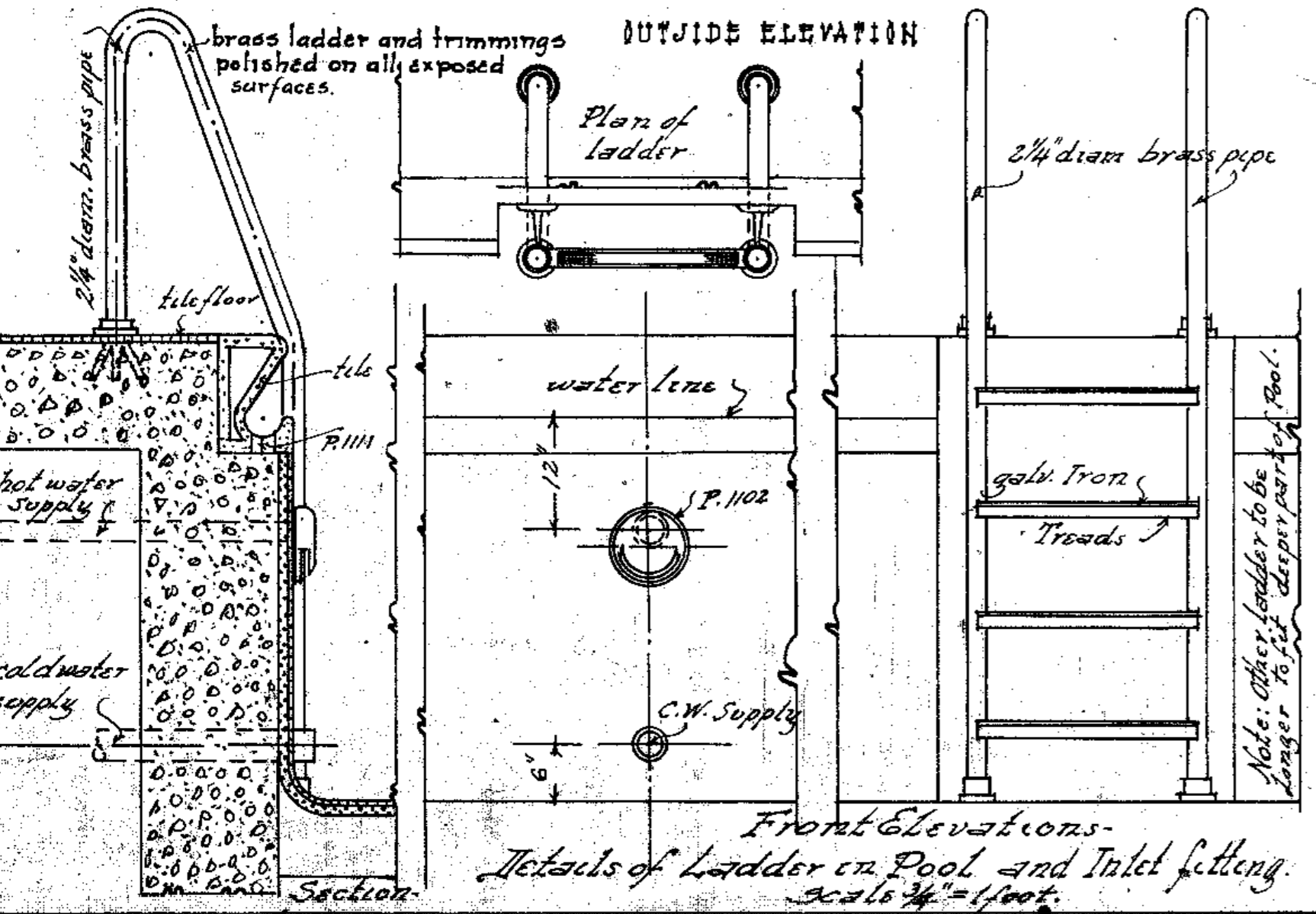
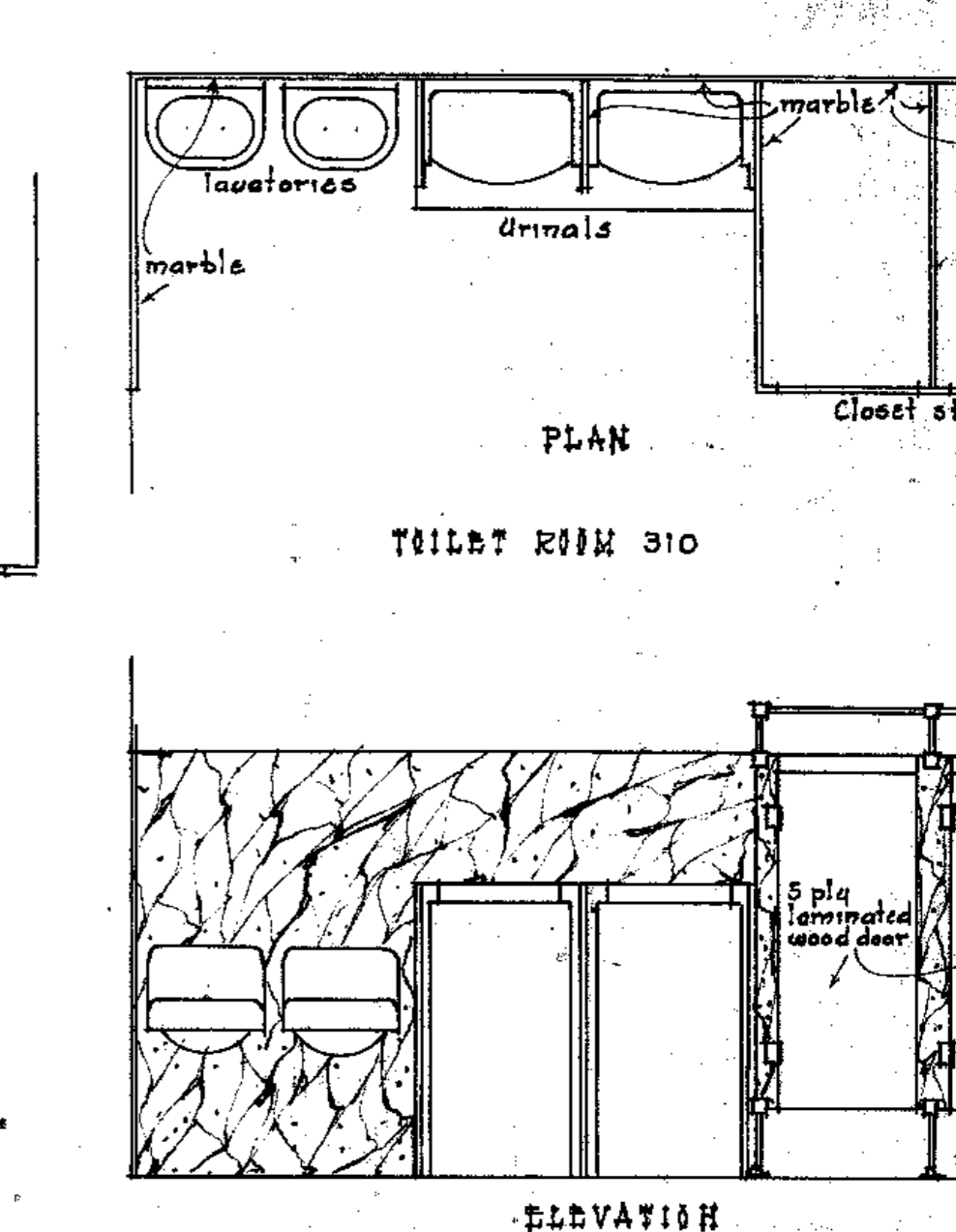
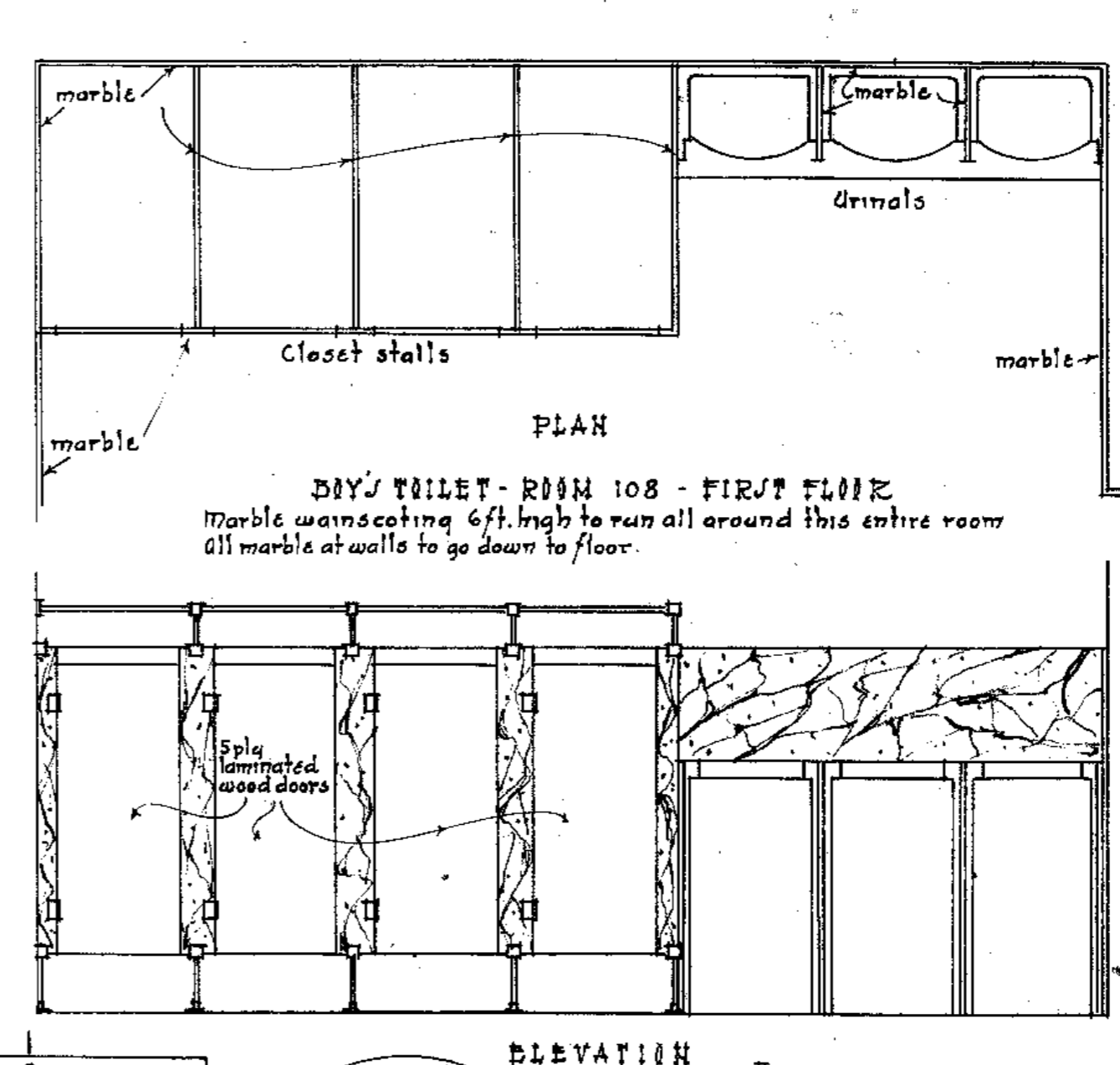
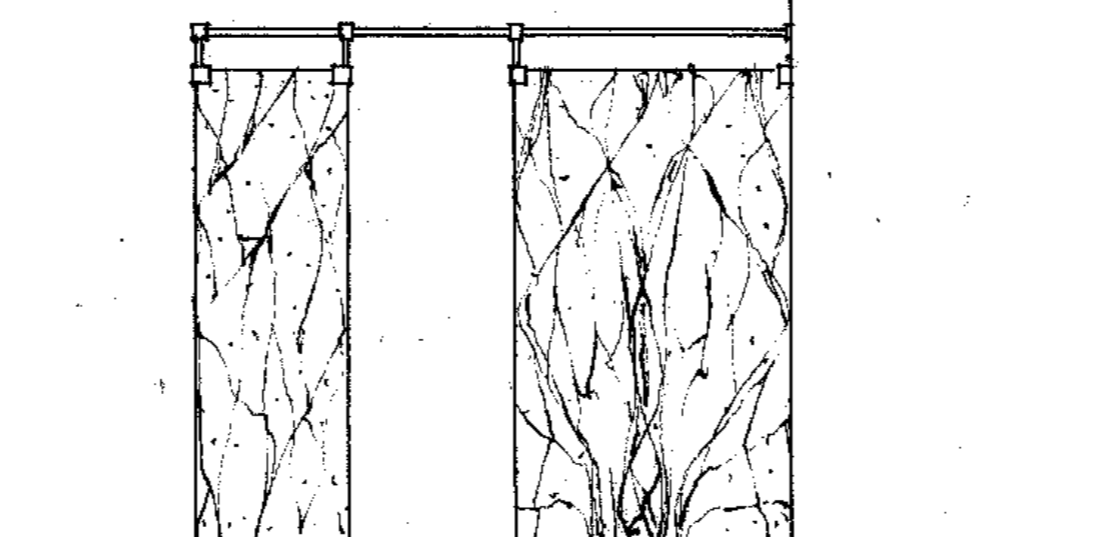
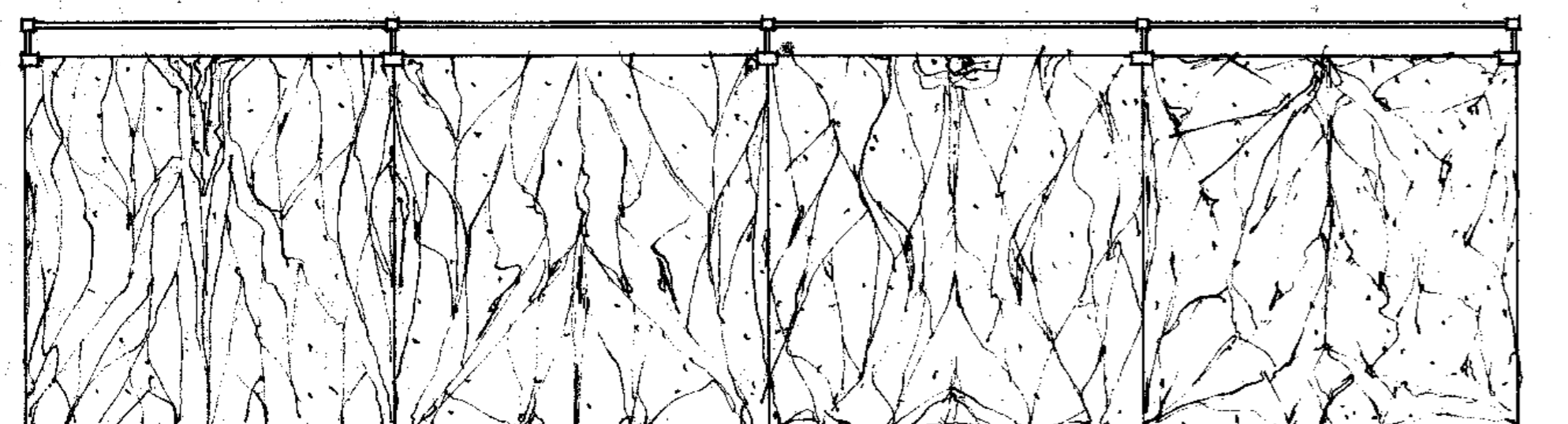
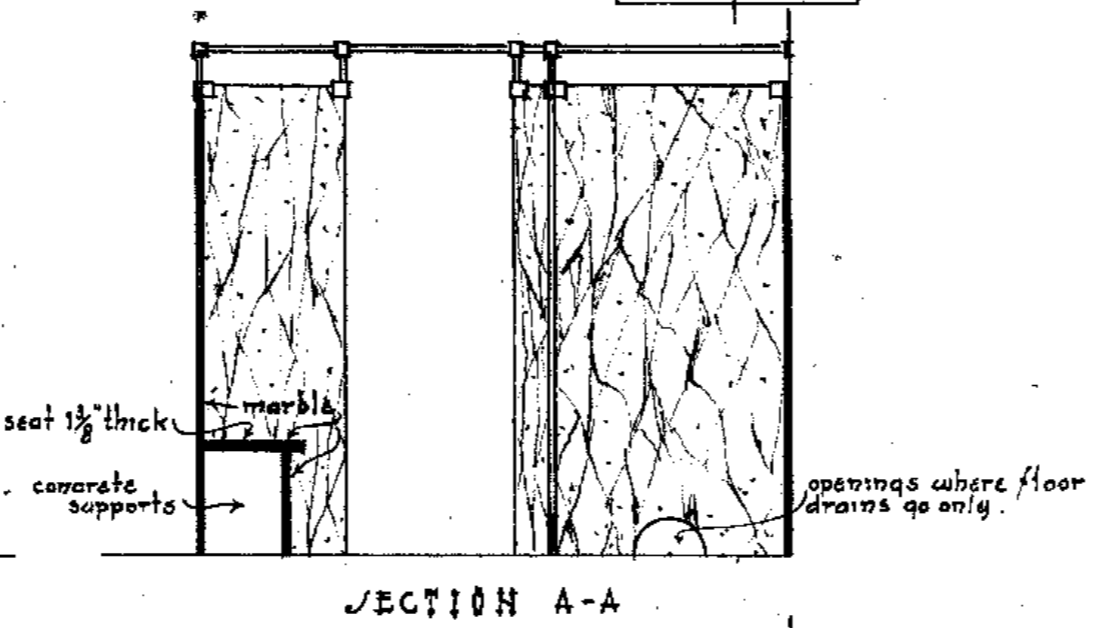
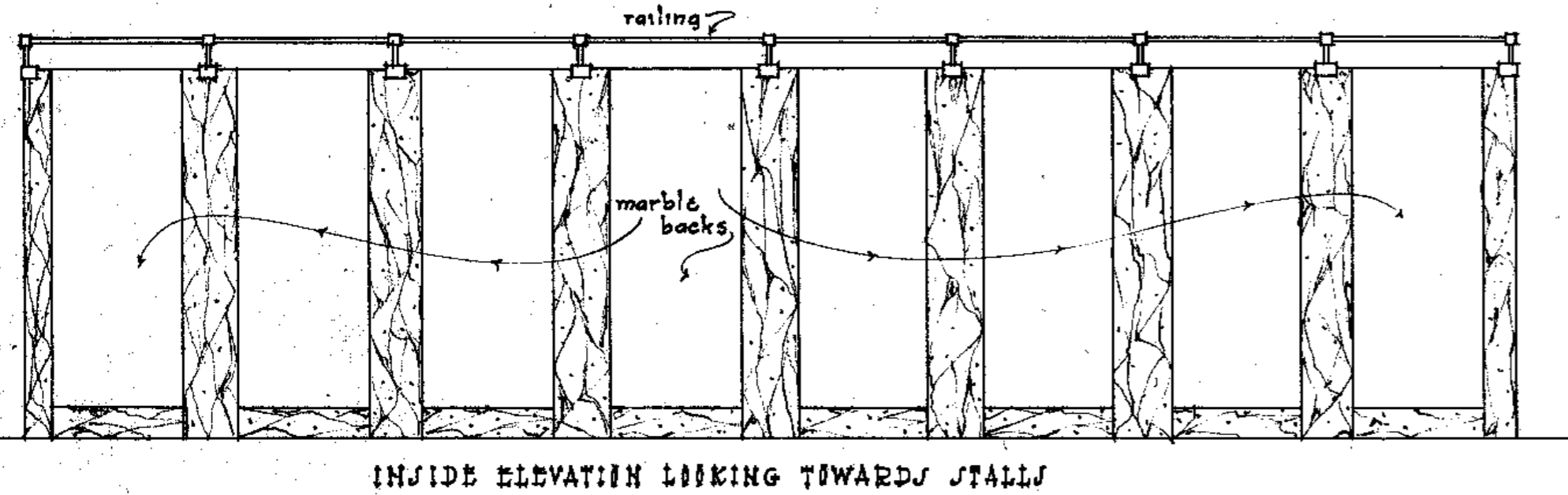
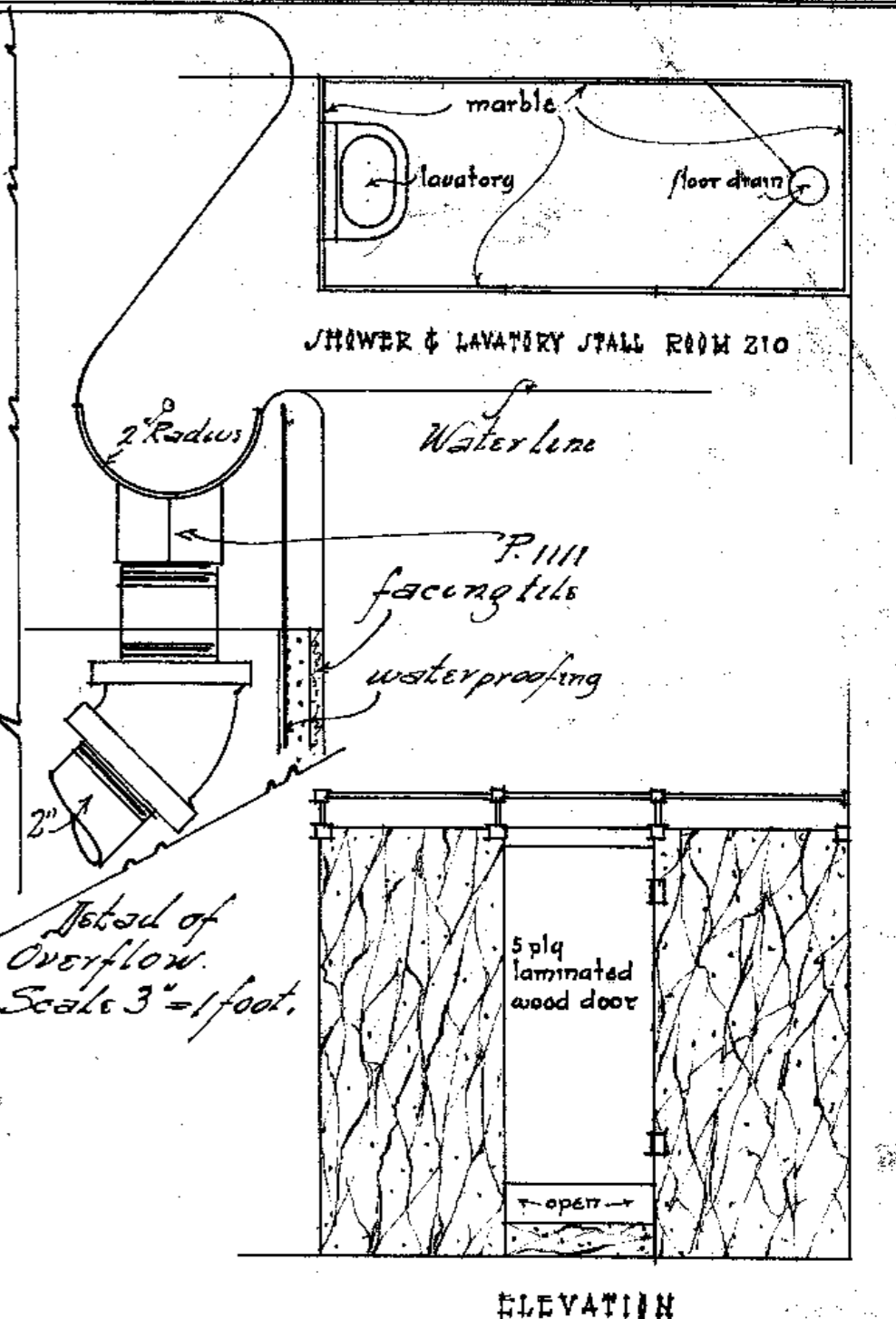
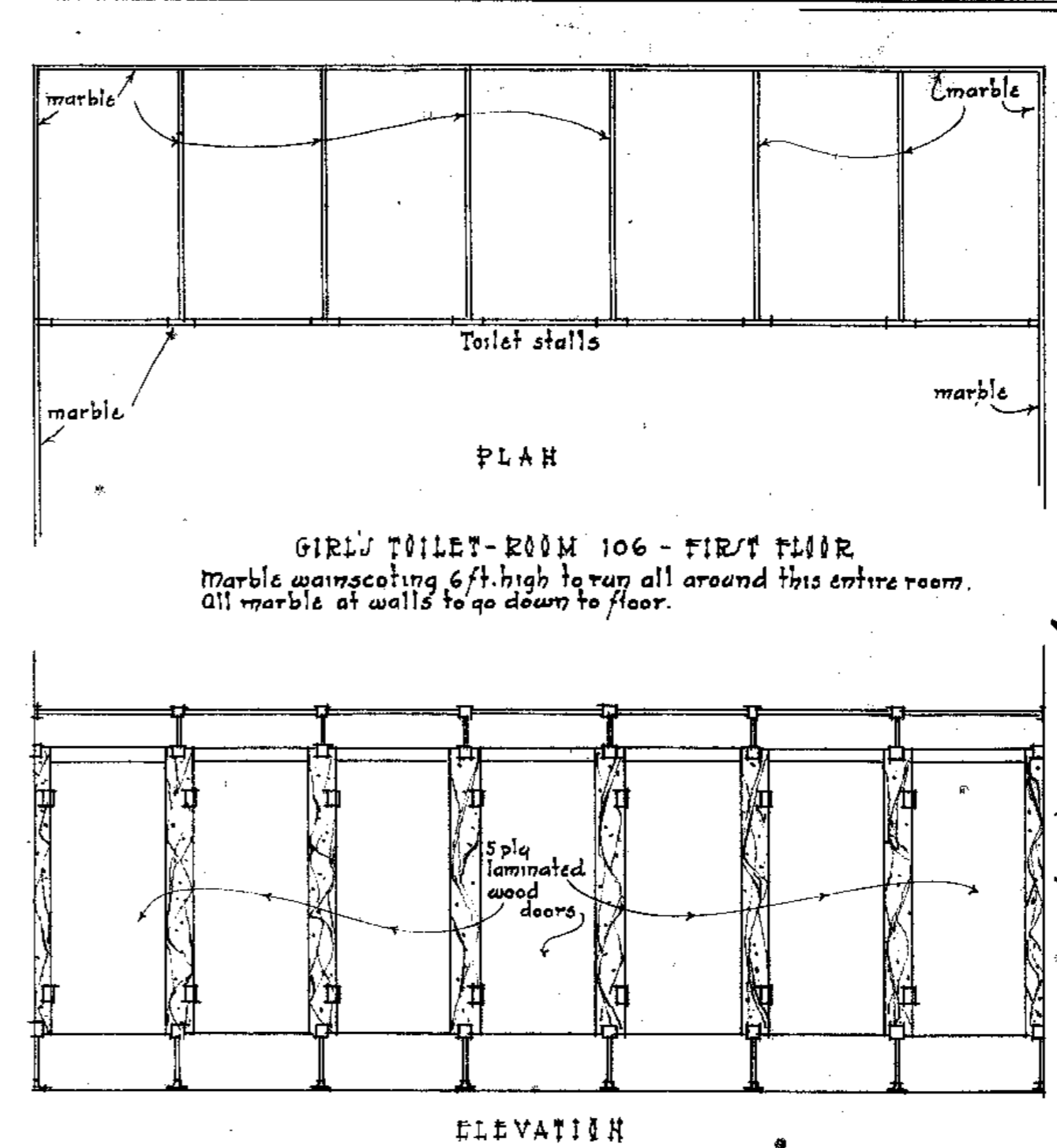
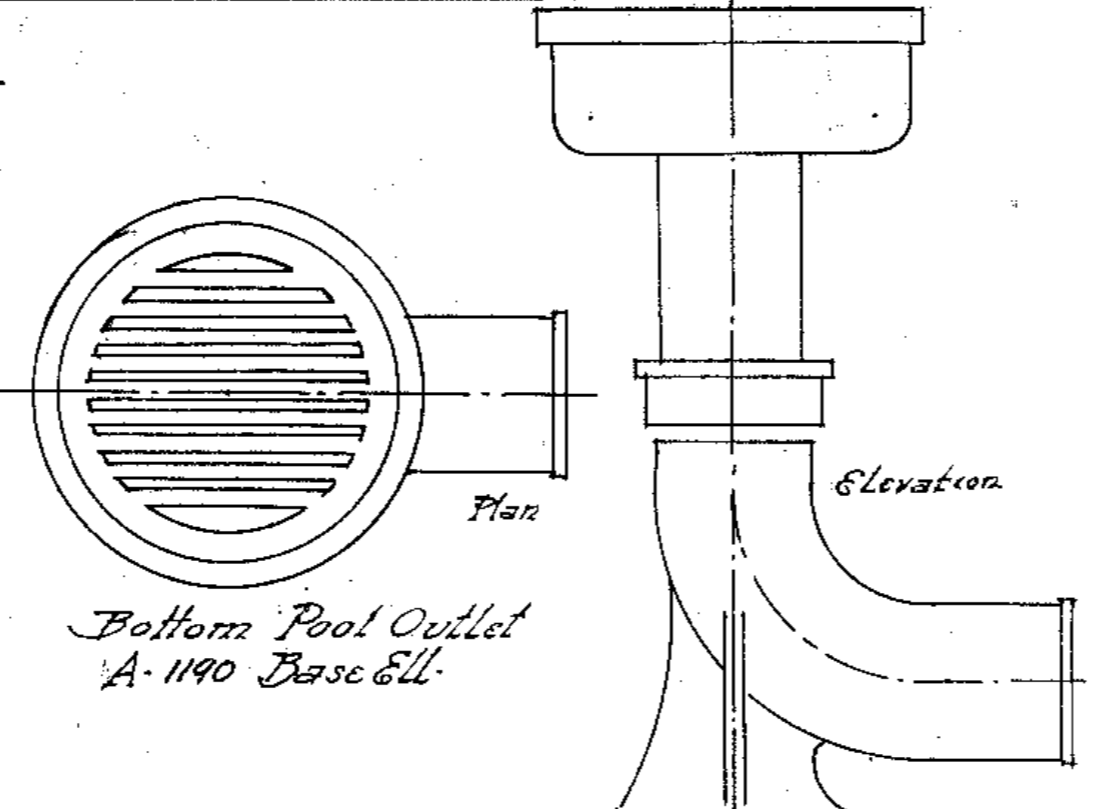
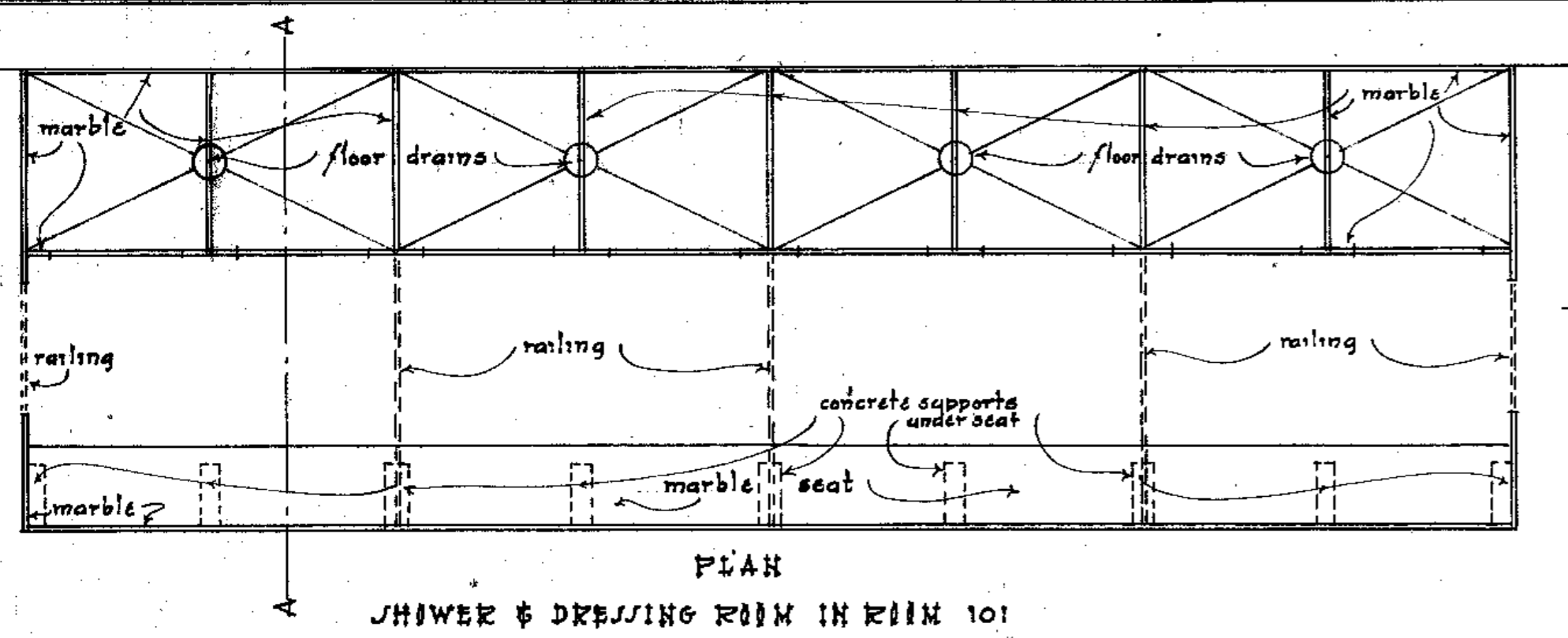
Full size details of skylights.



SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"
YEAR 1916
OFFICE OF
Parkinson & Brubaker
ARCHITECTS
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

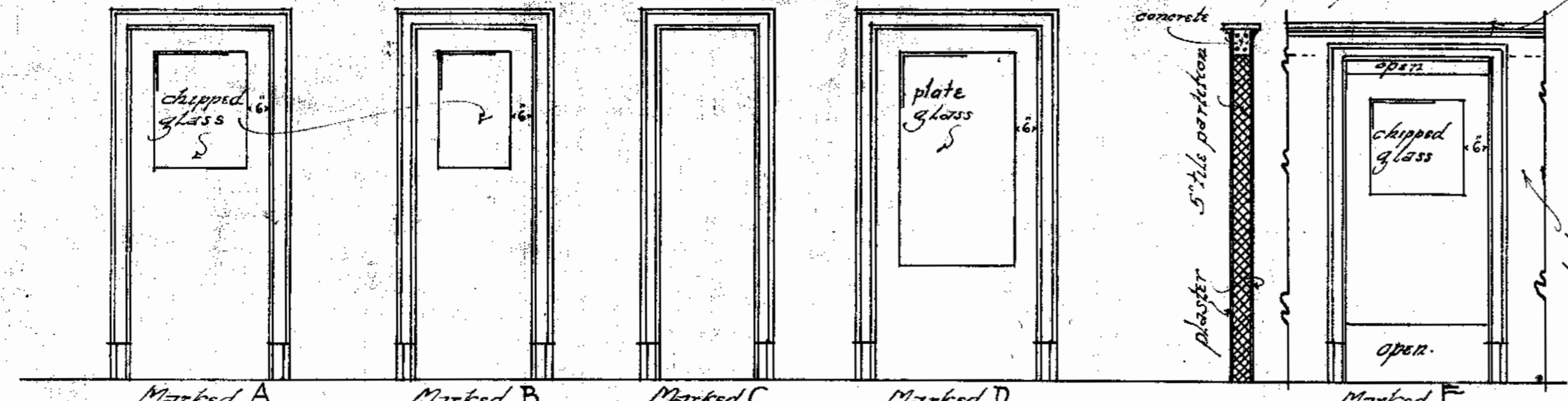
BUILDING
PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
Arthur R. Brady
STATE ARCHITECT
DATE Sept 7/16
Wm. J. ...
STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
DATE 7-16
FILE NO. 531
JHE:ST
19



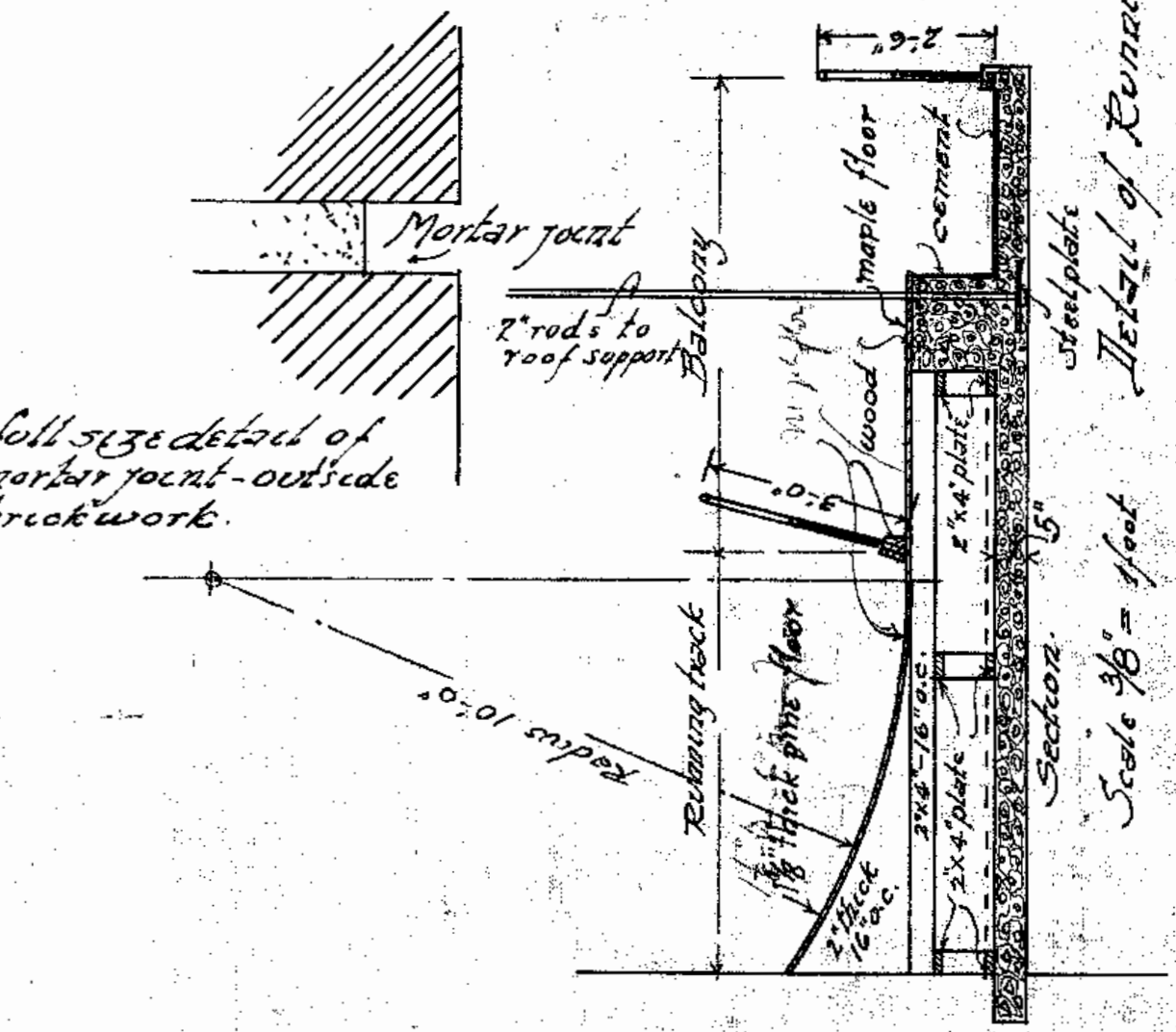
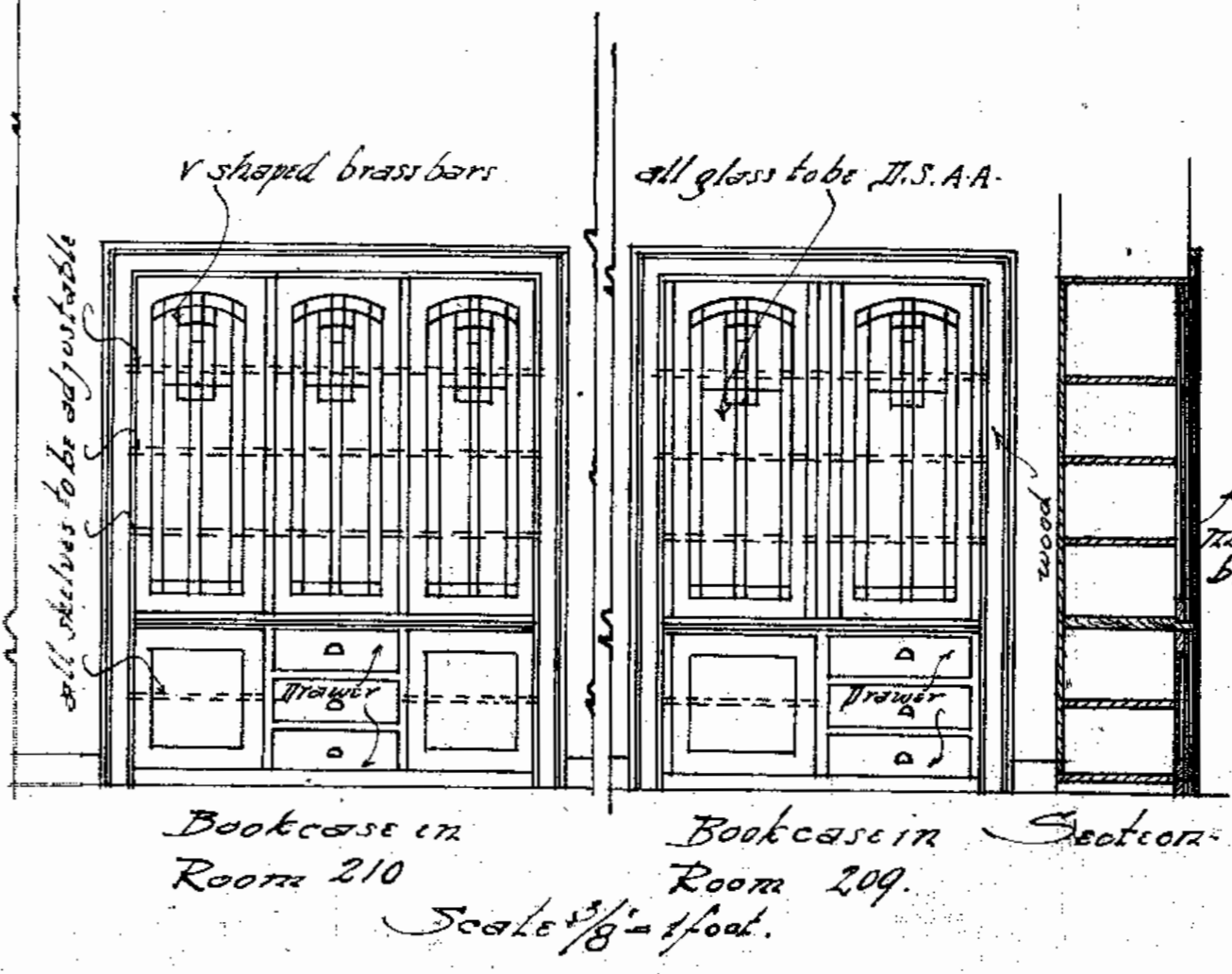
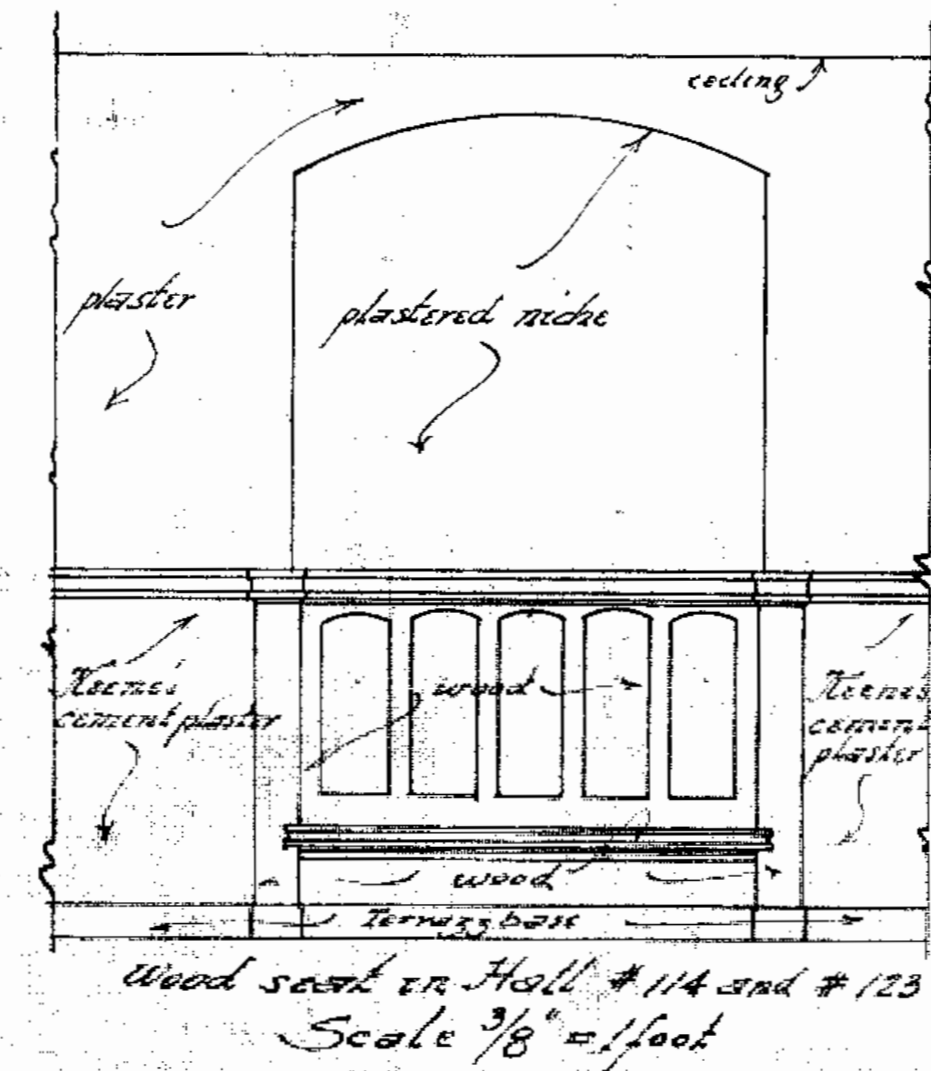
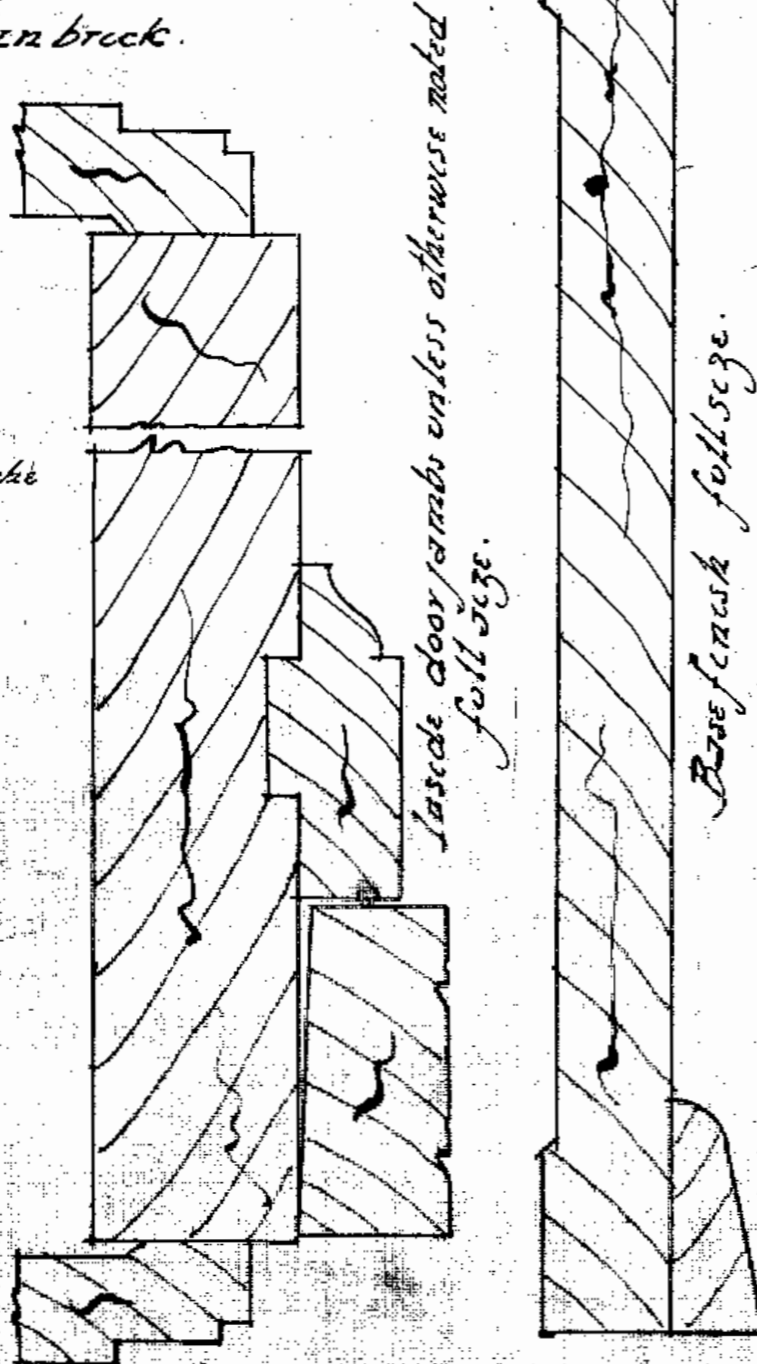
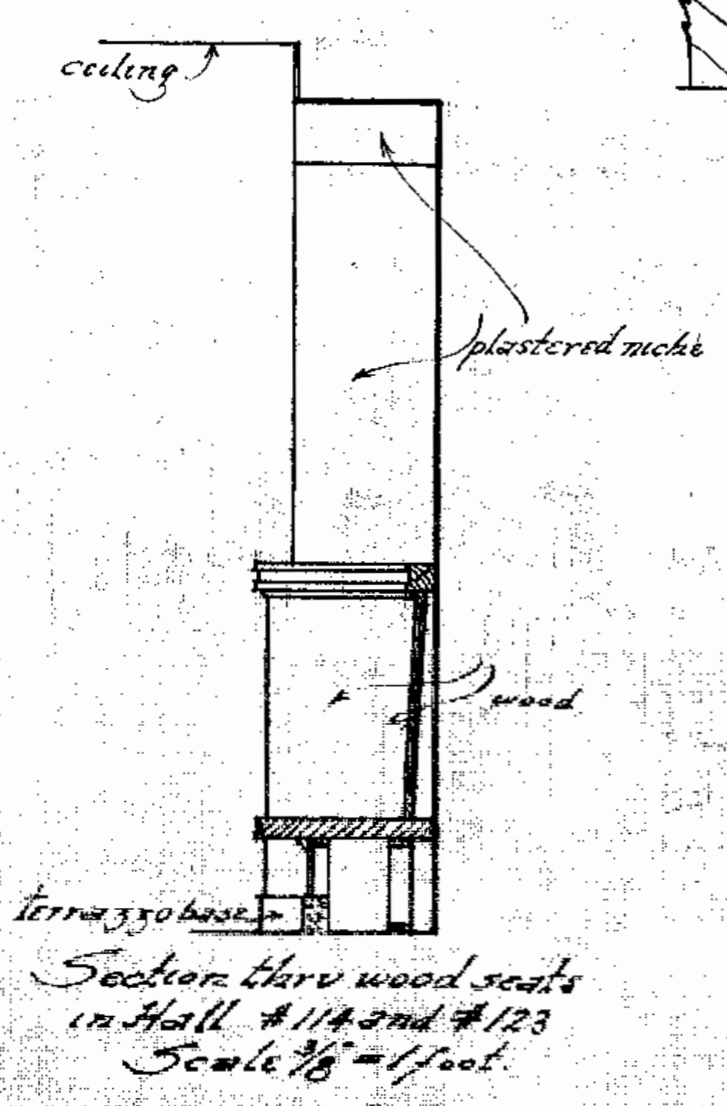
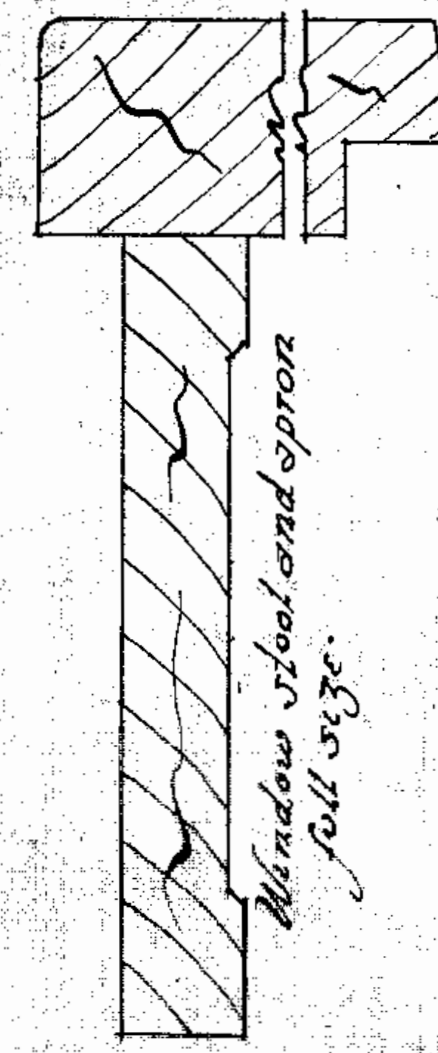
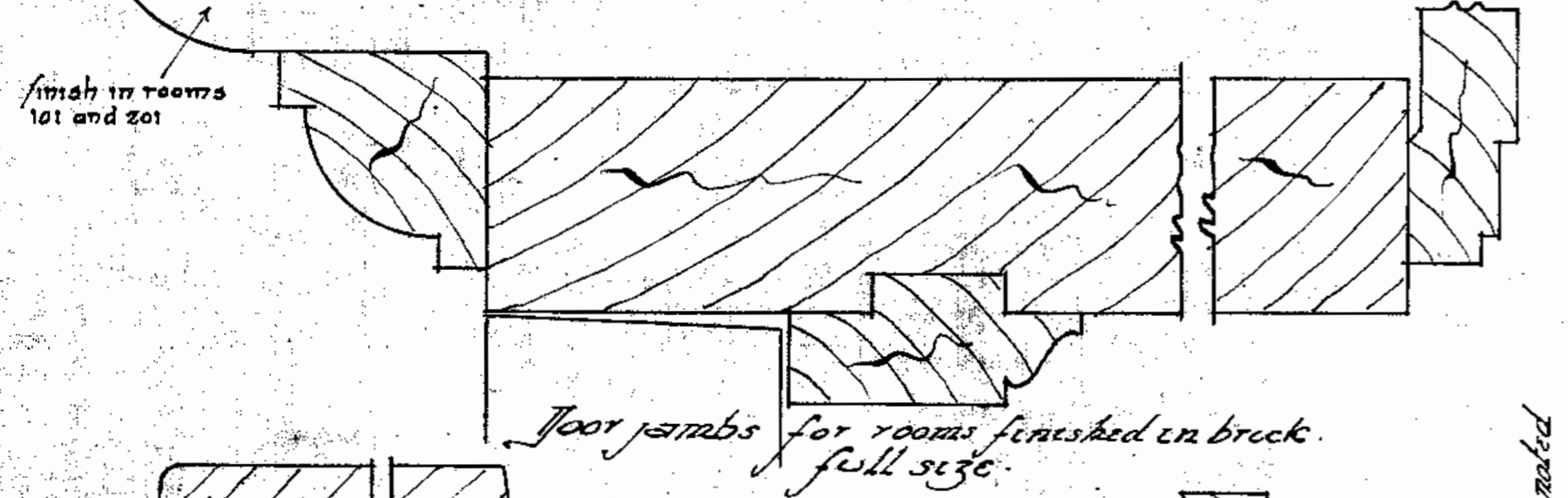
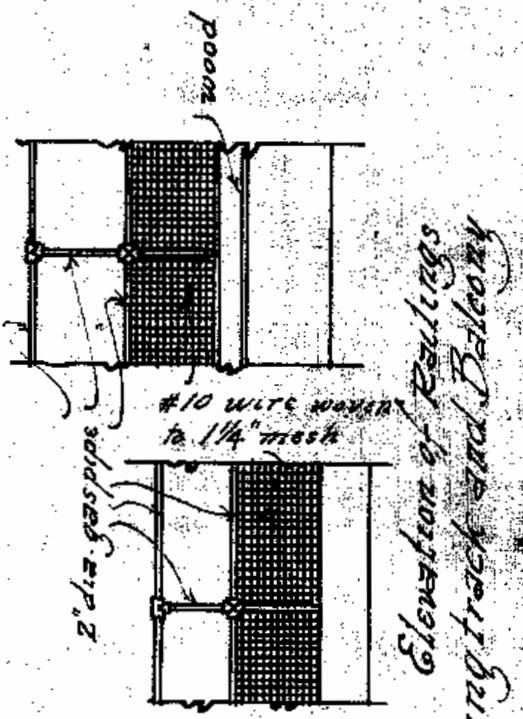
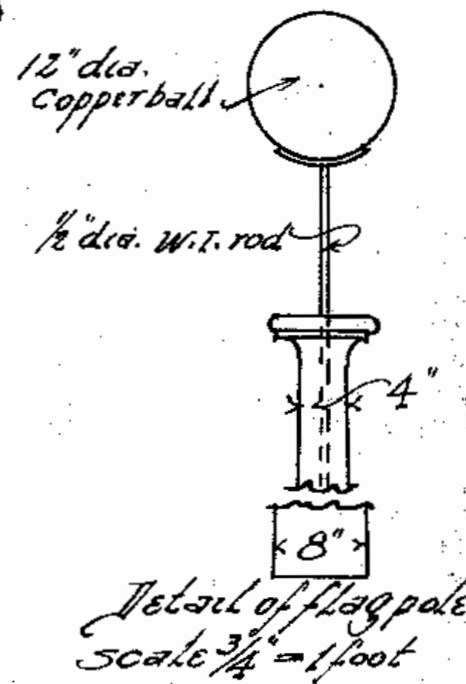
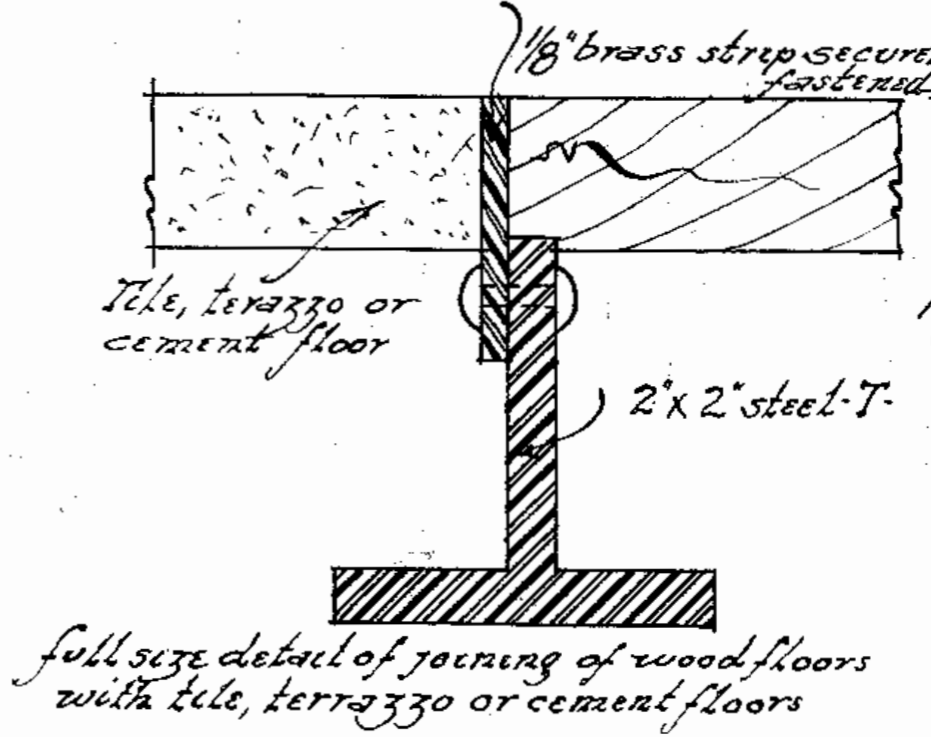
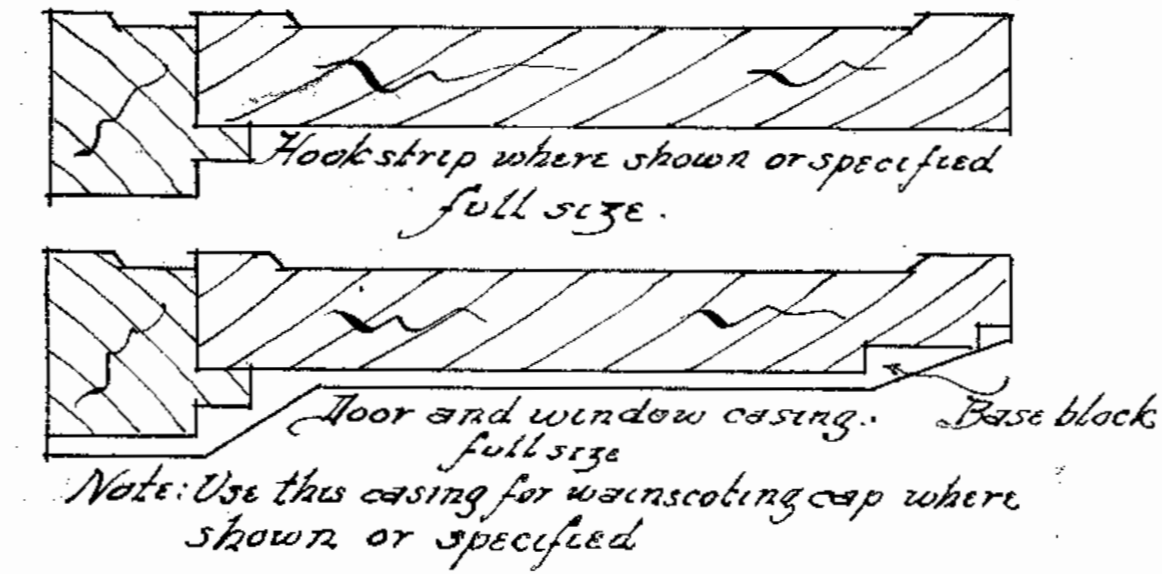
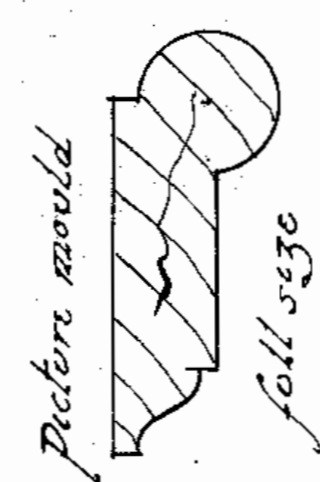
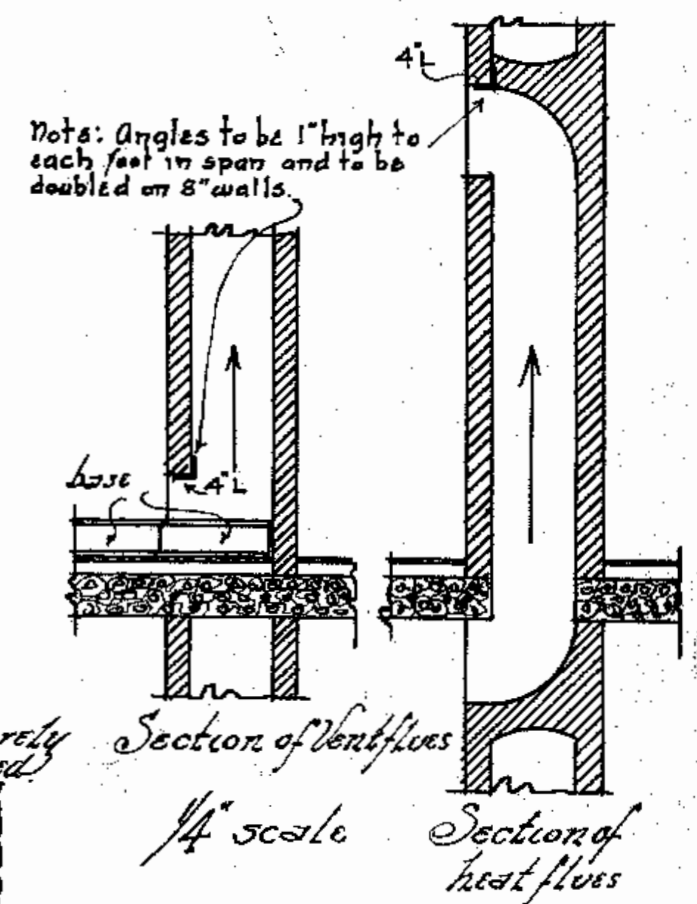
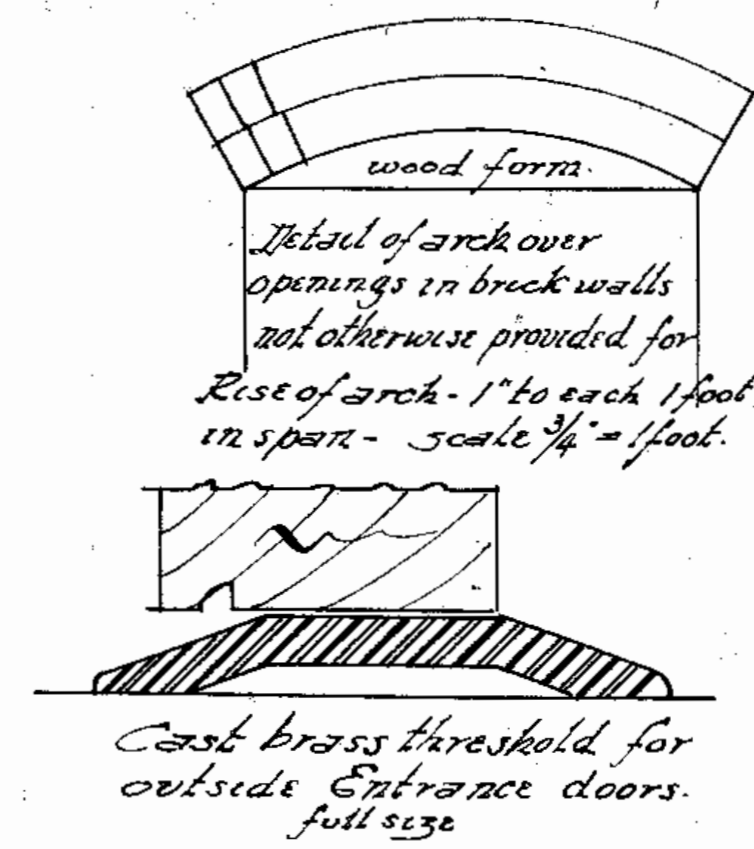
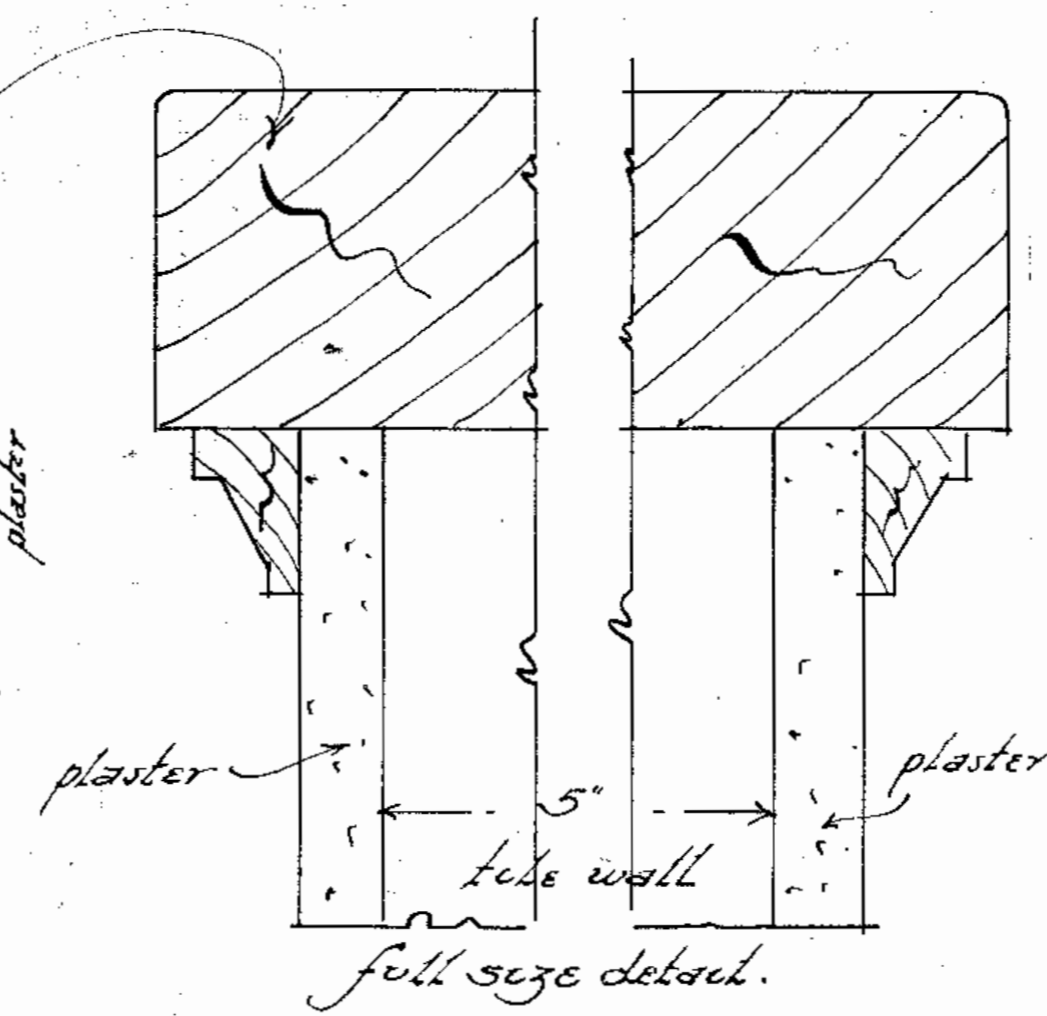
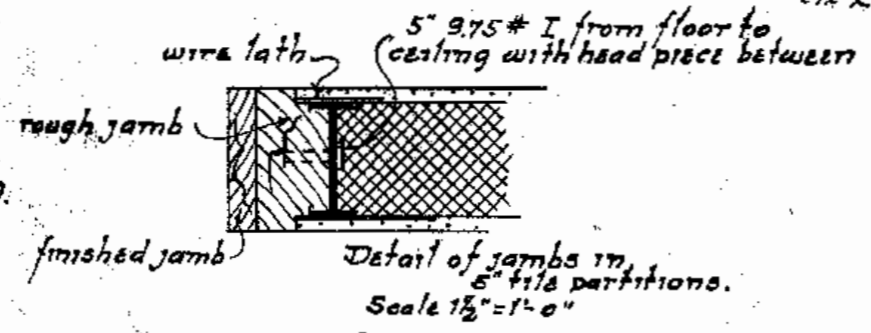
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" unless noted	OFFICE OF <i>Parkinson & Lockwood</i> ARCHITECTS LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	BUILDING PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING <i>Arthur R. Brady</i> STATE ARCHITECT DATE <i>Sept 11/16</i>	FILE NO. 531 SHEET NO. 20
YEAR 1916			<i>W. J. ...</i> STATE CHIEF ENGINEER DATE <i>7-2-16</i>	

Elevation of Inside Doors

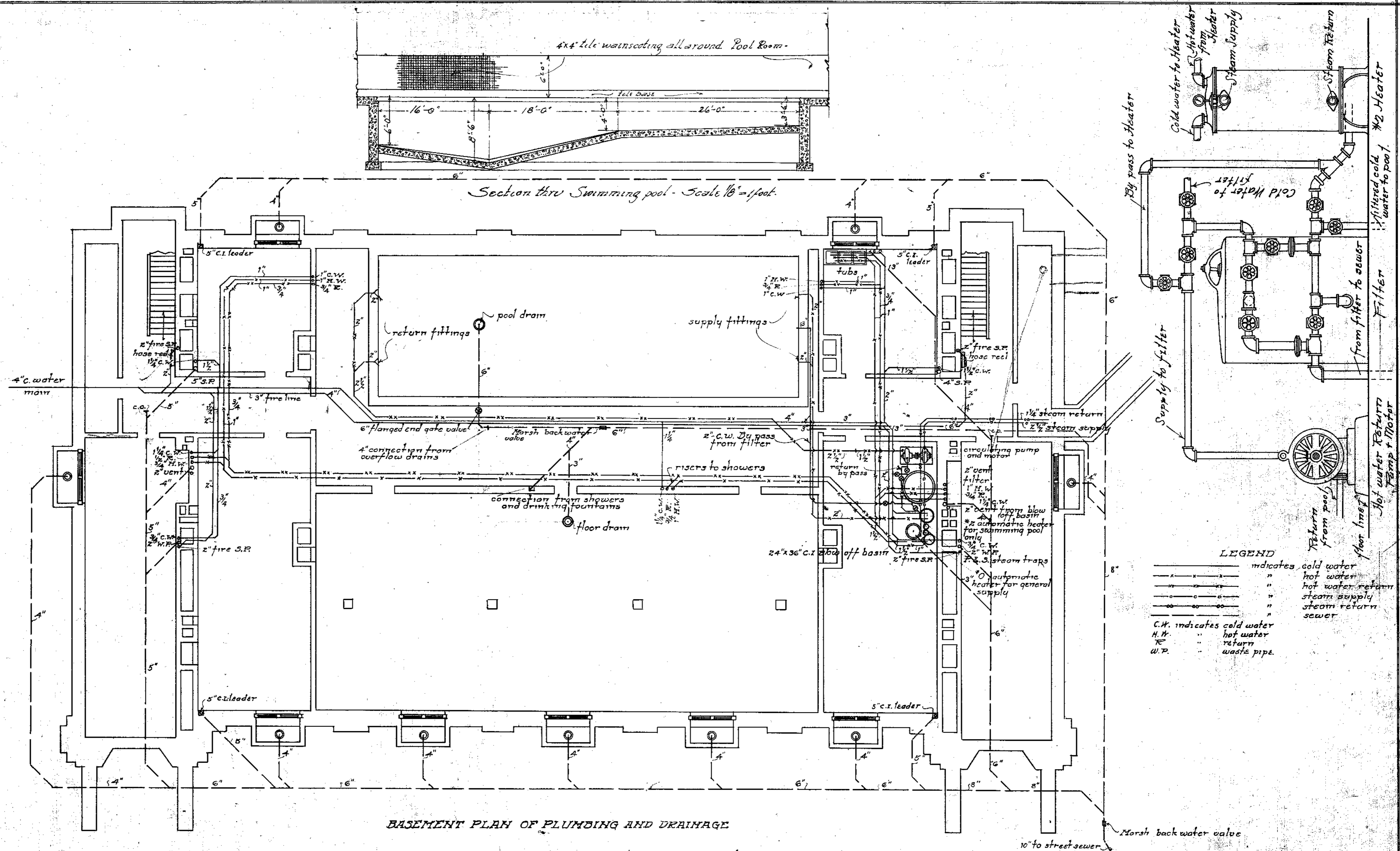


Note: All inside doors to be 5 ply laminated; Outside veneering to be 1/8" thick.

