INTRODUCTION

This district section is one of ten portions of the AESTHETIC GUIDELINES FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT of the University of Maryland and focuses on issues particular to the district. Descriptions of the overall Campus, University-wide issue and solution discussions, and Urban Design, Landscape Architecture and Architecture principles are included in the first section, entitled CAMPUS; it is intended to be used in concert with this volume. Where topics are shared by adjacent districts, such as at district edges, those district sections should be referenced for supplemental information.

ÆSTHETIC GUIDELINES FOR CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT
In 10 volumes:
Campus
East District
Golf Course District
Historic Core District
North District
Northeast District
Northwest District
Outlying Properties
Southwest District
West District

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PROLOGUE

Preservation and enhancement of valued existing built and natural resources form the basis of recommendations for the Historic Core District. The white-columned red-brick structures with pitched gray roofs surrounding tree-lined quadrangles and lawns of this District form the over-riding central image of the Campus: expressions of order, harmony, spaciousness, and tranquility signify the University’s educational intentions.

DISTRICT DEFINITION

DESCRIPTION

The heart, and original section, of the Campus, this District has numerous buildings that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as richly developed landscape areas. The ceremonial and most visible entrances to the University are situated along Baltimore Avenue / US Route 1, including the South, the Class of 1910 and Founders’ gates, the Memorial Chapel Field and lawn, and the Engineering Intramural Fields at Founders’ Gate. This District effectively divides the City of College Park along Baltimore Avenue into two sectors: the original town, which developed from the railroad station at the east end of College Avenue on part of the Charles Bennett Calvert land grant, and the Route 1 Corridor north of Founders’ Gate. The District is primarily comprised of gable- or hipped-roof red brick with white trim structures based on Southern regional Georgian precedents, most of which are grouped around quadrangles, the largest being McKeldin Mall.

BOUNDARIES

- The Northeast and Northwest districts (Campus Drive) on the North;
- The East District (Baltimore Avenue / US Route 1) on the East;
- The City of College Park (Lehigh and Knox roads) on the South;
- The Southwest District (alley to South Campus Dining Hall Plaza to Preinkert Drive to Campus Drive) on the West.

SUB-DISTRICTS

THE ACROPOLIS

The original campus was built atop a knoll at the head of College Avenue and nicknamed "the Acropolis". Morrill Hall (040), the sole survivor of the Thanksgiving, 1912 fire, is joined by academic buildings in surrounding the Grove and forming Morrill Quadrangle. This region includes the South Campus Dining Hall (026) and plaza and the Kent (022) - Talbot (030) - Garrett (031) residential complex.

SOUTH HILL

Residential structures occupy the heights overlooking the City of College Park and the Memorial Chapel Field and include: Calvert and Washington quadrangles, the Range and the South Campus Commons along Lehigh Road, and Annapolis and Montgomery halls at the tip of the peninsula.

PLAYING FIELDS AND LAWNS

From the Memorial Chapel grounds, sited on crown of a hillside-peninsula, to the continuous wall of the Engineering buildings, the Romantic Landscape playing fields and lawns sit astride a complex of administration and public buildings, including the Rossborough Inn, the Memorial Chapel, and Engineering Intramural fields, the steeple, the dome, and the various porticos form the most prominent and iconic image of the Campus as well as the University’s primary entrance.
EXISTING AERIAL VIEW
aesthetic guidelines for campus development

FIG. HC-3: Rendering of Historic Core and East District in 2020
DISTRICT DEFINITION

Following the Classical Landscape tradition, a series of individual white-porticoed red brick academic, administration, and residential Colonial Revival structures occupy the ridges surrounding a prominent well-landscaped valley at the center of Campus.

DISTRICT BUILDING TYPES

- Structures within the Historic Core District are comprised primarily of academic, administration and residential buildings.

