

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 and 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 any 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 complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Goucher College

other names BA-1484

2. Location

street & number 1021 Dulaney Valley Road

☐ not for publication

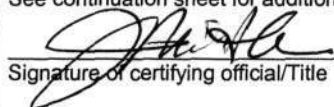
city or town Towson

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore code 005 zip code 21117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

7-13-07
Date

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

Goucher College (BA-1484)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, Maryland

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as 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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
12	7	buildings
	1	sites
	4	structures
	1	objects
12	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a 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)

Education/College

Education/Library

Education/Education-related/college dormitory

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/College

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Concrete Block

walls Stone, Concrete Block, Wood

roof Ceramic Tile, Copper, Asphalt Shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Description Summary:

Goucher College was founded in 1885 with the first class of students admitted in 1888. Its original "rural" campus in Baltimore had become landlocked by the 1910s as the City grew up around. As a result of this, the College guided by the foresight of President Guth bought 421 acres of land in 1921 with the intention of building a new campus and moving from its downtown Baltimore location. This land in Towson was the remnants of the 18th/19th century estate, Epsom, originally part of what is now Hampton National Historic Site. A "by invitation only" architectural competition was held in 1938 for the design of a general development plan for the Towson campus. Moore and Hutchins, a New York architectural firm, won the competition and remained the campus architects until the mid-1950s. The historic core of the Towson campus is the direct results of their efforts. Today Goucher College is a 287-acre wooded campus in Towson bounded by Dulaney Valley Road on the west, the Baltimore Beltway (I-695) on the north, the Campus Hills neighborhood on the east and retail/commercial development on the south. A high degree of integrity remains as the character of campus is retained through the maintenance of the Moore and Hutchins buildings and careful planning and design of sympathetic additions and new construction.

General Description:

When Goucher College acquired the Towson property it was once again provided with a relatively blank canvas on which to develop a campus in keeping with its philosophies. Early observations of the former Epsom property mention open meadows and cornfields on the southern portions and clusters of wooded areas. There were some portions dense with beech, tulip poplars, hickory, and white ash surrounded by dogwood and sassafras and in other areas black locusts were plentiful. Of note were several groupings of white oaks. The terrain was undulating with a broad ridge running through the site from northwest to southeast. Small streams and pond were found as well as several natural amphitheaters. It was originally hoped that one of the streams could be dammed to create a swimming, boating and skating pond in the southern portion of the site, but this was not to be the case. Several buildings ringed the site with only ruins remaining of the grand Epsom estate. These buildings with the exception of the Epsom Chapel (to be retained as a historic memorial) and the Old Bosley Hotel (to be improved and used by the College) were to be demolished as the College began its planning.

Two advisory boards were formed in 1937 to assist the College in its development of the campus. One, a group of three architects, would propose and manage a design competition for the general development plan of campus and the other, the College Planning Committee led originally by Prof. Clinton Winslow, would work in conjunction with the other but would have a much longer and intimate involvement in the continued development of the campus. A design competition, which took place in 1938, was seen as a way of gaining the most options for the College to evaluate in an efficient manner. Unique to this competition, a specific style was not being promoted rather the emphasis was in the accommodating the functions required by the College,

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followed closely by the respect of the natural beauty of the site and the efficiency, economy and flexibility of the scheme. As a result, the master plan for the campus was of primary importance with the building design taking the supporting role. This did not mean that the College hadn't given serious thought to the buildings needed rather just the opposite as seen in the detailed Competition Program which included a topographic map of the site. The site plan was to include the following buildings:

- a. The Academic Group, the Library, the Administrative Offices
- b. Building for Physical Education, Playing Fields, other Athletic Facilities
- c. Residence Halls for students, Central Kitchen
- d. Residence Provisions for maintenance staff
- e. Chapel, Auditorium, Music Facilities, Student Union
- f. Residence Buildings for married and single faculty members, Faculty Club
- g. Infirmary
- h. Residence for the President
- i. Service Building
- j. Garage Provisions for use of the College, including faculty and students
- k. Parking Spaces for use of the College, students, and the public, especially near the Chapel and Auditorium
- l. Main and Subsidiary Roads, showing approaches to various parts of the property from the surrounding highways and from Towson business center; intercommunicating roads on the campus, walks, paths, service and utility roads; bridle paths; such landscaping features as pools, ponds, gardens, lakes; outdoor theatre, greenhouses, and botanical gardens.
- m. New and Existing Contours, Wooded Areas
- n. Astronomical Observatory

The winners of the competition were announced in October 1938 with the New York architectural firm of Moore and Hutchins winning first place. Though their plan underwent many revisions starting almost as soon as the competition was completed it was the official plan until 1957. During this time, Moore and Hutchins served as the exclusive campus architects guided by the different advisory committees. In 1957 Hideo Sasaki was hired to re-evaluate the state of the campus architecture and planning. He brought fresh eyes and a new perspective as a landscape architect. He guided the campus planning through the 1960s suggesting ways of buffering campus from new development and I-695 to the north. Once the route of I-695 was announced, he undertook the study of the new entrance road recommending its current location and designing a Gateway entry to campus still seen today. One of Sasaki's lasting marks was unifying the landscape planning for campus as a way of enhancing and in some cases strengthening the built environment of campus.

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Campus Plans of Moore and Hutchins

Their winning design proposal (1938) was based on four principles: creating a flexible plan, working with the natural advantages of the property, emphasizing convenience and efficiency and using what they called a "free plan." It is this last principle that marks a change in the tradition of campus planning and makes their plan stand out as one of the Modern designs. Rather than use a symmetrical organizing system, which might have created a typical quadrangle or courtyard plan, Moore and Hutchins looked to the functions of the required buildings. They very quickly developed the concept of creating informal zones or nodes based on the function the building would serve linked together by pedestrian pathways. A look at their master plan reveals an academic node of classroom/laboratory buildings and the Library, two residential nodes (one for faculty and one for students), a physical education node (gymnasium and playing fields), and an administrative node lined by a major "spine" pathway and a system of smaller paths. Interestingly, they chose the Chapel to be the lynchpin that was located where all the nodes intersected. The design of the individual buildings was less important than their interrelationships.

In keeping with issues of terrain, the buildings are sited along the ridgeline leaving large areas of the site undisturbed. Their intent was that the design of the buildings would accommodate elevation changes as much as possible so as not to incur large grading expenses. A loop road would surround the main campus buildings providing vehicular access while keeping the pedestrian pathways as the dominant method for moving through the campus. This allowed for the scale of the buildings and landscape to be a more intimate scale and is still successful today.

When one compares the 1938 campus plan to a drawing done in 1952 it is apparent that although revisions were necessary for various reasons the intent of the original plan is still valid. The campus did develop with the informal clustered zones surrounded by a loop road. Faculty housing has been eliminated and the President's House is planned for a site near the student resident halls essentially where it is currently located. There are further refinements to the building footprints and circulation routes. As new construction occurred after this date it has in most cases proven to be respectful of the original design intent.