- Doors marked:
- A 3'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - B 2'-6" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - C 2'-0" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4"
 - D 3'-6" x 7'-6" x 1 3/4" S.D.
 - E 3'-0" x 5'-4" x 1 3/4"

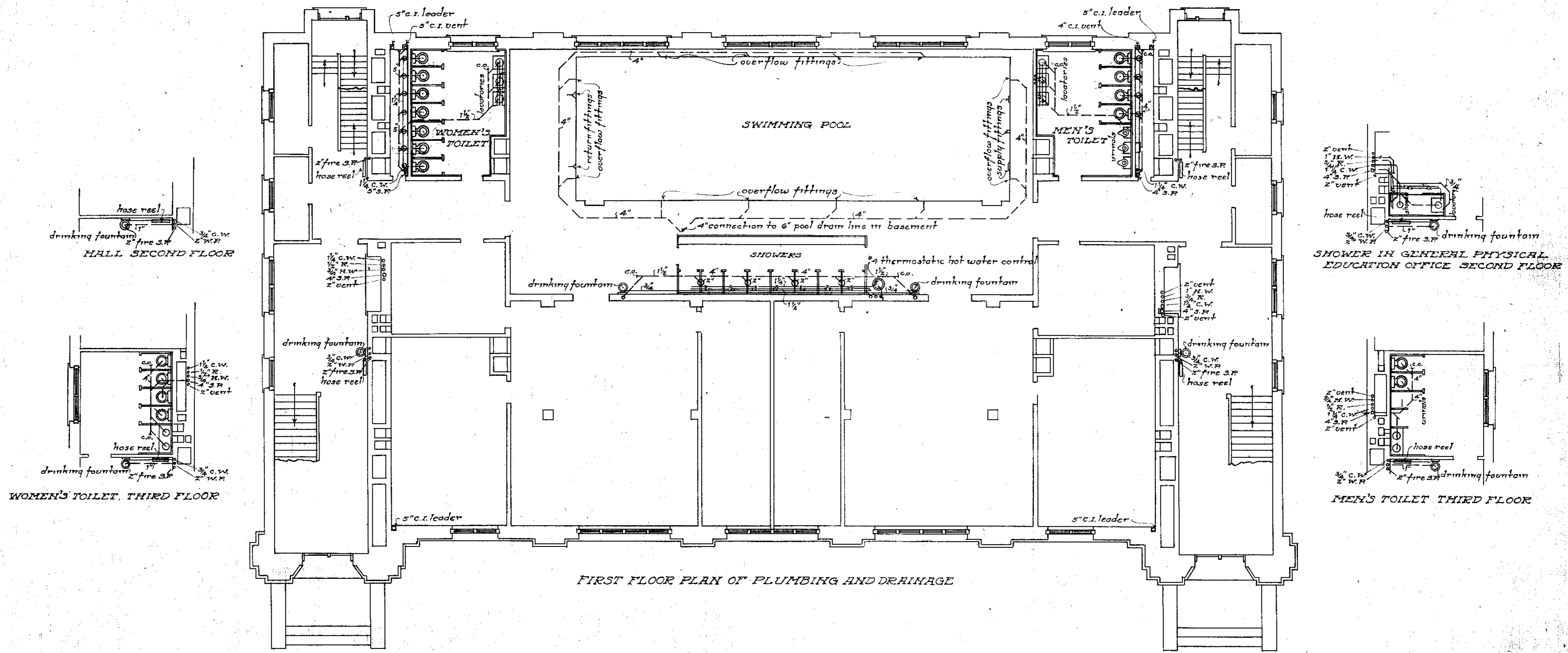


SCALE AS MARKED	OFFICE OF ARCHITECTS	BUILDING	APPROVED DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1916	La Grange, Wisconsin	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LA CRISE, WISCONSIN	DATE 7-16	531
			DATE 7-8-16	21

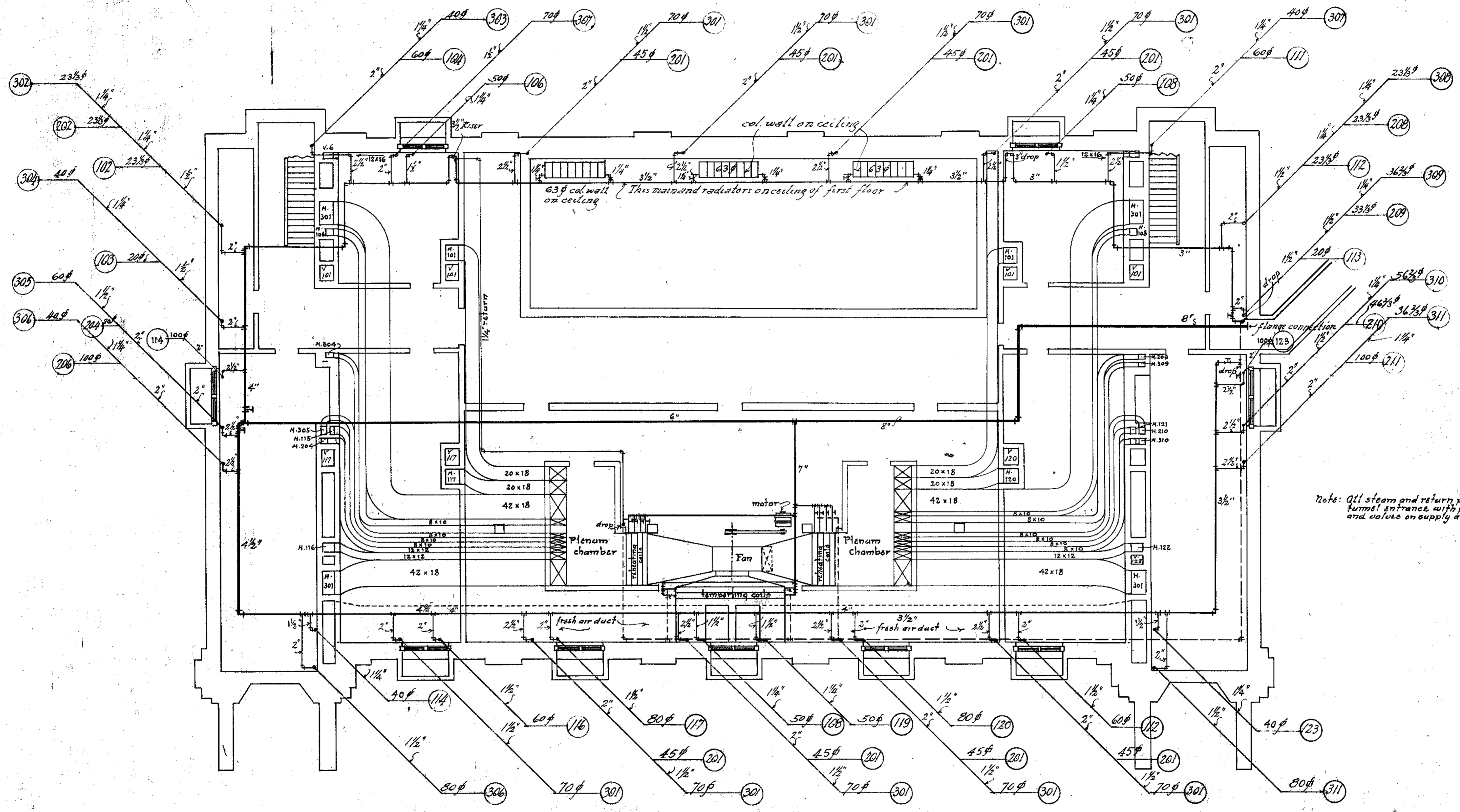


BASEMENT PLAN OF PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE

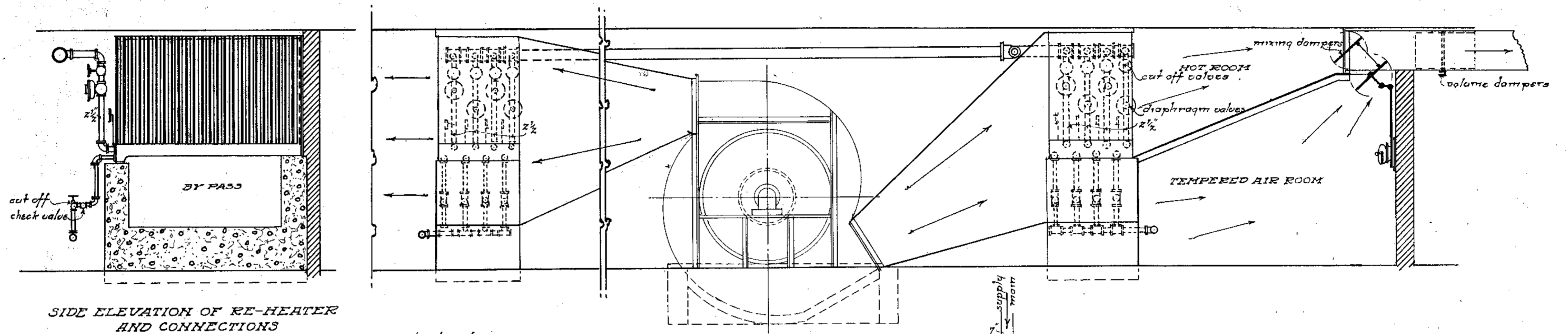
SCALE	OFFICE BY	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1'-0"	<i>Robert C. Beckwith</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Robert C. Beckwith</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE Sept 7, 16	DATE 7-8-16



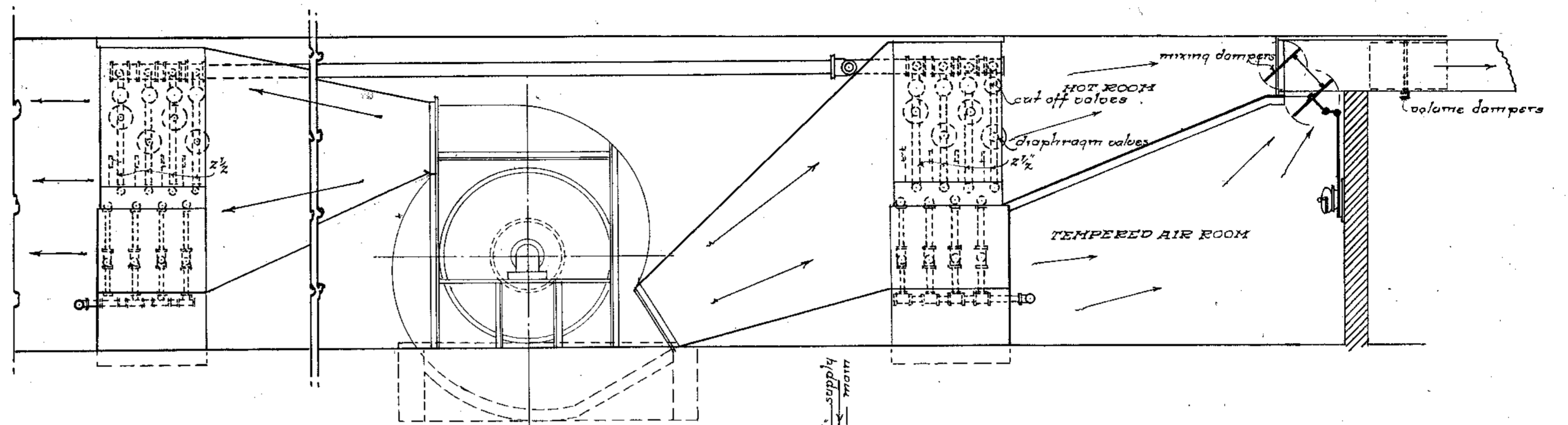
SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Anderson</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur J. ...</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET
1916	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		DATE <i>Sept 7, 16</i>	23



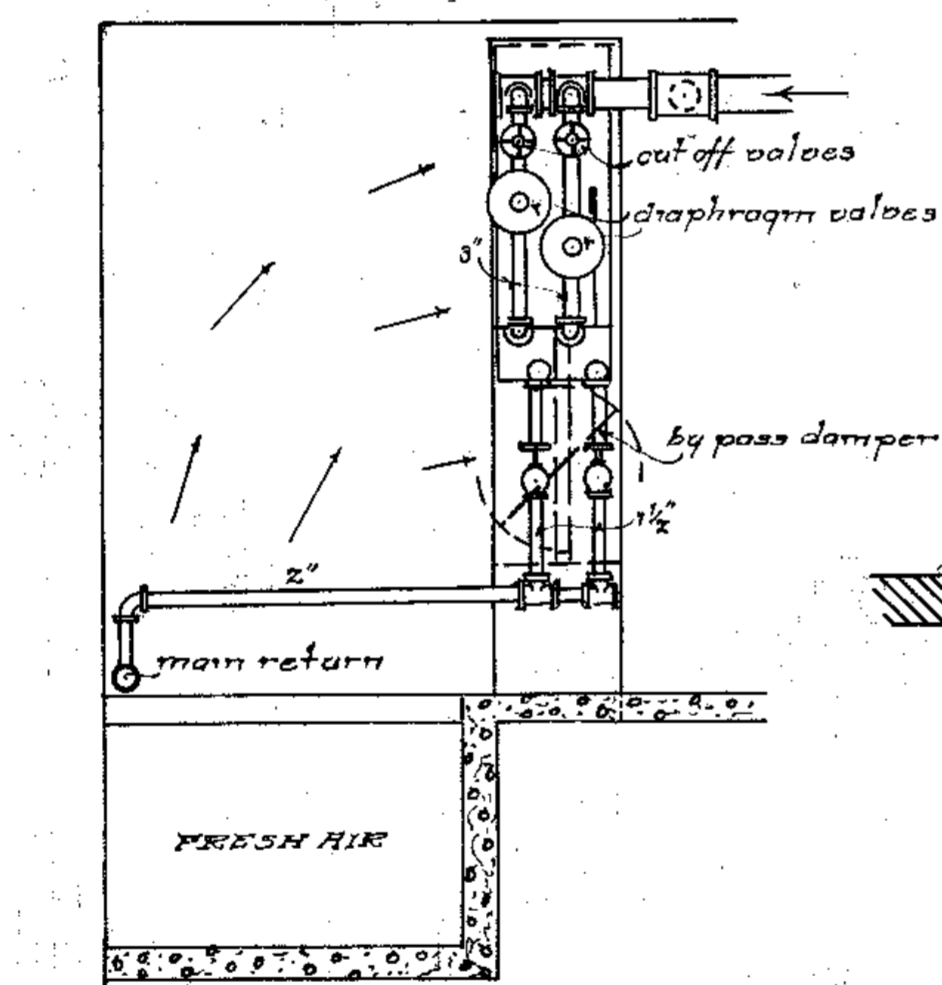
SCALE	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
1/8" = 1 FT.	<i>Parkinson & Block</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur C. Bandy</i>	531
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	SHEET NO.
1916			DATE Sept 11, 16	24



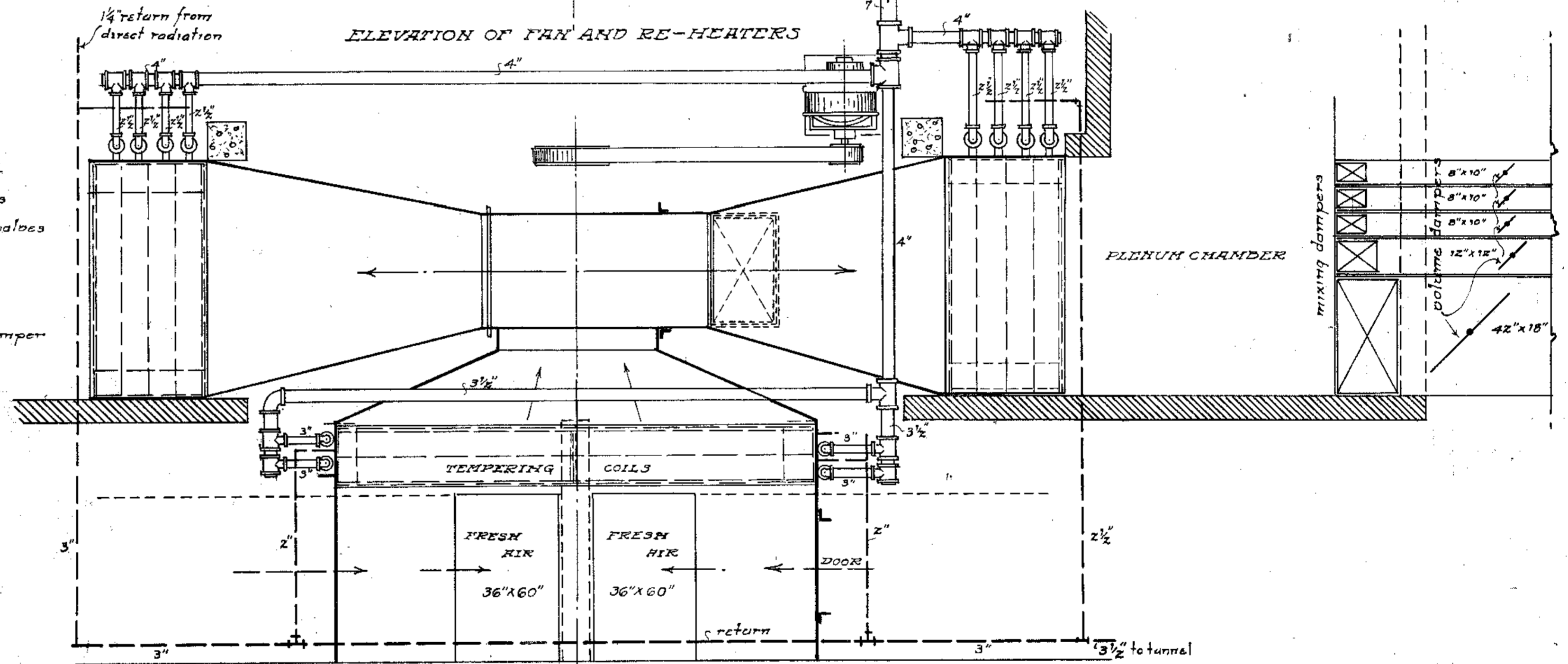
SIDE ELEVATION OF RE-HEATER AND CONNECTIONS



ELEVATION OF FAN AND RE-HEATERS



ELEVATION OF TEMPERING COILS AND CONNECTIONS



PLAN OF APPARATUS

DETAILS OF VENTILATING APPARATUS

JGALF	OFFICE OF	BUILDING	APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING	FILE NO.
3/8-177	<i>Parkinson & Rockswold</i>	PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL	<i>Arthur B. Brady</i>	581
YEAR	ARCHITECTS	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN	STATE ARCHITECT	STATE CHIEF ENGINEER
1916	LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN		DATE Sept. 16	DATE 9-8-16
				25

72.20

72.30

72.30

PINE STREET

STATE STREET

6" water main

4" water main

68.18

69.22

69.85

67.34

established grade at building 71.59

10" sewer

proposed tunnel

BOILER ROOM

PRESENT NORMAL SCHOOL

71.59

17TH STREET

67.80

catch basin

66.70 is elevation of water line in manhole

STREET

66.00

FLAT OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

OFFICE AT

BUILDING

APPROVED - DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

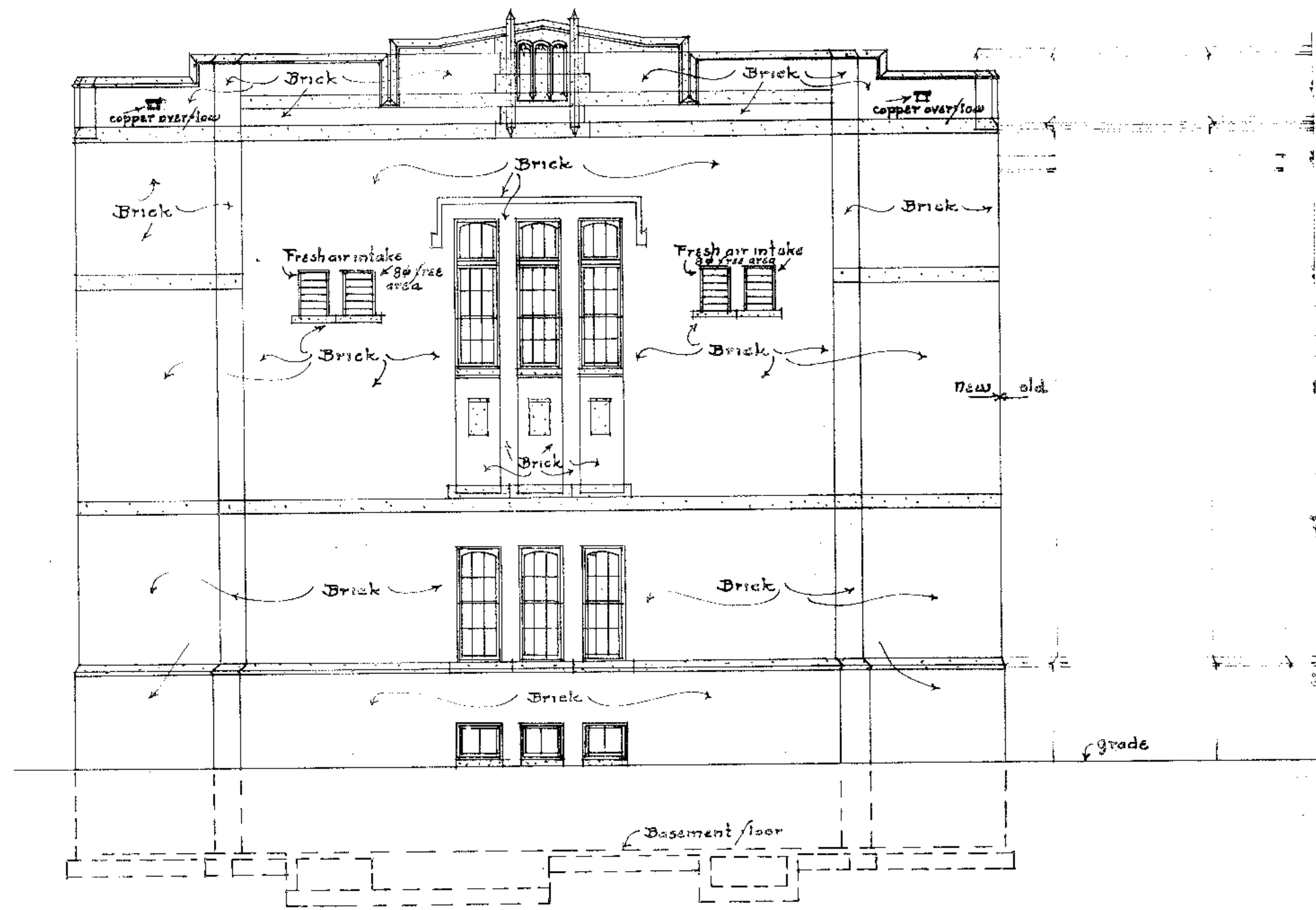
Parkinson & Backus
ARCHITECTS
LA CROIX, WISCONSIN

PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING - STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LA CROIX, WISCONSIN

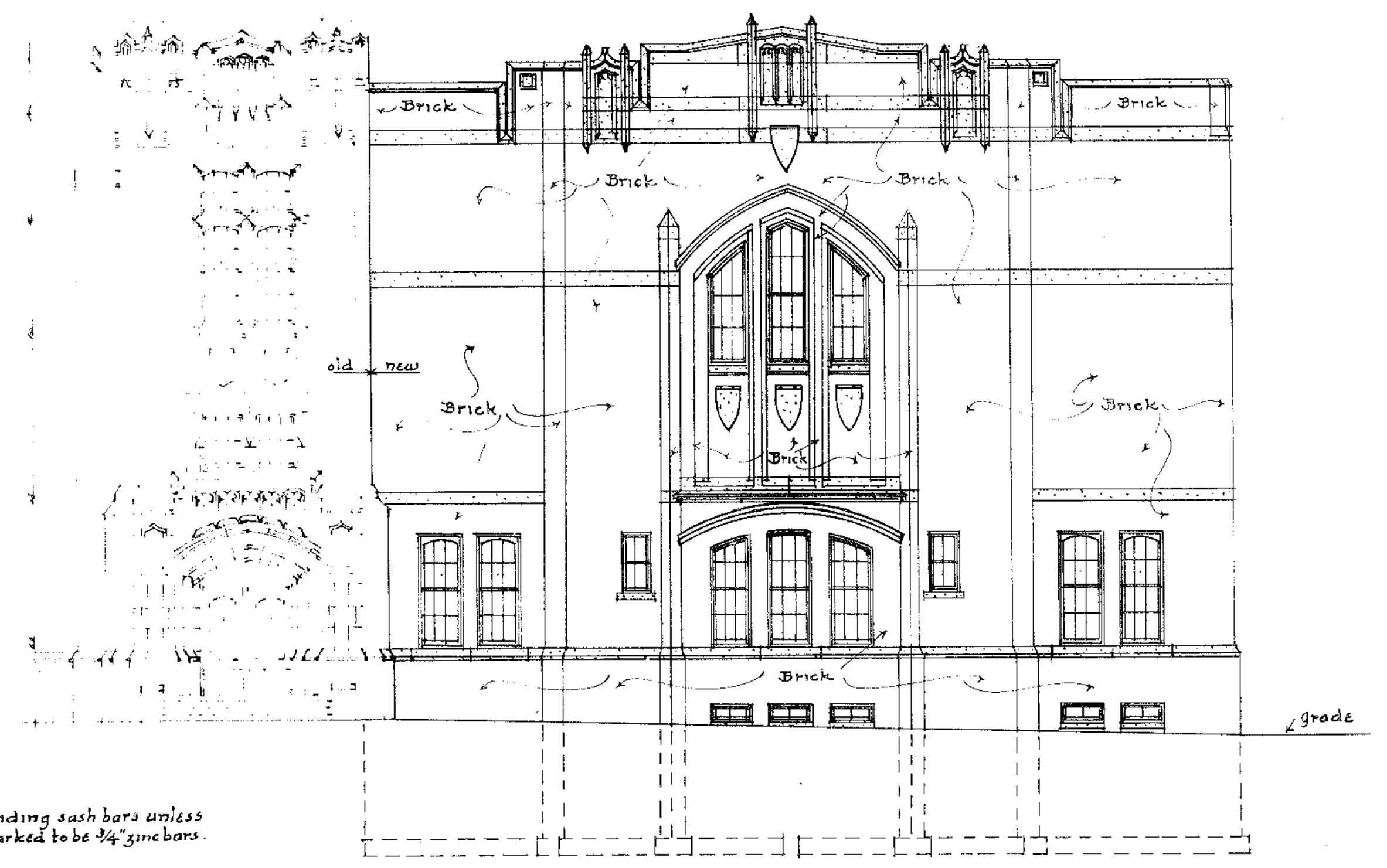
Robert R. ...
STATE ARCHITECT
DATE: *Sept 10, 1910*

John ...
CIVIL ENGINEER

53



EAST ELEVATION



Note: All dividing sash bars unless otherwise marked to be 3/4" zinc bars.

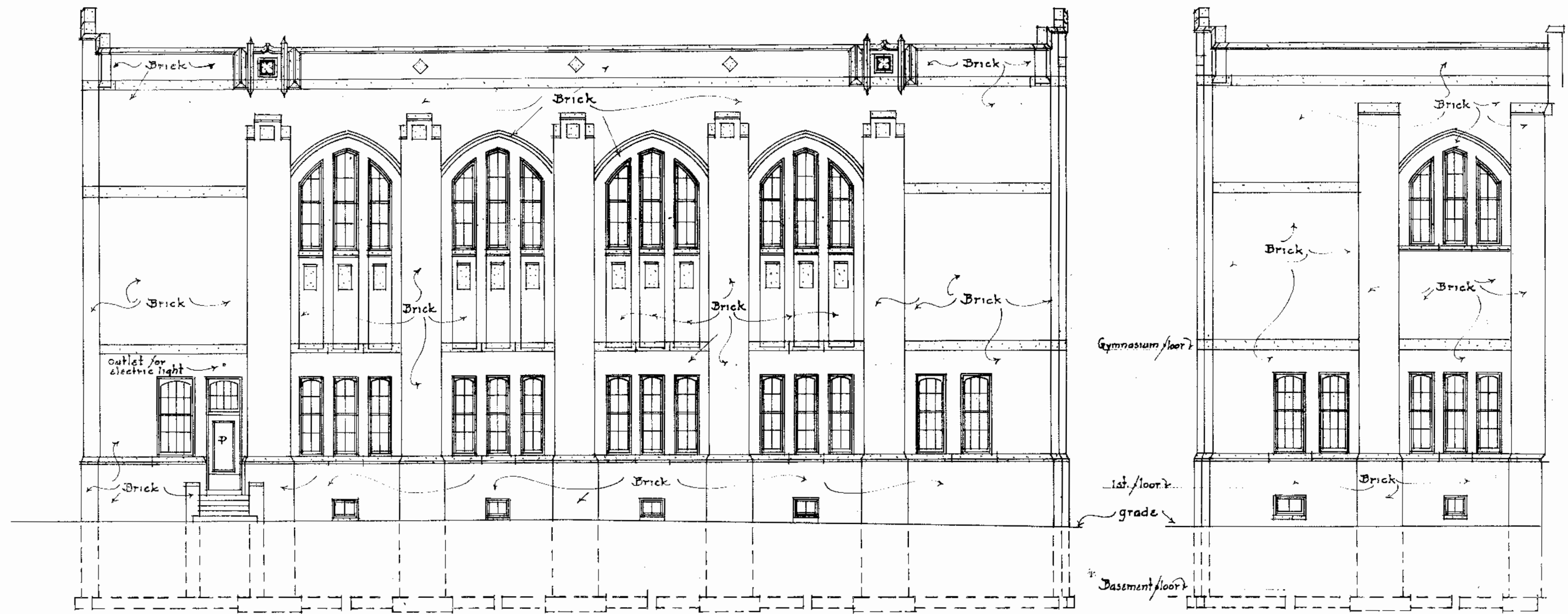
WEST ELEVATION

Drawn by *P. H. ...*
 Traced by *M. ...*
 Checked by *E. E. ...*

LACROSSE, WIS.

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>Arthur ...</i>	1/8" = 1'-0"	N78	1
Date - 4-16-33		L.C. 2259	



SOUTH ELEVATION

Note: All dividing sash bars unless otherwise marked to be 3/4" zinc bars.

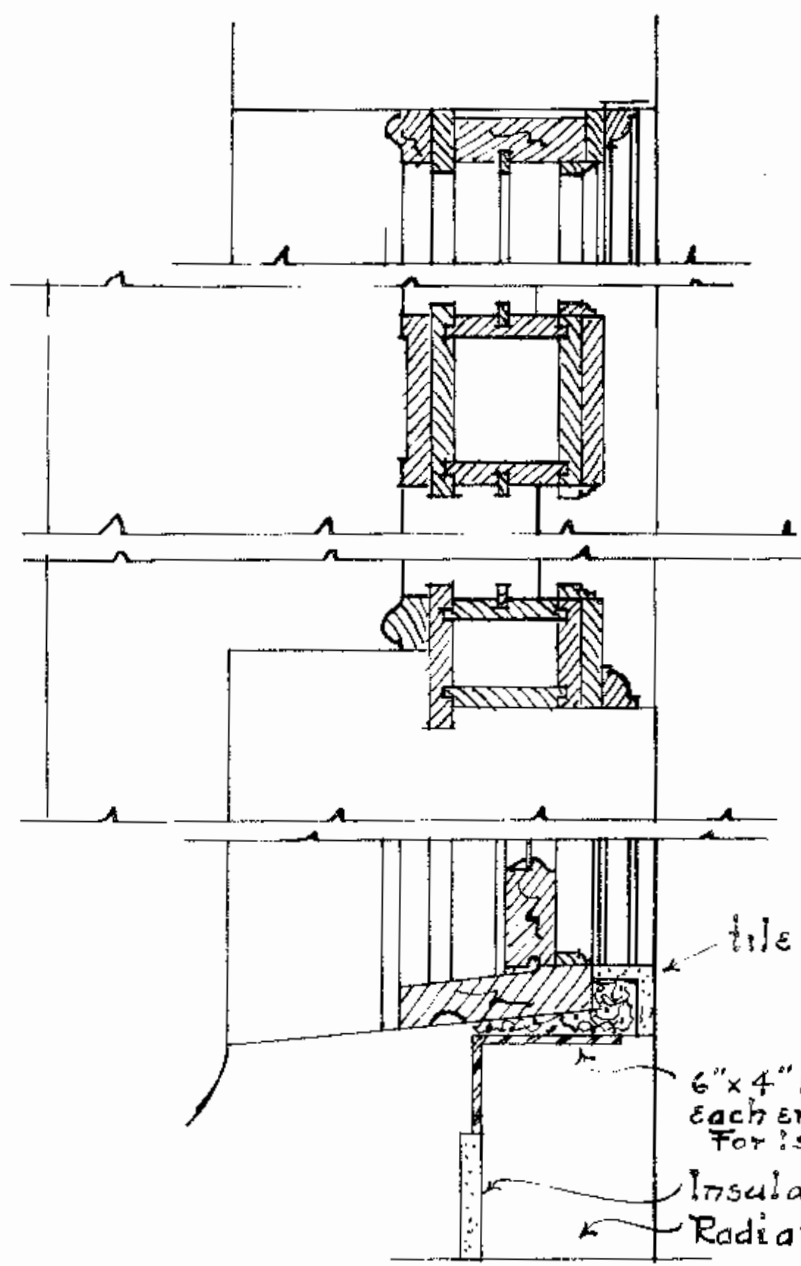
NORTH ELEVATION

Drawn by *[Signature]*
 Traced by *[Signature]*
 Checked by *[Signature]*

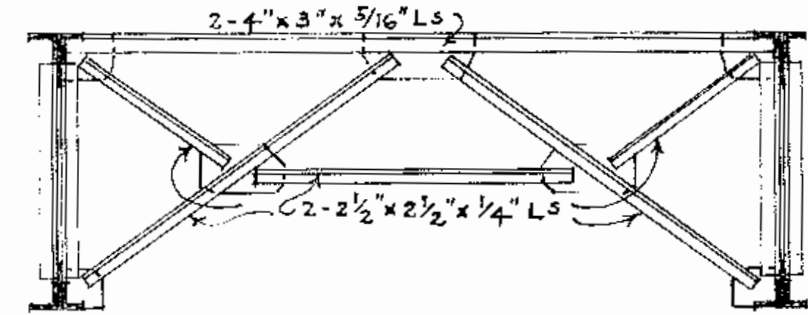
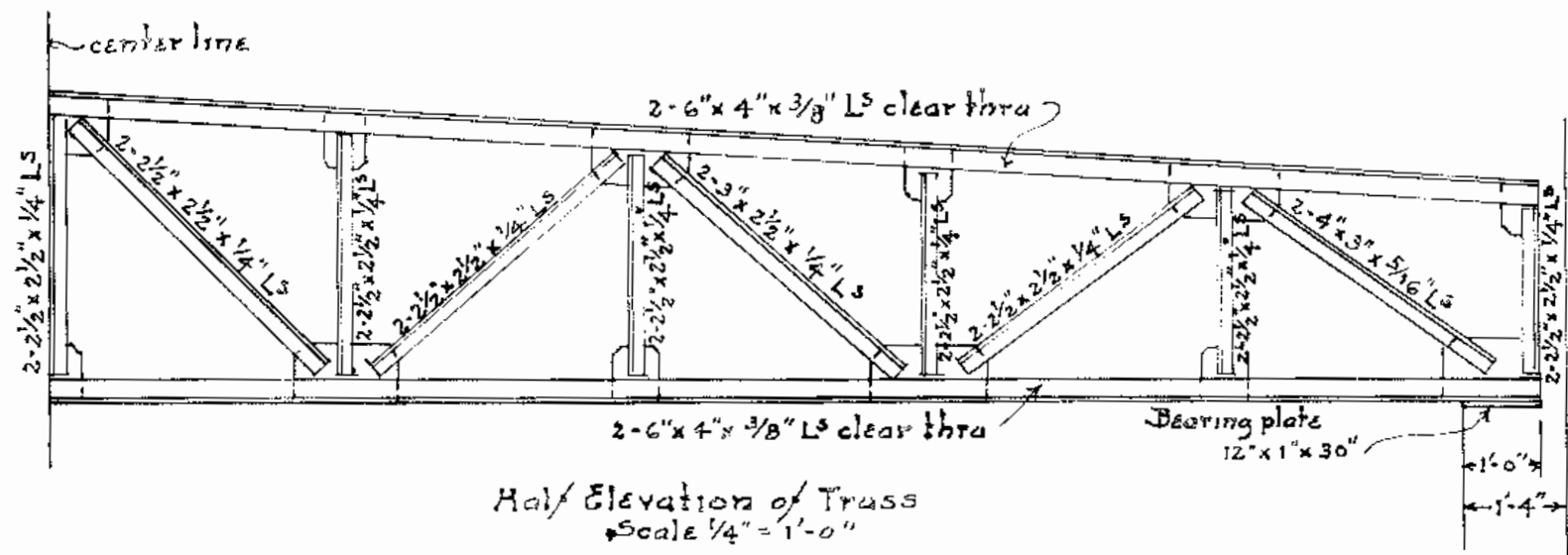
LA CROSSE, WIS.

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF - ARCHITECTS

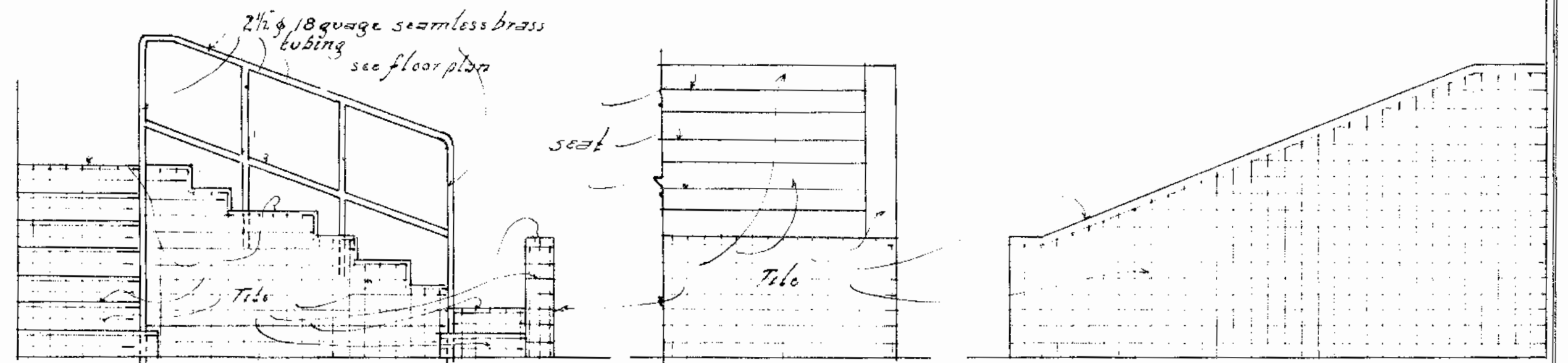
State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>[Signature]</i>	1/8" = 1'-0"	N78	2
Date. 6-16-30	<i>[Signature]</i>	L.C. 2259	



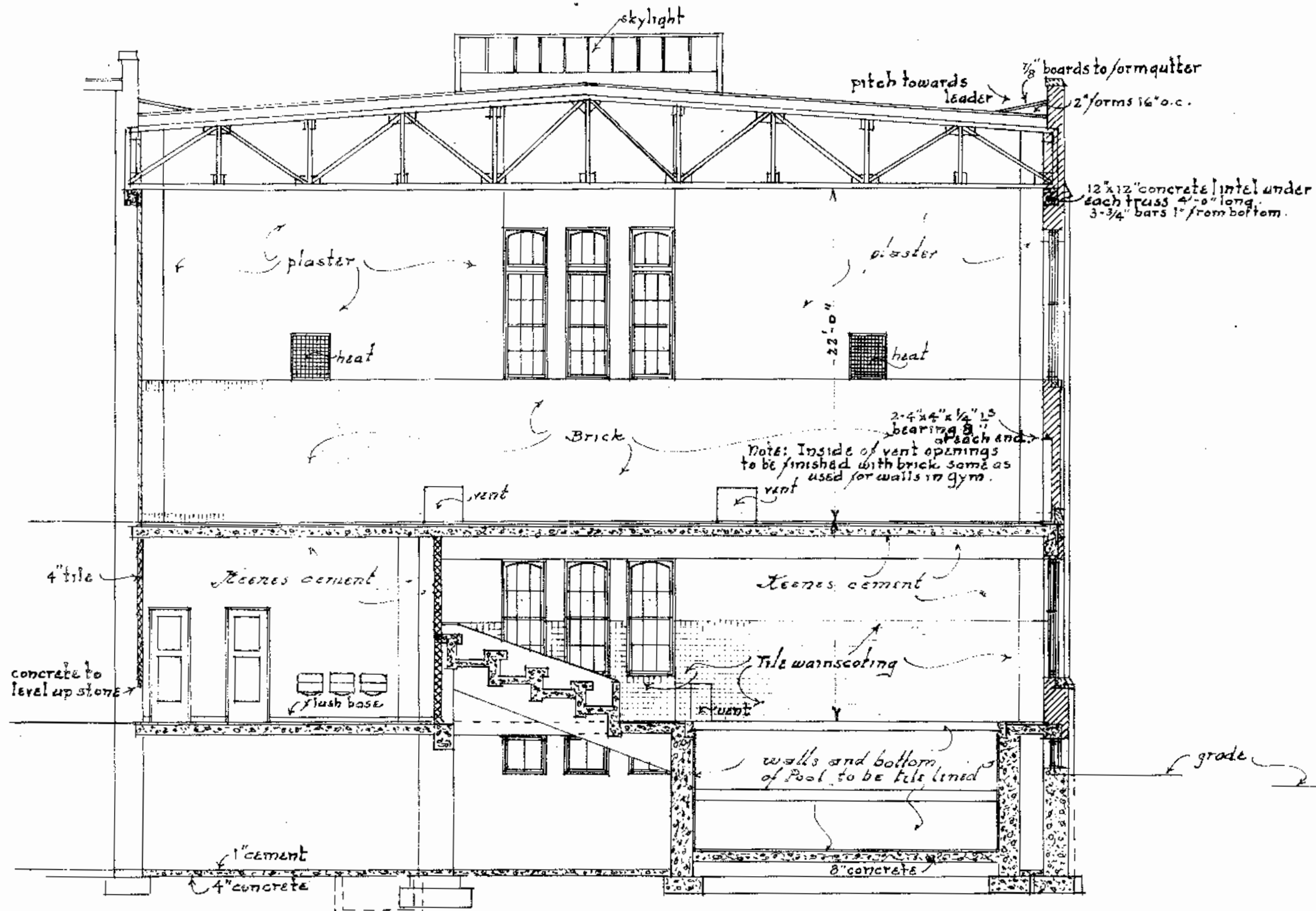
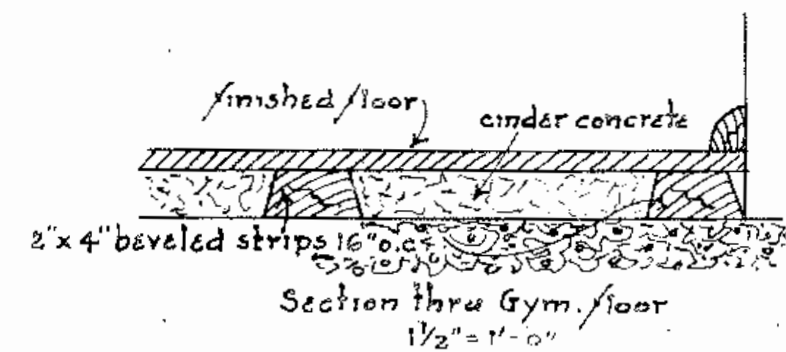
Detail of window frames
1/2" = 1'-0"



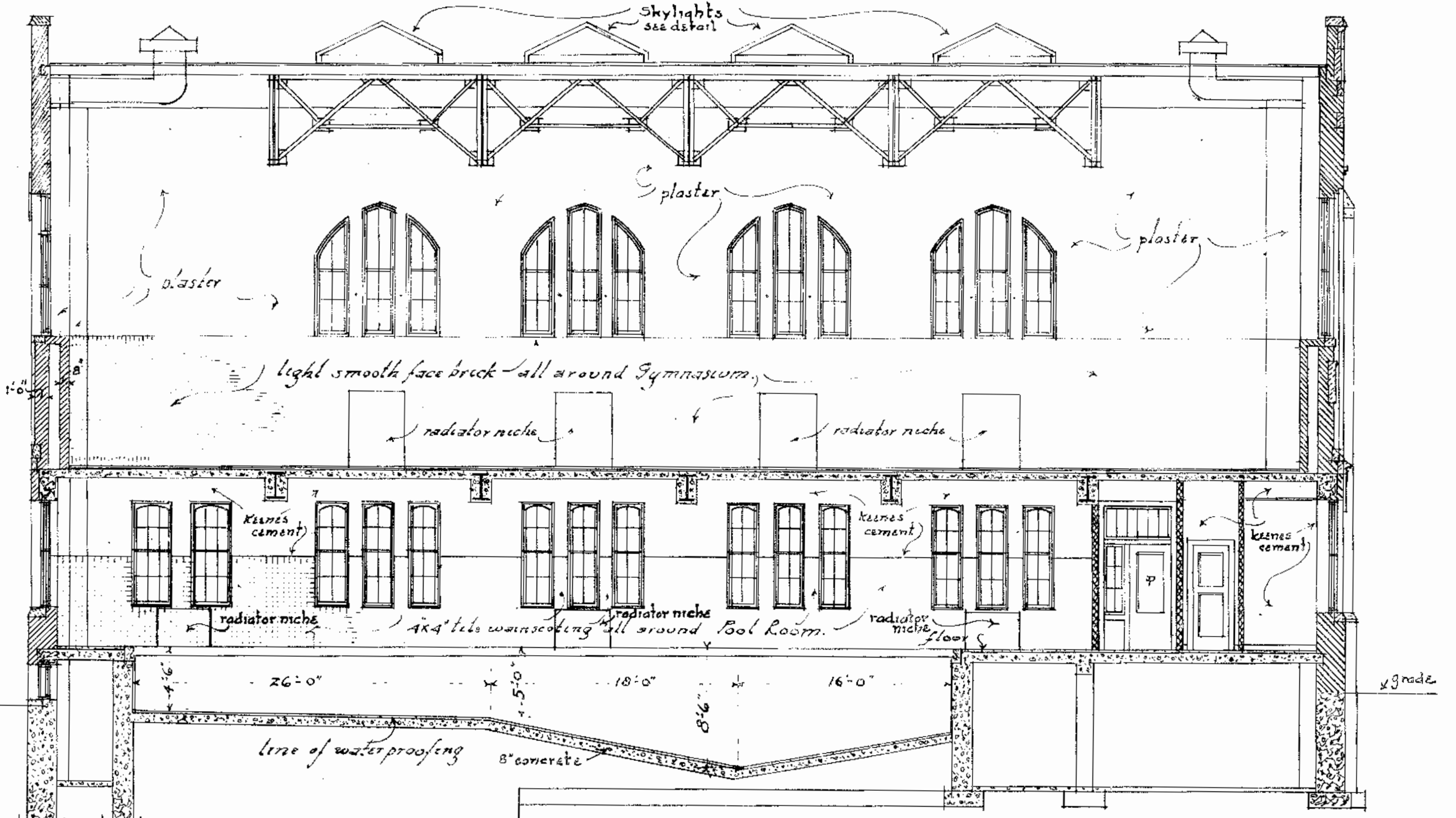
gusset plates 3/8"
Rivets 3/4"
all measurements for trusses and struts to be taken at the building.



Seats & brass handrailing to seats in Pool room. All tile corners to be rounded. Submit method of laying tile seats, floors, walls etc. to architects for approval.
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



CROSS SECTION



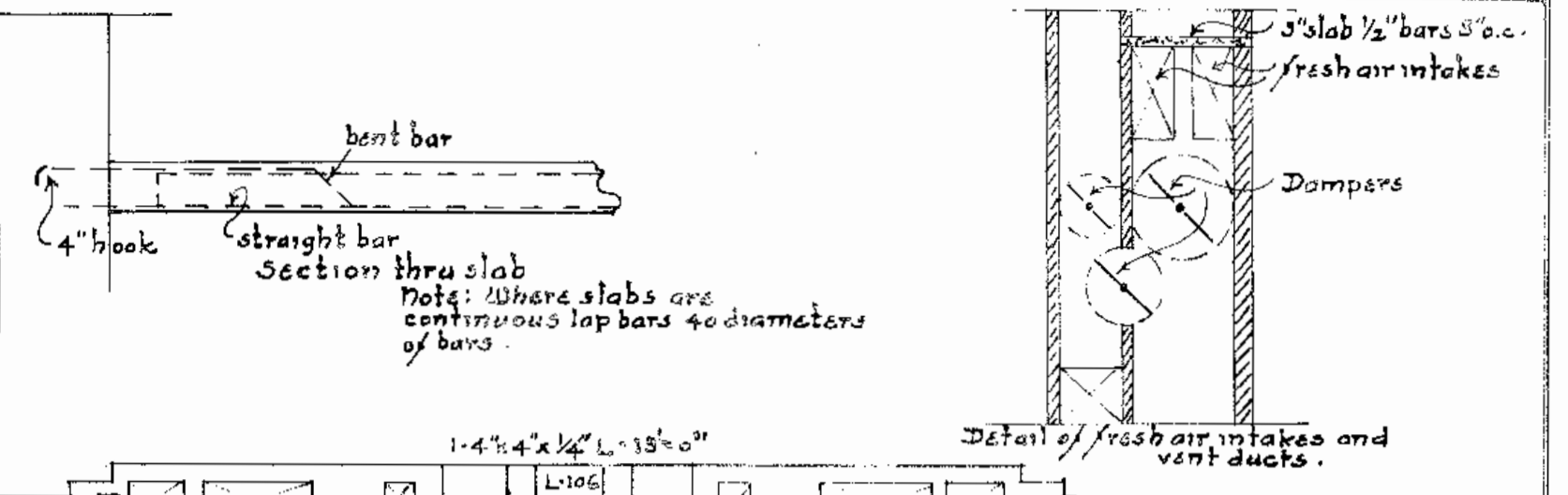
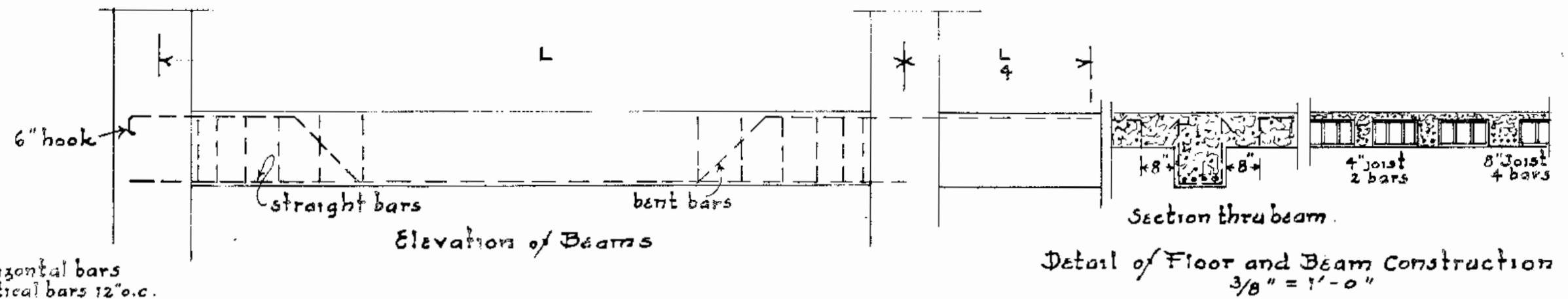
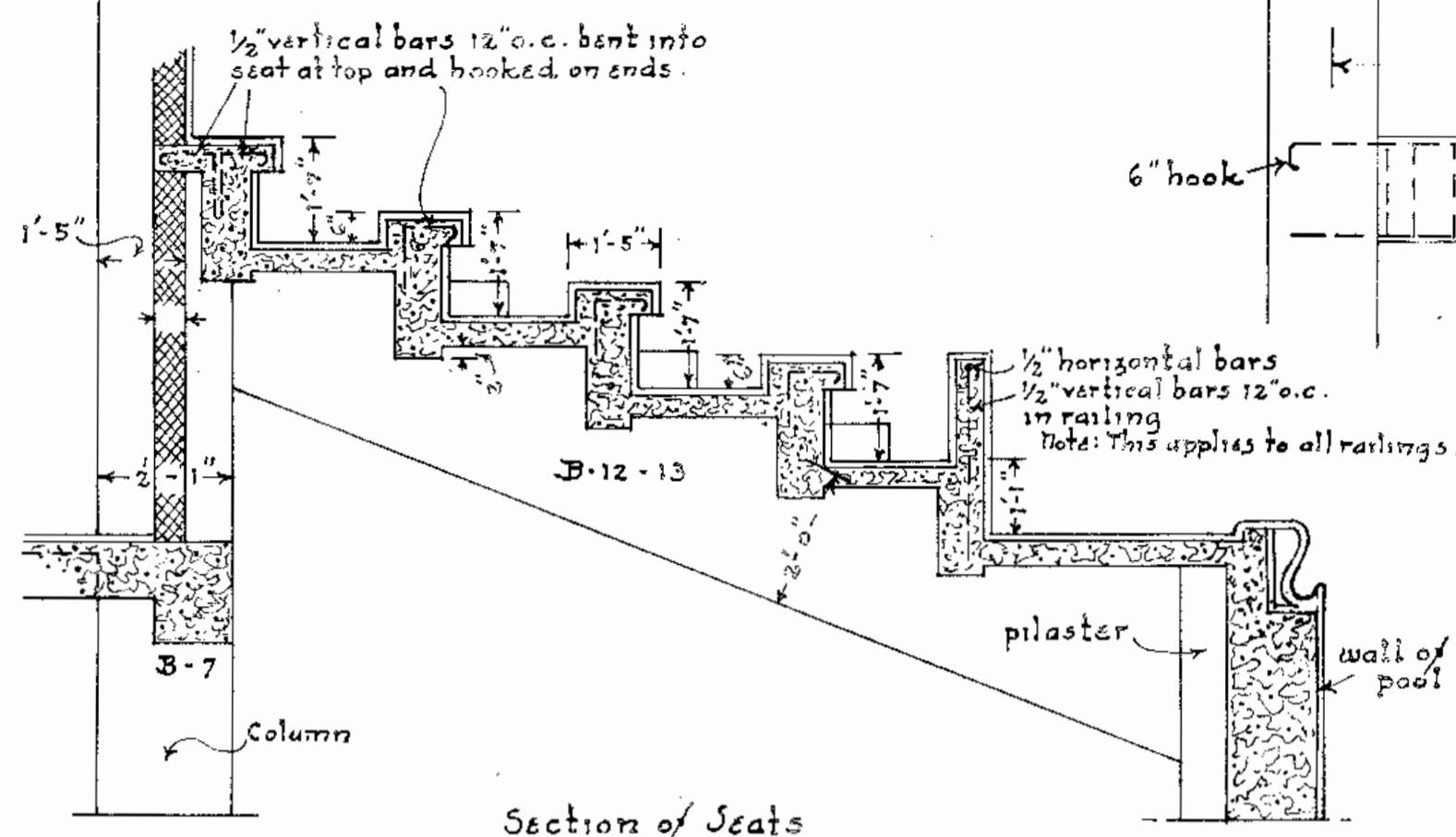
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Drawn by *[Signature]*
Traced by *[Signature]*
Checked by *[Signature]*

LA CROSSE & WIS

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF-ARCHITECTS

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>[Signature]</i>	1/8" = 1'-0" and as marked	N. 78 L.C. 2259	3
Date 6-16-30	<i>[Signature]</i>		



Beam Schedule

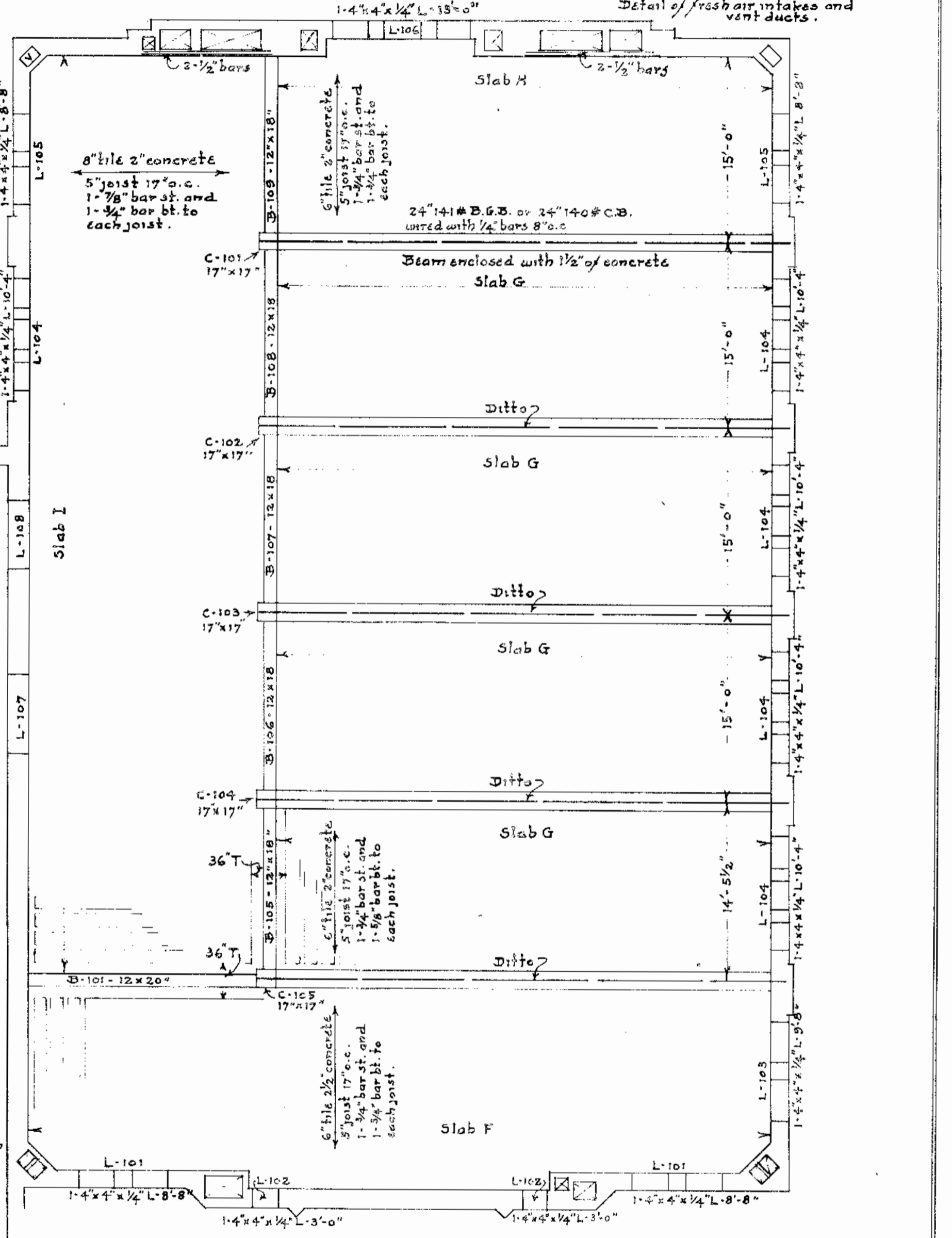
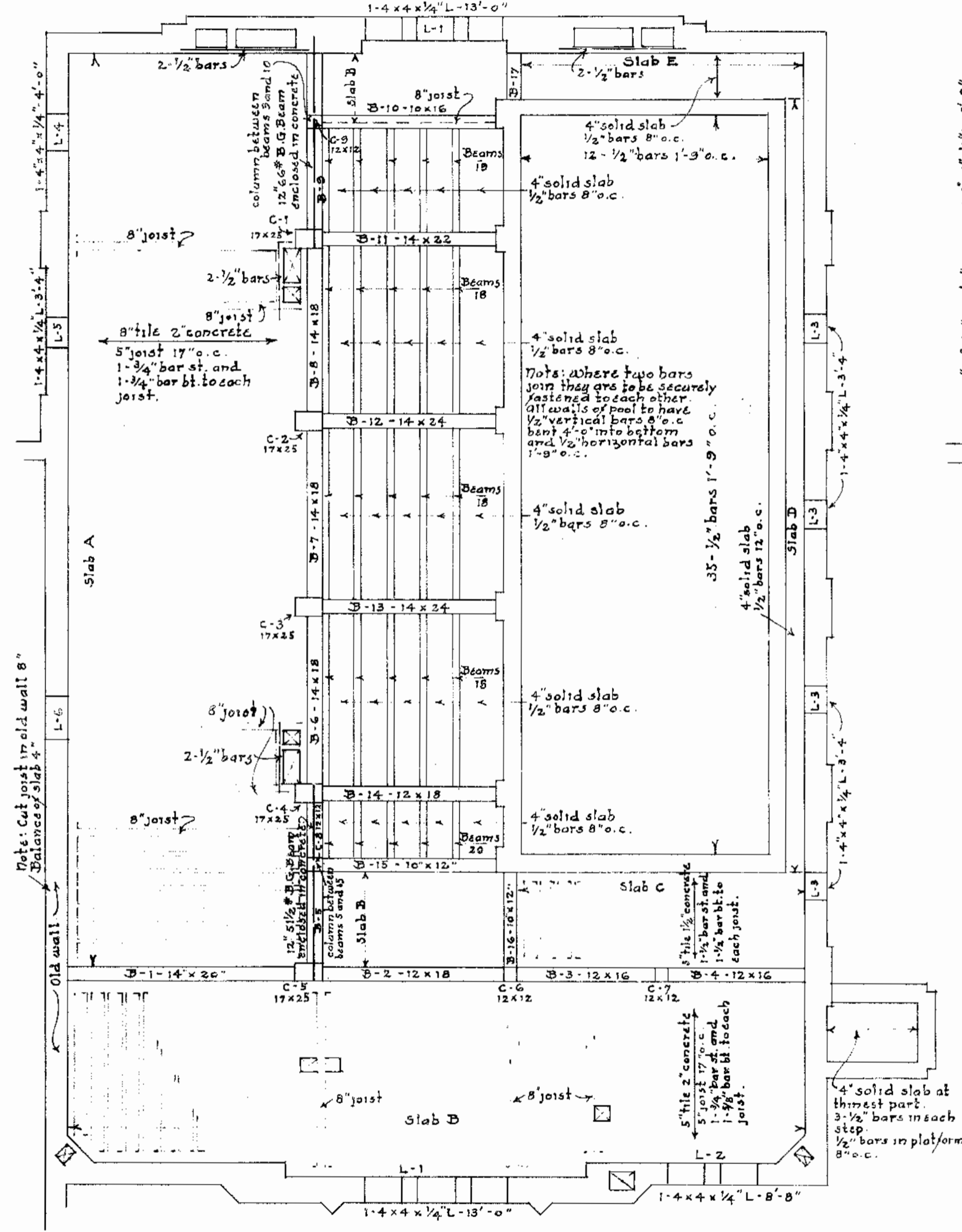
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B-1	12x20	2	1"	20'-7"	2	1"	27'-3"	14	3/8"	4'-10"
B-2	12x18	2	3/4"	16'-6"	2	3/4"	25'-10"	12	"	4'-6"
B-3	12x16	1	7/8 3/4"	12'-2"	1	7/8 3/4"	19'-3"	8	"	4'-2"
B-4	"	1	7/8 3/4"	12'-8"	1	7/8 3/4"	17'-0"	8	"	"
B-5	Steel beam	18	"	9"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-6	14x18	2	7/8"	14'-11"	2	7/8"	23'-6"	12	"	4'-8"
B-7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-9	Steel beam	16	"	8"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-10	10x16	2	3/4"	18'-6"	2	3/4"	21'-0"	10	"	4'-0"
B-11	14x22	2	1 1/8"	"	2	1 1/8"	21'-2"	14	"	5'-4"
B-12	14x24	2	1 1/4"	"	2	1 1/4"	21'-3"	"	"	5'-8"
B-13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-14	12x18	3	1"	"	2	1 1/8"	21'-1"	12	"	4'-6"
B-15	10x12	2	1"	"	1	1"	20'-8"	10	"	3'-6"
B-16	10x12	2	1/2"	9'-6"	2	1/2"	13'-0"	6	"	"
B-17	10x7	2	1/2"	5'-8"	"	"	"	"	"	"
B-18	8x26	1	3/8"	15'-0"	1	3/8"	24'-2"	8	"	5'-6"
B-19	6x26	1	3/4"	9'-10"	1	3/4"	14'-3"	10	1/4"	3'-4"
B-20	"	1	5/8"	6'-2"	1	5/8"	9'-8"	8	"	"

Lintel Schedule

Mark	Size	No.	Size	Length	Mark	Size	No.	Size	Length
L-101	12x20	1	7/8"	20'-8"	L-1	12x7	3	1/2"	8'-8"
B-105	12x18	2	7/8"	15'-1"	L-2	"	3	"	8'-8"
B-106	"	"	"	14'-11"	L-3	12x4	2	"	3'-4"
B-107	"	"	"	"	L-4	12x10	3	"	4'-0"
B-108	"	"	"	"	L-5	"	2	"	3'-4"
B-109	"	"	"	15'-5"	L-6	"	3	"	5'-0"

Column Schedule

Mark	Size	No.	Size	Ties	Mark	Size	No.	Size	Ties
C-1	17x25	6	7/8"	1/4" 12" o.c.	C-101	17x17	4	3/4"	1/4" 9" o.c.
C-2	"	"	"	"	C-102	"	"	"	"
C-3	"	"	"	"	C-103	"	"	"	"
C-4	"	"	"	"	C-104	"	"	"	"
C-5	"	"	"	"	C-105	"	"	"	"
C-6	12x12	4	1/2"	1/4" 7" o.c.	See detail above as columns below are 17x25.				
C-7	"	"	"	"					
C-8	"	"	"	"					
C-9	"	"	"	"					




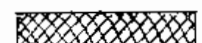
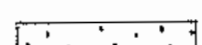
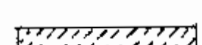
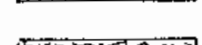
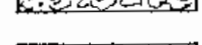
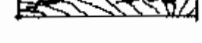
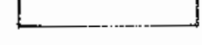







ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

Drawn by G. Parkinson
Traced by H. W. Wagner
Checked by G. Parkinson

J. A. CROSSE, WIS.

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture
Approved by [Signature]
Date 4-1-30
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0" and as marked
File No. N. 78
Sheet No. 4

Key to Material

-  Indicates Brick
-  " Tile
-  " Cut stone in elevation
-  " " " section
-  " Concrete
-  " Wood in section
-  " Present work
-  " Iron and steel.
-  " Electric lights.
-  " Power outlets
-  " Switches
-  " One brick length laid in wall.
-  " Clocks
-  " Fire alarm
-  " Program bell

NOTES

all outside walls below grade to be of concrete. Walls above grade to be of brick.

There will be no plastering or wood finish in basement.

Entire 1st floor to be plastered and finished with Kien's cement.

Entire 1st floor to have Ceramic tile floor.

The walls of Toilet and Shower rooms to have marble wainscoting 6'-6" high. See detail.

The walls of Pool Room to be wainscoted in tile 6'-6" high. See detail.

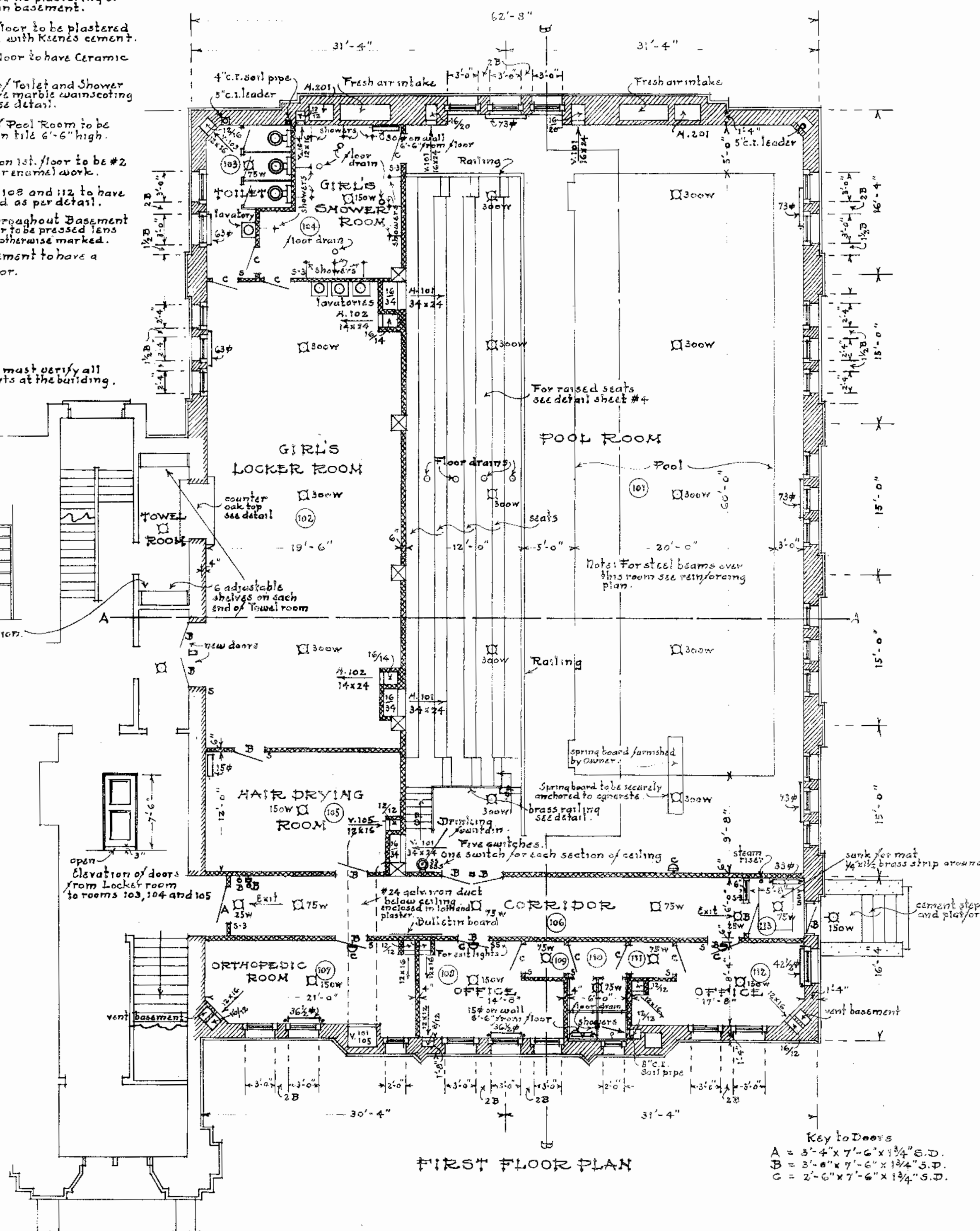
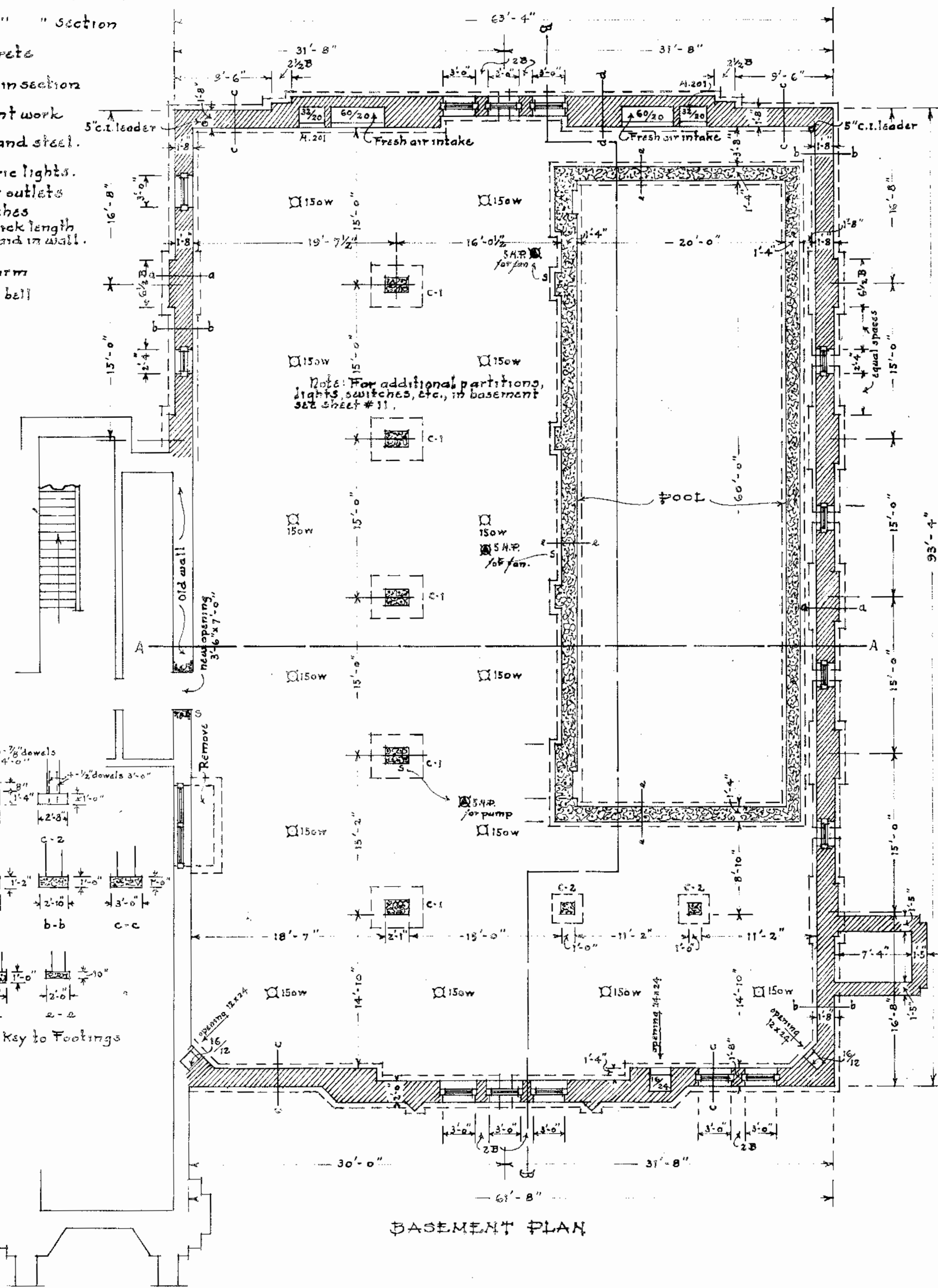
All finish on 1st floor to be #2 white pine for enamel work.

