

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Woodward Hall (AA-673)
St. John's College, Annapolis

Constructed in 1899, Woodward Hall was the first of two buildings at St. John's College designed by Annapolis-born architect T. Henry Randall in the Classical Revival style of architecture. Named in honor of Henry Williams Woodward, the brick building initially housed the college library, biological laboratory, chemical and physical laboratories, and the armory. Under the direction of librarian Charlotte Goldsborough Fletcher, Woodward Hall was extensively renovated on the interior and enlarged at the rear and below ground to the designs of Baltimore architectural firm Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky, and Lamb in 1968-1969. The building was renovated again in 1996 by the firm of Cho, Wilks, and Benn of Baltimore after the college's library collection became too large and was moved to Greenfield Library. Woodward Hall was rededicated in 1997 as the Barr-Buchanan Center, housing the Graduate Institute and King William Room, where final oral examinations are given.

The building is a two-story cube-like brick structure set upon a raised basement. This raised basement is articulated with alternating rows of recessed brick simulating rusticated stone and has a molded brick watertable. The five-bay wide facade is divided into three parts consisting of a central projecting pavilion, defined by an engaged portico of double-story Corinthian columns, and side wings. The walls are laid in five-course American bond and are pierced with pairs of long casement windows, with Classical moldings, including cushion friezes and corseting. The building is covered with a flat roof, with a central monitor (a 1996 addition), and features a bold Corinthian order cornice with a three-part architrave, an unadorned frieze and an ogee cornice with modillions.

7. Description

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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

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

Now known as the Barr-Buchanan Center, Woodward Hall was constructed in 1899 to serve as the college library. It is a cube-like structure designed in a traditional, turn-of-the-20th century Classical Revival style defined primarily by red brick walls, a double-height Corinthian portico, and a bold and projecting Classical cornice. In 1968, Woodward Hall was completely gutted and rebuilt on the interior.¹ At the same time, the basement of the building was excavated and a below ground level was added under the original building and an aboveground extension made towards the rear of the building. In 1996-1997, the library was moved to the newly renovated Greenfield Library, and Woodward Hall was again remodeled, and rededicated as the Barr-Buchanan Center. As a result of these major alterations, the interior of Woodward Hall has no historic intact features.

Woodward Hall is located at the eastern corner of St. John's campus, between the group of buildings that form the nucleus of the campus and College Avenue. It was the first building constructed at St. John's College outside of the original row of five buildings now forming known as "Yale Row," and later served as a counterpoint to the Maryland Hall of Records (now Greenfield Library), built in 1934. The building is a two-story cube-like brick structure set upon a raised basement. This raised basement is articulated with alternating rows of recessed brick simulating rusticated stone and has a molded brick watertable. The five-bay wide facade is divided into three parts consisting of a central projecting pavilion, defined by an engaged portico of double-story Corinthian columns, and side wings. The walls are laid in five-course American bond and are pierced with pairs of long casement windows, with Classical moldings, including cushion friezes and corseting. The building is covered with a flat roof, with a central monitor (a 1996 addition), and features a bold Corinthian order cornice with a three-part architrave, an unadorned frieze and an ogee cornice with modillions.

Exterior Description:

The southwest elevation of the building faces the central lawn of St. John's College campus and historically enjoyed a view of the Liberty Tree. It is divided into three bays--the central pavilion and end wings--and is two stories tall, above a raised basement level. The central pavilion projects slightly beyond the wall of the side wing and is defined primarily by its double-height, Corinthian columns forming an engaged portico. Although not technically engaged, these fully round, freestanding columns are set inches from the wall, and provide no "porch" or shelter area. The columns rise from the central stairs leading to the raised, first-story entry and extend to the cornice line above the second story of the building. The columns are wood with reproduction torus bases set upon stone plinths, original and intact fluted wooden shafts, and plaster capitals.

The first story of the central pavilion today consists of a central entry door and flanking windows, that was altered from the original configuration of central window and flanking doors. The entry is raised above ground level and reached by a set of marble steps spanning the length of the portico. The steps terminate at either end at brick piers, which, like the ground level of the building, have simulated rustication formed by alternating rows of recessed brick. The stairs are original, while the central wrought iron railing is a contemporary addition

¹ Images of the building under "renovation" show that only the exterior walls remained intact. All of the interiors, including the floors were removed, and rebuilt.

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and product of the 1996 renovation. Small, round holes on center of the steps indicate that a single railing originally bisected the flight of steps, offering access to the two off-center doors.

The entry bay features a solid mahogany wood replacement door with four glass lights set within the original window surround that was altered (extended to the level of the porch) to accommodate a door. This classically inspired architrave, which is typical of all the first story opening surrounds, features molded trim with crossettes (or ears), surmounted by a torus frieze and projecting head mold or cornice. Two, four-light fixed windows form the transom above the door. The windows to either side of the door are set within the original Classical door surrounds, and each have pairs of twelve-light casements with four-light fixed windows above. Wood panels below the windows fill in the lower portion of the original door opening. The second story of the central pavilion consists of three windows, each one having pairs of twelve-light fixed windows set within crossetted surrounds with no torus frieze or window head above. These fixed windows are 1968 reproductions of the original double-hung windows that were in their place; double-hung examples from the original period of construction still survive on the side elevations of the building.

