

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-501

Annapolis Emergency Hospital

64 Franklin Street

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

1910

Public

The building at 64 Franklin Street was constructed in 1910 as the first hospital of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association, an organization founded in 1902. The original hospital, the second structure on the site to be used as a hospital, was renovated in 1927 following a severe fire that started on the third floor of the main block. Supported by the community from the start, the development of the hospital has been funded not only by state and federal funds, but also by local community groups and individuals active in medical care of patients and the many building campaigns. The hospital experienced tremendous growth throughout the 20th century, being expanded numerous times to meet the needs of the county's growing population. The facility now includes several late 20th century wings and annexes, with the original 1910 hospital providing office space.

The imposing three-story brick building at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets is set upon a raised rusticated stone foundation. The institutional structure, executed in a Colonial Revival style, consists of a five-bay-wide central block flanked by lower, two-story, three-bay-wide side wings. Although overscaled, this three-part brick building was modeled after the 18th-century domestic forms of Annapolis, while, at the same time, it fulfilled the programmatic requirement of separating patients by gender and race (three separate wings for white males, white females, and "colored" patients). The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond. The elongated window openings are embellished with brick jack arches, limestone sills and keystones. The hipped roofs feature copper cornices and copper gutters, and are ornamented with brick chimney stacks, and central cupolas. An engaged, limestone architrave surrounded with Doric pilasters accents the central entry.

7. Description

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Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

The imposing three-story brick building at the corner of Cathedral and Franklin Streets was built in 1910 as a hospital. Set upon a raised rusticated stone foundation, the institutional structure, executed in a Colonial Revival style, consists of a five-bay-wide central block flanked by lower, two-story, three-bay-wide side wings. Although overscaled, this three-part brick building was modeled after the 18th-century domestic forms of Annapolis, while, at the same time, it fulfilled the programmatic requirement of separating patients by gender and race (three separate wings for white males, white females, and "colored" patients). The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond. The elongated window openings are embellished with brick jack arches, limestone sills and keystones. The hipped roofs feature copper cornices and copper gutters, and are ornamented with brick chimney stacks, and central cupolas. An engaged, limestone architrave surrounded with Doric pilasters accents the central entry.

The hospital building originally had two-story porches built along the rear elevation of the side wings, and a two-story brick wing attached via a lower hyphen at the rear of the main block. The rear wing was significantly expanded in several phases, beginning soon after the construction of the hospital. Ultimately enlarged with the construction of a rear fireproof annex in 1930, the rear annex was subsequently altered and enlarged again by the construction of the Summerfield Baldwin, Jr. Memorial Wing in 1952 along South Street. The open porches were filled in by 1949.

Exterior Description:

The northwest elevation of the hospital building faces directly onto Franklin Street. It consists of the facade of the five-bay-wide central block and the three-bay-wide side wings. The central block, rectangular in plan, features a central entry on the first story, and symmetrically arranged windows in each of the other bays, at each story. The central entry is reached by a set of granite steps with a contemporary wrought iron railing, and is clearly defined by its bold, limestone entrance surround. Doric pilasters to either side of the double doors (metal and glass replacements) support a three-part architrave and wide, unornamented frieze. The architrave surround is surmounted by a projecting cornice, which in turn provides a ledge upon which the second story window sill sits. To either side of the central entry are two, single, elongated windows with original 2/2 sash framed by limestone sills, brick jack arches and a central, limestone keystone. A brick stringcourse runs around the main block and wings at the first-story sill level, separating the first story from the basement level. Under each of the windows are metal grates, or panels.

The second story consists of five windows, with a tri-partite window on center and 2/2 windows to either side, all with limestone sills, brick jack arches and limestone keystones. The tri-partite window has a smaller 1/1 window on center with 1/1 sidelights. All of the windows except the central one has a metal grate or panel beneath it.

The third story has five equally sized 2/2 windows with limestone sills. A soldier-course stringcourse extends between the windows at the top, while a five-course row of stretcher-bond brick continues above the windows. There are no jack arches or keystones on the third-story window openings. Terminating the wall above this level is the wide, overhanging copper cornice and copper gutters. The low hipped roof is barely visible above the cornice, but the central, octagonal cupola with its wooden louvered vents on all sides, clearly delineates the intersection of the ridges.

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The four basement-level windows, recessed into the rusticated base to either side of the central entry, have single-lite fixed sash with large granite sills and lintels.

The two-story wings to either side of the central block are similarly arranged, with symmetrical 2/2 windows defining the three bays on the first and second stories, and three single-light, fixed windows providing light to the basement level. The first- and second-story windows have limestone sills, but only the first-story windows are embellished with jack arches and limestone keystones. The second-story windows in the wings are treated like the third-story windows in the main block, with a soldier-course stringcourse spanning the tops of the windows. The three basement-level windows have large, rusticated granite sills and lintels.

The wings are similarly covered with low hipped roofs, with wide, overhanging copper cornices and gutters. Copper downspouts are located at the outside, corner edges of both wings and circular vents cap the center of the roofs.

The northeast elevation of the building, facing Cathedral Street, consists of the end wall of the side wing, including the former double-story porch, now infilled with brick. Abutting this former porch is a large, modern brick addition to the hospital. The end wall of the side wing features two single 2/2 windows on center of the wall at the first- and second-story levels. Like the facade, the first-story windows have limestone sills, brick jack arches, and limestone keystones, while the second-story windows have only the limestone sills. The basement level has two openings (one door and one window) aligned with the first- and second-story windows. The entry opening has a metal replacement door. Based upon the concrete stairwell leading to the door and the altered stone work in the door jambs, the opening appears to originally have been a window, converted into a door. The window next to it is an original opening, but has a replacement window.

The former porch is slightly recessed from the wall of the side wing, and has brick walls from the cornice to the basement (there is no rusticated stone foundation here). Two 2/2 windows that appear to be re-used original windows are located in the first and second stories of the former porch.

The southwest elevation facing the emergency room entrance and parking area of the expanded facility, similarly consists of the end wall of the side wing and the infilled porch. The main wall of the side wing has two single 2/2 windows on center of the brick wall, above the rusticated foundation level. Like elsewhere on the building, the first-story windows have limestone sills, brick jack arches and keystones, while the second-story windows have only the stone sills. On this elevation, however, the second-story windows are set into a recessed brick panel, which based upon the different brick color appears to be some kind of alteration (though it is possible that it was an original decorative feature).

The former porch, now infilled, has brick walls from the foundation to the cornice, and has two single 2/2 windows on both the first and second stories. The windows appear to be original, re-used sash, probably removed from the rear elevation when it was altered.

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The southeast elevation of the original hospital building--consisting of the five-bay-wide main block and the three-bay-wide side wings--has been substantially altered by rear additions. The side wings, originally open porches on this elevation, were later enclosed with brick walls, and further added onto. Similarly, the main block, originally connected to a rear wing via a small hyphen, became consumed by a larger connecting hyphen. The infilled southwest wing is still partially intact. It is divided into three equal bays, lit with re-used 2/2 windows with stone sills and brick jack arches. The main block and northeast wing abut the newest addition, basically eliminating the original rear wall.

The building was further enlarged by the construction of the Summerville Baldwin, Jr. Memorial Wing in 1952 along South Street, abutting the Cathedral Street Annex to the southeast. The annex along Cathedral Street was replaced in 1976. The John B. Rich Building, completed in 1951 to the south of the annex, was razed in the 1960s and the South Building opened in 1969. A freestanding garage was constructed along South Street in 1979.

