

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Randall Hall (AA-1587)
St. John's College, Annapolis

Constructed in 1903, Randall Hall was the second of two buildings designed by Annapolis-born architect T. Henry Randall in the Beaux-Arts style of architecture. The brick building was constructed to house the college dining hall, kitchen, and dormitory rooms. Originally known as Mess Hall and Senior Hall, the building was officially named in honor of John Wirt Randall in 1912. It was enlarged in 1980 by the construction of a modern kitchen wing, ending years of dining on monogrammed china delivered by "bow-tied servers."

Randall Hall is a large three-story building designed in an eclectic Beaux Arts style that draws its design inspiration from a combination of Renaissance, Baroque, and Georgian idioms. Generally rectangular in plan, Randall Hall measures approximately 40 feet by 90 feet. It is set upon a raised foundation and constructed of brick, laid in 5-course American bond. The structure is covered with a steeply pitched-hipped roof, clad with slate shingles. A single brick chimney with corbeling projects from the front slope of the hipped roof near the ridge. The building's principal elevation, the northeast end wall, is characterized by its Baroque treatment, including a projecting central entry bay featuring an engaged pedimented door surround of built-up pilasters and columns, an arched window, and a segmental arched pediment rising above the main roof line. The side walls are defined by bays of round-arched openings on the first story and alternating triangular and segmental-arched pedimented dormers in the half-story, all indicative of Renaissance treatments. A bold Corinthian cornice creates a visual break between the second story and the dormer level. On the interior, the building is notable for its graceful stair, located in a sumptuously appointed reception room, and for its elegant dining hall ornamented with Corinthian columns, a Georgian Revival-style mantel, and Georgian Revival door and window treatments.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1587

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Randall Hall, St. John's College

other

2. Location

street and number College Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name St. John's College

street and number 60 College Avenue, Box 2800 telephone 410/263-2371

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21404

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse tax map and parcel

city, town Annapolis liber folio

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
 Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
 Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
 Recorded by HABS/HAER
 Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other:

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<u> </u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u> </u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
		<u> </u>	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u> </u> 1 <u> </u>

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1587

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.

Built in 1903 as a refectory and dormitory, Randall Hall is a large three-story building designed in an eclectic Beaux Arts style that draws its design inspiration from a combination of Renaissance, Baroque, and Georgian idioms. Generally rectangular in plan, Randall Hall measures approximately 40 feet by 90 feet. It is set upon a raised foundation and constructed of brick, laid in 5-course American bond. The structure is covered with a steeply pitched-hipped roof, clad with slate shingles. A single brick chimney with corbeling projects from the front slope of the hipped roof near the ridge. The building's principal elevation, the northeast end wall, is characterized by its Baroque treatment, including a projecting central entry bay featuring an engaged pedimented door surround of built-up pilasters and columns, an arched window, and a segmental arched pediment rising above the main roof line. The side walls are defined by bays of round-arched openings on the first story and alternating triangular and segmental-arched pedimented dormers in the half-story, all indicative of Renaissance treatments. A bold Corinthian cornice creates a visual break between the second story and the dormer level (a full third story). On the interior, the building is notable for its graceful stair, located in a sumptuously appointed reception room, and for its elegant dining hall ornamented with Corinthian columns, a Georgian Revival-style mantel, and Georgian Revival door and window treatments.

A large, two-story addition was built against the northeast end wall of Randall Hall in 1980.

Exterior Description:

The southwest end elevation facing Campbell Hall is the primary facade of the building. Reminiscent of ecclesiastical Baroque design, it is divided into three bays consisting of a central pedimented entry pavilion with flanking end wings. The central pavilion projects slightly from the main wall and is defined by its segmental-arched pediment rising as a parapet wall above the roofline, and by its engaged pedimented entry surround. Constructed of wood, the pediment is composed of Scamozzi Ionic columns, built up from Scamozzi Ionic wall pilasters, and set upon raised wood bases with recessed panels. The columns and pilasters support a three-part architrave, a carved cushion frieze, and a full pediment with dentils forming a fret pattern. The tympanum, now unornamented, historically had some sculptural bas-relief on center.¹ The entry has non-historic double wood doors in place of the original double wood doors with recessed panels. The opening retains its original fanlight and molded door surround. The door surround - recessed pilasters supporting the molded wooden arch with a keystone closing the center - is original. A semi-circular stoop with stone steps leading to the entry door is a replacement for the original stoop with square edges, as seen in historic photos.

