

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Bowie State University Survey Number: PG-71A-21

Project: Proposed demolition Bannekar Hall Agency: S/BSU

Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)  
Established in 1910, Bowie State University is primarily a modern academic campus with only two buildings remaining from the original campus plan: Bannekar Hall and Tubman Hall. The preservation consultant, Traceries, focused their investigation on the integrity of these two buildings and the campus as a whole. The report clearly outlines the development of the campus and the modifications to Bannekar and Tubman Halls. I agree that the campus is historically significant as the first African American institution for higher education in Maryland. However, Tubman and Bannekar Hall have been significantly modified and lost their architectural integrity. The campus itself has undergone considerable change since the 1950s and no longer conveys the appearance of a c. 1920s college campus. This office concurred with the consultant that Tubman and Bannekar Halls as well as the remaining campus were not eligible for the Maryland Register.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form

Report "Recommendation for Determination of Eligibility: Bowie State University"

Prepared by: Traceries, 9/96

Lauren Bowlin 1/2/98  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence:  yes  no  not applicable  
B. Kuntz 3/27/98 (rec'd)  
Reviewer, NR program Date

*[Handwritten signature]*

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (  prehistoric  historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): education, academic and dormitory halls

1938 alterations to Tubman and Bannekar Halls: Smith and May

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie;  
Baltimore Colored Normal School for the Education of Teachers;  
Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie; Bowie State College  
common/other name Bowie State University

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2. Location

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street & number 13900 Jericho Park Road not for publication       
city or town Bowie vicinity      state Maryland code MD  
county Prince George's code 033 zip code 20715

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>    </u>	<u>20</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>    </u>	<u>20</u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes  Name of Listing \_\_\_\_\_  
No

=====  
6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College; Library;  
Research Facilities;  
Education-Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: School; College;  
Recreation & Culture Library;  
Research Facilities;  
Education-Related;  
Sports Facilities

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival  
Modern  
International

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Concrete Block  
roof Asphalt Shingles; Built-Up Composite  
walls Brick; Parged Concrete; Glass  
other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance  
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties  
Bowie State University  
Tubman and Banneker Halls  
Bowie, Maryland

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Ethnic Heritage

Period of Significance 1910-1956

Significant Dates 1910

1921

1938

1950s-1970s

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Smith & May, Architects 1938 Alterations

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Pearl, Susan. "Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form: Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie." May 1983.

Prince George's Country Land Records. Prince George's County Administration Offices, Upper Marlboro, Maryland and Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland.

Putney, Martha S. "The Formative Years of Maryland's First Black Postsecondary School." *Maryland Historical Magazine* 73 (Summer 1978): 168-179.

Radoff, Dr. Morris L., *The Old Line State: A History of Maryland*, Publication No. 16, Annapolis, MD: Hall of Records Commission, State of Maryland, 1971.

U.S. Geological Survey Maps, 1890-1979.

Virta, Alan, *Prince George's County: A Pictorial History*, Prince George's County, MD: Donning Company, 1984, 1991.

Watmough, W.N. "Real Estate State Building Program Under Way: \$250,000 Job Begins at Bowie." *The Sun* (30 January 1938): Sect.1, p. 12.

Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property 187 acres

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

Bowie State University campus is located at 13900 Jericho Park Road, bounded by Laurel-Bowie Road, the Conrail/Amtrak Railroad tracks, and Merkel Road.

**Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)**

The University has been historically associated with this site since 1910 when the school was founded.

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11. Form Prepared By  
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name/title L. Trieschmann & K. Gettings, Architectural Historians  
organization Traceries date September 1, 1996  
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283  
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815  
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12. Property Owner  
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name State of Maryland: Bowie State University  
street & number 13900 Jericho Park Road telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Bowie state MD zip code 20715  
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Bowie State University  
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The 187 acre campus of Bowie State University, located in Bowie, Maryland, consists of twenty buildings sited to create an open quadrangle plan. Established at this site in 1910, the first buildings consisted of classroom facilities and freestanding brick dormitories. The campus experienced significant construction and development phases in the late 1930s, 1950s, and 1970. It is presently comprised of both brick and parged concrete buildings, ranging in construction date from 1921 to the 1980s. Due to the growth and development, there are only two extant buildings dating from the original campus plan -- Harriet Tubman Residence Hall and Benjamin Banneker Hall. Significantly enlarged and altered, the two historic buildings serve as the focal point for the remaining eighteen contemporary resources comprising the quadrangle. Of the non-historic resources, there are six dormitories, three recreational buildings, one infirmary, three academic buildings, four administrative and maintenance structures, and a day care center.

**CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT**

As developed in the early part of the 20th century, the campus consisted of a 1910 classroom facility, 1914 men's dormitory, 1921 woman's dormitory (Tubman Hall), and 1926 administration/classroom building (Banneker Hall). All Colonial Revival in detail and form, these buildings were clustered together at the north end of the campus. The buildings were all constructed of brick with side gable or hipped roofs, dormers, and elaborate entry surrounds. By the 1930s, however, the resources proved not to be sufficient in size, forcing the University to substantially enlarge Tubman Hall and Banneker Hall. The designs, continuing to utilize the Colonial Revival style that was traditionally associated with campus architecture of the 1920s and 1930s, were made by the Baltimore-based architectural firm of Smith and May. The alterations included the addition of flanking wings on both buildings. Benjamin Banneker Hall and Harriet Tubman Residence Hall represent the oldest remaining structures on the University's campus today.

The campus was further improved by the 1950s with the construction of Dwight Holmes Residence Hall (1951), Goodloe Apartments Residence Hall (1952), and Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall (1956). Typically two- to two-and-a-half-stories in height, the brick residential halls were detailed in the Colonial Revival style, mimicking the historic resources erected in the 1920s. In 1964, the Staff Residence Hall was built with a similar Colonial Revival-style plan, although with more restrained ornamentation commonly

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associated with the style. Two high-rise, brick residential buildings were erected in the 1970s and 1980s -- the Towers Residence Hall (1974) and Alex Haley Residence Hall (1980s). These multi-story buildings introduced a contemporary style of architectural and structural design never before exhibited on the campus.

Related educational buildings, such as recreational facilities and research classrooms, were erected during these phases of expansion. The first recreational building, Theodore McKeldin Gymnasium, was designed in 1956 and erected the following year. Located to the east of Tubman Hall, the brick building is two-stories in height covered by a hipped roof. The McKeldin Gymnasium served Bowie State University as its primary recreational facility until the construction of the Leonidas James Physical Education Complex in 1973. Adjacent to the gymnasium, the Physical Education Complex is a brick structure, one-story in height with a flat roof. Attached to the Thurgood G. Marshall Library, which was constructed in 1978-1979, the Wiseman University Centre is a multi-purpose facility erected in the early 1980s. The three-story building is constructed of brick with ribbon window edged in metal encircling the entire second story of the structure.

The George Crawford Science Building, erected in 1967, follows the Colonial Revival style plan of the earlier campus buildings. Constructed of brick, the science building departs from the traditional form of the style in its use of a flat roof. The Martin Luther King, Jr. Communication Arts Center was constructed in 1973. The massive structure exhibits the International Style for the first time on the campus. The three-story concrete and glass building has an irregular plan, flat roof, fixed ribbon windows, and projecting buttresses. Similarly, the William Henry Administration Building was built in 1977 of formed concrete in the International mode. This two-story building has a triangular plan with ribbon windows and a flat roof. Following the same International style form and ornament, although in brick, the Thurgood G. Marshall Library was erected in 1978-1979.

