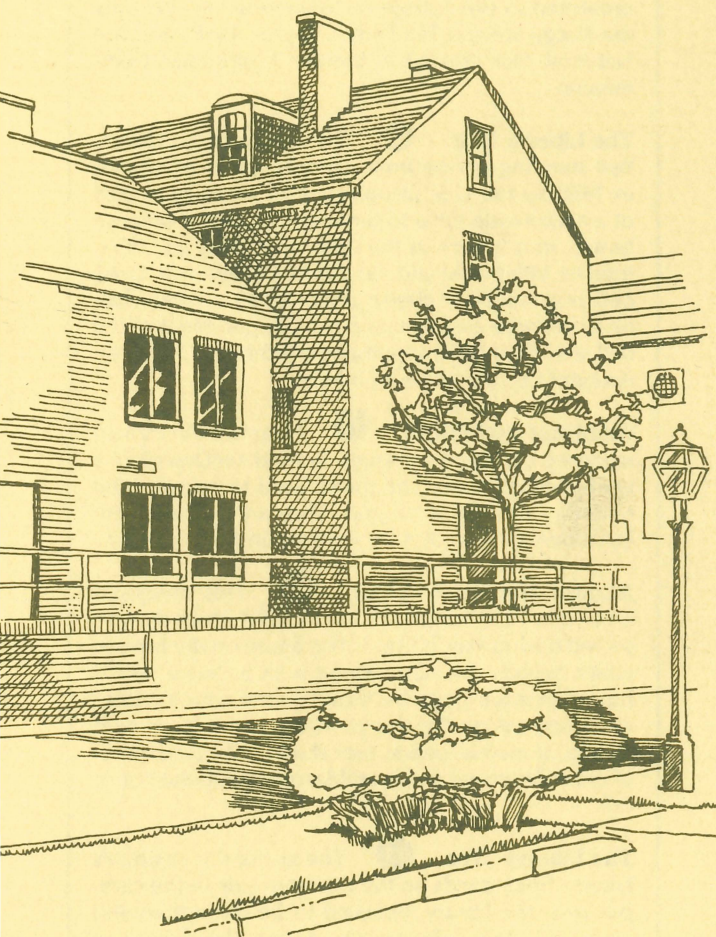


st John's COLLEGE

Annapolis, Maryland
21401



An Historic View of the Campus...

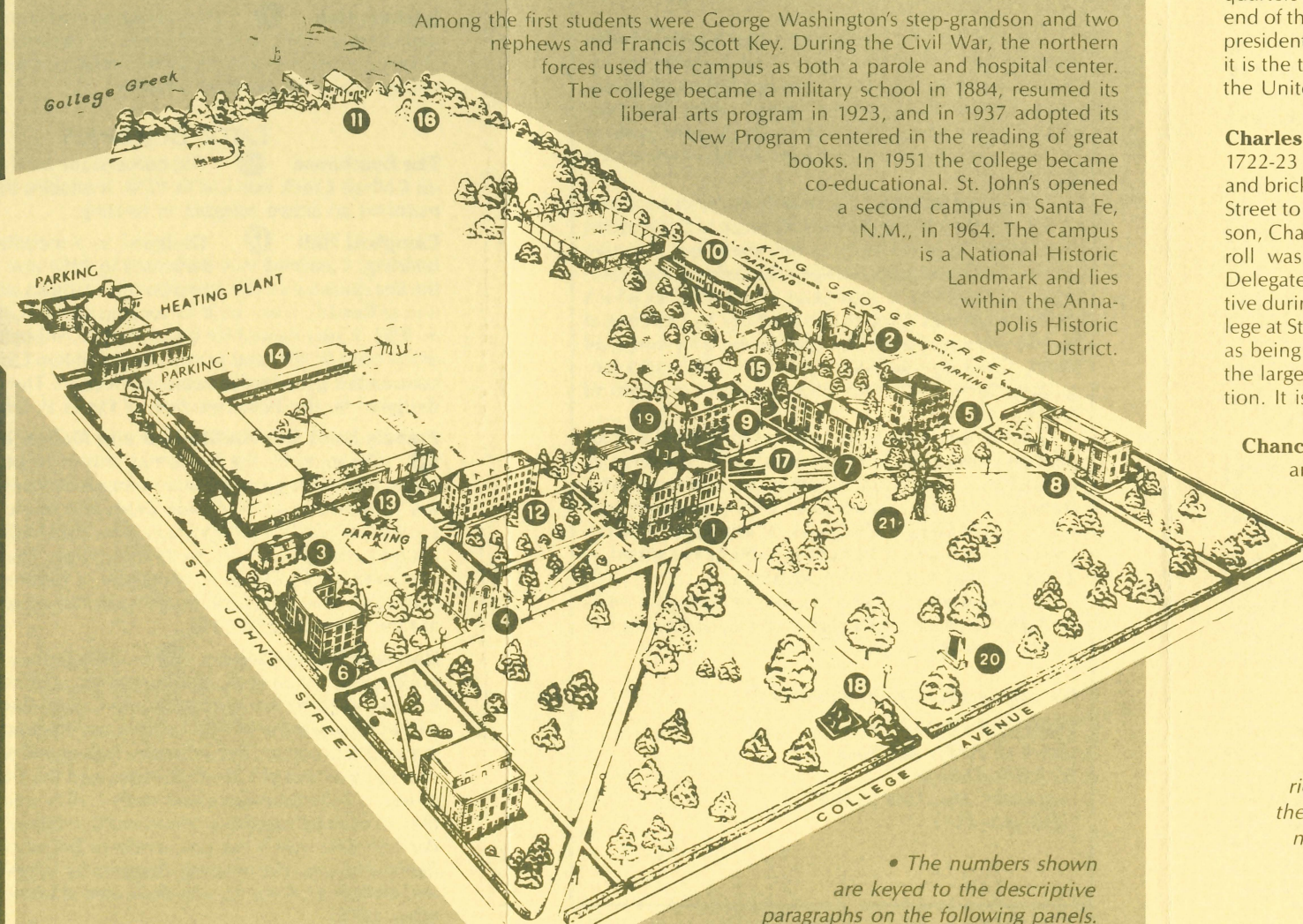
St. John's College is a direct descendant of King William's School, founded in 1696 and under the auspices of the Anglican Church until the Act of 1776 disestablished the Church of England. The location of the college was proposed for its present site as early as 1761 by, among others, Charles Carroll, the Barrister, whose house now stands on campus. The 1785 Act of Consolidation divided the corporation of King William School, with one part for St. John's and the other for the school to be operated under a board until the college opened.

