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

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

Project: Proposed demolition Bannekar Hall  Agency: S/BSU

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes  Name ___________________________ Date __________

Eligibility recommended ___  Eligibility not recommended X

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

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

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

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

Prepared by: Traceries, 9/96

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

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR Program  3/27/98 (rec'd)  Date
MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

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

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

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:
   - Settlement Agriculture
   - Political Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
   - Demographic Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
   - Religion Government/Law
   - Technology Military
   - Environmental Adaptation Religion
   - X Social/Educational/Cultural
   - Transportation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

V. Resource Type:
   Category: buildings
   Historic Environment: village
   Historic Function(s) and Use(s): education, academic and dormitory halls
   1938 alterations to Tubman and Bannekar Halls: Smith and May

Known Design Source: ______________
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

5. Classification

   Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)
   ___ private ___ public-local ___ public-State ___ public-Federal

   Category of Property (Check only one box)
   ___ building(s) ___ district ___ site ___ structure ___ object

   Number of Resources within Property
   Contributing Noncontributing
   ___ 20 buildings
   ___ ___ sites
   ___ ___ structures
   ___ ___ objects
   ___ 20 Total

   Is this property listed in the National Register?
   Yes ___ Name of Listing ____________________________
   No ___
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Bowie State University
Tubman and Banneker Halls
Bowie, Maryland

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Education
Sub: College; Library; Research Facilities; Education-Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: Education
Sub: School; College; Library; Research Facilities; Education-Related; Sports Facilities

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival
Modern
International

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick; Concrete Block
roof Asphalt Shingles; Built-Up Composite
walls Brick; Parged Concrete; Glass
other

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1
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)

___ A  Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B  Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

___ C  Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ D  Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

___ A  owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B  removed from its original location.

___ C  a birthplace or a grave.

___ D  a cemetery.

___ E  a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ F  a commemorative property.

___ G  less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Bowie State University
Tubman and Banneker Halls
Bowie, Maryland

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Education
Ethnic Heritage

Period of Significance 1910-1956

Significant Dates 1910
1921
1938
1950s-1970s

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Smith & May, Architects 1938 Alterations

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

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


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  187 acres

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  L. Trieschmann & K. Gettings, Architectural Historians
organization  Traceries
street & number  5420 Western Avenue
city or town  Chevy Chase
state  MD  zip code  20815
date  September 1, 1996
telephone  301/656-5283

12. Property Owner

name  State of Maryland: Bowie State University
street & number  13900 Jericho Park Road
city or town  Bowie
state  MD  zip code  20715
The 187 acre campus of Bowie State University, located in Bowie, Maryland, consists of twenty buildings sited to create an open quadrangle plan. Established at this site in 1910, the first buildings consisted of classroom facilities and freestanding brick dormitories. The campus experienced significant construction and development phases in the late 1930s, 1950s, and 1970. It is presently comprised of both brick and parged concrete buildings, ranging in construction date from 1921 to the 1980s. Due to the growth and development, there are only two extant buildings dating from the original campus plan -- Harriet Tubman Residence Hall and Benjamin Banneker Hall. Significantly enlarged and altered, the two historic buildings serve as the focal point for the remaining eighteen contemporary resources comprising the quadrangle. Of the non-historic resources, there are six dormitories, three recreational buildings, one infirmary, three academic buildings, four administrative and maintenance structures, and a day care center.

**CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT**

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

The campus was further improved by the 1950s with the construction of Dwight Holmes Residence Hall (1951), Goodloe Apartments Residence Hall (1952), and Lucretia Kennard Residence Hall (1956). Typically two- to two-and-a-half-stories in height, the brick residential halls were detailed in the Colonial Revival style, mimicking the historic resources erected in the 1920s. In 1964, the Staff Residence Hall was built with a similar Colonial Revival-style plan, although with more restrained ornamentation commonly
associated with the style. Two high-rise, brick residential buildings were erected in the 1970s and 1980s -- the Towers Residence Hall (1974) and Alex Haley Residence Hall (1980s). These multi-story buildings introduced a contemporary style of architectural and structural design never before exhibited on the campus.

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

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

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

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

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

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TUBMAN HALL

Exterior Description

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

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

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

The raised basement level is pierced by seven window openings, two of which are glazed with three-light casement windows covered by metal security grills. The centrally placed opening under the contemporary stair has been infilled with brick, while three others
contain grill ventilator panels. Each of the basement-level openings is crowned by a soldier jack-arched lintel, and is set on a rowlock sill. The basement level is topped by a corbelled water table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The east elevation of the west wing addition encompasses four bays, one of which marks the stair hall at the extreme east end of the wing. This bay contains flush metal double doors with a single-light transom and a single window at the ground level. The
remaining first and second stories contain single and double 6/6 windows on each level. The south elevation of this wing addition is pierced by two 6/6 windows on the first and second stories.

