Appendix E:
Landscape Treatment Zones - Inventory and Analyses

Organizational Elements of the Campus

“Spatial Organization and Land Patterns” refers to the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in a landscape, like the arrangement of rooms in a house. Spatial organization is created by the landscape’s cultural and natural features. Some form visual links or barriers (such as fences and hedgerows); others create spaces and visual connections in the landscape (such as topography and open water). The organization of such features defines and creates spaces in the landscape and often is closely related to land use. Both the functional and visual relationship between spaces is integral to the historic character of a property. In addition, it is important to recognize that spatial relationships may change over time due to a variety of factors, including: environmental impacts (e.g. drought, flood), plant growth and succession, and changes in land use or technology.

Character-Defining Features of the Campus

There are many character-defining features that collectively contribute to the historic character of a campus and cultural landscape. As defined by the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, these are as follows:

**Topography**, the shape of the ground plane and its height or depth, is a character-defining feature of the landscape. Topography may occur naturally or as a result of human manipulation. For example, topographic features may contribute to the creation of outdoor spaces, serve a functional purpose, or provide visual interest.

**Vegetation** features may be individual plants, as in the case of a specimen tree, or groups of plants such as a hedge, allee, agricultural field, planting bed, or a naturally-occurring plant community or habitat. Vegetation includes evergreen or deciduous trees, shrubs and ground covers, and both woody and herbaceous plants. Vegetation may derive its significance from historical associations, horticultural or genetic value, or aesthetic or functional qualities. It is a primary dynamic component of the landscape’s character; therefore, the treatment of cultural landscapes must recognize the continual process of germination, growth, seasonal change, aging, decay and death of plants. The character of individual plants is derived from habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale and context.

**Circulation** features may include, roads, parkways, drives, trails, walks, paths, parking areas and canals. Such features may occur individually or be linked to form networks or systems. The character of circulation features is defined by factors such as alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, grade, materials and infrastructure.
Water features may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape. They may be linked to the natural hydrologic system or may be fed artificially; their associated water supply, drainage, and mechanical systems are important components. Water features include fountains, pools, cascades, irrigation systems, ponds, lakes, streams and aqueducts. Special consideration may be required due to the seasonal changes in water such as variations in water table, precipitation and freezing.

Structures, site furnishings and objects may contribute to a landscape’s significance and historic character.

Structures are non-habitable, constructed features, unlike buildings, which have walls and roofs and are generally habitable. Structures may be significant individually or they may simply contribute to the historic character of the landscape. They may include walls, terraces, arbors, gazebos, follies, tennis courts, playground equipment, greenhouses, cold frames, steps, bridges and dams. The placement and arrangement of buildings and structures are important to the character of the landscape; these guidelines emphasize the relationship between buildings, structures and other features that comprise the historic landscape. For additional and specific guidance related to the treatment of historic buildings, please consult the Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

Site furnishings and objects generally are small-scale elements in the landscape that may be functional, decorative, or both. They can include benches, lights, signs, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, fences, tree grates, clocks, flagpoles, sculpture, monuments, memorials, planters and urns. They may be movable, used seasonally, or permanently installed. Site furnishings and objects occur as singular items, in groups of similar or identical features, or as part of a system (e.g. signage). They may be designed or built for a specific site, available though a catalog, or created as vernacular pieces associated with a particular region or cultural group. They may be significant in their own right, for example, as works of art or as the work of an important designer.

**Preservation Planning**

Careful planning prior to treatment can help prevent irrevocable damage to a cultural landscape. Professional techniques for identifying, documenting, and treating cultural landscapes have advanced over the past 25 years and are continually being refined.

As described in the National Park Service publication, *Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes*, the preservation planning process for cultural landscapes should involve: historical research; inventory and documentation of existing conditions; site analysis and evaluation of integrity and significance; development of a cultural landscape preservation approach and treatment plan; development of a cultural landscape management plan and management philosophy; development of a strategy for ongoing maintenance; and, preparation of a record of treatment and future research recommendations.

In all treatments for cultural landscapes, the following general recommendations and comments apply:
Before undertaking project work, research of a cultural landscape is essential. Research findings help to identify a landscape's historic period(s) of ownership, occupancy and development, and bring greater understanding of the associations that make them significant. Research findings also provide a foundation to make educated decisions for project treatment, and can guide management, maintenance and interpretation. In addition, research findings may be useful in satisfying compliance reviews (e.g., Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended).

Although there is no single way to inventory a landscape, the goal of documentation is to provide a record of the landscape as it exists at the present time, thus providing a baseline from which to operate. All component landscapes and features that contribute to the landscape’s historic character should be recorded. The level of documentation needed depends on the nature and the significance of the resource. For example, plant material documentation may ideally include botanical name or species, common name and size. To ensure full representation of existing herbaceous plants, care should be taken to document the landscape in different seasons. This level of research may most often be the ideal goal for smaller properties, but may prove impractical for large, vernacular landscapes.

Assessing a landscape as a continuum through history is critical in assessing cultural and historic value. By analyzing the landscape, change over time — the chronological and physical “layers” of the landscape — can be understood. Based on analysis, individual features may be attributed to a discrete period of introduction, their presence or absence substantiated to a given date, and therefore the landscape’s significance and integrity evaluated. In addition, analysis allows the property to be viewed within the context of other cultural landscapes.

In order for the landscape to be considered significant, character-defining features that convey its significance in history must not only be present, but they also must possess historic integrity. Location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association should be considered in determining whether a landscape and its character-defining features possess historic integrity.

Preservation planning for cultural landscapes involves a broad array of dynamic variables. Adopting comprehensive treatment and management plans, in concert with a preservation maintenance strategy, acknowledges a cultural landscape’s ever-changing nature and the interrelationship of treatment, management and maintenance.
The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes as summarized in Preservation Brief 36, defines the following treatment approaches for historic landscapes.

**Treatments for Cultural Landscapes**

**Source:** Preservation Brief 36 Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes by Charles A. Birnbaum, FASLA

The four primary treatments identified in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are:

Preservation - Defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation - Defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

Restoration - Defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction - Defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

**Recommendations**

The landscape treatment and stewardship recommendations for various zones of the campus include site specific historic treatments along with a broader strategy for adapting sustainable planting palettes to different areas of the campus. These strategies are based upon the periods in which these landscapes were developed and the design intent of their planners.

When we consider the diversity of the KU campus (in terms of topography, vegetation, development density, historic context, open space and architectural character), developing a “one size fits all” series of treatment recommendations quickly proves to be lacking in both logic and benefit. In order to respect this diversity of character within the study area boundaries, the process to analyze and create appropriate treatment recommendations for the campus followed a systematic process for specific Treatment Zones and Subzones.
The Process

The inventory, analysis and development of targeted recommendations for specific Treatment Zones were completed according to the following process:

1. **Collection of historic documentation:** Numerous individuals, libraries and regional resources (as documented within the acknowledgements and bibliography for this report) provided maps, plans, planting lists, photographs and other documents to assist the study team in researching and identifying the historic context for this study.

2. **Development of Treatment Zones:** Though not within hard and fast boundary lines, the Treatment Zones were designated after careful study to identify areas of campus maintaining significant commonalities with their “sense of place” within the campus fabric. Further subzones were identified where the differentiation of recommendations within a zone might be helpful. (See graphic on next page.)

3. **Completion of an inventory:** A careful inventory was completed within each Treatment Zone to identify:
   
   a. Periods of Significance
   
   b. Associated Builders and Designers
   
   c. Spatial Patterns
   
   d. Views
   
   e. Topography
   
   f. Vegetation
   
   g. Circulation
   
   h. Structures, Features and Objects
   
   i. Water Features

   These criteria comply with the Secretary of the Interior’s “Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes” in identifying the organizational elements and the character-defining features of the landscape. Detailed information about the Guidelines is included in Appendix C.

4. **Development of graphics and photographs:** Graphics and supporting photographs were created to document and communicate the inventory for each Treatment Zone.

5. **Analysis of the inventory and historic contexts:** Further work was completed in evaluating the significance of the historic context for each Treatment Zone, the impact on the inventory, and the potential for treatment recommendations to protect what is historically significant.

6. **Development of treatment and stewardship recommendations:** Finally, the inventory and analysis process provided the basis for the development of context-appropriate recommendations for each Treatment Zone. These recommendations are not intended to be used in isolation but rather as a tool to build upon the recommendations included within the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan for the University. The Treatment Zone recommendations to follow address both actions that are recommended as well as those that are not recommended.
The Recommendations

Following the format outlined in the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines, the complete Landscape Treatment Zones and Stewardship Recommendation sections may be found in the following pages.

The zones, as shown on the map at right, are placed in alphabetical order in the appendix for easy reference and do not reflect a prioritized order of importance. These zones include detailed information for the inventory and analysis of each Treatment Zone within the study area to document the historic contexts of significance. Paired with each zone inventory are the Treatment and Stewardship recommendations for that zone.

The information contained within the Treatment Zone sections may be helpful for a variety of purposes:

a. To identify the significant historic features remaining today within each zone
b. To document the events and dates of development in various areas of the campus
c. To provide a tool for the Campus Historic Preservation Board review process in identifying environs boundaries, important viewsheds and potential impacts to significant historic features
d. To provide a tool for the planning process for future campus capital development projects

While these Treatment Recommendations are targeted for specific zones on campus, there are a significant number of treatment and stewardship recommendations that would apply to the campus as a whole. These include the following:

Treatment Recommendations Applicable to the Entire Campus

1. Maintain the historic setbacks and scale of buildings and the pattern of mass and voids along major campus streets.

2. Use care in locating utility boxes and other infrastructure improvements in a manner to minimize the impacts on the viewsheds and historic resources of the campus.

3. Avoid overlighting of the campus and continue to avoid harsh light fixtures, such as sodium, while maintaining the appropriate lighting levels required for campus safety and security.

4. Develop and implement a consistent palette for street furniture, wayfinding and signage, and plant materials appropriate for the campus as a whole or for related zones within the campus.

5. Use the known historic planting designs and plant lists to guide the design intent for future landscape applications within these zones. New varieties of plant materials may be appropriate if they can fulfill the same design intent.

6. Avoid the addition of electronic signage on campus.

7. Maintain the intent of the campus circulation context by holding to the widths of streets and sidewalks.
Landscape Treatment Zone Map
Zone Analysis: The Hill

Coming into its own as valued open space in the 1920's, the Hill is defined by its prow-like topography, connection to the Stadium, and views that flow off to the sides in vegetation. The traditional graduation processions down the Hill from Strong Hall began with the Commencement of 1924. In the earlier era of the planting of Marvin Grove, field hedges of Osage Oranges (and possibly other species) ran along property lines across the Hill. Designed in the 1950’s, the Campanile and its terrace are now historic memorial vestiges of the post-war era. The concrete benches and pebble finish have recently been restored.

Period(s) of Significance

1920’s (construction of Memorial Stadium) to present. The period of significance for treatment is 1903-1955.

Associated Builders & Designers

George Kessler (designed as formal arcade of four rows of trees in 1904 plan), Hare & Hare (addressed as open, treeless space in 1928 master plan)

Spatial Patterns

Open with minimal trees

Views

Into Hill: From parts of the Stadium, Memorial Drive, Potter Lake and Stadium Gateway

Out from Hill: View to Stadium, Mississippi Street, Potter Lake and distant river valley

Topography

A ridge form that descends to the Stadium area

Vegetation

State champion sycamore on east edge of Hill, 80-100 years old

Circulation

Access points are from Marvin Grove, the Potter Lake Bridge Path and the Campanile

Structures, Features, Objects

- Cairn, moved after creation in the 1930’s
- The Campanile and terrace
Zone Analysis: The Hill (continued)

- Properties on the NRHP
  - None

- Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - None

- Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Memorial Drive and the Campanile Hill

- Current Environ Boundaries reaching into this zone
  - Strong Hall

Water Features

None within the zone, however, significant views exist from the Hill into the Potter Lake area.
The Hill resembles the brow of a great ship cutting northward toward Memorial Stadium and the river valley. The topography of the brow falls away from the path taken by graduates as they descend to the stadium. In addition to sight lines, the continuity of the flow of the Hill into the stadium is a key character-defining feature.

**HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND**

1. The Campanile – World War II Memorial
   a. Campanile Steps
   b. Bell of the Class
   c. Donor Plaque
   d. Class of 1946 Plaques
   e. Bench and Plaque – north of the Campanile
   f. Plaque and Walk – east of the Campanile
   g. Bench and Plaque – south of the Campanile
   h. Plaque on Fence – south of the Campanile
   i. Bench and Plaque – west of the Campanile

2. Claire Henderson Memorial Bench – Potter’s Lake
3. Relihan Memorial Tree and Plaque
4. Berneking Bench – Carolyn Berneking Gift, 1999
5. J.V. Sikes Memorial Bench – Campanile Slope
6. Flag Pole south of Stadium
7. Stone Wall south of Stadium
8. Bud Merritt Memorial Bench – Campanile Slope
9. Vignatelli Bench and Trees – near Stadium
10. Duane Morris Tree & Plaque

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: The Hill

The construction of the football sports complex and new practice fields poses significant challenges to preserving the integrity of connecting views and the historic topography of the Hill. Every effort should be made to apply mitigation plantings and grading to reduce the impact.

A historic palette of large forest canopy trees, including oaks, maples and other trees used in the Hare & Hare era on campus, should be used to screen fields and soften the new additions. Otherwise, new trees and plantings, including those for memorials, should not be added to the existing character-defining open space between the Campanile and the Stadium.

At the Campanile, all design features should be preserved along with plantings that are appropriate to the 1950's era. No new memorials or features should be added around the Campanile.

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

Recommended (numbers correspond to map)

1. Protect the established views to the campus, the Stadium and the river valley.
2. Minimize the intrusions of new development to protect the historic open space of the Hill.
3. Limit or avoid future memorials, artworks and other new objects such as benches within this zone.
4. Reconstruct the Rock Chalk Cairn from the 1940's on the current site of the abandoned Cairn.

Not Recommended

• Expanding any facilities or parking in the Hill area.
• Altering or adding to existing sidewalks.
• Adding plant material in the open lawn or along the processional path of the Hill.
• Adding new benches in the area of the linear corridor in the Kessler plan of 1904.
Zone Treatment Map: The Hill

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation

- Recommendations

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities. It is graphically shown at an approximate scale for context only.
Serving as the defining corridor of the main campus, Jayhawk Boulevard was first envisioned in the Kessler plan of 1904 as a linear corridor extending along the top of the ridge. Soon after the plan was unveiled, building growth focused on westward expansion along the Boulevard from the period of 1905 to 1945, beginning with the construction of Lippincott Hall (1904), old Robinson Gym (1907) and Marvin Hall (1908).

Period(s) of Significance

The period of significance for treatment is 1903-1950.

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellor Strong, George Kessler (1904), Hare & Hare (1916 – 1927)

Spatial Patterns

Jayhawk Boulevard is a primary form-defining characteristic of the core campus. Implementing the plan envisioned by George Kessler in his 1904 plan for the campus, the Boulevard follows the top of the ridgeline heading west from the original core campus near Fraser, with a visual terminus at the west end at the Chi Omega fountain. The significant rhythm of buildings and open spaces has historically existed along the street alignment, supported by a consistent pattern of building setbacks and sideyards. This pattern was adversely impacted with the razing of old Robinson Gym and old Haworth Hall in 1963 to construct one large building site for Wescoe Hall.

Views

Magnificent views between buildings to the river valleys on the horizon have been increasingly obstructed over time with the addition of buildings on the South Slope and the growth of trees and volunteer vegetation. Important views down the corridor of Jayhawk Boulevard are framed by the buildings along the street, with terminus views of Fraser Hall to the east and the Chi Omega fountain on the west. The traditional walk along Jayhawk Boulevard is a favorite destination for returning alumni.

Topography

The location of the Boulevard reinforces the alignment of the top of the ridgeline, with buildings placed on either side. The topography has created challenges throughout campus development history with the steep slopes and shallow stone ledges.

Vegetation

Plantings for the Boulevard and the buildings along it have been a focus throughout the University’s history, beginning with the plans of Hare & Hare (1916-1927), the efforts of W.D. Durrell in the late 1930’s and early 1940’s, and the work of Alton Thomas during his tenure as the campus landscape architect from 1948-1983. Contemporary efforts include recommendations within the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan. The loss of the Hare & Hare elm street tree canopy to Dutch Elm disease in the late 1960’s and 1970’s was a major loss to this character-defining feature.
Zone Analysis: Jayhawk Boulevard (continued)

Circulation

The Boulevard alignment along the ridgeline provides primary pedestrian and vehicular access to and through the core of the historic campus, with stairs and sidewalks radiating down the hillsides to connect to the green spaces of Marvin Grove/the Hill/Potter Lake to the north and the expanded campus academic facilities on the South Slope. With a limited number of alternate vehicular routes, vehicular congestion on campus continues to be a challenge due to the topography of the campus and surrounding neighborhood developments.

Structures, Features, Objects

- A significant number of historic structures exist along the length of Jayhawk Boulevard — new Snow Hall, Strong Hall, Bailey Hall, Lippincott Hall (old Green), Dyche Hall, Danforth Chapel, the Memorial Union, Watson Library, Stauffer-Flint Hall (old Fowler Shops), Budig Hall (Hoch Auditorium), Spooner Hall and Marvin Hall — representing buildings currently on the NRHP, buildings that would be individually eligible for nomination, or buildings that would be contributors to a district. The Boulevard itself may be eligible for nomination as a district.

- Significant features include the Chi Omega fountain, the lawn of Strong Hall and an expansive network of concrete sidewalks with detail patterns dating back to the Hare & Hare plans of the 1920s.

- **Properties on the NRHP**
  - Strong Hall

- **Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP**
  - None

- **Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP**
  - Those individually eligible listed above
    - Marvin Hall
    - Budig Hall
    - Snow Hall
    - Jayhawk Boulevard

- **Current Environments Boundaries reaching into this zone**
  - Chi Omega house
  - Strong Hall
  - Bailey Hall

Water Features

The Chi Omega fountain at the west terminus, added to the traffic circle in 1955.
Zone Analysis Map: Jayhawk Boulevard

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Markers and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Chi Omega Fountain – dedicated 1955
2. Landscape by class of 1947
3. Brian Meilahn memorial
4. Lilah Haynes memorial tree
5. Class of 1997 gift – University Seal
6. Landscape by class of 1955
7. Garden dedicated to Eleanor S. Malott 1999
8. Weinberg gift tree
9. Bronze Jayhawk statue – class of 1956
10. Bust of Chancellor Frank Strong – class of 1933
12. Bust of Chancellor Francis Snow by class of 1934
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following treatment recommendations apply to all of Jayhawk Boulevard.

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Maintain Jayhawk Boulevard as a vehicular corridor, as envisioned by the Kessler plan of 1904.

2. Maintain the established building setbacks and the integrity of the side yard open spaces along this corridor.

3. Preserve street widths and alignments along this corridor. Maintain the extent of the lawns and side yards without the intrusion of building additions/utilities/parking.

4. Re-establish the canopy street tree plantings represented in the historic planting plans of the campus with current disease-resistant tree varieties and recommendations of the 2002 Landscape Master Plan. Do not remove existing trees, but replant after loss or deterioration of existing trees. Remove overstory trees within 10 feet of foundations. Use consistent species that vary from block to block. Species should have an arching, high canopy shape and dark bark.

5. Remove parking along Jayhawk Boulevard to open the views of the lawns and the corridor.

**Not Recommended**

- Introducing colored paving. Review and re-evaluate the Campus Landscape Master Plan recommendations for paving.

- Adding new sculptures, signs or large objects, class art projects

- Filling in original open lawn areas with new buildings or additions

- Planting overstory trees within 10 feet of building foundations
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard

LEGEND
- Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
- Green - Significant inward views to maintain
- Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations

The University of Kansas Campus Heritage Plan - Appendix E
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard

Subzone: Strong Hall Front Yard and Side Yards

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Re-establish street trees for this subzone, as previously addressed.

2. Rehabilitate the front lawn panels of Strong Hall following the spirit of the Hare & Hare planting designs, while also introducing improved hardy cultivars of complementary scale and color. Preserve the existing balance of open grass and planting beds as intended by Hare & Hare.

3. Maintain existing heritage trees, such as the persimmon near the Jayhawk sculpture and the ponderosa pines in the rear. These are some of the few remaining vestiges of the Hare & Hare plantings. Introduce replacement trees nearby.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Strong Hall Front Yard and Side Yards

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard

Subzone: Snow Hall Front Yard and Side Yard Zones

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Study the potential for relocation of the bus stop to the west of the building.
2. Rehabilitate and stabilize the slope of the west side yard with plantings that open the views to the northeast.
3. As the crabapple trees in front of the building deteriorate, replace them with the recommended canopy tree species.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Snow Hall Front Yard and Side Yard Zones

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Chi Omega Gateway

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve low, colorful flowerbeds around the fountain.
2. Preserve views into the Potter Lake area; avoid plant materials that would screen the view.
3. Preserve existing street widths and alignments.
4. Recreate the lost finial at the top of the fountain.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Planting tall shrubs around the base of the fountain.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Chi Omega Gateway

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Marvin Hall Front Yard

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the low juniper hedge along Jayhawk Boulevard.
2. Preserve maples and plant replacement maples as needed.
3. Restore the consistency of foundation plantings without fully covering lower windows.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Marvin Hall Front Yard

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
② - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: East Marvin Hall Side Yard

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve grass lawn, tree canopy and defining hedges.
2. Preserve pedestrian circulation in the corridor.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: East Marvin Hall Side Yard

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Budig Hall Front Yard

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. As one of the most intact Hare & Hare planting and spatial designs, the defining hedges, central planter bed and specimen trees should all be preserved.

2. Restore the intent of the original Hare & Hare design character by replacement of lost trees including original maples and evergreens.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Budig Hall Front Yard

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Budig-Wescoe Side Yard

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve specimen trees in the major walkway to the mid-Hill area.
2. Preserve the integrity of this side yard corridor for quality plantings, pedestrian circulation and preservation of major viewsheds.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Planting trees and understory vegetation that would block the viewshed to the south.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Budig-Wescoe Side Yard

LEGEND
Red   - Existing pedestrian circulation
②    - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Wescoe Hall Front Yard

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Study possible removal of the east wing portion of Wescoe Hall that encroaches on the current street setback. This treatment would help to restore the spatial character and continuity of Jayhawk Boulevard.

2. Maintain trees in planters or in tree wells in the plaza area to support social space and to soften the architecture.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Building additions that would add to the height or extend outside of the existing footprint. The mass of the Wescoe Hall structure along Jayhawk Boulevard makes future additions outside of the current footprint very difficult for the context of this corridor.
Zone Treatment Map: Jayhawk Boulevard
Subzone: Wescoe Hall Front Yard

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
The Liberal Arts Zone is named for its role as the core of the campus at the beginning of the 19th century. During this era, KU emerged as a fully fledged college offering a rigorous liberal arts program for undergraduates. Centered on the historic Jayhawk Boulevard, Mississippi Street and 14th Street entries, the Liberal Arts Zone looked over Marvin Grove and the neighborhoods to the east where faculty and students lived.

In 1916, Hare & Hare created a “Planting Plan for the Eastern Portion of Campus” that roughly approximates this zone. This zone contains vestiges of the best expressions of the campus core from 1900.

The Mississippi Terrace subzone may be one of the most historic designed landscapes on campus. Extending as a terraced wedge between Mississippi Street and Jayhawk Boulevard, this area remains largely intact today. It is located within the original 40-acre parcel and graded to meet the parkway drives wrapping the Hill, as envisioned by George Kessler.

Located next to Lippincott Hall (old Green), the terrace serves as a window through which pedestrians on Jayhawk Boulevard and the Watson Lawn can view Marvin Grove below. The area gains further significance for its intact grading, which slopes down from Jayhawk Boulevard and again down to Mississippi Street. Original walnut and oak plantings remain, most likely from the late 19th century, when Marvin Grove and Stauffer-Flint Hall (old Fowler Shops) front yards were planted by volunteers.

Early Kessler plans show a building footprint in the Lippincott Hall location, providing a structure to “turn the corner” for the future Jayhawk Boulevard.

The Fraser subzone represents an area of great change and building from 1872 with the construction of Fraser Hall, the 1931 completion of the Watkins Hospital (Twente Hall), the 1964 construction of new Blake Hall, and the 1965 demolition of old Fraser Hall to make way for new Fraser. Mrs. Watkins requested that the hospital be placed facing the scholarship houses across Lilac Lane. The demolition of old Fraser and the relocation of the building footprint to the east for new Fraser Hall probably affected the spatial pattern of central campus as much as any decision, with the possible exception of Wescoe Hall.

