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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name University of Kansas Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by West Campus Road, the south edge of the buildings on the south side of Jayhawk Boulevard, Sunnyside Avenue, Lilac Lane, Oread Avenue, and the topographic line west of West 13th Street

N/A not for publication

N/A

city or town Lawrence vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** _X_ **statewide** __ **local**

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 2-25-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall 4·16·13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [X] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	7	buildings
		district
6	2	site
5	1	structure
6	10	object
26	20	**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

6

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/College
EDUCATION/Education-related
EDUCATION/Library
LANDSCAPE/Plaza
LANDSCAPE/Forest
LANDSCAPE/Natural feature
LANDSCAPE/Street furniture/Object

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/College
EDUCATION/Education-related
EDUCATION/Library
LANDSCAPE/Plaza
LANDSCAPE/Forest
LANDSCAPE/Natural feature
LANDSCAPE/Street furniture/Object

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Beaux Arts, Classical Revival; Colonial Revival; Late Gothic Revival/Collegiate Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque; Richardsonian Romanesque
MODERN MOVEMENT/Brutalism; Moderne; International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE
walls: STONE; BRICK; WOOD
CONCRETE
roof: TERRA COTTA; ASPHALT
other: TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The University of Kansas Historic District (District) straddles the ridge of Mount Oread (elevation 1,037 feet) on 85 acres about one mile southeast of the civic and commercial center of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. The irregularly-shaped District follows the crest of Mount Oread with its academic core along Jayhawk Boulevard (#19). It is roughly bounded by Lilac Lane (#22), Jayhawk Boulevard, and Oread Avenue on the east, Sunnyside Avenue and the south edge of the buildings flanking Jayhawk Boulevard on the south, and West Campus Road on the west. The north boundary of the District, from east to west, follows the alignment of W. 13th Street west from Oread Avenue along the north edge of the Sabatini Multicultural Center (#36) and Spencer Museum of Art (#38). The boundary then follows the outline of the natural and landscaped elements at a distance of 20 feet from the edge of all athletic practice fields, buildings, and paved parking lots. The north boundary intersects the west boundary at West Campus Road and Memorial Drive (#27). *(See Figure 2)* The evolution of the University of Kansas (KU) campus over a period of nearly 90 years is evident in the variety of architectural styles and landscape design trends present in the District.

The crest of Mount Oread forms a broad U-shaped ridge that drops roughly 100 feet on either side, forming north and south slopes. The east end of the ridge branches to the southeast, forming a secondary ridge that slopes down to the east. Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) runs along the ridge of the Mount Oread and forms the central spine and primary organizing element of the District. The area between the base of the north slope and Jayhawk Boulevard at the crest of the ridge forms a core landscape (#8) that defines the character of the University of Kansas (KU) campus. The historic core is a unified whole that consists of a series of features added through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries beginning in 1878. This landscape includes Marvin Grove, the Hill, Potter Lake, Mississippi Terrace (#28), Memorial Drive (#27), the Memorial Carillon and Campanile (#26) and all of the space and views that link these elements. The water features, hillsides, plantings, the linear landscape of the boulevard, the terrace, and rocky outcroppings are interrelated elements that together constitute the single most important landscape resource on the campus. The District contains seven additional sites (six contributing resources) in the form of landscaped courtyards or lawns.

In addition to the 8 landscape elements, the District contains 16 buildings, 6 structures, and 16 objects (26 contributing resources plus 6 resources previously listed in the National Register[1]) constructed between 1891 and 2008. *(See Figure 1)* Each built resource contributes to the operation of the University. It may be as an academic building, a building or monument to support or acknowledge cultural aspects of the University, or a building or structure that supports the physical maintenance and operation of the campus. While the District includes several examples of high-style architectural designs, the majority of buildings exhibit elements or characteristic features of popular styles applied to functional institutional building forms. They also illustrate shifting trends in architecture that reflect their date of construction. Overcoming variations in massing, footprint, and material, several design elements create a distinct and unifying design vocabulary for the campus. The most notable are the predominant use of light-colored limestone wall cladding and red roofs. The combination of exterior cladding material and architectural style or features conveys the historic institutional function of each resource. The overwhelming majority of buildings are masonry, with limestone being the most common cladding material.

[1] Bailey Hall (#1) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 22 October 2001. Dyche Hall (#9) was listed on 14 July 1974. Green Hall (Lippincott Hall) (#15), the Dean James Woods Green Statue (#16), and Spooner Hall (#40) were listed on 15 July 1974. Strong Hall (#41) was listed on 18 September 1998.

Narrative Description

Setting

The District is unified by the function of the buildings and connected by landscape features. These areas contain the academic and cultural components of a traditional university campus. The Core Landscape (#8), between the north District boundary and Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), contains three landscape features: Marvin Grove and Potter Lake, which are linked by the Hill. The concrete walks of the Hill link the Campanile (#26) and Memorial Stadium. The curving alignment of Memorial Drive (#27) responds to the contours of the land and outlines the south edge of the north area. The area flanking Jayhawk Boulevard contains all of the primary academic, administrative, and support (facilities operations) buildings for the main campus. Spooner Hall (#40) at the northeast end of Jayhawk Boulevard, is the oldest extant building in the District.

Both narrow streets and wide boulevards provide limited access to the buildings across the District, while concrete paths connect spaces in myriad ways. Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), with its gently curved U-shaped alignment, runs along the ridge of the hill. Academic buildings front this primary thoroughfare. Smaller roads, such as Sunflower Road and Lilac Lane (#22), wind around and between buildings. Concrete paths, some lined with shrubs, direct pedestrian circulation across open spaces and navigate the sloped terrain.

The organic arrangement of the District deviates from the rigid orthogonal street grid that orders the adjacent neighborhoods of Lawrence. On top of Mount Oread, streets follow the contours of the land; a network of pathways connects buildings from multiple directions; buildings face the streets oriented at various angles; and irregularly-shaped landscape spaces are naturalistic and formally-designed. Mature trees and plantings fill the spaces between buildings and complement the formal landscape elements, such as sculptures and memorials, that contribute to the park-like atmosphere of the District.

Design

Architecture

The earliest extant buildings in the District reflect the influences of renowned architect H. H. Richardson and the Romanesque Revival style. Round arches and engaged columns are common elements on the University's earliest buildings: Spooner Hall (#40, 1891), (Old) Fowler Shops (#13, 1898), Bailey Hall (#1, 1900), and Dyche Hall (#9, 1901). Oread Limestone, quarried from the north slope of the hill, clads all of these buildings. Spooner Hall also incorporates smooth, dark reddish-brown Dakota Sandstone elements in stark contrast to the rough texture of the pale, quarry-faced stone walls.

Classical influences appeared next. Lippincott Hall (#15), formerly Green Hall built in 1905, is the first variant from the earlier design trend. Clad in buff brick with a two-story portico, fluted Corinthian columns, and a substantial pedimented entablature, Lippincott exemplifies the Neoclassical style. Strong Hall (#41) exemplifies the massing and heavy ornament typical of the Beaux Arts style. While the façade is not particularly ornate, the depth of the mortar joints highlights each masonry course as it travels across the façade and bends at each window to become part of the structure. Large formal entrances also typify this style.

Collegiate Gothic architecture was popular on university campuses across the country in the 1920s. Simplified Gothic ornament, typically in the form of pointed arches, buttresses, and tracery, was applied to rectangular forms. These buildings employed contemporary steel and/or concrete construction technology and were not load-bearing masonry construction, such as Snow Hall (#37) and Hoch Auditorium (#17).

The buildings constructed outside the period of significance reflect local and national architectural trends. Architects for Blake Hall (#2, 1964) and Fraser Hall (#14, 1967) designed these buildings to be compatible with older academic

resources around them, specifically referencing the limestone cladding and hipped red roofs. The Neoclassical designs for Spencer Research Library (#39, 1968) and Spencer Museum of Art (#38, 1977) reflect their classical functions. Wescoe Hall (#51, 1973) and the Facilities Operations Chiller Building (#10, 1978) illustrate the Brutalism trend in the 1970s.

The wooded hilltop campus has buildings of various heights. Building massing can vary significantly when viewed from different vantage points around or outside the District. From the bottom of either slope, buildings may seem much larger than they are or be completely obscured by landscape elements.

Landscape

The natural landscapes within the District are comprised of informal and formal plantings that link and frame spaces and buildings. Memorial Drive (#27) defines the south limits of the historic core, which is composed of three dominant landscape features: Marvin Grove, the Hill, and Potter Lake. Each of these exhibit a naturalistic design aesthetic. Marvin Grove occupies the east "bowl" (a hollow or concave formation in the topography), Potter Lake occupies the bowl to the west and these two features are physically and visually linked by The Hill which also spans the space from the Campanile (#26) to the Memorial Stadium (outside the District). Marvin Grove is planted primarily with walnut trees (*Juglans spp.*), and although these have thinned over time, it remains a medium-density forest ornamented with flowering understory trees that include crabapple (*Malus*), redbud (*Cercis*) and dogwood (*Cornus*). The Hill is an open greenspace (or lawn) that slopes sharply to the northeast. Potter Lake is surrounded by a variety of trees including hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), oaks (*Quercus palustris* and *Quercus macrocarpa*), several species of pines (*Pinus*) and weeping willow (*Salix*).[2] Concrete paths and steps are graceful visual elements within the landscape that provide circulation routes throughout.

The landscaped spaces of the academic core of the hilltop campus are remnants of the landscape master plans of the twentieth century, such as those by Hare & Hare (1916-1938). Naturalistic plantings (trees and shrubs arranged in groups or at intervals), are a part of the design of the hilltop campus but formal plantings, which ornament building entrances and complement walks and lawns, exist.

A network of asphalt-paved roads winds through the District. Concrete sidewalks of varying width line each street and crosswalks and parking spaces are painted onto the surface of the roads. The primary roads, Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) and Memorial Drive (#27), follow the contours of the hill. Monuments and markers designate the formal entrances to these important thoroughfares. Lilac Lane (#22), the linear landscape that runs along the east side of Fraser Hall (#14), from Danforth Chapel south toward Watkins House (the Chancellor's Residence) east of the District, is a corridor that includes the road and adjacent ground planted with a row of lilac shrubs (*Syringa spp*). Secondary roads connect service entrances for maintenance purposes and provide access to small parking lots behind each building.

Integrity

The District is the highly-intact campus of an institution of higher learning. The core of the University of Kansas Historic District retains all of the physical features that convey associations with its educational function: the design elements that communicate the influence of numerous architects and landscape architects and the unifying features that illustrate the campus as an outgrowth of that specific location. It retains excellent integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship.

Twenty of the 52 resources in the District are considered non-contributing, primarily because they were built or created outside the period of significance which is 1863 to 1951.

Buildings and Structures

[2] England G. Porter et al., *The Potter Lake Project*, Non-thesis Undergraduate Student Research, University of Kansas, 2009. Available on-line: http://www.aashe.org/files/resources/student-research/2009/The_Potter_Lake_Project.pdf (accessed 4 January 2013).

The District includes 16 buildings and 6 structures. One building is non-contributing due to compromised integrity. The remaining non-contributing resources, six buildings and one structure, were built outside the period of significance and are less than 50 years of age. The most common alterations to contributing buildings in the District include the installation of replacement windows and doors. The new windows and doors typically fill the historic masonry openings, leaving fenestration patterns intact. Changes to building interiors, updated finishes, or additions reflect a new use or the installation of new technology. Non-historic additions are on the side or rear of contributing buildings. While these additions illustrate styles contemporary to the date of their construction, they also complement the cladding materials of the earlier building. The most notable difference between historic buildings and their additions is the fenestration pattern.

Few buildings have sustained extensive alterations that compromise their integrity. A series of alterations and additions to the Kansas Union (#20) render it unable to communicate its period of construction, although it does maintain its historic function of providing student services.

The five contributing structures include Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), Lilac Lane (#22), the Campanile (#26), Memorial Drive (#27), and the Power Plant (#32). The three roads (Jayhawk Boulevard, Lilac Lane, and Memorial Drive) maintain their historic alignments, with the exception of the northern third of Lilac Lane, which was realigned to connect to Jayhawk Boulevard rather than West 14th Street after the completion of Fraser Hall (#14) in 1967. The rest of the street retains its original alignment as well as the eponymous lilac shrubs lining the west edge. The elm trees that historically lined Jayhawk Boulevard succumbed to Dutch elm disease in the 1960s and 1970s, necessitating removal of the once grand canopy over this primary thoroughfare. Such a canopy requires decades to recreate, and the mature trees now lining the road convey the original intention of the landscape.

Sites and Objects

The District has 8 sites and 16 objects.[3] Twelve of these are non-contributing (2 sites and 10 objects). With the exception of one object, all of these resources were constructed or created outside the period of significance. The Victory Eagle Statue (#43) was cast and dedicated in 1920 but moved to the campus in 1980. It does not have any specific associations with the University and was moved from its original setting, compromising its integrity.

There are eight sites in the District, including landscaped courtyards, greenspaces, and a restored prairie. These sites include both living and built elements (benches, walks, sculptures) and their designs range from naturalistic to formal. These sites provide attractive connections between buildings, context for sculpture, and places for seating and walkways.

KU's campus landscapes are composed of natural, living elements that have changed over time. Hare & Hare plant lists specify genus and species as planted in the early twentieth century and should guide landscape decisions however, maintaining the exact species of plant is less important than adhering to the integrity of the original plan and maintaining the design intent. Plants with similar habit, color and character, along with the spatial relationships of the original design, whether in the density of trees, color palettes or the way particular plantings line a path or roadway, are most vital.

Twelve of the 16 objects in the District are sculptures or benches. *(See Figure 3)* The four remaining objects are fountains, bulletin boards, or fixed memorials. Some of the sculptures and benches have been moved from their original location to a new spot on campus. Because the nominated objects have significant associations with the University in general, not necessarily with a particular location on campus, relocation does not automatically diminish their eligibility. As long as they remain within the District on University property they will retain integrity of setting and association, and they will meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration B. Only one object is associated with a specific location. The Dean James Woods Green Memorial Statue (#16) is associated with Green Hall (now Lippincott Hall, #15), although the building no longer bears that name. This object would no longer be contributing if it was moved. Three objects having

[3] The Dean James Woods Green Memorial Statue (#16) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the nomination of Green Hall (#15, now Lippincott Hall) on 15 July 1974.

specific associations with the University of Kansas are known to have been moved to different locations within the District since their initial installation: Jayhawk (Academic Jay, #18), the Pioneer Statue (#31), and the Rock Chalk Cairn (#35). These objects retain integrity of setting and thus meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration B. The Victory Eagle (#43) was cast in 1920 and stood at the Douglas/Leavenworth County line until it was acquired by the University's Natural History Museum and rededicated on the east side of Dyche Hall (#9) in 1980. While The Victory Eagle is an important marker of history, it was removed from its original location and setting, and thus does not meet the requirements for Criteria Consideration B. The object was moved to the campus outside the period of significance, rendering it non-contributing to the District. The remaining objects are not known to have been moved.

Individual Resource Descriptions

1. Bailey Hall National Register Listed Building
Architect: Haskell, John G. NR #01001122, 10/22/2001
Richardsonian Romanesque/Romanesque Revival 1900

This 3 1/2-story building has native limestone walls and a cross-gable-on-hip metal roof. The H-shaped building has five bays on the symmetrical front (south) facade. The outer two bays on the wings that project southward contain two tripartite windows at each story. The inner two bays each contain a paired window flanked by single windows at each story. The center bay contains the round-arched main entry, a paired window with a shallow stone balcony at the second story, and a paired arched window at the third story. A non-historic metal and glass vestibule covers the main entry but follows the shape of the arched opening. The rubble stone facade has large stone slabs at the window sills and lintels. The first-story windows have shallow arched openings with rusticated stone voussoirs. The raised basement has small rectangular windows. A stone beltcourse encircles the building above the basement windows. Lighter stone is used on the south, east, and west elevations, while the north elevation is clad in stone that is more orange is color. The north elevation has fenestration patterns and facade arrangement similar to the front elevation. A non-historic stair and elevator shaft is attached at the center of the north elevation. Hipped dormers with tripartite windows rise from the north and south roof slopes. The replacement windows on the building are double-hung aluminum windows with simulated divided lights. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the south. The historic masonry openings, fenestration patterns, and simple decorative ornament remain intact and clearly convey associations with the historic function of the building and its period of construction.

2. Blake Hall Non-Contributing Building
Builder: Constant Construction Co. 1964
Modern/Modern Movement

The six-story building has a steel frame but is clad in smooth and rusticated limestone. The steep mansard roof clad in clay tile is meant to reference Old Blake Hall and fit within the architectural tradition of the campus. The long north and south elevations of the rectangular building are divided into 8 regular bays. Vertical elements that begin at the first story as piers and continue up the facade as slight recesses, divide the facade. Each bay contains two narrow fixed windows flanking a blank center stone panel. The two-part windows are recessed within these openings. The stone frames around each window and panel form a diamond shaped pattern across the facade. The first story on the north facade has tripartite storefront windows that occupy the entire opening. Circulation towers clad in rusticated limestone are centered on the east and west elevations. A rusticated limestone base is visible on the south, east, and west elevations. The top story contains six trapezoidal windows on the north and south elevation, punched into the mansard roof. This building was constructed outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

3. Chi Omega Fountain Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Bass, James L. (Designer); Erkins Studios (Fabricator) 1955

The fountain has a low but wide limestone pool. The octagonal tank with its carved panels rests on a low stone base at the center of the fountain. A stone bowl rises from the tank. The fountain stands at the center of a landscaped roundabout at the west end of Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) in front of the Chi Omega sorority house. Chi Omega Fountain was constructed outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

4. Class of 1914 Bench Contributing Object
Artist: Unknown 1914

This limestone bench stands at the north end of Mississippi Terrace (#28) overlooking Marvin Grove. The rectangular bench has high side arms and a flat seat and back. The back is inscribed "1914." This object stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the south. The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

5. Class of 1915 Bulletin Board Contributing Object
Architect: Unknown 1915

The Class of 1915 Bulletin Board stands on the north side of Jayhawk Boulevard at the southwest corner of Dyche Hall (#9). This rectangular object is composed of dimensional limestone blocks set in a random pattern. A rectangular bulletin board is inset in the front (southwest) elevation. The bulletin board has a wood frame. A bronze plaque identifying it as a gift from the Class of 1915 is set into the concrete sidewalk in front of the object. The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

6. Class of 1931 Bench and Bulletin Board Contributing Object
Architect: Unknown 1938

Two mirrored sets of benches and bulletin boards/display cases flank the entrance to the primary walkway leading from Jayhawk Boulevard to Watson Library (#48). Each set is composed of a dimensional limestone block wall with smooth limestone coping. Benches with smooth limestone seats and backs are inset in the walls. The bulletin boards/display cases are inset within the tall stone surrounds. A smooth limestone entablature caps the cases. There is a wide concrete plaza between the two cases. The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

7. Classic Jayhawk Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Kring, Katie 2003

This molded fiberglass figure is a cartoonish version of the Jayhawk painted bright, bold colors, including its yellow shoes. The sculpture stands at the front entrance to the Kansas Union (#20).This object is less than 50 years of age and falls outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

8. Core Landscape Contributing Site 1878-1951

The Core Landscape extends from the north boundary of the District to the north edge of Jayhawk Boulevard on the south. The west boundary is West Campus Road and the parking lot east of Carruth-O'Leary Hall. The east Boundary is Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) as it curves northward and then runs north of Dyche Hall (#9) and south of Spencer Museum of Art (#38).

The Core Landscape is a single resource and a unified whole comprised of multiple resources added from 1878 to 1951. The first recorded planting of the site dates to Chancellor Marvin's Arbor Day observance in 1878 when students and faculty planted walnut trees (*Juglans spp.*). Subsequent improvements reflect the first master plan prepared by the George Kessler firm in 1904. Although this plan was not implemented, it provided direction for the future, particularly in the placement of Jayhawk Boulevard along the spine of Mount Oread, in plans prepared by landscape architects Hare & Hare beginning in the 1920s. Later additions include those following the end of World War II to commemorate fallen students and alumni (Memorial Drive (#27, 1946) and the Campanile (#26, 1951)). The multiple features merge seamlessly into one another to form a cohesive landscape that helps to define the character of the University.

The Core Landscape includes three natural landscapes (Marvin Grove, the Hill, and Potter Lake) and three built structures added at a later date (Mississippi Terrace (#28), Memorial Drive (#27), and the Campanile (#26)). As landscapes contain both natural and built elements, all of these features together contribute to the significance of the whole rather than as separate resources without context. The features of the Core Landscape are described below in more detail. For the purpose of resource count, the three built features of the Core Landscape are counted as distinct resources.

Marvin Grove (Elevation: 930-980 feet) 1878
Landscape Architect: Marvin, Chancellor James
This wide U-shaped area of the east bowl was planted with walnuts (*Juglans spp.*) by students and faculty in 1878. Although less dense today than in the nineteenth century, it remains an important component of the campus for its history and its contribution to the sense of place that defines the character of KU. Twentieth-century additions include the planting of flowering understory trees that include crabapple (*Malus*), redbud (*Cercis*) and dogwood (*Cornus*) as indicated by Hare & Hare plans (1927) and campus beautification efforts led by Mrs. Eleanor Malott ca. 1940 and Campus Landscape Architect Alton Thomas after 1948. Concrete walks and stairs with metal pipe railings provide circulation routes across the manicured lawn within the grove.

The Hill (Elevation: 910-980 feet) 1924-1951
This area is a greenspace (or open lawn) that occupies the gently sloping crest of land extending from the brow marked by the Campanile (#26) down to Memorial Stadium. Primary concrete walkways, known as the Commencement Walk, begin on the east and west sides of the Campanile and descend the Hill to meet at the base of the slope at the southwest entrance to the stadium. Other concrete walks connect locations across the Hill. Most of The Hill is grass-covered with the majority of trees, shrubs and ornamental plantings limited to the area around the Campanile. The Rock Chalk Cairn (#35) stands at the center of the Hill.

Potter Lake (Elevation: 955 feet) 1910
Potter Lake occupies the west "bowl," between the north boundary of the District and Memorial Drive (#27). The area contains a triangular man-made lake and a small pump house constructed in 1910 to provide fire suppression for the buildings atop Mount Oread. Trees that line the lake and are planted naturalistically in the bowl include a variety of hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), oaks (*Quercus palustris* and *Quercus macrocarpa*), several species of pines (*Pinus*) and weeping willow (*Salix*). Concrete walkways provide circulation routes across the lawn of the bowl on the north and east sides. A narrow stone and concrete bridge spans the spillway at the northwest corner of the lake. Wetland plants line the

perimeter of the lake. A concrete pad at the northwest corner of the Potter Lake bowl was given by the Class of 1943 as a dance pavilion. The area adjacent to it is planted with forsythia (Forsythia spp) and viburnum (Viburnum spp).