The two side wings are both defined by windows on each of the three levels, with those on the first and second stories like those on the first and second stories of the central pavilion. Here, however, there are no wood panels below the first story windows. The basement windows, cut into the "rusticated" brick, feature pairs of four-light casements with a stone lintel spanning the full width. Although the window sashes are replacements, they are based upon the original in terms of size, configuration, and profile, and are set within the original openings and feature the original exterior trim.

Above the second story rises the bold, Classical cornice which continues across both the central pavilion and side wings. Of wood construction, this cornice is classically detailed and divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice. The architrave has three unadorned fascia corresponding to the Corinthian order, while the frieze similarly offers a plain surface. The cornice is decorated with dentils in the bed molding and modillions on the soffit. All of the modillions appear to be replacements.

The northeast elevation facing King George Street includes the original five-bay main block, plus the 1968 addition which, predominantly underground, still rises above ground to the first story level, obscuring the raised basement of the original structure. The roof of the addition serves as a terrace for the main building. The elevation of the main block is, like the facade, divided into five bays consisting of a central pavilion and end wings. The central pavilion, articulated by slightly projecting walls, is further emphasized by double-height brick pilasters (rather than columns) separating the window bays. Each end bay has a single bay of windows, making up the five-bay elevation. On the first story all of the openings, except the central opening, are paired 12-light casement windows with pairs of 4-light fixed sash above, and set within the same Classical architraves as on the facade. The central opening was originally also a window, but was converted into a door to provide access to the terrace formed by the 1968 addition. The entry has a wood and glass replacement door similar to

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the main entry door. The second story consists of five pairs of 10-light casements, set within crossetted surrounds, identical to those on the second story of the facade.

The below-grade addition rises above ground level on the northeast elevation and is visible from King George Street. This addition is constructed of concrete block, clad with a brick veneer and is lit along this elevation by 17 equally spaced narrow windows with plate glass sash (some appear fixed, others operable as casements). The addition is clearly modern, but contextual in its use of red brick. The addition wraps around the corners of both end walls, and provides exterior service entrances to the building.

The northwest and southeast end elevations are identical and share similar window details as on the front and rear elevations. The walls are both two bays deep with pairs of 12-light casements on the first story, and in the second story, pairs of 6/6 sash as opposed to the 12-light fixed replacement windows of the front and rear elevations. The 6/6 sashes are the same size and configuration as the 12-light fixed windows, so overall, appear identical. The Classical surrounds are identical to the surrounds of the other windows of the building. At the east corner of the building where the addition wraps around the southeast elevation, there is an English basement-type entry below ground level, which leads, via a series of service doors, into the underground wing. The stairs also lead up to the terrace level. The stairs are concrete with metal railings and the door is a metal fire door. The inside walls of the addition, visible from the stairwell, reveal the concrete block structure of the addition. The addition similarly wraps around the north corner of the building, offering access to the terrace and underground addition.

Interior Description:

The interior of Woodward Hall is primarily a product of the most recent (1996-97) renovation, with contemporary partition walls dividing the building into administrative offices and corridors. However, two large conference rooms (originally reading rooms), which were constructed during the 1968 rebuilding, still occupy the north end pavilion on both the first and second stories. The rooms have tall ceilings and large windows providing natural light to counteract the dark, wood-paneled walls. A grand Tudor Revival mantel and paneled overmantel, which survive from the original interior, survive as character-defining features of the first floor reading room.

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 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 checked="" 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:

Significance dates 1899-1969 **Architect** T. Henry Randall
Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostriksy and Lamb (1969)
Cho, Wilks and Benn (1996-1997)

Specific dates 1899, 1968-1969, 1996-1997 **Builder** Taylor and Chance

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 1899, Woodward Hall was the first of two buildings at St. John's College designed by Annapolis-born architect T. Henry Randall in the Classical Revival style of architecture. Named in honor of Henry Williams Woodward, the brick building initially housed the college library, biological laboratory, chemical and physical laboratories, and the armory. Under the direction of librarian Charlotte Goldsborough Fletcher, Woodward Hall was extensively renovated on the interior and enlarged at the rear and below ground to the designs of Baltimore architectural firm Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostriksy, and Lamb in 1968-1969. The building was renovated again in 1996 by the firm of Cho, Wilks, and Benn of Baltimore after the college's library collection became too large and was moved to Greenfield Library. Woodward Hall was rededicated in 1997 as the Barr-Buchanan Center, housing the Graduate Institute and King William Room, where final oral examinations are given.