ADJACENT CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS & FEATURES

- The Power Plant (001)
- Ritchie Coliseum (004)
- South Campus Dining Hall (026) and plaza
- The Mathematics Building (084) and Engineering Classroom Building (088) complex, highlighted by the domed entry to the Mathematics Building
- Fraternity Row (126-139) (fig. X)
- Tawes Fine Arts Center (141) and East Plaza.
- College Park Fire Station (802) (fig. X)
The Historic Core of the Campus is comprised of rows of individual buildings hierarchically arranged to form a series of Quadrangles and two irregular fields resulting in an individual Cosmic urban model (fig. X). These rows straddle prominent geographic features of the Campus: the brow of the hill at Morrill Quad and the McKellog Valley. The rectangular Washington and Calvert quads are situated atop South Hill overlooking the City of College Park; the Range and South Campus Commons echo the linear form of the quadrangles. Two fields, ringed by buildings, slope gently upwards from Baltimore Avenue: Memorial Chapel dominates the Memorial Chapel Field and the former Glenn Martin Institute forms a distinct edge of the Engineering Intramural Fields.

The southern UMCP boundary (along Lehigh and Knox roads) is weakly defined. District boundaries are prominent along Baltimore Avenue and the Engineering Buildings. The Campus-Preinkert Drive and service road edges are far less defined (fig. X).

Due to the contributions of previous master plans in this area, the Historic Core District requires limited modifications to fulfill its potential; few new buildings or additions are proposed in the Facilities Master Plan 2001-2020 (FMP) while renovations are common. Edges should be strengthened to promote the campus presence without signage. Processional routes connecting existing and proposed landscaped spaces should be enhanced, front and back yards developed, and service yards segregated from circulation. Surface parking lots should be relocated into parking garages and the space converted to pedestrian and bicycle purposes.
**Urban Design**

**Contributing Features**
- Calvert Quadrangle
- Engineering Intramural Fields at Founders' Gate
- The Grove at Morrill Quadrangle
- McKeldin Mall
- Memorial Chapel Field and Close
- Washington Quadrangle

**Non-Contributing Features**

**Unsympathetic**
- Bulk of McKeldin Library (interferes with original Mall from Main Administration Building to Anne Arundel Hall)
- Service functions in lieu of yards / processional route from Symons to HJ Patterson halls

**Under-Developed**
- Campus boundary along Lehigh and Knox roads
- Campus Drive, west of "M" traffic circle, especially entries to buildings and the District
- HJ Patterson Plaza
- Morrill Quadrangle
- Natural "bowl" or valley behind McKeldin Library
- Baltimore Avenue / US Route 1 segregates the East District from the Campus
aesthetic guidelines for campus development

Historic Core District

Fig. HC-7: landmarks, spaces and visual axes

Urban Design
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The original campus was located atop the southern (of four) peninsula, which stretch like fingers from University Boulevard on the West toward Baltimore Avenue (fig. X). Morrill Hall and the Grove are all that remain of the Campus’ early phases (figs. X.x). South Hill is covered with residential complexes enclosing landscaped quadrangles. Memorial Chapel crowns the tip of the next peninsula overlooking a lawn stretching from the valley between the first two “fingers” into the Classical exedra of Fraternity Row (figs. X.x). McKeldin Mall (fig. X) is the second-largest landscape mall in the Washington area and occupies the valley between the second and third peninsulae. Campus Drive (fig. X) follows the ridge of the third peninsula curving behind Anne Arundel Hall at the west end of McKeldin Mall passing through the “M” traffic circle at the tip of the peninsula overlooking the Engineering Intramural Fields and culminating at Founders’ Gate. Mature tree and plant specimens grace the entire District.

MORRILL QUADRANGLE

The area east of Morrill Hall (040) at the brow of the hill between LeFrak (038) and Tydings (042) / Taliaferro (043) halls, site of The Grove (fig. X), criss-crossed by paths and densely planted with mature trees and shrubs, forms an underdeveloped plaza for Morrill Hall, the sole survivor of the mid-1800 campus. Shoemaker Building (037) and parking lots form the Eastern edge. A plaza with bronze plaques mounted to masonry walls relates the early chapters of the campus (fig. x).