Interior Description:

The interior of the 1910 hospital building has been significantly altered over the years, including a complete rebuilding in 1927 following a disastrous fire. The overall plan of the three-story building, however, is that of a double-loaded corridor. The corridor, which runs the full width of the building including its main block and wings, opens to either side with a series of rooms. A stairwell and elevator shaft are accommodated towards the center of the main block, and accessible from this central corridor.

On the first floor, the central corridor is carpeted and the ceiling is a dropped acoustical tile. Though the corridor retains the relationship of doors opening to either side, all of the original doors, save for one, have been replaced. The one surviving door is a wide wooden Dutch door. On the second floor, the double-loaded corridor retains more of its original material, though here again the floor is carpeted and the ceiling lowered. Almost all of the wide wooden doors, though, which lead into the narrow patient rooms, survive intact. Each door has a central fixed window, inlaid wood trim detail, and wide, rounded trim. The rooms each have a private bath and an exterior window with the original wood sash and trim intact. On the third floor, the terrazzo flooring of the central corridor survives, as does the taller, plaster ceiling and 1927 sprinkler system. The doors, though not original, retain the wide, rounded trim. A metal ladder at one end of the corridor leads to the attic. Pairs of single-light casement windows light the end walls of this third-floor corridor.

The rooms off the third-floor corridor appear to have served a variety of purposes, not strictly patient rooms, as on the second floor. One large room, currently a photographic lab, was probably the hospital laboratory, and also was used at one time as an operating room. This room has vinyl floor coverings, plaster walls and plaster ceiling and the 1927 sprinkler system.

The basement level of the hospital is a combination of mechanical space and finished office space. The finished space is modern, with drywall office partitions, dropped ceilings and new fixed windows. The unfinished section

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reveals the stone walls of the foundation, a concrete slab floor, and a large stone and brick chimney that runs through the center of the building.

The stairwell holds a wide metal stair that provides access to all levels of the building. The stairwell has ceramic tile wainscoting and plaster walls and a vinyl tile floor. The metal stair features square metal newels, metal risers, man-made slate treads, and a wooden railing. The stairwell, originally open to the central corridor, has been partitioned off from it by metal fire doors.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input 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:

Specific dates	1910-1927	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1910; 1927		

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The building at 64 Franklin Street was constructed in 1910 as the first hospital of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association, an organization founded in 1902. The original hospital, the second structure on the site to be used as a hospital, was renovated in 1927 following a severe fire that started on the third floor of the main block. Supported by the community from the start, the development of the hospital has been funded not only by state and federal funds, but also by local community groups and individuals active in medical care of patients and the many building campaigns. The hospital experienced tremendous growth throughout the 20th century, being expanded numerous times to meet the needs of the county’s growing population. The facility now includes several late 20th century wings and annexes, with the original 1910 hospital providing office space.

Property History

The property on which the building at 64 Franklin Street now stands originally consisted of three lots. Lots 56 and 57 intertwined within the same families, and, the third lot historically was part of the 100-acre tract patented by Richard Acton in 1658 (Lot 109). Lots 56 and 57 were under the ownership of James Carroll in the early part of the 18th century. Upon Carroll’s death in the 1740s, executors conveyed the property with improvements for fifty-five pounds in gold currency to Richard Tootell. According to the deed of sale, Carroll had purchased the property from John Hammond, whose family owned the property to become known as Acton Hall by the 1730s (including Lot 109). In fact, John Hammond was responsible for having the fashionable Georgian-style Acton Hall (AA-360) constructed circa 1775. Located at 1 Acton Place, the prominent dwelling is set just south of Franklin Street, overlooking Spa Creek and Acton Cove.

According to a recent archeological report, during the 17th century this property consisted of wetlands. “The lower ends of Shaw, South, and Charles Streets were constructed on sediment and fill land in what once was Acton’s Cove. Marsh and wetlands extended at least as far as Cathedral Street; in 1843, the City of Annapolis authorized funds to construct a footway across the marsh on Cathedral Street.”¹

Born about 1690, Richard Tootell was a saddler who operated Swan’s Tanyard. It is not clear whether Tootell and his family resided on the property along Cathedral Street and Bishop Street (now Franklin Street), as he maintained landholdings throughout the City of Annapolis. Tootell’s will, probated in 1745, devised “one of my dwelling houses” to his wife, Helen and divided two other houses between his sons Richard (II) and John. As recounted in archival studies about the property, “John’s descendant James willed Lot 57, with houses, buildings, and gardens, to Dr. Richard Tootell in 1762. Richard apparently occupied Lot 56.”²

¹ R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., “Archival and Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Anne Arundel County Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland – Final Report,” March 12, 2001. Prepared for Madison Homes, Inc., p. 29.

² Ibid, p. 35.

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Dr. Richard Tootell, born in 1721, served during the Revolutionary War in a military hospital. He appears to have continued to reside on the property purchased by his father until his own death in 1781. Dr. Tootell's will devised the house and gardens on Lot 57 to his wife, Elizabeth, then to his daughter Helen Paca. Tootell's son Richard (III) received title to the property located between Elizabeth's house and the tanyard, which was part of Lot 56. In 1798, the Federal Direct Tax charged Eleanor Tootell (believed to be Elizabeth Tootell) \$400 for a one-story frame dwelling (34x28 feet) and an old frame stable (20x16 feet).

The portion of the property (part of Lot 56) granted to Richard Tootell (III) by his father was retained for a number of years. Tootell, living in Baltimore City by 1796, was a merchant who often traveled to the West Indies. Following his death about the turn of the 19th century, that portion of Lot 56 was sold to Leonard Scott in 1806.

In 1810, Helen Tootell Paca transferred the property she had inherited to her son-in-law, Josias William Dallam. The sale included Lot 57 and Part of 56. Dallam conveyed the property less than one year later to Sarah Scott. Scott and her husband, Leonard, retained ownership of the property until August 1826, selling it to Thomas Anderson. This sale included Lot 57 and all of Lot 56. In August 1833, Anderson conveyed the land to Richard Thompson, who retained ownership until 1876.

According to the 1844 *Coast and Geodetic Survey Map*, the property at the south corner of Cathedral Street and Franklin Street had no improvements. The 1877 *Gray's New Map of Annapolis* also shows the property as unimproved. However, the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* that was completed about 1858 indicates that property had several improvements. This includes a side-gabled dwelling with rear two-story open porch and at least seven outbuildings. The updated *Bird's Eye View*, published in 1864 by Charles Magnus, shows the property had even more improvements.

In 1876, Christian Dante purchased Lot 57 and Lot 56 from Thompson. In September of 1872, Dante had purchased that portion of Acton Hall that consisted of Lot 109. This lot was located between the Acton holdings and Lots 56 and 57, fronting Franklin Street. Dante, born in Germany in 1818, was a successful confectioner with a shop on State Circle. The 1878 Hopkin's *Map of the City of Annapolis* documents clearly that the property had improvements, including an L-shaped dwelling with rear addition and two outbuildings (sheds or stables). The map shows that the wood frame dwelling fronted Doctor Street (former Bishop Street, now Franklin Street).³ Additionally, two wood frame buildings were located in the western corner of Dante's holdings, having been subdivided from the larger parcel. The 1880 census record documents that Christian Dante and his family occupied the property at the south corner of Cathedral Street and Franklin Street.

