

ABSTRACT

Title of Document: Creating a Regional Identity through Civic Architecture: A New Courthouse for Snow Hill, Maryland.

Sarah Elizabeth Saylor,
Master of Architecture, 2007

Directed By: Professor Steven W. Hurtt, and School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation

The intent of this thesis is to propose how a rural American town can re-create a sense of civic identity after undergoing physical degradation and economic challenge. It will examine how a new county courthouse and civic space can reflect the character and promise of Worcester County today, serve as the center for civic interaction and foster community pride for the people who live there.

Snow Hill, Maryland located near Salisbury, Maryland, became the County Seat for Worcester County in 1742. The current courthouse facilities are too small for the growing needs of the county and provide no complementary public open space in the town center. This thesis will examine how a new civic building can re-center the historic town center, as well as how, in the 21st century, the county courthouse can serve as the civic hearth of the county.

CREATING A REGIONAL IDENTITY THROUGH CIVIC ARCHITECTURE: A
NEW COURTHOUSE FOR SNOW HILL, MARYLAND.

By

Sarah Elizabeth Sayler

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the
University of Maryland, College Park, in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Architecture
2007

Advisory Committee:
Professor Steven W. Hurt, AIA, Chair
Professor Thomas L. Schumacher, FAAR
Professor Richard A. Etlin, FAAR

© Copyright by
Sarah Elizabeth Sayler
2007

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my family and Jake for all their love, support and encouragement.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my committee, Steve Hurtt, Tom Schumacher and Richard Etlin for all their guidance throughout the semester. I would also like to thank all of the faculty that have guided me during my time here at the University, and the following students who helped make the presentation come together, Jake Zager, Jessica Leonard, Lauren Harrison, Laura Diiorio, Jay Rawaneer and Nandor Mitrosac.

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Figures.....	vi
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
The Role of the American County Courthouse Today.....	1
Design Objectives.....	3
Chapter 2: History of the American County Courthouse and Civic Square.....	4
Chapter 3: Site.....	10
Site Description.....	10
Site History.....	12
Site Analysis.....	16
Town Center Analysis.....	18
Site Specific Analysis.....	25
Conclusions.....	28
Chapter 4: Program.....	33
The Maryland Judicial System: An Overview.....	33
Programmatic Considerations.....	34
Circulation.....	35
Spatial Relationships and Adjacencies.....	36
Security.....	39
Programmatic Analysis.....	40
Suffolk County Superior Courthouse.....	40
New Castle County Courthouse.....	41
Conclusion.....	42
Program.....	42
Chapter 5: Precedents.....	45
Urban Precedents.....	45
Market Square, Knoxville, Tennessee.....	45
Pioneer Square, Portland, Oregon.....	47
Architectural Precedents.....	48
Alleghany County Courthouse.....	48
Hartford County Courthouse.....	51
Hatfield County Courthouse.....	53
Chapter 6: Pre-Schematic Alternatives.....	58
Parti 1.....	59
Parti 2.....	61
Parti 3.....	63
Chapter 7: Design Conclusions.....	65
Urban Design Strategy.....	65
Building Organization.....	67
Architectural Conclusion.....	70

Bibliography	80
--------------------	----

This Table of Contents is automatically generated by MS Word, linked to the Heading formats used within the Chapter text.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Typical Virginian Courthouse and Plan.....	5
Figure 2: Image and Plan of the Leesburg County Courthouse.....	6
Figure 3: Meeting House.....	7
Figure 4: The Philadelphia Plan.....	7
Figure 5: Square Types Diagram.....	8
Figure 6: Courthouses that refer to religious typologies.....	9
Figure 7: Map of Maryland.....	11
Figure 8: Worcester County Map.....	12
Figure 9: Aerial Image of Snow Hill, Maryland.....	12
Figure 10: Site Location.....	13
Figure 11: Original Town Plot of Snow Hill.....	14
Figure 12: Worcester County Courthouse.....	14
Figure 13: Historic Commercial Structures.....	15
Figure 14: Historic Snow Hill residences.....	16
Figure 15: The Town of Snow Hill.....	17
Figure 16: Walkability Diagram.....	18
Figure 17: Planned Town Growth.....	18
Figure 18: Building Use Diagram.....	19
Figure 19: Institutional Building Typologies.....	20
Figure 20: Commercial Building Typologies.....	21
Figure 21: Residential Building Typologies.....	22
Figure 22: Building Heights Diagram.....	23
Figure 23: Public Open Space Diagram.....	23
Figure 24: Major Town Thorough Fares.....	24
Figure 25: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Streets.....	25
Figure 26: Parking Lot Diagram.....	25
Figure 27: Site Dimensions.....	26
Figure 28: Existing Site Photos.....	27
Figure 29: Existing Site Sections.....	28
Figure 30: Bank Street Civic Plaza.....	30
Figure 31: Bank Street Civic Plaza Plan.....	31
Figure 32: Washington Street Civic Plaza.....	32
Figure 33: Washington Street Civic Plaza Plan.....	33
Figure 34: Courthouse Circulation Diagram.....	36
Figure 35: Judicial Circulation Diagram.....	38
Figure 36: Jury Circulation Diagram.....	39
Figure 37: Library Access Requirements.....	40
Figure 38: Programmatic Diagram.....	42
Figure 39: Program Diagram.....	44
Figure 40: Market Square Axial Relationship.....	46
Figure 41: Aerial Image of Market Square.....	47
Figure 42: Market Square Section.....	47
Figure 43: Aerial Image of Pioneer Plaza.....	48
Figure 44: Axonometric Image of Pioneer Plaza.....	49
Figure 45: Image of Alleghany County Courthouse.....	50
Figure 46: Alleghany County Courthouse Plan.....	50
Figure 47: Public Circulation Diagram.....	51
Figure 48: Private Circulation Diagram.....	51
Figure 49: Image of Hartford County Courthouse.....	52
Figure 50: Plan of Hartford County Courthouse.....	52
Figure 51: Public Circulation.....	53

Figure 52: Judicial Circulation.....	53
Figure 53: Private Circulation.....	54
Figure 54: Hatfield County Courthouse, First Floor Plan.....	55
Figure 55: Hatfield County Courthouse, Second Floor Plan.....	55
Figure 56: Sectional Diagram.....	56
Figure 57: Public Circulation and Security Diagram.....	56
Figure 58: Prisoner Circulation.....	57
Figure 59: Prisoner Circulation.....	57
Figure 60: Judicial Circulation.....	58
Figure 61: Juror Circulation.....	58
Figure 62: Ground Floor Plan.....	60
Figure 63: Typical Floor Plan, Section, and Massing Diagram.....	61
Figure 64: Ground Floor Plan.....	62
Figure 65: Typical Floor Plan, Section, and Massing Diagram.....	63
Figure 66: Ground Floor Plan.....	64
Figure 67: Typical Floor Plan, Section, and Massing Diagram.....	65
Figure 68: Site A.....	66
Figure 69: Site B.....	67
Figure 70: Proposed Site Plan.....	67
Figure 71: Building Circulation Diagrams.....	68
Figure 72: Courtroom Access Diagrams.....	69
Figure 73: Axonometric Drawing.....	70
Figure 74: First Floor Plan.....	71
Figure 75: Typical Floor Plan.....	72
Figure 76: Lower Level Plan.....	73
Figure 77: N. Washington Street Elevation.....	74
Figure 78: N. Washington Street Section.....	74
Figure 79: Market Street Elevation.....	75
Figure 80: Market Street Section.....	75
Figure 81: Exterior Perspective.....	76
Figure 82: Exterior Perspective.....	76
Figure 83: Atrium Perspective.....	77
Figure 84: Central Atrium Perspective.....	77
Figure 85: Gallery Perspective.....	78
Figure 86: Court Entry Perspective.....	78
Figure 87: Courtroom Perspective.....	79
Figure 88: Wall Detail.....	80

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Role of the American County Courthouse Today

Today in American society, “Institutions which formerly enjoyed a representative and symbolic architecture are now anonymous buildings immersed in the fabric of the city or even hidden in the landscape.”¹ The immersion of once symbolic civic buildings which at one time “served as a political institution for making citizens,”² have been “sublimated to a subversive role of maintaining the status quo and concealing authority.”¹ Some believe that this symbolic degradation is the result of rising individual wealth which has “had an adverse effect upon the public realm.”¹ This is the inverse of older, traditional societies “where there was little personal wealth, communal wealth aggrandized the institutions of local government and produced highly symbolic architecture.”¹

However, could we not also say that today we are an increasingly inward focused society with a distrust and disinterest in the public architecture of symbol and power? This change in tradition of wealth and symbolic public architecture is an example of how “the image of the American courthouse has become a more complex expression that reflects the dynamics of our ever changing society.”³ Analyzing the forms of current court design, many justices and critics feel that “too many facilities which are both dysfunctional and dispiriting.”⁴ Over time many historic courthouses become

¹ Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.”Page 169

² Jackson, J.B. Discovering the Vernacular Landscape. Page 75.

³ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse Page 63.

⁴ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse Page 202.

strained for space and can no longer handle the needs modern court operations demand of it. Resulting in the conversion of office space and other temporary structures for court use creating unsatisfactory lighting and acoustical effects as well as cramped, windowless spaces. For example, “many courtrooms are remodeled spaces with low ceilings, acoustical tile, and fluorescent lighting overhead and it is not uncommon to see an awkwardly located structural column that obstructs sightlines.”⁵

Many court facilities are dispiriting as a result of their design. During the 1950’s and 1960’s many courthouses were quickly and cheaply constructed using the “more or less modernist architecture of post-World War II America, neutral as to specific building type or special function.”⁶ This aesthetic reflected the change in American views when “isolationist politics and regionalist aesthetics of the prewar period were replaced by a new consciousness of global power.”⁶

The challenge posed to architects of modern courthouse design is “how can civic architecture today engender public trust and confidence”⁵ when “contemporary court architecture is about effect, not substance; about resistance, not inspiration; about how great we have been, not how great we might become.”⁷ The most successful courthouse design “delivers a message of celebration of the power of the landscape in settings where nature still is a dominant presence; they constitute a vivid metaphor for

⁵ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse Page 203.

⁶ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse Page 204.

⁷ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse Page 151.

the basis of the law as rooted in traditions beyond memory, yet immediately identifiable and relevant to local circumstance.”⁸

This thesis will explore the role of civic buildings in our society today and the symbols they portray. The role of civic space within our society will also be examined schematically as to how the ability of such spaces clarifies the order of a city. This thesis offers the opportunity to improve the overall organization of a town, and revitalize its historic downtown.

Design Objectives

Snow Hill, Maryland the County Seat of Worcester County does not have a civic structure in its historic downtown that is readily apparent. The current county courthouse lacks a civic space and the building facilities no longer meet the needs of the growing county. Located in the original Worcester County Courthouse which has had several additions has lost some of its historic character and needs more space to grow and expand to adequately serve the court. This thesis will recreate the civic importance of the historic town center through the design of a new county courthouse addressing issues of regional identity and symbolism in civic design in the 21st century.

⁸ Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse. Page 78.

Chapter 2: History of the American County Courthouse and Civic Square

The County Courthouse was an important civic icon in the settlement of this country. Understanding its origin and history of evolution in the United States is important in the design of modern courthouses.

The earliest American courthouses were those of colonial Virginia. “In 1634 the colonial legislature created nine shires or counties and fixed them as the unit of local government.” These courthouses were often located in structures that were formerly private homes, adding a portico or arcade to the exterior to distinguish itself from domestic architecture. In plan, these buildings were literally court houses, “containing only a courtroom and jury rooms.”⁹



Figure 1: Typical Virginian Courthouse and Plan from the early to mid 17th century. [Steven Flanders]

⁹ Price, E.T. “The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat.” Page 38.

It was not until the seventeenth century that we saw courthouses being built in colonial Virginia, their location was “ideally placed equidistant from the surrounding plantations.”¹⁰

In eighteenth century colonial Virginia, small towns started to be developed and courthouses were often planned to be central within the town plan. One example of this is Leesburg, Virginia.



Figure 2: Image and plan of the Leesburg County Courthouse. [Matt Bell]

In New England colonies, the courthouse square and building type evolved out of the traditional Quaker meetinghouse. “The meeting house served as the place where the religious life of the community was consecrated but also where all the civic decisions were made by the town elders.”¹¹ Slowly, as these villages grew in size and multiple religious groups developed the meeting house slowly lost religious meaning and it became solely used for civic purpose.

¹⁰ Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.” Page 155.

¹¹ Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.” Page 155.



Figure 3: The Meeting House: The meeting house was commonly located on the town green or faced it. “The high visibility of the meeting house, its tower or spire above the collection of commercial and domestic buildings, provided a physical image of the social and religious order of the community.”¹² [Matt Bell]

In Pennsylvania colonies, the Philadelphia plan was commonly a model for the planning of the county seat. “The bi-laterally symmetrical plan included a central square intended for a public building or meeting house.”¹²



Figure 4: The Philadelphia Plan: “The original plan for Philadelphia called for “Houses for Publick Affairs, as a Meeting-House, Assembly or State-House, Market-House, School-House” in the four “angles” of the square. In addition, to the small building in each of the four corners, a prominent building in the center of the square, where it could be seen from any of the four directions along Broad and High Streets.”¹³ [Matt Bell]

East coast precedents eventually spread via western settlement routes. “The single open square in the center of the town became the typical expression of the

¹² Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.” Page 156.

¹³ Price, E.T. “The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat.” Page 39

Philadelphia Plan as it was ‘transplanted west’.”¹⁴ It was the Land Ordinance of 1785 that allowed for the organization of land west of the colonies to be formed into counties. But colonies were also created later by state lawmakers, “by splitting off newly settled outlying parts of the established counties whose residents sought a government more truly local.”¹⁵

During the spread of the Philadelphia grid came a variation in central civic square types as defined by E.T. Price in his article “Central Courthouse Squares.” Price defines these squares as the Shelbyville square, Lancaster square, Harrisonburg square, and Four-block square.

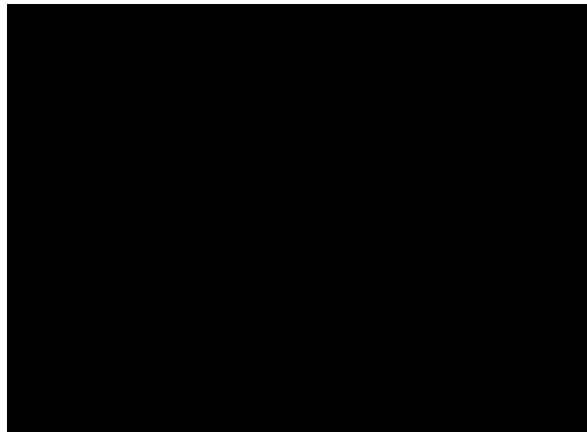


Figure 5: Square types diagram as defined by E.T. Price. [E.T. Price]

Each of these variations on the central courthouse square include the courthouse being located centrally within the square. “These squares seem to acknowledge the primacy of the undifferentiated grid, as the courthouse building itself became an

¹⁴ Price, E.T. “The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat.” Page 39.

¹⁵ Price, E.T. “The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat.” Page 36.

idealized object, able to be entered from all sides and residing in the center of a continuous system of streets and blocks.”¹⁶

The American courthouse evolved through time into a more civic, sophisticated building form with influences from the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and Beaux Arts style buildings. These designs grew as the United States “evolved from a country of separate religious and secular communities to a unified nation, government buildings began more literally to adapt and employ the forms of ecclesiastical architecture.”¹⁷ These ecclesiastical forms such as the domes and spires of many governmental buildings, provided courthouses strong visual axis of prominence within the city.

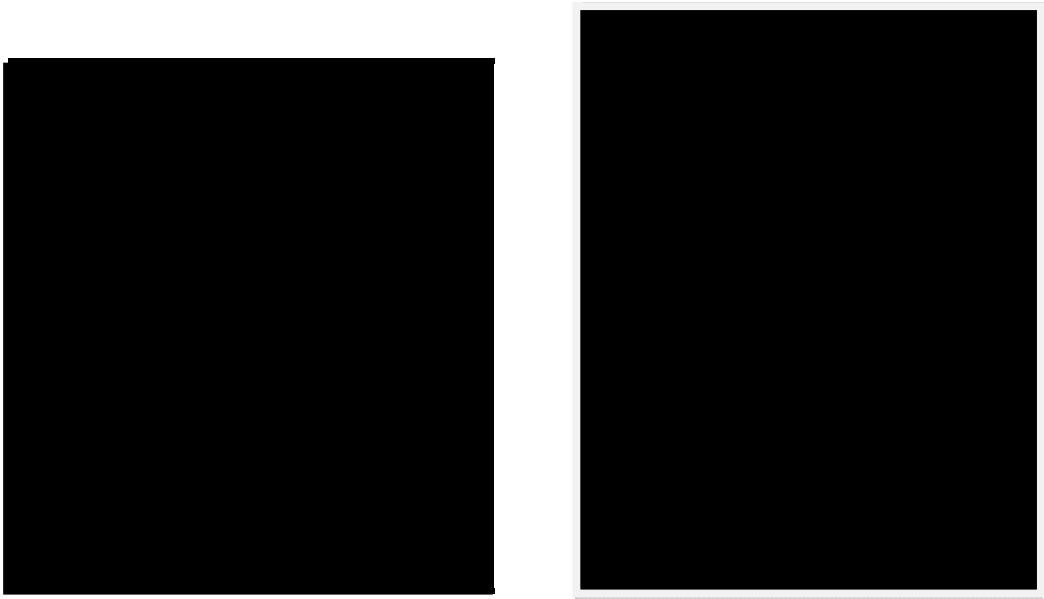


Figure 6: Courthouses that refer to religious typologies in form. [Steven Flanders]

The American Courthouse is a typology which portrays symbolic presence and the ideals and principles of the United States Government. The archetype of this building

¹⁶ Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.” Page 3.

¹⁷ Bell, Matt. “Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol.” Page 161.

type is derived from early American residential and religious building typologies and has maintained some characteristics from these as it has developed in an attempt to achieve an ideal building form to represent the values and people for whom it stands.

Chapter 3: Site

Site Description

The Town of Snow Hill is located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland approximately 15 miles from the Atlantic coast. Its current population is approximately 2900 residents. Currently, plans exist to expand the population of the County in both Snow Hill and on the ocean front. These plans call for a new courthouse to meet the rising population in the area.