Above this pedimented entry rises a tall arched window opening. The opening is filled with pairs of long 9/9 sash surmounted by a fanlight. This arched opening extends beyond the cornice line of the main block of the building, and further accentuates the verticality of the central bay. The segmental arched pediment that rises above this window has a bold, molded cornice with cornice returns. Wooden scrolls appended to the side of the pediment make the transition from the freestanding pavilion wall to the edge of the main roof, in the best Baroque tradition.

¹ The tympanum sculpture is visible in historic photographs, but its specific content is not apparent.

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The end pavilions or side wings of the facade are a single bay wide, and expressed by a blind arch on the first story and a single 4/4 window on the second story. The blind arch consists of a brick voussoir with a brick keystone and a recessed panel wall, also of brick. The second-story window has a gauged brick arch and a stone sill. The bold cornice rises immediately above the jack arch. Above the cornice is an attic story, made to appear as a parapet wall on this facade.

The northeast end elevation (rear) of the building consists primarily of the two-story addition built against the rear wall of the original Randall Hall. Although the second story and dormer level of the original structure rises above this flat-roofed addition, the second story windows are not visible from ground level due to a drop in terrain. Set into this drop, the addition abuts the ground level and first story of the building, thus rising itself two full stories. It is constructed of brick, laid in five-course American bond. Covered with a flat roof, the addition features a symmetrical arrangement of 6/9 windows. Based upon the original elevation, it is divided into three parts, with a central, three-bay pavilion and flanking end wings, each defined by the 6/9 windows with gauged brick arches. The second-story windows of the central pavilion are arranged in pairs; the others are all singles. A simple, molded cornice rises above the second story windows, with a parapet wall hiding the built-up roof behind.

The attic level of the main block is visible and reveals two pedimented dormers with 4/4 sash on center of the elevation. A small eyebrow dormer with a vent is located between the windows, while the steeply pitched-hipped roof rises behind. Below the cornice and now opening onto the roof of the addition, are three single 4/4 second-story windows. Like those of the facade, these windows have gauged brick arches and molded casings.

The southeast side elevation facing the other buildings of the campus is a seven-bay long wall surface elegantly arranged with a series of symmetrical openings typical of Renaissance design. The two end bays that project slightly from the main wall and have somewhat greater solid to void, form corner buttresses that give the building its sense of solidity. The 1980 addition at the northeast end of the building turns the corner, abutting the east end bay of this elevation and obscuring its original first story opening.

The five interior bays are all identically arranged with large arched windows on the first story, paired casements on the second story and pedimented dormers above the lower, and more prominent cornice line in the attic level. The arched first story windows are set into larger arches with plaster filling in the blind space between the windows and edges of the arches. The arches are formed of brick voussoirs with brick keystones and brick imposts, which visually form a first-story stringcourse. The windows have 9/9 sash flanked by narrow 3/3 sidelights and fanlight windows above. The second story windows are pairs of 4/4 sash, though many have air conditioning units in the lower half. The dormers, located above the cornice, alternate between triangular and segmental-arched pediments in an ABA rhythm and have paired 4/4 sash.

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The first and seventh bay (now obscured) deviate from this arrangement only slightly. The first story window is similarly arched, but lacks the larger arch and plaster surround of the five interior bays. Similarly, the second story has a single 4/4 window, rather than paired windows, and the attic level has no dormer. These differences, though slight, give the end bays a greater ratio of solid to void, which help visually, to support the masonry structure. The seventh bay is no longer intact to its original configuration on the first story, due to the addition that abuts it. However, the second story window survives above the flat roof of the addition.

The northwest elevation facing the Francis Scott Key Auditorium and Mellon Hall is similarly expressed to the opposing southeast side elevation, though here there are greater alterations due to additions. Set into a slope, this elevation originally stood upon a high raised basement. An addition from ground level to just below the sill of the first story windows was built abutting this elevation, while a tall two-story plus basement tower addition projects from the end bay of the wall. The roof of the ground-level addition now forms a terrace for the raised first story level. The five interior bays on the first, second, and attic levels generally remain unaltered, with minor exceptions. They are defined by large arched openings on the first story, paired 4/4 sash on the second story and pedimented dormers in the attic level (alternating between triangular and segmental arched), above the cornice. The main alteration in these bays is on the sixth bay of the first story, whereby the arched window was converted into a door that opens onto the terrace and roof of the ground-story addition.