The 1885 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicates the property contained several wood frame buildings, including two dwellings and several outbuildings. A one-and-a-half-story wood frame ell and open side porch augmented the two-story L-shaped house occupied by Dante. A hot house was located on the southeast elevation of the ell. A two-story L-shaped stable was set to the south of the dwelling, with one- and one-and-a-half-story sheds to the immediate southwest. The two-story dwelling to the west of Dante's house fronted directly on Franklin Street with an open porch on the southwest side and southeast corner. A one-story wood frame shed was set to the south. Historic photographs indicate the dwelling was covered by a shallow pitched gambrel roof and heated by large brick end chimneys.

In 1886, Dante conveyed all of the property at the intersection of Cathedral and Franklin Streets to Johanna Seidewitz, who conveyed the title to Edwin Seidewitz one year later. Edwin Albert Walter Seidewitz, the son of Frederick W. Seidewitz, was born in Baltimore County in June 1866. Residing in Annapolis at the end of the 19th century, Seidewitz had studied horticulture in Europe and established a floral business at the Franklin Street property. The extensive floral nursery included a large glass-and-metal greenhouse

³ "Archival and Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Anne Arundel County Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland – Final Report" incorrectly indicates the buildings were constructed of brick rather than wood frame, p. 36.

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attached to one-story wood frame workspace that fronted Cathedral Street. The building was five bays wide with a three-bay-wide addition on the northwest side. Seidewitz, while residing in the two-story dwelling fronting Franklin Street, supplied flowers for many of the city's events, and proved successful enough to support shops in Arlington, Virginia and Baltimore City. Between 1891 and 1897, Seidewitz had erected a number of other greenhouses and enlarged the main building fronting Cathedral Street. The new buildings included a three-bay-wide greenhouse with one-story wood frame work space that was located along the dead-end of South Street. Additionally, freestanding greenhouses were constructed to the west and southwest of the main dwelling. A one-story crib was set on Franklin Street between the two dwellings. The modest crib, presumably used to keep horticultural materials safe from the elements, was rehabilitated to serve as office space by 1903. Seidewitz, who served as mayor of Annapolis in 1899, moved to Baltimore shortly thereafter. He continued to maintain the Annapolis greenhouses despite his relocation. The dwelling in which he had resided and a portion of the land immediately surrounding the building, however, was subdivided and sold to the Annapolis Emergency Hospital in 1902.

Seidewitz, who retained portions of the property where the floral business was located, was charged in 1904 for two lots – one on Cathedral Street (185' x 131') and one on Franklin Street (81' x 200'). The detailed assessment documented that the property was improved by a wood frame house (\$600), sheds/barns/outhouses (\$300), five greenhouses, four connecting sheds, and a coal shed.

Annapolis Emergency Hospital

Jane McWilliams thoroughly documented the historic of the hospital in *The First 90 Years, A History of Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1902-1992*. She stated that the need for a hospital in the City of Annapolis dates at least as far back as the mid-1870s. Agnes Randall and Eliza Lockwood Sigsbee had raised money specifically for a hospital fund. Randall was the daughter of prominent lawyer and statesman Alexander Randall and was married to Dr. Thomas B. Brune, a Baltimore surgeon. Eliza Sigsbee, the daughter of Naval Academy professor Henry H. Lockwood, was married to the commanding officer of the *Maine*, which exploded in Havana Harbor in 1898 and set off the Spanish-American War.⁴ McWilliams states that there is some evidence that a "cottage hospital" did operate for a brief period in the late 1870s, but, by 1887, the remaining funds of the hospital were given to the Hospital Club of St. Anne's Church.⁵ This club had been formed in April 1887 by the women of the church in response to an article by Harriet McEwen Kimball that advocated the distribution of furniture and clothing useful to the sick and assistance to the sick in obtaining proper nourishment and medicine. Members made more than three hundred visits to about sixty needy sick people a year between 1887 and 1895.⁶

Jane McWilliams recounts that discussion of the establishment of a hospital in Annapolis began again in 1901. These discussions included the organization of the hospital as part of the Hospital Club or the Associated Charities of Annapolis. With all of the new construction taking place in the city, especially at the Naval Academy, the need for a facility to treat the sick and injured was unmistakable. Further, it was apparent that the state and local governments should, at least in part, support such a medical facility. Accordingly, on February 17, 1902, local citizens formed a corporation, the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association, with the stated purpose of "establishing and conducting an Emergency Hospital in the City of Annapolis."

Named in the document as a board of managers for the first year were Charles A. Dubois (mayor of Annapolis), Evelyn Wainwright, Anna L. Cresap, Katherine Walton, Phoebe E. Martin, Emma N. Feldmeyer, Catharine C. McComas, Katherine D. Andrews, Emma Abbott Gage, Lillian W. Clark, and

⁴ Jane Wilson McWilliams, *The First 90 Years, A History of Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1902-1992*, (Annapolis, MD: Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1992), p. 5.

⁵ McWilliams, p. 5.

⁶ McWilliams, p. 5.

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Katherine S. Culver. The first officers of the corporation were Mayor Dubois, president; Mrs. Cresap, vice-president; Miss Andrews, treasurer; and Mrs. Gage, secretary.

These "ladies of the board" represented local churches, businesses, and the [Naval] academy. Most were native Annapolitans in their late 30s or early 40s, the wives or daughters of local businessmen and professionals.⁷

The first activity of the board was to get annual appropriations to the new hospital. By early spring 1902, the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association had secured pledges of \$1,500 annually for two years from the state, \$500 from the county, and \$150 from the city of Annapolis. McWilliams explains that "civic and fraternal organizations, churches, and individuals responded quickly to the board's request for donations and pledges. Among the first contributors were the Universal Lodge No. 14 AF and AM; P.J. Carlin Co., contractors for the armory and boathouse at the [Naval] academy; the Annapolis Baptist church; and the academy's Circle Club, which donated the proceeds of its production HMS Pinafore at the Opera House - \$280 - to the hospital fund."⁸

With fund raising proving successful, the association focused on the location of the hospital. Edwin A. Seidewitz, as the former mayor of the city, recognized the need for a local hospital. Now a Baltimore resident, Seidewitz agreed to convey the residential portion of his Franklin Street property to the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association. *The Evening Capital* stated that the property was sold at the "very modest price of \$3,500."⁹ The larger of the two houses on the property at the time of the sale suited the needs of the Hospital Association and maintained a historical association with health care. McWilliams noted that "...the property had been the residence of Dr. Richard Tootell, a physician during the Revolutionary era. A description of his house in 1798 matches that of the gambrel-roofed wing of the Seidewitz house, and it is tempting to assume that this old dwelling had seen patients..."¹⁰ In addition to the association of the property with Dr. Tootell in the 18th century, all of Franklin Street had been renamed Doctor Street by the fourth quarter of the 19th century.

The site, the managers said, was "peculiarly well adapted to their needs, being sunny and elevated and commanding a fine view of Spa Creek and so situated as to receive the unobstructed breezes from the Bay - thus making it an ideal spot for a Hospital and capable of future growth."¹¹

Minor improvements were made to the former dwelling during its rehabilitation into a medical facility. Rooms were converted into two wards, one for white patients and one for black patients, with a total of nine beds, and two private rooms for paying patients. The building also included an operating room, gas lighting and telephone service.¹² The class of 1902 of the Naval Academy, in addition to community associations and local individuals, offered to provide the needed equipment. The first staff of doctors included Drs. William Bishop, Washington Clement Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Henry Roland Walton, and William S. Welch of Annapolis; Dr. William G. Ridout and his son, Dr. John Ridout, public health officer of the city; Dr. George Wells and young Dr. Sewell S. Hepburn of south county; and Dr. T.C. Walton of the Naval Academy.¹³ Consulting doctors from Baltimore included staff from Johns Hopkins

⁷ McWilliams, pp. 6-7.

