CAPSULE SUMMARY
Print Shop/Heating Plant (AA-2209)
St. John's College, Annapolis

St. John's College constructed the 13,200 square foot heating plant and vocation shop in 1951. The brick building, designed in the Colonial Revival style, was the second heating plant to be erected on the college campus, replacing the circa 1897 Koogle House. Stylistically, the utilitarian building was designed to be in keeping with its academic counterparts. Furthermore, the building was sited along St. John's Street, at the southwestern edge of the College Creek quadrangle. In the latter part of the 20th century, with the discontinuing of vocational classes, that portion of the building became home to the college printing office.

Despite its utilitarian function, the building is designed in a reduced, but formal Colonial Revival style, in keeping with the other mid-20th century campus buildings. It is constructed of concrete block, but faced in red brick, laid in Flemish bond. The building features a central, gable-roofed main block enveloped by lower one-story wings, connected by a round-arched colonnade. It has a symmetrical arrangement of openings, articulated by molded window trim, concrete sills, imposts and keystones, and wood cornices and other classical detailing. The roof features two inside end chimneys and is covered with slate shingles.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2209

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Heating Plant and Printing Shop, St. John's College
other	

2. Location

street and number	60 College Street	__ not for publication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

__X__ Contributing Resource in National Register District
__X__ 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
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__X__private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
__X__education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
____ vacant/not in use
_____other:
_____

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2209

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X 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 Print Shop/Heating Plant was built in 1951 at the southwestern edge of the upper playing field, set at a distance from the main campus buildings. Despite its utilitarian function, the building is designed in a reduced, but formal Colonial Revival style, in keeping with the other mid-20th century campus buildings. It is constructed of concrete block, but faced in red brick, laid in Flemish bond. The building features a central, gable-roofed main block enveloped by lower one-story wings, connected by a round-arched colonnade. It has a symmetrical arrangement of openings, articulated by molded window trim, concrete sills, imposts and keystones, and wood cornices and other classical detailing. The roof features two inside end chimneys and is covered with slate shingles.

Exterior Description:

The northeast facade facing the upper playing field consists of a two-story, three-bay center block and projecting, five-bay wings. The center block, covered with a gable roof, is connected to the side wings by a covered colonnade. The colonnade has three round-arched openings articulated by concrete imposts and keystones. A molded wood cornice surmounts the arches, while a parapet wall hides a built-up roof. This parapet wall extends above the wood cornice, itself being capped by a concrete cornice. The colonnade covers a porch that opens on either end to the end wings. The first story of the main block, behind the arched colonnade is a solid Flemish bond brick wall, with a building dedication tablet located on center. The floor of the porch is similarly laid in brick. Sets of metal and glass doors at either end lead into the print shop and heating plant, respectively. These openings feature gauged brick arches, made of rubbed brick. The second story of the main block is three bays wide, defined by eight-light metal awning windows with square-edged wood trim. Above the second story is a wood cornice with a wide, plain frieze board, and the front slope of the gable roof.

The end bays on this elevation are each five bays long, defined by five, large, metal window openings arranged in a 15-over-15-over-15-over 5-light configuration. The 15-light sections open as awning windows, while the bottom five-light section is fixed. Above the windows is a wood cornice that continues uninterrupted from the main block. The end bays project out from the colonnade by a depth of one window bay. The windows on these inside walls are identical to those on the northeast elevation.

The northwest and southeast elevations consist of an eleven bay-long wall of the end wings, with the end walls of the main block rising above them. The end wings are defined by eleven windows, identical to those on the facade, along with a cornice and parapet wall above, capped by concrete. The gable end wall of the main block consists of a full pediment, formed by the continuous cornice line. The tympanum of the pediment consists of a solid brick surface. The brick end chimneys rise above the gable end walls, on center of the ridge. Both chimneys have corbelled brick caps.

The southwest elevation fronting St. John's Street, is the rear, delivery entrance to the building. The center block is divided into three principal bays, defined by three large metal sashes. The sash are configured as 15-over-10-over-10-over 10, whereby the 15-light upper sash is fixed, and the ten-light lower sections feature

awning sash. Paired metal doors with are located to either side of these three principal bays, technically making this a five-bay-wide elevation. The second story has three windows with 8-light awning sash. The northwest end wing is divided into three bays, by three roll-up garage door openings. The southeast end wing similarly has three openings. Here, however, there is just one, large garage door opening and two, small 8-light awning sash windows.