The front bay of the wall differs from the front bay on the opposing side. Here, there is no arched opening on the first story and no window in the second story. Instead, a single 4/4 window with a gauged brick arch pierces the wall between the first and second stories (corresponding with the stair landing on interior). The original elevation of the seventh bay is no longer intact, being abutted by the tall two-story tower addition. This addition is brick, laid in five-course American bond. It has bold Corinthian cornice based upon the original, and a centrally placed 4/4 window with a gauged brick arch, similarly based upon the original.

The ground level addition extends six bays long, with the interior bays being expressed by 8/8 windows and the outside bays having single wood doors. The windows have gauged brick arches.

Interior Description:

The interior of Randall Hall includes the dining room and kitchen on the first story and dormitory rooms on the second and third stories. As originally configured, all aspects of the interior of the building were reached from the principal southeast elevation. Today, and for security reasons, this entry provides access to the dorm rooms only, while the dining area is now reached by a new entry into the post 1954 addition. The original entry leads into a grand reception area with a graceful stair, located against the northwest wall, ascending to the upper-level dorm rooms, and two door openings, now blind doors with infilled paneling, opening into the dining area. These doors, located to either side of center on the interior wall forming the back wall of the reception area, have Georgian Revival-style surrounds with a molded architrave and a projecting cornice above a cushion frieze. The doors originally included two leaves with three raised panels. A chair rail encircles the room, and

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black and white vinyl tiles cover the original flooring. The stair, a grand open stringer, has square newel posts with fluting, turned balusters, and a stained dark brown oak hand railing. Many of the original balusters have been replaced with plain, square balusters.

A door located in the southwest end elevation of the addition now reaches the dining room, located behind this vestibule. Despite this new entry sequence, the impact of entering the sumptuously appointed dining room is uncompromised. This dining area is a truly grand and stately space in the tradition of collegiate dining halls, but despite its scale, is domestic in detail. It is divided into three bays by rows of Corinthian columns and wall pilasters supporting transverse ceiling beams. The columns are set upon raised wood bases with recessed panels and have ornate Corinthian capitals and unfluted shafts with entasis. The beams run the width of the room and are located between each of the large, arched window openings. The ceiling between the beams has dropped acoustical tiles.

At the front of the dining room (back wall of entry vestibule) there is a fireplace on center with a Georgian Revival-style mantel and overmantel, flanked by pairs of grand Corinthian pilasters, to either side of which are the blind doors (originally open to the entry vestibule). The doors here feature a fully engaged pediment and a crossetted architrave surround. The mantel is wooden with pilasters and consoles supporting a mantel shelf with elaborate egg and dart molding above fret molding. The frieze is decorated with acanthus leaf carving with an undecorated, but raised, diamond-shaped rectangular wood panel on center. An overmantel with crossetted corners and ornate plaster bas-relief ornamentation originally framed a single painting, but now holds two portrait paintings. The paired pilasters framing the fireplace and overmantel are set upon raised wooden bases, and have wooden capitals and recessed panels in the shafts. The pilasters support the elaborate crown molding which is built up on this end of the room to meet the slightly projecting chimney breast, and enhanced with a torus frieze that is lacking elsewhere.

The opposing end of the dining room is symmetrically arranged with door openings to either side of center and a framed wall area between to counteract the mantel on the opposite end. The door surrounds here have broken pediment entablatures with crossetting, a cushion frieze, and dentils in the broken pediment. Wall pilasters set upon raised wood bases with paneled shafts and Corinthian capitals frame the wall between the doors. These doors originally led into kitchen located in the end bay of the building (in the opposite space corresponding with the reception area). However, today, the original kitchen is a sort of buffet line, while the much expanded kitchen is now located behind it in the addition. The tables, arranged in columns between the Corinthian columns, are not built-ins and are not the original tables, nor do they follow the original arrangement.