⁸ McWilliams, p 7.

⁹ McWilliams, p 7.

¹⁰ McWilliams, p 7.

¹¹ McWilliams, p 8.

¹² McWilliams, p 10.

¹³ McWilliams, p 8.

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Hospital and the Medical School. Nellie M. Pusey, a trained nurse, was hired as nurse-superintendent, with a pupil nurse to assist her.¹⁴

The new local hospital opened on July 18, 1902, with J.M. Bowers, foreman of the cut stone workers for the new Court of Appeals building, the first patient.¹⁵ "By December 1, 1902, when the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association held its first annual meeting, the hospital had treated 47 cases, 8 of which were surgical. Dr. W. Clement Claude, chief of staff, reported that prospective patients had often been refused because of overcrowding."¹⁶

Despite a successful beginning, the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association soon about to close its doors in large part to rumors of incompetent staff and financial difficulties. Steadily, supported by the installation of electric lighting, a new steam heating plant, and additional medical staff, the hospital was treating more and more patients. Soon, patients were being admitted almost daily, with 502 admitted in 1906. Consequently, the need for a larger, modern hospital became apparent by this time. "Chief of Staff Dr. George Wells proposed at the annual meeting of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association in December 1906 that, since 'all accident cases on the state's new building having been treated here at this hospital,' the legislature should be asking for \$25,000 to erect a new hospital at the front of the old building. A building fund was opened with the Annapolis Savings Institution."¹⁷

Building History

According to *The First 90 Years, A History of Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1902-1992*, "the state raised its annual appropriations to \$5,000 and authorized the requested \$25,000 for a new building. Work began immediately on a three-story brick structure facing Franklin Street. During construction, the old cottage hospital continued its work, treating 1,001 cases in both the hospital and the dispensary in 1909."¹⁸ Civic organizations and individuals donated additional funds for the construction of the new building.

The new hospital, with its three-story center block and two-story wings on either side, contained operating rooms, three wards of six beds each, a small three-bed ward for children, and nine private rooms, as well as rooms for the superintendent and nurses, new kitchen, heating plant, laundry, and parlor. Private rooms were furnished at about \$100 each by the Odd Fellows, Redmen, Elks, Masons, and by private individuals, including Mrs. Williard Brownson, wife of the former Naval Academy superintendent, and the Misses Margaret and Blanche Martin [who lived at 77 Franklin Street]. The furniture in rooms previously maintained by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. John Schouler, wife of Adm. John Schouler, was moved to the new building. Fees for private rooms were set at \$12-\$15 per week for those on the second floor and \$8-\$10 for those on the third floor. While the operating rooms were equipped under the direction of the medical staff, the board pored over catalogs and ventured out to Philadelphia and Baltimore to inspect firsthand the beds (iron), mattresses, hair and feather pillows, and other furniture necessary for the new rooms. They purchased kitchen equipment, including a new coal-fired range and a "large improved coffee machine." The three assistant nurses were set to work cutting and binding new blankets.... The ladies of the Chase Home made dozens of caps and stockings for

¹⁴ McWilliams, p 10.

¹⁵ McWilliams, pp. 10-11.

¹⁶ McWilliams, p 11.

¹⁷ McWilliams, p 17.

¹⁸ McWilliams, p 17.

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the operating room. Shortly before the official opening in December, the board engaged carpenters to install closets for the nurses' rooms, 'which the architects evidently deemed unnecessary luxuries.'¹⁹

Patients were moved into the new hospital on December 3, 1910. The dedication ceremony was held December 5th, led by Reverend Joseph P. McComas of St. Anne's Church and Reverend Walter G. McNeill of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was augmented on the rear by two-story open porches of wood frame and a rear ell that was connected by a hyphen. This ell took the place of the original "cottage hospital" that stood on the site.

The larger hospital, which accommodated more patients, required additional staffing. However, the limited number of nursing schools in the country posed problems. Looking to Johns Hopkins as an example, the board proposed to establish a training school for nurses at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital. On April 20, 1911, incorporation papers for the Emergency Hospital Training School for Nurses was signed as a joint effort with the medical staff. Further, the first woman physician, Dr. Frances Edith Weitzman, joined the hospital staff in 1912. "In 1915, when Margaret Wohlgemuth became superintendent and director of the nurses' training program at Emergency Hospital, she and Dr. Weitzman organized the hospital's first maternity ward."²⁰ Three years later, in January 1919, a six-patient maternity ward was opened with a fully equipped delivery room and nursery for eight infants. As a result, in 1920, 106 babies were born at the Emergency Hospital. Similarly, as a result of community needs, children's and isolation wards were established. In 1919, the U.S. Venereal Clinic was established in the basement. That same year, the hospital's first radiology department was opened.

Edwin Seidewitz, who had sold part the property to the hospital in 1902, offered to sell the rest of his Franklin and Cathedral Streets holdings to the hospital in 1918. An option was taken on the land for \$9,000, supported by fund raising and a mortgage, and the sale was completed on May 21, 1918. This enlarged the original half-acre site (20,400 square feet) to 310 feet along Franklin Street and about 320 feet on Cathedral Street. "In about 1923, a bulkhead was built from the foot of Charles Street across Acton Cove and the land side filled in with trash, debris, and dirt. Shaw and South Streets were completed by 1930."²¹

Following the land transaction, the first endeavors of the hospital was to erect a two-story nurses' home. Located on a fifty-foot lot fronting Franklin Street, just south of the hospital, the brick building with one-story rear porch of wood frame was completed in 1920. Adjacent to the nurses' home was a lot that had been subdivided and sold in 1920 to Truxtun Beale, who maintained homes in Washington, D.C. and Anne Arundel County. Beale reconveyed the land, which had been improved by a sun porch, back to the hospital. This new sun porch resembled the greenhouses erected by Seidewitz in that it was constructed largely of glass. The sun porch, known as the Glass House, fronted Franklin Street with a flat-glassed roof and a platform deck on the rear.

By 1922, the hospital association was no longer in debt, and new building campaigns were undertaken, with particular focus on a new maternity ward. Initially, the hospital intended to extend the third story over the wings; however, by 1926, plans for the construction of a new wing were underway. "Henry Powell Hopkins and Allen Burton were selected as the architects of the annex, with Sylvester Barot as chairman of the building committee campaign. The state appropriated \$40,000 of the estimated \$100,000 cost of the new building... The annex, 92 feet by 42 feet and facing Cathedral Street, would add 48 beds, including 19 beds for maternity patients, to the capacity of the hospital, as well as a multiroom dispensary, isolation room for ward patients, new heating plant, kitchen, and service rooms."²² Before, these plans could be implemented, they would have to be altered.

¹⁹ McWilliams, p. 20.

²⁰ McWilliams, p. 24.

²¹ McWilliams, p. 25.