9. Dyche Hall National Register Listed Building
Architect: Root & Siemens NR #74000829, 7/14/1974
Richardsonian Romanesque/Romanesque Revival 1901

This 4-story building has a stone foundation, squared rubble limestone walls, and a flat and hipped roof. The rectangular south portion was constructed in 1901 while the smaller square addition on the north was constructed in 1961. The 1901 block has an elaborate entry centered on the front (east) facade. The paired doors are set within a wide arched opening topped with a gabled roof. A three-story octagonal tower is attached immediately to the south while a 7-story square tower is attached immediately to the north. The tower has octagonal roofs with red clay tile. The building has Romanesque Revival decorative features including stone arcades, engaged columns with elaborate capitals, brackets, polychrome brickwork, carved grotesques, and shallow balconies. Irregular fenestration includes single, paired, and banded windows with 1/1 sashes or fixed panes. The roof is hipped over the north and south ends and flat in the center. An octagonal wing with a blind arcade and decorative brickwork projects from the center of the rear (west) elevation. The north addition has a squared rubble stone facade, regular banded windows, and an arcade at the 3rd story. The addition has a gable on hip roof. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the east. The Victory Eagle statue (#43) stands on the front lawn of Dyche Hall.

10. Facilities Operations Chiller Building Non-Contributing Structure
Architect: University Buildings & Grounds Department 1978
Brutalism

This one-story structure has concrete walls and a flat roof. The lower halves of the walls have ribbed, bush-hammered panels. The concrete panels on the upper half of the wall are smooth. The south and west elevations have single and paired metal slab doors. A shed-roofed addition with concrete block walls attaches to the south end of the east elevation. The building is surrounded by utility boxes and equipment. This building is less than 50 years of age and falls after the period of significance. The building is therefore non-contributing.

11. Facilities Operations Main Building Contributing Building
Architect: Crocker, E.F. 1906
Vernacular

The 2-story U-shaped building is composed of 2 sections. The older L-shaped section has a stone foundation, rubble limestone walls, and a hipped roof. The projecting vestibule on the front (north) elevation has segmental arched window and door openings with stone voussoirs. This section has single 1/1 wood windows on the 2nd story, and paired 6/6 windows on the 1st story. The paired windows have an engaged stone column at the mullion. The basement has single 8/1 windows. The double hung wood windows have heavy stone sills and lintels. The newer rectangular wing added at the south end of the building has a concrete frame with brick infill and a flat roof. The addition has paired 6/6 wood windows. This building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

12. Fowler Grove Contributing Site
Landscape Architect: Marvin, Chancellor James 1898

Concrete walkways crisscross this greenspace, which is edged with beds of low-growing evergreens and hedges of boxwood (*Buxus spp*) and dotted with mature deciduous oak (*Quercus spp*), plane (*Platanus spp*) and ash (*Fraxinus spp*) trees. The rectangular open space is bordered by Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) on the north, Sunflower Road on the East,

(Old) Fowler Shops (#13) on the south, and Wescoe Hall (#51). The setback of (Old) Fowler Shops creates a deep "front yard" that provides a counterbalance to Bailey Hall (#1), set close to the north side of Jayhawk Boulevard. The openness of the quad continues east to Watson Lawn (#49). This site retains integrity. The historic open space and gathering/ circulatory function of the site contributes to the character of the District.

13. Fowler Shops (Old) (Stauffer-Flint Hall) Contributing Building
Architect: Root & Siemens 1898
Richardsonian Romanesque/Romanesque Revival

The two-story building has rubble limestone walls and a complex hipped roof clad in red shingles. The building consists of two rectangular blocks. The long, two-story east block has a four-story tower attached towards the east end of the front (north) elevation. The tower has round arched openings on the lower two stories, stone grilles at the third story, and tripartite windows at the fourth story. The main entrance on the east side of the tower has a stone lintel topped with a blind arch. The arch has large stone voussoirs and inset stone panels. The rest of the building has paired windows large stone sills and lintels. A wooden engaged column forms the center mullion for each window. One-over-one replacement windows fill the historic masonry openings. The one-story west block is offset slightly from the east block and has two shed dormers rising from the north and south roof slopes. The west block has round arched openings with stone voussoirs and sills. Tinted fixed replacement windows fill the historic openings. Despite alterations to the windows within the historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

14. Fraser Hall Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Canole, James and Griest, T.R. 1967
Other

This seven-story building has dressed limestone walls and a red tile hipped roof. The rectangular building has long symmetrical east and west elevations. These elevations are divided into three bays with the center bay projecting outward slightly from outer bays. The entries are set within deeply recessed openings on the east and west elevations. On the east elevation, the opening is one story in height. The recess on the west elevation is two stories in height. The entries consist of multiple pairs of aluminum and glass storefront doors. The rest of the bay above the recessed entries is comprised of six vertical bands of windows with stone spandrel panels between each story. Narrow stone trim frames each band. The outer bays have horizontal bands of windows at each story trimmed with stone and separated by stone spandrel panels. The narrow north and south elevations have a single vertical band of windows at the center of each elevation. Paired doors set in wide stone surrounds provide access from these elevations. The windows have large fixed panes with lower hopper sashes. Twin stone towers rise from center of the roof. The area north and east of the building is landscaped with shrubs and mature deciduous and evergreen trees, particularly around the perimeter of the building and landscape area. The area south of the building is also landscaped with shrubs, planted beds, and trees donated by specific classes, along with the Pioneer Sculpture (#27). This building is less than 50 years of age and falls after the period of significance. The building is therefore non-contributing.

15. Green Hall (Lippincott Hall) National Register Listed Building
Architect: Stanton, John F. NR #74000830, 7/15/1974
Neoclassical 1905

The 2-story buff brick building has a symmetrical front (south) facade with single wide and narrow bays flanking a large projecting portico. The portico has 2-story fluted terra cotta Corinthian columns supporting a large entablature inscribed "Lippincott Hall," and a dentiled, gabled pediment ornamented with acanthus leaves. The narrow bays immediately flanking the portico contain single narrow windows with multi-light upper sashes and ornamental terra cotta spandrel

panels. The wide outer bays each contain three 8/2 double hung windows at each story. The center of the three windows has elaborate terra cotta surrounds while the flanking windows have exaggerated keystones. The brick facade is set on a high rubble stone base and has brick quoins. A dentiled cornice and solid balustrade encircle the building. The rear elevation has a similar gabled pediment supported by 2-story engaged columns. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the southeast. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 July 1974 and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

16. Green, Dean James Woods Memorial Statue National Register Listed Object
Artist: French, Daniel Chester NR #74000830, 7/15/1974
1924

The 7' bronze statue, depicting Dean James Woods Green resting his hand on the shoulder of a student, stands atop a polished marble base. The base has a simple inscription carved on the south elevation. The sculpture stands at the front entrance to Green Hall (Lippincott Hall) (#15).This object stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the southeast. The object, along with Green Hall, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 July 1974. This object contributes to the cultural character of the District.

17. Hoch Auditorium (Budig Hall) Contributing Building
Architect: Cuthbert, Charles D. 1927
Collegiate Gothic

This three-story Collegiate Gothic building has dressed limestone walls and a tall hipped roof with a flat top. The roughly square building has a symmetrical front (north) facade. The front facade features characteristic elements of the Collegiate Gothic style, including multiple entries deeply recessed within pointed arched openings, stone buttresses, a crenelated parapet, narrow leaded glass windows set in single or tripartite parched openings. Tripartite windows above the three main entries have rectangular multi-light casement windows and flat window hoods. The projecting bays at the east and west end of the facade have gabled roofs with peaked parapets. The south (rear) half of the building was destroyed by fire in 1997. The damaged portion was rebuilt within the footprint of the historic building using the same smooth stone cladding material. The 1997 addition on the rear continues the massing, limestone cladding material, and peaked parapets with gabled roofs while incorporating large glazed openings and modern entrance vestibules. Hoch Auditorium retains its historic façade and front yard facing Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), maintaining its original presence on this primary thoroughfare. The compatible addition does not compromise the integrity of the building. Hoch Auditorium retains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. The building contributes to the functional character of the District and the overall design aesthetic of campus.

18. Jayhawk (Academic Jay) Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Tefft, Elden C. 1958

The large bronze statue of a Jayhawk stands on a wide tapered polished granite base. The base is inscribed "Gift of the Class of 1956." The sculpture stands in front of the main entrance to Strong Hall (#41). This object stands within the Core Landscape (#8). The object retains integrity but was created and installed outside the period of significance, rendering it non-contributing.

19. Jayhawk Boulevard Contributing Structure
Landscape Architect: Kessler, George; Hare & Hare 1904, c. 1924

The wide asphalt boulevard is lined with concrete walks, planters and deciduous trees. The gentle curve of the street follows the ridge of Mount Oread and forms the central spine of the primary academic area of campus. The curving

boulevard, once shaded by a canopy of American elms (*Ulmus americana*), is anchored by monumental buildings and woven into a whole with greenspaces and plantings. While the linear "footprint" of this street existed prior to 1904, it was the central feature of the Kessler firm's master plan for the campus and was improved and expanded by Hare & Hare c. 1924. The structure is adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the south. This structure retains integrity and is integral to the architectural and landscape design of the District.

20. Kansas Union Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Pond & Pond 1927, 1952, 1961, 1980s
Collegiate Gothic

This seven-story building has red brick walls and a flat roof. The roughly rectangular building is composed of multiple rectangular blocks of varying heights creating an irregular mass, particularly on the west elevation. The asymmetrical front (east) facade three primary blocks, with the center block projecting forward while the flanking blocks are set back. Stone or cast stone beltcourses run the length of the facade below the windows at each story, across the three blocks, unifying the facade. The center block vaguely conveys the Collegiate Gothic style with parapet on gable slate roofs. The flanking blocks have simple facades ornamented only with engaged pendants carved in low relief, communicating elements of the Art Deco style. The rear (west) elevation continues the use of stone or cast stone beltcourses to define stories. The building has punched window openings and irregular fenestration patterns. Larger expanses of glazing indicate newer sections of the building. Extensive interior and exterior alterations from the 1980s compromise the integrity of the building as it no longer communicates associations with its period of construction. Although the Kansas Union is an important cultural resource within the District, these alterations compromise the integrity of the building, rendering it non-contributing.

21. Korean War Memorial Non-Contributing Object
Architect: Corman, Warren, University Architect 2005

The Korean War Memorial contains a brick patio, a metal railing installed between brick posts, bronze plaques attached to a polished granite slab set on a brick base, and a bronze sculpture set on a low brick base. This memorial stands on the north side of Memorial Drive (#27), overlooking the Potter Lake landscape area. This object stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the southwest.This object is less than 50 years of age and falls outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

22. Lilac Lane Contributing Structure
Architect: Marvin, Chancellor James 1878

This narrow asphalt street lined with concrete sidewalks, has deciduous and evergreen trees on the east and lilacs (*Syringa spp*) on the west. While the existing shrubs are not original, their planting in this location dates to the 1870s when local nurseryman Joseph Savage donated lilacs and participated with Chancellor James Marvin in planting a row to frame the east lawn of (Old) Fraser Hall. Lilacs remain an important aspect of KU's collective memory, remembered fondly by students and faculty, and represent landscape-related improvements that became a campus tradition. The northern third of the street was moved to connect Lilac Lane to Jayhawk Boulevard rather than 14th Street after the completion of Fraser Hall (#14), but the remainder of the street retains its original alignment. Despite the alteration to the street alignment, Lilac Lane retains integrity and is therefore contributing. The lilac hedge that frames the street maintains the habit, color, and character, along with the spatial relationships of the original design.

23. Lindley Commons Contributing Site
Architect: Unknown 1947

The lawn between Lindley Hall (#24), Marvin Hall (#25), and the Art and Design Building, was landscaped using a donation from the Class of 1947. Mature deciduous trees line the north and east sides of the Commons. Pines (*Pinus mugo*) that remain on the site date to post-WWI and represent some of the earliest work of Campus Landscape Architect Alton Thomas. Concrete walks intermittently lined with large evergreen shrubs and planting beds connect buildings and roads. A limestone boulder inset with a bronze plaque identifying the Class of 1947 as the benefactor stands at the northeast corner of the site. The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

24. Lindley Hall Contributing Building
Architect: Stookley, Ray 1943
Streamlined/Art Moderne

This four-story building has dressed limestone walls and a flat roof. The L-shaped building has a long front (east) elevation and a shorter wing projecting westward from the north end of the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration defines the eleven irregular bays on the front elevation. The southernmost bay and the wide second bay from the north end contain the building entrances. The north bay is a block that projects outward from the primary facade and rises above the roof line as well. This wide bay contains a tall recessed rectangular area. This area contains three-story engaged columns separating the three long vertical bands of multi-light windows. Below these vertical windows are three single doors that comprise the main entrance. Each door is topped with a stone panel carved in low relief. These panels depict images of working and learning individuals in the stylized, bas relief of Art Moderne. The multi-light wood doors and transoms are historic. The rear elevations have irregular bays, containing a single window opening at each story. The window openings contain single, paired, and tripartite 4-pane replacement windows with lower hopper sashes. Despite alterations to the windows within the historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

25. Marvin Hall Contributing Building
Architect: Stanton, John F. 1909
Gothic Revival

This four-story building has dimensioned limestone walls and cross-gable roof with flat and peaked parapets. The L-shaped building has a shallow wing that projects southward from the east end of the rear (south) elevation. The long front (north) elevation has a symmetrical five-bay facade. The center and outer bays project slightly while the inner two bays are slightly recessed. Stone beltcourses encircle the building above the ground-level windows and the third-story windows. The single window openings have shared lintels and stone surrounds for pairs or groupings of three. The projecting center bay has a raised entry at the top of a wide stone stair. The paired doors of the main entry are set within a peaked arched opening with an ogee arch-shaped transom. This projecting bay has narrow windows flanking the entry and the tripartite window on the third story. This bay has a crenulated parapet above the third story. Peaked parapets rise from the center of each bay at the top story. The projecting end bays have stone urns at each peak of the parapet. The building has non-historic one-over-one double-hung windows topped with single fixed panes. Despite alterations to the windows within the historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

26. Memorial Carillon and Campanile (Campanile) Contributing Structure
Architect: Neville, Homer F. and Delk, Edward B. 1951
Modern/Modern Movement

The 120-foot, three-story bell tower is built of dimensional limestone blocks. The structure has a rectangular footprint with concave elevations. Vertical bands run the full height of each elevation. The openings are louvered and covered with metal screening. White concrete pylons rise from the corners of the roof. The north and south elevations have openings at the first story with smooth stone surrounds. These entries have paired bronze doors ornamented with sculpted figures. The interior is marble and limestone, inscribed with the names of those who fought in World War II. A shaped concrete court surrounds the structure. The court contains concrete benches and bronze memorial plaques. This structure overlooks the Core Landscape (#8). The Commencement Walk begins at the doors of the Campanile and proceeds down The Hill and ends at Memorial Stadium. The structure retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

27. Memorial Drive Contributing Structure
Landscape Architect: Hare & Hare 1946

This asphalt drive, lined with concrete sidewalks and parking, follows the ridge of the landscape at an elevation of 1000 feet. It provides unobstructed sequential views into the Core Landscape (#8) features of Marvin Grove, the Hill, and Potter Lake. The drive connects Mississippi Street on the east with West Campus Road on the west via a curving route between Spencer Research Library (#39) and the Campanile (#26). This structure stands within the Core Landscape (#8). The structure retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

28. Mississippi Terrace (Elevation: 980-1000 feet) Contributing Site
Landscape Architect: Hare & Hare 1922

This terraced triangular lot is bordered by Mississippi Street on the north, Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) on the south, and Lippincott Hall on the east. A concrete walk partially lined with a stone retaining wall parallels Mississippi Street. The flatter portions of the lot are manicured lawn and steeper portions are mulched and planted with ivy (*Hedera spp*) as groundcover; beds of day lilies (*Hemerocallis spp*) line the walk adjacent Jayhawk Boulevard. Mature deciduous trees, which may date to 1878 when Marvin Grove was planted, are arranged naturalistically, and redbuds (*Cercis spp*) line the upper bank of the terrace. The Hare & Hare plan from 1922 extended Mississippi Street into campus, creating the triangular site. After the replacement of utility tunnels near the site in 2009, Mississippi Terrace was replanted with a gift from an alumnus. Plants were selected for the site based on original plant lists from the Hare & Hare plan.

29. Oregon Trail Marker Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Fraser, J.E. and Fraser, L.G. 1954

This object is composed of a large natural limestone boulder. The north face of the boulder contains two bronze plaques inset into the stone. The marker stands on the north lawn of Lindley Hall (#24). The object retains integrity but was created outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

30. Pi Beta Phi Bench Contributing Object
Artist: Unknown 1923

This yellow/orange travertine bench has a curved form. The bench has a solid stone back rest. The rear elevation includes the date and a brief inscription. The bench stands between Blake Hall (#2) and Watkins Hospital (#47, Twente Hall), overlooking Prairie Acre (#33). The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

31. Pioneer Statue Contributing Object
Artist: Hibbard, Frederick C. 1904

A bronze statue of a man digging with a shovel stands on a stone and concrete base. The stone slab of the base is inscribed "The Pioneer." The statue stands on the south lawn of Fraser Hall (#14). The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

32. Power Plant Contributing Structure
Architect: Gamble, Ray L. 1922
Classical Revival

This three-story structure houses the power plant for the main portion of campus. Due to the change in grade, the lower story is exposed at the south end of the building. The lower story is clad in smooth limestone panels. The upper two stories are red brick with stone accents. The long north-south elevations are divided into irregular bays. Each bay contains either a single, small rectangular window with stone sills and lintels at each story or a wide, two-story round-arched window with an exaggerated scroll keystone. A simple stone beltcourse with stone medallions above each bay encircles the building below a stone entablature. A flat brick parapet with stone coping rises above the entablature. The building has a flat roof. Multi-light metal windows with center pivot sashes fill the window openings. The main entry on the north elevation has non-historic paired metal slab doors. The steam whistle attached to the roof of the power plant, next to the iconic smoke stacks, signals the end of hourly classes. The tradition began in 1912 and the original whistle was installed on the new power plant when it was built in 1922. The replacement whistle installed in the early 1940s was itself replaced in 2003. This contributing building retains integrity and clearly communicates its historic function.

33. Prairie Acre Contributing Site
Architect: Lindley, Chancellor Ernest H. 1932

This vaguely triangular lot slopes down to the south from an elevation of 1000 feet to 980 feet at the southeast portion of the District. As part of a campus landscape restoration project in 1932, which represented a revived interest in and appreciation for native plants, prairie grasses were reintroduced here as an example of the landscape that once covered Mount Oread. Concrete paths and stairs outline the landscape. A bronze plaque set within a rock wall at the north end of the landscape describes this feature. Prairie Acre occupies the slope immediately south of Watkins House (the Chancellor's Residence) and provides views to the horizon and the valley below. This site retains integrity and reflects the cultural importance of landscape features in the District.

34. Prairie Formation Sculpture Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Bass, James 1981

The object is a bronze statue with an abstract form. It is set among the landscaped circle within the drive east of Blake Hall (#2). This object is less than 50 years of age and was created outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

35. Rock Chalk Cairn Contributing Object
Architect: Unknown 1926, 1951

The Rock Chalk Cairn is a grouping of rocks, predominantly limestone, that have accumulated over the years since 1926. A concrete patio surrounds the seemingly haphazard pile. The Cairn originally stood further up the Hill, but was moved during construction of the Campanile (#26). The Cairn stands midway between the Campanile and Memorial Stadium, on the slope of The Hill. This object is part of the Core Landscape (#8). The Cairn retains its setting on the campus and thus meets the requirements for Criteria Consideration B. The object retains integrity and exemplifies the tradition of landscape features as gifts and memorials, rendering it contributing to the character of the District.

36. Sabatini Multicultural Resource Center Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Gould Evans Associates 2008
Postmodern/Neoeclectic

This two-story building has a limestone-clad foundation, brick walls, and a flat roof. The trapezoidal building connects to the north end of the Kansas Union (#20). The long front (east) facade has a series of two-story brick piers that divide the facade into irregular bays. The glazed wall is deeply recessed between the piers. An angled concrete band interrupts the piers above the first story. The piers support the flat roof with its angled soffit. The north bay has a recessed porch. The main entry is adjacent to the north bay and contains paired aluminum storefront doors. Due to the change in grade, two additional lower levels are exposed on the west elevation. The north and west elevations have irregular pays with punched window openings filled with bands of fixed tinted windows. This building is less than 50 years of age and does not have exceptional significance to merit Criteria Consideration G. The building is therefore non-contributing.

37. Snow Hall Contributing Building
Architect: Cuthbert, Charles D. and Lane, H. H. 1930
Collegiate Gothic

This 3 1/2 story Collegiate Gothic building has smooth limestone walls and a cross-gable roof with red tiles. The walls at the lowest level are thicker than the walls above and step outward from the facade slightly. The symmetrical front (south) facade has five bays. The outer bays have gabled parapets rising above the gable ends. The second and third stories have oriel windows with flat parapets while the floors above and below have tripartite windows. The center bay has buttresses, a crenulated parapet, and a crenulated stair tower. A peaked-arched entry is centered on this bay. The bays flanking the center bay have single rectangular punched window openings at each story. Hipped dormers rise from each roof slope. The east wing of the L-shaped building has a facade arrangement similar to the front with only three bays. A five-story wing was completed in 1958. The addition has smooth stone panels and banded metal windows. The entry to the addition has a flat canopy and multiple aluminum storefront doors. Snow Hall has minimal landscaping surrounding the building with a few planted beds and small grassy areas with deciduous trees. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the southwest. The east addition was constructed outside the period of significance but is compatible with the character and materials of the original building. The addition attaches to a secondary elevation and does not compromise the integrity of the building or render it ineligible. Despite alterations to the windows within the

historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

38. Spencer Museum of Art Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Jenks, Robert 1977
Neoclassical Revival

This multi-story museum building is clad in smooth limestone panels. The rectangular building has a flat roof with limestone parapets. The front (east) facade is symmetrical around the recessed center entry. Stone piers divide the entry into three bays. The outer bays contain full-height windows. The center bay contains paired aluminum doors set within a stone surround. The building has very little ornament. Beltcourses encircle the building at the water table and below the parapet. The multi-pane fixed tinted windows are set within simple stone surrounds. Due to the change in grade, the basement level is exposed on the rear (west) elevation. This level has recessed horizontal bands to emphasize coursing. This level has narrow fixed windows. The yard surrounding the building is minimally landscaped with grass, shrubs, and mature trees, both deciduous and evergreen. Trees flank the concrete walk leading to the front door. A circular concrete patio lined with benches stands at the northeast corner of the area surrounding the museum. The Seventh Decade Garden IX-X sculpture, designed by Louise Nevelson in 1971 but acquired by the Museum in 1983, stands at the center of the patio. This aluminum sculpture of abstract figures is painted black and set upon a rectangular stone base. James Rosati's abstract bronze sculpture is bolted to a concrete base, Untitled, was purchased in 1980 and stands on the south lawn in front of the building. The Museum also purchased the Interstate 70 sculpture in 1981. The nearly twenty-two-foot steel base has three groups of steel discs welded to steel bars. The entire sculpture is painted black. The sculpture stands at the southeast end of Marvin Grove in the Core Landscape (#8). Based on the rules for counting resources laid out in National Register Bulletin 16, these sculptures are artworks that should not be considered separate from the building and therefore are not counted as individual resources. These three objects do not have any specific associations with the University. The Spencer Museum of Art is less than 50 years of age and was constructed outside the period of significance. The building is therefore non-contributing.