CALVERT QUADRANGLE

Rectangular area fronting Calvert Hall (015) and formed by Cecil (017) Prince George’s (021) and Kent (022) halls (fig. X) is characterized by a brick paving area (west side) and Contemporary landscape planting (east side).
**WASHINGTON QUADRANGLE**

Rectangular area bounded by residence halls along the southern edge of Campus (figs. X,x). The scale of the adjacent buildings, Architectural details, and mature planting arrangements define a delightful pedestrian atmosphere. The quad is currently paved for recreational uses, but sports equipment has been removed. Trees obscure the primary axis of Washington Hall and the monumental staircase.

**MEMORIAL CHAPEL GROUNDS**

The Chapel is sited on a well-landscaped crown of a hillock-peninsula overlooking a Romantic-style landscape of playing fields and lawn (figs. X,x); the grounds surrounding the Chapel contain many intimate garden areas and a few memorial planting and seating groups.

**MCKELDIN MALL**

A Classically-inspired west-east sloping lawn quadrangle (fig. X) is surrounded by red brick masonry structures and bounded by double rows of mature Willow Oaks at the older, eastern portion and younger Willow Oaks and Goldenraintrees at the western. Groupings of Crabapples chamfer the corners at each end of the Quad. The ÖΔΚ (Omicron Delta Kappa) fountain (fig. X) steps down the lawn from the Sundial in the middle of the Mall. Semi-circular red-brick low-walled plazas (fig. X) have been developed at the entries to buildings in the eastern portion of the mall, and between buildings in the western. Two intimately-scaled walled gardens are located at the mid-point cross-axial entrances of the Mall: the northern is dedicated to Robert L. Baker, PhD and the southern to Dr. Raymond A Pearson, University President from 1926-1935 (figs. X,x). With masonry benches integrated into low walls and additional furnishings, varied paving materials designating paths of passage or places of rest, scale-appropriate plantings and deciduous shade trees, these gardens are exemplars of the kinds of spaces that should be developed within each district. Originally constrained by Anne Arundel Hall (080) at the top of the slope and the Main Administration Building (077) at the bottom, the Mall’s length was truncated by the erection of McKeldin Library (035) in the mid-1950’s.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

SIGNIFICANT

• Engineering Intramural Fields at Founders’ Gate (1940) [Romantic]
• The Grove (1850’s) [Romantic]
• McKeldin Mall: (193x; modified 1958) [Classical]
• Memorial Chapel Field (1944) [Romantic]
• West Courtyard of Memorial Chapel (1954, renovated 1981, 1997) [Classical]
• Baker and Pearson gardens at McKeldin Mall (193x, dedicated 1979) [Romantic]
• Rossborough Inn Courtyard and Garden (194x)

IMPORTANT

• Calvert Quadrangle (1942, renovated 197x) [Contemporary]
• Founders’, South and Class of 1910 gates (1941) [Romantic]
• A Meeting Place: Night and Day sculpture group by Kenneth Campbell and plaza (1972) [Contemporary]
• McKeldin Library Terrace (1958) [Classical]
• Main Administration Building Terrace (195x) and September 11, 2001 memorial (2002) [Classical]
• Memorial Walk with seating areas on the Memorial Chapel grounds (1954-90) [Romantic]
• Rekord Armory Terrace (1944) [Classical]
• OΣΚ (Omicron Delta Kappa) fountain (1980) and Sundial (1985, relocated 1991) [Contemporary]
• Vietnam War Veterans’ Memorial (1988) [Romantic]
• Woods Hall Courtyard (198x) [Romantic]

LANDSCAPE INTERVENTIONS

Fig. HC-9a: West garden at memorial chapel
Fig. HC-9b: Vietnam War veterans’ memorial
Fig. HC-9c: Baker garden at Mckeldin mall
Fig. HC-9d: “M” traffic circle at campus and regents drives
Fig. HC-7d: Proposed landscape interventions
NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NEUTRAL
- Jimenez Hall Backyard (1970) [Contemporary]
- Mitchell Hall North Terrace (1998) [Contemporary]
- Montgomery Hall Terrace (1965) [Romantic]
- St Mary’s Hall Terrace (1987) [Contemporary]
- Turner Hall Terrace (1964) [Romantic]
- Tydings Hall North Terrace (1961) [Classical]