The second and third stories of the building are reached from the original entry and stair vestibule. A single central corridor runs the full length of the building with individual dorm rooms located to either side and bathroom facilities at the opposite end of the stair. Other than the original window trim, no historic materials are visible or seemingly intact. The drywall corridor walls, the solid wood dorm room doors, the wall-to-wall carpeting, and the cropped ceiling with fluorescent lighting are all contemporary features.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1587

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

Significance dates	1903-1980	Architect	T. Henry Randall
Specific dates	1903; 1980	Builder	Parlett and Skipper

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 1903, Randall Hall was the second of two buildings designed by Annapolis-born architect T. Henry Randall in the Beaux-Arts style of architecture. The brick building was constructed to house the college dining hall, kitchen, and dormitory rooms. Originally known as Mess Hall and Senior Hall, the building was officially named in honor of John Wirt Randall in 1912. It was enlarged in 1980 by the construction of a modern kitchen wing, ending years of dining on monogrammed china delivered by “bow-tied servers.”

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

History of Randall Hall

By the turn of the 20th century, enrollment at St. John’s College had expanded substantially, largely due to President Thomas Fell’s recruiting efforts. Thus, when, in 1902, the General Assembly allocated additional money, the Board of Rector, Visitors, and Governors decided to use the funds to construct a new building since modern facilities were needed. The dining hall and kitchen had been located in the basement of Humphreys Hall since its construction in 1835. Despite the 1857 construction of Pinkney Hall, the dormitory space was overcrowded, and considered by some to be antiquated. The 1899 construction of Woodward Hall provided much needed modern classroom space, laboratories, and library. Thus, it was decided the grant appropriated by the Assembly would fund the construction of a single new building to serve as a dining hall and dormitory.

The new building was designed by architect T. Henry Randall (1862-1905), with Parlett and Skipper of Baltimore serving as the contractors.² 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,

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

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specializing in residential work.³ Randall was responsible for the 1899 design of Woodward Hall as well as the 1903 Randall Hall.

Randall Hall was the second 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 Beaux-Arts style building was located perpendicular to Pinkney Hall (1855), thus inaugurating a second quadrangle on the northwest side of McDowell Hall. This quadrangle, with McDowell Hall as the centerpiece, was completed in the 1950s by the construction of Campbell Hall. The construction of Iglehart Hall in 1909, the boathouse in 1934, the Heating Plant in 1951, and the Francis Scott Key Auditorium/Mellon Hall in 1958 at the northwestern end of the campus along College Creek completed the quadrangle.

The site of the new dormitory and dining hall had previously been the location of a temporary gymnasium. Rectangular in plan, the one-story gymnasium was constructed of wood frame with a side gable roof. The northwest elevation was extended by the addition of a wood shed. Several sources, including *A Complete & Generous Education: 300 years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis* and *Early History of St. John's College in Annapolis*, indicate the temporary gymnasium was constructed in 1890.⁴ However, the *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* depict the building in 1885, clearly noting it as the gymnasium. The construction of the makeshift building was paid for through private subscriptions. In 1902, the seventeen-year-old temporary gymnasium was razed, and all athletic activities moved to the northern end of the campus.

The new Beaux Art style building was completed in 1903. In military fashion, the structure was known as "Mess Hall," or "Senior Hall." In 1904, Rat-Tat published an interior description of the building as recounted by Emily A. Murphy in *A Complete & Generous Education: 300 years of Liberal Arts, St. John's College, Annapolis*:

The main entrance faces due West, and is on a level with the new terrace which was built last summer, directly in the rear of McDowell Hall. Entering the vestibule of the dining-room, one sees to the left a broad stairway adorned with graceful banisters, leading to the dormitories above. These rooms are newly furnished; each is provided with two clothes lockers, and light brown shades are at all the windows. At the head of the stairs is a suite of rooms intended for the instructor in charge. Only Seniors live in the building.

³ Henry Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*. (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970), p. 496.

⁴ 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. 56; Tench Francis Tilghman, *The Early History of St. John's College*, (Annapolis, MD: St. John's College Press, 1984), p. 162.