39. Spencer Research Library Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Jenks, Robert 1968
Neoclassical Revival

This two-story Classical Revival building is clad in smooth limestone panels and has a flat roof. The T-shaped building has a long block that runs east-west, parallel to the north elevation of Strong Hall (#41). A wide wing projects northward from the center of the north side of the main block. Designed by the same architect as Spencer Museum of Art (#38), the building has similar design features. The first story has rectangular window openings punched into the coursed façade at regular intervals. The tall second story has rectangular openings with simple stone surrounds. A stone pediment caps the simple second-story entry on the south elevation. The building has fixed aluminum windows with tinted glass. A wide concrete patio spans the width of the south elevation at the second story. The patio has concrete cheek walls and planters. Wide concrete stairs lead to the road level at the first story. Concrete posts support the patio and create and open parking garage. A concrete bridge spans the access road between the building and Strong Hall and connects to the main floor of Strong Hall. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the south.This building is less than 50 years of age and was constructed outside the period of significance. The building is therefore non-contributing.

40. Spooner Hall
Architect: Van Brunt, Henry
Richardsonian Romanesque

National Register Listed Building
NR #74000832, 7/15/1974
1891

This 2-story Richardsonian Romanesque building has a stone foundation, squared rubble limestone with red sandstone trim, and steeply pitched gable roof with red clay tiles and red composite shingles. The gable end at the front (west) contains a circular window and a carved sandstone owl at the peak while rear elevation has a stepped parapet. The building has single, paired, and banded 1/1 double hung wood windows. The windows have stone surrounds bordered by engaged columns. The front (west) elevation has a projecting portico with round arched openings, sandstone trim, and a flat roof. Sandstone beltcourses encircle the building at each story. The rear (east) elevation has two rounded projections with hipped roofs and banded windows. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 July 1974 and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

41. Strong Hall
Architect: McArdle, Montrose Pallen
Beaux Arts

National Register Listed Building
NR #98001174, 9/18/1998
1911-1924

This three-story building has terra cotta cladding and a flat roof. Terra cotta panels form horizontal coursing that encircles building at the first two stories. The upper story has terra cotta blocks designed to look like stone. The expansive Beaux Arts building has symmetrical massing with two rectangular wings oriented north-south flanking a long center block oriented east-west. The center block and the wings have similar ornament and fenestration patterns. Vertical piers with same coursing as the walls divide the facades into regular bays. Each bay contains a single window at each story. The building has one-over-one aluminum replacement windows set within the historic masonry openings. The windows have flat arches executed in terra cotta. The center bay of the main block steps forward slightly and has a tall, two-story recess that contains the main entry. The entry retains its historic multi-light metal windows. The story above the entry has a wide entablature ornamented with raised panels containing cartouches. The front (south) elevations of the two wings have segmental arched openings with voussoirs that continue from the arch into the adjacent coursing of the walls. The third story of the wings is also ornamented with cartouches. The cartouches are painted and glazed. The north elevation has similar ornament and fenestration patterns. Due to the change in grade, the basement level is exposed on the north elevation. A concrete bridge connects from the first floor entrance to the patio in front of Spencer Research Library (#39). The construction of Spencer Research Library in 1968 shifted the primary façade of the building from the north to the south elevation. Foundation plantings surround the building. The front lawn of Strong Hall has symmetrical arrangement of concrete walkways, centered on a planted bed and the Jayhawk (Academic Jay, #18). Between the walkways are triangular expanses of grass dotted with mature deciduous and evergreen trees. This building stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the south. Despite alterations to the windows within the historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

42. University Seal
Artist: Unknown

Non-Contributing Object
1997

A slanted granite block with a smooth face and rusticated sides stands in the center of the landscaped bed in front of Hoch Auditorium (#17). A bronze plaque containing the University seal is attached to the slanted face. This object is less than 50 years of age and was created outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

43. Victory Eagle Statue Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Roberts, Dr. Thomas F. and Widma, Dr. Otto (consultants) 1920, 1980

A bronze sculpture of an eagle landing in its nest is set atop a tall base clad in random-coursed stone. A bronze plaque explaining the dedication of this memorial to the citizens of Douglas County who lost their lives in World War I is set on a slanted concrete base. The Victory Highway Association consulted ornithologists Dr. Thomas F. Roberts and Dr. Otto Widma to design the bronze sculpture cast in 1920. The sculpture, dedicated in 1929, stood at the Douglas/Leavenworth County line until 1980 when the Natural History Museum requested it be moved to the campus and rededicated in 1982. The sculpture stands in front of Dyche Hall (#9).This object stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the east. This object retains integrity of design and materials but was removed from its original location and now lacks integrity of setting. While the Victory Eagle has local significance, it has lost its original context and does not have any significant associations with the University and is therefore non-contributing to the District.

44. Vietnam War Memorial Non-Contributing Object
Architect: Abel, Doran (student), Grabow, Stephan (professor), Wade, Greg (University landscape architect) 1986

The Vietnam War Memorial is composed of a rectangular travertine plaza. Two sides of the plaza are open to adjacent planting beds and the road (Memorial Drive (#27)) while the other two sides have retaining walls faced with smooth limestone panels. The panels are inscribed with a dedication and the names of students who died during the Vietnam War. The plaza also contains a limestone bench. This object stands adjacent to the Core Landscape (#8) on the southwest.This object is less than 50 years of age and was created outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

45. Water Carrier Non-Contributing Object
Artist: Goseyun, Craig Dan 1994

A bronze abstract figure stands on an octagonal stone base. The sculpture stands in front of Spooner Hall (#40). Alumnus Clarence J. Beck and his wife Hazel gave the sculpture as a gift in 1994 to commemorate the centennial of Spooner Hall. This object is less than 50 years of age and was created outside the period of significance. The object is therefore non-contributing.

46. Watkins Home Contributing Building
Architect: Coolidge, Ramond A. 1937
Colonial Revival

This 2-story rectangular building has a concrete foundation, buff brick walls, and a shallow hipped roof. The symmetrical facade has single windows flanking a center entry and window. The entry has a stone surround with simple, low-relief carvings. The 8/8 double hung wood windows have stone sills and brick lintels. East and west wings step back from the front facade slightly and have paired windows on each story. Eyelet dormers and an interior brick chimney rise from the north and south slopes of the slate roof. The north facade has a portico with a shed roof. A wide porch with wood posts and balustrades is attached at the east end of the building. This building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

47. Watkins Hospital (Twente Hall) Contributing Building
Architect: Radotinsky, Joseph W. 1932
Art Deco

This three-story building is clad in smooth limestone panels and has a hipped roof with red composition shingles. The U-shaped building has wings set at wide, obtuse angles. The hexagonal center tower projects slightly outward from the façade. The four-story tower contains the main entrance, with it single door, sidelights, and transom, paired casement windows at the upper stories, and a large stone panel with St. George slaying the dragon carved in bas relief. Dentiled bands encircle the tower. A streamlined stepped ornament rises from the apex of the tower roof. The rear façade and the front façades of the wings are very plain with no ornament and only punched window openings. Non-historic tinted casement and sliding windows fill the historic window openings. A non-historic circulation block attaches to the east end of the east wing. This block is clad in limestone blocks with glazed passageways between the building and the addition at each story. Despite alterations to the windows within the historic masonry openings, this building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

48. Watson Library Contributing Building
Architect: Chandler, George L., and Gamble, Ray L. 1924
Collegiate Gothic

This multi-level building has smooth limestone walls and a red clay tile roof. The building is composed of several blocks. The primary block has a hipped roof with front gabled wall dormers. This block has buttresses that divide the façade into regular bays. The center bay contains the raised entry with its pointed arched entrance. Each flanking bay has tall, pointed arched windows with stone tracery at the upper stories and a tripartite window below it. The end bays beneath the gabled wall dormers have stone oriels with crenulated balconies. The small west block and larger east block have crenulated parapets and flat roofs. The east block does not have any windows. The west block has single, paired, and tripartite windows. The building has multi-light casement windows. Due to the change in grade several more stories are exposed on the rear (south) elevation. The south elevation has deeply recessed punched openings. There is no ornament on this elevation. This building retains integrity and contributes to the architectural and functional character of the District.

49. Watson Lawn Contributing Site
Architect: Unknown 1924

Concrete walkways cross the greenspace dotted with mature deciduous trees, many of which may be remnants of the Hare & Hare plan for Watson Library (#48, 1934, 1936). The vaguely rectangular open space is bordered by Jayhawk Boulevard (#19) on the north, Fraser Hall (#14) on the east, Watson Library (#48) on the south, and Sunflower Road on the west. The openness of the space, and views across it, extend west to Fowler Grove (#12). This site retains integrity. The historic open space and gathering/ circulatory function of the site contributes to the character of the District.

50. Weaver Courtyard (Arthur D. Weaver Memorial Fountain Court) Non-Contributing Site
Architect: Unknown 1960

Weaver Courtyard is a small rectangular space on the side of Spooner Hall (#40). The space is enclosed by hedges. Most of the space has concrete pavers set in a bed of gravel. The pavers surround raised and flush planter beds. Metal sculptures on concrete bases ornament the landscape. The space has several movable wooden benches. Mature trees surround the courtyard. This site was designed outside the period of significance and is therefore non-contributing.

51. Wescoe Hall Non-Contributing Building
Architect: Horst, Terrill & Karst 1973
Brutalism

This four-story Brutalist building has concrete cladding and a flat roof. Panels of large-aggregate concrete clad the façade. Due to the change in elevation, the top two stories are visible on the north and east elevations, while the lower two stories are more exposed towards the southwest. The front (east) elevation has a deeply recessed third-story wall. Concrete posts support the raised fourth story. A wide set of concrete steps rise into the building to the recessed entry on the fourth floor. The third-story walls are recess on the north and west elevations as well. Concrete façade has recessed rectangular window openings with fixed panels. The south elevation has multi-pane glazed walls on the lower three levels. A block at the southeast end of the building is clad in concrete panels and has small rectangular windows. This building is less than 50 years of age and was constructed outside the period of significance. The building is therefore non-contributing.

52. Woodyard Plaza Non-Contributing Site
Architect: Unknown 2005

The terraced plaza, elevation 1010 feet, between Hoch Auditorium (#17, Budig Hall) and Wescoe Hall (#51) has concrete retaining walls and concrete stairs and walks. The terraces are fully landscaped with groundcover, shrubs, and mature deciduous and evergreen trees. This site is less than 50 years of age and was designed outside the period of significance. The site is therefore non-contributing.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property is:

[ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

[X] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1863-1951

Significant Dates
1863, 1866, 1872, 1878, 1904

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
See continuation sheet

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1863 with the passage of state legislation that located the state university in Lawrence. It concludes in 1951 with the end of Chancellor Deane Malott's tenure. Through 1951 the University focused on developing the academic core of the campus, the area flanking Jayhawk Boulevard and the crest of Mount Oread. The University's use of landscape to beautify the campus, define space, and commemorate individuals or classes became an honored tradition and a characteristic feature of its identity. Following 1951, development shifted away from Jayhawk Boulevard to the residential node along the east side of the campus, the academic and athletic facilities on the south

slope of Mount Oread, and West Campus. The District maintains the variety of historic resources and functions that combined to form a cohesive institution of higher learning during its period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Criteria Consideration B: Three contributing objects in the District have been moved from their original location to a new spot on campus: Jayhawk (Academic Jay, #18), the Pioneer Statue (#31), and the Rock Chalk Cairn (#35). These objects have specific associations with the University of Kansas. They retain integrity of setting and thus meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration B. Because all of the nominated objects have significant associations with the University in general, not necessarily with a particular location on Campus, relocation does not automatically diminish their eligibility. As long as they remain within the District and on University property they will retain integrity of setting and association, and they will meet the requirements of Criteria Consideration B.

Architect/Builder (continued)
Canole, James
Chandler, George L.
Coolidge, Raymond A.
Crocker, E.F.
Cuthbert, Charles D.
Durrell, W. Donald
Gamble, Ray L.
Gould Evans Associates
Griest, T. R.
Hare & Hare (Landscape Architect)
Haskell, John G.
Horst, Terrill & Karst
Jenks, Robert
Kessler, George (Landscape Architect)
Lane, H. H.
McArdle, Montrose Pallen
Pond & Pond
Radotinsky, Joseph W.
Root & Siemens
Stanton, John F.
Stookley, Ray
Thomas, Alton
Van Brunt, Henry
Wright, Henry (Landscape Architect)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The University of Kansas Historic District (District) is significant at the local and state levels under National Register Criterion A for the area of EDUCATION and under National Register Criterion C for the areas of ARCHITECTURE and LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. The 26 contributing resources and 6 resources previously listed in the National Register (52 total resources) occupy 85 acres flanking Jayhawk Boulevard at the heart of the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. These buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed between 1878 and 2008 reflect the primary academic core of the university campus that evolved along Jayhawk Boulevard. As the state's public liberal arts university, KU developed a broad mission to provide instruction in multiple academic fields in an environment that supports the cultural aspects of attending the University. All of the resources support the primary mission of KU as an institution of higher learning. The District is an excellent, intact example of a cohesive university campus that developed

over time. The placement of buildings, sites, and objects, and the presence of landscape features reflect the importance of historic landscape design and master planning.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A – EDUCATION

The University of Kansas Historic District encompasses the heart of the state's public liberal arts university. KU was established to provide higher education to the citizens of Kansas, both male and female, with a focus on literature, arts, and sciences. The campus developed to provide a comprehensive collegiate-level liberal arts education with strong programs in the sciences and humanities, as opposed to agriculture and other practical programs, which were offered at Kansas State University in Manhattan. In the 1860s the State Legislature established the Board of Regents to facilitate the organization and operation of the University. They looked to Eastern universities for inspiration, but adapted these models based on the physical constraints of site and finances and the academic capabilities of prospective students. The institution initially operated as a preparatory school, as the state's high school graduates were not fully prepared for a true collegiate program. The University worked with Kansas high schools to improve and standardize their curriculum. After nearly twenty years, this coordination enabled the University to phase out the preparatory program and focus entirely on college-level courses of study.

As it carried out its mission of providing high-quality secondary education, the KU campus continued to evolve. Buildings were constructed in response to national and international events as well as developments in technology and changing educational priorities. The importance placed on education at the start of the twentieth century inspired the University to solidify its institution through the construction of academic buildings. The Progressive Movement emphasized public service and education as a means to improving society. Intellectual training was important to solving large-scale problems and an educated public was believed to be more engaged in society in ways that would have a positive impact. In order to fully explore these ideas and prepare students make positive contributions to society, the University had to develop applicable programs. Natural sciences, social sciences, law, medicine, journalism, engineering, etc. could all be used to improve society. In order to best teach these subjects, the University needed professors and equipment. As the popularity of specialized programs increased, departments needed more space, some even needed their own buildings. The pursuit of knowledge for the greater good promoted the expansion of the University and created a solid academic core along Jayhawk Boulevard. Through Chancellor Malott's tenure in 1951, the University focused on providing all of the necessary academic programs in a concentrated area flanking the crest of Mount Oread. Following Malott's tenure, priorities shifted away from applied academics and towards residential and recreational needs, as evidenced by the construction of numerous residence halls east of the District along with Allen Fieldhouse and Murphy Hall for fine arts to the southwest.

While initially the campus functioned solely as an academic institution attended each day by those who lived in private housing nearby, the University evolved into a self-contained entity that provided food, shelter, and recreational activities in addition to academic instruction. The self-contained university differs from the self-contained town in that most of the people present are there for a relatively brief time, typically four years. The value of attending a university is the shared experience, the camaraderie, and the university identity forged while there and often carried through life. These shared cultural experiences are often associated with specific locations and the traditions carried out at these locations. The campus includes traditional cultural properties where the University of Kansas community has carried out rituals important to its historic identity as an educational institution. At the University of Kansas, early cultural experiences included making the trek up the slope of Mount Oread to the campus and entering its grounds through one of several informal gateways. Sporting events and general recreational activities outside the classroom also promote the sense of camaraderie. More than a transportation corridor, Jayhawk Boulevard is a promenade where professors and students can interact and make social connections. The Commencement Walk is the long procession from the crest of Mount Oread [originating today at

the Campanile (#26)], down the Hill, and into Memorial Stadium. This tradition, founded in 1924 represents the journey from student to graduate. Recognizing the value of those shared experiences prompts its own cultural tradition that has left a lasting mark on the University. The campus is replete with memorials to individuals or to graduating classes. Planting trees, landscaping an area, or providing a plaque, statue, fountain, or bench on which to enjoy the landscape has become an honored tradition at KU, officially begun as early as 1873.

CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The University of Kansas Historic District is an excellent example of a cohesive university campus, achieved through a delicate balance of master planning and ad hoc construction. The visual character of the District has evolved over time from the completion of the first building, Old Fraser Hall, in 1872 and the first major landscape project, Marvin Grove, in 1878. Each resource in the District was designed to function as an integral component of the University, to meet the needs of students and faculty as they pursue their mission of accumulating and disseminating knowledge. Initial campus growth was gradual, without formal planning. New buildings were constructed as need determined and finances allowed. Throughout this process, the Board of Regents and the Chancellor became cognizant of how the buildings and landscapes worked together to define spaces and create a visual identity for the new institution.

The University's location atop Mount Oread and at a distance west of downtown Lawrence provided room for growth and expansion, but this was countered by the challenges of the site, specifically the steep grade. While each entity (the University and the city) expanded primarily south and west, they also grew toward each other. Eventually, the city overtook and surrounded the campus. Beginning in the 1960s, the Board of Regents built academic buildings and residence halls on the adjacent hill and developed West Campus, further south and west of the District. By that time the University had maximized use of the available space on Mount Oread, while still maintaining important landscape features and open spaces.

The variety of architectural styles throughout the District reflects evolving trends popular for institutional buildings during the period of significance. Most of the buildings in the District were designed by trained architects who understood the prevailing design aesthetic and could adapt it to the University's needs. The University hired its first architect, John G. Haskell, to design the first building on the new campus, University Hall (Old Fraser Hall). The Board of Regents alternately commissioned well-known regional architects and employed the State Architect to design new buildings. Eastern universities and European architecture often provided inspiration for style, roof form, and ornament. Physical features, including exterior cladding material and roof color, unify the District. Economy and availability initially guided material choices. Local craftsmen quarried Oread limestone from the north slope of the ridge for the first generation of buildings. Later buildings employed similar buff-colored limestone, although the finish and size of the blocks varied.

The first phase of campus development, prior to 1900, focused on defining an identity, constructing the buildings necessary to carry out the University's educational mission, and creating a habitable environment. The second phase of development, starting at the turn of the twentieth century, began with a formal examination of the campus as a whole. The Board hired prominent landscape architects (George Kessler in 1904 and Hare & Hare beginning in 1916) to analyze the existing campus and to develop a master plan and detailed landscape plans to guide future development and to organize the campus by function. These plans incorporated existing buildings, envisioned placement of new ones, defined spaces and circulation routes. They adhered to the tenets of landscape design and campus planning popular ca. 1900 which employed natural features (wooded groves, lakes and green spaces), formal elements (courtyards, walks and boulevards) and decorative plantings.

The University of Kansas Historic District reflects the influence of prominent landscape architects from the early twentieth century and their process of planning a comprehensive university campus. The variety of landscapes also illustrates the

desire of various Chancellors, the Board of Regents, University staff, students, faculty, and the citizens of Lawrence to contribute to campus improvement. Features throughout the District illustrate the changing preferences in landscape design through the period of campus development from the naturalistic landscapes of the late nineteenth century, to the formal gardens and monumental spaces inspired by the City Beautiful Movement, to the diverse plantings of Alton Thomas. While buildings represent the function of the property, landscape features define and ornament the space and create outdoor rooms for recreation or general enjoyment of nature. Within the District, the Core Landscape (#8), comprised of multiple individual features, is important as the traditional cultural property that unifies the University of Kansas. Equally important are Jayhawk Boulevard, which promotes social interactions among students and faculty and provides the linear spine to which the academic buildings orient themselves, and Memorial Drive (#27) and the Campanile (#26), which honor KU students and alumni lost in WWII.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of the University of Kansas[4]

Early Years (1863-1901)

Interest in establishing an institution of higher learning in the city of Lawrence began in 1856 with the vision and encouragement of Amos A. Lawrence, one of the founders of the New England Emigrant Aid Company and an ardent Free-Stater. He wished to replicate his success establishing Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin less than a decade earlier. The abolitionist movement was inherently tied to progressive ideas regarding the value of science and education. These ideas found sympathetic ears and ready support in the Free-State atmosphere of Kansas and the city of Lawrence in particular.

The University of Kansas (KU) was initially established under the law described in Article 6, Section 7 of the Wyandotte Constitution to provide an institution for the promotion of literature, the arts, and sciences. This document was adopted in July 1859 and approved as the state constitution when Kansas was admitted to the Union on 29 January 1861. While the constitution clearly provided funds for a state university, the location of such an institution was not, having been described only as "some eligible and central point."[5] The following section articulated the ineligibility of religious groups to have any control over any state funds designated for the state university or common school.[6]

The question of where to locate this important state institution came to the fore shortly after Kansas achieved statehood. Blue Mont Central College, a Methodist school opened in Manhattan in 1858, was the first suggestion. Governor Charles Robinson vetoed this proposal in 1861, even though both houses of legislature supported the legislation. Instead, Manhattan was issued a substantial land grant for an agricultural college. The grant was accepted, creating the Kansas State Agricultural College, which would eventually become Kansas State University.