Style:

Moore and Hutchins made several study trips to the site and region during the competition. They wanted to create a design for the building appearances that was forwarding looking yet respectful of the local building traditions. Taking their cues from rural vernacular buildings in Maryland the overall building style is modern but more in keeping with prairie style than the International style. The use of indigenous materials and natural materials including a local stone for the walls (bearing walls were proposed but not used), tile or slate for the roofing material, wood accents and trim and metal windows were seen as economical while still respecting the desires of the College. The buildings are void of unnecessary ornamentation letting the beauty of the materials

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and the simple lines of the buildings stand on their own merit. The buildings appear to hug the ground being more horizontal than vertical with low sloping hipped roofs. The emphasis on natural lighting allows the window design and placement to add character while alluding to the different uses in the building. There is a masculine character to the buildings in their large proportions and simplicity but this is broken by the introduction of intimately scaled elements such as the Froelicher courtyard, and the balconies on several residence halls.

The materials chose for use on the main campus buildings were a local stone (gneiss) veneer on walls of either concrete block or reinforced concrete, ceramic tile for roofing material, wood siding/accents and metal windows. Newer buildings have tended to maintain this material palette though the proportions of stone especially have become less as the price has increased. The overall building proportions and style of the new construction have also remained respectful to the original Moore and Hutchins' buildings.

Contributing Resources:

<u>Mary Fisher Hall (residential)</u>	1941-2, 1950	Moore and Hutchins
Pearlstone	1983	Hillier Group
Pearlstone renovations	1997	Cho, Wilks, Benn

This was the first building, named after Dr. Goucher's wife Mary Fisher Goucher, to be constructed on the new campus, starting in 1941, as it solved the most pressing need for student housing. Residents moved into the only partially completed building in September 1942. The 2-3-story building was designed to accommodate 180 students mostly in single rooms and 5 faculty members. It was constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with local stone. The windows were metal framed with the fenestration pattern reflecting the use of the room by its size and shape. The low-pitched hipped and gable roofs were of terra cotta tiles. The massing consisted of a large central block with four flared wings that housed the student rooms. The central block originally contained a reception hall, a dining room, a kitchen and dating parlors. The infirmary, enlarged in 1950 remained in the building until the Health Center was constructed in 1962.

The 1983 renovation converted one of the residential wings into an expanded public area creating a quasi-student center. The bookstore and post office were moved here from Dorsey Center and spaces for a commuter lounge and club offices were created. With this renovation the public area was named Pearlstone Student Center in memory of Jack Pearlstone, a trustee whose estate contributions made the project possible. In 1997 further renovations included a two-story stone and glass entry atrium and expanded/redesigned the dining hall.

<u>Hoffberger Science</u>	1947-53	Moore and Hutchins
Louise Kelley Lecture Hall	1967	
Gairdner B. Moment Wing	1981	
Renovations	1995-6	

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Originally constructed as a one-story building it was named the Lilian Welsh Laboratory in honor of Dr. Lilian Welsh, founder of the departments of physiology, hygiene and physical education. The first classes were held in the partially completed building in early 1948. The complete vision for this rectilinear building was not achieved until the College received a generous donation from Samuel Hoffberger for whom it was then named. All the sciences and mathematics were housed in this one to three-story building, which contained classrooms, laboratories, faculty offices and a student lounge. An interesting early addition was that of a 6" refractor telescope on an equatorial mount in a dome on the roof. The building utilized the same palette of materials and technique of fenestration pattern seen in Mary Fisher Hall. The Louise Kelley Lecture Hall, a large demonstration/teaching laboratory, was added in 1967 and the Gairdner B. Moment Wing in 1981. Both additions maintained the original style and materials.

<u>Van Meter Hall</u>	1947-9, 1962	Moore and Hutchins
Renovations/addition	1997-8	Ziger/Snead, Inc.

Named after Dr. John Van Meter, one of the founding fathers, dean and acting president, Van Meter Hall was constructed as the Humanities and Fine Arts building. It is a three to four-story L-shaped building depending on the grade of the land, following the same palette and design vocabulary as the other structures on campus. One of the wings was for classrooms and faculty offices while the other smaller one housed the Administrative Offices of the College. The large Fine Arts Studio well lit with its oversized windows was located at the intersection of the wings. The Administrative Offices were moved to Dorsey Center in 1962 and the wing was renovated into faculty offices, a classroom and a seminar space.

The building was closed from June 1997 until June 1998 for extensive renovations. The building infrastructure was completely updated. Existing office and classroom spaces were remodeled and a sympathetic addition housing faculty offices, more classrooms and a larger sized lecture hall was completed. A new stair and elevator tower was also completed giving the building a focal point for orientation. These renovations won a 1998 excellence in design award from the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA.

<u>Anna Heubeck Hall (residential)</u>	1948, 1957-8	Moore and Hutchins
Renovations	2000	Einhorn Yaffee Prescott

Heubeck Hall was named in honor of Anna Heubeck Knipp, a prominent alumna with a continued interest in the College. Heubeck was designed to resemble Mary Fisher Hall and used the same organization of a central block and flared wings. Facing each other they embraced an open grass commons area. It maintained the material palette and fenestration patterns found elsewhere on the campus. For financial reasons Heubeck was constructed in two phases, the first included Bennett House and Robinson House and the second, Jeffrey House and Gamble House. The 2000 renovations remodeled the public spaces, relocating the Health Center to the first floor and creating space for Residential Life and the Safety and Security Office. An entry addition was added to provide a main public stair and elevator.

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<u>Froelicher Hall (residential)</u>	1950	Moore and Hutchins
Renovations/Thormann		
International Center	1989	

Froelicher Hall was named for Dr. Hans Froelicher, professor of German language and literature and art criticism. This building had the tightest budget of any construction to this point and was rather controversial in appearance and plan layout. While the material palette already existing on campus was maintained, the use of stone was much less leaving many entire walls and large portions of others painted concrete block. The plans called for a larger student population in each house with mostly double rooms. There were no common rooms or dating parlors as found in the previously constructed residence halls. The Campus Planning Committee expressed their dissatisfaction and compromises were made while still keeping the costs down. Rather than a central block with wings, the four houses that make up Froelicher were contained in separate rectilinear buildings forming a pinwheel around a walled landscaped courtyard. Covered walkways connected the buildings. With the opening of Froelicher, all students could live on the Towson campus and the City residence halls were closed. In 1989 renovations were undertaken to remodel the dining room space to include language and computer labs and the Thormann International Center.

<u>Plant Laboratory/Psychology Annex</u>	1951, 1965	Moore and Hutchins (possibly)
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Originally built as a simple one-story store face gable roofed residential scaled structure with a large greenhouse attached to its northeast elevation. It was used by the sciences as a Plant Laboratory for a number of years. Alterations to the building occurred in 1965 including an addition and conversion of the greenhouse to useable space. By this time the building was called the Psychology Annex.