²² McWilliams, pp. 30-31.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-501

Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

On December 16, 1927, a fire started in the storage room on the top floor of the building. The fire, which resulted in \$45,000 worth of damage, most heavily impacted the third floor of the main block and the northeast wing at the corner of Cathedral Street and Franklin Street. The other floors and the southwest wing were damaged by smoke and water. Although some of the furnishings were saved, the operating room and its equipment were all destroyed. The nurses' home became a temporary hospital, with the nurses living in nearby in private homes. As a result of the fire, the fund-raising goal was raised from \$100,000 to include an additional \$40,000 for the restoration of the old hospital. Within a week of the fire, almost \$16,500 was deposited in the building fund.²³

Architect Hopkins and Burton altered their plans to include the renovation of the old hospital, with the Bean Brothers serving as contractors. The renovated hospital was completed and "opened for inspection on September 6, 1928, and fifteen patients were transferred from the nurses' home the next day."²⁴ In *The First 90 Years, A History of Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1902-1992*, McWilliams explains that the "renovated main building could accommodate 42 patients, with another 50 beds planned for the annex," which had not yet been constructed.²⁵

The interior of the original brick building was, to all intents and purposes, completely new. There were new floors, a new steel stairway and fire escapes, new plumbing, a new elevator and shaft. The doorways were made large enough to roll a bed through, and the interior walls and ceiling were freshly plastered and painted. The operating and sterilizing rooms received modern equipment, and a new x-ray machine was purchased. The new heating plant was capable of heating the entire hospital and the nurses' home.

The long-awaited annex, redesigned to be completely fireproof, was built but only partially finished inside. The new kitchen and dining rooms and x-ray department in the basement were completed, but the upper floors, including the enlarged maternity ward and new dispensary, were left bare, pending additional funds.²⁶

Additionally, the nurses' home was enlarged by the construction of a two-story rear brick addition. This addition provided eight additional beds, an assembly room, and more classrooms. Yet, with nurses in short supply during the Depression, the hospital was forced to close the school in 1935 and hire graduated staff.

The completely equipped and furnished annex opened on November 14, 1930, increasing the hospital's capacity to 100 patients. The dispensary, by 1931 being called the "accident room," the women's ward, and a new children's ward were decorated and furnished by members of the community.²⁷

By the second quarter of the 20th century, with an increase in the number of patients and a decrease in medical staff, the hospital was reluctant to embark on a new building campaign. As the needs increased, however, the board became concerned about ownership. The hospital building and equipment valued at more than \$300,000 in 1941, was held by the state, which also carried insurance on the property. The issue of gaining title, thereby enabling the association to borrow funds to enlarge the facility, reached its peak in the middle part of the 1940s. Accordingly, on February 3, 1948, title of the portion of the land where the hospital stood was conveyed to the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association.

²³ McWilliams, p. 32.

²⁴ McWilliams, p. 33.

²⁵ McWilliams, pp. 33-34.

²⁶ McWilliams, p. 34.

²⁷ McWilliams, p. 37.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-501

Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

Improvements on the interior of the hospital were undertaken again in 1948 with the renovation of the delivery room and private patient rooms. Two private rooms were added, and plans were undertaken to enclose the two-story wood frame porches on the rear of the two-story wings. By 1949, with a marked increase in the population of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County, plans were undertaken once again to enlarge the hospital. The recommended changes, listed in a report by the firm of Charles A. Haney and Associates, Inc., included a number of alterations such as the construction of a "new pharmacy, separation of medical and surgical patients, provision for colored maternity patients and children, a modern operating suite, maternity department, x-ray unit, laboratory, and accident room. The current hospital was not only too small, the report said, but its layout and space-allotment were far below the accepted stands for a modern hospital. Haney and Associated proposed a 40-50 bed addition, with both private and semiprivate rooms, and an almost total reorganization of the existing facility.... The total cost of the addition and renovations was estimated at \$775,000."²⁸

The board changed the name of the hospital from the Annapolis Emergency Hospital to Anne Arundel General Hospital as a result of the incredibly successful community fund-raising campaign and the increasing number of county residents utilizing the services of the institution. Despite the change of the name in November 1949, the corporation remained the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association. Architect James R. Edmunds, Jr. was employed to design the new addition, which had to be revised to provide additional floors and adequate rooms. The construction of the addition was delayed financially by the onset of the Korean War, which caused a reduction in federal funds, and a lack of individual pledges collected. However, the board began construction of the new boiler and power plant to be located on the southernmost corner of the property in November 1950. "The two-story power plant, completed in August 1951, housed two 150-horsepower steam generators and a 60-kilowatt diesel generator for emergency electrical service. Part of the second floor became a workshop. Also added in 1951 was a one-story, 24-bed brick annex for medical patients. Financed entirely by members of the hospital staff, the auxiliary, and friends, the \$50,000 annex was named the John B. Rich Building in honor of Mr. Rich, six-year president of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association."²⁹

Finally securing the needed funds, the contract for the construction of the new Summerfield Baldwin, Jr. Memorial Wing was awarded to the Annapolis-firm of Stehle and Beans, Inc. in October 29, 1952. Construction was completed on December 31, 1953. In anticipation of the staffing needs, the hospital opened a school for practical nurses in June 1953. Seventeen months after the laying of the cornerstone, the new Baldwin Wing was opened to the public at a dedication on March 12, 1955.

The basement of the Baldwin Wing housed a new, modern, explosion-proof operating suite with two rooms for major surgery, and a postoperative recovery room. Walls, patient drapes, and the doctors' and nurses' uniforms were all colored a pastel green to reduce glare, and shadow-proof lights were installed to illuminate the operating tables.... Also in the new basement were two delivery and two labor rooms for maternity patients. The maternity ward upstairs featured a temperature- and humidity-controlled 27-bassinets nursery suite, with stainless steel bassinets, seven incubators for premature babies, and a separate room for babies requiring isolation. A new formula and clean-up room had special sterilization and refrigeration equipment.

Emergency and outpatient rooms were revamped and included an air conditioned operating room, high-speed sterilizer, two-bed recovery room, and fracture room. The x-ray department was allotted rooms for the 300- and 500-milliampere units and the fluoroscope, cystoscopic unit, and radiation therapy."³⁰

²⁸ McWilliams, pp. 50-51 and p. 107.

²⁹ McWilliams, p. 52.

³⁰ McWilliams, pp. 57-58.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

Despite the new construction, the operating room remained in the old hospital building.

...the operating rooms were located on the third floor of the renovated 1910 building facing Franklin Street. For many years the rooms had no window shades, in order to take full advantage of the natural light, and the children of the McWilliams family who lived across the street [61 Franklin Street] enjoyed hours of fascinating entertainment. They learned to recognize the various doctors and made sure everyone was at the third floor bedroom window to catch their most interesting procedures.³¹

Again, the hospital was proving too small for the projected population. In 1956, the old hospital was completely renovated on the interior. Additionally, the pediatric annex (in the Rich Building) was remodeled, and oxygen supplies and air conditioning units were installed throughout. In 1960, ground was broken for the construction of the hospitality shop. In the 1960s, the Rich Building was razed and the South Building dedicated in its place in 1969. The hospital continued to expand with the construction of a new Cathedral Street wing in June 1976, thereby expanding the emergency services department. Additionally, the parking facilities on South Street opened in 1979 after an acrimonious debate and community opposition. The scale of the new parking garage resulted in height limitations for new construction within the boundaries of the Annapolis Historic District.

In April 1978, the name of the hospital was once again changed, becoming the Anne Arundel General Hospital, Inc. The hospital foundation was incorporated in 1983, and renamed the Anne Arundel General Health Care Systems, Inc. in 1988. Yet, despite the growth of the hospital facility on Franklin Street, the increasing needs of the community prompted the corporation to establish a new modern hospital facility on 104 acres of land on Jennifer Road. The construction of this new facility limited the medical contribution of the original hospital to the residents of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County. Plans for the property include partial demolition to allow for the construction of residential housing. The original 1910 brick hospital structure will be retained.

