NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 11-90)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to compete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Other names/site number: MHT Number F-3-189

2. Location

Street & Number: 401 Rosemont Avenue

[ ] Not for Publication

City or town: Frederick [ ] Vicinity

State: Maryland Code: MD County: Frederick Code: 021 Zip Code: 21701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title 11-15-02 Date

Maryland Historical Trust

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
( ) see continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
( ) see continuation sheet
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

F-3-189

HOOD COLLEGE — **FREDERICK, MD**
Name of Property — **County and State**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
[X] Private	[ ] Building(s)	25	7	Buildings
[ ] Public-Local	[X] District	1		Sites
[ ] Public-State	[ ] Site	4		Structure
[ ] Public-Federal	[ ] Structure	1		Objects
	[ ] Object	31	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/College	EDUCATION/College
EDUCATION/Research Facility	EDUCATION/Research Facility
SOCIAL/Clubhouse	RELIGION/Church
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural field	

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY/LATE VICTORIAN/Greek Revival/Italianate Transitional
LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19th & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT/Modernistic
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE; STONE: Limestone, Granite
Walls: WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Log; CONCRETE; BRICK;
Roof: ASPHALT; STONE: Slate; METAL: Copper, Aluminum

Narrative Description
Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets
[X] See continuation sheet

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HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT — **FREDERICK, MD**
Name of Property — **County and State**

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] **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.

[X] **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 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION
ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1868-1957

Significant Dates
1868, 1893, 1913, 1915

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Culler, Lloyd Clayton
Hamme, John Bentz
Bowers, Charles Fritz
Hopkins, Henry Powell
Harrison, Mertz and Emlen

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

[X] See continuation sheet

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HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT — **FREDERICK, MD**
Name of Property — **County and State**

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):
[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
[ ] previously listed in the NR
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:
[X] State SHPO office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[X] University
[X] Other
Specify repository:
The Frederick County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 50 Acres

UTM References USGS Map: Frederick, MD

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	/1/8/	/2/9/1/4/4/1/	/4/3/6/6/2/9/2/
2)	/1/8/	/2/9/1/9/2/7/	/4/3/6/6/6/2/3/
3)	/1/8/	/2/9/2/0/5/4/	/4/3/6/6/4/6/7/
4)	/1/8/	/2/9/2/0/0/1/	/4/3/6/5/9/0/7/

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Laura H. Hughes and Jennifer J. Bunting, Architectural Historians
Organization EHT Traceries, Inc. Date June 2001
Street & Number 1121 5th Street , NW Telephone (202) 393-1199
City or Town Washington State D.C. Zip code 20001

F-3-189

HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT — FREDERICK, MD
Name of Property — County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Hood College
street & number 401 Rosemont Avenue telephone 301-663-3131
city or town Frederick state MD zip code 21701

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of the Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Established as the Woman's College of Frederick in 1893, Hood College emerged as a traditional American liberal arts college supporting the growing educational opportunities available to women. Originally located in downtown Frederick in buildings detailed with Ionic columns that were leased from the Frederick Female Seminary, the college outgrew its space by 1913. The present campus, inspired by its spacious 19th-century suburban location in northwest Frederick with views of the mountains, came to fruition by the generous support of its initial benefactor Margaret Scholl Hood, a graduate of the Seminary, and the innovative planning ideals of the first college president, Joseph H. Apple. Hood College's initial development consisted of the addition of two buildings, Alumnae Hall and Shriner Hall, in 1915 to support the existing 1868 building now known as Brodbeck Hall. Development continued through the first quarter of the 20th century, only slightly hindered by financial resources and the onset of the Depression. By 1940, over fifteen buildings dotted the thriving college campus, which was expanding in an orderly fashion according to the original plan. Through this continued orderly growth, the Beaux-Arts style campus design and its brick buildings, illustrative of the Colonial Revival style, have come to define Hood College as an exemplary representation of the architectural styles and landscape plans commonly found at other colleges and universities throughout the United States. A variety of early-to-mid-20th-century American movement architectural styles and building types were also added to the cohesive campus as a small number of adjacent residences were acquired by the college. The campus plan, despite several evolutionary changes, retains much of its original design and architecturally significant buildings, resulting in a period of significance ranging from 1868 through 1957. The area making up the Hood College Historic District presently consists of thirty educational buildings, an observatory, a central quadrangle, a church, an entry gate, and four additional structures, located on approximately fifty landscaped acres. Thirty-one of the thirty-eight resources are contributing.

SITE AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Hood College campus developed with grand Beaux-Arts style planning ideals that exhibited Colonial Revival styles and forms typical of American collegiate planning practices at the turn of the twentieth century. The campus tract was landscaped with trees, walking paths, and a central landscaped quadrangle that complimented the grand collegiate buildings. The buildings, primarily facing the central quadrangle, were buffered from the public streets by the topography, paved sidewalks, an entry drive, and a grassy

quadrangle planted with shade trees. From the outset, Hood College was planned as an expandable campus with Alumnae Hall and Shriner Hall forming the anchors to a carefully planned cross-axis design centered on an open landscaped quadrangle. An outer circle arrangement created a secondary space for some of the buildings that were added later. The original design scheme, as well as a revised 1923 plan, also placed the buildings on the highest elevation of the tract, a popular practice of campus design during this period. This location was considered most desirable due to the sweeping mountain views, while buildings along Rosemont Avenue would not obstruct the view of the campus. The central quadrangle consists of Alumnae Hall (1915) and Coblentz Hall (1922) forming the north-south axis, Shriner Hall (1915) and Meyran Hall (1930) forming the western boundary, and Smith Hall (1957) and Coblentz Memorial Hall (1965) delineating the eastern edge. Slightly setback from the quad, Gambrill Gymnasium (1949) and the Coffman Chapel (1955) form an additional central east-west axis, with the wisteria-clad pergola (circa 1920) forming the central point. The axes are further delineated by paved walkways. A circular paved vehicular road, Brodbeck Drive, provides access to the campus from Rosemont and Dill Avenues.

The boundaries of the district currently occupy approximately fifty acres. The acreage has gradually expanded to as many as 150 acres from the original twenty acres, purchased in 1913 with Margaret Hood's generous contributions toward the securing of the "Groff Park" tract. Hood College became a cohesive collegiate campus located in the northwest portion of Frederick, Maryland, fronting Rosemont Avenue. The boundaries are delineated by the surrounding streetscape with Rosemont and Dill Avenues forming the southern edge, College and Park Avenues and the hospital grounds on the east, Seventh Street on the north, Magnolia and Ferndale Avenues bound the western side, connected by Evergreen Avenue. The landscaped grounds, transected by carefully laid paths and Colonial Revival buildings, further distinguish the overall plan.

Current Description of Contributing Resources

Initial Building Development (1868 to 1915)

Brodbeck Hall (1868)

Brodbeck Hall, the only building existing on the property prior to its occupation by Hood College, is a two-and-a-half-story transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style cross-gabled building with a standing seam metal roof, originally constructed in the Greek cross form. Constructed in 1868 as a clubhouse for a German social organization, the brick building, laid in a seven-course American-bond pattern, measures three bays wide with a central pavilion and flanking wings. Based on historic photographs, the building, originally called College Hall, remains relatively intact. However, the building has undergone renovations in 1915, 1919, 1922 and the 1960s, resulting in a more Colonial Revival-style presentation that is in keeping with the overall campus design. Constructed on a seven-course American-bond brick foundation, the southern-facing primary façade front toward Rosemont and Dill Avenues. The façade features a central entry with a molded Greek Revival-style surround, fluted pilasters, a five-light transom, and a slightly inset double-leaf replacement ten-light wooden door. Two 6/6 wooden windows, detailed with splayed flat arches, keystones, and molded lug wood sills, flank the entry. Originally the windows featured 2/2 wooden sash with decorative carved wood hood lintels and operable louvered wooden shutters. An added three-bay Colonial Revival porch presently shelters the first story of the façade. The shed roof porch, clad in historically accurate standing seam metal in keeping with the main block, features a molded wooden cornice with a modillion course and a similarly detailed central pediment. Supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters, the porch sits on a wooden tongue-and-groove floor supported by a brick pier foundation with wooden lattice infill. The porch features central concrete stairs and is partially enclosed by a carved balustrade with a gooseneck-molded rail, square post balusters, and central blocks of decorative fretwork. The three second-story windows, similar in style to those on the ground level, are symmetrically spaced and sit just above the porch roof, masking any remaining ghostlines of the original second-story balcony. The original projecting balcony featured a decorative scroll-sawn balustrade. The façade also features a molded cornice, with an added modillion course and returns, and an original large wooden fanlight that pierces the gable peak. The window displays a molded lug wood sill and single-course, rowlock-brick, half-round surround. Stepped back two bays from the façade, the wings extend two bays from the main block. Each of the two main stories features two symmetrically placed windows, replaced in a similar style to the façade, and placed just beneath the modillion-coursed cornice. The basement level also features replacement multi-light windows. The wings are each capped by two gabled dormers with molded pediments, Tuscan pilasters, and 8/8 wooden windows. The building is capped by a central wooden Colonial Revival-style cupola that features a decorative domed copper roof and finial, a molded wooden cornice, carved pilasters, and rounded-arch 6/6 windows. The decorative crown, rebuilt in 1922, replaces the original Italianate-styled cupola that adorned the building. The original cupola featured a multi-gabled roof with three elongated Italianate-style rounded-arch 1/1-windows and a gable-

peak single-light roundel window. Decorative brick interior-end chimneys with corbeled caps also pierce the roof of the wings.

The east and west elevations feature a gable-front form, similar in design to the façade. In place of the three-bay-wide porch, added single-bay Colonial Revival gabled porticos shelter the central bays of the first story. The gable-roof portico of each elevation features a molded wooden cornice with a modillion-coursed pediment and a flush tympanum and fascia. Supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters, the portico sits on a wooden tongue-and-groove floor supported by a brick pier foundation. The porticos shelter the central entries that display molded Greek Revival-style surrounds, fluted pilasters, a five-light transom and slightly inset double-leaf replacement six-light and two-panel wooden doors. Similar in design to the colonialized façade, the portico features central wooden steps and is partially enclosed by a carved balustrade with a gooseneck-molded rail, square post balusters, and central blocks of decorative fretwork. The three second-story windows, similar in style to those on the ground level, are symmetrically spaced and sit just beneath the modillion-coursed cornice. Similar to the façade, the elevations also feature cornice returns, and original large wooden fanlights centrally piercing the gable peak. The windows display a molded lug wood sill and single-course, rowlock-brick, half-round surround. Stepped back two bays from the central main block, the east and west elevations extend two bays in width. Each of the two main stories features two symmetrically placed windows, replaced in a similar style to the façade, and placed just beneath the modillion-coursed cornice. The basement level also features replacement paired four-light windows with square-edged lug lintels and sills. The wings, created from the setback of the projecting façade, are each capped by two added gable dormers with molded pediments, Tuscan pilasters, and 8/8 wooden windows. Some brick infill ghostlining is visible around the splayed flat-arch lintels.

The rear elevation of Brodbeck Hall is currently composed of an ell addition, dating to the 1922 renovation. The auditorium addition extends 38 feet from the original two-bay projection, adding five non-symmetrical bays. Constructed in seven-course American-bond brick, the two-and-a-half-story addition is detailed similarly to the main block. It featured a gabled standing seam metal roof, 6/6 wooden windows with surrounds and sills similar in design to the main block, gabled dormers, and a molded wood cornice with modillion detailing.

After an enlargement of the hall in 1922, the building was neglected in terms of maintenance. By the 1960s it was evident that the aging structure needed attention. Immediate plans to demolish the building

for a new music hall were laid, but later thwarted by a lack of financial support. Instead, the building was structurally reinforced with steel beams in the sub-structure and supporting rods in the roof, as well as additional needed restoration, including the updating of the interior acoustics.

The interior of Brodbeck Hall is reputed to retain the original wall murals depicting German mythological and hunting scenes. Also dating to the original function of the building as a German social hall, it is said that beer pipes are still installed under the building. In addition, the interior displays eight classical bas-relief carved ornamental plaster friezes donated to the college by Mrs. Miriam Apple, wife of the college President Joseph Henry Apple.

Alumnae Hall (1915)

The administration building, later known as Alumnae Hall, was constructed in 1915, as the first new building for Hood College's present campus. Designed in the Colonial Revival style as a part of the overall campus plan, the symmetrical, fifteen-bay-wide building stands three-and-a-half-stories in height, sits on a granite foundation and is constructed of American-bond brick. Capped by a side-gabled slate roof, the building is detailed with a wooden raking cornice with modillion and dentil courses. The façade faces south on Brodbeck Drive, anchoring the central quadrangle to the north and the college's front entry gate to the south.

The façade of Alumnae Hall measures fifteen bays wide with a central full-height three-bay portico, reached by granite steps. The portico is supported by four fluted Ionic columns set on granite bases, symbolizing Hope, Opportunity, Obligation, and Democracy, dedicated respectively by the classes of 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. Detailed with a molded tympanum, modillions, dentils, and a raking cornice, the Colonial Revival-style portico shelters the central entry, which features a full-story granite surround with a carved entablature, modillions, dentils, and an inset double-leaf wooden door. Capped by a multi-light transom with octagonal-shaped tracery, supported by fluted half-pilasters and a modillion course, the molded square-panel doors display single square-lights with a wheel pattern. Paired 6/6 windows with shared surrounds and brick jack arch lintels with granite keystones flank the entry. The windows sit on a square-edged granite stringcourse, serving as the sills. Slightly inset from the rest of the building, the three-bay-wide central portion, sheltered by the portico, is delineated by full-height pilaster-like brick projections with raised brick bands on the first story. The second story is pierced with three symmetrically spaced pairs of 6/6 windows similar in design to those on the ground level. The two stories are separated

by a granite stringcourse set on a brick dentil course. Extending into the molded cornice of the paneled ceiling, which acts as a surround lintel, the three pairs of 6/6 third-story windows feature square-edged lug granite sills. Three projecting brick panels separate the second and third stories.

Symmetrical wings, creating the remainder of the façade, flank the central portico portion of the building. The basement level, pierced with six 3/3 windows is separated from the first story by a large granite watertable with molded cap. Located just above the watertable, a thin square-edged granite stringcourse serves as the sills for six symmetrically placed 6/6 round-arch windows with molded surrounds and brick voussoirs, engaged to the neighboring window surround by projecting brick stringcourse-like detailing. The second and third stories, anchored by brick quoins, each feature six 6/6 windows with jack arched brick lintels and granite keystones. The first and second stories are separated by a granite stringcourse set on a brick dentil course, which forms the second-story sills, while third stories windows feature individual square-edged lug granite sills. Slightly projecting decorative brick panels are placed under each third story window.

Six gabled dormers, located on each side of the central portico, cap the primary elevation. The Colonial Revival-style dormers are detailed with molded pediments, 8/8 wood windows, wooden pilasters, and slate cladding. Each side elevation of the portico also features two similarly detailed dormers. The side elevations of the projection also feature one window on each story, continuing the pattern from the adjacent wings. Two central-interior and four interior-end brick chimneys, each with a corbeled cap, further crown the building.

Alumnae Hall, which measures one bay deep, features central entries on the east and west elevations. Each elevation features a closed pediment with raking cornice, and modillion and dentil details. The brick tympanums are each pierced with a central round-arched multi-light window with a granite arched-surround with square-edged projecting corners. The first story, reached by granite steps with brick balusters, features double-leaf wooden doors, similar in design to the façade with an elaborately detailed swag patterned fanlight and molded wood surround. Single-bay porticos with flat roofs, Ionic columns, pilasters, and a modillion-and-dentil-coursed entablature shelter the doors. The first stories also feature raised brick bands, continued around the building from the front and rear elevation voussoirs. A square-edged granite stringcourse divides the first and second stories, which each feature a pair of slightly inset double-leaf four-light and panel wood doors with molded wood surrounds and brick quoins. The second story features a twelve-light transom and brick jack arch lintel, while the third story displays a slightly

arched six-light transom and slightly arched brick entry surround. Each story is accessed by an exterior metal fire escape.

Designed with detailing similar to the primary façade, the rear elevation, which faces north, features a slightly less formal central projecting pavilion, while the wings are identical. The elevation features a closed pediment with brick tympanum and a central entry with double-leaf wood panel doors, two vertically placed square-lights with a wheel pattern design, and a carved granite surround. The porch displays a brick pier and wheel-patterned fretwork balustrade. A 6/6 rounded-arch window with a brick voussoir surround flanks the entry. Two 1/1-vinyl windows have been cut into the elevation. Located between the first and second stories, capping the entry, is a paired 6/6-stair hall window with square-edged granite sill and brick jack arch lintel detailed with a granite keystone. A single-leaf nine-light fire door, reached by a metal exterior fire escape, was added to each side of the window. The second and third stories are pierced with a single, large, centrally placed multi-light segmental-arched window with molded surround, square-edged granite sill, and hood-molding brick lintel. The second and third stories, separated by brick panels, also each feature two 6/6 windows with square-edged granite sills and jack arch lintels detailed with granite keystones.

Shriner Hall (1915)

Forming the western border of the planned central quadrangle, Shriner Hall, erected in 1915, was the college's first dormitory. The Colonial Revival-style building, constructed of American-bond brick set on a brick foundation with a granite cap, features a side-gabled slate roof with hipped roof projecting wings. Facing east, the three-and-half-story residence hall measures thirteen bays in width. Typical of the Colonial Revival style, the building's character-defining features include a gabled central projecting pavilion with a columned portico, a molded wooden cornice with modillions, brick quoins, and gabled dormers.