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

History of Woodward Hall

Recovering from the effects of the Civil War, enrollment at St. John's College increased steadily throughout the third quarter of the 19th century. This growth, however, exposed the inadequacy of classroom and dormitories buildings and brought on more debts. By 1888, the school owed \$18,800 and had four mortgages on the campus property. Fortunately, the General Assembly granted \$2,256 for two years to pay interest, but it was not until 1894 that relief came when the state authorized an annual grant of \$6,000, to be continued indefinitely. This gave St. John's \$9,000 a year from the legislature, in addition to tuition money.² Furthermore, in 1898, the Maryland General Assembly granted \$15,000 for the purpose of either constructing new buildings or renovating old ones. The Board of Rector, Visitors, and Governors decided the money would be used to fund the construction of a single new building to house the growing library collection and provided modern laboratories for the biology and chemistry departments. A Legislative Committee, created by the General Assembly to

² Emily A. Murphy, *A Complete & Generous Education: 300 years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis*. (Annapolis, MD: St. John's College Press, 1996), p. 45.

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investigate the needs and finances of the college, supported the necessity of such a building. The committee reported that the present library's location in Humphreys Hall was "very objectionable, being directly over the kitchen, the smoke and odors issuing therefrom make it extremely disagreeable to remain long in the room."³

Prior to the construction of the new building, the school's financial burdens were further eased when New York banker James T. Woodward took over the existing \$20,000 mortgage, increased it to \$30,000, and reduced the interest to three and a half percent from six percent.⁴ To show their gratitude, the board elected Woodward as a member. In addition, when the new building was dedicated in 1900, it was named after Woodward's father, Henry Williams Woodward. The new building was designed by architect T. Henry Randall (1862-1905), with Taylor and Chance of Baltimore serving as the contractors.⁵ Born in Annapolis, Randall studied at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and completed his architectural education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He began as a draftsman in the Brookline office of H. H. Richardson, later working at the New York firm of McKim, Mead, & White. In 1890, Randall opened his own office in New York City, specializing in residential work.⁶

Woodward Hall was the first building constructed by the college to be located outside of "Yale Row," the symmetrically aligned row of buildings set on either side of McDowell Hall. Rather, the new Classical Revival style building was located perpendicular (southeast) to the Chase-Stone House (1857), thus inaugurating a quadrangle that framed the historic Liberty Tree. This quadrangle, with McDowell Hall as the centerpiece, was completed in 1934 by the construction of the Georgian Revival style Hall of Records at the southwestern end of the campus.

Woodward Hall was designed specifically to house the college library, the physics, chemistry, and biology labs, and the armory. The library contained over 85,000 volumes, including remnants of the Bray Collection. Reverend Thomas Bray, a Church of England missionary assigned to oversee Maryland's Anglican churches, brought "a library of universal knowledge...to Maryland, which the Assembly accepted for the 'free use of the people' in 1697."⁷ The books were housed in the building used by the King William School. The collection, referred to as the "Publick Library" in General Assembly records, was transferred to St. John's College in 1784. It was initially located in the octagon room at the top of McDowell Hall, then moved in 1835 to the newly constructed Humphreys Hall. The Bray Collection, consisting of approximately 1100 books at one time, was

³ *Senate Proceedings*, 1896, p. 675.

⁴ Murphy, p. 47.

⁵ Marcia M. Miller and Orlando Ridout V, editors, *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998), p. 201.

⁶ Henry Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970), p. 496.

⁷ Murphy, p. 5.

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comprised of 300 to 400 volumes by the latter part of the 19th century. The 17th century collection included the works of St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas, Thomas Hobbs, and Descartes.⁸

Emily A. Murphy records a 1903 description of the interior of the building in *A Complete & Generous Education: 300 years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis*:

Passing through the door on the left we find ourselves in the library. Here the colonial style is prevalent. The woodwork is all of dark walnut. The room is lighted by gaslight in the shape of old-fashioned candelabra. At one end of the library is a fireplace with an imposing mantel. The windows are set in deep and under each is a nice cozy seat.

On entering the building through the door on the right we come to the door leading to the Biological Laboratory.

Ascending the stairway in the rear of the hall one reaches the Chemical and Physical Laboratories. Here has been fitted up at a great expense one of the finest laboratories in the South.

Passing through the small anteroom leading from the Chemical laboratory we find ourselves in the lecture and recitation room. The main part of the room is occupied by seats, while along the walls can be found a most valuable collection of scientific apparatus.

The basement of Woodward Hall is used as the Armory. When the weather is inclement, the drills are held here. It is also fitted up with goals, and during the winter is used by the basketball team.⁹

The library was housed in the largest of the rooms, a space known later as the Hartle Room. The second floor reading room, known as the King William Room, was furnished with individual study carrels. The room served as the site of senior oral examinations, the final requirement prior to graduation. The three-member examination panel would dress in robes in the nearby "robing room," located in the eastern corner of the second floor. The procession would then move to the King William Room with a formal introduction, followed by a one-hour question and discussion period.

⁸ "St. John's Library Expanded," *The Evening Capital*, July 13, 1968, p. 22.

⁹ Murphy, p. 54.