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

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

**Interior Description**

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANNEKER HALL

Exterior Description

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

A soldier stringcourse, doubling as a window lintel, encircles this section of the building. Other exterior decorative elements on the
west elevation are a row of six 9/9 windows and a recessed entry. This contemporary entry contains paired flush wood doors with off-center slit window sidelights, and a transom containing a segmentally-arched muntin. The deeply recessed entry is accessed by a handicapped concrete ramp set on an American bond brick foundation, and enclosed by a wood and metal balustrade.

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

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

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

Interior Description

The three sections of Banneker Hall each possess different interior treatments, relating to their use and period of construction. The floors on the interior are light-colored vinyl tile, and the ceilings are dropped acoustical tiles with inset fluorescent lighting. Original door frames in the first section are square-
edged wood casings with square corner and base blocks. These casings enframe the original nine-light/two-panelled doors with six-light awning transoms. Replacement doors throughout the building consist of flush wood doors with single square-lights and square-edged metal surrounds. Original window casings are square-edged with an interior bead, while replacements consist of square-edged casings without the bead. The original wood baseboard remains in parts of the first section, while replacement plastic kick plates exist elsewhere.

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

The second section of the building is comprised of two large classrooms, a meeting/observing room, and a mechanical room. The hall winds to the south, providing access to the third and most contemporary portion of the building. The rectangular plan of this addition is augmented by the basement entry at the southern end of the room. The basement, extending below the second and third portions of the building, is occupied by heating and cooling equipment. It is finished with exposed brick walls, a concrete floor, and reinforced concrete supports.
As the first African-American educational institution of higher learning in the State of Maryland, Bowie State University was founded in 1867 as the Baltimore Colored Normal School for the Education of Teachers. The school relocated in 1910 to 187 acres of rural land in Bowie, Maryland, and by 1914 had begun to construct the first of over twenty education-related and recreational facilities. Developing at a rapid pace, particularly in the 1950s and 1970s, the campus consists today of twenty buildings, only two of which are historically associated with the early phases of college development.

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

**SITE HISTORY**

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

**CAMPUSS HISTORY**

The campus expanded slowly during the early years of the institution. The first building was erected in 1908-1909 at a cost of $15,470, serving as a classrooms and a women’s dormitory. For many years, the majority of students were boarded by the institution’s first principal, Don Speed Smith Goodloe, at his
house adjacent to the campus. The remaining students were housed in a pre-existing, barn and farmhouse that had been converted for use by the school.

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

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

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

In the following decades, the school undertook a major capital improvements program. This included the construction of the Towers Residence Hall (1974) and Alex Haley Residence Hall (1980s). As well as the Leonidas James Physical Education Complex and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Communication Arts Center in 1973, the Thurgood Marshall Library in 1978-79, the William Henry Administration Building in 1977, and the Wiseman University Centre in the early 1980s.

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

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

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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. PG-71A-21

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

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

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

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

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: District

Historic Environment: Rural

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

Known Design Source: Smith and May (1938 Additions to Tubman and Banneker Halls)
Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name  (indicate preferred name)

historic Maryland Normal and Industrial School at Bowie
and/or common Bowie State College

2. Location

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

city, town Bowie vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county P. G.

3. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>district</td>
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<tr>
<td>building(s)</td>
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<td>unoccupied</td>
<td>commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>work in progress</td>
<td>educational</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Accessible</td>
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<tr>
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<td>in process</td>
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<td>government</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>being considered</td>
<td>— yes: unrestricted</td>
<td>industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>military</td>
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</table>

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

name Bowie State College (State of Maryland)

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

city, town Bowie state and zip code Md. 20715

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Main Street folio 375

city, town Upper Marlboro state Md.

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

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

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

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

<table>
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<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
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<td>commerce</td>
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<td>X 1900-</td>
<td>communications</td>
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**Specific dates 1908 and following**

**Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: _A _B _C _D  
and/or  
Applicable Exception: _A _B _C _D _E _F _G  
Level of Significance: _national _state _local

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

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

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

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

In 1938, the program was expanded to a four-year degree program, and the name of the school was officially changed to the Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie.
The last great change came in 1963, when the name was changed to Bowie State College, reflecting the change in curriculum from the granting solely of teacher's certification to the granting of a liberal arts degree.

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

10. Geographical Data
Martha Putney. "History of Bowie State College" 1971

Acreage of nominated property
Quadrangle name Laurel
Quadrangle scale

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Northing</th>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>state</th>
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<td>code</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Susan G. Pearl
organization History Division
date May 1983
street & number 4811 Riverdale Road
telephone 779-2011
city or town Riverdale
state Maryland 20737

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438
Conjectural Plan of First Floor
Benjamin Banneker Hall
Bowie State University
Bowie, MD

Plan of First Floor
Real Estate—State Building Program Under Way

$250,000 Job Begins At Bowie

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

BY W. N. WATTMOUTH
Real Estate Editor, The Sun

Work has been started on additions and alterations to the main Colored Normal School building program. The Maryland State Colored Normal School at Bowie, a募集资金 of $1,000,000, will be used to construct a new dormitory and kitchen for students.