The location of the University of Kansas was revisited in 1863, initiating a heated competition between several cities vying for the honor. Lawrence and Emporia provided the most serious offers and sent delegates to the State Capitol to lobby for their respective cities. Emporia offered eighty acres of land outside its city limits. The Lawrence offer contained forty acres

[4] Unless otherwise noted, the history of the University of Kansas comes from: Clifford S. Griffin, *The University of Kansas, A History* (Lawrence, KS: The University Press of Kansas, 1974).
[5] Frank W. Blackmar, Ph.D., "No. 27. Higher Education in Kansas" *United States Bureau of Education. Circular of Information No. 2, 1900. Contributions to American Educational History*, Herbert B. Adams, ed. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1900), 32-33, Available online from Google Books: http://books.google.com/books?id=JrygAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=higher+education+in+kansas&hl=en&sa=X&ei=ZfrVT_GCM63-2QWB1Lm9Dw&ved=0CEIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false (accessed 11 June 2012).
[6] Blackmar, 33.

owned by Charles Robinson and a $15,000 endowment from the city.[7] *(See Figure 5)* Governor Carney signed legislation proclaiming Lawrence as the site of the state university on November 2, 1863. The charter organizing the University of Kansas was approved March 1, 1864, and the first Board of Regents was appointed the following day. Local businessmen served on the Board of Regents along with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of State as ex-officio members. Reverend R. W. Oliver was elected the first chancellor of the new university and served in this position for two years.[8]

With the state university officially organized, the State Superintendent suggested opening a preparatory school to feed the nascent institution. The Board of Regents and the City of Lawrence agreed to build this facility on the partially completed foundation of a preparatory school started by the Presbyterian Church in 1859. Due to a lack of funds and the onset of the Civil War, the Presbyterian preparatory school was never completed and the land had reverted back to the City. The City granted the Board of Regents use of this land at the peak of Mount Oread on the condition that it would complete the building and open the school by January 1, 1867. *(See Figure 11)* The two city blocks upon which the first building rose stand just north and west of the forty-acre tract donated to the University.[9] *(See Figures 5 and 18)* The Board secured funds from the City, local citizens, and Easterners supportive of the educational program, including Amos A. Lawrence.[10] Construction proceeded smoothly. The first of many appropriations requested of the legislature was approved in 1866 for teacher compensation and for equipment and furnishings for the library, science, and philosophy departments. The first classes began in the nearly completed North College campus building on September 12, 1866.[11]

While a provision in the charter catering to the more conservative element in the legislature created separate branches of education for males and females, the small number of individuals enrolled in the earliest classes made this impractical and was never fully enforced. The Board of Regents hired three teachers to instruct the twenty-nine men and twenty-six women. After the first academic year, the faculty and student populations more than doubled. A growing number of students graduated from the preparatory program into the collegiate program.

Chancellor Oliver resigned in 1867 and was replaced by John Fraser in December of that year. The University of Kansas operated from the North College campus until the single building overflowed with 152 students and eight professors and instructors. Chancellor Fraser reported to the Board at the end of 1869 that a new building was necessary. The Board and the City of Lawrence organized a city-wide vote for the issuance of bonds to erect a new building. The measure was approved February 3, 1870. By mid-June of that year the building committee, comprised of Charles Robinson, Chancellor Fraser and Lawrence Mayor Gurdon Grosvenor, presented plans drawn by prominent Kansas architect John G. Haskell. The Board unanimously accepted the plans and construction began immediately on the four-story Second Empire limestone building. *(See Figures 19 and 20)* Enrollment had almost doubled again by the time classes occupied the new building, University Hall, in December 1872.[12] The building was renamed Fraser Hall in 1877, three years after Chancellor Fraser resigned to serve as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Although financial constraints at the state level limited appropriations, the University continued to grow. Chancellor James Marvin (1874-1883), Fraser's replacement, had many successes in his nine-year tenure that remain evident, including establishment of the law department and construction of the chemistry building, Bailey Hall (#1). Enrollment increased to 562 under Marvin's term. Chancellor Marvin led a community project that eventually converted the wind-swept ridge and north slope of Mount Oread into a dense forest, giving the impression of an oasis on a hill. *(See Figure 21)*

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[7] Blackmar, 35.
[8] Blackmar, 39.
[9] This land was bounded by 10th, 11th, Ohio, and Indiana Streets and forms the east half of what known today as the North College Campus.
[10] Blackmar, 41.
[11] Blackmar, 42. The Old North College building was demolished in 1919.
[12] Old Fraser Hall, built in 1872, was demolished in 1965 after being declared structurally unsound. New Fraser Hall was completed in 1967, just east of the old building.

The University's long-standing tradition of using landscape to improve the physical appearance of the campus and to provide cohesion for the accumulated buildings began early in its history. The Class of 1873 is believed to have started the campus tradition of planting vegetation as a memorial to a class or individual when, upon graduation, they planted a Trumpet Vine near the entrance to (Old) Fraser Hall. The class of 1877 planted a tree near (Old) Fraser Hall to commemorate its graduation. Citizens also contributed to beautifying the landscape. C. C. Bracket, President of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, donated pine trees, effectively planting the first grove on campus.[13] Another citizen, Joseph Savage, contributed lilacs for what would eventually become Lilac Lane (#22).

The first concerted attempt to landscape the campus began in 1878. Chancellor Marvin attended meetings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society during that winter to organize plans for the coming spring. The events planned for Arbor Day, March 29, 1878, included planting numerous "forest and ornamental trees" on the north slope of Mount Oread at the northwest corner of the original forty-acres of the campus. This area became known as Marvin Grove (key feature of the Core Landscape, #8). A neighboring land owner, N.P. Deming, also donated several elm trees to plant in the area west of (Old) Fraser Hall. In addition to aesthetics, planting trees created a windbreak on the otherwise barren hill and prevented cattle from grazing onto the University's land.

Reverend Joshua A. Lippincott succeeded Chancellor Marvin in 1883 and served until 1889. Chancellor Lippincott continued much of the work initiated under Chancellor Marvin. Despite his dour personality, Lippincott achieved results. His contributions aided in the transition from a well-intentioned but struggling institution to a true university that provided high-level educational programs. He believed that universities should conduct independent research to foster enthusiasm among students and faculty, rather than simply teaching accepted facts.[14] Lippincott bolstered the natural history department with a significant increase in the number of specimens in its collection. He eliminated the preparatory department by working with State to improve the public high schools so that graduating seniors were truly ready to begin taking college courses. Although he eliminated both the normal and the preparatory departments, Lippincott successfully increased the size of the faculty to thirty professors and instructors.

In 1885 the legislature appropriated funds for three new buildings, and the Board of Regents again hired John Haskell to design them. Two buildings were dedicated exclusively to science programs. The chemistry department, expelled from (Old) Fraser Hall for generating noxious fumes, occupied its own building in 1884.[15] *(See Figure 19)* (Old) Snow Hall, completed in 1886, housed the natural sciences departments under the purview of Department Chair Francis H. Snow. *(See Figure 22)* Haskell also planned the University's first power plant, designed to supply steam heat to all three academic buildings on campus. The (Old) Power Plant, completed in 1887, stands just south of the District along Sunnyside Avenue.[16] *(See Figure 12)*

The Snow Hall of Natural History constructed in 1886 was named in honor of Francis H. Snow, one of the three original professors hired to teach at KU in 1866. Snow initially taught mathematics and natural sciences, but once the faculty expanded he dropped mathematics to focus on his passion of natural sciences. Snow succeeded Lippincott as Chancellor in 1890, a position he held until 1901. After nearly a quarter century with the University, Snow achieved a position in which he could truly move the institution forward. Snow and the Board of Regents assembled a wish list of new buildings needed to meet the growing demand for program-specific space. Under Chancellor Snow, five of these buildings were added to the campus, funded by legislative appropriations and generous gifts: Spooner Hall (#40, 1891),[17] (Old) Blake Hall (1895,

[13] Bracket's pine grove was probably located between Strong Hall and Memorial Drive.
[14] Clifford S. Griffin, *The University of Kansas, A History* (Lawrence, KS: The University Press of Kansas, 1974), 79.
[15] Old Chemistry Building, later known as the Journalism Building, was demolished in 1963.
[16] (Old) Power Plant was damaged by fire in 1898 and partially rebuilt. The structure was renovated in 2005 as the Hall Center for the Humanities.
[17] Spooner Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 July 1974.

demolished 1963), (Old) Fowler Shops (#13, 1898), Bailey Hall (#1, 1900), and Dyche Hall (#9, 1901). *(See Figures 13 and 14)*

William B. Spooner, a supporter of the University and a personal friend of Chancellor Snow, bequeathed over $90,000 to the University endowment for the construction of a new library, which was in desperate need of space. In 1894 a fireproof structure, named Spooner Library in honor of its generous donor, was completed to house the ever-expanding library collection. The noted Kansas City architecture firm Van Brunt & Howe designed the Richardsonian Romanesque building using local limestone and smooth red sandstone. Begun in 1891, Spooner Hall (#40) is the oldest extant building in the District. State architect Seymour Davis designed (Old) Blake Hall in 1895 to house the physics, engineering, and astronomy departments.[18] The three-story French Chateauesque building stood at the south end of the lawn in front of (Old) Fraser Hall. *(See Figures 20 and 23)*

When a fire in 1898 destroyed much of the (Old) Power Plant, including the engineering shops, the University did not have the funds to rebuild it. The Board sought donations as a loan from the citizens of Lawrence. A donation from Kansas City meatpacker and rancher George A. Fowler designated funds to replace the lost engineering shops and named professor of physics and electrical engineering, Lucien I. Blake, to select the location of the new building. Blake selected the point furthest west along the dirt path that followed the ridge of Mount Oread (Jayhawk Boulevard) for this new building. (Old) Fowler Shops (#13), designed by Kansas City architects Root & Siemens, was completed in 1898. The two-story building was highly utilitarian in design with its locally-quarried limestone walls and hipped roof. The building paralleled Jayhawk Boulevard, facing the then twenty-year-old Marvin Grove landscape.

Within fifteen years, the Chemistry Department had again outgrown its facilities. By the time the legislature appropriated funds for this project in 1900, John G. Haskell was State Architect, employed under the newly formed State Board of Public Works. Haskell accompanied chemistry professor E.H.S. Bailey on a trip to view "modern" chemistry buildings at East Coast universities in order to gather inspiration for the new building. Bailey Hall (#1), named for the long-standing professor and department chair, was designed with a simplified expression of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, using locally quarried limestone. Numerous chimneys rose from the roofline on every elevation to adequately ventilate the chemistry laboratories.

The natural history collection, which had been growing since the time of Chancellors Marvin and Lippincott, was also in need of its own building. The legislature granted the Board of Regents $75,000 to erect a new museum. Root & Siemens designed what they called a Venetian Romanesque building for the collection. It had limestone walls, red brick accents, multiple round arches and arcades, and tower. Dyche Museum of Natural History (Dyche Hall, #9), completed in 1901, was named for long-time natural history professor Lewis L. Dyche. After a decade of victories and defeats, primarily focused on securing financial support from the Legislature, an exhausted Chancellor Snow resigned to teach natural history in 1901. Although Snow had achieved noticeable improvements to the campus, the number of buildings, the amount of furnishings and proper equipment, and the size and salaries of the faculty were still noticeably lacking. The overall impression of the University at the turn of the twentieth century was that it was not achieving its potential. Combined with the national Progressive Movement, which emphasized education as a means to improve society, this set the stage for the large-scale changes that occurred on Mount Oread in the succeeding decades.

Early Twentieth Century and Campus Planning (1902-1939)

When Chancellor Snow resigned in 1901, Frank Strong was President of the University of Oregon. The Board of Regents decided to interview Strong roughly one year later, after deciding against promoting a member of the faculty to job of Chancellor. Strong readily accepted the position and issued his inaugural address in October of 1902. An accomplished

[18] (Old) Blake Hall was demolished in 1963. (New) Blake Hall was erected on the same site in 1964.

educator, Strong was highly motivated, intelligent, and socially conscious. During his eighteen-year tenure, Chancellor Strong presided over great changes to the physical appearance of the campus through the construction of buildings as well as implementation of a campus landscape plan to unify existing disparate elements and provide cohesive guidance for the placement of new buildings. He approached these changes by making stronger arguments to the Legislature for appropriations, but also attempted to create a system that would independently generate income for the University with less dependence on the Legislature. Strong initially proposed a property tax, but this would have required an amendment to the state constitution. Instead he and the Board of Regents requested large appropriations each year. These appropriations were always whittled down, but Strong's persistence paid off. Over nearly two decades Strong and the Board of Regents secured funding for seven new buildings, five of which are extant: Green Hall (#15, 1904, now Lippincott Hall), Facilities Operations Main Building (#11, 1906) *(Figure 24)*, (Old) Robinson Gymnasium (1906, demolished 1963) *(Figure 25)*, (Old) Haworth (1908, demolished 1963) *(Figure 26)*, Marvin Hall (#25, 1908), Strong Hall (#41, first stage, 1911) *(Figure 27)*, and Oread Training High School (1915), just east of the District. Another important structure from this period stands outside the District. Memorial Stadium (1920) was designed to memorialize the students and alumni who perished during World War I. The increase in the number of academic and support buildings paralleled the growing student body, which increased from roughly 1,275 students to 4,000 students over the course of Strong's tenure. *(See Figures 15 and 16)*

The presence of new buildings reflected the overall growth of the University and specifically the expansion of academic programs and professional schools as they outgrew the limited space within (Old) Fraser Hall. The Neoclassical Green Hall (#15) housed the School of Law; the geology and mineralogy departments occupied (Old) Haworth Hall; and Marvin Hall (#25) housed the school of engineering. St. Louis architect Montrose P. McArdle designed the monumental Beaux Arts administrative building, Strong Hall (#41), in stages between 1909 and 1924. Construction of (Old) Robinson Gymnasium followed national trends that emphasized the importance of physical activity in enhancing the educational environment.

In 1904, at the outset of Strong's building program, the Board of Regents commissioned George Kessler's landscape architecture firm to study the campus and its existing resources and to develop a master plan that would organize the impending expansion. Kessler's plan, delineated by Henry Wright, imposed symmetry on the irregular site, at once embracing the topography and creating a formality that incorporated new and existing buildings and plantings. *(See Figure 6)* The plan emphasized Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), converting it from a dirt path to a prominent thoroughfare with a stately tree canopy. Kessler's plan promoted linear growth along this corridor in order to maintain the integrity of the ridge and the naturalistic landscape of the North Slope (Marvin Grove). Kessler envisioned the area north of Jayhawk Boulevard where the ridge projects between the two "bowls" as a landscaped plaza that transitioned to a wide promenade. Though never implemented, this promenade – a broad avenue planted with double rows of trees – created a bold axis downhill terminating at the northeast corner of the University property at a plaza between a gymnasium and an athletic field. The corner contained a formal entrance to the campus. Kessler's plan also featured a road that meandered along the W-shaped ridge, skirting the south edge of the "bowls." Memorial Drive (#27, 1946), a key feature of the Core Landscape (#8), follows the alignment of this early plan. The strong axial symmetry of boulevards and promenades was reinforced by the buildings that created a solid frame on either side. Kessler's plan for KU reflects multiple influences from the end of the nineteenth century, including the City Beautiful Movement, Frederick Law Olmsted's campus plan for Stanford University (1886-1891), and A. T. Erwin's improvements to Iowa State University (1892).

While the small lake north of Marvin Grove in the east bowl of Kessler's plan was designed for aesthetic purposes, the University needed a ready water supply for fire protection. An existing swale at the center of the west bowl was easily converted into a triangular lake in 1910. A stone pump house was built at the north end of the lake to connect into the water supply lines that fed the campus. Potter Lake (key feature of the Core Landscape, #8), named for state senator and

former regent T. M. Potter, quickly became an important recreational spot used for swimming, boating, and ice skating, although swimming was banned by 1927. The area immediately surrounding the lake was landscaped in the 1930s and a formal recreation area, including a concrete slab outfitted with electricity donated by the Class of 1943 as a dance pavilion, was constructed further up the west slope.

In 1916, the Board of Regents commissioned Kansas City landscape architecture firm, Hare & Hare (who succeeded Kessler as campus landscape architects), to design a master landscape plan for the campus. *(See Figure 8)* For the next three decades, Hare & Hare produced detailed planting plans for every area of the campus. The formality of the plantings and walkways in these plans provided a strong contrast to the natural features and vaguely defined boundary of Marvin Grove. Almost immediately, the Board of Regents authorized the implementation of the first such plan for the eastern portion of campus that included (Old) Fraser Hall. *(See Figure 7)* One of the most impactful features of the Hare & Hare plan, initiated in 1917, was landscaping Jayhawk Boulevard (#19). The ridge of Mount Oread had been transformed from a barren hilltop with buildings that seemed to spring from the rocks into a more natural and habitable environment. Hare & Hare also designed plans for the spaces between the boulevard and the buildings, creating a series of front lawns. Their plans included formal gardens and foundation plantings. The designs for the east portion of campus and around Hoch Auditorium (#17), Strong Hall (#41), and Memorial Stadium are but a few of their contributions to KU planning and planting. Hare & Hare was also responsible for changes and improvements to infrastructure, such as the alignment of roads and walks, grading, and the design of the campus entries. Besides plans, they provided specific plant lists for their designs. In 1938, instructor of Botany W. D. Durrell submitted detailed plans and plant lists for the landscape design of the front lawn of Strong Hall. Durrell continued Hare & Hare's concept of using both deciduous and evergreen plants to enhance the design.

The brief impact of the United States involvement in World War I included a slight decrease in enrollment, a construction hiatus, initiation of military drills on campus, and the construction of temporary barracks next to (Old) Haworth Hall. The University established a Student Army Training Corps, but the unit was never called to serve. The influenza epidemic hit the University in October 1918, forcing the school to close for five weeks. When the influenza danger had passed the war was over and the unit disbanded. Soldiers returned home, the temporary barracks were removed, and student enrollment resumed the steady climb of the previous decade.

After Chancellor Strong resigned in 1920, Ernest H. Lindley, previously president of the University of Idaho, accepted the position of Chancellor and served at KU until 1939. Despite the devastating national effects of the Great Depression, Lindley's tenure, at least in the first decade, was highly successful in terms of physical development on campus. *(See Figures 15 and 16)* Campus boosters initiated the Million Dollar Drive in 1920 to fund the design and construction of an appropriate memorial for the 130 men who gave their lives during World War I, including the first American casualty, Lt. Dr. William T. Fitzsimons, Class of 1912. The two structures needed most at the time were a new stadium and a student union building. Upon completion, both Memorial Stadium and the Kansas Union (#20) were dedicated in honor of the University's fallen soldiers. Memorial Stadium was completed at the north end of the campus in 1922.[19] Similar to Harvard Stadium (McKim, Mead and White, 1903) and Princeton's Palmer Stadium (1914), Memorial Stadium was a U-shaped structure oriented with its open end facing south toward Strong Hall (#41) at the top of the Hill. Within five years, the procession down the Hill (key feature of the Core Landscape, #8) from Strong Hall, along the landscaped pathways, and into Memorial Stadium became an honored Commencement tradition. The first phase of the Kansas Union (#20) opened in 1927. *(See Figure 28)* The Collegiate Gothic building was located past the northeast end of Jayhawk Boulevard along Oread Avenue in order to be closer to the residential node of the campus and the students it served.

[19] While neither Chancellor Strong nor Chancellor Lindley directly initiated this campaign, it reflected the vision and efforts of both men to improve the University by securing non-public funding.

Several other buildings were completed under Chancellor Lindley. Watson Library (#48) was constructed in 1924 to relieve the overcrowded Spooner Library. Completed in 1927, Hoch Auditorium (#17) provided space for lectures, performances, and athletic activities. Hoch Auditorium and (Old) Robinson Gymnasium were the only two buildings with direct frontage on Jayhawk Boulevard that were not strictly devoted to academics. In order to keep up with the energy demands of the growing campus, the Board of Regents also authorized construction of the (New) Power Plant (#32) in 1922. It was built just north of the original (Old) Power Plant and east of the Facilities Operations building (#11).

Elizabeth Watkins was the widow of Lawrence businessman Jabez B. Watkins. After the death of Mr. Watkins in 1921, Mrs. Watkins became a great financial supporter of the University. Her contributions reached a total of roughly $2 million. Several extant buildings bear the family name. In addition to making donations for the first women's residence hall on the main campus, Mrs. Watkins also donated money to build a campus hospital, Watkins Hospital (#47, 1932, now Twente Hall) and Watkins Home (#46, 1937), a residence hall for the student nurses attending the hospital. Mrs. Watkins willed their home, The Outlook, to the University for use as the Chancellor's residence upon her death in 1939.

After nineteen years of service, Chancellor Lindley resigned in 1939 at the age of seventy. The Board of Regents selected Deane W. Malott, associate professor of business at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, as Lindley's successor. Malott served as chancellor for twelve years until 1951.

World War II (1940-1945)

The country's involvement in World War II had direct impacts on the physical character of the University. Existing buildings, such as Strong Hall (#41), were converted to barracks or military training. In other cases new buildings were erected. Despite the general need for more academic space, the State Legislature could not approve appropriations during this time, and the federal ban on construction materials for non-essential projects applied to the University. However, the Board of Regents devised projects that qualified as exceptions to the ban. These projects provided direct support for the war effort. Lindley Hall (#24) was constructed in 1941 and immediately used as an Army barracks and mess hall. This building was the first new construction to diverge from the Kessler and Hare & Hare master plans from the beginning of the century. While not directly fronting Jayhawk Boulevard (#19), the placement of Lindley Hall continued the linear progression of building and provided a western terminus to the main spine of the campus. Training programs used the open space around the buildings for drills and exercises. Buildings on campus housed military functions until the end of the war and were then converted to academic use.

Post-War Development (1946-1951)

In the years following overseas combat, enrollment at KU increased with the influx of servicemen pursuing their education with assistance from the G.I. Bill. The average enrollment for this time was around 11,000 students. The University's primary efforts at the end of the 1940s were devoted to accommodating all of these students. Beginning in 1946 temporary annexes provided housing, offices, and classrooms. Multiple one-story wooden buildings stood on the north side of Strong and Bailey Halls, south of (Old) Blake Hall, and west of Lindley Hall (#24). *(See Figures 9, 10, and 17)* Small groups of temporary residences were erected on the north and south sides of Sunnyside Avenue (then 16th Street).[20] The ubiquity of these structures emphasized the need to build permanent structures. Chancellor Malott envisioned $10 million in new construction, 40 percent of which would be devoted to new dormitories and the rest to academic facilities. Included in the list of needed buildings were a new fieldhouse, engineering shops, a fine arts building, and an addition to Watson Library (#48). The planning process for designing and funding multiple new buildings began under Chancellor Malott but truly came into fruition under his successor, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy (1951-1960).

[20] All of the temporary annexes have since been removed.

The University hired its first landscape architect, Alton Thomas, in 1948. Chancellor Malott worked closely with Thomas to develop two important landscape features that highlighted the significance of the historic core landscape. Memorial Drive (#27), completed in 1946 based on plans revised by Hare & Hare, followed the alignment of a similar drive laid out in Kessler's 1904 plan. The paved road follows the ridge of the Mount Oread as it winds around Marvin Grove, Potter Lake, and the brow between the two landscapes. During the 1940s and into the 1950s campus beautification efforts continued, led by Mrs. Eleanor Malott and Thomas, such as the planting of 1,200 crabapple trees *(Malus, spp)*, a gift of the Class of 1945. By Memorial Day in 1951, the Memorial Carillon and Campanile (#26) was completed at the brow, overlooking the landscaped valley. *(See Figure 29)* Immediately after the war, students, faculty, and alumni donated to a fund devoted to erecting a memorial to the students and alumni who died during World War II. Memorial Drive (#27) and the Campanile (#26) were intended to be purely commemorative and aesthetic elements, to encourage reflection and reverence, rather than academic pursuit.

Subsequent chancellors, Deane W. Malott (1939-1951), Franklin Murphy (1951-1960), and W. Clarke Wescoe (1960-1969), focused their attention on areas of the campus beyond the crest of Mount Oread, primarily expanding the campus south and west of Jayhawk Boulevard. Priorities oscillated between academics (both science and the humanities) and residential life. Evidence of this shift within the District includes the construction of new science buildings Blake Hall (#2, 1964) and Fraser Hall (#14, 1967) and new humanities buildings Spencer Research Library (#39, 1968), Wescoe Hall (#51, 1973), and Spencer Museum of Art (#38, 1977).