Figure 7: Map of Maryland Counties highlighting the location of Worcester County.
[<http://geology.com/county-map/maryland-county-map.gif>]

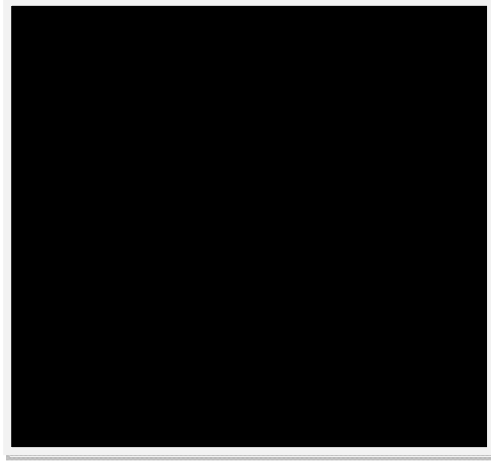


Figure 8: Worcester County map highlighting major towns within the County.
[<http://geology.com/county-map/maryland-county-map.gif>]



Figure 9: Aerial Image of Snow Hill, Maryland [Google Earth]



Figure 10: Site Location: In red, the site is highlighted for the new Worcester County Courthouse which is also the site of the current courthouse. More site documentation will follow in Figures 25 through 31. [Google Earth]

Site History

Snow Hill was founded by English settlers in 1686. The settlers came from the City of London's neighborhood of Snow Hill, henceforth giving the new American town its name. The town was developed on the Pocomoke River and became an official port of entry in 1694. The settlement has grown and prospered throughout its history as a center for industrial, agricultural and port activities.

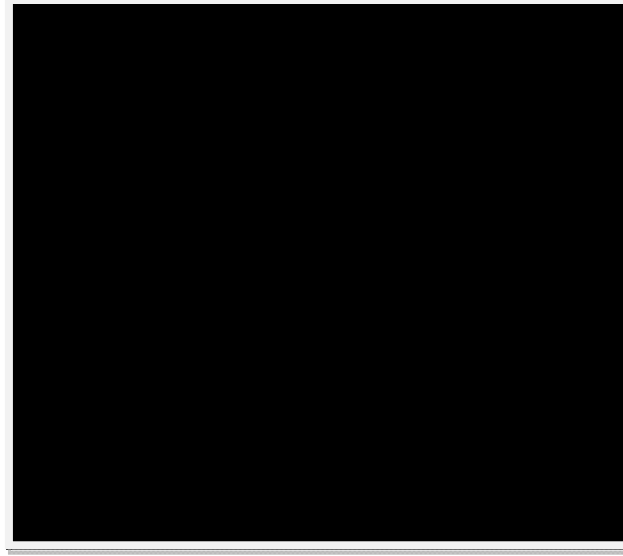


Figure 11: Original town plot of Snow Hill: When the town was originally plotted, it included 100 lots including twelve streets, including Market and Federal Streets that exist today. [Mindy Burgoyne]

When originally founded Snow Hill was within the jurisdiction of Somerset County. However, in 1742 due to population growth Somerset County was subdivided to create a new county named Worcester. It was at this time that Snow Hill became the county seat.



Figure 12: Worcester County Courthouse: This photo was taken in the early 1900's shortly after the courthouse was finished. [Mindy Burgoyne]

Snow Hill greatly benefited from the Industrialization of the United States, as steamboats started to replace schooners on the Potomac River and later the railroad would change and benefit the economics of the town. The Port of Snow Hill thrived with the benefit of both transportation systems, “offering means to export what was grown and manufactured and to import goods to perfect the trade system.”¹⁸ This commerce resulted in the growth of boarding houses, hotels and its prime location and access to resources made it an excellent location for lumber yards which became the largest employer in the county at that time. Many businesses such as merchandise stores, liverys, smiths, and wagon makers all made their living from river traffic.

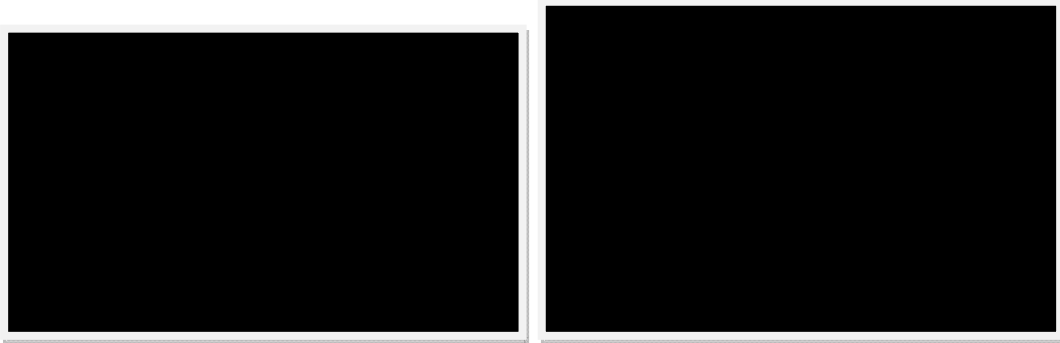


Figure 13: Historic commercial structures built in the early 19th century. [Mindy Burgoyne]

In 1893, a fire destroyed much of the original town area and the original courthouse. In the early 1900's many craft specialists became attracted to Snow Hill due to its large population of wealthy mills, and industry owners who lived near the town center. This combined with the access to railroad and river trading helped them flourish and Snow Hill also became a center for culture and the arts.

¹⁸ Burgoyne, Mindie. Images of America: Snow Hill. Page 7.



Figure 14: Historic Snow Hill Residences [Mindy Burgoyne]

Today Snow Hill is a community of approximately 2900 residents. The primary employer is County offices. Currently much of the farm land that surrounds Snow Hill is located outside of its municipal limits. The primary agricultural products are now chickens, corn, and soybeans.

Site Analysis

The analysis diagrammed in the figures below look at the current conditions of the site and its potential.



Figure 15: The Town of Snow Hill: The town center (in red,) is located no more than ½ mile to both the school district (in blue) or commercial uses (in purple). [Google Earth]

Currently, the Town of Snow Hill is approximately 15,360 sq. miles. However, new development predicted to occur within the next five to ten years foresee's the town growing to approximately 25,000 sq. miles.



Figure 16: 1/4 mile and 1/2 mile Walkability Diagram: Due to the size of Snow Hill all residential neighborhoods, commercial and institutional zones are within walking distance of the town center. [Google Earth]

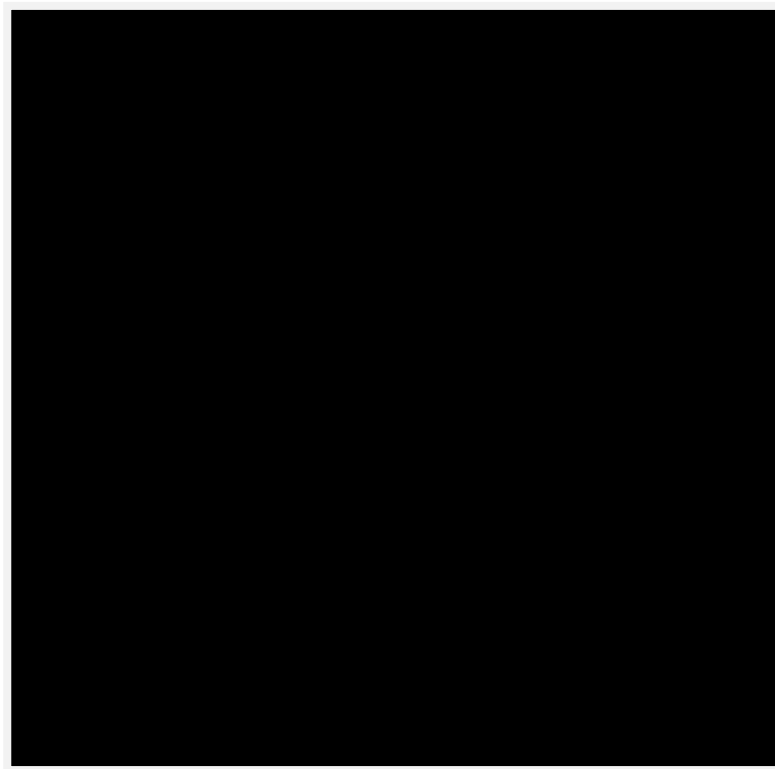


Figure 17: Planned Town Growth[DPZ]

Town Center Analysis

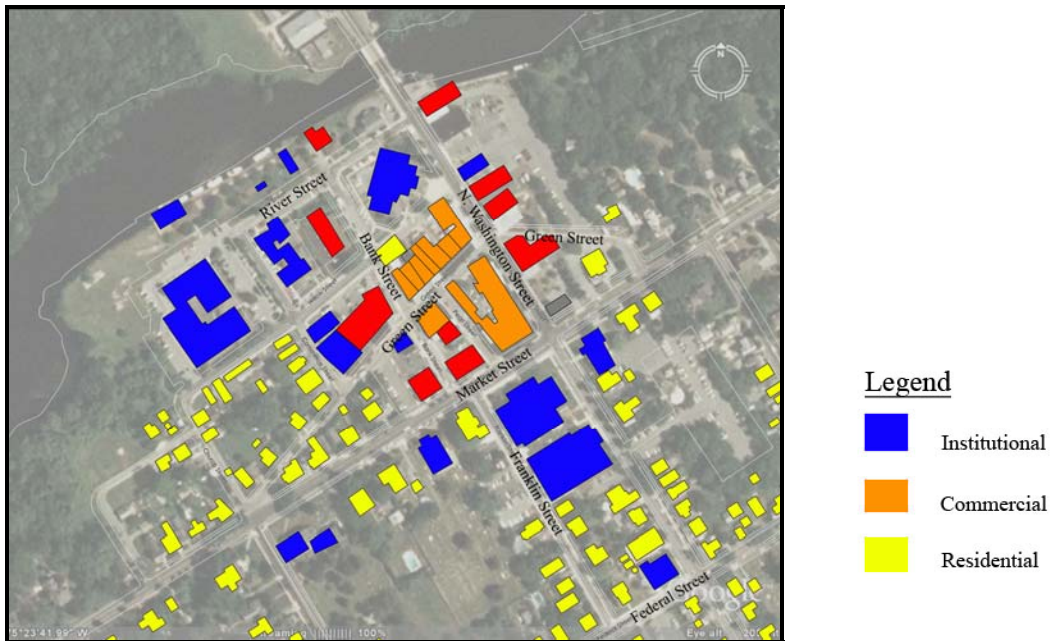


Figure 18: Building Use Diagram: Snow Hill has maintained a mixed use town center with civic, institutional, commercial and residential typologies all existing within its core.[Sarah Saylor]

Figures 19 through 21 highlight the location and character of the institutional, commercial and residential building typologies within the existing town center.

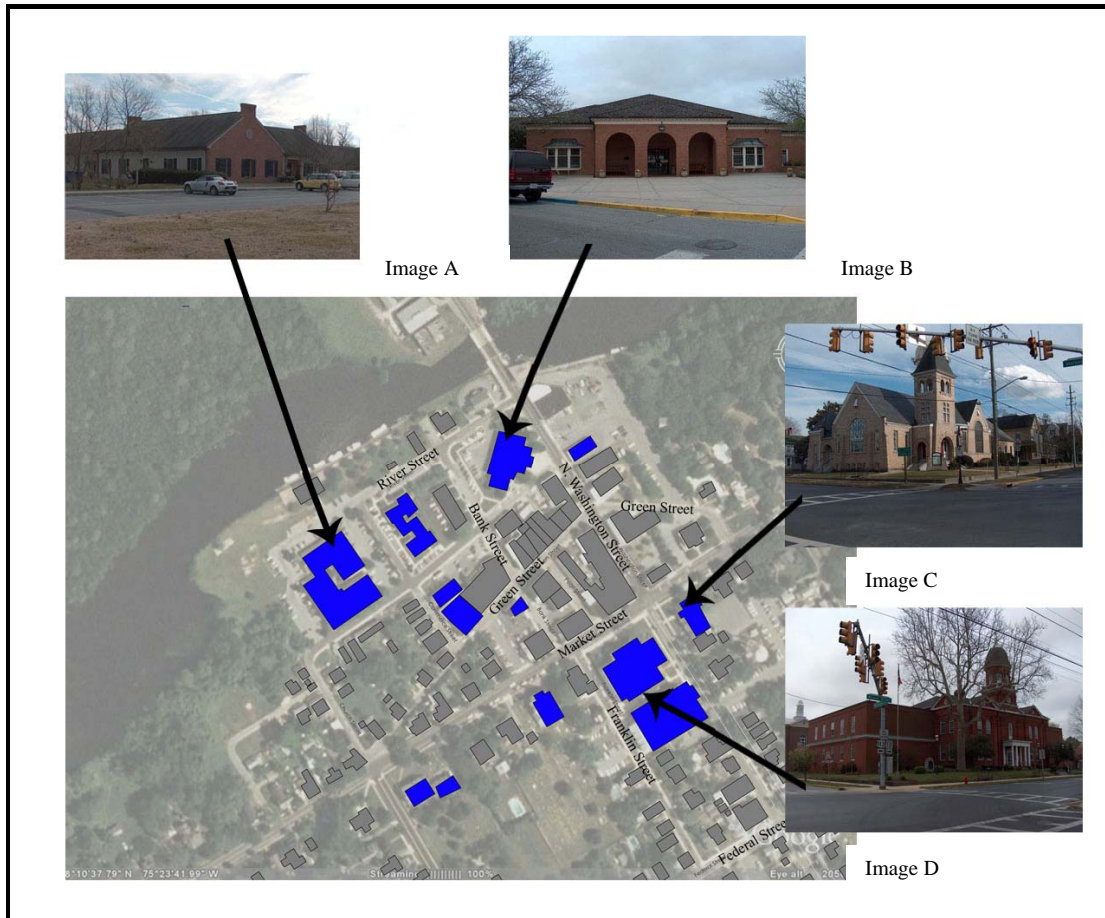


Figure 19: Institutional Building Typologies [Google Earth]

Image A: Worcester County Department of Social Services [Sarah Sayler]

Image B: Snow Hill Public Library [Sarah Sayler]

Image C: Whatcoat Methodist Church [Sarah Sayler]

Image D: Existing Worcester County Courthouse [Sarah Sayler]



Figure 20: Commercial Building Typologies. [Google Earth]

- Image A: Image of historic commercial buildings built during the early 1900's. [Sarah Sayler]
- Image B: Image of historic commercial buildings built during the early 1900's. [Sarah Sayler]
- Image C: Image of historic commercial buildings built during the early 1900's. [Sarah Sayler]
- Image D: Commercial retail space currently being renovated for use. [Sarah Sayler]



Figure 21: Residential Building Typologies [Google Earth] [Sarah Saylor]



Figure 22: Building Heights Diagram: Building heights in the center range from one to three stories in height with religious and civic structures providing vertical hierarchy. [Google Earth]



Figure 23: Public Open Space: The primary open space is River Park with ferry rides, canoe rentals, and picnic areas (Images A & B.) No defined axis exists connecting the town center to the river however the placement of a new courthouse could allow this relationship to occur. [Google Earth] [Sarah Saylor]



Figure 24: Major Town Thorough Fares: Above major thorough fares connecting Snow Hill to other neighboring towns are highlighted. [Google Earth]

Automobile transit is the primary mode of transportation in Snow Hill. Highway 12, coming from the west (in blue), via Salisbury is heavily trafficked and joggles in the heart of downtown directly in front of the courthouse site, (see figure 23,) following Route 12 East (in red), leads to the Eastern Shore beaches and Highway 113 (in green), and forms a beltway around the town linking all three major towns within the county; Berlin, Snow Hill, and Pocomoke City. These three roadways are the major transportation thorough fares that link Snow Hill to surrounding communities.



Figure 25: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Streets [Google Earth]



Figure 26: Parking lot Diagram: Snow Hill currently has a large amount of at grade parking for the needs of local businesses and the county courthouse. [Google Earth]

Many of the parking lots occupy street frontage, which creates undefined edges and misuses these prime locations. By identifying some of these lots as infill sites, streets would be better defined, the local economy promoted, and a more unified town center created.

Site Specific Analysis

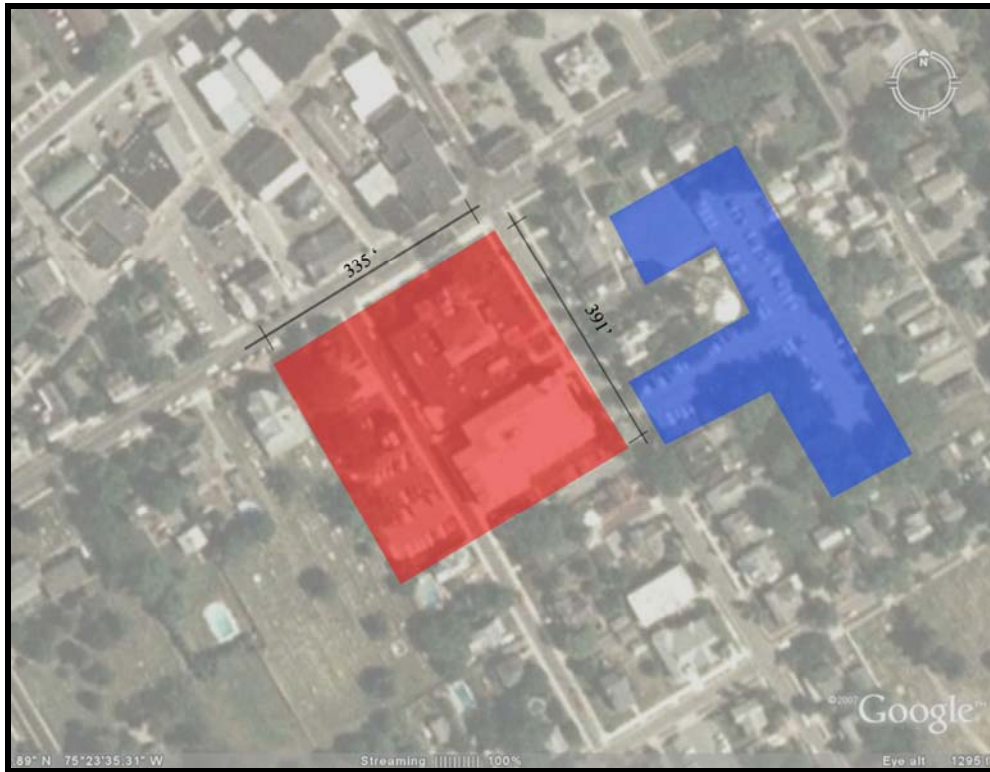


Figure 27: Site Dimensions: The proposed site (in red,) is 335' x 391'. [Google Earth] Currently the site is home to the existing Worcester County Courthouse, County Annex, and parking lots. In figure 27, the courthouse parking lot is shown in blue; I propose this lot become part of the site to accommodate higher density parking.