The Watson Quad subzone has changed significantly with the demolition of old Snow Hall (demolished in 1934 after the construction of new Snow Hall in 1932) and the 1943 demolition of the Commons, an early student cafeteria. Once framed by buildings as shown in the Hare & Hare plan of 1916, the area in front of Watson became a large front lawn, with open views into Marvin Grove and visually connecting with the lawn of Stauffer-Flint (old Fowler Shops).

Stauffer-Flint is the only building in the Liberal Arts zone that is oriented to the slope of the Hill but not to the alignment of Jayhawk Boulevard, as are Bailey and Lippincott halls. Set at an angle to Jayhawk and Bailey, Stauffer-Flint thus shapes a uniquely non-perpendicular space.
Period(s) of Significance

Varies by subzone from 1873 – present

Associated Builders & Designers

Hare & Hare, numerous chancellors and architects

Spatial Patterns

See discussion above: Varies by subzone. The zone is comprised primarily of relatively flat lawns on top of the ridge with overstory trees. Framed by buildings and streets, Jayhawk Boulevard introduces a curve to the perpendicular arrangement of Fraser, Blake and Watson halls. Stauffer-Flint, Lippincott Hall and Twente Hall are askew. The movement of and rebuilding of Fraser has largely compromised the old lawn that faced east and created the new Watson lawn in front of Watson Library. This is the largest open space in the core campus along Jayhawk Boulevard, though not one of the oldest. It is perceived as a quad because of the large size of Watson Library and the enclosure of trees to the north. It is one of the few spaces along Jayhawk Boulevard where a major building is set back a significant distance from the street. The new Blake Hall is roughly in the same location as the former Blake Hall, though moved slightly south.

Views

Internal views have transitioned over time from the focus of the old Fraser east lawn to the Watson lawn. Views from the Watson lawn into Marvin Grove and the horizon are now almost entirely obscured by the growth of overstory trees between Jayhawk and Mississippi. The late 1800's formal entry to campus at 14th and Oread offered views to the west and south, but has changed over time with the loss of buildings and increased vegetative growth. Historic outward views from the ridge to the river valleys and old North College have been largely blocked today by vegetation and buildings. Strong east views exist into the scholarship houses and framed vistas to the east remain through such stairwells as between Miller and Battenfeld halls. At the south end of Lilac Lane, there is a surviving vista that is screened by volunteer trees overlooking the steep South Slope.

Topography

The topography is mostly flat, with the top of the ridge location. The construction of Watkins Hospital included cost increases because of the V-shaped foundation and extensive grade changes needed to accommodate the slope. It is likely that the steep South Slope of the Hill ran though the hospital site. Fraser Hall (new and old) was constructed at the high point of the ridge. The Fraser site is the highest elevation on the core of campus at 1034 ft.
Zone Analysis: Liberal Arts (continued)

Vegetation

Original native bur oak (c. 1878), Kentucky coffee tree (c. 1900), pin oaks (c. 1940's-1950's) and American planetree (sycamore grove on western edge of Fraser subzone dates to the 1920's). Once an extension of Marvin Grove, the plantings up on the Hill are nearly lost. Few elms and white pines remain in front of Bailey and Stauffer-Flint, vestiges of the earlier Hare & Hare plantings.

Circulation

Access points are consistent with the 1916 Hare & Hare plan for “East Portion of Campus.” Main access to Watson Library dates to the 1920's, though current circulation patterns in the lawn may have changed with the construction of new Fraser. A remnant from the old Oregon Trail angled up the South Slope (perhaps northwest of Blake Hall or along the current alignment of Sunflower Road). Originally, the formal entry to campus was at 14th and Oread, with a lane that ran to North College on the current alignment of Oread Avenue. The finely crafted stone buildings of Spooner and Dyche halls created an architectural gateway that anchored the north end of the early campus. The 1910-1933 electric trolley route up Mississippi Street came between Bailey and Strong halls and across Jayhawk Boulevard to a transit stop in the front lawns between Stauffer-Flint and old Robinson Gym (later demolished for construction of Wescoe Hall). The trolley discontinued operation with the start of the city bus system.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Pioneer statue currently located in garden south of new Fraser Hall
- Jimmy Green statue located in front of Lippincott Hall
- Significant stone bench – west of Blake Hall
- Stone campus directory in front of Watson Library, designed by Hare & Hare in 1938

- Properties on the NRHP
  - Bailey Hall
  - Lippincott Hall including the Jimmy Green statue
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall

- Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Watkins Hospital (Twente Hall) and Nurses Home (Watkins Home Hall)
  - Danforth Chapel (further study necessary to determine eligibility)

- Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Those individually eligible listed above
  - Stauffer-Flint
  - Watson Library
  - The Mississippi Street Terrace
  - The Stauffer-Flint Lawn
  - Jayhawk Boulevard
  - Weaver Court at Spooner Hall

- Current Environs Boundaries reaching into this zone
  - Spooner Hall
  - Dyche Hall
  - Lippincott Hall
  - Bailey Hall
  - Strong Hall
LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
Markers and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Redbud Bench 1916 – west of Dyche
2. Map case
3. Sculpture at Spooner Hall
4. Plaque Base and Victory Eagle
5. Weaver Memorial Garden – south of Spooner Hall
6. Edwyna Gilbert trees – Spooner Hall
7. Moody Memorial garden – north of Danforth Chapel
10. Base for sundial – west of Lippincott
11. Bench by class of 1914 – west of Lippincott
12. Bird bath by class of 1903 – west of Lippincott
13. Rock Chalk Bench, gift of Carolyn Berneking - 2004
14. Information Booth by class of 1950
15. Sculpture at Blake Hall circle
16. Benches and display cases by class of 1931
17. Barracks Marker
18. Golden Key Honor Society library gift trees and plaque
19. Bench west of Blake Hall
20. Prairie Acre and plaque
21. Hyder Memorial Garden – east of Fraser
22. Pioneer Statue – south of Fraser

Water Features
None
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts

This zone is a hybrid of many diverse subzones, unified by the tight flow of spaces between buildings. Hare & Hare created extensive planting designs for this area. Their palettes documented herein should serve as a basis for future plantings to interpret this zone from the period 1916-1935. Their design ideals included foundation plantings, clusters of trees that were a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species, and street trees. This design intent can be modified with contemporary sustainable and hardier cultivars. The period of significance for treatment is 1873-1945.

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following treatment recommendations apply to all of the Liberal Arts zone.

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Re-establish street trees using consistent species that vary from block to block. Species should have an arching, high canopy shape and dark bark. Bedrock is only 2 feet below the surface in this area. For this subzone, street tree species options include: disease-resistant maples and oaks that were prevalent in this area. Do not remove existing trees, but replant only after significant deterioration or loss of existing trees.

2. Maintain the widths of streets and sidewalks.

**Not Recommended**

- Introducing colored paving
- Adding new sculptures, signs, large objects, or benches, particularly in open spaces
- Filling in original open lawn areas
Zone Treatment Map: Liberal Arts

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
\( \text{\textcircled{2}} \) - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Fraser Hall

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map at right)

1. Preserve the west lawn and manage as a continuous open space unit with the Watson lawn.

2. Recreate a new interpretation of the Lilac Hedge by extending it along the existing Lilac Lane to the northeast corner of the building. Use dwarf species to preserve views and pedestrian scale.

3. Preserve the existing Lilac Lane alignment.

4. Selectively remove vegetation south of Blake and Twente to open up the viewshed to the south from the historic Lilac Lane corridor. Remove cooling equipment from the viewshed when feasible.

5. To the west of Fraser, interpret the original Fraser foundation. Locate interpretive signage in a discreet location near a sidewalk. All interpretation other than the sign should be at the ground plane to preserve the use of the space for passive recreation. No other objects should be added.

6. Rehabilitate with appropriate period plant species according to the intent of the detailed Hare & Hare drawings to complement their scheme for the Watson lawn. Use species or new cultivars that are viable and sustainable today.

7. Move the Pioneer statue from its current location to the west entry of Fraser Hall. Remove tall shrubs in the area. The site is approximately the location of the statue during the late 19th century. It has been moved several times and lacks any specific integrity tied to a site.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
The historic foundations of the original Fraser Hall offer potential for interpretation. The footprint of the site remains open and serves as an important pocket of light and open space.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Lippincott Hall

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Do not expand the Lippincott Hall footprint.
2. Preserve the nationally-significant Jimmy Green statue at its current location; maintaining the original siting is essential to its historic integrity.
3. Preserve the open character of the Lippincott front yard and views to the statue.
4. Relocate the streetlamp now set too closely to the front steps.
5. Rehabilitate the site with appropriate period plant species according to detailed Hare & Hare drawings. Contemporary materials may be implemented for improved sustainability and performance if the historic design intent is maintained.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
LEGEND
Red  - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Mississippi Street Terrace

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Reconstruct the stairs from Jayhawk Boulevard down to the terrace. Connect to the lower stairs with a reconstructed sidewalk.

2. Rehabilitate with appropriate period species according to the intent of the Hare & Hare drawings to complement their scheme for the terrace area. Use species or new cultivars that are viable and sustainable today. Do not introduce plant materials that would block the views from Jayhawk Boulevard into the Marvin Grove area.

3. Maintain the sensitive grading of this site.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Expanding the footprint of Lippincott Hall
- Altering the grades of this area
- Introducing new objects or artworks
Zone Treatment Map: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Mississippi Street Terrace

The Terrace slope along Jayhawk Boulevard.
The original stairs west of Lippincott Hall that connect Jayhawk Boulevard to Mississippi Street.
The gentle slope of the Mississippi Street Terrace off of Jayhawk Boulevard.
2007 photographs by study team.

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Framed by Dyche and Spooner halls, two of the campus’s most historic buildings, this space has continuously served as a campus gateway. The period of significance for treatment is 1880-1940.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the building and open space setbacks to the north of Spooner and Dyche halls to preserve the views of the façades from a northerly approach.

2. Preserve the open space and viewshed between Dyche and Lippincott halls.

3. Preserve a minimum 50-foot open space setback from the north façade of Spooner Hall from any future development in the lot to the north.

4. Interpret the 14th Street gateway. Preserve and restore cut stone walls at the 14th Street entry.

5. Rehabilitate plantings in Weaver Court and other areas with appropriate period species and materials. Contemporary materials may be implemented for improved sustainability and performance if the historic design intent is maintained.

6. Restore the consistency of foundation plantings without fully covering lower windows.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Zone Treatment Map: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Spooner-Dyche

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Stauffer-Flint

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Maintain the open and cohesive character of the open lawn space relationship with the Watson lawn.

2. Maintain the side yard between Bailey Hall and Strong Hall as an important pedestrian corridor.

3. Maintain the traditional relationship of the open space views and over-story trees between Bailey Hall and Stauffer-Flint.

4. The Stauffer-Flint lawn has traditionally contained over-story trees and should be replanted since many of the original trees have been lost. The original planting of these trees dates back to the planting of Marvin Grove and the trees that were extended up the Hill to the Stauffer-Flint lawn.

5. Re-establish the white pines on the north side of Stauffer-Flint that were part of the Hare & Hare plantings from 1928.

6. Provide a historic interpretation location for the electric trolley platform that was located on the front lawn between Stauffer-Flint and old Robinson Gym (now the site of Wescoe Hall).

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Expanding the footprint of Stauffer-Flint to the sides or into the front lawn area.

- Expanding the footprint of Bailey Hall to the front or sides.

- Introducing new objects or artworks in the open space.
Zone Treatment Map: Liberal Arts
Subzone: Stauffer-Flint

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Liberal Arts
Subzone: The Watson Lawn

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Liberal Arts zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

Recommended (numbers correspond to map)

1. Maintain the open and cohesive character of the green space between the Fraser façade and the Stauffer-Flint lawn.

2. Rehabilitate with appropriate period species according to the intent of the Hare & Hare drawings to complement their scheme for Watson Library. Use species or new cultivars that are viable and sustainable today. Additional tree plantings should be limited to tall over-story trees and carefully placed to avoid impact to the open lawn character.

3. Maintain and renovate the stone map cases (a class gift designed by Hare & Hare) on the sidewalk in front of Watson Library and assign oversight responsibility for providing and maintaining interesting and relative information for posting.