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The dining-room is sixty feet in length and fifteen feet in height. It is ornamented with twelve Corinthian columns, a handsome fireplace and hand-carved mantel. There are twelve heavy oak tables with Oxford benches. All the woodwork, including the floor, is stained a dark brown "bog-oak." The walls are richly papered in green and the ceiling is calcimed in the same color.⁵

The high style dining hall was named in honor of Edgar T. Higgins. Initially, the dining hall was the only location on the St. John's campus to eat. This was changed in 1938 with the opening of the Coffee Shop in the basement of McDowell Hall. Historic photographs of the interior of the building, taken during mealtime, show "bow-tied servers" catering to the students with monogrammed china.⁶ These same photographs indicate the dining hall was painted white in the period between 1940 and 1942.⁷

The building was officially dedicated and named Randall Hall in honor of John Wirt Randall. Randall, a prominent member of Annapolis, and John S. Wirt were "credited with engineering the state grant in 1898 that had started the current [enrollment] boom at St. John's and this was ample reason for naming a building after him."⁸ Born in 1845, Randall was the second son of Alexander Randall, a graduate of St. John's (1822) who went on to serve as auditor of the Court of Chancery (1833-1840) and Attorney General of Maryland (1864-1868). John Wirt Randall, like his father, was educated as an attorney and served as president of the Farmers National Bank and in the Maryland State Senate.⁹ St. John's College dedicated Randall Hall in 1912, the year John Wirt Randall died.

In 1980, the building was enlarged to the northeast. This addition, standing one story in height, provided modern facilities and handicap access to the dining hall. The addition housed a new kitchen, two private dining rooms, and serving area. The modernization created a self-serve cafeteria, terminating the need for the "bow-tied servers."

⁵ Murphy, p. 75.

⁶ Murphy, pp. 85-87.

⁷ Murphy, pp. 85-87 and pp. 120-121.

⁸ Tilghman, p. 163.

⁹ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p. 569.

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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)
Parlett and Skipper (Builders)

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-1587

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

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

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

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

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

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

Randall 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 20, 2000

organization E.H.T. Tracerics, Inc.