Architects and Landscape Architects

W. Donald Durrell[21]

W. Donald Durrell served as an instructor of Botany between 1937 and 1941. Durrell continued the concept initiated at the University of Kansas by Hare & Hare of blending deciduous and evergreen plant materials in a landscaped area. Durrell submitted detailed plans and extensive plant lists for landscaping the front lawn of Strong Hall (#41). These were implemented in 1938.

Hare & Hare[22]

Hare & Hare was a Kansas City (Missouri) landscape architecture firm founded in 1910 by Sidney J. Hare and his son, S. Herbert Hare. The senior Hare was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1860. He came to Kansas City in 1868, where he graduated from Central High School and took courses in landscape architecture. After serving as a transitman in the city engineer's office (1885-1896) and superintendent at Forest Hill Cemetery (1896-1902), Hare started his own landscape design business.[23] S. Herbert Hare, was born in 1888 in Kansas City. After graduating from Manual High School, the junior Hare attended Harvard University where he studied landscape architecture and city planning.[24] He returned to Kansas City in 1910 and joined his father's firm, establishing the partnership of Hare & Hare. The firm designed private residential developments in Kansas City, Missouri (1913) and Tulsa, Oklahoma (1916), executed plans for Point Defiance Park in Tacoma, Washington (1914) and planned the new industrial city of Longview, Washington (1922-26). They did extensive work in Houston, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas. The *Fort Worth Star Telegram* cited S. Herbert as influencing the physical development and appearance of that city more than any other man. In addition to landscape design work for the University of Kansas beginning in 1916, .S. Herbert lectured on landscape architecture at KU from 1917 to 1920.

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[21] "University of Kansas Campus Heritage Plan," The Getty Foundation Campus Heritage Grant (Lawrence, KS: The University of Kansas, 2008) 5-14.
[22] Cydney Millstein and Carol Grove, *Houses of Missouri 1870-1940* (New York: Acanthus Press, 2008), 261.
[23] "Mr. Sid J. Hare" *Kansas City and its One Hundred Foremost Men*, (Kansas City, MO: W. P. Tracy, 1924), 115.
[24] "S. Herbert Hare, Landscape Architect – City Planner" *Citizens Historical Association, Indianapolis*, No. 2 D23 E48 F156, March 18, 1939. Vertical File: Hare & Hare, Kansas City Historic Preservation Office, Kansas City, Missouri.

John G. Haskell (State Architect)[25]

John G. Haskell was born in Milton, Vermont in 1832. After receiving a degree in architecture from Brown University, he joined an architecture firm in Boston. Haskell moved to Lawrence in the Kansas Territory in 1857 to support his widowed mother and siblings. His family had arrived in 1855, joining their father who was with the first party of the New England Emigrant Aid Company in 1854. Haskell quickly established an architecture firm in Lawrence, and was awarded several prominent commissions, including the Douglas County Jail. In 1866, Haskell was appointed architect for the State, although the position was not made official until 1891 under the newly organized State Board of Public Works. Haskell was initially tasked with designing the State House Building and Capitol. In this position he also designed many buildings for the newly established state university. Haskell designed the first building on the University of Kansas main campus, Old Fraser Hall (originally named University Hall), in 1872 and the Old Power Plant in 1887. Haskell also designed the old Chemistry Building (1884, demolished) and its replacement, Bailey Hall (#1) in 1900.

George E. Kessler[26]

George E. Kessler was born in Germany in 1862. He immigrated to the United States in 1865 but returned to Germany to study in 1878. In Germany Kessler studied landscape gardening, botany, civil engineering, and forestry. When Kessler returned to New York in 1882, he began working at a nursery but soon appealed to the country's premier landscape architect, Frederick Law Olmsted, who directed him to Kansas City, Missouri. Shortly after he arrived in Kansas City in 1890, the City Park Board commissioned Kessler to design the city's parks and boulevard system. Although it took many years to achieve, Kessler's plans to beautify the city eventually came to fruition. Kessler gained recognition for his designs for Kansas City, leading to the commission to design the site of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Kessler participated in city planning work in El Paso, Texas; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Syracuse, New York; Denver, Colorado; and Indianapolis, Indiana. Kessler's firm designed the master plan for the University of Kansas in 1904, the same year as the St. Louis World's Fair. He died in 1923.[27]

Joseph Radotinsky (State Architect)[28]

Born in Kirkwood, Missouri in 1902, Joseph W. Radotinsky moved to Kansas City, Kansas in 1909. Throughout high school, he worked part time as a draftsman for the firm of Rose and Peterson. Radotinsky attended architecture school at the University of Kansas. After graduating in 1924, he traveled to New York, where he joined the architectural firm of Thomas W. Lamb. In 1928 Radotinsky returned to Kansas City, Kansas and obtained a job with the firm Archer and Gloyd. He was appointed to the position of Kansas State Architect in 1930, beginning the first of four terms. In this position, Radotinsky designed the Watkins Hospital (now Twente Hall, #47) in 1932. While he performed his duties as State Architect, Radotinsky continued his private practice. He designed several school buildings and other notable public and private, commercial and residential buildings across the state of Kansas between the 1920s and 1950s. In 1938 he was selected as the official architect for the Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education. He also worked for the Turner, Shawnee Mission, and Kansas City, Missouri school districts, designing schools in Prairie Village, Merriam, Lenexa, and Overland Park, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri. After a nine-year partnership in the firm Radotinsky, Meyn and Deardorff beginning in 1957, Radotinsky resumed his solo practice until he retired in 1970. He died in 1983 at age 81.

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[25] Biographical information about John G. Haskell comes from: William E. Connelley, "John G. Haskell," *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans,* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), transcribed February 10, 2000 by Tom and Carolyn Ward, Columbus, Kansas, http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1918ks/bioh/haskeljg.html (accessed 14 June 2012)

[26] Cydney Millstein and Carol Grove, *Houses of Missouri 1870-1940* (New York: Acanthus Press, 2008), 263-264.

[27] "George E. Kessler Dies," *Kansas City Star* March 20, 1923, Mounted Clippings, Microfilm, Missouri Valley Special Collections, Kansas City Public Library.

[28] Biographical information on Joseph Radotinsky was taken from: "Joseph W. Radotinsky, Architect," biography, vertical file, Kansas City Historic Preservation Office.

Root & Siemens[29]

Kansas City architects Walter Root and George M. Siemens formed a partnership in 1896, ten years after Root came to Kansas City to oversee local projects designed by Chicago architects Daniel Burnham and John Wellborn Root, Walter's brother. Walter Root designed Science Hall and a dormitory for Central College in Fayette, Missouri. Root partnered with George M. Siemens, a graduate of the architecture program at Cornell University. Together the firm designed residential, commercial, and civic buildings in the Kansas and Missouri region. At the University of Kansas, the firm designed (Old) Fowler Shops (#13) in 1898 and Dyche Hall (#9) in 1901.

John F. Stanton (State Architect)

John F. Stanton served as State Architect during the first decade of the twentieth century. Not much is known about Stanton's life or body of work. In this position, Stanton designed Old Green Hall (now Lippincott Hall, #15) in the Classical Revival style in 1905 and Marvin Hall (#25) in the Gothic Revival style in 1909. Stanton's (Old) Robinson Gymnasium and (Old) Haworth Hall were demolished in 1963 to make way for Wescoe Hall (#51). The contrast in architectural styles illustrates Stanton's deep understanding of the historical revival styles popular at the time as well as the importance of design in conveying associations with function. Old Green Hall, with its smooth brick cladding and massive portico and columns, was built for the School of Law, a program deeply rooted in classical traditions of logic and debate. Marvin Hall was built for the School of Engineering. Stanton designed two buildings for Kansas State University, Dickens Hall in 1907 and Calvin Hall in 1908. Stanton also designed the Central National Bank in Junction City in 1910 and the El Dorado Carnegie Library in 1912.[30]

Alton Thomas (Campus Landscape Architect)

Alton Thomas began his career as the first landscape architect at the University of Kansas in 1948, after graduating from the University of Illinois and serving in the military during World War II. He worked closely with Chancellor and Mrs. Malott in the early years of his tenure, particularly as the south slope of the campus developed in the mid-twentieth century. Thomas held the position at the University of Kansas until he retired in 1983. Thomas' contributions to the landscape of the campus both diversified the plantings and unified the overall effect. Given the rocky soil and contours of the area, Thomas identified the species best suited for specific locations around campus. He established a balance between deciduous and evergreen trees, although Thomas' influence is spread throughout the campus.

Van Brunt & Howe[31]

Henry Van Brunt, born in 1832, studied architecture at Harvard University, worked at an architecture firm in Boston for two years, then moved to New York to study under Richard Morris Hunt. Van Brunt started a firm in Boston in 1863. Frank M. Howe, who had studied at MIT, joined the firm in 1868 and as a junior partner, opened the firm's Kansas City office in 1885. While still in Boston, Van Brunt's firm designed Memorial Hall for Harvard University, as well as buildings for the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, the University of Michigan, and Wellesley College. The firm designed the Richardsonian Romanesque Spooner Hall (#40) in 1891.

Henry Wright[32]

Henry Wright was born in Lawrence, Kansas in 1878. He studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and worked for Root & Siemens in Kansas City. Wright joined George Kessler's firm, where he worked on the master plan for the University of Kansas and the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Wright also developed the master plan for Western

[29] "Root & Siemens," Vertical File, Kansas City Historic Preservation Office.
[30] Central National Bank is a contributing resource in the Junction City Downtown Historic District, listed in the National Register on 19 July 2006 and the El Dorado Carnegie Library was listed in the National Register on 25 June 1987.
[31] Sherry Piland, "Henry Van Brunt of Architectural Firm of Van Brunt and Howe: The Kansas City Years" (master's thesis, University of Missouri – Kansas City, 1976).
[32] Cydney Millstein and Carol Grove, *Houses of Missouri 1870-1940* (New York: Acanthus Press, 2008), 270.

Kentucky University in 1909, whose hilltop campus is very similar to KU. The majority of Wright's career after 1910 was spent designing residential neighborhoods. Wright collaborated with Clarence S. Stein on Sunnyside Gardens in New York and Radburn in New Jersey. Wright's civic work in the years before his death in 1936 included consulting for the housing division of the PWA, city planning consultation for New York State, and heading the Columbia University School of Architecture.

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Previous documentation on file (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 #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
X University
___ Other
Name of repository: **Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 80 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	305040	4314880
2	15	305422	4314967
3	15	305668	4314749
4	15	305709	4314528
5	15	305651	4314202
6	15	305266	4314394
7	15	304865	4314530

See continuation sheet

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

The east District boundary follows Oread Avenue from the Docking Family Gateway, along Jayhawk Boulevard, with a small bump-out to the east to include Spooner Hall before connecting to Lilac Lane. The east boundary continues south to Sunnyside Avenue. The south District boundary follows Sunnyside Avenue briefly before angling northwestward along the south side of the buildings on Sunflower Road and Jayhawk Boulevard. The boundary continues around Lindley Hall to connect to West Campus Road. The west District boundary runs along West Campus Road from Jayhawk Boulevard up to the entrance to Memorial Drive. The north District boundary, moving from east to west, runs from Jayhawk Boulevard

along the north sides of the Sabatini Multicultural Resource Center and Spencer Museum of Art. The boundary then follows the outline of the natural and landscaped elements at a distance of twenty (20) feet from the edge of any practice fields, buildings, and paved parking lots. The north boundary intersects the west boundary at West Campus Road and Memorial Drive.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The University of Kansas Historic District boundaries encompass the core area of campus that includes the historic resources constructed during the period of significance. The focus of the District is Jayhawk Boulevard and the north slope of Mount Oread. Jayhawk Boulevard forms the spine around which the primary academic buildings are organized. The north slope of Mount Oread contains multiple natural and cultural features that distinguish the KU campus and unique aspects of University culture. University resources beyond these boundaries reflect different educational and architectural contexts. The south boundary separates the buildings flanking Jayhawk Boulevard from a row of buildings constructed well outside the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Unless otherwise noted, historic photographs and historic maps are provided courtesy of University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

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Figure 25. (Old) Robinson Gymnasium, 1907 (demolished 1963)
Figure 26. (Old) Haworth Hall, 1909 (demolished 1963)
Figure 27. Strong Hall (Administration Building), first section, 1911
Figure 28. Kansas Union, 1927
Figure 29. Memorial Carillon and Campanile, 1951

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: University of Kansas

City or Vicinity: Lawrence

County: Douglas **State:** Kansas

Photographer: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography

Date Photographed: March 22, 2012; June 26, 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 19. Northeast entrance to campus. Dyche Hall (NR Listed), Kansas Union (NC), Docking Family Gateway, Sabatini Multicultural Resource Center (NC). View SW.
2 of 19. Kansas Union (NC), view NW.
3 of 19. Jayhawk Boulevard (C), Dyche Hall (NR Listed), Spooner Hall (NR Listed), view NE.
4 of 19. Jayhawk Boulevard (C), Strong Hall (NR Listed), Wescoe Hall (NC), view E.
5 of 19. Jayhawk Boulevard (C), Strong Hall (NR Listed), Hoch Auditorium (C), view W.
6 of 19. Snow Hall (C), view NW.
7 of 19. West entrance to campus, Jayhawk Boulevard (C), Chi Omega Fountain (NC), Marvin Hall (C), view E.
8 of 19. View towards Jayhawk Boulevard (C) and crest of Mount Oread from Carruth-O'Leary Hall, view SE.
9 of 19. Potter Lake in Core Landscape (C), view N.
10 of 19. Marvin Grove in Core Landscape (C), view W.
11 of 19. Memorial Campanile (NC) and The Hill in Core Landscape (C), view W
12 of 19. Mississippi Terrace(C), view NE.

13 of 19. Lilac Lane (C) and Blake Hall (NC), view SW.
14 of 19. Watson Lawn (C), Fraser Hall (NC), Blake Hall (NC), Watson Library (C), view SE.
15 of 19. Class of 1931 Benches and Bulletin Board (C), Watson Library (C), view SW
16 of 19. Fowler Grove (C), Fowler Shops (Old) (C), Wescoe Hall (NC), Bailey Hall, (NR Listed), view W.
17 of 19. Lindley Commons (C), Lindley Hall (C), view SW.
18 of 19. Prairie Acre (C), Blake Hall (NC), view NE.
19 of 19. Pioneer Statue (C), Watkins Hall (C), view E.

Property Owner:

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

name Chancellor Bernadette Gray-Little

street & number University of Kansas, 230 Strong Hall telephone 785-864-3131

city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66045-7518

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 1. List of Resources

Historic Name	Year	Resource Type	Status
Bailey Hall	1900	Building	Listed
Blake Hall	1964	Building	Non-Contributing
Chi Omega Fountain	1955	Object	Non-Contributing
Class of 1914 Bench	1914	Object	Contributing
Class of 1915 Bulletin Board	1915	Object	Contributing
Class of 1931 Bench and Bulletin Board	1938	Object	Contributing
Classic Jayhawk	2003	Object	Non-Contributing
Core Landscape	1878-1951	Site	Contributing
Marvin Grove	1878		
The Hill	1924, 1951		
Potter Lake and Pump House	1910		
Dyche Hall	1901	Building	Listed
Facilities Operations Chiller Building	1978	Structure	Non-Contributing
Facilities Operations Main Building	1906	Building	Contributing
Fowler Grove	1898	Site	Contributing
Fowler Shops (Old)	1898	Building	Contributing
Fraser Hall	1967	Building	Non-Contributing
Green Hall	1905	Building	Listed
Green, Dean James Woods Memorial Statue	1924	Object	Listed
Hoch Auditorium	1927	Building	Contributing
Jayhawk (Academic Jay)	1958	Object	Non-Contributing
Jayhawk Boulevard	1904	Structure	Contributing
Kansas Union	1927	Building	Non-Contributing
Korean War Memorial	2005	Object	Non-Contributing
Lilac Lane	1878	Structure	Contributing
Lindley Commons	1947	Site	Contributing
Lindley Hall	1943	Building	Contributing
Marvin Hall	1909	Building	Contributing
Memorial Carillon and Campanile	1951	Structure	Contributing
Memorial Drive	1946	Structure	Contributing
Mississippi Terrace	1878-1922	Site	Contributing
Oregon Trail Marker	1954	Object	Non-Contributing
Pi Beta Phi Bench	1923	Object	Contributing
Pioneer Statue	1904	Object	Contributing
Power Plant	1922	Structure	Contributing
Prairie Acre	1932	Site	Contributing
Prairie Formation Sculpture	1981	Object	Non-Contributing
Rock Chalk Cairn	1926, 1951	Object	Contributing

Historic Name	Year	Resource Type	Status
Sabatini Multicultural Resource Center	2008	Building	Non-Contributing
Snow Hall	1930	Building	Contributing
Spencer Museum of Art	1977	Building	Non-Contributing
Spencer Research Library	1968	Building	Non-Contributing
Spooner Hall	1891	Building	Listed
Strong Hall	1911-1924	Building	Listed
University Seal	1997	Object	Non-Contributing
Victory Eagle Statue	1920, 1980	Object	Non-Contributing
Vietnam War Memorial	1986	Object	Non-Contributing
Water Carrier	1994	Object	Non-Contributing
Watkins Home	1937	Building	Contributing
Watkins Hospital	1932	Building	Contributing
Watson Library	1924	Building	Contributing
Watson Lawn	1924	Site	Contributing
Weaver Courtyard	1960	Site	Non-Contributing
Wescoe Hall	1973	Building	Non-Contributing
Woodyard Plaza	2005	Site	Non-Contributing

Figure 2. University of Kansas Historic District Map

District Boundary

Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Contributing Resource to the Historic District

Non-Contributing Resource to the Historic District

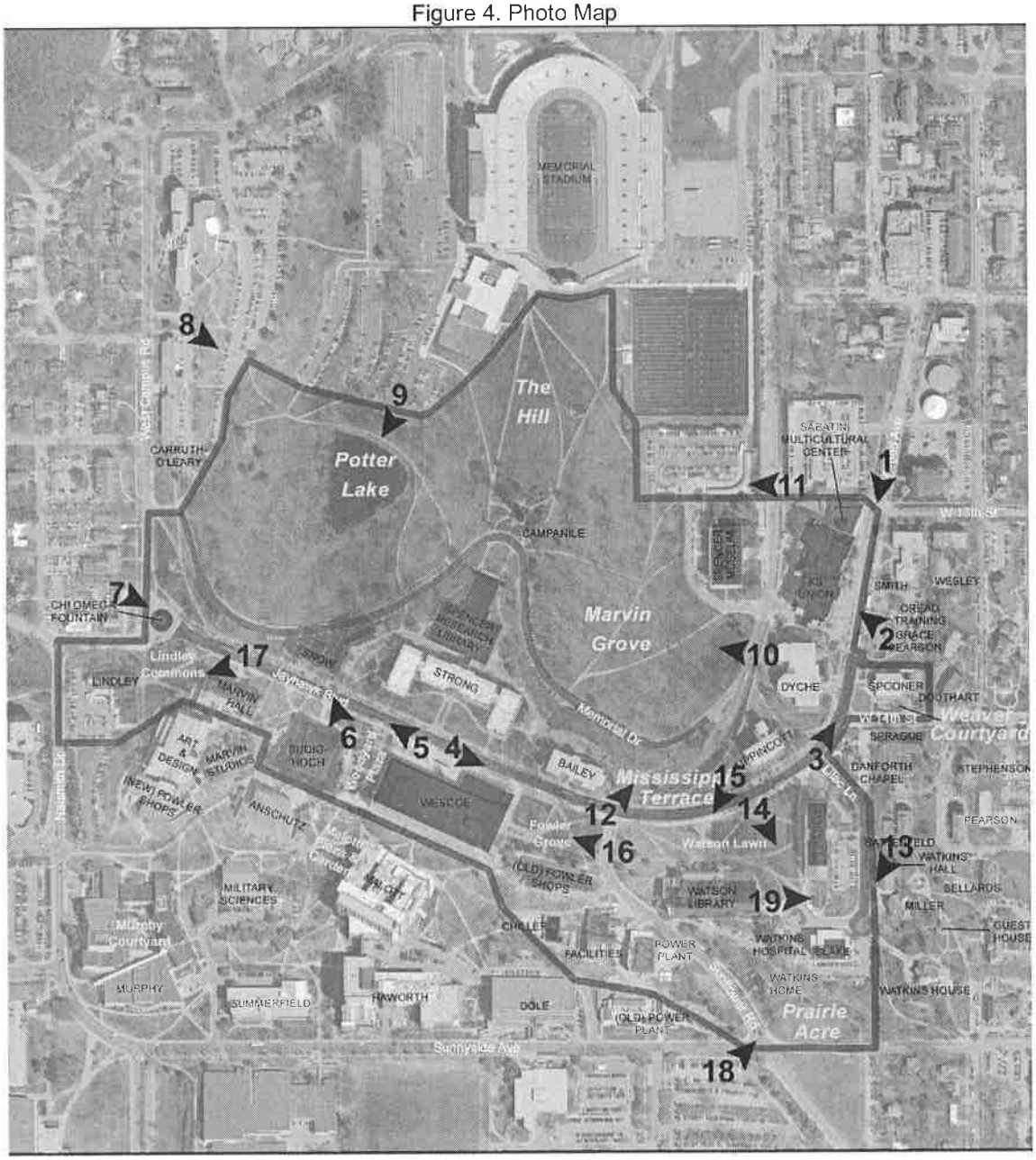
N
W E
S

Feet
0 250 500 1,000

MIDWEST GEOINFO LLC
www.midwestgeoinfo.com

Figure 3. University of Kansas Historic District Objects Map

Figure 4. Photo Map



District Boundary

Currently Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Contributing Resource to the Historic District

Non-Contributing Resource to the Historic District

N
W E
S

Feet
0 250 500 1,000

MIDWEST GEOINFO LLC
www.midwestgeoinfo.com

Figure 5. Map of campus land acquisitions, 1904.

