

RITCHIE GYMNASIUM (ANNAPOLIS HALL)

University of Maryland
College Park Campus
College Park Campus
College Park

Ritchie Gymnasium/Annapolis Hall stands on a small rise between College Avenue and Lehigh Road on the University of Maryland Campus in College Park, Maryland. The front of the building faces north and overlooks a large section of the campus. This large rectangular brick building is approximately 144 feet by 80 feet and was built in 1923 as a one story gymnasium with raised basement. The building is symmetrical and has a flat roof with low parapet. The facade on the north side of the building contains the main doorway, which is recessed behind a pair of plain colossal columns flanked by colossal pilasters forming an impressive entry at the top of a flight of stone steps.

Architecturally, Ritchie Gymnasium represents an American trend of its time: the neo-classical revival style for large institutional or government buildings. The Washington architectural firm of Flourney & Flourney designed the building at the time when the former agricultural and military college in College Park was about to enter a new era of expansion. The legendary and controversial "Curley" Byrd was director of athletics in 1923 and was on his way to making the University of Maryland an athletic power as well as on his way to becoming the school's president. Ritchie Gymnasium probably helped make it possible for the university to start basketball as a varsity sport, although it soon proved inadequate for intercollegiate games. In its early days the gymnasium also served as an armory, and many dances and social events took place there. In 1957 the University converted the building to a men's dormitory and renamed it Annapolis Hall.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic RITCHIE GYMNASIUM

and/or common Annapolis Hall

2. Location

street & number Lehigh Road ___ not for publication

city, town College Park Campus ___ vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name State of Maryland for use by the University of Maryland Att: Director of Physical Plant
Harry K. Kriemelmeyer

street & number telephone no. 454-2233

city, town College Park state and zip code MD 20742

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber

street & number Main Street folio

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD 20772

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory of Historic Sites

date 5/1986 ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD

7. Description

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

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Annapolis Hall, originally the Ritchie Gymnasium, stands on a small rise between College Avenue and Lehigh Road on the University of Maryland Campus in College Park, Maryland. The front of the building faces north and overlooks a large section of the campus. This large rectangular brick building is approximately 144 feet by 80 feet and was built in 1923 as a one story gymnasium with raised basement. In 1957 the university added an additional floor within the interior of the building, so that it now contains two stories, although the overall height remained the same. Annapolis Hall, in the neo-classical revival style, is a design of the architectural firm of Flournoy & Flournoy. This symmetrical rectangular brick building has a flat roof with low parapet. The facade on the north side of the building contains the main doorway, which is recessed behind a pair of plain colossal columns flanked by colossal pilasters forming an impressive entry at the top of a flight of stone steps.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

EXTERIOR - FACADE (NORTH END):

Annapolis Hall, which was originally built as the Ritchie Gymnasium, is a brick building in the neo-classical revival style. The brick is laid in plain bond with every seventh course being a header course; the brick varies slightly in small sections where alterations over the years have required brick replacement. The five-bay-wide facade on the north side of the building is relatively unaltered since its construction in 1923. A long flight of stone steps leads from the sidewalk to the main entrance, which is recessed behind two colossal columns flanked by colossal pilasters. The columns have no base and are modified interpretations of the Tuscan mode. According to the architect's plans, they are stucco over brick. The columns and pilasters are painted white. The white frieze carries the name of the building.

The original entrance doors are missing, and the windows and doors within the portico are alterations. Originally there were three sets of double glass doors topped with

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1930	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1924 **Builder/Architect** Flournoy & Flournoy

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
 and/or
 Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G
 Level of Significance: national state local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support. **SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY**

Annapolis Hall on the University of Maryland campus at College Park, Maryland, was built in 1923 as Ritchie Gymnasium. Architecturally, it represents an American trend of its time: the neo-classical revival style for large institutional or government buildings. The Washington architectural firm of Flournoy & Flournoy designed the building at the time when the former agricultural and military college in College Park was about to enter a new era of expansion. The legendary and controversial "Curley" Byrd was director of athletics in 1923 and was on his way to making the University of Maryland an athletic power as well as on his way to becoming the school's president. Ritchie Gymnasium probably helped make it possible for the university to start basketball as a varsity sport, although it soon proved inadequate for intercollegiate games. In its early days the gymnasium also served as an armory, and many dances and social events took place there. In 1957 the University converted the building to a men's dormitory and renamed it Annapolis Hall.

Annapolis Hall is located within the Western Shore region of Maryland. For purposes of study unit analysis as called for in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, Ritchie Gymnasium falls into the study unit time period of 1870-1930 in which industrial development and urban dominance marked the state's development. This building relates to this developmental period when the small agricultural college, which later became the University of Maryland, was expanding into a much larger institution serving students who sought to receive a broader education. Because the building belongs to the State University system

multi-paned transoms. On the second floor, above the doors, the original design used eight over eight double hung sash windows, which were subsequently replaced by three pairs of smaller windows. The windows in the end bays outside the portico are eight over eight double hung sash. The three central bays that form the portico are also a slightly projecting central pavillion. The parapet that rises above the building's flat roof has brick extensions of the columns and pilasters in the central section.

The building sits on a high raised basement that is topped with a cast concrete water table. A course that looks like stone, but is stucco over brick, runs above the top floor windows, and a simple metal cornice projects slightly at the roof line.

SOUTH END:

The south end of Annapolis Hall is five bays wide and is much simpler than the facade. It does have the same parapet, course above the top floor windows, and slightly projecting cornice. However, this end of the building has no flight of steps approaching the entrance and therefore gives the impression of being three stories high. Two plain brick pilasters separate the end bays from the three central bays. The windows on the upper floors are double hung sash of two different sizes, and the basement windows have twelve lights within metal frames.

EAST AND WEST SIDES:

The east and west sides of Annapolis Hall are thirteen bays wide. The front and rear sections of the building form slightly projecting pavillions at the ends of both its sides. These end bays are relatively unchanged. All the other bays are separated by colossal pilasters, probably of stucco over brick, and originally contained long multi-paned windows. When the university remodelled the building for dormitory use in the 1950s, it replaced each of these long windows with two double hung sash windows and brick and stucco infill. The parapet, water table, cornice, and course above the second floor windows continues around both sides. The basement windows on the sides are metal like those on the south end of the building.

The ground slopes slightly on the east side of the building, where there is a cast concrete or stucco-over-brick course along the foundation. A stone cornerstone set into the northeast corner of this foundation gives the date of construction as 1923, the name of the architects, Flournoy & Flournoy, and other details. If accounts of the ceremony accompanying the laying of the cornerstone are correct, it also contains pictures and other materials.

INTERIOR:

Annapolis Hall was originally a gymnasium and track, so the interior was completely different from what it is today. There seem to be no photographs of the original interior, nor are the complete original architectural plans available. However, the plans that do exist and the uses of the building make it very clear that there was a gymnasium on the first floor. Its ceiling went to the roof of the building, but a running track circled the perimeter of the gymnasium twelve feet above the main floor. The long windows that originally lined the sides of the building gave light to both the gymnasium floor and the track. While this arrangement would not be considered satisfactory in a new building today, it was a fairly common plan in gymnasiums in the 1920s.

In 1957, when the University remodelled the building for dormitory use, it installed a second floor to create two floors of bedrooms. Today the main entrance to the building is still through the north facade. Inside the entry are stairs with plain iron railings ascending to the second floor. Small bedrooms line the exterior walls on both the first and second floors. A long corridor gives access to these rooms and to study rooms that are in the center of each floor. None of the original fabric of the interior remains on either the first or second floor.

The basement, as can be expected, contains some of the building's mechanical systems. Access to the basement is through exterior doors and not by staircases from the upper floors. The basement walls are brick or in some cases because of alterations, cement block. Other than the brick walls, there appears to be little original fabric left in the basement, which contains a photographic department and a

film studio. The latter is the result of a renovation designed in 1963 by the architect Alfred M. Rinaudot.

The exterior remains in fairly good physical condition, but paint is peeling, and the steps and other elements are damaged and chipped. The interior is in a deteriorated condition with many broken windows and damaged walls and ceilings. There has also been water damage from recent vandalism to the plumbing system.

and is associated with its growth and development, it falls within the "social/educational/cultural" historic period theme. As a building in the neo-classical revival style, which was widely popular in the early twentieth century, Annapolis Hall also related to the Maryland historic period theme of "architecture."

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The College Park campus of the University of Maryland opened before the Civil War as the Maryland Agricultural College. Led by the patrician Charles Benedict Calvert, the founders set out to establish an institution that would educate farmers and teach them scientific methods. When the school opened in 1859, it catered to more privileged students, for as its catalog stated, "The object of the Institution is not so much designed to teach the pupils to be farmers, as to make liberally educated gentlemen."¹ During the Civil War the federal government passed legislation creating land-grant colleges, and the Maryland Agricultural College took advantage of the opportunity to become a part of the national land grant college system. This action also made it a public institution.

The college closed for lack of students and money in 1866, and reopened the following year, when military uniforms and drill became a part of college life. In 1887 the college became the site of the state's federally financed agricultural experimental station. Additional federal funding permitted elimination of tuition, but still, the enrollment did not increase. As George H. Callcott explained in A History of the University of Maryland, it was not until the age of reform, from 1890 to 1920, that American land-grant colleges changed from small, parochial institutions to universities.² In 1912 a disastrous fire destroyed most of the buildings on campus. Rebuilding took place over the next four years. From 1913 to 1917 enrollment increased from 134 to 220; the old military atmosphere almost disappeared; and the first women students entered the college. In 1916 the State of Maryland took over full control of the agricultural college, and four years later it became a part of the University of Maryland.

In 1923, a time of general prosperity, the largest class in the college's history to that time received degrees; 116. The University of Maryland at College Park was still a small

school in the 1920s, but athletics had become an important part of college life. The Diamondback, the student newspaper, attributed the push for new sports facilities to athletic coach Harry Clifton "Curley" Byrd. Coach Byrd had started a drive in 1916 to secure additional money for athletics, a campaign he was to continue throughout his long career at the University of Maryland.³ Byrd, a farm boy from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was a member of the class of 1908. A gifted athlete, he went to work for the college as an athletic coach in 1912. In 1920 George Washington University offered Byrd a coaching position, which he turned down. Instead, he asked his own school to give him better athletic facilities instead of a pay increase. Athletic facilities at the University of Maryland began to expand, and Annapolis Hall was a part of this expansion. In return, "Curley" Byrd stayed with his school until 1954.

Byrd became acting president of the university in 1935 and received a permanent appointment the following year. While president, Byrd made his university a national football power, but its academic standing was weak. When Byrd left the university in 1954 for an unsuccessful campaign for governor of Maryland, the school was about to lose its academic accreditation.

Certainly Byrd was an important power in the construction of Annapolis Hall/Ritchie Gymnasium. His name and title are engraved in the building's cornerstone. Ritchie Gymnasium cost a total of \$132,267 of which the state paid \$124,000. The balance came from other sources, but not from the federal government.⁴ The architectural firm of Flournoy & Flournoy of Washington designed the new gymnasium in the neo-classical revival style then popular for institutional and government buildings in America. The facade, with its long flight of steps and grand portico must have seemed particularly appropriate for a building designed to hold triumphant athletes.

Benjamin C. Flournoy (1876-1939) was a native of Montgomery County, Maryland. He studied architecture at George Washington University and then went to work for the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury. In 1915 he and Park P. Flournoy, Jr. formed a partnership. The firm designed the gymnasium at Washington and Lee University in

addition to Calvert Hall, the Agricultural Building, and Ritchie Gymnasium at the University of Maryland.⁵

It appears that the university wished to build the Ritchie Gymnasium to promote basketball. The school had had a basketball team briefly in 1905, but had soon discontinued the sport. The student newspaper reported on October 2, 1923 that the new Ritchie Gymnasium and Armory would be ready for use for dances as for athletics by the end of the month. The paper went on to say that Maryland could then look forward to the development of indoor track and basketball teams.⁶

In November, 1923 several fraternities started an intra-mural basketball league that the Diamondback said would "without a doubt be a great step toward the establishment of a better social and fraternal feeling at the university and this winter will inaugurate⁷ the reappearance of the popular sport at Maryland" This prediction was correct for by the end of the year the school could field both freshman and varsity squads. Their first games were scheduled for January 12 in Ritchie Gymnasium against George Washington. Thus Annapolis Hall/Ritchie Gymnasium was the site of the University of Maryland's first intercollegiate basketball game. The game was a 41-22 victory for Maryland.⁸ From that day forward the student newspaper has carried regular articles about basketball.