<u>Julia Rogers Library</u>	1950-3	Moore and Hutchins
Robertson Wing	1966	Moore and Hutchins

Delayed by the need for additional housing, the Moore and Hutchins original plans proved too complex and costly so they worked to simplify the design. Lost from the proposed design was the entry tower element but the footprint remains remarkably similar. Aided by an almost \$1 million gift from the estate of Julia Rogers, a local woman interested in women's education, the project was underway in 1950. Constructed of the same palette of materials, its simple lines and massing are harmonious with the other buildings in the Academic cluster. It is a two-story building with a fairly regular fenestration pattern that is broken over the entry by the placement of three large windows that provided an abundance of natural light to the Rare Book reading room. The Library not only housed the book collection of the College but also media collections of images (slides and photographs) and recordings of music and theatrical productions, the College Archives and Special Collections. By 1966 the Library had outgrown its space and the Robertson Wing was constructed. This wing continued the design elements of the original portion as it filled in the space between the Julia Roger Library and Van Meter. Today many people do not realize that this complex of buildings was built in several stages.

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Recently the Library has undergone interior renovations adding classroom space and the Center for Teaching Learning and Technology on the first floor. The stack areas remain intact, as does much of the circulation/entry area. Currently the College is in the planning stages for a new building, an Athenaeum, which will house a new library as one of its primary functions. When the Athenaeum is completed the Julia Rogers Library will be renovated for much needed faculty office and classroom spaces.

<u>Lilian Welsh Gymnasium</u>	1954	Moore and Hutchins
Todd Dance Studio	1985	Cho, Wilks, Benn

The Gymnasium building is named for Dr. Lilian Welsh and was the second structure named for her on the Towson campus. From its initial conception the building was to serve two purposes: house the physical education department and provide a setting for large functions. It was more successful for the former as the acoustics did not lend themselves to theatrical or musical performances. It is rectilinear building with the large volume gymnasium space with a low pitched gable roof bounded by a flat roofed one-story office row on the west side. The palette of materials remained the local stone, concrete block, wood siding/trim/accents and tile roof. Its strikingly modern appearance is gained through the exterior expression of the structural pier of the gym and the fenestration patterns of ribbon windows on the offices and large multi-paned industrial styled windows on the gymnasium block. A tall massively proportioned stone entrance tower is located on the northwest corner.

In 1985 the Todd Dance Studio was added to the complex connecting with the gymnasium building. Designed as the first space dedicated to the dance department it houses dance studios, several classrooms, faculty offices and locker rooms. It was named for Elizabeth Connolly Todd, an alumna, trustee and major benefactor. While its palette of materials contains similar materials, it uses split faced concrete block and minimal stone.

<u>Alumnae House</u>	1955-6	Moore and Hutchins
Renovations/addition	2000	Lucas Associates

The Alumnae thought to replace their beloved Alumnae Lodge on the old campus with something modern and even forward thinking but still in keeping with their residential scale image. The popular ranch style of building would suit their needs and be most cost effective, a great concern to them, as they were to raise the money for its construction. The one-story L-shaped gabled stone and cypress building accommodated a reception hall, and large lounge with a fireplace that opened onto an adjacent terrace, administrative offices, a kitchen and a residential wing consisting of six bedrooms and three bathrooms.

A renovation in 2000 included the replacement of the systems infrastructure and the creation of conference rooms, a larger kitchen, a library and additional office space. The latter required an addition which is a single loaded corridor forming a C shape with original construction and creating a landscaped entry courtyard. The offices face the courtyard while the hallway was made wider than normal to create an informal gallery space.

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President's House

1957

Rogers, Taliaferro and Lamb

Paid for by the generosity of Mrs. William Haebler, the house is modern in design. Nestled in the woods, it is a two-story L-shaped structure with a fenced in entry court and terraces off the main living spaces. The floor and end chimney wall are faced with the local stone used throughout the campus while the second floor utilizes vertical wood siding. The first floor is ideally suited for entertaining with its open plan and access to the outdoor terraces. The bedrooms are on the second floor. The main entry foyer is sparse and somewhat small but has one mainly glass wall bringing in the play of natural light. This project won a design excellence award from the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA in 1957.

College Center (Dorsey Center)

1961-3

Pietro Belluschi with Rogers, Taliaferro and Lamb

Renovations

1983

Renovations

1991

Cho, Wilks, Benn

By the late 1950s the Board of Trustees had put the College Center on top of their priority list and began looking for an architect. When they initially approached Belluschi, who was serving on the College Architectural Advisory Committee, he refused suggesting instead such well-known modernist architects as Paul Randolph and Eero Saarinen. Convinced to accept the commission he resigned from the Advisory Board and began to design the project. To keep costs down, Belluschi hired the local firm of Rogers, Taliaferro and Lamb to complete the working drawings. The building was renamed the Dorsey Center in 1994 honoring Dr. Rhoda Dorsey, professor of history and president of the College. It received the First Honor Award for architectural excellence from the Baltimore Chapter of the AIA in 1963.

The College Center is on the site intended by Moore and Hutchins and acts as gateway to the Academic side of the campus. Belluschi chose to incorporate the same palette of natural materials used elsewhere on campus but its building configurations and level of detailing surpass the level of design seen in the other buildings. The complex is constructed of local stone, wood, structural steel frame and copper. It is divided into two parts, a theater/music building and a building housing the administrative offices of the College, by a monumental flight of concrete stairs leading up from the parking lot. The stair tapers as it ascends leading the visitor to the breezeway space between the buildings.

The theater portion is most in keeping with the Moore and Hutchins vocabulary with its stone walls and limited ornamentation and use of large full height windows allowing natural light in the lobby reception spaces. The most striking element is the raised copper roof, which accommodates the acoustical needs of the large auditorium space. There are two auditorium spaces, Kraushaar (1000 seat) and Merrick (250 seat), the Rosenberg Gallery (and lobby space) and various classrooms, practice rooms and offices in the building. The polygonal shape of the overall building reflects the configuration needs of the auditorium spaces.

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In contrast the Administrative building is much more rectilinear in configuration but less in keeping with the material palette of campus. It is a C-shaped building wrapping around a sunken landscaped courtyard. The base of the building utilizes the local stone but the remaining part reflects a more International style appearance with an exposed metal grid structure, ribbon windows, integral horizontal shading devices and flat roofs. This originally housed administrative offices, student lounges, the post office and bookstore. With the creation of the Pearlstone Student Center the student lounges, the post office and bookstore were moved out of Dorsey Center and the space used for offices opening out to the courtyard. In 1991 additional renovations were undertaken especially with the Admissions Office area.

Haebler Memorial Chapel

1961-3

Moore and Hutchins

Funds for the Chapel were raised as part of the College's 75th Anniversary Campaign and through the generosity of the Haebler's three daughters, originally anonymous donors, the goal was met. The Haebler donation came with the stipulation that they would be able to pick the architect. Moore and Hutchins were chosen for what would be their last new design work for the Campus. Hideo Sasaki chose a site, near the location originally planned by Moore and Hutchins and construction began in December 1961. The Chapel was to be non-denominational in that it would accommodate both Christian and Jewish services and it would serve as a modest sized auditorium as needed.

While the large volume gabled profile of the structure differs from other buildings on campus, the use of the typical palette of materials on the exterior and interior allows it to be contextual. The main level is an open sanctuary space with a choir loft in the rear. An undercroft for Jewish services, housing a specially built space for the Ark is located on the lower level. The entry façade is dominated by a stylized rose window of chipped red, white and blue glass reminiscent of the great medieval cathedrals. The copper and wood spire contains a carillon. Full height side windows of leaded glass in shades of blue and silver wash the interior sanctuary with natural light. Interior elements are of wood, the altar is of Italian marble and the floor is made of cork tiles. Hanging metal fixtures provide artificial light when needed.