Shriner Hall features a full-height, central one-bay-wide projecting pavilion with brick quoins and a gabled pediment, detailed with a raking cornice, returns, and a modillion and dentil course. The building features a central entry composed of a single-leaf wooden twenty-four light door with three-part nine-light transom, bulls-eye cornerblocks, and dado-panel and eight-light sidelights. Capped by a flat brick jack-arch lintel with granite keystone, the entry is sheltered by a flat-roofed single-bay portico with fluted column and pilaster supports. The portico, accessed by granite steps, is further detailed with a molded

cornice, modillion course, and rooftop turned-post balustrade with paneled corner posts. The portico opens on the north and south sides to an open terrace stretching three bays to each side to the projecting wings. A granite balustrade with paneled granite corner blocks further defines the front terrace. An 8/8 wooden window with 2/2 sidelights opens onto the portico roof balcony. The window displays a jack arch lintel and a square-edged granite sill formed from the stringcourse that stretches across the façade between the first and second stories. The third story presents a similar window with a lug granite sill. A slightly projecting brick panel separates the windows. Located in the gable peak, the pavilion is detailed with a decorative oculi with keystones. Flanking the central pavilion, the first story of the façade features three symmetrically placed 8/8 wooden windows with a molded surround and jack arch with central keystone. The windows are slightly setback in rounded-arch niches with rowlock surrounds with granite block springing points and keystones. A square-edged granite stringcourse divides the first and second stories, while the second and third stories are spaced with projecting brick panels. Each of these two floors is pierced, on each side of the central bay, by three 8/8 wooden windows. The windows each feature jack arch lintels with granite keystones and granite sills, formed by the stringcourse on the second story. The three-bay-wide anchoring wings, capped by hipped roofs, project slightly from the main block. Each features fenestration patterns and detailing similar to the adjacent three-bay section. The wings are further detailed with brick quoins and feature three basement level 8/8 wooden windows set on a granite watertable. Two gabled dormers, located on each side of the central pavilion, cap the primary elevation. The Colonial Revival-style dormers are detailed with molded pediments, paired 4/4 wood windows, and slate cladding. Two interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps crown the building.

The north and south elevations of the building each measure three bays wide. The windows, which flank the central entry, are detailed similarly to the façade. Differing from the primary elevation are the central bays, which feature the first-story entries. The single-leaf eighteen-light wood doors are topped by eight-light transoms and are flanked by four-light and dado-panel sidelights. Sheltered by a squared portico with fluted columns, pilaster supports, and a modillion-detailed cornice, the entry is accessed by granite steps. A balustrade encloses the rooftop of the southern elevation. The second and third stories of each elevation feature paired openings for 6/6 windows, although one of each has been retrofitted with a single-leaf two-light fire door. An exterior metal fire escape extends from the ground to the central gabled dormer capping each side elevation.

The rear elevation of Shriner Hall, facing west, consists of a central flush plane, with eight window openings on each floor, as well as three-bay-wide projecting wings. Due to the existence of interior

restroom facilities, the second bay from the south on the central portion contains no fenestration. The ground level of the building features six symmetrically spaced 8/8 wood windows with molded wood surrounds and wide granite stringcourses acting as the lintels and sills. A standing-seam metal shed overhang shelters the windows. Three similar windows stretch across each wing. The first story of the central portion is pierced with five 8/8 windows with jack arch lintels and square-edged granite sills, as well as an additional similarly detailed pair of windows. The outer bays are pierced with single-leaf multi-light retrofitted fire doors, reached by metal exterior stairs. The original jack arch lintels with granite keystones remain. Located above a granite stringcourse, which acts as a sill, the second story features four 8/8 similarly detailed windows. The story also features two replacement windows, with the original jack arch lintels and granite sills. One window consists of a pair of single-light casements, while the other features two pairs. Identically fenestrated, the third-story windows feature individual granite sills. Additionally, located above the fire doors in a slightly inset arched niches with rowlock surround and keystones, are 8/8 windows. The projecting wings are identical to those on the facade. Five gabled dormers cap the elevation, which is detailed with a modillion-coursed molded cornice. Two interior-end chimneys with concrete molded caps flank the northernmost dormer.

Subsequent Building Phase (1916 to 1950)

Strawn Cottage (1918)

Constructed on a solid brick foundation, the three-bay-wide Colonial Revival building, facing west on Martha E. Church Drive at the intersection with Brodbeck Drive, stands two-and-a-half stories in height. Constructed of American-bond brick, the building is crowned by a side-gabled slate roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a wooden cornice detailed with modillions. Strawn Cottage features a central entry with a single-leaf paneled wooden door, an elliptical decorative fanlight, and dado-panel and single-light sidelights with tracery. A single-bay gable-front portico supported by Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters shelters the entry, which is accessed by four brick steps. The classic Colonial Revival closed pediment is further detailed with a raking cornice, modillions, and flush tympanum. Flanking the central entry on each side is a tripartite window consisting of a central 6/6 window and 4/4 side windows. The window compositions are detailed with molded wood surrounds, square-edged concrete sills, and single-row jack arch lintels. Located below these windows, the basement level is pierced with three-light fixed

windows with jack arch lintels. The southern basement window has been infilled with a vent. A cornerstone delineates the northern corner. The second story features three symmetrically placed 8/8 windows with molded wood surrounds, square-edged concrete sills, and single-row jack arch lintels. Ghostlines of shutters are visible. Crowning the slate roof, are three evenly spaced slate-clad gabled dormers. Each features a round-arch multi-light double-hung window with Gothic-Revival-style tracery and a molded wood cornice with slight returns. The building also features an interior-end brick chimney with a corbeled cap. Two one-story single-bay brick wing additions project from the main block. Both display flat roofs and a pair of 6/6 windows with square-edged wood sills, placed just beneath the molded wood cornice.

Alumnae House (1920)

Built as the residence of the college president and converted to the French House in 1945, Alumnae House, which serves the Alumnae and Development offices, faces west on Martha E. Church Drive near the corner of Rosemont Avenue. Built in the Colonial Revival style, the three-bay-wide, two-and-a-half story building is capped by a side-gabled slate roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a boxed wooden cornice. Symmetrically fenestrated with a central entry, the first story of the façade is sheltered by a full-width three-bay porch supported by Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters. The porch also displays square balusters, a molded rail, a brick foundation and steps, a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal, slightly overhanging eaves, and a wide wooden fascia. Detailed with a paneled single-leaf wood door, three-light transom with decorative tracery, and similarly designed sidelights with dado panel, the entry features a molded wood surround, soldier-brick lintel, and a square-edged stone threshold. Flanking the decorative entry are tripartite windows with a central 8/8 sash and 4/4 sidelights. Both feature a soldier brick lintel and square-edged stone sill. Placed just above the porch roof and below the eaves, the second story is pierced with three evenly spaced 8/8 windows with square-edged stone sills, molded wood surrounds, soldier brick lintels, and operable louvered wood shutters.

The Pergola (circa 1920)

Centrally located at the crossroads of the landscaped quadrangle, the circular-shaped pergola is constructed of wood posts with a brick floor. Wisteria and other flora drapes the structure, which was renovated in 1966 after a fire. Weakened beams were replaced in the late 1990s.

Onica Prall Child Development Laboratory (1921)

Originally known as Eastview Terrace, the three-bay-wide building was initially constructed as the home of the college's vice-president. Facing west on College Avenue on the eastern edge of the campus, the two-and-a-half-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style building is constructed of brick laid in a nine-course American bond. Marked by a gambrel-front roof clad in asphalt shingles, the building features a slightly off-center entry. Double-leaf flush metal fire doors replace the original single-leaf glass paneled door with sidelights. The original jack arch brick lintel with a concrete keystone remains intact. A centrally placed flat-roofed portico supported by wood posts shelters the entry. Flanking the entry, the first story is pierced with 1/1 wood windows displaying square-edged concrete sills, jack arch lintels with keystones and molded wood surrounds. A single window pierces the southern side, while a pair is located on the northern end. The second story features two similar pairs of windows, spaced symmetrically, while the gambrel peak features a four-light fanlight with double rowlock and keystone surround. A wood shingle-clad wall dormer extends from the southern side of the gambrel roof. A metal balcony extends from the dormer and has been infilled with a dormer addition. A corbel-capped interior-end brick chimney tops the roof, which features a molded wooden cornice with returns. The building was remodeled in 1966 and a two-story shed addition, extending one bay wide and five bays deep, was added. The addition features a stretcher bond brick veneer on the ground level 1/1 windows detailed similarly to the main block, while the second story is clad in aluminum siding. The building was named in honor of Onica Prall in 1971.

Coblentz Hall (1922)

Set on a granite-faced foundation with wide molded watertable, the three-and-a-half-story residence hall was constructed in 1922 of brick laid in an American-bond pattern with a side-gabled slate roof and modillion-and-dentil coursed cornice. The building is composed of a fifteen-bay main block and one-bay-wide wings, set back from the façade one bay. Featuring a full-height gabled portico supported by fluted Ionic columns, the imposing Colonial Revival-style building anchors the northern end of the quadrangle, on axis with Alumnae Hall. The dominating central pavilion is detailed with modillions, dentils, a full entablature, and a flush tympanum pierced with a central roundel window with keystone surround. Marking the three-bay-wide entry, further delineated by brick pilasters with granite capitals, the portico is

accessed by granite steps. The elaborately detailed entrance features double-leaf twelve-light wooden doors and a semi-circular fanlight with decorative tracery and wide, molded wood surround. The entry also features decorative full-length sidelights, a triple-course rowlock rounded-arch surround with keystone and engaged-column detailing. A double-hung wooden window with Gothic Revival-style multi-lights, a square-edged granite sill, central granite keystone and double rowlock rounded-arch lintel with granite springing blocks pierces the façade on each side of the entry. Two inset carved granite panels with circular centers divide the first and second stories. The second and third stories of the entry each display three 8/8 windows with molded wood surrounds. The second story windows feature square-edged granite sills, brick jack arch lintels with granite keystones, and molded wood surrounds. Slightly differing in detailing, the third-story windows are set on a square-edged granite stringcourse, which acts as a continuous sill, and are engaged into the decorative molded wood cornice, featuring rosettes, and acting as surround lintels. The main block extends six bays from the entry in each direction. The fenestration patterns and detailing are similar to the entry. Differences include the presence of flush stone panels between the first and second stories and slightly different third-story window surrounds. Although still placed on the stringcourse, the windows are not engaged into the cornice. Lowered to just below the cornice, the windows feature jack arch lintels with granite keystones. The extending wings also each feature three pairs of gabled dormers with slate side elevation cladding, pilaster supports, cornice returns, a central carved wooden keystone and multi-light rounded-arch double-hung windows with Gothic Revival-style tracery. The one bay wide setback wings, flanking the main block, feature similar window detailing. However, each is crowned by a single dormer with an elliptical pediment, pilaster supports, and a pair of four-light windows. The basement level features 4/4 windows and multi-light single-leaf doors cut into the foundation. Additionally, the roof features two interior-end brick chimneys with concrete decorative caps. The chimney above the portico was added.

Identically designed, the east and west elevations, composed of the anchoring wings, measure three bays wide. The elevations each feature a central entry with a Colonial Revival-style carved wooden surround. Defining features of the double-leaf entry include a decorative fanlight, a paneled soffit, pilasters, a closed pediment with modillions, and a molded wood entablature. Detailed similarly to the façade, the first story is pierced with rounded arch windows, one of which is infilled with a vent. The other differences from the façade include a central pair of six-light casement windows on the second story. Additionally, the gable peak is pierced with a smaller version of the first-story windows set just beneath the heavy modillioned cornice with returns.

The rear elevation, designed in a similar style to the façade, features a central gabled ell that projects three bays. A two-story flat roofed brick addition extends to the north. It features a brick chimney, molded wood cornice with modillions, rowlock lintels, square-edged sills, and multi-light windows.

Carson Cottage (1923)

Built in 1923 as the headquarters of the women's YWCA, Carson Cottage was originally known as the Y-Hut. Renamed Carson-Y in 1954, the building features a 1956 addition known initially as the Helen Miexal Fox Alumnae Headquarters. The original wood frame cottage, built on a solid foundation with a stretcher-bond brick veneer, features a side-gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. Measuring five bays in width and one bay deep, the building features an exterior-end brick chimney. The façade is pierced with five 6/1 wooden windows, two of which are set beneath the inset porch. Supported by wood post and a wood plank balustrade, the porch shelters the single-leaf entry. The building, which displays overhanging eaves supported by triangular knee braces, is pierced on the side elevation by a large tripartite window. Supported by a square-edged wood surround, the thirty-light fixed central window is flanked by 9/6 sidelights. Additionally, a central four-light rounded-arch fanlight lights the gable peak. The 1956 wood frame ell addition features a half-hipped asphalt-shingle roof and extends three bays east from the original block and features similar tripartite windows. A shed roofed one-bay-deep addition also extends from the cottage.

John H. Williams Observatory (1924)

Constructed of American-bond brick, the astronomical observatory features a rectangular footprint. Set in the northeast corner of the campus, near Seventh Street, the building faces south. Presenting a main block and flush wing form, the building sits on a poured concrete foundation with decorative brick cap and features an off-center observation tower, extending from the rear elevation. The building features a flat roof with a concrete capped parapet wall and decorative brick corbeled cornice with concrete cap. It is accessed through a Colonial Revival-style entry, centrally located on the two-story main block. The double-leaf entry is capped by a multi-light transom and is sheltered by a one bay gabled portico, supported by fluted columns and pilasters. Windows with 6/6 sash on the first story flank the portico, while 2/2 paired casements pierce the second story. The windows feature square-edged masonry sills and

are surrounded by a full-length soldier-bond decorative brick design. The wing, stepped down in height from the main block but flush with the façade, features a bank of four 12/12 windows with a shared masonry sill and a decorative brick surround with concrete cornerblocks. The rear elevation of the observatory, facing north, reveals the observation tower, centrally located on the main block. The half-round brick tower features a copper domed roof, which rises above the entire building. The tower is pierced on the first story by four symmetrically placed 6/6 windows. Each features a square-edged concrete sill and rowlock decorative surround. The windows are spaced by three exterior stepped buttresses with concrete coping. The four second-story 6/6 windows have square-edged sills and rowlock lintels from the cornice band. To the west of the tower, the main block presents two elongated 1/1 windows on each story. They have square-edged sills, and decorative brick surrounds with concrete cornerblocks. The wing is not fenestrated on the northern elevation.

French House (1925)

Originally built as the college Infirmary to replace East Cottage, the two-story brick building was converted into the Martz Conference Center and later the French House. Built on a solid concrete foundation, the Colonial Revival-style building is constructed of American-bond brick and features a flat roof. Facing south near the northeast corner of the campus, the building originally featured a one-story central gabled entry portico on the three-bay-wide western elevation. The southern elevation, now serving as the primary façade, measures eight bays deep. It features an off-center entry sheltered by a two-story, three-bay-wide porch. The porch is detailed with a flat roof, a molded cornice, and Tuscan post supports that are paired at the corners. The porch also displays a metal balustrade, which replaced the original square post balusters. Originally, a Chippendale-style balustrade capped the porch roof. Each story of the porch shelters a central single-leaf paneled entry flanked by 6/6 wood windows. The first-story entry is detailed with a single-light transom. The building is cut by a single 6/6 window on each story to the west of the porch, while four windows on each story are located to the east of the porch. Each window is detailed with masonry jack arch lintels with central keystones, molded wood surrounds, and square-edged masonry sills. The building features decorative brickwork, including a soldier-course above the foundation, a rowlock-course at the roofline, quoins, and a decorative projecting band acting as a cornice.

Pastore Facilities Center (1927) and Facilities Shop (1947)

Located on the southwestern edge of the campus, the one-to-two-story Pastore Facilities Center was constructed as the school's central heating plant, which was fired by two coal boilers. The college laundry, later converted to a science laboratory, occupies a portion of the building. Facing Evergreen Avenue, the brick utilitarian facilities building is constructed of American-bond brick set on a solid concrete foundation. Featuring a flat roof with concrete-capped shallow-stepped parapet, the building is detailed with a square-edged concrete stringcourse and houndstooth brick-course serving as the cornice. Other features include large metal multi-light awning windows, square-edged concrete sills, and brick soldier-bond lintels and a stringcourse with concrete decorative corner blocks. A double-leaf wooden multi-light entry and wooden double-leaf garage entries access the building. A buff-colored cylindrical brick smokestack with brick bands rises approximately fifty feet above the building. A stretcher bond brick one-story addition projects to Evergreen Avenue.

Although a separate building, the facilities shop was added to the complex in 1947. The one-and-a-half-story American-bond brick building features a rectangular footprint, six-light metal awning windows with rowlock sills and soldier lintels, a poured concrete foundation, and metal roll-up garage doors. The building also features single-leaf doors, a stepped parapet roof, and a bank of ground-level six-light metal windows.

Meyran Hall (1930)

Standing on the western border of the quadrangle next to Shriner Hall, the three-and-a-half-story building known as Meyran Hall was built in 1930. Constructed on a solid, granite-faced foundation, the Colonial Revival-style building incorporates many of the architectural details displayed in Alumnae and Shriner Halls, including paired dormers, brick quoins, jack arch lintels, molded wood cornice with modillions and dentils, keystones, and projecting brick panels dividing the second and third stories. Measuring thirteen bays wide and three bays deep, the American-bond brick building features a side-gabled slate roof and central full-height projecting gabled pavilion with brick quoins and a molded wood pediment with returns, dentils and modillions. The one-bay-wide pavilion features a central entry with a single-leaf eighteen-

light door, nine-light transom and eight-light and dado-panel sidelights. A one-story porch with a standing-seam metal shed roof, molded cornice with modillions, and paired Tuscan column supports stretches seven bays across the westward facing façade. Flanking the entry, the first story features 8/8 or paired 2/2 windows set in rounded arched inset niches with rowlock surrounds and stone keystones and cornerblocks. A square-edged granite stringcourse serves as a continuous sill for the windows. A wide granite watertable divides the first story from the basement level, which includes the foundation of the porch that is pierced with 8/8 windows. The central pavilion is pierced on the second and third stories by a tripartite window with central 8/8 sash and 4/4 sidelights. The gable peak features a central rounded-arch multi-light window with rowlock surround, keystones and cornerblocks. The second and third stories, flanking the pavilion, feature 8/8 windows with jack arch lintels, square-edged stone sills, and molded wood surrounds. Six pairs of gabled dormers, with 6/6 windows, closed pediments, pilasters, and slate clad cheeks cap the roof.