In addition to basketball, Ritchie Gymnasium served many purposes; it contained a banked indoor track for runners. It provided a girls' locker room so that girls would be able to use the new facility.⁹ The building served as the campus armory and center for ROTC training. As much as anything, though, it seems to have been used for social functions.

A ceremony accompanying the laying of the cornerstone for Ritchie Gymnasium took place on Farmers Day (an annual spring event) in May 1923. This was the first social event associated with the building. Five thousand people watched the school batallion escort the Most Worshipful Grand Order of Ancient and Free Masons in a march across the campus to deposit a box in the cornerstone. The box contained engraved photographs of Maryland Governor Albert Ritchie, University President Albert Woods, "Curley" Byrd, and the class of 1923. Presumably, these and other tokens remain in the cornerstone.¹⁰

The first social event after the new gym was completed was a Maryland Alumni Club dance on October 30, 1923. The first homecoming dance was also held in the gym. By the 1930s there were approximately fifteen dances there every year.¹¹

After the university built the new Ritchie Coliseum in 1932, intercollegiate basketball games were moved there, leaving Ritchie Gymnasium for intramural sports and armory use. Governor Albert Ritchie, who had signed the legislation that created the University of Maryland out of a combination of colleges, served four terms as governor, holding the office until 1935. According to Calcott, the naming of the coliseum for the governor was "Curley" Byrd's way of compensating for one of many differences of opinion between the two men.

In the 1940s, during World War II, the ROTC moved to a new, larger armory. Ritchie Gymnasium was supposed to become the facility for the Physical Education Department, but during the war it actually became a barracks. By that time the University of Maryland was growing very rapidly. When Byrd became president of the university in 1935, the enrollment was 3400; when he retired in 1954, it was 15,000.¹² Construction on the campus expanded accordingly, and the old Ritchie Gymnasium became less important with the passing years.

In 1954 Wilson Elkins, a scholarly and experienced university administrator, became the new president of the University of Maryland. He quickly moved to limit the influence of athletics, to add intellectual depth to the student body, and to lift the academic standing of the school. Elkins improved faculty salaries, made it possible for the University to join Phi Beta Kappa, and further increased enrollment.¹³

It is not surprising that the university considered demolishing Annapolis Hall in 1957. Rather than do away with the old gym, however, the university decided to remodel it as a men's dormitory for the expanding student population. Johannes and Murray, architects of Silver Spring, Maryland, designed the alterations. Such adaptation required installation of a second floor approximately where the old suspended running track had been. New partitions, windows, and surface materials created dormitory rooms along

the exterior walls on each floor, with a study area in the center of the building. Building code regulations undoubtedly mandated the types of materials that had to be used in partitions, trim, stairs, and windows, for no traces of the original wooden gymnasium floor or the suspended running track remain. The altered building renamed Annapolis Hall served as a dormitory for eighteen years.

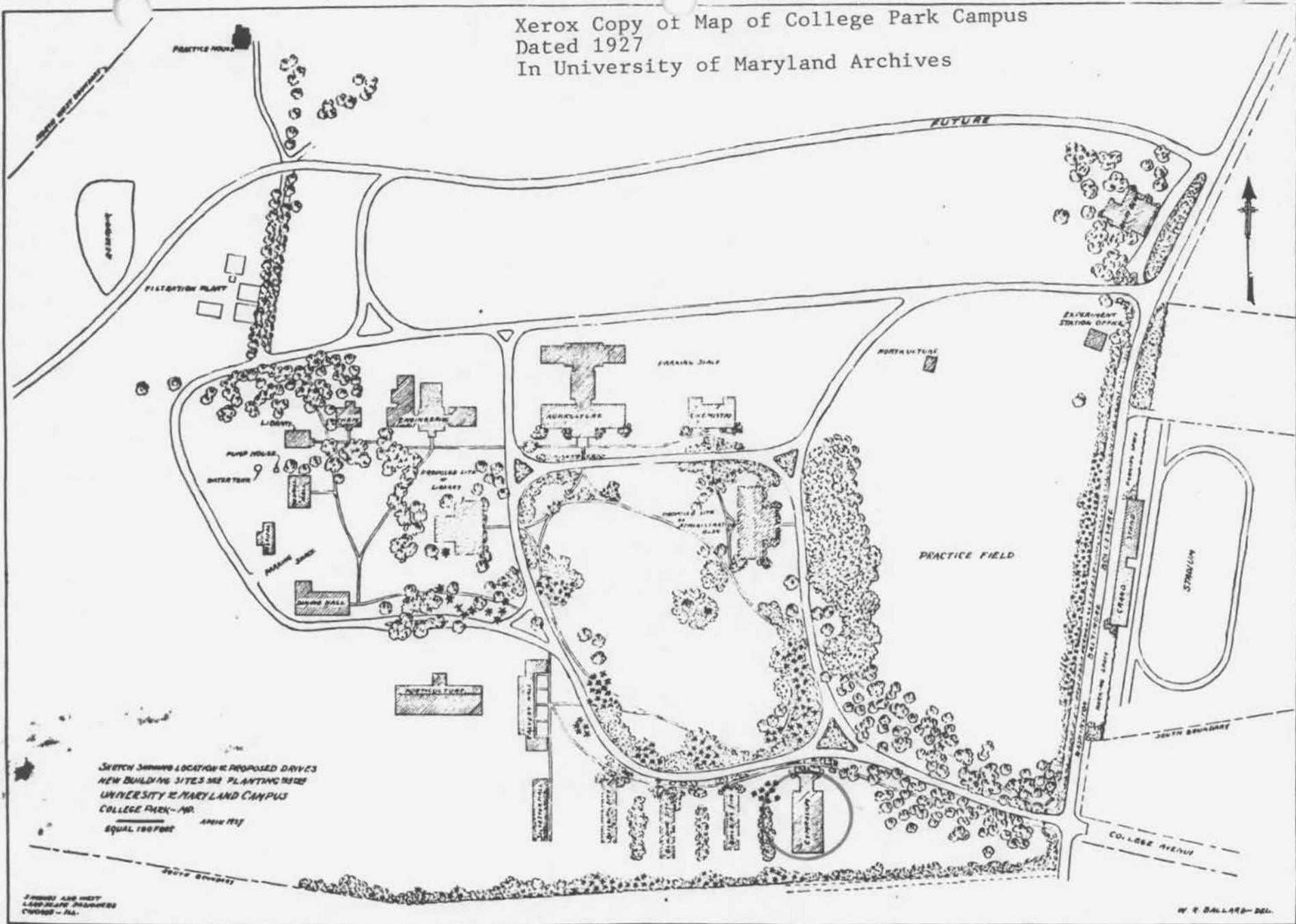
In 1963, further alterations in the basement of Annapolis Hall created a film studio. Architect Alfred M. Rinaudot of Bethesda, Maryland created a design that transformed part of the basement into an area for editing, storage, projection, and other film-making activities. The new film studio shared the basement floor with lavatories, utility rooms, and storage rooms of an earlier period.

The University of Maryland Campus at College Park has expanded to a size that may even exceed the early visions of "Curley" Byrd. Ritchie Gymnasium, altered to become Annapolis Hall, has outlived its usefulness to the University. Its days will end with demolition in late 1986.

FOOTNOTES

1. George H. Callcott. A History of the University of Maryland. (Baltimore, 1966) p.147
2. All general information on the history of the University and the early days of the Maryland Agricultural College is from Callcott. A History of the University of Maryland
3. Diamondback May 15, 1923
4. Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1952- this includes building expenditures from previous years. There is no report for 1923.
5. Henry F. Withey & Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Los Angeles) p. 213.
6. Diamondback, Oct. 2, 1923
7. Diamondback November 27, 1923, p. 4
8. Diamondback Dec. 18, 1923 and Jan. 15, 1924
9. Blueprints by Flournoy & Flournoy
10. Diamondback June 5, 1923
11. University of Maryland Magazine, 1939, and June, 1937
12. Callcott. History of the University of Maryland p. 314
13. George H. Callcott, Editor. Forty Years as a College President, Memoirs of Wilson Elkins (University of Maryland, 1981) Chapter 6

Xerox Copy of Map of College Park Campus
 Dated 1927
 In University of Maryland Archives



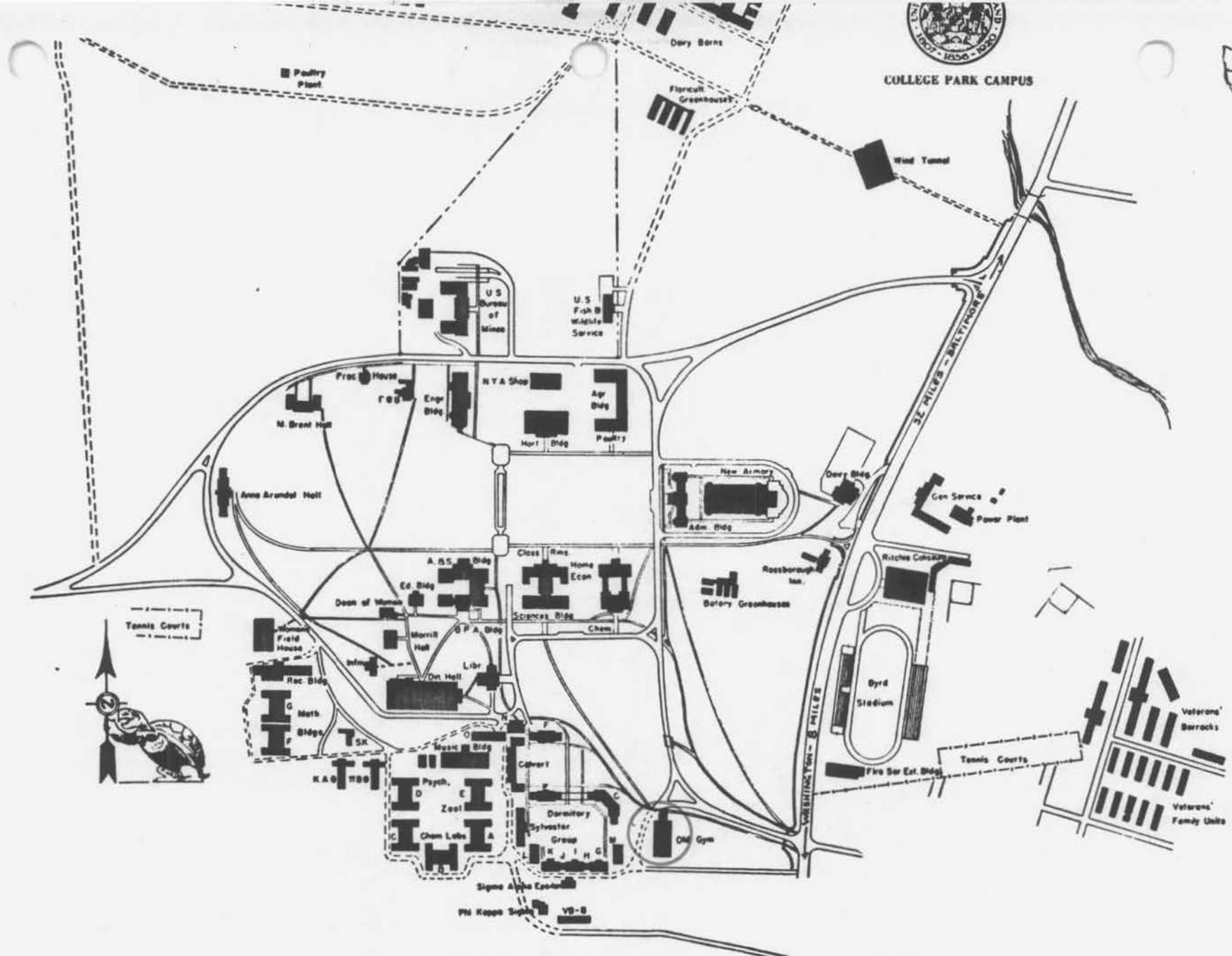
SKETCH SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPOSED DRIVES
 NEW BUILDING SITES AND PLANTING SCHEMES
 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CAMPUS
 COLLEGE PARK - MD.
 APRIL 1927
 EQUAL 100 FEET

FOUND AND SET BY
 LEON BEANE PRINCETON
 CROSS - MA.