Rooms 107, 108 and 112 to have picture mould as per detail.

All glass throughout basement and 1st floor to be pressed lens glass unless otherwise marked.

Entire basement to have a cement floor.

Contractor must verify all measurements at the building.

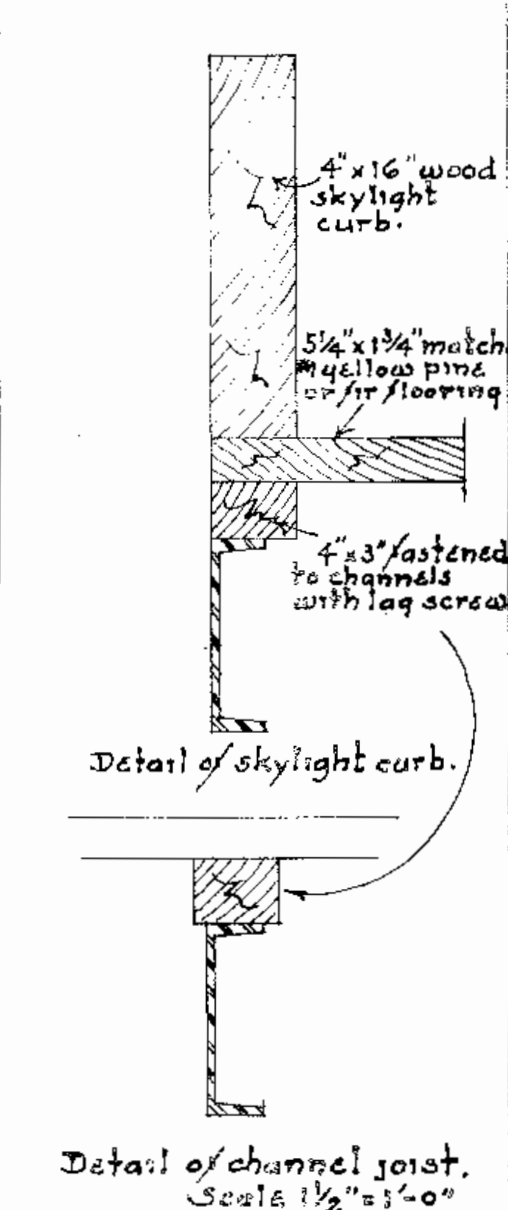
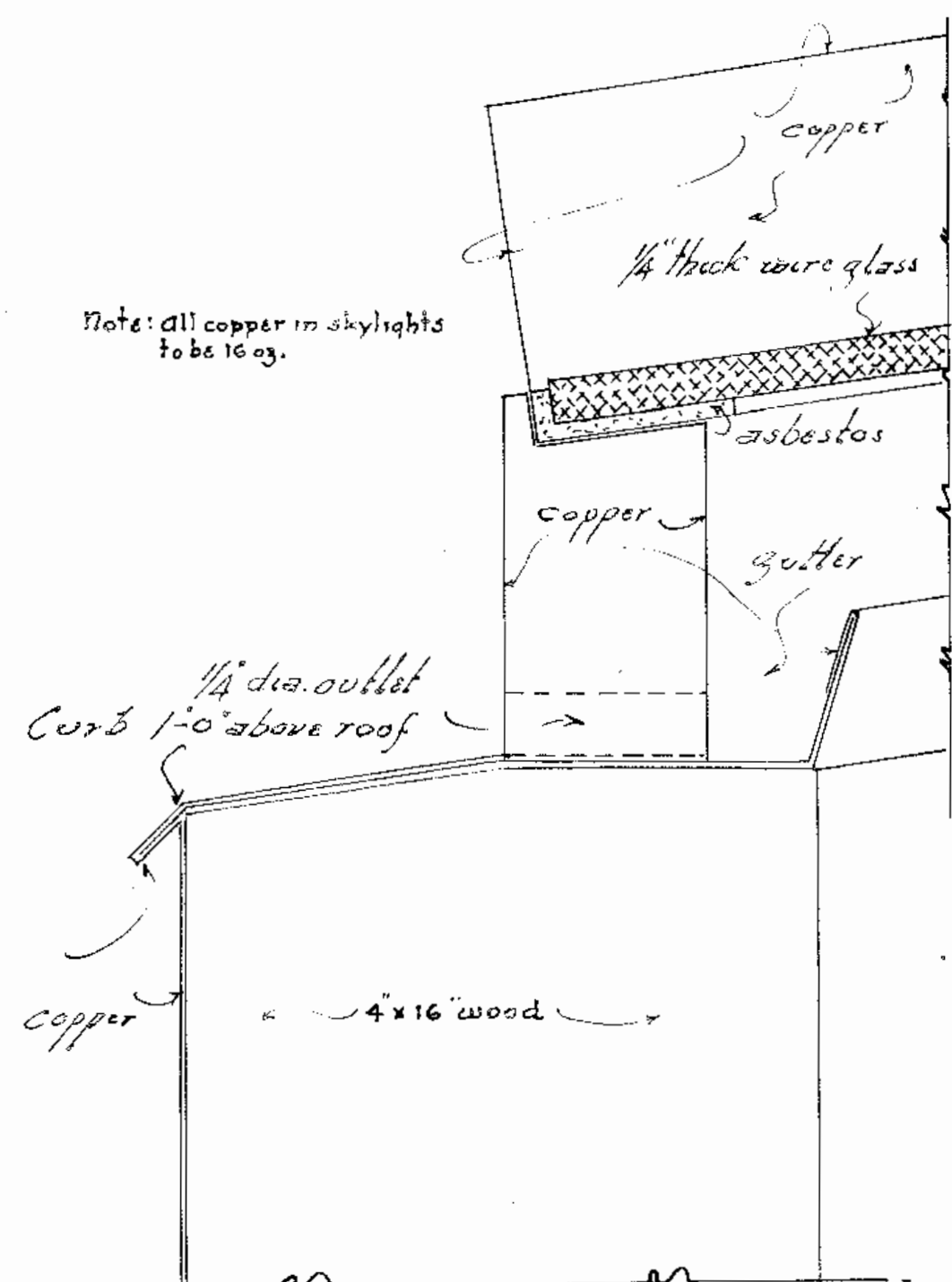
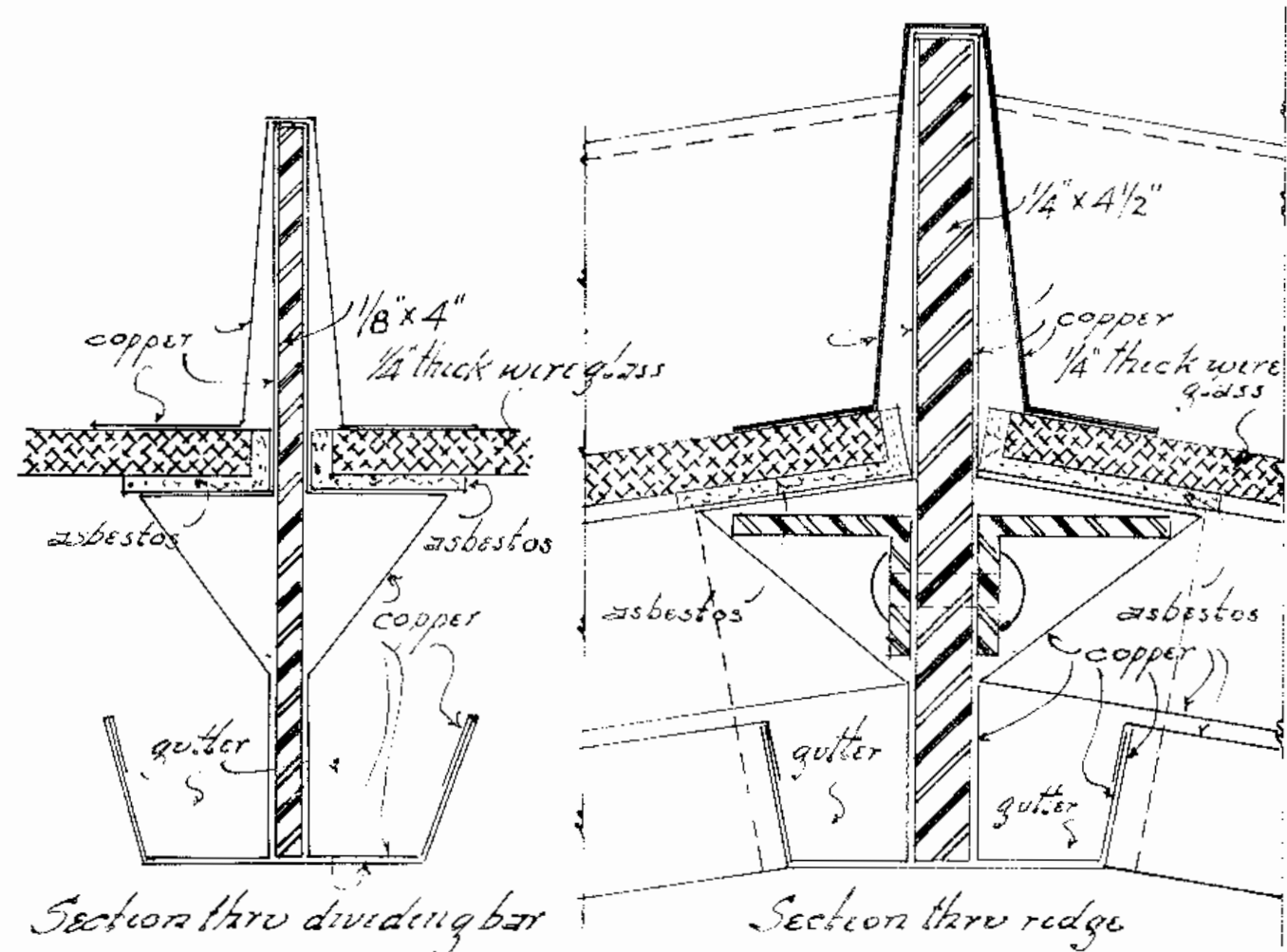


Drawn by *A.E. Parkinson*
 Traced by *F. W. Wagner*
 Checked by *E. Parkinson*

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF, ARCHITECTS

LA CROSSE, WIS.

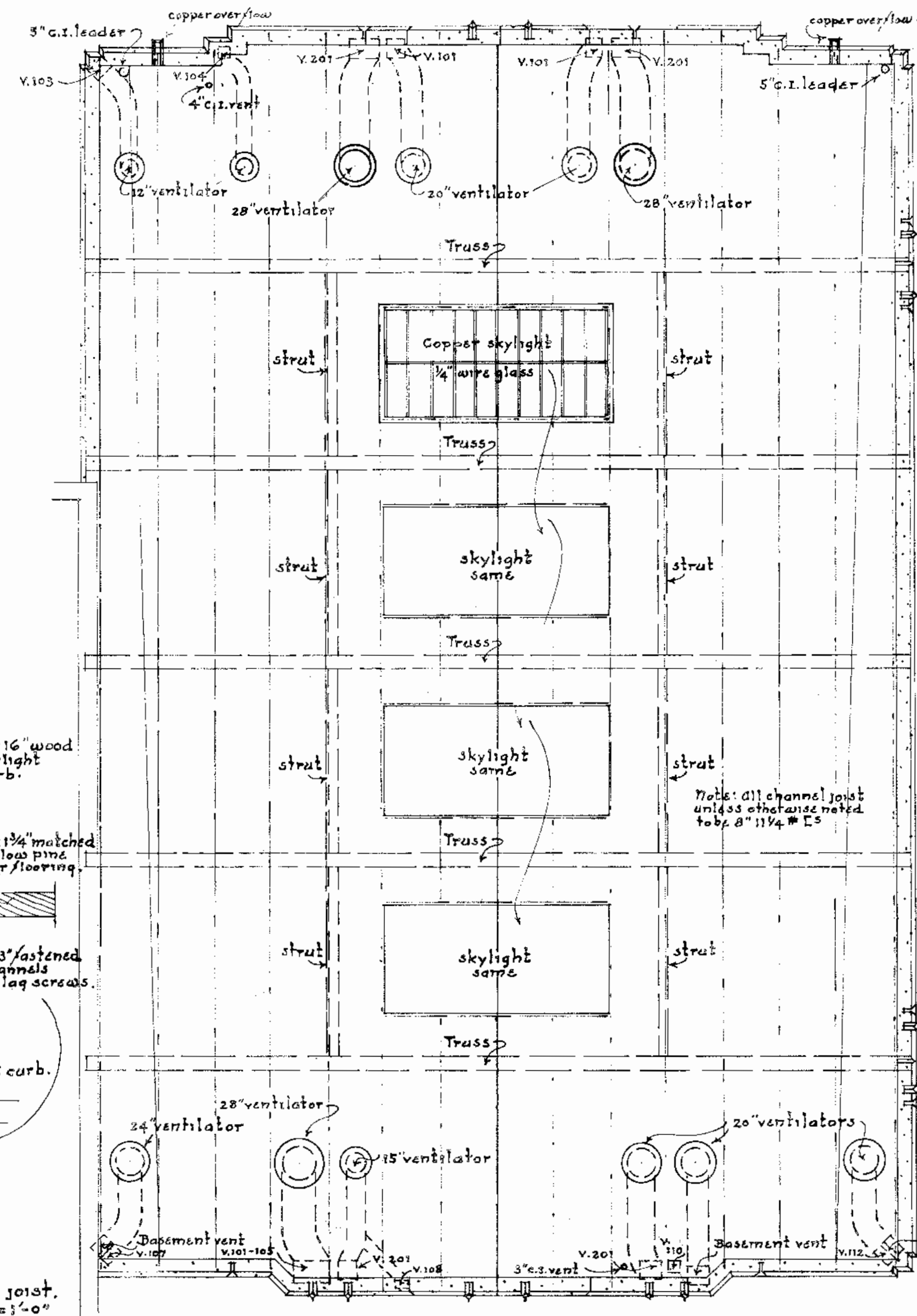
State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>Arthur R. ...</i>	1/8" = 1'-0"	N. 78	5
Date: 6-16-30	<i>A. ...</i>	L.C. 2259	



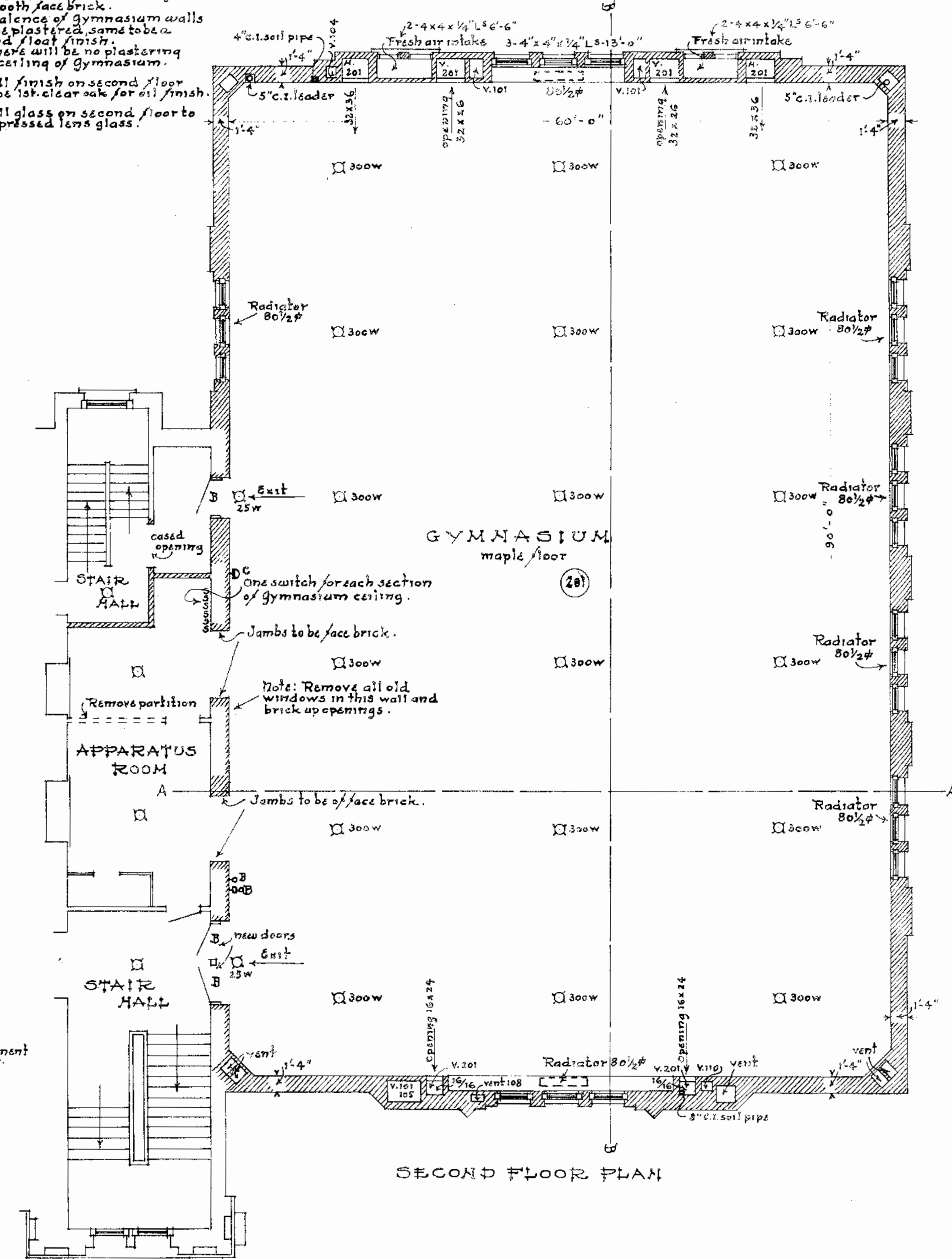
Details of Roof Skylights
Full size details.

Note: all lumber and timbers in roof construction to be dressed on all exposed surfaces.

Note: all vertical ducts to be connected to ventilators with #24 galv. iron.



NOTES:
The walls of lower part of Gymnasium as shown on Section to be faced with light smooth face brick.
Balance of gymnasium walls to be plastered, same to be a sand float finish.
There will be no plastering on ceiling of Gymnasium.
All finish on second floor to be 1st. clear oak for oil finish.
All glass on second floor to be pressed lens glass.

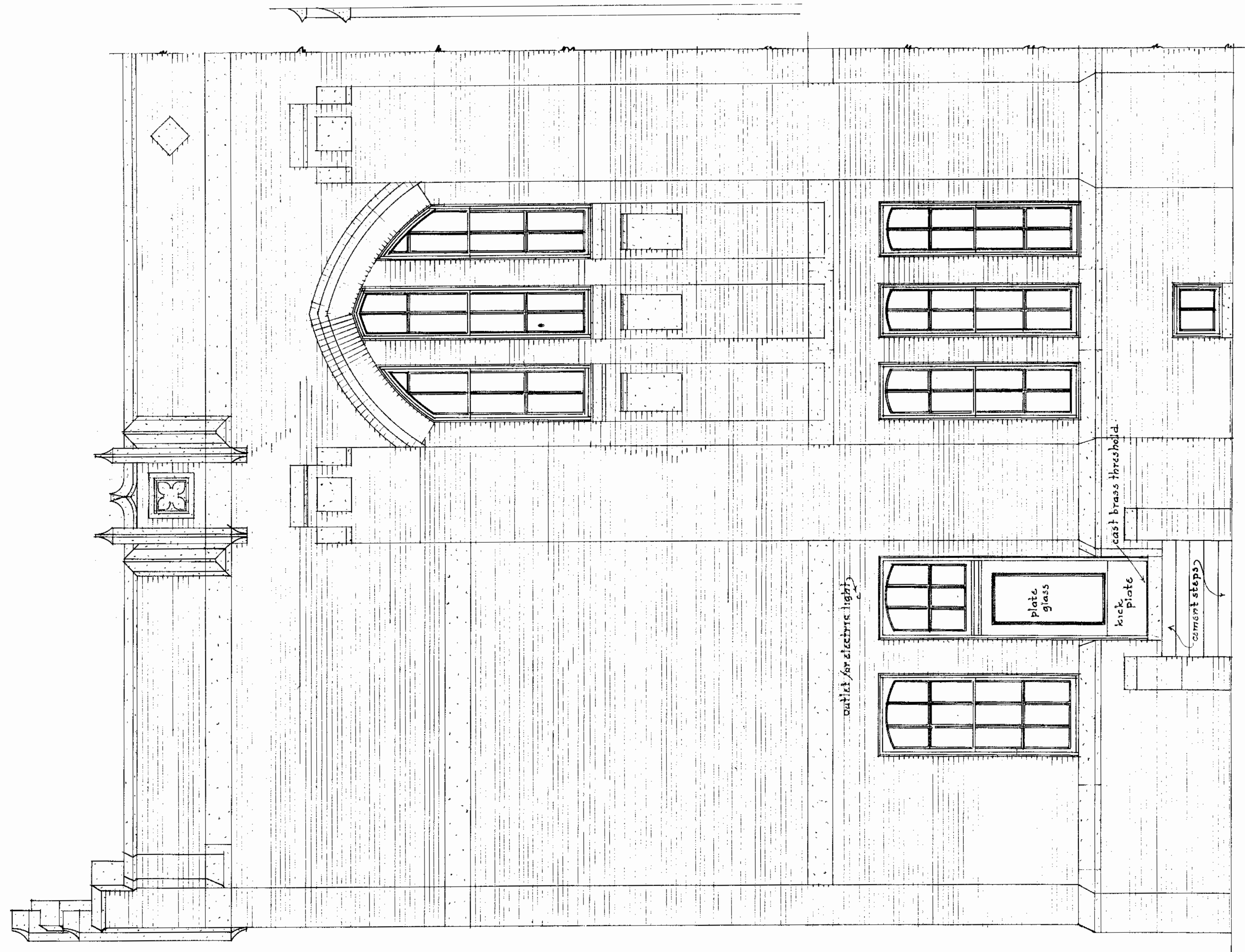


ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

Drawn by *E. C. Kirkham*
Traced by *H. W. Wagner*
Checked by *E. C. Kirkham*

LA CROSSE, WIS.

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture
Approved by *Arthur Raboy*
Date 6-16-30
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
and as marked
FILE NO. N. 78
L.C. 2259
SHEET 40
6



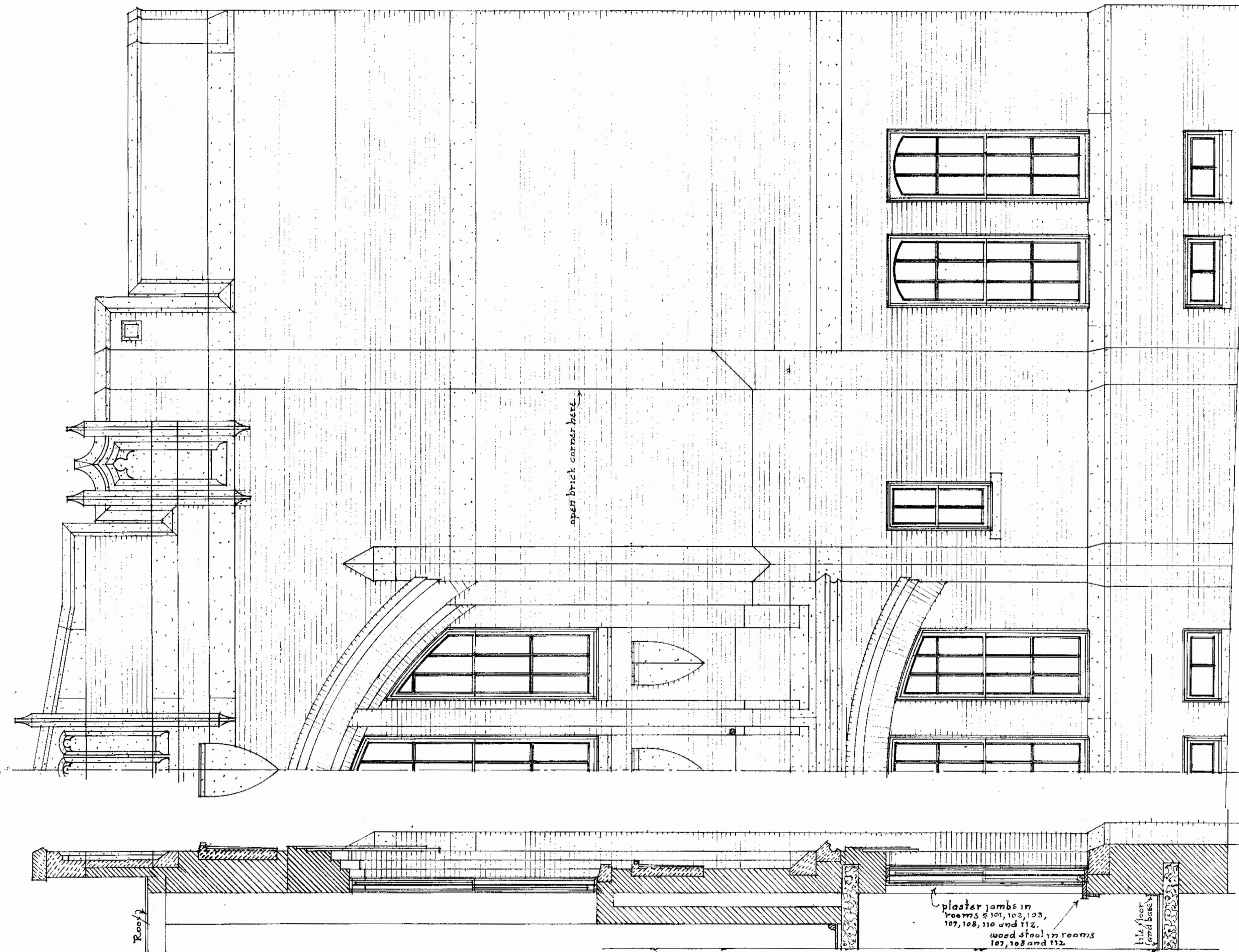
DETAIL, SOUTH SIDE ELEVATION

Drawn by *[Signature]*
 Traced by *[Signature]*
 Checked by *[Signature]*

LA CROSSE, WIS.

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>[Signature]</i>	3/8" = 1'-0"	N. 78	7
Date: 2-16-30 <i>[Signature]</i>		L.C. 2257	



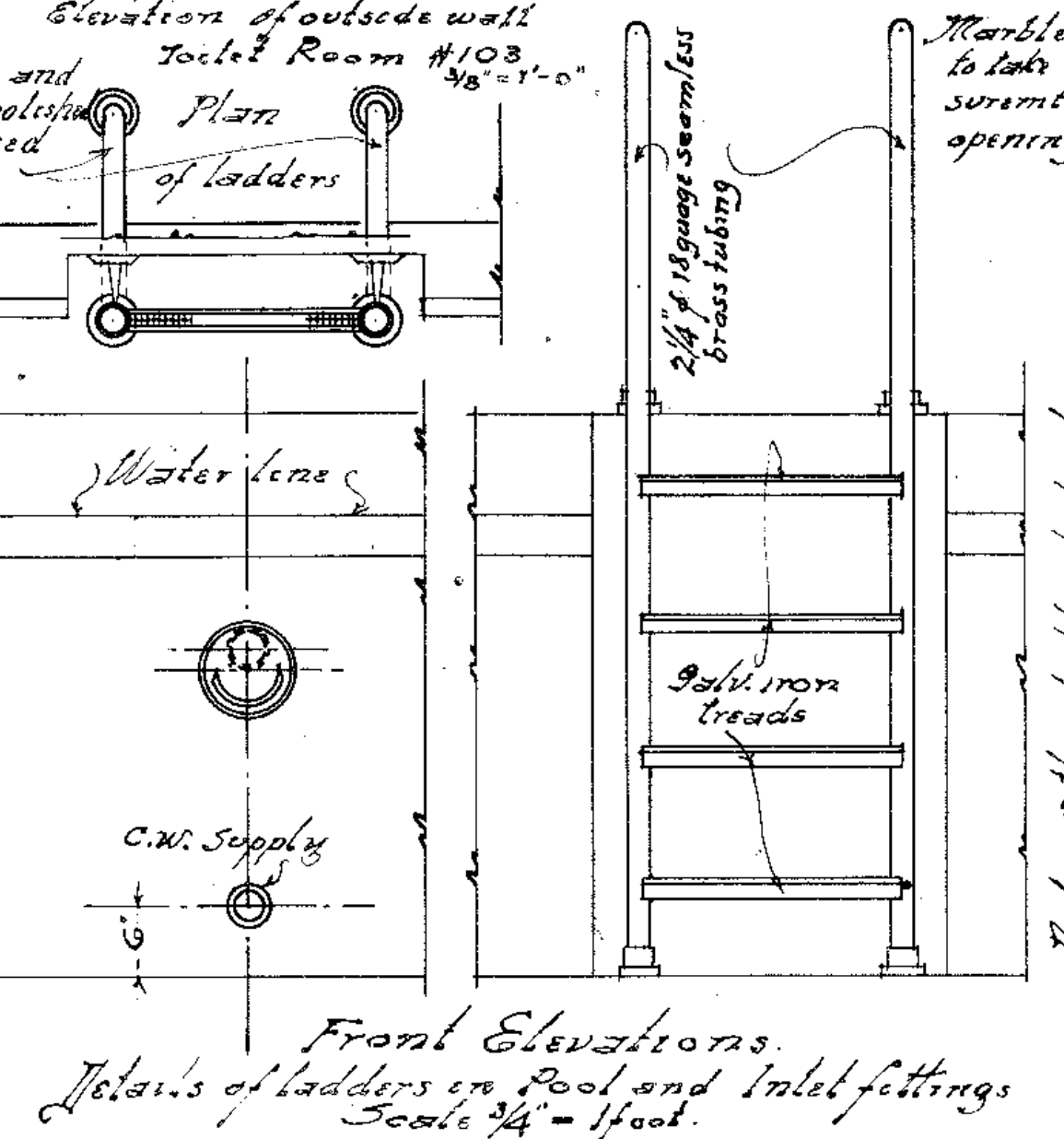
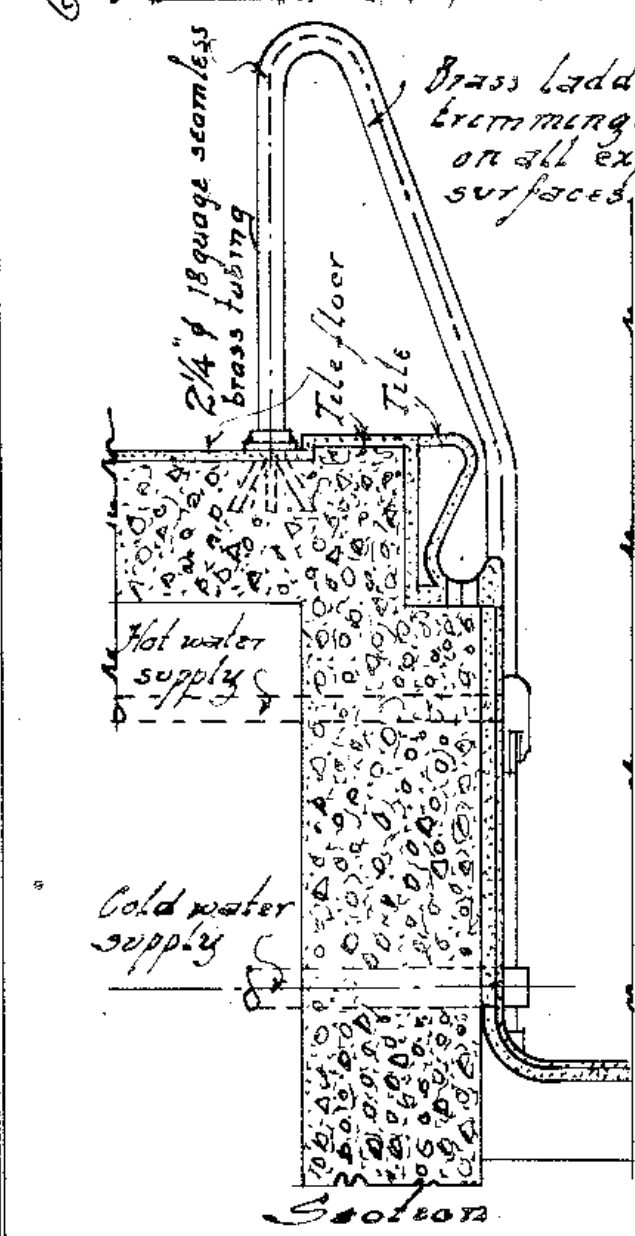
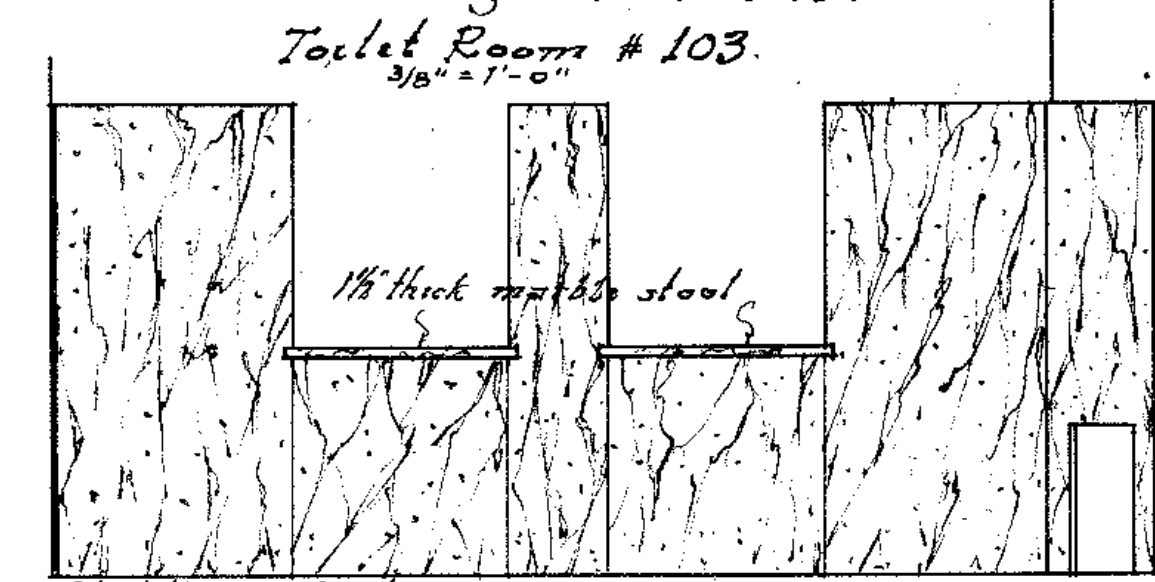
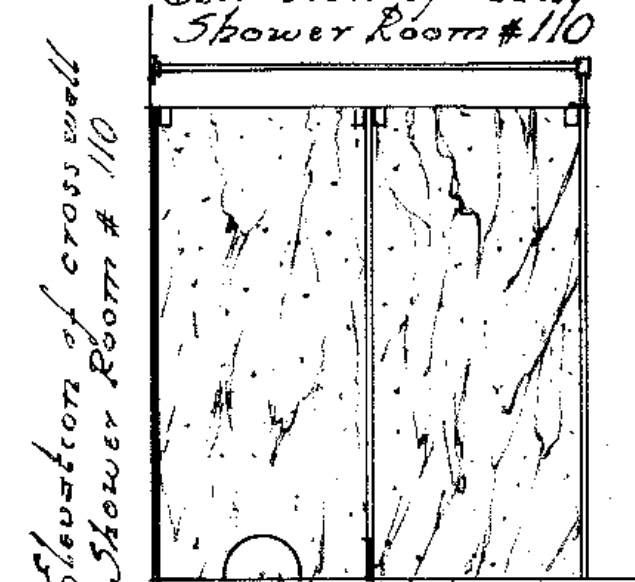
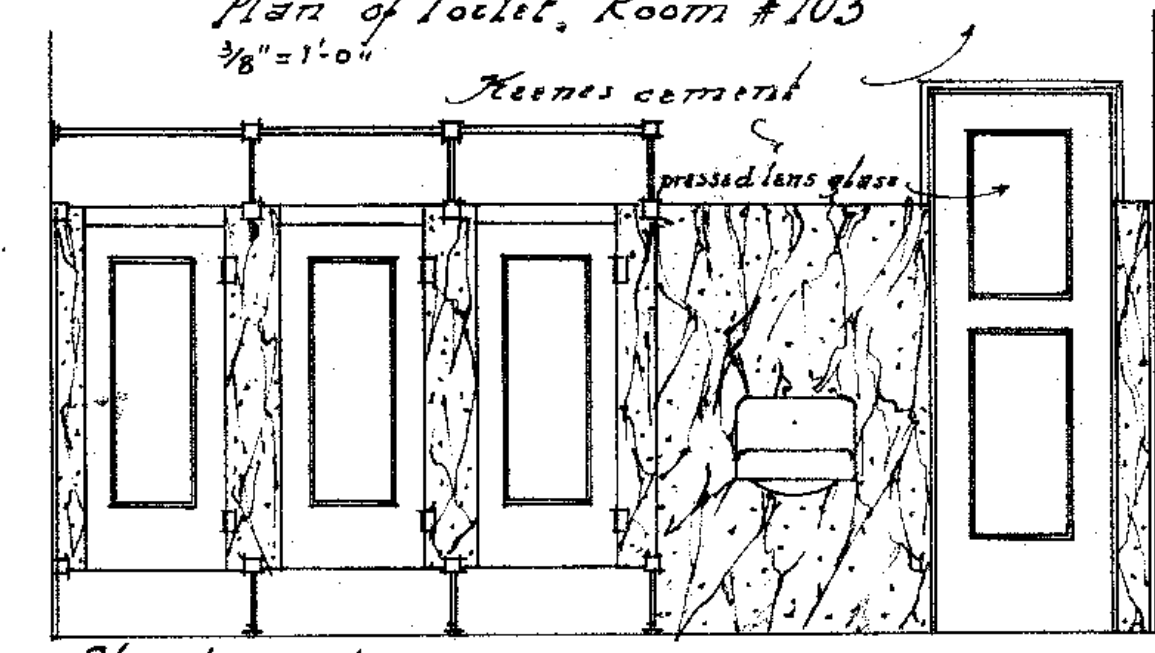
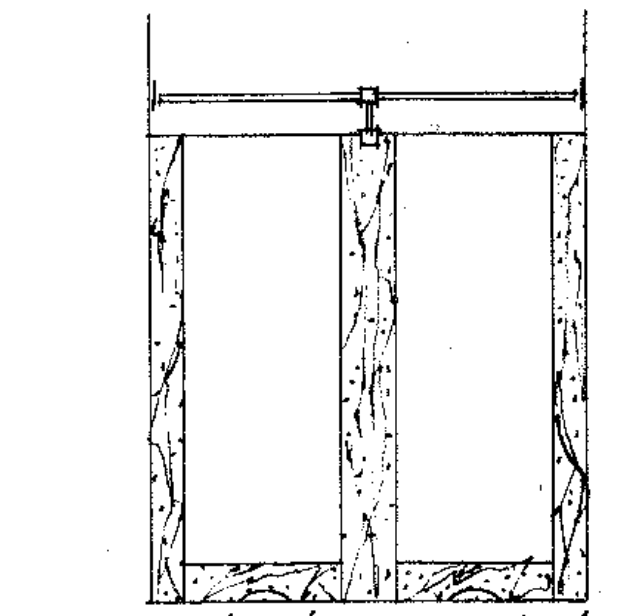
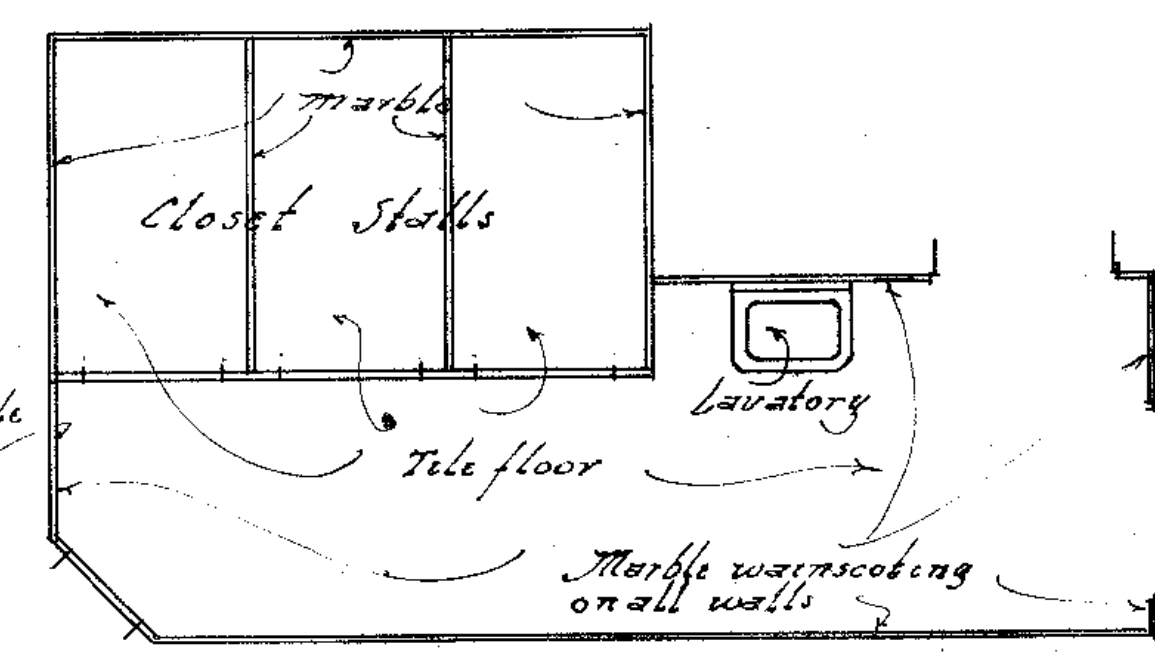
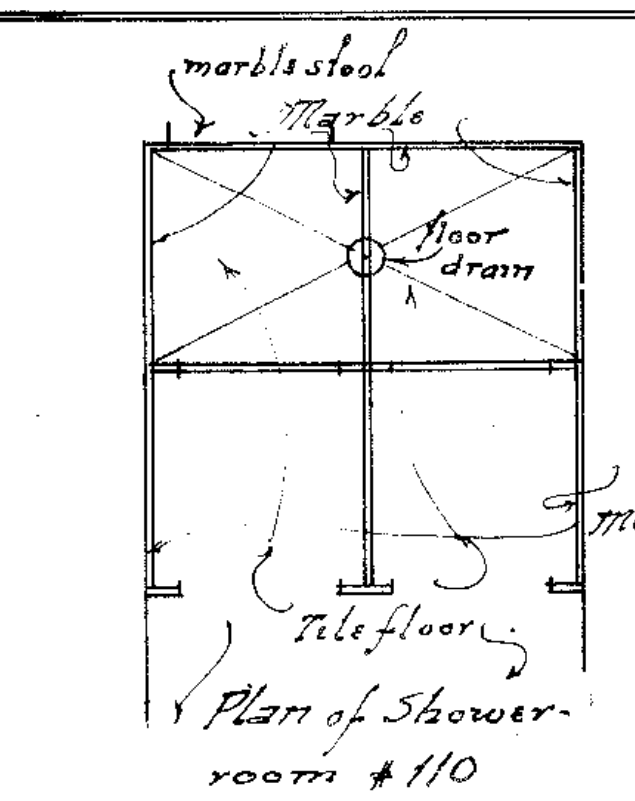
DETAIL WEST FRONT ELEVATION

Drawn by *J. Lockwood*
 Traced by *B. Lockwood*
 Checked by *A. E. Parkinson*

LA CROSSE, WIS.

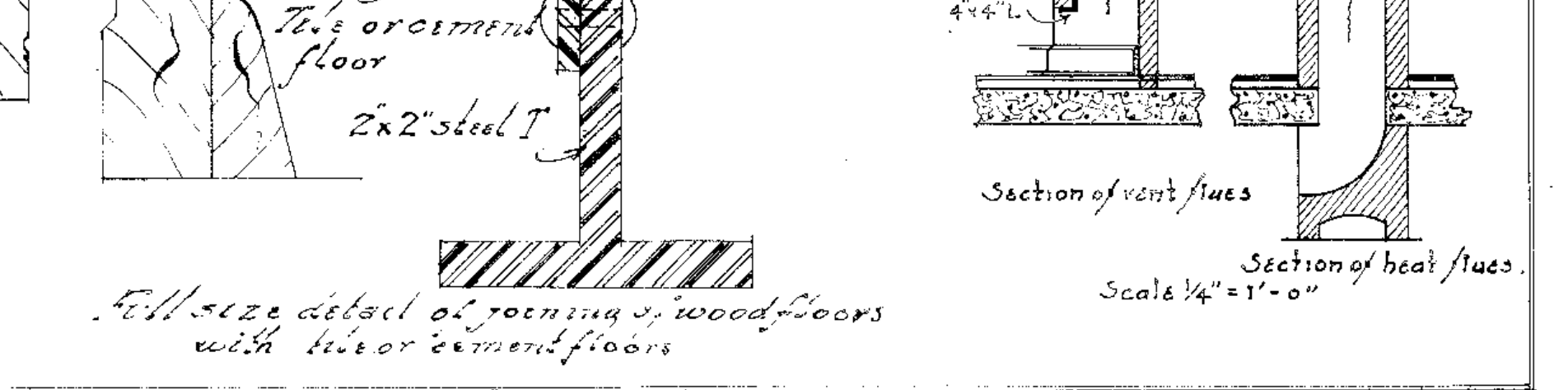
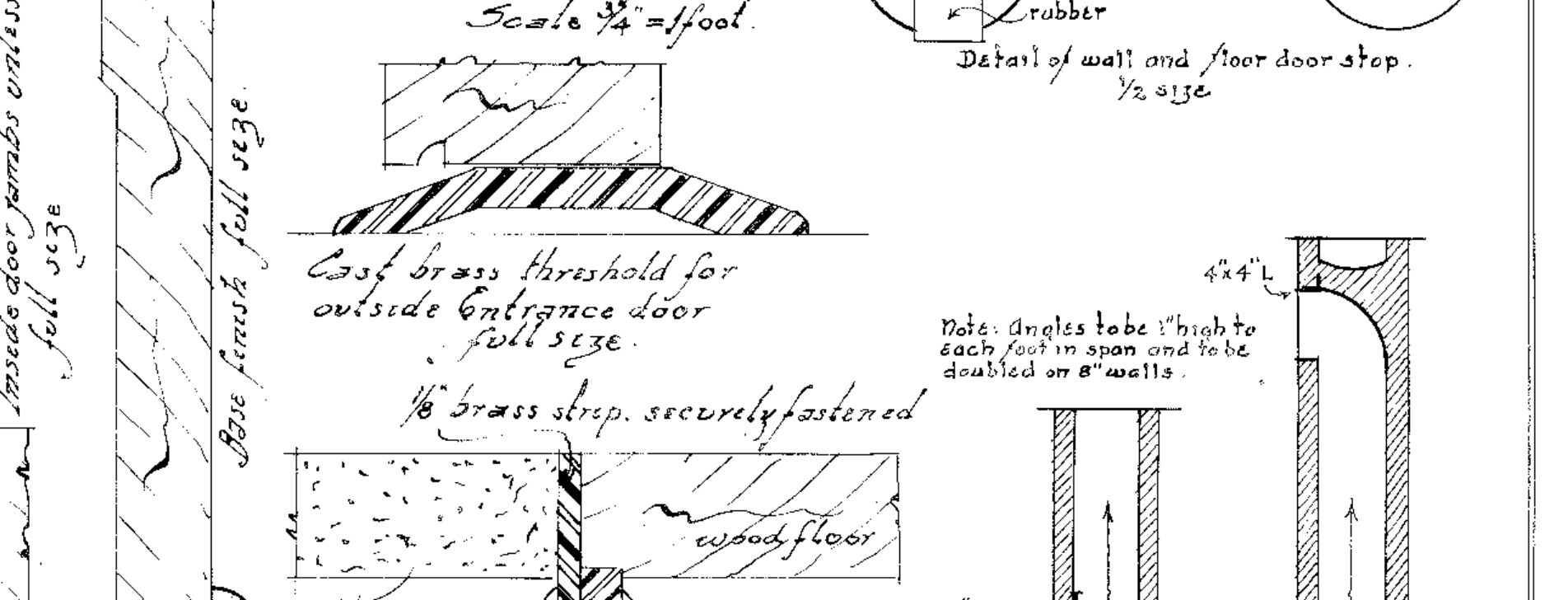
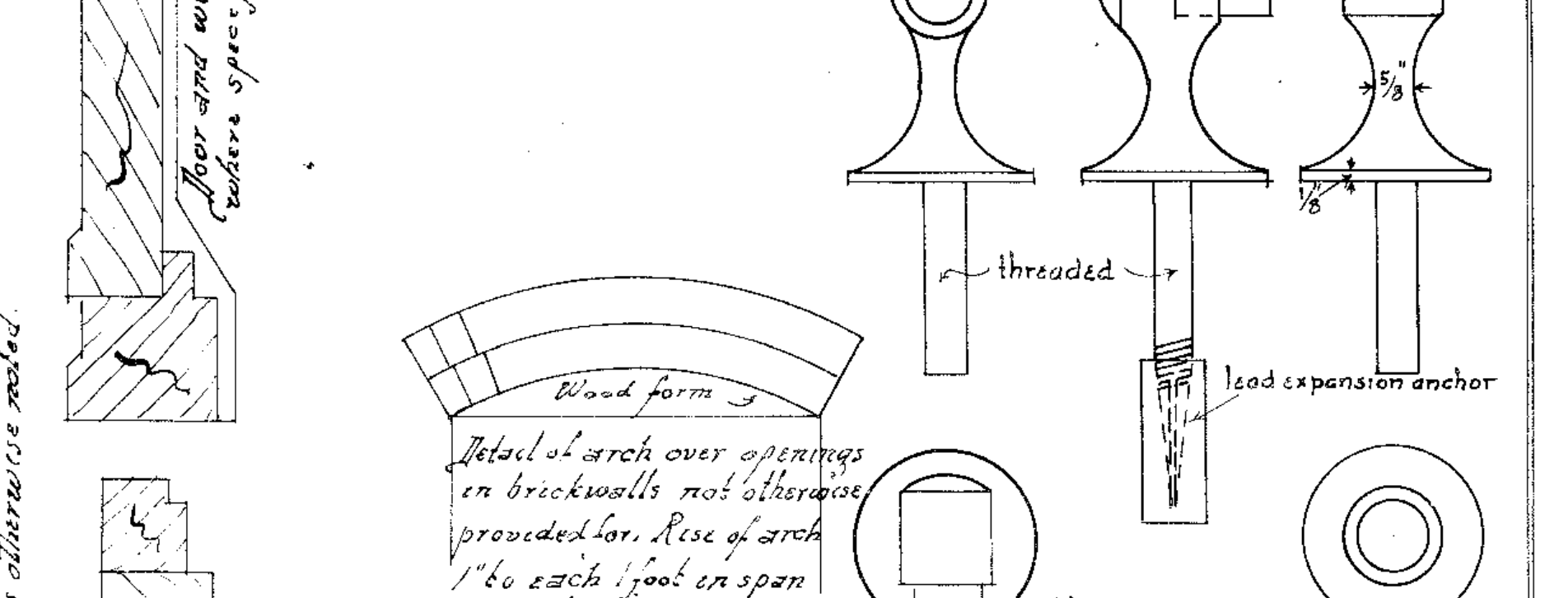
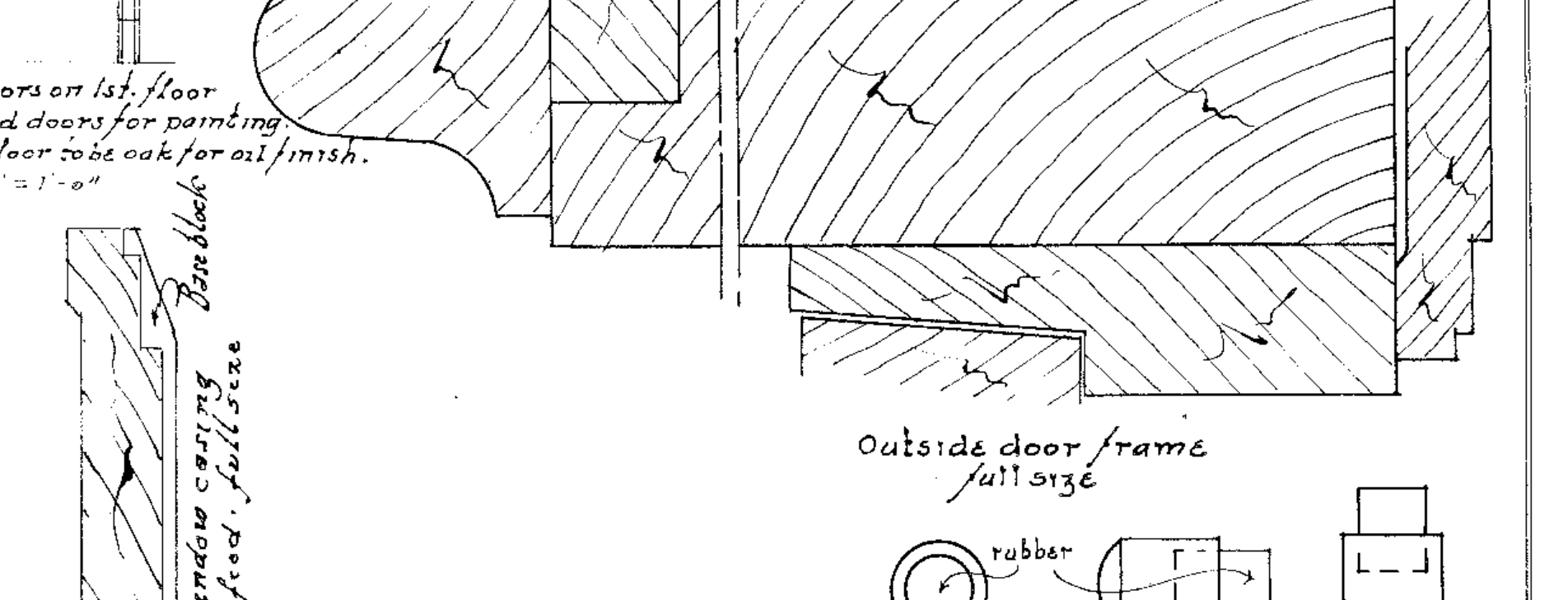
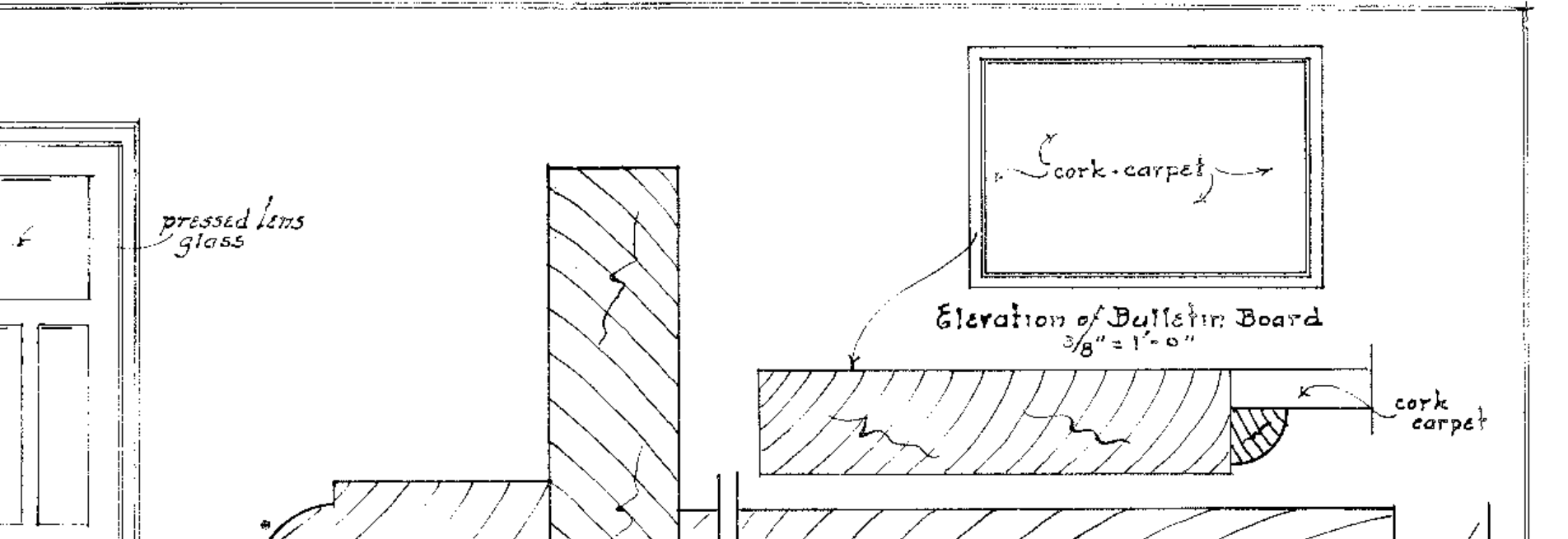
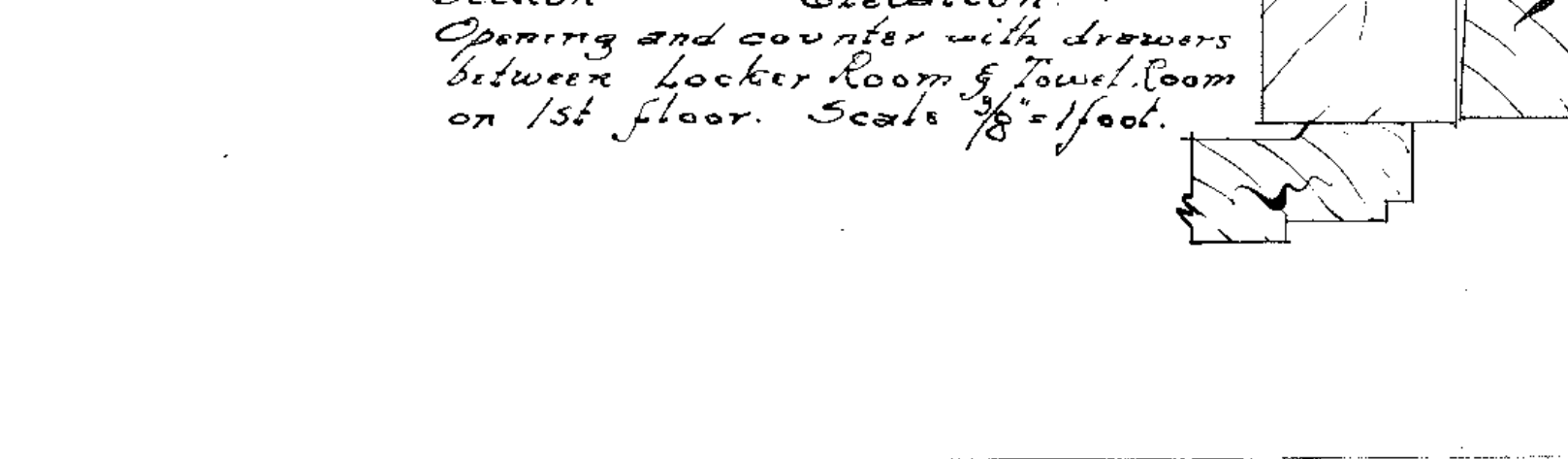
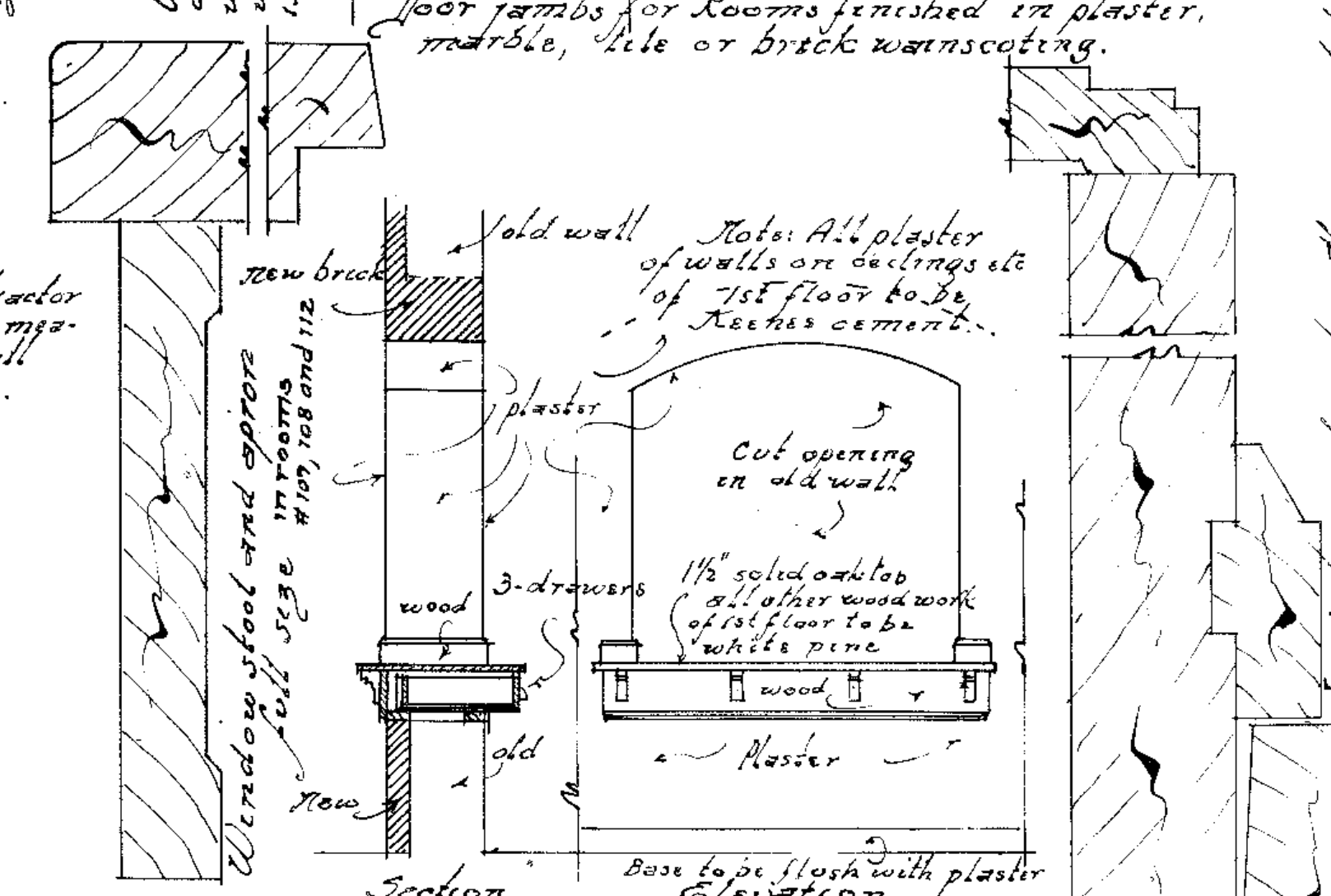
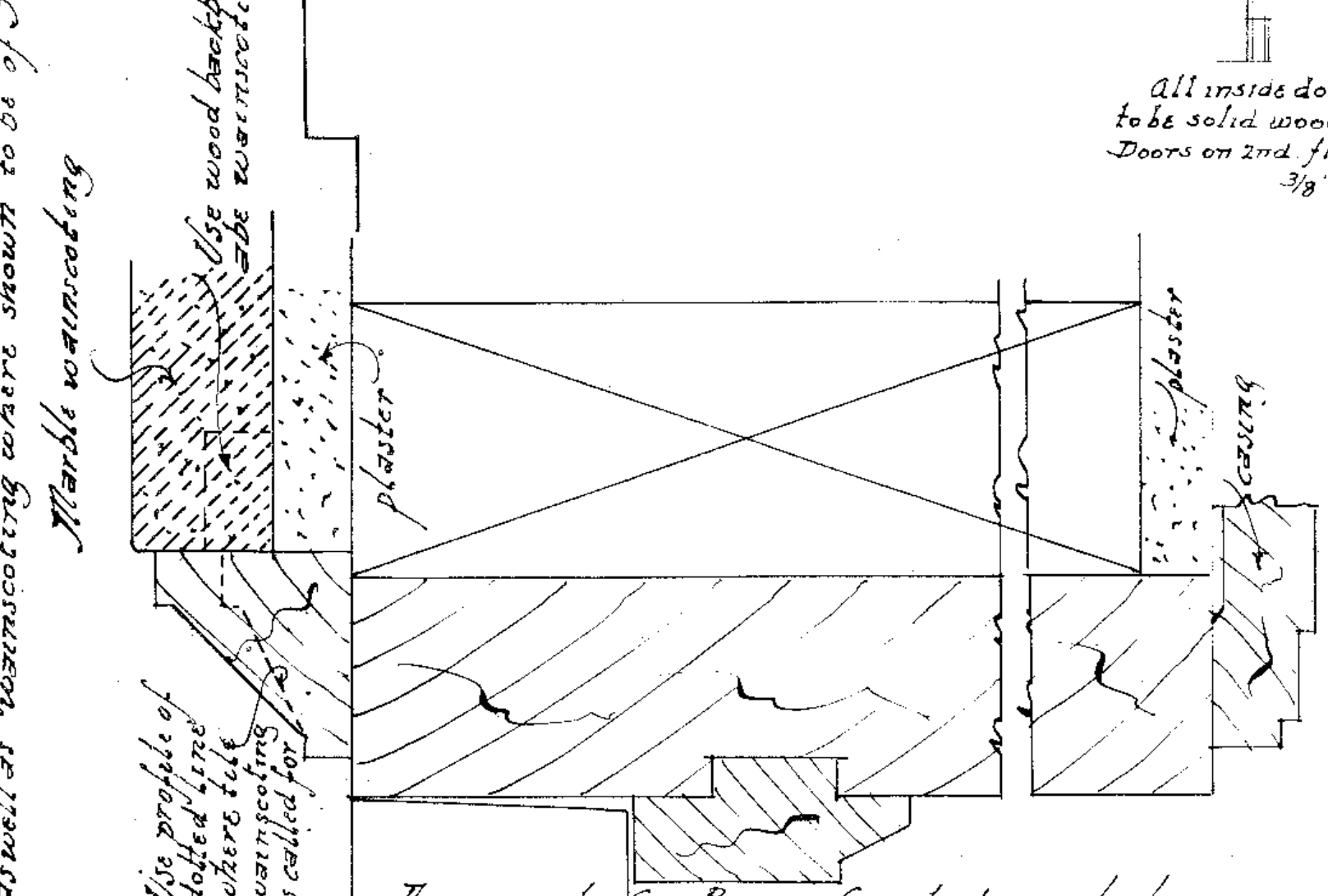
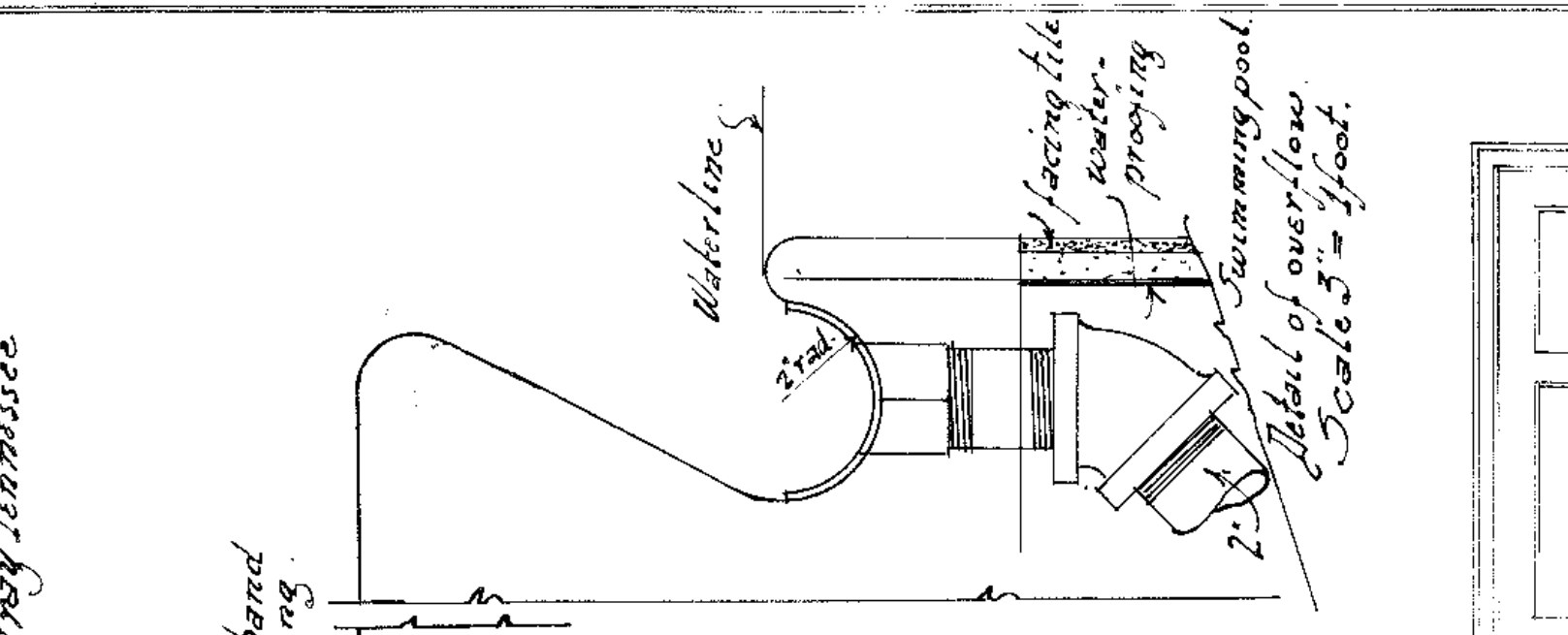
ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>Arthur R. ...</i>	$\frac{3}{8}'' = 1'-0''$	N. 78	8
Date: 6-16-30	<i>Strickland</i>	L.C. 2259	



Note: All marble of shower & toilet partitions as well as wainscoting where shown to be of Gray Tennessee Marble wainscoting

Note: Marble contractor to take exact measurements for all openings etc.
Note: Other ladder to be longer to fit deeper part of pool.