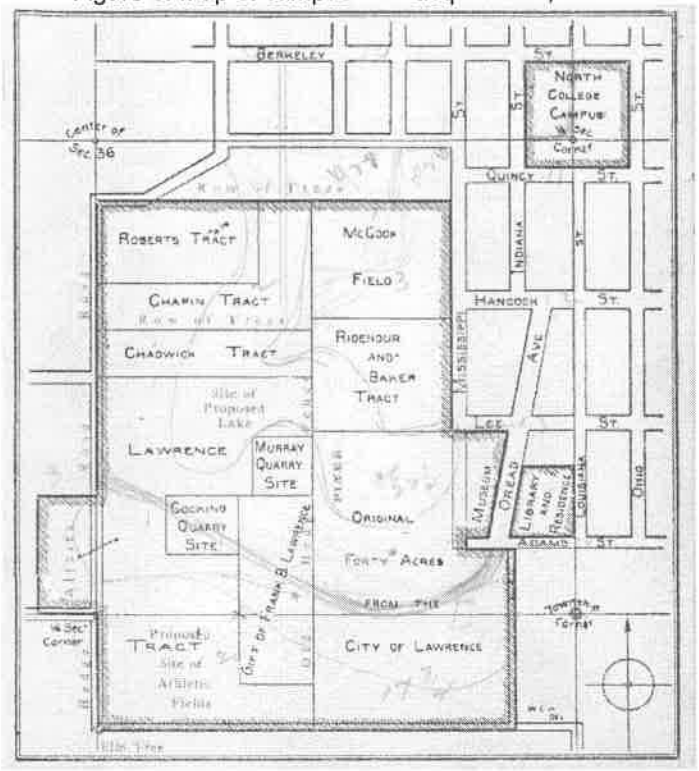


Figure 6. Master Plan for the University of Kansas, George Kessler and Henry Wright, 1904

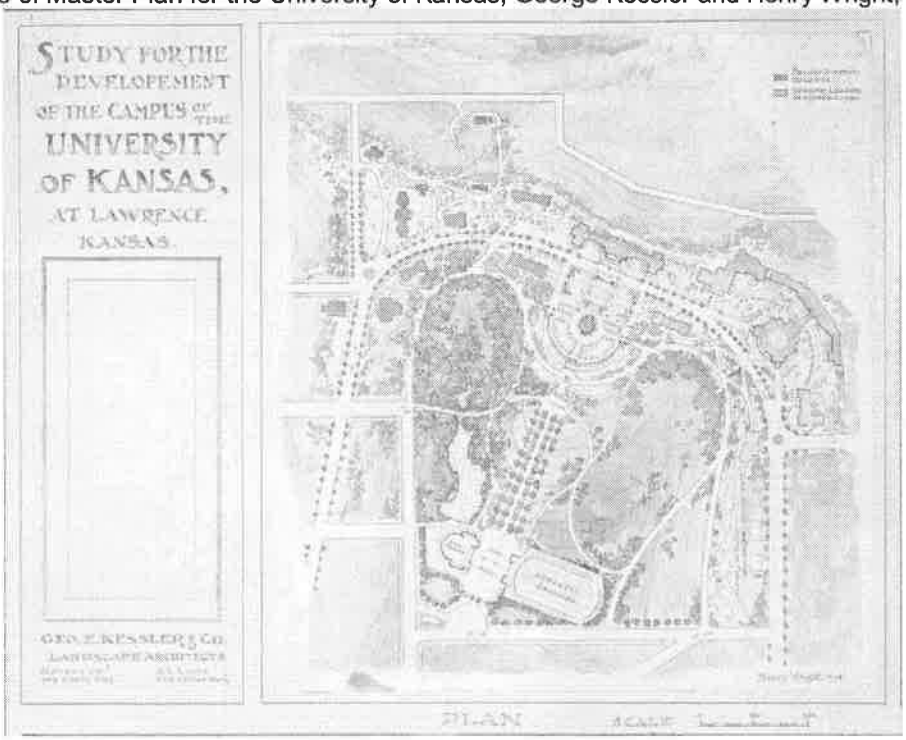


Figure 7. Plan for Planting Arrangement at Eastern Portion of Campus, Hare & Hare, 1916

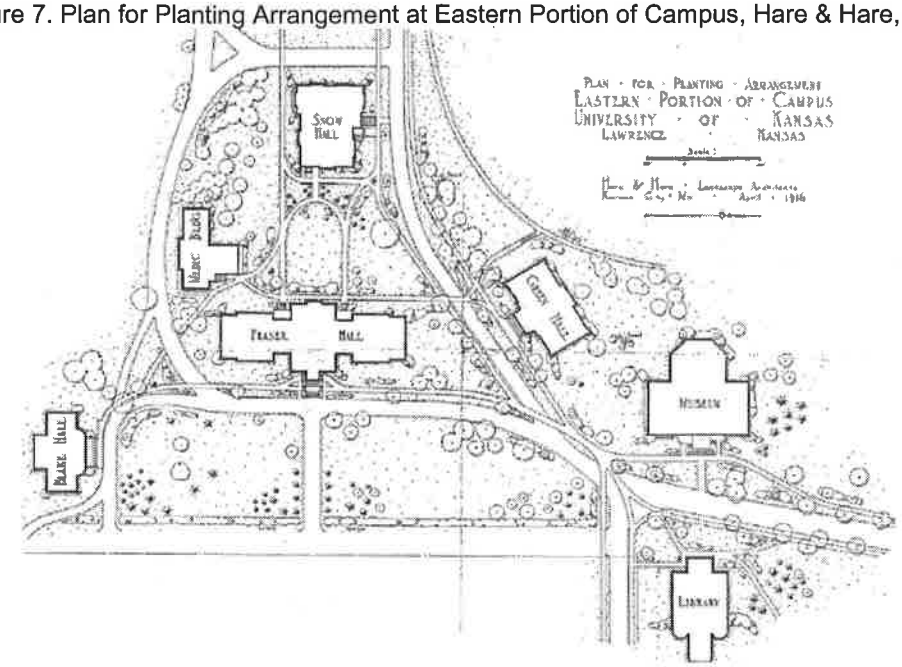


Figure 8. General Plan for the University of Kansas Campus, Hare & Hare, 1928

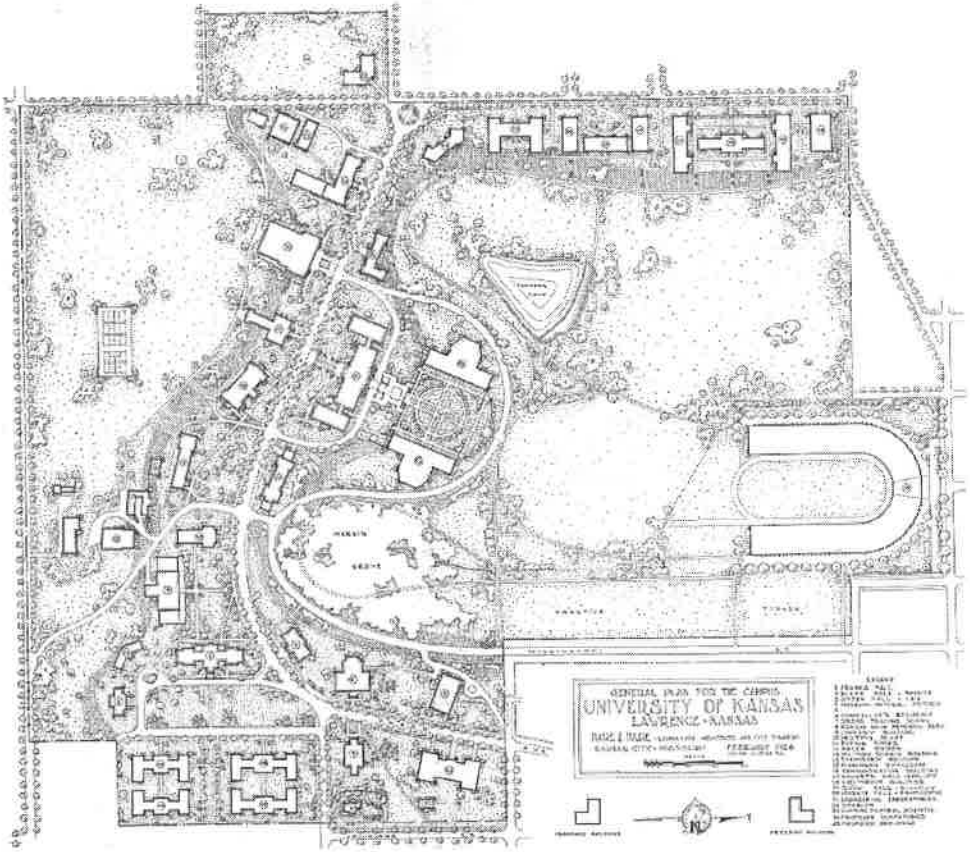


Figure 9. Map of the University of Kansas Campus, 1945

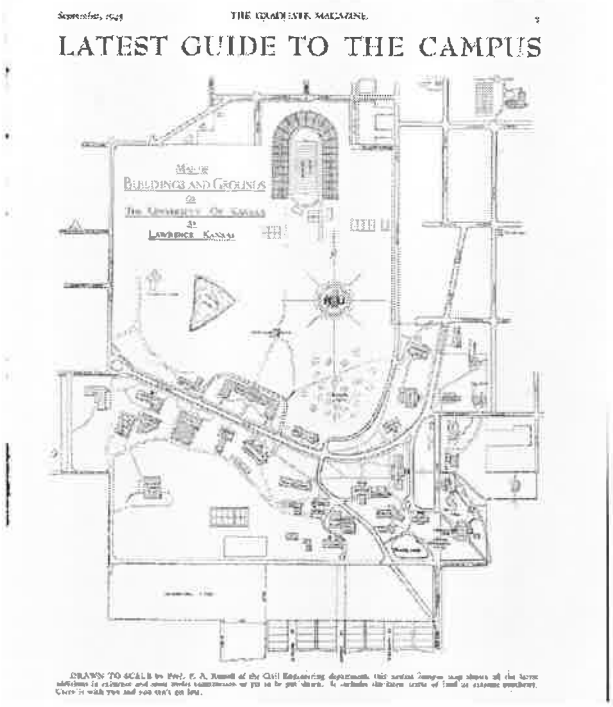
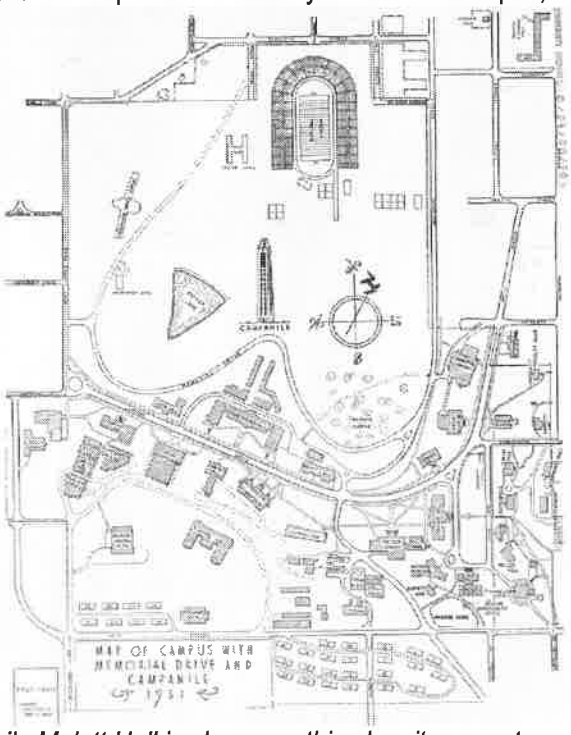


Figure 10. Map of the University of Kansas Campus, 1951



NOTE: While Malott Hall is shown on this plan, it was not constructed until 1954, outside the period of significance for the District.

Figure 11. Mount Oread before construction, 1867.

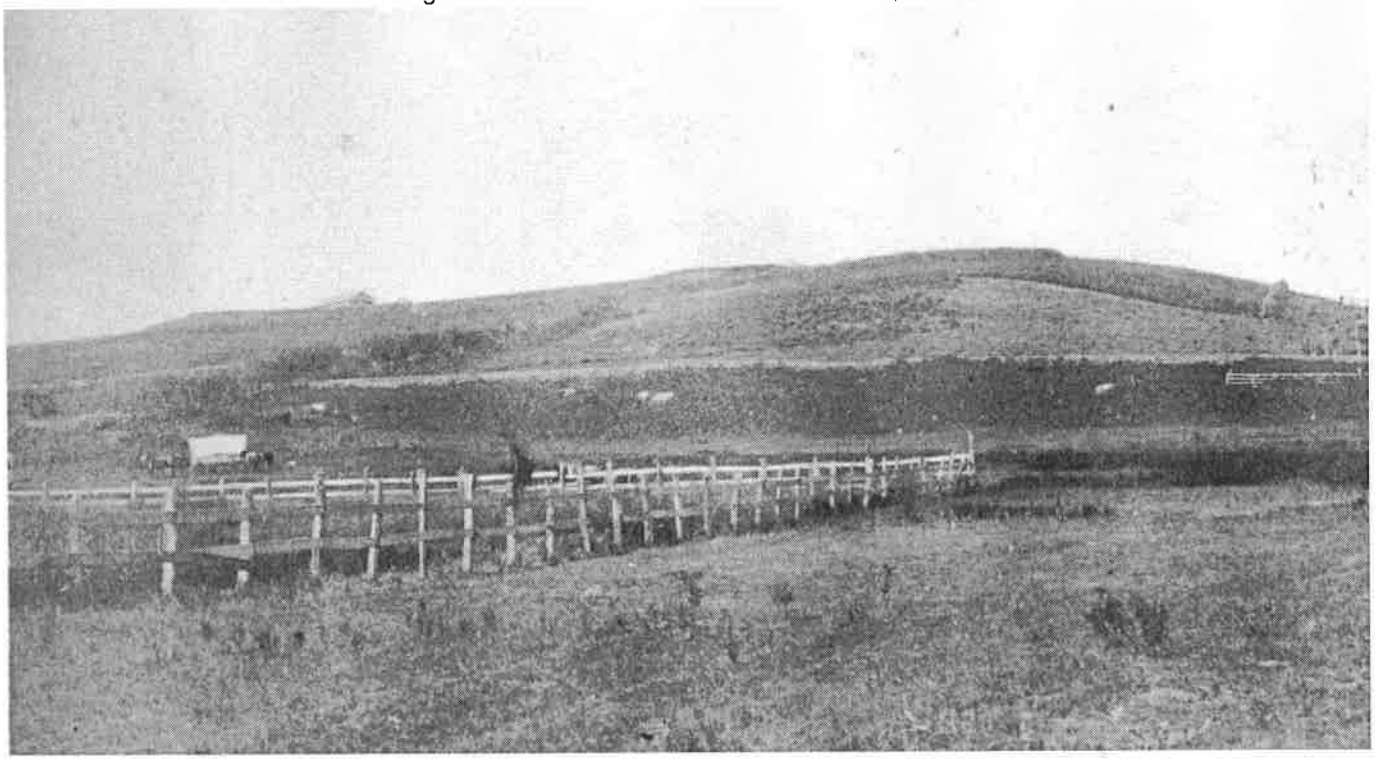


Figure 12. South slope of Mount Oread, (Old) Power Plant to (Old) Blake Hall, view north, 1896

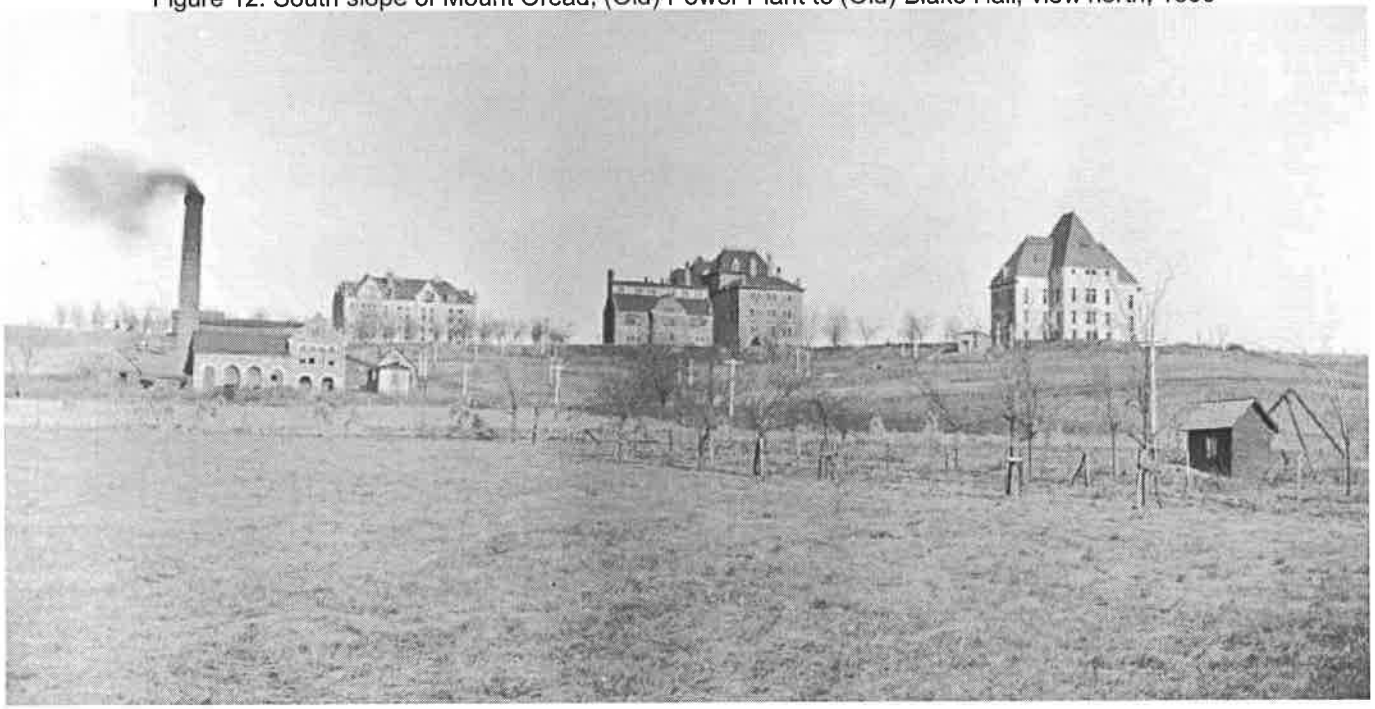


Figure 13. Ridge and North slope of Mount Oread, Spooner to (Old) Fowler Shops, view south, 1905

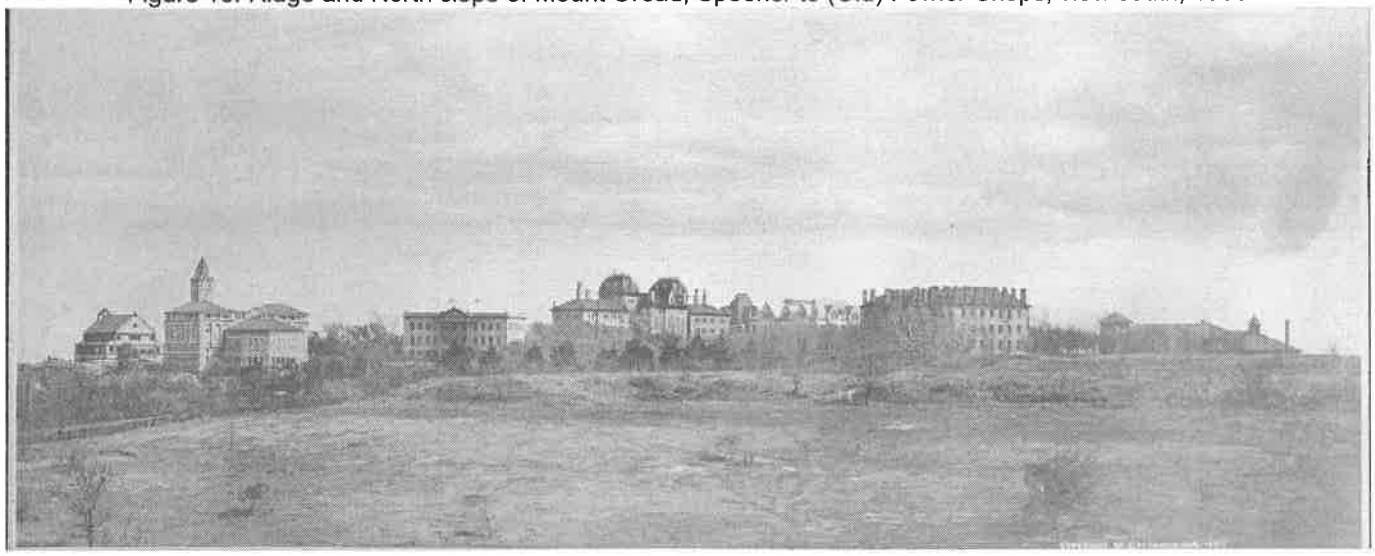


Figure 14. Oread Avenue, Spooner Hall (r.) and Old North College (l.), view northeast, c.1895

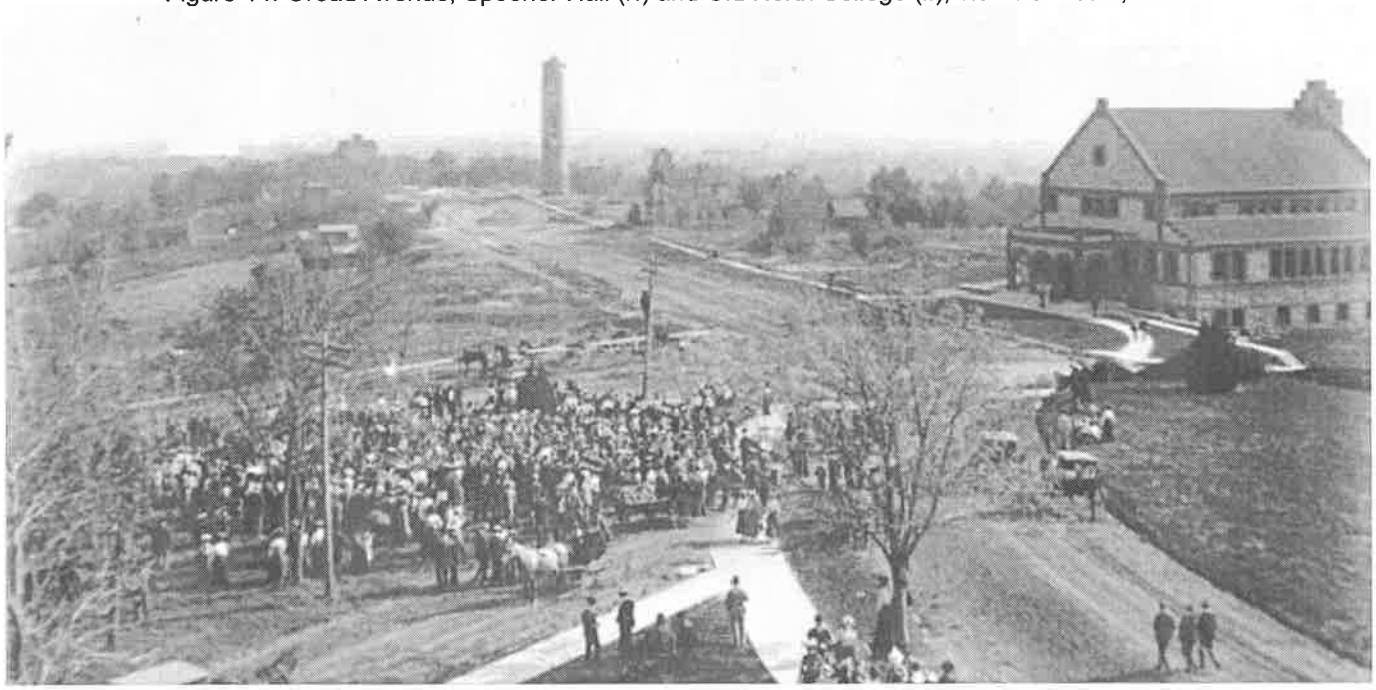


Figure 15. Aerial view of Jayhawk Boulevard, view north, 1925

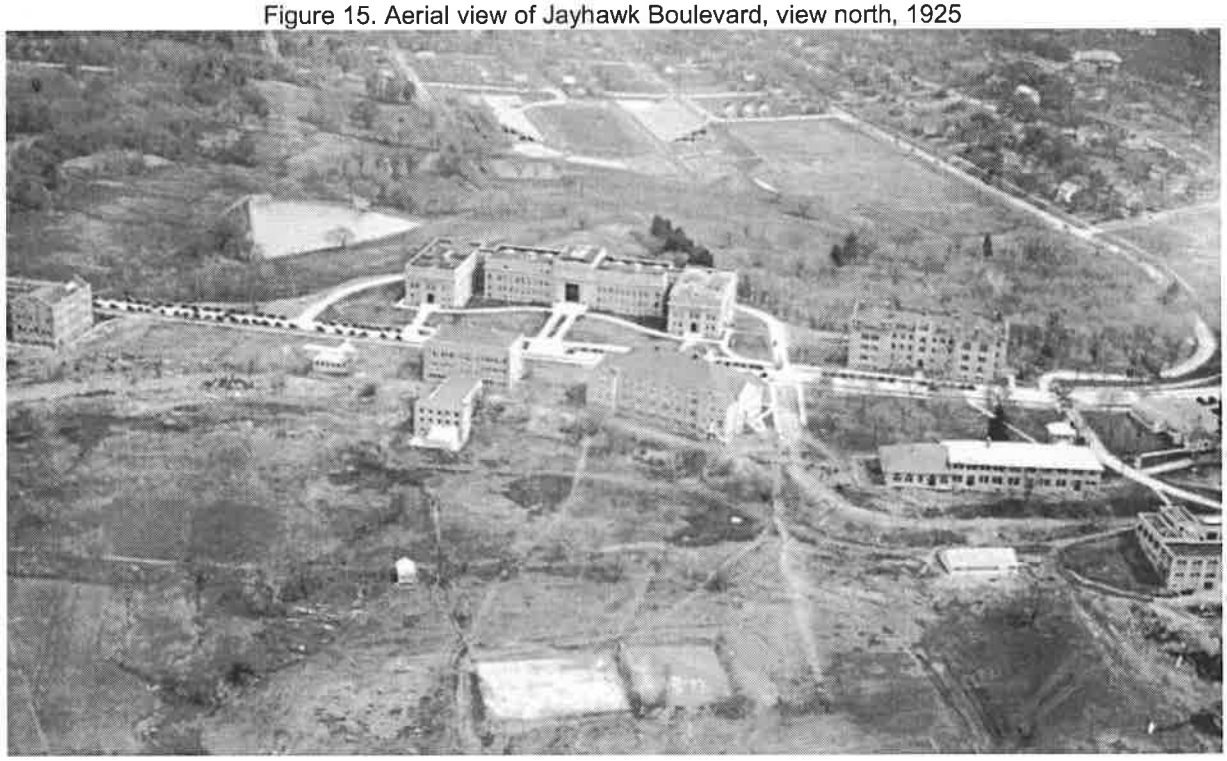


Figure 16. Historic Postcard, view northwest, c. 1935.