The remaining administrative and maintenance structures exhibit various composite styles. The brick Central Heating Plant and the Maintenance Building appear to have been erected in the 1930s or 1940s. Charlotte Robinson Hall, now utilized as the campus safety building, was built between 1956 and 1966 in the International style as a classroom building.

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**TUBMAN HALL**

Exterior Description

The central block of Harriet Tubman Residence Hall stands on a raised brick foundation, laid in all stretcher bond. The rectangular structure is covered by an asphalt-shingled side gable roof, pierced by front gable dormers. The two-story brick walls are laid in stretcher bond. The brickwork is ornamented with several courses of soldier bricks acting as stringcourses.

The north face of the main block of the building is two-and-a-half-stories in height on a raised basement and nine bays wide. The two end bays contain ground-level entry opening that provide access to the interior stairs. The openings are finished with a flush, metal door embellished by a wooden door surround containing a segmentally arched pediment and incorporating a 6/6 window above the entry opening. The surrounds encompass the entry opening and the second story window, terminating with crossettes just below the main cornice-line. The composition of these end bays is crowned by a fixed nine-light octagonal window opening. The central bay of the north elevation is pierced by a entry opening on the first story, accessible by a contemporary stair. The opening is filled with a six-panelled wood door. The scarred brickwork surrounding the entry clearly marks the original central entry to the building as designed in 1921. Flanking the central entry are three symmetrically placed, 6/6 windows. The openings are trimmed with rowlock sills and a continuous soldier lintel that doubles as a stringcourse.

The second story of the north elevation is defined by a corbelled stringcourse that lies directly below the second story window sills. Seven 6/6 windows are symmetrically aligned with those on the first story. These windows are set upon rowlock sills and enframed by soldier bricks. The boxed cornice is slightly obscured by the overhang of the gable roof. The roofline is pierced by seven equally spaced front gable dormers. Although several of the dormer windows have been removed and clad with plywood, the majority of the window openings are filled with 6/6 double-hung wood sash.

The raised basement level is pierced by seven window openings, two of which are glazed with three-light casement windows covered by metal security grills. The centrally placed opening under the contemporary stair has been infilled with brick, while three others

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contain grill ventilator panels. Each of the basement-level openings is crowned by a soldier jack-arched lintel, and is set on a rowlock sill. The basement level is topped by a corbelled water table.

The east and west wing additions are connected to the central block by two-story hyphens. The one bay wide hyphens are constructed of pressed brick laid in all stretcher bond. Window openings on the first and second stories of the hyphens have been infilled with matching stretcher bond brick. Due to the grade of site, the east hyphen incorporates a basement level casement window. Both the east and west wing additions are built with pressed bricks laid in five-course American bond with struck joints, and are clad with asphalt-shingled, hipped roofs. Interior brick chimneys with short stacks clad in concrete project from the hipped roofs.

The east and west wing additions is oriented perpendicularly to the central block. Adjoining the main block of the building, the west elevation addition is three bays wide. The basement-level of the elevation, set below grade, is pierced by three 6/6 wood sash windows covered by metal security grills. The four bays of the first story consist of single openings filled with 6/6 windows symmetrically aligned with those of the basement and second story. Interrupting this symmetry is a three-light casement window set within a very narrow rectangular opening and a 6/6 window adjoining the single opening in the southernmost bay, thus creating a double window opening. The second story has three symmetrically placed 6/6 windows. All of the openings are set on rowlock coursed sills with soldier coursed lintels.

The north elevation of the east wing addition contains centrally placed entry openings on each of the three stories. The contemporary doors are flush metal with square-edged surrounds of metal. These entries are accessed by an exterior metal stair with metal railings. Ghosting in the brickwork of the elevation indicates the placement of the original first story stair landing and balustrade. This first story entry opening originally was ornamented by a semi-circular arched brick surround that has been significantly altered by the creation of the present openings.

The east elevation of the east wing addition is interrupted by a five-course American bond brick chimney with two tiers of corbelled shoulders. The basement level of this elevation contains nine equally spaced bays. The nine basement-level openings have 6/6 windows secured with metal grates. The openings are crowned by a

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soldier course which serves both as a lintel and as a stringcourse defining the basement level. The upper stories are pierced by nine and ten window openings, respectively. All but three of the openings are the familiar 6/6 windows with rowlock sills. The opening immediately north of the chimney has been altered, and now contains double 4/4 windows. The two window openings flanking the centrally placed chimney at the first story are embellished by non-functional concrete balconies supported by Colonial Revival style wooden brackets and topped by a metal balustrade. Similar single window openings flank the chimney on the second story. The elevation is further embellished by blind arched niches located on either side of the chimney on the first story and within the southernmost bay on the first and second stores.

The south elevation of the east wing addition contains two bays aligned on each of three levels. The basement level holds flush metal double entry doors crowned by a single-light transom, and one 6/6 window covered by a metal security grate. The first and second stories each contain two 6/6 windows with rowlock sills and soldier lintels.

The south elevation of the main block of the building is similar to its north elevation with the exception of a few alterations and differences in the number and organization of bays. The basement openings contain the same three-light casement windows in four of the nine bays. Two of the openings are filled with metal ventilators, while the two located below the first story entry are infilled with brick. The arrangement and embellishment of the nine bays on the first and second stories is identical to the north elevation without the single Colonial Revival style entry openings. This elevation is pierced by a contemporary entry opening, located off-center in two bays of the first story. Originally window openings, this entry bay contains double plate glass and metal entry doors. The opening, which presently serves as the main entry to the building, is sheltered by a contemporary portico. The portico is accessible by a quarter-turn stair of concrete with a metal and wood balustrade. Another feature unique to the south elevation is an exterior stretcher bond brick chimney placed at the center of the wall. Finished with the same boxed cornice, the gable roof is pierced by nine front gable dormers.

The east elevation of the west wing addition encompasses four bays, one of which marks the stair hall at the extreme east end of the wing. This bay contains flush metal double doors with a single-light transom and a single window at the ground level. The

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remaining first and second stories contain single and double 6/6 windows on each level. The south elevation of this wing addition is pierced by two 6/6 windows on the first and second stories.

Connected by a one-story addition to Banneker Hall in 1938, the west wing addition of Tubman Hall has nine openings on the west elevation. Only two-stories in height because of the grade of the site, the basement of the wing is located below ground. The first and second stories contain nine equally spaced 6/6 windows. Those openings on the first story are secured with metal grates. Patched brickwork on several of the central bays provides physical evidence of an original entry opening that was flanked by projecting bay windows.

The north elevation of the west wing addition, similar in design to that of the east wing, has a raised first story entry accessible by a metal stair. Evidence of the original semi-circular arched opening with its ornamental lintel is extant.

Interior Description

The general interior plan of Tubman Hall consists of interior corridors running parallel to the ridgelines of the roofs with dormitory rooms opening off these main corridors. The floors are covered with vinyl tiles throughout. The ceilings in the main lobby and the corridors is sheathed presently with a dropped acoustical tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting. Historic photos indicate that the present decor replaced or obscured original three-quarters height wood panelled walls and a beamed ceiling. The original windows in the main block of the building are embellished by simple square-edged casings with an interior central reed bead. Generally, the openings in the east and west wing additions possess an outer quadrant bead casing with a second inner bead. Door casings consist of square-edged, metal surrounds.

