

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**Campbell Hall (AA-2210)**  
**St. John's College, Annapolis**

Constructed in 1953-1954, Campbell Hall was the final dormitory erected on the campus of St. John's College. Baltimore architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. designed the Colonial Revival style building, which was built of concrete faced with brick by the Lyons Construction Company. The building was symmetrically sited to the west of McDowell Hall, balancing Randall Hall (1903). The woman's dormitory was dedicated in October 1954, named in honor of Levin Hicks Campbell (class of 1893), whose grandson had provided matching funds for the building's construction.

Built as a counterpart to Randall Hall, Campbell Hall was designed in a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial Revival style. The building's overall massing and detailing (though greatly reduced) was clearly inspired by the older Randall Hall. It is a three-story Flemish bond brick building, raised upon a full-story basement, and covered with a hipped roof, with cross end gables, sheathed with slate shingles. Rectangular in plan, the building extends nine bays long and is three bays wide. Like Randall Hall, the principal elevation is located in the end wall, which is divided into three parts, including a slightly projecting central pavilion and wings. The central pavilion is dominated by the Colonial Revival-style main entry door, and is further accentuated by a pedimented gable over the pavilion.



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## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2210

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Built in 1954 as counterpart to Randall Hall, Campbell Hall was designed in a mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century Colonial Revival style. The building's overall massing and detailing (though greatly reduced) was clearly inspired by the older Randall Hall. It is a three-story Flemish bond brick building, raised upon a full-story basement, and covered with a hipped roof, with cross end gables, sheathed with slate shingles. Rectangular in plan, the building extends nine bays long and is three bays wide. Like Randall Hall, the principal elevation is located in the end wall, which is divided into three parts, including a slightly projecting central pavilion and wings. The central pavilion is dominated by the Colonial Revival-style main entry door, and is further accentuated by a pedimented gable over the pavilion.

### Exterior Description:

The northeast elevation is the primary elevation of the building. It is divided into three parts consisting of a central pavilion and wings. The central pavilion is the main focus of the facade and is slightly projecting from the side wings. It features a prominent Colonial Revival-style door surround on center of the first story and two bays of single windows in the upper stories. The central entry, reached by semi-circular stone steps, is an engaged portico with four pilasters framing the door and sidelights and supporting a full entablature with a central pediment. The unfluted pilasters are set upon stone bases and have Tuscan order capitals. The two inside pilasters frame a set of double wood paneled doors with a transom above, while the outside pilasters enclose narrow sidelights to either side. The transom and sidelights have oval-shaped panes with diamonds between. The entablature consists of a three-part architrave, an undecorated cushion frieze, and a cornice with dentils. The pediment surmounting the door has dentils in its raking cornice. The two upper stories have single 6/6 windows to either side of center. The windows have gauged jack arches. A pedimented gable end rises above the third story level of the central pavilion. The tympanum is undecorated, save for a plaster finish.

The two side wings are unfenestrated on the upper levels, and offer only round-headed blind arches on the first story. These blind arches mirror those found on Randall Hall.

The southeast side elevation of the building extends twelve bays deep, with the front and rear bays projecting slightly from the rest of the wall surface, as end piers. The front and rear bays have three round window openings located between the buildings three floors, including the basement level. On the interior, these round windows open onto the stair landings of the front and rear staircases. The ten inside bays, identically expressed on the first, second and third stories, have symmetrically arranged, single 8/8 windows with brick gauged arches and stone sills. The basement level, part of which opens into a well and part of which is at ground level due to a change in elevation, similarly features ten 8/8 windows with brick gauged arches and stone sills. The roof is pierced at alternating bays by four, round-arched dormers with vents.

The northwest side elevation is articulated slightly differently from the opposing southeast side elevation. Here, instead of twelve bays of single window openings, this wall surface is divided into nine bays whereby the two end bays feature single openings, and the seven bays have paired windows. The two end bays, or piers, have

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Campbell Hall, St. John's College, Annapolis  
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single 6/6 windows with gauged jack arches and stone sills, on the three principal floors (1-3). The inside seven bays feature pairs of 6/6 windows similarly with gauged jack arches and stone sills on the three principal floors. Here, the basement level is a full story, opening at ground level, and delineated from the brick surface by a brick watertable. Each of the inside bays at this level has a round-arched opening with paired French doors set into the masonry wall with a fanlight above. Stone keystones close the brick arches, while louvered doors flush with the brick wall surface close the door openings. The end piers at the basement level feature two different openings--that towards the rear end wall has a single 6/6 window, while that towards the front elevation features a wood and glass door set within a rectangular opening. The roofline has round-arched dormers with vents occupying alternating bays, as on the opposing side elevation.

The southwest end elevation is a fairly austere wall surface with fenestration limited to the central portion of the wall. The first, second and third stories are expressed by two, single 6/6 windows located on center of the wall. The windows have brick gauged arches and stone sills. The raised basement level has a double door just off center, with a single 6/6 window next to it and both symmetrically arranged with the windows above. A single 6/6 window to the west of center is also found at this level. The entry is much less grand than on the front, but is identified by its vaulted pediment overhang. A door head (projecting cornice) floats above the double wood and glass doors.

### Interior Description:

The interior of Campbell Hall survives relatively intact from its original period of construction. The building is arranged with stair halls located at either end of the building leading to a central corridor on each floor. These corridors extend the full length of the building, and open onto individual dorm rooms. The building is entered from either the front or rear doors, though the principal entry is from the northeast. This door opens into an entry parlor, or vestibule, with large arched openings to either side. One archway leads into the front stair hall, another into a security office. The side walls of the arched openings have paneled jambs that continue as paneled soffits into the actual arch. The vestibule has a marble floor with black and white tiles, plaster walls, chair railing, baseboard and a heavy crown molding. The crown molding is built up over the arched openings forming a sort of oversized keystone.

The front stair hall, located in the east corner of the building, features a metal "Chippendale" railing, and metal treads and risers. The typical corridor has plain plaster walls with and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The solid wood doors leading into the dorm rooms appear original, as do the fluted door casings.

The basement of Campbell Hall consists of both dorm rooms and a Common Room. The dorm rooms are located to both side of the central corridor, and are, in some places, separated by large load bearing piers. The plaster walls have baseboards, chair rails and crown molding, and the door trim is fluted and mitred. The Common Room is a spacious room that opens onto the outdoor terrace via the French doors set within the basement level arched openings.

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Campbell Hall, St. John's College, Annapolis  
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Although one of the more recently constructed buildings on campus, Campbell Hall retains a high degree of integrity in terms of its original interior features and materials. Most of the interior features survive from the original period of construction, and most of the alterations (such as the floor runners) are cosmetic and reversible.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2210

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

<b>Significance dates</b>	1953-1954	<b>Architect</b>	James R. Edmunds, Jr.
<b>Specific dates</b>	1953-1954	<b>Builder</b>	Lyons Construction

Evaluation for:

National Register                       Maryland Register                       not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Constructed in 1953-1954, Campbell Hall was the final dormitory erected on the campus of St. John's College. Baltimore architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. designed the Colonial Revival style building, which was built of concrete faced with brick by the Lyons Construction Company. The building was symmetrically sited to the west of McDowell Hall, balancing Randall Hall (1903). The woman's dormitory was dedicated in October 1954, named in honor of Levin Hicks Campbell (class of 1893), whose grandson had provided matching funds for the building's construction.

\*For a detailed history of St. John's College, refer to Maryland Historical Inventory Form, McDowell Hall (AA-675).

### History of Campbell Hall

Under the short administration of John Kieffer, the eighteenth president of St. John's College, the makeup of the student body began to gradually change as African-Americans were admitted for the first time when Martin Dyer joined the student body in 1948. President Richard Weigle (served 1949-1980) continued the metamorphosis. During Weigle's thirty years in this position, enrollment was higher than it had ever been as women were admitted for the first time in 1951. Major construction efforts were undertaken, including the erection of Campbell Hall in 1953, the moving of the Charles Carroll the Barrister House from Main Street to the campus in 1955, and the building of a new science hall and auditorium in 1956-1958. One of the college's major construction efforts during this period was completely unintentional, when in 1952, fire once again damaged McDowell Hall.

The admission of women to the college created new housing demands and regulations. The overcrowding of the dormitory space restricted the woman to occupy space in southwestern half of the Chase-Stone House (1857) and in upper story of Randall Hall (1903). The Chase-Stone House had originally been constructed as a twin dwelling, housing the principal and vice-principal of the college. Randall Hall was constructed as the dining hall and kitchen, with dormitory space on the second story that housed seniors. Thus, immediately upon the admission of women to the college, the Board of Rector, Visitors, and Governors began to campaign for funds to erect a woman's dormitory. Milton Campbell, grandson of Levin Hicks Campbell (class of 1793),

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provided the final \$75,000 matching funds need to construct the building.<sup>1</sup> The large reading room in the western corner of the first floor was named in honor of Baldwin.

The new building was designed by architect James Richard Edmunds, Jr. of Baltimore, with the Lyons Construction Company of Baltimore serving as the contractors.<sup>2</sup> Henry Adams, Inc. served as the mechanical engineer, with Crout, Snyder, and Crandall as the structural engineer. Stehle, Beans, and Beans was the general contractor, and the interior design was under the direction of Mary Louise Marty. Born in 1914, Edmunds was a registered architect, practicing in Maryland and Virginia. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and opened his office in Baltimore in 1947.<sup>3</sup>

Campbell Hall was located outside of, but adjacent to "Yale Row," the symmetrically aligned row of buildings set on either side of McDowell Hall. Rather, the new Colonial Revival style building was located perpendicular to Humphreys Hall (1835) and parallel to Randall Hall (1903). The building was one of the last structures to be constructed to the northwest of McDowell Hall, within the larger campus quadrangle. With McDowell Hall as the centerpiece, the quadrangle was completed by the construction the Heating Plant in 1951 and the Francis Scott Key Auditorium/Mellon Hall in 1958 at the northwestern end of the campus along College Creek.

The site of the new woman's dormitory had previously been the location of Koogle House, the campus heating plant. The building had been named for former Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Square in plan, the one-and-a-half-story heating plant was constructed of brick with a side gable roof. Dating from the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Queen Anne style heating plant had a rectangular-shaped coal bin and tall brick chimney on the northwest side. The first story of the southeast elevation was open, creating a screened-in porch. The coal burning structure provided low-pressure steam heat for the campus, with large boilers in the basement. Between 1903 and 1913, the building was enlarged by a one-story addition on the northeast elevation, used to house the coal. By 1921, the building was again enlarged by the construction of a one-story wood frame addition the extended the width of the northwest elevation. These shed roof additions had doublewide entries with multi-light doors. The 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate the original brick chimney was replaced by a freestanding ceramic tile chimney stack standing fifty-five feet high. The maps read: "this wall [northeast] built against hill, roof of boiler room level with tin ceiling of basement." In 1953, Koogle House was razed, and all heating activities moved to the new heating plant (1951).

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<sup>1</sup> Emily A. Murphy, *A Complete and Generous Education: 300 Years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis*. (Annapolis, MD, St. John's College Press, 1996), p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 201.

<sup>3</sup> John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 130.

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## HISTORIC CONTEXT:

### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

**Geographic Organization:** Western Shore

**Chronological/Developmental Period(s):** Modern Period (1930-present)

**Historic Period Theme(s):** Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community  
Planning  
Social/Education/Cultural

**Resource Type:**

**Category:** Building

**Historic Environment:** Town

**Historic Function(s) and Use(s):** EDUCATION/College

**Known Design Source:** James Richard Edmunds (Architect)  
Lyon Construction (Builders)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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AA-2210

"A Brief History: St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland," Pamphlet prepared by St. John's College.

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*, Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Murphy, Emily A. *A Complete and Generous Education: 300 Years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis.* Annapolis, MD, St. John's College Press, 1996.

Riley, Elihu S. *The Ancient City, A History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887.* Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Company, Inc., 1995.

Tilghman, Tench Francis. *The Early History of St. John's College.* Annapolis, MD: St. John's College Press, 1984.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreege of project area	<u>1 acre</u>	
Acreege surveyed	<u>33 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Annapolis, MD</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

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Campbell Hall is located on the campus of St. John's College, established at this site in 1784. The college is recorded on Tax Map 4-6, Parcel 458. It is bounded by College Avenue to the southeast, King George Street to the northeast, St. John Street to the southwest, and College Creek to the northwest.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

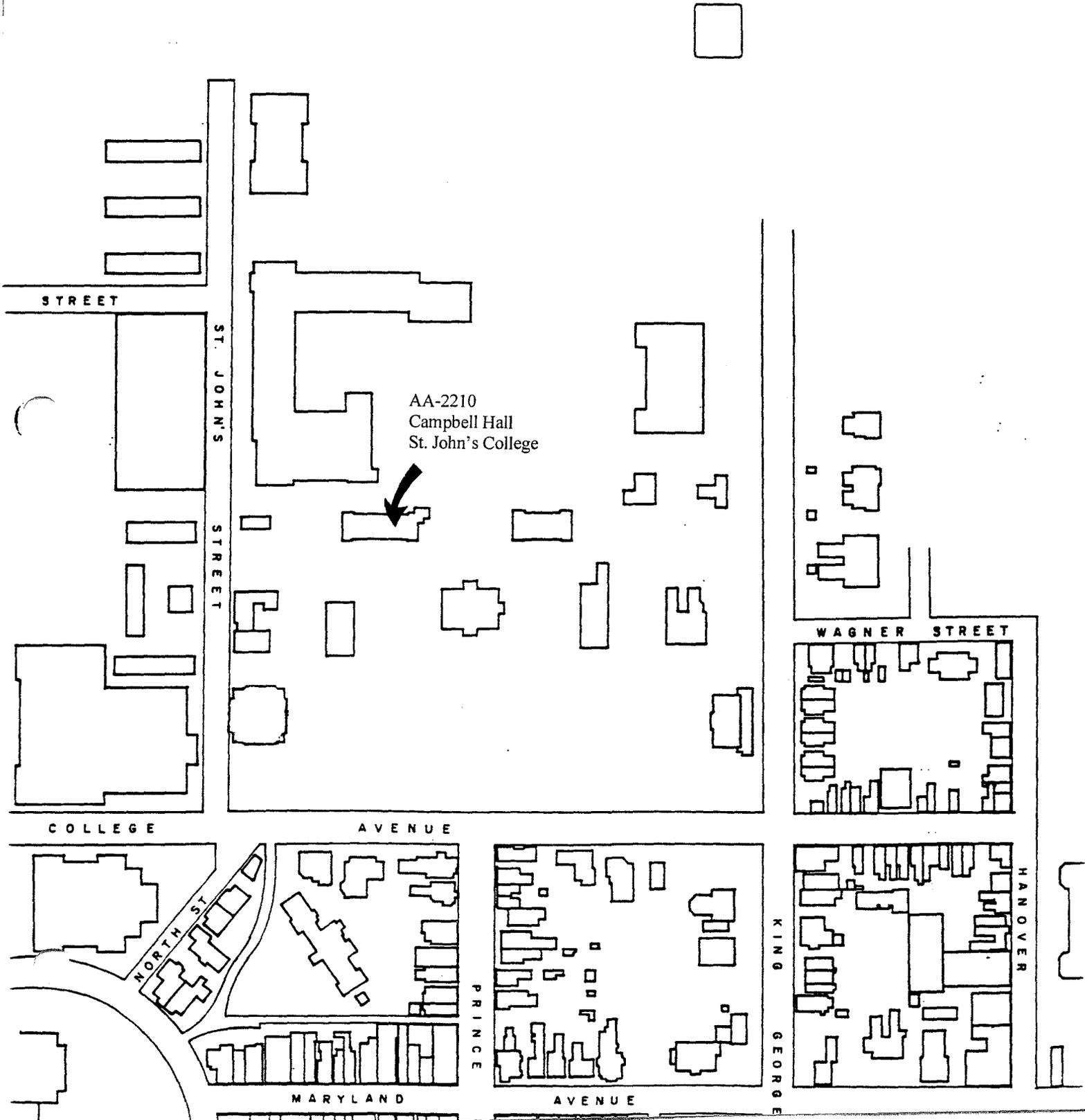
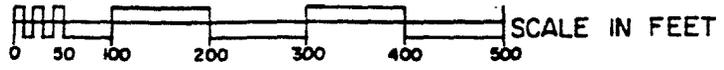
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name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians	April 24, 2000
organization	E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.	
street & number	5420 Western Avenue	
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815	

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600





AA-2210

CAMP BELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SW

1 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION, LOOKING NW

2 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION, LOOKING NE

3 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS, MD  
TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

4 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS  
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO  
ENTRY HALL STAIR, FIRST FLOOR,  
LOOKING EAST

5 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS  
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR HALL LOOKING SW

6 OF 8



AA-2210

CAMPBELL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, WEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

7 OF 8



AA-2210  
CAMPBELL HALL  
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE  
ANNAPOLIS  
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO  
BASEMENT HALL LOOKING SW

8 OF 8