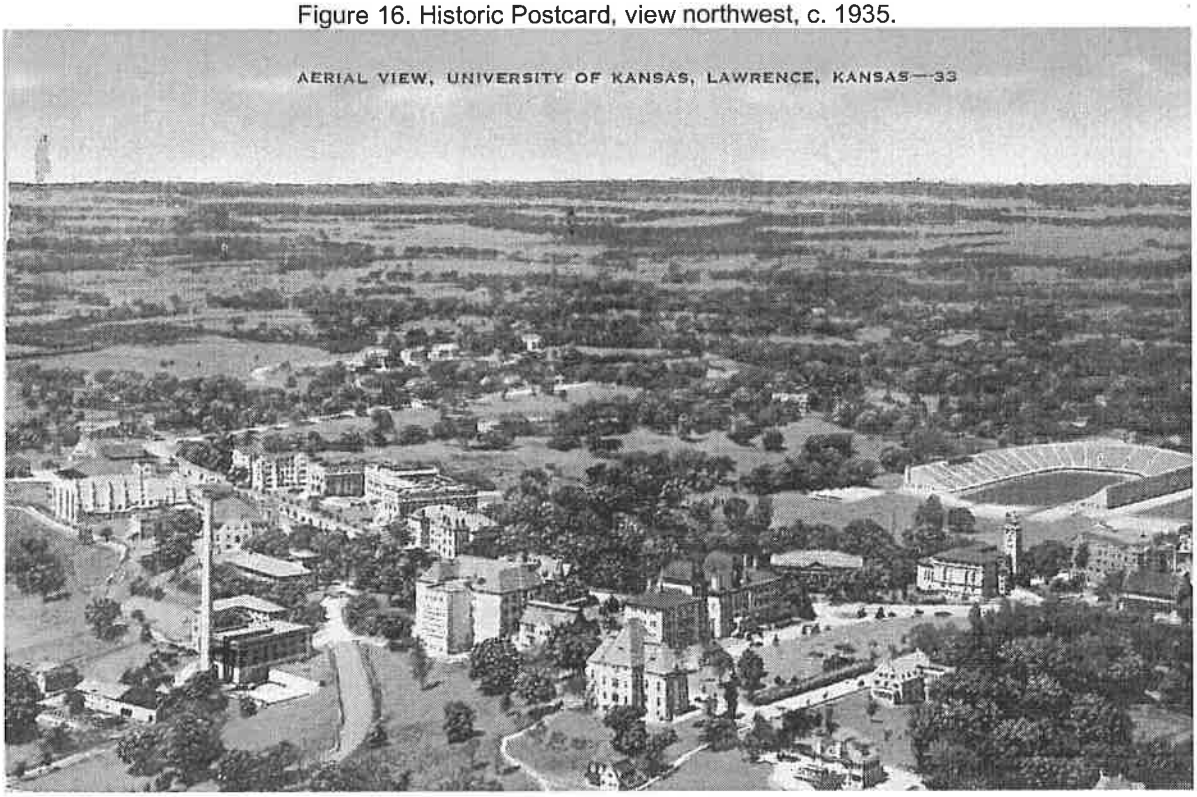


Figure 17. Aerial view of University of Kansas, Jayhawk Boulevard and Memorial Drive, view southwest, 1951

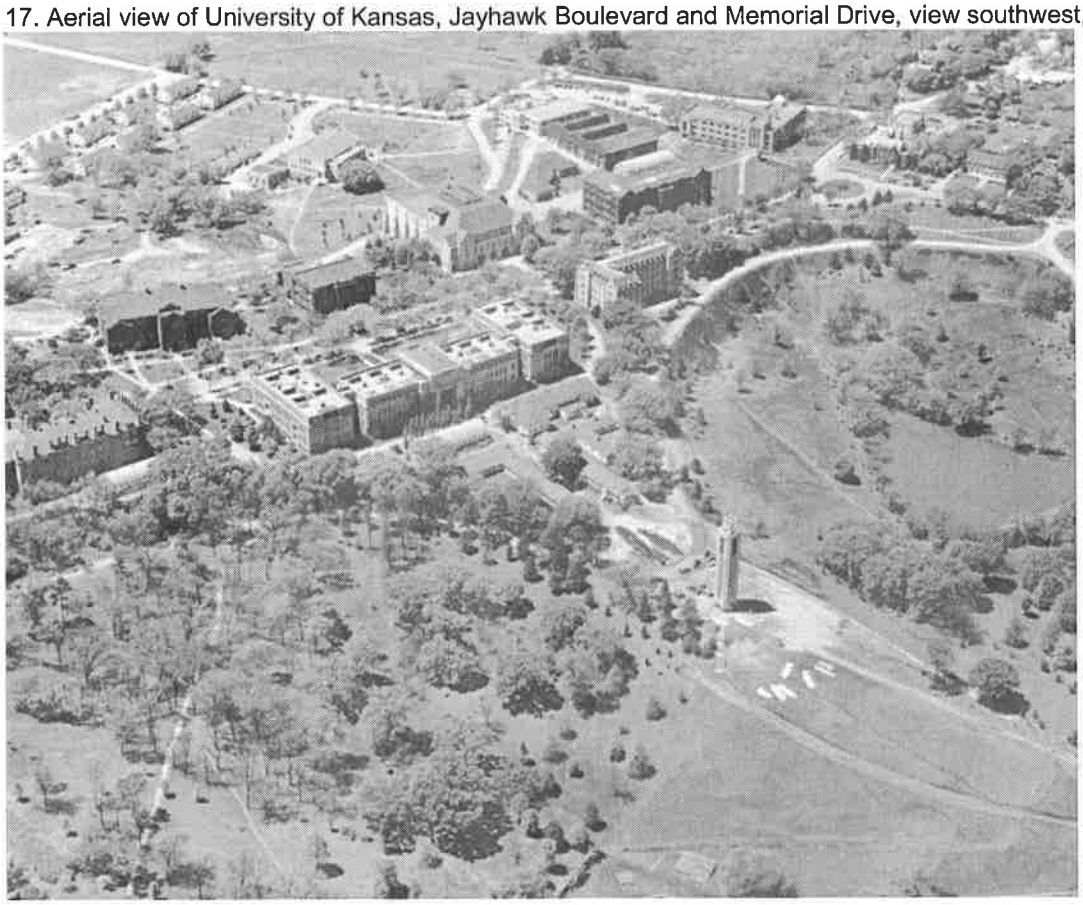


Figure 18. Old North Campus Building, 1866

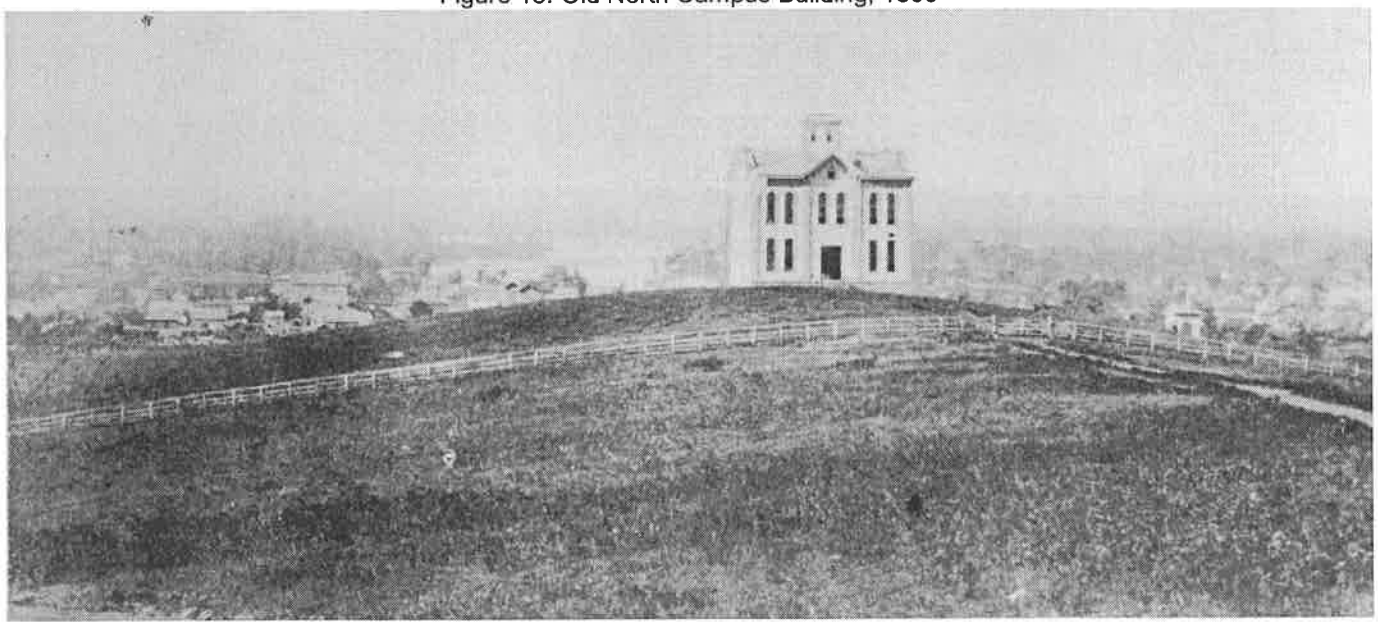


Figure 19. Chemistry Hall and (Old) Fraser Hall, c. 1885 (demolished in 1963 and 1967, respectively)

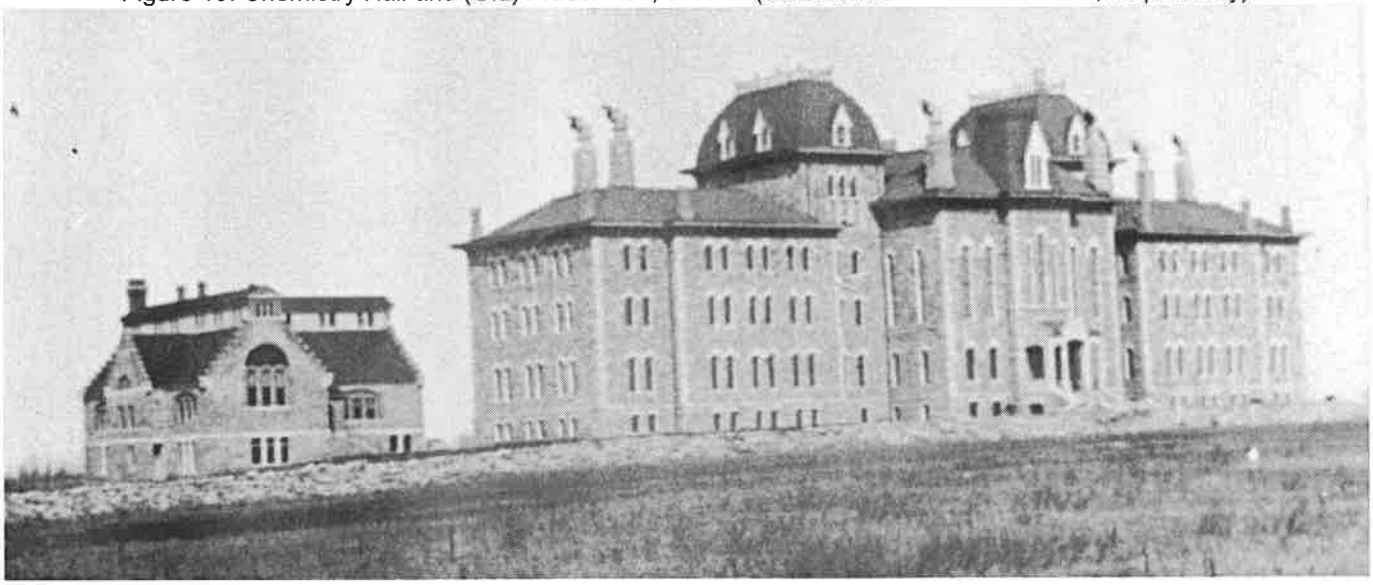


Figure 20. (Old) Blake Hall and (Old) Fraser Hall with Lilac Lane, view southwest, c. 1890s

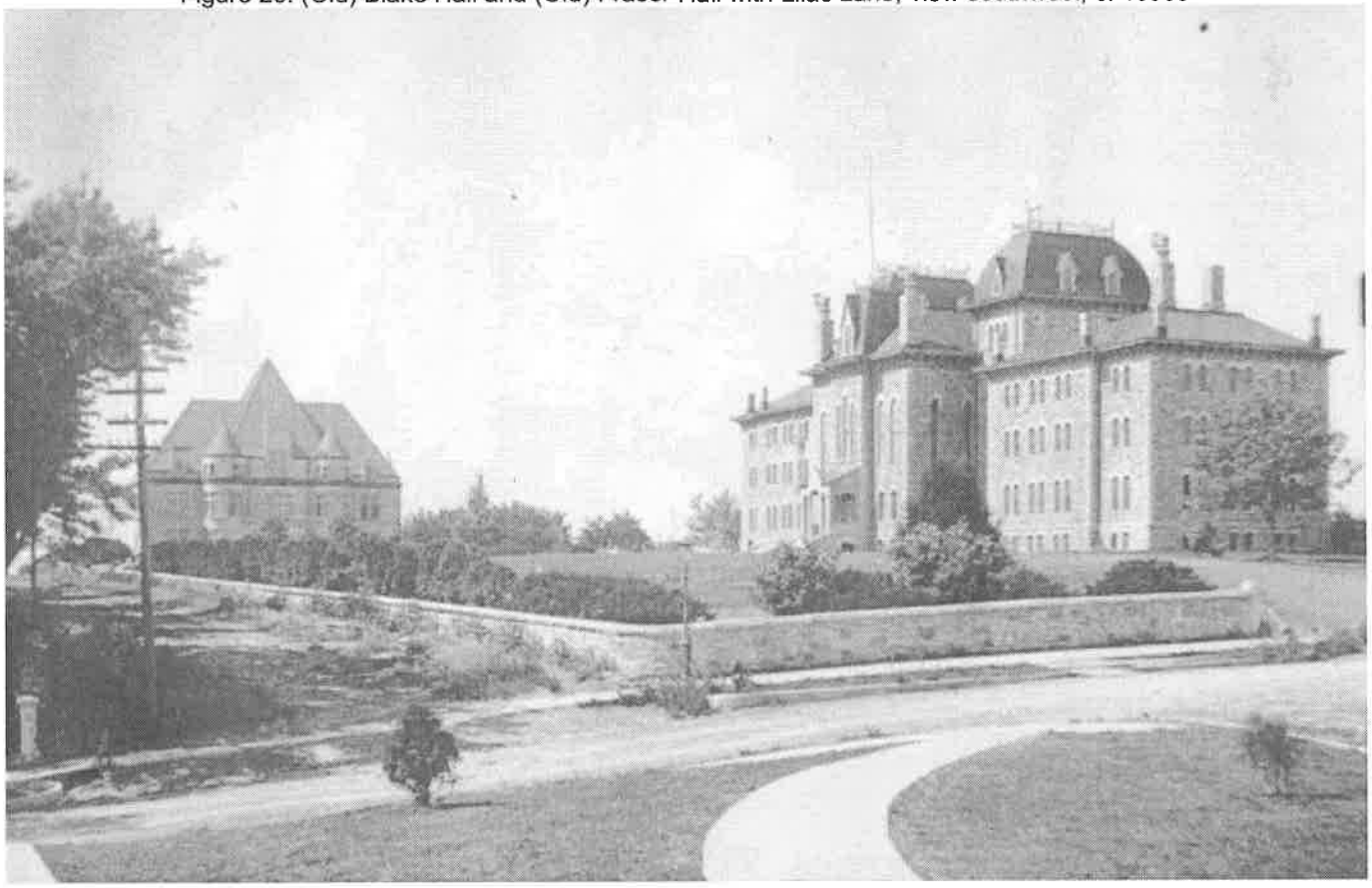


Figure 21. Marvin Grove, view west, c. 1890

Figure 22. (Old) Snow Hall, 1886 (demolished 1934)

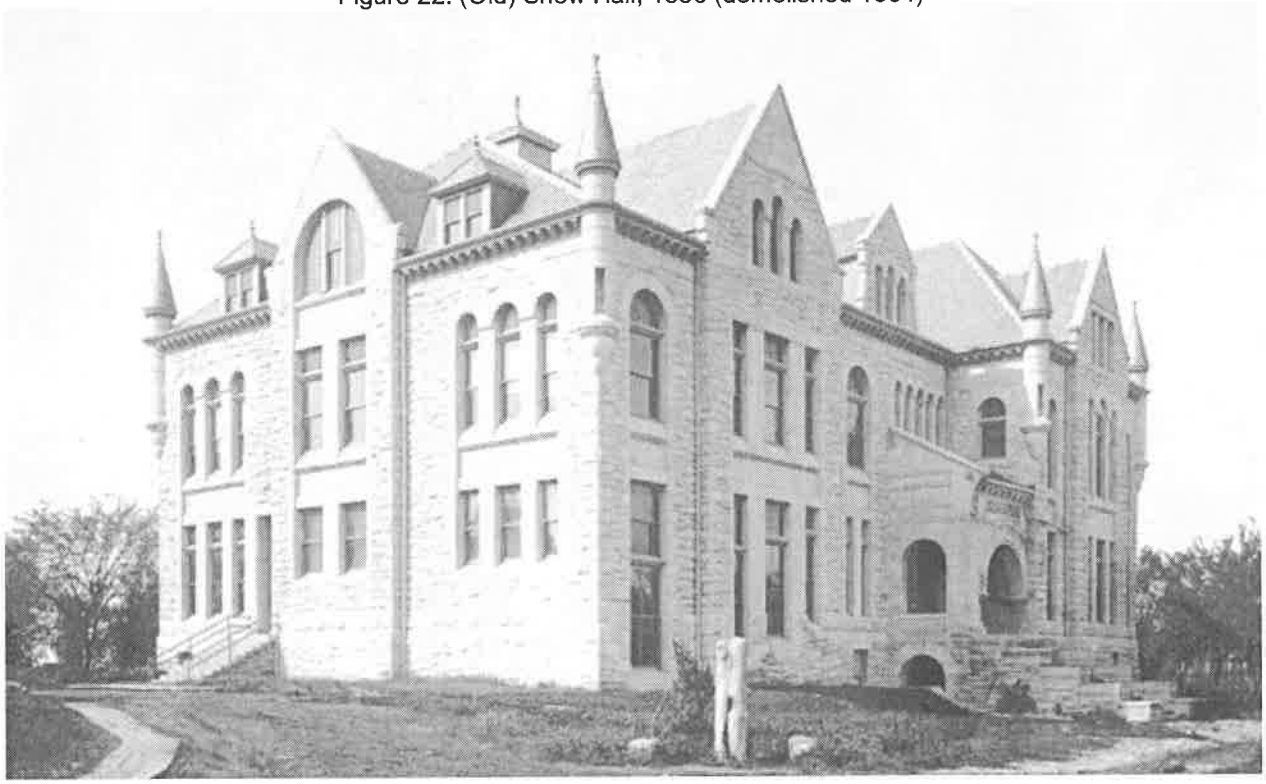


Figure 23. (Old) Blake Hall, 1895 (demolished 1963)

Figure 24. Facilities Operations Main Building, c. 1910

Figure 25. (Old) Robinson Gymnasium, 1907 (demolished 1963)

Figure 26. (Old) Haworth Hall, 1909 (demolished 1963)