The three-bay-wide side elevations feature central one-story entries with Colonial Revival-style surrounds detailed with paired fluted Tuscan pilaster supports, a paneled soffit, molded cornice with modillions, and flat cap with wrought-iron decorative balcony. The surround features a single-leaf eighteen-light entry with fanlight and six-light sidelights. Granite steps with stepped brick and iron rail balusters access the entry, flanked by 8/8 windows with rounded-arch inset surrounds. The second and third stories are pierced with a central pair of 6/6 windows flanked by 8/8 windows with detailing similar to the façade. The gable peak, surrounded by the enclosed pediment with brick detailed tympanum, features a central multi-light rounded-arch window with rowlock surround and stone keystone and cornerblocks. The rear elevation is fenestrated similarly to the façade, except the ground level of the projecting pavilion features no porch or central entry and only ten dormers. A pair of central interior brick chimneys with decorative caps, and a brick elevator tower addition with pyramidal roof caps the building.

Hodson Outdoor Theater (1938)

Constructed in 1938, the Hodson Outdoor Theater was built with funds donated by Colonel Clarence Hodson. The landscaped amphitheater, nestled in the northwestern part of the campus, features a two-level stage and seating for 2,000 people.

Joseph Henry Apple Library (1941) and the Clyde E. and Julia E. Thomas Library Annex (1962)

Facing east on Brodbeck Drive, the Apple Library, currently known as the Apple Resource Center, stands as a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival collegiate building. Built in 1941 in American-bond brick, the eleven-bay-wide building is marked by a single-bay projecting gabled pavilion. The one-story central brick entry portico features double-leaf six-light and two-panel door with decorative one-light transom and arched pediment. Filling the second and third stories of the pavilion is a large Palladian window with round-arched 30/20-light center and 4/8-light sidelights, each placed over a panel. The tripartite window is detailed with a Colonial Revival-style molded surround with central carved wood keystone. A closed pediment detailed with brick tympanum, modillion course, and central ocular vent caps the pavilion. Flanking the central pavilion, the first story features 12/12 windows, while the basement level and third story feature 8/8 windows. Each window features a molded wood surround and square-edged sill. Canted three-story wings with similar detailing and fenestration patterns project from the side elevations. In 1962, the Clyde and Julia E. Thomas Annex was added to rear of the library. Increasing the library's resource and seating capacity, the four-story-plus-raised-basement addition featured brick construction, 8/8 wooden windows, a single-leaf twelve-light entry, and a flat roof. Wooden panels placed beneath the second and third story windows give the building verticality. The annex was demolished in 1997 to make way for the construction of the Whitaker Campus Center.

Gambrill Gymnasium (1949)

Although set back from the west side of the central quadrangle, Gambrill gymnasium forms an addition east-west axis in line with Coffman Chapel, constructed in 1955. The Colonial Revival-style gymnasium was designed to complement the original campus buildings. Composed of a central side-gabled block with flat-roofed projecting wings, the seven-bay-wide gymnasium is constructed on a concrete foundation with central entry. The double-leaf six-light paneled wood entry features a decorative transom and molded wood surround with keystone. Three pairs of symmetrically placed 9/9 with molded surrounds windows flank the entry. Paired Tuscan columns and end pilasters support a seven-bay one-story porch, which forms a flush plane with the projecting wings. The porch features a slate shed roof, a double-leaf matching entry to each wing, a concrete deck, and central gable. The second story of the slate roofed main

block is pierced with seven rounded-arch 27/15-light windows. A similar window lights the second story of each wing. A wooden panel separates the arched window with the 15/15-lights on the first story. A continuous molded wood cornice ties the three building parts together. Two interior-end brick chimneys with concrete caps crown the roof. Measuring six bays deep, the gymnasium features 12/12 windows on three stories and a shed roof one-story porch supported by brick piers. The interior includes the Hodson Pool, a stage, gym, locker rooms, lounge, classrooms, and faculty offices.

"Hood Forward" Building Program (1951-1957)

One of the largest building campaigns undertaken by the college was launched in 1951 as "Hood Forward." The program, which raised over one million dollars for renovations and expansions to meet growing academic needs, stands as a significant phase in the college's history. The building's constructed during this period, which were sensitively designed to be compatible with the existing Colonial Revival buildings, completed the central quadrangle as it was envisioned in the original plan.

Coffman Chapel (1955)

Located on the eastern edge of the inner campus, just off the quadrangle, the Coffman Chapel, erected in 1955, stands on axis with Gambrill Gymnasium. The site, chosen over one near the front gates, was selected as it "would carry forward the orderly development of the campus and would help to complete the inner campus quadrangle."[1] The traditional Colonial Revival church building measures five bays wide and seven bays deep. Consisting of a central portico, main block, and transept capped by a rising steeple, the church is designed to recall the architectural genius of architects like Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs. Set on a poured concrete foundation, the chapel is constructed of American bond brick with a front-gabled slate roof. The façade, facing west, features three central double-leaf three-paneled wooden doors with single-light decorative transoms. The central door displays an elaborate surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with an urn finial, while the flanking doors feature less elaborate surrounds detailed with molded entablatures. The first story is also pierced with two slightly arched 12/8

[1] "Site for New Chapel at Hood Is Selected" Hood College Archives.

windows with square-edged sills and rowlock arched lintels. The second story consists of five evenly spaced rounded-arch windows with Gothic Revival-style tracery, square-edged sills, molded wood surrounds, and rowlock arched-lintels. An almost full-height gabled portico shelters the three central bays. Supported by four fluted Ionic columns, the portico is detailed with a closed pediment with modillions, a flush tympanum with central roundel multi-light window with keystone surround, and molded entablature with four carved rosettes. A rising steeple set on a square brick base with roundel window crowns the main block, which also features a modillion-detailed pediment. Separated by a modillion-detailed cornice, a two-part wooden steeple rises from the base. It features a square block with rounded-arch central vent, corner paired Ionic pilasters and a dentil-course cap. A decorative wooden balustrade with urn-capped posts surrounds the block. The steeple is topped by a cupola with arched open bays, pilaster supports and an octagonal-domed steeple base. A cross finial caps the conical roof.

Continuing the window style of the façade, the two-story sanctuary block extends five bays to the east. A hipped-roof transept with similar detailing extends one-bay deep and one-bay wide at the rear of the chapel.

G. Frank Thomas Athletic Field (1956)

Located on the northwest boundary of the campus, along Seventh Street, the Thomas Athletic field was created in 1956. Entered from Magnolia Avenue, north of Gambrill Gymnasium, the entry is marked by a gate supported by brick piers.

R. Paul Smith Residence Hall (1957)

Set on the quadrangle on axis with Shriner Hall, R. Paul Smith Hall was constructed of American-bond brick with a hipped slate roof, concrete foundation, central gabled pavilion, and molded wood cornice with modillions. Facing west, the three-and-a-half-story façade, which measures thirteen bays wide, features a three bay, full-height pediment-capped projecting pavilion with molded cornice and gable peak round-arch 10/6-light window. Featuring a central single-leaf multi-light entry flanked by six 12/8 wooden windows, the building is marked by a one-story porch stretching across the pavilion. Supported by paired Tuscan posts, the porch is capped by a rooftop deck with fretwork-detailed balustrade and

molded cornice. The porch sits on a brick pier foundation, with basement-level access. The first and second stories of the residence hall are pierced with 12/8 windows with square-edged sills and jack arch lintels, while the similarly detailed third story and basement level feature 8/8 windows. Eight symmetrically spaced gabled dormer windows with 6/6 windows cap the building. The side elevations, which measure three bays wide, feature central entries with Colonial Revival surrounds detailed with Tuscan fluted columns, a molded entablature, and paneled soffit. The side elevations also feature symmetrical window openings similar in style to those on the façade.

Lillian Brown Hodson Science Hall (1957) and Technology Center (2001)

Originally constructed by L.J. Keller and Sons of Frederick in 1957, the Hodson Science Hall faces east at the intersection of Brodbeck Drive and Ferndale Avenue. The building is currently undergoing a major restoration with the construction of the Hodson Technology Center, which will integrate Hodson into a wing via a hyphen connector. The original Colonial Revival-style building stands two stories in height with a hipped slate roof. Constructed of brick, laid in a stretcher-bond brick pattern, the building is detailed with a molded wood cornice with decorative modillions and a central projecting pavilion. The two-and-a-half-story gabled pavilion, now partially masked by the hyphen, measures three-bays in width and features a central entry. Consisting of a single-leaf multi-light paneled door with eight-light transom, the original entry featured a molded surround with rounded-arch pediment and dentils. Flanking the door are 12/12 windows with square-edged stone sills and jack arch brick lintels. Three 8/12 windows with similar detailing pierce the second story of the pavilion, while a roundel light with wooden keystone surround light the gable peak. Flanking the pavilion, the façade extends six bays wide and five bays deep. Each of the two stories feature symmetrically placed windows with details similar to the façade. A two-story brick addition extends to the west. It features a rectangular footprint, flat roof, concrete parapet, stretcher-bond brick veneer, and slightly fixed two-light vertical windows with rowlock surrounds and concrete under panels.

The Hodson Science and Technology Center addition is located on the east side of the original building. Only partially constructed, the structure features a side-gabled main block and front-gabled wings. Constructed on a poured concrete foundation, the two-story building presents a Flemish-bond brick veneer, a molded wood cornice, concrete watertable, and recessed quoin-like corners. Featuring a central full-height entry on the main block flanked by with 12/8 windows on the basement and first story levels

and 8/8 windows on the second story. Each displays molded surrounds, square-edged sills, and jack arch lintels, designed to compliment the historic portion of the building. However, some modern elements were also incorporated into the design, including hammered metal decorative panels and chimney cladding.

Thomas Gateway (1957)

Erected in 1956 through the generous contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Thomas and G. Frank Thomas, the gateway on Rosemont Avenue serves as the main entrance to the campus. Constructed with brick piers with molded concrete caps and lanterns and a brick wall with inset brick panels and gooseneck coping, the gates open to Brodbeck Drive. The gates features an inset plaque reading "Hood College Founded 1893."

Additional Contributing Resources Acquired by the College

Honors House (circa 1925)

The circa 1930 wood frame bungalow, located at 504 Magnolia Avenue, measures three bays wide. The one-and-a-half-story building features a standing seam metal side-gabled roof and front-gabled off-center bungaloid porch. Originally clad in weatherboard, the building currently features aluminum siding and overhanging eaves also clad in aluminum. Featuring a central single-leaf Arts and Crafts-style door eight-light wooden paneled door, the façade is pierced with two diamond-pattern multi-light double-hung windows with aluminum shutters, and thin aluminum surrounds. The gabled porch, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, shelters the façade. The building is further detailed with a side-elevation projecting bay capped by a shed roof and an exterior-end brick chimney, which extends through the overhanging eaves.

College House (circa 1930, purchased by Hood 1970)

Located at 506 Magnolia Avenue, on the western edge of the campus, the small residential/administrative building stands two stories high. Built on a solid foundation, the building features a stretcher-bond brick veneer, side-gabled roof with asphalt-shingle cladding, an exterior-end chimney, and a central entry. The Colonial Revival-style entry features a single-leaf paneled wood door with a molded surround and fluted pilaster supports, and four-light and dado-panel sidelights. A single-bay gabled portico with arched entry, concrete deck, and Tuscan column supports shelters the doorway. Symmetrically fenestrated, the first story is pierced with two 8/8 windows, flanking the door, and the second story features three 8/8 windows. Each is detailed with a thin molded wood surround and rowlock brick sill. A stretcher course from the veneer serves as a lintel. The building also features slightly overhanging eaves with a boxed wood cornice and two three-light metal basement windows. The house faces west on Magnolia Avenue.

Wellness/Counseling Center (circa 1930)

Constructed circa 1930, the Wellness/Counseling Center is located at the corner of Rosemont and Ferndale Avenue in the southwest corner of the campus. The two-and-a-half-story Craftsman-Bungalow cottage sits on a poured concrete solid foundation. The wood-frame structure, reclad in vinyl siding, measures three bays in width and two bays deep. The building presents a square footprint, side-gabled asphalt-shingled roof, and exterior end brick chimney. The central entry, facing south, features a multi-light paneled single-leaf entry flanked by 1/1 windows with square-edged aluminum surrounds and replacement aluminum louvered shutters. An inset full-width porch supported by limestone piers shelters the entry. Bungaloid posts support the porch with paneled square pillars supported by limestone piers. A shed dormer with a bank of four 6/6 windows caps the roof. The side elevations feature two symmetrically placed pairs of 1/1 windows with aluminum square-edged surrounds and replacement louvered aluminum shutters. The second story features two double-leaf multi-light doors with half-round balconies and metal balustrades. The gable peak is pierced with a 1/1 window and square-edged aluminum surround. A wooden handicapped accessibility ramp with wooden balustrade extends along the eastern elevation.

Sports Medicine/Health Center (circa 1940) purchased 1967

The two-story building at 602 Magnolia Avenue measures three bays in width. Capped by a side-gabled asphalt-shingle roof, the asbestos-shingle-clad building is accessed by an off-center single-leaf four-light paneled door with Colonial Revival-style surround. The surround features a molded entablature, flat cap, and fluted pilaster supports. The façade is pierced with two additional 6/6 windows with thin square-edged wood surrounds and sills. The second story is lit with three symmetrically spaced 6/6 windows with similar detailing. Set on a solid concrete foundation, the building faces west. A one-story shed addition with single-leaf paneled door extends to the south. Additionally, a one-story wood frame garage with weatherboard cladding, a front-gabled asphalt-shingled roof, a double-leaf vertical board garage entry, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. A one-story vertical board tool shed addition features a flat roof, vertical-board double-leaf entry, and wooden cornice. The College purchased the residential building in 1967 as a faculty and staff residence. It currently serves as the Sports Medicine Center.

Spanish House (circa 1940)

The Spanish House, located at 271 Dill Avenue, is adjacent to the core campus on the east side. The current Spanish House is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style foursquare dwelling. Constructed of seven-course American-bond brick on a solid poured concrete foundation, the building features a hipped roof with asphalt shingle cladding and two interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The three-bay-wide building features a slightly off-center replacement single-leaf metal fire door with fanlight. The retrofit door sits in the original molded surround with three-light transom, single-light sidelights, and double rowlock segmental-arch lintel. Wooden windows with 1/1 sash and similar surrounds and square-edged wood sills flank the door. A three-bay full-width porch detailed with Tuscan column supports, a square post balustrade, and a molded cornice with modillions shelter the first story. The second story is pierced with three symmetrically placed 1/1 windows with similar detailing and arched surrounds. A half-hipped dormer with a pair of 1/1 windows, a molded cornice with modillions, and a flush wooden surround caps the roof. A wood post supported handicapped accessibility ramp accesses the front entry.

German House (circa 1940, purchased 1965)

The German House, located at 518 Magnolia Avenue on the west side of the campus, is a circa 1940 structure acquired by the College in 1965. The wood-frame building, reclad in aluminum siding, features a front-gabled roof with an asymmetrical saltbox-like form and brick foundation. A single-leaf one-light door accesses an off-center gabled entry vestibule. The first and second stories feature a pair of 1/1 windows with square-edged aluminum shared surrounds. Additionally, the second story features a single 1/1 window with square-edged aluminum surround, placed just above the entrance. The gable peak is lit with a smaller version of the paired 1/1 windows. Beneath the off-center gable extension, the building features an inset porch supported by square wooden posts, extending the depth of the dwelling. An interior end brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the asphalt-shingled roof. The building, which originally served as a faculty/staff residence, currently serves as the German House.

Current Description of Non-Contributing Resources

Raudy Cabin (1928, burned and restored 1979)

Built into a hill on a solid stone foundation, the rustic two-story cabin features a gable-front standing-seam metal roof. Originally constructed of round saddle-notched chestnut and pine logs with chinking, the three-bay-wide and two-bay-deep building features a central single-leaf vertical-board entry. Each story features two 6/6 wood windows with square-edged wood surrounds and vertical-board operable louvered shutters. An interior-end brick chimney rises from the roof. A one-story board-and-batten entry addition with a shed roof extends from the rear elevation. Additionally, a wood post supported deck wraps around two sides of the building. A fire in 1979 destroyed three of the original logs, the roof, as well as the four windows, a door, and the wiring. Although the restoration was meticulous, the logs were replaced with oak and new windows and doors were installed. The building is located miles outside the designated boundaries and is not included in the historic district.

President's House (1961)

Constructed in 1961, the Colonial Revival-style residence was designed in a style similar to the other buildings along College Avenue. Built of Flemish-bond brick, the three-bay-wide building features a side gabled slate roof. Symmetrically fenestrated, the dwelling features a central gabled portico with a gabled roof, molded cornice with modillions and returns, an arched entry, and Tuscan column and pilaster supports. The entry shelters the single-leaf paneled door detailed with an elliptical fanlight and three-light and dado-panel sidelights. Flanking the entry are 8/8 wooden windows with molded wood surrounds, square-edged sills, jack arch brick lintels, and operable wooden louvered shutters. Three similar windows symmetrically spaced light the second story. Additional detailing includes slightly overhanging eaves, a molded cornice with modillions, an exterior-end brick chimney with corbeled caps, and three gabled dormers with 6/6 windows, weatherboard siding, and pilaster supported pediments.

Coblentz Memorial Hall (1965)

Placed on the central quadrangle, across from Meyran Hall, Coblentz Memorial Hall was constructed in 1965. Constructed of Flemish-bond brick with a hipped slate roof, the Colonial Revival-style building, which faced west, is styled similarly to its historic counterparts. The two-and-a-half-story residence hall, facing west, measures thirteen bays in width and three bays deep and is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish-bond pattern. Marked by a full-height Colonial Revival-style gabled portico supported by Ionic columns and fluted pilasters, the building features a central single-leaf paneled nine-light entry with squared-edged surround. The portico is further detailed with a molded entablature with rosettes, a closed pediment with modillions, and flush wood tympanum with central fanlight. The portico is set on a brick base cut with openings to the ground level central entry, similar in style to the main entry. The first-story entry is flanked by 12/12 windows detailed with square-edged stone sills, molded wood surrounds, and jack arch brick lintels, symmetrically placed across the façade. The second story features 12/8 windows, while the third story and basement level features 8/8 windows, all similarly detailed. The building is further detailed with a molded cornice with modillions and eight gabled dormers with 6/6 windows. A molded brick watertable and square-edged projecting brick stringcourse further define the residence hall, as does a stone cornerstone recording the building's dedication in 1965. The side elevations of the

building present central entries with Colonial Revival-style surrounds, fluted pilasters, multi-light transoms and single-leaf entries. With window patterns similar to the façade, the side elevations are capped by single gabled dormers.

Tatem Arts Center (1966)

Located on the east side of Brodbeck Drive, the Tatem Arts Center was constructed in 1966. Measuring thirteen bays in width, the Flemish-bond brick building is capped by a slate hipped-roof with molded wood cornice and modillions. The façade, facing west, is dominated by a three-bay-wide portico with a rounded-arch pediment supported by Tuscan columns and detailed with a molded entablature, modillions, a standing-seam metal roof, and a central fanlight. Sheltered by the portico, the three-bay-wide entry façade features full-height white rusticated concrete and a central double-leaf wooden paneled door. The door is detailed with a twelve-light transom and Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters, and a dentiled entablature with a flat cap. Single-leaf six-panel wood door with molded surround and ten-light transom flanks the central door. Extending north and south from the central portico, the façade is pierced with five symmetrically placed windows to each side. The first story features 12/12 windows, while the second story is cut with 8/8 sash. Each window features a molded wood surround, jack arch lintel, and square-edged sill.

Rosenstock Hall (1970)

The two-story Colonial Revival-style academic building known as Rosenstock Hall is located on the west side of Brodbeck Drive, facing east near the main entry gate. The Flemish-bond brick building sits on stone block faced foundation and is crowned by a side gabled slate roof with molded wood cornice. Marked by a two-and-a-half-story gabled portico, the three-bay-wide entry is defined by white rusticated cladding. The portico is detailed with four Ionic column supports, stone steps, a molded entablature, and closed pediment with central roundel window, and modillions. Accessed by a double-leaf paneled door with Colonial Revival-style surround, including a six-light transom, molded entablature, flat cap, and fluted pilasters. The first story is pierced with twelve 12/12 windows with molded wood surrounds and square-edged sills, while the second story is similarly fenestrated with thirteen 8/8 windows. Additionally, jack arch lintels detail the windows flanking the rusticated three-bay entry. A one-and-a-

half-story auditorium extends from the rear elevation of the building. It is constructed of brick with a mansard asphalt-shingled roof, stone block-faced foundation, and inset brick panels suggesting window openings.

Huntsinger Aquatic Center (1975)

Located on the western side of campus, the Huntsinger Aquatic Center, erected in 1975, stands one story in height with a broken gable roof clad in wood shingles. The modernism-style building presents a rectangular form with an emphasis on horizontally. Measuring four bays wide and two bays deep, the building presents a number of architectural elements associated with the style, including plate-glass windows, clerestory lights, diagonally oriented weatherboard siding, and sliding plate glass doors. Built on a poured concrete foundation, the building overlooks the outdoor pool to the southwest.

Marx Center (1983)

Constructed in 1983, the Marx Center serves as the campus resource center. Located on the northeastern portion of the campus, the modern building presents a rectangular form and is constructed of stretcher-bond brick with plate glass windows. Drawing on the designs of the historic campus buildings, the Marx Center incorporates many Colonial Revival-style elements in a modern way, including front-gable projections with cornice returns, double-leaf doors, a side-gable main roof, paired multi-light windows and a gable peak fanlight. Additional details include a standing-seam metal roof, interior end brick chimneys, and skylights.

Beneficial-Hodson Library/Information Technology Center (1991)

In 1992, the library relocated to the newly constructed Beneficial Library/Information Technology Center due to a need for space expansion. The modern Flemish-bond brick building, set on a concrete panel-faced foundation, stands three-and-a-half stories in height east of the college entrance gates on Brodbeck Drive. The building measures thirteen bays in width, features a side gabled slate roof, and is marked by a central concrete-faced convex central pavilion with recessed entry. The entry, beneath a segmental

concrete voussoir arch with 1991 engraved keystone and beaded surround, features a central double-leaf twelve-light entry with square-edged lug concrete lintel flanked by single-leaf twelve-light doors with similar square-edged lug lintels. Above the entry arch, the second-and-third-story windows are placed in the rounded projection with quoin-like edges with paired column caps, and molded concrete cornice. The second story features five 9/9 windows with three-light transoms, while the third story is pierced with five 6/6 windows. The first story is further marked with 8/8 windows, flanking the central entry. The windows feature rowlock sills and lintels with horizontal projecting bands extending across the first story of the façade. The second story, which features similarly detailed 12/12 windows, is divided from the ground floor by a square-edged concrete stringcourse. The third story features three 8/8 windows cut into the concrete facing with 2/2 sidelights flanking the central pavilion. The third story also extends three additional bays on each end with 8/8 windows cut directly into the brick façade. The Beneficial Library is additionally detailed with a molded concrete cornice and five symmetrically placed semi-circular eyebrow dormers with twenty-nine light windows.

Whitaker Campus Center (1997)

The Whitaker Campus Center, which serves as the center of student affairs and activities, is located in the southern portion of the campus between Brodbeck and Ferndale Drives. The modern building stands two-and-a-half stories in height and is constructed of American-bond laid brick, which creates a subtle diamond pattern. The building features a central round block with three radiating gabled wings. The central block, defined by 1/1 windows, a segmental conical-shaped asphalt-shingled roof, and a third story band of two-light clerestory windows, capped by a finial. The building presents entries from the ground level of the central portion, sheltered by one-story porch roofs connecting the adjacent radiating wings. Additional details of the building include a molded cornice, an exterior-end decorative brick chimney, two-light fanlights, and three-sided canted bay projections with multi-light 1/1 window-banks.

List Of Razed or No Longer College-Owned Resources

Terrace House (circa 1930)
Located at 307 Upper College Terrace, the Spanish Colonial Revival-style dwelling was used as a

residence hall to house fourteen students. The residence was purchased by the college in 1947 and later sold.

East Rayford and West Rayford (circa 1940)
The college purchased East Rayford in 1944, while West Rayford was purchased in 1960. Both Colonial Revival-style residences were remodeled in 1974. Both were razed for the building of the Whitaker Campus Center in the mid-1990s.

College Farm Complex
Portions of the College Farm, located along West Seventh Street, predated the existence of Hood College. Later used as a working farm by the college, the property consisted of over eighty acres, a farmhouse (circa 1860), Dairy Barn (built 1937, renovated into a dormitory in 1975, and demolished in 1986). A riding stable was later erected, but torn down in 1984. The property was later sold, reducing the campus landholdings to approximately fifty acres.

College House 804 West Seventh Street (circa 1940, purchased 1966)
Sold by the College.

East Cottage
Martz Hall/French House replaced East Cottage, used as the college infirmary, in 1925.

Spanish House purchased (1946)
Located at 284 Dill Avenue, the Spanish House was replaced by a similar building located at 271 Dill Avenue.

Building Name	Date	Current Use	Style	Material	Stories	Roof	Status
Alumnae Hall	1915	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Alumnae House	1920	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Contributing
J.H. Apple Resource and Technology Center	1941	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Beneficial Hodson Library/Technology Center	1992	Library	Other	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Non-Contributing
Brodbeck Music Hall	1868	Education	Modified to Col. Revival	Brick	2.5	Front Gable	Contributing
Carson Cottage	1923	Education	Craftsman Cottage	Wood Shingle	1.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Coblentz Hall	1922	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Contributing

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Building Name	Date	Current Use	Style	Material	Stories	Roof	Status
Coblentz Memorial Hall	1965	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Non-Contributing
Coffman Chapel	1955	Church	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Front Gable	Contributing
College House	circa 1930	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Side Gable	Contributing
French House/Martz Hall	1925	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Flat	Contributing
Gambrill Gymnasium	1949	Athletic Facility	Colonial Revival	Brick	3	Side Gable	Contributing
German House	circa 1940	Education	Colonial Revival	Siding	2.5	Front Gable	Contributing
Hodson Outdoor Theater	1938	Theater	No Style	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributing
Hodson Science Center	1957	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2	Hipped	Contributing

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Building Name	Date	Current Use	Style	Material	Stories	Roof	Status
Honors House	circa 1925	Education	Craftsman/Bungalow	Alum. Siding	1.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Huntsinger Aquatic Center	1975	Athletic Facility	Other	Wood	1.5	Broken Gable	Non-Contributing
Marx Center	1983	Education	Other	Brick	2	Side Gable	Non-Contributing
Meyran Hall	1930	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Onica Prall Child Development Laboratory	1921	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Gambrel	Contributing
Pastore Facilities/Shop	1927/1947	Facilities/Shop	Other	Brick	2	Flat	Contributing
The Pergola	circa 1920	Landscape/Pergola	Other	Wood	1	N/A	Contributing
President's House	1961	Residence	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Contributing

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Building Name	Date	Current Use	Style	Material	Stories	Roof	Status
Quadrangle	1915	Quadrangle	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributing
Raudy Cabin	1928	Recreation Cabin	Rustic	Log	2	Front Gable	Non-Contributing
Rosenstock Hall	1970	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Non-Contributing
Shriner Hall	1915	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Contributing
R. Paul Smith Hall	1957	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	3.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Spanish House	circa 1940	Residence Hall	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Hipped	Contributing
Sports Medicine Center	circa 1940	Education	Colonial Revival	Wood Frame	2	Side Gable	Contributing
Strawn Cottage	1918	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Contributing

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Building Name	Date	Current Use	Style	Material	Stories	Roof	Status
Tatem Arts Center	1966	Education	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Side Gable	Non-Contributing
Tennis Courts	1956	Athletic Facility	No Style	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributing
Thomas Athletic Field	1956	Athletic Facility	No Style	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributing
Thomas Gateway	1957	Entrance Gate	No Style	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contributing
Wellness Center	circa 1930	Education	Craftsman/Bungalow	Wood	2.5	Side Gable	Contributing
Whitaker Campus Center	1997	Studcnt Center	Other	Brick	2.5	Conical and Gable	Non-Contributing
Williams Observatory	1924	Observatory	Colonial Revival	Brick	2.5	Flat and Dome	Contributing

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hood College is an architecturally and historically significant collegiate campus in Frederick, Maryland. Originally founded as the Woman's College of Frederick in 1893, the college was established by the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States after coeducational courses were discontinued by the Synod at Mercersburg College in Pennsylvania. Simultaneously, the Frederick Female Seminary of Frederick ceased operation and the property was leased to the new woman's college. The college, which was officially chartered in 1913, had outgrown its leased space in downtown Frederick and, in 1915, moved to a suburban tract acquired through the generous contributions of Frederick Female Seminary graduate, Margaret Scholl Hood, for whom the college was eventually renamed. Hood College stands as a significant example of a woman's college that today continues the traditions of academic excellence and professional achievement associated with women's colleges. The academic and educational opportunities for women at Hood represent the widespread transformation from seminary education to progressive and challenging academic pursuits for women. In addition, Hood College represents the culmination of Beaux-Arts-style planning ideals coupled with Colonial Revival architecture, one of the most influential collegiate design concepts of the 20th century. The original campus plan, as envisioned by the college's first president Joseph Apple, incorporated the existing 1868 Italianate/Greek Revival-style German social hall, which was renamed Brodbeck Hall when the campus officially opened in the fall of 1915. Individually, this building documents the contributions and customs of Frederick's numerous German immigrants, particularly their social and recreational hunt clubs in the second half of the 19th century.

The proposed district meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of women's education, social history, entertainment/recreation, architecture, and community planning/development with the period of significance extending from 1868 to 1957. This span extends from the construction of the German Social Hall building through the "Hood Forward" building campaign that completed the cross-axis design of the central quadrangle as originally envisioned. The district consists of thirty-eight resources (including thirty-one educational buildings, a church, a landscaped quadrangle, a gate, and four additional structures). There are thirty-one contributing resources and seven non-contributing resources.

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Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Hood College was established in the later half of the 19th century as a religious-oriented woman's college, emerging from a seminary. Hood College, as it appears today, was officially chartered in 1913, providing an education that recognized the changing role of Southern women in society. Hood College represents a culmination in the development of women's colleges, which included the equality of education with traditional male colleges and a far-reaching appeal to middle-class working women rather than upper-class socialites. Initially, Hood College offered pioneer programs that educated women in home economics and domestic sciences. With the shifting trends in education by the second quarter of the 20th century, women's colleges became a symbol of professional advancement for women. The many phases of building development at Hood College reflect this educational progression for women with the construction of science facilities, a modern well-equipped library, a theatre and arts center, and athletic facilities. Additionally, the construction of Williams Observatory further evidences this strong commitment to the advancement of scientific endeavors at the College. Hood College continues to succeed today following the established traditions of women's colleges, in a collegiate environment that has become increasingly coeducational.

Further, the oldest extant building on the property, constructed in 1868 as a social shooting club, represents the cultural heritage of Maryland's numerous German immigrants. The imposing, high-style building stands as a notable example of the Schuetzen hunt clubs, social organizations typically known for their modest financial means and unadorned buildings.

Criteria C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Hood College is an exemplary illustration of a planned collegiate campus, documenting the creation and subsequent growth of a woman's college in the early 20th century. Further, its physical evolution and character-defining features illustrate the significant American architectural and planning patterns of the mid-to-late 19th and early 20th century, including the Beaux-Arts and Colonial Revival. The design includes a central landscaped quadrangle anchored

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by primary buildings placed on carefully laid cross axes, while the remaining buildings were placed in the surrounding secondary space. The concept of the walking paths, landscaped grounds, Colonial Revival-style brick buildings, and a spacious site with mountain views remains true to the college's original design. The relocation to pastoral suburban grounds from the central city also marks a significant trend in architectural planning in the early 20th century. Hood College encompasses fine architectural examples ranging from the mid-19th century to the early 21st century. Distinctive architectural achievements of the late 19th century can be seen in the transitional Greek Revival/Italianate-style Brodbeck Music Hall, constructed as a German social club in 1868. Although unknown local architects and builders constructed many of the buildings at Hood College, they are clearly the products of skilled workmen and are not without architectural importance or stylistic embellishment. The Colonial Revival-style educational buildings that appear throughout the campus illustrate the significant architectural and planning trends of American colleges and universities in the early to mid-20th century coupled with evolutionary expansions to create a visually harmonious assemblage, united by materials, colors, and proportions.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Establishment of Women's Colleges and the Woman's College of Frederick

A new era of interest in women's education dawned in the early 1800s with the development of private secondary schools known as seminaries. Popular by the 1820s, higher education for women was primarily limited to the confines of these seminaries, which offered a newfound liberal education, albeit extremely limited. With the rise of the women's rights movement, which had gained significant attention and popularity through the anti-slavery movement in the antebellum era, activists began to point out the educational disadvantages for women as compared to men, who had an established collegiate system with strong endowments, educated faculties, and a governing board of trustees. Prior to the Civil War (1861-1865), only three private colleges and two public universities admitted women, but a decline in male enrollment during the war increased the number of women's colleges to eight. An expanded availability of literature for women and increased opportunities for employment and social activism arose due to the Civil War—a watershed period for women in American society. By the mid-to-late-19th century, a call for advanced education began to resonate from women as societal trends increased awareness, including the laborsaving innovations of the industrial revolution and the growth of secondary education.

Although a small handful of early institutions for women were active as early as 1836, it wasn't until 1865 that a women's college achieved equal standing with men's colleges, in terms of both academic standards and an adequate endowment. The women's college, as distinguished from the seminary, is essentially an American development and Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York was the model for women's colleges. Yet, despite this profound advancement for the cause, public opinion was still not wholly convinced that women's colleges were a worthy endeavor or sound investment. By 1875, the number of women's colleges had reached almost fifty. The standard of academic excellence in women's colleges was set by the "Seven Sisters" -- Barnard, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley, and Radcliffe Colleges. These women's colleges paralleled the prominent Northeast Ivy League men's colleges.

After 1875, the emergence of the women's college separate from the seminary incorporated numerous societal factors. However, the role of women in society remained markedly different in the South from the North. One underlying influence was the separation of social realms

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between men and women. Traditionally, Southern women's colleges were religiously oriented and provided social standing. In contrast to the Northern women's colleges, the schools in the South, whether liberal arts or religious, did not produce graduates that would enter the workforce in any capacity. However, accessibility to working middle-class women was increasing dramatically.[1] Although Southern women's colleges during this period were attended primarily by white women, three women's colleges – Barber Scotia in North Carolina, Huston-Tillotson in Texas, and Spelman College in Georgia – made significant contributions to the education of African-American women.

The Woman's College of Frederick, later known as Hood College, emerged in 1893 as a prime example of the religious-oriented women's colleges being established during the period in the South. Although the college never became strictly denominational, it was originally church affiliated, directed by the Synod of the Potomac of the Reformed Church in the United States through five trustees elected by the Synod. The impetus for the school's founding rose from the Synod's decision on October 11, 1892 to discontinue coeducational activities at Mercersburg College in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. In turn, the "urgent and keenly felt necessity" for a separate institution for woman arose with the goal of establishing a college for women south of the Mason-Dixon Line.[2] Coinciding with this quest for a college for women, the Frederick Female Seminary on East Church Street in downtown Frederick, Maryland, ceased operation after fifty years of educational endeavors. The trustees of the seminary, established by Hiram Winchester in 1839, proposed to lease their buildings and equipment to the Woman's College of Frederick. The seminary's offer, one of five options, was accepted. The college, which also offered secondary school courses, opened its doors in 1893 with eighty-three students and three part-time faculty members. The newly established liberal arts college secured Joseph Henry Apple as its first president in 1893 and was formally incorporated on January 12, 1897.

An alumna of the 1849 class at Frederick Female Seminary, Margaret Elizabeth Scholl Hood, established the first endowment fund for the school with an initial contribution of $20,000 to honor her late husband, James Mifflin Hood. In addition to the monetary gifts to the college, Mrs. Hood helped to secure a plot of land in northwest Frederick for the future site of the college, which was outgrowing its downtown space. By 1912, the college occupied all but one of the

[1] Christie Anne Farnham. *The Education of the Southern Belle: Higher Education and Student Socialization in the Antebellum South.* (New York: NYU Press, 1994). p. 29.
[2] "Woman's College, Frederick, MD". October 3, 1912. Hood College Archives.

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buildings on East Church Street between the school and Market Street. In addition, buildings were also leased from Frederick Academy, bringing the total occupation to nine buildings in downtown Frederick. In recognition of Margaret Hood's generous contributions, the board of trustees changed the name of the school to Hood College in May of 1913.

Although women's colleges in the South made great strides in the 19th century, only Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and Goucher College in Baltimore, Maryland, offered an accredited four-year education by 1903. But by 1920, several other highly respected women's colleges had been founded and offered similar degrees, including Hood College, Sweet Briar in Virginia, and Agnes Scott in Georgia. The success of the women's education movement included the equality of education with traditional male colleges and a far-reaching appeal to working middle-class women. In the years following World War I (1914-1918), the trend included an increased shift away from the once prominent single-sex education based on societal changes and increased female independence.

Although women currently account for the majority of students at the post-secondary level in the United States, the once dominant woman's college is quickly disappearing. By 1960, 268 four-year women's colleges existed. The number increasingly diminished to a mere sixty-eight by 1997.[3] The women's colleges that have survived the continuous challenges have made concerted efforts to enhance connections with coeducational or all-male colleges, expand academic and social curriculums, increase endowment funds, and to retain an environment most suited to the intellectual pursuits of ambitious women. Hood College has overcome many such challenges, through scrupulous measures including an updated curriculum with modern facilities, an improved budgeting plan, a professional fund-raising campaign, and the establishment of a graduate program, which admits men. Hood College stands as a strong example of a woman's college that has taken a pragmatic approach to preserving its institutional mission in an increasingly disappearing educational environment.

[3] *1997 Directory of Postsecondary Institutions, Vol. I.* U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998.

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The National Movement of Campus Planning and Its Influence on Hood College

The campus tradition that arose in Colonial America was a distinctly American feature. Although based loosely on the English ideals established at Oxford and Cambridge, the American campus grew from a variety of influential sources. Typically, collegiate design in America prior to the Civil War was marked by haphazard building placement and the English tradition of a single building performing numerous functions including dining, studying, and living.

The designs of England's Oxford and Cambridge grew from a monastic tradition, where each building stands cloistered, "united like a group of Anglican communities under a bishop."[4] Early American campuses in contrast, such as Harvard and Yale among others, stood "as separate as the Congregational churches under the early ecclesiastical polity of New England."[5] Many of these early colleges were established in the center of towns or cities, where open space was limited and street intersections were a hindrance. The collegiate buildings in America also emerged as larger forms of the residential architecture in the surrounding neighborhoods and towns.

The first campus plan involving grouped buildings in America appears to have been the University of Virginia, designed by the architectural pioneer Thomas Jefferson, between 1819 and 1826. Although based around a central quadrangle, or lawn, the campus that emerged was decidedly distinct from the quadrangles in England. Summarizing the goals of his plan, Jefferson referred to his conceptual design as an academic village, which characterized his goal to create an intellectual microcosm replete with living and learning facilities. Although this concept was derived from European and English sources, Jefferson's implementation of the ideals had a profound impact on architectural and educational planning. The architect's task in academic planning was widened from the traditional concept of a single building design to the creation of a more unified plan. Although the plan introduced by Jefferson was slow to take hold, it was far-reaching.

During the second half of the 19th century, the attraction to nature was an ideal held sacred in the

[4] Ashton Willard. "The Development of College Architecture in America." *New England Magazine*. Vol. XVI, 1897, p.513.
[5] Willard, 514.

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American intellectual community, as seen in the art and literature of the period. The informal, or organic, picturesque plan appeared in America in the second half of the 19th century, first in cemeteries and later in domestic architecture and suburban planning. The romantic attraction of nature and space was also apparent in the college campus designs of the period. This was evidenced in the many colleges being located away from the spoils of the growing industrial city to more open pastoral settings with ample space for exercise and recreational activities. Building placement worked in concert with the setting to create this naturalistic phenomenon, often resulting in the siting of important buildings in small groups on grassy hills with scenic vistas. At this time, many campus social activities also involved the use of escape cabins or retreats, which stimulated intellectual curiosities through communing with raw nature. By 1840, American colleges were almost wholly consumed with Gothic Revival-style architecture, a fitting architectural expression for the period due to its irregular forms and natural, unobtrusive materials, so as to harmonize with the naturalistic setting. Championed by architect Andrew Jackson Downing and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, the picturesque movement gained significant popularity nationwide. Yet, often the cohesive plan of buildings was hindered by the desire of many benefactors, whose generous philanthropic contributions were intended to stand alone as individual memorials that were architecturally monumental in comparison to other college buildings.[6] Influenced by the picturesque and following the idea presented by Thomas Jefferson in the early 1800s, Olmsted argued against the large one-building campuses of the past, particularly popular in the realm of women's seminary education, in favor of small cottages set in nature.

During this period, the forerunners of the women's college movement – Vassar, Smith, and Mount Holyoke Colleges – were established. The planners of Smith College in 1875 broke the established tradition, which was originally implemented at Vassar and Wellesley, in favor of Olmsted's theories and designed a community with a variety of buildings and "cottages" based on the ideals of a New England village.[7] The architecture of women's colleges at the time was similar to that evolving at men's colleges, typically with Gothic Revival style as the norm.

The Colombian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago marked a monumental shift in architecture and city planning in America. The singular architectural order and grand scale plans captivated

[6] Alfred Morton Githens. "Recent American Group-Plans" *The Brickbuilder.* Vol. 21. October 1912.
[7] Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz. *Alma Mater: Design and Experience in the Women's Colleges from their Nineteenth Century Beginnings to the 1930s.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. p. 5.

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America. Also giving rise to the City Beautiful Movement, emphasizing Beaux-Art-style balance, axial alignments, and civic grandeur, the Exposition touted the idea of control and the continuity established by grouping buildings, symmetrically arranged and harmoniously designed. Well suited to the design of new collegiate campuses, the movement also favored unifying existing buildings into an overall planning-scheme. By the turn of the 20th century, the shape of campus plans was also greatly influenced by the enormous wealth of industrial magnates. Donors no longer relied on the presence of one building to stand as a memorial to their achievements, but were often interested in the endowment of entire plans. Such was the case with Leland Stanford at Stanford University and John D. Rockefeller at University of Chicago.[8]

Coupled with the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876, which renewed America's interest in colonial architecture, the Columbian Exposition gave rise to the widely influential architecture of McKim, Mead, and White, who popularized the Colonial Revival style of architecture. In addition, White was commissioned to rebuild Jefferson's Rotunda at the University of Virginia, bringing the firm and the university national exposure. The melding of these influencing factors with the appeal of Beaux-Arts-style planning dominated the architecture of college campuses by 1900. The Gothic Revival-style was significantly challenged by the rise of the Colonial Revival. The movement, which remained popular until Modernism arrived in the 1950s, inspired grand landscaped quadrangles anchored by distinguished buildings set on cross-axes. The resulting campus frequently appeared throughout the country, including at Carnegie-Mellon in Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins outside Baltimore, and Sweet Briar in Virginia. An observer in 1936 noted that "Georgian or Gothic, the choice is characteristic of the conservative nature of our institutions and is indicative of America coming of age sufficiently to remember our past."[9]

In contrast to the Gothic Revival, the Colonial Revival style, or Georgian Revival style as it was sometimes referred, celebrated the classical regularity and logic of symmetrical facades, rectangular lawns, and manicured landscapes, as well as serenity, repose, and stateliness. At the hands of McKim, Mead, and White, the style "achieved a height of serene nobility where it could and did challenge the claims of its rivals."[10] The style draws upon the language of Jefferson, who

[8] Paul Venable Turner. *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1984. p. 167.
[9] Richard P. Dober. *Campus Planning*. Reinhold Publishing Company, 1963. p. 32.
[10] Ralph Adams Cram. "Recent University Architecture in the United States." *Royal Institute of British Architects Journal*. Vol. 19. May 1911-12, p. 502.

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believed that the architectural style of the Romans and Greeks could be used to elevate academic prowess as well as tame the wilderness of Virginia. In addition, the Colonial style was said to claim "the patronage of our Nonconformist brethren with show of reason and propriety."[11] By the turn of the 20th century, Jefferson's "academical village" had evolved into the American campus with Beaux-Arts ideals, including hierarchical axes, strong sightlines, and monumental groups of buildings. The building styles associated with collegiate construction follow the fashionable architectural trends of the periods when the buildings were designed as well as the symbolic expression of academic and democratic ideals, including Greek Revival (1825-1860), Gothic Revival (1840-1880), and Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1890), among others, but the Colonial Revival (1876-1955) dominated the scene. College campuses were praised for their architectural unification based on a Beaux-Arts-style plan, which disciplined not only the placement of buildings but their style as well. Although the Beaux-Arts movement did not dictate the use of Colonial Revival architecture in its plans, critics often stated its orderliness was visually difficult to imagine with non-classical architecture as part of the college fabric.[12]

Based on the Beaux-Arts theories that emerged, women's colleges at the turn of the 20th century entered the mainstream of collegiate architecture. Bryn Mawr was the salient model, linking the women's colleges to the Anglo-Saxon tradition, traditionally an all-male preserve. With its landscaped quadrangle, Bryn Mawr boldly rejected "the distinctive building tradition of women's colleges: within a short span, quadrangles rose in New York City, Poughkeepsie, Wellesley, Cambridge, Northampton, and South Hadley."[13] In addition, the red brick Colonial Revival buildings began to make their "collegiate nature clear."[14] The example set by Bryn Mawr, coupled with the emerging architectural and planning theories opened the doors for subsequent women's colleges to emerge, including Hood College in 1913.

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[11] Cram, p. 501.
[12] Christine Kreyling. "Differing Campuses Speak to Architectural Philosophies." *Vanderbilt Magazine*, Fall 2000.
[13] Horowitz, p. 133.
[14] Horowitz .p. 246.

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Establishment and Design of the Hood College Campus at Schuetzen Park

Margaret Scholl Hood's contributions to the present Hood College campus, included monetary support as well as the assistance in the acquisition of land that she had inherited from her father, Daniel Scholl. Located in the northwest Frederick, the tract later known as "Groff Park" was purchased by William Tyler from Charles Wilson in 1867.[15] The following year, Tyler sold the twenty-eight-acre farm to the Deutsches Schuetzen Gesellschaft, a German social/shooting club. To better serve the club's social needs, a clubhouse building was erected on the club grounds in 1868. The property, which became known as Schuetzen Park, remained under the ownership of the Deutsches Schuetzen Gesellschaft for two years, but was sold due to default on the land mortgage. One of the club's directors, Christian Eckstein purchased the property for $15,000, presumably to retain the park's existence. However, monetary problems continued and Civil War-veteran Captain Joseph Groff soon purchased the property. Groff and his family resided in the eastern wing of the building, while managing a florist shop in the auditorium space. Due to financial constraints, Groff borrowed money from his friend, Daniel Scholl. Upon Scholl's death, the debt owned to him was then due to his daughter Margaret Scholl Hood. Mrs. Hood included her portion of the debt owed as part of a $20,000 endowment to the college, giving the school an interest in "Groff Park" in 1897. Additionally, James Kelly held a mortgage on the property. Groff ultimately sold the property in order to pay his debts and the college purchased the twenty-eight-acre farm.

Although the college had secured the tract of farmland on the edge of Frederick, the financial resources of the school did not permit an immediate relocation to the site. In order to gain financially from the property until a campus could be constructed, the land was leased to a local farmer at $350 per year. The former clubhouse, which now belonged to the college, again served as a residence, with food storage space in the auditorium. During this period, the college continued to add an additional forty-five acres of land to the tract, which served as athletic fields and as a site for various social activities of the college, including extravagant Halloween parties. One such tract, purchased from the heirs of George F. Zimmerman, was the adjacent sixteen-acre parcel estate, purchased for $325 an acre in 1912, through real estate agent Harry G. Tritapoe. With this transaction, several streets in the original "Rosemont" plat were reconfigured.[16] During the tenant-farming period, Dr. Henry Joseph Apple, the first president of the college, made

[15] Frederick County Land Records. Deed DSB No.2, Folio 101. September 5, 1868.
[16] "College Buys 16-Acre Tract." *Frederick News*. July 9, 1912. Hood College Archives.

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numerous trips to the farm with the purpose of designing the new campus plan, which incorporated the existing Italianate/Greek Revival-style clubhouse. Apple even constructed a model of the campus, replete with buildings and plantings.[17]

Upon Margaret Hood's death in 1912, the college was bequeathed additional generous funds for a new campus from her estate. These resources combined with donations from other benefactors finally allowed the plans for a move to the Groff Park property to come into fruition. A building fund to expand the campus from the existing clubhouse building was established and the architectural drawings for the central administrative building, which President Apple presented to the public, were accepted. In addition, monetary supplements stemmed from a substantial railroad right-of-way paid to the college. On April 2, 1914, ground was broken for the construction of Alumnae Hall under Frederick contractor Lloyd C. Culler, with foreman D.O. Hoffman supervising the work of twenty-five skilled workers.

The design of Hood College, as conceived by Joseph Apple, was planned from the outset as an expandable Beaux-Arts-style campus. The campus design was centered on a landscaped quadrangle anchored by significant buildings each placed on carefully planned cross-axes. The establishment of an inner and outer circle arrangement created a secondary space for additional buildings to be added though conceived in the original plan. The landscape architecture/engineering firm of Harrison and Schreiber (later Harrison, Mertz and Emlen) of Philadelphia was selected to design the grounds, including the flora of the central quad. The original design scheme placed the buildings on the highest elevation of the tract, also a popular practice of campus design during this period. The site was described in 1915 as "well located on the college farm, situated commandingly on the summit of a knoll and a commanding view of the surrounding country."[18] Additionally, the efforts of Gertrude Harner Apple, wife of President Apple, resulted in many of the original campus plantings, including trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Hood College officially opened in 1915 on the Rosemont Avenue campus, then known as West Fourth Street Extended. Although two buildings from the original lease of Frederick Female Seminary remained in use as the school's preparatory department, this move officially separated the college and preparatory school, which was a significant achievement in the importance of Hood College in the realm of women's colleges. Thus, the college was free to develop according

[17] Interview via telephone with President Apple's granddaughter, Betsy McAlpine, March 25, 2002.
[18] "New Home for 1915 Students." No Date. Hood College Archives.

to the planning and building ideals typical of collegiate planning practices in the early 20th century.

A visitor to Frederick during the early construction of the campus reported to the Reformed Church Messenger on August 6, 1914 that "the principal object of interest at Frederick, is, of course, the new building (Alumnae Hall) of Hood College, which by this time is up to the floor of the second story. It stands in a fine situation on the highest point of the farm, a short distance to the left of the old Mannerchor Hall, and faces the trolley and street running past it from Frederick on the south. It will be an imposing building, well proportioned and well finished. While I was there the civil engineer, with his transit, was laying out the positions of the dormitory, drains, etc. They are doing everything along broad lines, planting shrubbery, arranging drives, walks, etcetera, with regard to a unity of the idea which will include all the buildings that may be needed throughout the whole future. The town is reaching out in that direction too; new streets are being opened up, building lots laid out, pavements laid, street lamps set, so that in time Hood College will be the central point in New Frederick, the most beautiful part of the city of Francis Scott Key."[19] The plan, unveiled by President Joseph Apple, placed the buildings facing west to southwest on the "exceptionally high" ground occupying the boundary lines of the original tract and the added Zimmerman parcel. This location was considered most desirable due to the sweeping mountain views, while the view of the campus would not be obstructed by any buildings later constructed along the Fourth Street Pike.

Early Building Development at Hood College

The 1914 commencement exercises at the downtown campus marked the official closing of the original campus.[20] The exercises also served as the opening ceremonies for the new campus, as the cornerstone was laid for the administration building, later known as Alumnae Hall, which was the first building to be constructed by the college on the site. Ground was broken and construction also began that year on Shriner Hall, the college's first dormitory. With the renovation by Lloyd Culler of the previously constructed 1868 clubhouse building, now known as College Hall, the college was finally ready to officially relocate. Hood College opened in the

[19] Hood Archives Unsourced Newspaper article.
[20] The board of trustees of the Frederick Female Seminary continued to meet until 1935. The seminary's charter was voided in 1939 and all financial assets were given to Hood College as an endowment fund for the purpose of providing scholarships to local students.

Fall of 1914 to fulfill its charter for "the purpose and object of creating and maintaining a College, for the promotion and advancement of education of Women, and the cultivation and diffusion of Literature, Science, and Art."[21]

With the purchase of the Schuetzen Park/Groff Park tract, the college acquired the oldest extant building on the property. Incorporated into the college's overall plan, the building was renovated by local contractor Lloyd Culler. The 1868 building stands as a monument to the social customs of the prevalent German settlers in northwest Maryland. Constructed with a German cross plan, the Schuetzen Park building served as the clubhouse for the Deutsches Schuetzen Gesellschaft. This society represents the schuetzen, or hunting heritage, brought to America by European settlers and particularly embraced by Germanic settlers. Numerous social clubs dedicated to the sport of shooting arose in small American towns, supported by society's value on marksmanship. Although known for their valuably prized annual schuetzenfests, few of the organizations were particularly financially prosperous. Typically the clubhouses were not grand high-style buildings, but were instead modest in size, materials and scale. Therefore, the imposing brick, high-style Italianate/Greek Revival building, constructed by the Frederick schuetzen club on twenty-eight acres, stands as a significant achievement. The majority of the remaining clubs were driven out of existence by the pervasive anti-German sentiment during World War I, although the Frederick club ceased operations due to financial reasons. Prior to the college's purchase of the site, the building served as a public beer garden. Following the 1915 renovation, the building, known as College Hall, housed the music department, served as an auditorium, as well as serving in a residential capacity by housing students, staff, and facility, including the vice-president's accommodations in the east wing.

The Colonial Revival-style administration building, later known as Alumnae Hall, was constructed of red brick, and built in an "unusually fine and artistic" manner.[22] The construction followed a rapid schedule, with a brief delay in May and June of 1914, due to a shortage of building materials, including the granite for the exterior walls. However, the building opened on schedule for the 1915 academic year. The building, which was the first completed with the building fund monies, housed the administrative offices and the library, which was originally located in a large room at the eastern end of the second floor. Eventually the library encompassed the entire floor of east wing. The Donna D. Ditty Memorial Lounge, dedicated in

[21] Hood College Mission. Hood College Archives.
[22] "New Home for 1915 Students." Hood College Archives.

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1971, was later located on the third floor.

John B. Hamme of York, PA designed Shriner Hall, Hood College's oldest residence hall, in 1915. Hamme overhauled the original architectural plans that were submitted for the building[23]. The Colonial Revival-style building was sited on a cross axis from the administration building, establishing the geometric, Beaux-Arts style, spatial design of the central quadrangle. Edward Derr Shriner, Sr. was the largest contributor to the $68,000 building, which was originally called Residence Hall A. Due to his generous contributions, the Hall was named Shriner Hall in memory of Shriner's parents, Edward A. and Margaret Derr Shriner. The dormitory housed one hundred and sixteen students and featured sitting rooms, parlors and decorative corridors.

Strawn Cottage was completed in 1918 for the purpose of housing the home economics department, a pioneer program offered by Hood College. Also constructed in the Colonial Revival style, although in a more appropriate domestic form, the building offered students an innovative pioneering approach to domestic science courses with the addition of a practical on-site "dream house" to the home management curriculum.[24] The placement of the cottage, to the southeast of Brodbeck Hall, began the outer ring of secondary structures envisioned in the original design plan. The cottage was named for donor Dr. David Strawn of Jacksonville, Illinois, an educational philanthropist, who became particularly interested in Hood College through his niece Ruth Strawn Moncrieff, who graduated from the college in 1918. The building was substantially renovated in 1962.

Twenty-five acres in the northern portion of the college's land holdings in 1919 were conceived as a small model farm, worked under farmer Carol T. Null. The College Farm, used the produce and dairy products for student meals, eventually consisted of almost 100 acres along Seventh Street. The farm operated in this capacity until 1958, when the practices were abandoned. The dairy barn, which was constructed in 1937, was converted into a residence hall for 31 students in 1975 to alleviate the housing shortages the college was experiencing. The connecting silo was renovated into a three-story study lounge. The barn complex was demolished in October 1986. The horseback riding facilities were also located on the grounds.

In 1920 the building currently housing the Alumnae/Development offices, was constructed as the

[23] "Last Session of Hood Directors" June 5, 1914. Hood College Archives.
[24] Joanne Ezzard. "The House that Grew in a Potato Field." Hood College Archives.

President of the College's house through generous contributions from alumnae and friends of the college. The Colonial Revival structure was constructed on College Circle just south of Strawn Cottage, between the railroad and Fourth Street near Brodbeck Drive. Contractor Roy W. Poole was given the task of adding another attractive Colonial Revival style domestic-type building to the Hood Campus.[25] The building was converted into a residence hall in 1961 and became the French House, housing twenty students. Later renovations included the use of the building as the offices for alumnae relations and development.

The Onica Prall Child Development Center was constructed in 1921 and serves as the school's nursery school. Originally built as East View Terrace, in the Dutch Colonial Revival style, to house the vice-president, the building was renamed after the nursery's founder, Onica Prall, in 1972.

Between 1922 and the winter of 1924, the Italianate/Greek Revival-style Brodbeck Hall was renovated in the popular Colonial Revival-style to more-closely blend with the surrounding buildings. The renovations included a thirty-eight foot addition needed to relieve the congestion of the academic buildings. In addition, the lintels were altered, a Tuscan-columned porch replaced an Italianate balcony, modillions were added, and the Italianate cupola was rebuilt in the colonial manner. The cupola, a significant architectural feature, also served as a campus beacon. A yellow light in the cupola was turned on an hour prior to the commencement of campus concerts. Completed with generous gifts from one of the college's early supporters, the Honorable Andrew R. Brodbeck, a congressional representative from Pennsylvania, the building featured a permanent stage, dressing rooms, an expanded auditorium, and art department studio space. In addition, a pipe organ was added through the contributions of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wood of Chambersburg, PA. In addition to the donation of funds for the building repairs, Mr. Brodbeck's contributions included the re-landscaping of the surrounding area. This included the introduction of concrete paths and the approaching drive from Dill Avenue. Due to these generous donations, the building and entrance drive were named after Mr. Brodbeck. The grounds were also vastly improved with the introduction of over one hundred species of native plants from the nearby mountains by landscapist John K. Gerrich. Mr. Will Prugh of California donated the first set of brick pier gates, constructed of brick from the Frederick Brick Works, at the entrances of the campus on Fourth and Fifth Streets. The sculptural bas-relief panels on the

[25] "Hood College to Break Ground on President's Home." Hood College Archives.

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interior were donated to the building by the president of the college's wife, Gertrude Apple to accompany the original wall murals depicting German mythological and hunting scenes. The murals represented an important custom in European painting tradition symbolic of the hunt as a means of overcoming aggression in order to restore peace. Over time the building also served as the Dean of Students office, the Spanish House, as well as housing music studios, residential quarters, as well as a dining facility for employees. In the 1960s plans to raze the building were laid. However, due to financial restraints the demolition never came to fruition and the building was renovated. In 1977 the building was designated as a landmark by the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation. Significantly, the National Trust for Historic Preservation designated Brodbeck Hall as an official project of the *Save America's Treasures* Project in May 1999. The National Trust defines the program, begun as a White House Millenium Project, as: "In an effort to save our nation's historic and cultural legacy, *Save America's Treasures* bestowed Official Project designation on cultural, historical, historical, educational and architectural projects across the United States. By naming Official Projects, *Save America's Treasures* brought national recognition to significant preservation efforts across the country. The primary benefit of this designation is association with the program itself. These projects are permitted to use the *Save America's Treasures* name and logo to assist in promotional and public awareness activities."[26] In 2001, the building received a non-capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust, which includes the preparation of an historic structures report and feasibility study for future renovations.

The second major building project included the erection of Coblentz Hall in 1922, named for Emory L. Coblentz a former college trustee and benefactor. The imposing Colonial Revival building served as a residence hall for 150 students and the campus-wide dining facility. Placed directly across from Alumnae Hall, the building formed the anchor to the northern end of the quadrangle. In 1977 the Marriott Corporation under the guidance of local architect Landon Profitt remodeled the interior.

By 1923 the total land holdings of Hood College had expanded to 125-acres. The Engineering and Construction firm of Harrison, Mertz and Emlen of Philadelphia drew *a General Plan for the Grounds of Hood College, Frederick Maryland* in 1923.[27] The plan expands the original concept

[26] Promotional Materials, *Save America's Treasures* Program.
[27] Harrison, Mertz and Emlen. *General Plan for the Grounds of Hood College, Frederick Maryland.* Drawing No. 4111. Philadelphia, PA, February 1923. Revised December 10, 1923.

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devised by President Apple and establishes the building and landscape plan for Hood College. The drawing delineates the central quadrangle with numerous walkways, anchored on the north by Coblentz Hall (1922) and the south by Alumnae Hall (1915). The buildings creating the cross axes are listed as Shriner Hall (1915), Dormitory (Meyran Hall, 1930), Building #1 (Smith Hall, 1957), and Building #2 (Coblentz Memorial Hall, 1965). An observatory (Williams Observatory, 1924), outdoor theater (Hodson Theater, 1938), tennis courts, the President's House, West View, East Cottage, the power and sewage plants, and Brodbeck Hall (1868) are also shown on the plan. The majority of the plan came to fruition, with only minor changes, by the end of the "Hood Forward" building campaign in 1957. Interestingly, a chapel was drawn on the plan on the west side of the campus, southwest of Shriner Hall, at the corner of the quadrangle. However, in 1955, Coffman Chapel was placed on the east side of the quadrangle. The plan includes a key to the landscape plantings, which includes numerous evergreens (spruces, pines, hemlocks and cedars), deciduous trees (oaks, maples, poplars, willows, ashes, and ginkos), and flowering trees (dogwoods, thorns, crab apples, magnolias, sorrels, and yellow woods) throughout the campus.

The "Y-Hut" bungalow was also constructed in 1923 with initial funds given to the college by Mrs. Martha Campbell Carson, the campus dietician. The building, renamed Carson-Y in 1954, originally served as the headquarters for the student YWCA and later was used for both recreational and educational endeavors. In 1959, the building was substantially renovated and the Helen Meixel Fox addition was added for the alumnae administration offices, named for Fox, an alumna of the Class of 1935. Carson Cottage was later converted into the Communications and Adult Learning Center.

In keeping with the pursuit of the highest scientific achievements for its students, the Williams Observatory was constructed in 1924. Located in the northeast portion of the campus, the observatory was funded and named in honor of John H. Williams with $30,000 in funds donated by his daughter, Janet M. Williams of Frederick. The contribution of $10,000 was kept as a maintenance endowment for the building. The first permanent observatory in the United States was established at Williams College in 1837. Soon thereafter, linked with the ideals of the sublime quality of nature popular in the mid-19th century, a handful of other schools began to construct similar astronomical observation buildings. Hood followed the increasingly common trend, begun at Georgetown University in 1841, of siting the observatory in a more remote area

of the campus, in order to promote the awe-inspiring spirit of unspoiled nature.[28] The trend of observatories at women's colleges was increasingly significant. Following the role established at Vassar, the observatory became an unprecedented tool to support women in science, and in turn became a symbol of the progress of women's education. Scientific pursuits available at Hood fostered a climate that presented a wide range of career options previously unavailable to women. In the early twentieth century almost all women who achieved significance in the sciences attended women's colleges.

In 1925, Contractor Lloyd C. Culler constructed the infirmary building located on the northern portion of the campus near the observatory. The building, constructed expressly for such a purpose, replaced the original infirmary located in East Cottage, which was purchased in 1919 by the college and later sold. The Colonial Revival style structure, later known as the Martz Conference Center, housed the French House beginning in 1941.

The Pastore Facilities were added to the campus in 1927. The central heating plant and laundry facility is located in the southwestern portion of the campus. A larger coal-burning boiler was added to the original one in 1957. A shop was added in 1947 just to the west of the heat plant. Serving as the college's maintenance headquarters, the building also originally housed a studio for the art department. The laundry also originally served the entire campus, but was converted in 1975 into an annex for the Hodson Science Building with laboratories, animal space, storage, and classrooms.

The pergola, a wooden structure shaded with wisteria, was added to the property in the 1920s. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, the structure was erected at the central path crossings of the quadrangle, serving as a campus traditional meeting place.

Located less than five miles west of the Hood campus, on almost ten acres in the nearby Catoctin Mountains near to Gambrill State Park, Camp Raudy was constructed in 1928. The rustic cabin was erected as a nature retreat through the donations of Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph M. Rau of Frederick. The cabin, which once served as social gathering place, burned in 1979, but was restored by Bill Rose of Shenandoah Restorations, Inc.

[28] Turner, p. 106.

Additionally, by the early 1920s, the school no longer offered preparatory education and the Winchester Hall buildings located on the original downtown site were converted into dormitories for Hood College to house the increasing number of students, which by 1923-1924 numbered an impressive 100 more than the previous year. The students were shuttled across town by a bus, which was purchased for such a purpose.

In 1929, despite the stock market crash, Dr. Joseph Henry Apple, in his self-described "provincial ignorance" was continuing to dream of a greater Hood College. His ambitions soon turned to reality with the construction of Meyran Hall in 1930. The downtown dormitories remained in use until 1930 when Meyran Hall was constructed and the Female Seminary buildings were turned over to the Frederick County Commissioner for $35,000. Meyran Hall was named in honor of the generous support of donors Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Meyran of Pittsburgh who contributed $25,000 during the Depression, the largest single contribution the college had ever received. The Colonial Revival style dormitory, which was a project campaigned for by President Apple, was located on the western side of the quadrangle and housed 145 students. The first floor drawing room was furnished by Mrs. B.F. DeLong of Philadelphia and was named for her mother Martha McCauley Fox.

The Joseph Henry Apple Library was dedicated in 1941 in honor of the college's first president after the library outgrew its space in Alumnae Hall. Miriam R. Apple, the daughter of the president, served as the head librarian for the college from 1914 to 1950. The Clyde E. and Julia E. Thomas Annex, a five-story addition, was added in 1962. The Miriam Rankin Apple Room, named in memory of President Apple's daughter who served as the college's first librarian, originally held archive material in relation to Hood College. The library was moved in 1991 to the Beneficial-Hodson Library and Technology Center. The Apple library was transformed into the Apple Resource Center, housing administrative offices for the college.

In 1944, a single-family residence, known as Rayford, was purchased by the college to serve as additional dormitory space. Raymond I. Form, a former treasurer of Hood College, previously owned the house. An additional house, known as West Rayford, was purchased in 1960. Both served as student residences, staff apartments and by 1974 were converted to day student centers. They were demolished for the construction of the Whitaker Campus Center.

Gambrill Gymnasium also constructed in the Colonial Revival building style was completed in

1949 for $420,000. Erected through generous contributions from numerous donors, the building was named in memory of college trustee James Henry Gambrill, Jr., who served on the board of trustees for thirty-three years. The building, which sits slightly back from the prominent buildings anchoring the quad, forms an additional east-west axis, enlarging the existing central quadrangle. The building contains the Hodson Pool, a gym, locker rooms, a stage, lounge, classrooms, and faculty offices.

"Hood Forward": Hood College Building Development between 1951 and 1957

The building development patterns and architectural styles established at Hood College between 1914 and 1957 form a significant grouping of historic buildings based on the Beaux-Arts–style planning ideals of the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The building phase that took place between 1951 and 1957, known as "Hood Forward," stands as the college's largest building and campus improvement campaign stemming from gifts of over one million dollars. The significant building fund program, spurred by the college's growing academic success, was launched with a goal of raising substantial funds to further expand the growing campus. The resultant buildings, designed to be sympathetically compatible with their Colonial Revival predecessors, form a cohesive culmination of the original Hood plan, completing the central quadrangle as it was originally conceived. The eight buildings and structures built during this period are an integral part of the overall campus design and development. The program was described as being "the greatest building program in the sixty-four year history of Hood College" and included the construction of the Coffman Chapel, Smith Hall, Hodson Science Building, the Thomas Gateway, Thomas Athletic fields and the tennis courts. [29] Coffman Chapel and Smith Hall, constructed in the established Colonial Revival-style, completed the original cross-axis plan for Hood's central quadrangle. With the completion of these buildings, the Hood campus boasted twenty-one buildings on 103 acres.

Coffman Chapel was completed for $450,000 in 1955 and named in honor of the principal donors and college trustees, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew K. and Gladys Coffman of Washington County, Maryland who gave the initial $150,000. The Colonial Revival chapel, designed by co-

[29] A.L. Singleton. "Two New Buildings Mark Milestone at Hood College. " *The Star*. Hood College Archives.

architects Henry Powell Hopkins of Baltimore and Charles F. Bowers of Frederick, seats over 700 people. The siting of the chapel was carefully deliberated between the inner and outer campus building areas. The final decision was to place the chapel on the east-west axis with Gambrill Gymnasium in order to "carry forward the orderly development of the campus and to help complete the inner campus quadrangle."[30] The organ and pews were a gift in memory of Oscar B. Coblentz donated by his family and friends. The campus tennis courts were relocated due to the construction of the chapel on the site.

Through the generous contributions of R. Paul Smith, Smith Hall was built in 1957 as a residential hall for 125 students. As part of the Hood Forward program, the building was also completed with the securing of a Federal Home Finance Agency loan. Built in the Colonial Revival style, the building was constructed by the J.P. Ferguson Company. R. Paul Smith served as a trustee of the College for twenty-seven years. The family of Robert E. Delaplaine donated the original first floor furnishings.

With the completion of Smith Hall, the central quadrangle as it appears today was complete. The quadrangle consists of Alumnae Hall (1915) and Coblentz Hall (1922), which form the north-south axis, while Shriner Hall (1915) and Meyran Hall (1930) form the western boundary, and Smith Hall (1957), Coblentz Memorial Hall (1965) and the Coffman Chapel (1955) delineate the eastern edge.

Hodson Science Hall was constructed in 1957 in honor of the contributions given by Colonel Clarence Hodson and his wife, trustee Lillian Brown Hodson. The buildings housed all of the academic science departments and laboratories. The Colonial Revival style building was built under a contract with L.J. Keller and Sons. The Hodson's were generous benefactors of the college through the Hodson Trust, resulting in the naming of the Science Center, the Hodson Art Gallery, the Hodson Pool, the Hodson Outdoor Theatre, as well as the Beneficial-Hodson Library constructed in 1991.

Thomas Gateway and central drive was erected in 1957 to serve as the main entrance at Rosemont Avenue. The gates were a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Thomas and G. Frank Thomas of Frederick in honor of Ella V. Thomas. Previously a walkway served as the entryway.

[30] "Site for New Chapel at Hood Selected." Hood College Archives.

The Thomas's also donated the Thomas Athletic field on the northwest side of the campus off Magnolia Drive.

Building Development After 1957

The need for increased classroom and dormitory space is a common threat to many collegiate plans. In contrast, Hood's expansions have been sensitive to the original campus design. Each of the buildings has been constructed to respect the established spatial configuration patterns of the earlier buildings and is primarily designed in the Colonial Revival style. Although modern materials and elements are often incorporated in the new designs, the building schemes respect the college's past, in turn creating a cohesive overall plan. The integrity of Hood's setting has also remained intact, in contrast to many other early 20th century colleges that were established in the tranquil outskirts of the city. Despite the encroachment of the city on the more remote early 20th-century suburbs, the Hood campus remains a self-contained idyllic community.

The current President's House was constructed in 1961 on the eastern side of College Drive, near Strawn Cottage. The Colonial Revival style residence replaced the original smaller residence.

Through matching grants from the State of Maryland the Tatem Arts Center and Coblentz Memorial Hall, a dormitory, were constructed in 1965. Coblentz, located on the eastern side of the central quadrangle, was built in memory of Margaret P. Coblentz and her son and College trustee Edward P. Coblentz. The Colonial Revival style residence hall housed 129 students. Located on the second floor, the Jennie Coblentz Lounge was furnished in memory of Coblentz by her family.

The Tatem Arts Center, completed in 1966 was named in memory of Minnie Antoinette Moore Tatem, a highly respected educational leader with a number of Hood College descendants. The building, constructed in the Colonial Revival tradition along Brodbeck Drive, functioned as an arts center with art, language, education, and drama classes. The Edwin R. Price memorial auditorium, which seats 325, is located in the building, which also housed the college bookstore until the erection of the Whitaker Campus Center in 1997. In addition, the building houses the Hodson Art Gallery.

Rosenstock Hall was constructed in 1970 with the generous funds provided to the college by Samuel Heidelberger Rosenstock and Henrietta Kaufman Rosenstock of Frederick. The large Colonial Revival style building houses educational facilities and an auditorium.

The Huntsinger Aquatic Center was erected in 1975 to serve as a pool house for the outdoor swimming pool.

The Marx building, constructed in 1983, serves as the campus resource center. Although contemporarily designed, the building is sympathetic to the historic architecture of the campus, including many traditional concepts into the design.

Additional Hood College buildings include a number of nearby small early to mid-20th century residential dwellings that due to the close proximity make an ideal campus extension. These buildings include the Honors House, College House, the Wellness Center, the Health Center, the German House and the Spanish House.

Notable Individuals

Alumni, Academic and Beneficiary

Alumni

The excellence and value of a Hood College education is born witness by the career accomplishments and success of Hood alumni. Continually, Hood graduates achieve distinction in the professional world. The recipients of the Hood Distinguished Alumna Award, Outstanding Recent Alumna Award and Excellence in Alumna Service Award are recognized leaders in their chosen fields. Many of Hood's noted alumnae excelled in fields of science and medicine like Dr. Kristen A. Zarfos (class of 1975), a physician in general and vascular surgery who was recognized by President Clinton during his 1997 State of the Union Address. Other noted alumnae in the medical field include: Dr. Winifred R. King (class of 1979), a health reporter in major television markets and host of *Ask the Family Doctor* for the America's Health Network; Dr. Helvise Glessner Morse (class of 1946), a cytogeneticist and retired professor at the University of Colorado; Dr. Adamadia Deforest (class of 1955), a noted microbiologist and virologist who is the Director of Clinical Virology Laboratory, St. Christopher's Hospital; and Mary Margaret Stevenson, MD (class of 1973), a Physician and Professor of Medicine at McGill University, Montreal.

Other distinguished alumnae pursued careers in the arts including Ms. Beryl Pfizer (class of 1949), an early female producer for NBC news; Ms. Elisabeth A. Geiser (class of 1947), who was a leader in the New York publishing world and founder of the Denver Publishing Institute, a mentoring program for young authors; Ms. Carolyn F. Clewell (class of 1964), who is a Vice President of National Geographic; Ms. Patricia Kienzle Ross (class of 1965), an entrepreneur, photographer, and author; Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson Comer (class of 1977), the first urban archaeologist for the City of Baltimore, and a leader in the field of urban archaeology; and Ms. Cherilyn Widell (class of 1975), a nationally recognized expert in the field of historic preservation, and former historic preservation officer for the State of California.

Academic and Beneficiary

Margaret E. Scholl Hood (1833-1913)

Margaret Hood, a lifelong resident of Frederick County, was educated at Hiram Winchester's downtown day school before attending Frederick Female Seminary as a boarding student from 1847 to 1849. Hood published a diary of her life from 1851-1861. Margaret Scholl lived with her parents until aged forty when she married James Mifflin Hood, a carriage maker with the firm of Hane and Hood in Frederick. Active in social and civic organizations throughout her life, hood was a firm believer in responsible stewardship, particularly in matters of education and religion. After the death of her husband in 1884, Hood generously supported a number of institutions including Marshall College, Mercersburg Academy, the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, Lancaster Theological Seminary, and the Woman's College of Frederick, which evolved from her alma mater. Through her generous monetary contributions and land provisions for a new campus, the school was renamed Hood College in her honor after her death in 1913.

Joseph Henry Apple (1865-1934)

In May of 1893, Dr. Joseph Henry Apple, originally from Rimersburg. Pennsylvania, was named President of the Woman's College of Frederick, which became Hood College in 1913. Dedicated to the establishment and building of the Hood College campus, Dr. Apple served as the Hood College president for twenty-seven years. His pioneering vision of campus planning directly lead to the campus as it appears today, including much of the original landscaping. During his tenure as president, the school grew from one building to fourteen, from leased buildings in downtown Frederick to 125 pastoral suburban acres and grew to a student enrollment of over 500 students. Dr. Apple and his family were strong contributors to the success of Hood College.

Edward Derr Shriner, Sr. (born 1862)

Hood College's first dormitory was named in memory of Margaret D. and Edward A. Shriner through the generosity of their son Edward Derr Shriner, Sr., the largest contributor to the building's construction. Mr. Edward A. Shriner, the first cousin of Margaret S. Hood, and his wife Margaret, a close friend of Hood's, were married in 1858. Nine days after the birth of their son Edward Derr Shriner in 1862, Margaret Shriner died and his aunt, Mary Derr, raised Edward. Shriner took over his family's prominent milling business at Ceresville Mills. In addition, he was president of Frederick County National Bank and director of the Woodsboro Turnpike Company. Shriner was a generous supporter of Hood College, resulting in the naming of Shriner Hall in memory of his parents.

Andrew R. Brodbeck (1860-1937)

One of Hood's earliest supporters, Senator Andrew R. Brodbeck from York, PA, was honored with the renaming of Hood's oldest building and the main entry Drive from Dill Avenue to bear his name. A Hood College trustee and board president (1909-1937), U.S. Senator (1912-1914 and 1916-1918), teacher, and prominent citizen, Brodbeck was a strong supporter of education. Brodbeck Music Hall and Brodbeck Hall at Hood, Brodbeck Music Hall at Catawba College, and Brodbeck Dormitory at Ursinus College are among the permanent philanthropic memorials to the Honorable Andrew R. Brodbeck.

Emory L. Coblentz (1869-1941)

One of Hood's most influential trustees, serving from 1914-1941, Emory Coblentz was an influential member of the building committee for twenty-seven years. A prominent banker, lawyer, and State Senator from Middletown, Maryland, Coblentz reminisced that his greatest service in life was his hand in the growth and development of Hood College, the alma mater of his six daughters. In respect to the outstanding direction and fund-raising Coblentz contributed to the college, the trustees unanimously voted to name Coblentz Hall in his honor in 1922. Buildings erected under his tenure include, Alumnae Hall, Shriner Hall, Alumnae House, Apple Library, the renovation of Brodbeck Hall, Carson Cottage, Hodson Outdoor Theater, Martz Hall,

Meyran Hall, Onica Prall, Strawn Cottage, and the Williams Observatory. Coblentz Memorial Hall was constructed in 1965 and named for Margaret Coblentz, sister-in-law of Emory Coblentz, and her son Edward in recognition of their generous donations to the college, specifically for the erection of the building to later be named in their honor.

Colonel Clarence Hodson (1868-1928) and Lillian B. Hodson (-1969)

Avid contributors to Hood College, the Hodson's were strong supporters of education in the State of Maryland. Colonel Hodson, at one time the youngest bank president in the United States, was dedicated to providing educational and financial opportunities for the average American, ultimately resulting in the establishment of the Hodson Trust, established in 1920, a legacy carried on by his wife, Lillian, after his death in 1928. Originally intending to create a state University in Maryland, the Hodson's instead donated generously to Maryland higher education for seventy years. Mrs. Hodson, who served as a Hood Trustee from 1955-1969, with her husband were largely responsible for a number of Hood achievements. Many of which now bear their names, including the Hodson Outdoor Theater, the Hodson Swimming Pool, the Hodson gallery, the Hodson Science Center, the Beneficial Hodson Library and Information Technology Center and computer network. In addition the Hodson Trust funds of the Beneficial-Hodson Endowment Fund, providing student scholarships and faculty research projects.

Architects/Planners/Landscapers/Engineers/Builders

Lloyd Clayton Culler (1869-1960)

Educated in the carpenter's trade, Lloyd C. Culler moved to Frederick, MD in 1905, where he established himself as a prominent builder/contractor. At Hood College, Culler was responsible for the construction of all of the school's early buildings through the erection of the Gambrill Gymnasium in 1949, except for Alumnae House and Strawn Cottage. Additionally, Culler was responsible for a number of important buildings in Frederick, including the old Frederick High School (later called the Elm Street School), the old Hotel Braddock, the old Washington Street School, the Carillon in Baker Park, improvements to Kemp Hall, the Frederick Memorial

Hospitals wings, and the construction of the Central Trust building among others. Known as the "Patriarch of Politics," Culler served as the mayor of Frederick for seven terms between the years of 1922 and 1950.

John Bentz Hamme (1862-1954)

John B. Hamme, an architect from York, Pennsylvania, was the chief architect on a number of Hood College buildings. Hamme received a degree in architecture from Cornell University and worked in Seattle with Parkinson and Hamme until he returned to York in 1901 to setup Hamme and Leber. His designs included the overhauling of the original plans for Shriner Hall, the design of Alumnae Hall, the remodeling of Brodbeck Hall, and the construction of later buildings, including Meyran Hall. Other principal works include the design of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in York, the chapel and library at Gettysburg College, Baker Memorial Bell Tower in Frederick, as well as schools throughout Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. He served on the World War I Chief Energy Commission, by appointment from the governor, as well as serving as a manager of U.S. Housing corporation projects in Virginia, New Jersey and Massachusetts. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Pennsylvania Society of Architects.

Harrison and Schreiber and Harrison, Mertz, and Emlen (with President Joseph Apple)

The original design of the campus was based on the concepts of President Joseph Apple, who was instrumental in the overall planning of the Hood campus. A 1915 article entitled "New Home for 1915 Students" states that the Landscape Architecture/Engineering firm of Harrison and Schreiber of Philadelphia was hired for the campus landscape plan, including the location of the future buildings, landscaping, and a water and sewage system. According to an interview with President Apple's granddaughter, Betsy McAlpine, Apple used a large model of the campus to help formulate his plan. The model included buildings as well as plantings, which his wife was instrumental in designing. Blueprints, located in the College Archives, of the planting scheme reveal that Harrison, by 1923, worked with the firm of Harrison, Mertz, and Emlen, headquartered at the Franklin Bank Building in Philadelphia. The design included the delineation of the central quadrangle with footpaths and anchoring buildings, as well as extensive

plantings. The firm was responsible for numerous landscape designs, primarily located in the Philadelphia area, including Germantown, White Marsh, Main Line, and Delaware County. Other large-scale projects in Pennsylvania included the National Memorial Shrine in Feastersville, the Swann Memorial Fountain at Logan Circle in Philadelphia, the Awbury Arboretum in Germantown, the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, the William Penn Charter School in Germantown, and the Germantown Friends School. The firm published a book in 1933 entitled *Presenting the Work of Harrison, Mertz and Emlen, Inc.* with photographs and drawings of their designs.

Henry Powell Hopkins Architectural Firm (later Hopkins, Pfeiffer and Fenhagen)

Henry Powell Hopkins (born 1891) collaborated with firm architect Charles F. Bowers (1901-1980), on a number of Hood College buildings. The Henry Powell Hopkins architectural firm was responsible for numerous later addition buildings at Hood College, including the President's House (1961), Rosenstock Hall (1970), Coblentz Memorial Hall (1965), Smith Hall (1957), and the Tatem Arts Center (1966). In addition to the Hood College campus buildings, Bowers was responsible for the renovation of Winchester Hall (formerly the Frederick Female Seminary), the Frederick Town Bank and Trust Company, among other important works. Hopkins, originally from Annapolis, MD, was also noted for his expertise in the restoration of the Maryland State House, the development of Colonial Annapolis, the library and fine arts buildings at the University of Maryland, and a number of schools throughout Maryland, among other principal works.

Hood College Presidents

Dr. Joseph Henry Apple, the first president of Hood College and an instrumental player in its transformation, served in the presidential capacity for forty-one years, from 1893-1934.

Dr. Henry I. Stahr succeeded Dr. Apple as president in 1934 and served for fourteen years. Dr. Stahr retired in 1948.

Dr. Andrew G. Truxel became Hood Colleges' third president in 1948. He served for thirteen years, retiring in 1961.

Dr. Randle Elliott served as president from 1961 until 1971, following the retirement of Dr. Truxel. After ten years as president, Dr. Elliott accepted the presidency of another college.

Dr. Theodore H. Erck served as Hood's fifth president, as a one-year interim position.

Dr. Ross Pritchard was inaugurated as president in 1972 and served for three years before accepting the presidency at another institution.

Dr. Martha E. Church was elected the college's first woman president in 1975. Dr. Church served the college until 1995 when she retired.

Shirley D. Peterson was named Hood's eighth president in 1995 after the retirement of Dr. Church. After five years of service, Peterson retired in 2000.

Dr. Robert N. Funk became the college president in 2000, serving a one-year ad interim term.

Dr. Ronald J. Volpe was inaugurated as Hood College's tenth president, effective on July 1. 2001.

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OMB No. 10024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet
HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, FREDERICK, MD

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10. Geographical Data

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Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The Hood College Historic District is located in the northwest portion of the City of Frederick, Maryland. The boundaries are delineated by the surrounding streetscape with Rosemont and Dill Avenues forming the southern edge, College and Park Avenues and the adjacent hospital grounds on the East, Seventh Street on the North, Magnolia and Ferndale Avenues bound the western side, connected by Evergreen Avenue. The district consists of approximately fifty acres, which have fluctuated from twenty to 125-acres between 1913 and 2001.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Hood College Historic District generally follow the outline established by Hood College Campus as submitted to the Frederick County Land Records Office. The boundaries of the historic district exclude a number of buildings along Magnolia Avenue that are not owned by the College. The college-owned historic buildings located along Magnolia Avenue and Dill Avenue are included in the district as these historic resources are consistent with their historic counterparts in use, form, ornamentation and scale. In addition, the buildings represent a logical expansion of the core campus to adjacent areas. The boundaries reflect the Hood College campus and its subsequent development throughout the 20th century.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, FREDERICK, MD

Section Number Photographs **Page** 1

All photographs are of:
Hood College Historic District
Frederick, MD
E.H.T. Traceries, Inc., Photographer

All negatives are stored with the Maryland Historical Trust/ Maryland SHPO:

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Alumnae Hall, View Looking North
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 1 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Brodbeck Music Hall, View Looking North
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 2 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: The Pergola, View Looking North
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 3 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Shriner Hall, View looking Northwest
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 4 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Gambrill Gymnasium, View looking West
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 5 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Meyran Hall, View looking West
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 6 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Coblentz Hall, View looking Northwest
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 7 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: The Quadrangle, View looking South
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 8 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Williams Observatory, View looking Southwest
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 9 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Coblentz Memorial Hall, View Looking Northwest
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 10 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Coffman Chapel, View looking East
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 11 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Smith Hall, View looking Southeast
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 12 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Carson Cottage, View looking Northeast
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 13 of 14

DATE: June, 2001
VIEW OF: Strawn Cottage, View looking East
MARYLAND SHPO:
PHOTO: 14 of 14

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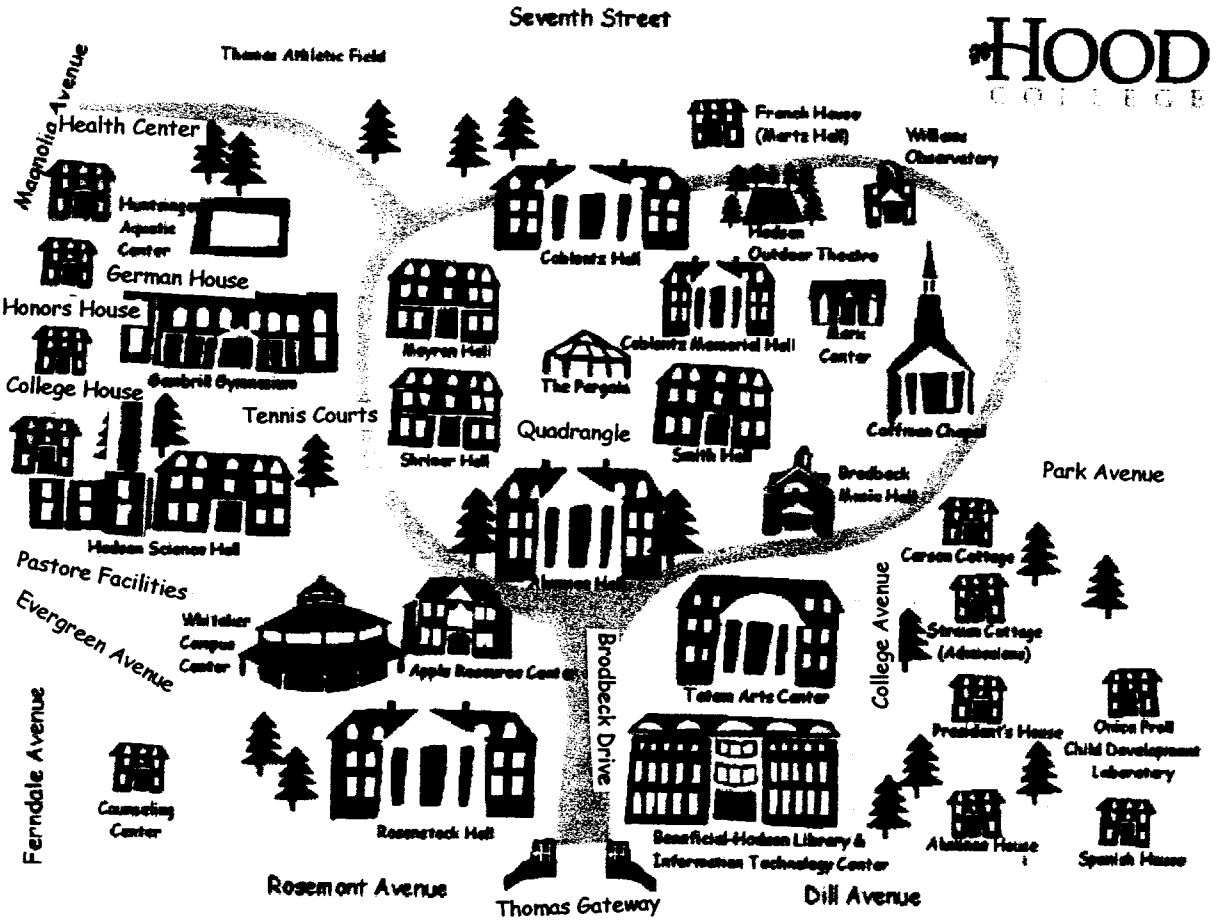
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet
HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, FREDERICK, MD

Section Number Map **Page** 2



Hood College Historic District Resource Location Map
Frederick, Maryland

Not Drawn to Scale

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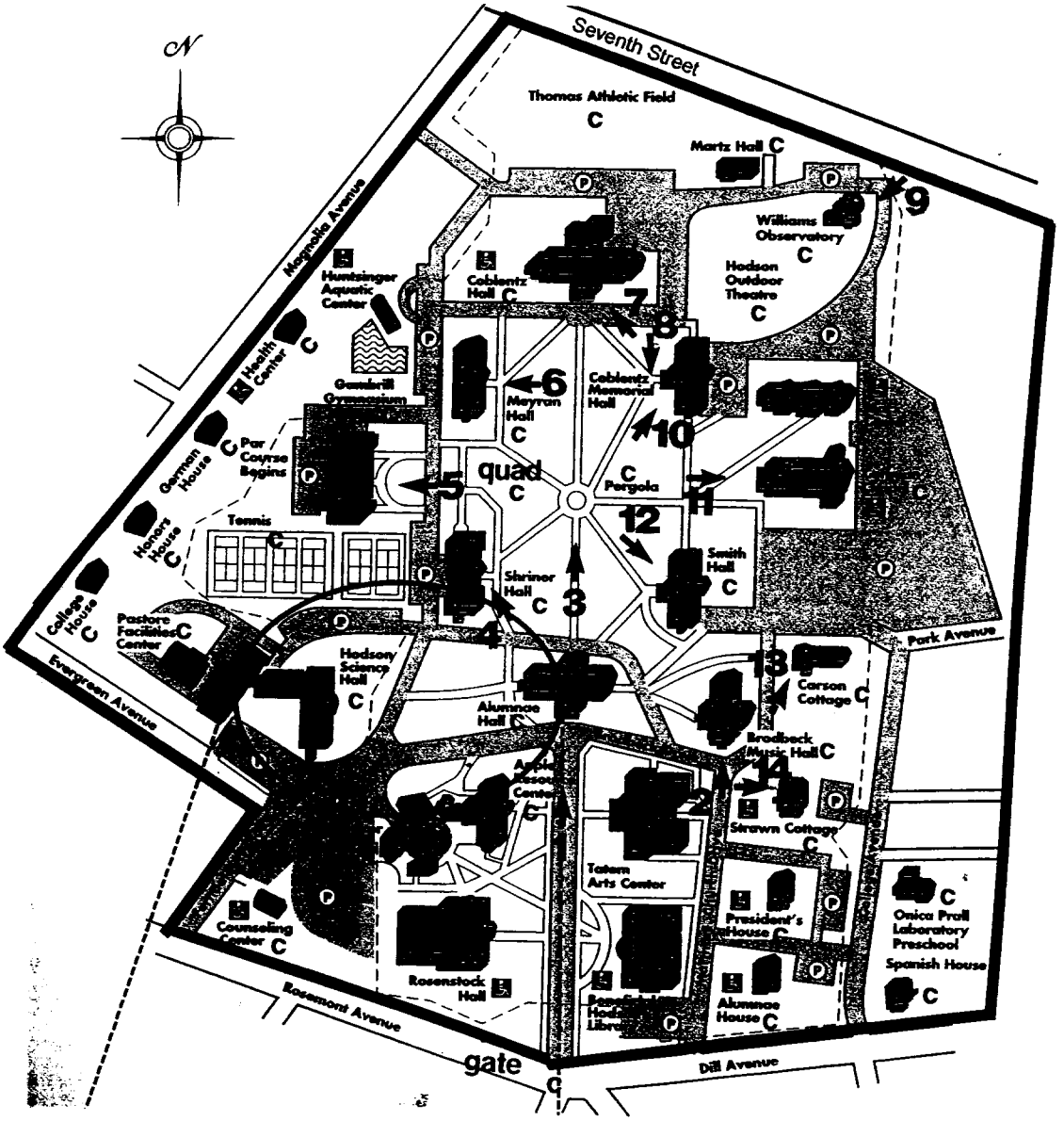
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet
HOOD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, FREDERICK, MD

Section Number Map **Page** 1

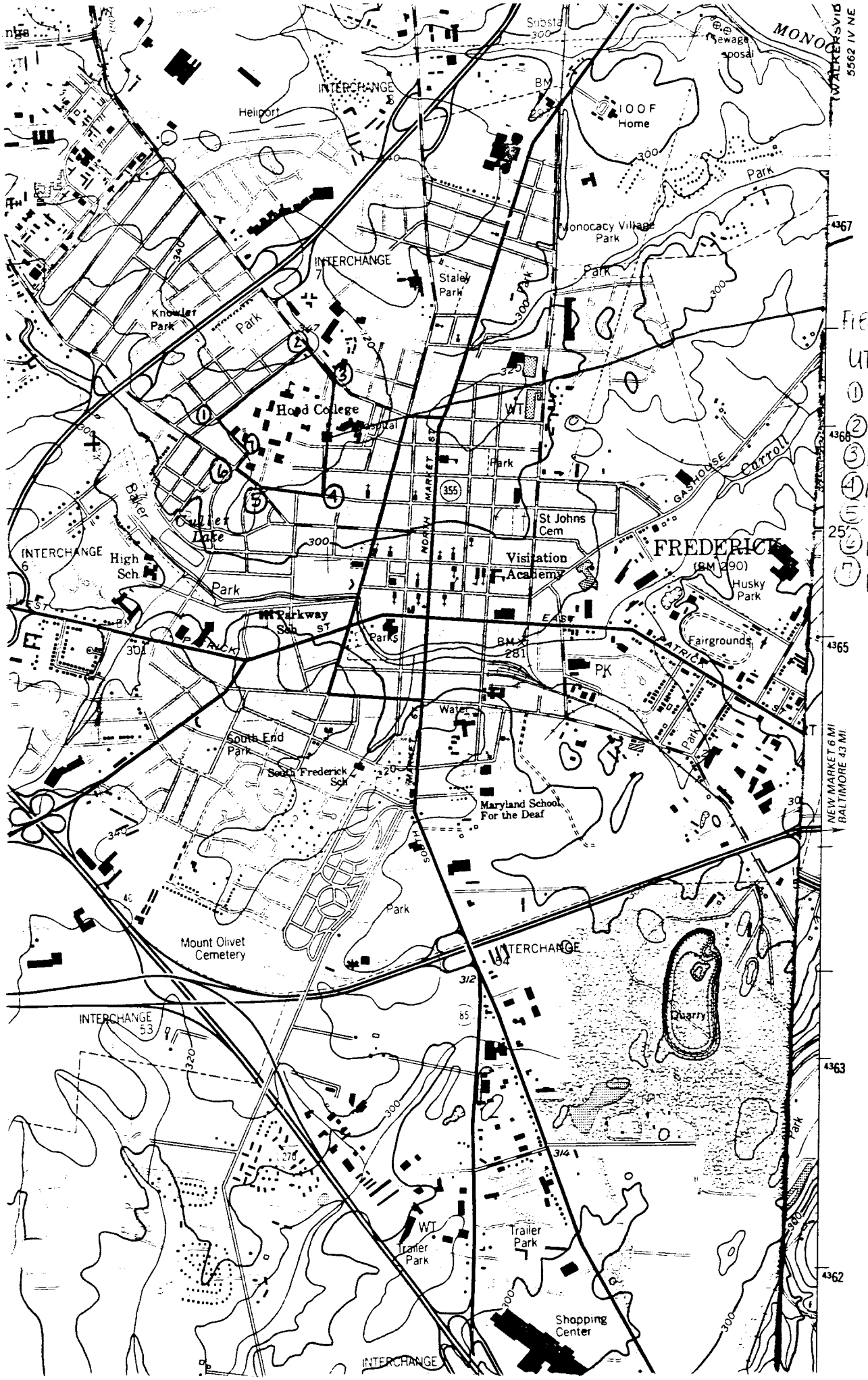


lood College Historic District Boundary Map
Frederick, Maryland

With Photograph Key

KEY

Boundary
C= Contributing Resource
Not Drawn to Scale



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Hood College
Historic District
Frederick County, MD

UTM References:

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③ 18/292054/4366467
④ 18/292001/4365907
⑤ 18/291644/4365973
⑥ 18/291548/4366075
⑦ 18/291611/4366144

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Alumnae Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
alumnae Hall, view looking North
Photo 1 of 14

BRODBECK MUSIC HALL

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Brodbeck Music Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
Brodbeck Music Hall, view looking North
Photo 2 of 14

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Pergola
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
Pergola, view looking North

Photo 3 of 14

SHRINER HALL
Tradition
at Hood

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Shriner Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
Shriner Hall, view looking Northwest
Photo 4 of 14

GAMBRILL GYMNASIUM

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gambrill gymnasium
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June 2001
Maryland SHPO
gambrill gymnasium, view looking west

Photo 5 of 14

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Meyran Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June 2001
Maryland SHPO
Meyran Hall, view looking west

Photo 6 of 14

CORLENTZ HALL

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Coblentz Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June 2001
Maryland SHPO
Coblentz Hall, view looking Northwest

Photo 7 of 14

F-3-189
Quadrangle
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Quadrangle, view looking South
MHT, Maryland SHPO

Photo 8 of 14

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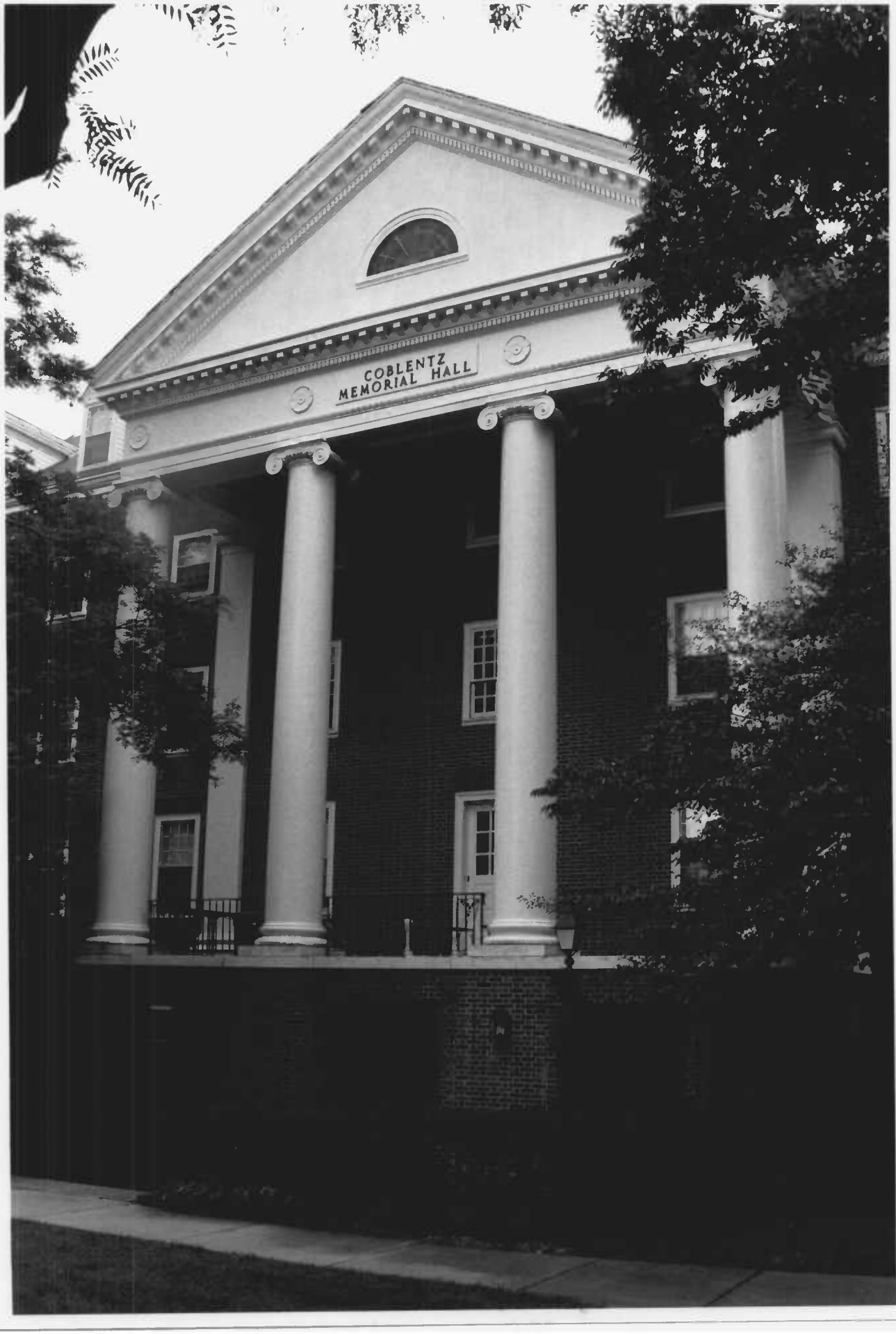
Williams Observatory
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
Observatory, view looking southwest

Photo 9 of 14


COBLENTZ
MEMORIAL HALL

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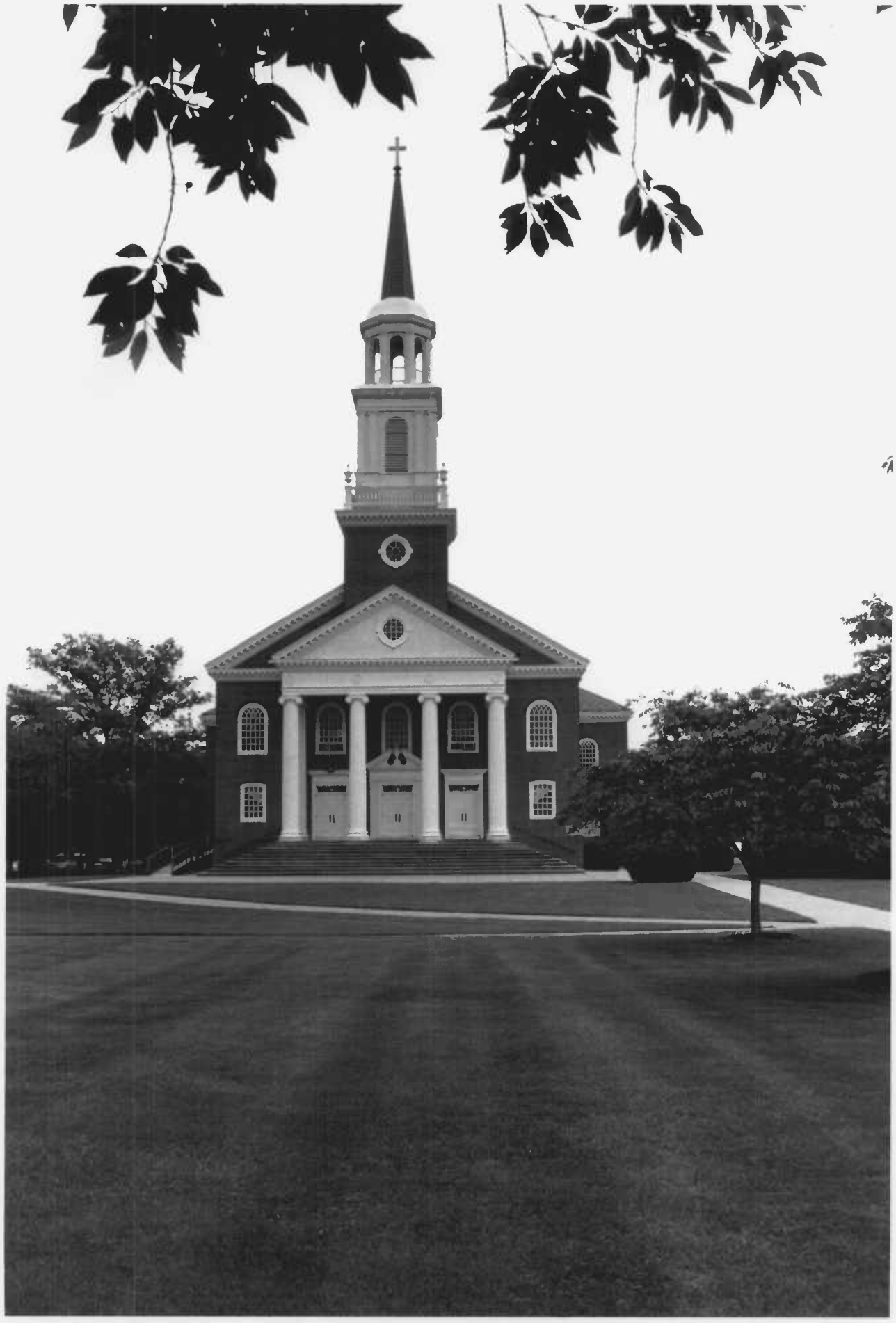
Coblentz Memorial Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June 2001
Maryland SHPO
Coblentz Memorial Hall, view looking Northwest

Photo 10 of 14



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Coffman Chapel
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
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June 2001
Maryland SHPO
Coffman Chapel, view looking East

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Smith Hall
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June 2001
Maryland SHPO
Smith Hall, view looking southeast

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Carson Cottage
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
carson cottage, view looking Northeast

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STRAWN COTTAGE

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Strawn Cottage
Hood College Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland
Traceries
June, 2001
Maryland SHPO
Strawn Cottage, view looking East
Photo 14 of 14

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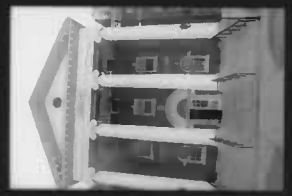

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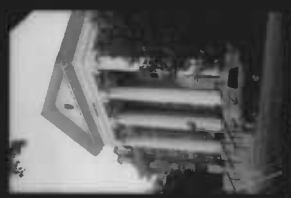

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Hood College Historic District, Frederick, MD

Contact Sheet