The existing Worcester County Courthouse has been renovated and expanded several times. Over the years, due to renovations, the building has lost much of its historic integrity on the interior. Which now has dropped acoustic tile ceilings, poor entry and security spaces, and is pressed for space.



In the 1990's, to meet the needs of the growing county the Worcester County Annex was built. The annex houses additional services of the court, and an additional courtroom.



This photo looking into the parking lot behind Whatcoat Methodist church is by the courthouse and local businesses. The lot has under developed FAR and could hold more parking which a larger courthouse will need with a multi-story garage or below grade parking structure.

Figure 28: Existing Site Photo's [Sarah Sayler]

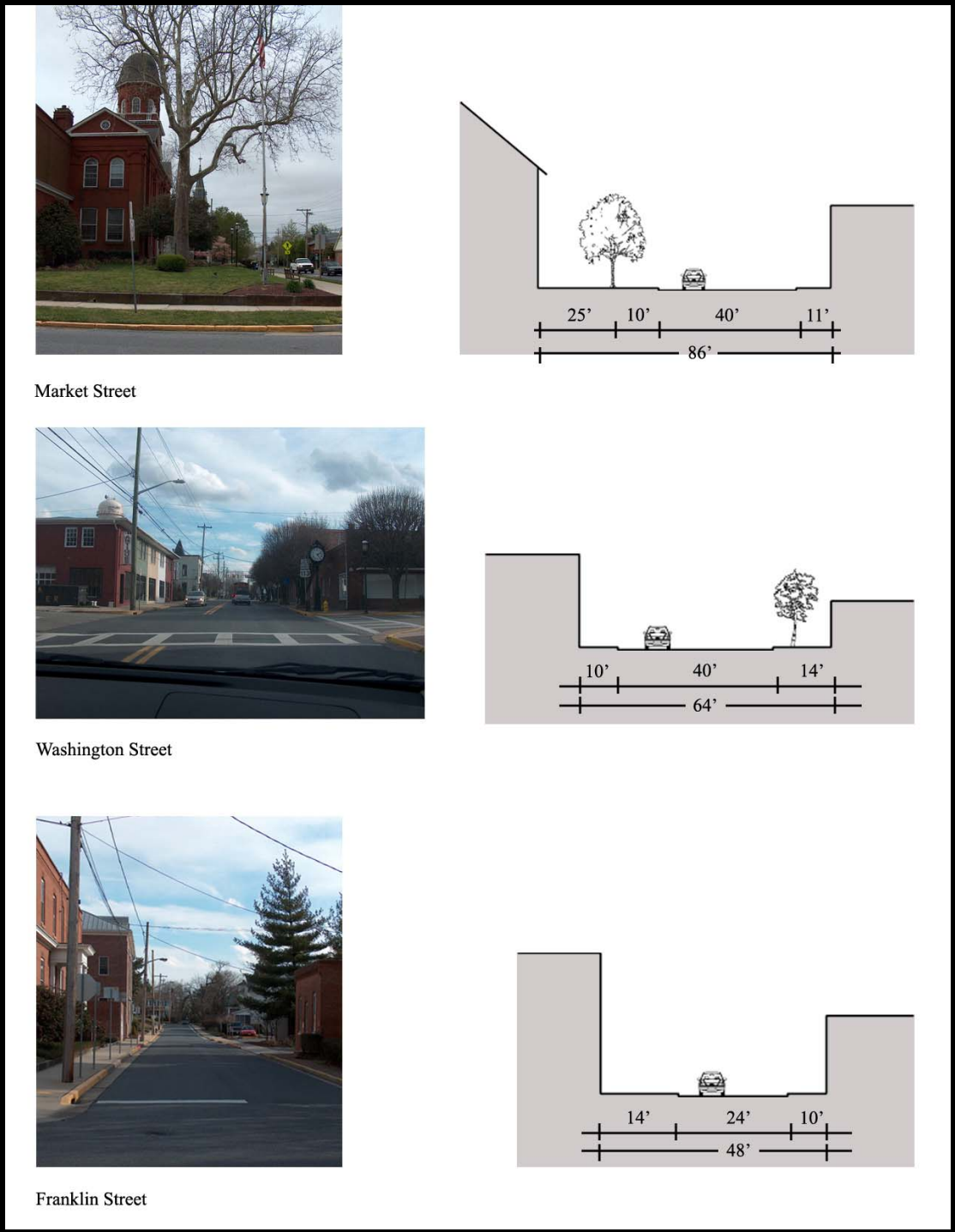


Figure 29: Existing Site Sections [Sarah Sayler]

Conclusions

From the site analysis the following conclusions have been drawn:

- Little public open space exists within the town center for use during festivals and other public events.
- Open street front lots could be infilled with new construction to further strengthen the street façade and unity of the town center.
- More parking for a larger courthouse will be needed in Snow Hill.
- Block sizes are problematic due to inadequate block depths creating single loaded blocks and awkward street conditions.
- To better create a sense of order in the town center, roads in the center need to be realigned to support the creation and form of a new civic square which better connects the town center to the river.

Each of the conclusions listed above will be further developed in Chapter 6, Pre-Schematic Alterations responding to different variations of civic square and architectural parti's.

The proposed civic square is surrounded on three sides by buildings of historic significance to Snow Hill, (including the Town Hall,) and create a prominent street wall. The fourth side is the site of the new courthouse, creating a sense of vertical hierarchy on the town square.

By re-aligning Franklin Street with Bank Street a connection is made through the town center directly to the waterfront.

The addition of a new civic space located between Bank and X Streets is needed for festivals and other public activities. A more detailed look at the civic square occurs in Figure 29.

Infill building sites identified in red are for future redevelopment. Located along the street front, these sites would help create a stronger street wall, and there use should be one that draws activity at all times of day.

Parking for a larger courthouse will need to be addressed. Currently large amounts of ground level parking is present and the need for a parking structure or below grade parking exists. This current inner block parking lot could alleviate such a need.

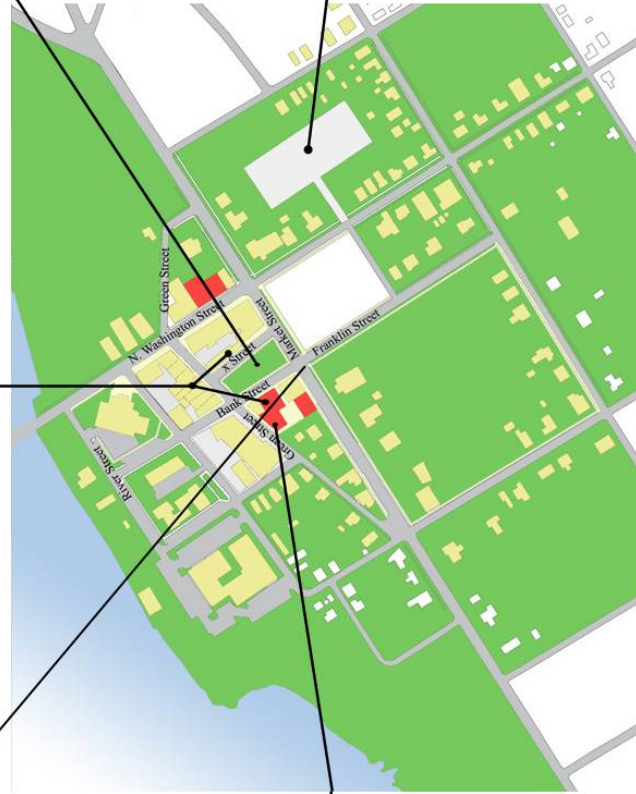


Figure 30: Bank Street Civic Plaza

The three facades that surround the proposed square are historically significant properties to Snow Hill. Currently the proposed square has several buildings on it, however the block size is too narrow to facilitate a double loaded block and Bank Street with back of house services exposed. This scheme proposes removing the buildings on the existing block and creating a town square in its place.

The following buildings (in orange,) were influential in the placement of the square, the building in red is a proposed infill building site. The other activities that occur on the square should support a variety of activities which occur at varying times of day achieving activity at all times of day.

Parking was added around the proposed square and traffic patterns around the square are highlighted in blue.

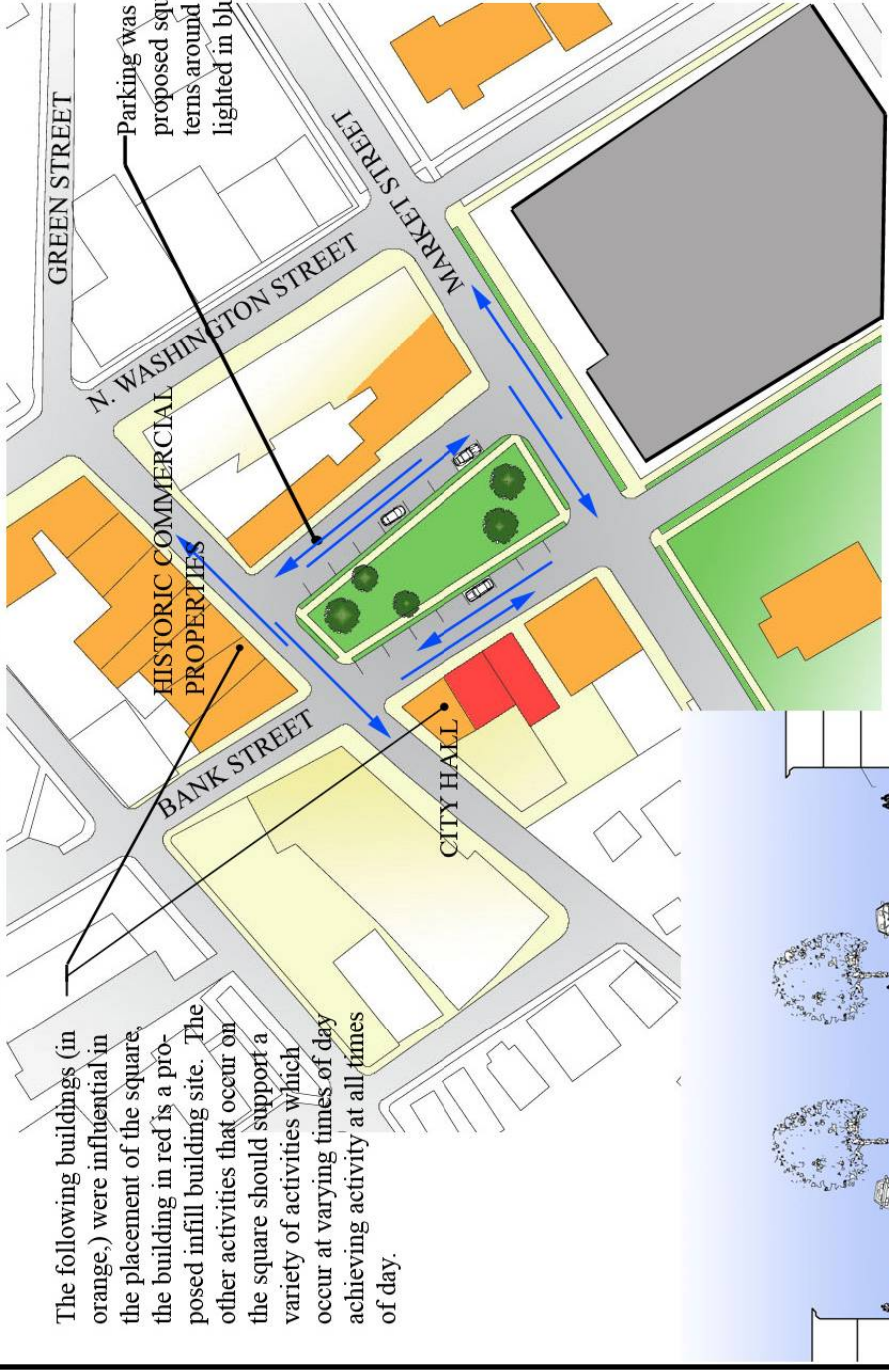


Figure 31: Bank Street Civic Plaza Plan

The proposed civic square is surrounded on two sides by buildings of historic significance to Snow Hill, and create a prominent street wall. The third and fourth sides are the site of the new courthouse, creating a sense of vertical hierarchy and enclosure on the town square.

By combining two blocks between Bank Street and x street, a better block size is created allowing for parking in the interior of the block.

Infill building sites identified in red are for future development. These sites could help create a stronger street wall, and should be one that draws activity at all times of day.

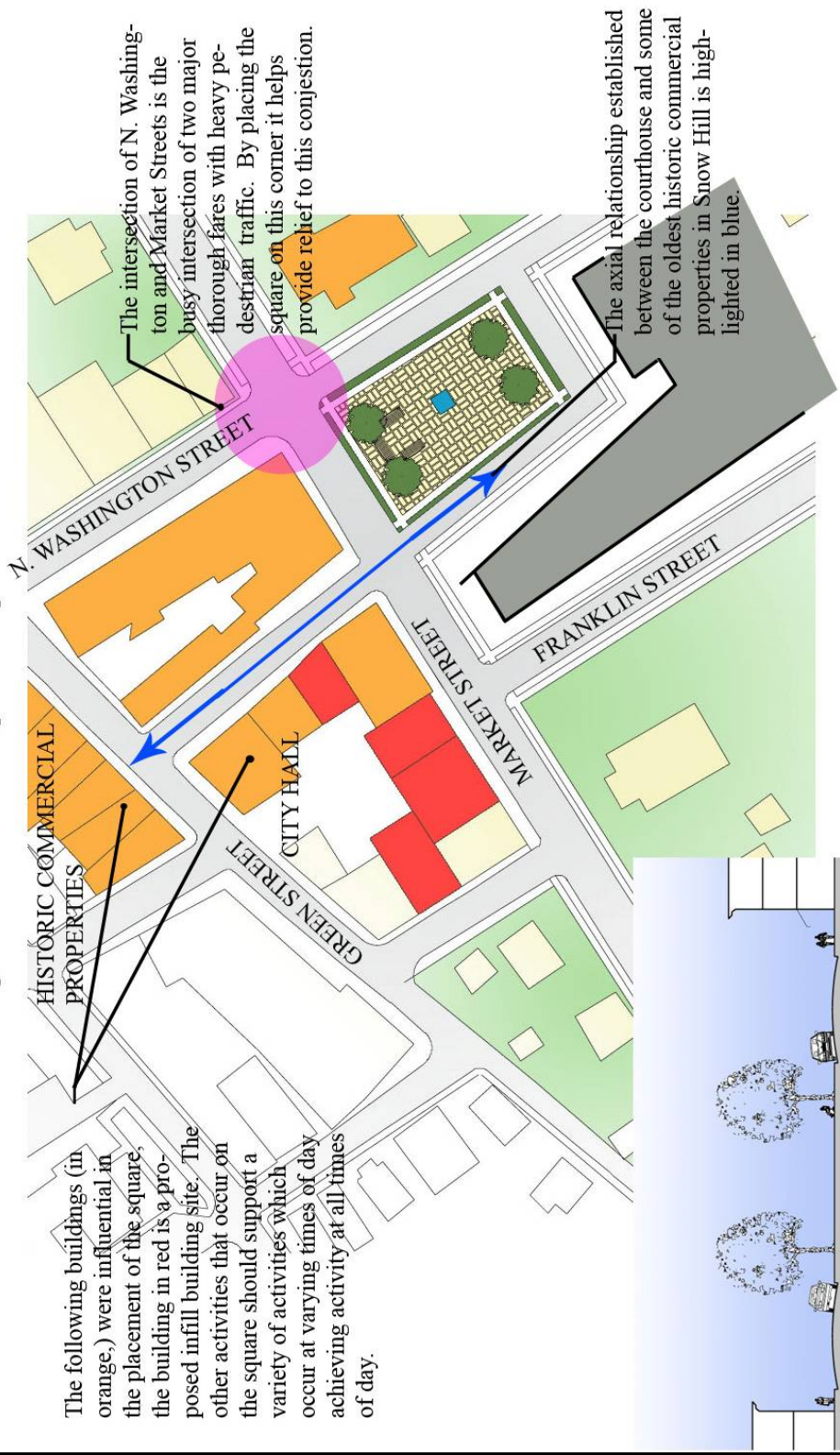
The addition of a new civic space located on the corner of Washington and Market Streets is needed for festivals and other public activities. A more detailed look at the civic square occurs in Figure 31.

Parking for a larger courthouse will need to be addressed. Currently large amounts of ground level parking is present and the need for a parking structure or below grade parking exists. This current inner block parking lot could alleviate such a need.



Figure 32: Washington Street Civic Plaza

The proposed square location was chosen for its location at a primary intersection within the center. The buildings that surround the square are historic and have been well maintained and will provide scale and sense of place to the plaza.



The following buildings (in orange,) were influential in the placement of the square, the building in red is a proposed infill building site. The other activities that occur on the square should support a variety of activities which occur at varying times of day, achieving activity at all times of day.

The intersection of N. Washington and Market Streets is the busy intersection of two major thoroughfares with heavy pedestrian traffic. By placing the square on this corner it helps provide relief to this confection.

The axial relationship established between the courthouse and some of the oldest historic commercial properties in Snow Hill is highlighted in blue.

Section/proportion of space

Figure 33: Washington Street Civic Plaza Plan

Chapter 4: Program

The Maryland Judicial System: An Overview

In order to understand the programmatic elements of the courthouse, a brief synopsis of the Maryland Court System is needed. The State of Maryland Court system is broken down into two types of courts; Appellate Courts and Trial Courts. Below the types of courts within the State are defined and their roles given.

Appellate Courts

Court of Special Appeals:

Created in 1966 to help with the growing caseload in the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals reviews “judgment, decree, order or other action of the circuit and orphans’ courts, unless otherwise provided by law.”¹⁹ Judges who sit on the Court of Appeals decide cases in groups of three. Currently the Court of Special Appeals is in Annapolis, Maryland, the State Capitol.

Court of Appeals:

The Court of Appeals is the highest Court in the State of Maryland. The Court of Appeals is another term for Supreme Court which is the most commonly used terminology for this type of court in other states. The Court of Appeals “hears cases involving the death penalty, legislative redistricting, removal of certain officers, and certifications of questions of law.”²⁰ The Court of Appeals is comprised of a total of seven judges, all of whom hear oral arguments on every case. The Court of Appeals is in Annapolis, Maryland, the State Capitol.