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The 1958 completion of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Hall and Mellon Hall freed Woodward Hall of its laboratory space. As originally constructed, the modern building designed by Richard Neutra and Robert Alexander included an auditorium and lobby (now referred to as Francis Scott Key Lobby and Auditorium), lecture halls and laboratories for the science and music departments (entitled Mellon Hall), and the McKeldin Planetarium. This allowed the growing library collection to expand to the former laboratory and armory spaces. Necessary funding from the state and federal government was secured in the late 1960s to allow for a complete interior rehabilitation of the building to meet the needs of the library. The Baltimore architectural firm of Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky, and Lamb conducted the work, begun in 1968. Carried out by W.H. Ward Construction Company, Inc., the rehabilitation was monitored closely by longtime librarian, Charlotte Goldsborough Fletcher. Fletcher had served as the head librarian at St. John's College from 1944 to 1980. The rehabilitation of the building required the library collection to be temporarily housed in the basement of the Francis Scott Key Memorial Hall.

The work included the complete removal of all interior dividing walls, floors, and roof. The door and window casings and the mantels in the King William and Hartle rooms were retained, however. The floor of the basement, where the armory historically was located, was dug deeper to create a sub-basement. Both the basement and sub-basement were extended to the northeast beyond the building line. At the street level, obscuring the first story of the main block, a flat-roofed addition was constructed. The addition provided office space, meeting rooms, additional stair halls, and storage space. On the primary façade, facing southwest to the quadrangle, the two main entries were rehabilitated to serve as windows. The central window that the original entries flanked was then converted into a doublewide entry. The work was completed in 1969, and the building was rededicated during homecoming ceremonies.

The growth of the book collection once again prompted the college to assess its library building. Woodward Hall was unsuitable to properly house the volumes, nor did it seem appropriate to enlarge the historic building further. Thus, in 1994, the Old Hall of Records (1934) on the southwest side of the quadrangle, which the college had recently purchased, was partially restored and renovated to serve as the new library (rededicated as Greenfield Library).

With a second change in use, Woodward Hall was slated for extensive renovations on the interior by 1996. Under the direction of the Baltimore architectural firm of Cho, Wilks, and Benn, the work included replacement of doors, windows, sidelights, mechanical vents and equipment, and a new roof. The interior work focused on the removal of library-related fixtures and the installation of an elevator, offices, and meeting rooms for the Graduate Institute. The work was completed in 1997 and the building was rededicated as the Barr-Buchanan Center. The renaming of the building honored the dedicated efforts of two past college presidents, Stringfellow Barr and Scott Buchanan, who founded the school's New Program in 1937.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
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: T. Henry Randall (architect)
Taylor and Chance (contractors)
Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky, and Lamb (1969)
Cho, Wilks and Benn (1996-1997)

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-673

Bloomberg, Janet. Letter to Donna Hole, Annapolis Historic District Commission, June 24, 1996. Annapolis Historic District Commission Vertical Files.

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

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.

"St. John's Library Expanded," *The Evening Capital*, July 13, 1968, p. 22.

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

Withey, Henry and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, (Deceased).* Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

10. Geographical Data

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

Verbal boundary description and justification

Woodward 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.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians	April 19, 2000
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organization	E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.
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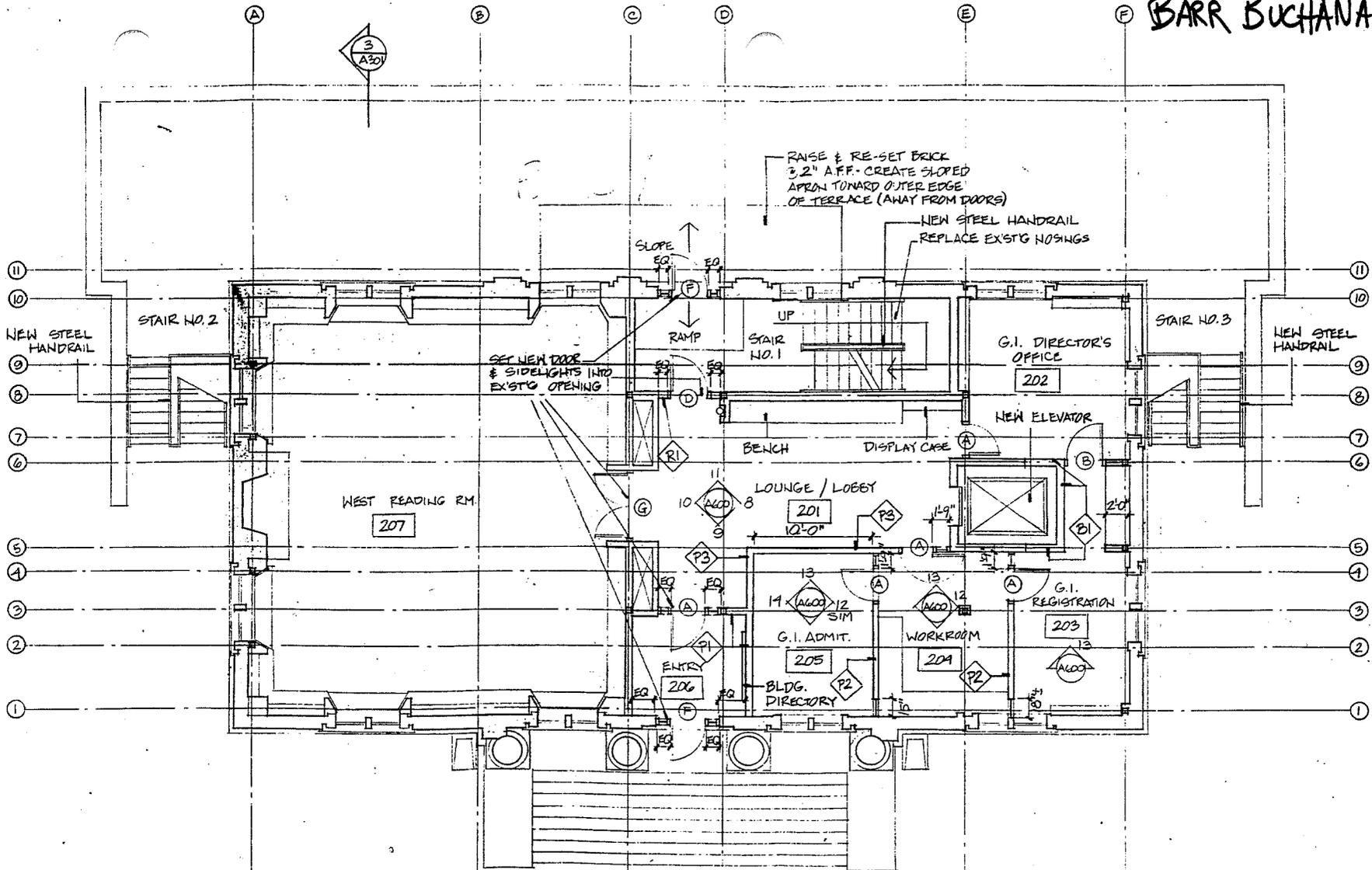
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
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city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