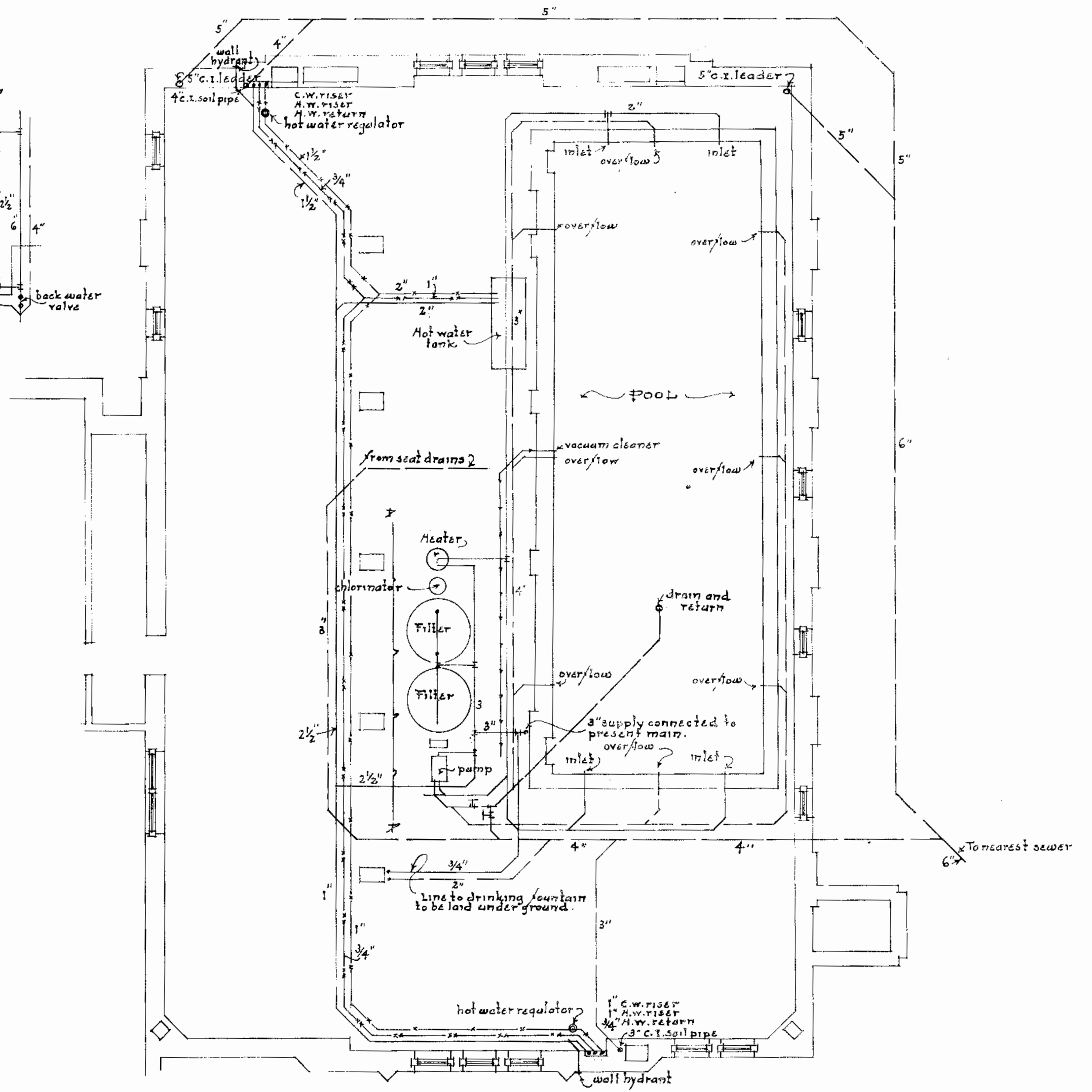
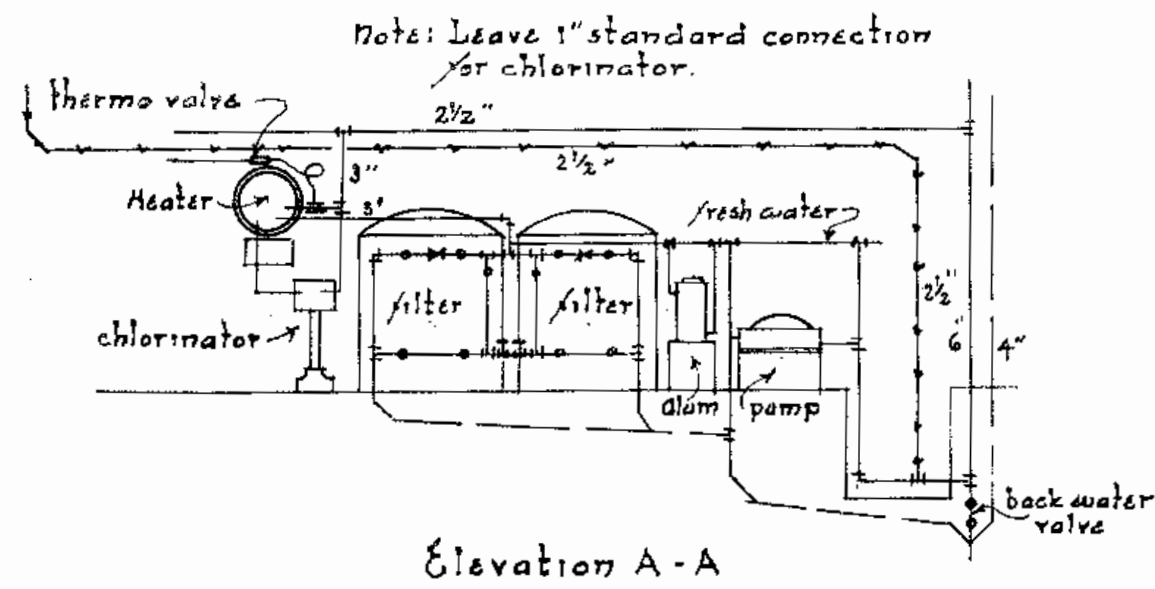
All inside doors on 1st floor to be solid wood doors for painting
Doors on 2nd floor to be oak for oil finish.
3/8" = 1'-0"

Floor joists for rooms finished in plaster, marble, tile or brick wainscoting.

Note: All plaster of walls on ceilings etc of 1st floor to be Keenes cement.

Inside door jambs unless otherwise noted.
full size

Base finish full size

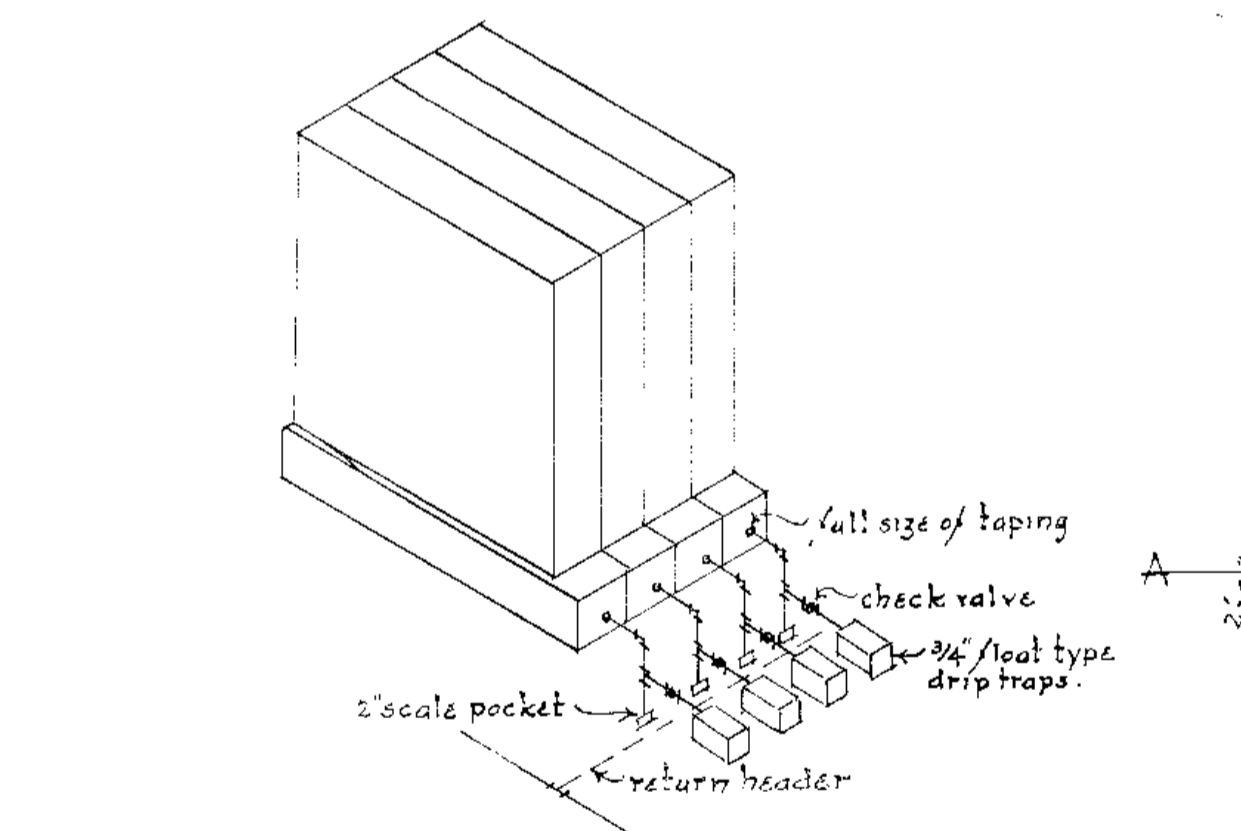
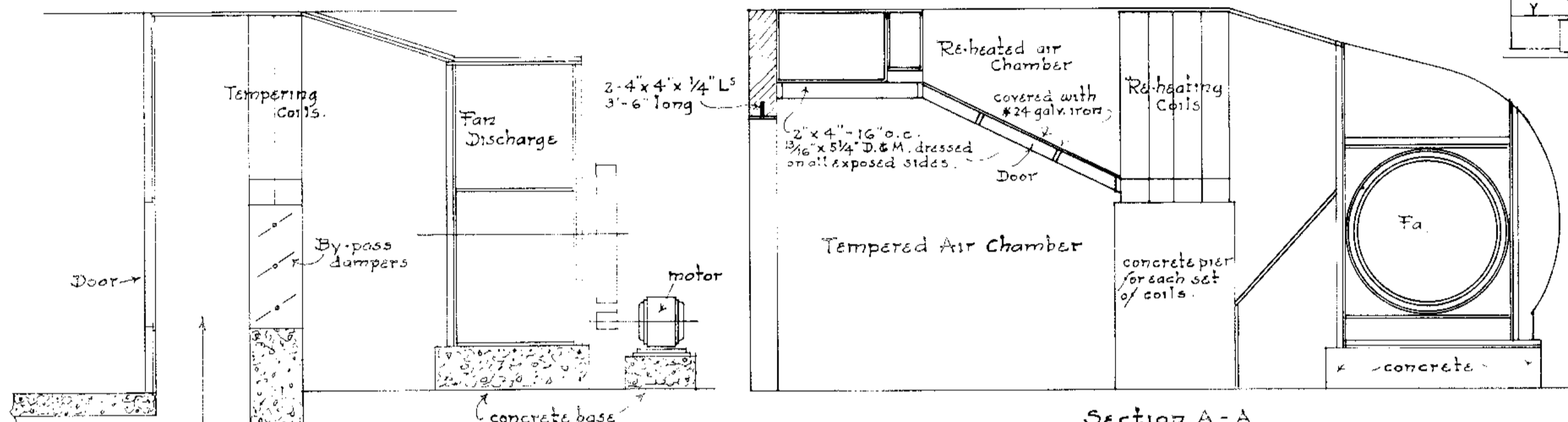
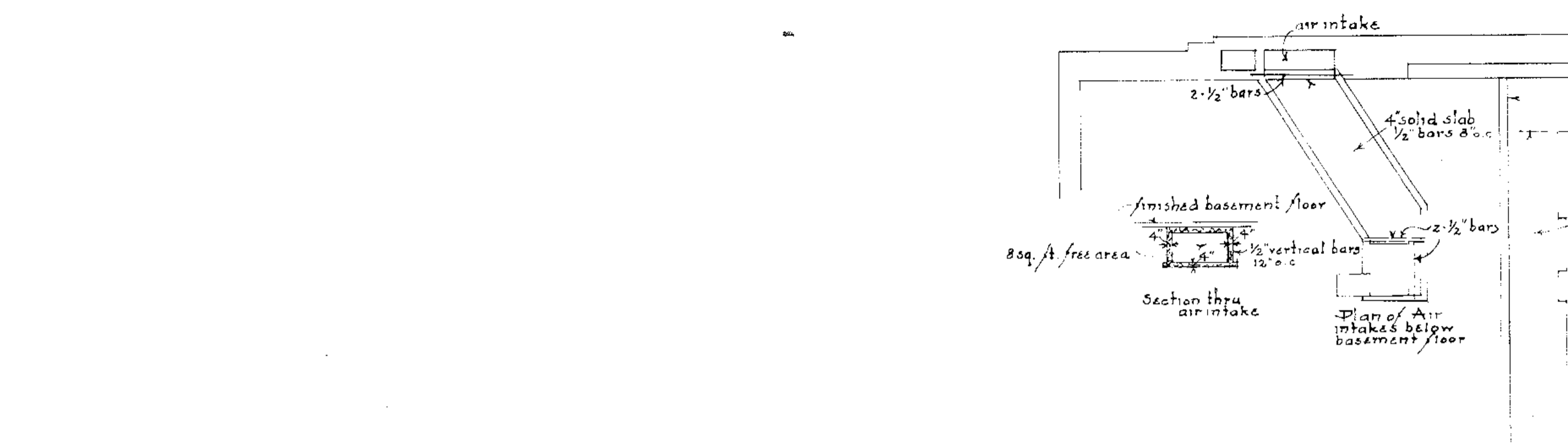


BASEMENT PLUMBING PLAN

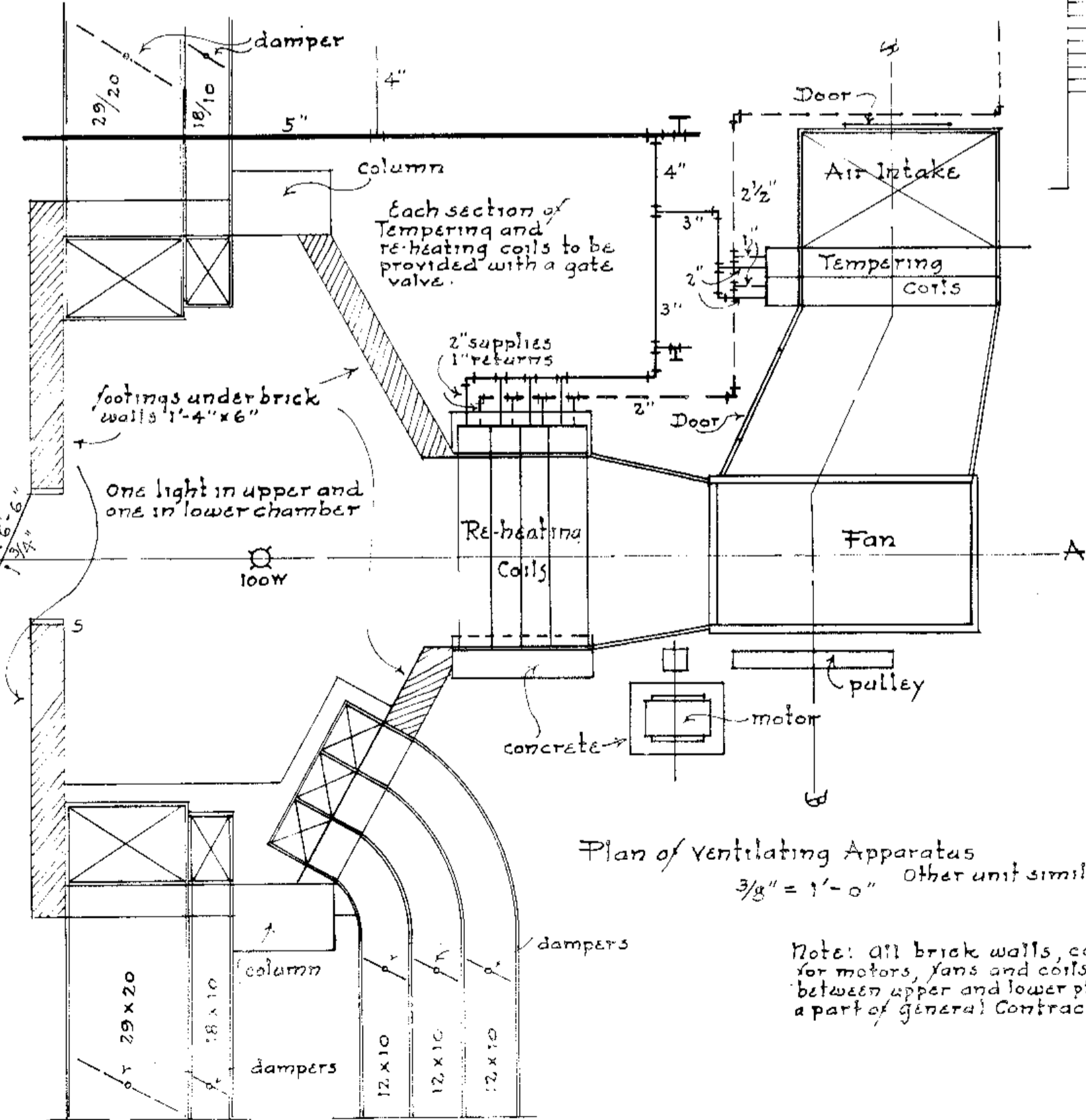
Drawn by *H. W. Wagner*
 Traced by *H. W. Wagner*
 Checked by *H. E. Parkinson*

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
 PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF, ARCHITECTS

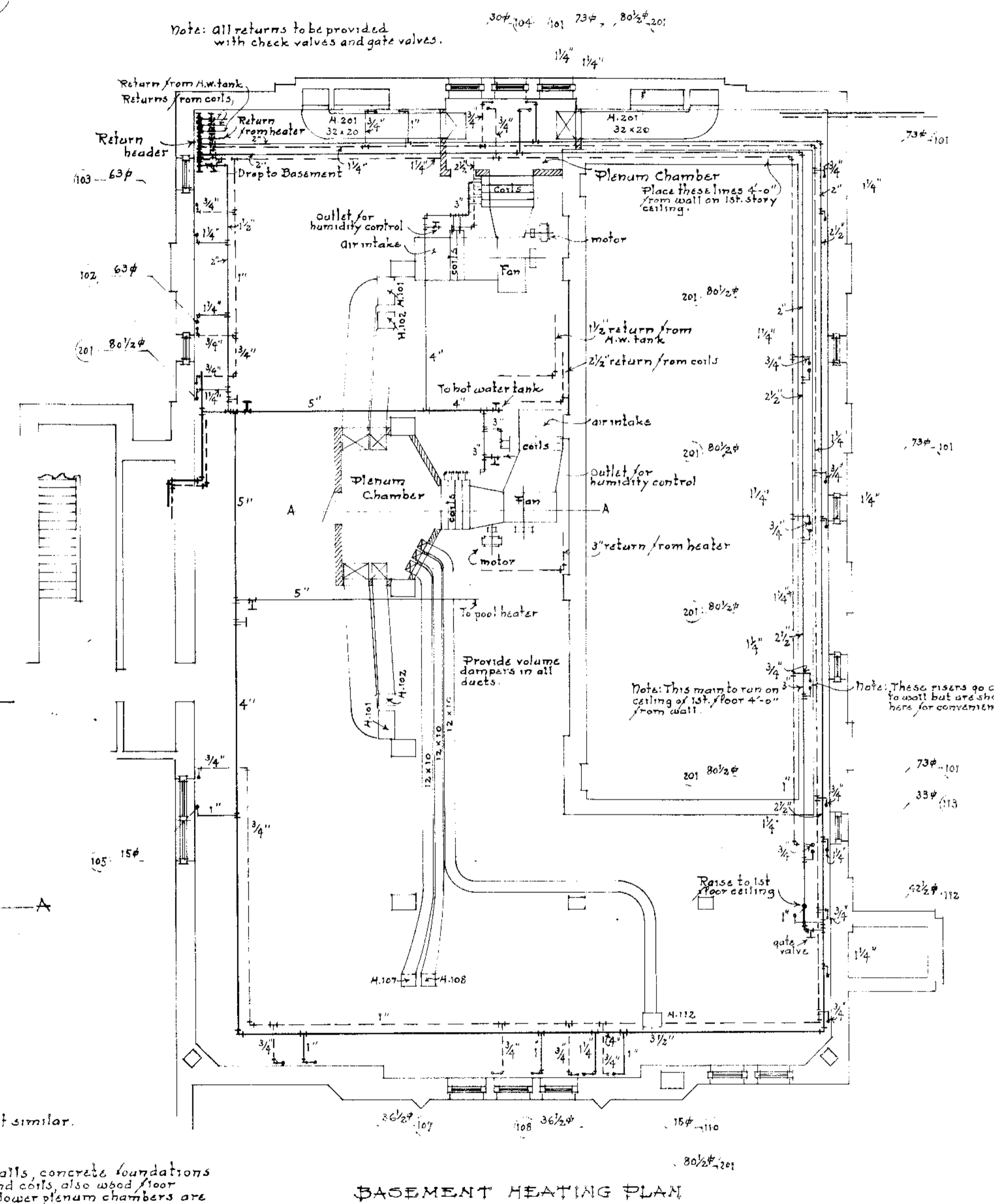
State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>Arthur E. ...</i>	1/8" = 1'-0"	N. 78	10
Date: 6-16-30		L.C. 2259	



Note: Connection to tempering coils made in same manner, except tempering coils have only two sections.



Note: all brick walls, concrete foundations for motors, fans and coils, also wood floor between upper and lower plenum chambers are a part of general Contractors work.

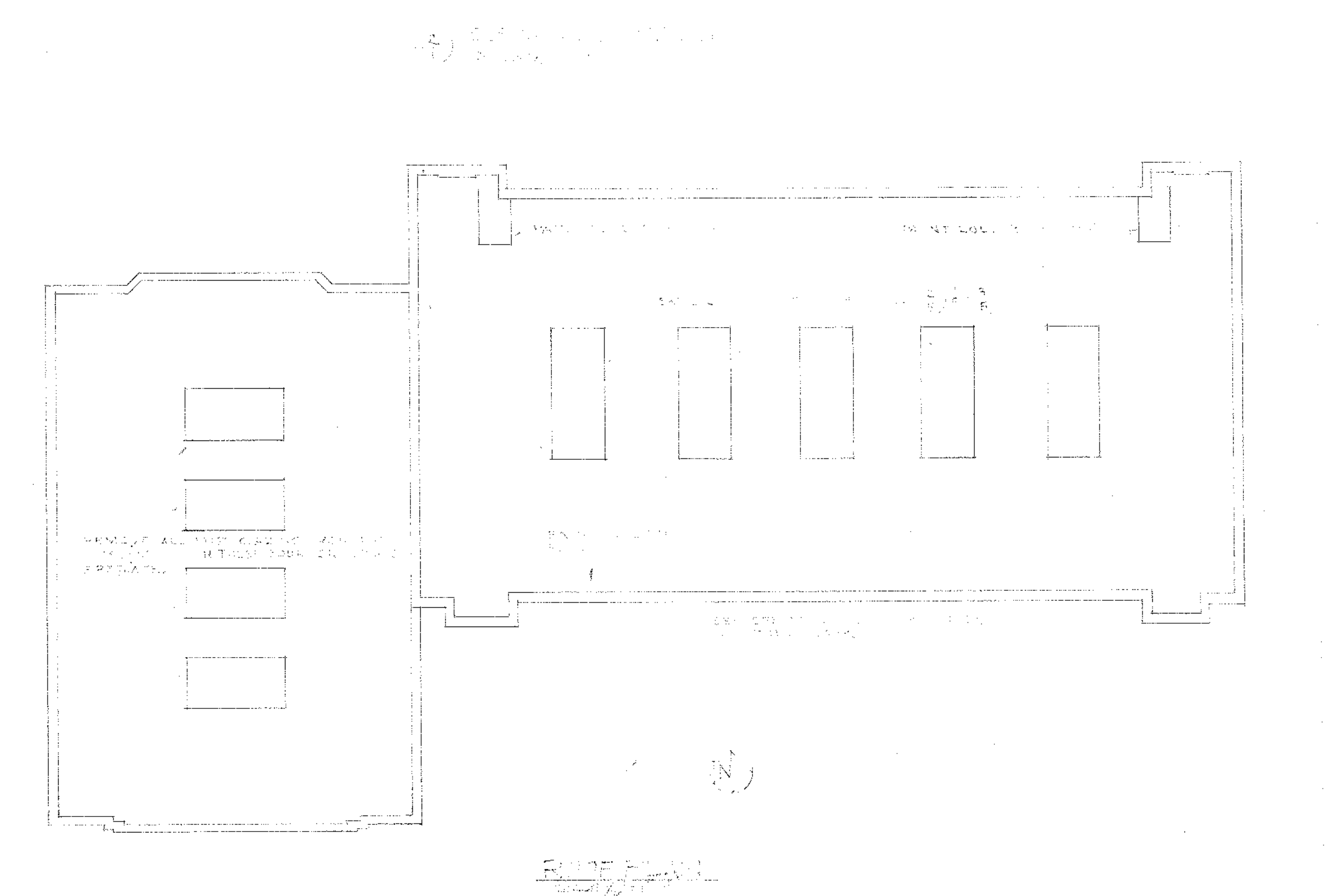
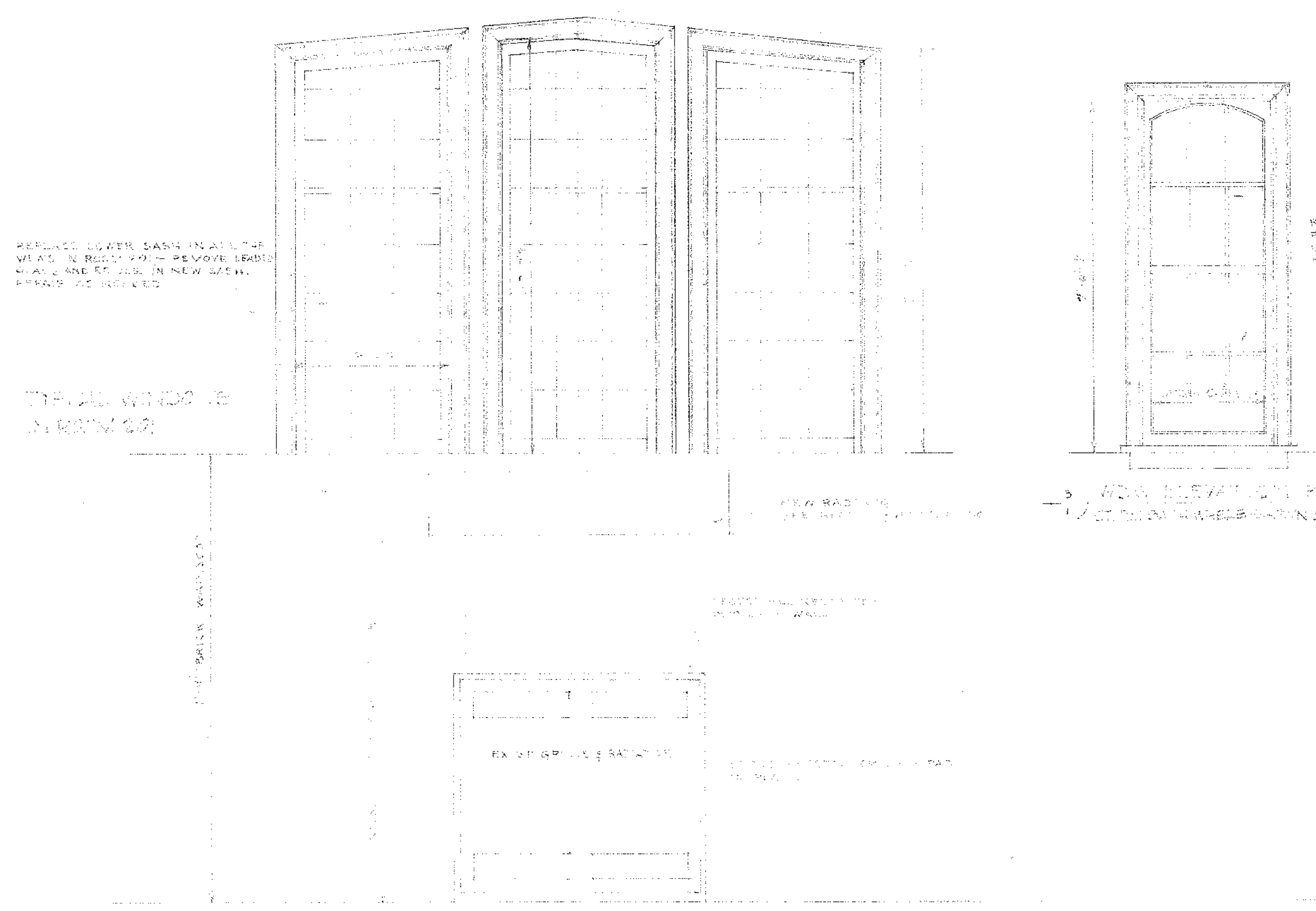
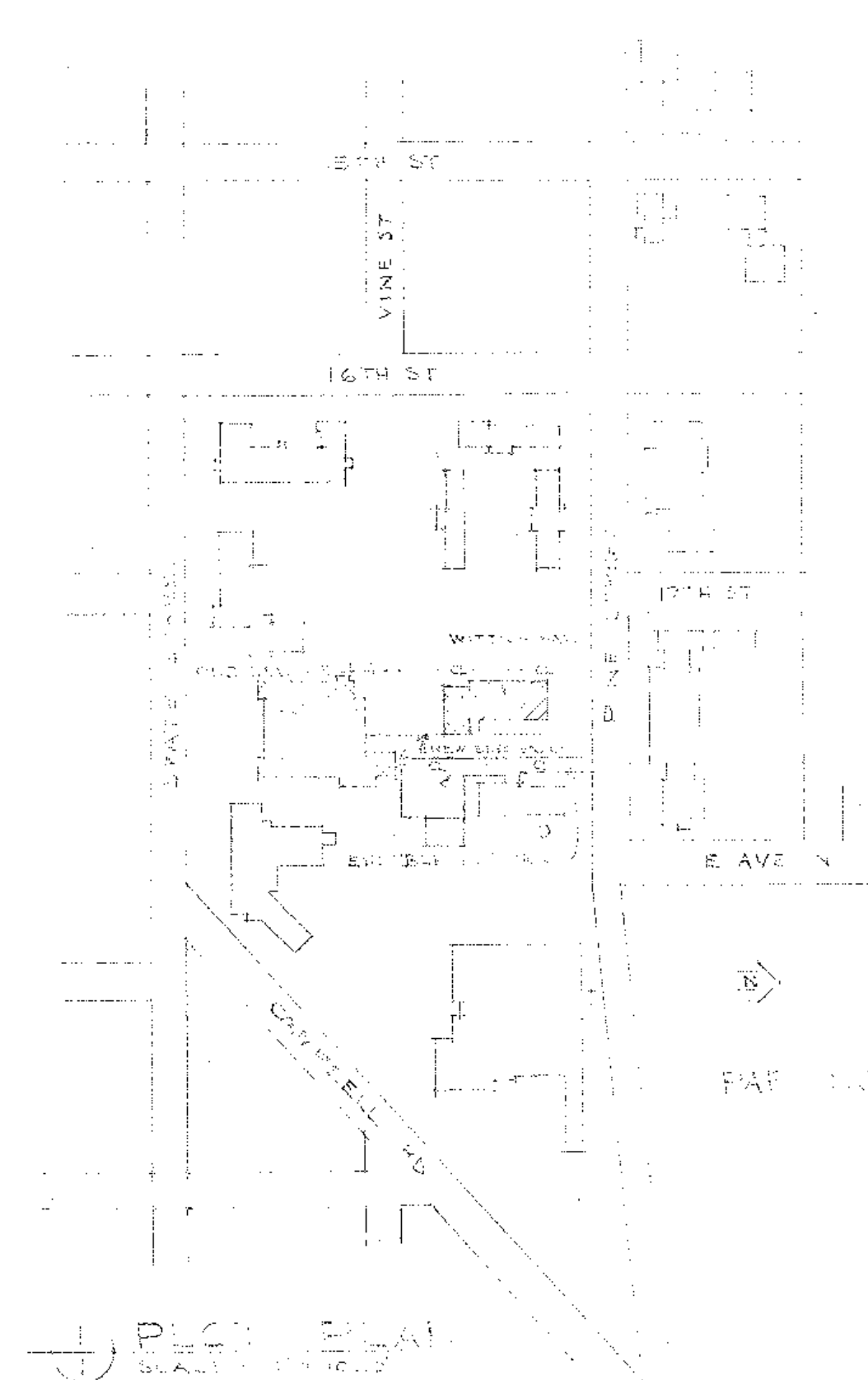


Drawn by A. E. Parkinson
Traced by H. W. Wagner
Checked by A. E. Parkinson

LA CROSSE, WIS.

ADDITION TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION BUILDING AT STATE TEACHER'S COLLEGE
PARKINSON & DOCKENDORFF ARCHITECTS

State Dept. of Eng. Div. of Architecture	Scale	File No.	Sheet No.
Approved by <i>Arthur E. Dockendorff</i>	1/8" = 1'-0" and as marked	1178	11
Date: 6-16-30			



- GENERAL NOTES**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.
 2. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO PATCH AND OR REPLACE ALL EXISTING LUMBER AND ALL OR COULDBE PLASTER ON ALL EXISTING WALLS OR ADDING EXISTING WALL PAINTING.
 3. ALL EXTERIOR TO EXTEND TO SOUTH SIDE OF UTILITY AREA.
 4. PROVIDE METAL WALL BRACKETS FOR NEW CEILING JOIST AND LUMBER JOIST BRIDGE JOISTING.
 5. CEILINGING
 - (A) EXISTING CEILING SHALL BE REMOVED IN THOSE ROOMS WHERE NEW CEILING ARE REQUIRED.
 - (B) ALL NEW CEILING SHALL BE CEILING.
 - (C) ALL NEW CEILING SHALL BE 4\"/>
 6. NEW CEILING FOR PLASTER THE WORK SHALL BE DONE.
 7. NEW CEILING SHALL BE DONE IN ROOM 101 AND 102.

ABBREVIATIONS

CEILING	CEILING	CEILING	CEILING
CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE
DOOR	DOOR	DOOR	DOOR
FLOOR	FLOOR	FLOOR	FLOOR
FRAMING	FRAMING	FRAMING	FRAMING
GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
INSULATION	INSULATION	INSULATION	INSULATION
JOIST	JOIST	JOIST	JOIST
LABOR	LABOR	LABOR	LABOR
MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
PLASTER	PLASTER	PLASTER	PLASTER
ROOFING	ROOFING	ROOFING	ROOFING
TRUSS	TRUSS	TRUSS	TRUSS
WALL	WALL	WALL	WALL
WINDOW	WINDOW	WINDOW	WINDOW
WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD
WORK	WORK	WORK	WORK

MATERIALS

CEILING	CEILING	CEILING	CEILING
CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	CONCRETE
DOOR	DOOR	DOOR	DOOR
FLOOR	FLOOR	FLOOR	FLOOR
FRAMING	FRAMING	FRAMING	FRAMING
GLASS	GLASS	GLASS	GLASS
INSULATION	INSULATION	INSULATION	INSULATION
JOIST	JOIST	JOIST	JOIST
LABOR	LABOR	LABOR	LABOR
MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL	MECHANICAL
PLASTER	PLASTER	PLASTER	PLASTER
ROOFING	ROOFING	ROOFING	ROOFING
TRUSS	TRUSS	TRUSS	TRUSS
WALL	WALL	WALL	WALL
WINDOW	WINDOW	WINDOW	WINDOW
WOOD	WOOD	WOOD	WOOD
WORK	WORK	WORK	WORK

INDEX

GENERAL

- 1. GENERAL NOTES
- 2. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO PATCH AND OR REPLACE ALL EXISTING LUMBER AND ALL OR COULDBE PLASTER ON ALL EXISTING WALLS OR ADDING EXISTING WALL PAINTING.

CEILINGING

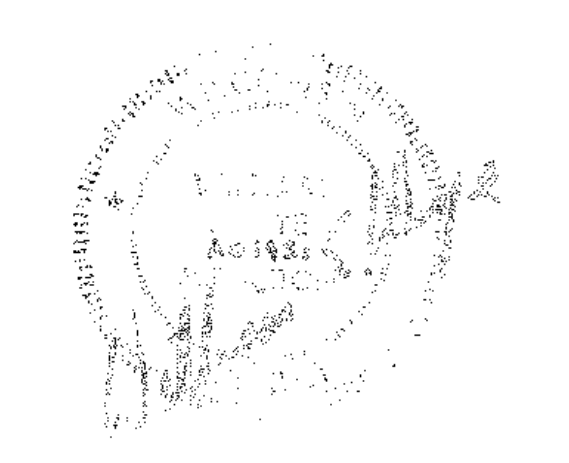
- 1. EXISTING CEILING SHALL BE REMOVED IN THOSE ROOMS WHERE NEW CEILING ARE REQUIRED.
- 2. ALL NEW CEILING SHALL BE CEILING.
- 3. ALL NEW CEILING SHALL BE 4\"/>

NEW CEILING FOR PLASTER THE WORK SHALL BE DONE.

NEW CEILING SHALL BE DONE IN ROOM 101 AND 102.

WITTICH HALL REMODELING

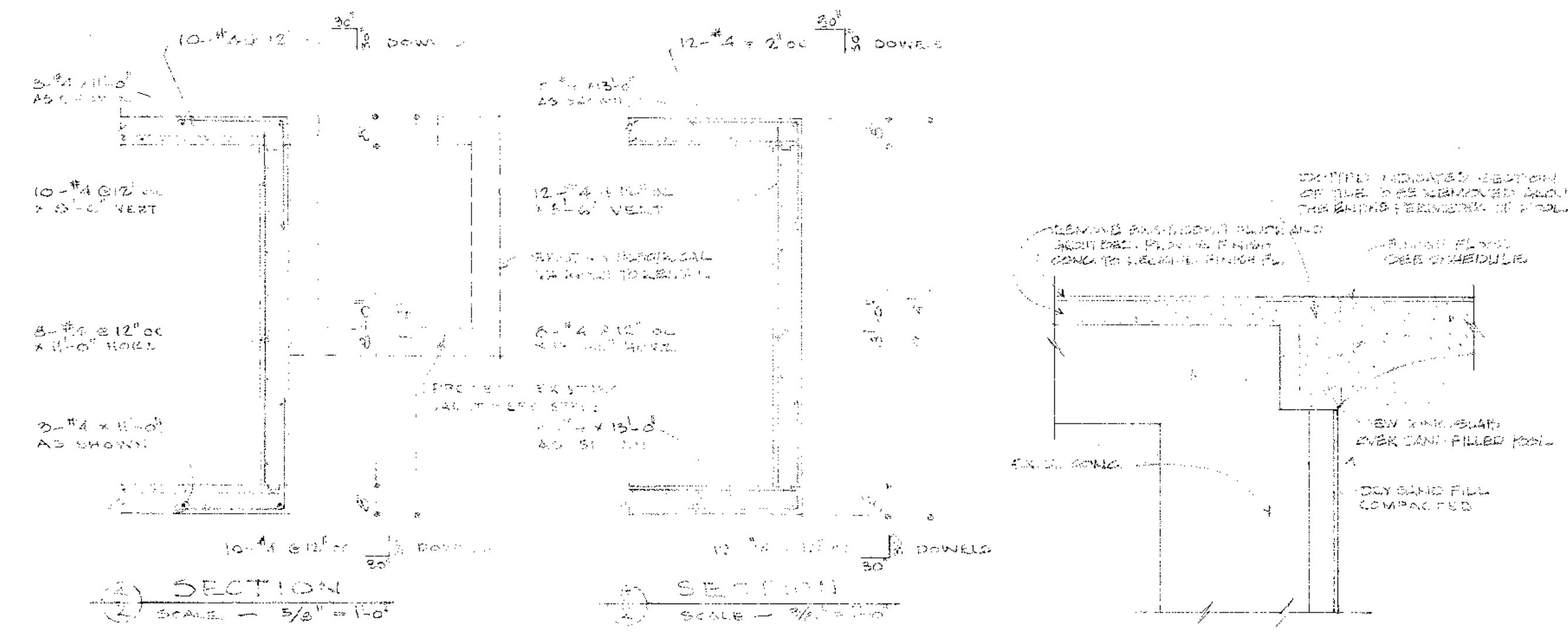
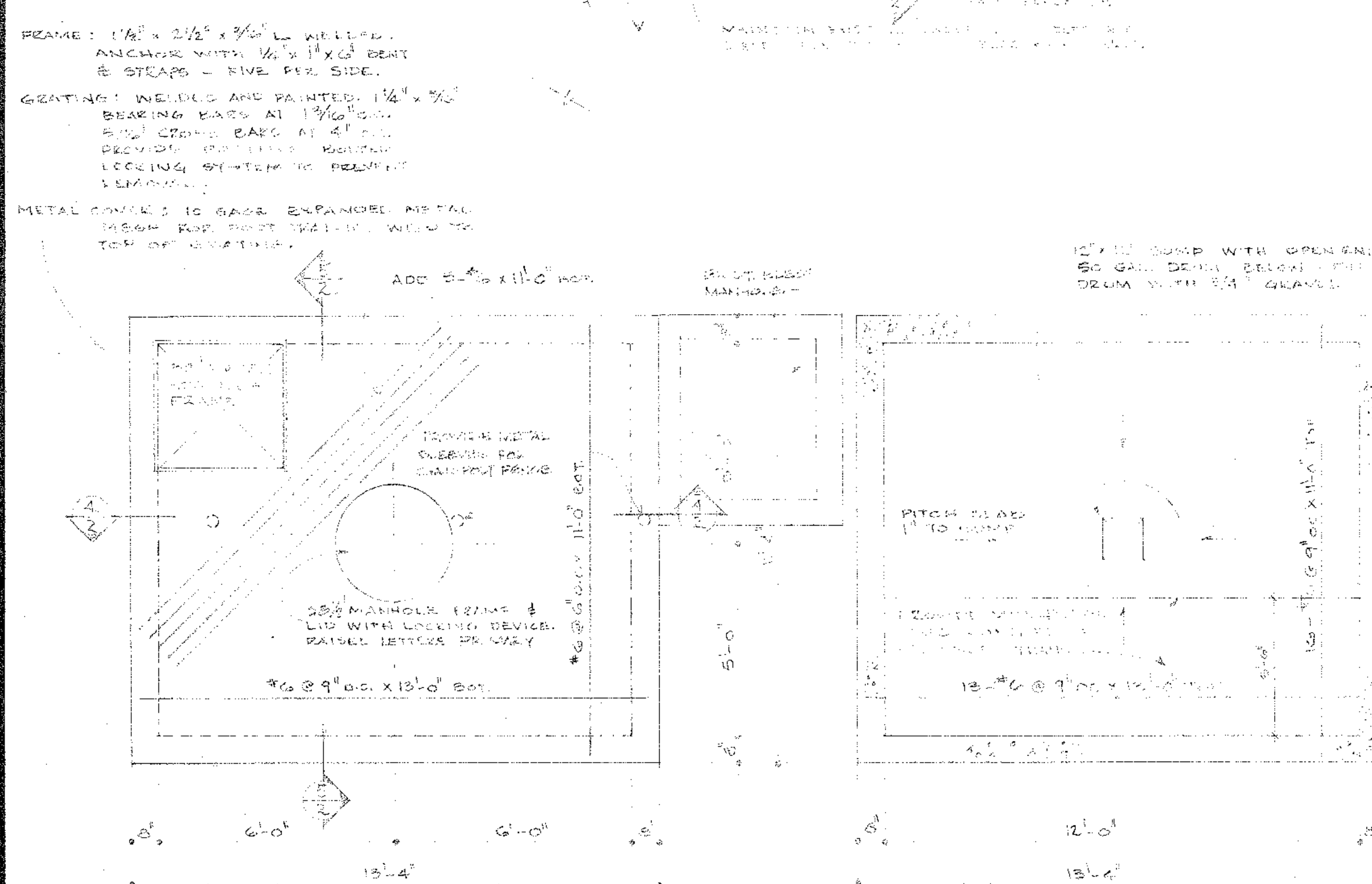
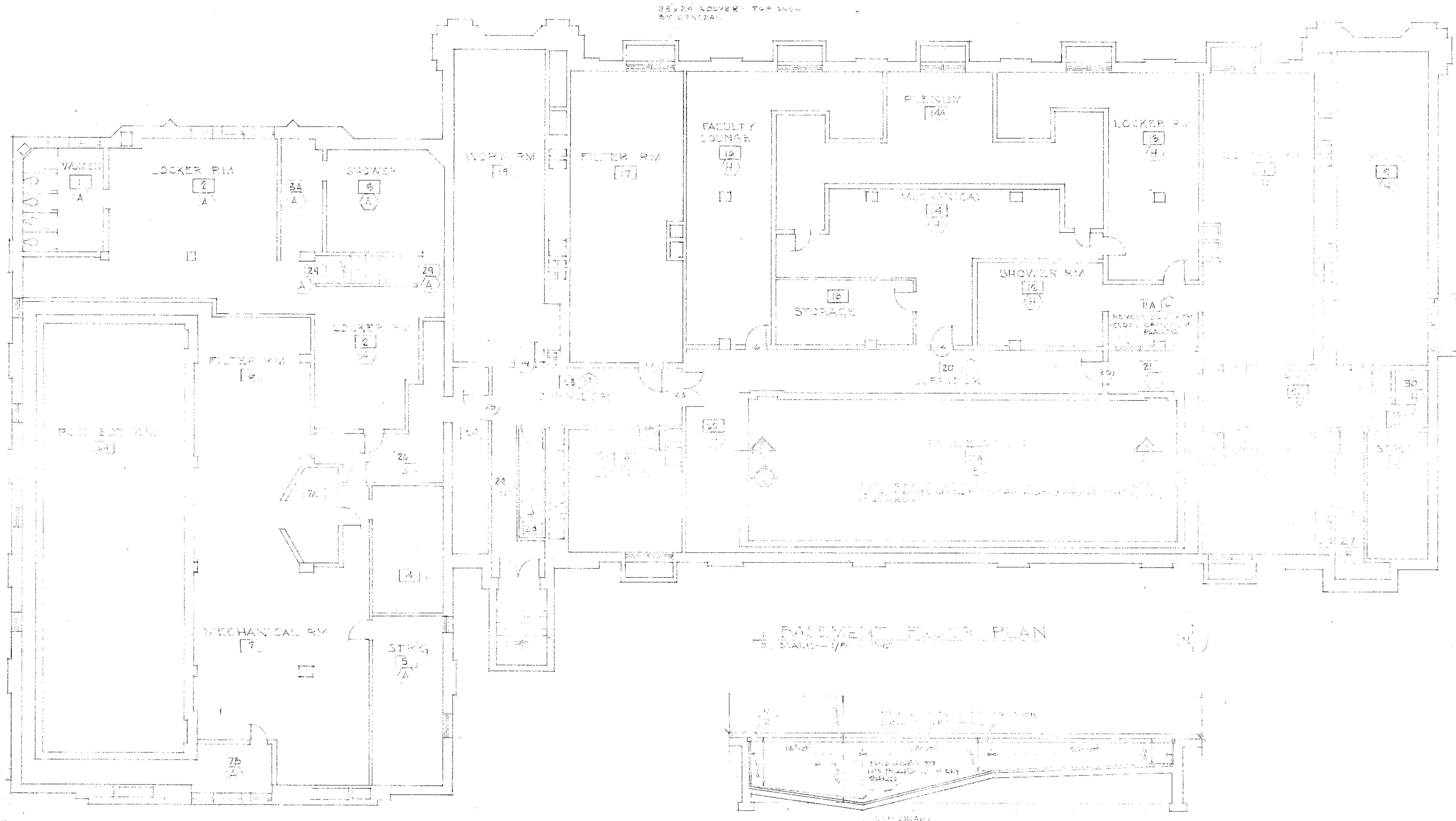
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
LA CROSSE WISCONSIN



DATE	NO.	REVISIONS
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin		
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		
BID SET		
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Date]</i>
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO.	OF

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	FINISH	REMARKS
1	CEILING	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
2	WALLS	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
3	FLOORS	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
4	DOORS	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
5	WINDOWS	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
6	BASEMENTS	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
7	ROOF	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
8	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
9	LOCKER	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
10	SHOWER	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
11	STORAGE	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
12	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
13	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
14	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
15	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
16	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
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21	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
22	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
23	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
24	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
25	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
26	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
27	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
28	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
29	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER
30	MECHANICAL	AC	ACETYLENE CEMENT PLASTER



NOTE:
 1. CONCRETE SHALL BE 3000 PSI STRENGTH.
 2. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE #4 BARS.
 3. ALL WALLS SHALL BE 12" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 4. ALL DOORS SHALL BE 1 1/2" MINIMUM CLEARANCE.
 5. ALL WINDOWS SHALL BE 1/2" MINIMUM CLEARANCE.
 6. ALL FLOORS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 7. ALL ROOFS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 8. ALL BASEMENTS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 9. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 10. ALL LOCKER ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 11. ALL SHOWER ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 12. ALL STORAGE ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 13. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 14. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 15. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 16. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 17. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 18. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 19. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.
 20. ALL MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE 4" MINIMUM THICKNESS.

DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

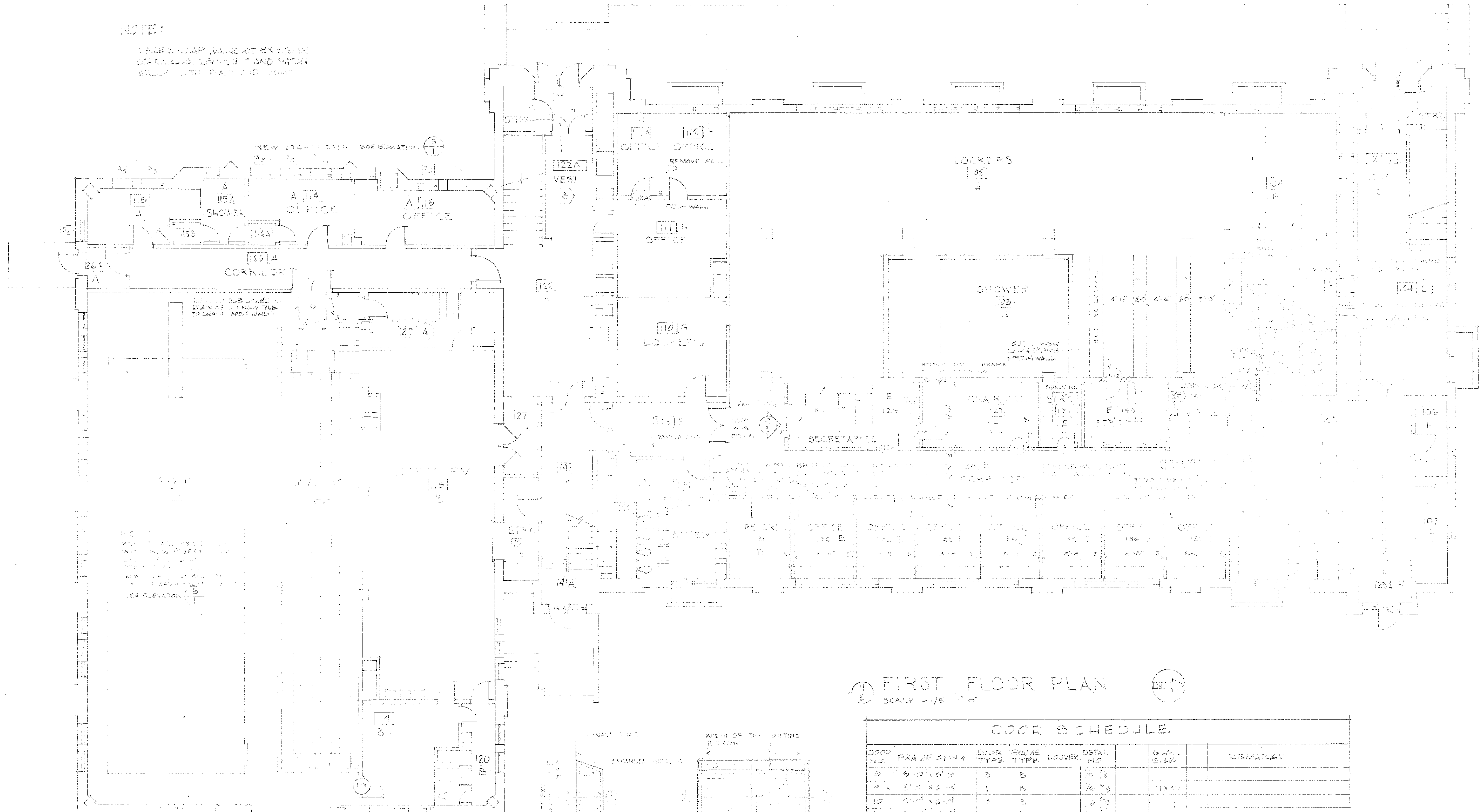
STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
 Madison Wisconsin

WITCH HALL REVISIONS
 WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE
B. S.	<i>William J. ...</i>	4/15/44
CHECKED BY	STATE PROJECT NO.	201-11
DATE		OF 5

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

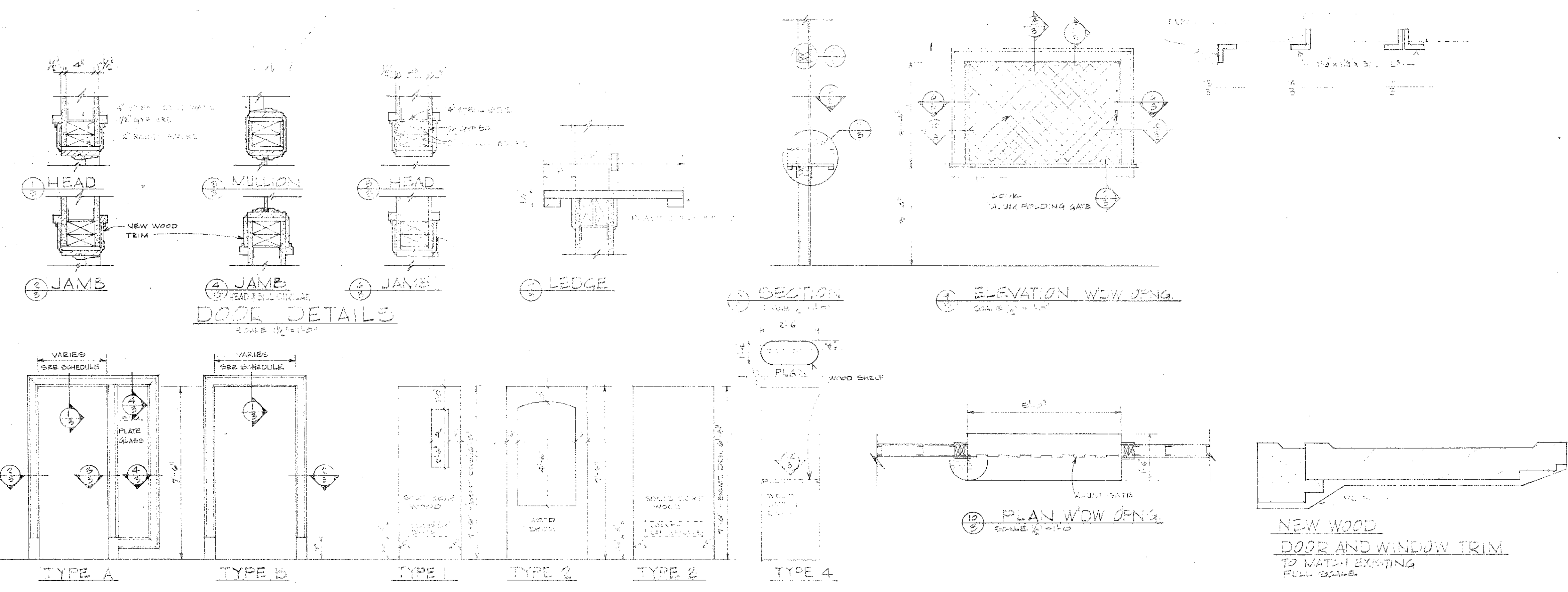
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103	EXIST. TILE	---	---	---	---	---	---	
104	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
105	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
106	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
107	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
108	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
109	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
110	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
111	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
112	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
113	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
114	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
115	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
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117	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
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121	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
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124	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
125	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
126	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
127	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
128	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
129	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
130	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
131	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
132	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
133	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
134	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
135	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
136	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
137	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
138	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
139	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
140	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
141	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
142	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
143	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
144	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
145	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
146	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
147	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
148	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
149	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
150	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
151	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	
152	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---	



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NO.	FRAME FINISH	DOOR TYPE	GRADE	LEAVES	DETAIL NO.	QTY.	REMARKS
101	EXIST. TILE	---	---	---	---	---	---
102	EXIST. TILE	---	---	---	---	---	---
103	EXIST. TILE	---	---	---	---	---	---
104	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
105	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
106	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
107	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
108	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
109	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
110	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
111	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
112	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
113	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
114	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
115	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
116	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
117	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
118	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
119	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
120	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
121	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
122	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
123	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
124	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
125	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
126	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
127	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
128	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
129	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
130	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
131	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
132	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
133	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
134	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
135	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
136	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
137	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
138	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
139	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
140	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
141	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
142	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
143	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
144	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
145	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
146	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
147	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
148	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
149	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
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151	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---
152	NEW VASEL	---	---	---	---	---	---

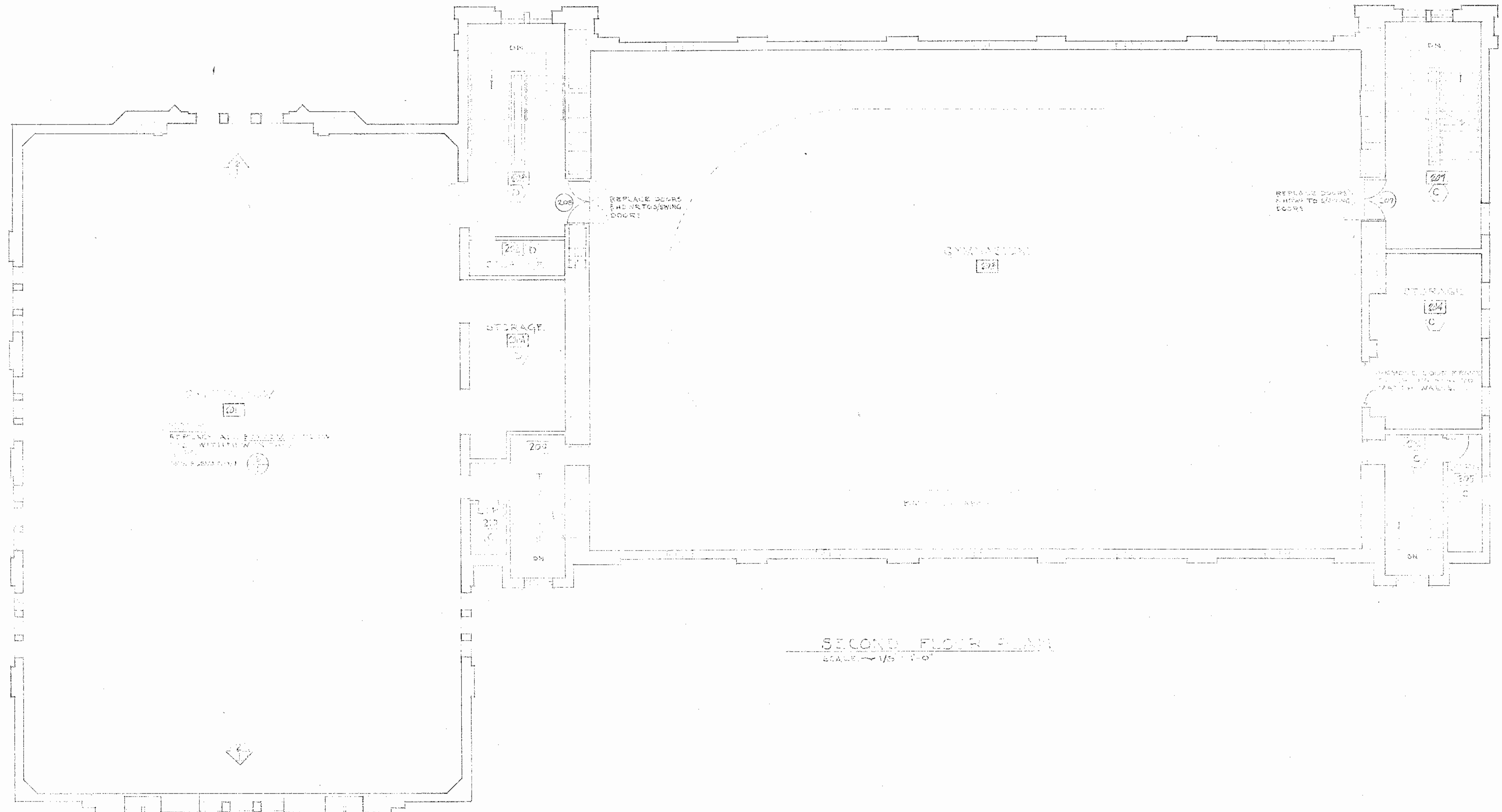


DATE	NO.	REVISIONS

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
 Madison Wisconsin

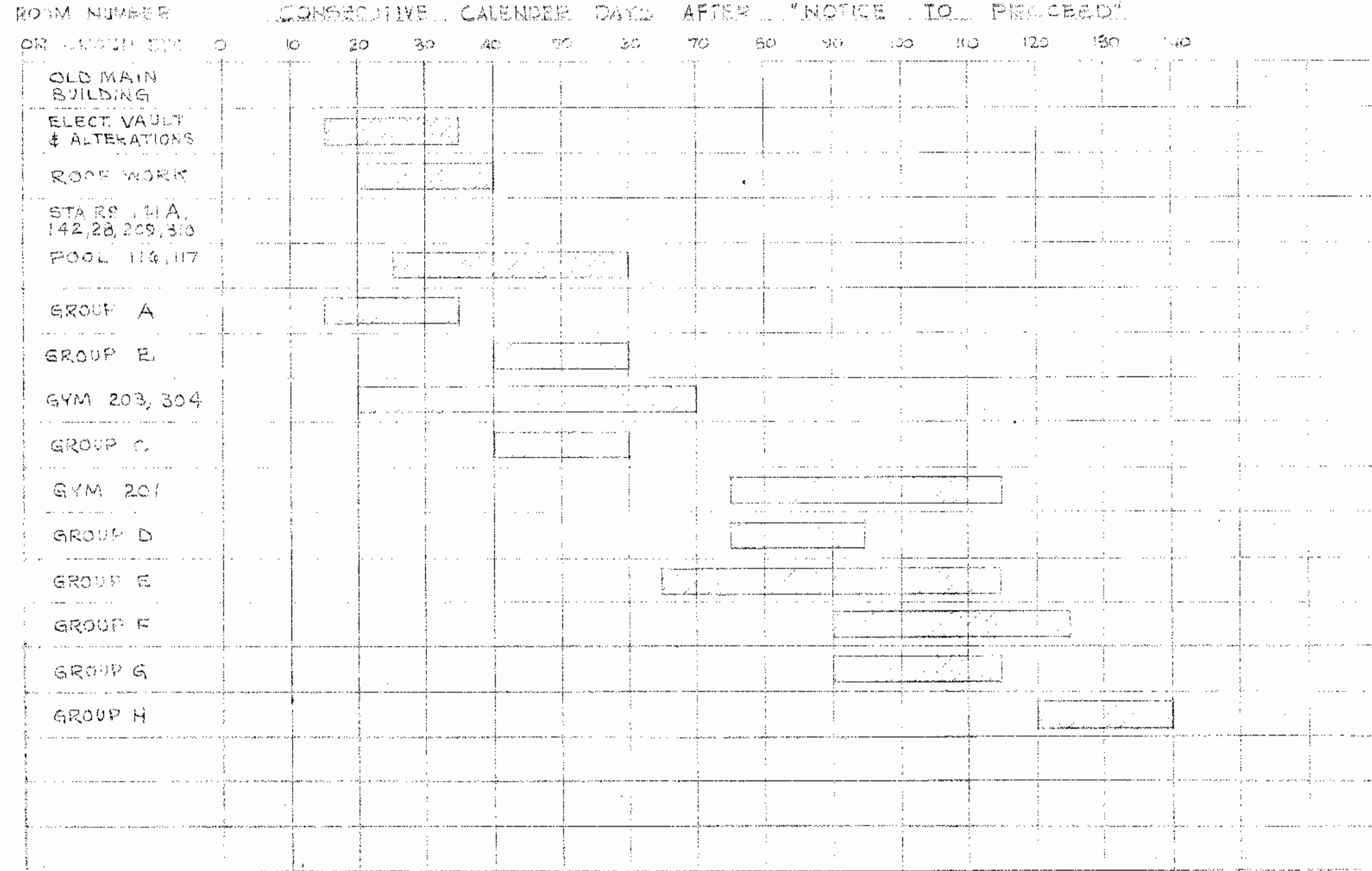
WITCH HALL REMODELING
 WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

DRAWN BY: _____ APPROVED BY: *William J. G. Gifford* DATE: _____
 CHECKED BY: S.S. STATE PROJECT NO. _____ OF _____



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

SCHEDULE FOR PHASING THE WORK



INDICATES TIME WHEN WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED.

GROUPS NOTED IN SCHEDULE REFER TO ROOMS IDENTIFIED ON THE ROOM PLAN (C) WITH APPROPRIATE GROUP LETTERS.