¹⁹ <http://www.courts.state.md.us/overview.html>

²⁰ <http://www.courts.state.md.us/overview.html>

Trial Courts

District Court:

The District Court hears “both civil and criminal cases involving claims up to \$25,000, and has exclusive jurisdiction over peace order cases, and landlord/tenant, replevin, and other civil cases involving amounts less than \$5,000.”²¹ The District Court is presiding over by a judge and no jury is present. All cases are determined by the judge. There are 34 district courts in Maryland with at least one judge presiding in each district.

Circuit Court:

Circuit Courts handle “the State’s major civil cases and more serious criminal matters along with juvenile cases, family matters such as divorce, and most appeals from the District Court, Orphans’ Courts and Administrative Agencies.”²² In Maryland there are 23 counties with Circuit Courts, all located in county seats.

Other Bodies

Orphans’ Court:

The Orphan’ Court in Maryland “handles wills, estates, and other probate matters.” They can also appoint guardians to a person, protect estates, and unemancipate minors. Orphan’ Courts are located in State and County jurisdictions.

The Worcester County Courthouse is a County Courthouse and holds no Federal or State jurisdiction. Because of this, the existing courthouse holds only District Courts, Circuit Courts, and an Orphans Court. More information on the program of the courthouse existing and new is reviewed later in this chapter.

Programmatic Considerations

According to the U.S. Courts Design Guide, there are four general design guidelines that influence the success of courthouse design in the use of its spaces: circulation, spatial relationships, adjacency, and security.

²¹ <http://www.courts.state.md.us/overview.html>

²² <http://www.courts.state.md.us/overview.html>

Circulation

“Adjacency and circulation among spaces is determined by the movement of people and materials for court activities, security, and public access requirements.”²³ To have suitable movement within courthouses, three separate circulation systems must be provided: public, restricted, and secure.

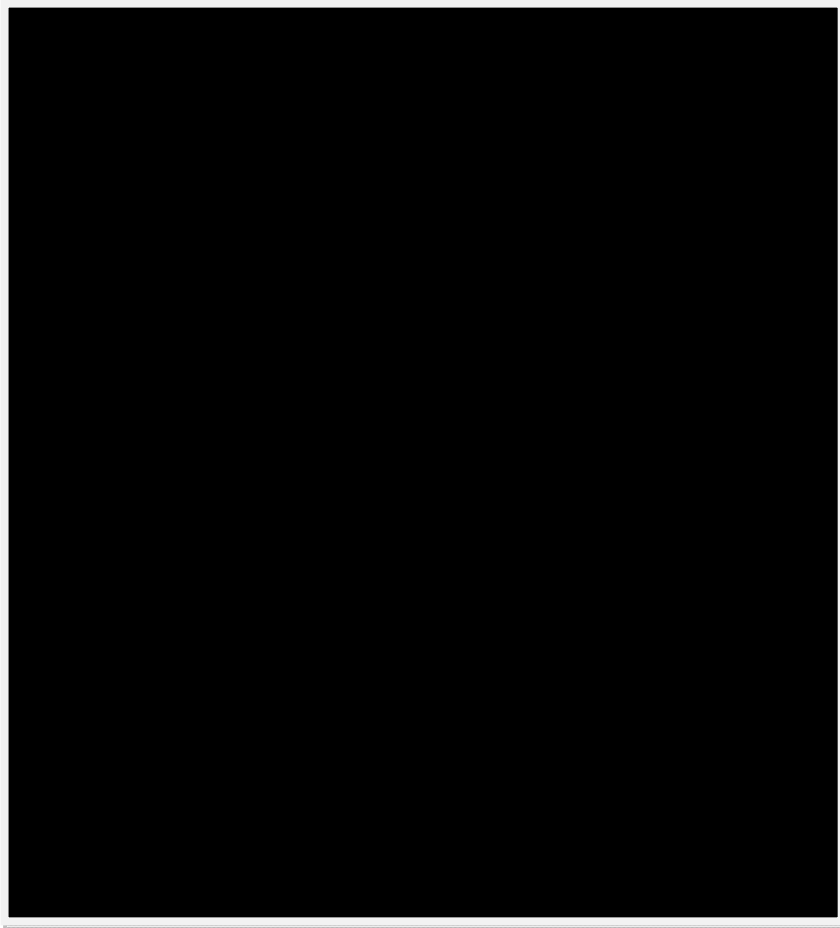


Figure 34: Courthouse circulation diagram by use. [U.S. Courts Design Guide]

Public circulation requires a “single controlled entry, but allows free movement within the building,” in public zoned areas. Restricted circulation “requires a

²³ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-1.

controlled entry and is limited to judges, court personnel, and official visitors.”²⁴

Secure circulation “is intended for prisoners and is controlled” by the police.

Spatial Relationships and Adjacencies

The major functions within a courthouse have a very defined spatial and functional relationship to each other and must maintain appropriate circulation access and at times overlapping circulation systems. Major courthouse spaces which require the most complex circulation systems and relationships include the Courtrooms and support facilities, Judges Chambers, Jury Spaces, Law Library, and Parking.

Courtrooms “must provide the following three types of access: public circulation and access for spectators, news media representatives, attorneys, litigants, and witnesses; restricted circulation and access for judges, law clerks, courtroom clerks, court reporter/recorders, and jurors; and secure circulation and access for prisoners.”²⁵

Each of these circulation groups require separate access patterns for security reasons.

“The courtroom must have separate entrances from restricted circulation for the judge; jury, courtroom deputy clerk, and court reporter/recorder; prisoners; and the public.”²⁶

Judges chambers “may be located close to a courtroom or clustered in a separate area.

Chambers are accessed from restricted circulation with convenient access to the

²⁴ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-10.

²⁵ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 4-38

²⁶ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 4-39

courtroom(s).”²⁷ The chambers suite includes: private chambers for each judge, a reference/conference room, work areas and offices with other ancillary spaces for each judges staff. “Judges’ chambers suites provide an area for receiving and screening visitors; storage for staff’s and visitors’ coats and other belongings; storage for files used by the judge.”²⁸

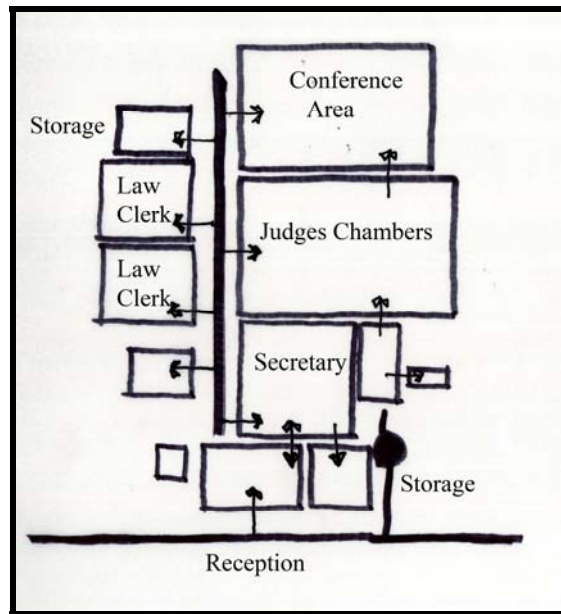


Figure 35: Judicial Circulation: Judicial circulation requirements and access requirements to courthouse functions are depicted above.

“The jury assembly area must be easy to find from public entrances, and must be conveniently accessible to all jury courtrooms. A reception area located outside of the assembly space must be provided. A set of barrier-free toilet facilities for the exclusive use of jurors can be provided inside the space through a soundlock. Access to courtrooms can either be through public or restricted circulation.”²⁹

²⁷ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-10.

²⁸ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-19.

²⁹ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 7-23.

Jury assembly areas should be comfortable because “Jurors often spend long periods waiting,” in these rooms. “Because the jury assembly area significantly impacts the jurors’ perception of the justice system, it must reflect the importance of jury service to the administration of justice.” Because Jury assembly areas are not used on an everyday basis they “ may be equipped with movable walls to facilitate other activities.”³⁰

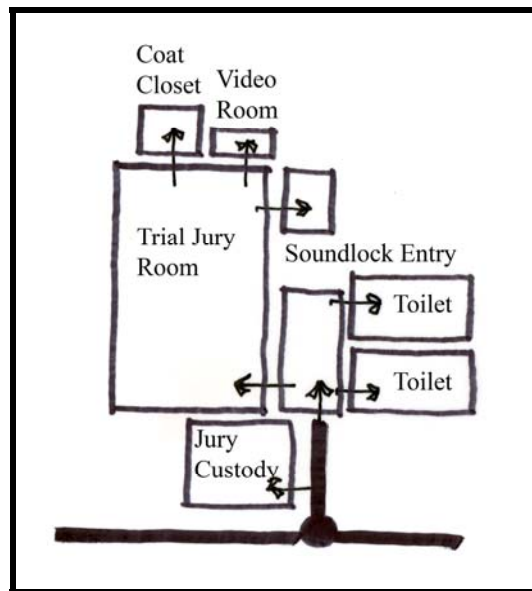


Figure 36: Jury Circulation requirements: Jury circulation requirements and access requirements to courthouse functions as well as security features are depicted above.

Court libraries are normally located in larger Federal or large Court facilities where at “least six active resident judicial officers.”³¹ Unstaffed libraries are created when smaller courthouse judges “agree to pool their chambers collections.”³² The location of the Court Library “must provide access for judges, law clerks, and other court staff

³⁰ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 7-21

³¹ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 8-17.

³² U.S. Court Design Guide |Page 8-17

by means of a restricted staff corridor. Public access may also be required as determined by the court.”³³

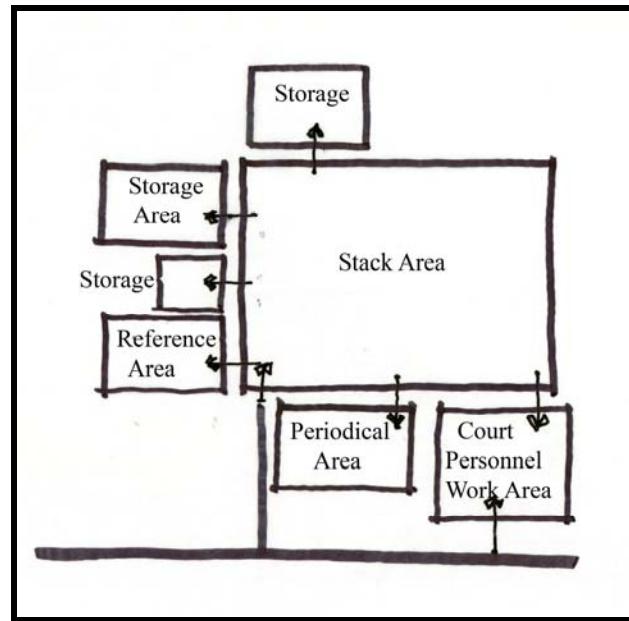


Figure 37: Library access requirements: Approximate square footage, circulation access and services required for law libraries are depicted above.

Security

Security is an important aspect of Courthouse design and should be considered in the programmatic placement of functions and in the design of the building. “Courthouse security is complex in that court components and circulation patterns require varying degrees of security. Optimal courthouse security is a fine balance between architectural solutions, allocation of security personnel, and installation of security systems and equipment.”³⁴

³³ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-13.

³⁴ U.S. Court Design Guide. Page 3-9

Programmatic Analysis

To determine the appropriate size of programmatic elements in relationship to each other two example programs for courthouses were studied in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Suffolk County Superior Courthouse

Court-Related Spaces	
20 Courtrooms	50,000 sf
Grand Jury Room	1,200 sf
5 Hearing and Arraignment Rooms @500 sf	2,500 sf
Total	53,700 sf
Ancillary Spaces	
20 Jury rooms @ 600 sf	12,000 sf
10 Witness Isolation Areas @ 300 sf	3,000 sf
20 Public Waiting Areas @ 600 sf	12,000 sf
10 Conference Rooms @ 600 sf	6,000 sf
10 Temporary Holding Cells @ 300 sf	3,000 sf
20 Judges' Chambers @ 1000 sf	20,000 sf
10 Attorneys' Offices @ 400 sf	4,000 sf
Press Area @ 1000 sf	1,000 sf
Total	61,000 sf
Law Library	
Reading Room with Stacks	2,000 sf
Staff Areas	1,000 sf
Total	3,000 sf
Administration	
Clerk of the Court Office	3,000 sf
County Clerk Office	3,000 sf
District Attorney's Office	1,500 sf
County Offices	as required
Total	7,500 sf
Miscellaneous	
Snack Bar	600 sf
Restrooms	as required
Public Telephones	as required
Computer Facilities	as required

Public Circulation	15%
Mechanical Spaces	10%
Total Area:	160,000 sf

Table 2: New Castle County Courthouse

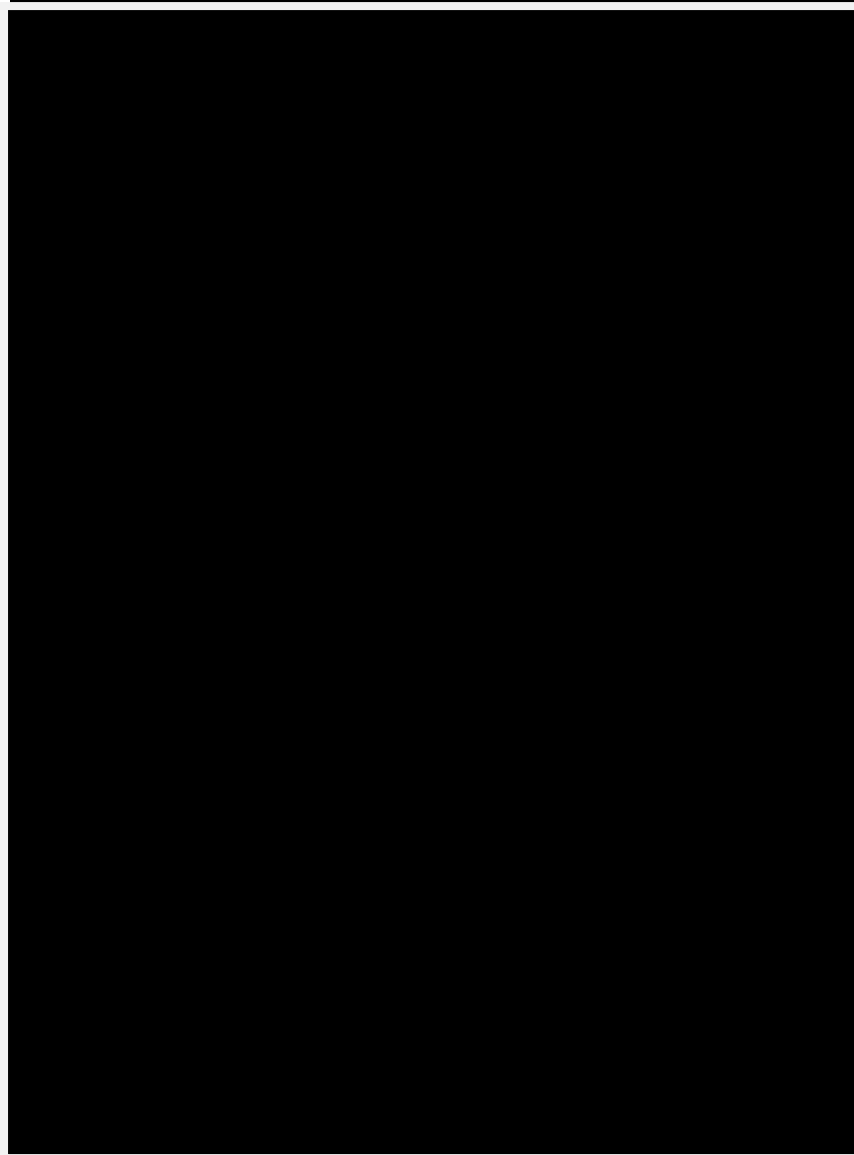


Figure 38: Programmatic diagram of New Castle County Courthouse [Steven Flanders]

Conclusion

From these programmatic tables approximate square footage and proportion of programmatic spaces to one another was studied. Though each of these courthouses differed slightly programmatically it was beneficial in the programmatic sizing of spaces for this thesis.

Program

Though the exact program of the existing Worcester County Courthouse is not known it is estimated to be as follows:

Existing Worcester County Courthouse:	55,360 sf
Worcester County Annex:	35,700 sf
Total:	91,060 sf

The Courthouse currently holds 1 Orphans Court judge, 2 District Court judges, and 3 Circuit Court judges, however only has 1 Orphans Court, 2 District Courts and 2 Circuit Courts. In order to provide Worcester County with adequate new civic facilities for the growth of the county the new program will include 1 Orphans Court, 3 District Courts, and 4 Circuit Courts.

Prisoner Spaces:	
Prisoner Arrival	4329 sf
4 Prisoner Holding Zones @ 784 sf	3136 sf
Total	7465 sf
Jury Spaces:	
8 Jury Rooms @ 400	3200 sf
Juror Selection	2600 sf
Total	5800 sf
Judicial Spaces:	
8 Judges Chambers @ 1612	1296 sf
Library/Study	2600 sf
Judicial Parking	3000 sf
Total	6896 sf
County Offices:	
County Clerk	As Required
District Clerk	As Required
Auditors Office	As Required
Treasurers Office	As Required
Recorders Office	As Required
Total	26,000 sf
Circulation:	15%
Mechanical:	10%
Security:	5%
Total Sq. Footage:	120,000 sf

Chapter 5: Precedents

Urban Precedents

Market Square, Knoxville, Tennessee

Market Square, in Knoxville, Tennessee is a pedestrian only square located in downtown Tennessee on axis with the courthouse. Restaurants and retail merchants surround the square which gives the square life during all times of day. A performance pavilion as well as weekly public activities within the square draws life and vitality to the area.

