



The interior of The Estate
 still retains original woodwork, marble fireplaces and tile floors.
 Woods used include pine, hemlock, soft maple, chestnut, Jersey
 walnut, mahogany and oak.



A solid mahogany staircase with 13-foot columns is capped with
 a leaded Tiffany-style glass skylight (*see back cover*).



Woodwork in the staircase of The Estate features an infinity icon —
 a symbol of the boundless opportunities of a uniquely “Scranton”
 education. The symbol is also used in campus landscaping and
 railings, and is the basis for the Presidential medallion.



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The Estate



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In 1867,

Joseph Hand Scranton commissioned Russell Sturgis, Jr., to oversee construction of the three-story masonry and wood-frame family mansion. He chose the French Second Empire style and built the house using locally quarried granite.

The Estate served as the Scrantons' home until they donated it to the University in 1941. When the Jesuits assumed administration of the University in 1942, they used the building as their residence. In 1987, the Jesuits moved into Campion Hall, and the University completely refurbished the interior and exterior of The Estate. Over the years, The Estate has held various administrative offices, social areas and a faculty and staff dining area. In 2008, The Estate underwent another transformation to become the new home of the Office of Admissions.

The ground floor, once used for entertaining by the Scranton family, now serves as a welcome center for visitors to campus.



The President's Dining Room,

which serves as a presentation and meeting room, features carved cherry wood bookcases and a matching door signed by their creator, William Paris. Mr. Scranton commissioned nineteenth-century artists, including William M. Chase, for the paintings adorning the walls, and former Governor William M. Scranton donated them to the University. The paintings include Lord Jeffrey Amherst, William Pepperell and five officers of the American Army, two of whom died in the Revolutionary War. The room also includes a painting of St. Ignatius Loyola brought to Scranton from Georgetown University by Rev. Coleman Nevils, S.J., the first Jesuit president of the University.



The Billiard Room,

which served as a parlor when the University's Jesuits lived in the building, now serves as a meeting area.



The second and third floors were once living quarters, with separate wings for servants accessed by between-floor landings of the central staircase and separate back staircases. The upper floors now serve as offices for the staff of the Office of Admissions.