Not Recommended

- General “Not Recommended” for the Liberal Arts zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

This subzone has changed significantly with the demolition of old Snow Hall (demolished in 1934) and the loss to fire in 1943 of the Commons, an early student cafeteria. Once framed by buildings as shown in the Hare & Hare plan of 1916, the area in front of Watson became a large front lawn, open to Marvin Grove and toward Stauffer-Flint.

2007 photographs by study team.
Zone Treatment Map: Liberal Arts
Subzone: The Watson Lawn

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Zone Analysis: Lindley Commons

Focused in the World War II era for military support, the Lindley Commons area is a distinctive zone of modern development at the far west end of Jayhawk Boulevard. Lindley Hall was first built to serve as an army barracks and mess hall and was not used as an academic building until 1946. This zone developed during an era when the University geared up for extended hours of operation to accommodate a variety of military and war-related programs.

Period(s) of Significance

1941 – present

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellors Lindley and Malott

Spatial Patterns

Lindley Hall and the green space to the east establish the western-most edge of the traditional main campus.

Views

Views from Lindley Commons to the south river valley are focused by the Art & Design Building and Lindley Hall. There are internal views of the green space from surrounding buildings.

Topography

The zone is focused on the top of the ridge and to the South Slope.

Vegetation

Landscape treatments date from the 1960’s – 1970’s era. Good specimens of the original Saucer Magnolias and Mugo Pines remain in the green space to the east of Lindley Hall.

Circulation

Secondary pedestrian connections exist from Jayhawk Boulevard to the South Slope. This zone is bounded on the west and north by busy campus and city streets.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Broadcasting Hall (Marvin Studios, the Mud Hut) is of a unique rammed earth construction process
- The Oregon Trail marker
- Properties on the NRHP
  - None
Zone Analysis: Lindley Commons (continued)

- **Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP**
  - Lindley Hall
  - New Fowler Shops (South Art & Design)

- **Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP**
  - Those individually eligible listed above
  - Mud Hut (Broadcasting Hall, Marvin Studios)
  - Jayhawk Boulevard
  - Lindley Commons

- **Current Environs Boundaries reaching into this zone**
  - Chi Omega house
  - Strong Hall

**Water Features**

Views to the Chi Omega fountain, located immediately to the north of this zone, are screened by the original Mugo Pine plantings.
LEGEND
Red   - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Oregon Trail marker by class of 1916 – north of Lindley Hall
2. Landscape by class of 1947 – northeast of Lindley Hall
4. Lindley terrace benches, gift of David Francisco
5. Chi Omega Fountain (due north of this zone)
Recommended (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the defined open space east of Lindley Hall and the Mugo pine landscape buffer that separates the open space from the Chi Omega fountain and the heavy traffic of the campus entry.

2. Enhance the pedestrian experience through the open space, extending south between Lindley and the Art & Design building.

3. Focus any additions to Lindley Hall for the west side of the structure. Additions to the new Fowler Shops should focus on the south side of the building. A potential building site exists in the current parking lot location south of Lindley Hall.

4. Restore the drainage areaways on the north side of Lindley.

5. Rehabilitate landscaping around Lindley Hall, with consideration for the original plant palette and the existing Saucer Magnolias and Mugo Pines.

6. Maintain the Oregon Trail marker.

Not Recommended

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Building additions on the east or south sides of Lindley or the west side of Art & Design.

- Using cast concrete block retaining walls of any type.

- Filling in the original open lawn areas.
LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations

Zone Treatment Map: Lindley Commons
Zone Analysis: Marvin Grove

Established by Chancellor Marvin and volunteers in 1878, Marvin Grove is one of the most intact historic landscapes on campus and therefore largely merits a treatment of preservation.

Although highly valued as a primary green retreat within the campus, Marvin Grove has been protected from development as an active destination. There are few benches and memorials to clutter the open space. It is currently used as a walk connection to parking or the stadium area. The area is often used for informal picnics, Frisbee games and dog walking. The Grove serves as a wooded retreat, removed from the stresses of the day.

A strong canopy of walnuts, red oaks, Kentucky coffee trees, catalpas and redbuds defines the character of this zone. These trees have reached their maturity and should be actively managed as a campus forest. The ground plane remains a smooth carpet of grass that gently flows downhill. Sidewalks are 6-8 feet in width and generally in the original locations since the 1940's.

Period(s) of Significance

1878 - 1950

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellor Marvin and Joseph Savage (1878 era), Hare & Hare (1926-27)

Spatial Patterns

Lying within a bowl at the north base of Mount Oread, the Grove is a sweeping and unobstructed under-story of grass punctuated by the rhythm of the canopy tree trunks. In the early 1970's, the construction of the Spencer Museum of Art (in the northeast corner of the Grove) created a slight sense of intrusion into the space from the service drive at the rear of the building.

Views

Significant views exist into the Grove from Memorial Drive (east of the Campanile), from the Mississippi Street class of 1914 terrace (west of Lippincott), and from Mississippi Street along the Stadium Gateway and corridor. Remarkable views also exist from stairwells, offices and conference rooms located along the west façade of the Memorial Union. Looking outward from the Grove, views to the stadium and the north slope are also evident.

Topography

The Grove is located within a bowl-like form at the base of the north slope that has largely been unaltered. The elevation drops from 986 feet on Memorial Drive down to approximately 930 feet in the bowl below.
The overstory of the Grove has existed for over a century. Campus forestry efforts should preserve the relative scale and density of its current character. After WWII, new Kentucky coffee trees and oaks added to its diversity.

**LEGEND**

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Markers and Memorials

**HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND**

1. The Campanile (see The Hill zone for full listing)
2. Woodbury Memorial Bench and Trees – Marvin Grove
3. Memorial Drive Wall Garden by 1925 Alumni
Zone Analysis: Marvin Grove (continued)

Vegetation

Original plantings of native walnuts and black oaks (c. 1878), Kentucky coffee trees (c. 1900), red oaks (c. 1935) and pin oaks (c. 1940s – 1950s) are evident in the Grove today.

Circulation

Access points are consistent with Hare & Hare plans of 1926-27. Pedestrian paths are located between Strong and Bailey halls (with an associated stairway down the Hill to Memorial Drive and the Campanile) and between Lippincott and Dyche halls (with an associated stairway down to Memorial Drive). Side-walks are 8 feet wide and were likely rebuilt in the 1940s.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Artificial “springhead” located at the south end of the Grove
- Head wall drain near Spencer Museum
- Few benches or memorials
- Exhibits of sculpture from the Spencer Museum
- Properties on the NRHP
  - None
- Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Marvin Grove
- Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Those individually eligible listed above
  - Memorial Drive and the Campanile Hill

- Current Environments Boundaries reaching into this zone
  - Strong Hall
  - Bailey Hall
  - Lippincott Hall
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall

Water Features

The former artificially fed “stream” (stormwater runoff) is now dry, with the installation of underground storm lines
Highly valued as a green retreat, Marvin Grove has remained relatively undeveloped. There are few benches and memorials. It is currently used to walk though as a connection to parking or surrounding neighborhoods. The area is often used for picnics, Frisbee, and dog walking.

The open understory of the Grove with its predominant walnut palette creates a carpet-like effect on the ground plane that should be preserved.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Marvin Grove

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6, the following recommendations apply to this zone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the Grove boundary as campus green space for future generations.
2. Implement an appropriate forestry management program for the Grove.
   a. Plant an increased palette of canopy trees to ensure longevity, resistance to disease and species diversity.
   b. Develop a strategy of ongoing inter-planting of new trees and removal of damaged trees for improved health of the Grove.
   c. Use high-canopy trees including resistant elms, oaks, Kentucky coffee trees, hackberries and buckeyes. Discourage the planting of under-story materials to maintain the historic intent of the high-canopy, undisturbed ground plane of the Grove.
   d. For historic interpretation, interplant with 75% walnut trees.
   e. Plant trees of at least 3-inch caliper to provide larger trees to blend with the established grove.
3. Preserve existing sidewalks and limit future sidewalk additions.
4. Preserve the existing grades of the Grove, the historic “ground plane.”

**Not Recommended**

* General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
* Planting ground-level shrubs and under-story trees.
* Planting flowering trees (with the exception of redbuds on the perimeter of the Grove).
* Installing wider or new sidewalk additions.
* Blocking views into the Grove.
* Adding new structures, features and objects such as sculptures, picnic shelters, benches, memorials and signs.
* Constructing buildings, building additions, parking lots, or above-grade utility structures (such as electrical switch boxes) which would encroach into the “sense of place” of the Grove.
First envisioned in the George Kessler plan of 1904, Memorial Drive was constructed after WWII with private donations. University Landscape Architect Alton Thomas largely designed the alignment. At that time, Thomas reported to George Beale, a talented KU designer who also likely influenced the design.

Simple concrete and stone markers are set at both ends of the Drive. Plantings were largely limited to these areas. A rock garden was developed soon after near the east entry and is now in a deteriorated state. Stair connections exist at Bailey Hall and at the east and west sides of Strong Hall. The Bailey stair is an early 20th century concrete stair with an iron railing similar to that at the Mississippi Terrace. Alton Thomas designed the Strong stairs in the early 1950's as simple cascades in a modern style. Thomas also designed elegant stairs and terraces around the Spencer Research Library connecting to the Drive.

Political pressures led to the addition of parking on both sides of the Drive after a few years. Today, the original 22-foot width survives, with parking now on both sides.

Views of Marvin Grove, the Campanile and Potter Lake, along with the wooded slope and the relatively intimate width of the Drive, all define its character. The period of significance for treatment is 1903-1960.

**Period(s) of Significance**

1904 as envisioned by Kessler; 1951 completion of Memorial Drive and Campanile; subsequent war memorials added for the Vietnam War in 1986 and the Korean War in 2005.

The traditional commencement walk from the top of the ridge (north of Strong Hall) to the Stadium began in 1924.

**Associated Builders & Designers**

George Kessler, Chancellor Malott and KU staff members Alton Thomas and George Beale

**Spatial Patterns**

Memorial Drive follows a serpentine alignment midway down the north slope of the main campus and overlooks the beautiful green spaces of Marvin Grove, the Hill, Potter Lake and the stadium.
Views

Significant views exist into Marvin Grove, Potter Lake, the Hill and the Stadium, though parking on the north side of the Drive interferes with these views. Dramatic internal views of the Campanile are present from the east and west approaches. Tree growth currently blocks the historic views into downtown Lawrence from Memorial Drive.

Topography

The Drive wraps the mid-brow of the north slope of Mount Oread, an area of steep topography.

Vegetation

Vegetation on the slope is a mix of volunteer hackberry, ash, white oak, redbud, serviceberry, coralberry (a native forest floor shrub) and vinca groundcover. Additionally, examples of cornelian cherry and Eastern red cedar may be found, both possibly planted by Hare & Hare.

Circulation

Pedestrian stairs and walks connect the Drive to the green spaces to the north and the main campus to the south. Vehicular access is from Mississippi Street (on the east) and West Campus Road (on the west). The north edge of Memorial Drive is currently used for parking and obstructs access and views into the green space below.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Vietnam War Memorial
- Korean War Memorial
- Campanile and the Campanile plaza
- Stone entry markers at both the east and west ends of the Drive
- Properties on the NRHP
  - None
- Properties Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Marvin Grove (adjoins zone)
- Properties as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Memorial Drive and Campanile
Zone Analysis: Memorial Drive (continued)

- **Current Environ Boundaries reaching into this zone**
  - Chi Omega house
  - Strong Hall
  - Bailey Hall
  - Lippincott Hall
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall

**Water Features**

None within the zone, however, significant views exist from the Drive into the Potter Lake area.
The Memorial Drive wall garden by the alumni of 1925.

2007 photographs by study team.

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
× - Markers and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Entrance marker to Memorial Drive by class of 1946
2. Vietnam War Memorial - dedicated in 1986
5. The Campanile (see The Hill zone for full listing)
6. North slope stairs from Marvin Grove
7. Memorial Drive wall garden by 1925 alumni
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Memorial Drive

The period of significance for treatment is 1903 - 1960.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6, the following recommendations apply to this zone:

Recommended (numbers correspond to map)

1. Follow the 2002 KU Landscape Master Plan recommendations for the redevelopment of Memorial Drive to relocate parking to perpendicular bays along the south side of the Drive. Implement the Plan’s proposal to develop a pedestrian walkway along the north side of the Drive to open views to the green space below. Maintain the integrity of this corridor with a consistent and sensitive palette of construction and landscape materials. Re-evaluate the Landscape Master Plan recommendation for the use of brick paving in this area.

