Memorial Hall is located in the Main Building of Randolph Hall, which was designed by the architect William Strickland in 1828. Memorial Hall's main entrance on the southern facade overlooks the cistern. The room has symmetrical east and west walls with a fireplace and a double door running toward the north wall. The stage is centered on the north wall overlooking the massive meeting room.
NOTES:
1. FIRST LEVEL PORTICO FLOOR CONSISTS OF SLATE, SANDSTONE, AND MARBLE
2. UPPER LEVELS WERE INACCESSIBLE TO TAKE MEASUREMENTS, SO THEY WERE TAKEN FROM PROFESSIONAL DRAWINGS.
The measurements of the Ionic columns and moldings on the north and south walls were acquired using photographs, photocopies, and enlargement put to scale with measurements taken at the site.

The stage is centered along the north wall of Memorial Hall. Stairs descend from the southwest and northeast points of the stage. Three windows framed by four Ionic columns span the back wall of the stage platform.

Legend

Ionic Column: 
Dentals: 
Stair Molding: 
Stair Detail: 

West Stage Railing Detail and South Wall Column:

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

North Wall Stage Detail and South Wall:

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"
RANDELOPH HALL'S
MAINTAINABLE CONCEPT FOR
MEMORIAL HALL FRONT ENTRY

Generally, scholars of higher education emphasize a central image that
symbolizes its centrality, helping to maintain a strong sense of identi-
ification in students. As the College of Charleston, founded in 1770 and
chartered in 1773 as the first municipal college in the United States,
Randolph Hall and its surrounding buildings embody this notion.

In the context of this proposal, Randolph Hall is an emblematic
building that is celebrated for its historical significance. The building
is located on the historic campus of the College of Charleston,
making it a central feature of the university.

The proposal includes a concept for the entrance to Randolph Hall,
which seeks to enhance the building's architectural elements and
provide a visual relationship consistent with its overall form.

However, in this diagram, the focus is on the entrance, the portico,
and the primary elements that define its design. The entrance
portico is a key feature, with its columns and arches creating a
stately and grand entrance. The stucco brick work and lead-painted
woodwork add to the building's aesthetic appeal.

The section AA shows the detailed elevation of the portico door
entry, highlighting the sidelights and the overall design.

The proposal emphasizes the need to maintain the building's
architectural integrity while providing a functional and visually
appealing entrance for visitors.

Ultimately, Randolph Hall is a significant symbol that
represents the history and traditions of the College of Charleston.

To restore decorative plasterwork, old paint layers must be carefully removed to reveal intricate details. Cracks can be repaired by filling them with plaster. Smaller details such as the acanthus leaves in this ceiling medallion should be re-cast in a mould.

Notes:
1. Measurements were approximated from a ladder, distance between columns was measured then outer edge of medallion was subtracted from that.
2. Photographs were used for additional measurements and details.
3. Plaster is cream colored and ceiling is white.
4. Would like to use taller ladder to get exact measurements.
The Observatory

Preservation of the Observatory:

Following destruction to Randolph Hall as a result of the earthquake of 1886, the observatory, constructed of wooden beams with a tin roof and floor, was added to protect against the elements and to serve as an observatory. Current access to the observatory is complicated. After lifting a ceiling panel, one must climb a series of ladders to an unfinished area of the building which leads to the observatory. Upon entrance, however, the space itself is quite interesting, decorated with signatures of many, ranging from students of the class of 1896 to present students as well as faculty and other people of importance.

In order to properly preserve this structure, it is determined that a further use for it is determined. The windows and other open areas must be closed off to prevent future environmental damage. Aspects of the environment such as lint, dust, and other debris have overgrown the observatory but can easily be cleaned. Although there is evidence of rusting steel, the future of the observatory can be achieved by applying machine oil to the moving parts of the structure. Painting the roof could temporarily provide protection for the roof until the future of the observatory is determined.

Considerations for the future of the observatory include preserving the space as an icon of College of Charleston, or restoration—making the observatory more accessible for students to experience. Another possibility for the observatory would involve preservation of the signatures of those who have signed it throughout the years.
CLASS II MAINTENANCE:
Most likely due to excess mud, dirt build-up, the paint on the window is peeling. A putty knife or paint scraper may be used with care to remove the appropriate layer of paint and allow for a fresh layer to be applied after gently cleaning the area. Currently, the area is highly in desperate need of new paint, and the considerations to the historic character of the building. However, it should be cleaned routinely to avoid deterioration to the point of necessary repair.
Preservation Methods:
Repointing: All iron work should be painted both for decoration and for protection against corrosion. The old surface must be scraped and all rust removed. Burn off all paint or use a stripper, clean thoroughly with turpentine or paint thinner. Build up the new layers of paint.

Notes:
The Measurements of the iron columns were acquired using photographs, photoshop, and enlargement combined with measurements taken at the site. I did not have the correct tools to measure the length of the columns.
The garden stairs are located on the eastern facade of Randolph Hall. The stairs are made of stucco on brick with an iron railing. Like all stucco structures, assessments and repairs must be made periodically because stucco loses its bond over time. The layers of stucco protect the brick, but are deteriorated in some places due to weathering. These particular sections of the stairs should be removed, repointed, and patched with corresponding stucco to maintain the historical integrity of the structure.
Exposed

Clearly evident areas that are missing stucco should be repaired also. In exposed areas ensure the foundation material is not damaged. In this case ensure repointing brick is necessary.

Bulging and Cracking

Unsound, puffy or soft areas that have lost their key will echo with a hollow sound when gently tapped with a wooden or acrylic hammer or mallet should be repaired.

Repaired Stucco:

Repaired stucco may have caused additional deterioration, particularly if executed in Portland cement, which tends to be very rigid, and therefore incompatible with early lime-based stucco that is more flexible.

Historical Stucco on Brick

Stucco on brick deterioration is the result of water infiltration by means of excessive water damage, humidity, and poor drainage around the foundation. These issues will cause stucco to lose its bond and pull away from its substrate. Necessary repairs to the building should be made first before repairing the stucco.

Legend

Stucco

Brick

Exposed

Bulging

Repaired

College of Charleston

South Portico Foundation

Typical Archway
NOTES
1. Ceiling tiles are constructed out of pressed tin.
2. Measurements are approximate due to ceiling being too high to reach.
3. Ceiling tiles only currently exposed in one room of third floor.
   Randolph Hall by Graduate offices.