Interior Description:

The building is divided into three main parts: 1) the central power plant room which occupies the main block; 2) the shop and garage in northwest end wing; and 3) the print shop in the southeast end wing.

The main block of the building is devoted to the power plant. It is a large, open space with double-height ceilings revealing the metal truss system of the gable roof. The room has a concrete slab floor and exposed brick walls. The floor is filled with three massive boilers, manufactured by Bethlehem Steel and Erie City Iron Works, and dated 1951. The second floor windows (8-light metal awnings) open onto the room, providing significant natural lighting.

The end wings, housing the print shop and garage/shop areas are generally raw spaces revealing concrete block partition walls, flat metal truss roofs with corrugated sheathing covering them and concrete slab floors. Large sliding fire doors, clad with metal, lead into some of the interior partitions.

8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2209

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	X education	__ industry	__ philosophy
__1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce	__ ethnic heritage	__ law	__science
	__ communications	__ exploration/ settlement	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning		__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other:

Significance dates	1951	**Architect**	unknown
Specific dates	1951	**Builder**	unknown

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X____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.)

St. John's College constructed the 13,200 square foot heating plant and vocation shop in 1951. The brick building, designed in the Colonial Revival style, was the second heating plant to be erected on the college campus, replacing the circa 1897 Koogle House. Stylistically, the utilitarian building was designed to be in keeping with its academic counterparts. Furthermore, the building was sited along St. John's Street, at the southwestern edge of the College Creek quadrangle. In the latter part of the 20th century, with the discontinuing of vocational classes, that portion of the building became home to the college printing office.

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

History of the Heating Plant and Printing Shop

During the thirty-year tenure of President Richard Weigle (served 1949-1980) the college continued to grow, with expanding enrollment and new campus construction. Major construction efforts undertaken included the erection of Campbell Hall in 1953, the moving of the Charles Carroll the Barrister House from Main Street to the campus in 1955, and the building of a new science hall and auditorium in 1956-1958. One of the college's major construction efforts during this period was completely unintentional, when in 1952, fire once again damaged McDowell Hall.

The 1951 admission of women to the college created new housing demands and regulations. Thus, the Board of Rector, Visitors, and Governors began to campaign for funds to erect a woman's dormitory, Campbell Hall. The site of the new dormitory had previously been the location of Koogle House, the first campus heating plant. The building had been named for the former Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Square in plan, the one-and-a-half-story heating plant was constructed of brick with a side gable roof. Dating from the last decade of the 19th century, the Queen Anne style heating plant had a rectangular-shaped coal bin and tall brick chimney on the northwest side. The first story of the southeast elevation was open, creating a screened-in porch. The coal burning structure provided low-pressure steam heat for the campus, with large boilers in the basement. Between 1903 and 1913, the building was enlarged by a one-story addition on the northeast elevation, used to house the coal. By 1921, the building was again enlarged by the construction of a one-story wood frame addition the extended the width of the northwest elevation. These shed roof additions had doublewide entries

with multi-light doors. The 1930 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate the original brick chimney was replaced by a freestanding ceramic tile chimney stack standing fifty-five feet high. The maps read: "this wall [northeast] built against hill, roof of boiler room level with tin ceiling of basement." In 1953, Koogle House was razed, and all heating activities moved to the new heating plant along St. John's Street at the northwestern edge of the campus.

The *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* indicate the new heating plant was home to St. John's maintenance and vocational shops. These 1954 updated maps denoted the brick building was divided into three parts: the vocational shops, the boiler room, and the maintenance shops with automobile bays on the southwest side. The boiler room at the center of the H-shaped building contained three very large oil fired heating tanks.