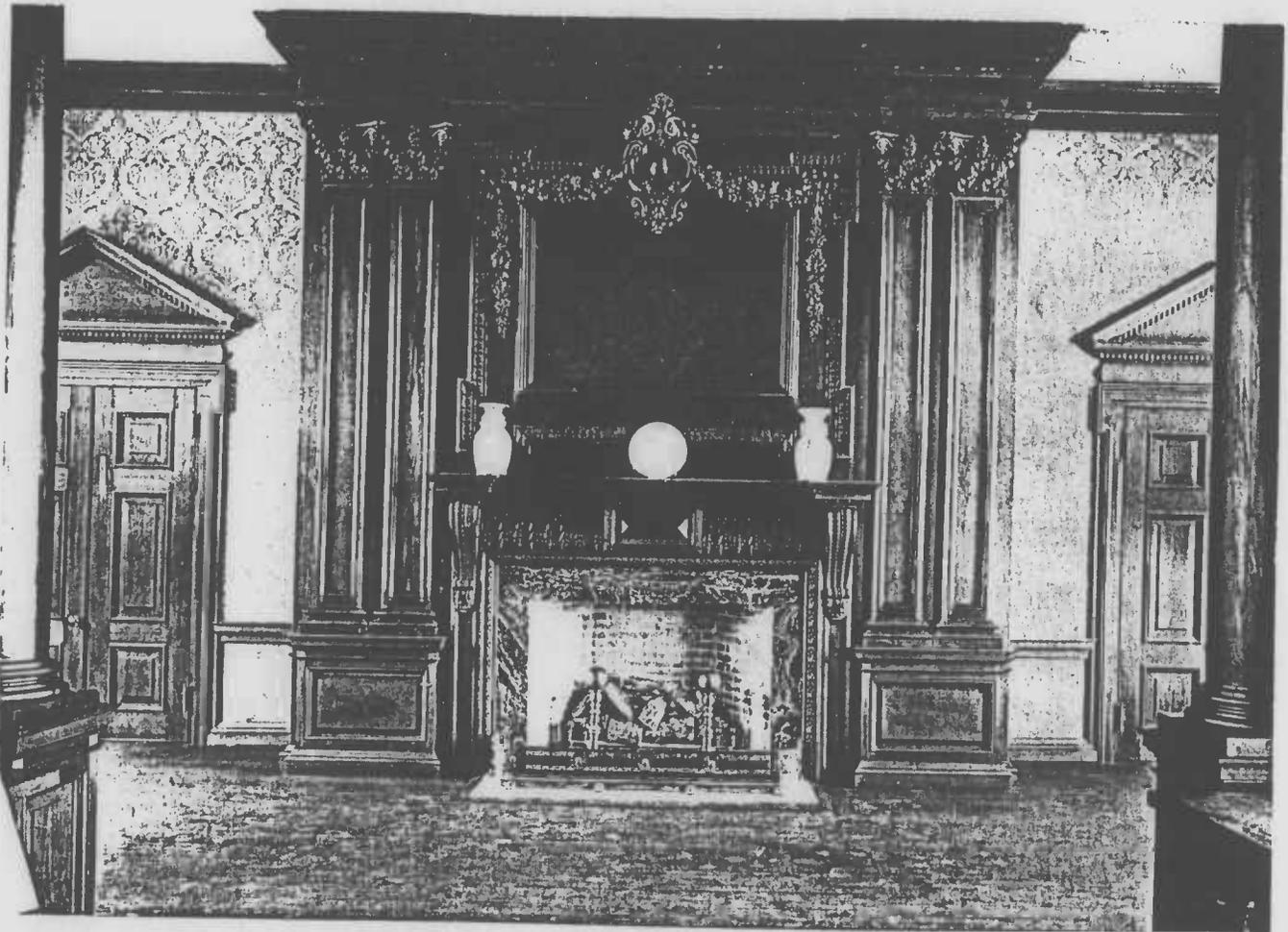
street & number 5420 Western Avenue

city or town Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

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

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

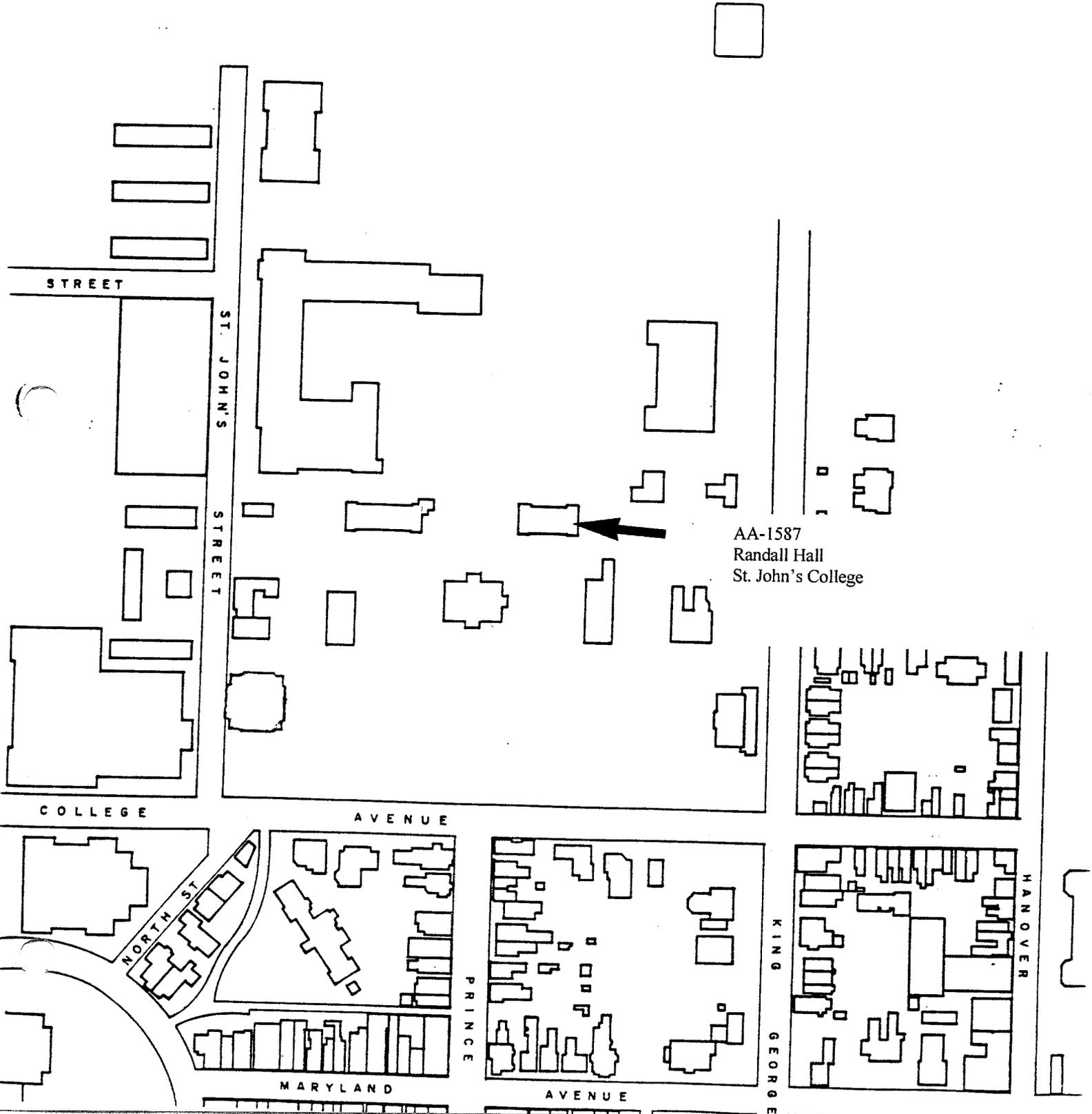
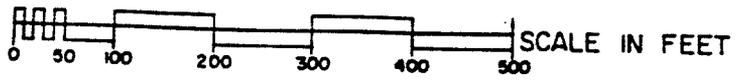
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600