Walking Tour Lagniappe On New Orleans Cruise

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

AGNIAPPE is a Louisiana term meaning something added to what has been bought. For invitations to all-expense seven-day trip to New Orleans, it consists of an all-expense walking tour through the old French, Spanish, and Creole quarter of New Orleans, known as the Vieux Carre (Old Square). While there, passengers will have the opportunity to see such notable landmarks as the Audubon House, the Presbytere, and the St. Louis Cathedral.

Artists Hold Stage In Orlando, Fla

Exhibits Of Past Members Of These Walking Tours Are Served With Highachievements capitalist homes of courtyards of the French and Spanish regime, residence and tombs of those romantic and fabulous times. The exhibits of present-day artists and writers will be shown at art work and will rival those of the European expositions. The exhibits of present-day artists and writers will be shown at art work and will rival those of the European expositions.

Elders Of The Past Members Of These Walking Tours Are Served With Highachievements capitalist homes of courtyards of the French and Spanish regime, residence and tombs of those romantic and fabulous times. The exhibits of present-day artists and writers will be shown at art work and will rival those of the European expositions.

Rivers, Exciting In Cold Weather, Provide Breath-Taking Exhibitions Of Skill

NOW falls in Moscow late in November. Over a vast portion of Soviet Russia, winter comes in clear, bright and early. And the cold weather provides breath-taking exhibitions of skill.

Jefferson Davis House In its Rebuilding Program

Jefferson Davis House is in its Rebuilding Program. The house, once the home of the Confederate President, has been partially destroyed by fire. The rebuilding program includes the restoration of the house's original architecture and the addition of modern amenities.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

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341 blvd.

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341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.

HOTELS AND RESORTS (105)

341 blvd.
Tubman Hall Lobby circa 1954
Account Identifier: District - 14 Account Number - 1646090

Owner Information

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

Location & Structure Information

Premises Address
14000 JERICHO PARK RD
BOWIE 20715

Zoning
OS

Legal Description

Map Grid Parcel Sub District Subdivision Section Block Lot Group Plat No Plat Ref
22 E4 28 Town Ad Valorem Tax Class 21

Special Tax Areas

Primary Structure Built Enclosed Area Property Land Area County Use
0000

Value Information

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</table>

Transfer Information

Seller: Type: Date: Price: 
Deed1: Deed2:

Seller: Type: Date: Price: 
Deed1: Deed2:

Seller: Type: Date: Price: 
Deed1: Deed2:

Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments Class
County
State
Municipal

Tax Exempt: COUNTY AND STATE COLLEGES
Special Tax Recapture: * NONE *

PG:71A-21
Bowie State University (Bowie State College, Maryland State Teachers College)
13900 Jericho Park Road, Bowie
Laurel Quadrangle
PG-71A-21
Bowie State University
Tubman Hall
Bowie, MD
Traceries
July 1996
Maryland SHPO
View looking south, facade of original building
1 of 20
PG-714-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST, FACADE AND WING
2 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TURMAN HALL
Bowie, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, EAST WING
3 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING WEST, EAST ELEVATION
OF EAST WING
4 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST, SE CORNER OF EAST WING
5 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NORTH, REAR ELEVATION
OF ORIGINAL BUILDING
6 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING WEST, REAR ELEVATION
OF ORIGINAL BUILDING, AND EAST WING
7 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
Bowie, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING EAST, WING CONNECTED TO
BANNEKER HALL
8 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING EAST, WEST ELEVATION
OF WEST WING
9 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH, FIRST FLOOR, ENTRY HALL
10 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
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MARYLAND SHPO
STAIR HALL, FIRST FLOOR
11 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
TUBMAN
BOWIE, MD
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JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING EAST, BASEMENT
OF EAST WING
12 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BANNEKER HALL
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TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST, FACADE DETAIL
14 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BANNEKER HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NORTH, REAR ELEVATION DETAIL
15 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BANNEKER HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
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VIEW LOOKING NORTH, REAR ELEVATION
16 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BANNEKER HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST,
INTERIOR HALL OF 1938 ADDITION
17 OF 20
PG-71A-21
BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BANNERER HALL
BOWIE, MD
TRACERIES
JULY 1996
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VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST,
INTERIOR VIEW OF CLASSROOM
FROM HALL
18 OF 20
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BOWIE STATE UNIVERSITY
BOWIE, MD
TRACEIES
JULY 1996
MARYLAND SHPO
CAMPUS VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM TUBMAN HALL
20 OF 20