

CAPSULE SUMMARY

PG: 66-35 - 3

Shriver Laboratory

University of Maryland, College Park

1942

Public

Shriver Laboratory was first constructed in 1942 to serve as a Metal Shop for the University of Maryland, College Park campus, built to plans drawn by the National Youth Administration (NYA). The NYA was a New Deal-era agency charged with employing and training students during the Depression. The shop was a rectangular, utilitarian building with a bowstring truss roof, its plan largely devoted to a single room. The architect Henry Powell Hopkins was commissioned almost immediately to improve the building, adding a Georgian Revival brick façade and portico. These designs would not be implemented for several years, and in 1945 Hopkins was again commissioned to design two small wings for the building, which were completed in 1949. In 1954, it was rededicated as Shriver Laboratory. Shriver's transition from a utilitarian structure to a brick-and-stone edifice reflects the physical and aesthetic growth of the University, which by the late 1940s had been consolidated within the Georgian Revival style. Further, its appearance was predominantly determined by Henry Powell Hopkins, a prominent Maryland architect who contributed several designs to the College Park campus. The changes designed by Hopkins are an integral part of Shriver Laboratory's architectural character, and they allow it to convey its significance as a vernacular industrial building redesigned to reflect the aesthetic values of mid-twentieth century, Neoclassical academic architecture.

Shriver Laboratory is a Georgian Revival-style building located on Campus Drive, a major arterial street bisecting the northern and southern halves of the College Park campus. The laboratory is a one-story building set on a full basement. The building is composed of a large central block with two symmetrical wing additions, forming a U-shaped plan whose face opens to a rear parking court. Clad throughout in medium-red bricks laid in a seven-course Flemish bond pattern, the building is further detailed with white-painted wood trim and stone accents. The brick wall surface extends to form a parapet wall, which conceals the bowed roof of the central block and the flat roofs of the wing additions. Only along the rear, southern elevation is a portion of a shallow, shed-roof extension visible. The principal, northern façade of the central block is eleven bays wide, with a tetrastyle Doric portico at its center. The rear elevation is twelve bays wide on the central block, with an additional two bays located on each of the outer wings. The site slopes gradually along the length of the building, creating a fully exposed basement story on the eastern and southern elevations. Windows throughout are 16/12 frames or twelve-paned fixed frames. Large delivery bays are located on the eastern and western elevations.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Shriver Laboratory (preferred)
other Agricultural Engineering Building

2. Location

street and number Campus Drive __ not for publication
city, town College Park __ vicinity
county Prince George's

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

name State of Maryland, for use by the University of Maryland
street and number University of Maryland telephone
city, town College Park state MD zip code 20742

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber CSM 2 folio 294
city, town Upper Marlboro tax map 33 tax parcel 140 tax ID number n/a

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	<u>1</u> <u>0</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
				<u>0</u>

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Shriver Laboratory is a Georgian Revival-style building first constructed in 1942, with major additions constructed between 1942 and 1945, and again in 1949. It is located on Campus Drive, a major arterial street bisecting the northern and southern halves of the University of Maryland, College Park campus. The laboratory is one-story building set on a full basement. The building is composed of a large central block with two symmetrical wing additions, forming a U-shaped plan whose face opens to a rear parking court. Clad throughout in medium-red bricks laid in a seven-course Flemish bond pattern, the building is further detailed with white-painted wood trim and stone accents. The brick wall surface extends to form a parapet wall, which conceals the bowed roof of the central block and the flat roofs of the wing additions. Only along the rear, southern elevation is a portion of a shallow, shed-roof extension visible. The principal, northern façade of the central block is eleven bays wide, with a tetrastyle Doric portico at its center. The rear elevation is twelve bays wide on the central block, with an additional two bays located on each of the outer wings. The site slopes gradually along the length of the building, creating a fully exposed basement story on the eastern and southern elevations. Windows throughout are 16/12 frames or twelve-paned fixed frames. Large delivery bays are located on the eastern and western elevations.

SETTING

Shriver Lab is located one building removed from 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. Radiating 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.