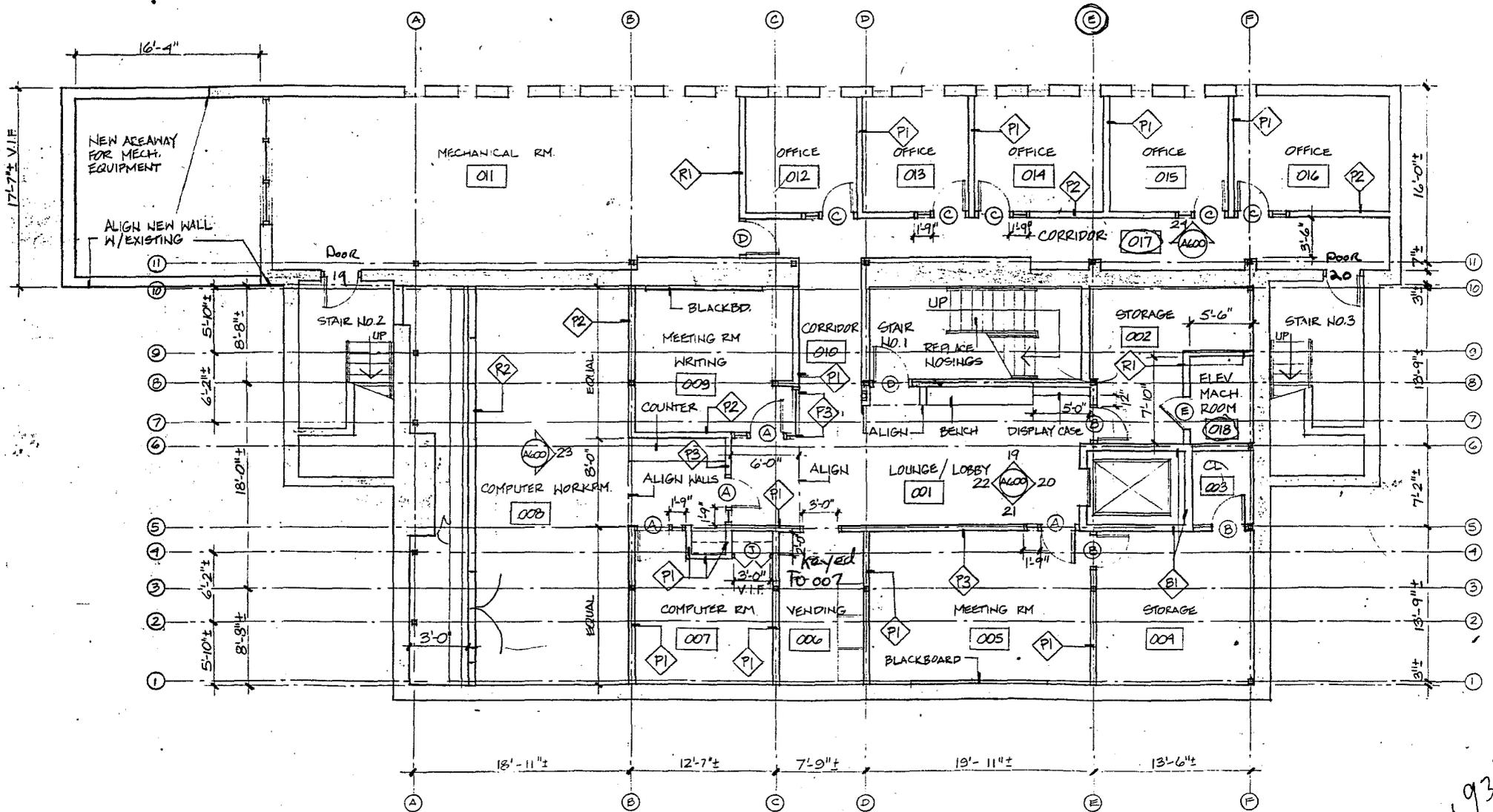
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