THE GREAT FIREPLACE IN THE CADETS' DINING ROOM

- TITLE:** Views of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland.
PLACE: [Annapolis, Md. ? :
PUBLISHER: s.n.,
YEAR: ? 1920 1929
PUB TYPE: Book
FORMAT: [24] p. : chiefly ill. ; 18 x 27 cm.
SUBJECT: St. John's College (Annapolis, Md.) -- Pictorial works. Universities and colleges
-- Maryland -- Annapolis -- Pictorial works.

AA1587



AA-1587
Randall Hall
St. John's College



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

1 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

SW ELEVATION, LOOKING NE

2 OF 12



AA-1587

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

1/00

MD SHPO

SE ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NE ELEVATION LOOKING WEST

4 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS, MD

TRACERIES

1/00

MD SHPO

NW ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

5 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM LOOKING NE

6 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR DINING HALL LOOKING SW

7 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM MANTEE

SW WALL

8 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND

FIRST FLOOR DINING ROOM, SW WALL
SOUTH CORNER

9 QF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR CAFETERIA LOOKING EAST

10 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS
TRACERIES

1/00

MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, ENTRY HALL LOOKING
NIN

11 OF 12



AA-1587

RANDALL HALL

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

ANNAPOLIS

TRACERIES

1/60

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL, LOOKING NE

12 OF 12

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

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 1587
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
PRESENT USE: Dining Room/Dorm
ORIGINAL USE: Dining Room/Dorm
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
THEME:
STYLE: <u>Beaux Art</u>
DATE BUILT: <u>1903</u>

COUNTY: <u>Anne Arundel</u>
TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>
LOCATION: <u>St. John's</u>
COMMON NAME: <u>Randall Hall</u>
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: <u>SCH Map31 Par 20</u>
OWNER: <u>St. John's College</u>
ADDRESS: <u>College Ave.</u> <u>Annapolis, MD 21401</u>
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) No () Restricted ()
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local () State (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) National () <input type="radio"/>

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

- Foundation: Stone () Brick () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
- Wall Structure
 - Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () 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 () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
 Bonding Pattern: Common Other:
- Roof Structure
 - Truss: Wood () Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - Other:
- Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
 Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
- Engineering Structure:
- Other:

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

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

Number of Stories: 3 + basement

Number of Bays: 9 x 3 Entrance Location: Cent in ends

Approximate Dimensions: 40 x 90

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Zoning () Roads () Development () Deterioration () Alteration () Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive () Negative () Mixed () Other:
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ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Neo-Classic pavillion with elliptical top, modified Palladian window, classic revival porch with Ionic engaged columns, heavy modillioned cornice at attic line below parapet, blind round headed windows in first floor walls flanking entrance.

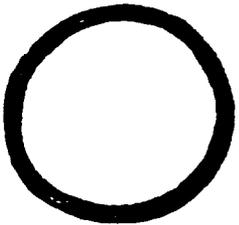
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Exceptional dining room at first level, good example of Neo-Classic collegiate style (1903), important to the townscape of the campus.