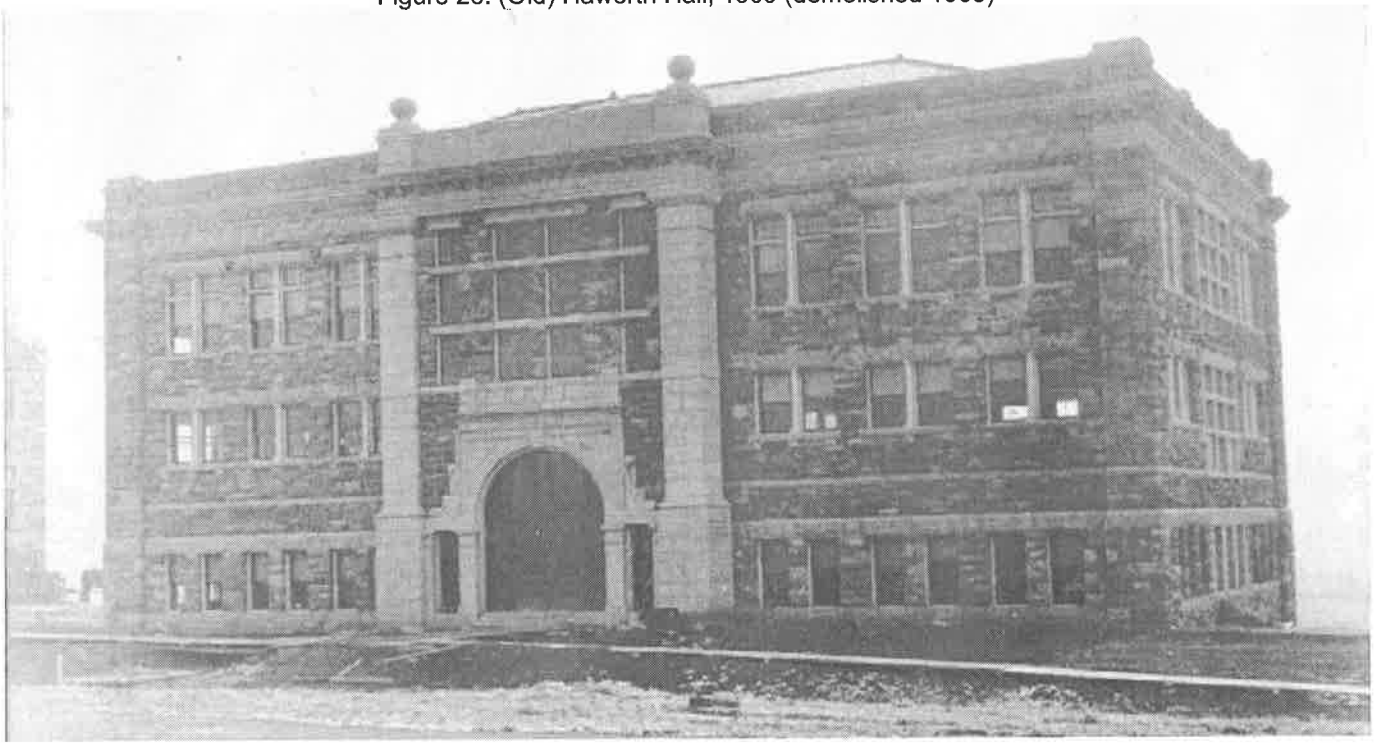


Figure 27. Strong Hall (Administration Building), first section, 1911

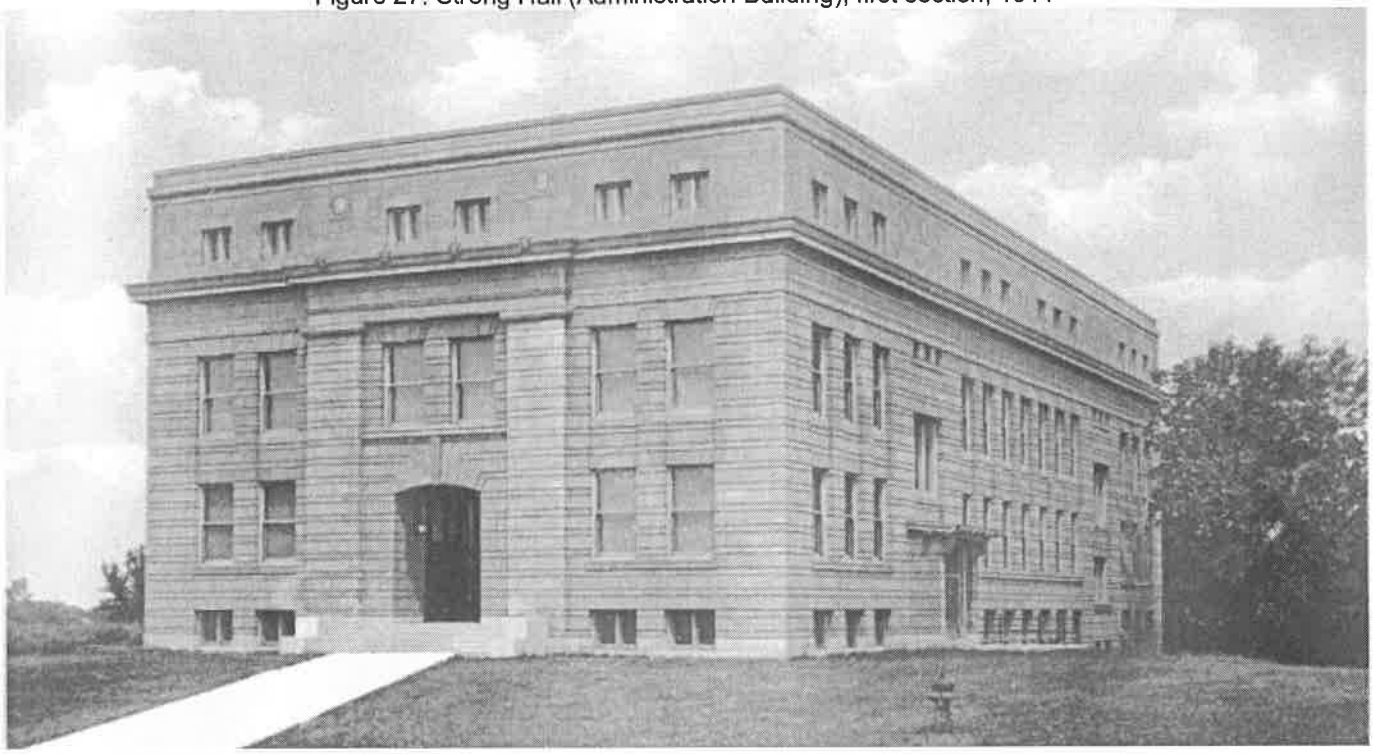


Figure 28. Kansas Union, 1927

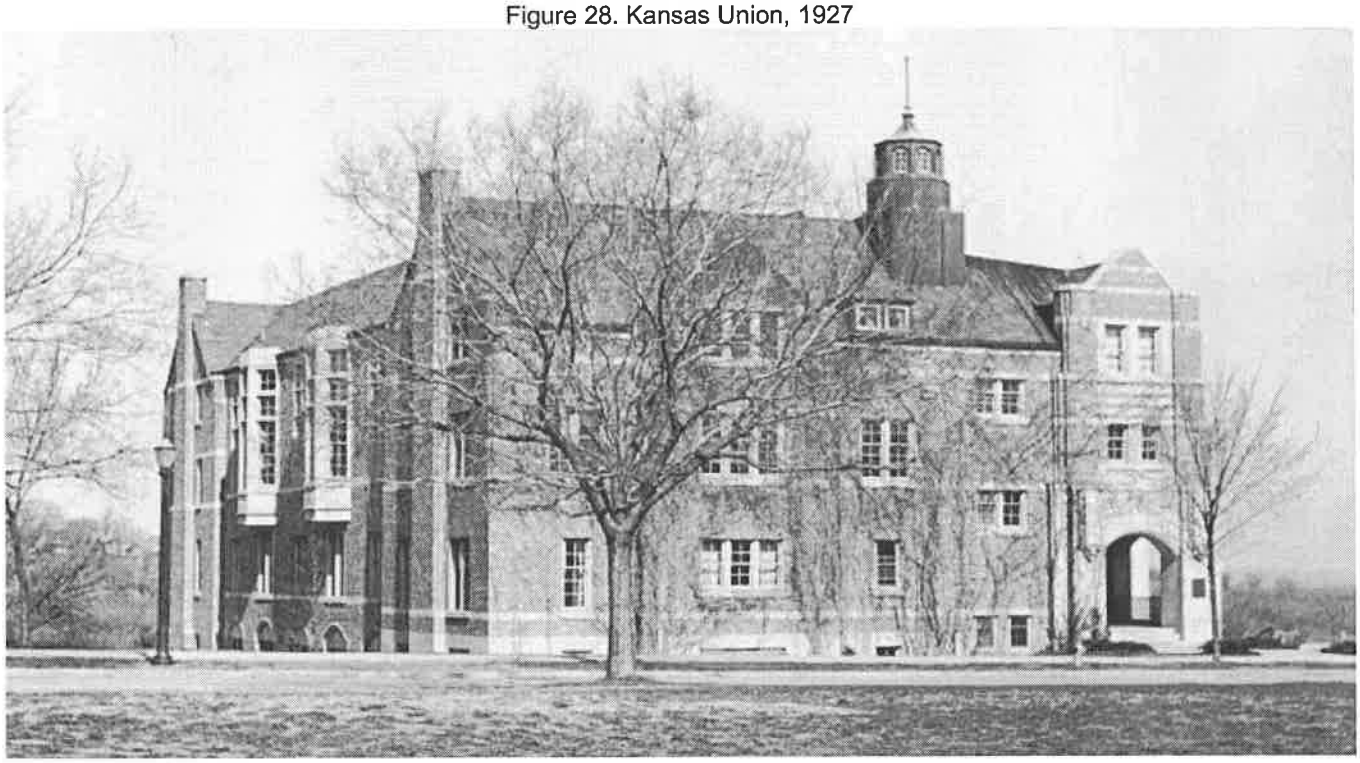
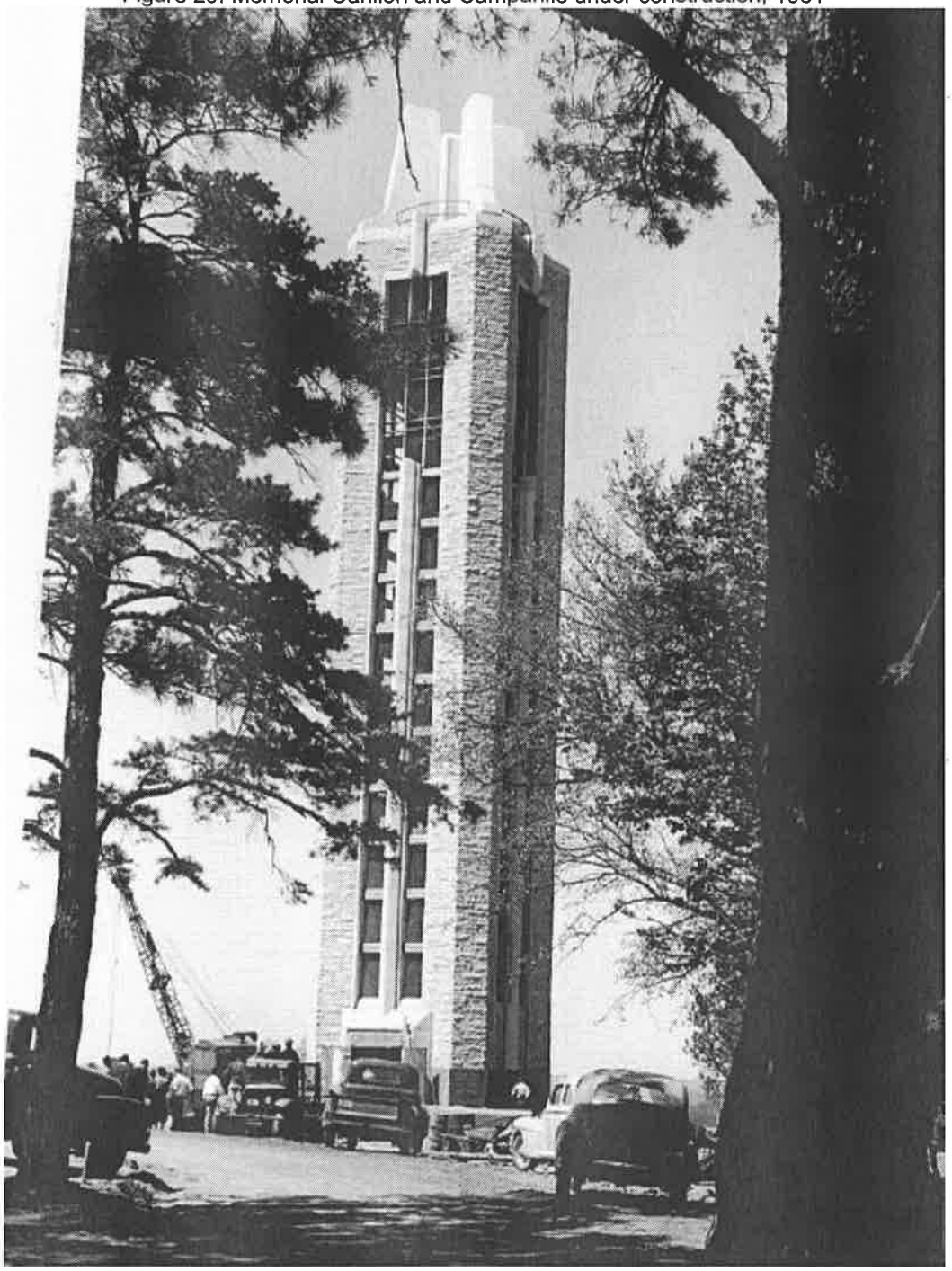


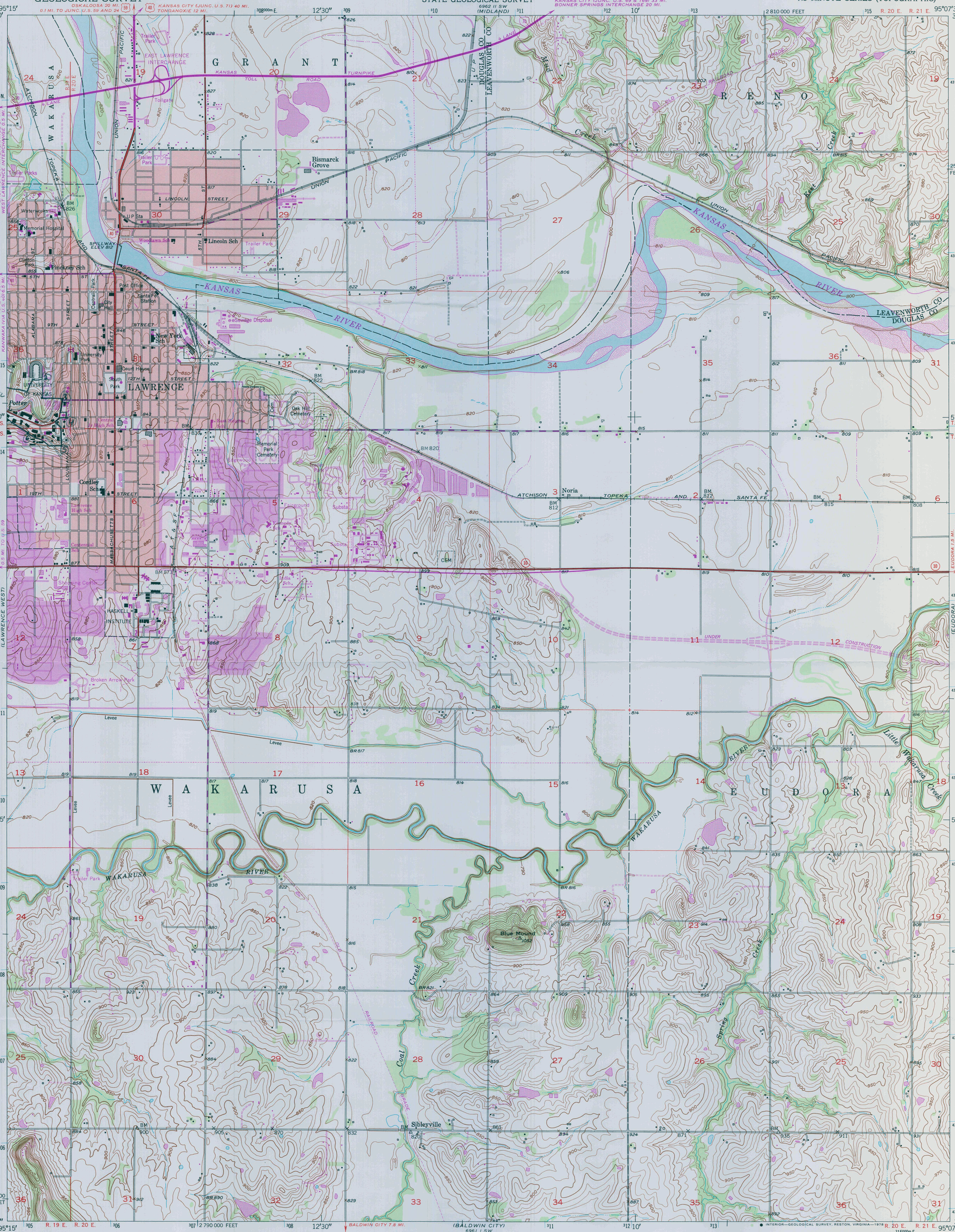
Figure 29. Memorial Carillon and Campanile under construction, 1951



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF KANSAS
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAWRENCE EAST QUADRANGLE
KANSAS
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



University of Kansas Historic District
Lawrence,
Douglas County,
Kansas
UTM References:
1. 15/305040/4314880
2. 15/305422/4314967
3. 15/305668/4314749
4. 15/305709/4314528
5. 15/305651/4314202
6. 15/305266/4314394
7. 15/304865/4314530

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by multiplex methods from aerial photographs taken 1948, and by plane-table surveys 1950
Field check 1950

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
GN MN 1°22′ 24 MILS 7° 124 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

KANSAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies from aerial photographs taken 1967 and 1977. Map edited 1978
This information not field checked

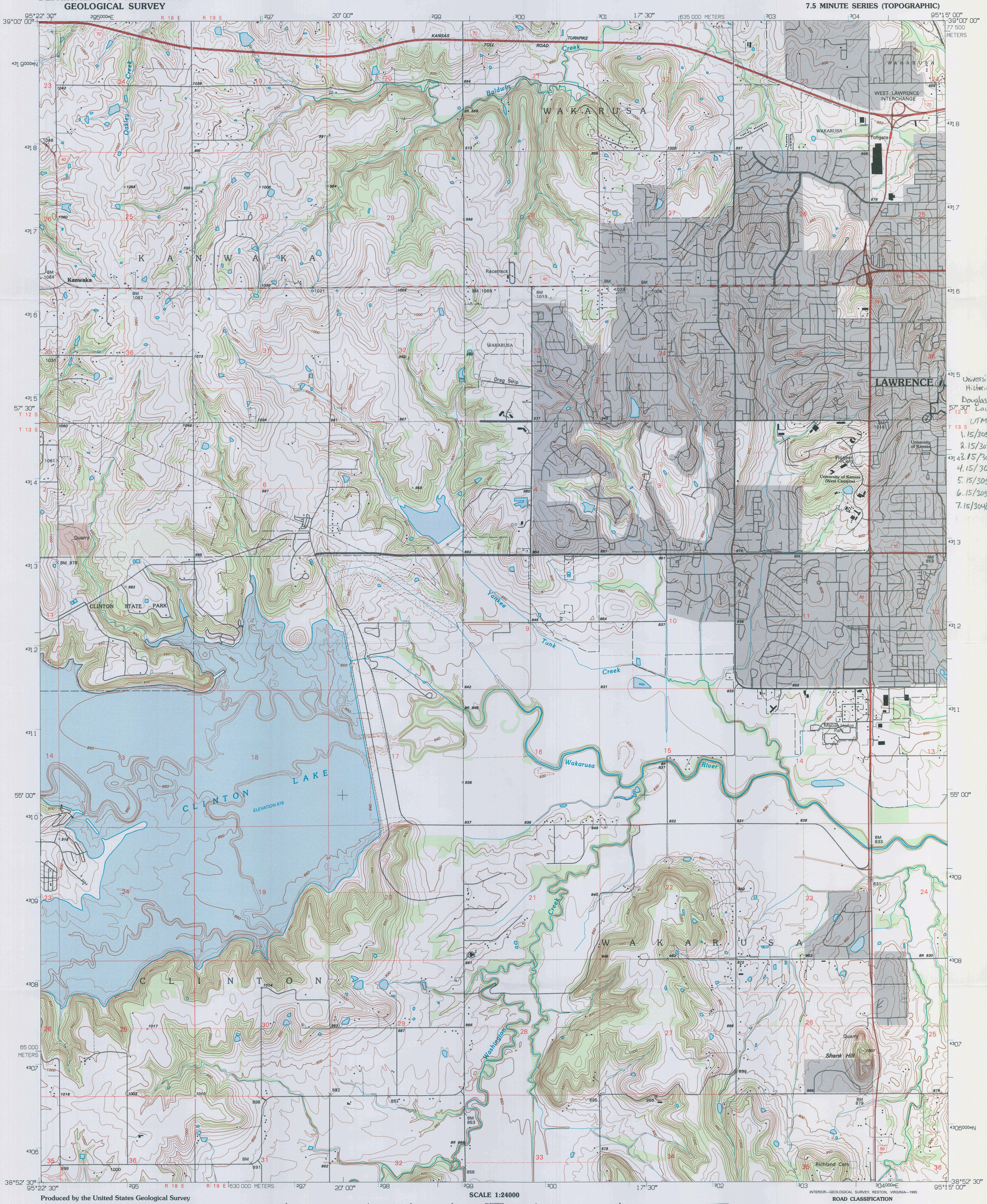
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

LAWRENCE EAST, KANS.
N3852.5—W9507.5/7.5
1950
PHOTOREVISED 1967 AND 1978
AMS 6961 I NW—SERIES V878

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LAWRENCE WEST QUADRANGLE
KANSAS-DOUGLAS CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



University of Kansas Historic District
Douglas County, Lawrence, Kansas

UTM References:
1. 15/305040/4314880
2. 15/305422/4314967
3. 15/305668/4314749
4. 15/305709/4314528
5. 15/305651/4314202
6. 15/305266/4314394
7. 15/304865/4314530

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1995

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from imagery dated 1948
Field checked 1950. Revised from imagery dated 1991
PLSS and survey control current as of 1950. Map edited 1994
Contours not revised. Contours that conflict with
revised planimetry are dashed

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
blue 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 15
2 500-meter ticks: Kansas Coordinate System of 1983 (north zone)

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1 Perry
2 Williamstown
3 Midland
4 Clinton
5 Lawrence East
6 Globe
7 Lone Star
8 Baldwin City

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road

Interstate Route · U.S. Route · State Route

LAWRENCE WEST, KS
38095-H3-TF-024
1991

DMA 6961 IV NE-SERIES V878

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
DOCKING FAMILY GATEWAY

KANSAS UNION

STRONG
HALL

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Jayhawk Blvd

STOP

kudining.com

UNIVERSITY
CAREER
CENTER
KU
CAREER
HAWK
COM

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LANDSCAPED
BY THE
CLASS OF 1947

TRAFFIC
BOOTH

1856
THE PIONEER