

CAPSULE SUMMARY

PG: 66-35 - 1

Holzapel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

1932

Public

When Holzapel was completed in 1932, it was known as the Horticulture Building, and was one of the earliest completed of the academic structures that would eventually create the formal grouping around McKeldin Mall, the central landscape feature of the University of Maryland, College Park campus. As such, its location and massing would greatly influence the placement and design of the buildings eventually sited around the Mall. Designed by Smith & May, a Baltimore-based architectural firm responsible for several campus commissions, its original façade was a streamlined version of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, with a recessed Palladian entry porch. In 1941, the style of the building was revised to conform to the campus's prevailing Georgian Revival style. To accomplish this, architect Henry Powell Hopkins designed a two-story gabled portico to be constructed along the elevation's five central bays, complete with giant Ionic columns and a stone entry stair. Holzapel Hall's transition from the Italian Renaissance to the Georgian Revival style encapsulates the shifting aesthetic values of the University, which by the late 1940s had been consolidated within the Georgian Revival. The building retains a high degree of integrity, which allows it to convey its significance as an excellent example of mid-twentieth-century revival architecture, as well as a crucial component in the McKeldin Mall composition and the greater University campus plan. Further, it is significant for its association with two architectural firms who both designed a number of prominent campus buildings, Smith & May and Henry Powell Hopkins.

Holzapel is rectangular in plan and symmetrical, with a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. Clad throughout in medium-red bricks laid in a stretcher bond pattern, the building is further detailed with wood and stone architectural features. The central block of the southern, principal façade is three stories in height, with a monumental portico designed in the Ionic order. Flanking the central block on each side is a two-story wing; each of these wings forms an L-shaped configuration that harbors the one-story, flat-roofed portion along the building's rear. Expressed as an exposed basement, the building's first story is separated from the second by a stone belt course, and is subtly rusticated with alternating bands of brick relief. Windows throughout are 12/12 or 8/8, with the exception of the rear one-story portion. Here, large spans of fixed, aluminum-clad glazing units are separated into bays by brick piers. The northern elevation of the building faces a rear courtyard, which contains a paved parking lot.

Condition

excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

Holzappel Hall was constructed in 1932 to serve as the University of Maryland's Horticulture Building. Set in the heart of the College Park campus, the Georgian Revival-style building faces the northern boundary of McKeldin Mall, a monumental landscaped quadrangle lined with similarly scaled academic buildings. Hozappel is rectangular in plan and symmetrical, with a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. Clad throughout in medium-red bricks laid in a stretcher bond pattern, the building is further detailed with wood and stone architectural features. The central block of the southern, principal façade is three stories in height, with a monumental portico designed in the Ionic order. Flanking the central block on each side is a two-story wing; each of these wings forms an L-shaped configuration that harbors the one-story, flat-roofed portion along the building's rear. Expressed as an exposed basement, the building's first story is separated from the second by a stone belt course, and is subtly rusticated with alternating bands of brick relief. Windows throughout are 12/12 or 8/8, with the exception of the rear one-story portion. Here, large spans of fixed, aluminum-clad glazing units are separated into bays by brick piers. The northern elevation of the building faces a rear courtyard, which contains a paved parking lot.

SETTING

Holzappel Hall is sited directly on McKeldin Mall, a massive, landscaped quadrangle that forms the physical and ideological heart of the campus. The Mall most clearly embodies the Beaux Arts planning principles around which the campus was redeveloped during the middle half of the twentieth century. The Mall itself encompasses nine acres; its long axis, measuring approximately twelve-hundred feet, is terminated by McKeldin Library and the Main Administration Building to the west and east, respectively. Radial paths and a central cascading fountain cut across the Mall, which is otherwise left to lawn. Its northern and southern flanks are lined with a tiered sidewalk shaded by avenues of Willow Oak trees. Along the western half is planted an additional row of Goldenrain trees. Beyond these avenues are smaller academic buildings, formed of single, large structures or assemblages of several smaller ones. Each is distinct in size and orientation, but unified through the common material palette and formal vocabulary dictated by the Georgian Revival style. With its simple volumes, rich Neoclassical details, and adaptability for office and classroom use, the Georgian Revival style was chosen by University administrators as a suitable complement to the axiality and grandeur of the Beaux Arts tradition.

The rear of Holzappel Hall faces the same of Shriver Laboratory, a slightly smaller office and storage building. The similarity of the buildings' central block and flanking wings forms a nominally symmetrical composition, within which is contained a small, paved parking lot. The relationship of these buildings reinforces the axis drawn between the principal entrances of H. J. Patterson and Symons halls to the west and east, respectively. Otherwise, Holzappel Hall is surrounded by paved paths, interstitial lawns, and informal groupings of a wide variety of shrubs and trees. The site slopes gradually downward to the east, with the result that an entry doorway on the western elevation is one-half story below grade, while a similarly placed doorway on the eastern elevation is located directly on grade.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

COMPOSITION, FENESTRATION, & CLADDING

While rectangular in plan, Holzappel Hall may be divided into four component parts: a three-story central block; two two-story, L-shaped wings that adjoin it on both sides; and a one-story rectangular portion enclosed within these ells. The building is uniformly clad in medium-red brick set in a stretcher bond pattern. Mortar joints throughout are tooled with a beaded finish. The first story, particularly on the southern side, is sunken slightly below grade and is given the appearance of a raised basement. It is separated from the second story by a continuous, cast-stone belt course. To approximate the appearance of rusticated blocks, the brick pattern along the first story is given a relief pattern of alternating bands. This banding is repeated on the southern façade to form double rows decorative quoins at its outer edges. Excepting a few locations where cast stone or limestone is used, the building's remaining architectural details (windows, doors, roof eave and fascia, and portico) are expressed in wood, painted crisp white.

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With the exception of the large glazed bays on its northern façade, the building features wood, double-hung windows throughout. Those on the first story are 8/8, while those on the second and third stories are 12/12. Some windows have been affixed with temporary screens or air conditioner units, but have not been otherwise modified from their original condition. The sill of each window is a slim, flat stone band, but the lintels have subtle variations between each story. On the first story, they are totally concealed; on the second and third, they are replaced by the intersection of the window header with the wooden fascia. On the second story of the southern façade, they are formed by bricks, vertically oriented and splayed slightly outwards.

The roof is covered in gray slate shingles and is predominantly hipped, with the exception of the rear, one-story portion (a flat composite roof concealed behind a parapet wall) and the gabled portico. The lower extent of the roof is lined with metal snow guards. Further, the eaves are encircled with hanging copper gutters, which connect with copper downspouts placed at the outer wall edges. Two prominent chimneys bookend the central block on its eastern and western elevation. They extend nearly one full story above the eave line, and are finely detailed with brick relief patterns.