W. F. BALLARD - DEL.

1927

PG: 66-17



Xerox Copy of Map of College Park Campus
 Dated 1949
 In University of Maryland Archives

U m / / a c t u a l

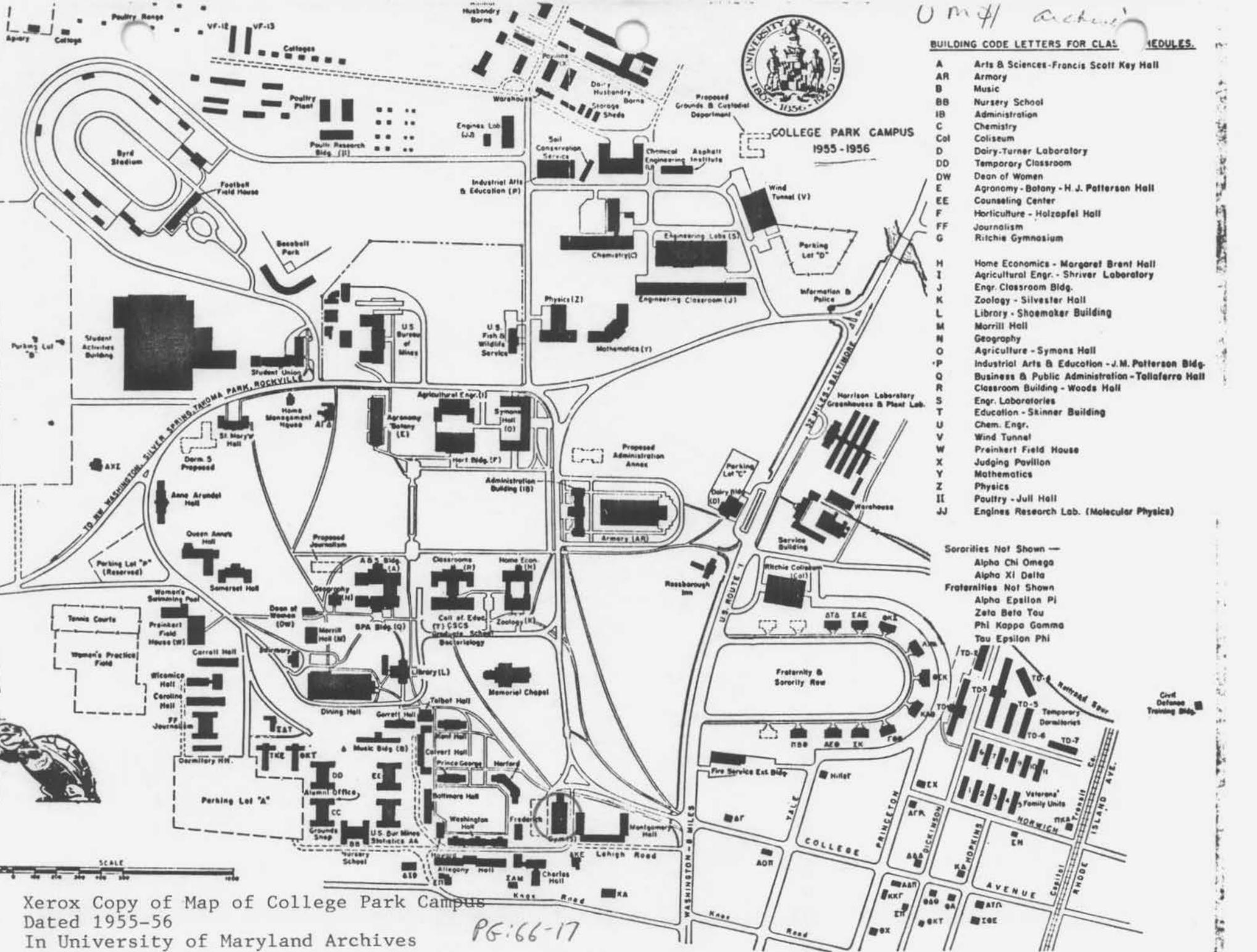


BUILDING CODE LETTERS FOR CLASS BUILDINGS

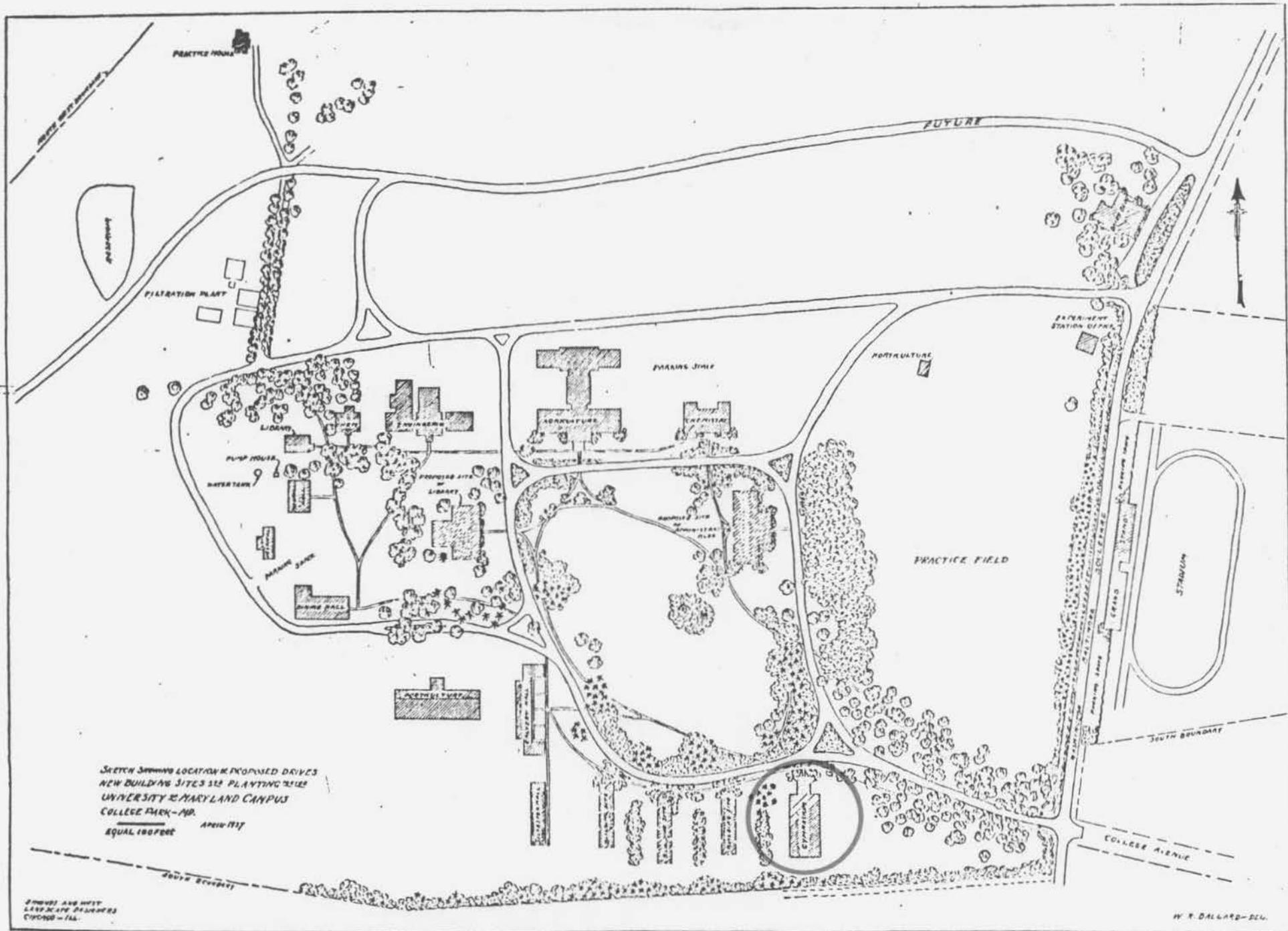
- A Arts & Sciences - Francis Scott Key Hall
- AR Armory
- B Music
- BB Nursery School
- IB Administration
- C Chemistry
- Col Coliseum
- D Dairy - Turner Laboratory
- DD Temporary Classroom
- DW Dean of Women
- E Agronomy - Botany - H. J. Patterson Hall
- EE Counseling Center
- F Horticulture - Holzappel Hall
- FF Journalism
- G Ritchie Gymnasium

- H Home Economics - Margaret Brent Hall
- I Agricultural Engr. - Shriver Laboratory
- J Engr. Classroom Bldg.
- K Zoology - Silvester Hall
- L Library - Shoemaker Building
- M Morrill Hall
- N Geography
- O Agriculture - Symons Hall
- P Industrial Arts & Education - J.M. Patterson Bldg.
- Q Business & Public Administration - Taliaferro Hall
- R Classroom Building - Woods Hall
- S Engr. Laboratories
- T Education - Skinner Building
- U Chem. Engr.
- V Wind Tunnel
- W Preinkert Field House
- X Judging Pavilion
- Y Mathematics
- Z Physics
- II Poultry - Jull Hall
- JJ Engines Research Lab. (Molecular Physics)

- Sororities Not Shown —
- Alpha Chi Omega
 - Alpha Xi Delta
- Fraternities Not Shown
- Alpha Epsilon Pi
 - Zeta Beta Tau
 - Phi Kappa Gamma
 - Tau Epsilon Phi



Xerox Copy of Map of College Park Campus
 Dated 1955-56
 In University of Maryland Archives
 PG:66-17



SKETCH SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPOSED DRIVES
 NEW BUILDING SITES AND PLANTING SITES
 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CAMPUS
 COLLEGE PARK - MD.

APRIL 1917
 EQUAL 1/8" = 100 FEET

SHOWS AND WITH
 LANDSCAPE DESIGNER
 CROSBY - 116.

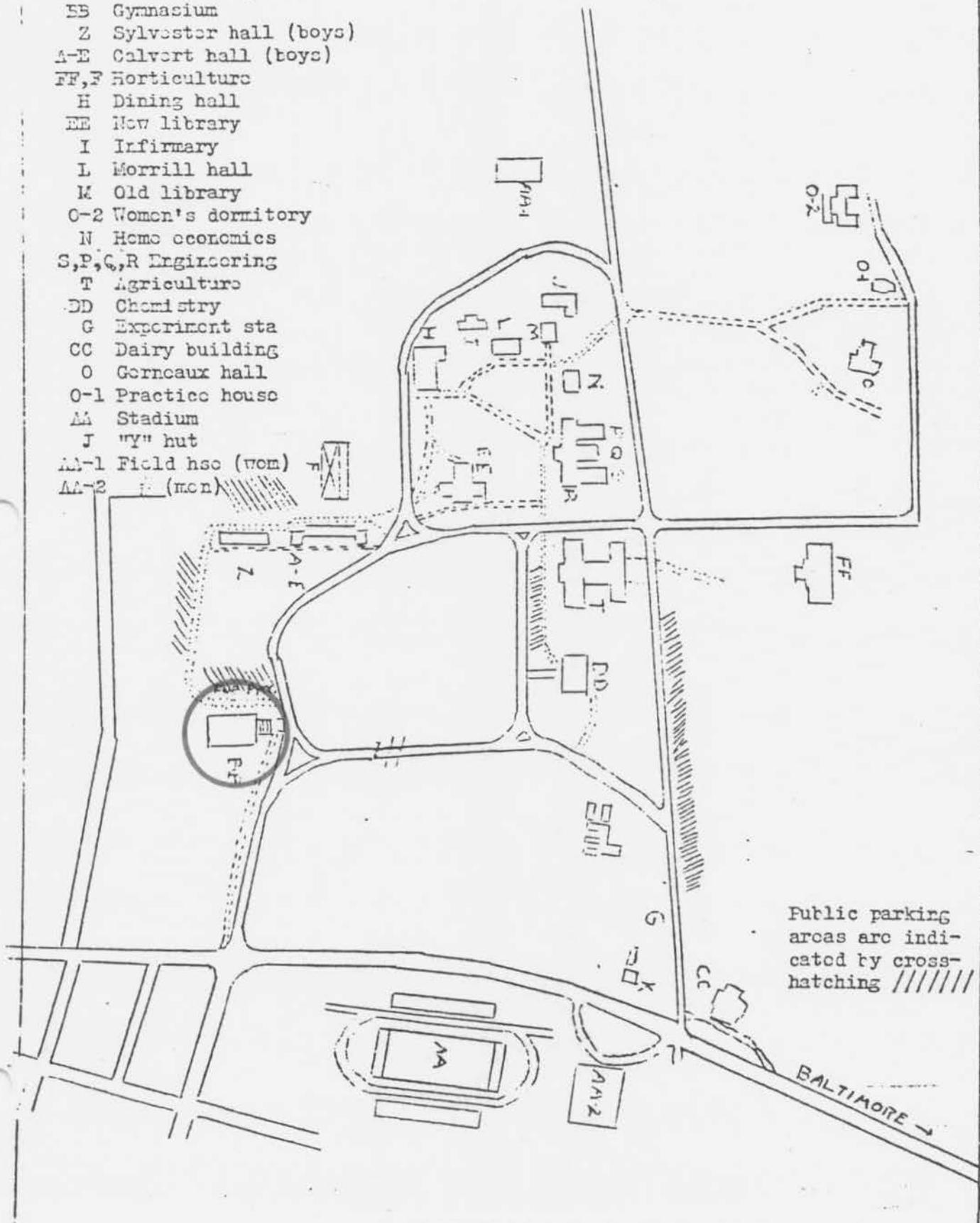
W. R. DALLARD - DEL.

1932

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND CAMPUS
College Park

Buildings

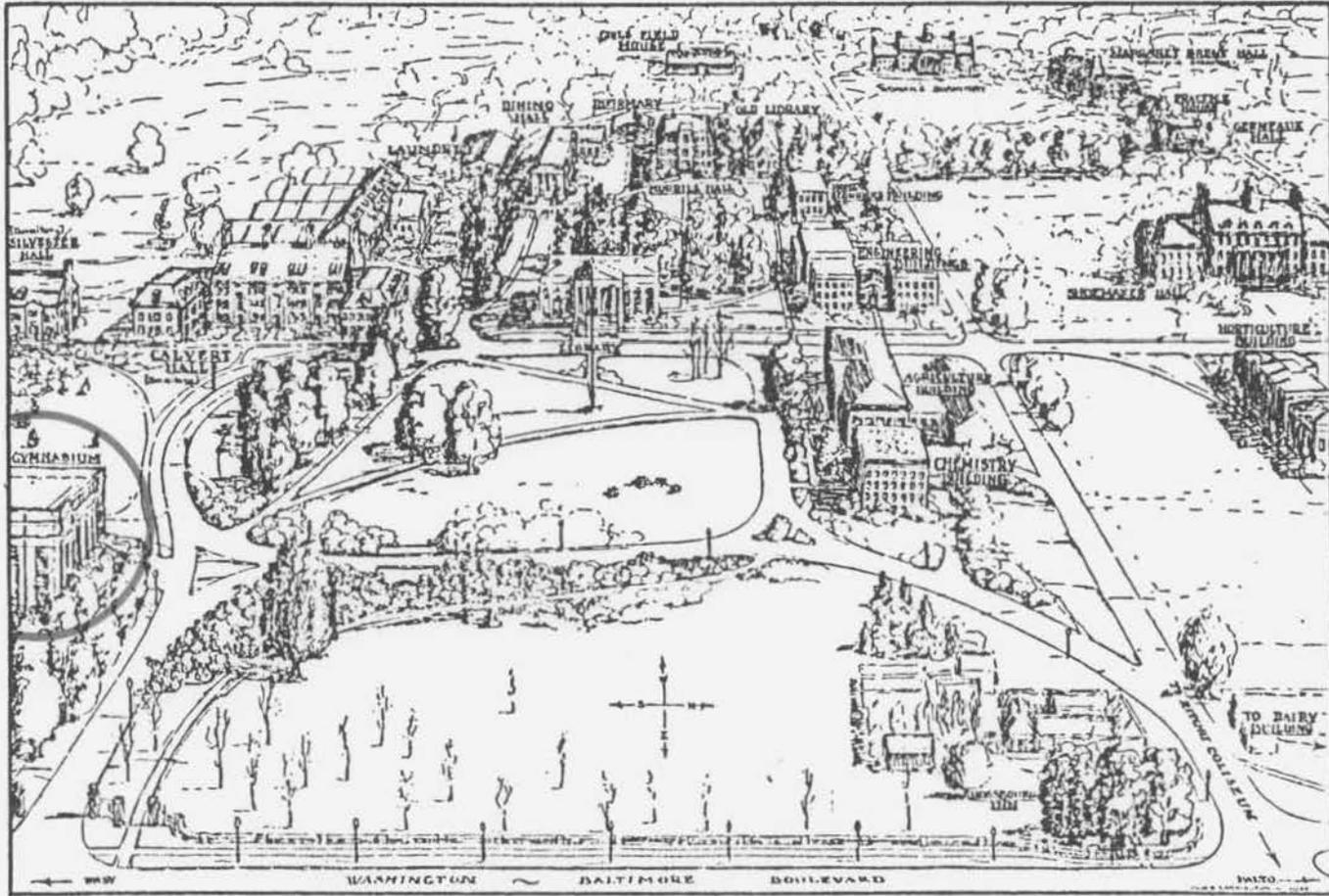
- EB Gymnasium
- Z Sylvester hall (boys)
- A-E Calvert hall (boys)
- FF, F Horticulture
- H Dining hall
- EE New library
- I Infirmary
- L Morrill hall
- M Old library
- O-2 Women's dormitory
- N Home economics
- S, P, C, R Engineering
- T Agriculture
- DD Chemistry
- G Experiment sta
- CC Dairy building
- O Gorncaux hall
- O-1 Practice house
- AA Stadium
- J "Y" hut
- AA-1 Field hse (wom)
- AA-2 (men)



Public parking
areas are indi-
cated by cross-
hatching

BALTIMORE →

1934

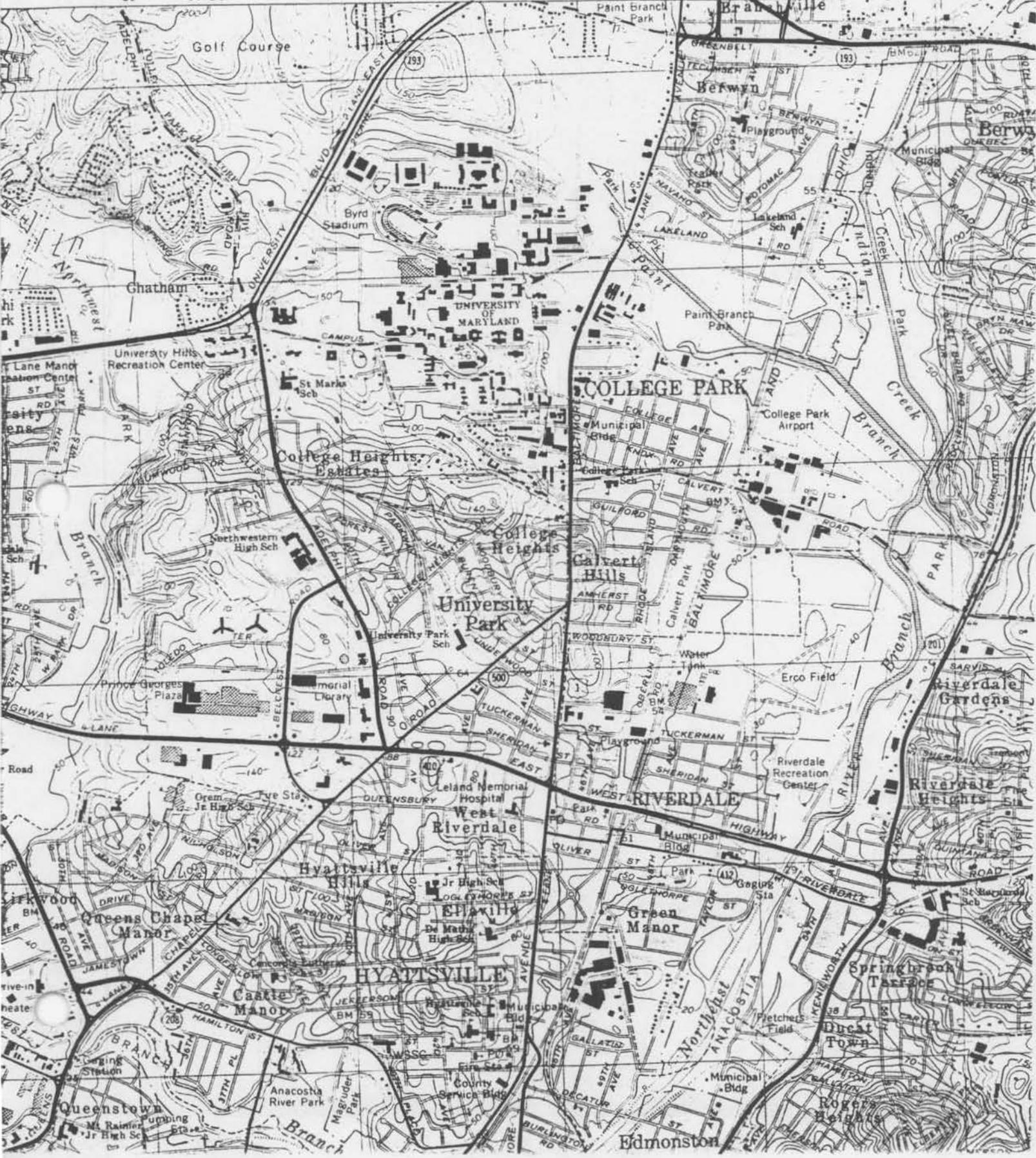


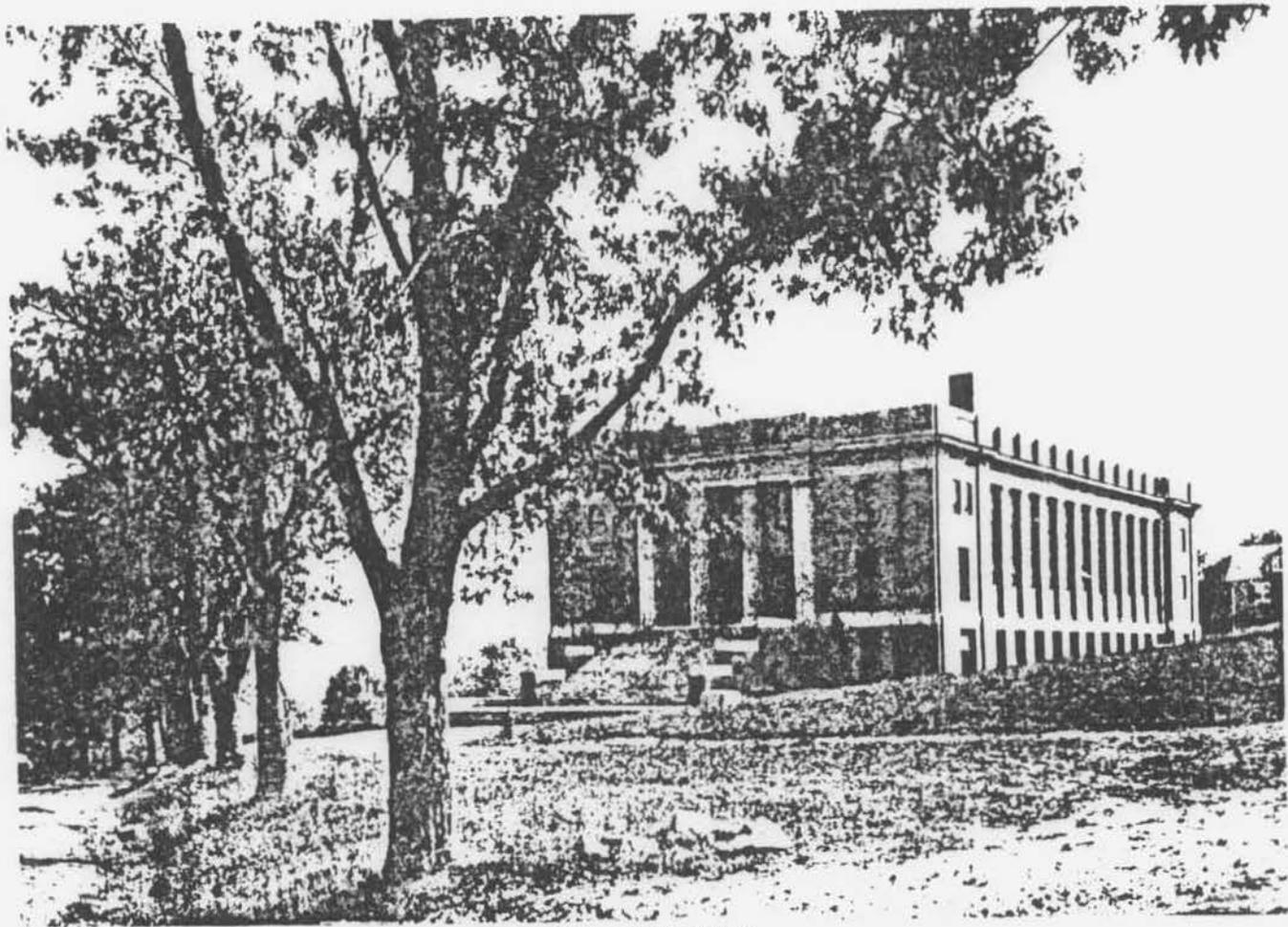
MAP OF CAMPUS

*—The Colleges of Arts and Sciences, and Commerce are in the building labelled Shoemaker Hall; the Administrative Officers are in the Library Building.

WASHINGTON EAST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC - BATHYMETRIC)

30 57'30" 31 0.8 MI TO U.S. 1 5662 III SW (BELTSVILLE) BALTIMORE 27 MI BELTSVILLE 3 MI 55'





THE GYMNASIUM



1
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: 1936

Photographer: Roy H. Waite

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
also University of Maryland Archives

Description: West elevation and facade

Photographer Facing: Southeast

Photo Number: 1



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: Unknown

Photographer: Unknown

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

also University of Maryland Archives

Description: North Elevation and part of west elevation

Photographer Facing: South

Photo Number: 2



3

Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: 1930s
Photographer: Roy A. Waite
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
also University of Maryland Archives
Description: North Elevation
Photographer Facing: Southeast
Photo Number: 3



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: 1936
Photographer: Roy H. Waite
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
also University of Maryland Archives
Description: North Elevation
Photographer Facing: South
Photo Number: 4



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: Unknown

Photographer: Unknown

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

also University of Maryland Archives

Description: North Elevation and part of west elevatio

Photographer Facing: Southeast

Photo Number: 5



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~Pa.~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: North Elevation (Front facade)
Photographer Facing: South
Photo Number: 6 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium ^{Prince} PG 66-17
College Park, ~~Prince~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: East elevation
Photographer Facing: Southwest
Photo Number: 7 of 28



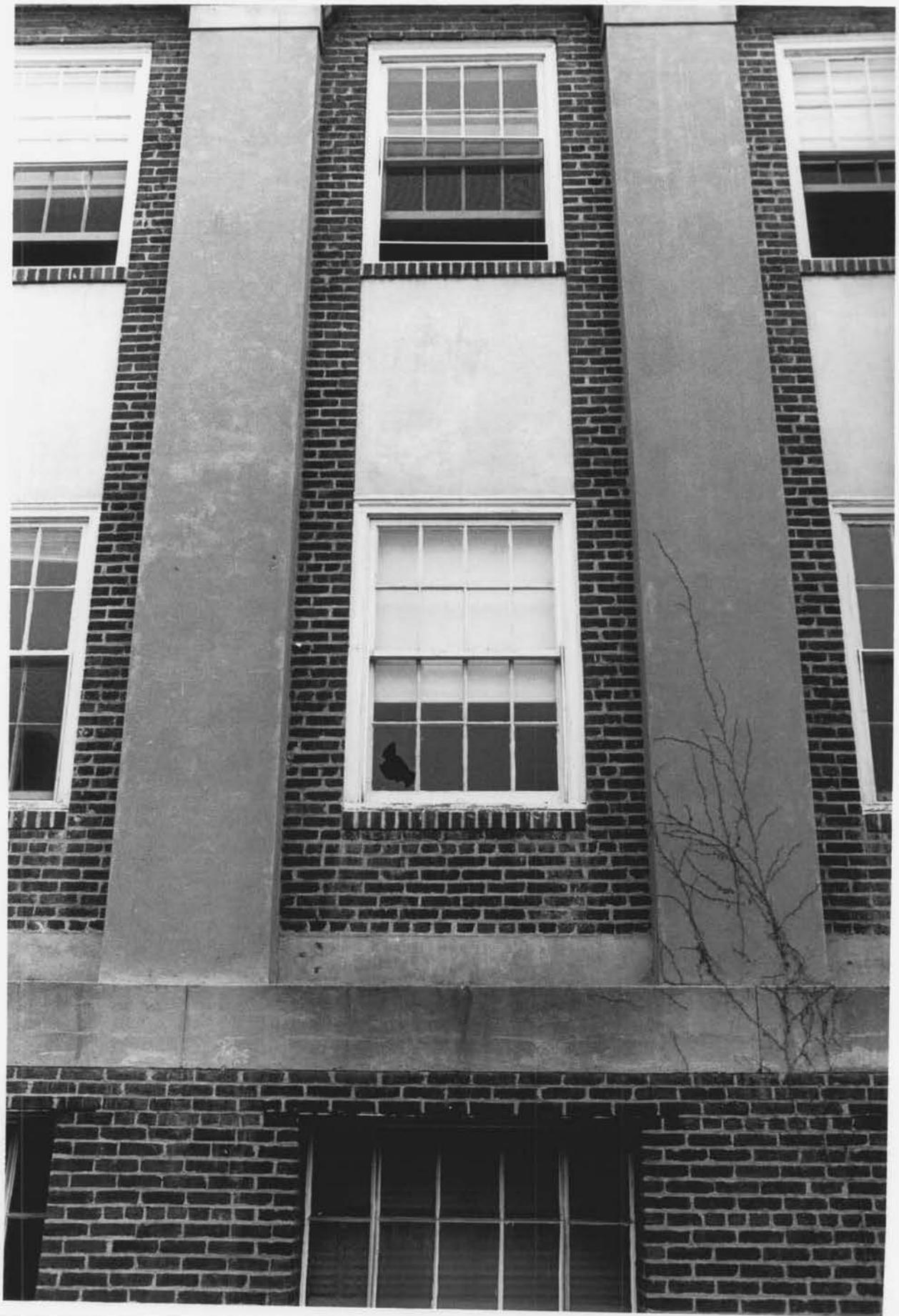
Ritchie Gymnasium ^{Prince} PG 66-17
College Park, ~~Sta~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: South Elevation (rear)
Photographer Facing: North
Photo Number: 8 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~Prince~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: S.W. corner, West elevation
Photographer Facing: Northeast
Photo Number: 9 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: West Elevation
Photographer Facing: East
Photo Number: 10 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium ^{Prince} PG 66-17
College Park, ~~St~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Pilasters, east side
Photographer Facing: West
Photo Number: 11 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~Prince~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Stairs, 1st to 2nd floor
Photographer Facing: South
Photo Number: 12 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~^{Prince} George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Basement Corridor
Photographer Facing: East
Photo Number: 13 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium ^{Prince} PG 66-17
College Park, ~~WUSA~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Basement Corridor
Photographer Facing: South
Photo Number: 14 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, ~~MD~~ Prince George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: July 1986

Photographer: Kristine Sharp

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

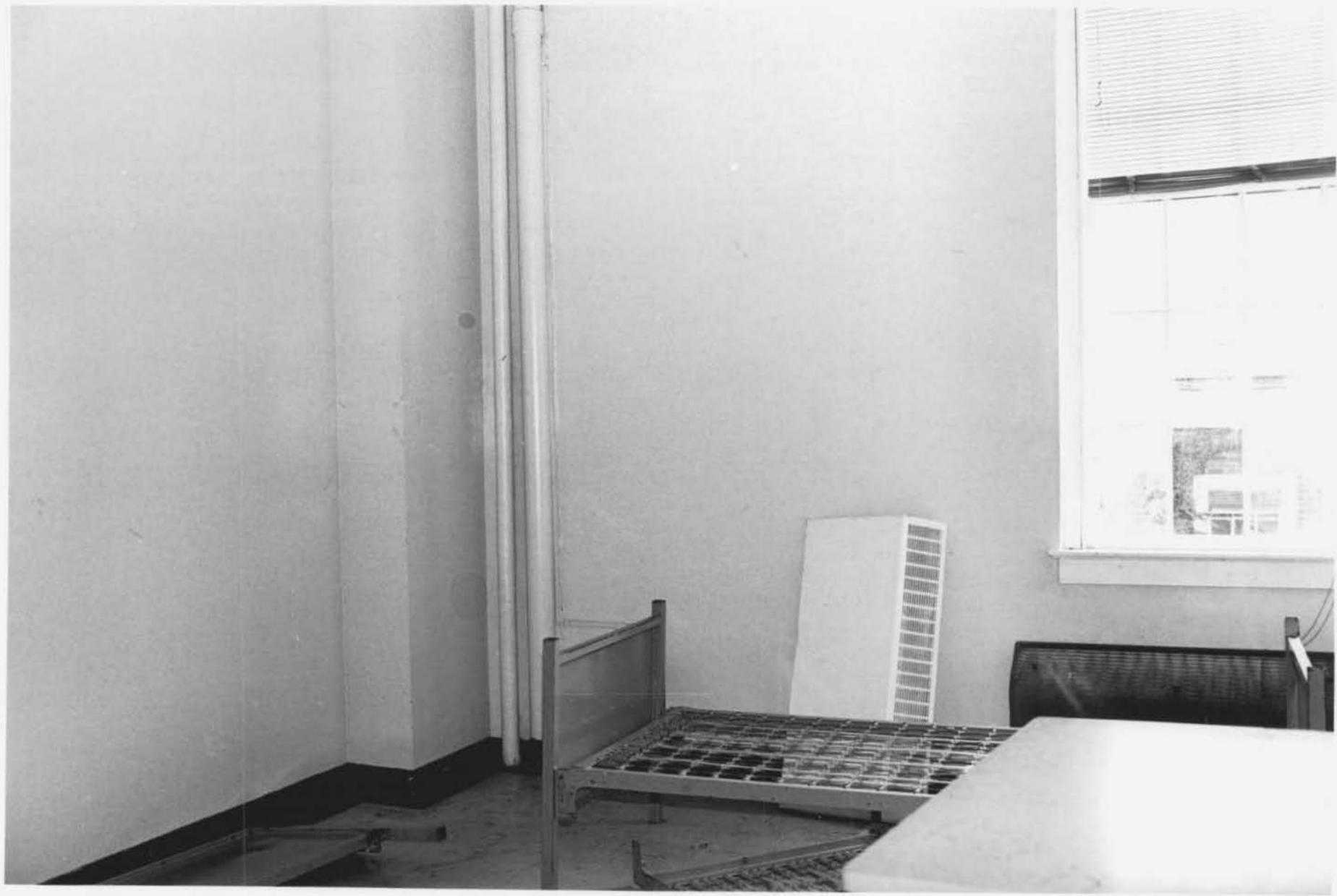
Description: East exit in basement

Photographer Facing: East

Photo Number: 15 of 28



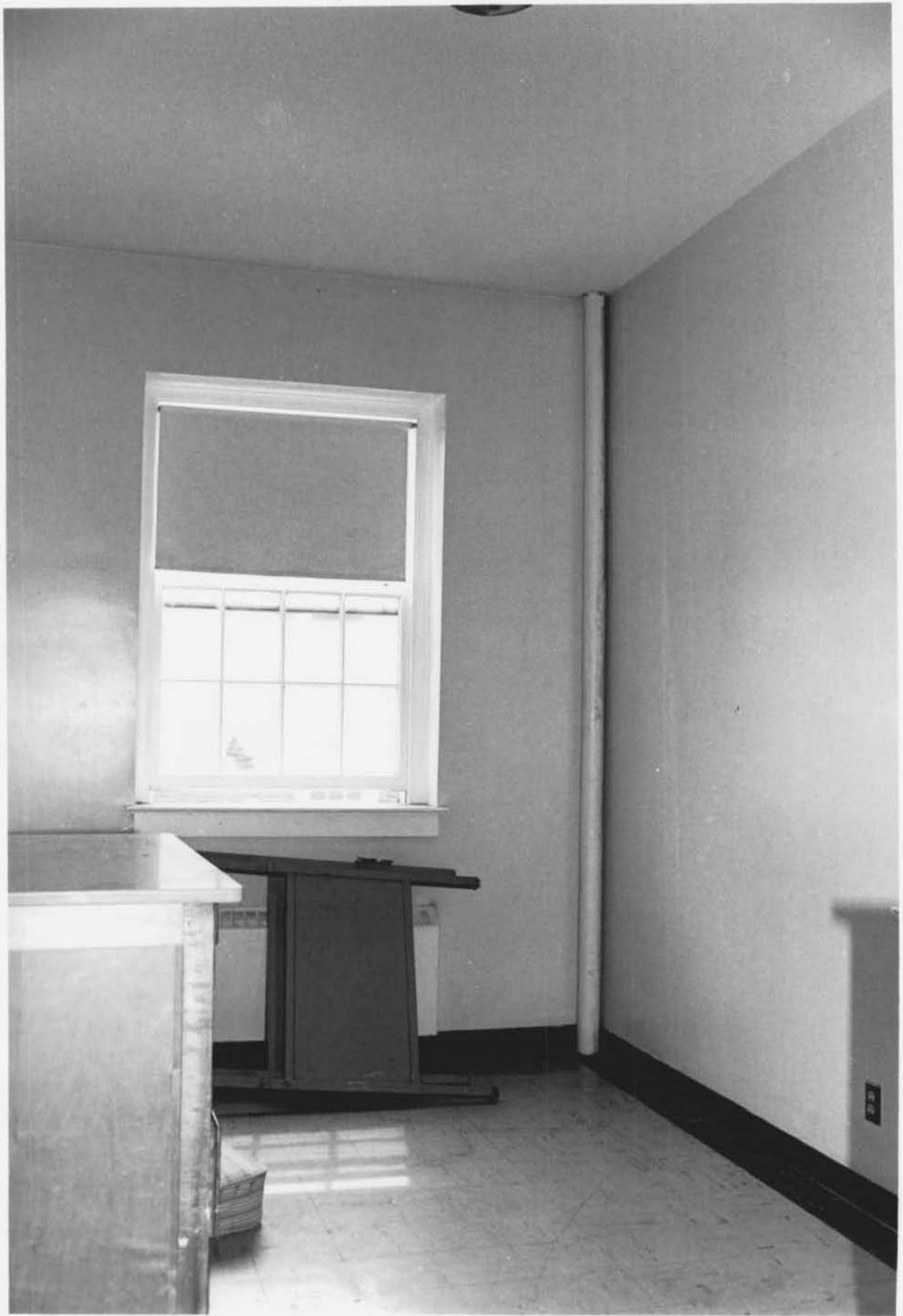
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Corridor, 1st Floor
Photographer Facing: North
Photo Number: 16 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium ^{Prince} PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Bedroom, W side, 2nd Floor
Photographer Facing: West
Photo Number: 17 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~State~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Radio Studio, basement, E side
Photographer Facing: East
Photo Number: 18 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, ~~MD~~^{Prince} George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: July 1986

Photographer: Kristine Sharp

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

Description: Bedroom E side 2nd Floor

Photographer Facing: West

Photo Number: 19 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Lavatory
Photographer Facing: West
Photo Number: 20 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: July 1986

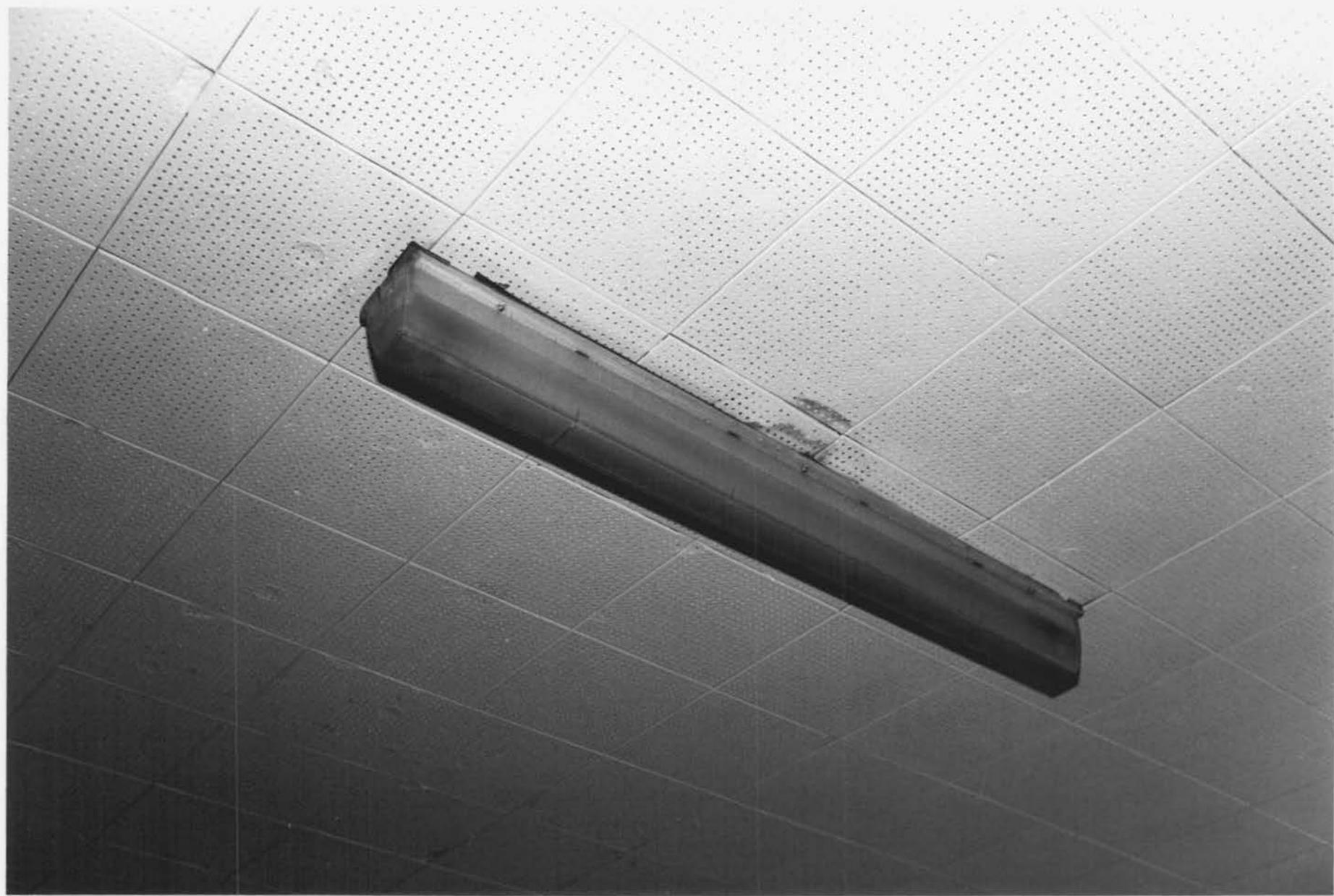
Photographer: Kristine Sharp

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

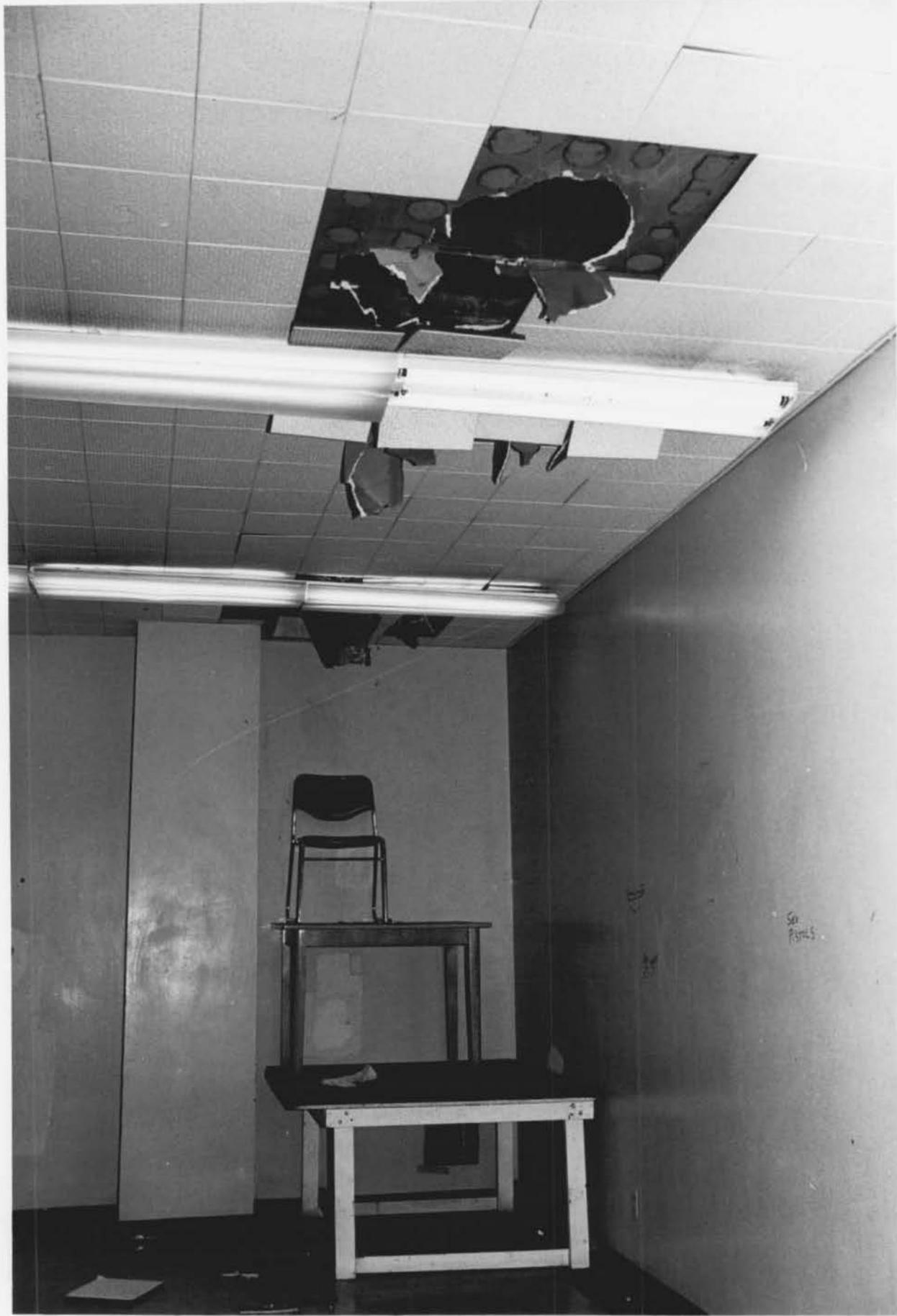
Description: Inside main entrance, 1st floor

Photographer Facing: North

Photo Number: 21 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: typical ceiling & fixture
Photographer Facing: N/A
Photo Number: 22 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: July 1986

Photographer: Kristine Sharp

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

Description: West side, 2nd floor

Photographer Facing: West

Photo Number: 23 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17

College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland

Date of Photo: July 1986

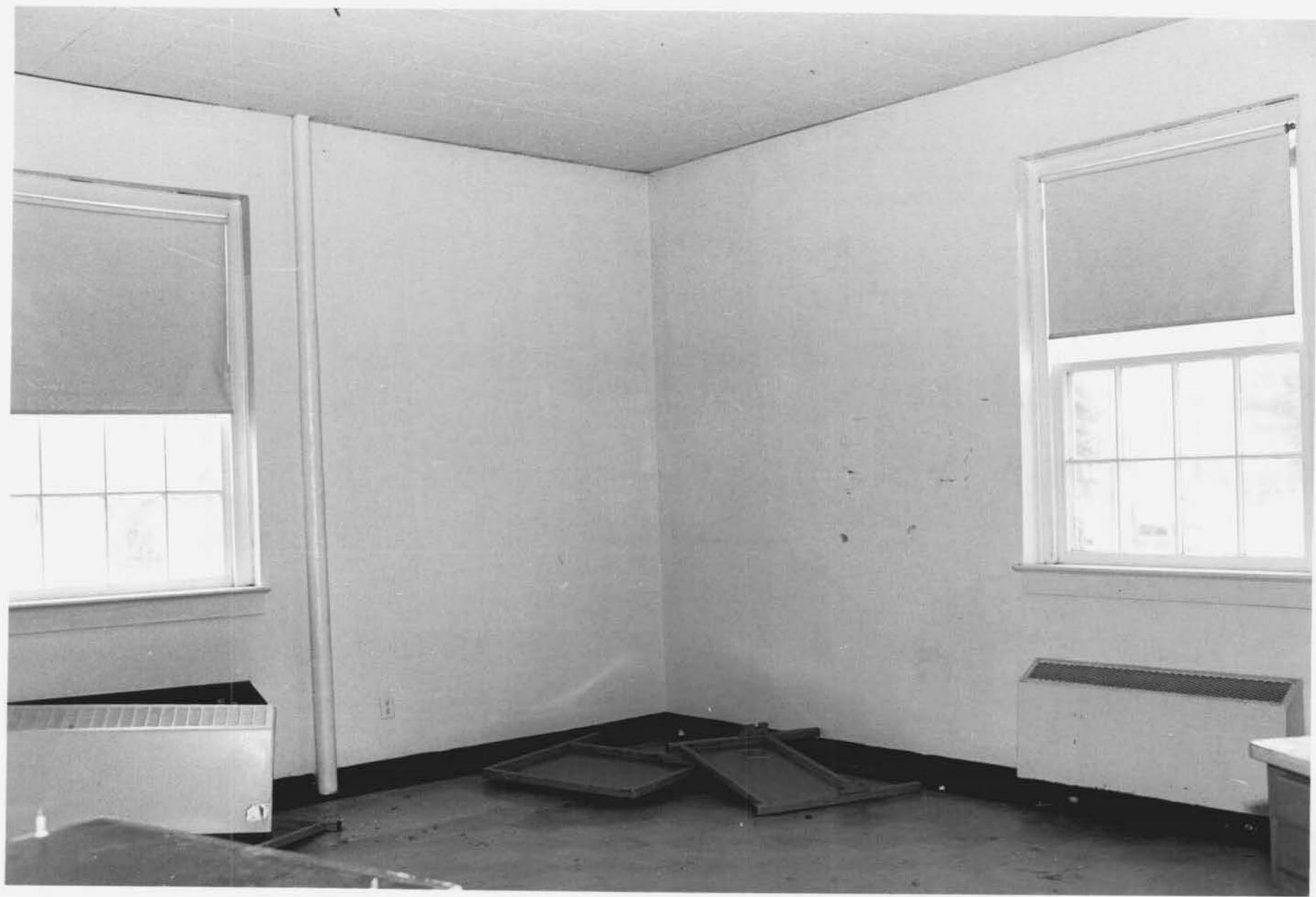
Photographer: Kristine Sharp

Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust

Description: Bedroom W side 2nd Floor

Photographer Facing: West

Photo Number: 24 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~W~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Bedroom 2nd floor, SW corner
Photographer Facing: South
Photo Number: 25 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~SM~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: top of stairs, 2nd floor
Photographer Facing: North
Photo Number: 26 of 28



Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: looking down stairs from 2nd floor
Photographer Facing: N/A
Photo Number: 27 of 28

THE RITCHIE GYMNASIUM

IN HONOR OF ALBERT C. RITCHIE
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND - 1920-1924

WILLIAM S. GORDY, JR. - COMPTROLLER
JOHN M. DENNIS - TREASURER

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ARCHITECTS

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Prince
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, ~~MD~~ George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: July 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Cornerstone at NE corner
Photographer Facing: West
Photo Number: 28 of 28



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 29

(Number #12)



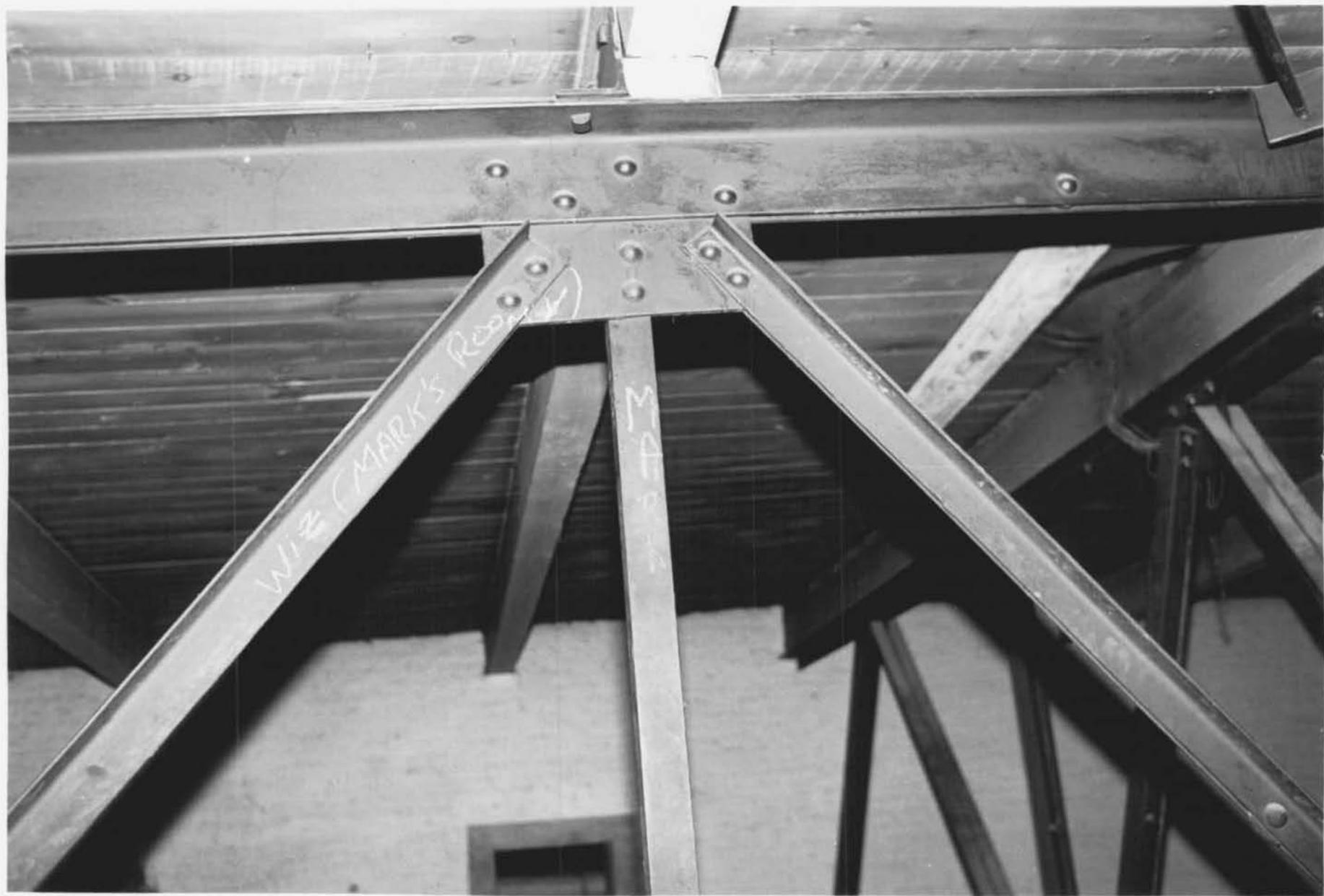
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 30

(Negative #5)



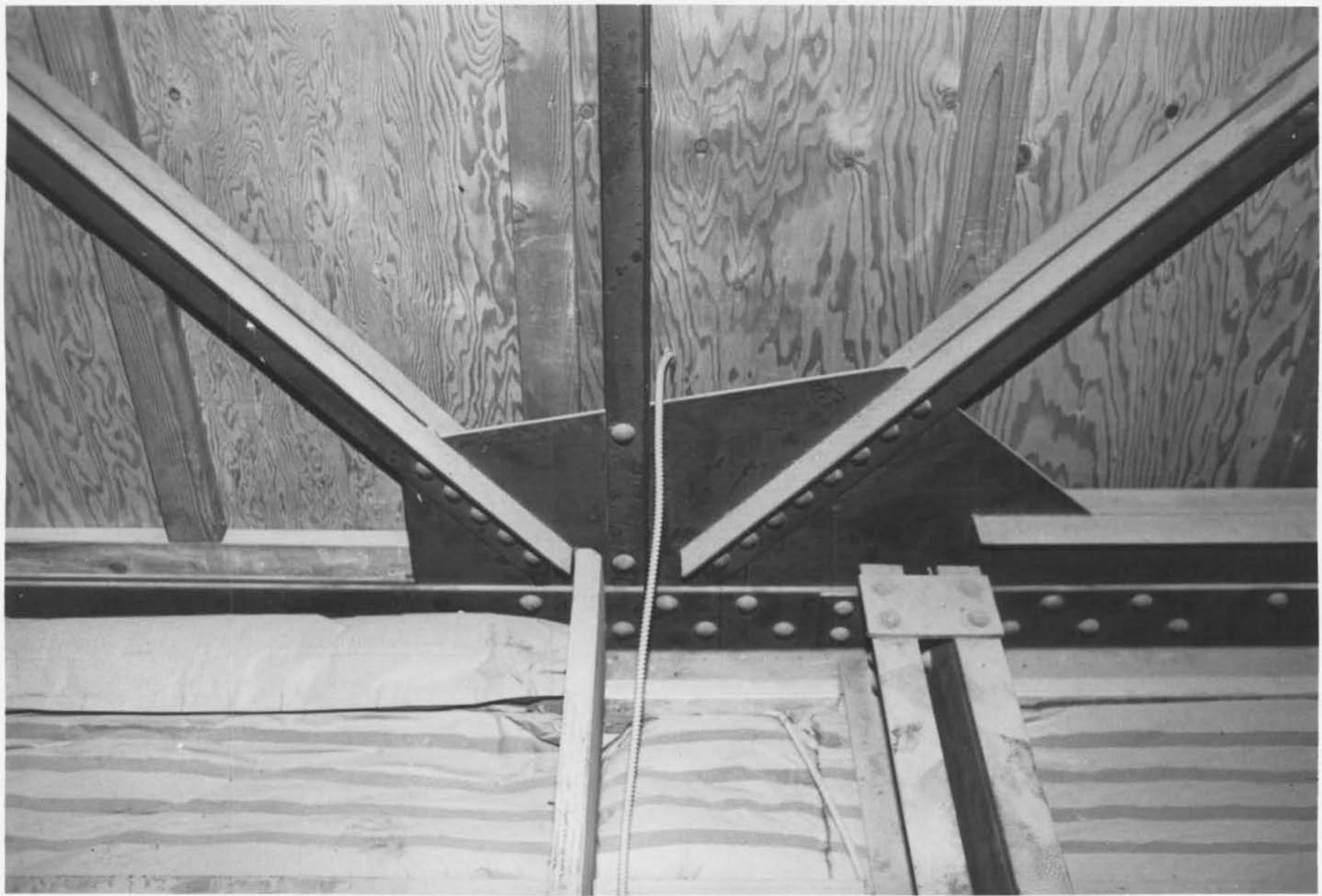
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 31

(Negative #13)



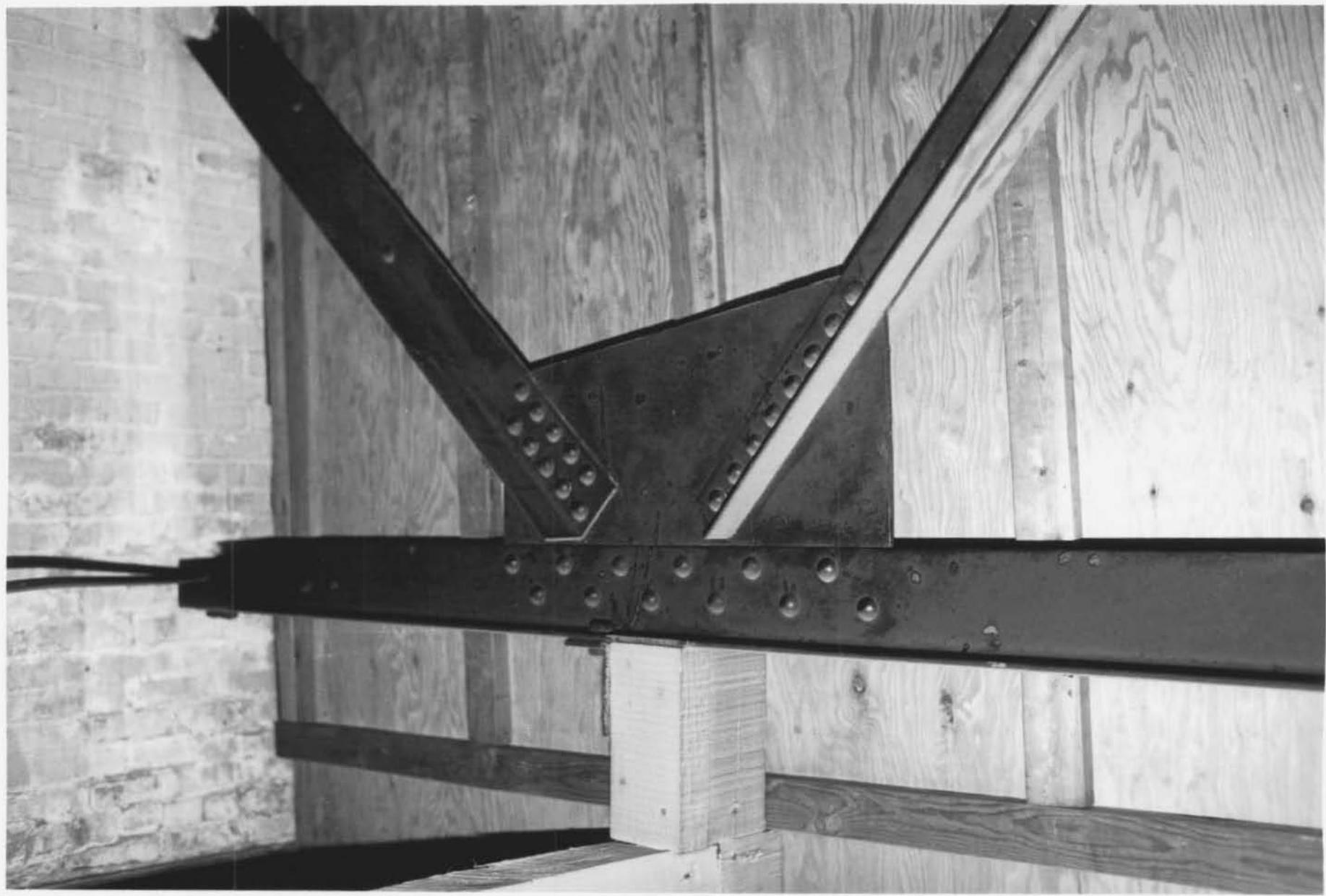
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 32