The basement level in the east wing contains dormitory rooms flanking the central hall, while the west wing consists of only a crawl space below ground. The basement of the main block of the building has an irregular plan occupied by various recreational and social spaces, including a lounge and a beauty salon. These spaces are enclosed by exposed brick walls with beams and dropped acoustical tile ceilings.

The first floor entrance on the south elevation opens into an

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irregularly-shaped lobby. The main central hall extends from the lobby, leading to flush metal doors enclosing the stairs. The contemporarily finished lobby contains a reception desk, mail boxes, and an open lounge area. An enclosed space behind the reception desk serves as office and storage area. A plastic kick plate borders the room, and square-edged metal door frames encase the stair entries. A single dorm room with a private bath is located at the southwest corner of the lobby.

The dog-legged stairs are constructed of metal with enclosed balustrades, square landings and newel posts, and vinyl clad treads. A metal baseboard with a top bead serves as the wall stringer. A 6/6 window lights the landing between the first and second floors in each of the stair bays.

The second floor of the main block is occupied by eight dormitory rooms and a community bathroom flanking the central hall. The third, or attic story, contains five dormitory rooms and a community bath off the side hall. At this level, there are also several closets built into the eaves created by the dormers on the north elevation.

The east and west wing additions are also devoted to dormitory rooms. At each level, the wings are accessed from the main block by a short hall and four descending steps. Located at either end of the wings are suites of six or seven rooms and a single bathroom. The extreme south ends of each wing contain metal dog-legged stairs covered in vinyl tiles with rubber nosing. Each of these stairwells possesses an exterior entry at ground level.

**BANNEKER HALL**

Exterior Description

As seen today, Banneker Hall consists of three interlocked one-story, flat-roofed sections. The westernmost section is a one-story, two-bay wide brick structure laid in five-course American bond with struck joints. This section of the building historically was a 1938 wing addition that was designed by architects Smith and May to adorn the east elevation of the main block of the Colonial Revival style Banneker Hall, erected in 1926.

A soldier stringcourse, doubling as a window lintel, encircles this section of the building. Other exterior decorative elements on the

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west elevation are a row of six 9/9 windows and a recessed entry. This contemporary entry contains paired flush wood doors with off-center slit window sidelights, and a transom containing a segmentally-arched muntin. The deeply recessed entry is accessed by a handicapped concrete ramp set on an American bond brick foundation, and enclosed by a wood and metal balustrade.

The south elevation of the first section is two bays wide, pierced by two rows of window openings and a double-wide entry. The westernmost openings consist of a group of four 9/9 windows, while the easternmost openings are a group of five 9/9 windows. The segmentally arched entry is filled with contemporary wood doors capped by a ten-light transom.

The second section stands adjacent to the first on the east, and is set back approximately 15 feet from the front of the first section. The roofline of this section is approximately three feet lower than the first section. Similarly laid in five-course American bond brick, the north elevation contains five symmetrically placed bays. The central bay is occupied by an entry opening accessed through contemporary double doors. The doors are crowned by a semi-circular arched, multi-light transom framed by brick lintel and a concrete keystone. To either side of this transom are circular blind recesses filled with concrete and encircled by rowlock bricks. The remaining four bays consists of semi-circular arched, multi-light, double-hung windows topped by the identical brick lintels and concrete keystones. A single, sunken wood panel sits beneath each window.

Attached to the rear, or south elevation of the second section, is a one-story brick addition with a gabled parapet end wall at its east end. Laid in five-course American bond, this third section has a raised basement with paired and single 3/3 windows. On the first floor, the windows consist of paired 9/9 windows. The south elevation of the addition is marked by a single 6/6 window and a bulkhead basement entry.

Interior Description

The three sections of Banneker Hall each possess different interior treatments, relating to their use and period of construction. The floors on the interior are light-colored vinyl tile, and the ceilings are dropped acoustical tiles with inset fluorescent lighting. Original door frames in the first section are square-

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edged wood casings with square corner and base blocks. These casings enframe the original nine-light/two-panelled doors with six-light awning transoms. Replacement doors throughout the building consist of flush wood doors with single square-lights and square-edged metal surrounds. Original window casings are square-edged with an interior bead, while replacements consist of square-edged casings without the bead. The original wood baseboard remains in parts of the first section, while replacement plastic kick plates exist elsewhere.

The original floor plan of the building has been obscured by the addition of walls and rooms. Several classrooms and contemporary restrooms flank the central hall, which runs eastward to the second section of the building. The hall descends down a flight of stairs, then extends south to a fire exit and east to the second portion of the structure. The double-wide opening into the second section of the building is enframed with a square-edged casing with corner and base blocks. The character of the interior decoration changes drastically in the second section of the building. The north wall of this section is elaborately embellished by multiple recessed wood panels with projecting panelled pilasters between the windows. A dropped acoustical-tile ceiling obscures the tops of the semi-circular arched windows.

The second section of the building is comprised of two large classrooms, a meeting/observing room, and a mechanical room. The hall winds to the south, providing access to the third and most contemporary portion of the building. The rectangular plan of this addition is augmented by the basement entry at the southern end of the room. The basement, extending below the second and third portions of the building, is occupied by heating and cooling equipment. It is finished with exposed brick walls, a concrete floor, and reinforced concrete supports.

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As the first African-American educational institution of higher learning in the State of Maryland, Bowie State University was founded in 1867 as the Baltimore Colored Normal School for the Education of Teachers. The school relocated in 1910 to 187 acres of rural land in Bowie, Maryland, and by 1914 had begun to construct the first of over twenty education-related and recreational facilities. Developing at a rapid pace, particularly in the 1950s and 1970s, the campus consists today of twenty buildings, only two of which are historically associated with the early phases of college development.

Erected in 1921, Harriet Tubman Residence Hall is the oldest extant building on the campus. Bancker Hall, serving as classroom and administrative offices, was originally constructed in 1926, but has subsequently been altered and partially razed, thus the portion of the building seen today dates from 1938.

**SITE HISTORY**

The campus of Bowie State University is located on a 187 acre rural tract of land north of Bowie, Maryland, adjoining the Conrail/Amtrak Railroad line to the west. The tract, historically known as Jericho Park, was purchased by the State of Maryland in June 1910 from Edward E. Perkins for \$5,000 specifically for the school. The state legislature had agreed in 1908 to establish a permanent normal school for the training of African-American teachers after the dissolution of the Baltimore Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers. The new institution, known as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie, opened in September of 1911 with fifty students enrolled in a three-year program. Over the years, the context of the campus has changed from a rural farm tract to a quasi-quadrangle campus with twenty buildings loosely defining a central open space, and linked by concrete walkways. Dependency on the automobile has prompted the creation of several expansive parking lots and a series of roads encircling the campus.

**CAMPUS HISTORY**

The campus expanded slowly during the early years of the institution. The first building was erected in 1908-1909 at a cost of \$15,470, serving as a classrooms and a women's dormitory. For many years, the majority of students were boarded by the institution's first principal, Don Speed Smith Goodloe, at his

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

Section 8 Page 2

Bowie State University  
name of property  
Prince George's County, MD  
county and state

=====

house adjacent to the campus. The remaining students were housed in a pre-existing, barn and farmhouse that had been converted for use by the school.