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



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

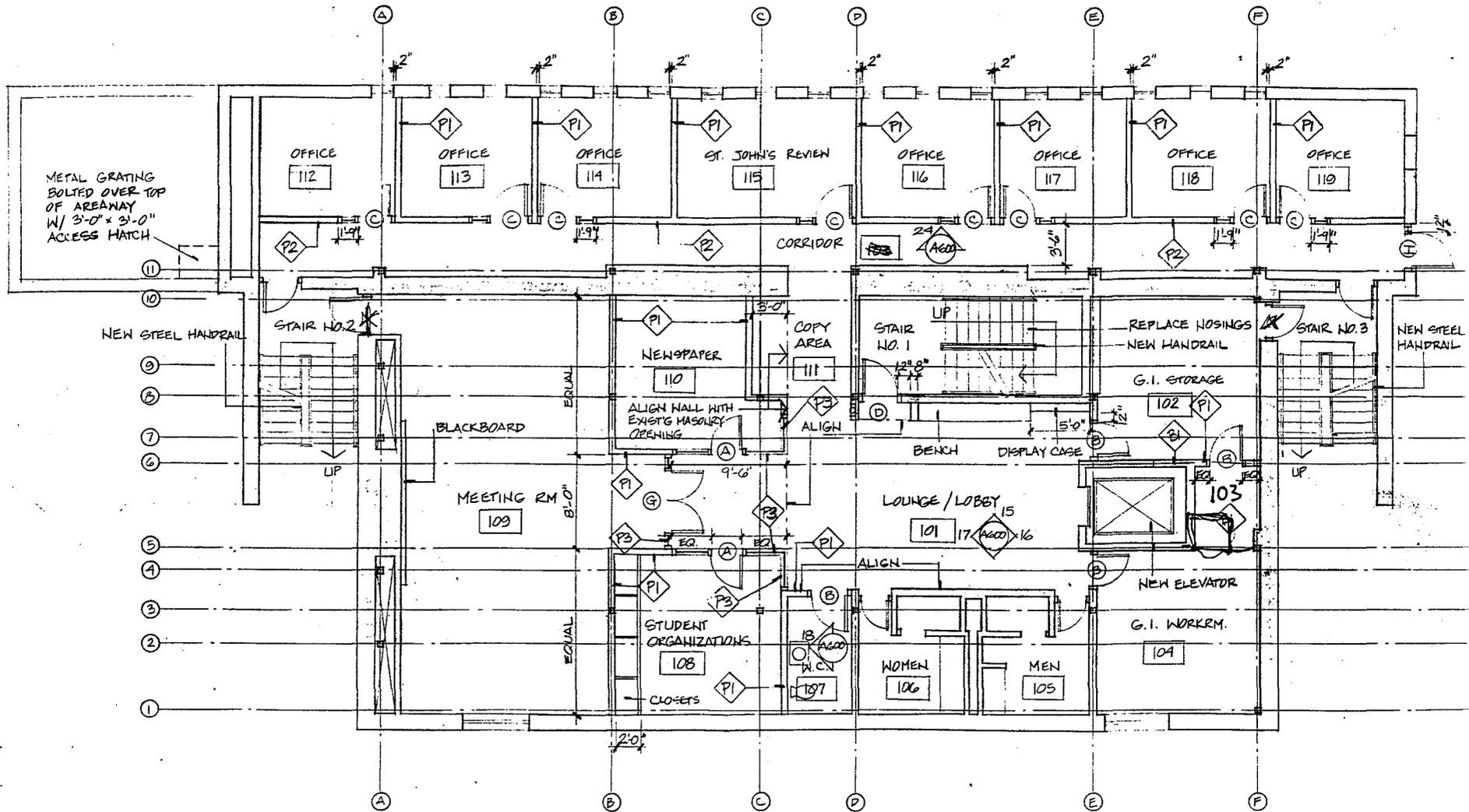
AA-673



SUB-LEVEL PLAN

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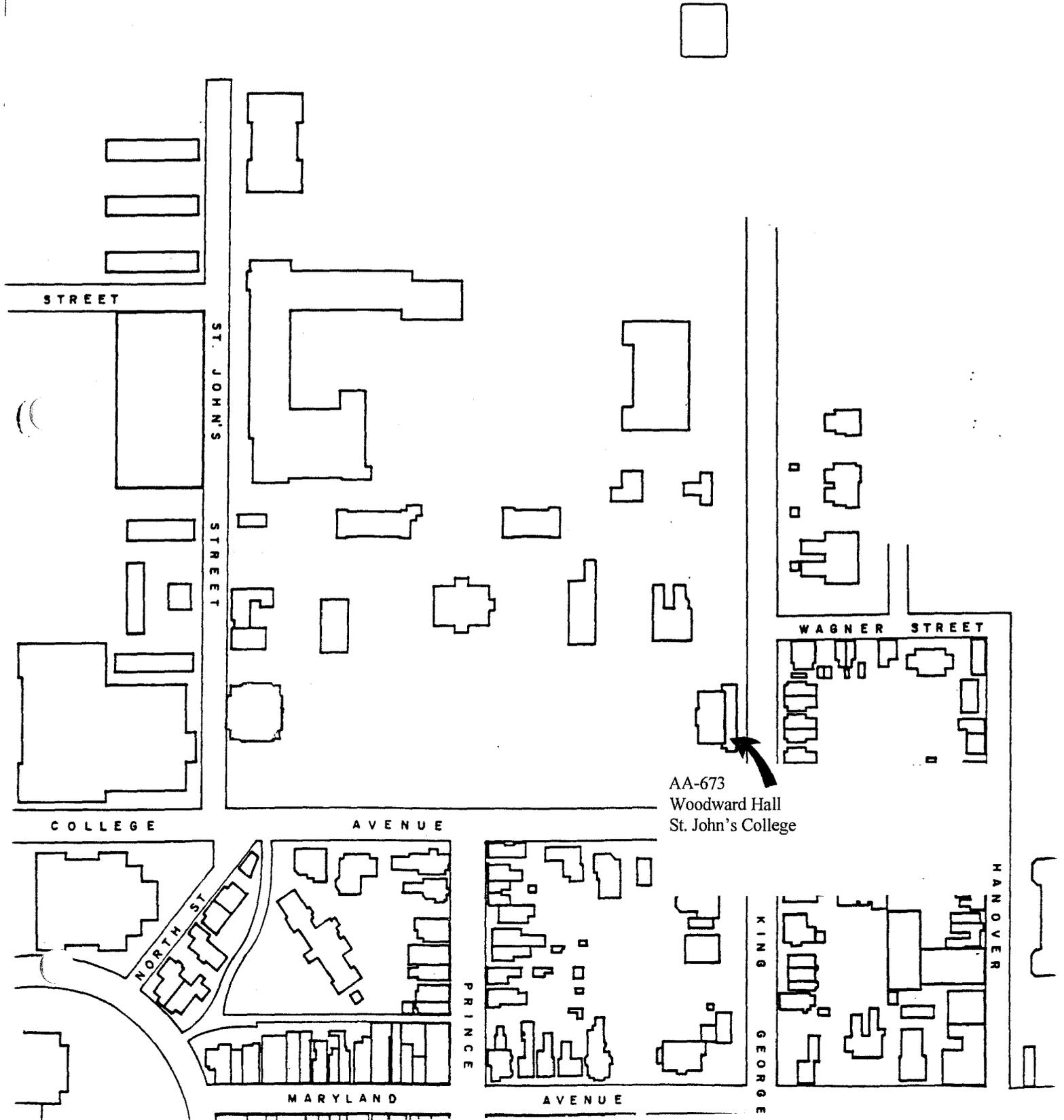
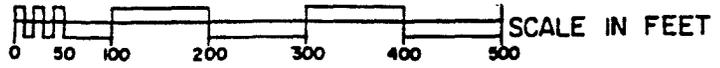
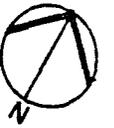
AA-673



LOWER FLOOR 1 PLAN.

AA-673

AA-673



AA-673
Woodward Hall
St. John's College



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

1 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

EAST CORNER, LOOKING WEST

2 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION, LOOKING SW

3 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SE

4 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, ENTRY HALL, LOOKING SE

5 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, NORTH ROOM, LOOKING WEST

6 OF 7



AA-673

WOODWARD HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR NORTH ROOM LOOKING WEST

7 OF 7

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 673
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Library
ORIGINAL USE: Library
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (x) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: Beaux Art Classicism
DATE BUILT: 1899 Rear wing, 1968

COUNTY: Anne Arundel
TOWN: Annapolis
LOCATION: St. John's
COMMON NAME: Woodward Hall
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: COMM Map 31 Par 20
OWNER: St. John's College
ADDRESS: College Ave. Annapolis, MD 21401
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (x) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local () State (x) National () <input checked="" type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone () Brick (x) 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 () Sheet Metal (x) Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

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

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

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 2 x 5 Entrance Location: Centered

Approximate Dimensions: 35 x 90 Rear wing=18 x 100

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (x) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-673

St. John's library, excellent projecting entrance porch with Corinthian columns supporting a full entablature with continuous modillioned cornice, paired windows at the two floors, those at the first with four light transoms, all enframed with heavy molded casings, with ancons at the lower level.

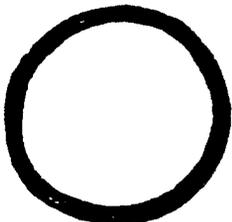
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good example of Classical Revival with exceptional porch. Important to townscape of campus, especially in relation to the Maryland Hall of Records directly opposite.