UNSYMPATHETIC
- Parking lots & service yards
- Lehigh Road Terrace at Allegany Hall (196x) [Romantic]

UNDER-DEVELOPED
- Campus Drive [residual]
- Morrill Quadrangle (1928-61) [Romantic]
- HJ Patterson Plaza (1937) [residual]
- Washington Quadrangle (1940) [Classical with residual recreation paving]
- Natural "bowl" behind McKeldin Library (1958, modified 1969) [residual]
- The ΩΔΚ (Omicron Delta Kappa) fountain requires border planting to better tie it into the Mall

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

fig. hc-10a fig. hc-11a fig. hc-11b fig. hc-11c fig. hc-11d fig. hc-11e fig. hc-11f

fig. hc-10a memorial chapel test & example

fig. hc-11a specimen oak tree at memorial chapel field

fig. hc-11b meadows inn well detail
In response to the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia and other factors emphasizing early US history, a Colonial Revival motif (developed from original structures throughout Maryland) was adopted during the 1920’s and ’30’s. Existing structures were reclad (figs. X, x), and new buildings constructed in this style, and these comprise the Historic Core of the campus. Many of these contribute to the eligibility list for the National Register and constitute a major presence on Campus. Red brick masonry walls with punched openings, white trim, columned porticoes with pediments, hipped or gabled gray slate roofs, and simple block massing with recessed or projecting wings are attributes of this style (fig. X). Additions to original buildings have ranged from copies or abstractions of the original to new and contrasting compositions, and contribute to the hodge-podge appearance to the District.

Renovation of or additions to existing structures form the major portion of architectural interventions in this District; new structures or replacements are limited to a few residential buildings which complete the architectural fabric of the Multimedia Instructional-, Graduate-, and International- centers on the periphery. The completion of the South Campus Commons residences along the southern boundary of Campus provides a great opportunity to create a welcoming, vibrant, defined face to the community (fig. X). Application of traditional styles, especially those echoing regional flavor and detailing, is an appropriate response for additions to this District.
**Contributing Buildings**

**Significant**
- The Memorial Chapel (009 – 1952) [Neo-Colonial]
- Morrill Hall (040 – 1898; remodeled 1994) survived 1912 configuration, named for Sen. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont ([Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862 created Maryland Agricultural College) (Second Empire)]
- Rossborough Inn (080 – 1798/1804, renovation 1938) [Georgian, Colonial Revival]

**Important**
- Calvert Hall (015 – 1913; renovated 1984) [Colonial Revival] Oldest men’s dormitory on Campus and first building constructed following 1912 configuration

**Architecture**

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**FMP-Proposed Facility Demolition**

- Existing buildings and proposed demolition

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**Aesthetic Guidelines for Campus Development**

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**Historic Core District**
ARCHITECTURE

- **Garrett Hall** (031 –1948; renovated 1984), **Marie Mount Hall** (046 – 1940; renovated 1947; addition 1971, 1980) originally the Home Economics Building, then the Margaret Brent Hall; **Woods Hall** (047 –1948), **Queen Anne’s Hall** (051 – 1949) originally Dormitory #3, **Seminester Hall** (053 –1949; renovated 1999) originally Dormitory #2, **Symonds Hall** (079 –1940; addition 1948) originally the south wing of the Entomology Building then the Poultry Building, **Main Administration Building** (077 – 1940; addition 1960, renovation 1964), **Richards Memorial (078 –1944)**, **Turner Hall** (079 – 1923 in International style; re clad 1940, renovation & addition 1964) former Dairy, [Colonial Revival]
- **Sycamore Building** (037 – 1932; renovation 1958) formerly the Library, [Colonial Revival - Greek]
- **Lefrak Hall** (038 – 1928; addition 1946, renovation and conversion to Social Sciences Building 1979, renovation 1996) formerly a Dining Hall on site of original Barracks (1858-1912) and Administration Building (1879-1912), **Tulipero Hall** (043 –1909; addition 1962 following razing of 1894 portion), **Symonds Hall** (044 – 1917; renovated 1892) originally the Agriculture Building, **Francis Scott Key Hall** (045 –1932; addition 1939) originally the Arts & Sciences Building then the Engineering Building, **Shriver Laboratory** (075 – 1942; addition 1951) [Neo-Classical]
- **North Gate and Gatehouse** (1908 –1941; University seal - 1966), **South Gate** (1908 –1941), **Class of 1910 Gate** (1908 –1941), low walls (1941) [Colonial Revival]
**NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