2. Continue the consistent use of light concrete and Kansas limestone within this zone, as exemplified by the entry signs to the Drive and the Campanile plaza.

3. Restore the diversity and vitality of the hillside forest with a selection of native under-story plants and the selective removal and replacement of canopy trees. Avoid placement of shrubs or understory trees that could block views into the green space.

4. Minimize the introduction of street furniture along this corridor to carefully place benches at key locations. Continue the campus standard of a medium bronze finish for any street furnishings that may be proposed.

5. Rehabilitate the east entry rock garden with original flowering species or acceptable new varieties.

6. Preserve and restore stone retaining walls.

7. Preserve the current 22-foot alignment of the Drive. Major construction will be necessary to stabilize the slope under Memorial Drive, but the alignment and width of the street should be preserved.

Not Recommended

• General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

• Using benches or light fixtures that are “historic” in appearance; introducing colorful benches, trash receptacles, or banners.

• Using sidewalk paving materials other than concrete, with possible Kansas limestone edging.

• Building structures along the north or south slopes of Memorial Drive.
LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
Though developed as an area of service support during the early years of the campus (focused on the east half, below Stauffer-Flint), the South Slope was the primary area of academic and research facility development in the post WWII era.

Today, this zone is a pedestrian crossroads linking classrooms, laboratories, recreation, housing and library facilities. Pedestrian use of this corridor has significantly increased due to the higher numbers of students and heavier densities of pedestrian traffic on Jayhawk Boulevard. A large part of the academic day experience of many students occurs in this area. For this reason, the outdoor public spaces and historic resources of the zone, many now roughly 50 years old, deserve careful consideration.

Standing open in the green space between Summerfield Hall and Anschutz Library, the Military Science building is now a historically significant building eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The open space surrounding the building and the proposed Mid-Hill Walk corridor should be preserved.

**Period(s) of Significance**

1940-1960

**Associated Builders & Designers**

Chancellor Malott, Alton Thomas

**Spatial Patterns**

The pattern of development on the South Slope of Mount Oread, particularly between Jayhawk Boulevard and Sunnyside Avenue, has created a "Mid-Hill" open space corridor that has increased in importance for east-west pedestrian access through the core campus. The construction of Wescoe Hall in the early 1970's created a physical barrier between the South Slope and Jayhawk Boulevard.

**Views**

Notable views once existing between buildings along the South Slope of the Mid-Hill area to the southern river valley have been compromised today with vegetative growth. The internal views within this Mid-Hill green space remain impressive, however, including a beautiful overlook to the south from the Eleanor Malott garden area. A significant internal viewshed exists along the serpentine nature of this corridor from Naismith Drive to Watson Library, with new views coming into play upon reaching each curve in the alignment or topography.

**Topography**

Located on an east-west axis on the Mid-Hill of the South Slope of Mount Oread.
Vegetation

Early plans were developed by Hare & Hare for greenhouses on the South Slope near the FO Administration building. Later plantings were influenced heavily by campus landscape architect Alton Thomas in planting the South Slope during the building projects of the 1940's and 1950's era.

Circulation

Shaped by the varying topography, open spaces, views and vistas that occur throughout its length, the corridor has a high potential to become a major pedestrian route through campus, one that incorporates a variety of experiences in the form of gathering spaces and landscape enhancements. The highest potential contribution of the proposed “Mid-Hill Walk” project of the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan is to relieve the current congested conditions of Jayhawk Boulevard and broaden the pedestrian experience on campus. Vehicular access is limited to “fingers” of short streets that connect to parking lots in the interior of the South Slope. The Eleanor Malott garden corridor walkway (between Budig and Wescoe halls) provides the major north-south pedestrian access in the area.

Structures, Features, Objects

- **Properties within this Zone on the NRHP**
  - None

- **Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP**
  - Military Science

- **Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP**
  - Those individually eligible listed above
  - Stauffer-Flint Hall (adjoins zone)
  - Facilities Operations Administration building (adjoins zone)

- **Current Environs Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone**
  - Strong Hall
  - Bailey Hall

Water Features

None
Zone Analysis Map: Mid-Hill

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Gift Tree - north of Murphy Hall
2. Memorial garden dedicated to Eleanor Malott in 1999
3. Malott marker
4. Bench and plaque north of Malott by Class of 1954
5. Bench and plaque northeast of Malott by Class of 1955
6. Murphy Hall Fountain - Class of 1958
7. Murphy Courtyard by Class of 1958, 1968 and Alumni
LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Markers and Memorials
Zone Treatment Map: Mid-Hill

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
3 - Recommendations
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the established pedestrian corridors and viewsheds of the north-south Eleanor Malott garden corridor and the east-west Mid-Hill Walk corridor.

2. Use stairways, foundations, plantings and sidewalk palettes developed in the Alton Thomas era for future construction.

3. Develop the Mid-Hill Walk corridor as conceptually outlined in the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Adding structures, service roads, utility structures or other obstructions within important pedestrian corridors.
Zone Analysis: Mississippi Street

As the entrance to campus on Mississippi Street, Memorial Stadium serves as a gateway to ground the University into the slope of the Hill. Likely the gentlest slope to access the campus from downtown Lawrence since the 1880’s, Mississippi Street is one of the most linear zones of the campus. Entering from the north, the alignment creates a sense of anticipation with the rise of the campus ahead, though the undeveloped character of the gateway itself does little to enhance a sense of arrival to the University.

The mass of the stadium visually dominates the corridor. Originally named McCook Field in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, Memorial Stadium (built in 1921) provided a campus landmark, both as a home to football and great academic events such as convocations and commencement ceremonies. For this reason, the visual and ceremonial connections of this zone to Mount Oread and old North College are significant. The contrast of the north corridor open spaces with the stadium area as it transitions to a more defined compression with the Spencer Art Museum and the Memorial Union creates a sense of a gateway to the campus that is supported by the wooded hillside up the slope of Mount Oread.

Period(s) of Significance

1880’s - present

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellor Snow, George Kessler (illustrated as main campus entry in 1904 plan), Hare & Hare (planting plans for Stadium), designers of Spencer Museum and the Kansas Union

Spatial Patterns

Entering from the north, the open views and mass of the stadium structure visually dominate this area. The dynamic nature of athletics programs and events poses a challenge to the area’s open space history. The alignment and width of Mississippi Street are essential to its character as a historic space and entry to the campus, as envisioned by the 1904 Kessler plan. Future development in the area should respect its monumental character and the gentle slope of the Hill projected as parkland in the original 1904 campus plan. The open corridor changes in character on the south end, where the compression of the building façades of Spencer Museum, the Union and the parking garage creates the sense of a gateway to the campus.

Views

Arriving from the north, the gateway intersection of Mississippi and 11th streets opens the first expansive views of Mount Oread; views are focused up Mississippi Street with expansive views of the stadium and Campanile to the west side as well as forward and upward to the Spencer Museum and the five-story façade of the Union. The most significant view is to the Hill and Campanile.
Topography

Mississippi Street drops at a consistent slope of 35 feet from the top of the ridge to the stadium gateway at 11th Street. The contours of the hills descending into the stadium area provide a gentle and continuous slope.

Vegetation

In the stadium area, the traditional landscape development has been limited to widely spaced groups of high canopy shade trees and large evergreens such as pines and spruce. Hare & Hare developed planting schemes for the stadium that set out shrub planting beds and tall canopy trees along the perimeter sidewalks. Today, few vestiges from these and later additions of Scotch pine plantings remain to complement the scale of masonry walls of the stadium. Near the Union, recent plantings were intended to soften the five-story façade of the building. Street tree plantings of maples in the late 1990’s were intended to complement the existing maples in front of the Spencer Museum.

Circulation

The Mississippi Street alignment provides the gentlest available grade for access to the top of Mount Oread, the likely reason for its choice as one of the earliest paths to campus. Access through this zone is vehicular-oriented in the north part of the zone, with pedestrian walkways connecting major parking lots with the campus. Pedestrian access to the corridor comes from adjoining buildings, Marvin Grove and sidewalks running to campus. Vehicles arrive by Jayhawk Boulevard and Memorial Drive on the south end and 11th Street along the north boundary. Though linear in configuration, the awkward offset alignment of 11th Street across Mississippi Street adds a confusing vehicular pattern to the intersection. Mississippi Street maintains the same approximate alignment of the early horse-drawn streetcar line running to downtown Lawrence. The service was later updated to an electric trolley that came up on top of the ridge, with stops on the west side of Mississippi Street just below Dyche Hall and in the west yard of Stauffer-Flint.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Black Louise Nevelson sculpture in front of the Spencer Museum
- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None
Zone Analysis: Mississippi Street (continued)

• Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Memorial Stadium
  - Marvin Grove (adjoins zone)

• Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Those individually eligible listed above
  - Memorial Drive and Campanile Hill (adjoins zone)

• Current Environ Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall
  - Lippincott Hall (old Green)
  - The Hancock District (a residential district)

Water Features

None

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS  LEGEND
1. Stadium Entrance Steps – Class of 1921
2. PA System for Stadium – Class of 1964
3. Vignatelli Bench and Trees – near Stadium
4. Baumgartner Terrace and Greisa Garden – west of Union
5. Memorial Union (numerous interior memorials & gifts)
Zone Analysis Map: Mississippi Street

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Mississippi Street

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following treatment recommendations apply to all of the Mississippi Street Zone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Respect the monumental character of this zone and the gentle slope of the Hill.

2. Maintain existing street widths and the two-way character of travel. Maintain the alignment of Mississippi Street.

3. Plant high canopy street trees (to maintain the understory views into the stadium area) on the west side of Mississippi Street. With this sloped area receiving hot afternoon sun and little moisture, the trees should reflect this microclimate with possible species of oaks or hackberries.

4. Improve pedestrian access between the Union and the stadium for game day activities and weekday parking. Consider a sidewalk installation on the west side of Mississippi Street.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Introducing or adding objects such as fences, light poles, plantings and screens that would block the views to Mount Oread and the Hill area.

- Introducing significant topographic changes along the street.

- Using large-scale chain link fencing or wind barriers that would block the view to the Hill.

Additional specific recommendations follow for the various subzones along Mississippi Street.
LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations

Defining entry views to Strong Hall and the Hill should be preserved from visual barriers such as large berms, signs and screened field fences at obstructive heights.

Mississippi Street is experienced as a linear entry and exit from the Hill.

Strong views into Marvin Grove should be preserved from visual barriers and the addition of sculptures and other objects in the immediate foreground.

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.
Zone Treatment Map: Mississippi Street
Subzone: Stadium Gateway

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.
In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Mississippi Street zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve major views of Memorial Stadium, Marvin Grove, the Campanile and the view south to the core campus.

2. Consider gateway improvements presented in the Campus Landscape Master Plan to address street alignment and a campus identifier. Redesign the Mississippi Street and 11th Street intersection as a four-way intersection for efficiency and to create a sense of entry to the campus.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Mississippi Street zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Mississippi Street
Subzone: Stadium

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Mississippi Street zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Use the Hare & Hare plans of 1927 for the stadium as a historical context document for the basis of landscape treatments. Plant deciduous and evergreen trees and ground level shrub beds using the Hare & Hare design intent, considering the use of current improved cultivars for sustainability.

2. Plant street trees along 11th and Mississippi streets, consistent with the Hare & Hare design intent.

3. Plant parking areas with low shrub beds that do not block views.

4. Reserve the current track throwing area for a future street alignment project of 11th and Mississippi streets.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Mississippi Street zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Planting small trees that would block views of the stadium arches.

- Removing heritage trees.

- Adding new elements or obstructions to the topography which would impact the monumental scale of this zone and the gentle topography of the Hill.

**LEGEND**

- Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
- Green - Significant inward views to maintain
- Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Mississippi Street
Subzone: Stadium

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facility and practice fields.
Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.
In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Mississippi Street zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Maintain the established street setbacks for the Spencer Museum and the Union.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Expanding the footprint of the Spencer Museum into Marvin Grove or the Hill.
- Blocking the views from the Union to the Stadium.