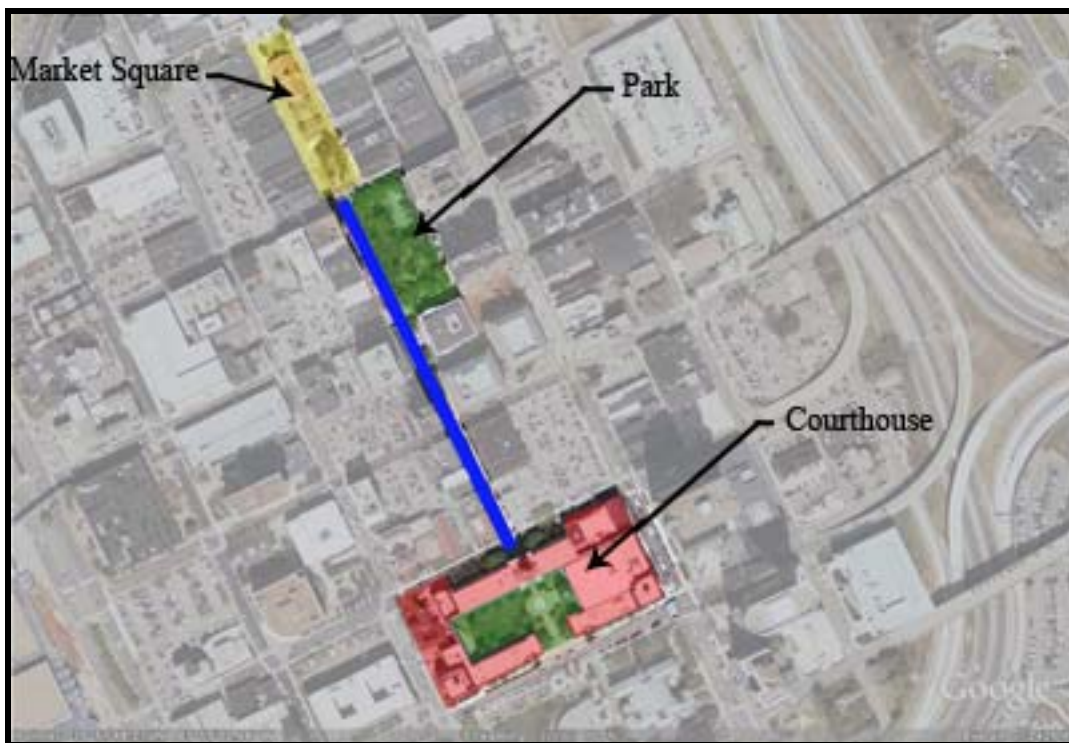


Figure 40: Courthouse and Market Square axial relationship [Google Earth]

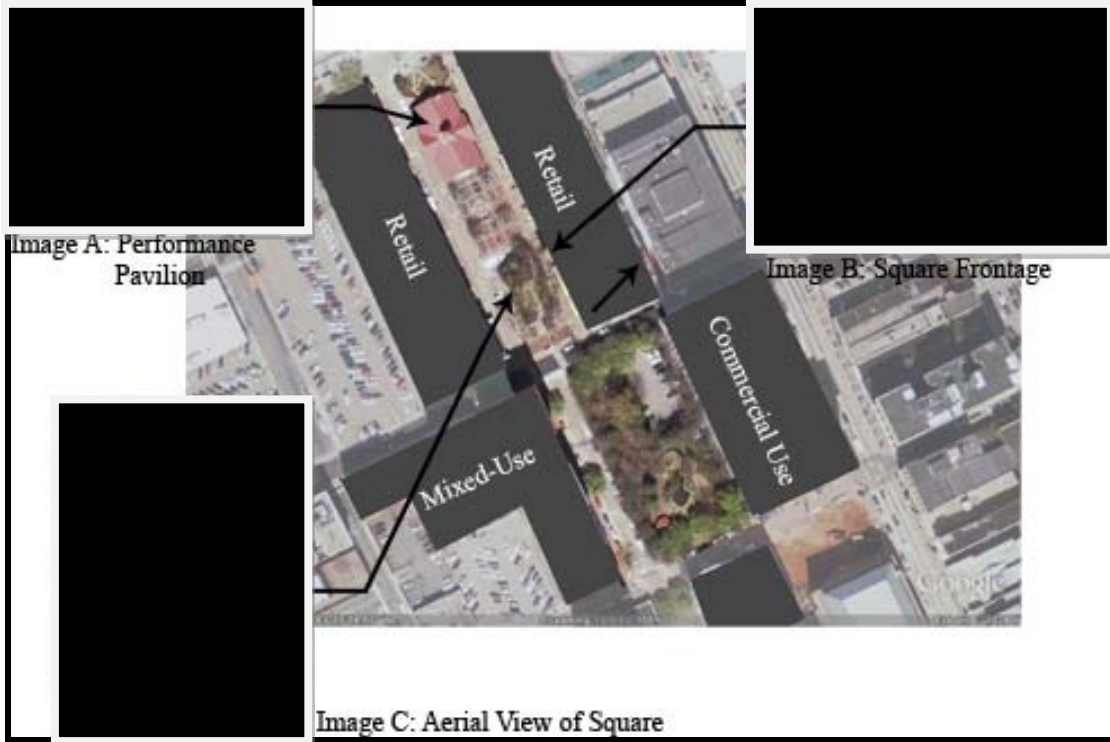


Figure 41: Aerial Image of Market Square [Google Earth]

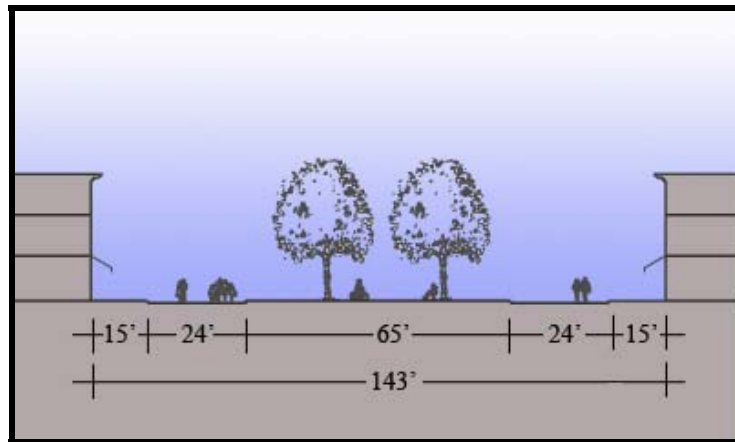


Figure 42: Market Square Section

Pioneer Square, Portland, Oregon

Pioneer Square in Portland Oregon is a well loved space commonly referred to as Portland's back yard. As seen below, the square was designed to support a variety of activities such as performances, chess, children's play areas, water features which include seating variety, coffee shops and food vendors.

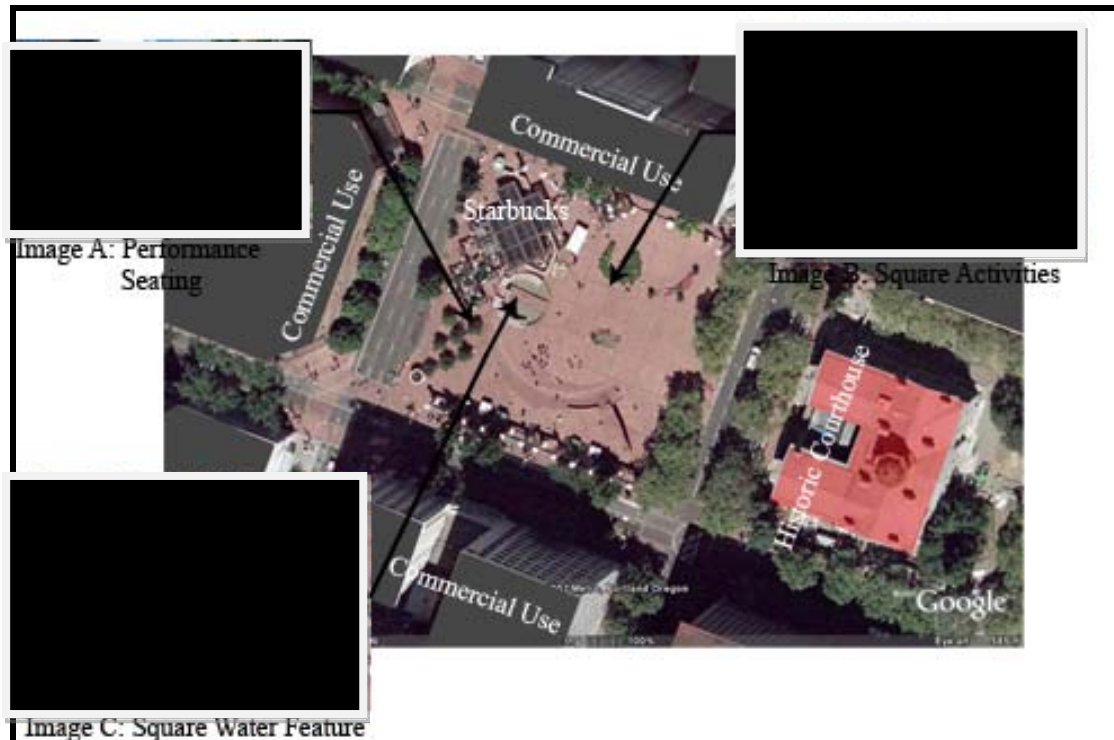


Figure 43: Aerial Image of Pioneer Plaza [Google Earth]

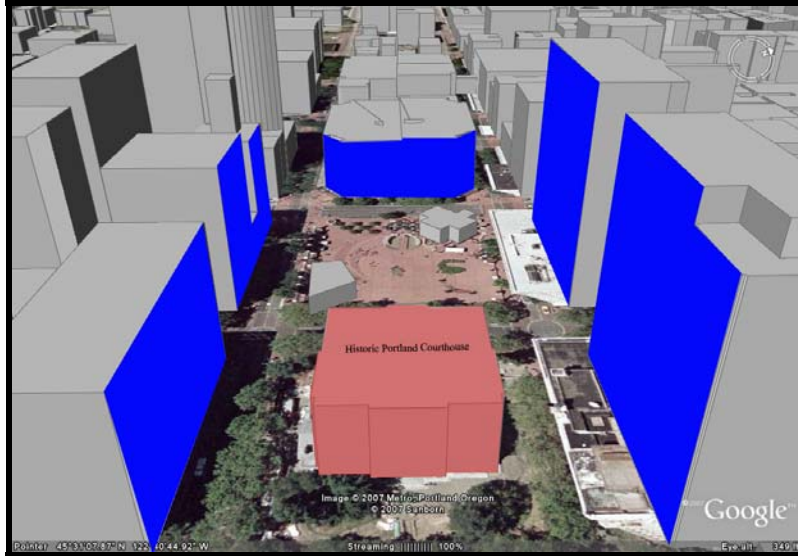


Figure 44: Axonometric Image of Pioneer Plaza [Google Earth]

Architectural Precedents

Four precedents will be studied to better understand different parti's and spatial relationships of the courthouse and the relationships of spaces to one another.

Alleghany County Courthouse

The Alleghany County Courthouse designed by H.H. Richardson in 1883 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania was seen as an example of the maturity of Richardson's work. The building houses in total eleven courts including the Supreme Courts, Circuit Courts, Orphans Courts, and Common Pleas Courts of the County as well as a Law Library, which is open to the public.



Figure 45: Image of Alleghany County Courthouse [Margaret Floyd]

Within the building there is a clear relationship between public and private spaces.

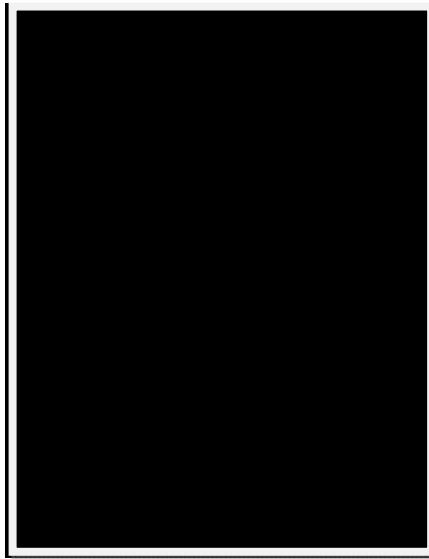


Figure 46: Alleghany County Courthouse Plan: Alleghany County Courthouse Plan highlighting the location of courtroom and support spaces. [Margaret Floyd]

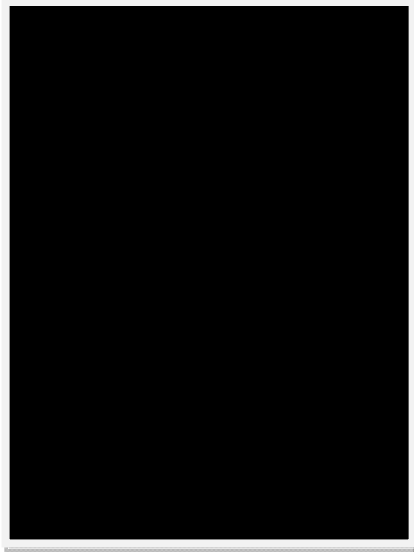


Figure 47: Public Circulation: The public circulation corridor is located around an open courtyard in the middle of the building. From this corridor all courtrooms are accessed, as well as other public areas of the courthouse. The single loaded corridor allows for light and ventilation to occur in the courtrooms and in the corridor through the atrium space. [Margaret Floyd]

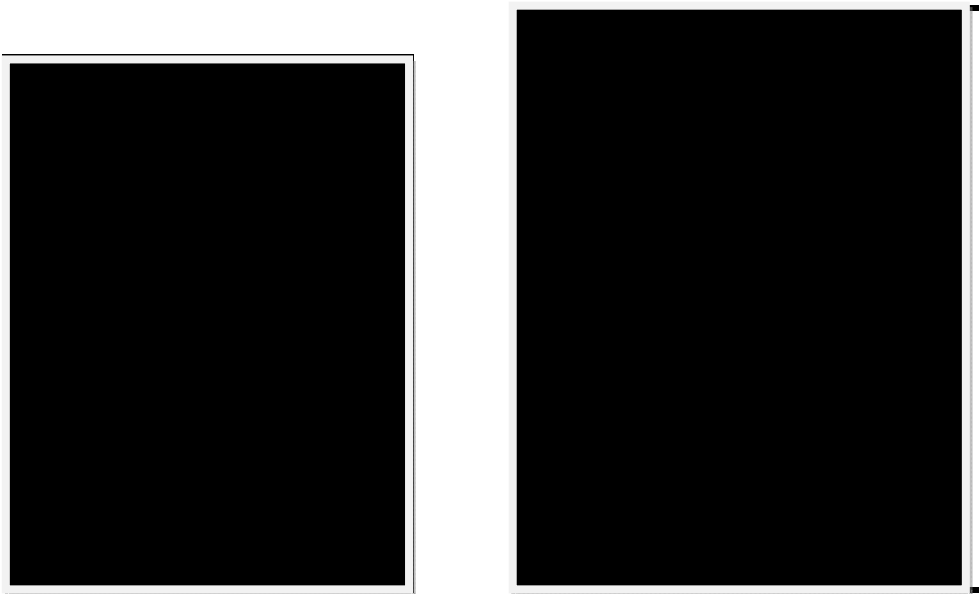


Figure 48: Private Circulation: The private spaces of the courthouse, (for example, the judges chambers, witness rooms, and jury rooms,) are located between the courtrooms with private circulation to them from the floors below. [Margaret Floyd]

Hartford County Courthouse

The Hartford County Courthouse in Hartford, Connecticut was designed by Paul Cret in 1929. The building houses five courtrooms including one Supreme Court, two Criminal Courts, and two Civil Courts as well as a Law Library open to the public.

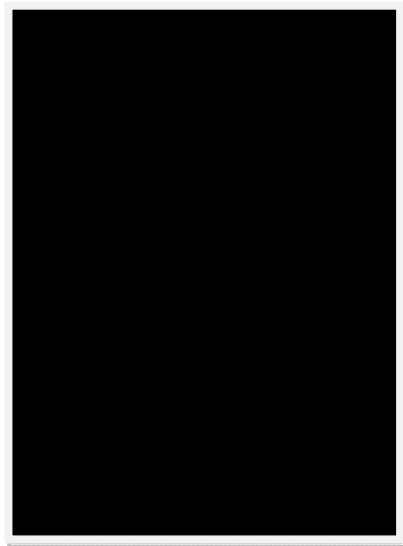


Figure 49: Image of Hartford County Courthouse [R.W. Sexton]

The arrangement of the building is based on the centralized placement of the courts.



Figure 50: Plan of the Hartford County Courthouse [R.W. Sexton]



Figure 51: Public circulation: Civic departments and services accessible to the public line the front façade allowing for natural light and ventilation, separated from the courts by public circulation. Vertical circulation exists at the corners of the building. [R.W. Sexton]



Figure 52: Judicial Circulation: Private judicial office space and services are located along the rear façade of the building allowing for natural light, ventilation, and allowing private access to the courts from the rear of the courtrooms from private, secure corridors. Furthermore, the judges' offices have an additional layer of private circulation that occurs within their office space. [R.W. Sexton]

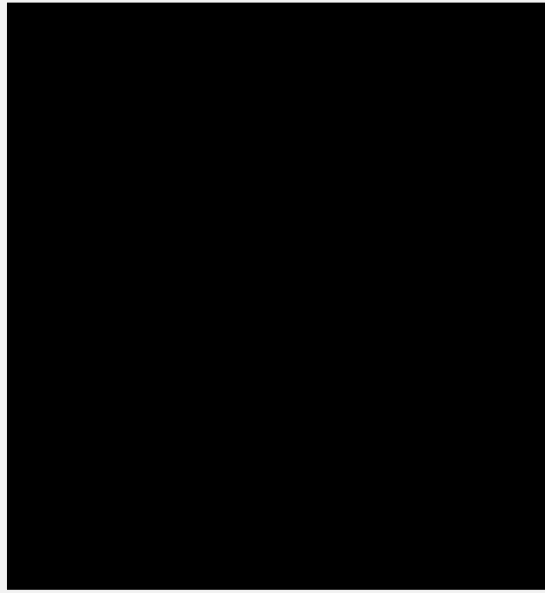


Figure 53: Private Circulation: Witness, Jury, and Lawyer circulation spaces are private as well, and have been kept separated from the circulation of judges. These spaces can be accessed via two routes of travel; from the public access corridor or from private corridor routes. [R.W. Sexton]

Hatfield County Courthouse

The Hatfield County Courthouse in Portland, Oregon is another analysis of a modern courthouse however it is organized with a vertical emphasis. Completed in 1997 the “17 story building includes 15 courtrooms, judges chambers, jury orientation rooms, a circuit satellite library, public galleries and a roof terrace.”³⁵ Parking is provided sub-grade.

³⁵ KPF. Page 125.