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM	FLOOR	BASE	WAINSCOT	WALLS	CEILING	FR.	DR.	GR.	REMARKS
			HGT.		HGT.				
201	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
202	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
203	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	FA. IN UNDER SIGN. (F. BALCONY)
204	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
205	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
206	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
207	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
208	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
209	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
210	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
211	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
212	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
213	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
214	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
215	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
216	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
217	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
218	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
219	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
220	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
221	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
222	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
223	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
224	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
225	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
226	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
227	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
228	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
229	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
230	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
231	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
232	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
233	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
234	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
235	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
236	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
237	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
238	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
239	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
240	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
241	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
242	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
243	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
244	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
245	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
246	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
247	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
248	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
249	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	
250	EXIST. WOOD	--	--	EXIST. PLAST.	EXIST. PLAST.	P	P	P	

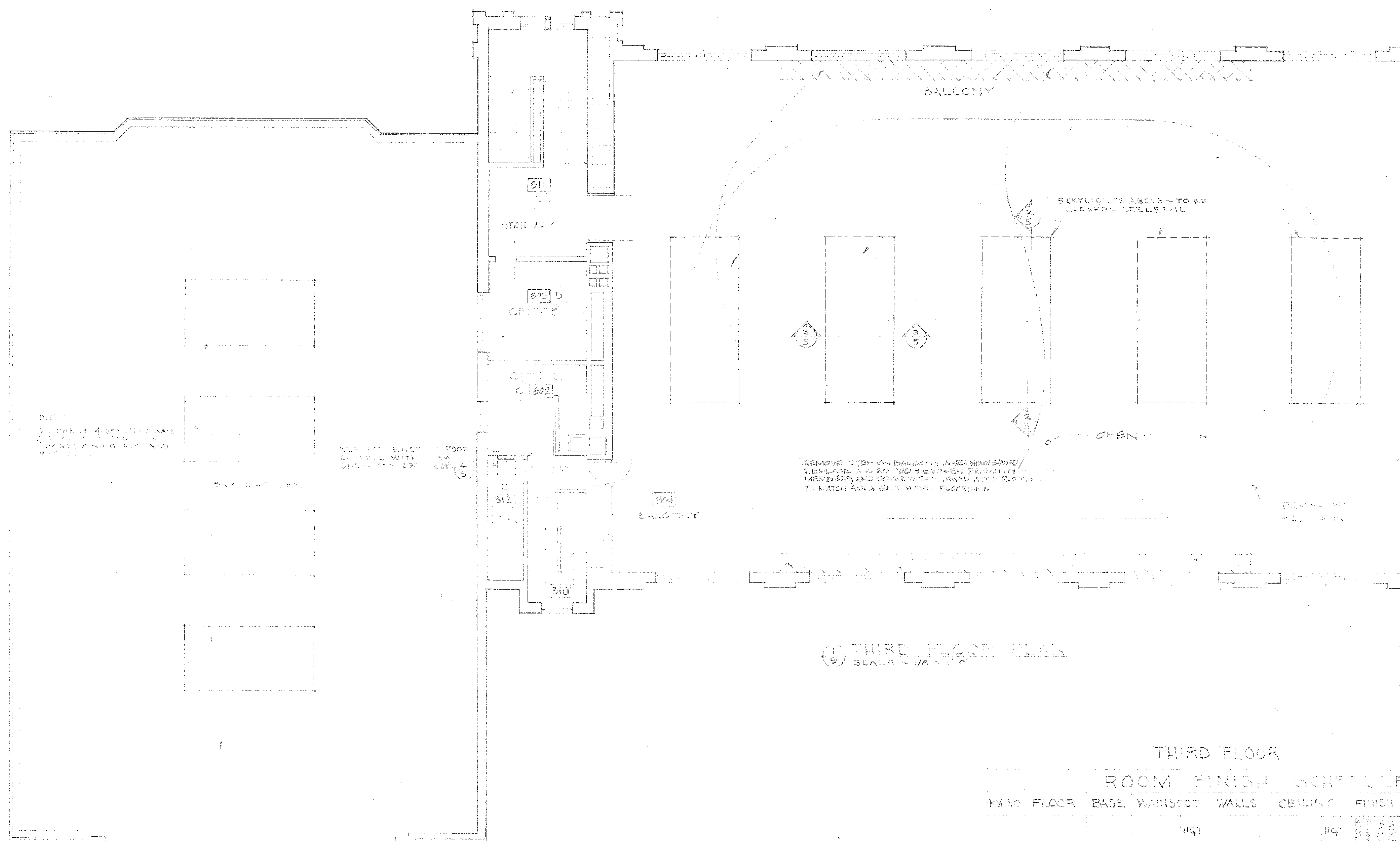
DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
Madison Wisconsin

WITTICH HALL REMODELING
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
LA CROIXE, WISCONSIN

DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY	<i>William S. Meyer</i>	
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO. 7061-11	OF 5

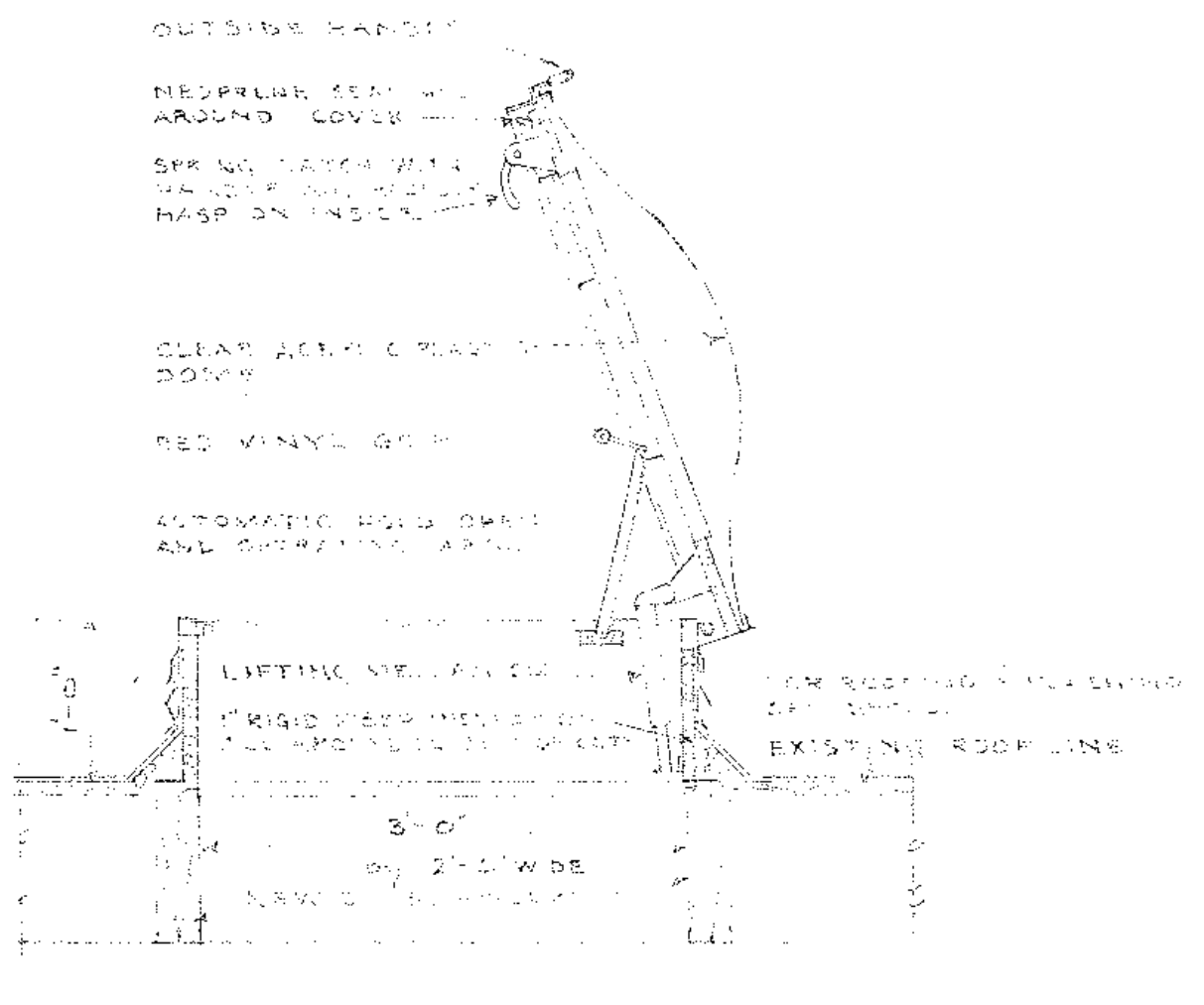
A-4



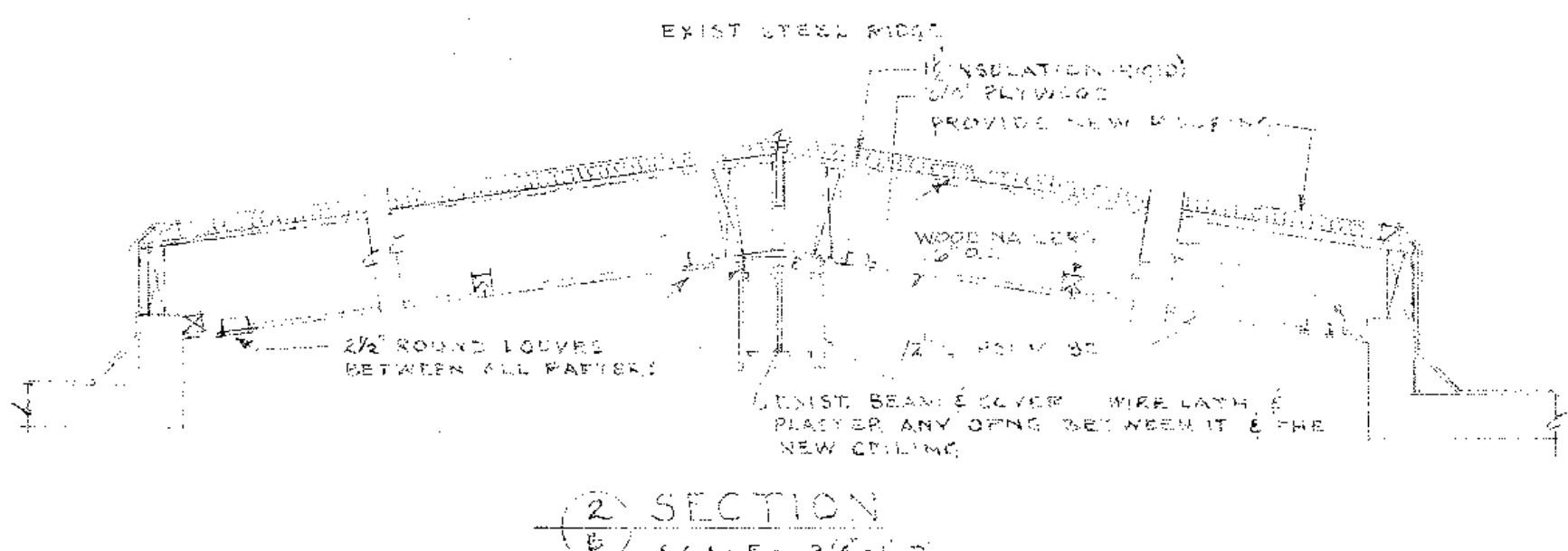
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

THIRD FLOOR

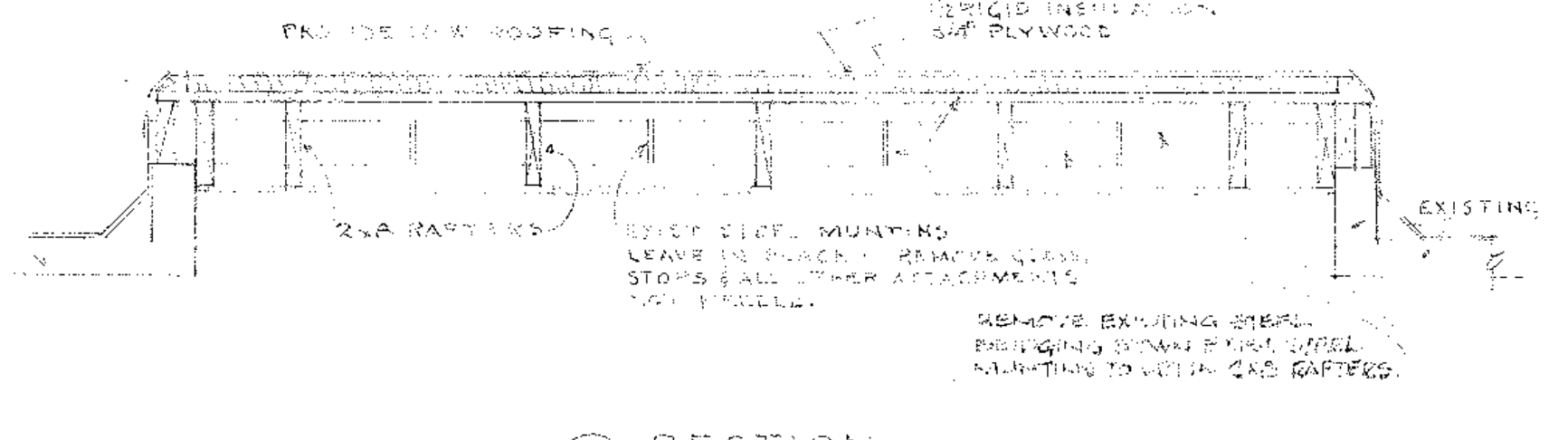
ROOM NO.	ROOM	FINISH	SCHEDULE	
			WALLS	Ceiling
302	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
303	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
304	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
305	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
306	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
307	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
308	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
309	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
310	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
311	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER
312	V.A.T.	BASEWOOD	PAINT PLASTER	PAINT PLASTER



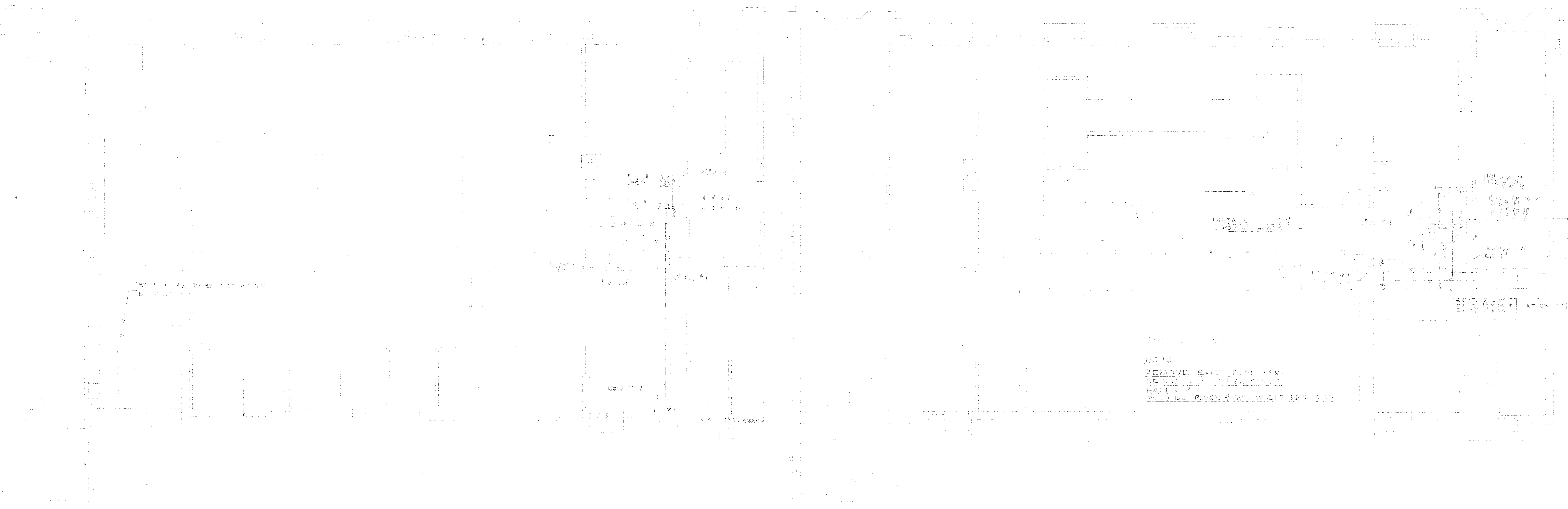
ROOF SECTION
NO SCALE



SECTION 2
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



SECTION 3
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

PARTIAL BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
REMOVE EXISTING STAIR
RELOCATE STAIR TO
HALLWAY
REMOVE PLUMBING WALLS

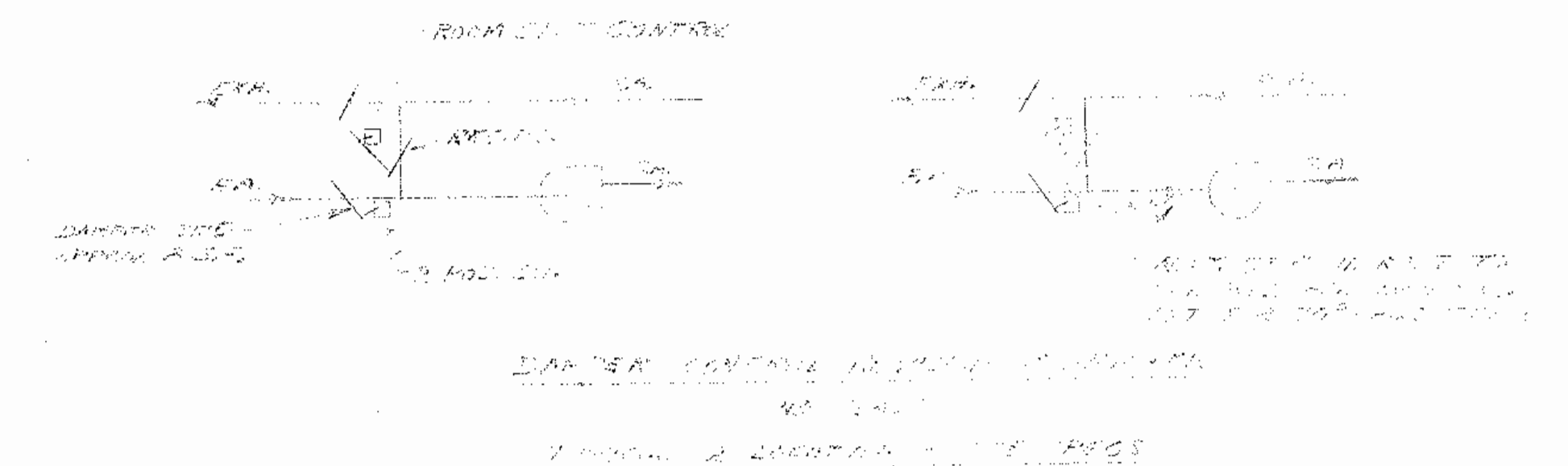
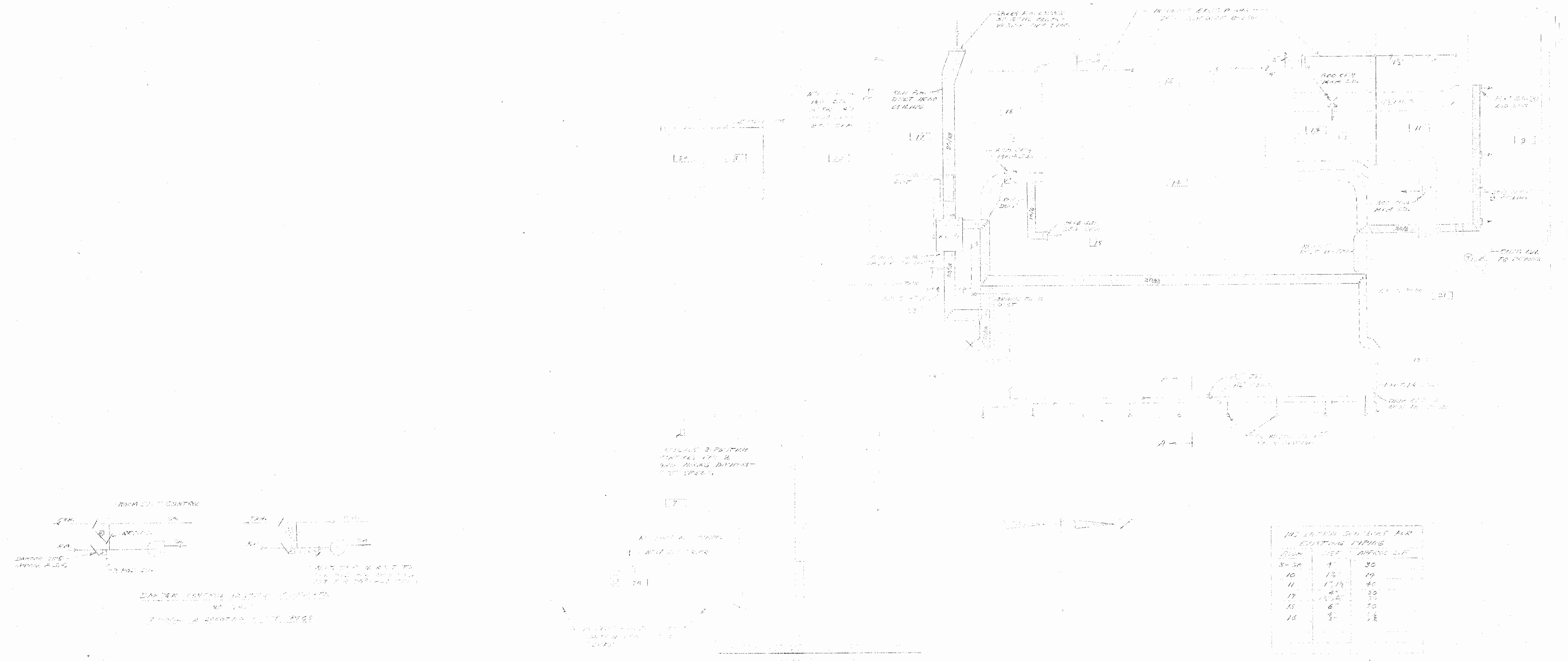


DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

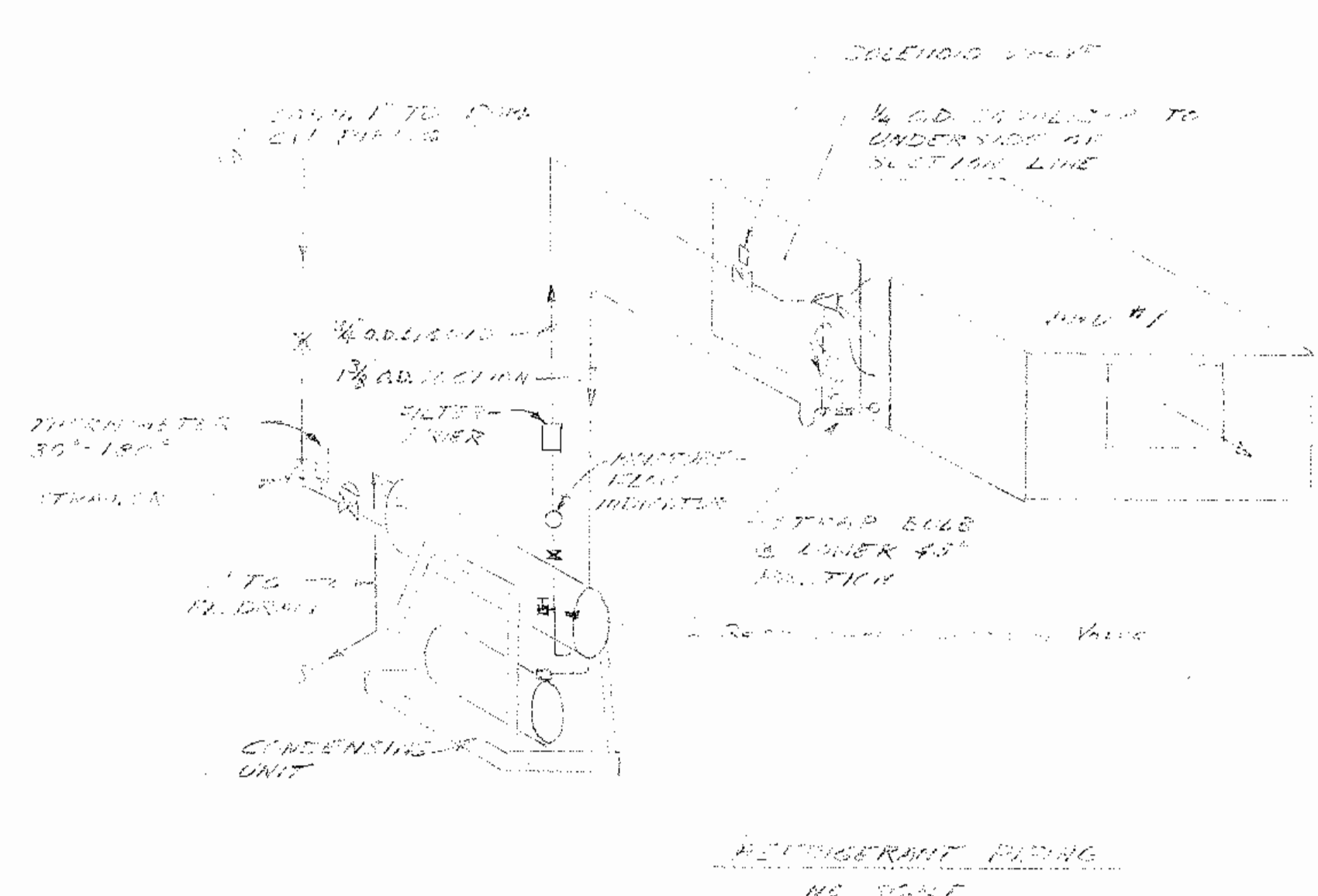
STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
Madison Wisconsin

WITTICH HALL REMODELING
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

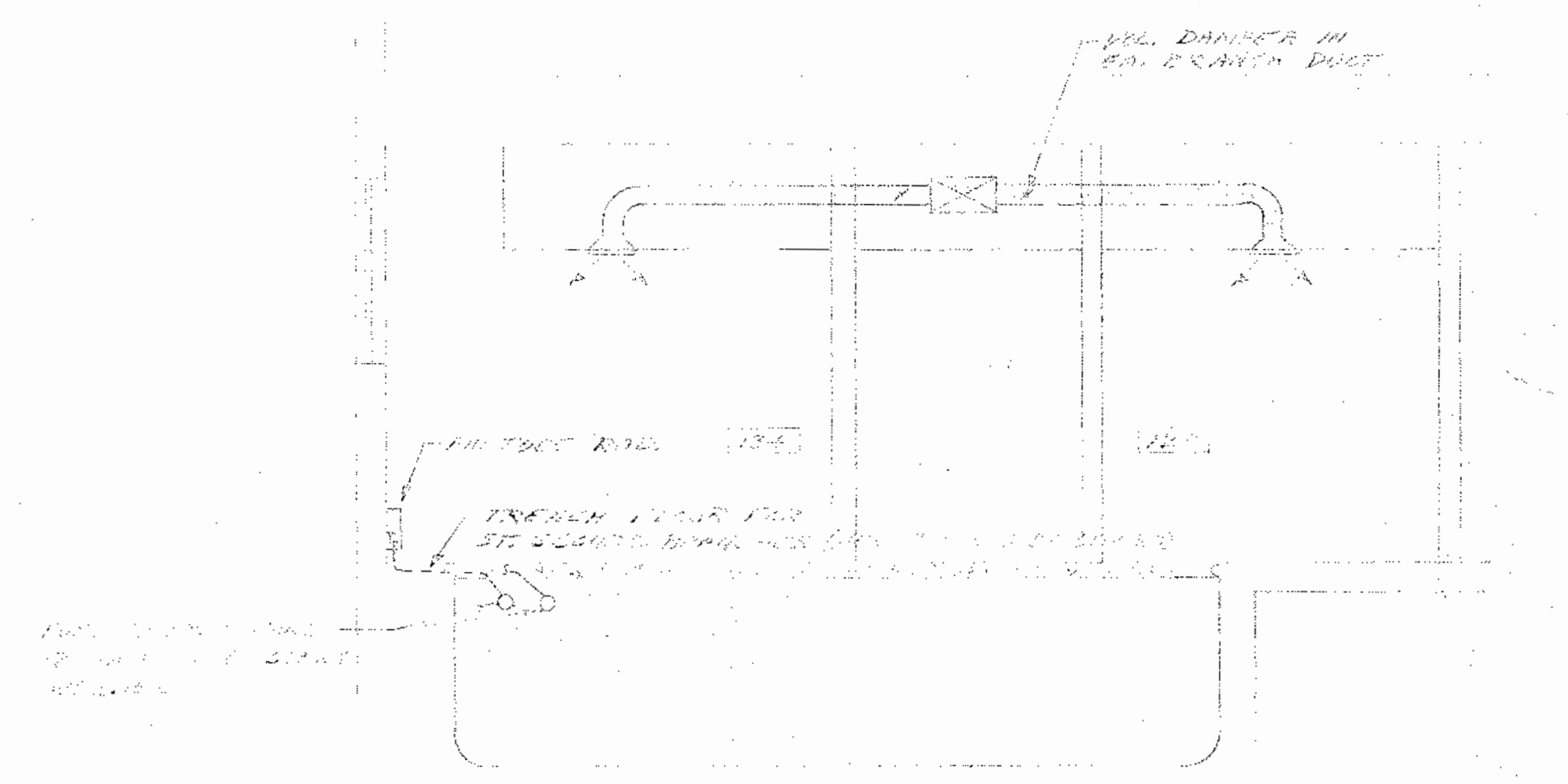
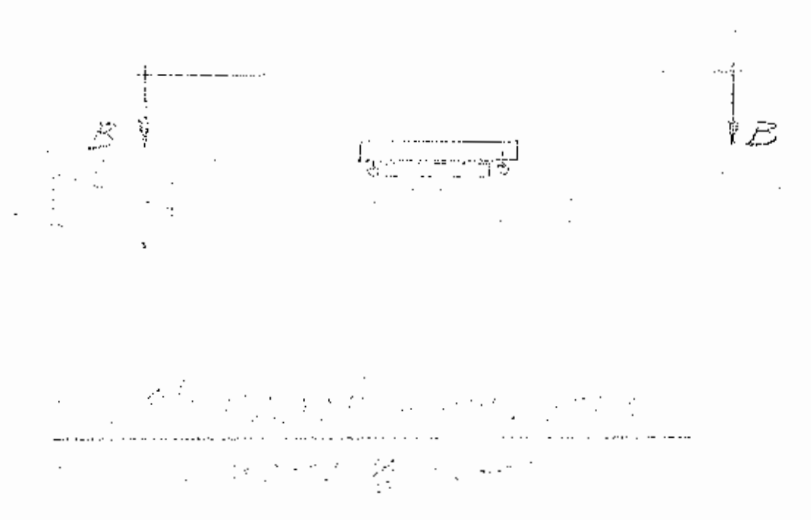
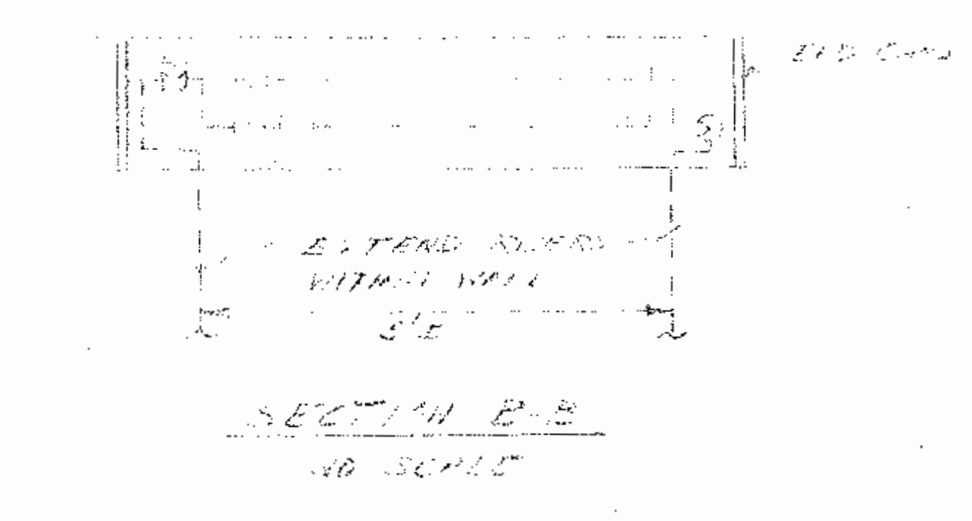
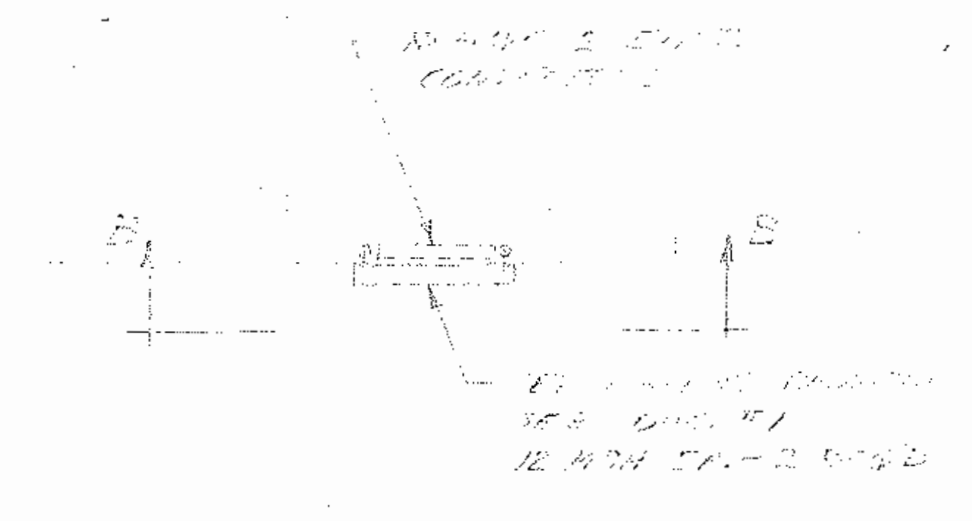
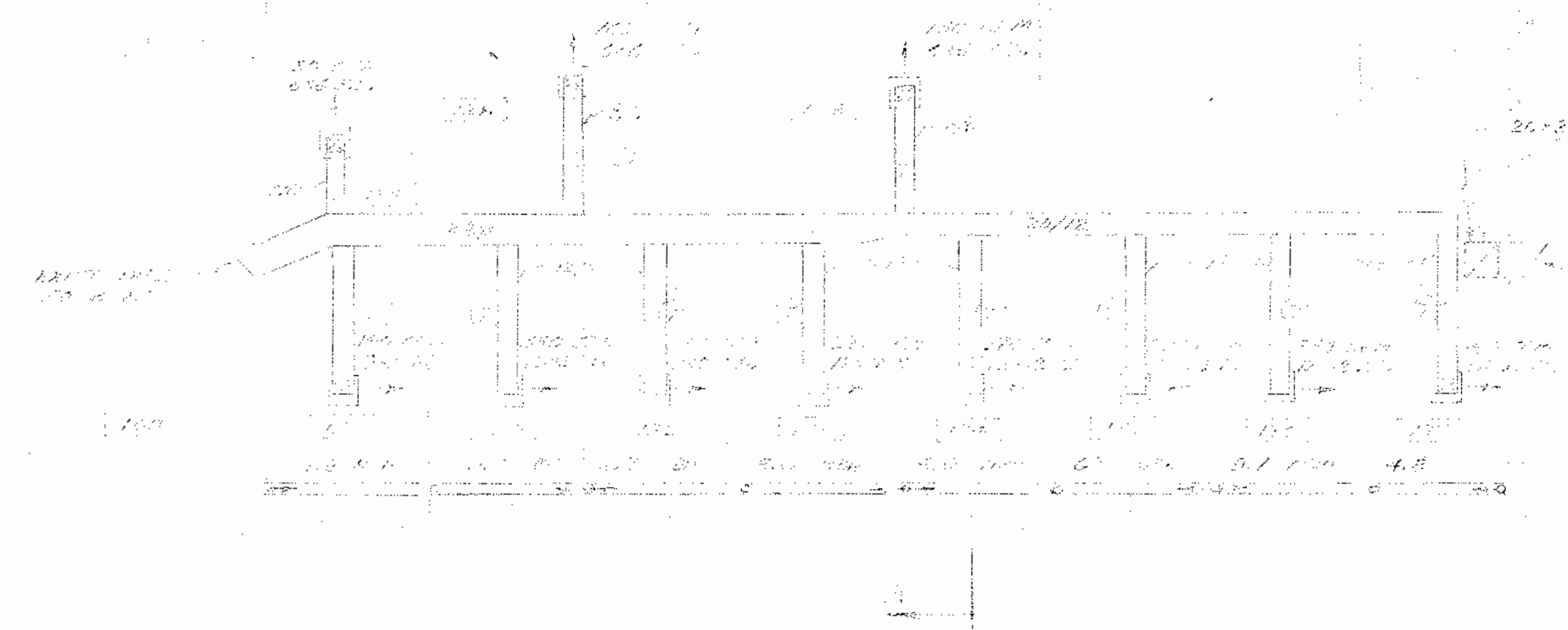
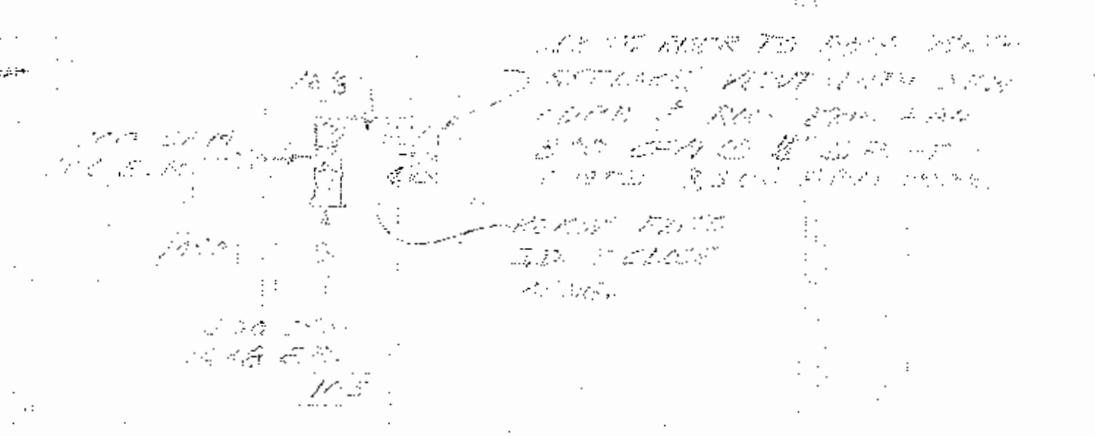
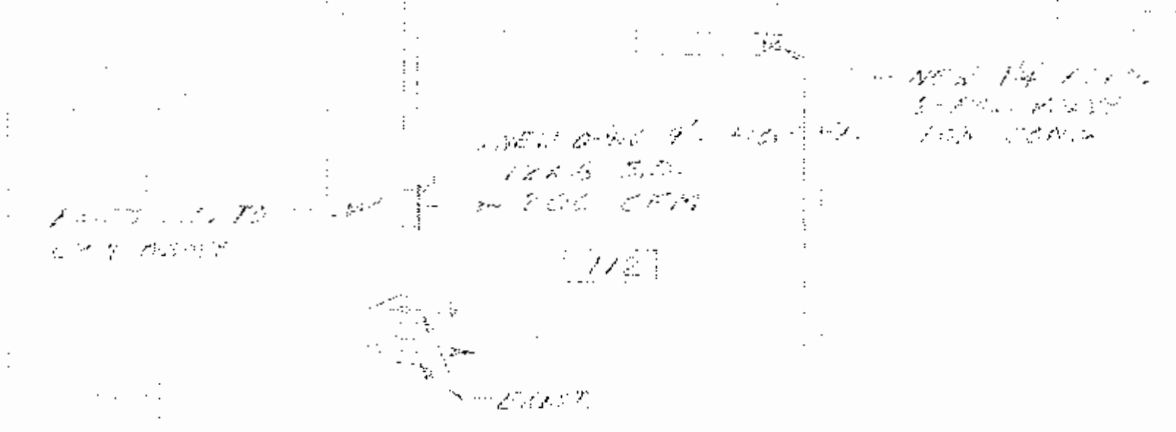
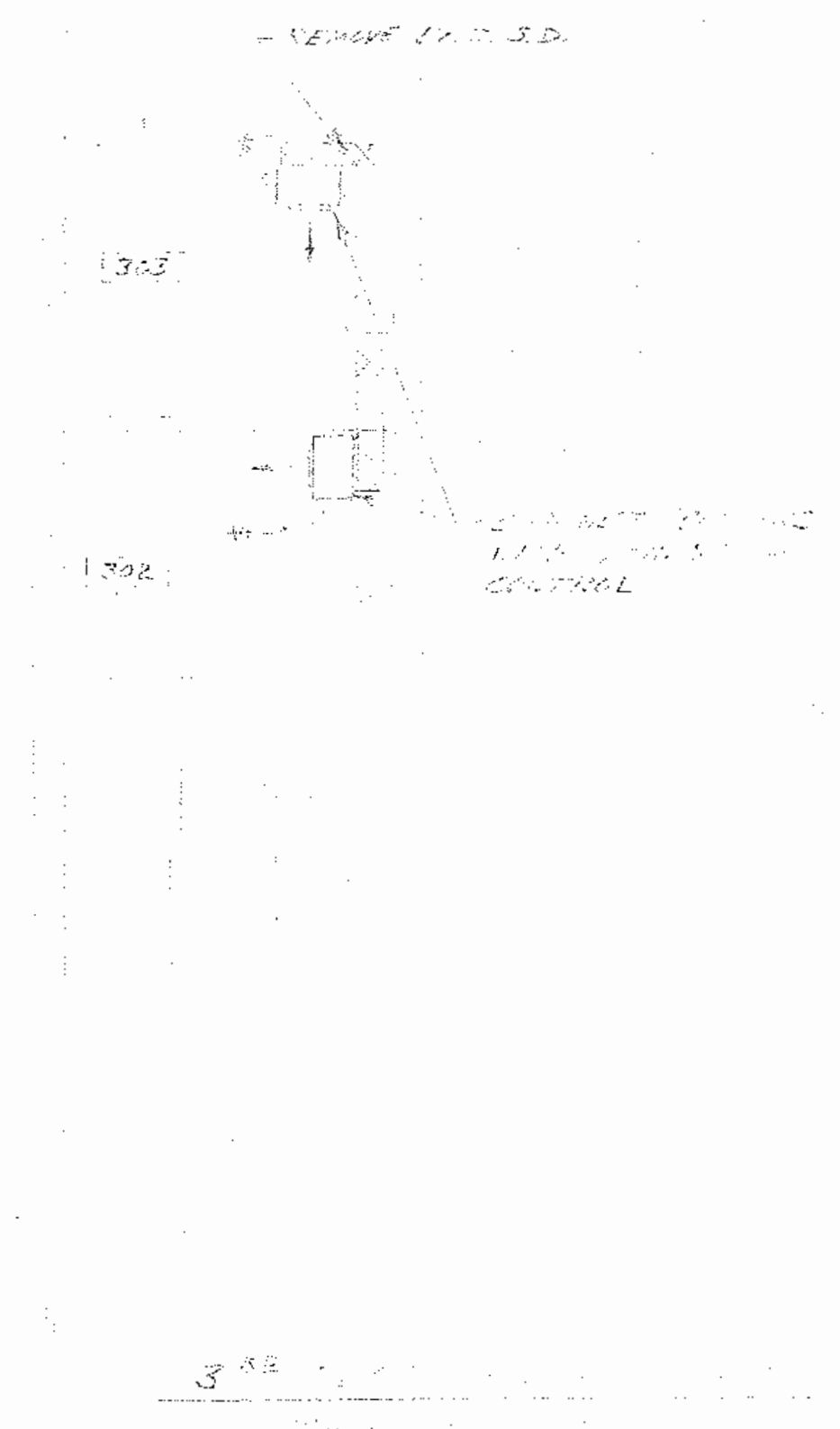
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CHECKED BY AUG 79	STATE PROJECT NO. 7001-B		OF



NO. LISTED DIMENSIONS FOR EXISTING PIPING		
ROOM	FEET	INCHES
8-10A	4	30
10	12	19
11	12	19
13	4	25
15	6	30
16	2	18



DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin			
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN			
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	HEV-1
CHECKED BY			
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO.		OF 2



SECTION 4-4
17'-0" D.D. & 17'-0" D.D.

DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
Madison Wisconsin

WITTICH HALL REMODELING
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

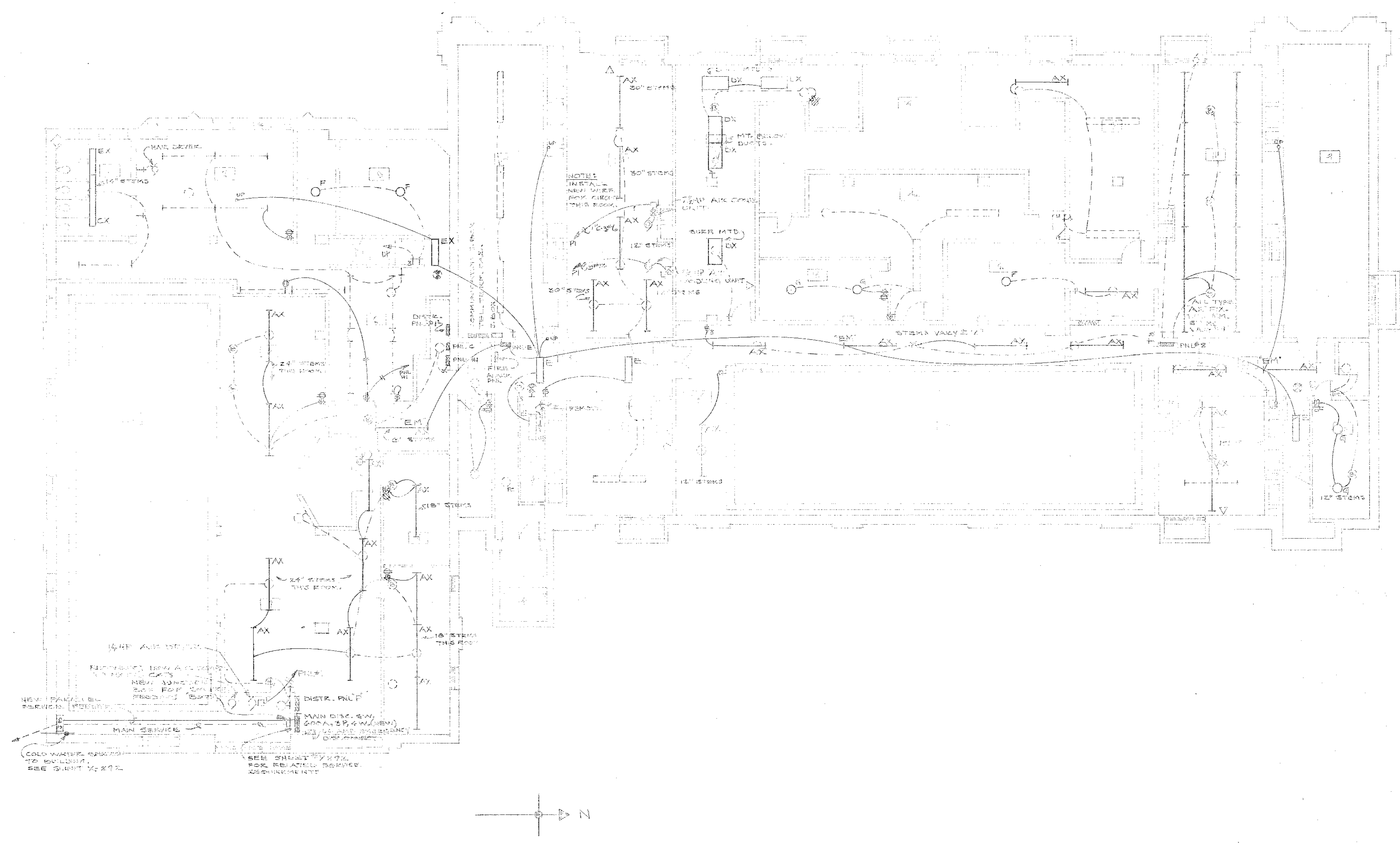
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	HEV:Z
CHECKED BY			
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO.		OF 2

FIXTURE SCHEDULE						
TYPE	MOUNTING	MANUFACTURE	CATALOG NO.	LAMPS	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
AX	PENDANT	---	---	2 PROTECTOR	EXISTING CHANDED BRACKET LIGHT FIXTURE	REMAIN W/ SHUT-ALTERNATE
A	PENDANT	WITTEBORN REFLECTOR CO.	KA-180	2 PROTECTOR	STANDARD STEEL BRACKET WITH SHUTTER	ALL W/ 1/2" BINO PLATES & SELF-ALIGNING HANGERS
B	RECESSED	DAVEMITE	4921-415-3	1 FAST-START	1/2" TROUSER HANGERS WITH ACYCLIC LENS	W/ 1/2" ANCHOR STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
BA	RECESSED	DAVEMITE	4921-415-4	2 PROTECTOR	1/2" TROUSER HANGERS WITH ACYCLIC LENS	W/ SHUTTERED STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
CX	SURFACE OR PEND.	---	---	4 PROTECTOR	EXISTING 1/2" TROUSER HANGERS WITH ACYCLIC LENS	REMAIN W/ SELF-ALIGNING HANGERS
D	SURFACE	DAVEMITE	2284-768	4 PROTECTOR	STANDARD STEEL BRACKET WITH ACYCLIC LENS	W/ STAINLESS STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
DX	SURFACE	---	---	4 PROTECTOR	EXISTING 2 1/4" SPOTS	REMAIN W/ SELF-ALIGNING HANGERS
EX	SURFACE OR PEND.	---	---	2 PROTECTOR	EXISTING 1 1/2" SPOTS	REMAIN W/ SELF-ALIGNING HANGERS
E	SURFACE	DAVEMITE	1X42-715	2 FAST-START	1/2" TROUSER HANGERS WITH ACYCLIC LENS	W/ STAINLESS STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
F	SURFACE	DAVEMITE	VX113-37	1 PROTECTOR	STANDARD STEEL BRACKET WITH ACYCLIC LENS	W/ SHUTTER
G	PENDANT	CROSS-HINDS	VD410P	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	EAST ALUMINUM BRACKET WITH GLASS SHUTTER	W/ STAINLESS STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
H	SURFACE	SYLVANIA	WV44-6000-1	RECESSED	RECESSED RECESSED RECESSED	RECESSED RECESSED RECESSED
JX	SURFACE	---	---	2-2" W/ 1/2"	EXISTING 2" W/ 1/2"	EXISTING 2" W/ 1/2"
K	SURFACE	CROSS-HINDS	VX113-37	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	EAST ALUMINUM BRACKET WITH GLASS SHUTTER	W/ STAINLESS STEEL POSITIVE LATCHES
L	PENDANT	HOLEPLANE	300A-110	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"
M	WALL	HOLEPLANE	412-110/PK	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"
N	SURFACE	SYLVANIA	15-2408 W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"	1-1/2" W/ 1/2"

SYMBOL DESCRIPTION

○	EXISTING FIXTURE TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
○	NEW GLOBE INCANDESCENT FIXTURE
○	EXISTING BRACKET FIXTURE TO REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
○	NEW INCANDESCENT BRACKET FIXTURE
○	EXISTING EXIT FIXTURE
○	NEW EXIT FIXTURE
○	EXISTING 1/2" TROUSER HANGERS
○	NEW 1/2" TROUSER HANGERS
○	EXISTING 1/2" TROUSER HANGERS
○	NEW 1/2" TROUSER HANGERS
○	EXISTING 2 1/4" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	NEW 2 1/4" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	EXISTING 2 1/4" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	NEW 2 1/4" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	EXISTING 1 1/2" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	NEW 1 1/2" FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
○	EXISTING SINGLE POLE TROUSER SWITCH
○	NEW SINGLE POLE TROUSER SWITCH
○	EXISTING 3-WAY SWITCH
○	NEW 3-WAY SWITCH
○	EXISTING RECEPTACLE
○	NEW DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
○	CLOCK
○	FIRE ALARM BELL
○	PUBLIC TELEPHONE
○	INTERCOMMUNICATION OUTLET
○	SINGLE PHASE MOTOR
○	3 PHASE MOTOR
○	DISCONNECT SWITCH
○	MOTOR STARTER
○	EXISTING PANEL
○	NEW PANEL
○	EXISTING CONDUIT
○	NEW CONDUIT
○	2 GANG BOX W/ SWITCH & BLANK CHARGE TO CODE
○	EXISTING OUTLET, PROVIDE IDENTIFYING AND NUMBERING
○	EXISTING OUTLET, PROVIDE IDENTIFYING AND NUMBERING

NOTES:
 ALL EXISTING SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLES SHALL BE REMOVED AND NEW DEVICES AS SPECIFIED INSTALLED. THIS INCLUDES NEW PLATES.
 REPLACE EXISTING DESKTOP TYPE DEVICES W/ DESKTOP DEVICES FOR ALL TO OBTAIN MATERIAL.



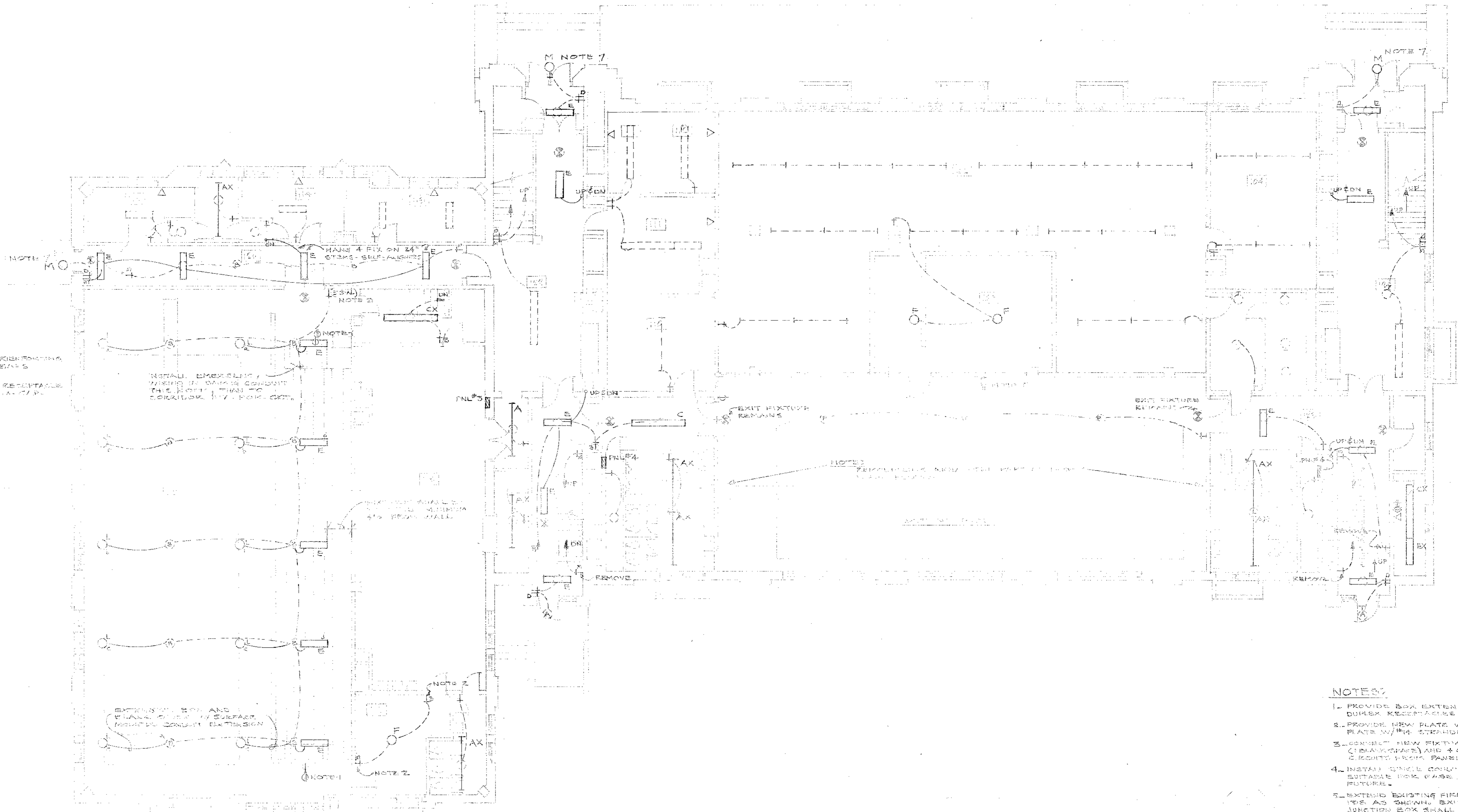
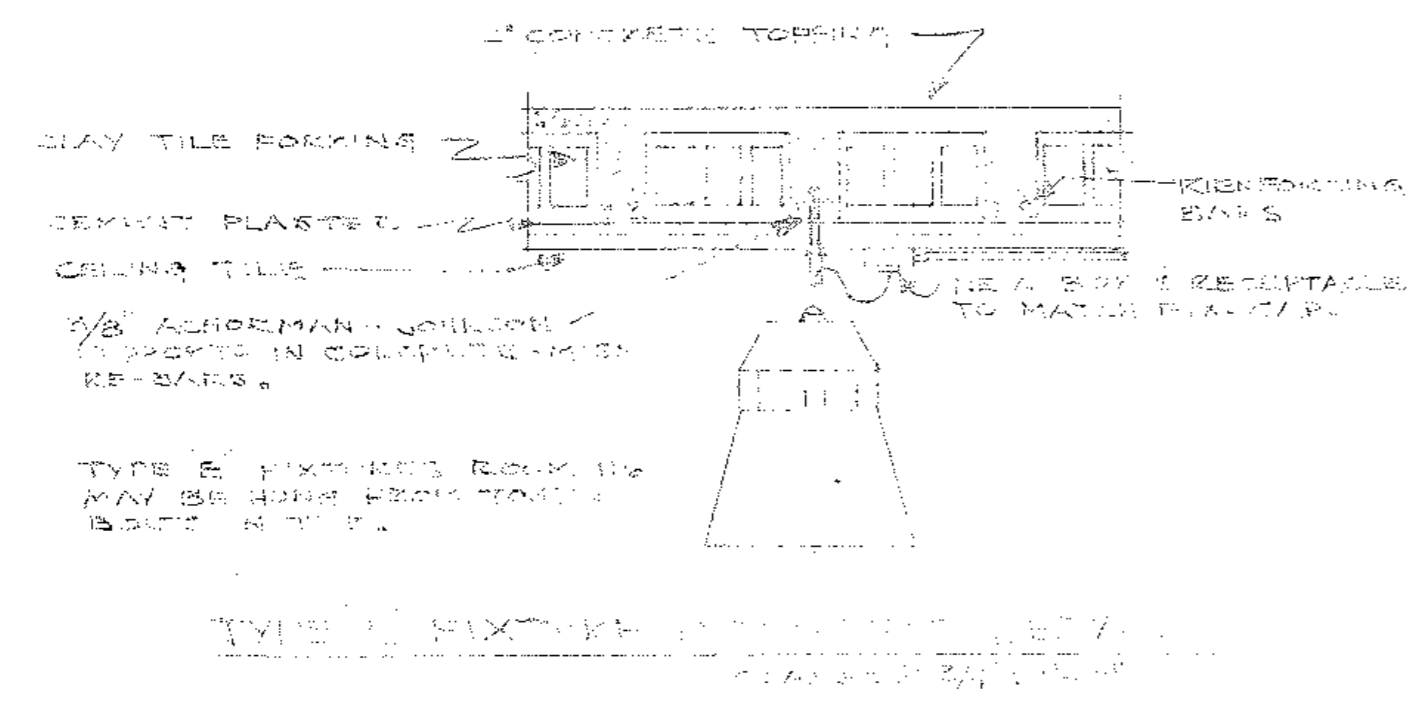
PANEL SCHEDULE												
PANEL	LOCATION	MTG.	VOLTAGE	PHASE	REMARKS	TYPE	MAINS	NEW BRANCH CIRCUIT BREAKERS			TOTAL	REMARKS
								1 POLE	2 POLE	3 POLE		
E	ROOM 24	SURF.	120/208	3	REWORKED	NOCB	100A	8-20A	---	4-1P	12	REWORK EXISTING PANEL
#1	ROOM 26	EXISTING	PANEL	300V	NOCB	---	2-20A	---	---	---	---	PROVIDE IDENTIFYING BRACKET (1" SHOWN)
#3	ROOM 118	EXISTING	PANEL	300V	NOCB	---	2-20A	---	---	---	---	
#4	ROOM 144	EXISTING	PANEL	300V	NOCB	---	4-20A	---	---	---	---	
#5	ROOM 209	EXISTING	PANEL	200V	NOCB	---	5-20A	---	---	---	---	
#6	ROOM 145	EXISTING	PANEL	300V	NOCB	---	4-20A	---	---	---	---	
P1	ROOM 6	EXISTING	PANEL	300V	MDF	---	---	---	---	1-10A	---	

STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
 Madison, Wisconsin

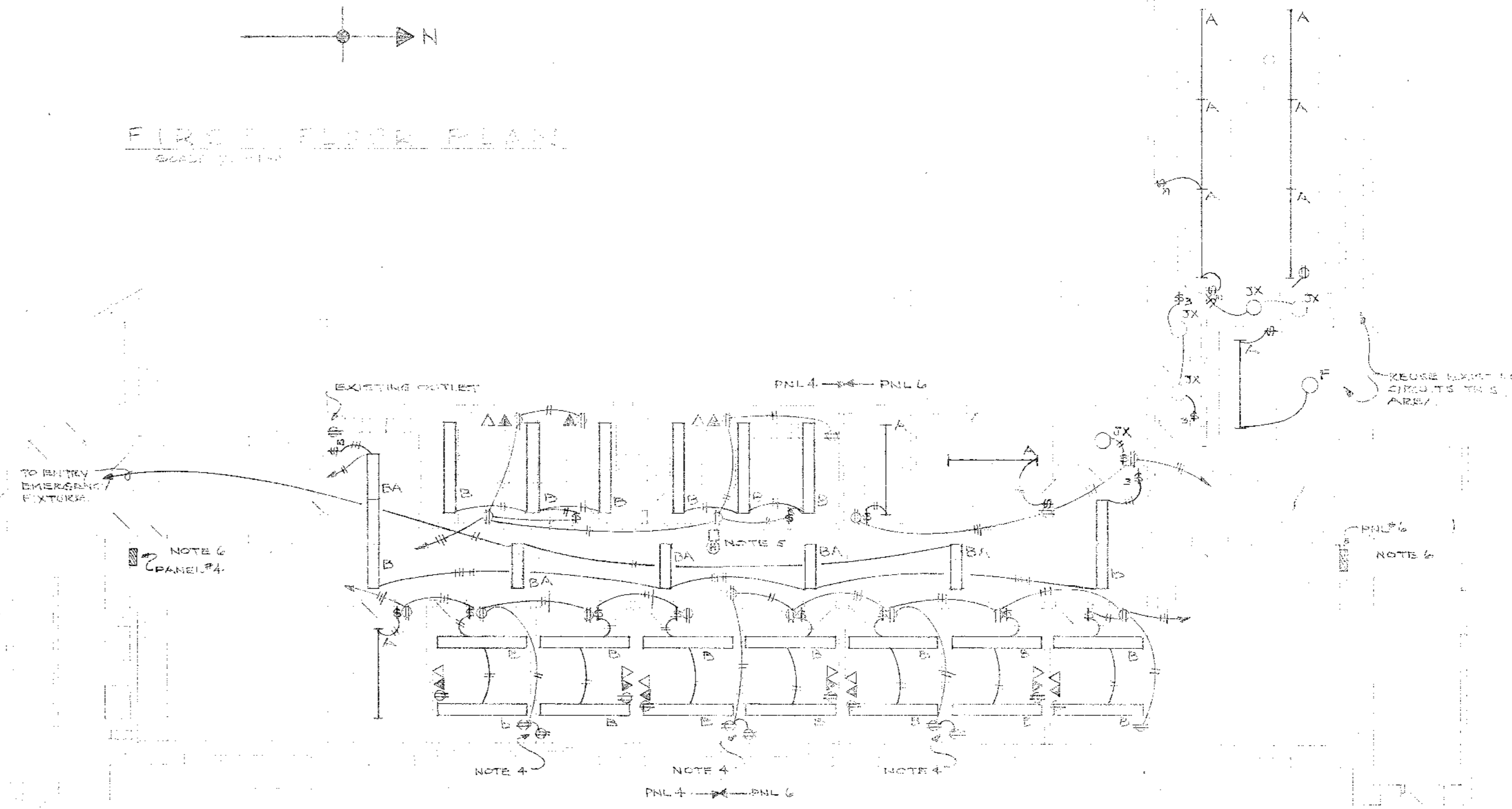
WITICH HALL REMODELING
 WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

ELECTRICAL

DATE: AUG 1970
 STATE PROJECT NO. 1001-11



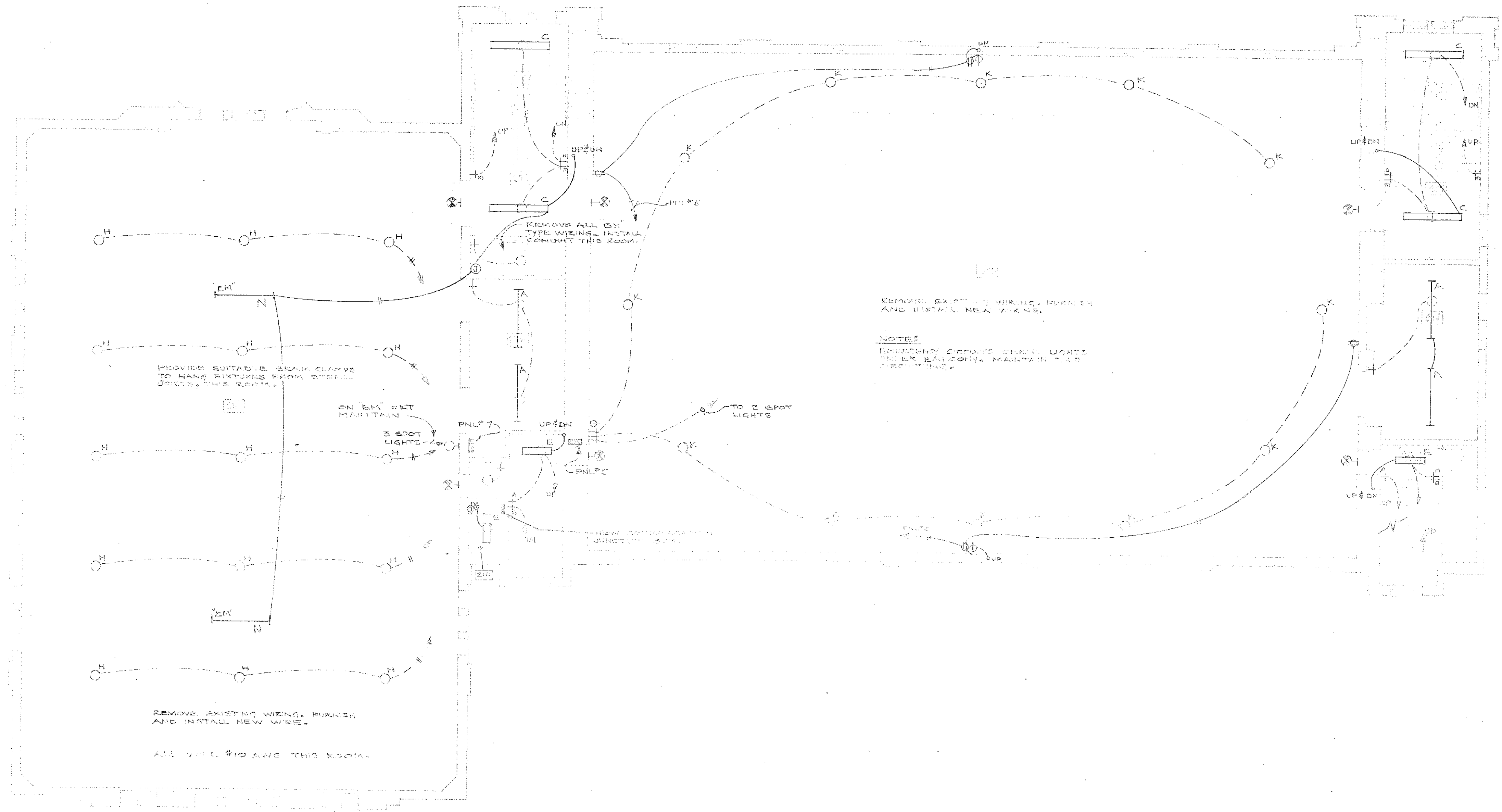
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



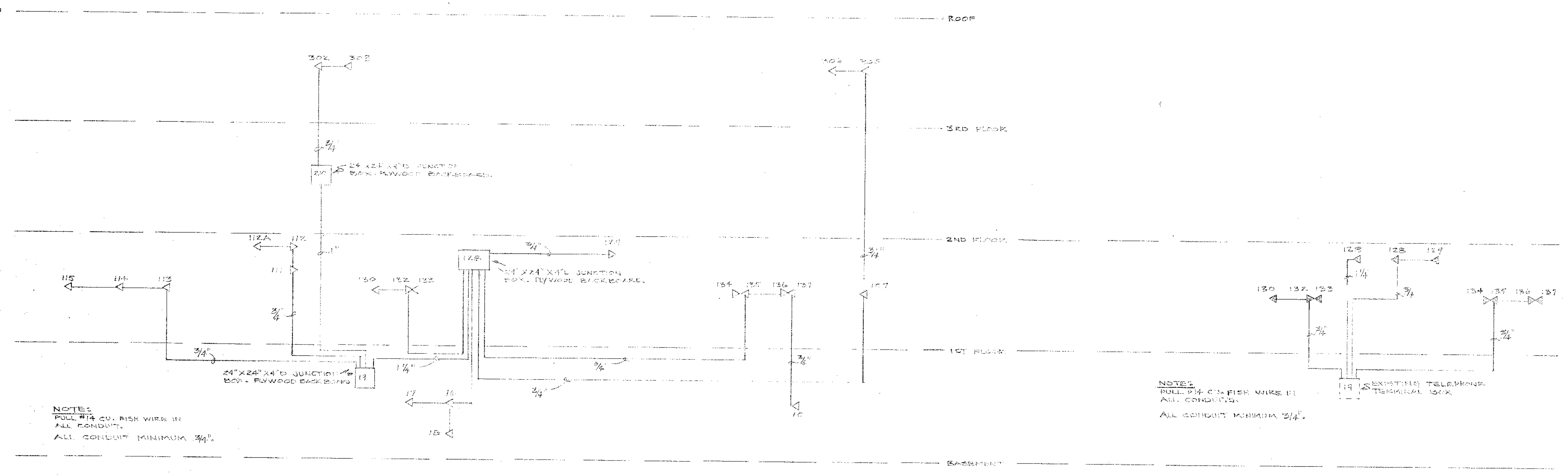
PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

- NOTES:**
1. PROVIDE BOX EXTENSION (2 GANG) AND 2. DOUBLE KEYS/PLATE ON EXISTING OPERATOR.
 2. PROVIDE NEW PLATE W/ NEOPRENE GASKET, EXISTING PLATE 1/4" THICK STAINLESS STEEL.
 3. GENERAL - NEW RECEPTACLE ROOM HAS TO 4 SWITCHES (1 RECEPTACLE AND 3 CIRCUITS). PROVIDE NEW CIRCUITS FROM PANEL #2.
 4. INSTALL SINGLE CIRCUIT FROM CORRIDOR TO OUTLET. INSTALL BOX FOR CASE OF FUTURE DISPOSAL IN FUTURE.
 5. REMOVE EXISTING FIRE ALARM BELL TO CORRIDOR. PER AS SHOWN. EXISTING BOX IS USED AS A SINGLE BOX SHALL REMAIN ACCESSIBLE.
 6. ALL CIRCUITS FOR REMODELING AREA SHALL BE RUN DOWN TO BASEMENT CEILING AND TYP. UP TO PANEL #2.
 7. REMOVE EXISTING FIXTURE WIRE AND SWITCH. REMOVE W/ HOT WIRE. INSTALL NECESSARY WIRE. LABEL EACH: FIXTURE W/ INTERNAL PHOTO.

DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison, Wisconsin		
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		
ELECTRICAL		
DRAWN BY L. E. M.	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY W. E. S.		E-2
AUG 1970	STATE PROJECT NO. 2000-11	OF 11



WITTICH HALL FLOOR PLAN

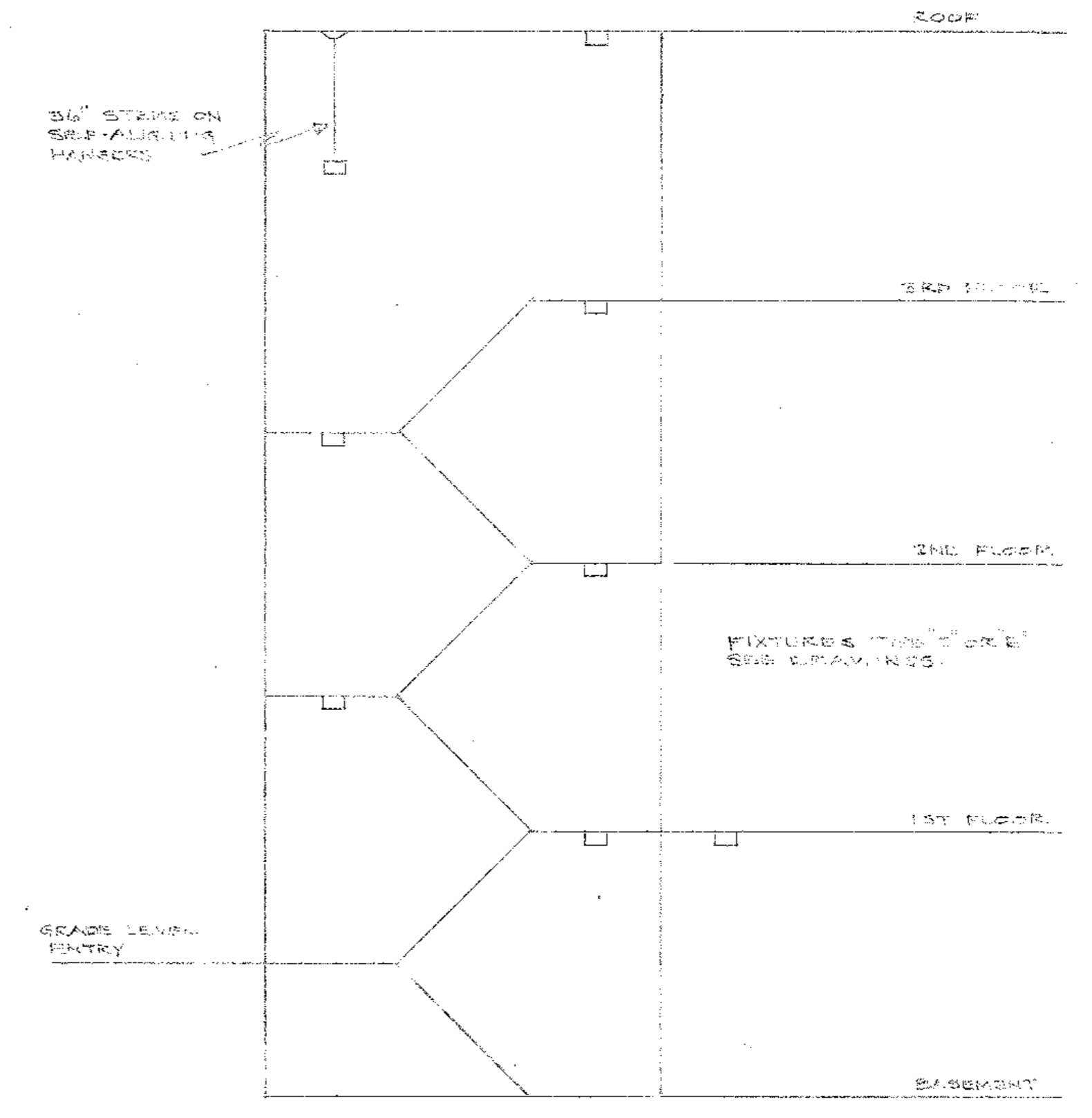
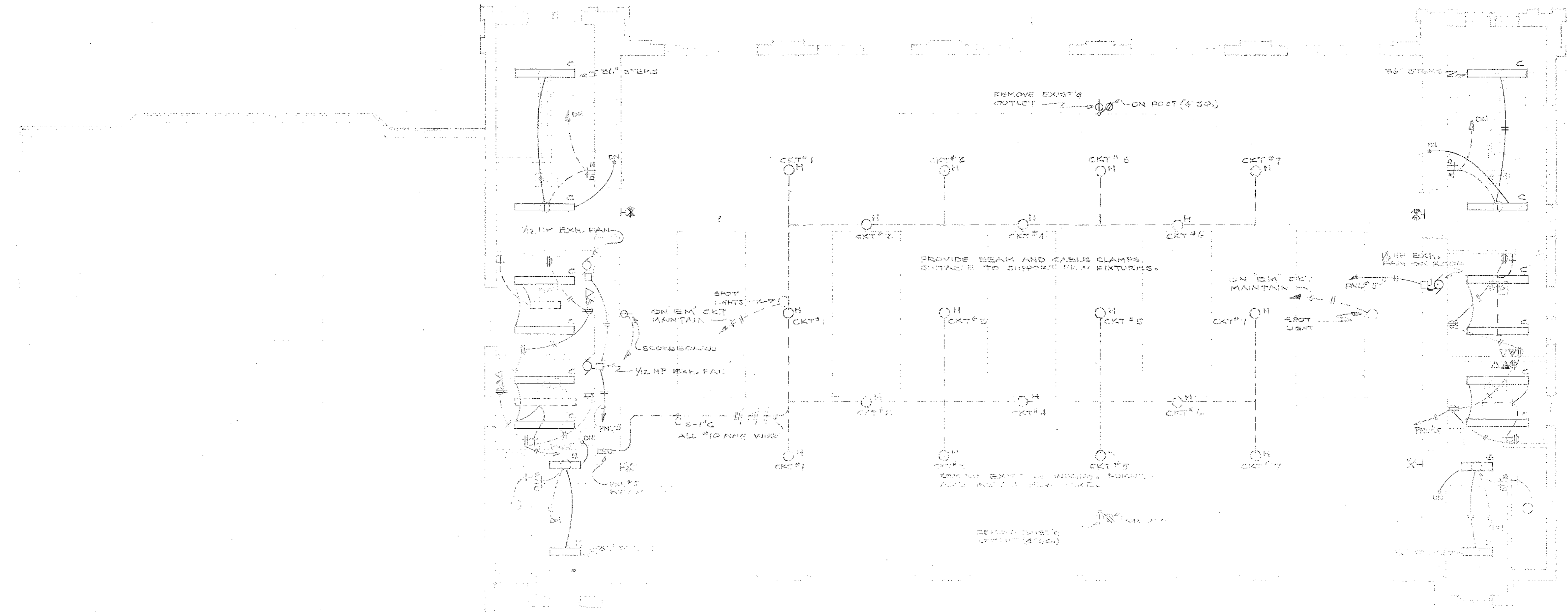


COMMUNICATIONS RACEWAY SYSTEM RISER
NO SCALE

PUBLIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM RISER
NO SCALE

DATE	NO.	REVISIONS
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin		
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN		
ELECTRICAL		
DRAWN BY L.F.M.	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY T.E.G.		E-3
AUG 1970	STATE PROJECT NO. 7000-11	

NOTES:
 ELECTRICAL CONDUIT SHALL BE PERMITTED AND
 INSTALLED CONDUIT ON WALLS PROVIDED AS
 APPROVED BY ROOFING CONTRACTOR'S SUBMITTALS.



TYPICAL STAIRWAY LIGHTING DETAIL
 NO SCALE

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison, Wisconsin	
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN	
ELECTRICAL	
DATE: 11/2/72	APPROVED BY: [Signature]
PROJECT NO. 112	DATE: 11/2/72
BY: [Signature]	STATE PROJECT NO. 112

SYMBOL SCHEDULE

- EXISTING BREAK STATION - ABANDON
- EXISTING ALARM DEVICE - ABANDON
- NEW BREAK GLASS STATION
- NEW FIRE ALARM RING
- ⊙ HEAT DETECTOR 130°F COMB. RES. FT.
- ⊙ HEAT DETECTOR 150°F FIXED TEMP. (FT)
- ⊙ HEAT DETECTOR 190°F COMB. RES. FT.
- ⊙ HEAT DETECTOR 170°F FIXED TEMP. (FT)
- PANEL
- CONDUIT & NO. OF WIRES - SEE NOTE 1 BELOW
- ANNUNCIATOR PANEL
- WATER FLOW SWITCH
- JUNCTION BOX - SEE PER TABLE 370-4(2) N.E.C.
- RT - RATES OF RISE
- FT - FIXED TEMPERATURE

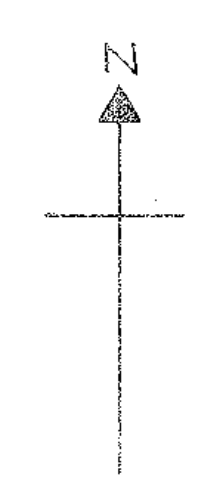
NOTES:

1. NUMBER OF WIRES SHOWN ON DRAWINGS ARE ONLY TO ASSIST CONTRACTOR IN BIDDING. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE WIRES AS REQUIRED BY MANUFACTURER'S SPEC. DRAWINGS.
2. MAIN BRANCHES ALL HORIZONTAL CONDUIT SHOWN WILL BE INSTALLED IN AIR CHASES AND ABANDONED TRUNK CHUTES. BRANCH ALL BRANCHES TO ORIGINAL CONDUIT.
3. ALL JUNCTION BOXES SHALL BE PUSH NOTATED IN WALLS NEAR CEILING.
4. ALL VERTICAL CONDUIT FROM JUNCTION BOXES IN TUNNELS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN AIR CHASES AND ABANDONED TRUNK CHUTES. BRANCH ALL BRANCHES TO ORIGINAL CONDUIT.
5. HEAT SENSORS TO BE INSTALLED AT BREAK STATIONS AS SHOWN.