**LEGEND**

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Zone Analysis: Naismith

The Naismith corridor and zone includes an area of campus that is significant for its post World War II modernist construction and the campus Fieldhouse. Opened in 1955, Allen Fieldhouse is now 53 years old and maintains numerous historic associations with KU basketball history and post-war construction. Naismith Drive extends north toward the “T” intersection at Murphy Hall, which was completed in 1957, with an addition in 2001. The broad lawn in front of Allen Fieldhouse is an important campus gathering space before games.

Period(s) of Significance

1950's - present

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellor Murphy and KU staff members Keith Lawton and Alton Thomas

Spatial Patterns

Open with minimal trees; the grade rises from the flatlands of the Fieldhouse area up the South Slope of Mount Oread.

Views

Impressive open views exist for those traveling north on Naismith Drive, with the massive Fieldhouse lawn on the west and views focused into the imposing façade of the Murphy Hall addition at the tee intersection of Naismith and Sunnyside Avenue. This library addition on Murphy’s south façade closed the open-wing design of the original structure. Views to the tall residence halls on Daisy Hill are open at several points in this corridor.

Topography

Includes both flatland areas along Naismith Drive and the Fieldhouse to the gentle rise of the South Slope of Mount Oread at Murphy Hall.

Vegetation

Plantings are typical of the Alton Thomas era and palette, with contemporary materials added during the Murphy Hall expansion. Limited canopy trees exist in the zone.

Circulation

Naismith Drive is a primary vehicular gateway for the campus. Vehicular access points are from Naismith Drive, Sunnyside Avenue and Irving Hill Road. The area where these streets intersect is known for considerable vehicular congestion throughout the normal campus day. Significant pedestrian traffic exists with students using large parking lots located south of this zone to park and walk north to classes as well as east-west access along Sunnyside.
Structures, Features, Objects

- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None

- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - None

- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP.
  - None

- Current Environ Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - None

Water Features

Murphy Hall Fountain (in courtyard)
Treatment Recommendation Map: Naismith
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Refer to the 2002 Campus Landscape Master Plan for tree species and planting designs. Recommended species include oaks, hickory, and European hornbeam.

2. Preserve the open lawn in front of Allen Fieldhouse.

3. Treat Naismith Drive as a southern gateway to campus from 19th Street, with street trees and additional plantings. Maintain the focused viewshed down the length of the Naismith Drive corridor to the Murphy Hall terminus.

4. Create uniform lawns within the center boulevards on Naismith Drive, as storm drainage pipes preclude planting overstory street trees in this center area.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Filling in the open space in front of Allen Fieldhouse.

- Planting understory plant materials or adding signage/utility structures that would block views from Naismith Drive into the Allen Fieldhouse lawn.

- Adding plant material or objects within the open lawn of Allen Fieldhouse.

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**LEGEND**

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations
The North College zone is the oldest developed parcel of the University. Though the original 40-acre acquisition of land farther south occurred in 1863, it was perceived as being too far removed from downtown Lawrence. For this reason, the incomplete foundation of the earlier site on North College (begun by Presbyterians and delayed during the Bleeding Kansas era) presented a more economical and convenient location for the University’s first home, for which construction began in 1865. The old North building was later demolished and Corbin Hall, the University’s first residence hall for women, was completed in 1923 near the original building footprint.

**Period(s) of Significance**

1865 - 1930

**Associated Builders & Designers**

Amos Lawrence, Chancellor Oliver, New England settlers

**Spatial Patterns**

Located at the northern point of the Mount Oread ridgeline, the site maintains a prominent overlook of the City of Lawrence and the Kansas River valley. The site was selected for its location on top of the Hill, reminiscent of the prominent hilltop sitings of east coast institutions familiar to the New England settlers. The campus later expanded to the original 40-acre tract to the south of North College, with residential and commercial businesses preventing the contiguous development of North College to Dyche Hall.

**Views**

The site originally held significant views to the west, north and east. The impressive views of the original site have been compromised over time with the growth of vegetation.

**Topography**

Located on the northern point of the Mount Oread ridgeline, with steep slopes to the valley below. Streets to the site range between 11-14% slopes.

**Vegetation**

The exposed site has evolved over time from native prairie to large overstory trees.
Circulation

Paths and roads on top of the ridge terminate at this site. The site is not contiguous with the main campus and is connected to the campus by city streets designed on the city’s grid system. Access is challenging due to limited streets, some of which are designated for one-way traffic.

Structures, Features, Objects

- The fire basket at Corbin Hall

- **Properties within this Zone on the NRHP**
  - None

- **Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP**
  - None

- **Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP**
  - Corbin Hall

- **Current Environ Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone**
  - The Oread Historic District
  - Benedict House, 923 Tennessee
  - Chas. and Adeline Duncan Residence, 933 Tennessee
  - George and Annie Bell Residence, 1008 Ohio Street
  - Col. James A. Blood Residence, 1015 Ohio Street
  - Dr. Frederic D. Morse Residence, 1041 Ohio Street

Water Features

None
Zone Analysis Map: North College

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Markers and Materials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS

1. GSP Memorial Garden - north of GSP
2. The Fire Basket
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve views from the promontory to downtown, to campus and to east Lawrence.

2. Provide historic interpretation for the site of old North College, the first University building.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Relocating the fire basket.

- Implementing exterior alterations to Corbin Hall that would not be in keeping with the original style.
LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
□ - Recommendations
The Oread area has always been a key point of connection for the KU community with neighboring businesses, private housing and the historic old North College site. There is no direct connection between old North College and the main campus because Oread Avenue runs diagonally to the city street grid system and terminates at 12th Street. The ridge continues to the site of old North College, but is separated from the main campus for a block by private housing and commercial development.

Historically, Oread Avenue was the defining street for the campus, serving as a traditional college gateway in the area of Dyche and Spooner halls. Early photos from the 1890's confirm this symbolic entry and the point from which Spooner and Dyche were intended to be viewed.

Oread Avenue has maintained a mixed history of land ownership. Until the 1960's, the land north of the Union was in private possession. Smith Hall was constructed in 1967 and the parking garage in 2000.

**Period(s) of Significance**

1880 - present

**Associated Builders & Designers**

Chancellors Oliver and Fraser, architects of Dyche Hall, Spooner Hall and the Memorial Union

**Spatial Patterns**

Linear, defined by the street alignment and the “frame” of buildings and their front entrances. Later additions to the Union located secondary entrances from Mississippi Street.

**Views**

Impressive views into the campus have been maintained; significant outward views to Marvin Grove/the Campanile and the east horizon have been diminished with the construction of the MRC building north of the Union and to vegetative growth over time.

**Topography**

Top of the ridge location, with a gradual downward slope to the north and steep side slopes.

**Vegetation**

Few early plantings remain. Newer street trees have been planted with the Union renovations and the construction of the parking garage.
Zone Analysis: Oread (continued)

Circulation

Oread Avenue is the earliest historic entrance to the campus from the community. One of the street’s defining features is the angle it cuts across the City street grid system as it follows the ridgeline. Originally little more than a trail to old North College, it became a campus entry. Due to the steep slopes of the side streets connecting to Oread Avenue, the introduction of the 1910 trolley to campus on the gentler slope of the Mississippi Street alignment may have diminished the importance of Oread Avenue as a campus entry for daily use.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Moses statue in front of Smith Hall (installed in 1982)
- City water tower north of Alumni Association building
- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - Dyche Hall (bordering this zone)
  - Spooner Hall (bordering this zone)
- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Smith Hall (1967) may be eligible when it reaches 50 years of age
- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Oread Avenue/Jayhawk Boulevard corridor
- Current Environs Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - The Snow House (706 12th Street)
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall
  - Lippincott Hall

Water Features

Docking Gateway fountain (2006)
The original siting of the Union and its additions bend away from the Oread axis to address the curve of Mississippi Street and the Hill contour. One of Oread’s defining features is the angle it cuts across the grid and topography.

Strong views into Marvin Grove that should be preserved from visual barriers and the addition of sculptures and other objects in the immediate foreground.

The parking area directly across from the Union provides direct access to the University Relations and the former Oread High buildings. These two buildings are unique in their intimate scale, their spatial relationship to one another and their respective Modern and Craftsman styles. This space provides an opportunity to create a new small pocket park that connects all of these facilities.

As one of the most historic entries to campus, the scale and two-directional flow of 13th Street should be preserved.

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND

1. Jayhawks for KU Libraries Fund Sculpture - Adams Alumni Center
2. Docking Family Gateway 2006
3. Kansas Memorial Union
   Jayhawk Statue by class of 1956
   Planting by class of 1915

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Memorials
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Oread

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended (numbers correspond to map)**

1. Future development should respect the intent of established setbacks to create a unified streetscape.
2. Maintain the scale of the street alignment and two-way traffic circulation.
3. Preserve views into campus and the Oread neighborhood at key intersections such as 13th Street and between buildings.
4. Improve pedestrian links between the Union, the University Relations building and Louisiana Street.
5. Preserve the open space north of Spooner Hall to maintain the view of the building façades from a north approach. This would be an ideal location for a pocket park. Limit a possible building site in Lot 16 to three stories and with a footprint that does not intrude on Spooner Hall or the potential pedestrian connection between the Union and Louisiana Street.
6. Continue the use of red brick pavers in sidewalks in this historic campus area.
7. Extend street tree plantings throughout the corridor, with the use of Northern red oak and maples as major trees for streets and yards.
8. Establish a consistent planting theme around Dyche and Spooner halls to link these two important early “gateway” buildings.
9. Maintain an appropriate and sensitive screen around the water towers.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for Jayhawk Boulevard zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Adding large objects, electronic signs or commercial graphics/lighting.
- Adding improvements that would block views of Dyche and Spooner halls from the north approach.
Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the new MRC building. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only. The new MRC building is not shown.
Zone Analysis: Potter Lake

Potter Lake is nestled into an open ravine, surrounded by the stadium to the north and Memorial Drive on all other sides. Originally constructed in 1910-11 as a water source for campus fire protection, the lake soon became a recreational feature on campus for swimming, boating, and sledding. Swimming was banned in 1927 due to a significant number of drownings. The use of the area has evolved over time from an active recreation site to a valued green space for passive recreation on the campus.

This zone is comprised of diverse sub-zones including the sledding hill, the bridge path and the oak grove. Each of these areas is distinct in spatial character and vegetation.

Period(s) of Significance

1910 - 1950

Associated Builders & Designers

Chancellor Strong, Hare & Hare

Spatial Patterns

Isolated from the vehicular traffic of the campus, the Potter Lake area remains a popular open space for meditation and study. Though the lake is located just below the slopes of Memorial Drive, the site has maintained a pastoral setting that seems far removed from the more urban setting of the campus.

Views

Beautiful views of this green space are visible from Memorial Drive, with a significant viewshed between Potter Lake to the Campanile and stadium. Views to the campus on the Hill have been somewhat compromised over time due to the growth of vegetation.

Topography

The construction of the dam in the “U” shaped ravine below Memorial Drive created this water feature and maintains the natural drainage pattern to the north. The fairly gentle, rolling slopes immediately around the lake give way to steeper slopes up to Memorial Drive.

A view to the west at Potter Lake.
2007 photographs by study team.
Vegetation

Originally, with its fire prevention function, the lake was edged in stone. In the 1920’s, Hare & Hare designed a planting plan with an English park aesthetic of willows and shoreline vegetation that survives somewhat intact today. This is the period that should be taken as the point of future management for planting, with potentially more diverse and sustainable species and an expanded inclusion of emergent vegetation.

Circulation

No vehicular circulation crosses the site. Students traverse the area on a north-south axis, generally traveling from parking near the Stadium to Jayhawk Boulevard on top of the ridge. There is an unpaved path that runs to the west of the lake.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Bridge and Pump House

- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None

- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - None

- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Potter Lake
  - Memorial Drive and Campanile Hill (bordering zone)
  - Class of 1943 Recreation Area

- Current Environ Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - Strong Hall
  - Chi Omega House

Water Features

Potter Lake – water quality is currently poor because of the surface drainage from the surrounding slopes.
Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the Korean War Memorial. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only.
HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND

1. Class of 1945 Plaque – East of Carruth O’Leary Hall
2. Dance Pavilion by Class of 1943
3. Bench and Plaque – Picnic area west of Potter Lake
4. Trees – southeast corner of Dance Pavilion
5. Stone Base and Trees – Dinsmoor Memorial – west of Potter Lake
6. Entrance marker to Memorial Drive by Class of 1946
7. Bench by Class of 1986 – Potter Lake
8. Gift Tree – southeast side of Potter Lake
10. Korean War Memorial – 2005
11. Kaezler Memorial Tree – north of Snow Hall
12. Alpha Delta Pi Tree and Plaque – near Potter Lake
13. Ashlock Memorial Tree and Plaque – south of Potter Lake
14. Bench by Class of 1984 – Potter Lake
15. Gift Cherry Trees – east of Potter Lake

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Memorials
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following treatment recommendations apply to all of the Potter Lake Zone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Respect and maintain the pastoral character of this zone and the gentle slope of the Hill.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Adding structures within the zone.