(Negative #10)



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 33

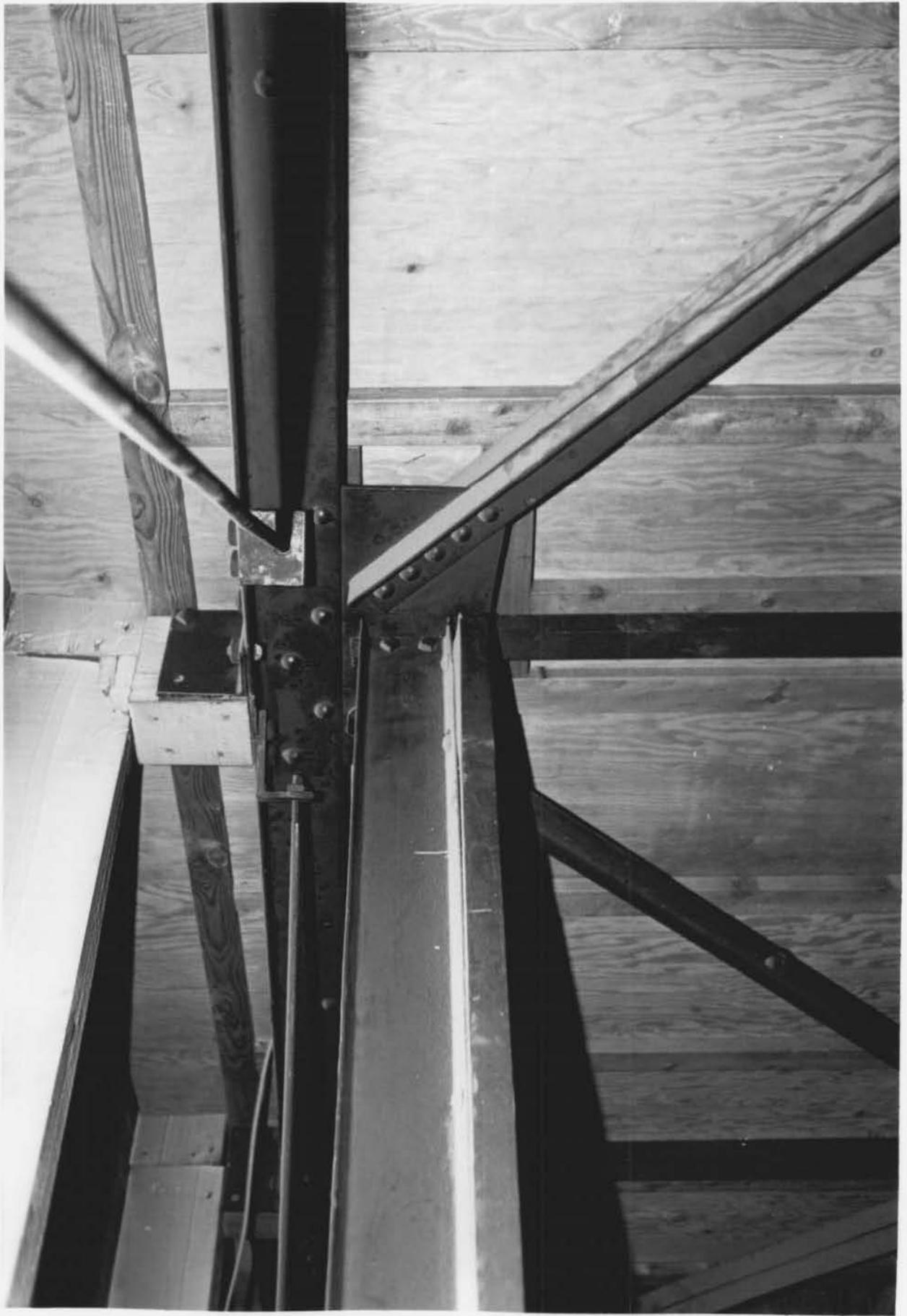
(Negative #9)



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 34

(Negative #8)

34



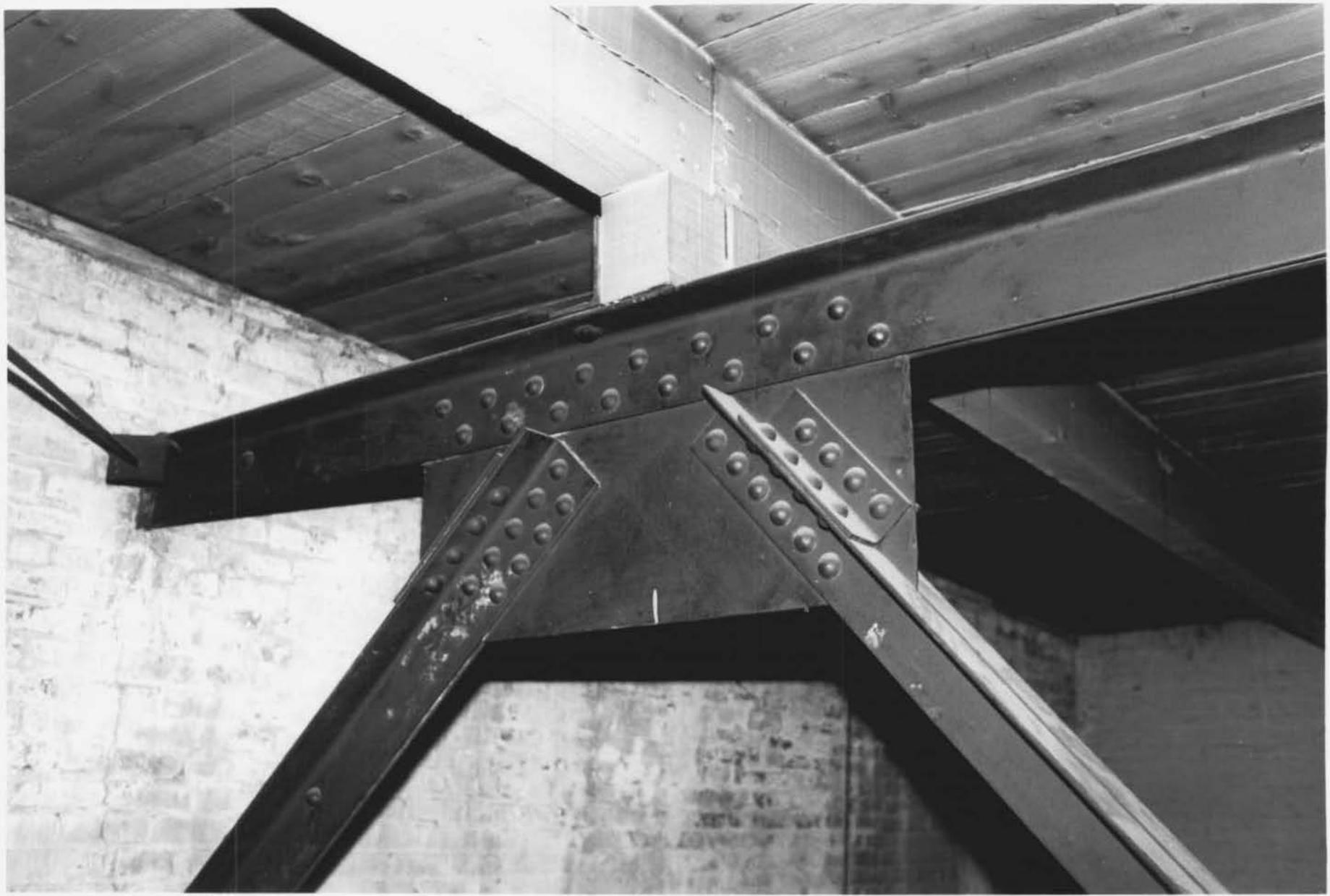
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 35

(Negative #7)



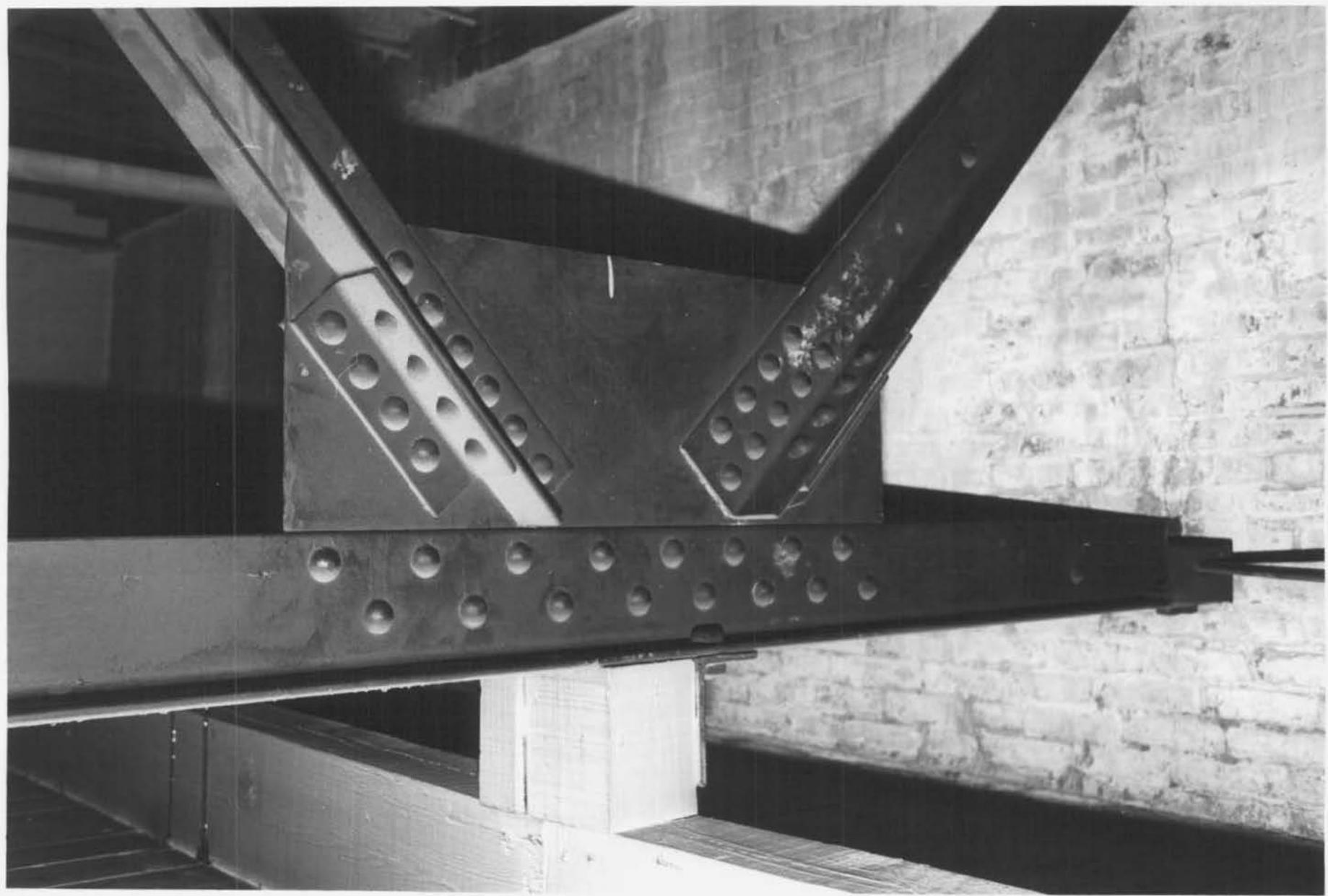
Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 36

36



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 37

(Negative #2)



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 38

(Negative #4)



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 39

(Negative # 36)



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 40



Ritchie Gymnasium PG 66-17
College Park, Prince George's County, Maryland
Date of Photo: October, 1986
Photographer: Kristine Sharp
Location of Negatives: Maryland Historical Trust
Description: Trusswork within attic space
Photographer Facing:
Photo Number: 41