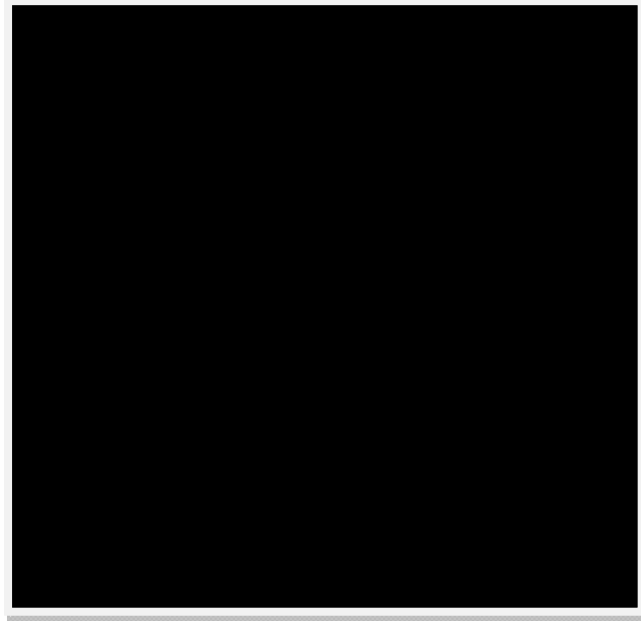


Figure 54: First floor plan of Hatfield County Courthouse [Eugene Kohn]



Figure 55: Second Floor Plan of Hatfield County Courthouse [Eugene Kohn]

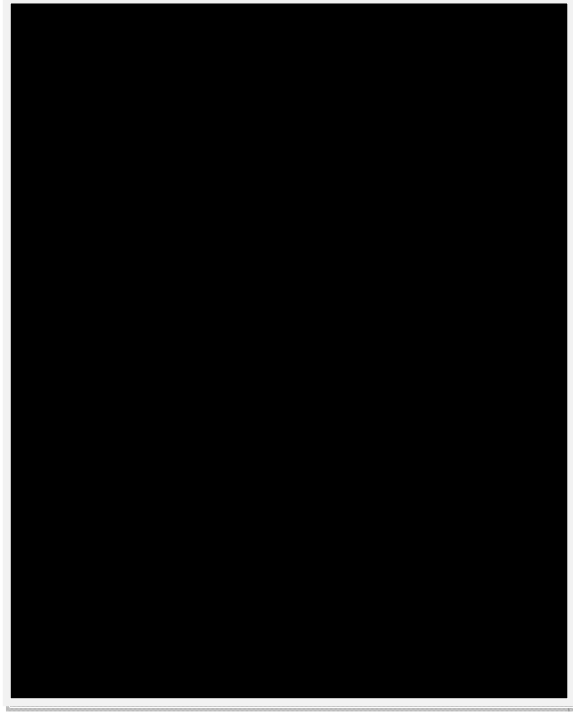


Figure 56: Sectional Diagram shows stacked functional relationships. [Eugene Kohn]

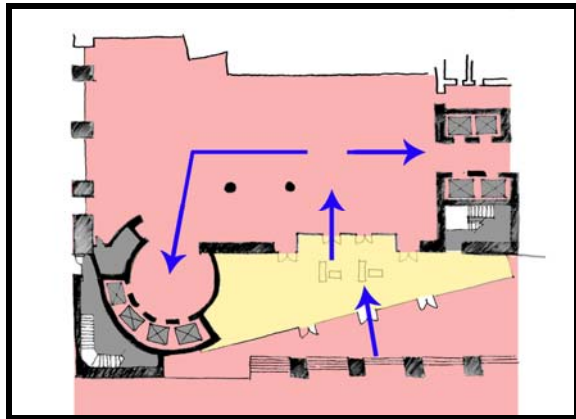


Figure 57: Public circulation and security diagram: Public lobby highlighting public circulation paths through security (in yellow,) to vertical circulation cores.

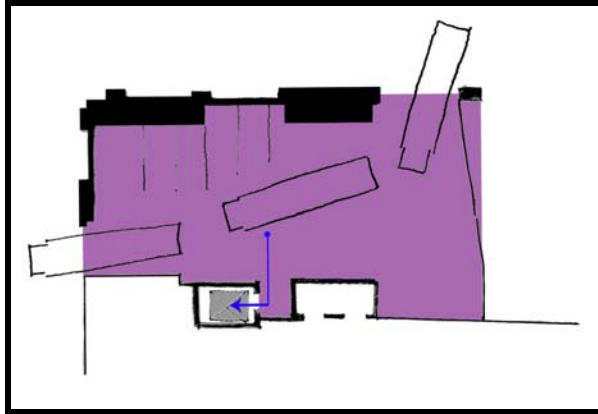


Figure 58: Prisoner Circulation: Prisoner access is under tight security in the rear of the building. Vertical circulation takes prisoners directly up to a holding cell area with direct access to courtrooms.

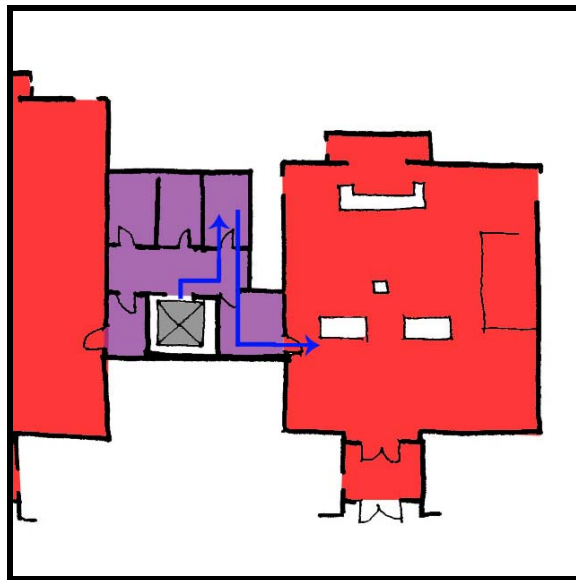


Figure 59: Prisoner Circulation: Prisoner courtroom access and holding cell functional relationships on upper levels.

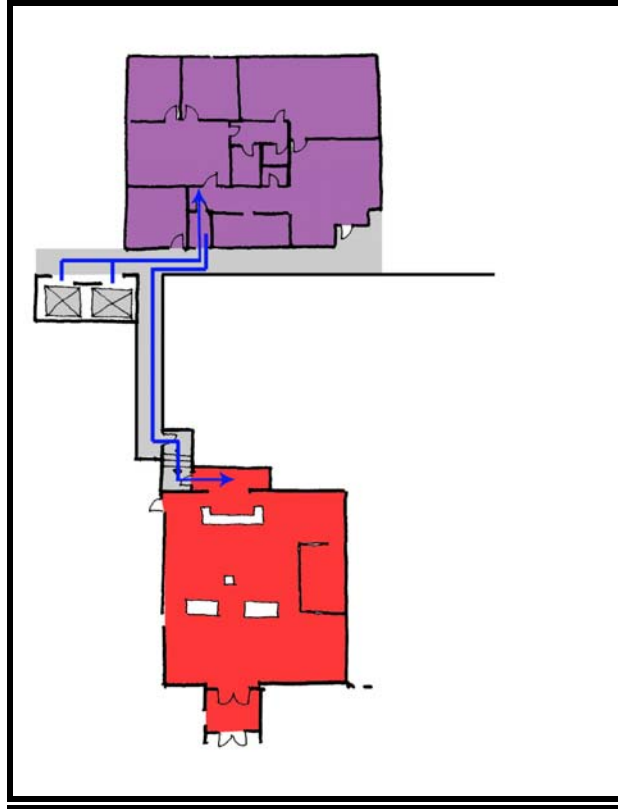


Figure 60: Judicial Circulation: Judicial circulation is separate from juror and criminal circulation. Vertical circulation is provided directly from below level parking garages to upper level judicial suites.

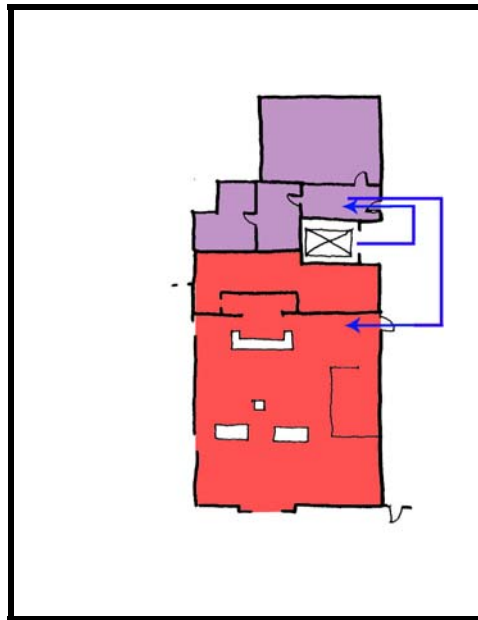


Figure 61: Juror Circulation: Juror circulation occurs separate from all other circulation patterns. Separate vertical circulation is provided with direct access to jurors suites and jury box space in the courtroom.

Chapter 6: Pre-Schematic Alternatives

The following partis were studied, based on the conclusions drawn from the Site Analysis in Chapter 3 and figures 30 through 33. Two partis will explore in more detail the Bank Plaza Scheme and one parti will develop the N. Washington Street Scheme.

Parti 1

In Parti 1, the building diagram is similar to the Hartford County Courthouse by Paul Cret has centrally located courtrooms. Support services for the courts are located between the courtrooms and behind them.



Figure 62: Ground Floor Plan:

- 1: Security Entrance
- 2: Lobby
- 3: County Offices
- 4: Secure arrival area for prisoners
- 5: Parking for Judges or Court Personnel

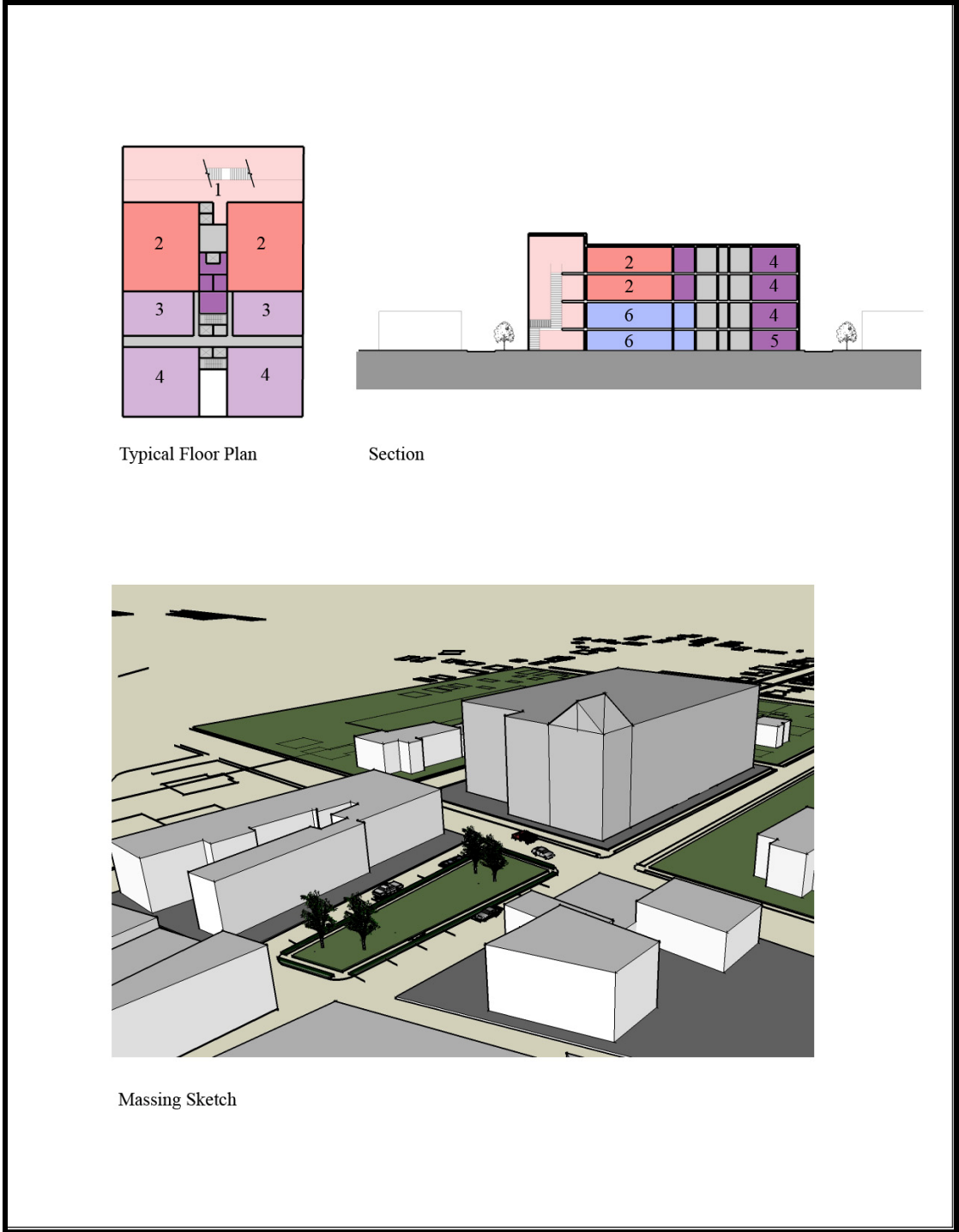


Figure 63: Typical Floor Plan, Section, and Massing Diagram:

1. Public Circulation
2. Courtrooms
3. Jury Areas
4. Judicial Chambers
5. Secure Prisoner Arrival Area
6. County Office

Parti 2

In Parti 2, the building takes a rectangular shape with a central courtyard like the Allegheny County Courthouse. The courtyard provides light and access to all courtrooms with support service space located between the courtrooms. Public services and judicial chambers are located at the ends of the courtyard.

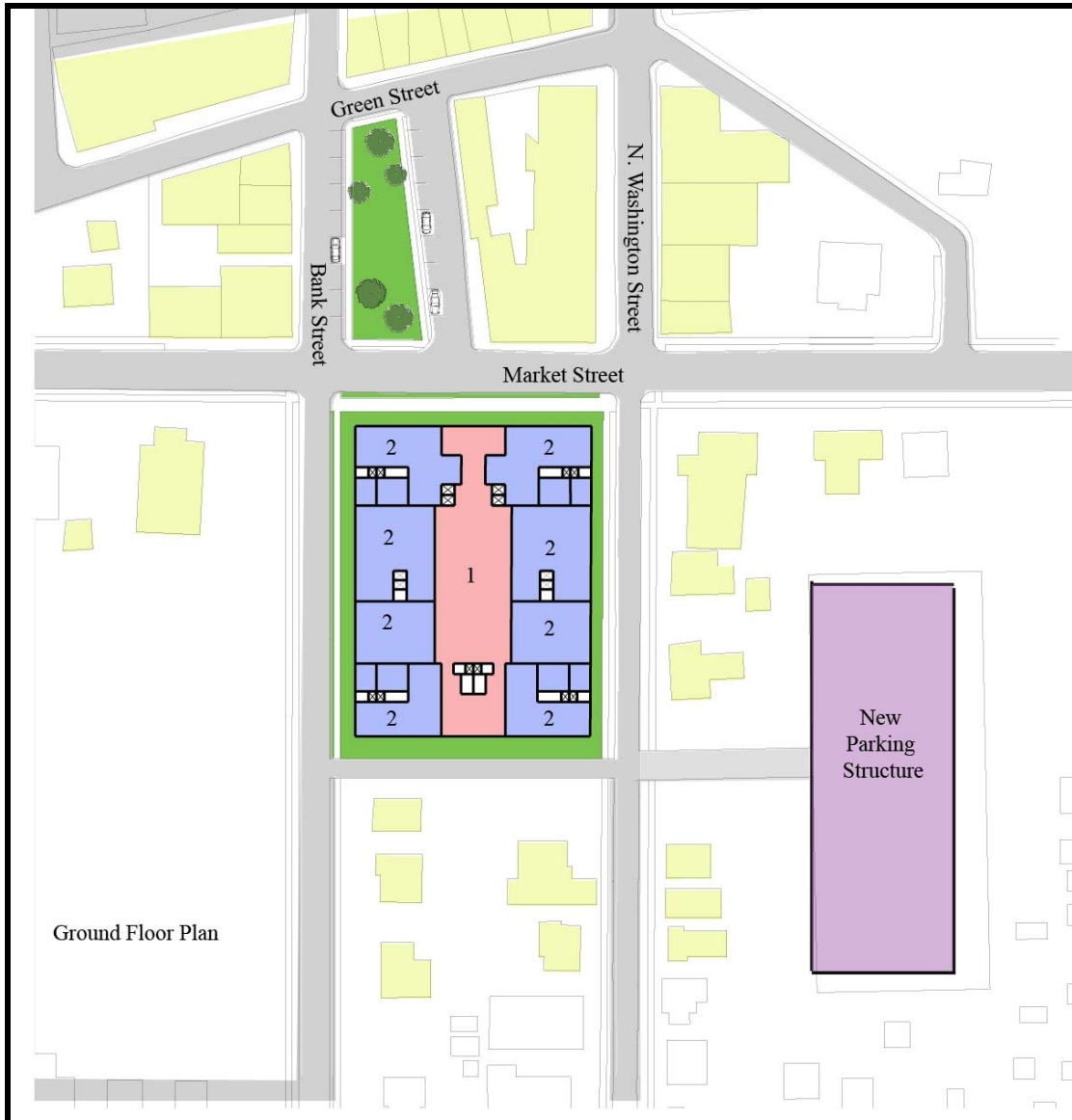


Figure 64: Ground Floor Plan:

- 1: Lobby
- 2: County Offices

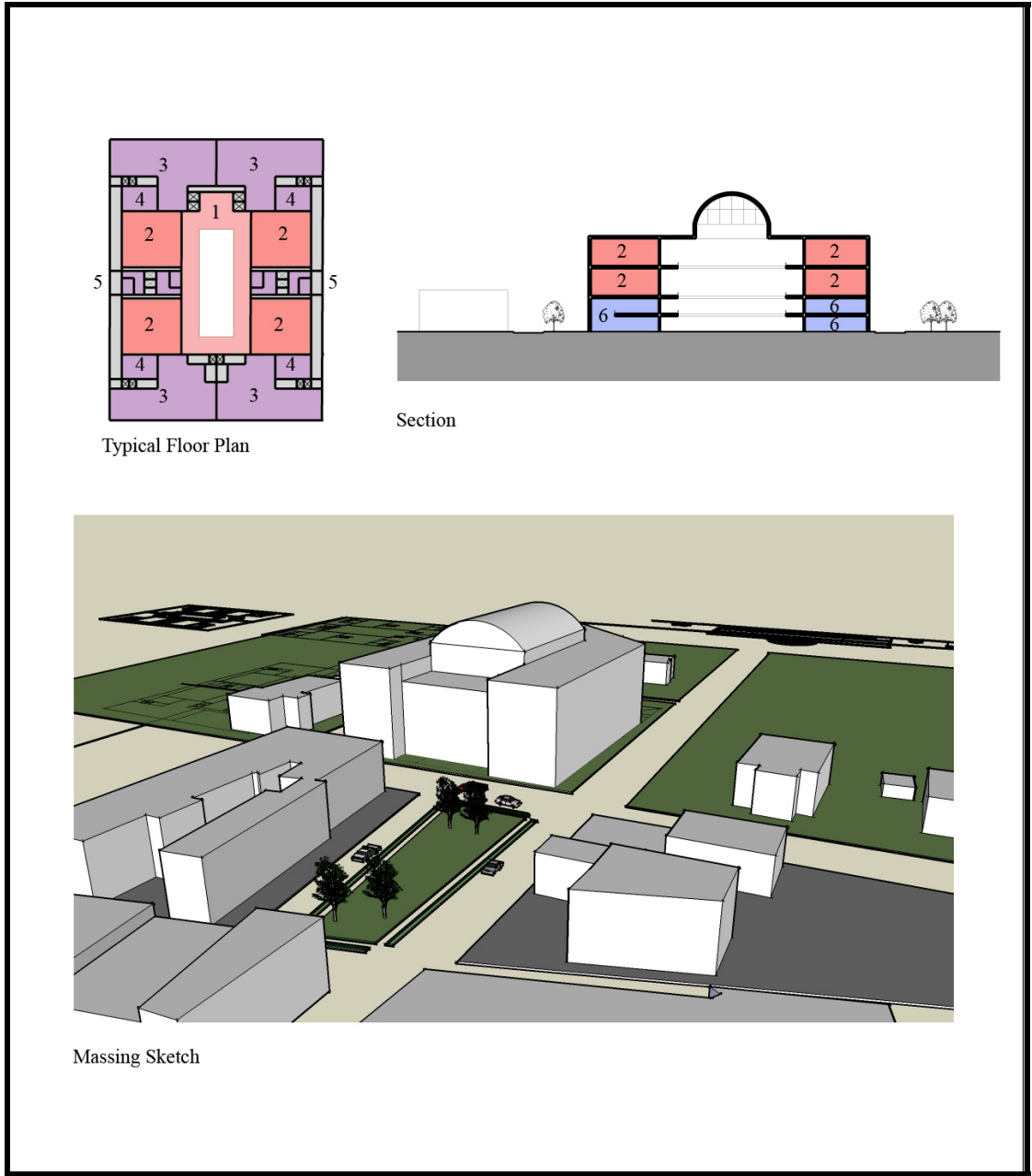


Figure 65: Typical Floor Plan, Section and Massing:

- 1: Public Circulation
- 2: Courtrooms
- 3: Judicial Chambers
- 4: Jury Rooms
- 5: Prisoner Holding Areas
- 6: County Offices

Parti 3

In this parti, a horizontal circulation bar links all courtrooms, provides light and an additional layer of security to the courtrooms. The massing of the courthouse is broken down behind the courtrooms to allow for lighting and ventilation to break down massing. Support facilities are located behind the courtrooms with separate circulations systems for Judges, Jurors and Criminals.



Figure 66: Ground Floor Plan:

- 1: Lobby
- 2: County Offices
- 3: Secure arrival area for Prisoners
- 4: Juror lobby and arrival area

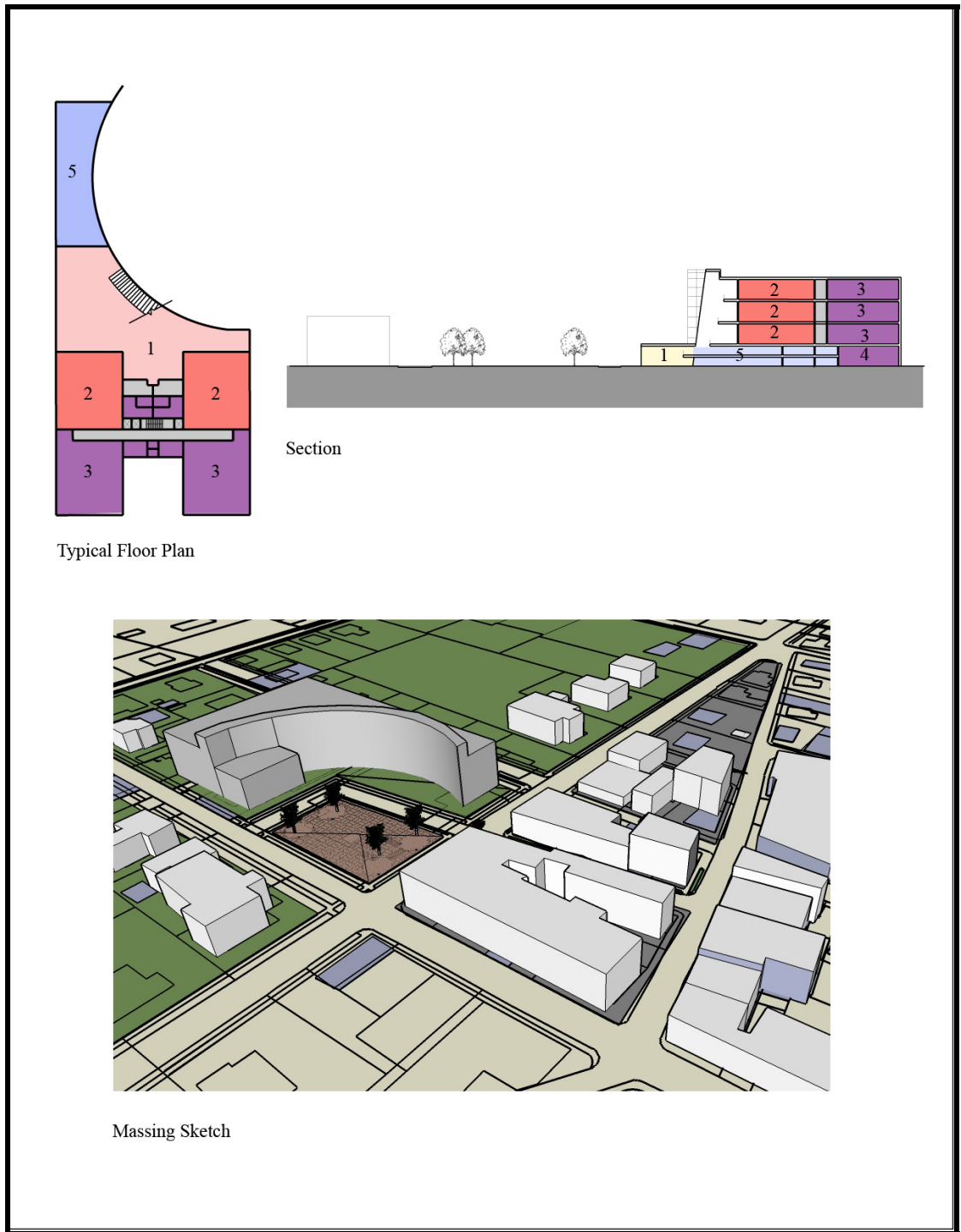


Figure 67: Typical Floor Plan, Section and Massing Diagram:

1. Lobby
2. Courtrooms
3. Judicial chambers
4. Secure Parking area
5. County Offices

Chapter 7: Design Conclusions

Urban Design Strategy

In the beginning of the semester, it was clear that the site identified at the beginning of the thesis process was not appropriate for the project and its theoretical intent. The semester started by analyzing the existing urban infrastructure in order to create a plan for the future growth of Snow Hill, Maryland. Various schemes were studied to identify areas for growth, more green spaces and a new civic square, and courthouse.

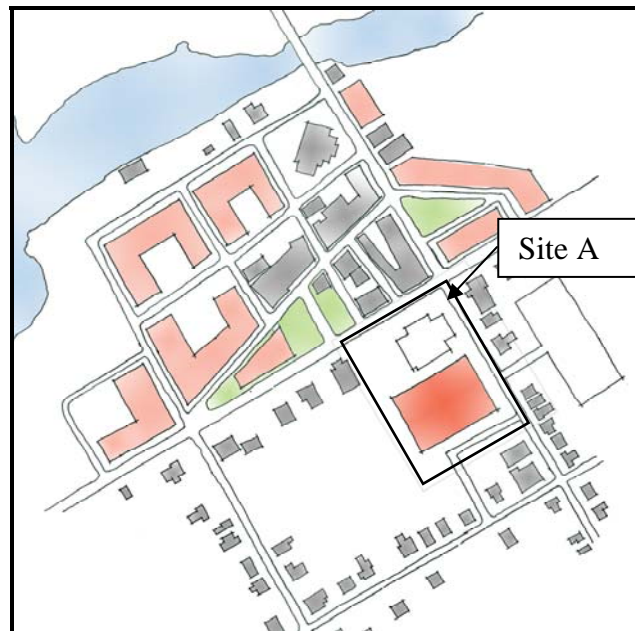


Figure 68: Potential Site A



Figure 69: Potential Site B

Site B was chosen for the final design due to its relationship to the existing courthouse, relationship to the major transportation routes, extension of the urban fabric to the North East and allowing for a connection to the water.



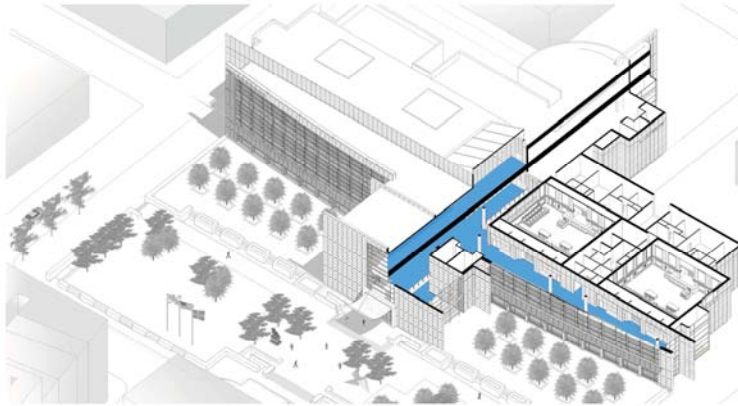
Figure 70: Proposed Site Plan

Building Organization

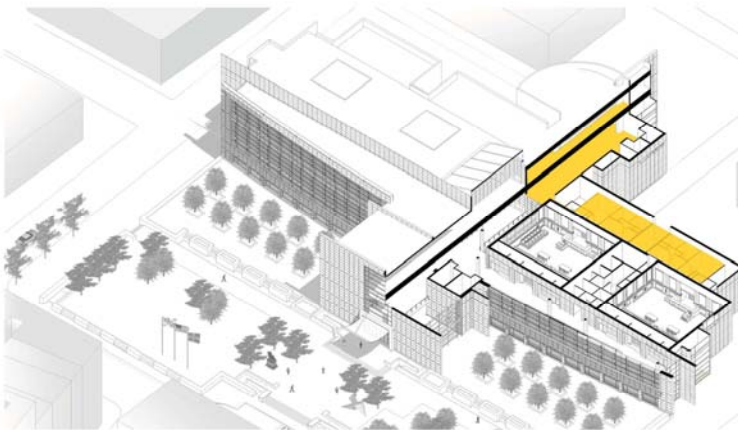
Courthouses have complex circulation requirements for three major user groups: the public, judges, and prisoners. In order to better understand the circulation of the building, independent studies of ideal circulation patterns were studied. The following diagrams are a result of those studies and their implementation in the final design of the project.

Building Circulation Diagrams

Public Circulation



Justice Circulation



Prisoner Circulation

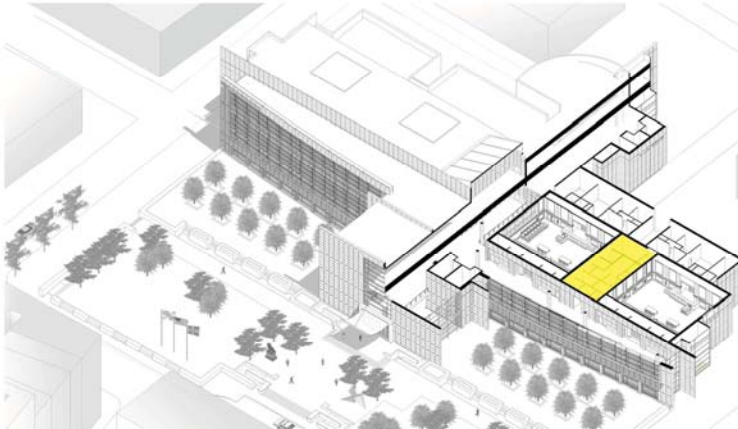


Figure 71: Building Circulation Diagram

Courtroom Access Diagrams

Prisoner Holding

- Prisoner Holding is located between courtrooms.
- Prisoners enter opposite the Jury box

Judges Chambers

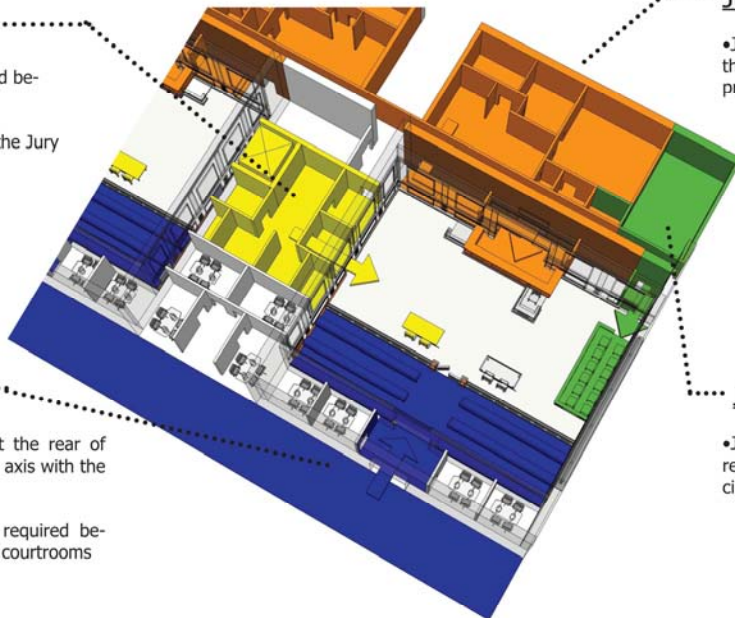
- Judicial courtroom entrances are in the rear of the courtroom off of a private circulation corridor.

Public Entry

- Public entry is located at the rear of the courtroom, typically on axis with the judges bench.
- Double sound locks are required between public corridors and courtrooms

Jury Room

- Jury members enter the courtroom directly from the jury room via a private circulation corridor.



Courtroom Plan

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Figure 72: Courtroom Access Diagrams