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:

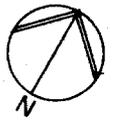
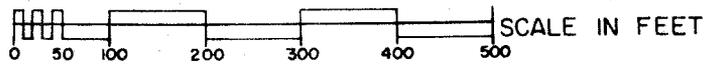
Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

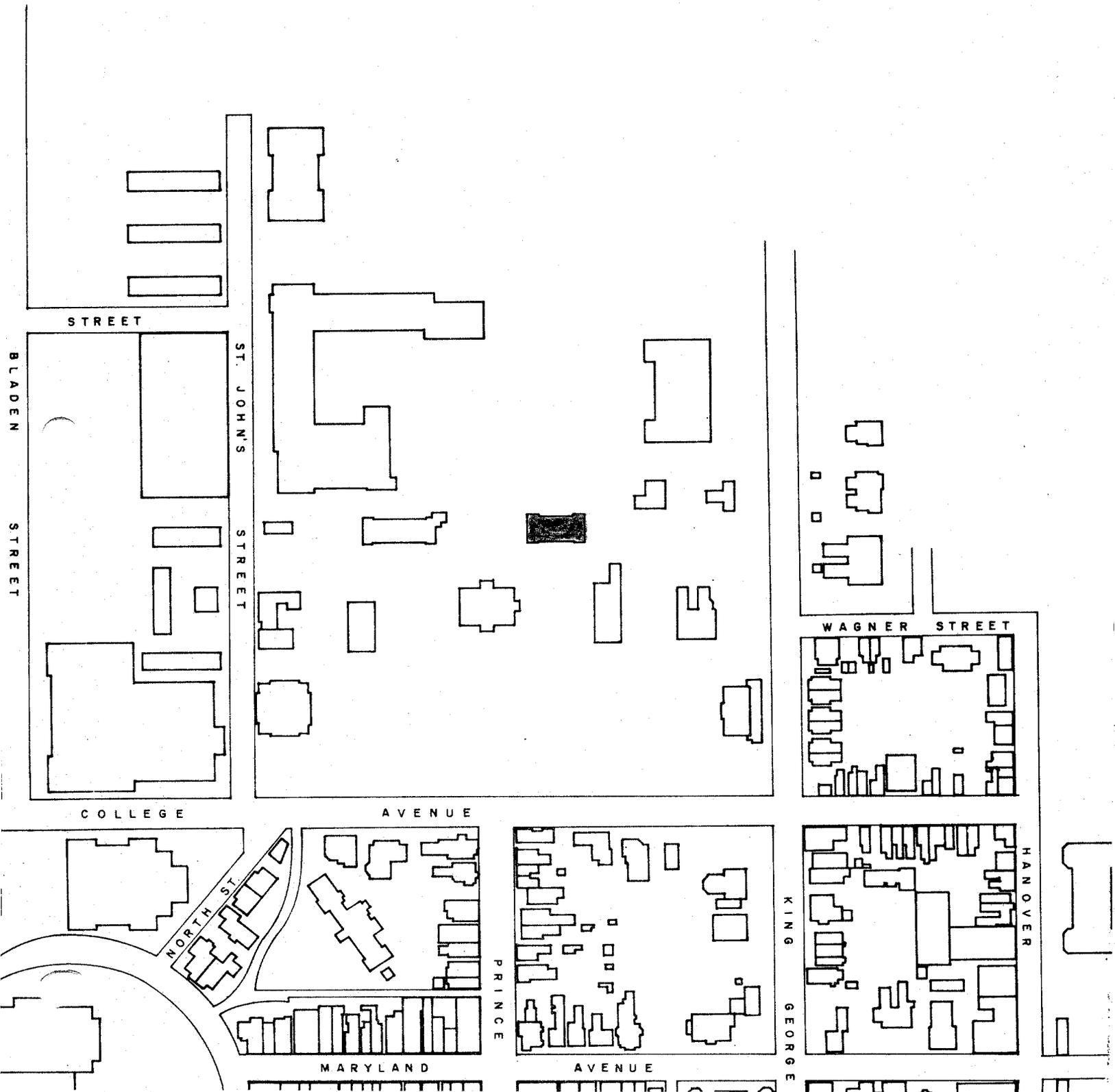
Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



AA 1587
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





Randall Hall

St Johns

AA/587

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW



Randall Hall AA 1587
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
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