Today, the heating plant provides steam heat and maintenance facilities for St. John's College. In addition, the college printing shop is located in that portion of the building that originally housed the vocational shops.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

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

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

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Town

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

Known Design Source: Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-2209

"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	1 acre		
Acreage surveyed	33 acres		
Quadrangle name	Annapolis, MD	Quadrangle scale	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Heating Plant and Printing Shop 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

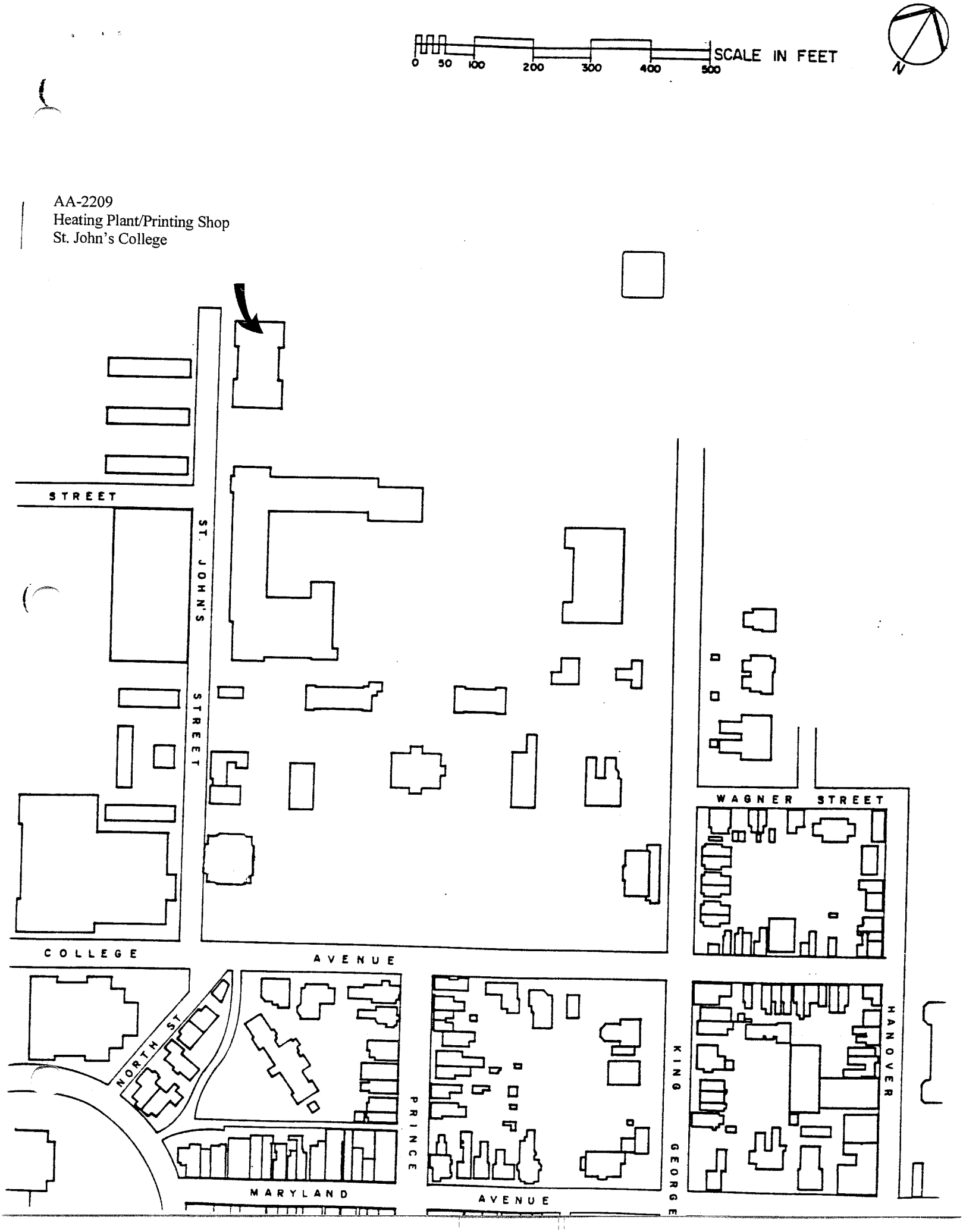
name/title	Laura Trieschmann and Kim Williams, Architectural Historians June 22, 2000
organization	E.H.T. Traceries, Inc.
street & number	5420 Western Avenue
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