Non-contributing Resources:

Non-contributing resources either were constructed outside the period of significance of the district, or were not informed by the design principles of the Moore and Hutchins plan.

Cannon

late 18th/early 19th century

Listed on the Maryland Inventory, this cannon was probably from a former 19th century armory that stood on the corner of Dulaney Valley Road and Joppa Road. It was discovered during the construction of the Julia Rogers Library. It is now located near Hoffberger Science.

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Epsom Springhouse early 19th century
Renovations 1985, 1999

This simple gabled stone bearing wall structure is the only remaining element from the Epsom estate. The spring used to cool dairy products still runs through the Springhouse today.

Stable 1957 Wilson and Christie

This is a simple wood and concrete block gable structure with a central aisle running between two rows of stalls and a hayloft above. The rhythm of the stalls is expressed in the exposed structural elements on the exterior.

Maintenance Building 1958

The one story modern design building houses the service portions of the Maintenance department on campus as well as their staff offices.

Dorothy Stimson Hall 1961-6 Wilson and Christie

The concept for this residence hall was that of a house in the woods. It has a limited amount of stone, mostly in the base and is mostly a dark painted wood. Meant to accommodate 250 students it was constructed in five stages and was interconnected by walkways.

Groom's House 1962

A very modest one-story gable house was provided for the Groom. It is constructed of concrete block, which has been painted.

Guth Memorial Gateway 1963 Hideo Sasaki
Gatehouse Plaza 1997 Hord Coplan Macht

Once the route of I-695 was decided upon, the College could make their final decisions on the placement of the new entry road. The current location across from Locustvale Road was chosen and Sasaki prepared a gateway design. Cost delayed the construction of the gateway elements for a number of years. The design of the landscape and the stone walls provides a harmonious entry to campus. The ashes of Dr. and Mrs. Guth are immured in the walls of the gateway. The Gatehouse was designed to complement the entry and provide a security control point for campus.

Eline von Borries Pool 1964-7 Cochran, Stephenson and Wing

Named after Eline von Borries, a professor of physical education, the pool was a long awaited addition. Located next to the Welsh Gym in a simple understated building, it has the interesting feature of being to be opened to the outdoors by way of large overhead doors at one end of the building.

Meyerhoff Arts Center 1989-91 Cho, Wilks, Benn

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Named in honor of its major benefactors, Robert and Jane Berstein Meyerhoff, the two-story building unified the fine arts in one location. It houses studio space for drawing, painting, sculpture, ceramics and photography as well as the necessary support spaces, offices, classrooms and an experimental black box theater named after alumna, Mildred Dunnock. While it maintains a complementary material palette and scale, its design introduces new forms and fenestration patterns, reflections of its interior needs.

Sports and Recreation Center

1991

Ayres, Saint, Gross, Inc.

Located south of the Welsh Gymnasium and connected by an enclosed breezeway this building provided the much needed expansion of space for the physical education department and sports teams. It maintains much of the material palette seen on campus but has a different design since partially as a result of the interior uses. The building contains a larger gymnasium with bleachers, which can be used for large gatherings, classrooms, athletic support spaces, racquet sport courts and offices.

Heating/cooling plant

1993

This utilitarian building allowed for centralizing the campus infrastructure. It is located near the Maintenance building mostly hidden from view by earthen berms.

Indoor Riding Ring

early 1990s

Proposed in 1956, the indoor riding ring was not constructed until the early 1990s. It is adjacent to an outdoor ring and is a simple roofed structure of wood and metal providing shelter from the elements.

New House

2000

To date, this is the newest occupied residence hall. It sits on the site of the demolished Health Center. While more modern in its use of stucco with the stone, the overall massing and simplicity blend with the historic resident halls surrounding it.

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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 pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property 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)

Property is:

- ☐ **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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1921 - 1963

Significant Dates

1921, 1938, 1942, 1952, 1954

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Moore & Hutchins; Hideo Sasaki; Pietro Belluschi;
Rogers, Taliaferro and Lamb

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
MD - 1189
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Goucher College Archives

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Goucher College is a small private coeducational institution located just within the Baltimore Beltway in Towson. It is the second campus for what started as a women's college founded by the Lovely Lane Methodist Church in Baltimore in 1885. The Towson property was purchased in 1921 and a "by invitation" architectural competition, approved by the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held in 1938 for design of the overall campus plan and the library. The entrant list reads as a "who's who" list of the architectural world with representatives from the new Modern movement as well as architects with more traditional design philosophies. The winner of the competition, Moore and Hutchins, went on to design more than nine buildings on the campus and played an active role in the master planning for future campus development until about 1956. Their building designs while modern in philosophy take cues from the indigenous materials of the area and the vernacular architecture of Maryland. It is to their credit that the buildings designed by Moore and Hutchins remain in use with their original functions and maintain a high level of integrity. As a result, Goucher College is significant under Criterion C reflecting the architectural merit of the overall campus. The period of significance begins with the acquisition of the property in 1921 and ends in 1963, by which date the Moore and Hutchins plan for the campus had been fully realized.

Goucher College also played a dominant role in the higher education of women in the Baltimore region. Originally housing both a preparatory secondary school and college, it was one of two institutes for the higher education of women in Baltimore chartered in the latter part of the 19th century that survive today. Goucher College was the first women's college south of the Mason-Dixon line to receive accreditation. Its progressive, forward thinking philosophy of education was to be of comparable in both subject matter and quality to that found at a men's college/university. Therefore Goucher College is also significant under Criterion A for its contributions to the higher education movement of women.

Resource History:

The impetus for the Goucher College came from a suggestion put forth by the Methodist Church's Board of Bishops in 1880 to raise money for the upcoming 1884 Centennial celebration of the Church. The Baltimore Conference decided after much discussion to put forth the goal of raising monies to charter either a women's seminary or college. In 1885 having raised a modest sum of money and being the recipient of a piece of land, the Women's College of Baltimore City was founded. This was the third attempt by the Conference to start a women's college having tried in 1848 and 1866. The name of the college changed in 1890 dropping the word City and again in 1910 to Goucher College honoring the original land donor, major benefactor and second resident, Dr. John Goucher.

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The first building on the original campus, Goucher Hall, was located on 23rd between St. Paul and Charles Streets in what was then a rural area outside of the City. The property adjoined the newly constructed Lovely Lane United Methodist Church (formerly First Methodist Episcopal Church) of which Dr. Goucher was pastor. Designed by Stanford White of McKim, Mead and White in 1883-8, the Church set an architectural precedent followed by many of the Goucher College buildings. Indeed Stanford White continued his relationship with the area by designing several of the campus buildings including Bennett Hall, Catherine Hooper Hall and the Goucher's residence. Charles L. Carson, a Baltimore architect who had been associated with McKim, Mead and White during the Church project, designed Goucher Hall. These buildings are not effeminate stylistically with their strong simple lines and massive proportions giving credence to the seriousness of the Conference's mission for providing women's higher education. Goucher College grew to 26 buildings and 6 acres by the early 1900s. 18 of these original buildings were put on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as the Old Goucher College Historic District.