Chain of Title

First Parcel

- 1742: Executor of James Carroll to Richard Tootell
 Provincial Court Records
 Liber RB 1 Folio 235
- 1745: Richard Tootell devised with life rights to wife, Helen Tootell, then sons, John and Richard Tootell.
 Will Records Box L 24 Folio 246
- 1762: James Tootell, son and heir of John Tootell, to Dr. Richard Tootell
 Lot 57
 Provincial Court Records
 Liber BB 2 Folio 676
- 1781: Dr. Richard Tootell devised to wife Elizabeth Tootell and children, Richard (III) and Helen
 Will Records Box T Folder 12

³¹ McWilliams, pp. 55-56.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 10

Part of Lot 56

1806: Richard (III) Tootell to Leonard Scott
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 13 Folio 164

Lot 57 and Part of 56

1806: Elizabeth Tootell to Helen Tootell Paca
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 13 Folio 164

1810: Helen Tootell Paca to Josias William Dallam
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NH 16 Folio 545

1811: Josias William Dallam to Sarah Scott
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 1 Folio 239

August 23, 1826: Leonard and Sarah Scott to Thomas Anderson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 12 Folio 155

August 22, 1833: Thomas Anderson to Richard Thompson
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 18 Folio 186

May 11, 1876: Frank H. Stockett, Trustee (Sarah E. Hart versus Elizabeth Thompson, widow of Richard Thompson) to
Christian Dante
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 11 Folio 344

Second Parcel

August 11, 1651: Richard Acton receives grant for 100 acres in Annapolis from Cecil Calvert
Land Patent G Folio 117

April 29, 1707: Richard Acton to Samuel Norwood
Provincial Court Records
Liber WT 2 Folio 553

1760: Philip Hammond devised to six sons
Will Records Box H Folder 20

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

1765: Charles and Philip Hammond (Jr.) to John Hammond
Rent Roll 16 Folio 6, Paragraph 43

February 2, 1768: Denton Hammond to John Hammond
Provincial Court Records
Liber BB 3 Folio 804

March 24, 1772: Rezin Hammond and Mathias Hammond to John Hammond
Provincial Court Records
Liber IB 3 Folio 270/274

1784: John Hammond devised to William Duvall
Will Records
Liber TG 1 Folio 151

May 20, 1788: William Duvall leased to John Chalmers
Provincial Court Records
Liber TBH 2 Folio 667

August 16, 1815: William Duvall to Lewis Duvall
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 3 Folio 589

1829: Lewis Duvall estate to son, James Lewis Duvall

November 9, 1844: James Lewis and Sarah Duvall to Henry and Eliza A. Bush
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 2 Folio 446

June 1, 1863: Henry and Eliza A. Bush to Christian Dante
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber NHG 11 Folio 324

August 6, 1867: Christian Dante to Jane C. Biays
Sale Later Voided
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GEG 3 Folio 252

September 26, 1872: James Revell, Trustee for Equity (Christian Dante versus Jane C. Biays and James C. Welch) to Christian Dante
Confirmatory Deed
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 10 Folio 115

Maryland Historical Trust

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Name Annapolis Emergency Hospital, 64 Franklin Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 12

First and Second Parcels

June 4, 1886: Christian Dante to Johanna Seidewitz
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 28 Folio 388

August 20, 1887: Johanna Seidewitz to Edwin Seidewitz
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber SH 31 Folio 183

May 31, 1902: Edwin Seidewitz to Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association
Dwelling and immediate property
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 26 Folio 128

May 21, 1918: Edwin Seidewitz to Annapolis Emergency Hospital Association
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 141 Folio 430

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-501

McWilliams, Jane Wilson, *The First 90 Years, A History of Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1902-1992*, Annapolis, MD: Anne Arundel Medical Center, 1992.

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., "Archival and Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Anne Arundel County Medical Center, Annapolis, Maryland – Final Report," March 12, 2001. Prepared for Madison Homes, Inc.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 3 Acre
Acreage of historical setting 3 Acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building located at 64 Franklin Street has been associated with Parcel 1116 on Grid 15 Map 4Z since its construction in 1910.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Tracerics, Incorporated	date	June 1, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

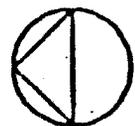
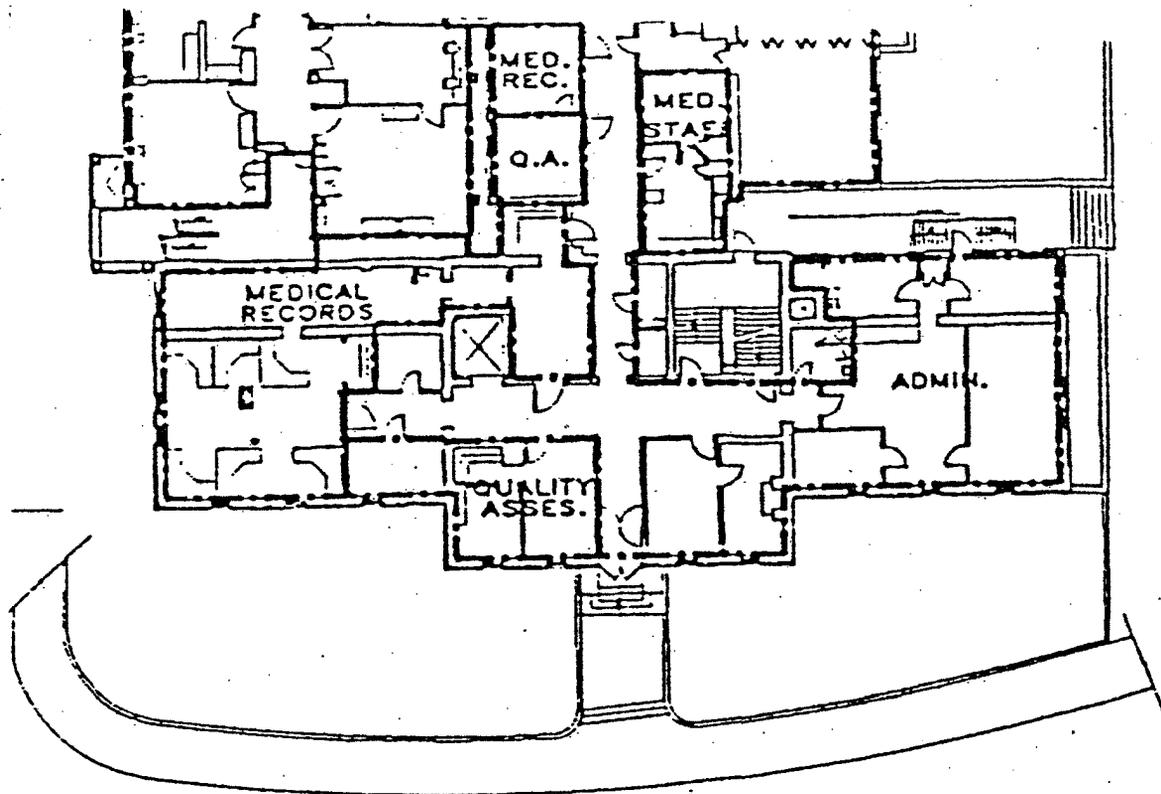
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