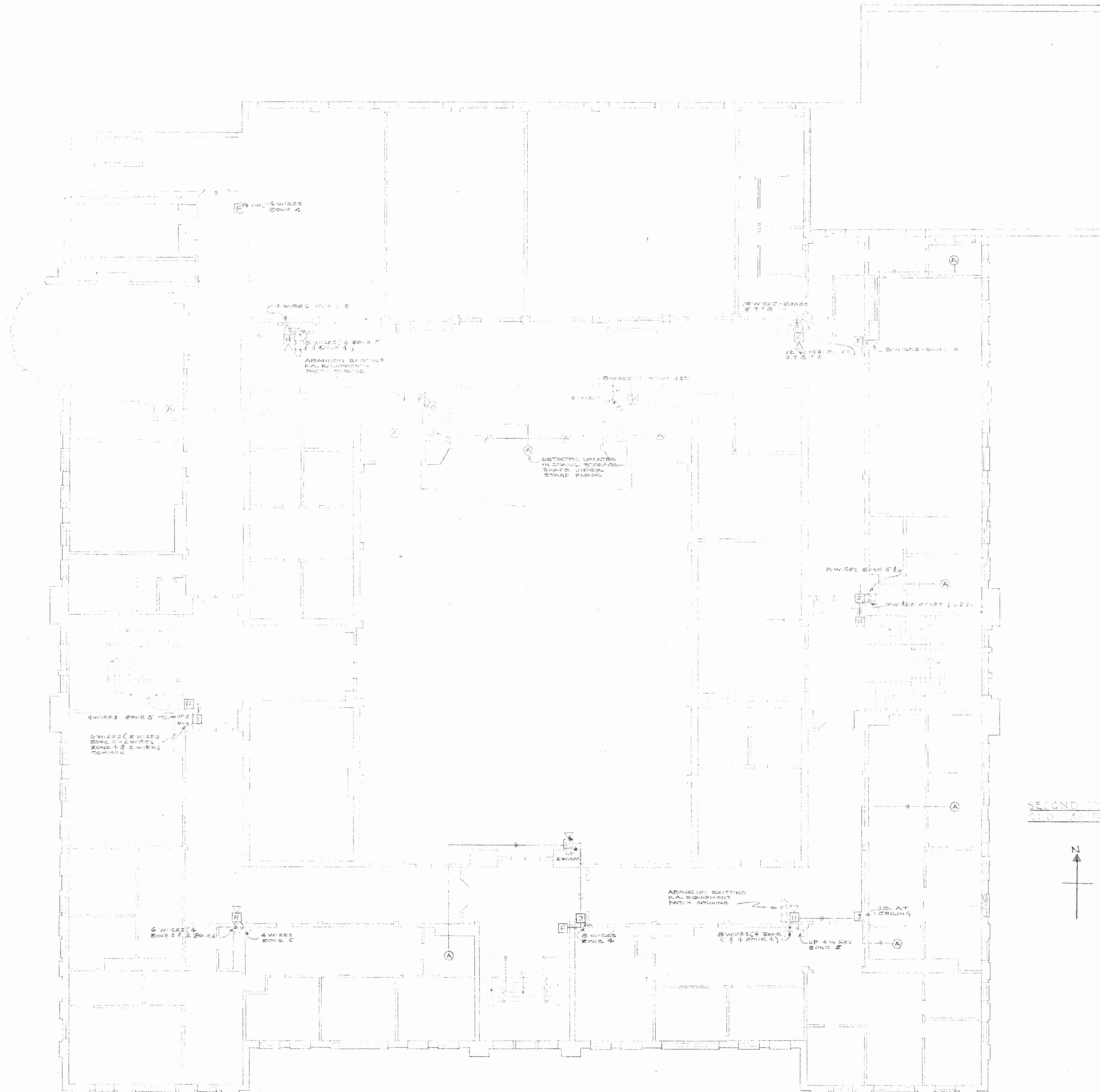
FIRE ALARM ZONE IS IDENTICAL TO	CODE
1. TUNNELS	4-1-6
2. BASEMENT AREA	4-1-7
3. 1ST FLOOR	4-1-1
4. 2ND FLOOR	4-1-2
5. 3RD FLOOR	4-1-3
6. 4TH FLOOR	4-1-4
7. SKYLIGHT LAB	4-1-5
8. ATTIC	4-2-6
9. WATER FLOW	4-2-5
10. TYP. TELEPHONE	BROWN MARK
11. TYP. TELEPHONE SUPERVISORY	ORANGE MARK
12. SIGNAL	

WIRE COLORS:
 4-1-1 THROUGH 4-1-5: RED
 4-1-6 THROUGH 4-1-7: BLACK
 4-1-8 THROUGH 4-1-9: BLUE
 4-2-1 THROUGH 4-2-5: GREEN
 4-2-6: PURPLE
 4-2-7 THROUGH 4-2-9: WHITE
 4-2-10 THROUGH 4-2-12: BROWN

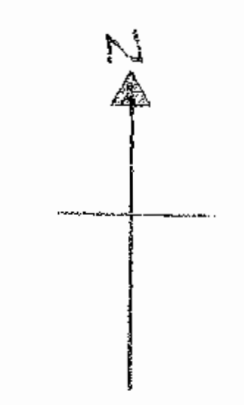
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin			
WITTICH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN FIRE ALARM SYSTEM MAIN BUILDING			
ELECTRICAL			
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	
CHECKED BY			E-6
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO.	72301-1-11	OF 11



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 OLD MAIN BUILDING
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

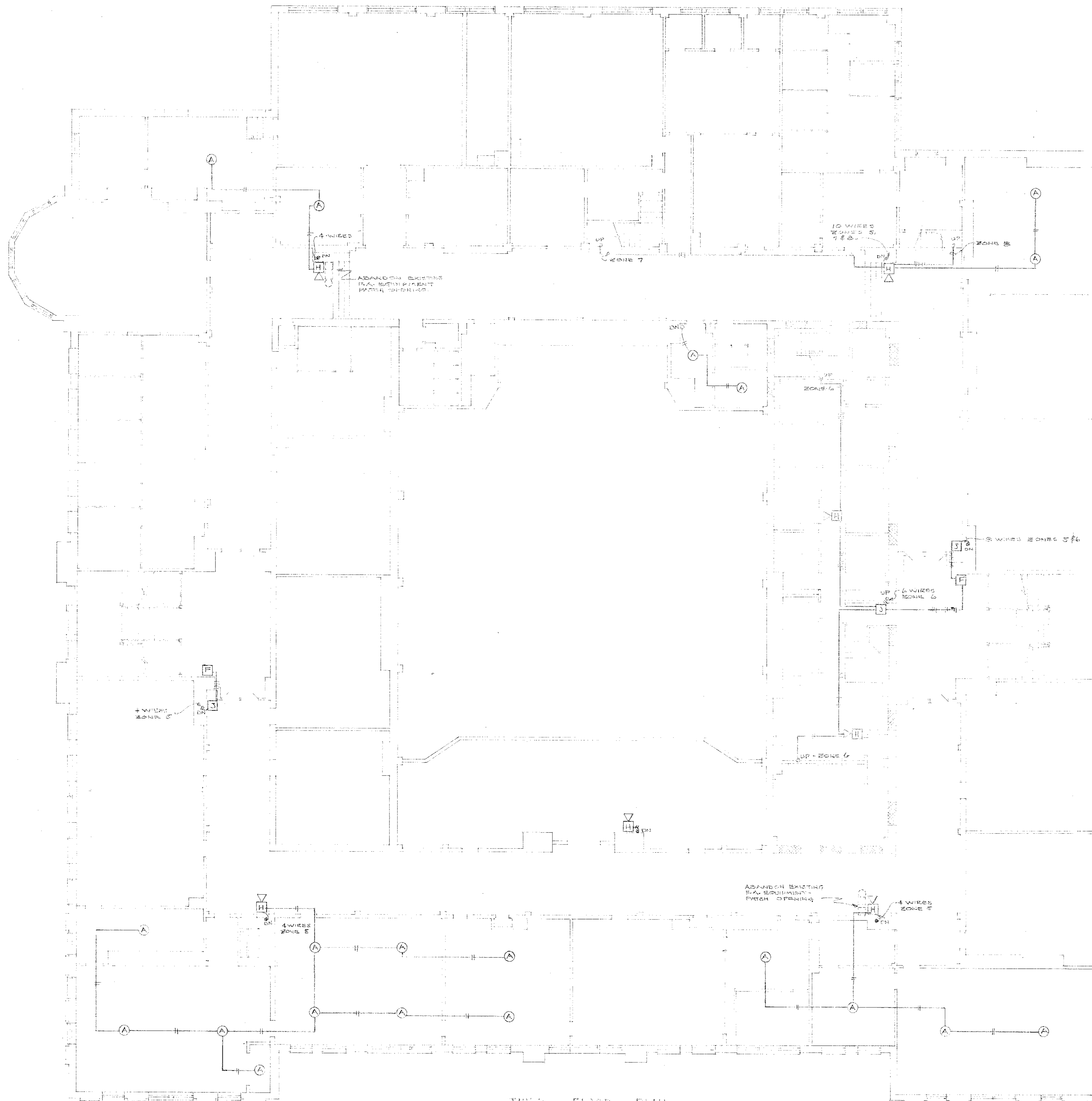
STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
 Madison Wisconsin

WITCH HALL REMODELING
 WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
 MAIN BUILDING

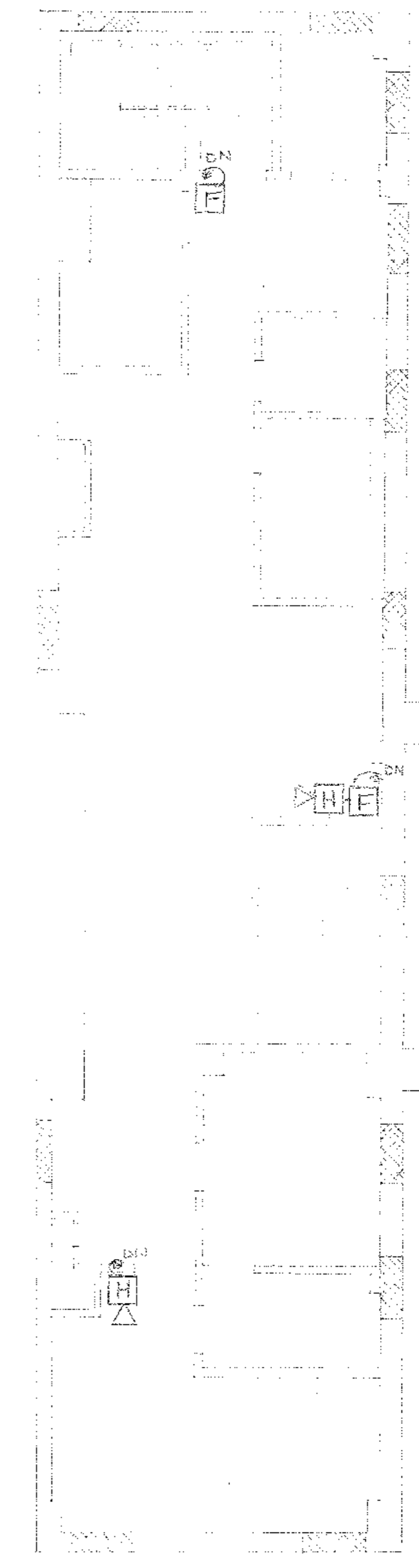
ELECTRICAL

DRAWN BY E.M.C.	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY T.E.S.		
DATE APR 1970	STATE PROJECT NO. 7001-11	OF 11

E-7



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
 OLD MAIN BUILDING
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 OLD MAIN BUILDING
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

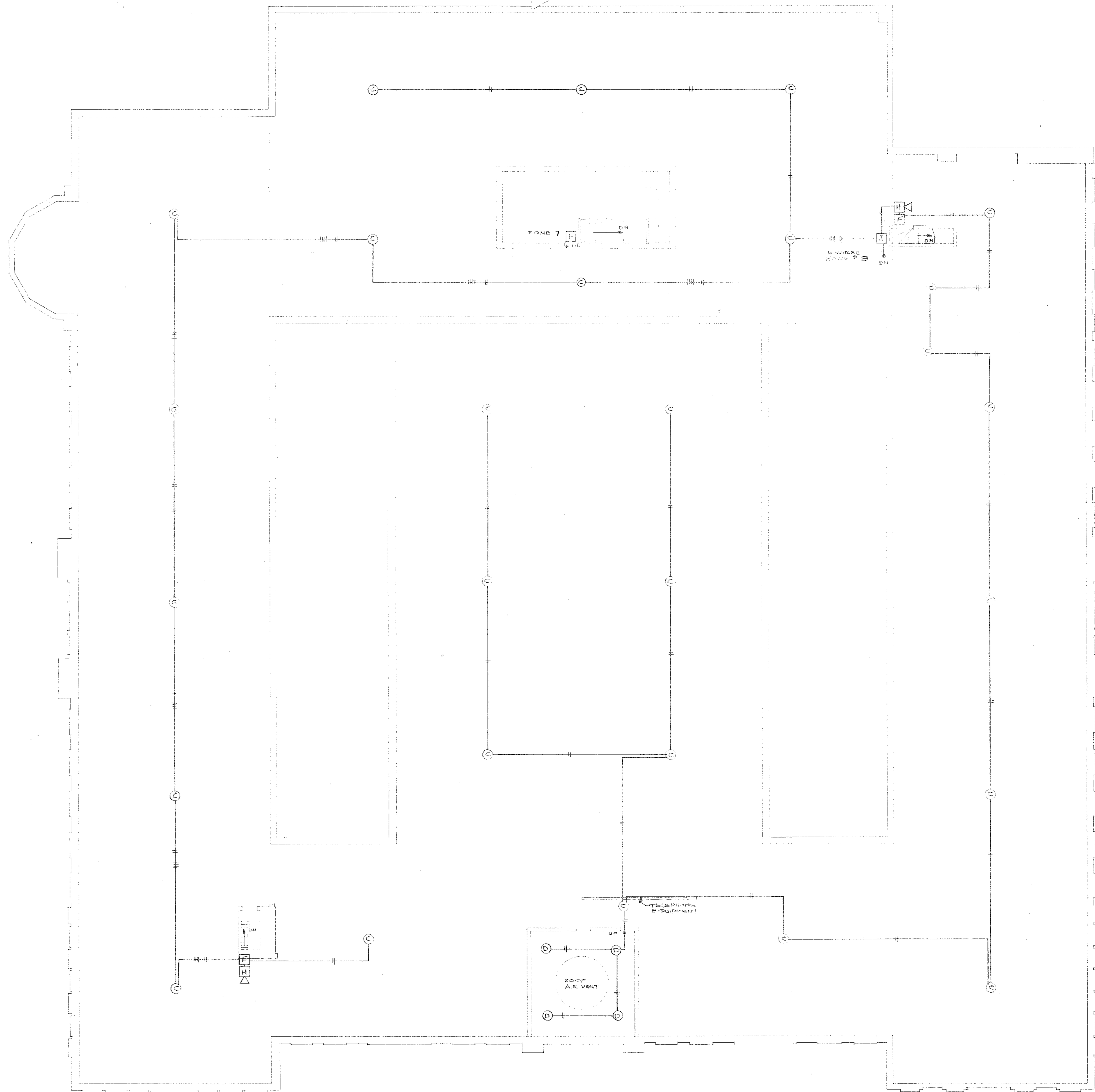
STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
 BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
 Madison Wisconsin

WITTICH HALL REMODELING
 WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM
 MAIN BUILDING

ELECTRICAL

DRAWN BY EHP-JFH	APPROVED BY	DATE
CHECKED BY T.E.G.		
DATE AUG 1978	STATE PROJECT NO. 7001-11	OF 11

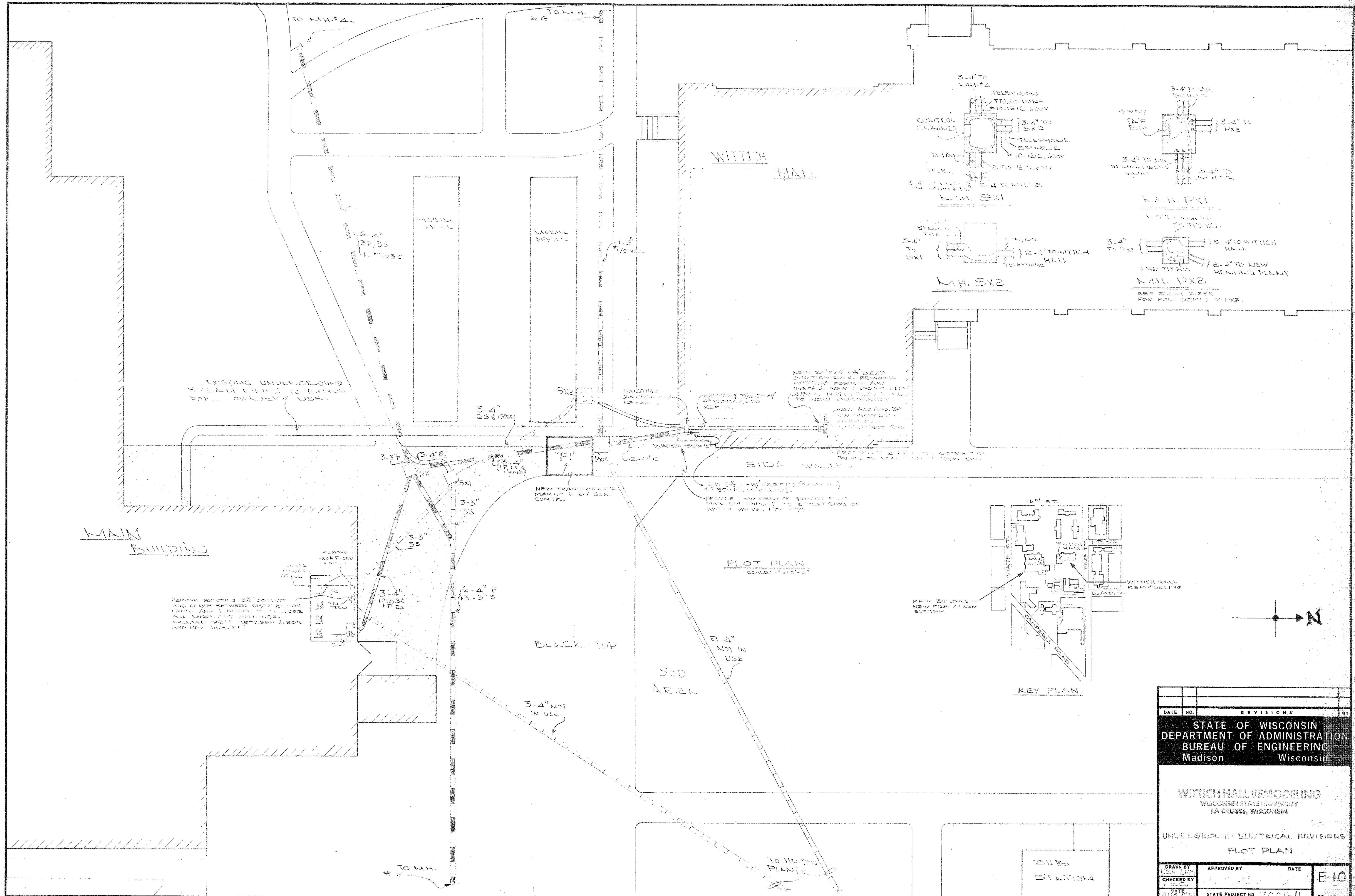
E-8



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
 OLD MAN BUILDING
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin			
WITCH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN FIRE ALARM SYSTEM MAIN BUILDING			
ELECTRICAL			
DRAWN BY EUGEN LPA	APPROVED BY	DATE	E-9
CHECKED BY T. E. G.			
DATE 11/19/70	STATE PROJECT NO. 7001-11	OF 11	



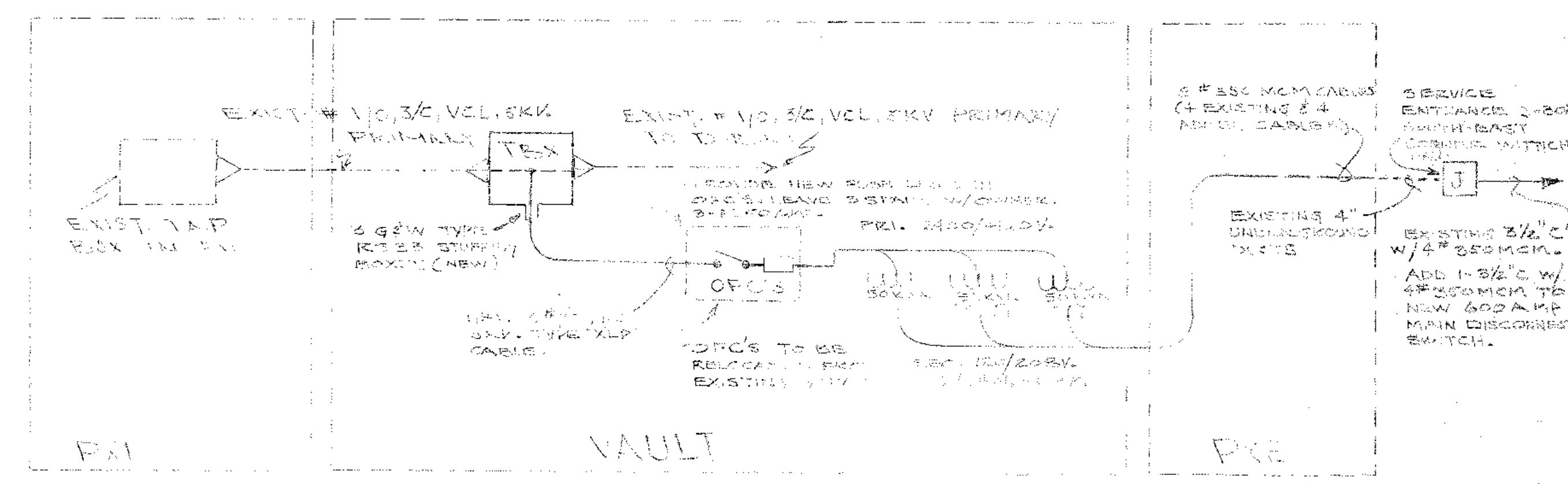
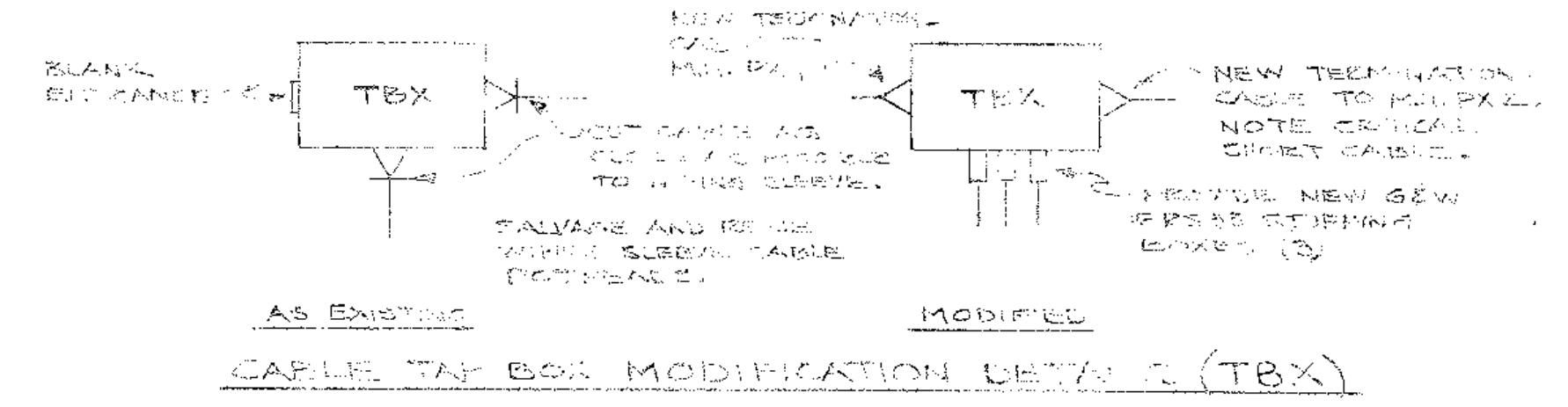
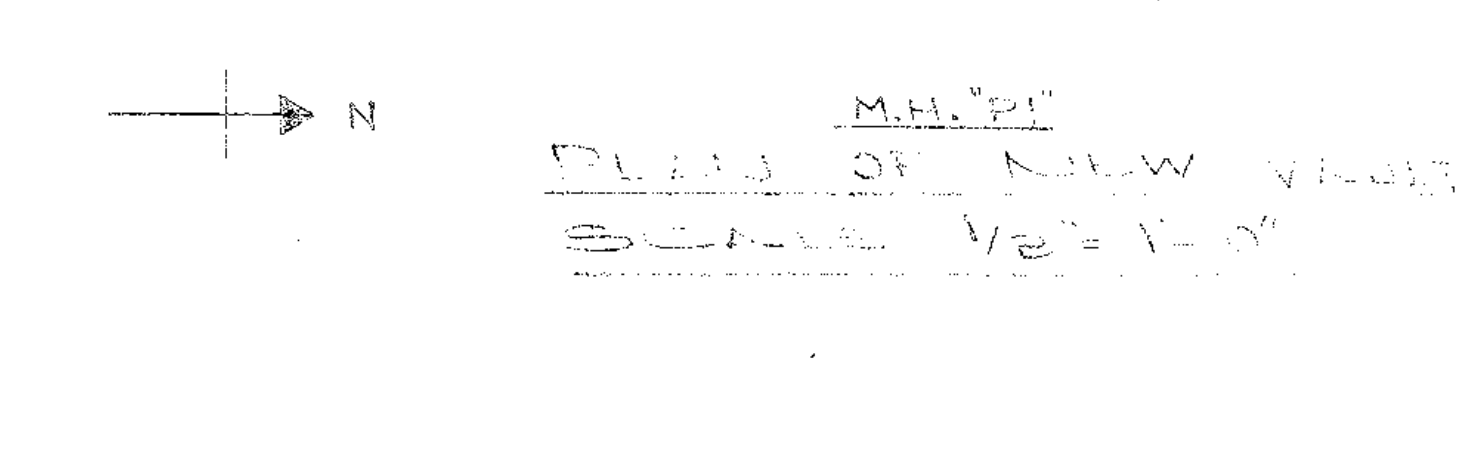
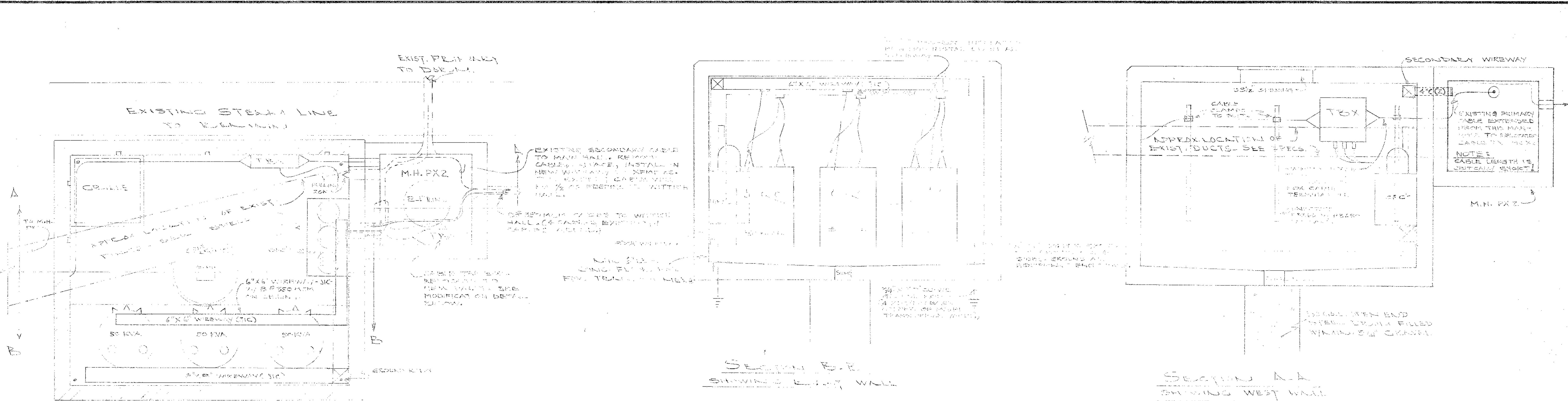
DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
Madison Wisconsin

WITCH HALL REMODELING
WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL REVISIONS
PLOT PLAN

DRAWN BY KCH/ERM	APPROVED BY	DATE	E-10
CHECKED BY			
DATE AUG 77	STATE PROJECT NO. 7001-11	OF 11	



- WORK BY GENERAL CONTRACTOR**
1. ALL EXCAVATION, SHIELDING, SPACE CUTTING, BACKFILL, SOFTENING, WASHING AND REE. LOCATED.
 2. ALL CONCRETE WORK, STEEL GALVANIZED LININGS, REINFORCED CONCRETE, BRICK, VENTILATION, CABLES, TRANSFORMER, LAMP AND SUPPORTS FOR THE EXISTING AND NEW ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.
 3. REMOVAL OF ALL DIRT AND DEBRIS.
- WORK BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR**
1. ALL RECORDING, PULLING, TAPPING, CORE DRILLING, TAPPING, AND THE USE OF ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND CABLES.
 2. SALVAGE EXISTING SECONDARY CABLES, REMOVE AS REQUIRED AND REPAIR, REPAIR, COVER, IT OWNERS, IN FULL, LAST WITH LENGTH.
 3. STARTER CONSTRUCTION OF VAULT, REMOVE CONCRETE, BRICKWORK AND REE. WITHIN VAULTS AND TUNNELS AND REE. TUNNELS ON MANSION WALLS WITH TELECOM CABLES.
 4. CLEAN UP MANSION.

- Notes:**
1. NEW VAULT MINIMUM DIMENSIONS:
 A. 10'0" x 10'0" x 10'0"
 B. 3" WALLS & TOP DECK, MIN. 2" FLOOR SLAB.
 C. FINISH AND INSTALL NEW DOOR FRAME, LOCK FOR 3500 CM. SECONDARY CABLE TERMINATIONS.

DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	BY
STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION BUREAU OF ENGINEERING Madison Wisconsin			
WITCH HALL REMODELING WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY 18 ENGAGE, WISCONSIN			
UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL REVISIONS TRANSFORMER VAULT DETAILS			
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	E-11
CHECKED BY			
DATE	STATE PROJECT NO.	7061-11	OF 11

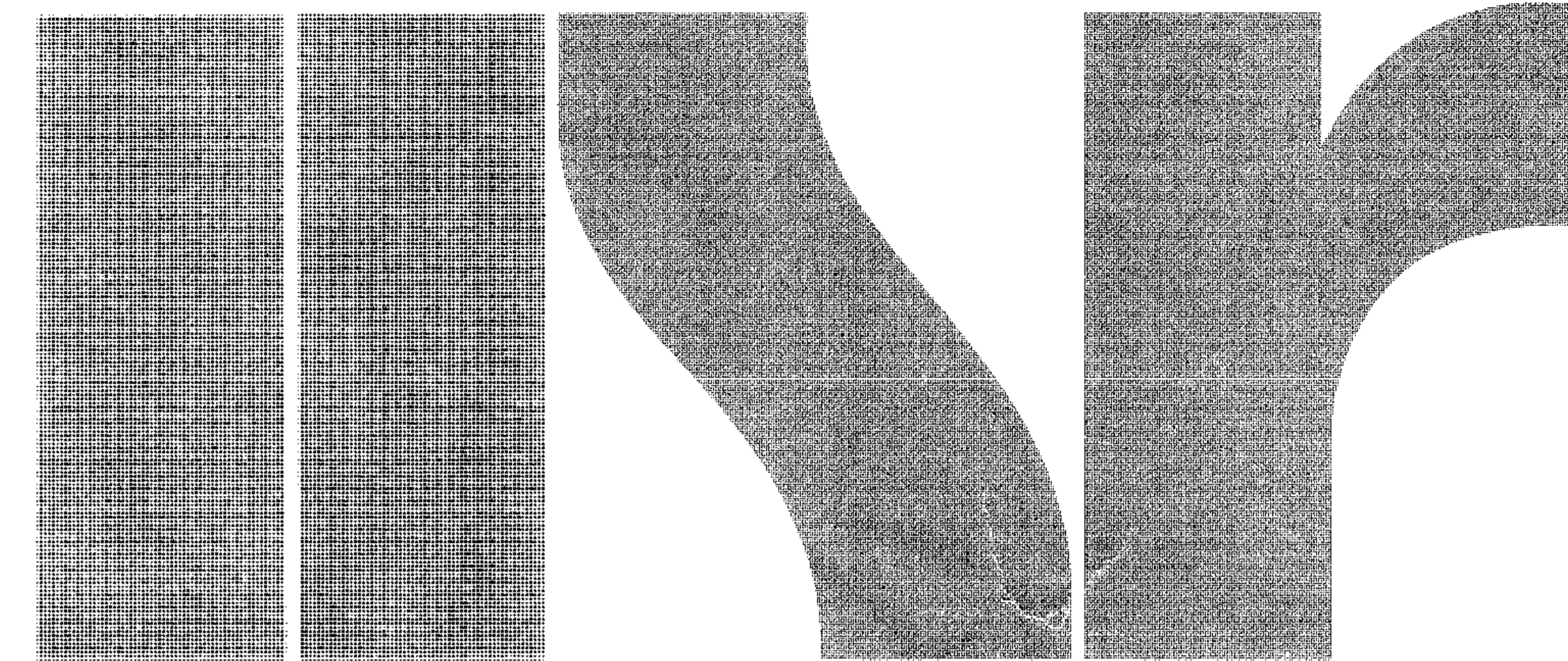
WITTICH HALL - HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL

University of Wisconsin - La Crosse
La Crosse, Wisconsin

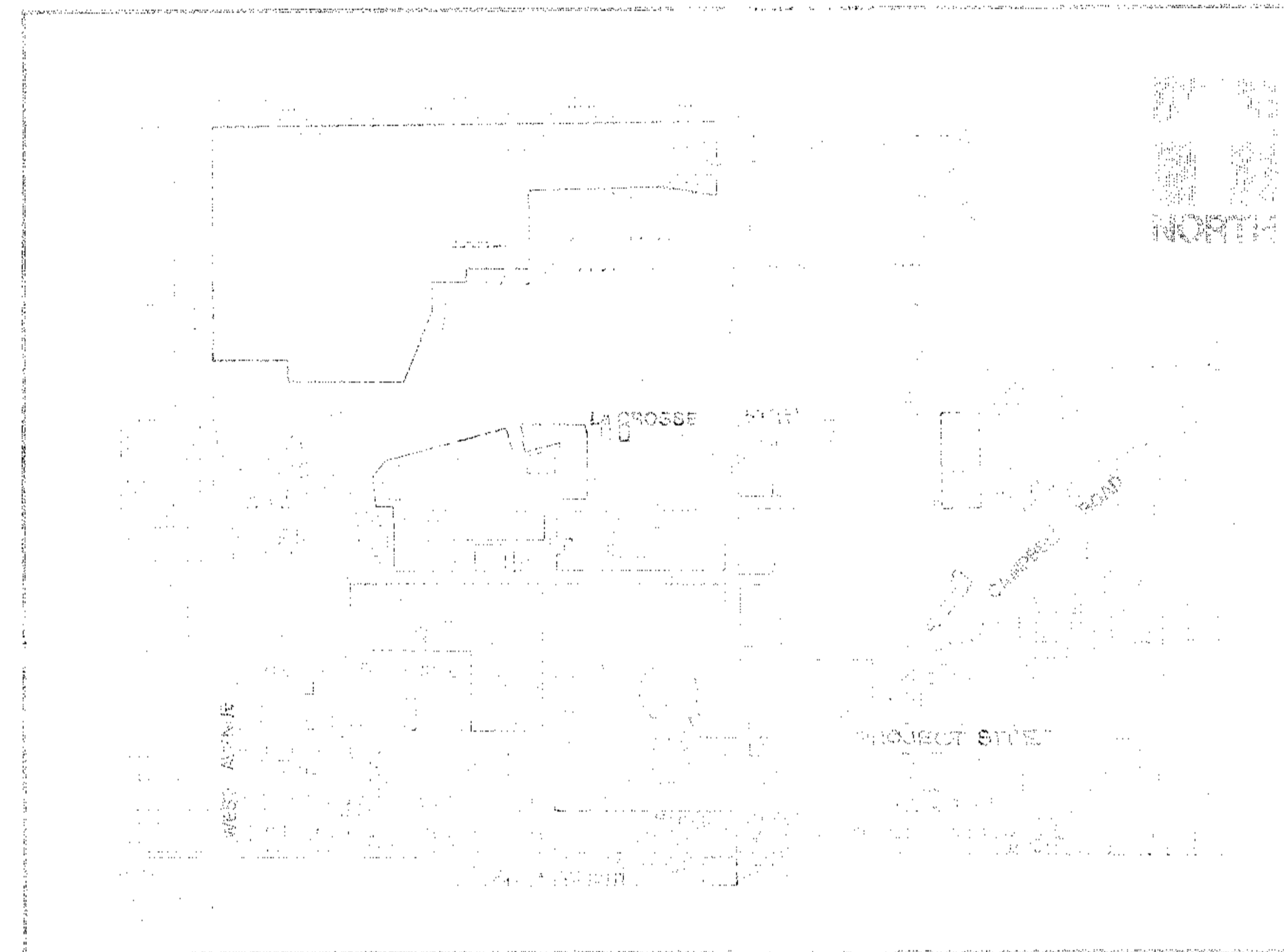
STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
PROJECT No. 7802-22

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
La Crosse, Wisconsin

RS# 78028



Project Location



Index of Drawings

GENERAL

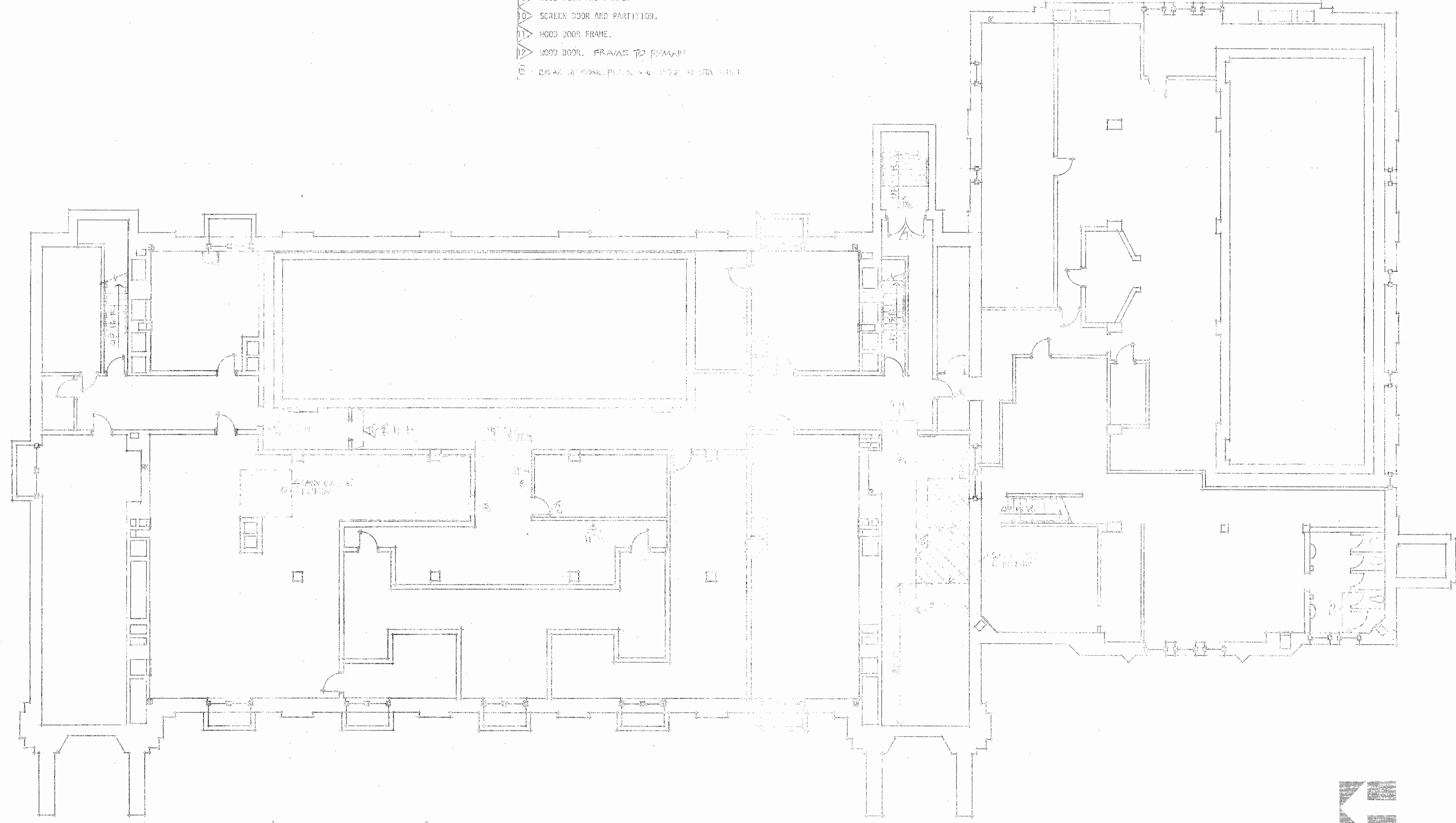
- A1 CONCEPT LOCATION MAP - INDEX
- A2 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
- A3 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN
- A4 FIRST FLOOR REMOVAL PLAN
- A5 FIRST FLOOR RAMP/ELEVATOR SYSTEM (RAMP AND)
- A6 SECOND FLOOR RAMP/ELEVATOR
- A7 BUILDING SECTION THROUGH RAMP
- A8 ELEVATOR SECTION (RAMP DETAILS)

MECHANICAL

- P1 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN HEATING
- P2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN HEATING
- P3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN HEATING
- H1 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN HEATING
- H2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN HEATING
- H3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN HEATING

ELECTRICAL

- E1 EXISTING FLOOR PLAN ELECTRICAL
- E2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN ELECTRICAL
- E3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN ELECTRICAL



1 BASEMENT PLAN (SEE SHEET 101)
1/8" = 1'-0"

2 GENERAL NOTES

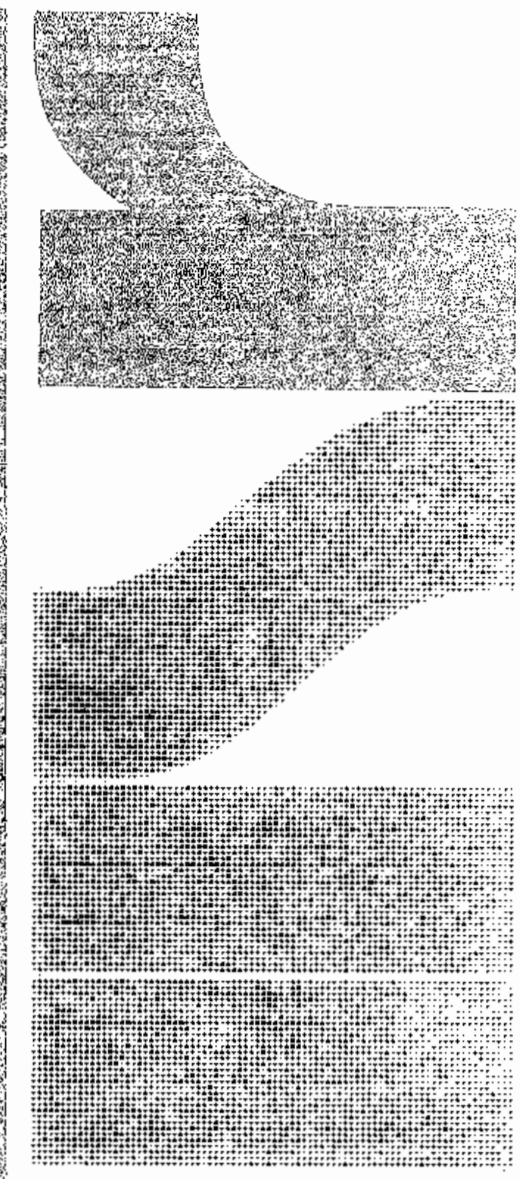
- ▽ 8" THICK PLASTERED BRICK.
- ▽ 5" THICK PLASTERED CLAY TILE.
- ▽ WOOD STUD AND CEMENT ASBESTOS PANEL PARTITION.
- ▽ SAW CUT 3'-5" W x 7'-0 1/2" H DOOR OPENING IN 8" THICK PLASTERED BRICK.
- ▽ 4" THICK CONCRETE SLAB ON GRADE.
- ▽ METAL TOILET PARTITIONS AND DOORS.
- ▽ 7'-6" W x 4'-6" H DOUBLE HUNG WOOD WINDOW AND FRAME.
- ▽ WOOD DOOR AND FRAME.
- ▽ SCREEN DOOR AND PARTITION.
- ▽ WOOD DOOR FRAME.
- ▽ WOOD DOOR, FRAME TO REMAIN.
- ▽ EXISTING CONCRETE FLOOR, 4" THICK ASBESTOS PANEL.

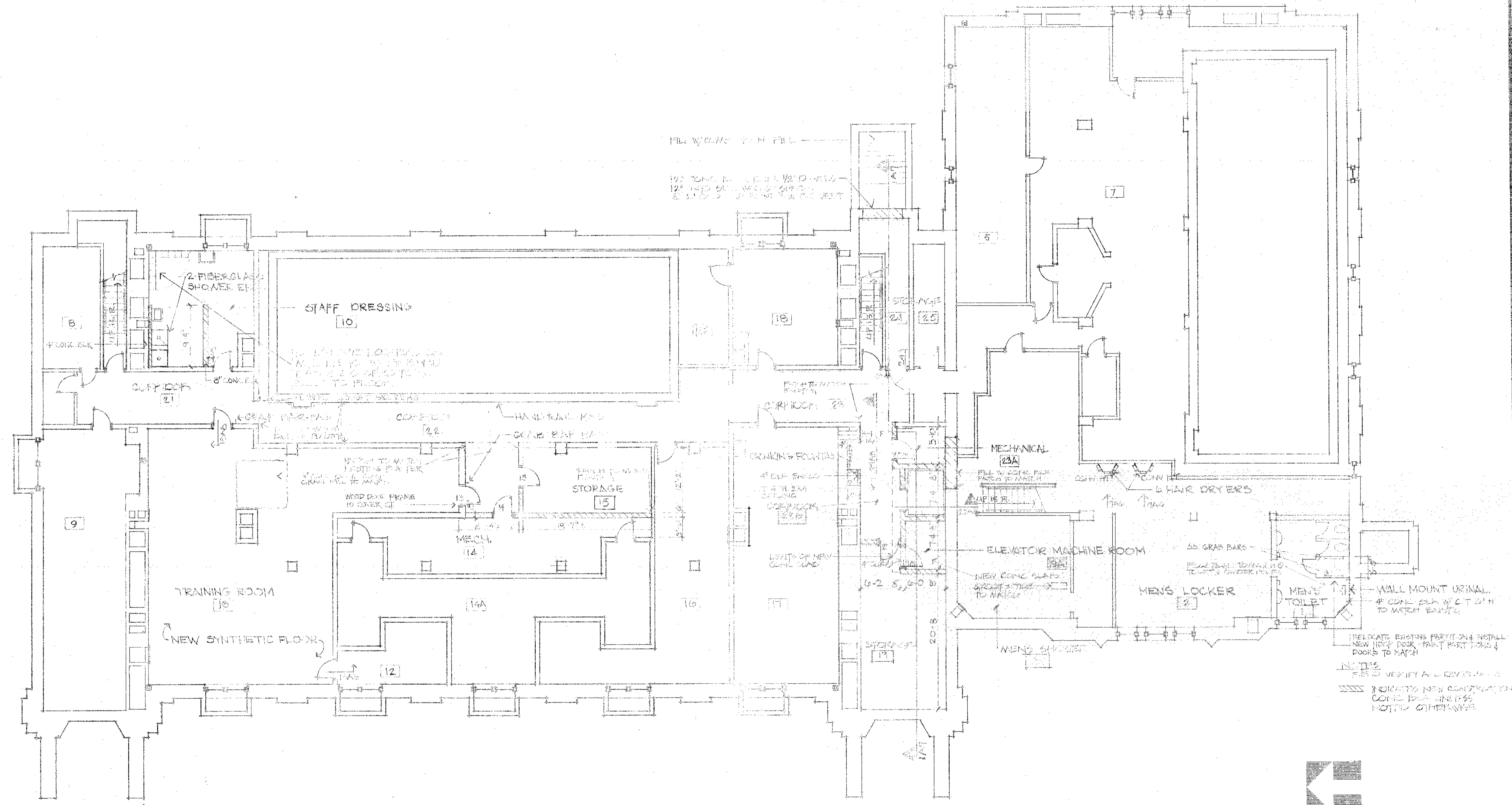
HACKNER SCHROEDER HOSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
La Crosse, Wisconsin

PROJECT: WITICH HALL
HANDICAPPED PARKING PLACAS
DW. LA CROSSE, WI
BY: J.P. SCHROEDER, WISCONSIN
DATE: 10-15-85
DRAWING: 101
DATE: 10-15-85
REVISIONS:

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN
WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT
SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY
REGISTERED ARCHITECT IN THE STATE OF
WISCONSIN.
DATE: 10-15-85
BY: J.P. SCHROEDER, REGISTERED ARCHITECT

A2





1 BASEMENT FLOOR FINISHING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"

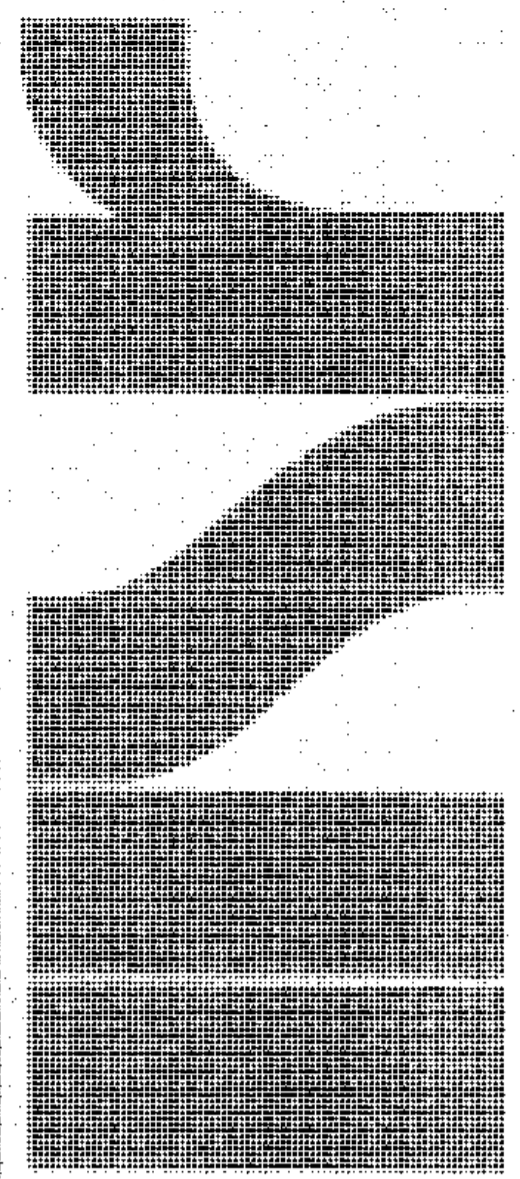
PROJECT WITTICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
RFM PROJECT-7802-22, CONTRACT-7812

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
La Crosse, Wisconsin

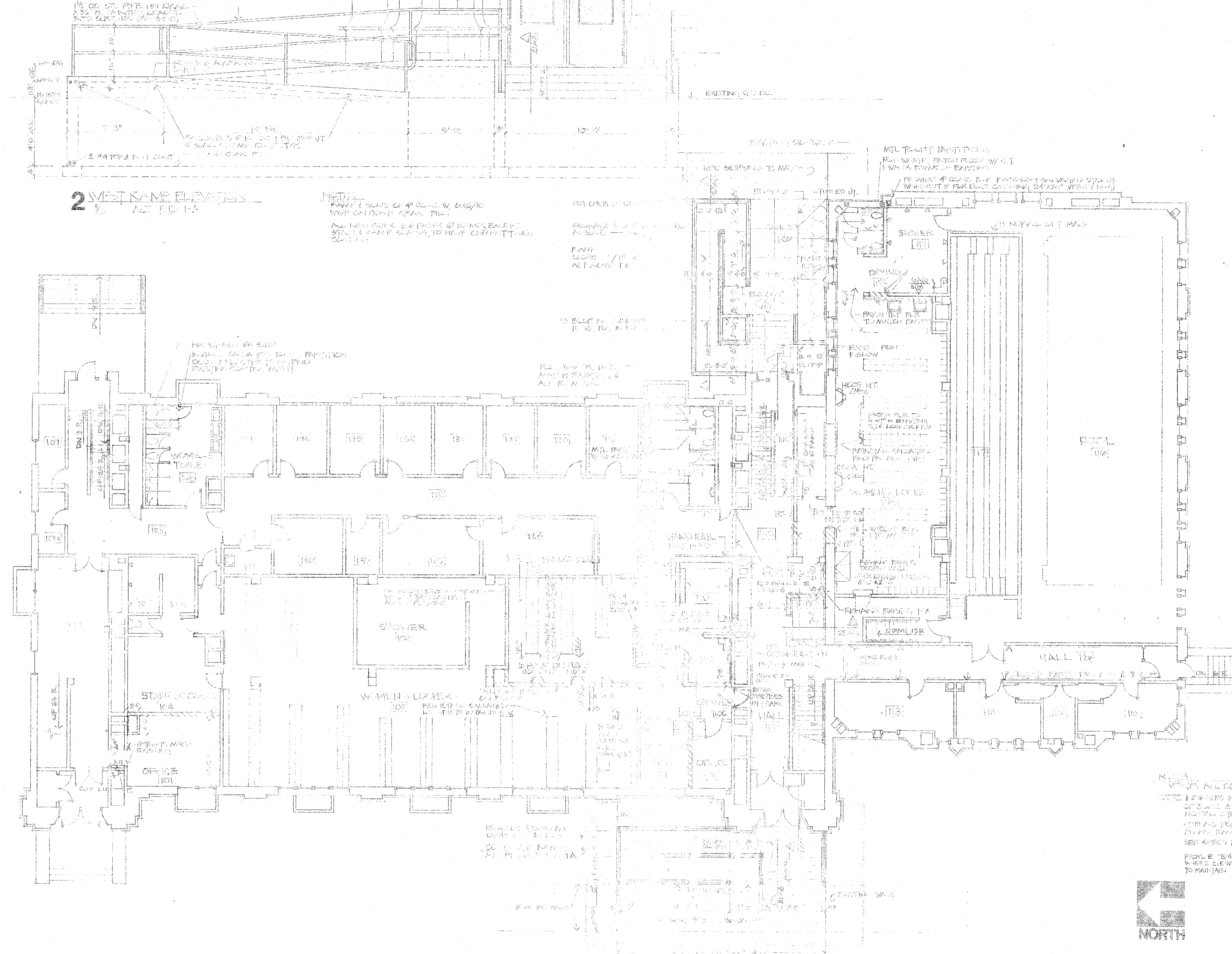
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN
WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT
SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY
REGISTERED ARCHITECT
UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF
WISCONSIN
[Signature]
DATE: 11/15/78

DRAWING DATE REVISIONS
18K-78028 11/15/78 TL

BASEMENT PLAN



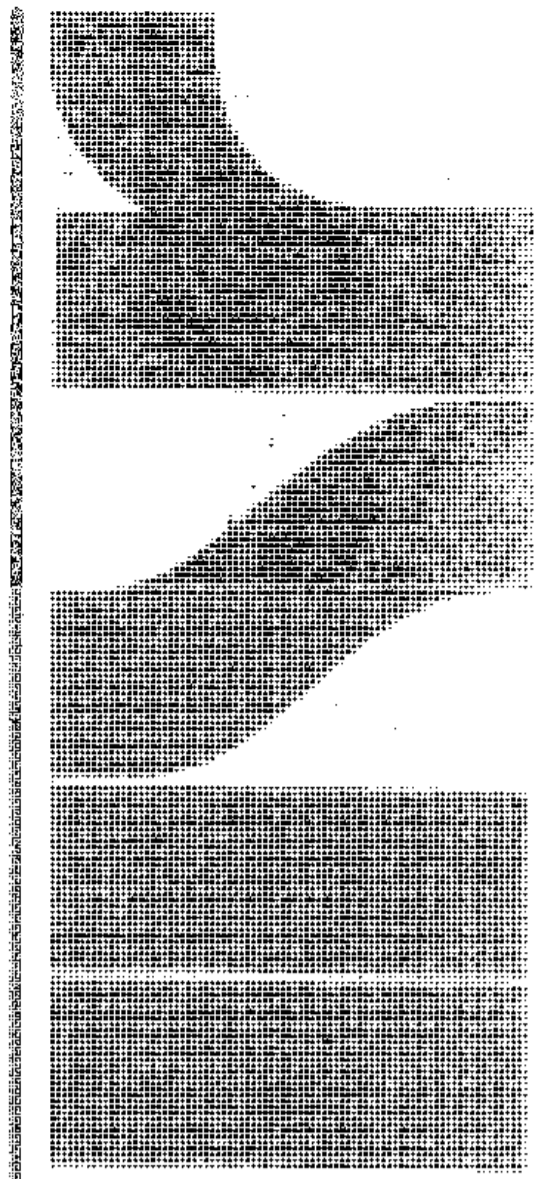
A3



2 WEST RAMP ELEVATIONS
1/2" = 1'-0"

NOTES:
REMOVE GLASS OF 4 CORNER GLAZING
W/VP ON LOWER STAIR FL.
ALL NEW WORK TO BE FINISHED WITH
STAINLESS STEEL TO MATCH EXISTING
DETAILS

1 FIRST FLOOR FINISHING PLAN
1/2" = 1'-0"



PROJECT WITTICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
UW-LA CROSSE
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
HER-78008 BFM PROJECT 78001-22, CONTRACT 7812
DRAWING DATE 07/11/80
DRAWN BY T.L. GILP
REVISIONS

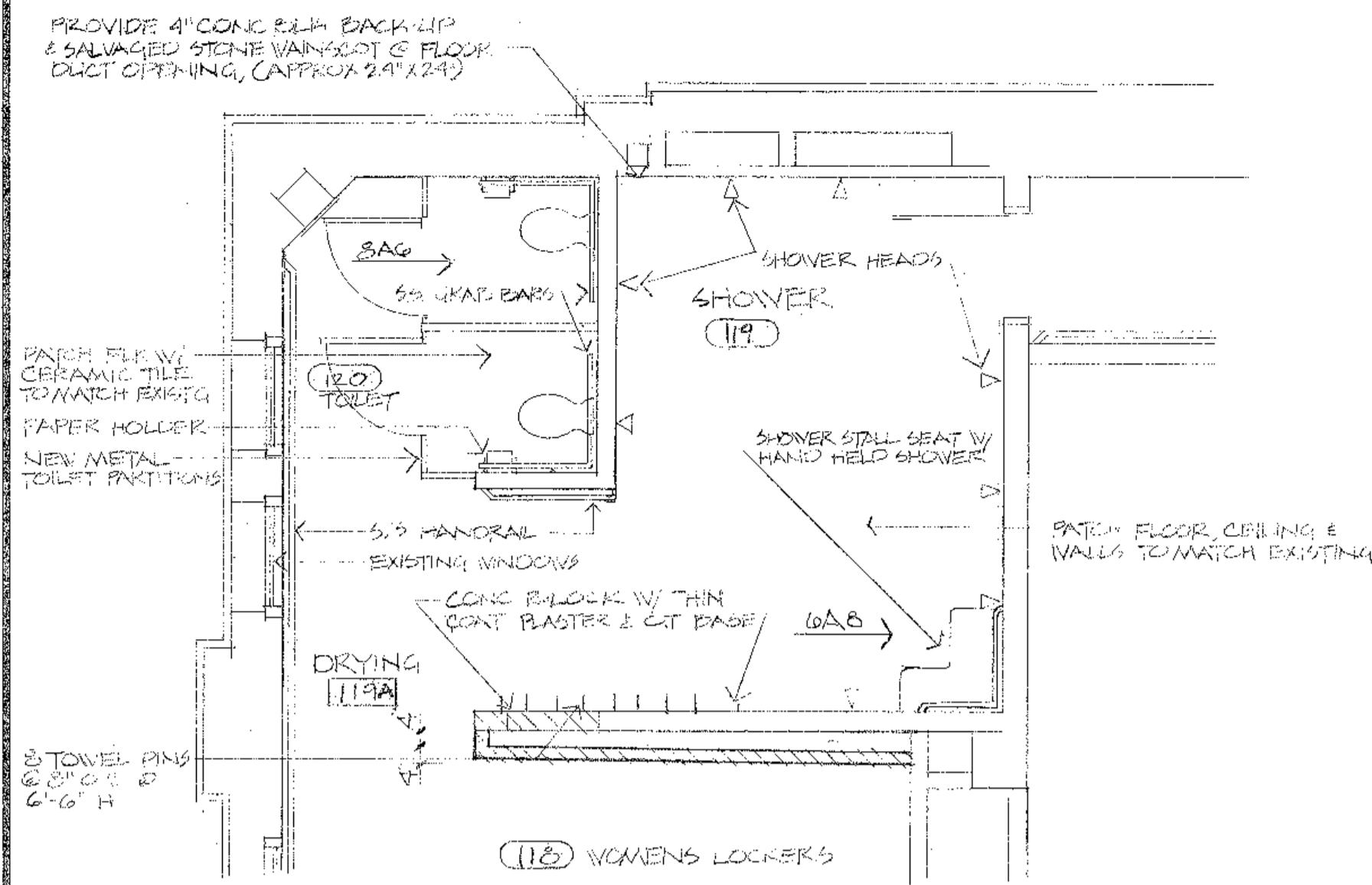
HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
LaCrosse, Wisconsin

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY CLOSE PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED ARCHITECT REGISTERED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

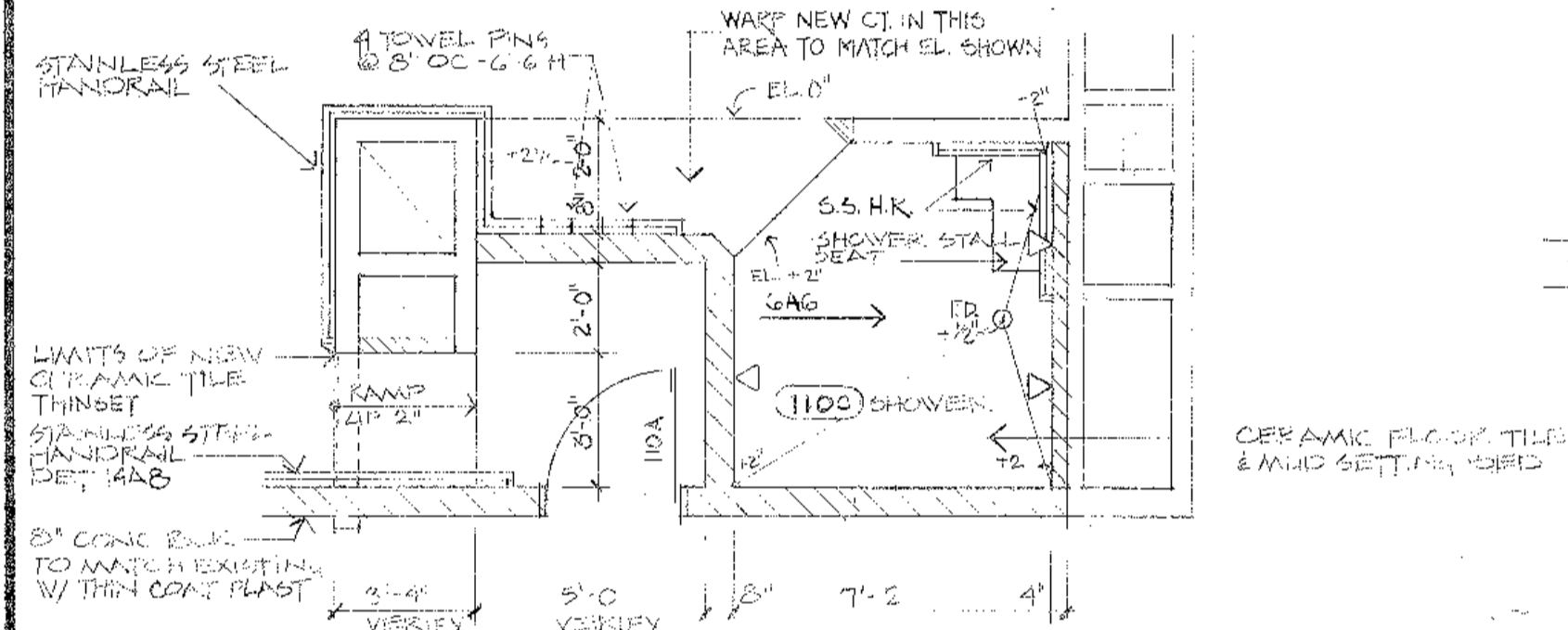
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A5

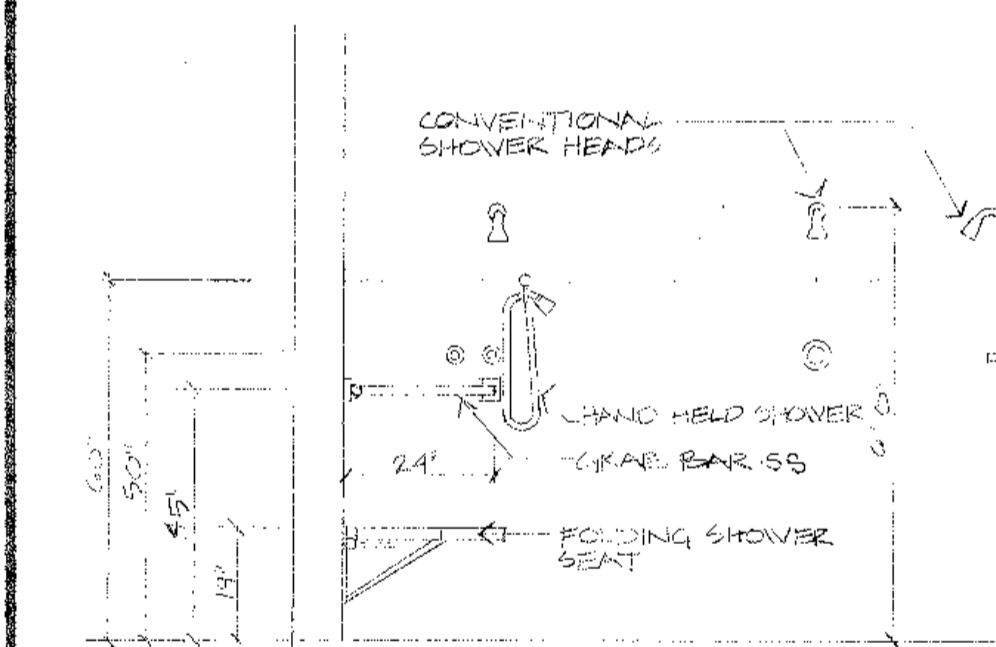
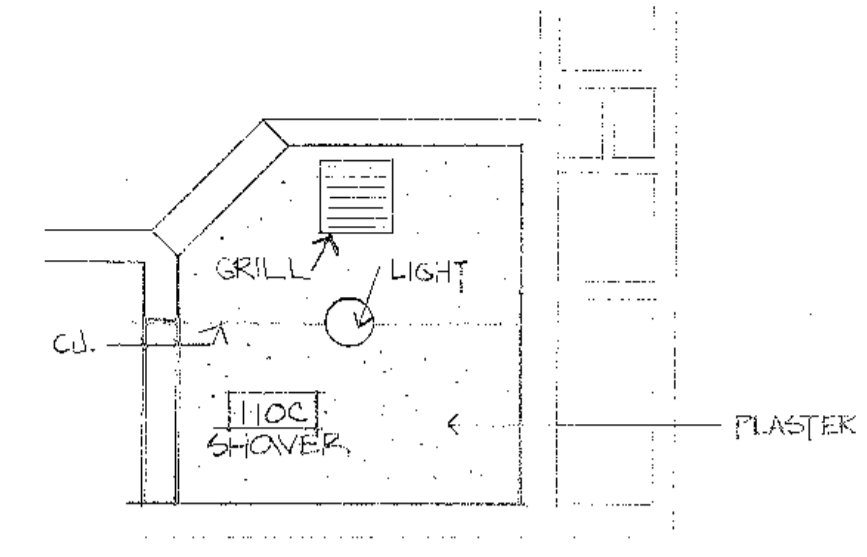


3 WOMEN'S SHOWER/TOILET
1/4"



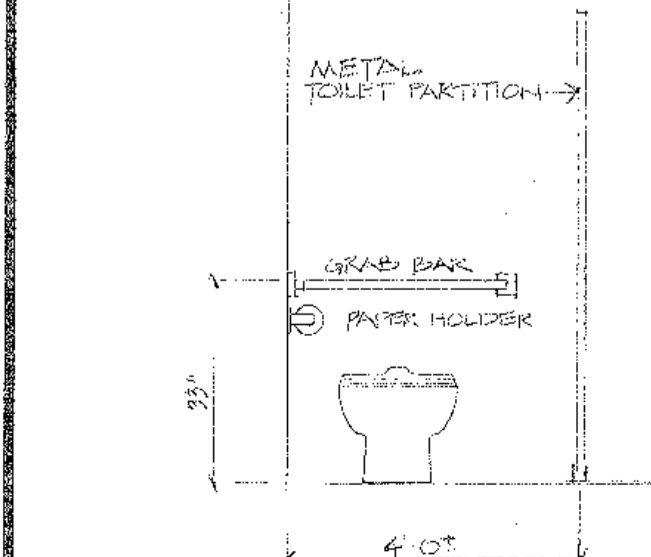
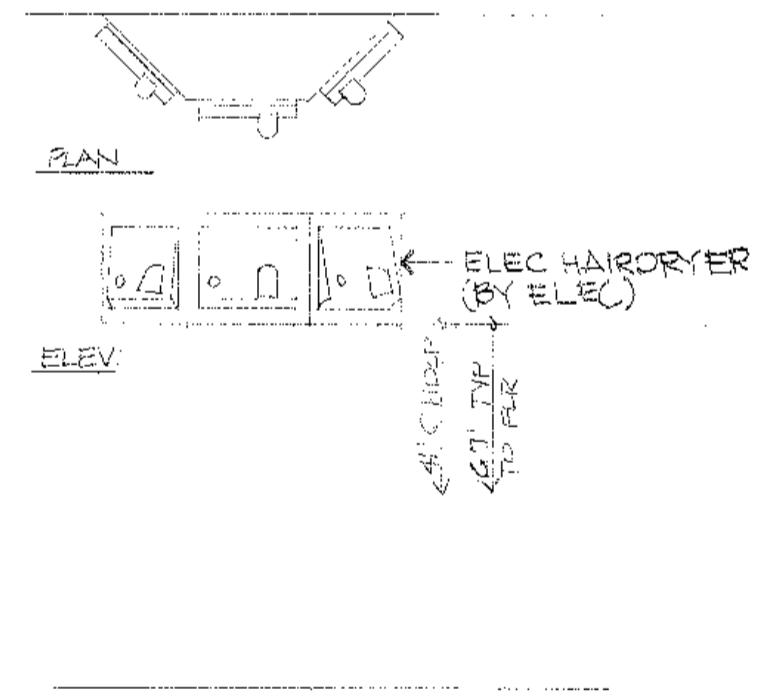
4 HANDICAP SHOWER 110B & 110C
1/4"

9 REFLECTED CEILING PLAN 110B, 110C
1/4"

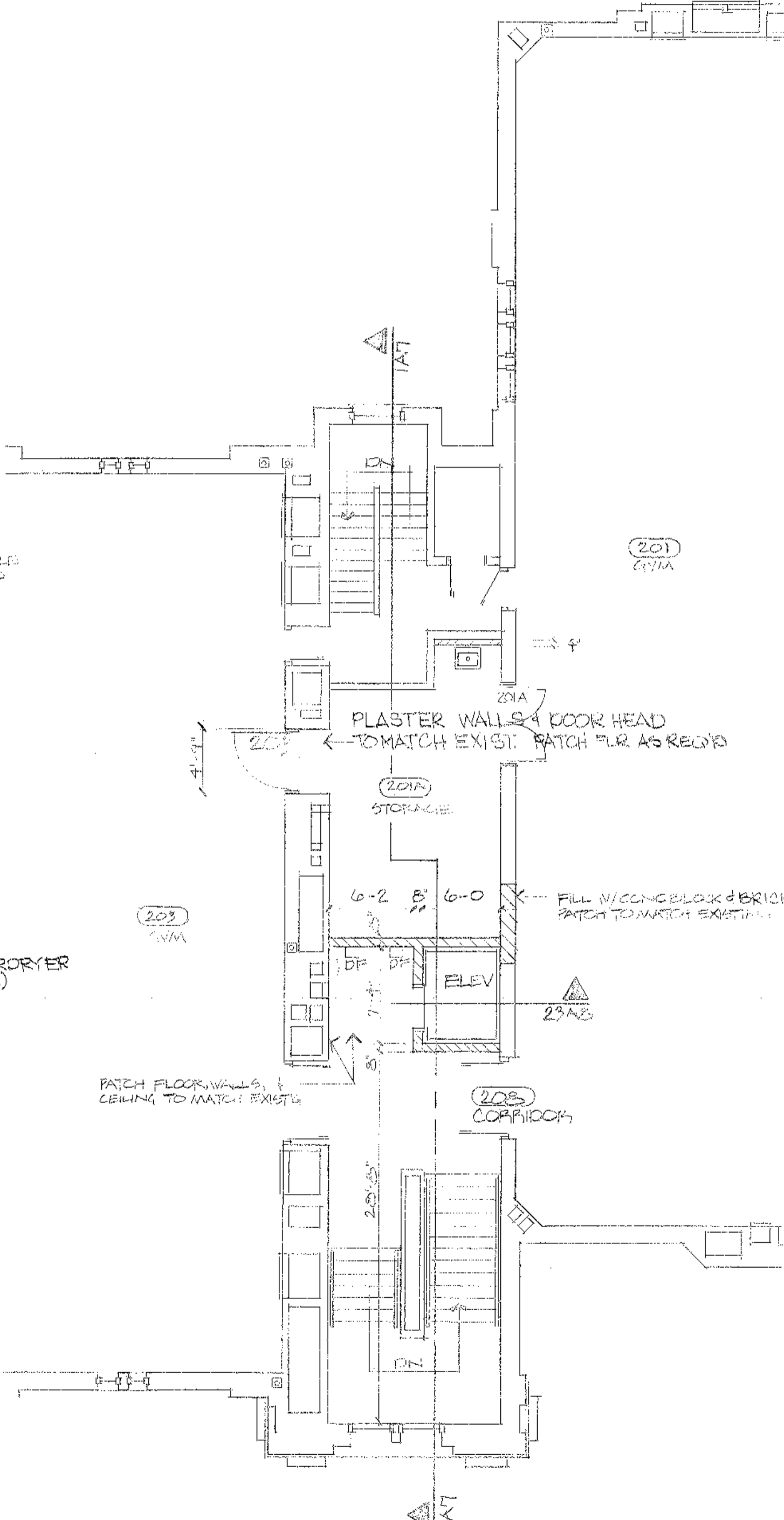


6 TYPICAL SHOWER ELEVATION
1/8"

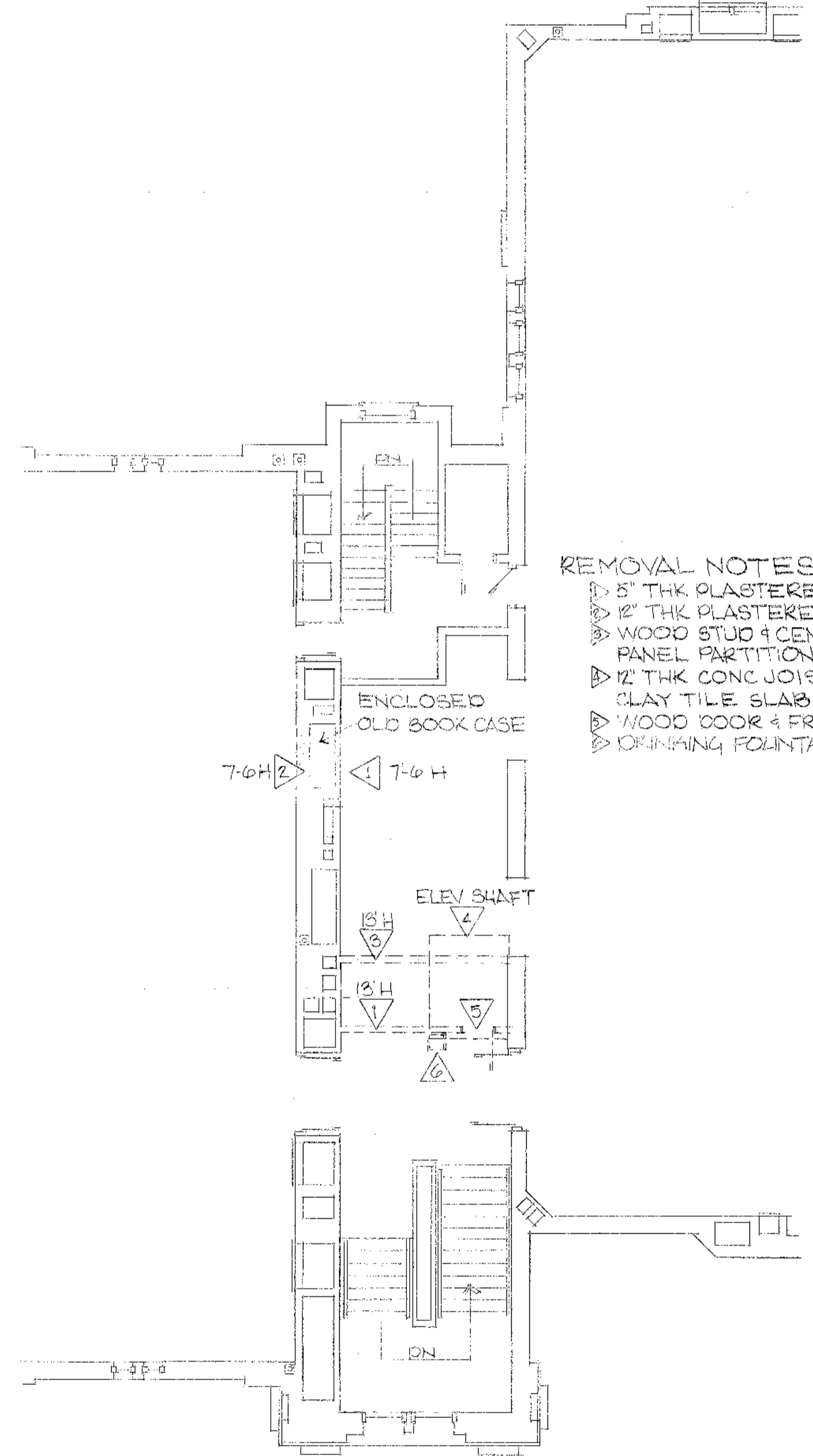
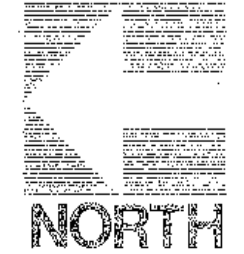
7 THREE DRYER UNIT
1/2"



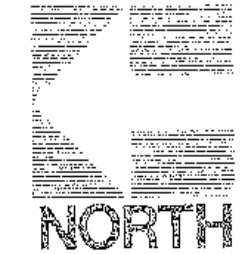
8 TYPICAL HICP TOILET
1/8"



2 SECOND FLOOR REMODELING PLAN
1/8"



1 SECOND FLOOR REMOVAL PLAN
1/8"



- REMOVAL NOTES**
- ▷ 5" THK PLASTERED CLAY TILE
 - ▷ 1/2" THK PLASTERED BRICK SANGU
 - ▷ WOOD STUD & CEMENT ASBESTOS PANEL PARTITION
 - ▷ 1/2" THK CONC JOIST & PLASTERED CLAY TILE SLAB
 - ▷ WOOD DOOR & FRAME
 - ▷ DRINKING FOUNTAIN BY PC.

PROJECT
WITTICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
LOW-LACROSSE
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
PRM PROJECT, 7000-22, CONTRACT 701Z

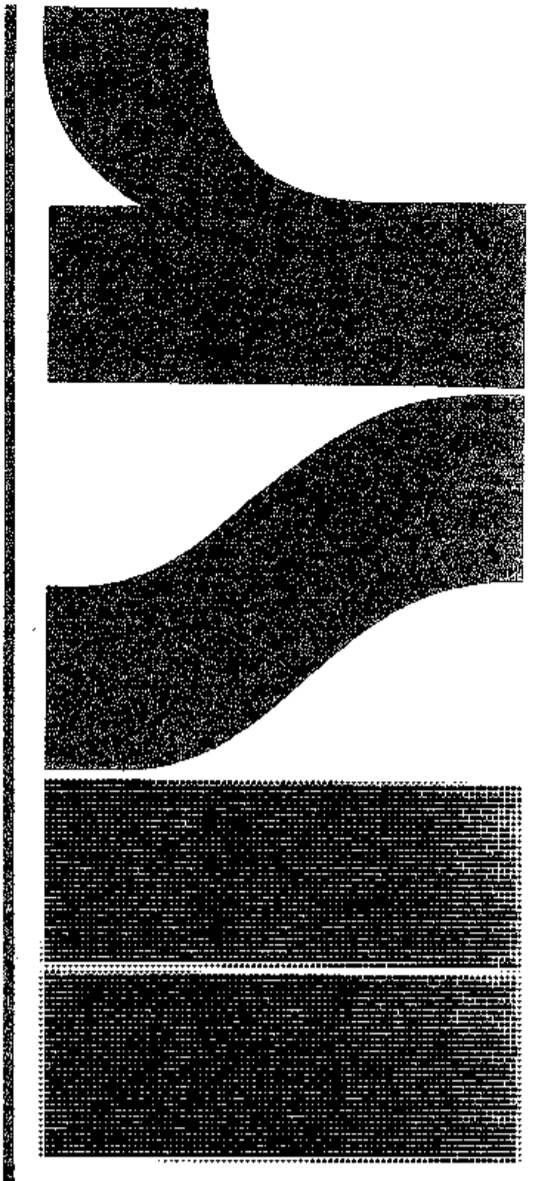
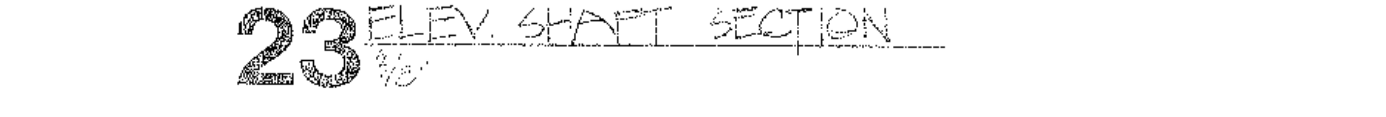
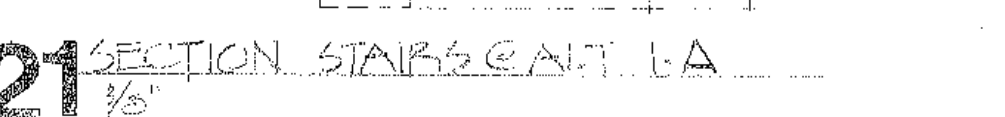
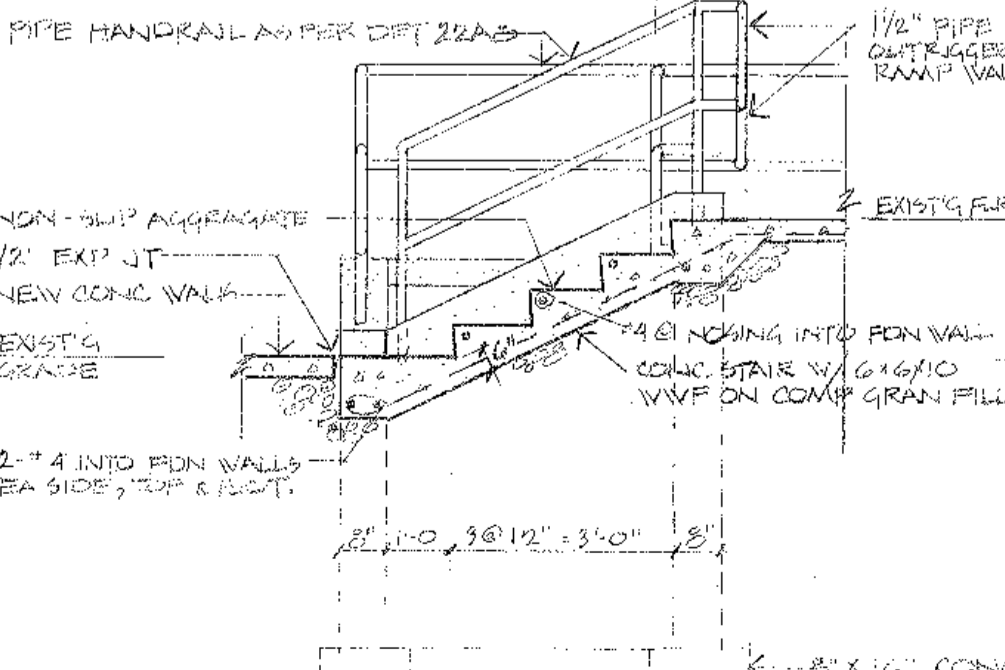
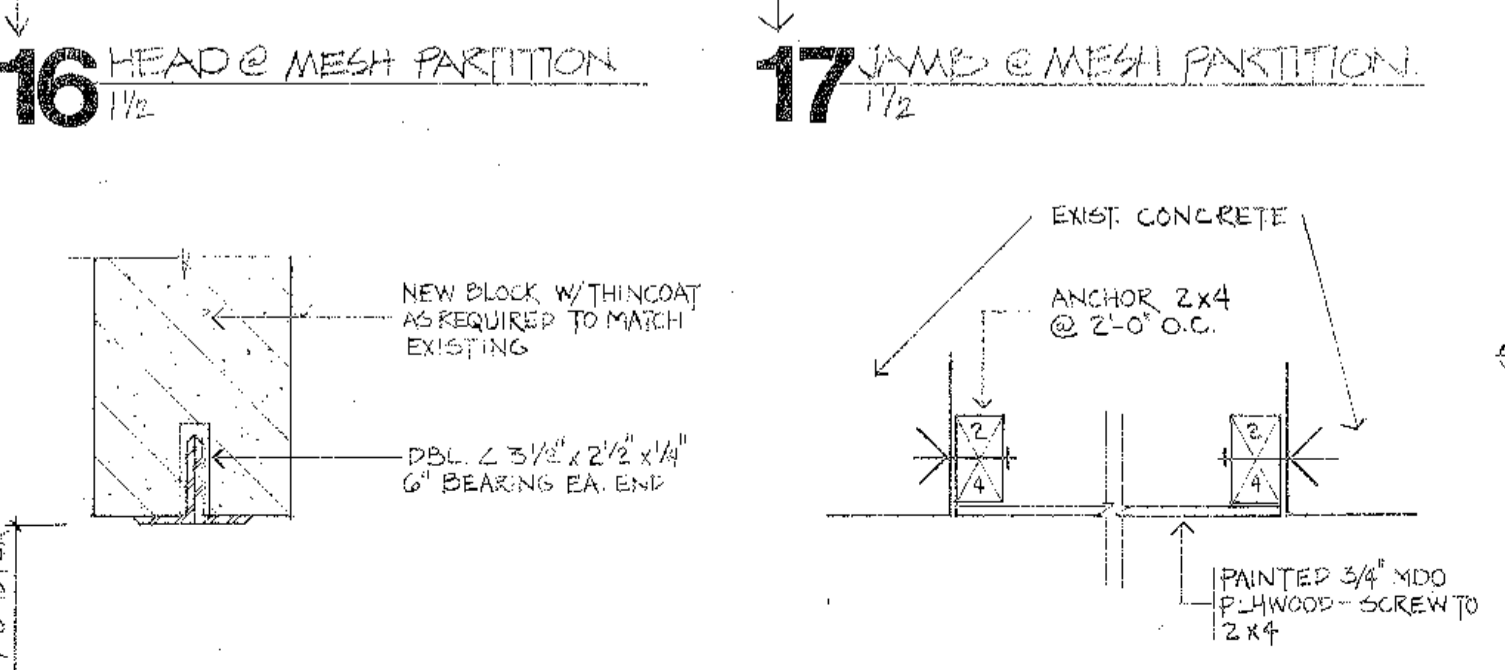
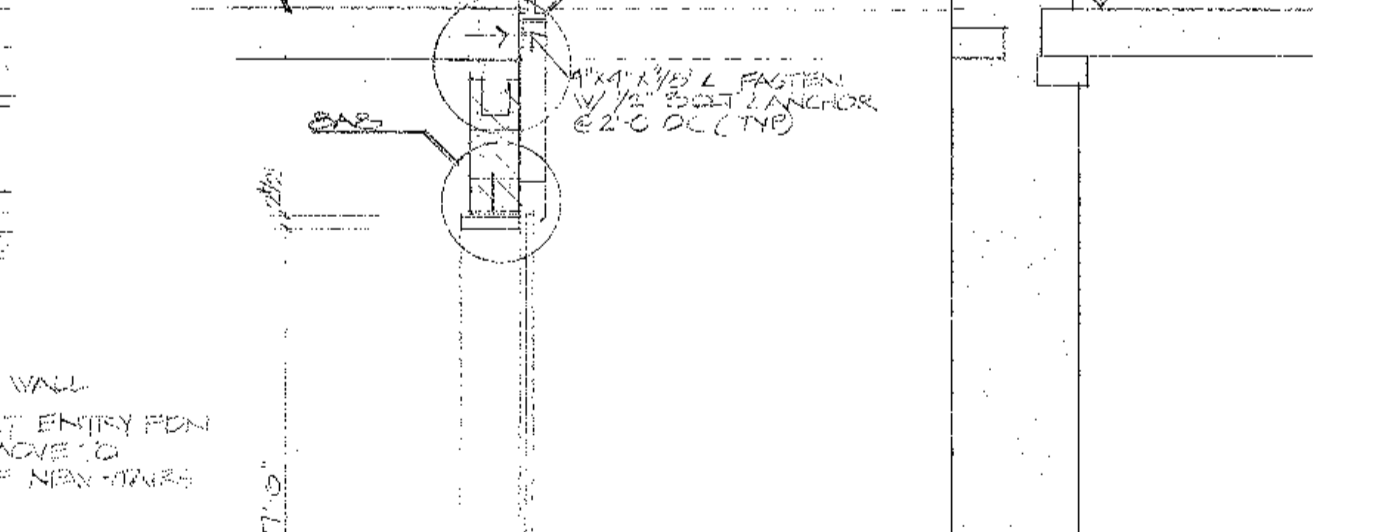
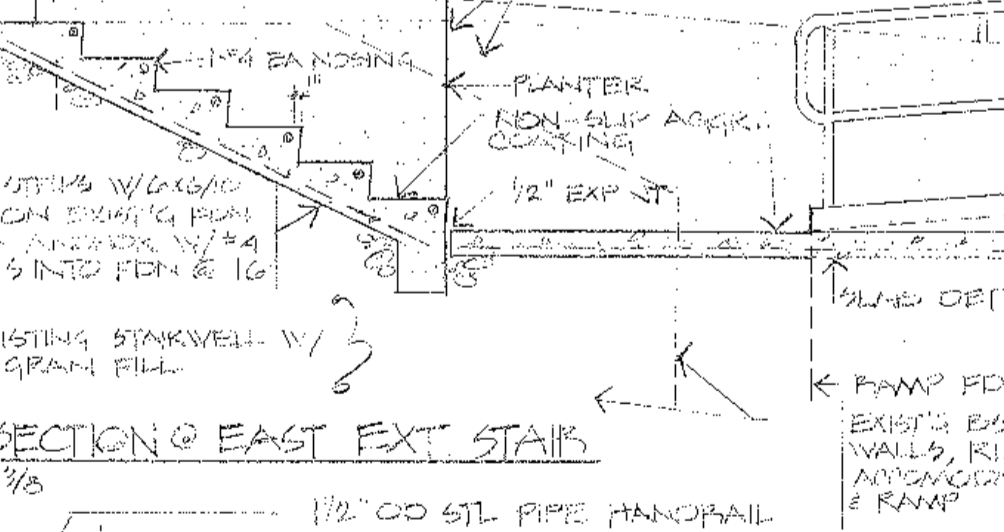
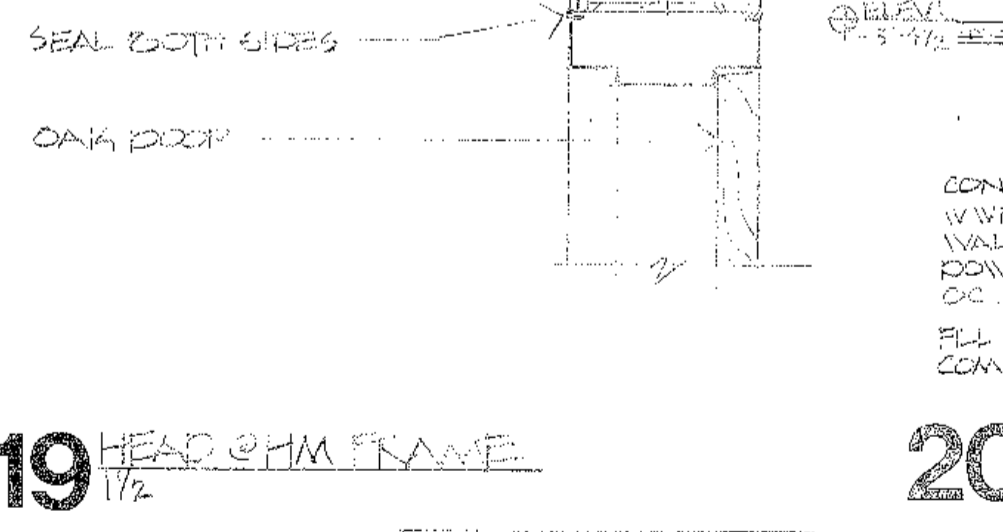
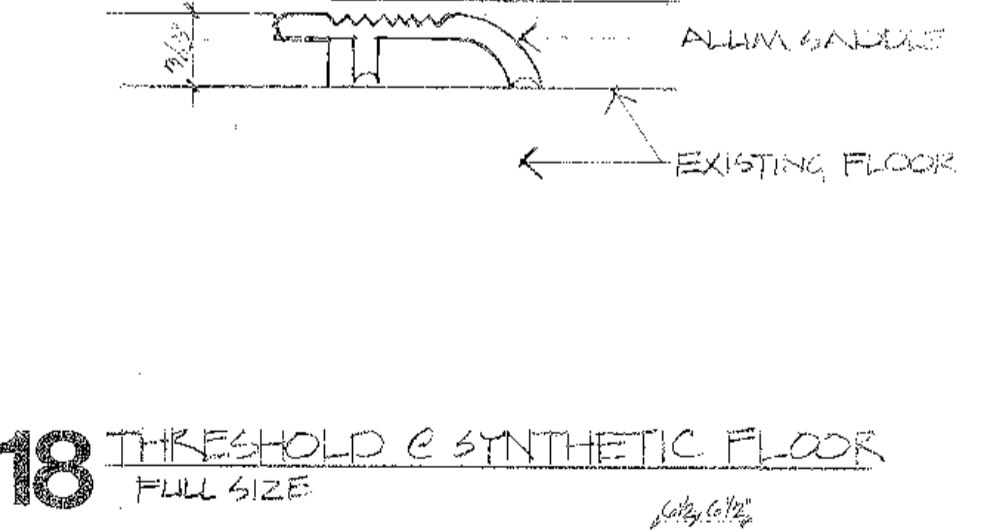
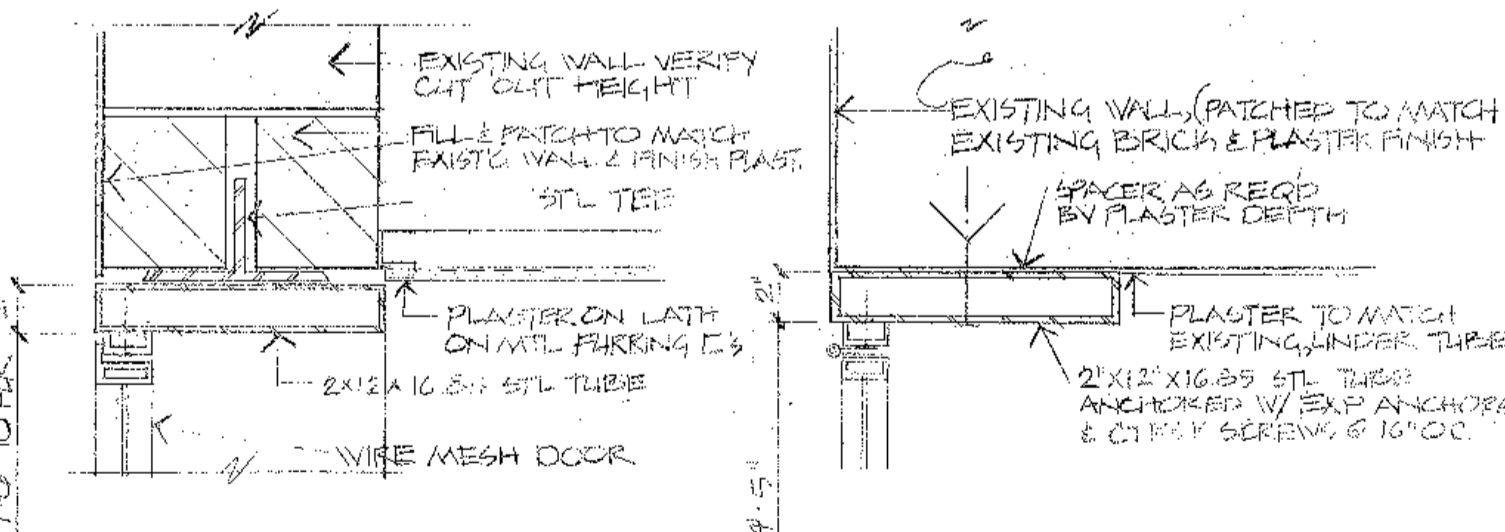
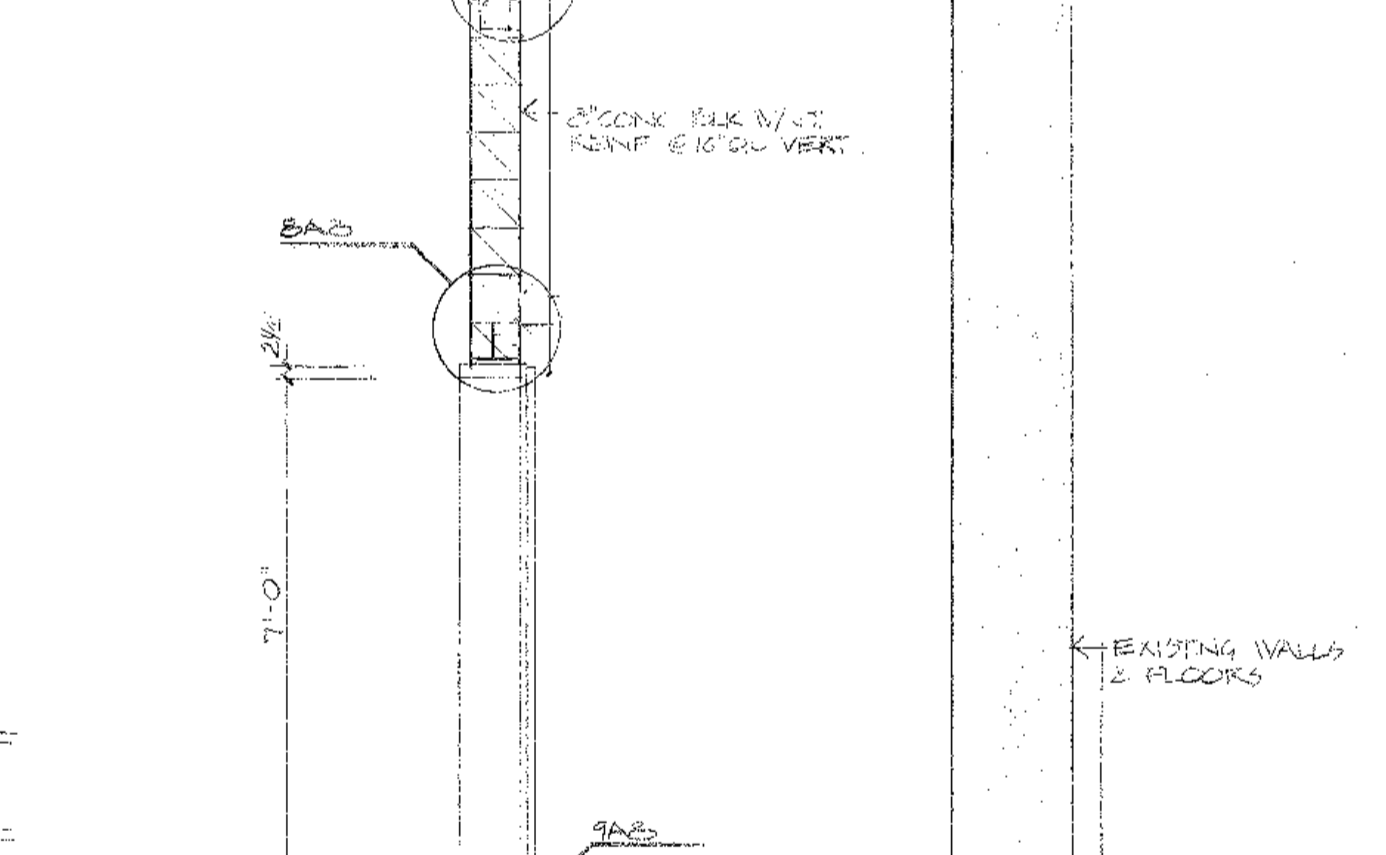
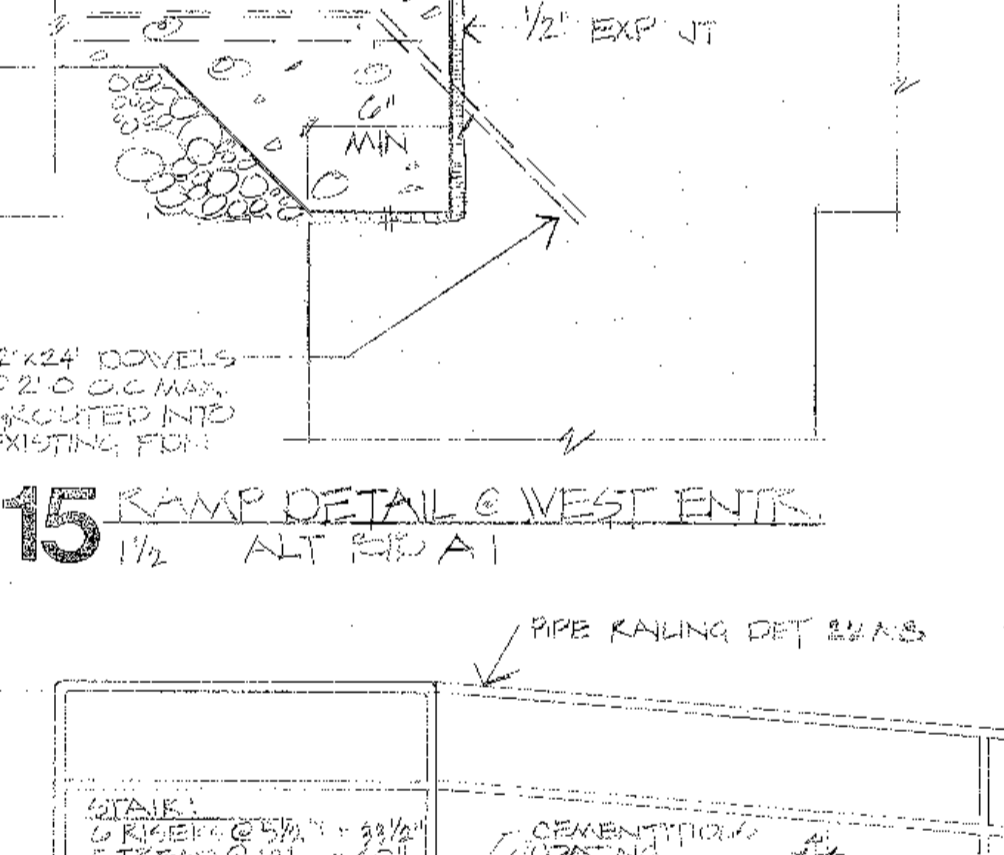
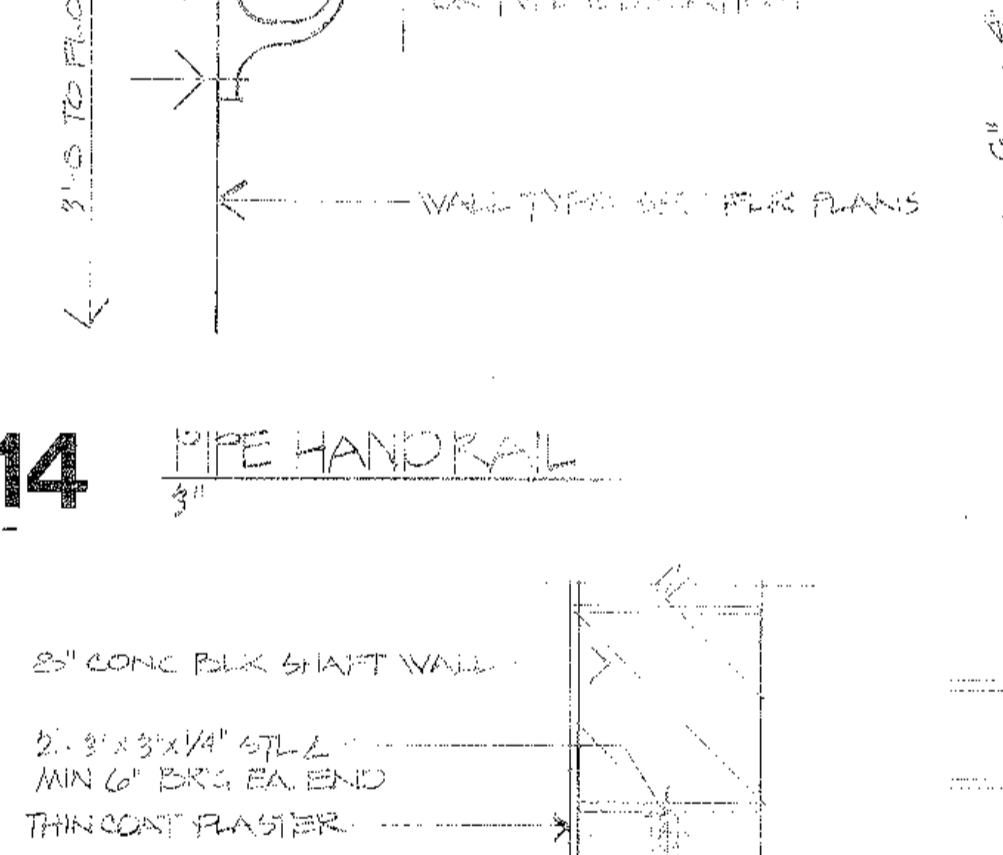
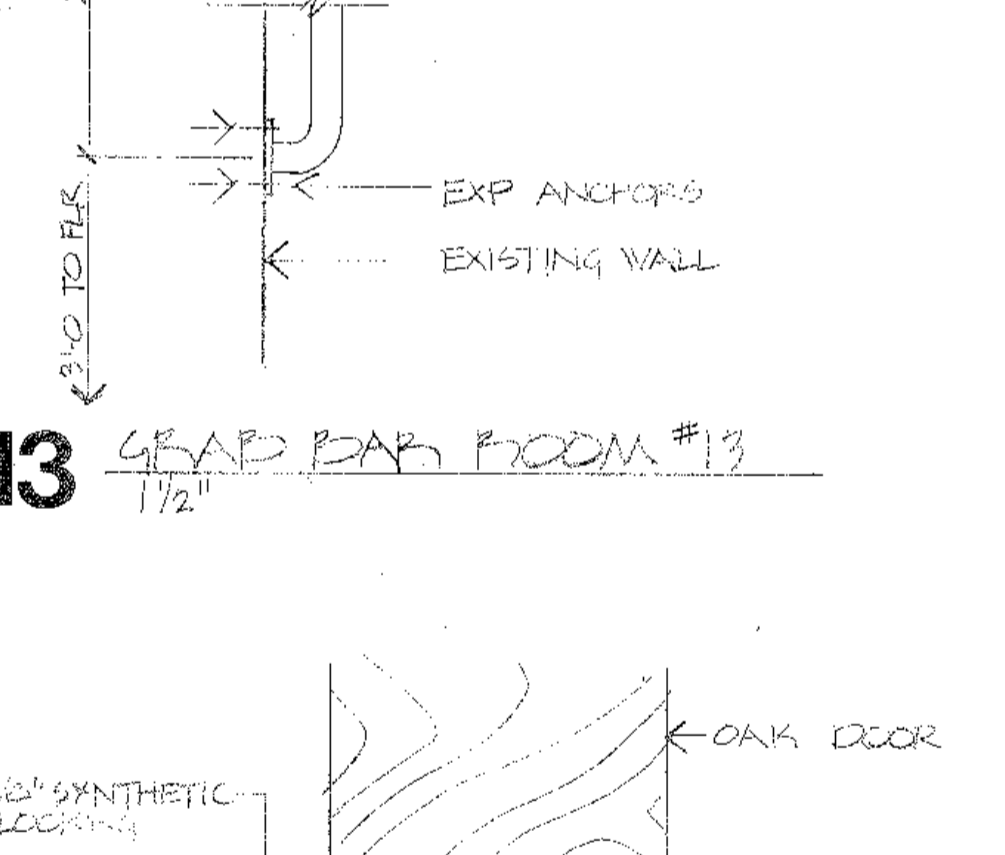
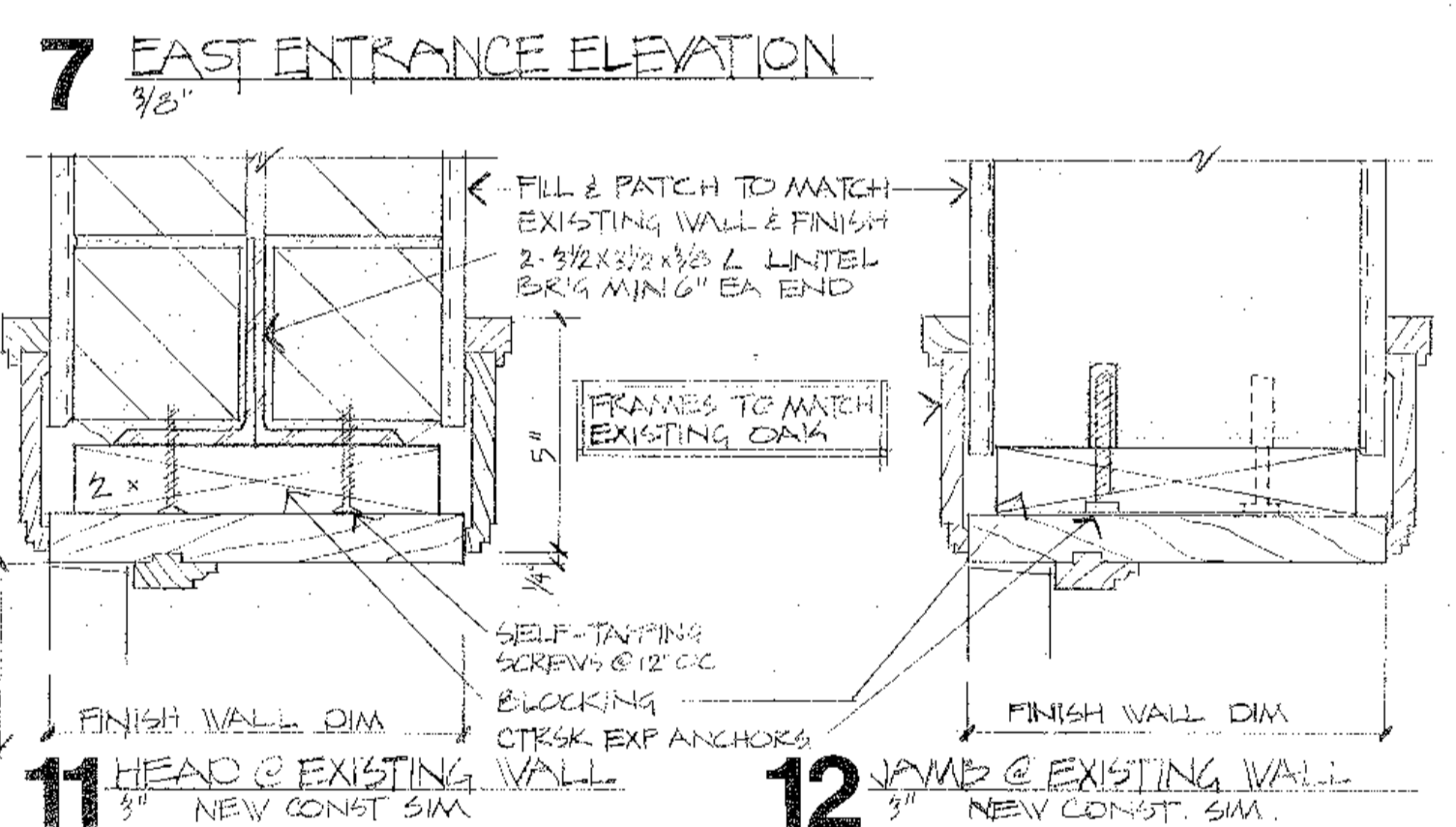
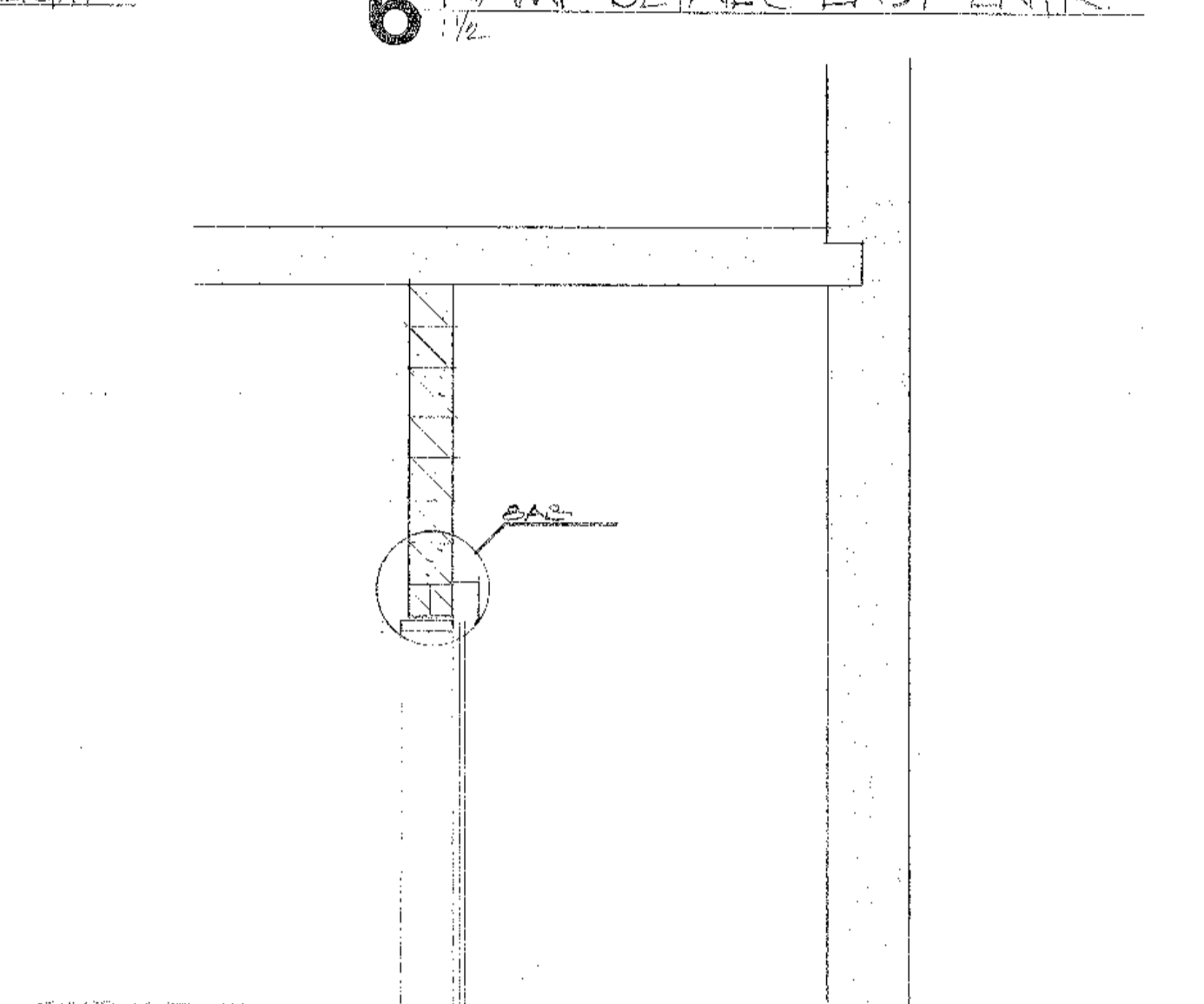
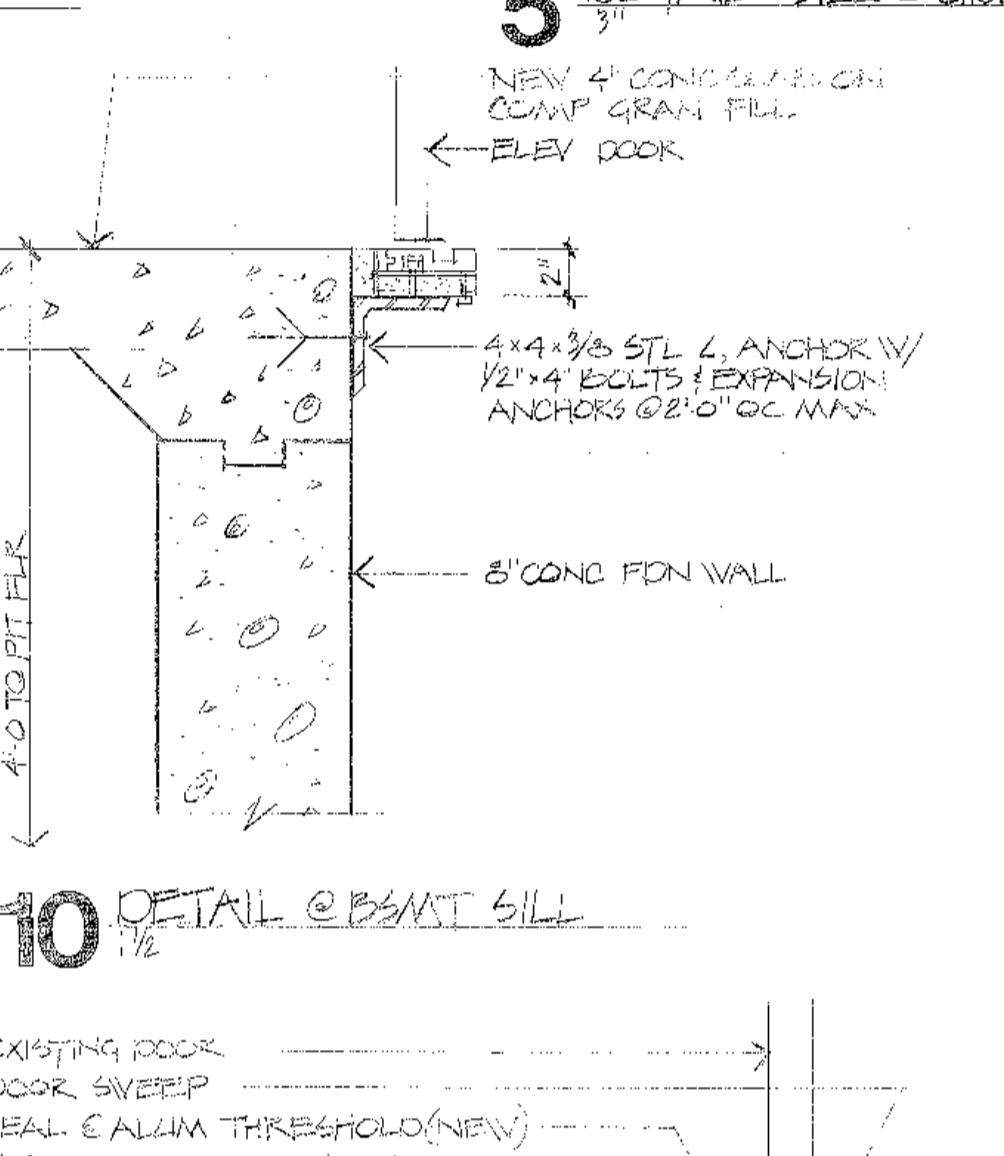
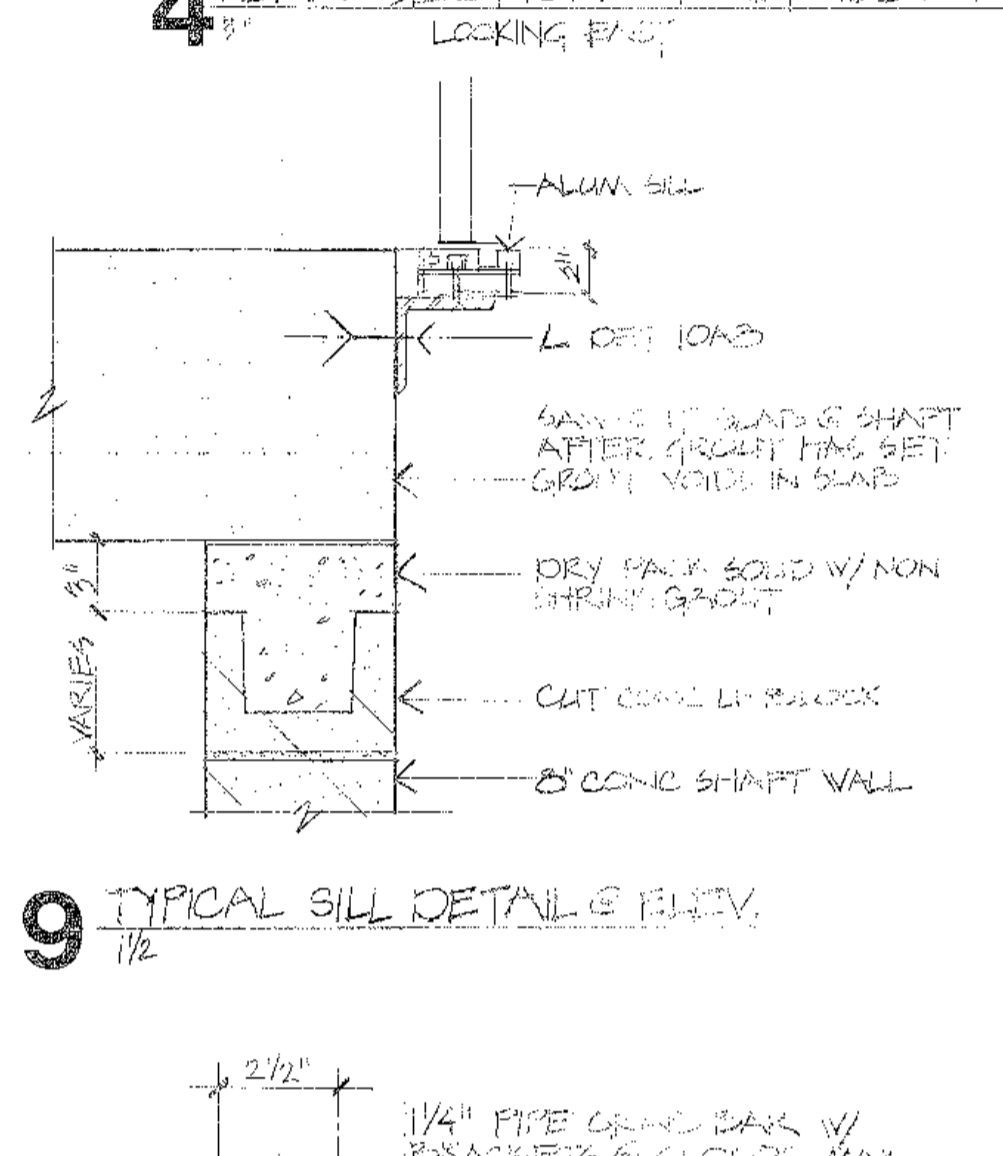
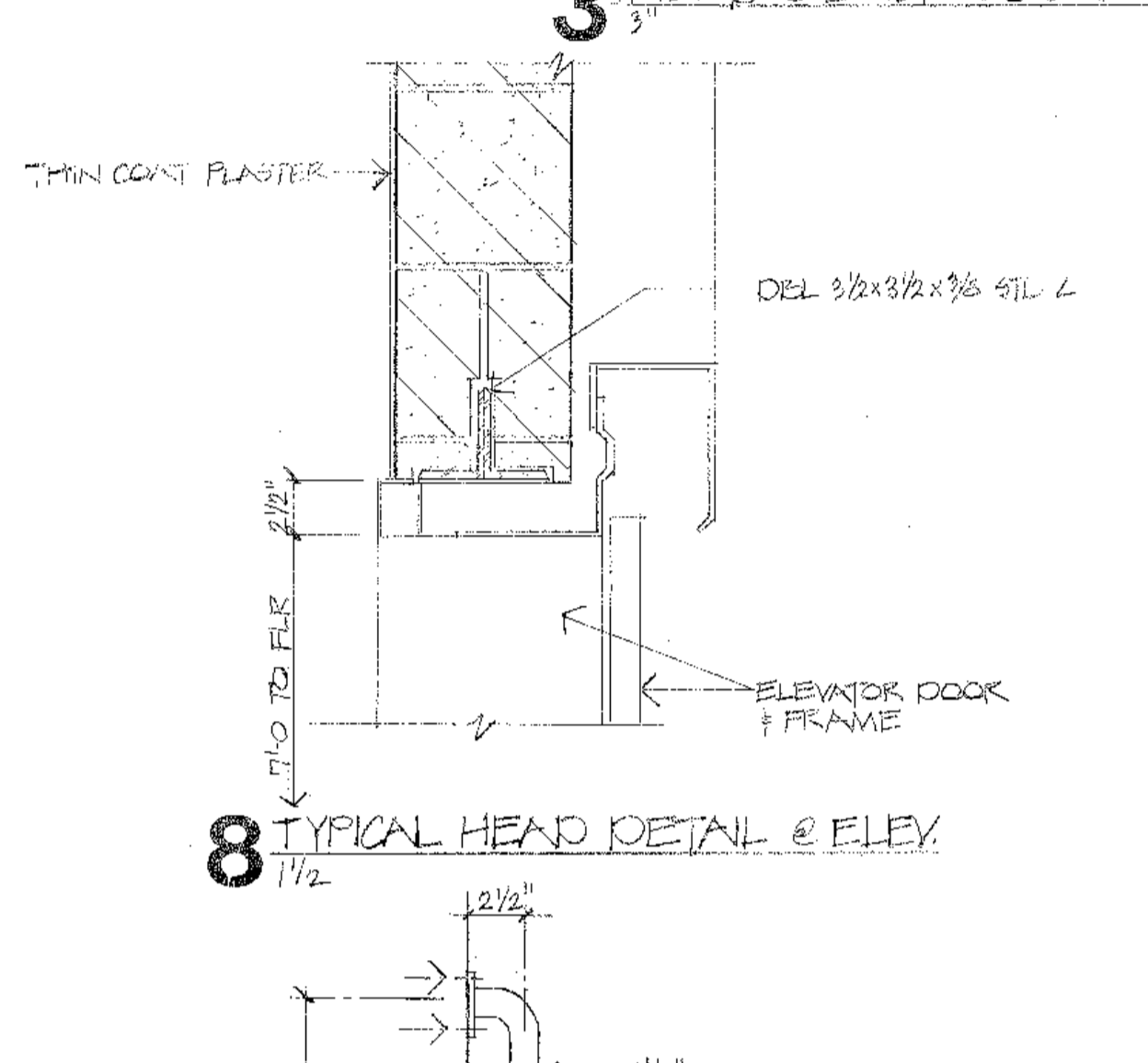
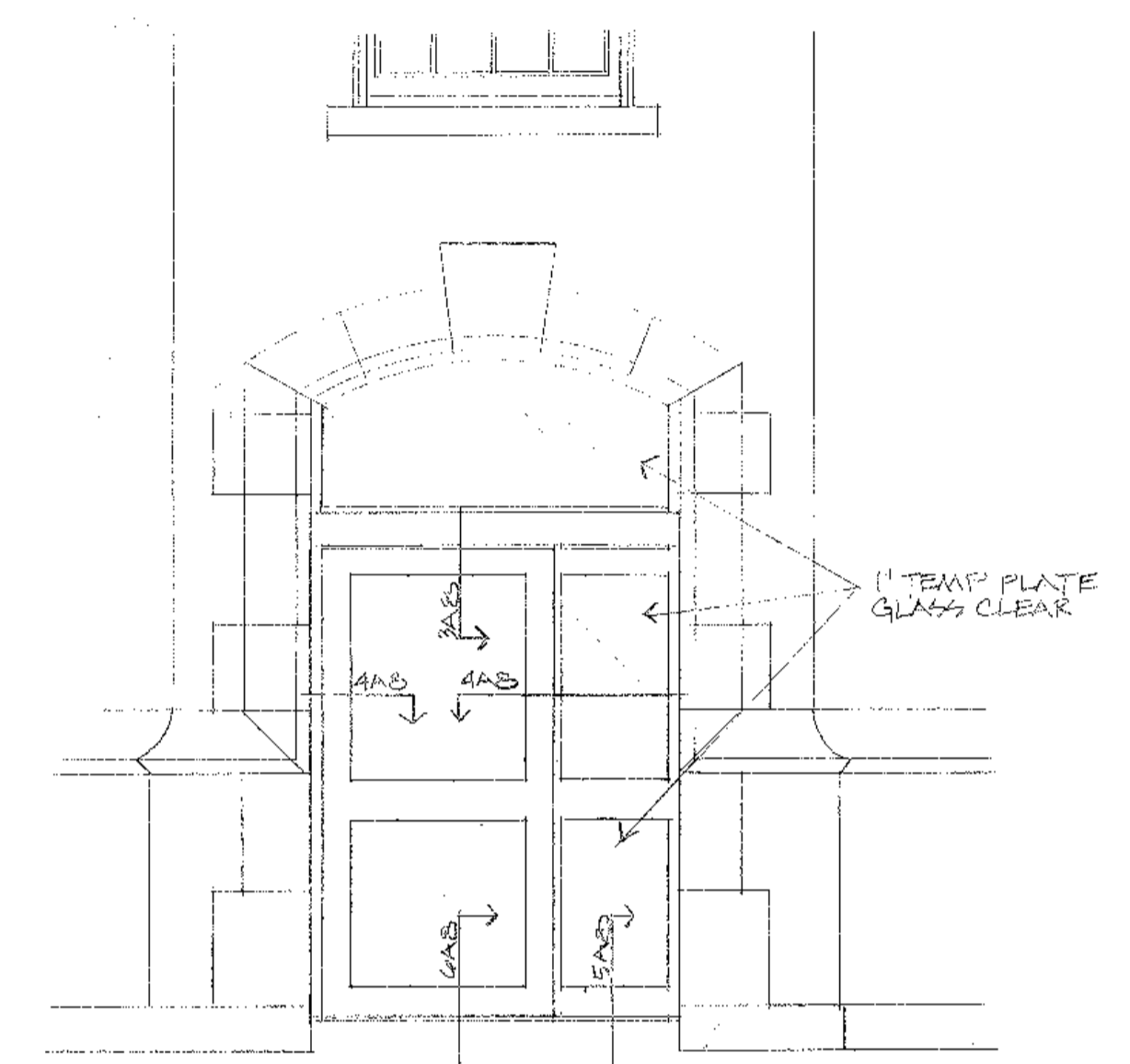
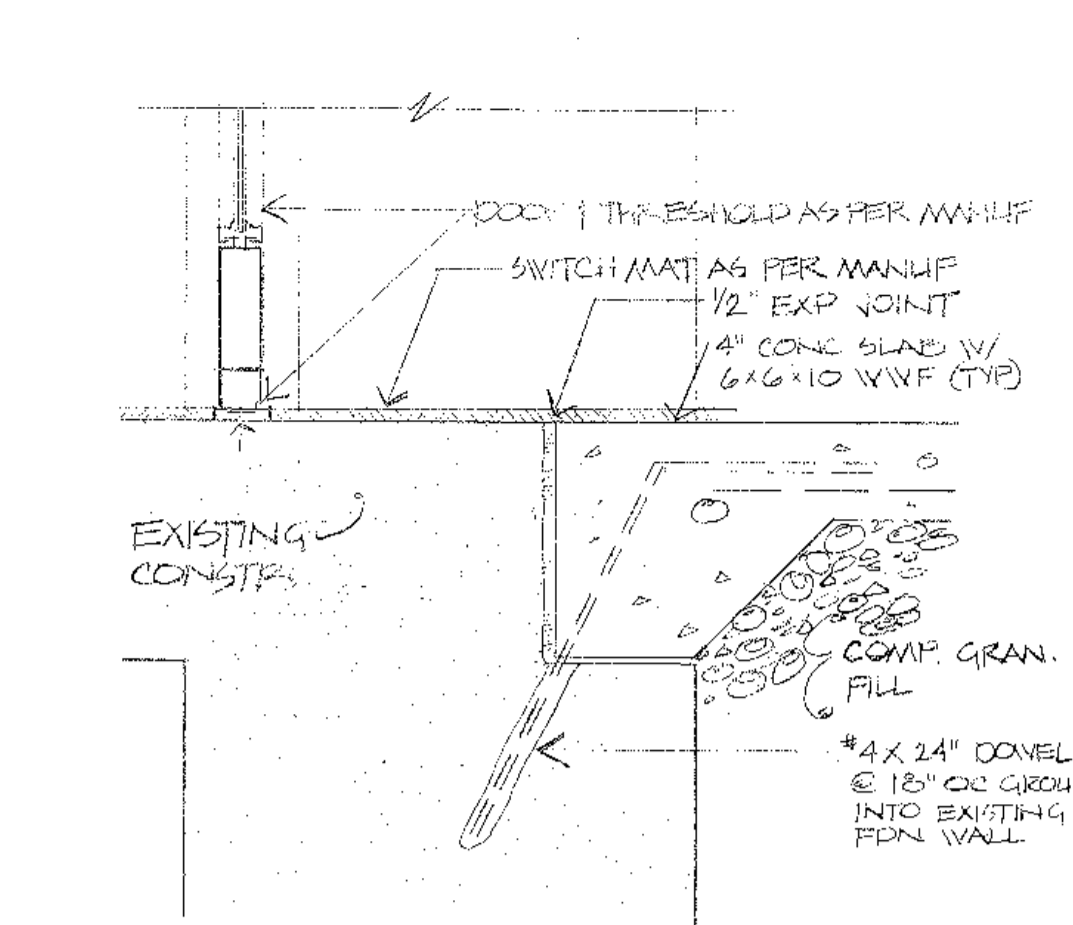
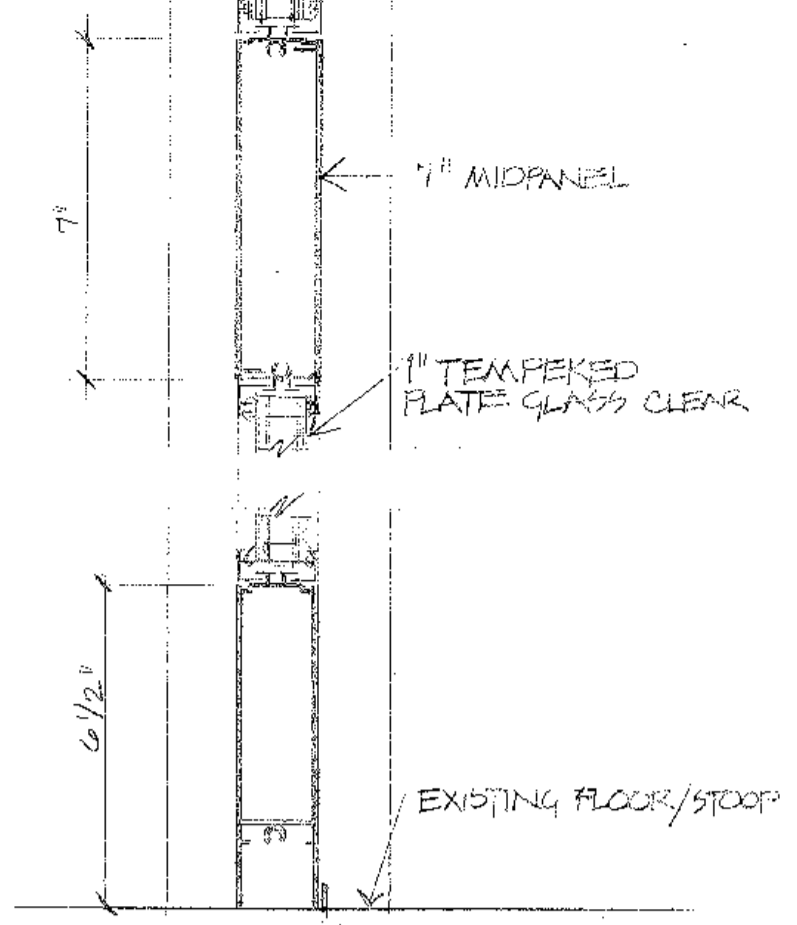
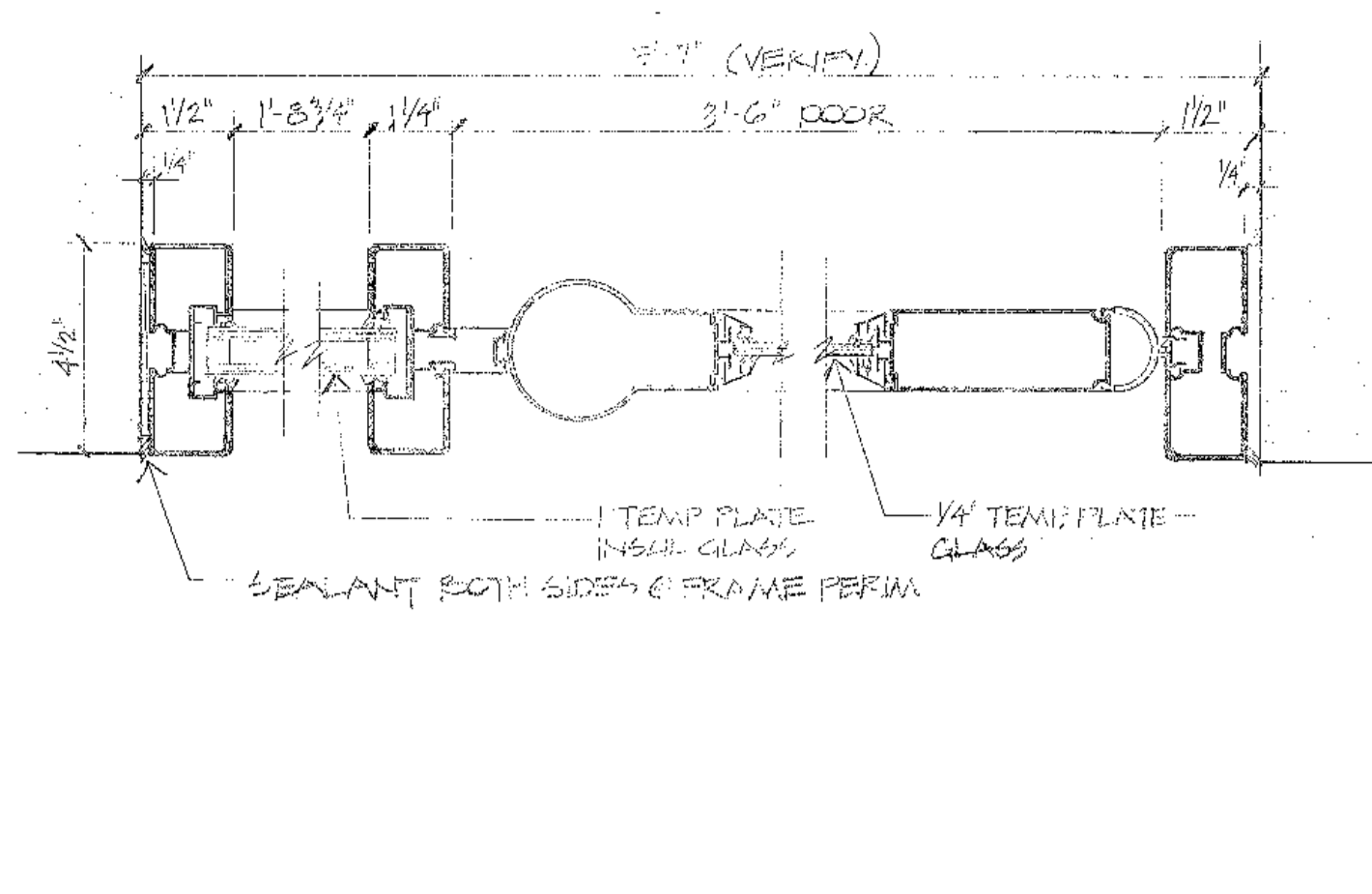
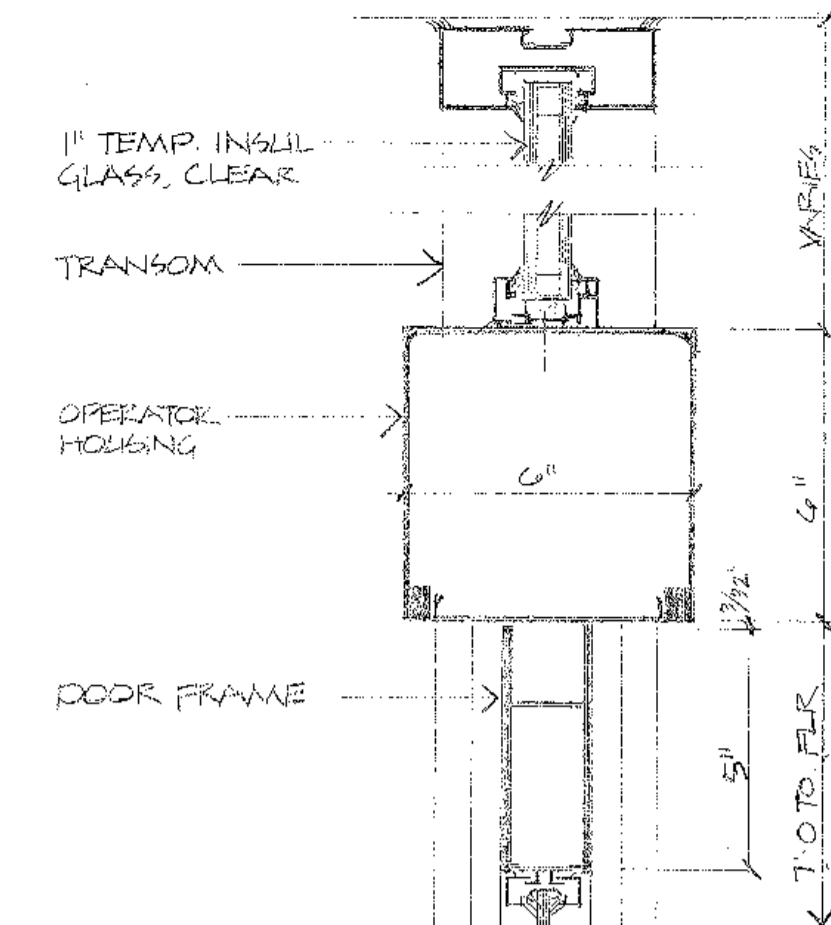
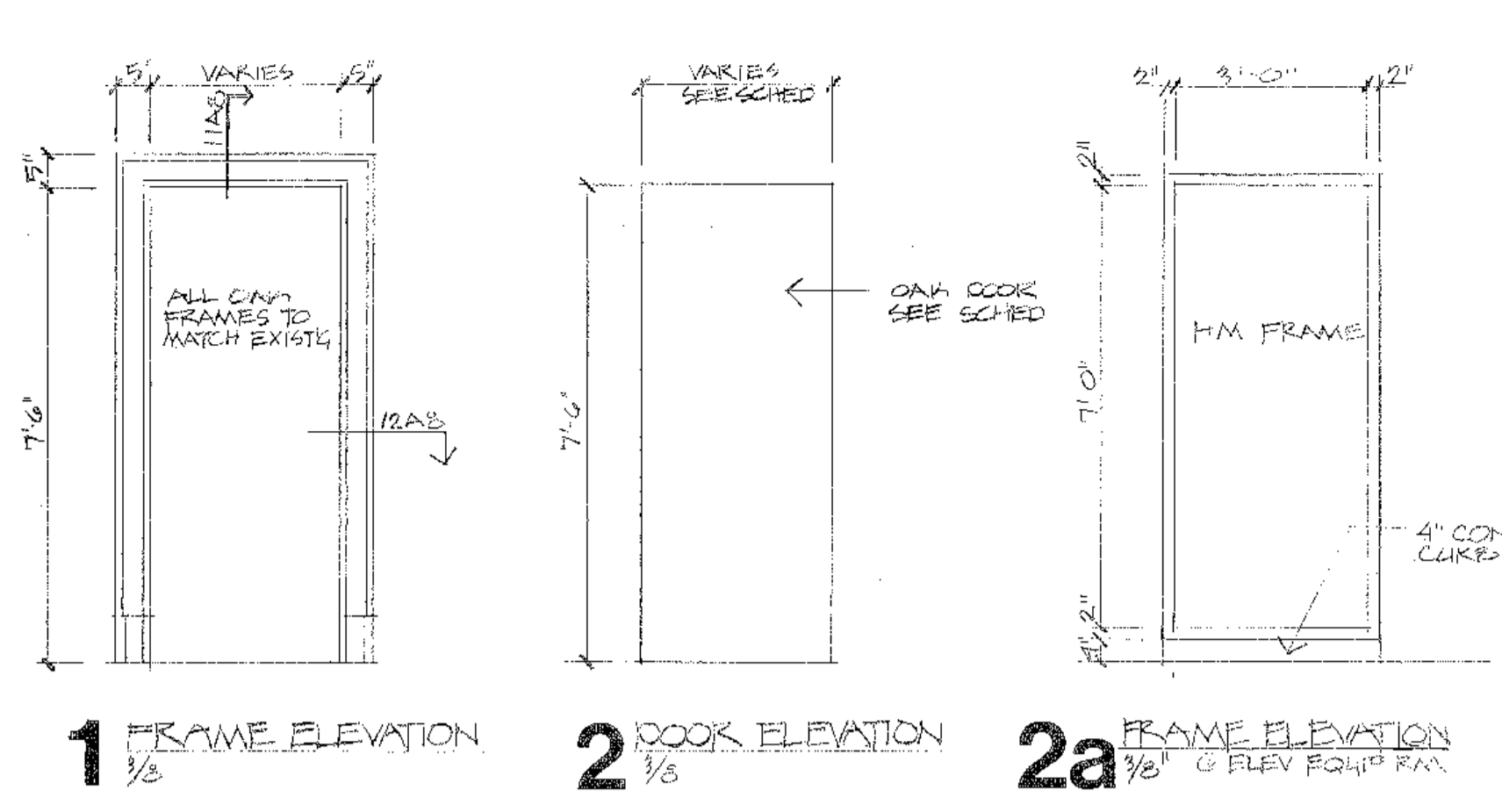
HERITAGES
DRAWING DATE NOV. 1910
DRAWN BY G.H.F.
REVISIONS

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin

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John Schroeder
DATE 5/12/20 REG. NO. A4310



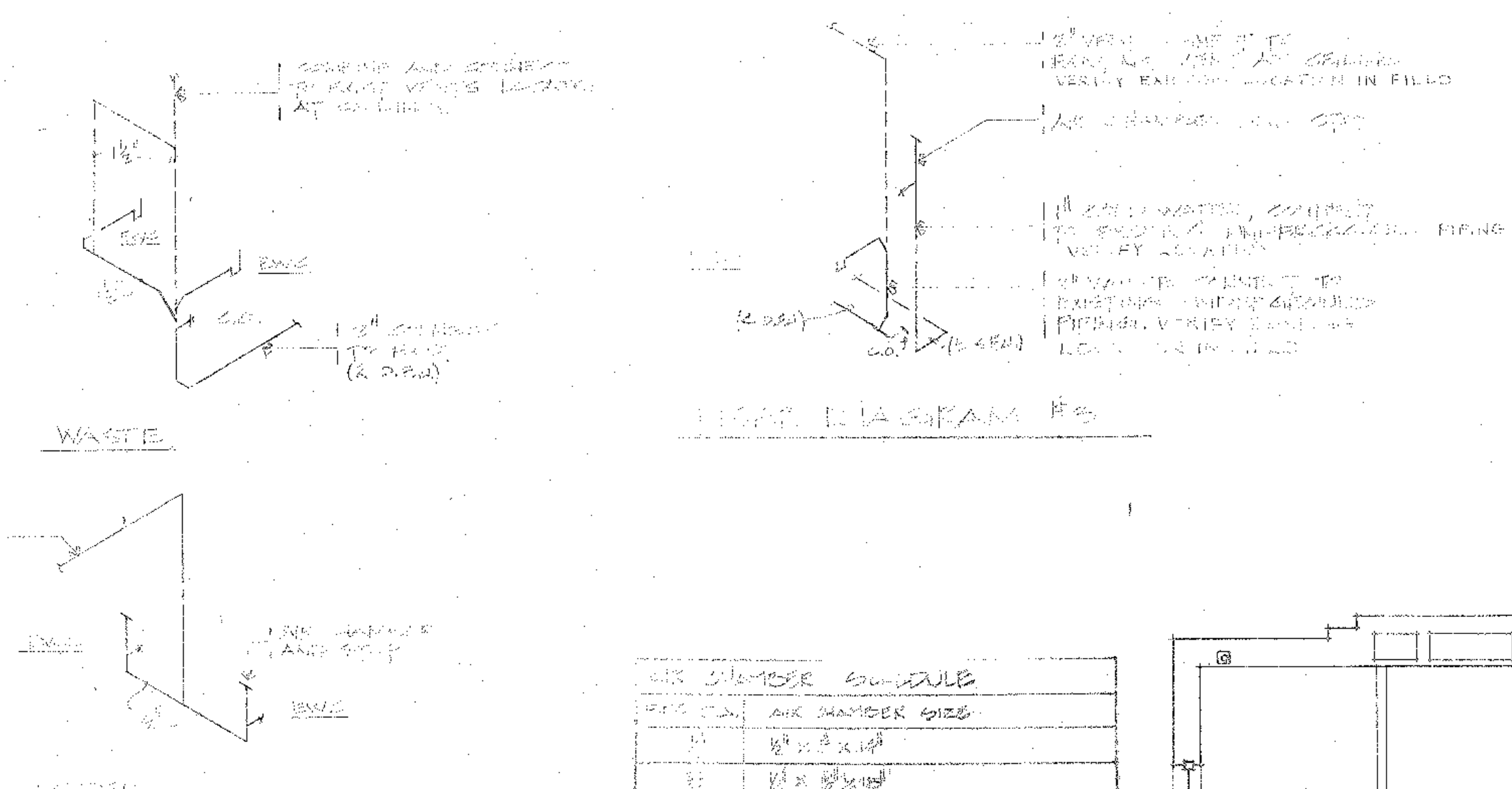
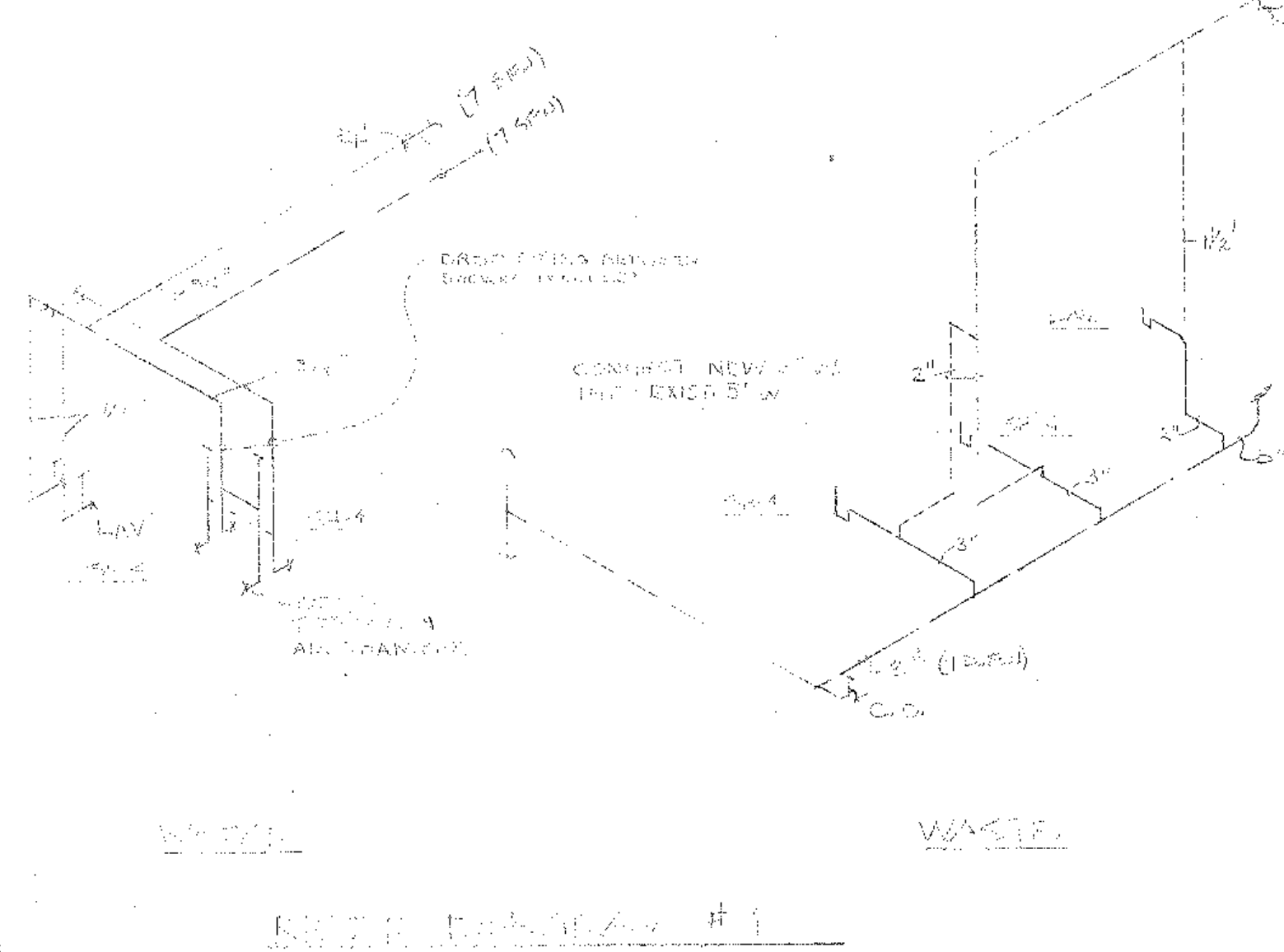


PROJECT
 WITICH HALL
 HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
 UW-LA CROSSE
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 HSR 7002S BFM PROJECT 7002-22, CONTRACT 7012
 ELEVATOR SECTION & MISC. DETAILS
 DEC 1978
 G.L.F.

DRAWING
 DATE
 DRAWN BY
 REVISIONS

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 Architects/Engineers/Planners
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 DATE 5/12/78 REG. NO. A4110



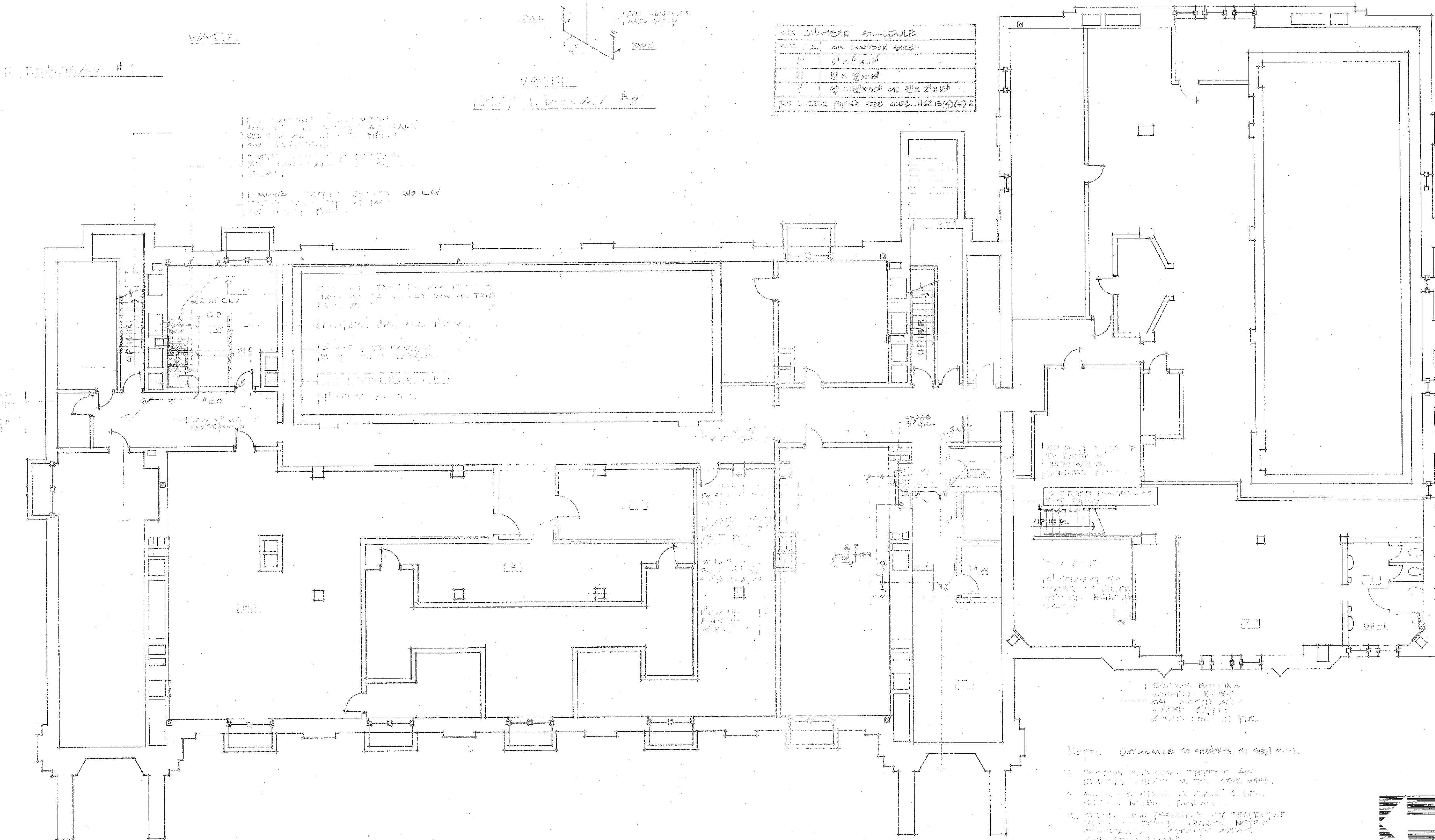


PLUMBING SYMBOL SCHEDULE

Sanitary Sewer	CO	CLEANOUT
Waste	DFU	DRAINAGE FIXTURE UNITS
Vent	DF	DRINKING FOUNTAIN
Cold Water	EC	ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Cold Soft Water	EW	ELECTRIC WATER COOLER
Hot Water	FD	FLOOR DRAIN
Hot Water Circulating	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Gas	HC	HEATING CONTRACTOR
Riser Up	HB	HOSE BIB
Riser Down	HD	HUB DRAIN
Ball Valve		
Check Valve		
Gate Valve		
Stop Cock		
Butterfly Valve		
Three Way Valve		
Strainer		
Union		
Hose Bibb or Wall Hydrant		
Cleanout		

PIPE SCHEDULE

PIPE SIZE	PIPE NUMBER	PIPE SIZE
1/2"	1	1/2" x 1/2"
3/4"	2	3/4" x 3/4"
1"	3	1" x 1"
1 1/2"	4	1 1/2" x 1 1/2"
2"	5	2" x 2"
3"	6	3" x 3"
4"	7	4" x 4"
6"	8	6" x 6"
8"	9	8" x 8"
10"	10	10" x 10"
12"	11	12" x 12"



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - PLUMBING
1/8" = 1'-0"

PROJECT: WITICH HALL - HANICAPABLE BARRIER REMOVAL
 UW - LA CROSSE
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 PER PROJECT FILE # 100-200-100-100
 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN: PLUMBING
 DATE: 1975

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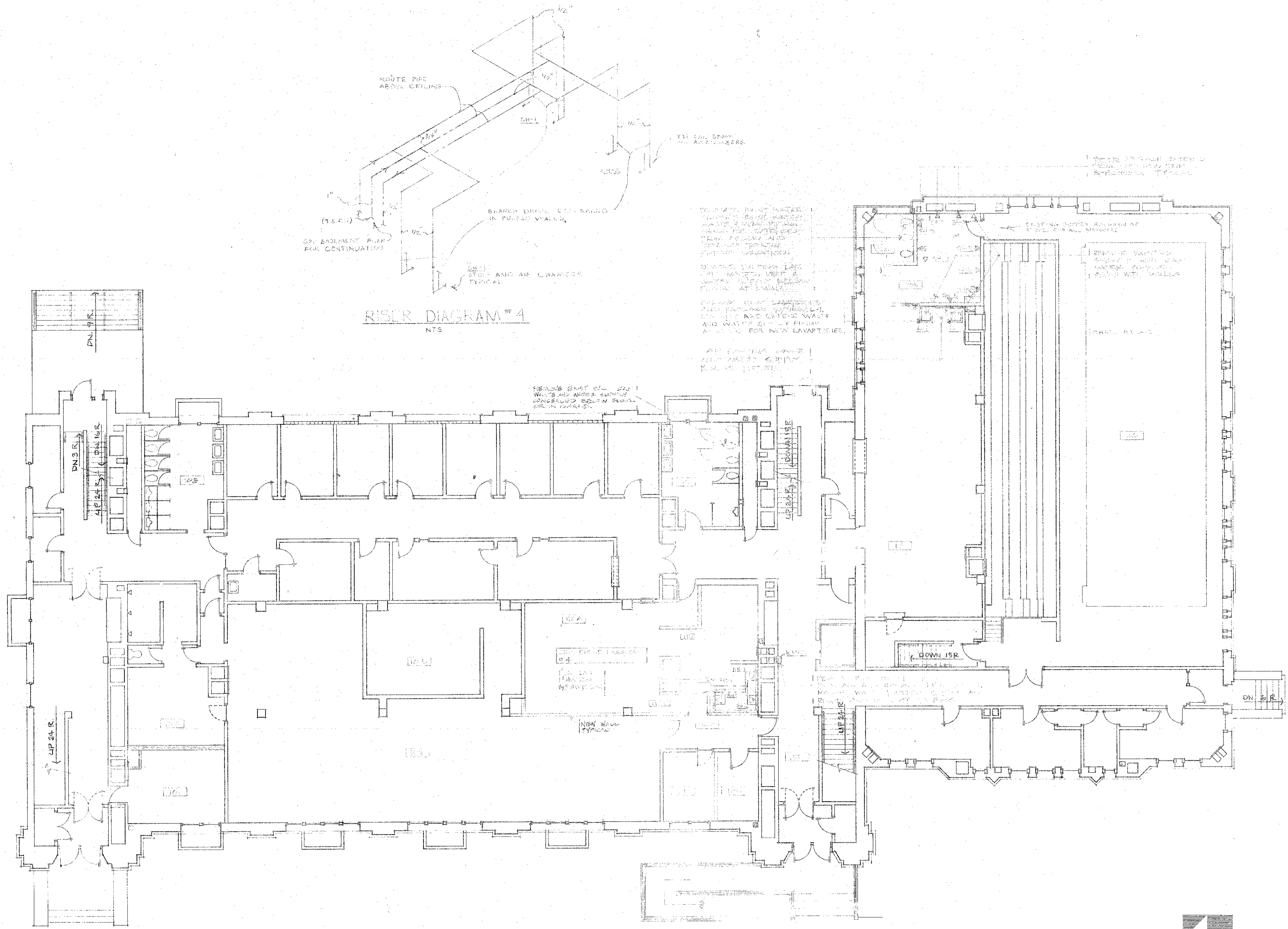
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HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
 Architects/Engineers/Planners
 La Crosse, Wisconsin

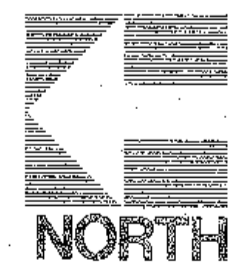
ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 815 FORWARD DRIVE
 MADISON, WIS. 53711

P1





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
815 FORWARD DRIVE
MADISON, WISC. 53711

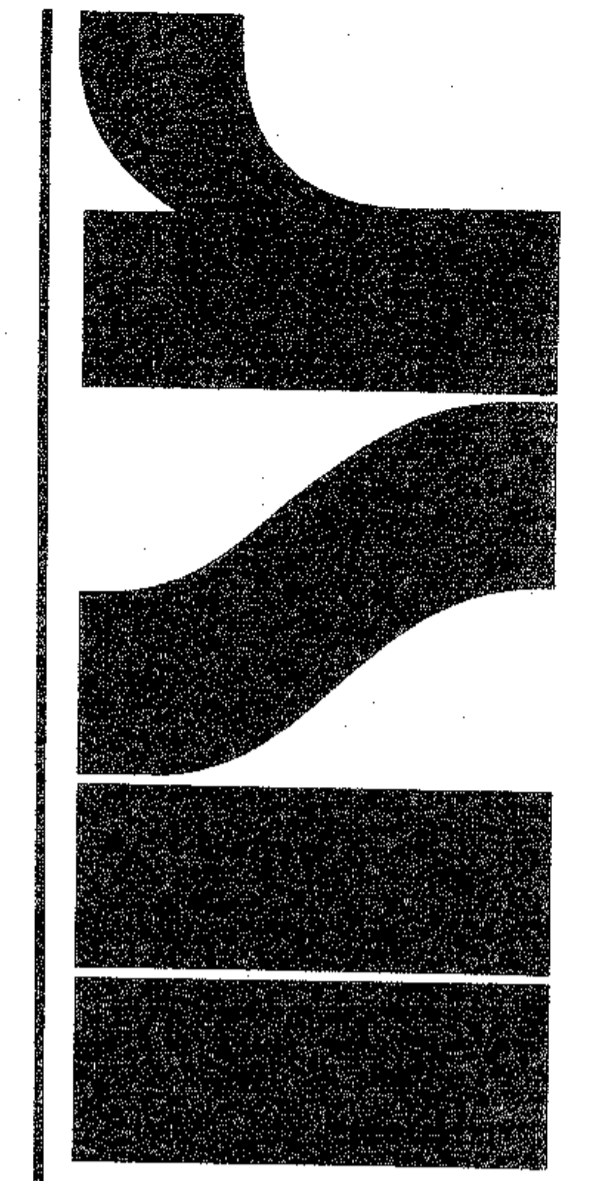
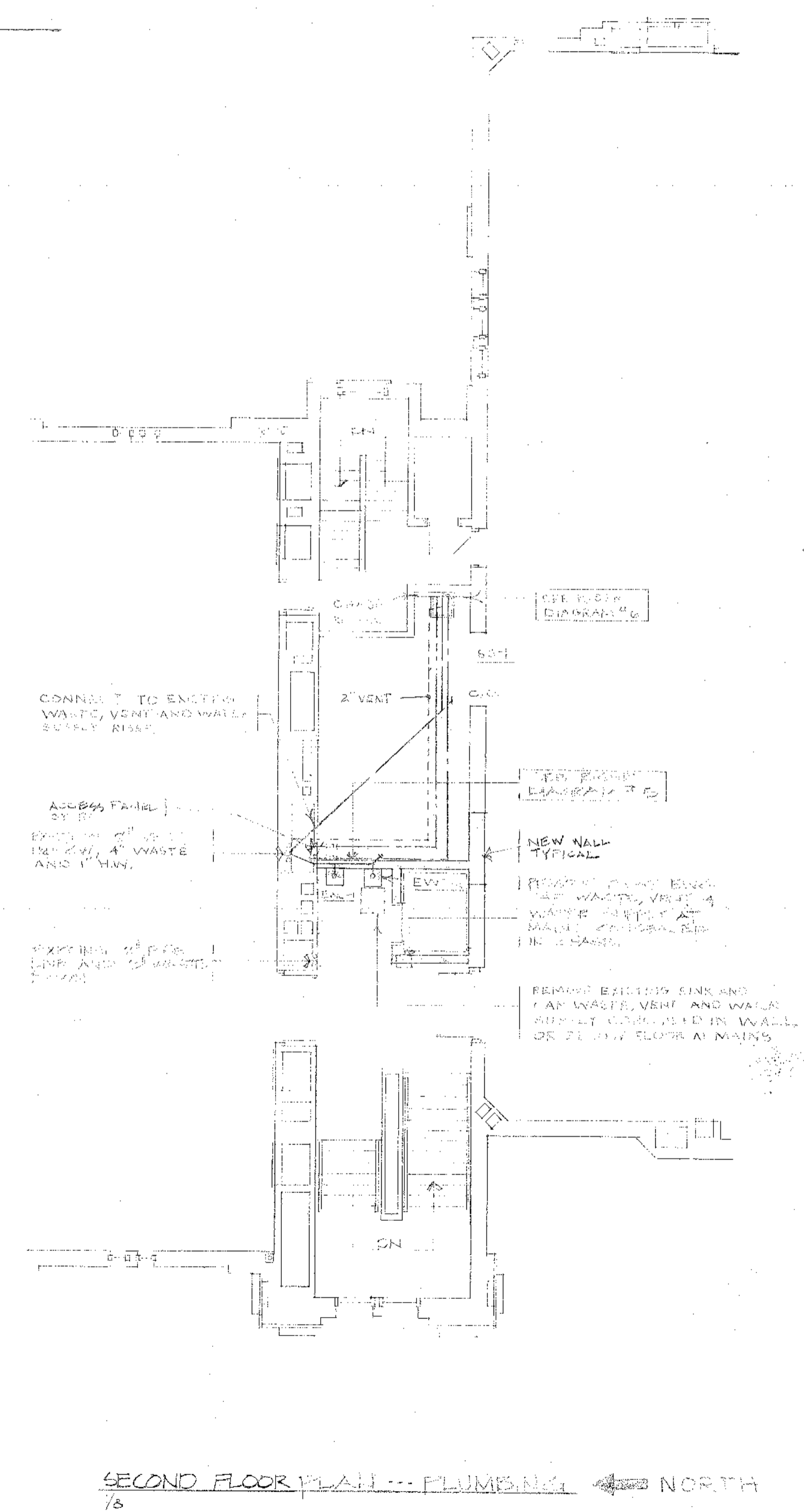
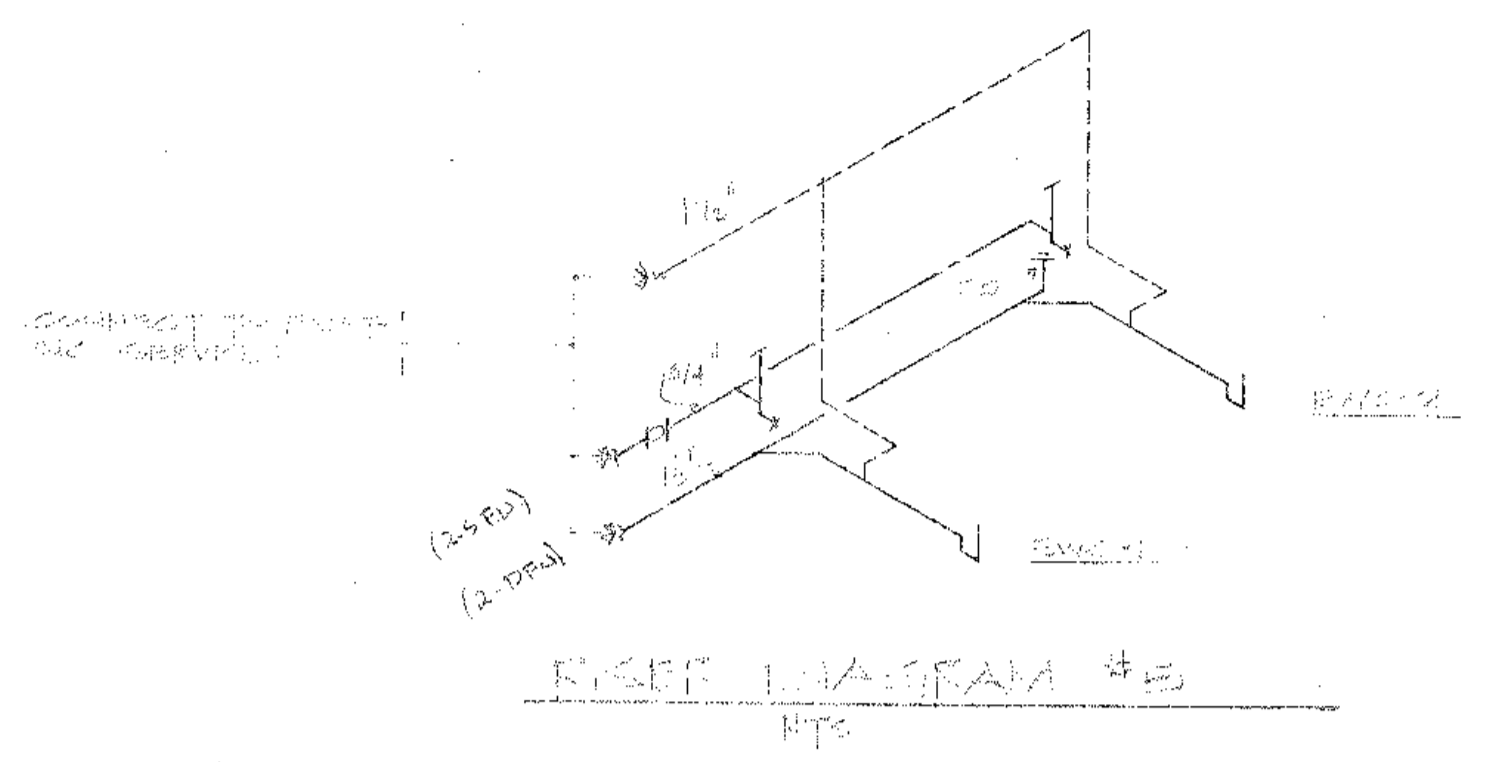
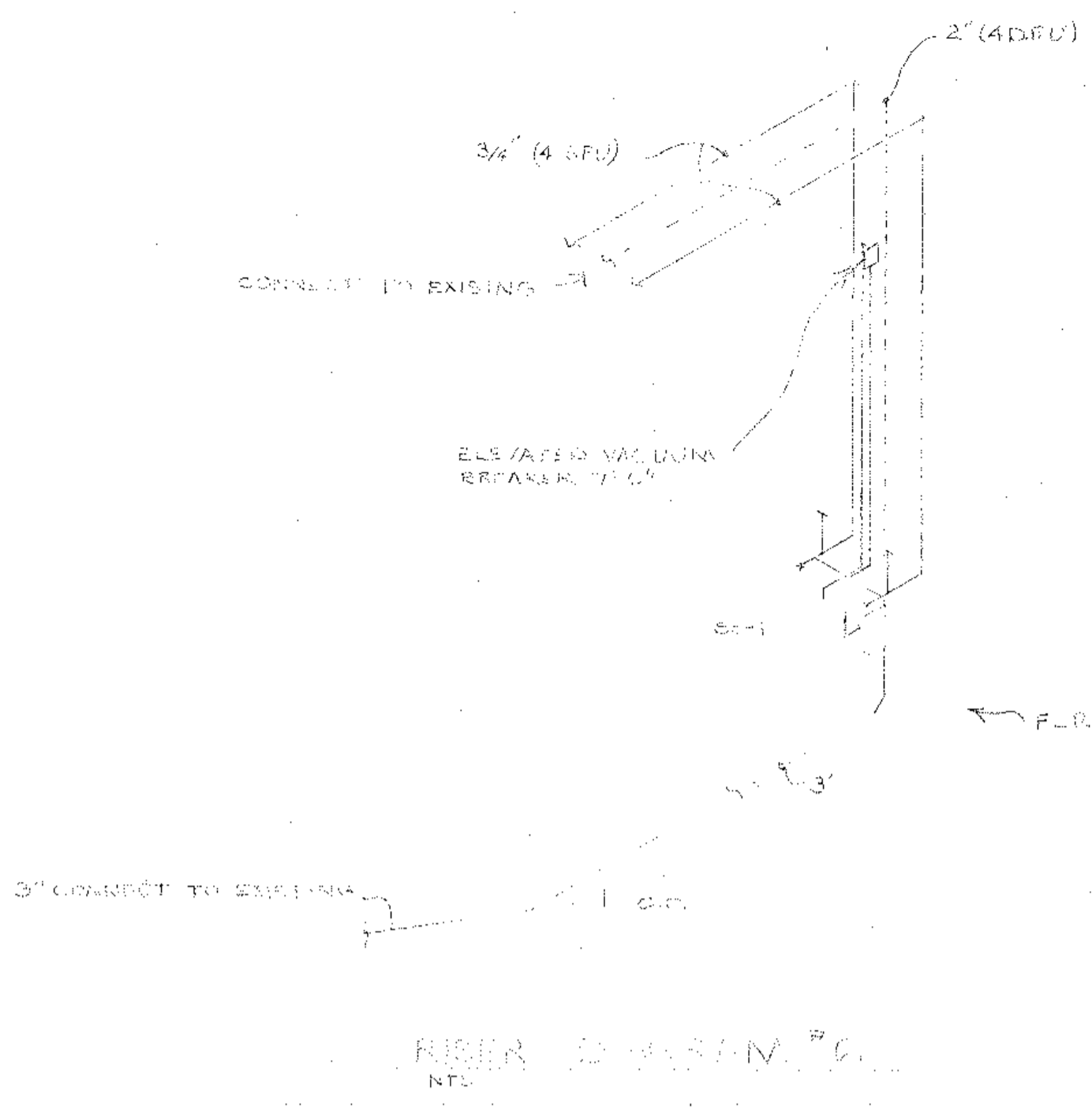
HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
La Crosse, Wisconsin

PROJECT WITTICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
RFM PROJECT 7002-22, CONTRACT 7012

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY US OR UNDER OUR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT WE ARE A DULY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.
DATE: 10/15/85
SCALE: AS SHOWN

H&R 7002/22
DRAWING
DATE
DRAWN BY
REVISIONS

P2



PROJECT WITTICH HALL
 HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
 UW - LA CROSSE
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 BFM PROJECT: 7002-22, CONTRACT: 7012

DATE: 12/20/20
 DRAWING: SECOND FLOOR PLAN - PLUMBING
 DRAWN BY: [Signature]
 REVISIONS: [Table]

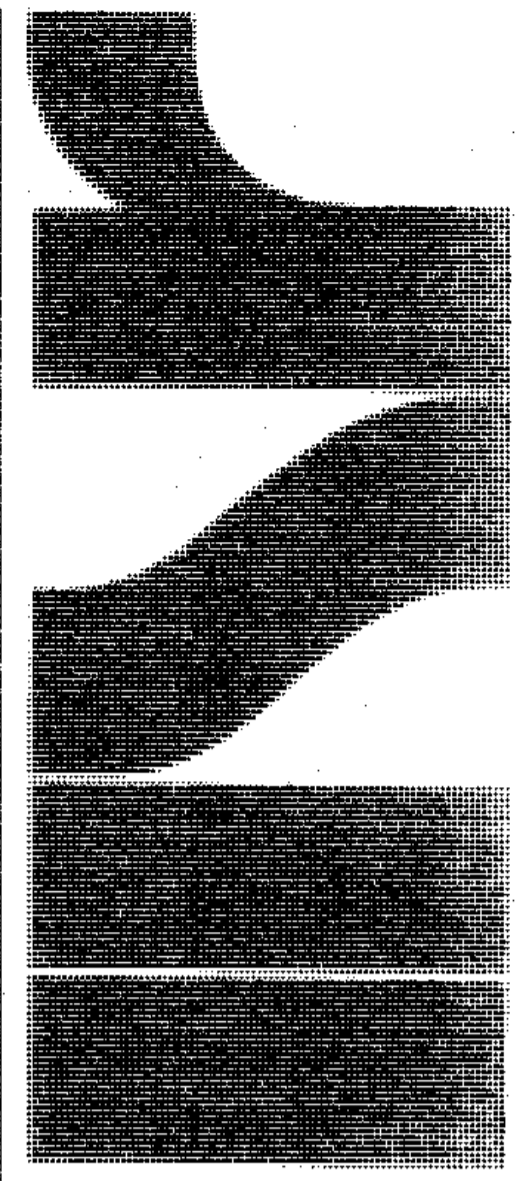
HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
 Architects/Engineers/Planners
 LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin

DATE: 12/20/20
 REC. NO. [Number]

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

P3

ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 815 FORWARD DRIVE
 MADISON, WISC. 53711

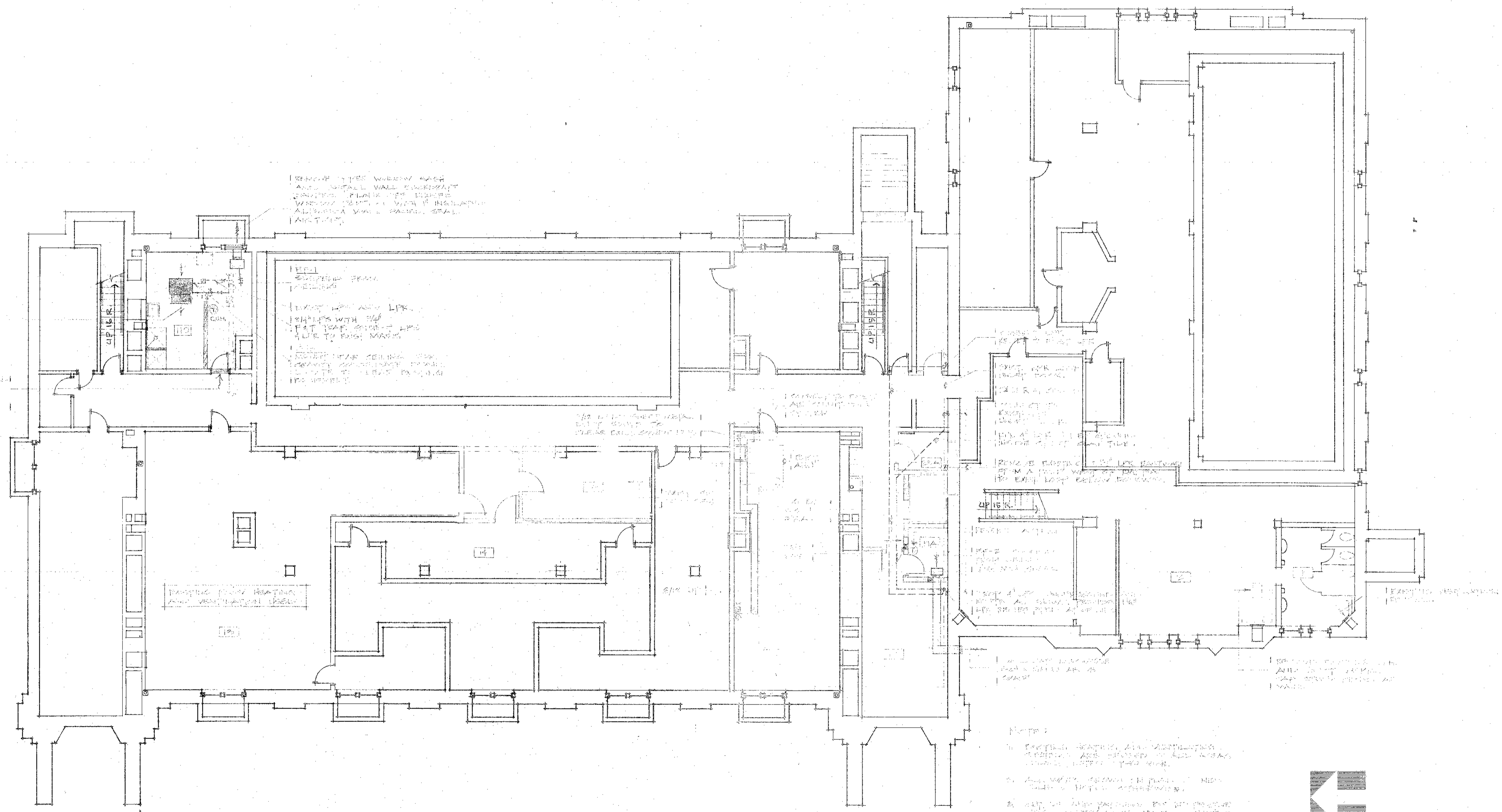


PROJECT WITICH HALL
 HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
 UW-LA CROSSE
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 BFM PROJECT 70092-22 CONTRACT 7012
 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN HEATING
 DEC. 1973

HAR 100015
 DRAWING DATE
 DRAWN BY REVISIONS

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
 Architects/Engineers/Planners
 La Crosse, Wisconsin

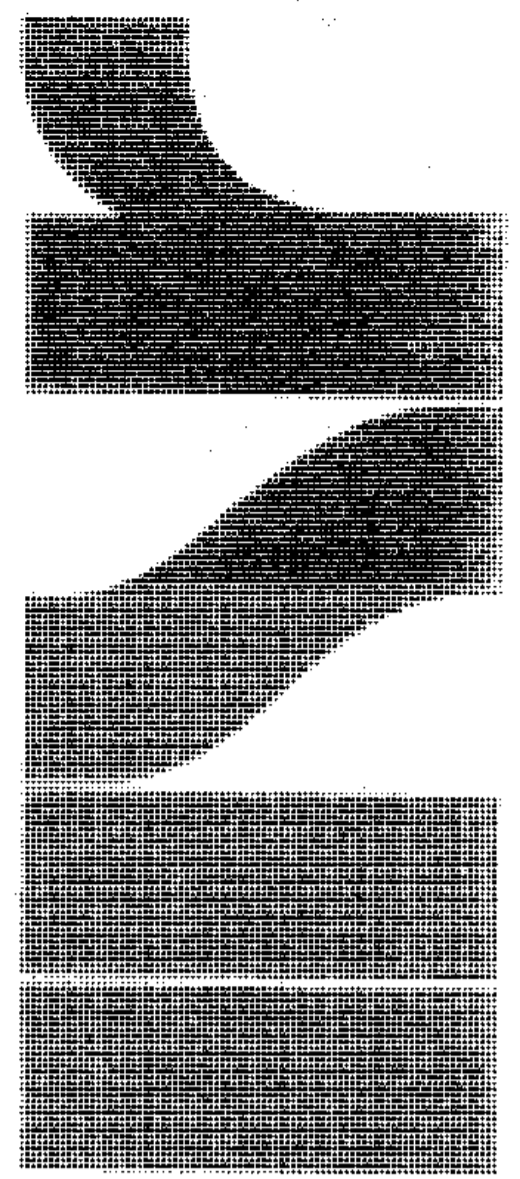
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 DATE 12-15-73 REGISTERED NO. 1000015



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - HEATING
 1/8" = 1'-0"



ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 815 FORWARD DRIVE
 MADISON, WISC. 53711



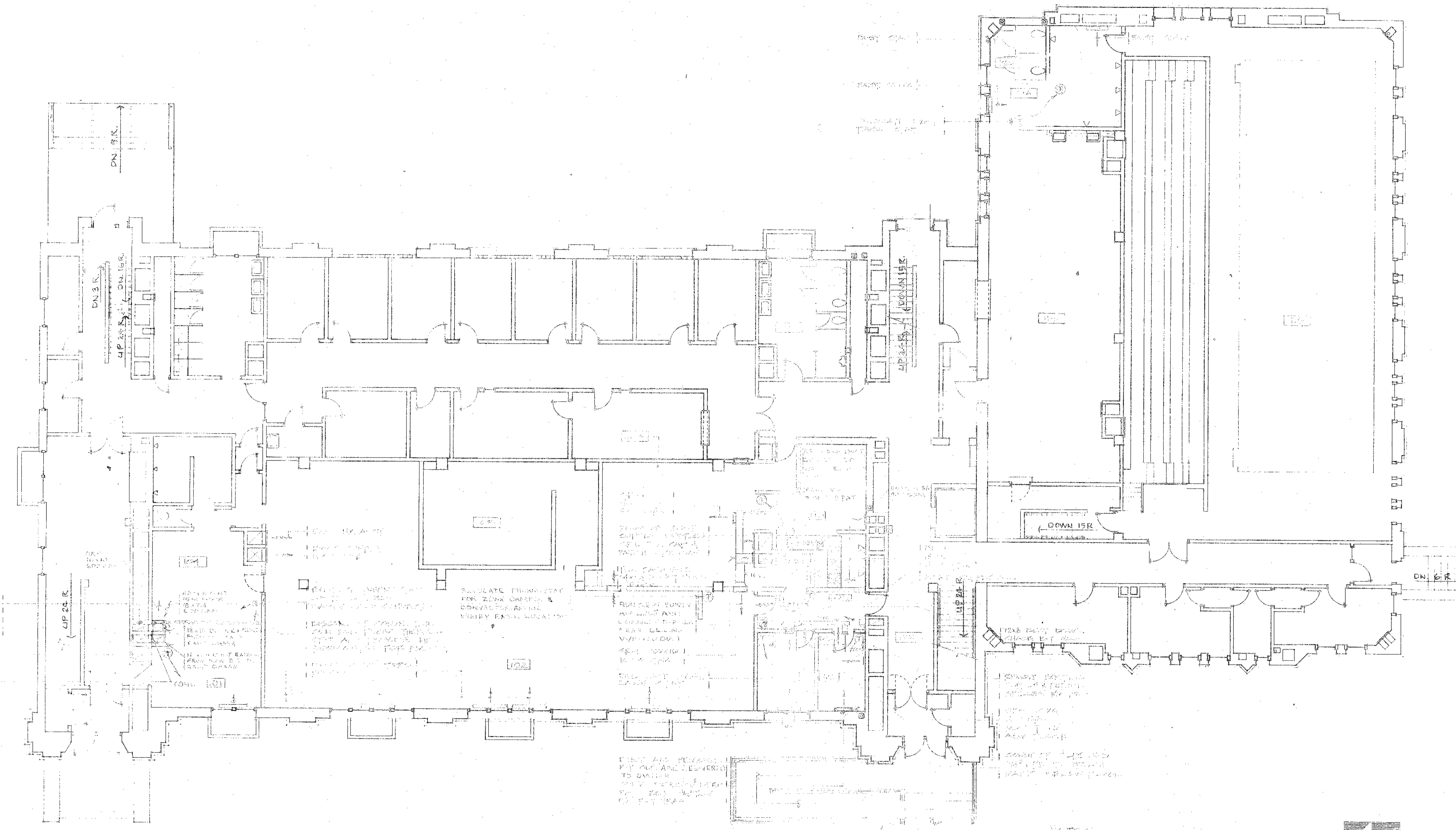
PROJECT WITCH HALL
 HANICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
 UW-LA CROSSE
 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
 BFIA PROJECT: 1002-22, CONTRACT: 1012
 HRT/BOGS
 DRAWING DATE
 DRAWN BY
 REVISIONS

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 Architects/Engineers Planners
 La Crosse, Wisconsin

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DATE: 11/15/11
 PROJECT: 1002-22
 CONTRACT: 1012

H2

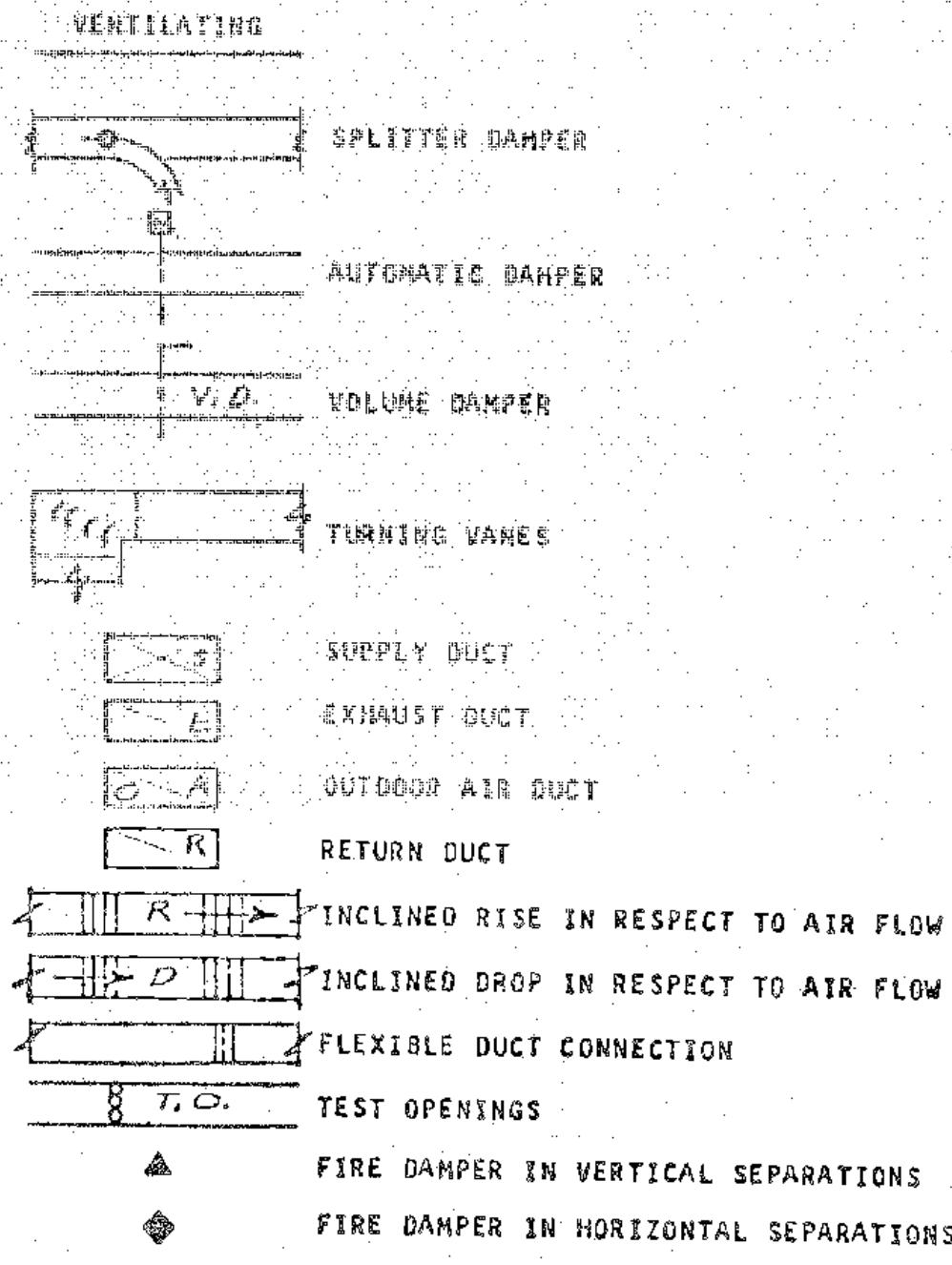


FIRST FLOOR PLAN - HANICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
 1/8" = 1'-0"



ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 815 FORWARD DRIVE
 MADISON, WISC. 53711

MECHANICAL SYMBOLS



HEATING ABBREVIATIONS

AW	air handling unit	F.D.	floor drain	R.	return
AD	access door	FLEX	flexible	R.G.	return grille
AP	access panel			OPM	revolutions per minute
				R.R.	return register
BC	booster coil	G.C.	general contractor		
B.T.U.	British Thermal Unit	G	gas	S.	supply
		GPM	gallons per minute	S.A.	supply air
		H.C.	heating contractor	S.G.	supply grille
CD	ceiling diffuser	H.P.R.	high pres. condensate return	S.R.	supply register
CFM	cubic feet per minute	H.P.S.	high pressure steam		
CONV	convector	HP	horsepower		
CUN	cabinet unit heater	HR	hour		
C.W.	cold water	L.P.R.	low pressure return	T.	thermostat
		L.P.S.	low pressure steam	T.C.V.	temperature control valve
		M	motor operated damper		
		MMH	1000 British Thermal Units per hour	U.H.	unit heater
D.	draft	N.P.R.	nat. pressure condensate return		
DCO	door cutoff	N.P.S.	nat. pressure steam	V.D.	volume damper
DG	door grille	O.A.	outside air	V.F.	wall-fin cabinet
E.A.	exhaust air				
E.C.	electrical contractor				
E.G.	exhaust grille	P.	pump		
E.R.	exhaust register	P.C.	plumbing contractor		
E.F.	exhaust fan	PRESS	pressure		
EKH	exhaust	PSI	pounds per square inch		
		PRV	power roof ventilator		

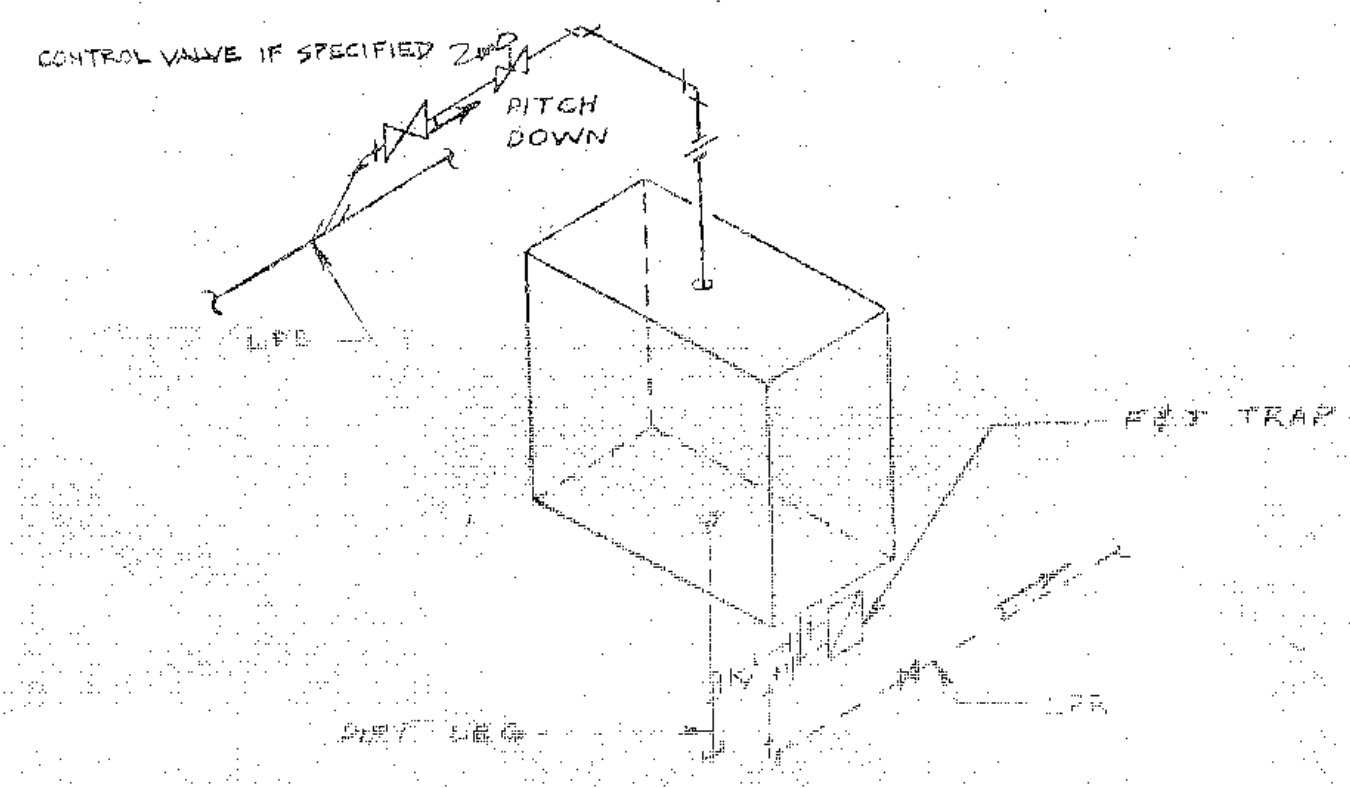
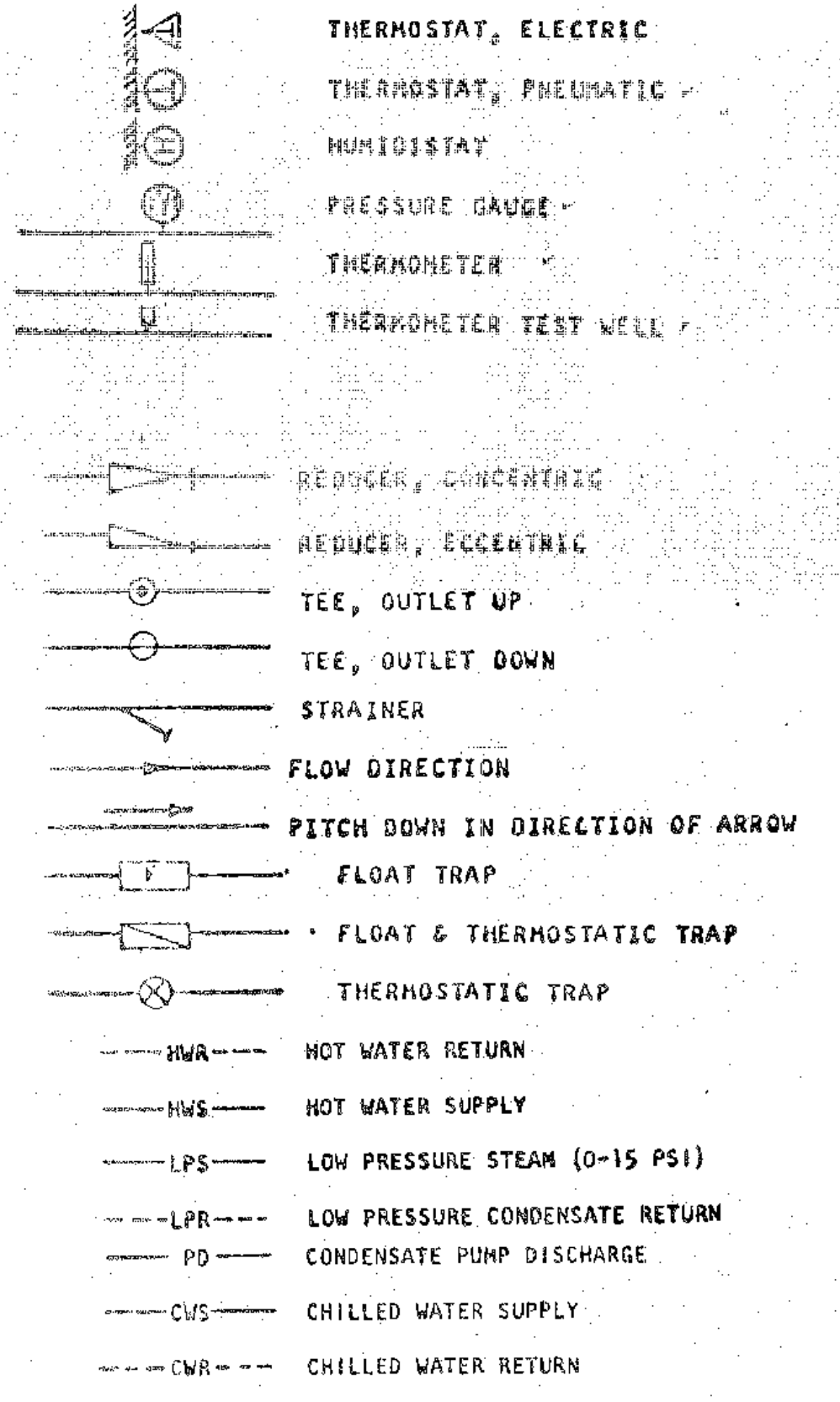
CABINET UNIT HEATER SCHEDULE

SYM.	WGR	MODEL NO.	CAP. (CFM)	CFM STD. AIR	MOTOR SIZE	ORIENT	SPEED	MOUNTING	RECESS	REMARKS

FAN SCHEDULE

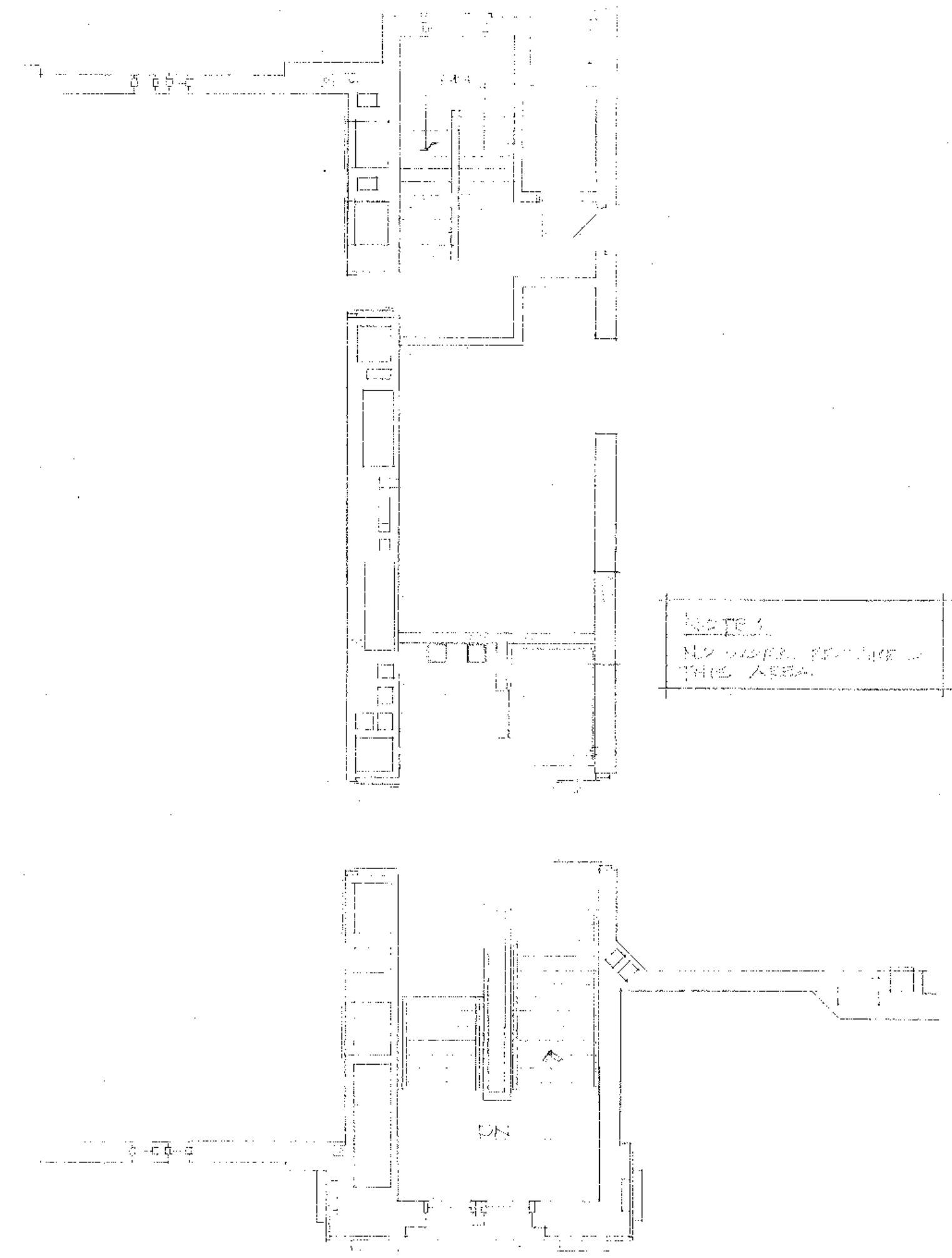
SYM.	WGR	MODEL NO.	CAP. (CFM)	CFM STD. AIR	MOTOR SIZE	ORIENT	SPEED	MOUNTING	RECESS	REMARKS

HEATING EQUIPMENT



STEAM UNIT HEATER PIPING

NOTE:
PIPING SHALL BE CONFORM TO ALL STEAM UNIT HEATER EXCEPT HORIZONTAL HANGERS AND RETURN



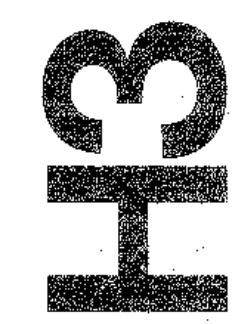
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - HEATING

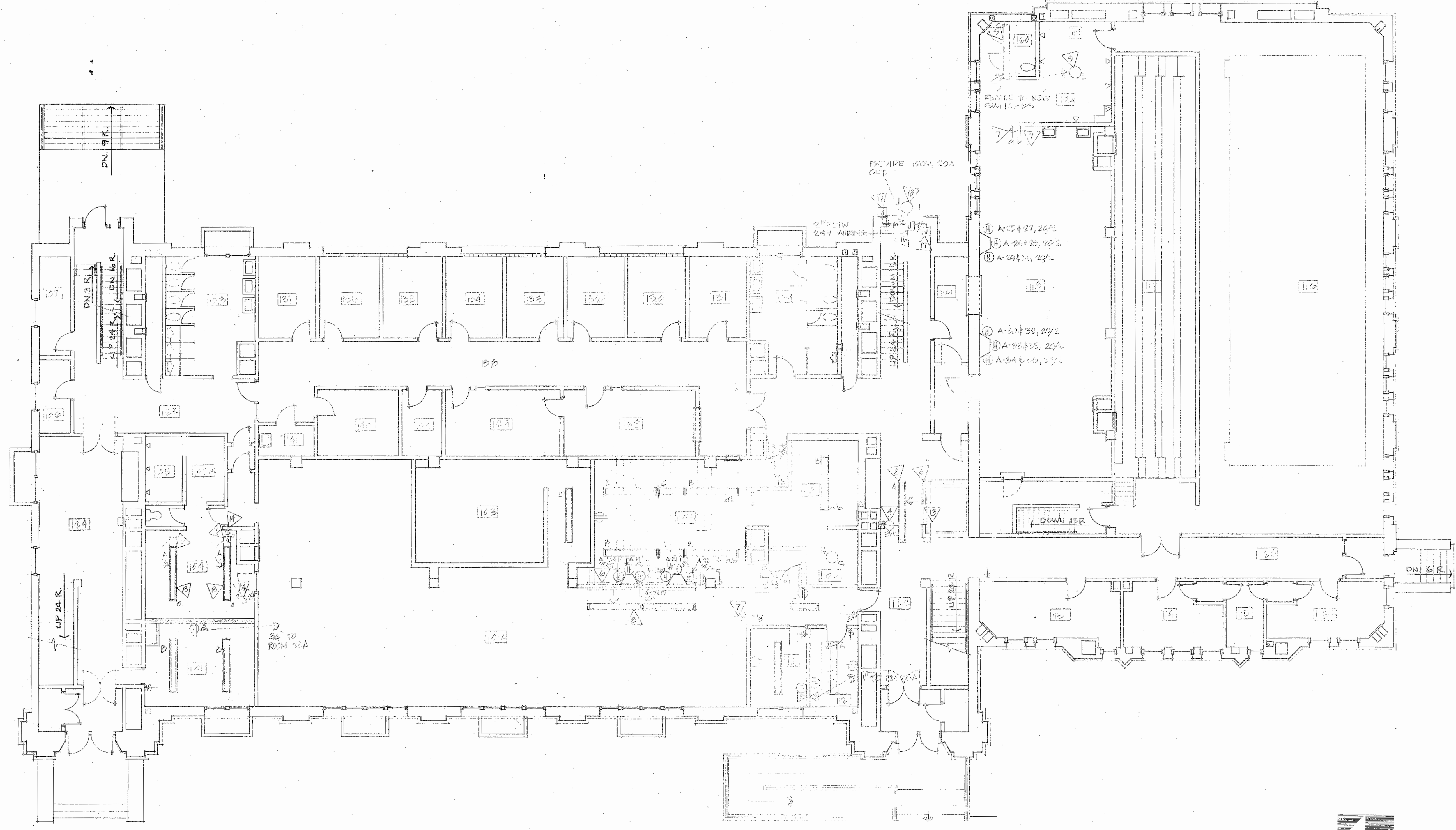
PROJECT WITCH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
HW - LA CROSSE
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
BPM PROJECT 7602-22, CONTRACT 7612
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - HEATING
FRI. 1975

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin

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DATE: 11/15/75 REG. NO. 10000

ARNOLD & O'SHERIDAN, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
47517
815 FORWARD DRIVE
MADISON, WIS. 53711





FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



FOR THE PROJECT: THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, R-3

RANDOLPH CRENSHAW, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
815 FORWARD DRIVE
MADISON, WIS. 53711

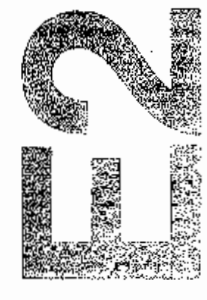
HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers, Planners
La Crosse, Wisconsin

PROJECT: WITTICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
BPM PROJECT: 1002-22; CONTRACT: 1012

DRAWING: HSK 780240
DATE: 12/15/80
DRAWN BY: J. J. JENSEN
REVISIONS:

EVERY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN
SPECIFICATION OR REPORT WAS PRE-
PARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT
SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF
WISCONSIN.

12/15/80 J. J. JENSEN

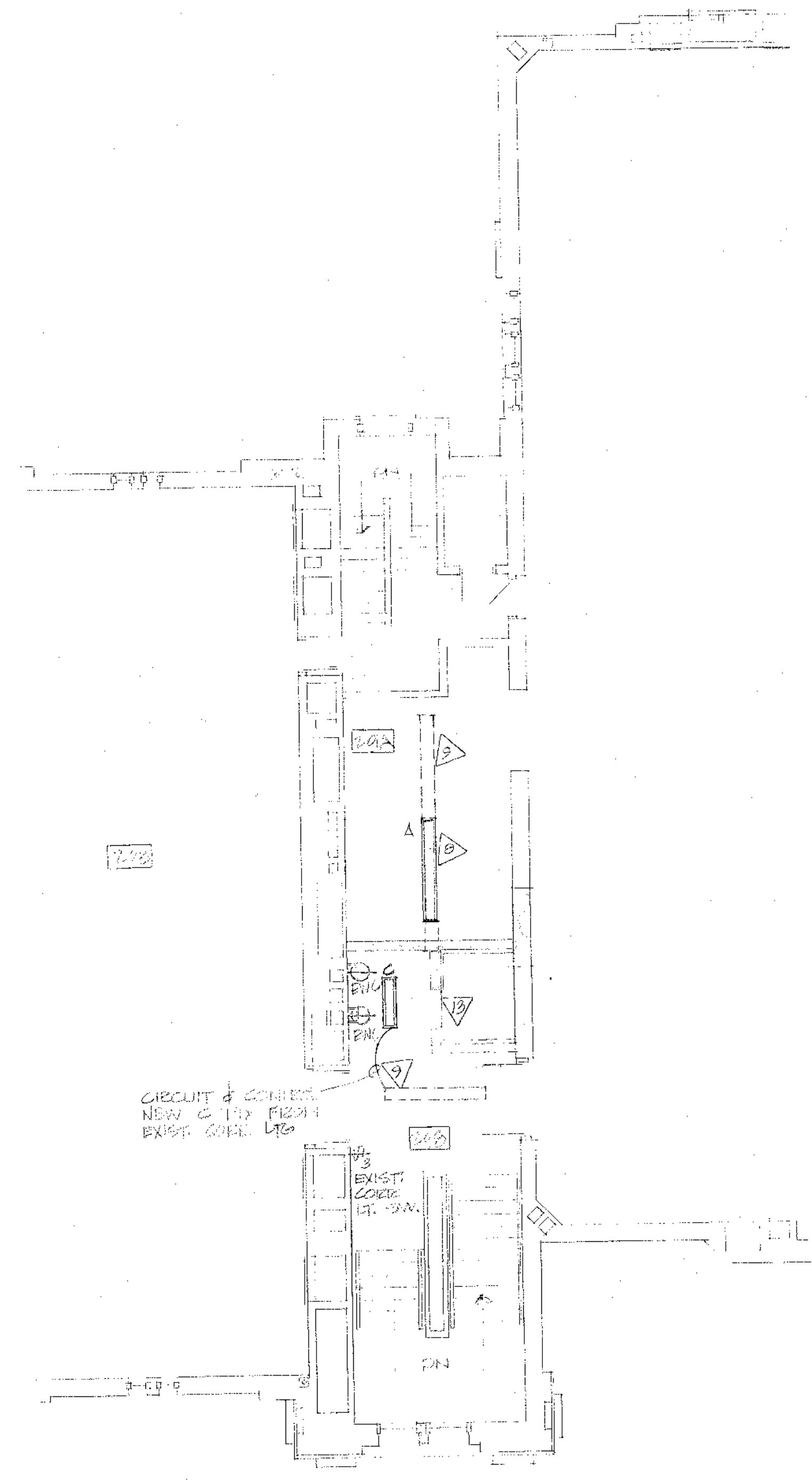


- NOTES
- 1 PROTECT EXISTING EMERGENCY PANEL DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 - 2 EXISTING TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT, ADVISE TELEPHONE CO. OF NEW CONSTRUCTION TO AVOID DAMAGE AND OR INTERFERENCE WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE TEMPORARY PROTECTION FROM CONSTRUCTION AS REQUIRED.
 - 3 EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL.
 - 4 OUTLETS FOR NEW ELECTRIC WATER COOLERS, VERIFY HEIGHT OF OUTLET TO SUIT EQUIPMENT.
 - 5 JUNCTION BOX FOR ELEVATOR CAR LIGHTS, TERMINATE CIRCUITS AS REQUIRED BY ELEVATOR MFG.
 - 6 EXISTING FIXTURE REMOVE AND REUSE AS SHOWN OR TURN OVER TO OWNER IF NOT REUSED.
 - 7 NEW SINGLE POLE SWITCH, REWIRE TO EXISTING FIXTURES AS SHOWN, NEW LOCATION FOR EXISTING FIXTURE.
 - 8 EXISTING FIXTURES TO REMAIN, REWIRE AS REQUIRED.
 - 9 LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE WIRED FOR TWO LEVEL SWITCHING.
 - 10 DISCONNECT AND REMOVE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH EXISTING HAIR DRYER BEING REMOVED.
 - 11 NEW HAIR DRYERS, SEE ARCHITECTURAL DETAIL SHEET 2A-6 FOR MOUNTING DETAILS. TRY MOUNTING BRACKET FURNISHED BY HAIR DRYER MANUFACTURER.
 - 12 RELOCATE EXISTING CONDUIT, WIRE, BOXES, ETC. AS REQUIRED TO SUIT ELEVATOR INSTALLATION.
 - 13 EXISTING THREE WAY SWITCH, REWIRE AS REQUIRED.
 - 14 PROVIDE NEW SWITCH TO REPLACE EXISTING SWITCH BEING REMOVED TO SUIT NEW CONSTRUCTION, REWIRE AS REQUIRED.
 - 15 120 VOLT, 20 AMP POWER SUPPLY FOR POWER ASSISTED DOOR, LOCATE AS DIRECTED BY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER. CIRCUIT FROM EXISTING PANELBOARD SERVING AREA.
 - 16 2 GANG BOX FOR POWER ASSISTED DOOR CONTROL. WIRE CONTROLS AS DIRECTED BY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER.
 - 17 MOUNT FIXTURE AT OLD OUTLET LOCATION, USE EXISTING RACEWAY WHERE POSSIBLE. CONNECT TO EXISTING BUILDING EXTERIOR LIGHTING CIRCUIT & CONTROL.

GENERAL - NEW & REVISED LIGHTING AND RECEPTACLES SHALL BE CONNECTED TO PANELBOARDS PRESENTLY SERVING EQUIPMENT IN AREA. MAXIMUM OF 1600 WATTS LIGHTING SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A 120 VOLT, 20 AMP CIRCUIT. SEPARATE 120 VOLT, 20 AMP, CIRCUITS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EACH ELECTRIC WATER COOLER. MAXIMUM 5 DUPLEX GROUNDED RECEPTACLES SHALL BE CONNECTED TO A 120 VOLT, 20 AMP CIRCUIT. REVISE PANELBOARDS TO SUIT REMODELING. PROVIDE NEW BREAKERS AND DIRECTORIES AS REQUIRED.

TYPE	MANUFACTURER	CAT. NO.	LAMPS	REMARKS
A	EXISTING FIXTURE	REUSED, REWIRE, RELAMP & REWIRE AS REQUIRED		
B	MILLER	CP-2422-08	4-FLOWN	EMERGENCY SURFACE MOUNT TYPE
C	W	CP-2422-04	2-FLOWN	CAME AS A EXISTING 88"
D	NEW FLOOR LIGHT	RU2724BR4	4-FLOWN	1/2" STRIPLIGHT
E	W	RU24BR4	2-FLOWN	1/2" STRIPLIGHT
F	W	ETA192SAN	4-FLOWN	24" X 48" LUM. IN TRAFFIC
G	F&S	110	1-150W	LAMP HOLDER
H	M&PILBEN	27-13-PE-10	1-150W	WATERPROOF DOWNLIGHT
J	M&PILBEN	15A310-70MPS	1-LUTO	EXTERIOR WALL RECEPTACLE
K	SCHEIDT	RECEPT. MFG. BY ELEVATOR CO. WESTINGHOUSE		SHALL BE CONSIDERED EQUAL TO THOSE LISTED ON SCHEDULE

NO.	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	HP	AMPS	VOLTS	CIRCUIT	PREMIER	STARTER	REMARKS
1	ELEVATOR	10A	25	75	200/3	SW	20A	1"	EXIST. RECEPT. TRACES, INCLUDE RACING TO CONTROL
2	EXH. FAN	10	1/4	0.8	120/1	SW	15A	0"	MANUAL STARTER
3	CAR OUT. MTR.	10	1/2	0.9	120/1	SW	15A	0"	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ELECTRICAL

ARNOLD & SHERIDAN, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
315 FORWARD DRIVE
MADISON, WISC. 53711

HACKNER SCHROEDER ROSLANSKY & ASSOCIATES INC.
Architects/Engineers/Planners
LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin

PROJECT
WITICH HALL
HANDICAPPED BARRIER REMOVAL
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
REF. PROJECT 7002-22 - CONTRACT-1612
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - ELECTRICAL
DEC. 1975

HAR-15025
DRAWING
DATE
DRAWN BY
REVISIONS

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.
DATE 12/15/75 REG. NO. 57715

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