In March 1921 President Guth gave another report of what he felt was the inadequacy of the current campus including the unsatisfactory change in character of the neighborhood and the growing encroachment of businesses. He read a resolution passed by the Alumnae Council in February 1921 promising active participation in a fund raising campaign to increase the College endowment and to facilitate the move of the College to a new site. The Board of Trustees passed a similar resolution and the search for a new site, which President Guth had already started, continued in earnest. As President Guth evaluated different properties he had the following requirements in mind: "ample acreage, necessary elevation, good drainage, satisfactory neighborhood, accessibility, and the likelihood of the development of the district which the College might be located. Another consideration of great consequence was the cost." (Knipp, 256-7) The latter precluded properties in the City and the search shifted to several properties in Baltimore County. A tract of 421 acres in Towson met these requirements and in May 1921 President Guth asked the Board for authorization to purchase the property. For the price of \$150,000 Goucher College had a future new site.

The majority of the new site had been part of an 18th/19th century estate named Epsom. The property had originally been part of the Hampton estate owned by the Ridgely family but was given to Harriet Ridgely as a gift upon her marriage to Henry Banning Chew and remained in the Chew family until President Guth purchased it. The property became a major agricultural endeavor as well as being the Chew residence. The manor house was a combination of two 18th century houses with later 19th century decorative embellishments, two conservatories and a Doric portico. Once considered a showcase in Baltimore County, Epsom Manor was destroyed by fire in 1894. Outbuildings related to domestic and agricultural needs dotted the estate. Henry Chew added to his prominence in the community by donating land and building materials for Epsom Chapel, the first permanent house of worship in Towson.

When Goucher College acquired the property only remnants of its former heyday remained. The Manor house had burned in 1894 leaving it in ruins. Foundation ruins of several barns and lime kilns were found, as were

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two springhouses. As the new library was being constructed a cannon c.late1700/early 1800 was discovered which is now displayed on campus near Hoffberger Science. The historic entrance road to Epsom was maintained as the entry road for the College initially.

Financial hardship, low enrollment, and the illness and subsequent death of President Guth delayed the initial planning for the building of the new campus until the late 1930s. The site was used for special activities by the College but was not occupied until 1942 when Mary Fisher Hall was completed and the first group of students moved in. The College maintained the two sites until 1954 when the complete move to Towson was made. The Baltimore City buildings were sold off as they were vacated to provide additional funding for the Towson campus. Additionally the College leased and/or sold off portions of the Towson site for residential and commercial developments, including the property where Towson Town Center sits as well as the Peabody Institute in Towson, providing much needed revenue for construction and operating costs. Fairly early in its ownership the College had been made aware that the County was proposing a beltway road that would impact its site. Fortunately for the College, when the final route was announced in 1953 the County took the College Master Plan into consideration and the least impact possible was made to the overall site by cutting across the northern boundary. Two other road projects, Goucher Boulevard and the widening of Dulaney Valley Road, impacted the size of the campus, but the benefits outweighed any loss of land. Today the College maintains 287 acres of the original 421-acre parcel as its campus.

Historic Context:

Into the late 19th century, the idea of a college or university education for a woman was a highly debated topic. The opposition centered on the prevailing thoughts that women were not physically strong or mentally advanced enough to handle higher education. The theory was promoted by many scholars of the time was that advanced education would "unsex" women making them unfit for their traditional and "natural" roles. Proponents argued that women indeed were capable both physically and mentally of handling the task. In fact it was claimed their roles in the family required the best education possible so they could instill knowledge, morals and culture in their children. Unmarried women also began to increasingly hold positions as lower school teachers adding to the need for a good education foundation.

While early advanced educational opportunities for women focused on the skills women would need to be proper companions for their husbands, some training opportunities for teachers, nurses and other social workers began to appear. Women gradually gained access to more advanced secondary schools and to some colleges. A few coeducational colleges existed, though a tradition of single-sex institutions began in the 1830s continuing into the 20th century. The early schools tended to be seminaries, academies or normal schools rather than complete colleges or universities. After the Civil War, many of the newly established universities in the West

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and Midwest open their doors to women but those in the South and East were not as welcoming. This led to the founding of women's colleges by different philanthropic individuals and organizations.

The most commonly known of these women's institutions are the "Seven Sisters" schools six of which were founded by either an individual or by groups of wealthy women. In the South, several church denominations provided the support for the founding of women's colleges. Both Goucher College and College of Notre Dame (Baltimore) are examples of the latter. In each case the desire to provide a high-quality education for women was the impetus for the school's founding. Women's colleges have always sought to offer a curriculum as rigorous as that provided by the best men's colleges, but didn't try to duplicate it exactly. They were leaders in providing offering laboratory science and fine-arts courses as part of the college course. Other schools had vocational courses and special offerings for older students or professionals. Goucher College appears to be unique in its requirements of physical education courses for every student.

The reputation of women's colleges was based on more than the educational opportunities it provided. It was also judged on the moral and social character of its faculty and students. The administrations of these institutions placed numerous social behavioral restrictions on their students as a way to control this image. Many women's colleges were also housed within a single buildings or a connected cluster as an extension of this goal but also to provide a sense of assurance to students' families that they would be secure away from home.

Goucher College's educational philosophy was based in the liberal arts from the outset. Its first president, Dr. Hershey Hopkins, former professor and acting President at St. Johns College in Annapolis, was a Latin, Greek and German scholar. He was very familiar with the educational systems in the United States so after being hired by Goucher but before there were students admitted the Board of Trustees sent him on a study trip to Europe. While there he studied the different techniques of providing an advanced education as well as hiring what would become some of the College's earliest faculty members.

Goucher College opened its doors with an ambitious course of study. The standards for both admissions and graduation were similar to Johns Hopkins University. There were four courses of studies a student could pursue at the College: classical, modern language, natural sciences and mathematical. Parallel programs, but not as rigorous initially, were offered in art (drawing and painting), music and elocution. The coursework requirements for all students included extensive physical training and hygiene, something unusual for the time as Victorian women tended to participate in little exercise. It was in partially in response to this and to the thought that women didn't have the physical strength that the College adopted teachings of education gymnastics by the Royal Central Institute in Stockholm. In fact when Bennett Hall, the second academic building, was constructed it was hailed as "the finest gymnasium for women in the world" surpassing the quality of many men's facilities. (Musser, 24)

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The initial student registration took place in September 1888 with 50 students participating with 130 enrolled before Christmas. It was soon found that only ten of these students met the admissions requirements for the freshman level. Of these ten, five became the first graduating class in 1892. In response to the lack of well prepared students and not wanting to focus on remedial coursework at the college level, the decision was made to create a preparatory school, The Girls' Latin School of Baltimore in 1890. The name reflected its emphasis on Latin as a foundation for higher education and as such was the first for girls in the city and state as well as being among the first in the South. It was initially housed within Goucher Hall but moved to Catherine Hooper Hall upon its construction in 1893 and would remain there until 1909 when it moved to yet another campus building, Alfhelm Hall. After two years, in 1911, it became a separate independent institution within the City with its own administration and in 1914 it moved off campus entirely. In 1909 Catherine Hooper Hall was converted into science laboratories and classroom space, its intended use originally.