**NEUTRAL**
- **McKelton Library** (035 – 1958, added 1990), [Neo-Classical Revival + minimal Contemporary box]
- **Tydings Hall** (042 – 1961), [Neo-Classical Revival]
- South addition to **Marie Mount Hall** (046 – 1971) [Contemporary]
- **Regents Drive Security Booth** (401 – 1999) [Traditional Vernacular]
- **North Gate Security Booth** (001 – 1985) [Traditional Vernacular]
- **South Campus Commons Buildings 3 (998 – 2002) and 4** (999 – 2003) [Traditional Vernacular]

**UNSYPATHETIC**
- **Annapolis Hall** (008 – 1988) site of original Ritchie Gymnasium 1924-86 [Neo-Colonial]
- **Satellite Central Utilities Building** (SCUB) # I (019 – 1985) [Minimal Contemporary]
- **Addition to McKelton Library** (035 – 1986) fails to follow existing building’s organizational principles
- **Manner in which South addition to Marie Mount Hall joins existing building** (046 – 1971) [Contemporary]
Facilities Master Plan Modifications to the District

- Modifications to this district in the 2001-2020 period are relatively few: the insertion of a half-dozen new buildings or major additions and renovations to another six; and landscape improvements, ranging from space creation or improvement to art, lighting and furnishing issues and ecological interventions.

Proposals & Remedies: Urban Design & Landscape Architecture

- The Campus edge (along Knox Road) (fig. X) should be developed as part of a clear southern boundary: recognition of opportunities to develop a welcoming façade to the community includes installation of gateways and removal of service / loading functions from street fronts. The consistency of the architectural expression of the new South Campus Commons dormitory buildings will help visually define the Campus, both at pedestrian and aerial levels.

- Lehigh Road will be transformed as part of the intra-campus shuttle system from its current limited-access service vehicle pedestrian route. Entry plazas and front yards should be developed for each building bordering the street. The shuttle route will continue past Annapolis Hall to a new traffic circle adjacent to the Memorial Chapel fields, as further discussed in the Streets and Walks article.

- The area south of Allegany and Charles halls should be developed into a pedestrian Mews for the new South Campus Commons dormitories. Front and rear entries share this space, and clear defined front and back yards should be incorporated into the Mews design.
The botanical garden approach has included a diversity of landscape materials: this should be expanded through careful development of border, knee- and waist-height plantings to demark personally-scaled spaces, of which the Campus is deficient. The tree canopy should be raised, especially with mature specimens on the quadrangles, to allow better appreciation of the space contained by the structures.

ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

- The botanical garden approach has included a diversity of landscape materials: this should be expanded through careful development of border, knee- and waist-height plantings to demark personally-scaled spaces, of which the Campus is deficient. The tree canopy should be raised, especially with mature specimens on the quadrangles, to allow better appreciation of the space contained by the structures.

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ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The District edge along Baltimore Avenue / US Route 1 is perhaps the most clear boundary on Campus: the low red brick walls and ornamental gateways both mark the border and confirm the style and quality of the Historic Core without being exclusionary. Passersby are informed that they are in the University precinct. This system should be replicated at poorly designated borders throughout the Campus.

Gateways along this edge vary from monumental (Founders' Gate) to discrete (Rossborough Inn) according to function, as set a precedent for individuality within a system applicable for other gateways to the Campus and districts.