The first men's dormitory was constructed in 1914, followed seven years later by a separate women's dormitory in 1921. This women's dormitory, Colonial Revival in style, was known as Harriet Tubman Residential Hall. The campus began to develop slowly in the 1920s with the construction of Benjamin Banneker Hall in 1926. Serving a multi-purpose use, the imposing Colonial Revival style building provided classrooms, laboratory, library, and office space. Despite the expanse of the 187 acre campus, the buildings erected by the school were centrally located, all within several feet of each other.

In 1938, after the school officially obtained post-secondary status, the institution was renamed the Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie. With this status, the board of directors undertook a major construction and renovation program partially funded through a Federal Public Works Administration (PWA) grant. The additions and renovations were designed by the Baltimore-based architectural firm of Smith & May. Work included the extension of Tubman Hall through the addition of two east and west wings, thus creating a H-shaped plan. Banneker Hall was similarly enlarged by east and west wing additions, creating a five-part plan with hyphens. The additions allowed for a multi-purpose hall providing space for a dining room, kitchen, library, classrooms, a storeroom, dormitory, and laboratories.

The Baltimore-based architectural firm of Smith and May, which was founded in 1907, consisted of Wilson Levering Smith and Howard May. Wilson L. Smith was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University. In 1904, Smith began to work in Boston with the firm of Parker and Thomas, and after three years returned to Baltimore to open his own firm with Howard May. The firm's early work was largely commercial, including banking rooms for the Union Trust and the Mercantile Trust Company. Among noted examples of the partner's work was the Bernheimer-leader Department Store, Falconer Office Building, and Park High School. After serving as Consultants to the State Board of Architecture in 1921, the firm planned a number of schools including Guildford Park High, Junior High at Gwynn's Park, the State Normal School at Salisbury, Maryland Law School at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

Section 8 Page 3

Bowie State University  
name of property  
Prince George's County, MD  
county and state

thirty or more smaller buildings in the area.<sup>1</sup>

The 1950s witnessed another building boom on the campus of Bowie State College with the construction of three residence halls -- Dwight Holmes Residence Hall (1951), Goodloe Apartments Residence Hall (1952), and Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall (1956) -- and the Theodore McKeldin Gymnasium in 1957. A second large campus expansion began in the 1960s with the construction of Staff Residence Hall in 1964, George Crawford Science Building erected in 1967, Charlotte Robinson Hall between 1956 and 1966, and the Infirmary in 1966.

In the following decades, the school undertook a major capital improvements program. This included the construction of the Towers Residence Hall (1974) and Alex Haley Residence Hall (1980s). As well as the Leonidas James Physical Education Complex and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Communication Arts Center in 1973, the Thurgood G. Marshall Library in 1978-1979, the William Henry Administration Building in 1977, and the Wiseman University Centre in the early 1980s.

During this last phase of development and improvements, numerous buildings associated with the early years of the college were demolished. This included the first men's dormitory, erected in 1914, and the 1926 main block of Banneker Hall and its 1938 western additions. The imposing hall, which for many years has served as the focal point of the college campus, was razed because it had deteriorated badly and suffered from termite damage. Presently under the guise of Banneker Hall, the east wing addition and subsequent dining hall are extant, dating from 1938.

The only structure remaining intact on the campus that dates to the early period of campus development is Harriet Tubman Residence Hall, built in 1921. However, the building has been subsequently altered to the 1938 designs of Smith and May, and presently owes its form to that building campaign.

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<sup>1</sup> Henry F. Withey, and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*, (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), p. 401 and 561.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

Bowie State University  
name of property  
Prince George's County, MD  
county and state

=====

**HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/  
Developmental Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930  
Modern Period, 1930-present

Historic Period Themes: 1. Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning  
2. Social/Education/Cultural

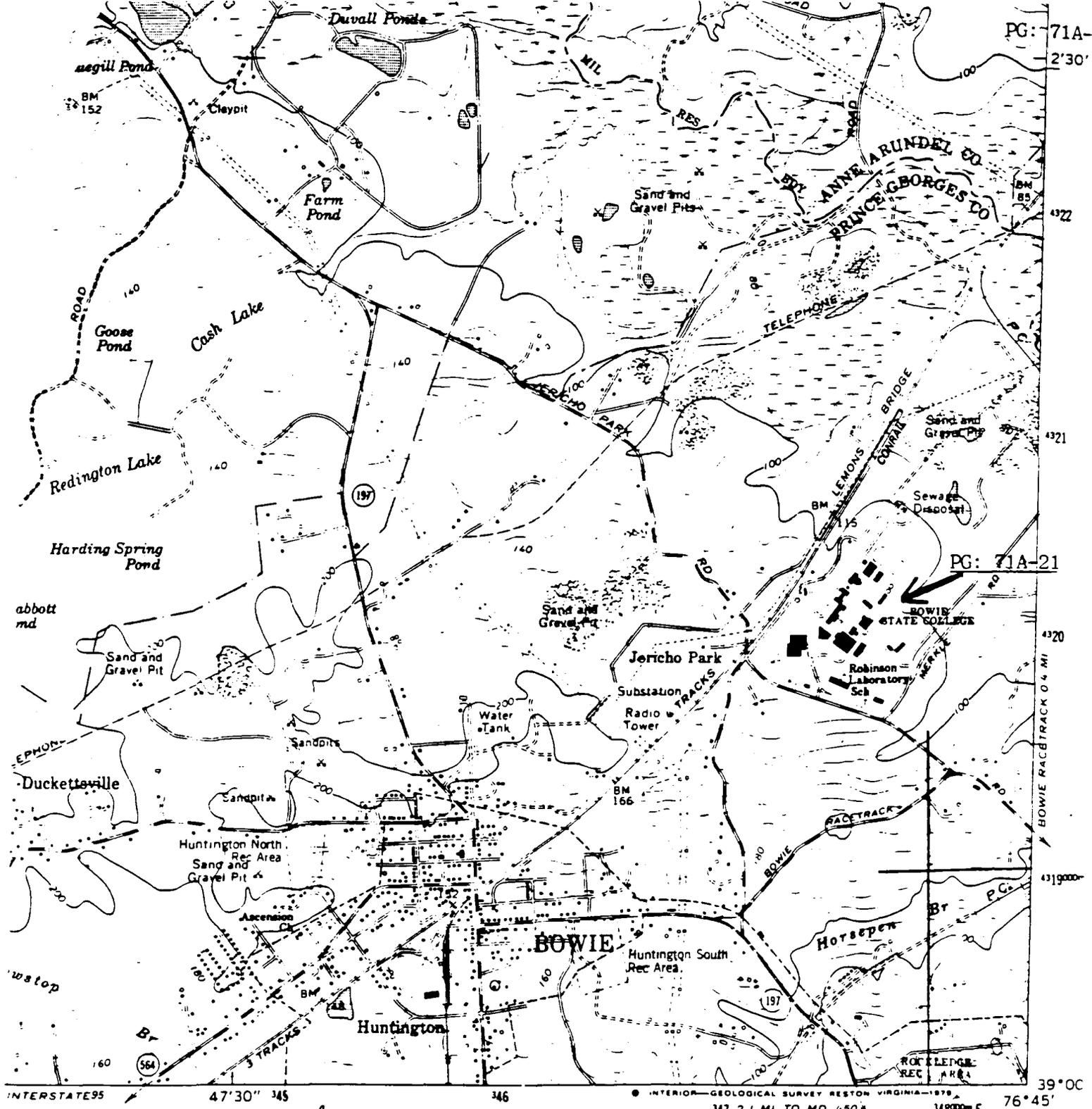
**RESOURCE TYPE(S)**

Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

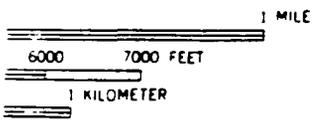
Historic Function(s): Education/School  
Education/College  
Education/Library  
Education/Research Facility  
Education/Education-Related  
Recreation and Culture/Sports Facility

Known Design Source: Smith and May (1938 Additions to Tubman and Banneker Halls)



PG: 71A-21

INTERSTATE 95 47°30' 345 346 347 2.1 MI TO MD 450 348 000 E 76°45' 39°00'



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty
- Medium-duty
- Light-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- U.S. Route
- State Route
- Interstate Route



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

LAUREL, MD.

N3900—W7645/7.5

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 5662 III SE—SERIES 7833

VIA 22092  
TABLE ON REQUEST

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie

and/or common Bowie State College

## 2. Location

street & number 13900 Jericho Park Rd. (Now Laurel Bowie Road, MD197) — not for publication

city, town Bowie \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 5

state Maryland \_\_\_\_\_ county P. G.

## 3. Classification

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

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

name Bowie State College (State of Maryland)

street & number 13900 Jericho Park Rd. \_\_\_\_\_ telephone no.:

city, town Bowie \_\_\_\_\_ state and zip code Md. 20715

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. P. G. Co. Courthouse \_\_\_\_\_ liber 54

street & number Main Street \_\_\_\_\_ folio 375

city, town Upper Marlboro \_\_\_\_\_ state Md.

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date \_\_\_\_\_  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records \_\_\_\_\_

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

Survey No. P.G.#71A-21

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

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

Bowie State College is located on a 187-acre rural tract of land north of Bowie and adjoining the Conrail Railroad line to Baltimore. None of the original buildings remains on the campus; all present construction is modern. The principal buildings include:

Harriet Tubman Hall, a two-and-one half story five-part neo-Georgian brick residence hall;  
Martin Luther King Arts Center, a two-story concrete modern, "international-style" building;  
the Administration Building, a two-(and, in part, three-) story concrete modern, "international-style", building;  
and the Pullen Library, a two-story brick modern "international-style" building.

# 8. Significance

Survey No. P.G.#71A-21

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

Specific dates 1908 and following Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

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

The history of Bowie State College began with the establishment of the Baltimore Colored Normal School in 1865 with the help of the Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of Colored People. In 1908, the trustees of the Baltimore Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers (as the institution had by then come to be called) offered their assets to the State of Maryland, on the condition that the State maintain a permanent normal school for training Black teachers. The State of Maryland accepted the proposal (Laws of Maryland, Chapter 599, Section 189,190), and in June 1910, purchased (for \$5000) a 187-acre tract of land called Jericho Park, near Bowie, and signed a \$15,000 contract for the construction of the first building. The building was a 50' x 50' dormitory for women; the men's dormitory was a converted barn. The new institution opened in September 1911, as the Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie; there were 58 students enrolled in a 2-year program, and the principal was Don S.S. Goodloe.

In the following years, the school grew gradually. Within the first year, the State Board of Education, with the approval of the Prince George's County Board of Education, placed the Black elementary school at Bowie (the old school on Horsepen Hill, cf. #71B-10) under the Normal School; thus the teachers-in-training had a model school for practice, with the primary grades being taught at the old schoolhouse, and the intermediate (4th - 7th) grades being taught on the Normal School Campus.

By 1914, there was a new men's dormitory, with the overflow being housed in the old farmhouse on the property. Within a few more years, another large building was constructed, which included classrooms, laboratories, offices and a library.

In 1938, the program was expanded to a four-year degree program, and the name of the school was officially changed to the Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie.

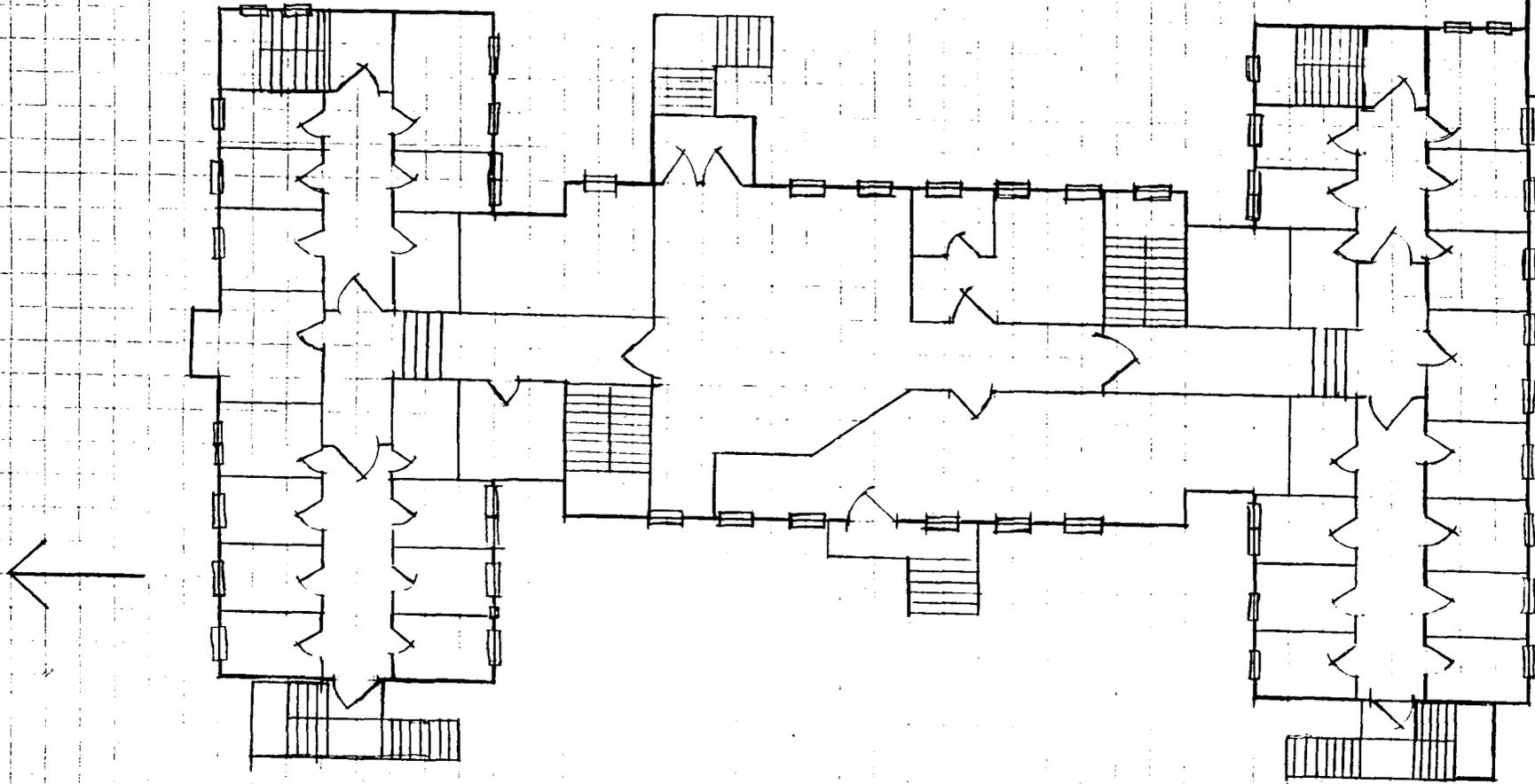
The last great change came in 1963, when the name was changed to Bowie State College, reflecting the change in curriculum from the granting solely of teacher's certification to the granting of a liberal arts degree.