The 1910s and 1920s saw many changes at the College both to its curriculum and its building stock. The academic revisions were considered progressive and included adopting a new grading system, shifting to a department based plan of study and no longer requiring Latin for admission to the College. Several building projects were undertaken including an addition to Bennett Hall to accommodate the growing enrollment and the construction of Alumnae Lodge. It became clear though with the lack of space to expand and the concern over the urban environment around the campus that the College would need to move at some point in the future. The purchase of the property in what was then rural Towson in 1921 mirrored other similar city institution's northward moves and suited the College's objectives of maintaining a high quality liberal arts education in an appropriate setting. President Guth originally sought out the expertise of Bertram Goodhue for the design of the new campus. After the death of Goodhue, Guth turned to a Boston architect, Woldmer Ritter, to create an aerial perspective of his vision for the Towson site.

It wasn't until the late 1930s that President Robertson and the Board of Trustees with the encouragement of the alumnae felt the time was right to start planning for the new buildings on the Towson campus. With the advice of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) an advisory panel of architects was created in 1937 to assist the College in developing a strategy for "obtaining the most effective and reliable professional architectural advice and services needed in connection with the development of its property near Towson, Md. as a College Campus and for the erection thereon of suitable buildings and other improvements." (Curtis, 25) The panel consisted of the current Chapter president, the president-elect and five past presidents: G. Corner Fenhagen, D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., William G. Nolting, Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Henry S.T. White, Lawrence Hall Fowler and James R. Edmunds, Jr.

The committee developed a list of four alternatives and presented it with their opinions of each to the College in February 1937. They classified the alternatives as follows: ordinary – hire single architect/firm; competitive – appoint a special advisor or board to conduct a competition; advisory board – appoint of an advisory board of 3 architects who would then prepare a program of development for the College; and, collaborative – appointment

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of a group of architects to act in collaboration as designers. The committee was split between the latter two alternatives in their recommendations. The College Board of Trustees reviewed and discussed the report choosing the advisory board alternative. A highly qualified board of 3 architects, Edward L. Palmer, Jr., Richmond Harold Shreve and James R Edmunds, Jr. was named and given the tasks of working with the College to prepare a development program for the Towson site and to obtain an architectural site plan. All three were prominent architects by 1937 and would provide valuable expertise to the College.

Edward Palmer, a Baltimore native, graduated from Johns Hopkins University and received an architectural degree from University of Pennsylvania four years later. His main body of work was residential and commercial development with a special skill for site planning. He worked with the Roland Park Company initiating the use of landscape architects and engineers in the design of site planning. Later as a partner in the firm of Palmer and Lamdin he was responsible for the modernization of the Baltimore municipal hospital system. Through his volunteer work as a member and secretary of the Hopkins Homewood Building Committee, he gained valuable experience responding to the educational needs of the University and the changes in ideology of the different administrations while coordinating the work of various architects.

Richmond Harold Shreve, a New York architect, was a partner in the firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon. The firm is probably best known for its design of the Empire State Building. Shreve had compiled a large body of educational architecture serving as campus architect at Oberlin College and designing buildings for Cornell, University, Wesleyan College and Julliard.

James Edmunds Jr., also a Baltimore native and University of Pennsylvania trained architect, worked for 2 years in Canton, China where he designed buildings for the American Christian University. Upon his return to Baltimore he joined the prominent firm of John Evans Sperry and quickly became a named partner. The firm as Crisp & Edmunds gained a strong reputation for progressive designs of high quality in the fields of retail and hospital work. His projects included Eastern and Western High Schools in Baltimore, the University of Maryland Hospital and at a later date the Towson branch of Hutzler Brothers retail store. Edmunds was very involved in urban renewal in Baltimore becoming the first chairman of the Housing Authority in Baltimore in 1937.

An invitation only design competition was chosen by the Advisory Board as the tool to obtain the site plan and it was announced in April 1938. More than 150 architects submitted credentials in order to be chosen as entrants and fifty were invited to participate in the competition including McKim, Mead and White who had designed several buildings for the city campus of Goucher; Ralph Adams Cram; Eliel and Eero Saarinen; Walter Gropius; and Richard Neutra. The competition required architects to design a general plan for the campus and a more detailed scheme for the library as well as providing a 3000 word description of their proposals. The competition prize included cash awards ranging from \$1000 to \$2500 for all winning schemes and a contract to continue work on both their general plan and library schemes for the first place firm. The

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delay in starting the campus had not been wasted time as the faculty conducted a thorough evaluation of the curriculum and made revisions to both strengthen and advance it. Thus a rather extensively detailed program covering both the details of the buildings as well as the educational philosophy of the college was provided as the basis for the design work and sent to participants in June 1938. Interestingly, no specific architectural style was required or promoted but rather the program stated, "emphasis should be on the informal rather than the institutional or monumental." This freedom of expression played a large role in the response to the competition both in the number interested as well as the range of design philosophies.

The Competition Program was the result of much hard work on the part of the Administration, the Faculty, the College Planning Committee and the Advisory Board of Architects. It was a lengthy process with many in-depth discussions about the buildings required and details about the internal needs and configurations of each. Every word seems to have been chosen carefully so the College's aspirations would not be misunderstood. The resulting document contained four parts covering the mechanics of the competition to the aims of the College. The first three parts were devoted mainly to the mechanics with the fourth on laying out the requirements for the building designs and most importantly the desires of the College. It was the fourth section that made this competition differ from several others of the same time period.

This fourth part dedicated to the Building Program began with the sentence: "The buildings and grounds of Goucher College should afford the best expression in architectural terms of its distinctive educational policy as a college for women." (Competition Program, 8) The following discussions were split between the aims and activities of the College and delineating the building types and use requirements. The "aims" section included the following introductory paragraph as a way of explaining the unique and progressive nature of a Goucher education:

Life activities determine the educational aims of the College. An understanding of the development of the civilized work, of the methods and achievements of science, of the demands of family, group, and community responsibilities, and of the means of communication both in English and in other languages assists in relating the individual to contemporary life. Training in habits of physical and mental health, in the use of resources with good taste and economy, in philosophical values provides the individual with a background for normal and happy living. The development of initiative and of a sense of responsibility in applying such understanding and training is fundamental in the program of Goucher. (Competition Program, 8)

A parallel point of emphasis was that the College was not to be an isolated entity and in fact it valued the interaction of students with the general community beyond its boundaries. The building requirements gave the breakdown of required buildings to be included in the site plan as follows: Academic group (Humanities, Social Studies, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences), Library, Administration, Chapel, Auditorium, Music, Student Union, Physical Education and Recreation (including a number of playing fields), Infirmary, Student

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Residence Group, Faculty Residences/Faculty Club (to maintain the close faculty-student interactions), President's House and Service Building. A much more detailed discussion of the Library followed, as the architects were to include a full design for this building.

Thirty-four architects submitted a total of thirty-five entries anonymously by the Oct. 1st deadline and on October 14th, the winners were chosen by a jury picked by the Advisory Board of Architects. The jury consisted of two Goucher representatives, President Robertson and Professor Clinton Winslow (political science) and three members of the AIA, Gilmore D. Clarke who was chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington, DC, John A. Holabird of Holabird and Root (Chicago), and Everett Meeks, dean of the School of Architecture at Yale. With the feeling that the make up of the jury would select a more traditionally designed scheme Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, both Modernists, withdrew from the competition and recommended that other Modernist architects do the same. Fortunately for Goucher College, only George Howe followed suit.

After two days of deliberation starting on October 11, the jury had made its decision and produced a report summarizing their discussions. It stated in part:

In making the award, great stress was laid upon the general plan which was considered in each case, in detail, from the point of view of the use of the site and the development and interrelation of the various features, notably the academic, the dormitory group, the recreation group and the faculty group. Proper stress was given, in detail, of the Library, as called for in the Program, and careful consideration was given to the element of architectural character, in accordance with the educational program of the College, as outlined in the Architectural program. It was felt that submission Number 15 best fulfilled all these considerations and the classification of the other submissions was made in accordance with these same considerations. (Pencil Points, 742)

First prize was given to the New York firm of Moore and Hutchins, second prize to Eliel and Eero Saarinen, third prize to Frost and Frost, and fourth prize to Thompson, Holmes and Converse. It is interesting to note that the four winning designs reflected the dominant architectural designs and style in America at the time. Thompson, Holmes and Converse presented a neo-Georgian plan that was fairly symmetrically laid out. The Frosts' entry was a formal neoclassical scheme, which utilized Beaux Arts techniques of symmetry and proportions. The Saarinens' proposal was probably the one of the most radical ones submitted. Very modern in appearance both in its site planning and building design, its rectilinear arrangement and choice of materials may have been deemed too formal, monumental and institutional looking. Moore & Hutchins design was said to blur the lines between a wholly modern scheme and a more traditional one. Taking clues from both camps the design maintained a connection with nature through its siting and building materials while also emphasizing the functional and budgetary needs of the college. Winning the competition was the beginning of a more than 25-year relationship that Moore and Hutchins were to have with Goucher College.

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Both the general plan and library design created by Moore and Hutchins were seen as more modern than traditional in its overall style. While their individual buildings may not appear as great individual modern masterpieces, the strength of their submission comes when the whole site plan is evaluated against the College's expressed desires of informality, simplicity, functional, economical and preservation of the site's natural beauty. In preparation for their design, both men made several trips to the site walking it to gain intimate knowledge and understanding of its setting. They also made extensive studies of the vernacular architecture of the region wanting to create buildings that spoke of the region while not being too strictly locked in the past providing the College with a distinctive image. The result of these studies can be seen in the buildings' designs and their conscientious placements with respect to the topography and existing landscape.

The buildings are arranged in informal clusters by function with the academic node to the west and the residential node further in toward the middle of the site to the east connected by a landscaped walk and symbolically by the Chapel. The arrangement also allowed for the utilization of the natural undulations of the site and made expansion opportunities less restrictive. There is no formal quad as seen at more traditionally designed campuses as Moore and Hutchins felt it made the plan less flexible. Moore and Hutchins' analysis document emphasized four guiding principles for their design: utilization of the advantages of the College property and preservation of its natural beauties, convenience and efficiency, flexibility in general plan and in detail, and a free plan. The design for the library was considered progressive and possessing many design qualities associated with the Prairie School and work of Frank Lloyd Wright. Without traditional decorative detailing the building sought to become part of the landscape, taking advantage of the indigenous stone, hugging a natural ridgeline, utilizing low slope roofs with overhangs, and being proportioned more horizontally than vertically. This design philosophy was continued throughout the early buildings of the campus with minor adjustments resulting from financial concerns.

Winning the Goucher College competition quickly garnered a successful reputation for the newly-formed firm of Moore and Hutchins. John C. B. Moore received degrees from Harvard University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He gained experience in the office of Delano & Aldrich in New York before opening his own firm in 1929. Robert S. Hutchins received his degrees from University of California, Berkeley and the University of Pennsylvania. He, too, worked for the firm of Delano & Aldrich before joining with Moore to create the firm of Moore & Hutchins in late 1937. Both men had teaching experience, Moore as a part-time advanced design critic for Columbia University and Hutchins as a design critic at Cooper Union. The firm maintained a strong practice within the educational realm throughout their careers designing numerous K-12 schools in the state of New York and obtaining commissions from universities and colleges including St. Lawrence, Columbia and Princeton. They would go on to win several other master plan competitions; one for U.N.Y Binghamton and the other for the Staten Island Community College. Several civic buildings and residences of modern designs are also represented in the firm's portfolio.

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The architectural press took note of the flexibility and informality of the Moore and Hutchins plan and its response to the natural topography; a major article on the competition in Pencil Points (Dec. 1938) pointed to these elements as addressing the program's goal to represent "the informal atmosphere which typifies the College, while achieving beauty in the structure and arrangement and preserving the natural loveliness of the landscape." The press continued to be a positive benefit to the College with discussions of the competition in general and the choice of a Modernist design. Several exhibitions of selected entries were held in such prestigious venues as the Architectural League in New York City, Boston's Architectural Club and the Baltimore Museum of Art. As with the widespread announcement of the College's 50th Anniversary celebration and unveiling of the competition winners, the media paid enthusiastic attention to these events.

In his book on campus planning in the United States, architectural historian Paul Turner uses the Moore and Hutchins plan for Goucher as marking an important shift in campus design. At the time the Goucher plan was developed, colleges and universities were beginning to use modern design for individual buildings, but the overall planning for these buildings was still based in the traditional symmetrical axial format. Turner includes the Goucher College plan with those by Frank Lloyd Wright for Florida Southern College and Gropius/Breuer for the Black Mountain College in North Carolina as being leading examples of a Modern approach to master planning for colleges. Each of these emphasized informal groupings of buildings connected by a system of pedestrian pathways rather than specific designs for individual buildings. This shift would allow the flexibility for future growth to accommodate changing needs, technologies and stylistic tastes.

Moore and Hutchins continued as the primary building architect and campus planner until the mid-1950s leaving a legacy of a modern campus unified in its design though it evolved and continues to evolve. The latest campus plan drawing completed in 1952 by Moore and Hutchins shows several changes from their competition plan. One of the most noticeable revisions is on-site faculty housing is no longer shown and the site of the President's house has moved over near the student housing node approximating its current location. While many of the original buildings have had additions or been renovated in more recent years, the overall integrity of the original structures remain proving the timeless quality of Moore and Hutchins' original vision. Newer buildings on the campus have been designed to respect the character of Moore and Hutchins' buildings in their choice of materials, siting and design vocabulary.

Several prominent landscape architects consulted in the implementation of the Moore and Hutchins plan. Moore and Hutchins had recommended the Olmsted Brothers firm, but Goucher's President Robinson had already offered the position of consultant landscape architect to a member of the Competition jury, Gilmore D. Clarke. Clarke was Dean of the Graduate School of Architecture at Cornell and Chair of the US Commission of Fine Arts (1937 - 1950). He was contracted in June 1940, but almost from the start there was a misunderstanding of the terms of his involvement with the project. By July 1940 the overall campus plan was under the control of a local Baltimore firm, H. Clay Primrose. Primrose prepared a preliminary survey of the site in February 1942 which coincided with the groundbreaking of Mary Fisher Hall.

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The Primrose survey of 1942 included residence areas, adjacent landscaping, academic buildings, preservation of the oak trees, recreation areas, a garden theatre and lake, botanical gardens, faculty residences, a college inn, an entrance gate, drives and natural scenic areas (Kornwolf, p. 79) .

The firm remained involved until 1948 when Primrose resigned due to illness. In 1946 Henry Vincent Hubbard of the Olmsted firm and formerly head of Harvard's landscape program was involved in the overall site planning, and in 1948 Morris E. Trotter, Jr. of Washington, DC was hired by Kraushaar to complete the campus planning. Gilmore Clarke apparently had some involvement as late as 1954. In 1957, responsibility for campus planning was taken over by Hideo Sasaki.

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Baltimore County, Maryland
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Goucher College
Name of Property

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Baltimore County, Maryland
County and State

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Warshawsky, Marilyn Southard. "The Evolution of Our Campus." Goucher College Quarterly. Vol.LXXXV, no. 3 (April 2004), 24 – 28.

Selected Primary Source Repositories:

Enoch Pratt Free Library Main Branch, Baltimore, Maryland:

- Vertical Files, Maryland Room

Goucher College, Towson, Maryland:

- Architectural plans and building records for Goucher College, Facilities Management Services
- Goucher College Building Files Collection, Goucher College Archives located in the Julia Rogers Library

Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland

- Archives (for information on Epsom)

Library of Congress, Washington, DC (accessed on www.loc.gov):

- Architecture and Interior Design for 20th Century America Collection: Photographs by Samuel Gottscho and William Schleisner, 1935 – 1955
- Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Goucher College
Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

Baltimore County, Maryland
County and State

Geographical Data

UTM References:

Towson, MD quad

A: 18-363532-4363572
B: 18-363483-4362728
C: 18-362971-4362504
D: 18-362605-4362640
E: 18-362142-4363006
F: 18-362201-4363357
G: 18-362498-4363610
H: 18-362995-4363742

Verbal Boundary Description:

The property is known as Parcel 290 found on Map 70 Grid 3 of District 09 in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary delineates the property currently owned by Goucher College for its Towson campus.

BA-1484

Goucher College
Name of PropertyBaltimore County, Maryland
County and State**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 287 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

☒ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Milkovich McKee

Organization for Goucher College

date July 2005

street & number 1021 Dulaney Valley Road

telephone 410 337 6447

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

zip code 21204

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 SHPO or FPO)

name Thomas Phizacklea, Vice President for Finance c/o Goucher College

street & number 1021 Dulaney Valley Road

telephone (410) 337-6130

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

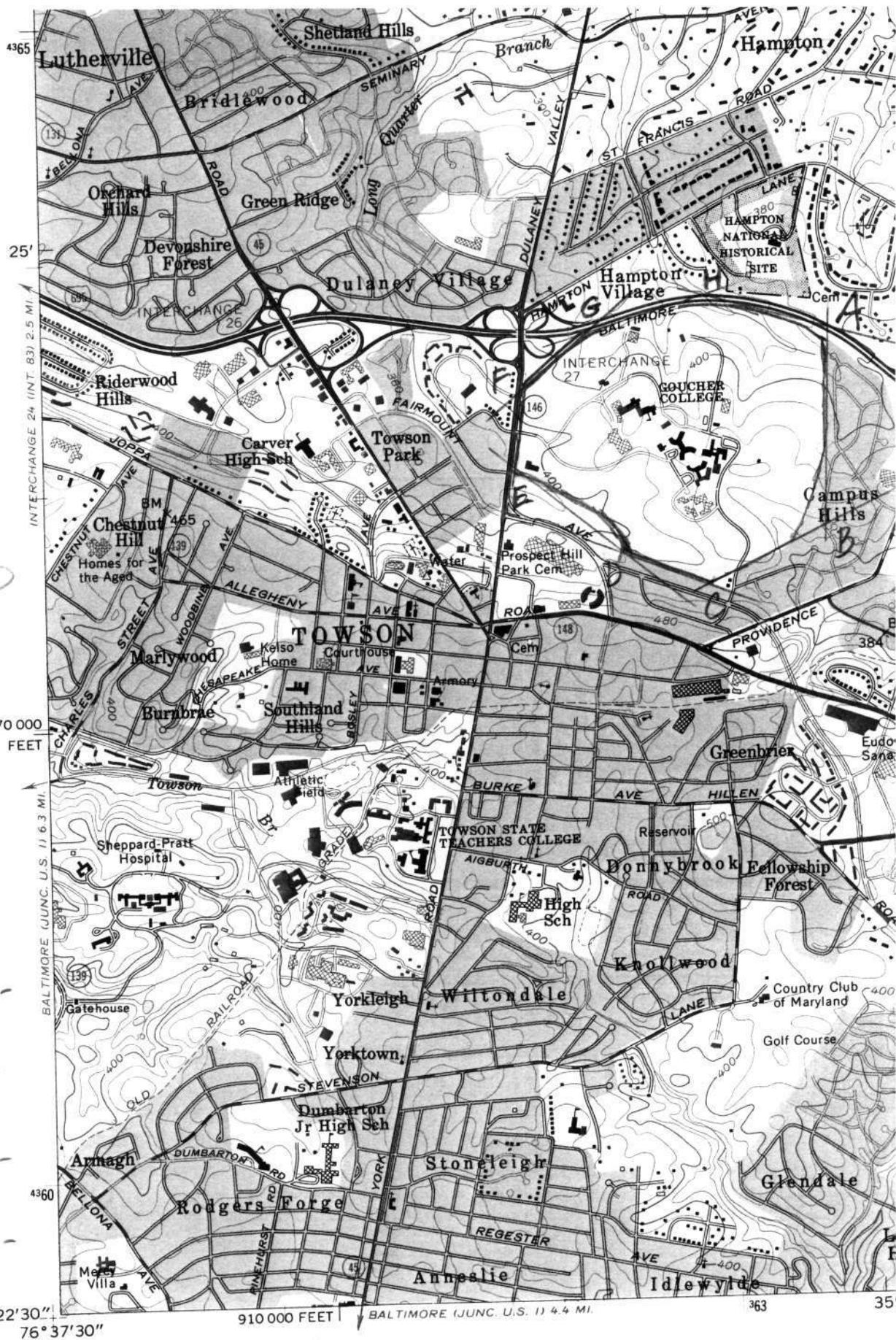
zip code 21204

Paperwork Reduction 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 the 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 Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

BA-1484
~~BA1848~~
 GOUCHER
 COLLEGE
 TOWSON,
 BALTIMORE
 COUNTY,
 MARYLAND

A: 18-363532-
 4363572
 18-363483-
 4362728
 C: 18-362971-
 4362504
 D: 18-362605-
 4362640
 E: 18-362142-
 4363006
 F: 18-362201-
 4363357
 G: 18-362498-
 4363610
 H: 18-362995-
 4363742



(BALTIMORE WEST)
 5662 (SW)

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Maryland
 Bureau of Control Surveys and Maps
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1943. Topography by planetable surveys 1944
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1957