Additional specific recommendations follow for the various subzones within the Potter Lake Zone.
Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the Korean War Memorial. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only.

**LEGEND**

- **Red** - Existing pedestrian circulation
- **Green** - Significant inward views to maintain
- **Yellow** - Significant outward views to maintain
- **2** - Recommendations
Zone Treatment Map: Potter Lake
Subzone: Recreation Area

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facilities or the Korean War Memorial. The new football facility is shown graphically at an approximate scale for context only.

LEGEND
Red   - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Built by the class of 1943, this area includes a dance pavilion platform and fieldstone grills and fire ring.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Potter Lake zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Restore the stone structures in the area and remove non-contributing later objects to facilitate new program uses, such as informal outdoor classes and wireless access.

2. Preserve the views to Potter Lake, the Hill and Mount Oread.

3. Create improved pedestrian access, such as a 6-foot wide sidewalk from the Korean Memorial.

4. Develop lower shrub plantings on the slope that would not block views into the zone.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Potter Lake zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Adding permanent fixtures, such as new built-in benches, amphitheaters or structures.
- Adding additional pavement.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Potter Lake
Subzone: Sledding Hill

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Potter Lake zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the open nature of the space for undeveloped recreational use and for views.

2. Preserve the retaining walls along Memorial Drive.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Potter Lake zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Planting any trees within the sledding path.
- Adding new benches in the area.

A view of the Potter Lake sledding hill, with the Campanile shown to the left.

2007 photographs by study team.
The Sledding Hill provides a sweeping backdrop to the lake that should be kept open.

The Sledding Hill is the site of several new benches and memorials. Their siting and scale should be carefully evaluated so as not to block views or movement.

**LEGEND**
- Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
- Green - Significant inward views to maintain
- Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- 2 - Recommendations
Although smaller than Marvin Grove, the Oak Grove is home to a wide array of species. Planted intentionally in the early to mid 20th century, this grove is one of the finest forested spaces on campus and should be managed for long-term diversity and hardiness. The density of trees and open ground plane should also be preserved.

The Oak Grove provides a southwestern backdrop to Potter Lake with a diversity of edge plantings including willows and pines.

LEGEND

- Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
- Green - Significant inward views to maintain
- Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations

The oak grove at Potter Lake.
2007 photographs by study team.
One of the finest forests on campus, this grove includes a cluster of roughly 15 oaks, including bur, red and white oaks, that are about 40 - 50 years old. There are also volunteer locusts and remnants of Osage orange trees.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Potter Lake zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Plant an increased palette of trees to ensure longevity, resistance to disease and diversity.
   b. Use high-canopy trees including resistant elms, Kentucky coffee trees, hackberrys and buckeyes.

2. Preserve existing sidewalks.

3. Preserve existing grades.

4. Remove volunteer understory growth along the lake to open the views.

5. Maintain and enhance the diversity of riparian vegetation around the lake for bio-filtration and water quality.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Potter Lake zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6
- Planting trees to block the view of the Campanile from the west entry to Memorial Drive or the view from the Drive to Potter Lake.
- Planting ground level shrubs.
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Potter Lake
Subzone: Bridge Path

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Potter Lake zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Preserve the character-defining pin oaks planted north of the path. They appear to be roughly 35 years old.

2. Preserve and restore (as needed) the Oread cut limestone walls, bridge, and pump house.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Potter Lake zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
Close contact with water and riparian vegetation should be preserved. Exceptional views southwest across the lake.

Open eastern views exist to the Hill.

Defining deciduous plantings along north edge of path as it bends.

**LEGEND**

- **Red** - Existing pedestrian circulation
- **Green** - Significant inward views to maintain
- **Yellow** - Significant outward views to maintain
- **O** - Recommendations
Prairie Acre is located on the northeast corner of the Sunnyside and Sunflower Road intersection. A remnant of native prairie, the site was dedicated in 1932 in a remarkably forward-looking moment to rediscover the biodiversity and beauty of the native grasses, flowers and legumes that comprised the original prairie in the Lawrence area. By the 1930’s, original remnants of prairie were increasingly rare and limited to old cemetery edges, rail lines and non-tillable hillsides.

**Period(s) of Significance**

Pre-European settlement - 1950

**Associated Builders & Designers**

Chancellor Lindley and the student body

**Spatial Patterns**

Triangular; located at the eastern terminus of Sunnyside on the South Slope of Mount Oread.

**Views**

Open views to the southern river valley have been marginally obstructed over time by vegetation. Views to the horizon are still visible over the tree line.

**Topography**

Located on the South Slope of the Hill, the substantial slope drains to the south.

**Vegetation**

Prairie Acre is one of the few preserved remnants of native prairie within the city limits.

Prairie Acre offers impressive views to the south horizon and the Wakarusa River Valley.

The Prairie Acre dedication plaque from 1932.

2007 photographs by study team.
Zone Analysis: Prairie Acre (continued)

Circulation

No internal circulation paths exist; pedestrian traffic passes on sidewalks around the perimeter of the site. Vehicular traffic passes on the south and west sides of the site.

Structures, Features, Objects

- The original 1932 plaque from the dedication of Prairie Acre.
- Dry-laid fieldstone wall around the perimeter of the site.

Properties within this Zone on the NRHP

- None

Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP

- Prairie Acre
- Twente Hall (bordering zone)

Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP

- Those listed as eligible above
- Watson Library (bordering zone).

Current Environments Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone

- None

Water Features

None
LEGEND
Red  - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. Prairie Acre 1932 Dedication Plaque
LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Restore the dry-laid fieldstone wall.
2. Preserve the mowed boundary around the exterior to express a clear edge and sense of the preservation of a sacred remnant.
3. Restore diversity of species to pre-European settlement era.
4. Pursue an annual burning program for the prairie grasses.
5. Preserve the alignment of the path downhill from Blake Hall.
6. Preserve the triangle of green space to the south, along Sunflower Road.
7. Consider interpretive signage, which should be kept discreet and at least 10 feet from the stone wall.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Moving or adding to the stone walls.
- Adding new signs, walks, or objects inside the stone walls of the prairie.
Watkins (left) and Miller (right) Scholarship halls.

Source: University Archives, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, the University of Kansas.

The views to the horizon from the Chancellor’s Guest House.

The Pioneer statue, south of Fraser Hall.

2007 photographs by study team.
Elizabeth Watkins, a proponent of women's education, gave the land and funding for the earliest scholarship halls for women: Watkins Hall (completed in 1926) and Miller Hall (completed in 1937). The halls were located in close proximity to Watkins Hospital (Twente Hall), where many of the young women studied nursing. To the south of the scholarship halls, the Watkins home later became the official residence of the Chancellor (the Outlook) in 1939, upon the death of Mrs. Watkins.

**Period(s) of Significance**

1920’s – 1950’s

**Associated Builders & Designers**

Mrs. J.B. (Elizabeth) Watkins

**Spatial Patterns**

Linear lawn and street spaces framed by retaining walls and buildings. Located in proximity to the hospital for students to pursue their nursing studies.

**Views**

Outward views exist to the east and the south.

**Topography**

This steep, east-facing slope developed much differently from the rest of the campus, with steps, a road along the ridge contour and small, residentially scaled buildings. Development is more similar to a neighborhood than a campus building scale. The Chancellor’s home occupies a prominent site on the ridge, with a beautiful southern view.

**Vegetation**

Mixed overstory trees.

**Circulation**

Located contiguous to the main campus, the residentially scaled streets provide access from Louisiana Street and Alumni Place Drive. Numerous pedestrian connections exist to the main campus.

**Structures, Features, Objects**

- The Pearson Memorial Alumni Fountain – east of Watkins Hall
- Chancellor’s Rock Garden, pond and fountain
- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
Zone Analysis: Scholarship Halls (continued)

- Spooner Hall (bordering zone)

- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  
  - Battenfeld Hall (1940)
  - Sellards Hall (more study necessary)
  - Watkins Scholarship Hall (1926)
  - Miller Scholarship Hall (1937)
  - Watkins House (The Outlook, Chancellor’s Residence)
  - Robinson Barn (525 W. 14th Street)
  - Strait House (Crawford Community Center-more study necessary)
  - Twente Hall

- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  
  - University Relations building (Wesley Foundation)
  - Pearson/Douthart halls
  - Weaver Court at Spooner Hall (bordering zone)

- Current Environs Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  
  - Dyche Hall
  - Spooner Hall
  - Lippincott (old Green Hall)
  - Ludington-Thacher Residence, 1613 Tennessee
  - John Palmer Usher House (Beta Theta Pi fraternity), 1425 Tennessee

Water Features

The Pearson Memorial Alumni Fountain – East of Watkins Hall

The wrought-iron fence along 13th Street and the spring-head set into the hill are vestiges of the mansion that existed on the site of the current Sprague Apartments and worthy of preservation.

The Pearson Memorial Alumni Fountain. 2007 photographs by study team.

Paths flow southeast down the Hill though the scholarship houses. Their small scale and details such as fountains and benches contribute to the quiet residential character of the area.
The view south along Lilac Lane is the single most important spatial characteristic surviving from the original Fraser-Blake halls. This viewshed, looking approximately down the alignment of the old Lilac Hedge should be kept open and free of intrusions.

The stone wall to the east of Lilac Lane dates from the mid-20th century. Its form and alignment should be preserved as expression of the terracing that has always existed in this area.

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
Marker and Memorials

HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND
1. The Pearson Memorial Alumni Fountain - East of Watkins Hall
2. The Chancellor’s Rock Garden, pool and fountain
3. The Sprague Apartments for retired faculty
**Zone Treatment Map: Scholarship Halls**

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**LEGEND**

- **Red** - Existing pedestrian circulation
- **Green** - Significant inward views to maintain
- **Yellow** - Significant outward views to maintain
- **2** - Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Scholarship Halls

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following treatment recommendations apply to all of the Scholarship Halls Zone.

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Develop an overstory tree palette of maple, linden, north red oak and white pine throughout the area, in coordination with the recommendations of the 2002 Landscape Master Plan.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Using pre-cast concrete block retaining walls of any type.
- Building large-scale residence halls or structures over 4 stories high.

Additional specific recommendations follow for the various subzones within the Scholarship Halls zone.
First developed as a scholarship housing district for women, this subzone is defined by the uniform setback of most of the halls and the curving Alumni Place Drive that weaves along the topography of the Hill. This well-sited road creates a kind of “parkway” effect through the area.

This area is challenging for long-term planning because of the relatively low-density use for a prime site located close to the academic core of the campus. Yet, historic integrity would support the preservation of the surrounding open space, particularly for the halls facing Lilac Lane (Watkins and Miller halls). Between them, stairs descend to the Pearson Memorial Alumni Fountain, one of the most significant landscape objects on campus. The retaining wall behind Watkins and Miller halls is also one of the most significant stone walls on campus.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Scholarship Halls zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Evaluate the possibility of restoring the Chancellor’s Garden. Challenges exist since the area has not been used in many years, it is a visually remote site and it is difficult to access.

2. Restore the original stone wall and iron work on the south side of 14th Street that was part of the original campus “gateway” during the First Period of Development.

3. Evaluate and stabilize the old Robinson Barn (525 14th Street).

4. Plant Red Maple cultivars and Northern Red Oak along Alumni Place.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Scholarship Halls zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Expanding paved areas.
Zone Treatment Map: Scholarship Halls
Subzone: Scholarship #1 and Chancellor’s Residence

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Recommendations
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations: Scholarship Halls
Subzone: Scholarship #2

To the north of the earlier scholarship halls for women, this subzone was first developed as housing for men with the international style architecture of Douthart and Grace Pearson halls. Just to the north along Louisiana Street, Oread High is a contributing Craftsman structure (one of the few on campus) that began as a high school to prepare many of the more rural students for enrollment at the University. This subzone also includes the recently completed Amini Scholarship halls and the recently renovated Italianate house now known as the Crawford Community Center. With an inviting front garden, this new center balances the very significant Robinson Barn (525 14th Street) directly across the street.