Bowie State College's significance lies in the fact that it was Maryland's first Black post-secondary school. It has grown in a little over seventy years from a one-building school for the training of black teachers, to a multi-million dollar racially integrated institution for the conferring of liberal arts degrees.



HARRIET TUBMAN RESIDENCE HALL  
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY  
BOWIE, MD

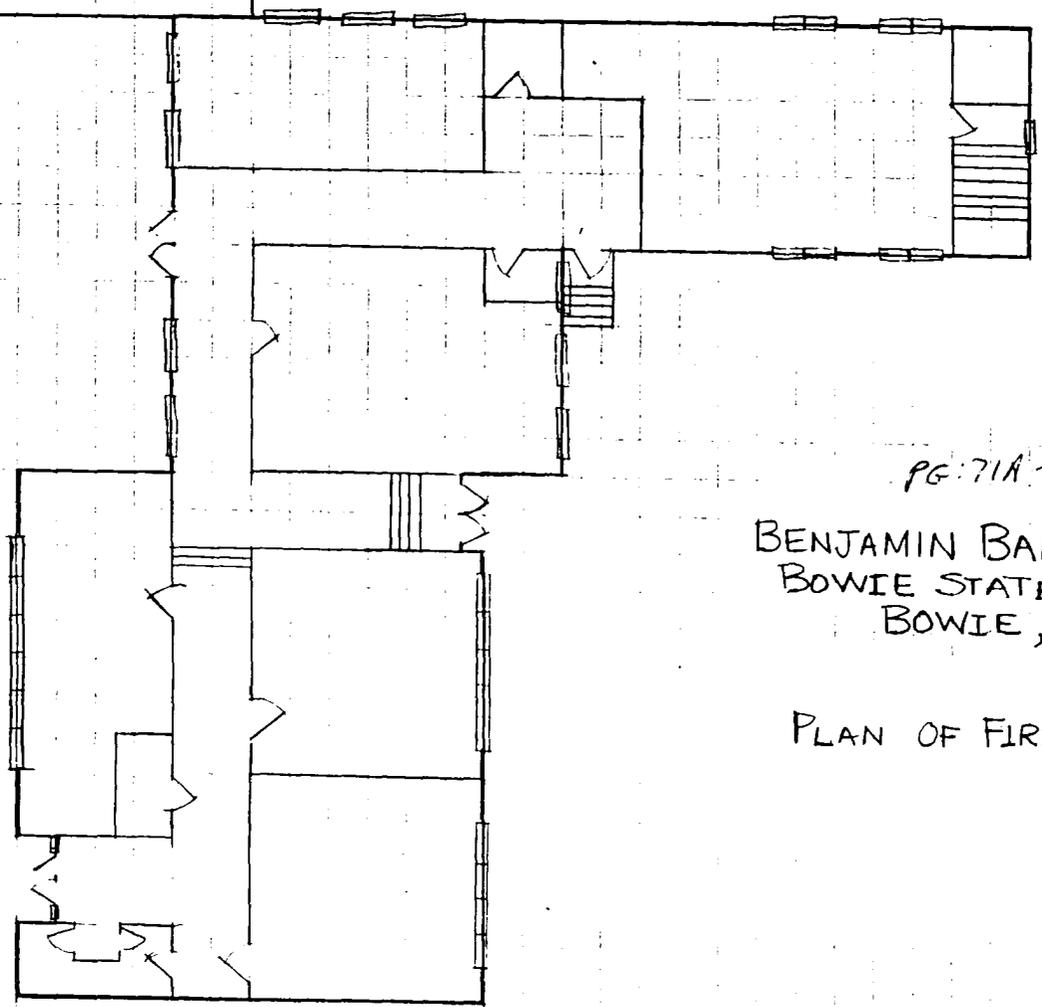
BANNEKER HALL



CONJECTURAL PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

PG: 71A-21

TUBMAN HALL



PG: 71A-21

BENJAMIN BANNEKER HALL  
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY  
BOWIE, MD

PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

# Real Estate—State Building Program Under Way



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING FOR NEW COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEAR BOWIE

## \$250,000 Job Begins At Bowie

Additions And Alterations At Colored Normal School Part Of \$1,000,000 Schedule

By W. M. WATMOUGH  
Real Estate Editor, The Sun

WORK has been started on additions and alterations to the State's \$1,000,000 institutional building program. The Maryland State Colored Normal School at Bowie, a considerable item in the cost of this particular job, will approximate \$250,000.

The work, made possible by an appropriation by the last State Legislature and a Federal grant from PWA, will bring the whole group of Colonial design buildings under one roof.

The present girls' dormitory is to be remodelled and wings added on both ends of the building, so as to include the girls' rooms, the infirmary and medical examination room, common room and a laundry.

**New Dining Room**

Adjoining this group will be the new dining room, with cafeteria, kitchen and storerooms. The left wing of the administration building will include additional classrooms, library, stockroom and laboratories. The boys'

ber. The addition will have facilities for handling a total of from 450 to 475 cases, 250 more than can be cared for at present. It consists of a large, new three-story wing, offices and laboratories, a power house and a new staff house. This improvement and expansion was made possible by grants made by the General Assembly totaling \$300,000.

As mentioned in this column last Sunday, plans now are under way for the construction of a new wing for the Hospital for the Women of Maryland at Lafayette avenue and John street. These plans are being made by Crisp & Edmunds, architects, and include the replacement of the present three-story central wing with a five-story four-story building. For these improvements, which will increase the capacity of the hospital from 35 to 120 beds for adults, and provide for additional facilities for infants, the hospital board has in hand about \$200,000. Building operations are expected to go forward in the spring, according to a recent announcement.

**Hospital Addition**

Plans for an addition to be made to the South Baltimore General Hospital at 1213 Light street also are being prepared. At the office of the architect, Palmer & Lambdin, it was said, however, that at present they were in embryo and, therefore, no announcement could be made at this time. Funds for the expansion were raised some time ago.

Home-building operations in the city appear to be getting away to a better start than might have been expected. Already permits for the construction of more than ninety houses have been applied for by builders since the start of the

be built at an estimated cost of \$220,000. The same concern also has applied for permits to build two groups of ten dwellings each in the 800 block of Northern Parkway, the homes to cost about \$20,000.

**Other Applicants**

Other builders applying for permits within the last week or so include James Keelty, who plans the construction of eleven two-story brick dwellings in the 800 block of Lyndhurst street, to cost about \$28,000; the Ridge Development Company, which has filed plans with the Bureau of Buildings for nine homes to cost about \$27,000, and the National Home Building Company, which proposed to erect five houses with garages in the 3400 block of Calton avenue.

Meanwhile large-scale home builders are reporting that considerable interest is being shown by prospective home buyers, bright Sundays bringing out many visitors to the developments.