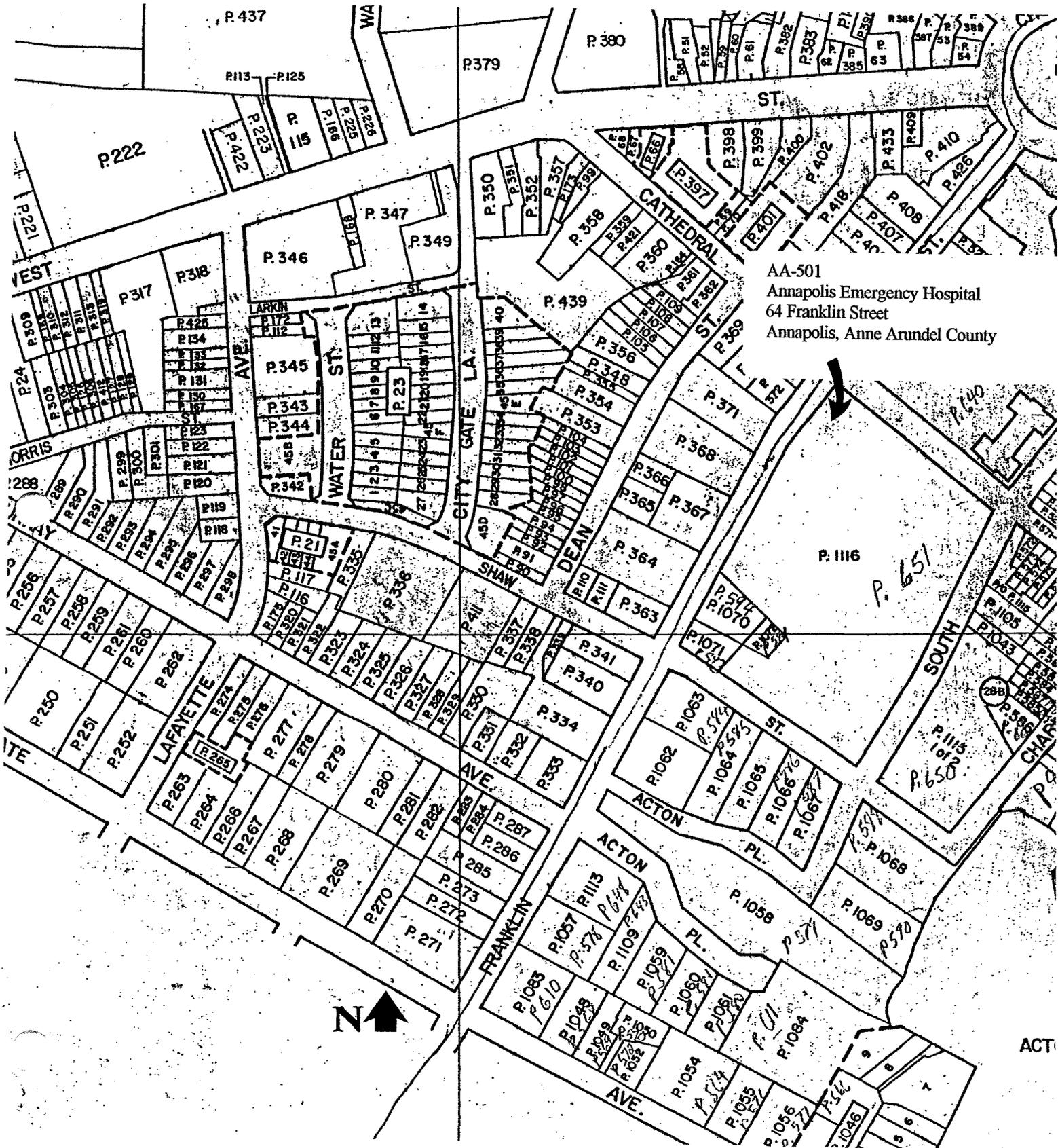
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Annapolis Emergency Hospital
64 Franklin Street (AA-501)
Annapolis, Maryland
Anne Arundel County

First Floor Plan of 1910 Building



MAP OF ANNAPOLIS, No.4-6
Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
1967; Revised 1991
Scale 1' = 200'



AA-501
Annapolis Emergency Hospital
64 Franklin Street
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



ACT



Anne Arundel
Medical Center

AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

1 OF 16



AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

2 OF 16



AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER, LOOKING EAST

3 OF 16



AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 16



AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION OF REAR ADDITION

LOOKING EAST

5 OF 16



AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

SW CORNER, LOOKING NORTH

6 OF 16



WV
Aron Arnold
Medical Centre

A Division of
West Virginia University

AA-501

64 FRANKLIN STREET, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

4/2001

MD SHPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SOUTH

7 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHRO

1ST FLOOR HALL LOOKING NE

8 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST. ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

1ST FLOOR, NE END, LOOKING NORTH

9 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
64 FRANKLIN ST, ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

STAIR WELL TO 2ND FLOOR, LOOKING WEST

10 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST, ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

2ND FLOOR HALL LOOKING NE

11 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL
64 FRANKLIN ST. ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

3RD FLOOR HALL LOOKING SW

12 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST, ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

3RD FLOOR, FORMERLY OPERATING ROOM, LOOKING WEST

13 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS, EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST, ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING NE

14 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST, ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING WEST

15 OF 16



AA-501

ANNAPOLIS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

64 FRANKLIN ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

5/2001

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING SOUTH

10 OF 16

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
 21 STATE CIRCLE
 SHAW HOUSE
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: <u>AA 501</u>	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:	
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing	
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE: <u>Hospital</u>	
ORIGINAL USE: <u>Hospital</u>	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: <u>Roger A. Pompei</u>	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor ()	
THEME:	
STYLE: <u>Italianate</u>	
DATE BUILT: <u>Center Block - 1902 Wings - 1974</u>	

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>60 Franklin Street</u>
COMMON NAME: <u>Anne Arundel County General Hospital</u>
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>Map 32 Par 594</u>
OWNER: <u>Anne Arundel Gen Hospital In</u> ADDRESS: <u>Franklin & Cathedral Sts</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local () State (X) National () <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone(X) Brick() Concrete() Concrete Block()
- Wall Structure
 - Wood Frame: Post and Beam() Balloon()
 - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick(X) Stone() Concrete() Concrete Block()
 - Iron() D. Steel() E. Other:
- Wall Covering: Clapboard() Board and Batten() Wood Shingle() Shiplap()
 Novelty() Stucco() Sheet Metal() Aluminum() Asphalt Shingle()
 Brick Veneer(X) Stone Veneer() Asbestos Shingle()
 Bonding Pattern: Common Other:
- Roof Structure
 - Truss: Wood(X) Iron() Steel() Concrete()
 - Other:
- Roof Covering: Slate() Wood Shingle() Asphalt Shingle(X) Sheet Metal()
 Built Up() Rolled() Tile() Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

Appendages: Porches() Towers() Cupolas(X) Dormers() Chimneys(X) Sheds() Ells(X)
 Wings (X) Other:

Roof Style: Gable() Hip() Shed(X) Flat() Mansard() Gambrel() Jerkinhead()
 Saw Tooth() With Monitor() With Bellcast() With Parapet() With False Front()
 Other:

Number of Stories: 3

Number of Bays: 5 x 3

Approximate Dimensions: 125 x 40

Entrance Location: Centered

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat(X) Zoning() Roads() Development() Deterioration() Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive() Negative() Mixed() Other:
--

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-501

Heavy overhanging unenriched cornice; splayed brick arches at second and first floors with limestone keys, classical entrance with deep frieze on engaged pilasters, deep transoms, 2/2 sash, limestone sills; rusticated granite foundation; end wall chimneys, octagonal cupola.