In addition to the campus-wide recommendations in Chapter 6 and the general recommendations for the Scholarship Halls zone found above, the following recommendations apply to this subzone:

**Recommended**  (numbers correspond to map)

1. Plant red maple and northern red oak cultivars along Louisiana Street as a continuation of the Alumni Place planting.

2. Develop a new use and rehabilitation plan for Oread High (the former University Relations location).

3. Pursue further study of design guidelines for any new residence halls to be constructed in the area.

4. Improve the east-west connection up and down the Hill for pedestrian travel to Jayhawk Boulevard and the Union area.

5. Explore options to remove parking from Louisiana Street.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Scholarship Halls zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Disregarding the building setbacks from the street that have been established with the Amini halls.
Zone Treatment Map: Scholarship Halls
Subzone: Scholarship #2

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Recommendations

Note: Aerial does not reflect the construction of the Rieger (2005) and Krehbiel (2008) Scholarship Halls. The locations are indicated as shown.
Zone Analysis: Sunnyside

Sunnyside is an urbanized expression of the post-war campus as it meets the traditional university environment. In the last 50 years, the area has changed from service support and temporary post-war housing to academic support and research. Character-defining features include important pedestrian corridors up the Hill. These pathways, which benefit from ornamental plantings of the Alton Thomas era, provide a human scale to the urbanized area. Future development should not encroach upon the adjacent neighborhood and should respect the established building setbacks along Sunnyside Avenue. Buildings should provide visible entries from the street with minimal blank walls.

Period(s) of Significance

1940’s - present

Associated Builders & Designers

Alton Thomas, Keith Lawton, Chancellors Murphy and Wescoe

Spatial Patterns

Linear east-west development along the Sunnyside Avenue street alignment, with internal buildings such as Malott Hall and Military Science constructed midway up the South Slope. Reduced corridor setbacks have allowed buildings closer to the street and these taller, more massive buildings create a more urban “sense of place” than the historic core campus environment along Jayhawk Boulevard.

Views

Linear views along the length of the corridor are focused by arching canopy trees. Limited views up the South Slope of the Hill exist at openings between buildings.

Topography

Sunnyside Avenue is a generally flat surface at the base of the South Slope of Mount Oread. The South Slope drains to Sunnyside and then to the west.

Vegetation

Remnants remain of the Alton Thomas influences, along with modern plantings from the 1960’s to present. Arching canopy trees over Sunnyside Avenue are a significant feature of this corridor.

Circulation

Vehicular and pedestrian circulation exists along the street corridor. Major north/south pedestrian corridors exist to the east of Robinson Gymnasium and west of the Computer Center, providing access to the top of the Hill.
Zone Analysis: Sunnyside (continued)

Structures, Features, Objects

- Vestiges of the “modern” campus, with concrete as the primary ground plane construction material.

- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None

- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - The Power Plant (1923)
  - Prairie Acre (bordering this zone)

- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Those listed as eligible above.
  - Facilities Operations Administration Building

- Current Environ Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - Strong Hall
  - Bailey Hall

Water Features

None
Zone Analysis Map: Sunnyside

LEGEND
Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Memorials
HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND

1. The Malott Marker
2. Bench and Plaque by Class of 1954 - north of Malott
3. Bench and Plaque by Class of 1955 - northeast of Malott
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Continue the use of sycamore street trees along Sunnyside Avenue and develop a unified streetscape to continue the canopy effect.

2. Preserve the existing open space quad east of Robinson Gymnasium as an important space for outdoor academic instruction and as a green space respite from the massive structures along Sunnyside Avenue.

3. Preserve the open space and pedestrian corridor up the Hill from Robinson to Military Science and the Mid-Hill Walk area.

4. Maintain the building setbacks from the street established by the Computer Center and the Dole Center.

5. Improve the pedestrian connections to the Mid-Hill Walk area and Jayhawk Boulevard.

6. Use appropriate contemporary varieties of the street, foundation and sidewalk palettes developed by Alton Thomas for future landscapes.

7. Continue to use concrete as the primary construction material for the ground plane. Re-evaluate the paving recommendations from the 2002 Landscape Master Plan.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the Scholarship halls zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.

- Using colored pavements.
LEGEND
Red  - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2   - Recommendations
Zone Analysis: West Campus Road

First built in the 1920’s as part of the West Hills subdivision by Hare & Hare, West Campus Road created a linear boundary between the West Hills neighborhood and the campus. George Kessler’s 1904 plan slated the zone for “Club Houses” and “Homes of Faculty,” illustrated with a regular spacing of small residence halls and houses along the hill overlooking the stadium area. The 1928 General Plan for the Campus by Hare & Hare updated this residential vision with slightly grander residence halls in orthogonal groupings along West Campus Road and the overlooking valley. Common to both of these schemes was the notion of residential scale with visual and pedestrian connections linking the neighborhoods and the park-like bowl envisioned by Kessler.

A continuation of the Mount Oread ridge, this zone is unique in that it was not developed until the 1950’s. Five decades after the Kessler plan, the Joseph R. Pearson (JRP) and Carruth O’Leary residence halls were built along the brow of the Hill with parking areas below. Although fine examples of the international style modernism of the time, their long shape and relatively significant height contrast with the scale of the neighborhood. Today JRP has been superbly rehabilitated as the School of Education, with strong connections to the street and overlooks to the valley. Carruth O’Leary is used for administrative purposes and is minimally updated. Its site provides a prime development opportunity for a future college or academic facility that can provide stronger connections between the neighborhood and campus open space.

Carruth O’Leary’s site is currently under consideration as a possible home for a future academic facility. It has some of the best views of the KU skyline along Jayhawk Boulevard and to the river valley to the north. For this reason, several late 1800’s panoramic photographs of the Hill were taken from this zone.

Periods of Significance

1920’s to present

Associated Builders & Designers

George Kessler, Hare & Hare, Alton Thomas

Spatial Patterns

The two former dormitory buildings (JRP and Carruth O’Leary) reinforce the linear nature of the corridor.

Views

JRP and Carruth O’Leary restrict the views of major campus green spaces to the east. From upper floors of these buildings, there are broad views over Potter Lake to Mississippi Street, Corbin Hall on the old North College site, and the Union as well as views to downtown Lawrence and the river valley to the north. These are among the most comprehensive panoramic views available on the entire campus today.
Zone Analysis: West Campus Road (Continued)

Topography

At Carruth O’Leary, there is a 35-foot drop to the east from the front door of the building to the parking lot below. The area was a quarry for stone in the late 1800’s, which created the terracing that remains today.

Vegetation

A mix of introduced street tree varieties exist along with foundation plantings from the 1950’s. JRP was replanted with the renovation of the building in 2000.

Circulation

Vehicular and pedestrian access points exist along West Campus Road and from parking areas to the east. Pedestrian access is also available up the west slope from the Stadium parking areas and Potter Lake.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None
- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - None
- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Carruth O’Leary Hall (1955)
  - Potter Lake (bordering this zone)
- Current Environs Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - The Chi Omega House, 1345 West Campus Road

Water Features

None
The setback of existing buildings along West Campus Road serves as a buffer between their institutional scale and houses to the west. The existing former dormitory buildings reflect that modern “flat-block” housing style of the 1950’s. Their long and narrow form blocks views and pedestrian connection to the West Slope and views to the Hill.

Located to the east of the buildings, the parking lot occupies one of the most picturesque hillside terraces on campus with exceptional views over Potter Lake, the Hill and the eastern end of Jayhawk Boulevard. The parking provides poor pedestrian connection to the east although its relatively low character does not block views.
LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
Green - Significant inward views to maintain
Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
2 - Markers and Materials
Treatment and Stewardship Recommendations:
West Campus Road

In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Create a consistent streetscape setback with street trees.
2. Maintain major building entries from West Campus Road.
3. Increase pedestrian access paths to the Potter Lake and West Slope areas.
4. Create improved secondary path connections to connect to main campus and Jayhawk Boulevard.
5. Place parking out of sight with future development projects by building into the slope.
6. Site future buildings in this zone to optimize views to the main campus while maintaining a sensitive scale to West Campus Road. Locate the building footprint to avoid encroachment on the valued green space of Potter Lake and the slope.

**Not Recommended**

- General “Not Recommended” for the West Campus Road zone and the campus as a whole, found in Chapter 6.
- Creating large, stand-alone buildings that do not parallel West Campus Road.
- Building taller than four stories.
- Siting future parking that is visible from West Campus Road.
- Planting ground level shrubs to screen parking, but which block the views.
Zone Analysis: West Slope

This area, with its east-facing hillside, was one of the finest expressions of Eleanor Malott’s horticultural influence on campus. Pictured as a grassy foreground in George Kessler’s 1904 master plan for the campus, this area was originally prairie with some volunteer trees. Oaks grow today in clay soils at the bottom edge of the slope to the stadium. With the construction of new parking lots underway in the area, the entire character of the zone has changed from forested bottomlands to more open and visible parking.

For this reason, a palette of redbuds and crabapples, as planted in the Malott era, may be appropriate for the upper hillsides. With parking in the area, carefully placed new overstory trees could provide open sight lines for security. The overall treatment goal should be to address major changes to the area and stabilize the hillsides with minimal mowing.

Period(s) of Significance

1905 – 1955
2006 - present

Associated Builders & Designers

Alton Thomas, Eleanor Malott

Spatial Patterns

A southeast-facing hillside, sloping down from JRP Hall to the stadium complex.

Views

Open views to the green spaces of Potter Lake and the Campanile Hill have been partially obstructed by tree canopies. These views will be further obstructed by the football facility building currently under construction. Recent construction of parking lots on the slope have opened the views due east to the west façade of the stadium.

Topography

The significant slope of the zone drains to the east, from the top of the ridge at JRP to the stadium below.

Vegetation

Many trees have been recently removed for current parking lot construction. The remaining oaks and turf have transitioned from original prairie and volunteer trees.
Zone Analysis Map - West Slope

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facility and practice fields.

**LEGEND**
- Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
- Green - Significant inward views to maintain
- Yellow - Significant outward views to maintain
- Markers and Materials

**HISTORIC MARKERS AND MEMORIALS LEGEND**
- None
Zone Analysis: West Slope (continued)

Circulation

Pedestrian paths run from the top of the Hill at JRP to the parking areas and stadium below. Additional pedestrian paths will be needed to provide connections to Memorial Stadium, the new football facilities, Potter Lake, the Hill, and up the slope to the JRP building for the School of Education. Expanded vehicular access has been provided to the zone with the parking lot development.

Structures, Features, Objects

- Vestiges of the Alton Thomas & Eleanor Malott plantings.
- Properties within this Zone on the NRHP
  - None
- Properties within this Zone Individually Eligible for nomination to the NRHP
  - Memorial Stadium (bordering this zone)
- Properties within this Zone as Potential Contributors to a Possible District nomination to the NRHP
  - Potter Lake (bordering this zone)
  - Carruth O'Leary Hall (bordering this zone)
- Current Environments Boundaries of NRHP properties reaching into this Zone
  - None

Water Features

None
Zone Treatment Map - West Slope

Note: Aerial does not reflect the 2007-08 construction of the football facility and practice fields.

LEGEND

Red - Existing pedestrian circulation
2 - Recommendations
In addition to the recommendations outlined in Chapter 6 that apply to the entire campus, the following specific treatment recommendations also apply:

**Recommended** (numbers correspond to map)

1. Use native grass understory plantings with crabapples and redbuds (to reflect the Eleanor Malott plantings from the 1940’s and 1950’s) on the upper west slope. This treatment is far more sustainable than the current moving regimen. After this canopy is established in 10-15 years, native coralberry (a self-perpetuating species) could be planted beneath the tree canopy to provide a low maintenance planting with winter color. Plantings should be sensitive to security concerns with maintaining open sight lines.

2. Use large canopy tree species, carefully placed to maintain security sight lines, in the areas of new parking facilities.

3. Preserve and improve the pedestrian connections up the Hill to JRP and Carruth O’Leary halls and to the stadium and green spaces below.

4. Preserve the tree groves.

**Not Recommended**

- Continuing steep slope mowing.
- Expanding parking beyond current plans.
- Introducing exotic tree species other than crabapples.
- Planting ground level shrubs to screen parking.