Shriver Lab is sited directly south of Campus Drive, a major arterial road that jogs through campus, connecting its main eastern and western entrances. In the vicinity of Shriver, the drive runs parallel to the Mall, connecting prominent campus buildings such as Hornbake Library and the Adele H. Stamp Student Union. The northern façade of Shriver obliquely faces Hornbake Plaza, a quadrangle framed by three academic buildings, including the eponymous library. Unlike the Mall, this quad was designed in a Postmodern style, with a central circular plaza and terraced lawns.

The rear of Shriver Lab faces the same of Holzapfel Hall (1932), an academic building that fronts directly on McKeldin Mall. 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 (1931) and Symons (1940, addition 1948) halls to the west and east, respectively. Otherwise, Shriver Lab is surrounded by paved paths or sidewalks, interstitial lawns, and informal groupings of low shrubs and trees. The site slopes moderately downward to the southeast—an effect that has been heightened with grading and retention walls—with the result that the ground elevation on the northern elevation is one full story above that on the eastern and southern.

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

COMPOSITION, FENESTRATION, & CLADDING

Shriver Laboratory is a U-shaped building composed of a central block (1942) and two flanking wings (circa 1949) that project onto a rear, paved courtyard. The building underwent a number of modifications in its first decade of existence; see following section for a description of those building campaigns and how they contributed to Shriver's appearance. The building is uniformly clad in medium-

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red bricks set in a seven-course Flemish bond pattern. Mortar joints throughout are tooled with a beaded finish. The building is one story high with a full basement, which, as the site slopes to the south and east, lends the building the appearance of a two-story structure. The central block features three bands of stone belt courses: one at the foundation drip line, one set parallel with the architrave on the southern portico, and one that rims the parapet wall. The two lower courses are continued on the attached wings, which also feature prominent stone-and-wood cornices set directly above the upper window line. The building's remaining architectural details (windows, doors, and portico) are wood, painted white.

Shriver's fenestration is predominantly made up of 16/12 frames. Windows on the first story have flat wood sills and splayed brick lintels, while those on the basement story have similar lintels but brick sills. Windows on the southern elevation are square with 4/4 frames (first story) or twelve-paned, fixed frames (basement story).

The roof of the central block has a bowed shape, and appears to be covered in a seamless composite material. The only portion of this roof made visible is along the rear, southern elevation. Here, it is lined with a metal gutter hung on a wooden eave, with downspouts spaced at regular intervals. Otherwise, the roof is concealed behind a parapet wall. On the central block, the parapet is set flush with the lower wall surface. On the side wings, it is set above a projecting cornice. The roofs of these additions are flat. To allow for drainage, twin scuppers on each of the additions' southern elevations lead to metal downspouts. Scuppers on the central block are located on the northern side of the eastern and western elevations.

NORTHERN FAÇADE

The northern (principal) façade of Shriver Lab is symmetrical and eleven bays wide. At its center, a tetrastyle Doric portico shelters the main entry door. Wooden columns are set on doubly tiered stone and brick plinths, and support a simple entablature. Mounted along the frieze are metal letters reading "SHRIVER LABORATORY." The portico is without a pediment, but instead has a short stone attic above the cornice line. The portico is connected to the face of the wall via engaged pilasters set in line with the two outer columns. Within these, typical windows flank a double-leafed entry door. The upper panels of the doors are glazed, and it is further surmounted by a twenty-one paned transom window. The door opens to a small landing, connected to the lower porch via two short flights of side-entry stairs, and edged with a slender iron railing. The porch itself is surfaced with stone, and connects to the sidewalk with a wide set of stone stairs, framed by low brick walls.

While the elevation is totally flat along its length, the central portico and brick relief detailing at the outer edges create the suggestion of the five-ranked composition common to the Georgian Revival style. The "hyphens" immediately around the portico each have three bays. The outer "pavilions" are defined by double row of brick relief detailing, designed to mimic quoins. Within these is a single window bay each. The four outer windows on the building's northern façade are mirrored by windows on the basement story. Each of these is a twelve-paned, fixed window, with the exception of the westernmost, whose opening is filled with wood. The inner three windows are enclosed by a stepped window well with a concrete floor.

The northern elevations of the wing additions each have two bays. Due to the change in elevation along the length of the building, the eastern side is two full stories in height, while the western side is only one.

EASTERN & WESTERN ELEVATIONS

In form, the eastern and western elevations are symmetrical, and their fenestration varies only slightly. On the western and eastern elevations, the wing additions cover approximately one third of the face of the central block measured from the southern corner. Like on the northern façade, these elevations feature end "pavilions" defined by a double row of decorative brick quoins. Within them is a single window each. An additional quoin is placed at the intersection of this elevation with the northern face of the wing additions.

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On the western elevation, an overhead garage door is located at the center of the southern bay, accessed via a concrete ramp. These doors are metal and have no openings. On the eastern elevation, a window fills each of the bays on the first story. On the basement story, a large overhead garage door fills the southern bay. It appears that the garage door openings were added in the 1942-45 renovations, and the doors themselves were later replaced.

The wing additions each feature seven bays along their eastern and western elevations. On the western elevation, each bay contains a single window, with the exception of the one directly south of the center, which has a single-leafed wooden door with an upper glazed portion and a twelve-paned transom. This door is accessed via a concrete stair with iron railings. On the eastern elevation, the first story is set with a single window in each bay. The full basement story is exposed, with the interior floor elevation set at roughly ground level. The two outer bays on each side are combined with an interstitial window to form a triple row of double-hung windows. The bay to the south of the center one contains a single-leafed wooden door, which features an upper glazed portion and a blind transom.

SOUTHERN ELEVATION

The southern elevation is symmetrical and divided into three parts, a low central block framed by two projecting wings. The central portion has twelve bays. Also on this central portion, the brick veneer on the basement story has been covered by stucco, painted white. The two center bays on the basement story contain a double-leafed, metal door, sheltered by a shed roof set on long wooden brackets. The door is slightly below grade, and accessed from a concrete ramp edged with brick retaining walls. The remaining bays on this elevation each have a single, square window. In some cases, the windows have been replaced with solid wooden panels or metal vents. The projecting wings each have two bays on two full stories, with a single window in each.

The inward-facing, eastern and western elevations of these wings are asymmetrical. On the western side, the first story has three bays. The southern bay has a single window, the center bay has a paired window, and the northern bay has a single-leafed, wooden door accessed via a concrete stair with metal pipe railings. On the basement story, a double-leafed wooden door is located near the southern corner. On the first story of the eastern wing, two outer bays (with a single window each) surround an inner bay (with a paired window). On the basement story are three unevenly spaced windows.

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The plan of Shriver Laboratory is composed of a large central block flanked by two smaller wings that project past the southern face of the central structure, forming a small parking court. The building's principal point of entry is at the center of its northern façade. Secondary points of entry are located on the building's southern elevation, and on the outer elevations of the wing additions. As the site has been graded upwards toward the northwest, the first story is only slightly above grade on the northern side, and one full story above grade on the southern. The building's basement story extends to most of the central block and the entire eastern wing. Portions of the basement on the central portion and western wing are unexcavated, or are accessible only as crawlspaces.

The majority of Shriver's first floor is devoted to a single room, a warehouse-like space measuring approximately fifty by one-hundred-and-forty feet. The interior of this room is finished with cast concrete floors and painted masonry walls. The walls are load-bearing CMU blocks to the lower extremity of the roof; above this, they are brick. The original bowstring truss roof—not visible from the street level exterior—is exposed. The building is divided into seven structural bays; the interior span is therefore punctuated by six steel trusses. On the south side, these trusses are supported by steel columns set independently from the masonry walls. On the north side, they are engaged directly with the masonry walls. Intermediate roof purlins and the underside of the roofing panels are similarly exposed. The room is currently used for storage, and is only minimally lit and conditioned. Fluorescent lighting fixtures are suspended from the roof structure. After the building was completed, wood shelving and metal chain-link partitions were constructed

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around its interior to provide additional storage space and enclosure. The northern and eastern walls of the building are lined with windows spaced at regular intervals. The western wall has a single window and a large, overhead garage door. Directly to the south of this, a painted metal stair leads to the basement. The northern wall is lined with doors that lead to smaller offices and storage rooms. Above this is a continuous line of clerestory windows, which have been painted over. These windows may at one time have had exterior exposure on the southern side, but have since been completely enclosed within the building interior.

The rooms along Shriver Laboratory's southern side form the one-story, shed roof extension at the building's rear. They feature casement windows, CMU-block walls, and gypsum wallboard ceilings, except where these have been removed to expose the wooden roof framing members. These rooms are divided into a variety of sizes, but most are rectangular and span the depth of the extension. At the outer extremity of the plan, narrow corridors connect the central portion of the building to the wing additions.

The wings were designed to support office uses. They are similar in their layout, with small suites of interconnected rooms, and central corridors that extend from east to west. Most of the western wing has only a single story, while the eastern one has two stories fully exposed. The corridor on the eastern wing features a stair that connects these two floors. The rooms in these wings are finished with gypsum wallboard and beaded wooden wainscoting. The floors are carpeted, and the ceilings are suspended acoustic tiles combined with integral fluorescent lighting fixtures.

The basement floor was inaccessible at the time of this survey.

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	1942-1949	Architect/Builder	Henry Powell Hopkins
Construction dates	1942; 1942-45; 1949		National Youth Administration

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

Shriver Laboratory was first constructed in 1942 to serve as a Metal Shop for the University of Maryland, College Park campus, built to plans drawn by the National Youth Administration (NYA). The NYA was a New Deal-era agency charged with employing and training students during the Depression. The shop was a rectangular, utilitarian building with a bowstring truss roof, its plan largely devoted to a single room. The architect Henry Powell Hopkins was commissioned almost immediately to improve the building, adding a Georgian Revival brick façade and portico. These designs would not be implemented for several years, and in 1945 Hopkins was again commissioned to design two small wings for the building, which were completed in 1949. In 1954, it was rededicated as Shriver Laboratory. Shriver's transition from a utilitarian structure to a brick-and-stone edifice reflects the physical and aesthetic growth of the University, which by the late 1940s had been consolidated within the Georgian Revival style. Further, its appearance was predominantly determined by Henry Powell Hopkins, a prominent Maryland architect who contributed several designs to the College Park campus. The changes designed by Hopkins are an integral part of Shriver Laboratory's architectural character, and they allow it to convey its significance as a vernacular industrial building redesigned to reflect the aesthetic values of mid-twentieth century, Neoclassical academic architecture.

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 military science; many saw this as a detriment to state farmers, who felt they were in need of guidance regarding modern agricultural

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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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.

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 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 Holzapfel 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.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. In 1958, the construction of McKeldin Library completed the western border of the Mall.

Campus Drive was established in the early 1930s to flank the northern border of McKeldin Mall. As the campus grew in the early 1940s—especially to the west, east, and north—Campus Drive was expanded to connect the eastern and western boundaries of the University. Campus Drive now marks the dividing line between the older and newer parts of the campus. It follows a curvilinear path from Baltimore Avenue (Route 1), curves south to connect with Regents Drive, turns west to parallel the longitudinal axis of the Mall, curves south again to form a large arc around the Mall's western boundary, and finally turns west to meet Adelphi Road.

BUILDING HISTORY

TIMELINE OF MAJOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1941-1949

<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Name of Building at Time</i>	<i>Description</i>
June to July 1941	"Metal Shop"	NYA designed original building
1941 to 1942		Metal Shop constructed.
October 1941 to December 1942	"Industrial Shop"	Hopkins designed brick façade and portico additions
1942 to 1945		Brick façade and portico constructed
September 1945 to May 1948	"Agricultural Engineering Building"	Hopkins designed wing additions
1948 to 1949		Wings constructed

Shriver Laboratory was designed in 1941 to be sited at the rear of the Horticulture Building (later Holzapfel Hall). Both buildings were at the center of a campus-wide expansion campaign undertaken by University president Harry Clifton Byrd. McKeldin Mall, several hundred feet to the south of Shriver's site, was being redeveloped as a formal, landscaped quadrangle. Several of the Mall's surrounding structures had been completed by this time, including the Poultry Building (later expanded and renamed Symons Hall), the Main Administration Building, and the Horticulture Building itself. Also by this time, the two principal drives bisecting the center of campus had been laid out: Regents Drive, which ran north-south along the eastern border of the Mall, and Campus Drive, which ran east-west along the width of the campus (see Figure 1).

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

⁸ "University of Maryland at College Park, PG: 66-35," (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust/National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991). Dates of construction were drawn from the Historic Resources Survey forms.

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Shriver was originally constructed as a metal shop for the University's School of Agriculture, and was sited directly south of Campus Drive. Between its first design in 1941 and its final completion circa 1949, the building underwent three major physical iterations as well as name changes. In its earliest form, it was a rectangular masonry building with large expanses of fenestration along its northern, eastern, and western walls. A steel bowstring truss roof allowed for an expansive interior space unbroken by columns or partition walls. As constructed, the building had a concrete foundation and a shallow, shed-roof extension on its southern side that spanned the width of the central block. This extension was originally planned with a nearly flat roof that allowed a continuous clerestory window to be exposed above. As constructed, however, the clerestory remained, but it was contained within the interior of the rear extension.

Construction drawings for the building were completed in July of 1941 by the NYA. The NYA was a New Deal-era agency formed to create jobs for the nation's unemployed youth, as well as offer occupational training, primarily in construction and industrial fields. Many of the students employed through this program engaged in work-study activities while enrolled in college or high school. Through President Byrd, the University of Maryland vigorously pursued grants for both labor and funding under the Roosevelt Administration's New Deal agencies. In addition to the \$40,000 per year provided by the NYA—which employed students on campus, making it financially feasible for them to attend college—the University was chosen as a depository for “great quantities” of their special training equipment, some of which was likely housed in the metal shop.⁹ Construction likely began in that year, and the shop was completed in 1942, supporting a variety of activities. It held the equipment and tools necessary for wood- and metalworking, including milling, planing, and welding machines. Also contained within the rear extension were men's and women's bathrooms, offices, a drafting room, and storage rooms.

Between October 1941 and February 1942, architect Henry Powell Hopkins produced a series of drawings detailing a complete renovation of the metal shop. The building would not be expanded in size, but would be given a new brick façade with a symmetrical window arrangement, entry porch, portico, and parapet wall that would conceal the bowed roof (see Figure 3). New steel structural components were detailed by the Maryland Steel Products Company of Baltimore. This work would give the industrial-style building a formal Georgian Revival style façade appropriate to the growing campus. It is not known what year these modifications were made to the Metal Shop, although they can be dated between 1942 and 1945. As a part of this campaign, it appears that the building's foundation structure was augmented or completely rebuilt to create an accessible basement story.

In September of 1945, Hopkins designed the two outer wing additions. At this time, the shop was known as the Agricultural Engineering Building. Hopkins's wings were designed to be exactly symmetrical. Both had two full stories, with the windows on the western elevation contained within an open well. On the basement story, the plan had a central hallway flanked by a large classroom and a laboratory. On the first story, the wings were partitioned into six small offices, two toilet rooms, and two storage closets. For unknown reasons, these plans were not acted upon for several years. Hopkins issued a revised set of drawings in 1948, and construction likely began soon after. The eastern wing was largely built as planned, but only the upper story of the western wing (and a single room on the basement story) was constructed; therefore this wing did not necessitate an interior staircase. Exact dates of construction for this campaign could not be ascertained, but the wings had been completed by November of 1949, when plans were made to construct retaining walls that would connect them to the Horticulture Building at the structures' rears. The new U-shaped plan of the Agricultural Engineering Building mirrored that of the Horticulture Building, and the walls would further define and enclose that space (see Figure 2). In 1954, as a part of the University-wide building rededication ceremony, the Agricultural

⁹ George H. Calcott, *A History of the University of Maryland* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1966), 324-327. In addition to the NYA, the University utilized labor and materials from the Civilian Conservation Corps (both for on-campus landscaping and for the development of their forestry programs) that amounted to more than \$2,000,000. Also, grants from the Public Works and Works Progress Administrations (mostly applied toward the construction of new campus buildings) totaled approximately \$3,000,000.

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Engineering Building was renamed Shriver Laboratory, in honor of George McLean Shriver, a former member of the University Board of Regents.

Various modifications have been undertaken since the building's completion circa 1949. In 1956, an opening for a new interior stair was cut in the southwestern corner of the central block, directly adjacent to the exterior wall and connection to the wing addition. The stair itself was steel, and constructed of prefabricated components. Improvements to interior air conditioning, electrical, and exhaust equipment were planned in 1966, 1967, and 1968. Also in 1968, the double wooden doors on the first story of the central portion's eastern side were removed, and a larger hole was cut to hold a motor-driven overhead door. In 1972, the single basement room on the western wing was excavated down by one foot and a new slab was poured, incorporating a new floor drain. The existing window opening on the eastern side was enlarged to accommodate double wooden doors. Toilet renovations occurred both in 1970 and 2005. The building is currently used for storage and maintenance functions, and the offices have been vacated.

INTEGRITY

The appearance of the building evolved rapidly between 1941 and 1949, and was mostly guided by a single architect, Henry Powell Hopkins. After this, excepting minor changes and modernizations, the appearance of the structure went unchanged. Each of the earliest building iterations did not exist long enough to achieve significance in its own right. However, each would substantially inform the design and appearance of the following. For example, the plan of the first floor—with its unbroken volume contained beneath a bowstring truss roof—was incorporated to become the central planning feature of the Hopkins's first round of renovations. Consequently, the building's final architectural appearance, as it emerged circa 1949, must be read as the coalescence of these three early phases of design and construction, and any assessment of the building's integrity must be made from that date forward.

When the building was completed in 1949, many of the major contributors to its surrounding campus—buildings, roads, and landscape features—were in place. These have not substantially changed in the intervening years (with the exception of some new development north of Campus Drive), and Shriver Lab's relationship to them has remained the same. Thus, the building retains its integrity of location and setting. For Shriver, integrity of association and feeling are more difficult to quantify. While the building was designed for industrial purposes, its façade changes were intended to camouflage that character and to integrate the building with its Georgian Revival campus. Therefore, while Shriver's association with its industrial use is not easily discernible, it clearly displays its integrity with mid-twentieth century academic architecture.

On the exterior, a great majority of Shriver's original windows and doors remain intact. The two overhead garage doors are later replacements, as are the doors on the building's western wing addition. On the eastern wing, some of the windows' upper sashes have been replaced with wooden panels that support air conditioner units; it is not known whether the original sashes were retained. Along the rear basement story, certain windows have been filled with louvered metal vents. Various brick-clad retaining walls around the structure could date from as early as 1949, and they could also likely be removed without significant damage to the building's materials. Most of the building's exterior cladding materials and architectural details remain intact. The principle exception is the stucco finish on the rear basement story; however, this could have been an original feature of the *building*, which did not appear on design drawings. Overall, the building exterior retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

On the interior, the building retains a similarly high integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The large central space has been subdivided with wooden shelves and metal partition fencing, but these changes appear reversible and do not overwhelm the size or character of the space. Certain interior partitions have been made into the wing additions and the southern portion of the central block. These changes, as well as minor cosmetic improvements in these spaces, likely were made superficially with minor destruction to underlying building features. Examples of the latter activity include suspended acoustic tile ceilings and new carpets in the wing office rooms. As the basement floor was inaccessible at the time of survey, its integrity cannot be assessed, but the building's record

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Shriver Laboratory Continuation Sheet

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of construction documentation does not suggest that it has been substantially altered beyond the replacement of original mechanical equipment.

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 1941, he was commissioned to design a brick façade and portico addition to the metal shop (Shriver Laboratory), to adapt the structure's appearance to the Georgian Revival style prevalent in other buildings facing on campus. In 1951, he was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.¹⁰

GEORGE MCLEAN SHRIVER

George McLean Shriver was born in Hightstown, New Jersey in 1868. He began his career with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1887, serving as private secretary to the president. In 1911, he became a vice president of the B&O, responsible for its financial and accounting departments. In 1922, he was named to the board of directors, a position he held until his death in 1942. Considered an authority in the fields of transportation development and finance, Shriver acted as a director or consultant for several governmental reports and subsidiary railroad corporations. With an additional interest in affairs both civic and educational, Shriver was appointed to the University of Maryland's Board of Regents in 1928, and served on the state's Commission on Higher Education. In 1954, the Agricultural Engineering Building was rededicated in his name.¹¹

¹⁰ "Architects' Group Honors Hopkins," *Baltimore Sun*, April 29, 1951, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

¹¹ "George M. Shriver Services Will Be Held Tomorrow," *Baltimore Sun*, May 12, 1942, Proquest Historical Newspapers.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. PG: 66-35- 3

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 1,015.44
Acreage of historical setting 420
Quadrangle name Washington East Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Shriver Laboratory 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. Shriver Laboratory has no mailing address, but it is located directly facing Campus Drive, several hundred feet to the west of its intersection with Regents Drive. It is Building #075 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.

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Shriver Laboratory Continuation Sheet

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

Figure 1: Aerial view of campus, likely taken in 1942 before first Hopkins renovation
1949 Terrapin Yearbook, University of Maryland Archives, <http://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/yearbooks.html>



- 1 Shriver Lab
- 2 Symons Hall
- 3 Holzapfel Hall

Figure 2: 1951 Aerial view of campus, showing composition of Shriver, Holzapfel, and Symons
1951 Terrapin Yearbook, University of Maryland Archives, <http://www.lib.umd.edu/univarchives/yearbooks.html>

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

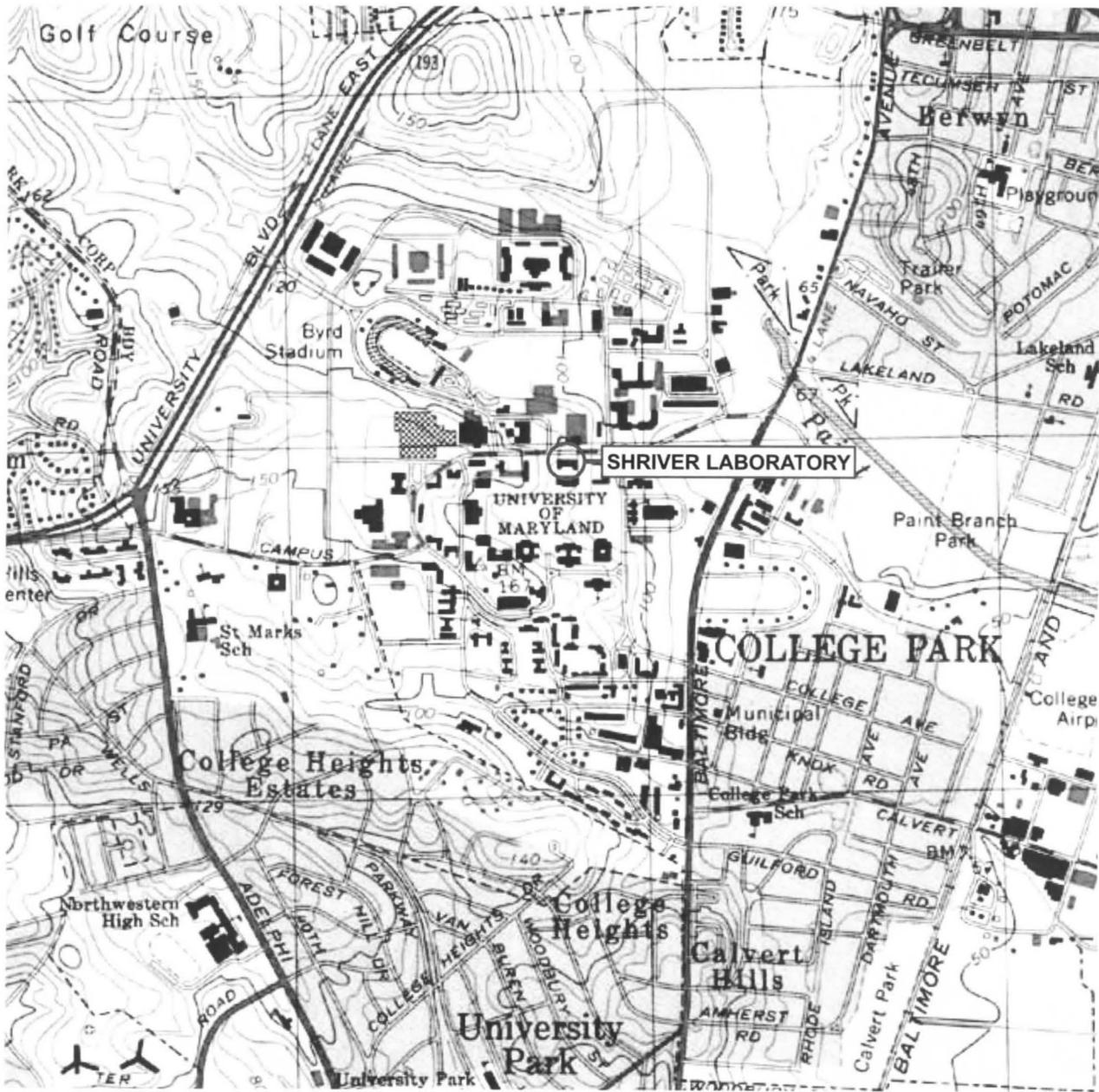
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Shriver Laboratory
Continuation Sheet

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Figure 3: October 1941 drawing by Henry Powell Hopkins, showing proposed renovations to the Metal Shop
University of Maryland Facilities Management Library



USGS Topographic Map
University of Maryland, College Park
Washington East, 1965, Revised 1979



Campus Plan
University of Maryland, College Park
2010

Shriver Laboratory

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University of Maryland, College Park
Building #075Photographer: 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 Imation Business Select CD-R Gold

1	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_01	North façade, looking south
2	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_02	Portico detail; north façade, looking south
3	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_03	Entry and column detail; north façade, looking south
4	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_04	Portico detail; north façade, looking southeast
5	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_05	North façade and west elevations, looking southeast
6	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_06	West elevation, looking southeast
7	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_07	West elevation, looking northeast
8	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_08	South elevation, looking northwest
9	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_09	West wing detail; south and east elevations, looking northwest
10	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_10	Door detail; south elevation, looking north
11	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_11	East wing detail; south and west elevations, looking northeast
12	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_12	Shriver Laboratory and adjacent buildings, looking west
13	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_13	South and east elevations, looking northwest
14	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_14	East elevation, looking southwest
15	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_15	East elevation, looking west
16	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_16	North façade and east elevation, looking southwest
17	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_17	North façade and east elevation, looking southwest
18	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_18	Interior first floor, looking west
19	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_19	Interior first floor, looking east
20	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_20	Interior first floor, looking southeast

21	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_21	Interior first floor, looking southeast
22	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_22	Ceiling and wall detail; interior first floor, looking northeast
23	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_23	Door detail; interior first floor, looking west
24	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_24	Interior first floor, northwest corner looking west
25	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_25	Ceiling detail; interior first floor, looking east
26	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_26	Interior first floor, south side, looking southwest
27	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_27	Interior first floor, east wing, looking east
28	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_28	Interior first floor, east wing, looking southwest
29	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_29	Interior first floor, east wing, looking south
30	PG;66-35_2012-08-15_30	Interior first floor, east wing, looking north



PG:66-35-3

Shriver Laboratory

University of Maryland, College Park

Prince George's County, MD

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North facade, looking South

#1 of 30

SHRIVER LABORATORY



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Portico detail; north façade, looking South
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Entry and column detail; north facade, looking south

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Portico detail; north facade, looking southeast

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North façade and west elevations, looking southeast

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West Elevation, looking Southeast

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West elevation, looking northeast

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South elevation, looking northwest

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West wing detail; south and east elevations, looking northwest

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Door detail; south elevation, looking north

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East wing detail; south and west elevations, looking northeast

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Shriver Laboratory and adjacent buildings, looking west

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South and east elevations, looking northwest
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East elevation, looking southwest

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East elevation, looking west
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North façade and east elevation, looking southwest

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North facade and east elevation, looking southwest
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Interior first floor, looking west
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Interior first floor, looking east

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Interior first floor, looking southeast

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Interior first floor, looking southeast

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Ceiling and wall detail; interior first floor, looking northeast
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Door detail; interior first floor, looking west

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Interior first floor, northwest corner, facing west

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Ceiling detail; interior first floor, looking east

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Interior first floor, south side, looking southwest

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Interior first floor, east wing, looking east

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Interior first floor, east wing, looking southwest
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Interior first floor, east wing, looking south

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Interior first floor, east wing, looking north
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