The potent imagery of lawns surrounded by red brick campus structures surmounted by the iconic Chapel steeple and Mathematics Building dome should be preserved and maintained. Judicious siting of new facilities and plantings will complete the urban framework pattern begun long ago. Expressed connections with open spaces across Baltimore Avenue will tie the East District into the contiguous campus.
- The FMP proposes two major modifications and one revision to these open spaces: a storm-water retention pond will be located west of the White Bridge as part of ecological improvements, and the Intramural Fields are scheduled to be leveled and repositioned.
- A new building housing the Service Learning Center is proposed adjacent to South Gate (fig. x.x). Two locations were discussed for this facility: south (as indicated in the plan) and north of Regents Drive. Both sites have the potential to create a more-highly defined entry to the Campus, the south site could be used for a park to be shared with the City if the north site is used to form a gateway of buildings across Baltimore Avenue in tandem with the Pocomoke Building.
- Provide a statue for the base erected at the foot of the Montgomery Hall terrace to complete the South Gate sequence.

**ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**
Development of a North-South processional route (fig. X) through the District, connecting Hornbake Plaza with the proposed gates along Knox Road. Spaces to be created or improved include: the quadrangle south of the H.J. Patterson Building, the transformation of the parking/service yard between Francis Scott Key-Taliaferro and Woods-Skinner Halls into a pedestrian plaza, the development of a pedestrian corridor along the southern border of Morrill Quad connecting with Talbot Hall, and the creation of a mews behind Allegany Hall.
- entries to Washington Quad
- The recreational aspects of Washington Quad (figs. X,x) should be re-established or the space should be re-landscaped to strengthen the community.
- Calvert Quad
ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

- The parking lot west of Memorial Chapel (fig. X) is convenient for weddings and other celebrations; it should be landscaped to provide shade and screening so as to minimize its intrusion in this area.
- Woods Hall courtyard (fig. X) is a prime example of a semi-private Backyard space available for use by the students, faculty and staff.
- The cooling towers for Marie Mount Hall (fig. X) should be concealed from Chapel Drive.
- The service yards (fig. X) of Woods and Marie Mount halls should be screened from McKeldin Mall and Chapel Drive.

The parking lot west of Memorial Chapel (fig. X) is convenient for weddings and other celebrations; it should be landscaped to provide shade and screening so as to minimize its intrusion in this area. The parking lot west of Memorial Chapel (fig. X) is convenient for weddings and other celebrations; it should be landscaped to provide shade and screening so as to minimize its intrusion in this area.
The Morrill Quad (fig. X) through landscape improvements emphasizing the southern border, clearing obstructive eye-level planting from the center of the plaza, raising the tree canopy, utilizing the overlook capabilities astride Morrill Hall, and relating the early history of the University. A visual corridor connecting the Architecture Building with the Chapell steeple (fig. X) should be strengthened by the installation of a pathway.

A visual corridor connecting the Architecture Building with the Chapell steeple (fig. X) should be strengthened by the installation of a pathway.
ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
MCKELDIN MALL (fig. X) has been transformed through the 1950- and 60-era construction of the Western portion of the Mall and the addition of the ΩΔΚ fountain. Unlike earlier buildings, building entries do not align across the Mall, and the entrance hemicycles do not correlate with the primary entrances. Tree planting patterns and species on the western portion do not match the eastern. The fountain is not integrated into the Mall other than by sidewalks. Careful evaluation and design should be exercised to correct these deficiencies in one of the prime spaces of the Campus.

Proposed buildings have the opportunity to assist in strengthening or creating exterior spaces which contribute to the daily life and personal experience of the Campus community. In particular: the addition to McKeldin Library and the adjacent new dormitories should transform the natural bowl east of Anne Arundel Hall into an amphitheatre (fig. X), the International and Graduate centers join the complex of administration buildings surrounding Reckord Armory (fig. X), and the proposed Service Learning Center (N53) should contribute to the edge of the Campus as well as the MEMORIAL CHAPEL LAWN (fig. X).