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

Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland COUNTY TOWN VICINITY STREET NO. St. John's Campus ORIGINAL OWNER St. John's College ORIGINAL USE Library PRESENT OWNER St. John's College PRESENT USE WALL CONSTRUCTION Brick NO. OF STORIES 2	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY
	2. NAME Woodward Hall DATE OR PERIOD 1899 STYLE Colonial Revival ARCHITECT BUILDER
3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC Yes

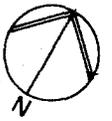
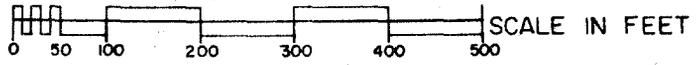
Henry Williams Woodward Hall, the old St. John's Library was built during the Colonial Revival and yet it is actually a Revived Classical Revival building with its abbreviated portico and magnificent Corinthian columns and giant Greek doors -- all with a distinctly ante-bellum, Southern flavor. Not unlike certain fraternity houses on Southern campuses, Woodward Hall is handsome and will look even more so the older it gets. Balances the Hall of Records, a Georgian Revival building across the campus from it.



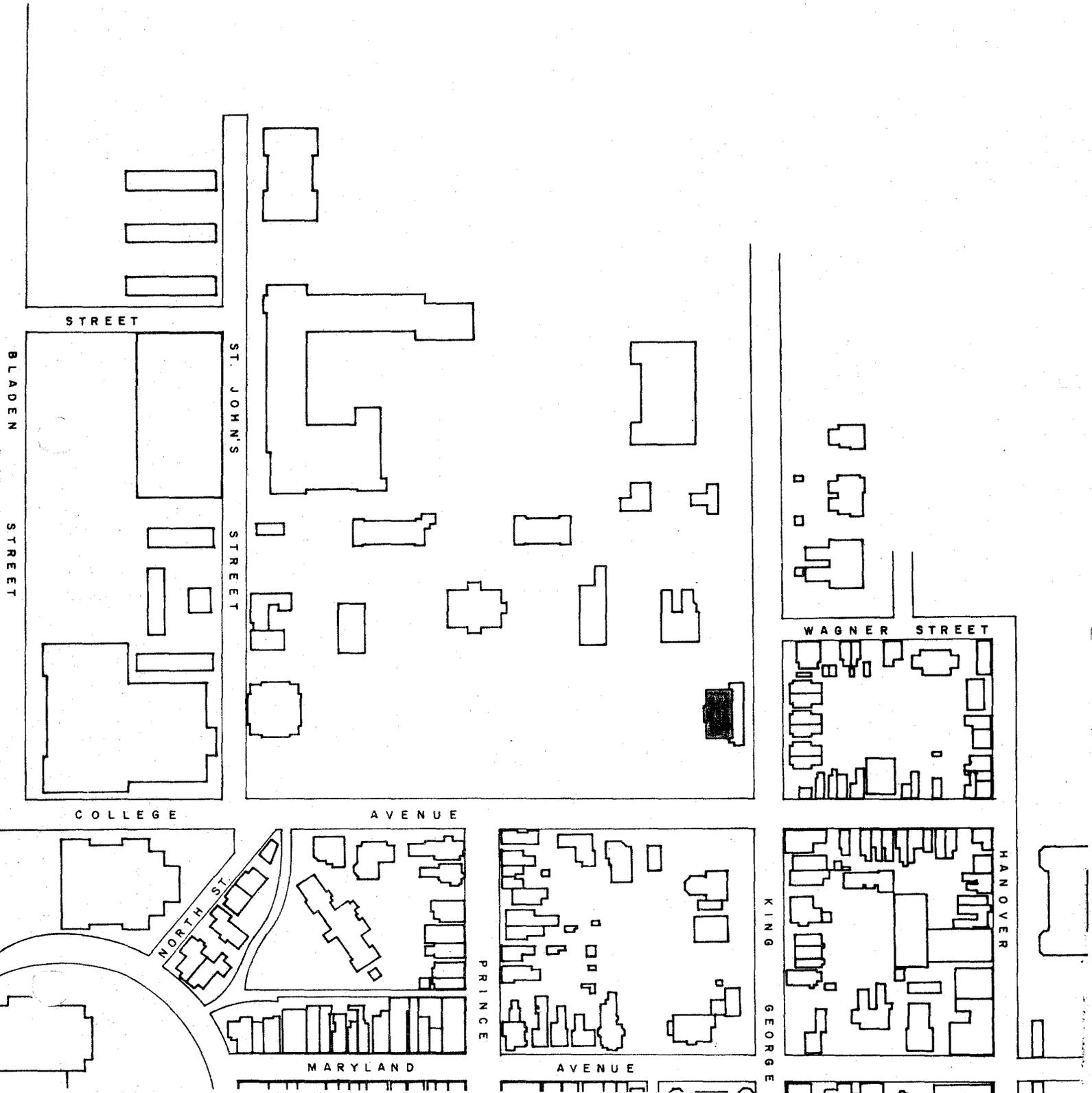
Exterior

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

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)	SOURCES: 7. PHOTOGRAPH I. M. Pei
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 August 22, 1967



AA 673
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





Woodward Hall

St. John's

AA 673

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW