

51. Condition of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruin
<input type="checkbox"/> Good/Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed/Burned
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	Date _____

54. Farmstead Plan

52. Historic Outbuildings and Dependencies

Barn Type(s)

<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Crib or Shed	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> Silo
<input type="checkbox"/> Smoke House	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring House	<input type="checkbox"/> Ice House
<input type="checkbox"/> Designed Landscape Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Privy	<input type="checkbox"/> Garage

53. Affiliated OAI Site Number(s) _____

OAI Completed? _____

Archaeological Feature:	Observed	Expected on Basis of Archival Research
Well	_____	_____
Privy	_____	_____
Cistern	_____	_____
Foundation	_____	_____
Structural Rubble	_____	_____
Formal Trash Dump	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____

42. Further Description of Important Interior and Exterior Features (Continued from page 1)

north and south sides of the building employ sharp contrasts between sheer stone surfaces and multi-layered glass surfaces. True to Brutalist fashion, many of the interior and exterior concrete surfaces still bear the imprint of the wood forms that shaped them. The interior is also full of contrast, with colorful, plush furniture surrounded by stone aggregate wall surfaces.

43. History and Significance (Continued from page 1.)

from the future site of Hall Auditorium, through the Memorial Arch, to a tall clock tower, visible from ten miles away, on a new academic quadrangle to the west of the Square (Campus Plans). The plan lost momentum when Gilbert died in 1934, but was revived when the library's collection started to outgrow Carnegie Library in the 1950s (Campus Plans, Oberlin Architecture). In 1963, a consultant recommended that Peters Hall and Warner Gymnasium be demolished to make way for a new library that would serve as the west end of Gilbert's intended axis. By 1967, the College trustees received a design from a New York City architecture firm, approved the demolition of Warner, and accepted a grant from the Seeley G. Mudd Foundation to fund the new library. However, the project encountered dissent from many Oberlinians who opposed the demolition of Warner and Peters, and the trustees finally took the advice of consultant Arthur Drexler, who told the College that "There is little to recommend a college concerned with the humanities if it substitutes 'improvement' as a euphemism for the vandalization of its own history." Peters and Warner were spared, and the site for the library was moved further west. Mudd opened in 1974, becoming the western edge of the new academic quadrangle known as Wilder Bowl (Oberlin Architecture). In contrast to the imposing limestone, concrete, and glass that dominate the exterior of the edifice, the interior is colorful, and its plush furnishings, especially the spherical "womb" chairs, are beloved by students. Mudd's popularity with the student body, along with its location next to the student union building, has made Wilder Bowl the new hub of campus foot traffic, which had previously been strung out along Professor Street (Oberlin Architecture). In addition to academia, students use the library and its immediate surroundings for informal sports, concerts, and art exhibits, often projecting films onto the blank limestone of the façade. On another note, infamous book thief James Shinn was apprehended in Mudd Library on April 23, 1981 after stealing thousands of dollars' worth of books around the world. He had been eluding authorities for several years, but William Andrew Moffett, then director of the OC Library, helped catch him in the act of stealing books from Mudd. The current director, Ray English, has maintained the excellence of the Oberlin College Library, which was honored in 2002 with the national Excellence in Academic Libraries Award from the Association of College and Research Libraries.