SOUTHERN FAÇADE

The southern (principal) façade of Holzapfel Hall is arranged into three parts, a central projecting volume flanked by two subordinate wings. The central block is symmetrical and eleven bays wide. On this section, the outermost bays (each containing an interior stairwell) are left blind, but are defined by a vertical row of decorative quoins on either side. The most prominent architectural feature of this façade is the hexastyle Ionic portico at its center. The portico was a later addition, applied a decade after the completion of the building to harmonize with the Georgian Revival style then being embraced by campus architects. It is fully clad in wood, with a fanlight window set within its triangular pediment. The columns are smooth and unfluted, with short stone plinths and volutes set parallel to the face of the pediment. The frieze is ornamented with small rosettes; at its center are affixed metal letters reading "HOLZAPFEL HALL." The cornice is more intricately wrought, with a dentilated bed molding and scrolled modillions lining its corona. The portico connects to the surrounding wall surface via flat pilasters. As a component of the portico addition, the original recessed entry porch was enclosed, and the brick wall was concealed behind flat wooden blocks cut and arranged to resemble coursed ashlar stone. A similar mock-stone detail may be found within the face of the portico's tympanum. At the center of the composition is a double-leafed entry door, set within an elaborate surround terminating in a broken pediment. The doors themselves are wood, divided into three uneven panels and topped with a transom window divided into triangular panes. The door is slightly recessed and immediately surrounded by a doubly ranked, shouldered architrave. Above this is a broken pediment, embellished with a dentilated molding and row of modillions, and supported by extravagantly scrolled, wooden corbels. An engaged urn and pedestal is contained within the pediment void. The window bays on either side of this door are left blind.

Immediately to the east and west of this central portion are two-story outer wings. Each has six bays, with each outer bay on the first story left blind. These wings are identical, save for a single, half-round dormer vent set on the outer edge of the western wing.

WESTERN ELEVATION

The western elevation of the two-story ell is nine bays wide. Each bay is filled with a single window, with the exception of the two southernmost bays on the first story. The southern of the two is filled with a wood partition; a wooden fence immediately around it encloses several air conditioning units. To the north, the adjacent bay contains a double-leafed wooden door, accessed via an open concrete stairwell. To the stairwell retaining walls and stairs have been attached iron pipe railings. The upper portion of the door is glazed and divided into six panes, and it is surmounted by a twenty-four paned, glazed transom. Across the remainder of this elevation, the sills of the lower windows rest directly on grade.

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On the three-story, central block, a bay is left exposed on both its northern and southern corner. On the southern bay, a single-leafed door is located on the first story. Its upper portion is glazed and divided into nine panes. Directly above it are a small pent roof and an iron-and-glass light fixture. Above this, two additional windows are placed at half-story intervals, to correspond to the placement of the stair landings within. On the northern bay, a single window is located on the third story.

EASTERN ELEVATION

The appearance of the eastern elevation very closely approximates that of the western. The central block is nearly identical, with the exception of the southern bay's first-story door, which is a double-leafed, metal door with two small glass panes. On the two-story ell, a symmetrical formality has been achieved by placing an entry door at its center. The double-leafed door is wooden, with six glazed panes on its upper portion. A screen door is attached to its outer frame, and it is surmounted by a twenty-four paned, glazed transom. A prominent surround elaborates this entryway, and extends the full height of the wall to incorporate the second-story window. The lower half features a flat Doric portico and entablature. The upper window surround gradually steps inward and extends to form a shallow, flat projection on the fascia. Each of the remaining bays on this elevation contains a window. As the ground elevation is moderately lower here than on the building's western side, the lower-story windows are located well above grade. Immediately above the line of their sill, the wall forms a small projection one brick in depth, capped by a curved brick coping. This feature extends along the remainder of the building's perimeter, and approximates the elevation of the ground plane at the building's western face.

NORTHERN ELEVATION

This elevation is the building's most formally complex. While the first story is nearly flush across its entire width, the second and third stories recede sharply past the large, flat-roofed portion. On the two upper stories, the result is a five-part composition. At its center are the two stories and eleven bays of the central block. Each contains a single window; the two outer bays on the upper story are narrower, with 9/9 frames. The central block is framed by a single row of decorative brick quoins. Extending beyond this on either side are lower hyphens, each set with three window bays. At the outermost edges of this elevation, two-story pavilions project fully to the face of the one-story portion. These also contain three window bays, with the center of each second story left blind. On the eastern pavilion, the center bay on the first story has a single-leafed entry door—with the upper story glazed—and is surrounded by glazed sidelights and a transom. On each of the inner (eastern and western) elevations of these pavilions, four bays contain a single window each.

The one-story rear portion is distinct in its detailing and fenestration. It is arranged into seven wide bays, each divided by a vertical pier highlighted with brick relief banding. The upper edge of the wall is lined with stone coping; small triangular peaks terminate each brick pier. This wall forms a parapet, behind which the flat composite roof is concealed. The roof slopes slightly downward toward the north to allow for drainage, which is diverted to metal scuppers on the second and fifth elevation bays. The seven bays along the elevation originally corresponded to seven large skylights, which were designed to light the expansive laboratory space within. These still exist, but have been covered over. Extending across the width of each bay is an aluminum-clad, fixed glazing unit. As the bays are not uniform in width, each window has a slightly different pane configuration. Instead of a single window, the westernmost bay is divided into two parts, with one single-leafed door and two upper transom windows.

Extending northward beyond the line of this elevation is an asphalt parking lot. Affixed to Holzapfel Hall and Shriver Lab to the north are low brick walls, which define a parking court between the two buildings. On the western side, the change in elevation causes the wall to become a retaining wall, and the court is linked to the small academic quad to the west via a short concrete stair.

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INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

PLAN

The principal entrance opens to a rectangular lobby, which features an open stair that connects this elevation to the level of the second story. It features a wooden handrail supported on slender iron balusters. The original lobby was quite shallow, but with the enclosure of the former entry porch it was made deeper; the original line of the exterior wall is now demarcated by a bulkhead. From the lobby, a double-loaded corridor extends out east and west. Along it is arrayed classrooms, labs, offices, and restrooms—all of varying sizes but generally rectangular or square. At the outer, southern corners of the central block, a painted iron stair leads to floors above and below. While originally continuous, the corridors were segmented when CMU walls were inserted directly to the east and west of these stairwells, likely to create fire-rated egress enclosures. The eastern and western wings were reserved for larger research and assembly rooms, respectively. The latter has been partitioned into smaller offices, accessible via a double-loaded corridor; the former has been left open.

Modifications conducted on the basement story have made its plan unlike those of the two upper floors. Here, a double-loaded corridor surrounds a central core of small office and storage rooms. From this corridor extend several spurs that connect to exterior exits. The western half of the plan is somewhat intact, but the eastern half has been subdivided into numerous smaller rooms. The Packing Laboratory has also been subdivided—generally on the basis of the bay organization—into several large offices or conference rooms. These have all been refinished with replacement materials, including carpet floors, gypsum wallboard, and suspended acoustic tiles ceilings. Several spaces housing mechanical equipment are located along the southern side of the building, and were inaccessible at the time of this survey.

The third floor is confined to the central block. The two stairwells are linked with a double-loaded corridor, with classrooms and offices on either side. Located directly across from the western stair is a small elevator enclosure, carved into one of the laboratory spaces beyond the corridor. The elevator services all three stories, and connects with an elevator equipment room on the basement story.

MATERIALS

The interior of the building is finished simply, with a limited material palette. The corridor walls are lined with glazed bricks, laid in a running bond pattern, and which extend the entire height of the corridor. Ceilings are formed by the unadorned structural slab. The floors are terrazzo vinyl composition tile, depending on the location. Providing access to offices and classrooms are single-leafed wooden doors, set with nine glazed panels on their upper half, and surmounted by triple-paned transoms. These doors are set flush with the corridor wall surface. Classrooms and offices are generally finished with plaster walls, which feature wooden trim and chair rails. Floors are carpeted; ceilings, if not modified by the later addition of suspended acoustic ceilings, are bare concrete. Lighting fixtures throughout are fluorescent track fixtures.

STRUCTURE

Holzapfel Hall has a concrete structural system consisting of load-bearing exterior walls and interior columns, which in turn support concrete girders and ceiling beams that appear to have been integrally cast with the concrete floor slabs. The columns do not follow a uniform grid pattern or spacing, but vary to achieve the desired room size and configuration. Column spacing varies from 10'-4" to 22'-4" on center, and does not appear to be symmetrical about the transverse axis of the building. Further, columns are generally embedded in interior walls, but floor slabs and beams have been left exposed. The roof structure is tied to the concrete superstructure. It consists of light timber framing in queen- or king-post configurations dictated by the location and span.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1932 **Architect/Builder** Smith & May; Henry Powell Hopkins

Construction dates 1932; 1941

Evaluation for:

National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When Holzapfel was completed in 1932, it was known as the Horticulture Building, and was one of the earliest completed of the structures that would eventually create the formal grouping around McKeldin Mall, the central landscape feature of the University of Maryland, College Park campus. As such, its location and massing would greatly influence the placement and design of the buildings eventually sited around the Mall. Designed by Smith & May, a Baltimore-based architectural firm responsible for several campus commissions, its original façade was a streamlined version of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, with a recessed Palladian entry porch (see Figure 1). In 1941, the style of the building was revised to conform to the campus’s prevailing Georgian Revival style. To accomplish this, architect Henry Powell Hopkins designed a two-story gabled portico to be constructed along the elevation’s five central bays, complete with giant Ionic columns and a stone entry stair. Holzapfel Hall’s transition from the Italian Renaissance to the Georgian Revival style encapsulates the shifting aesthetic values of the University, which by the late 1940s had been consolidated within the Georgian Revival. The building retains a high degree of integrity, which allows it to convey its significance as an excellent example of mid-twentieth-century revival architecture, as well as a crucial component in the McKeldin Mall composition and the greater University campus plan. Further, it is significant for its association with two architectural firms who both designed a number of prominent campus buildings, Smith & May and Henry Powell Hopkins.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The University of Maryland, College Park is the flagship campus of the University of Maryland academic system. It is a dense, suburban campus located a few miles beyond the northeastern boundary of Washington, D.C. The University was chartered in 1856 as the Maryland Agricultural College. It was founded by a wealthy coalition of plantation owners led by Charles Benedict Calvert, who in 1858 donated 420 acres to the school on the site of its current campus.¹ The original campus was set atop a knoll overlooking the Baltimore-Washington Turnpike. Its first building, the Barracks, was constructed in 1858, and the University welcomed its first class of students in 1859. As they developed, campus buildings were grouped informally around this hilltop, which came to be known as “The Acropolis.” In 1864, two years after the passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act, the University became a federal land grant institution, benefitting from the sale of federally owned property. In 1866, college administrators persuaded the State of Maryland to purchase a portion of the school, and it became a public institution.²

A requirement of the land grant system was the development of an academic curriculum focused on modern agricultural practices and methods of education. Despite this, the college’s curriculum at the turn of the nineteenth century focused on classics, engineering, and

¹ Deed Ledger CSM 2, Folio 294; Charles B. Calvert to Maryland Agricultural College, 420 Acres; April 28, 1858.

² “University of Maryland at College Park, PG: 66-35,” (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991), 8:2-3.

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military science; many saw this as a detriment to state farmers, who felt they were in need of guidance regarding modern agricultural practices. This changed in 1887 with the passage of the Hatch Act, which established agricultural experiment stations. Again, the Maryland Agricultural College was chosen as the recipient of these federal funds. From the 1880s until the turn of the twentieth century, the college expanded steadily, both in academic fields and physical facilities.³

By 1912, the college was still but a few buildings—numbering about ten—clustered around a hilltop and overlooking athletic fields, parade grounds, and the experiment station. In the fall of that year, a calamitous fire destroyed most of the campus's buildings; the only academic building to survive from this period is Morrill Hall, constructed in 1898. Rossborough Inn, the only building on the property to predate campus development, also survived. After the fire, development on the campus was reinvigorated, in response both to the need for facilities and the changing administrative capacity in which the college found itself. In 1916, it became the Maryland State College of Agriculture; in 1920, it merged with the University of Maryland system, and adopted its present name.

Given a mostly blank slate, campus planners and administrators sought to develop a formal and monumental master plan upon which future growth could be based. Early plans project a large quadrangle extending eastward from the center of the Acropolis, and 1920s photographs portray several monumental buildings along its northern border that would conform to that design. These included Taliaferro Hall (1909) and the Agriculture Building (1917, now the Skinner Building). By the late 1920s, the large swath of land directly to the north of these buildings (the present Mall) would still be undeveloped save for agricultural fields and small utilitarian buildings. These plans would not be realized, however, and the monumental quad planned for the Acropolis would eventually materialize on the large undeveloped swath to the north (see Figure 2).

Between 1926 and 1954, the University would be led by two presidents whose administrations would be characterized by their progressively intensive building campaigns. The first, Raymond A. Pearson (1926-35), oversaw the design and construction of nearly a dozen campus buildings, including an indoor athletic "coliseum," a law school, a hospital, and the Horticulture Building.⁴ The second, Harry Clifton "Curley" Byrd (1935-54) would do the most to establish the layout and architectural appearance of the present University. During his administration, approximately fifty buildings were constructed, primarily to serve its academic, recreational, physical, and residential needs that had expanded dramatically after World War II. Those that existed—Holzapfel Hall included—were enlarged or modified to enhance their appearance or relate more directly to their surrounding environment. By the end of his administration, the architectural language and formal pattern of McKeldin Mall had been established. The Acropolis still existed—albeit as a subsidiary quadrangle—and new spatial clusters had sprawled outwards to fill the former agrarian expanses of the University. These were generally designated by use (e.g., the stadium and field house, men's dormitories, and fraternity houses). It was also during this period that the Georgian Revival aesthetic was universally adopted, and firmly imprinted on the façades of the new campus buildings.⁵

From the 1960s to the present, the campus continued to expand, predominantly to the north of Campus Drive. The formal rigidity of the Beaux Arts planning model was relaxed to accommodate changing needs of infrastructure, technology, and academic instruction. The architectural details and material palette of the Georgian Revival style continued to be popular, but buildings tended to be larger, with less focus on axial symmetry and hierarchical massing. Today, the University campus is comprised of more than one thousand acres containing nearly three-hundred buildings.⁶

³ "University of Maryland at College Park, PG: 66-35," (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991), 8:3-4.

⁴ George H. Calcott, *A History of the University of Maryland* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966), 298-302.

⁵ George H. Calcott, *A History of the University of Maryland* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966), 329-330.

⁶ "University of Maryland at College Park, PG: 66-35," (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991), 8:2-5.

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MCKELDIN MALL

By the late 1930s, plans for the University's monumental quadrangle had shifted northward, to the present site of McKeldin Mall, and construction began to develop a regular assemblage of academic buildings along its borders. The quad was named for Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin (1900-74), a University alumnus and governor of Maryland during the 1950s, who also served as the mayor of Baltimore.⁷ Holzapel Hall (having been completed in 1932) was the first structure to front directly on the Mall, and it was soon joined in 1940 by the Poultry Building (now the southern wing of Symons Hall), the Home Economics Building (now Marie Mount Hall), the northern block of Francis Scott Key Hall, and the Administration Building. The latter terminated the eastern axis of the Mall (see Figure 3).⁸

The 1940s witnessed the further development of the Mall, with the construction of additional buildings and the extensive grading and landscaping required to improve its appearance. During this time, the double avenue of Willow Oak trees was planted along its northern and southern flanks, and the earth was graded to become a continuous lawn, gently sloping upward toward the north (see Figure 4). Building additions included Woods Hall, constructed in 1948. Attached to the rear of the Agriculture (Skinner) Building, Woods was sited on a direct axis with Holzapel, which it modeled in size and appearance. In 1958, the construction of McKeldin Library completed the western border of the Mall.

BUILDING HISTORY

The Department of Horticulture at the University of Maryland was founded in 1888, in conjunction with the 1887 Hatch Act, which had established an agricultural experiment station at the University. By the 1920s, the department had grown sufficiently to warrant the proposal of a new academic building dedicated to its research, instruction, and auxiliary activities. Dr. E.C. Auchter, head of the department since 1919, presented his argument for the new facility in his October 1923 bi-annual report to the University: "The Department of Horticulture is seriously cramped for the lack of class rooms, offices, and research laboratories... The increased number of students and our present lack of facilities to properly handle them, makes the need for such a building imperative."⁹ Also in this report, Auchter proposed a budget of \$250,000 for the construction of the building. Auchter continued lobbying for the building for several years. In 1926, he presented a proposal with further developments relating to the cost, size, and program of the building: "The Horticultural Staff of the University of Maryland has given much thought to the requirements of a new Horticultural Building, and a range of greenhouses in which horticultural instruction and research work can be carried on in a manner suitable to the requirements of this state."¹⁰ To formulate his scheme, he solicited colleagues at agricultural schools throughout the country—from Michigan to California—to inquire as to the size and accommodations of their horticultural buildings, arriving at a proposed area of 20,000 square feet and a budget expanded to \$300,000.

The Baltimore-based architectural firm of Smith & May—the architects of several other campus structures—were retained for the commission. They submitted conceptual plans in 1930, and met in November of that year to develop their ideas with administrators and members of the department, and to walk the proposed site. The site was chosen as it would allow the building's principal façade to be sited in on the central axis of the Agriculture Building several hundred feet to the south. Auchter and A. Lee Schrader (the

⁷ "McKeldin dies at 73 of cancer," *Baltimore Sun*, August 11, 1974, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

⁸ "University of Maryland at College Park," (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991). Dates of construction were drawn from the Historic Resources Survey forms.

⁹ E.C. Auchter, "Biannual Report of the Department of Horticulture" (Department of Horticulture Records, University of Maryland Archives, Hornbake Library, 1923), 3.

¹⁰ E.C. Auchter, "Statement by Dr. E.C. Auchter, State Horticulturist Relative to the Needs of a Horticultural Building at the University of Maryland" (Department of Horticulture Records, University of Maryland Archives, Hornbake Library, 1926), 1.

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University pomologist) spearheaded the design review process, working with the architects to refine the scope and appearance based on considerations of budget and program. For example, the interior finishes of buff-colored brick and concrete floors were chosen as more economic alternatives to plaster walls and wood floors (with some exceptions).¹¹

Construction drawings for the Horticulture Building were submitted to the University on March 31, 1931, with minor revisions in May of that year. Construction lasted throughout 1931, and the building was formally dedicated on January 5, 1932, timed to coincide with the annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society. As completed, the building included space for offices, classrooms, a small library, a landscape architecture drafting room, a staff research room, a general assembly hall, a small library, and a variety of labs. In addition were the requisite corridors, bathrooms, and mechanical rooms. The largest space in the building was the packing laboratory, housed in the one-story rear wing of the building, lit from above by six massive skylights and equipped with three rear delivery bays. The final cost of the building was \$150,000, significantly less than Auchter's estimates of \$250-300,000, making it one of the less costly buildings constructed during the tenure of University president Raymond Pearson.¹²

Upon completion, the building stood alone in a sea of lawn, with no hint of the landscaping or formal unity that would later anchor it to its site. The axial relationship of the Horticulture and Agriculture Buildings would be reinforced by later additions to McKeldin Mall, particularly the Arts & Sciences Building directly to the west (1937, now H.J. Patterson Hall) and the Poultry Building directly to the east (1940, later expanded and renamed Symons Hall). In 1948, Woods Hall was completed. It was attached to the rear of the Agriculture Building, directly facing the Horticulture Building. Designed by Gadreau & Gadreau of Baltimore, it would almost exactly replicate the massing and detailing of the Horticulture Building.

In 1954, buildings across campus were rededicated with names of prominent alumni, politicians, administrators, professors, and public servants. At this time, the new name chosen for the Horticulture Building was Holzapfel Hall, dedicated to the memory of Henry Holzapfel, Jr., a University alumnus and former chair of its Board of Regents.

LATER MODIFICATIONS

In 1941, the architect Henry Powell Hopkins was commissioned to design an exterior portico addition for the Horticulture Building. Powell designed the hexastyle portico in the Ionic order; it spanned the five central bays of the southern façade (facing the Mall), with a triangular pediment and generous stone stair. Included in the scope of the project was the enclosure of the small recessed entry porch; the interior first-floor lobby was thus enlarged by several feet in depth. To conceal this change, the entire brick wall surface along the width of the portico was finished with a woodcut block treatment, designed to mimic the coursing of ashlar stone. Finally, the main entry door was given a Georgian surround complete with scrolled brackets and a broken pediment. The addition, while small, would completely recast the style of the building from Italian Renaissance Revival to Georgian Revival, drawing it in line with the prevailing architectural idiom of the campus. Another significant exterior modification came in 1949, when brick walls were constructed that would link the Horticulture Building with the Agricultural Engineering Building (Shriver Lab). The walls would act as retaining walls, would incorporate a stair on the western side, and would visually enclose a small parking court.

Multiple minor interior renovation projects have been undertaken to reconfigure office and classroom spaces, replace outdated building equipment, or upgrade architectural finishes. In 1969, the large assembly room in the building's western wing was subdivided to create additional office, lab, and classroom spaces. A new, localized HVAC system for this portion of the building was also installed. In 1979, the mechanical and electrical systems were modernized. In 2008, a space in the former packing laboratory

¹¹ E.C. Auchter, "Memorandum of Conference" (Department of Horticulture Records, University of Maryland Archives, Hornbake Library, November 5, 1930).

¹² George H. Calcott, *A History of the University of Maryland* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966), 301.

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Holzapfel Hall
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

was renovated and subdivided to provide a suite of offices for the Israel Studies Department. Other major interior changes (for which no construction documents exist) include the construction of CMU block walls around the stairwells, designed to create fire-rated egress enclosures, and the covering of the large skylights above the first-floor laboratories.

USE OF BUILDING

The building was designed as a self-contained unit that would service several needs of the Horticulture Department, along with its associated agricultural fields and greenhouses: research, instruction, experimentation, congregation, and professorial and student office work. Laboratories were placed along the rear of the ground floor, and supported experiments in spraying, canning, and packing agricultural produce. The latter was connected to a large cold storage room. A "sales room" was also located on this floor—with two glazed walls facing the corridor—ostensibly to allow for the sale of produce to the University public. On the first floor were located staff and administrative offices, two additional labs, several classrooms, staff research space, and a general assembly room, where special events could be held. On the second floor were located additional offices and classrooms, as well as rooms dedicated to the use of the nascent landscape architecture program. The various functions of the Horticulture Department were later dispersed to other buildings around campus. Today, the building's primary role is to house the administrative offices of small academic departments, with a focus toward international studies and programs.

INTEGRITY

On the exterior, Holzapfel Hall retains a high degree of integrity relating both to environment and material character. It has not been moved since its construction, and therefore retains its integrity of location. Its geographic location is especially significant as it was around this point that McKeldin Mall was planned; therefore, the exact location of Holzapfel Hall would do much to inform its eventual qualities of setting and association. Since its original construction, the building's immediate surroundings have changed greatly—essentially, a new campus was established around it after its completion. However, considering that Holzapfel was an early entrant in a comprehensive, Beaux Arts master plan of which it is now an integral part, those changes do not detract from, but rather enhance, its perceived integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a twentieth century academic building set within an harmonious landscape. The same may be said of its portico addition (1941), which enforces the Georgian Revival character of its essential form and surroundings, and ushered in the building's change in style from the Italian Renaissance to the Georgian Revival. Since its addition, the portico has achieved significance in its own right; indeed, the monumental portico has become the signal stylistic feature in the University of Maryland's architectural vocabulary. Otherwise, most of the building's exterior architectural features are intact. The masonry walls, stone or wood details, roof shape and cladding, and especially the generous, double-hung windows have been little altered. The brick walls constructed along the building's rear could ostensibly be removed with little damage to its original fabric, and therefore do not affect its integrity. Consequently, Holzapfel Hall retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship, materials, and design.

The fenestration of the rear, one-story portion along the building's rear has been extensively modified. The original windows along large vertical bays—which illuminated the packing laboratory within—have been replaced. It appears from the original design drawings that these were originally steel casement windows with between 20 and 36 panes each, depending on the width of the bay. In four locations, double-leafed wooden doors were located on the bays in place of windows. The original windows and doors have since been removed and replaced with inoperable, aluminum-clad units divided into 12 or 15 lights. Where the windows were installed in place of a door, infill brick was used to enclose the lower wall surface. The scale and material character of the new windows are incompatible with the design and appearance of Holzapfel Hall, and they therefore lessen the building's integrity of materials and workmanship along this elevation. Further, the building was originally designed with seven pyramidal skylights along the width of the roof. The glass of these skylights was later removed and their openings enclosed. Some of these openings now

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Holzapfel Hall
Continuation Sheet

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support mechanical equipment or ducts. While this change is not immediately apparent from ground level or from within these spaces, their enclosure negatively affects their integrity of design.

On the interior, Holzapfel retains a moderate degree of integrity, particularly on the first and second floors. The essential organization of these spaces has been left intact: double-loaded corridors giving way to a variety of classrooms, offices, laboratories, and other uses pertaining to its operation as the Department of Horticulture. Therefore, the interior retains a good degree of integrity of design and association. Further, many of the essential finishes and fixtures: the glazed brick or plaster walls, the exposed concrete ceilings, the cast-iron radiators, the hallway doors and transoms, and the egress stairs. Certain materials, such as the vinyl floor tile, the dropped ceilings, and the carpets, are not original to the building. However, these material changes are mostly cosmetic, and may not have irreversibly altered the original finish materials beneath. Other areas, such as the large assembly room on the western wing, have been subdivided and finished with replacement materials. Because of this, the interior on these floors retains only a moderate degree of integrity of workmanship and materials.

The basement floor retains little integrity, largely due to the extensive reconfiguration of spaces that has taken place since the building's construction. Rooms on both the eastern and western wings have been subdivided or altered, and the large packing laboratory at the building's center has been extensively altered to support offices and conference rooms, rather than a single, uninterrupted space. Further, the finish and organization of the central corridor has been extensively modified. Therefore, with certain localized exceptions, the interior of the basement floor retains little historic integrity. Overall, changes undertaken on the interior of the building reflect those common to twentieth century academic buildings, modified to suit the changing programmatic and technological needs of university education.

SMITH & MAY, ARCHITECTS

The partnership of Wilson L. Smith and Howard May was formed in 1912 or 1913. Together, they designed several landmark Baltimore buildings, including the Baltimore Trust Company Building, an Art Deco skyscraper completed in 1929 (the offices of Smith & May occupied the twenty-sixth floor of that building).¹³ The firm consulted with the Maryland Department of Education to design a number of primary and secondary schools throughout the greater Baltimore region, and also appear to have specialized in the department store and bank building niche markets. For the University of Maryland, College Park campus, they designed four buildings between 1932 and 1937: Shoemaker (completed 1932), Holzapfel (1932), Francis Scott Key (Smith & May portion 1939-40), and Anne Arundel (1937) Halls. Each design was a variant of the classical revival vocabulary, with varying functions, sites, and levels of ornamentation. Smith & May's designs reveal a sensitive approach to site and program, rather than a formulaic application of classical revival details. Smith, who practiced until his death in September 1931, likely was involved with the design of the two former buildings, but did not live to see their completion. May retired from the firm circa 1939, and died in 1941.¹⁴

HENRY POWELL HOPKINS, ARCHITECT

Henry Powell Hopkins was a Maryland architect with a distinguished reputation in architectural restoration and historic preservation. He was born in Annapolis, and renovated some of the State Capital buildings there, and otherwise restored many of Maryland's Colonial- and Federal-era houses. Hopkins's relationship with the University of Maryland would last for two decades, and would result in many of the campus's most auspicious buildings, including: Reckord Armory (1944), Memorial Chapel (1952), and McKeldin Library (1958), that terminates the western axis of McKeldin Mall. In April 1941, he was commissioned to design the

¹³ "Wilson L. Smith, Architect, Dead," *Baltimore Sun*, September 16, 1931, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

¹⁴ "Howard May Dies at 62 in Florida," *Baltimore Sun*, January 29, 1941, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

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Holzapel Hall
Continuation Sheet

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portico addition to the Horticulture Building (Holzapfel Hall), to adapt the structure's appearance to the Georgian Revival style prevalent in other buildings facing the Mall. In 1951, he was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.¹⁵

HENRY HOZAPFEL, JR.

Henry Holzapel, Jr. was born and raised in Hagerstown, Maryland. He attended the University (when it was still known as the Maryland Agricultural College) and graduated in 1893, serving as an assistant horticulturist there before moving briefly to the National Botanic Gardens in Washington. In 1902, he was elected mayor of Hagerstown.¹⁶ Holzapel served on the University's Board of Regents, and was its chairman from 1941 to 1943. In 1954, the Horticulture Building was rededicated in his name, in recognition of his service to the University.

¹⁵ "Architects' Group Honors Hopkins," *Baltimore Sun*, April 29, 1951, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

¹⁶ "Hagerstown Election," *Baltimore Sun*, March 25, 1902, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 66-35- 1

George H. Calcott, *A History of the University of Maryland*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966.

Historic *Baltimore Sun* articles, accessed through ProQuest Historic Newspaper Databases.

"University of Maryland at College Park, PG: 66-35." Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form and Historic Resources Survey, 1991.

Various archival and architectural records, University of Maryland Archives and Facilities Management Library.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>1,015.44</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>420</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Washington East</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Holzapfel Hall is located within the boundaries of the University of Maryland, College Park campus. The campus is bounded by University Boulevard, Adelphi Road, and Paint Branch Parkway, and is associated with Parcel 140 on Tax Map 33. Holzapfel Hall has no mailing address, but is located several hundred feet to the southwest of the intersection of Campus and Regents Drive. It is Building #074 on the University's numbering system.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	William Marzella, Historic Preservation Planner		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Inc.	date	September 2012
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	(202) 393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Holzapfel Hall
Continuation Sheet

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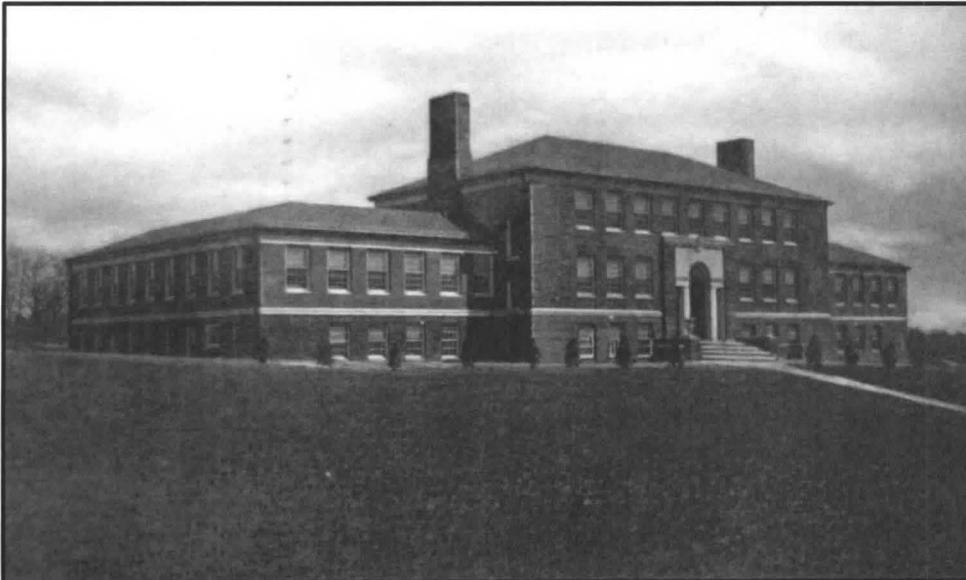
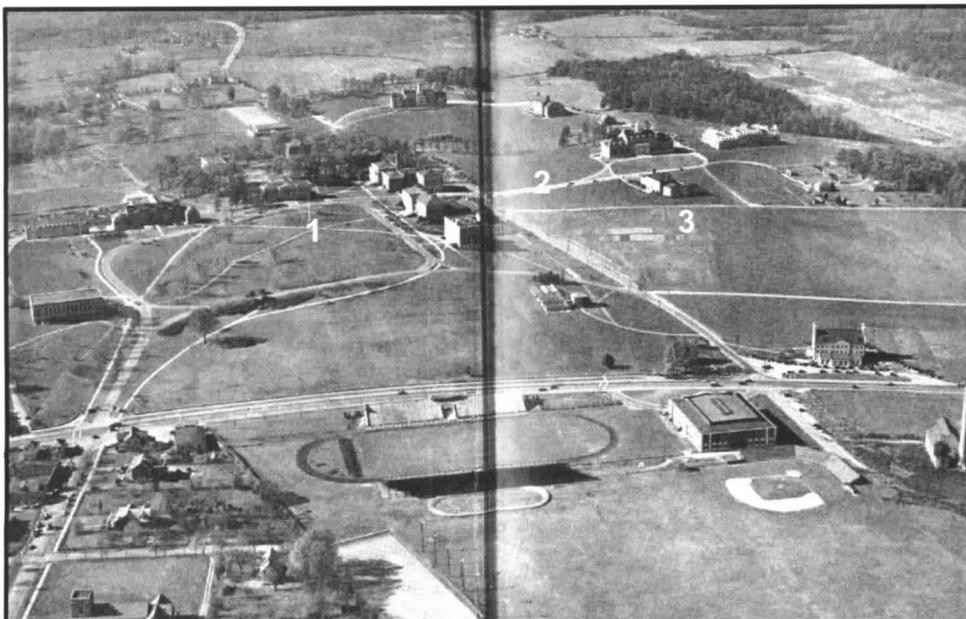


Figure 1: 1935 Postcard view of "Horticultural Building" showing original southern façade
University of Maryland Archives



- 1 The Acropolis
- 2 McKeldin Mall
- 3 Holzapfel Hall

Figure 2: 1938 Aerial view of campus
1938 Terrapin Yearbook, University of Maryland Archives, <http://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/yearbooks.html>

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Holzapfel Hall
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- 1 The Acropolis
- 2 McKeldin Mall
- 3 Holzapfel Hall
- 4 Administration Building

Figure 3: 1941 Aerial view of campus

1941 Terrapin Yearbook, University of Maryland Archives, <http://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/yearbooks.html>



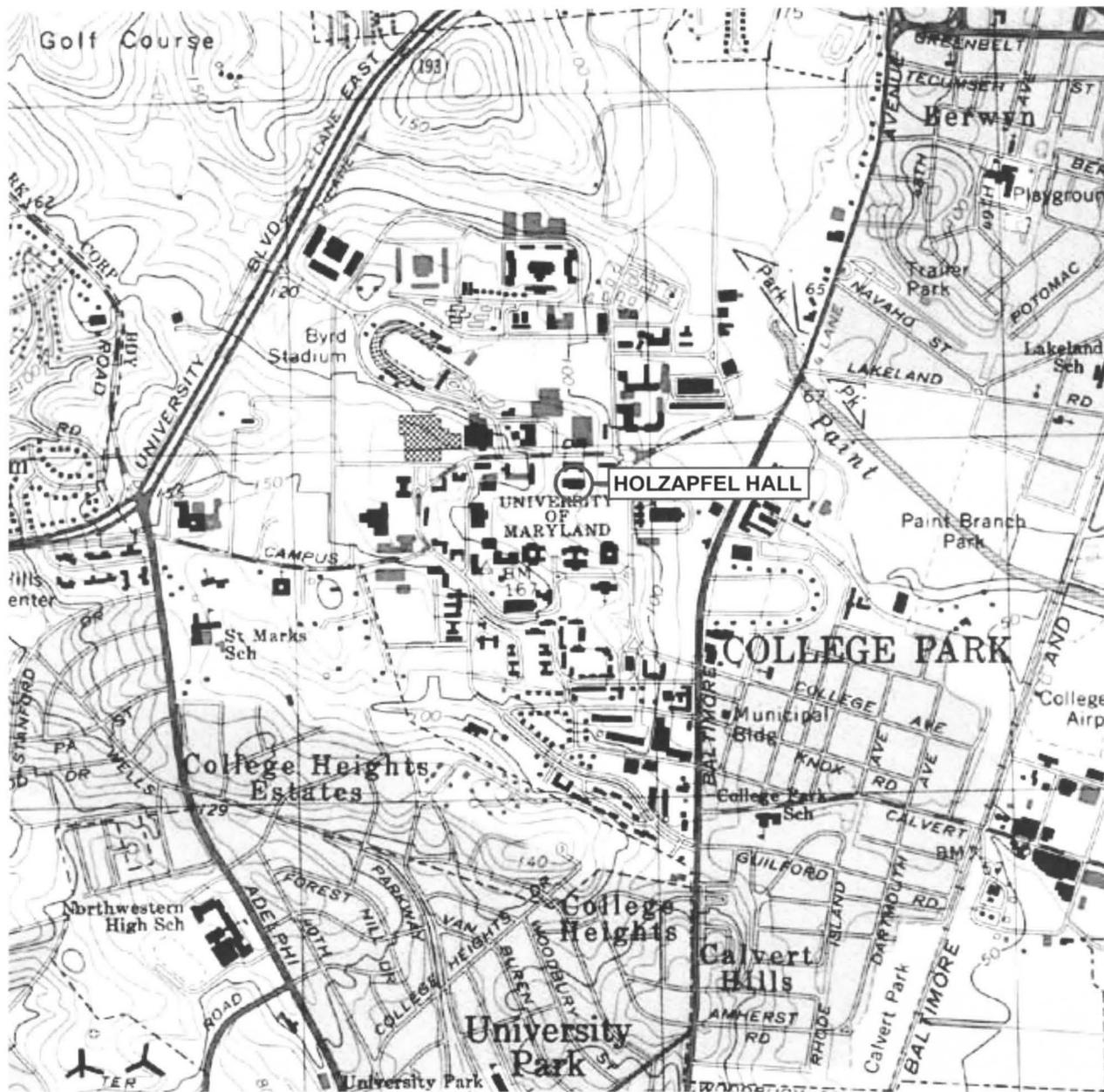
- 1 McKeldin Mall
- 2 Holzapfel Hall
- 3 Shriver Lab

Figure 4: Aerial view of campus from 1949 yearbook (likely taken in 1942)

1949 Terrapin Yearbook, University of Maryland Archives, <http://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/yearbooks.html>

Holzapfel Hall

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USGS Topographic Map

University of Maryland, College Park
Washington East, 1965, Revised 1979

Holzappel Hall

Inventory No. PG: 66-35 - 1



Campus Plan
University of Maryland, College Park
2010

Holzapfel Hall

PG:66-35 - \

University of Maryland, College Park
Building #074Photographer: EHT Tracerics, Inc.
Date: August 15, 2012

Photographs were printed on Epson Premium Glossy Paper using Epson UltraChrome Pigmented Ink
Digital images were saved on Maxell DVD-R Gold

1	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_01	South façade, looking north
2	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_02	South façade, tree allée, and McKeldin Mall, looking east
3	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_03	South façade, tree allée, and McKeldin Mall, looking east
4	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_04	McKeldin Mall from Holzapfel Hall, looking south
5	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_05	South façade, looking north
6	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_06	South façade, looking northeast
7	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_07	South façade, looking northwest
8	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_08	Portico detail; south façade, looking north
9	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_09	Portico stair detail; south façade, looking northeast
10	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_10	South façade, looking northeast
11	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_11	South façade, looking northwest
12	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_12	South façade and east elevation, looking northwest
13	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_13	East elevation, looking west
14	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_14	East elevation, looking west
15	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_15	North elevation, looking south
16	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_16	North elevation, looking southwest
17	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_17	North elevation, looking southwest
18	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_18	North elevation, looking south
19	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_19	North and west elevations, looking southeast
20	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_20	West elevation, looking northeast

21	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_21	Interior first floor lobby, looking north
22	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_22	Interior first floor lobby, looking south
23	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_23	Stair detail; interior first floor lobby, looking northwest
24	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_24	Interior first floor corridor, looking east
25	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_25	Interior first floor office, looking southeast
26	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_26	Interior first floor classroom, looking southeast
27	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_27	Interior first floor corridor, looking east
28	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_28	Interior first floor office, east wing, looking north
29	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_29	Interior first floor corridor, west wing, looking south
30	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_30	Interior first floor corridor, looking east
31	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_31	Interior first floor, east stairwell, looking south
32	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_32	Interior second floor corridor, looking west
33	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_33	Interior second floor office, looking north
34	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_34	Basement floor corridor, west wing, looking north
35	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_35	Basement floor corridor, west wing, looking northwest
36	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_36	Basement floor sales room, looking southeast
37	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_37	Basement floor corridor, looking east
38	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_38	Basement floor office, looking north
39	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_39	Basement floor conference room, looking southeast



PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

South facade, looking north

#1 of 39



PG: 66-35-1
Holzapfel Hall
University of Maryland, College Park
Prince George's County, MD

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South façade, tree allée, and McKeldin Mall, looking east
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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

South façade, tree allée, and McKeldin Mall, looking east

#3 of 39



PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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Mckeldin Mall from Holzappel Hall, looking South

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

South façade, looking north
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PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

South facade, looking northeast

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

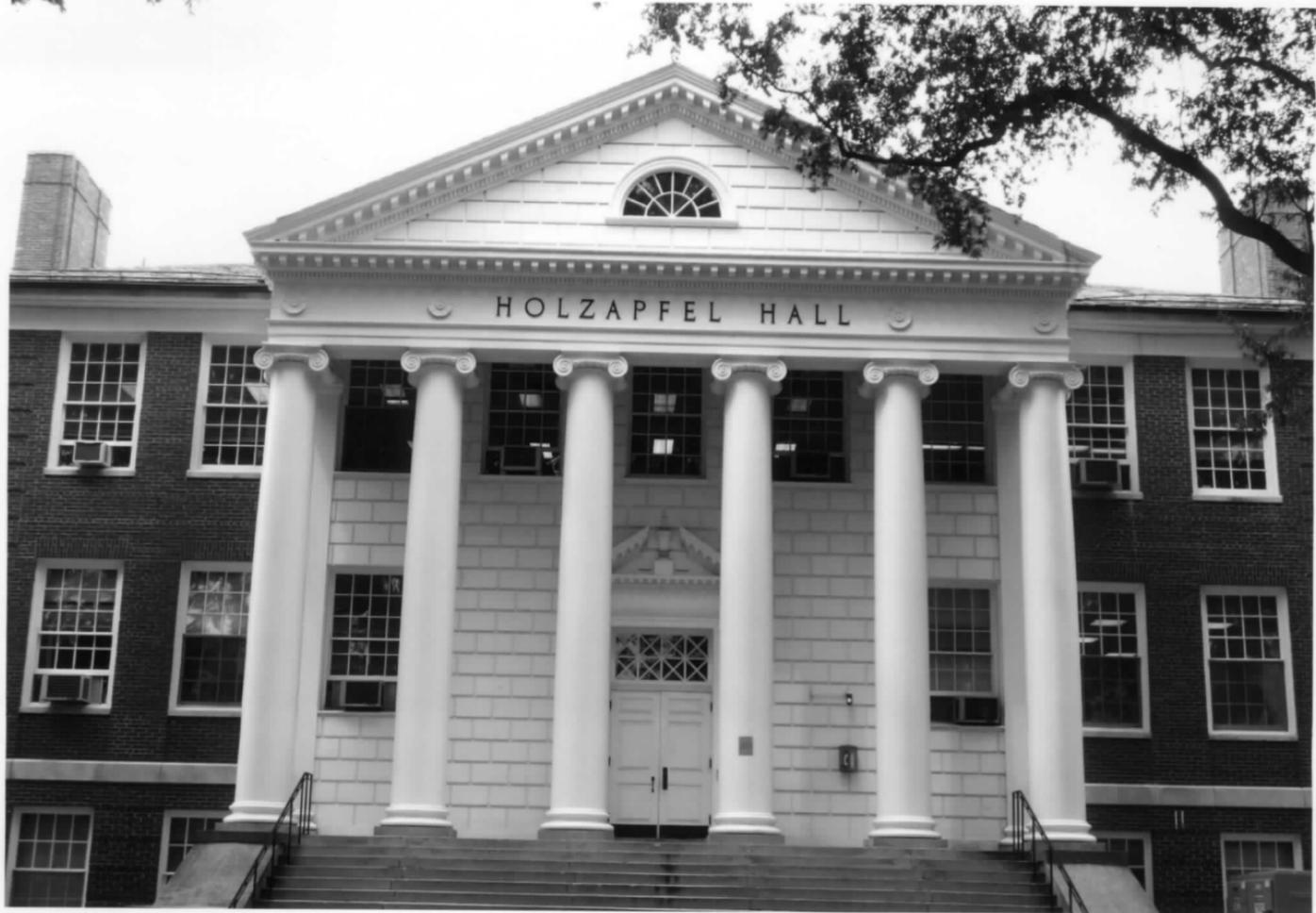
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August 15, 2012

South façade, looking northwest

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HOLZAPFEL HALL

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PG. 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

Portico detail; south façade, looking north

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PG: 66-35-1
Holzapfel Hall

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University of Maryland, College Park
Prince George's County, MD

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Portico stair detail; south facade, looking northeast
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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

South facade, looking northeast
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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park
Prince George's County, MD

South façade, looking northwest
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Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

South façade and east elevation, looking northwest

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

East elevation, looking west

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

East elevation, looking west

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Holzappel Hall

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Prince George's County, MD

North elevation, looking south
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Holzappel Hall

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North elevation, looking southwest
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North elevation, looking southwest

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PG: 66-35-1
Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park
Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

North elevation, looking south
#18 of 39



PG. 66-35-1

Holzapfel Hall

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Prince George's County, MD

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North and west elevations, looking southeast

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PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

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West elevation, looking northeast

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor lobby, looking north

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Holzapfel Hall

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Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor lobby, looking south
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PG: 66-35-1

Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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Stair detail; interior first floor lobby, looking northwest
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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince Georges County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor corridor, looking east
#24 of 39



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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

Interior first floor office, looking southeast

#25 of 39



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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor classroom, looking southeast

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor corridor, looking east

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince Georges County, MD

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August 15, 2012

Interior first floor office, east wing, looking north

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traces, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Interior first floor corridor, west wing, looking south

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Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Interior first floor corridor, looking east
#30 of 39



PG: 66-35-1

Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Interior first floor, east stairwell, looking south
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PG: 66-35 - 1
Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park
Prince George's County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 15, 2012

Interior second floor corridor, looking west
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PG:66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Interior second floor office, looking north

#33 of 39



PG:66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor corridor, west wing, looking north

#34 of 39



PG:66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor corridor, west wing, looking northwest
35 of 39



PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor sales room, looking southeast

#36 of 39



PG: 66-35-1

Holzapfel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor corridor, looking east

#37 of 39



PG: 66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince Georges County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor office, looking north
#38 of 39



PG:66-35-1

Holzappel Hall

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

August 15, 2012

Basement floor conference room, looking north
#39 of 39