There is a wide assortment of public and semi-private spaces as well as planted and built details adjacent to McKeldin Mall, which should be emulated throughout other districts.
ISSUES: URBAN DESIGN & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The axial connection between the primary entries of Symons Hall and the HJ Patterson Building (fig. X) should be developed as a landscaped corridor. Service functions should be relocated and screened, and parking removed to neighboring garages. Backyard functions should be introduced, and the green space adjacent to the Mall incorporated into the corridor. The Multi-media Instructional Center (N28) replacing Shriver Library should contribute to this axial connection.

Spaces along Campus Drive (figs. X, w-xa) should be modified to strengthen front yard / entry qualities, especially for the dormitories. Primary entries into the District should be highlighted, secondary / service ones screened and de-emphasized.

The addition to the Health Center should be consolidated so that the height does not exceed the current building: an East-West axis exists between the cupolas of HJ Patterson Building and UMUC (fig. hc-24i, 24l) visible from the proposed Western Mall. It should be preserved.

Fig. hc-25e: HJ Patterson cupola from bus transfer area
Fig. hc-25f: HJ Patterson cupola nearly obscured by Health center roof
Fig. hc-25g: Symons garden - view towards Holzapfel
Fig. hc-25h: Gateway to Symons-Holzapfel garden
Fig. hc-25i: Gateway to Symons Hall
Fig. hc-25j: Parking lot from garden at Symons Hall

Fig. hc-25k: Maintenance vehicle on sidewalk
Fig. hc-25l: Symons Hall rear (west) facade
Fig. hc-25m: Symons garden - view towards Symons
Fig. hc-25n: Symons Hall - view towards Symons
Fig. hc-25o: Symons Hall rear (west) facade
Fig. hc-25p: Gateway to Symons garden

Fig. hc-25q: Gateway to Symons-Holzapfel garden
Fig. hc-25r: Parking lot from garden at Symons Hall
Fig. hc-25s: Gateway to Symons Hall
Fig. hc-25t: Parking lot from garden at Symons Hall
The front and back yards of each building should be improved. In general, almost every building has a plaza in front of the primary entrance with seating restricted to low walls; few buildings have semi-private space – a Backyard – for informal gatherings of students and / or faculty. The courtyard of Woods Hall (fig. X) should be taken as a model for these backyard spaces. Service / loading functions should be gathered and screened; in any case, they should be removed from locations adjacent to the primary entrance to a building or along primary pedestrian routes.
ISSUES: ARCHITECTURE

Proposals & Remedies:

- **Architecture**
  - The western portion of McKeldin Mall is surrounded by dormitory buildings along the crest of a natural bowl; the FMP proposes the insertion of two additional dormitories and an addition to the Library enclosing an amphitheatre.
  - Iconic or landmark structures have been established in this District; none of the proposed buildings or additions should draw undue attention to themselves, but rather, contribute to the overall feeling of the district (fig. x).
Nearly every building in this District follows Colonial Revival principles of design; exceptions include Morrill Hall and the additions to Marie Mount Hall and McKeldin Library. It is strongly recommended that new buildings and additions should carefully respond to and be sympathetic with the context in massing, forms, organization, and materials.

The only building scheduled to be replaced is Shriver Laboratory (015). The proposed Multimedia Instructional Center (N29) should contribute to the District edge along Campus Drive as well as the pedestrian corridor from Symons to HJ Patterson halls, and the HJ Patterson plaza.
SUMMARY

True to its name, the Historic Core District bears the psychic heart and soul of the Campus: the prime image of the University of Maryland is determined by the tree-lined quadrangles surrounded by individual red-brick Colonial Revival structures reminiscent of Maryland’s past. Sound design decisions through the years have created a verdant, tranquil campus. In the Historic Core, the University’s built and planted legacy should be preserved and strengthened. Additional landscaped spaces should be developed to better interconnect the adjacent districts and provide visual way-finding clues throughout the Campus. New buildings and additions should contribute to and support the perceived architectural character. The Campus edges should be defined, not to exclude, but rather to acknowledge that one is entering a special place and to extend welcome to visitors and constituents alike.