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

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

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

AA-2209
Heating Plant/Printing Shop
St. John's College

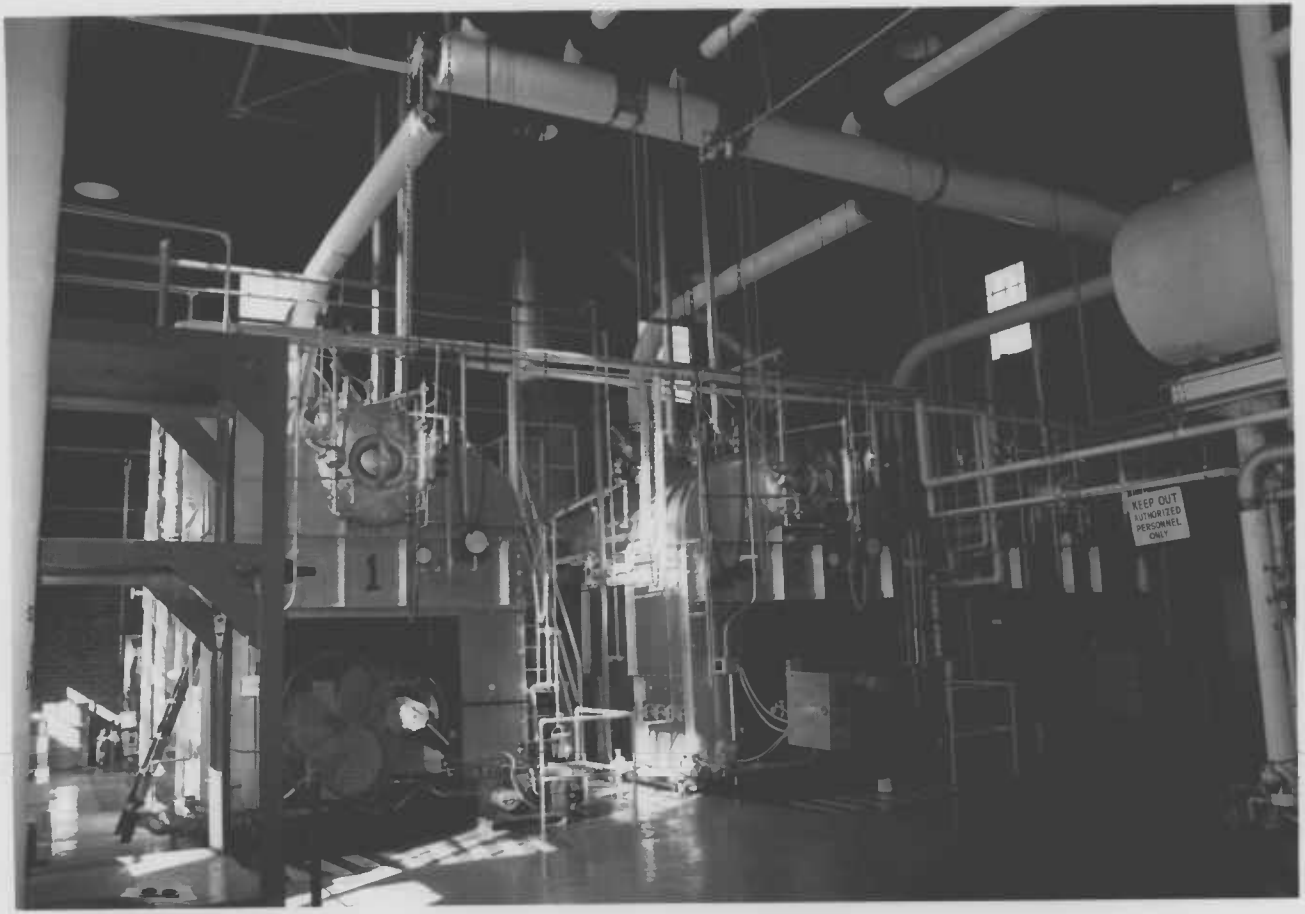


AA-2209
PRINT SHOP/POWER PLANT
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
1/00
MD SHPO
NE ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
1 OF 5

AA-2209
PRINT SHOP/POWER PLANT
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
1/00
MD SHPO
SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NORTH
2 OF 5

AA-2209
PRINT SHOP/POWER PLANT
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS, MD
TRACERIES
1/00
MD SHPO
NW ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST
3 OF 5

AA-2209
POWER PLANT/PRINT SHOP
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS
TRACERIES
1/00
MARYLAND SHPO
WORKSHOP LOOKING WEST
4 OF 5


KEEP OUT
AUTHORIZED
PERSONNEL
ONLY

AA-2209
POWER PLANT/PRINT SHOP
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
ANNAPOLIS
TRACERIES
1/00
MARYLAND SHPO
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT LOOKING NORTH
5 OF 5