## Artists Hold Stage In Orlando, Fla.

Two Exhibits, One Misses Attendance, Will Place 400 Pictures Before The Public

Orlando, Fla. — Two exhibits, comprising 400 pictures, will give artists the spotlight this week.

One, a cooperative display arranged by eight young artists, will be presented without attendance. Admirers or prospective purchasers may inspect paintings without being urged to buy. The other exhibition is the annual show of the Florida Art Association

## Walking Tour Lagniappe On New Orleans Cruise

Passengers On All-Expense Expedition Presented With Invitations To Escorted Trips Through Famous Vieux Carre Of Louisiana Metropolis

LAGNIAPPE is a Louisiana term meaning something added to what is bought. For tourists on an all-expense tour to New Orleans, it consists of an escorted walking tour through the old French, Spanish and Creole quarter of New Orleans, known as the Vieux Carre (Old Square).

While there is beauty and magnificence in the residence sections of New Orleans, this bit of the Old World, set down generations ago in the New, more strongly appeals to those attuned to the simpler graces of early Colonial life in America.

**Echoes Of The Past**

Members of these walking tours are shown the birthplaces of celebrities, Colonial homes of courtiers of the French and Spanish regimes, the patios and courtyards of those romantic and fabulo times and the dwellings of present-day artists and writers of note.

In more intimate fashion than is possible on the sight-seeing bus trips they see old St. Louis Cathedral and Jackson Square, the latter formerly the Place d'Armes and the scene of the landing of the Coquet Girl from France, recalling "Macon Lescaut"

march, on St. Helena. Here also they see magnificent carnival costumes and jewels that were worn by the various courts, a vast collection of famous portraits and portraits of famous personages. The transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States was made in the Sala Capitula of this building.

**Localite Balconies**

On St. Peter street, and others in the district, they feast their eyes on building facades embellished with localite hand-wrought and cast-iron balconies, the like of which cannot be seen in any other part of the country. And stepping inside some of the buildings in the Vieux Carre, they are shown artists at work and visit a studio where magnificent carnival costumes are designed.

On Royal street they visit famous antique shops with their treasures from Europe, gorgeous showpieces that formerly adorned the palaces of the nobility, as well as furnishings from Louisiana plantation mansions and town houses of the old aristocracy.

Egypt Gets Double Idea — Egypt will kill two birds with one stone in reclaiming its desert land

## Soviet Now On Skis

Russians, Exulting In Cold Weather, Provide Breath-Taking Exhibitions Of Skill

SNOW falls in Moscow late in November. Over a vast portion of Soviet Russia winter comes in clear, bright and early. It's just another season, just a lot of snow and ice and cold—yet there's something about it that catches the true Russian spirit, that quickens every phase of the people's lives, that puts sparkle into their work and play.

What is it? Well, it's hard to explain unless you have seen the Kremlin covered with snow, unless you have skated to music out of the Moskva river and watched the spurs-shod ponies prancing over the ice, unless you've spent a day in the hills with a party of skiers whose ability is as natural and as unassuming as walking. Snow does something to this country. It brings out the true beauty of its

**HOTELS AND RESORTS (103)**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**Hotel Normandy**  
Special Holiday Rates

**HOTELS AND RESORTS (103)**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

architecture and its landscape. It makes daily life as bright and as cheery as the jingle of the ever-present sleigh bells.

**Days Of Real Sport**

Unheralded by fashionable magazines, relatively undiscovered by the drowsy St. Moritz elite, the Soviet Union offers among the most colorful and thrilling skiing in the world. Long downhill runs, sporty jumps, well-planned cross-country trails let a short distance from the outskirts of both Leningrad and Moscow. Even the average skier turns, jumps and stops with considerable style. In many respects the home-ownership traditions of the Russians resemble the skiing traditions of the finest skiers, like the finest Norwegians, performed with breath-taking ability.

The practical side of skiing, as in the Scandinavian countries, is frequently employed. There are numerous crack ski troops; and hunting in the northern forests is very often done on skis. Expeditions and long-distance treks seem very popular among the more enthusiastic element.

**HOTELS AND RESORTS (103)**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**Hotel Normandy**  
Special Holiday Rates

**HOTELS AND RESORTS (103)**  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

**Cats To 'Get Own Fish'**  
Cats of Britain are to have their own special pack of fish put up in cans for their particular use. One of the largest fish canneries in the Polish port of Gdynia is negotiating with a firm of British importers to supply them large quantities of canned fish, intended specially for felines.

**HOTELS AND RESORTS (103)**  
CATONSVILLE, MD.

**Miss Coale's Rest Home**  
Steamship Lines (104)

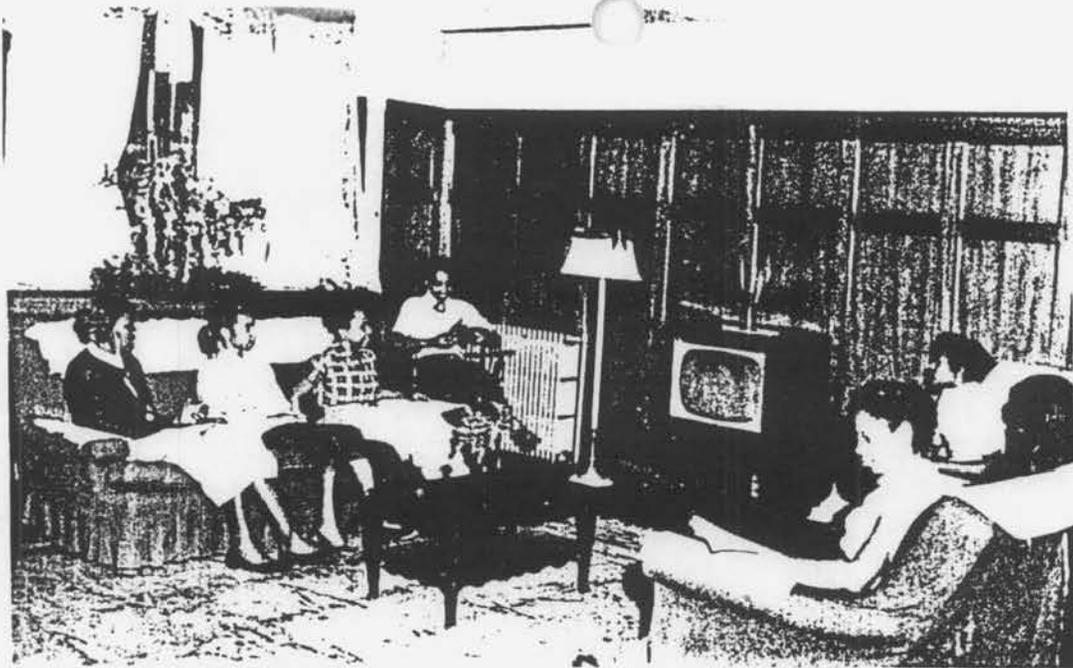


**West Indies Cruises**  
New York



Banneker Hall circa 1954

PG:71A-21



Tubman Hall Lobby circa 1954

100 1 2

PG:71A-21

PG:71A-21

Click here for a plain text ADA compliant screen.