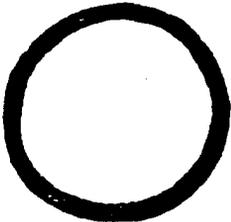
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent example of Late Victorian large scale building with Lombard Italianate character, one of most important institutional buildings in the city.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up(✓) Densely-Built Up()
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

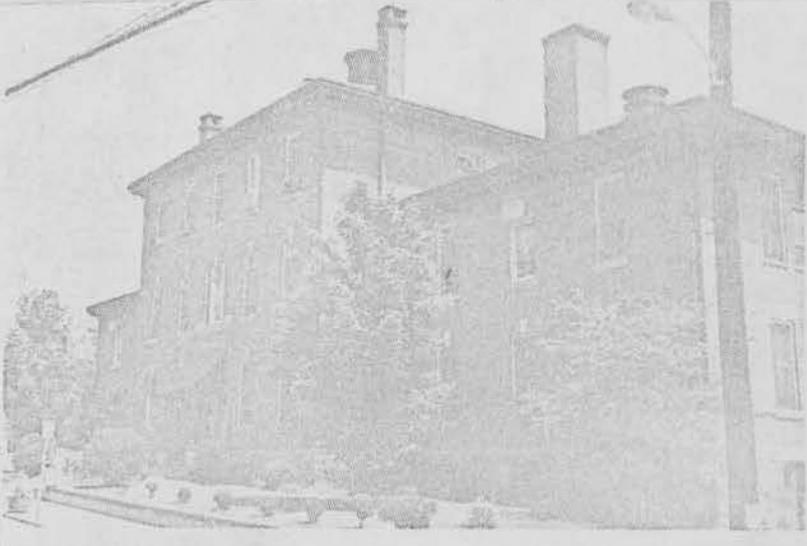
Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

0205011901

Form 10-445
(5/62)

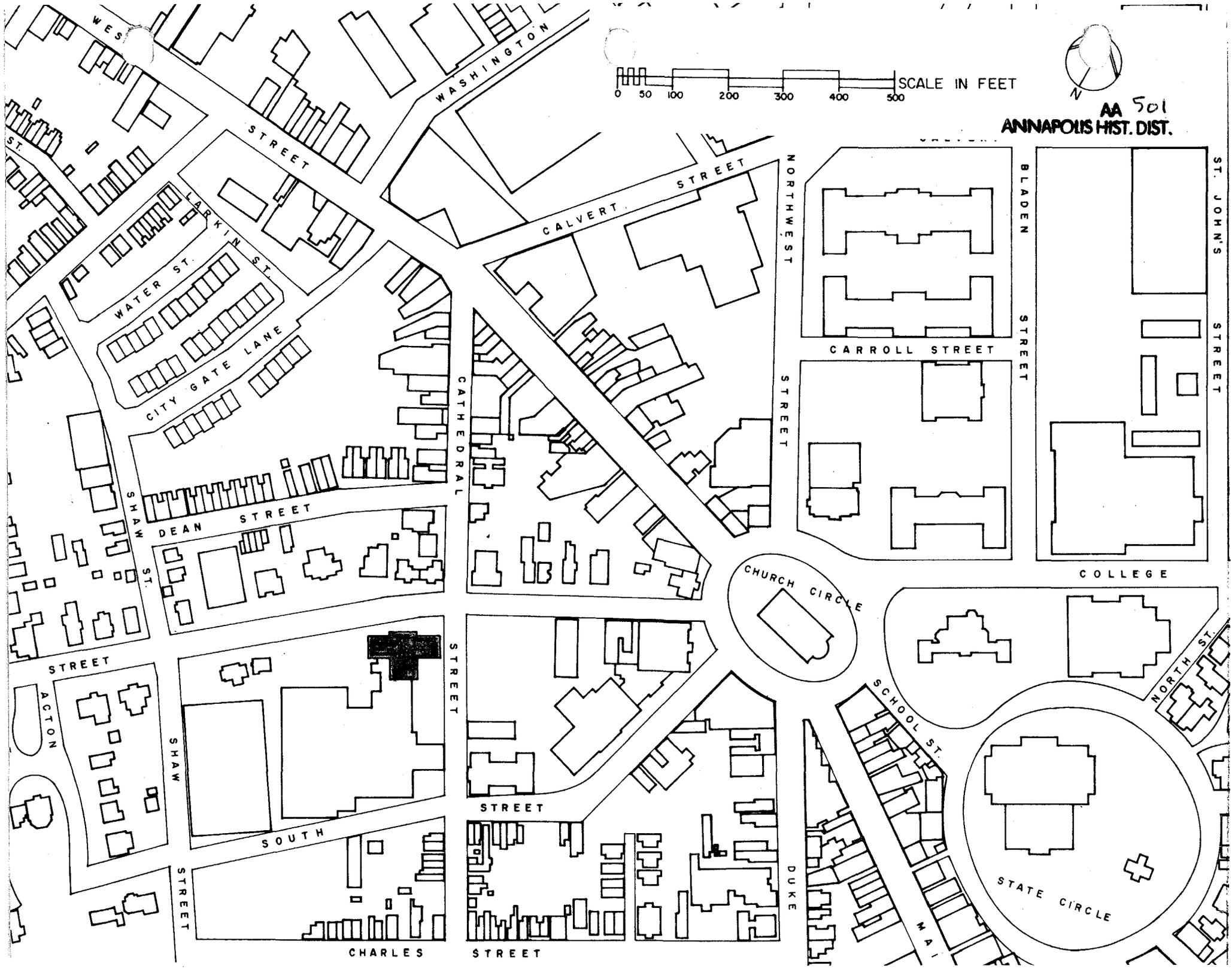
1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. Franklin St. at Cathedral		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
ORIGINAL OWNER Anne Arund. Gen. Hospital ORIGINAL USE Hospital PRESENT OWNER Anne Arund. Gen. Hospital PRESENT USE Hospital WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES three		2. NAME Anne Arundel General Hospital DATE OR PERIOD 1902 STYLE Late Victorian institutional ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
<p>The A.A. Gen. Hospital is an extremely fine turn of the century institutional structure. Solid looking and relatively unadorned, the building has a feeling of certain Italianate-Victorian structures, i.e. the "Lombard" Style. Built on a rough granite base, the windows have granite sills, and on 1st and 2nd storeys, stone keystones (splayed brick lintels on all windows, which are 2/2). The common bond brick is topped by a simple, though fine, extending cornice which is painted a dark red-brown, as is octagonal wooden cupola on the roof (very slight pitch). There is a grand, slightly detailed, classical doorway with frieze and cornice. Building basically T-shaped, with more recent wing added on shank (rear) of the "T". On the whole, a refined, strong structure.</p>		OPEN TO PUBLIC yes	
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE			
Good			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City DATE OF RECORD June 26, 1967	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200 300 400 500

AA 501
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





54 Franklin AA-501
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
Elevation/camera facing

C2 35



56 Franklin AA-501
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
____ Elevation/camera facing ____

CZ

36



Hospital @ South AA - 501
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
___ Elevation/camera facing ___



Hospital @ South AA -501

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

 Elevation/camera facing



56 Franklin

AA-501

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

____ Elevation/camera facing ____



Hospital AP-501
Annapolis, Anne Arundel Cour
Russell Wright July, 1982
Maryland Historical Trust,
Annapolis, Maryland
___Elevation/camera facing___



AA-501

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

A.A. Gen. Hospital
VII/26/64, W.D.M.