Architectural Conclusion

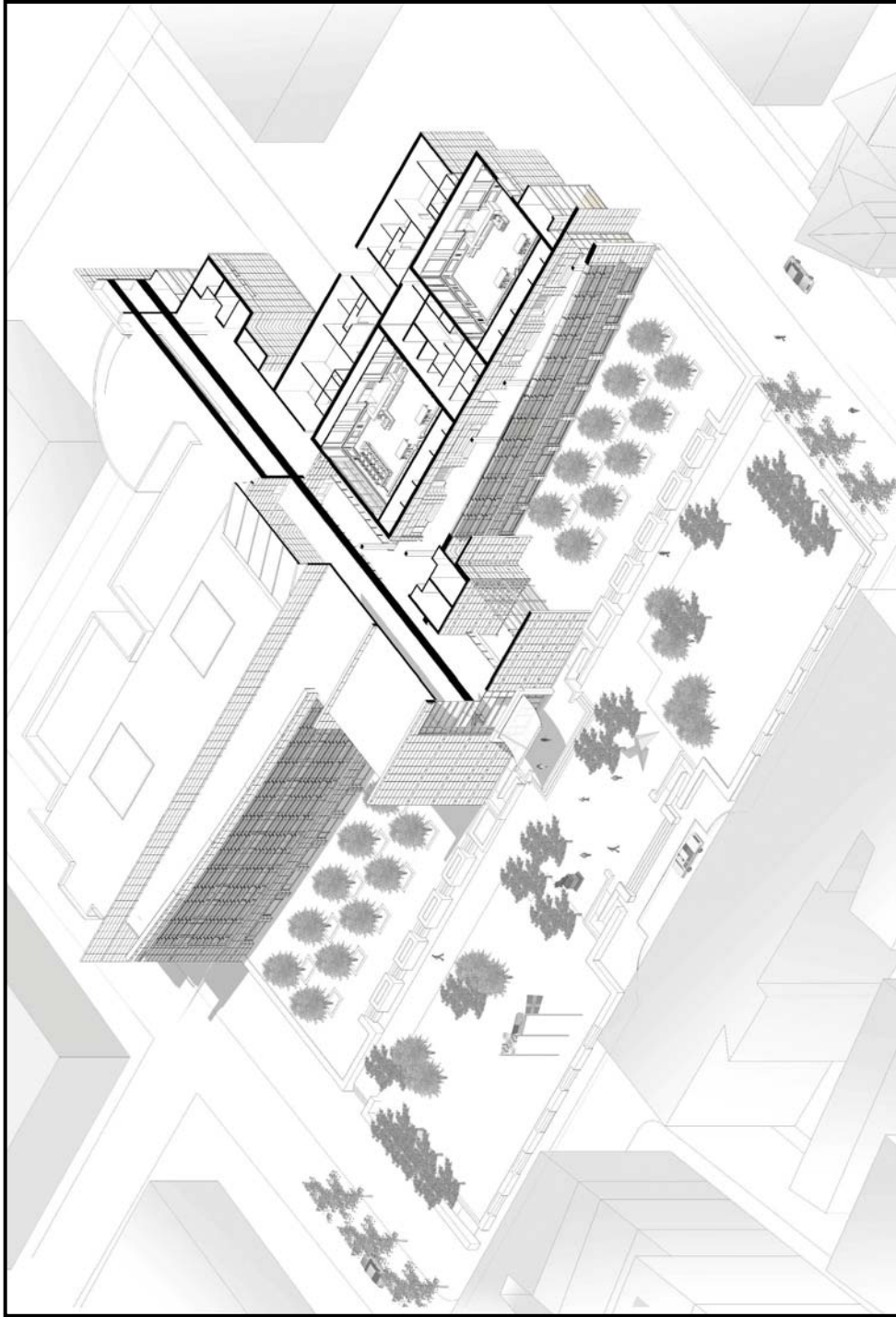


Figure 73: Axonometric Drawing

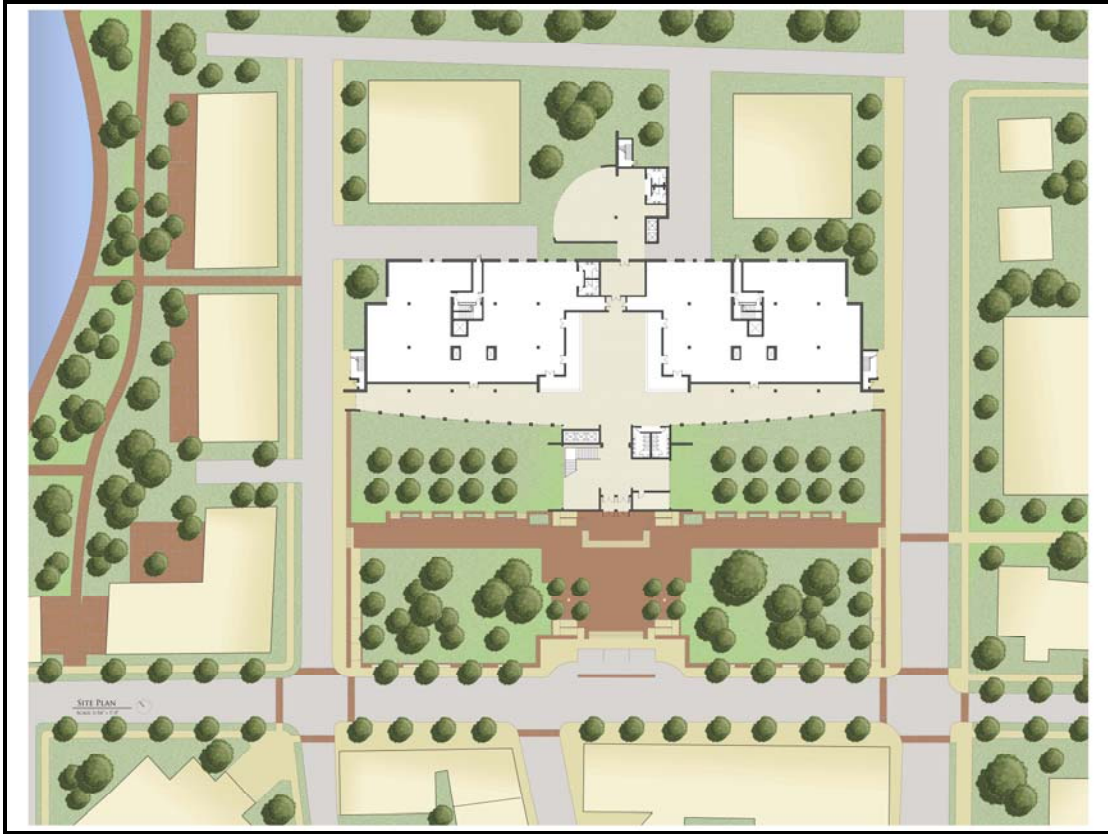


Figure 74: First Floor Plan



Figure 75: Typical Floor Plan

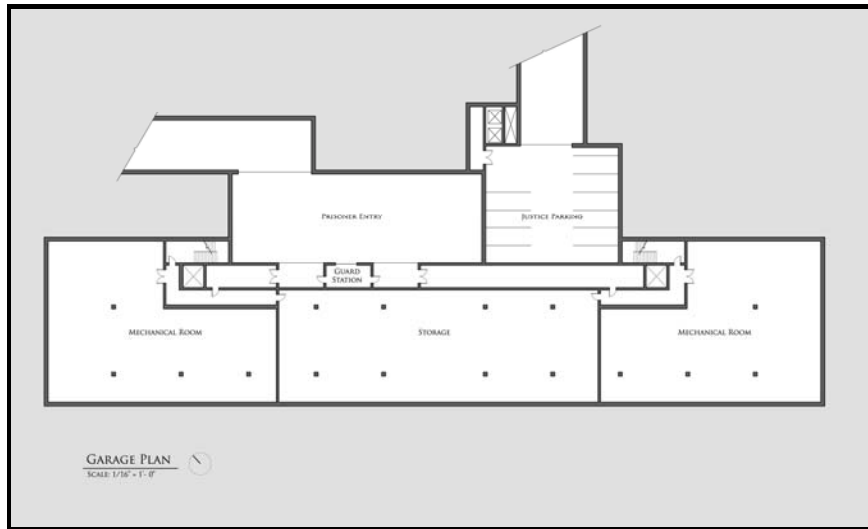


Figure 76: Lower Level Plan

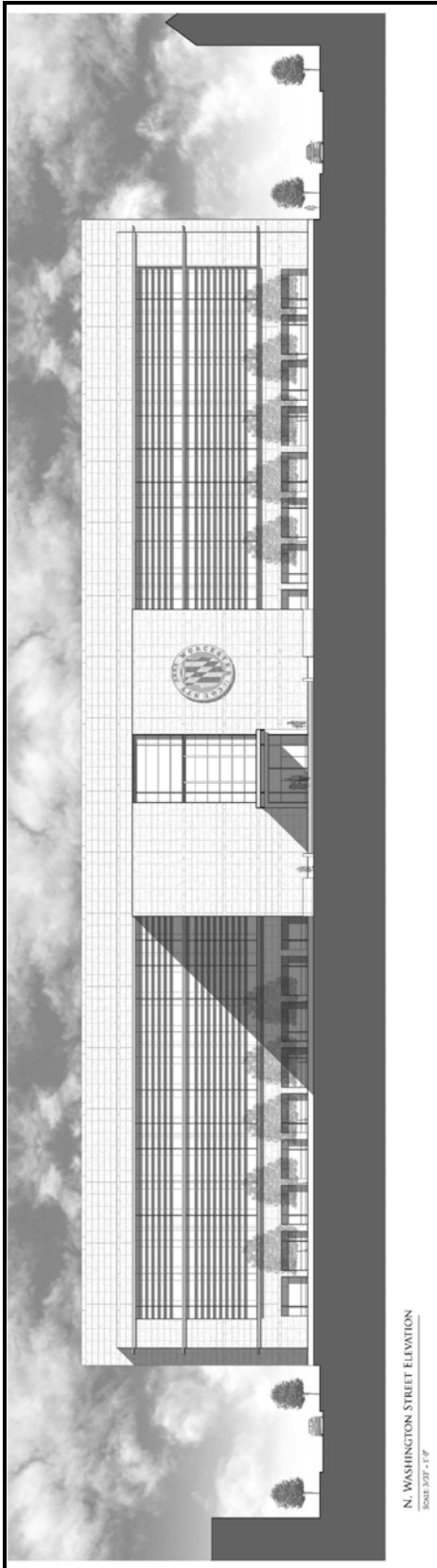


Figure 77: N. Washington Street Elevation

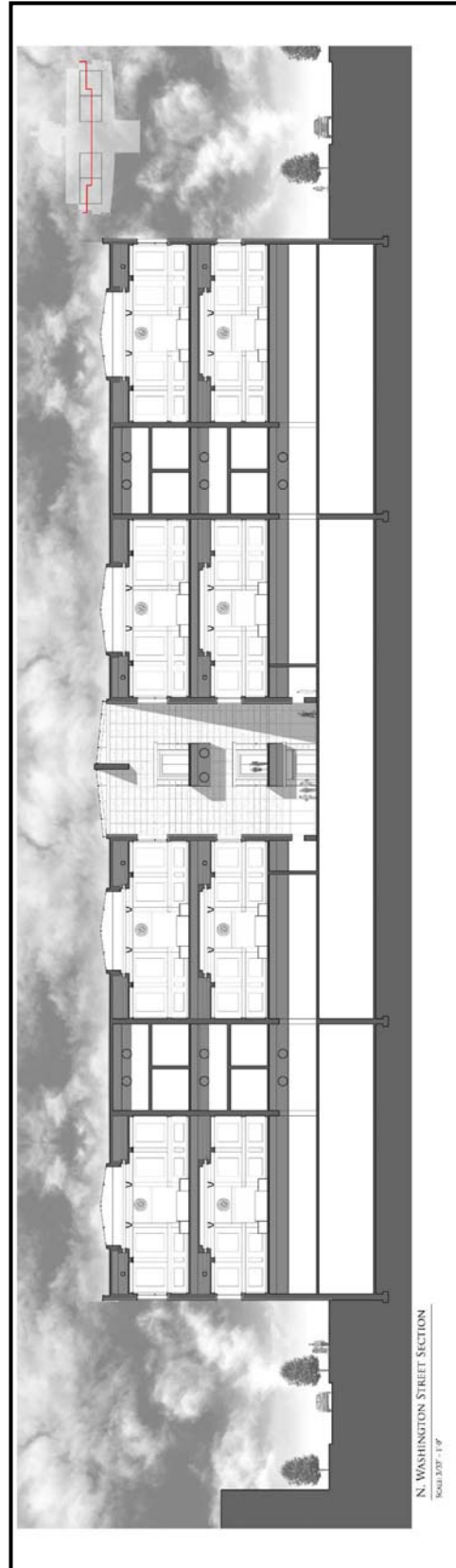


Figure 78: N. Washington Street Section



Figure 79: Market Street Elevation

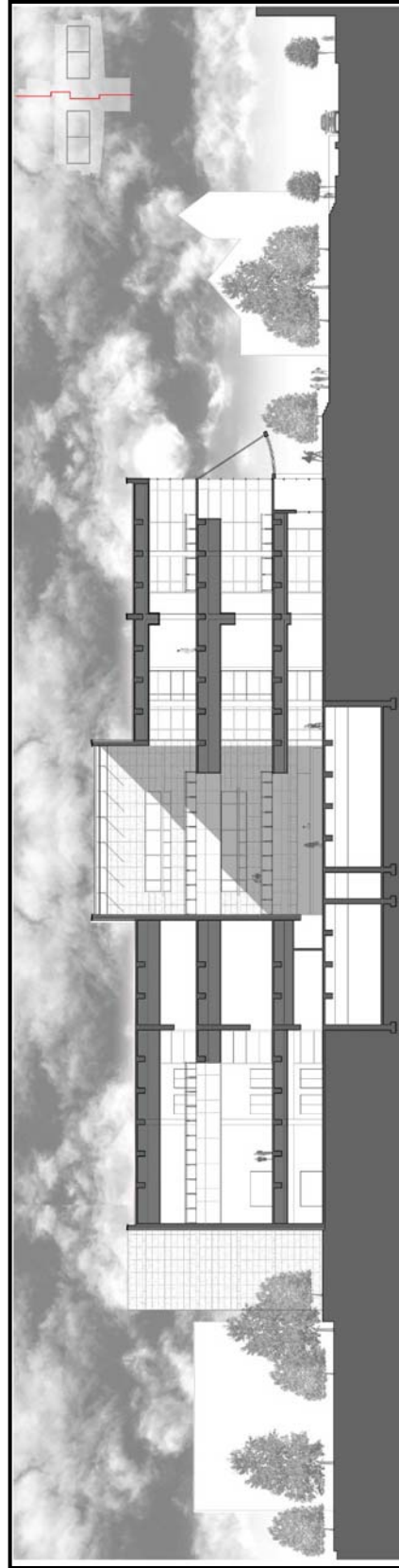


Figure 80: Market Street Section



Figure 81: Exterior Perspective



Figure 82: Exterior Perspective



Figure 84: Atrium Perspective



Figure 85: Central Atrium Perspective



Figure 86: Gallery Perspective



Figure 87: Court Entry Perspective



Figure 88: Courtroom Perspective

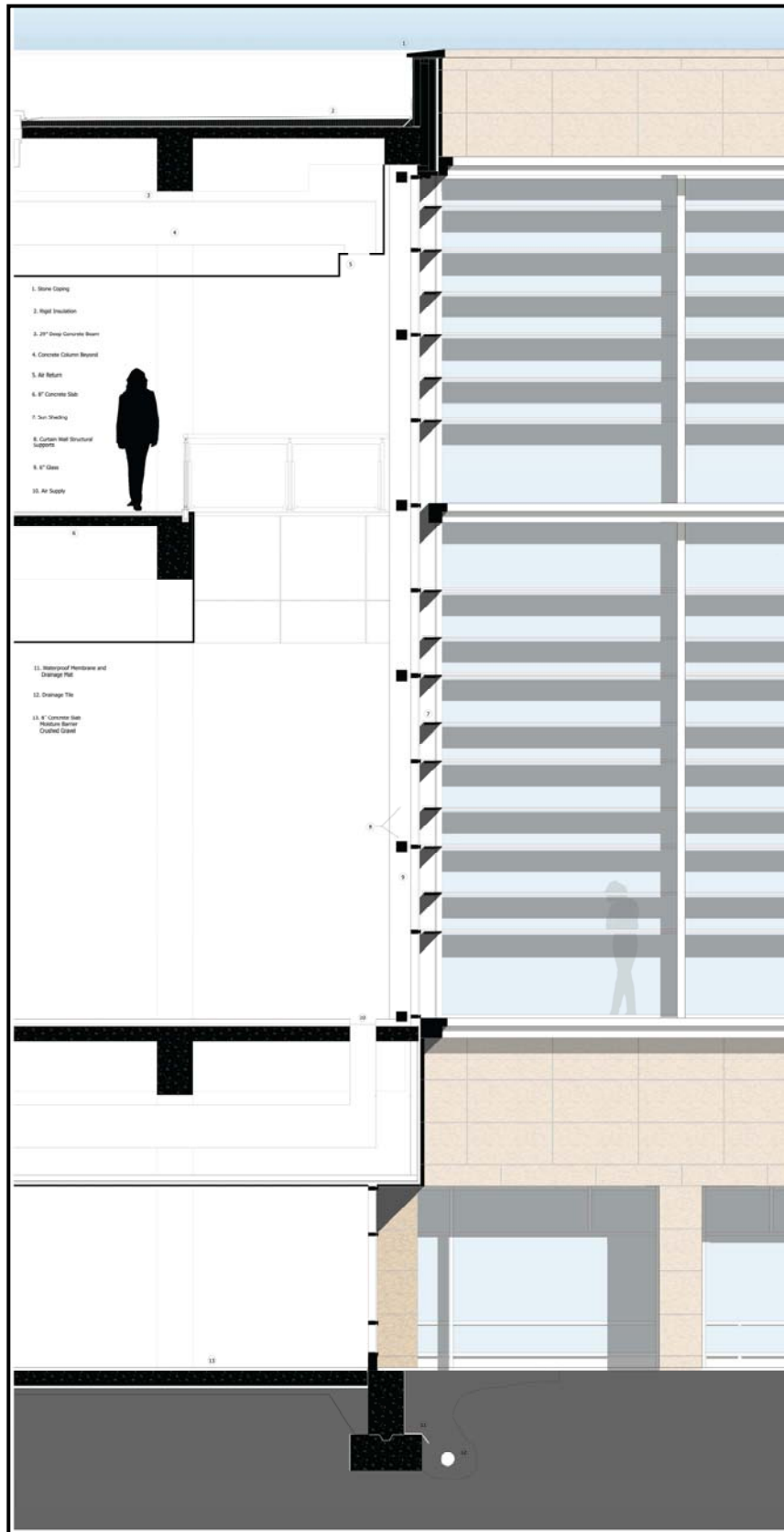


Figure 89: Wall Detail

Bibliography

- Arendt, Randall. Rural by Design: Maintaining Small Town Character. Washington, DC. Planners Press. 1994.
- Bell, Matt. "Novus Ordo Seclorum: The County Courthouse as Object and Symbol." Unpublished Paper. 1994.
- Burgoyne, Mindie. Images of America: Snow Hill. Chicago, Illinois. Arcadia Publications. 2006.
- Calthorpe, Peter. The Next American Metropolis: Ecology, Community and the American Dream. New York, New York. The Architectural Press. 1993.
- Fein, Albert. Frederick Law Olmstead and the American Environmental Tradition. New York. George Braziller, INC. 1972.
- Flanders, Steven. Celebrating the Courthouse: A Guide for Architects, Their Clients, and the Public. New York, NY. 2006.
- Floyd, Margaret. H.H. Richardson: A Genius for Architecture. New York. The Monacelli Press, INC. 1997.
- Francaviglia, Richard V. Main Street Revisited. Iowa City. Iowa Press. 1996.
- Gibberd, Frederick. Town Design. London. The Architectural Press. 1953.
- Greensberg, Allan. Architecture of Democracy. New York, New York. Rizzoli Publications. 2006.
- Hegeman, Werner and Elbert Peets. The American Vitruvius: An Architects Handbook of Civic Art. New York, New York. Princeton Architectural Press. 1988.
- James, Ronald M. Temples of Justice: County Courthouses of Nevada. University of Nevada Press. Reno, 1994.
- Kohn, Euguene, William Pederson, Sheldon Fox. KPF: The First 22 Years. Italy. L'Arca Edizioni. 1999.
- Lennard, Suzanne and Henry L. Livable Cities. New York. Gondolier Press. 1987.
- Lounsbury, Carl. "The Structure of Justice: The Courthouses of Colonial Virginia." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Volume 3, 1989. Page 214-226.

Marcuse, Peter. "Tradition in a Global City?" *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review*. Volume XVII. Number 11. 2006. Page 7 – 18.

New Classicism. New York. Rizzoli. 1990.

Nolan, John. New Towns for Old. Massachusetts. University of Massachusetts Press. 1927.

Logue, Mary. Courthouses of Minnesota. St. Paul. Minnesota Historical Society Press. 2006.

Order and Image in the American Small Town. Jackson. University of Mississippi Press. 1981.

Peternyi, Imre. Town Centres: Planning and Renewal. Budapest. 1973.

Peters, John O. and Margaret T. Virginia's Historic Courthouses. Charlottesville, Virginia. University Press of Virginia. 1995.

Price, E.T. "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat." *Geographical Review*. Volume 58, No. 1. January 1968. Page 29-60.

Rappoport, Amos. "On Cultural Landscapes" *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review*. Volume III. Number 2. 1992. Page 33 - 47.

Rifkind, Carole. Main Street: The Face of Urban America. New York. Harpers & Row Publishers. 1977.

Schmertz, Mildred. Zimmer Gunsul Frasca. Rockport, Massachusetts. Rockport Publishers, INC. 1995.

Sexton, R.W. American Public Buildings of Today. New York, New York. Architectural Book Publishing Company. 1931.

Sharp, Thomas. The Anatomy of a Village. Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Penguin Books. 1946

Stilgoe, John R. Common Landscape of America 1580 to 1845. New Haven. Yale University Press. 1982.

Unwin, Raymond. Town Planning in Practice. New York, New York. Princeton Architectural Press. 1994.

Van Rensselaer. Henry Hobson Richardson and His Works. Illinois. The Prairie School Press. 1888.

www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/contentView.do?contentType=GSA_OVERVIEW&contentId=8831&noc=T