	<b>Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation</b> <b>PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY</b> Real Property Data Search	<a href="#">Go Back</a> <a href="#">View Map</a> <a href="#">New Search</a>
---	--	---

**Account Identifier:** District - 14 **Account Number -** 1646090

**Owner Information**

<b>Owner Name:</b>	MARYLAND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE	<b>Use:</b>	EXEMPT
		<b>Principal Residence:</b>	NO
<b>Mailing Address:</b>	JERICO PARK RD BOWIE MD 20715	<b>Deed Reference:</b>	1) 2)

**Location & Structure Information**

<b>Premises Address</b>	<b>Zoning</b>	<b>Legal Description</b>
14000 JERICO PARK RD BOWIE 20715	OS	

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:
22	E4	28						81	Plat Ref:

<b>Special Tax Areas</b>	<b>Town Ad Valorem Tax Class</b>	21
--------------------------	----------------------------------	----

<b>Primary Structure Built</b>	<b>Enclosed Area</b>	<b>Property Land Area</b>	<b>County Use</b>
0000		227.67 AC	902

<b>Stories</b>	<b>Basement</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Exterior</b>
----------------	-----------------	-------------	-----------------

**Value Information**

	Base Value	Value As Of 01/01/2002	Phase-in Assessments	
			As Of 07/01/2003	As Of 07/01/2004
<b>Land:</b>	11,383,500	11,383,500		
<b>Improvements:</b>	29,128,520	32,168,020		
<b>Total:</b>	40,512,020	43,551,520	42,538,352	43,551,520
<b>Preferential Land:</b>	0	0	0	0

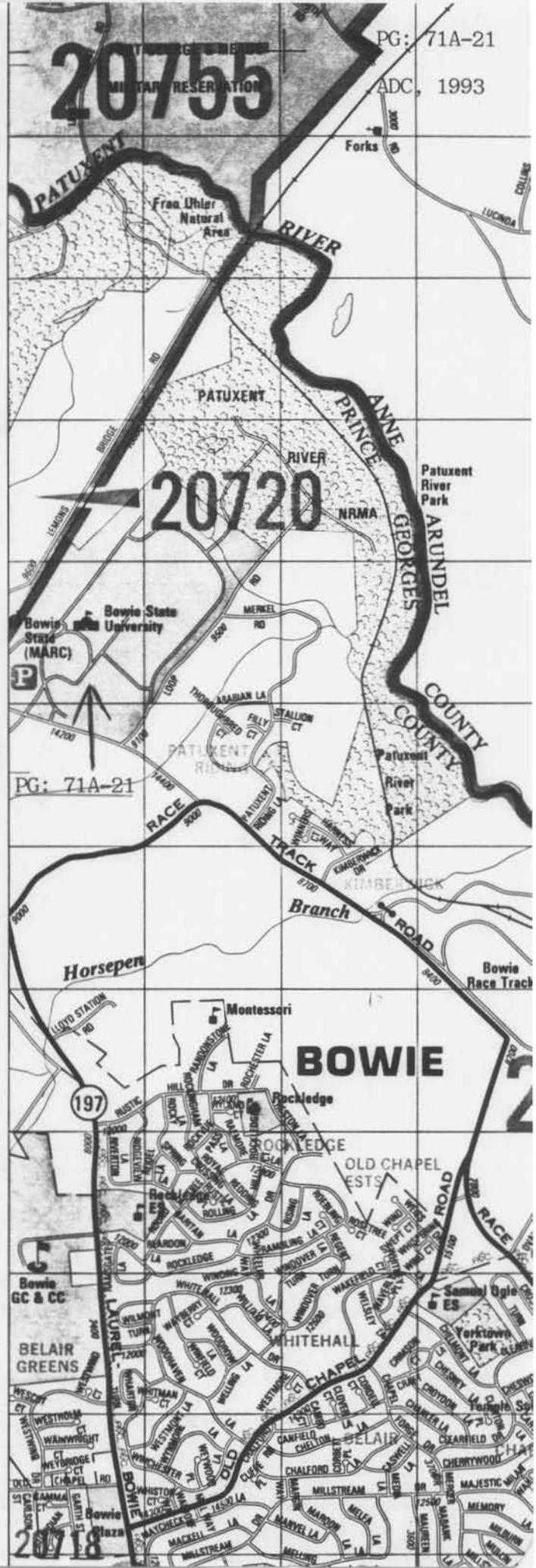
**Transfer Information**

<b>Seller:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Price:</b>
<b>Type:</b>	<b>Deed1:</b>	<b>Deed2:</b>
<b>Seller:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Price:</b>
<b>Type:</b>	<b>Deed1:</b>	<b>Deed2:</b>
<b>Seller:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Price:</b>
<b>Type:</b>	<b>Deed1:</b>	<b>Deed2:</b>

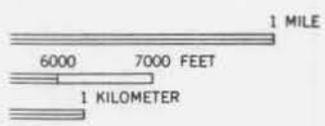
**Exemption Information**

<b>Partial Exempt Assessments</b>	<b>Class</b>	07/01/2003	07/01/2004
<b>County</b>	000	0	0
<b>State</b>	000	0	0
<b>Municipal</b>	000	0	0

<b>Tax Exempt:</b>	COUNTY AND STATE	<b>Special Tax Recapture:</b>
<b>Exempt Class:</b>	COLLEGES	* NONE *



PG: 71A-21  
 ADC, 1993



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U. S. Route (shield symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)

**LAUREL, MD.**  
 SE/4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE  
 N3900—W7645/7.5

STANDARDS  
 N 25, D. C.  
 AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

(DAVIDSON)



PG: 71A-21  
2'30"

PG: 71A-21

INTERSTATE 95 47°30' 345 346 347 2.1 MI. TO MD. 450 348 000m E 76°45' 39°00'



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

VIA 22092  
TABLE ON REQUEST

Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty —————
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U.S. Route (hexagon symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)
- Interstate Route (dashed line symbol)

LAUREL, MD.

N3900—W7645/7.5

1965  
PHOTOREVISED 1979  
AMS 5662 I:1 SE—SERIES V833

(BOWIE)  
5661 NW





PG-71A-21

BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY

TURMAN HALL

BOWIE, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, FACADE OF  
ORIGINAL BUILDING

1 OF 20



PG-71A-21

BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY

TURMAN HALL

BOWIE, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST, FACADE AND WING

2 OF 20



PG-71A-21

BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY

TUBMAN HALL

BOWIE, MD

TRACERIES

JULY 1996

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, EAST WING

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BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY  
TUBMAN HALL  
BOWIE, MD  
TRACERIES  
JULY 1996  
MARYLAND SHPO  
VIEW LOOKING WEST, EAST ELEVATION  
OF EAST WING

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VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST, SE CORNER  
OF EAST WING

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VIEW LOOKING NORTH, REAR ELEVATION  
OF ORIGINAL BUILDING

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VIEW LOOKING WEST, REAR ELEVATION

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VIEW LOOKING EAST, WING CONNECTED TO

BANNERKER HALL

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VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, FIRST FLOOR,

ENTRY HALL

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STAIR HALL, FIRST FLOOR

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MARYLAND SHPS

VIEW LOOKING EAST, BASEMENT

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VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, FACADE

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VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST, FACADE DETAIL

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MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST,

INTERIOR HALL OF 1938 ADDITION

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MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST,

INTERIOR VIEW OF CLASSROOM

FROM HALL

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MARYLAND SHPO

CAMPUS VIEW LOOKING SOUTH FROM

TUBMAN HALL

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MARYLAND SAPO

CAMPUS VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM  
TURBMAN HALL

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