When St. John's was chartered in 1784 to "perpetuate a succession of able and honest men," it was with a view also to its being the western branch of the first University of Maryland with Washington College on the Eastern Shore as the other. Four of the college founders were signers of the Declaration of Independence. They were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Governor William Paca, Thomas Stone, and Samuel Chase. The two latter were on the first board.

To assure that St. John's would be "for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination," the charter was written by three clergymen of different faiths: William Smith, an Episcopalian and St. John's first president pro tem, John Carroll, a Roman Catholic, and Patrick Allison, a Presbyterian divine, representing the Protestants generally. When the college actually began classes in 1789, it absorbed the property of the King William School.

Among the first students were George Washington's step-grandson and two nephews and Francis Scott Key. During the Civil War, the northern forces used the campus as both a parole and hospital center.

The college became a military school in 1884, resumed its liberal arts program in 1923, and in 1937 adopted its New Program centered in the reading of great books. In 1951 the college became co-educational. St. John's opened a second campus in Santa Fe, N.M., in 1964. The campus is a National Historic Landmark and lies within the Annapolis Historic District.



• The numbers shown
are keyed to the descriptive
paragraphs on the following panels.

THE COLONIAL BUILDINGS THE 18TH CENTURY

McDowell Hall ① Simon Duff, a Scotch architect, came to Maryland especially to construct this building as the official mansion of Thomas Bladen, colonial governor of Maryland. Begun in 1742, it was abandoned as being too grandiose and became known as "Bladen's Folly." A building in the style of James Gibbs, it was designed originally with wings. It was admired by Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in 1766 that "They have no public building worth mentioning except the governor's house, the hull of which after being finished, they have suffered to go to ruin." For years it was the only building on campus. Students slept on the third floor. It was here that Francis Scott Key, who graduated as class valedictorian and went on to organize the alumni association, attended classes. In 1824 two dinners and a ball were given in the Great Hall for General Lafayette. The Great Hall also served as headquarters of the Union Army Medical Corps from 1863 to the end of the Civil War. The building is named for St. John's first president, John McDowell. In terms of the 1742 starting date, it is the third oldest academic building in continuous use in the United States.

Charles Carroll, The Barrister, House ② Erected in 1722-23 by Charles Carroll, a surgeon, this T-shaped frame and brick house was moved in 1955 from its location on Main Street to the King George Street side of the campus. Carroll's son, Charles Carroll, the Barrister, was born in it in 1724. Carroll was the principal writer for the Declaration of the Delegates of Maryland adopted July 6, 1776. He was also active during the early 1760s in legislative efforts to found a college at St. John's present site. A building that may be described as being of the 18th vernacular type, it was possibly one of the largest town houses in Annapolis at the time of its erection. It is notable for its beautiful interiors.

Chancellor Johnson House ③ A fine example of an early 18th century, gambrel-roofed dwelling, the Chancellor Johnson House was also moved to the campus. The house was purchased in 1937 by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, which gave it to the city with the provision that it be moved from Northwest Street to make room for projected offices. In December, 1937, the building was placed on the St. John's Street side of the campus. It is being used now as a small dormitory.

There are and ever will be the poor and the rich, the men of labor and the men of leisure, and the State which neglects either, neglects a duty, and neglects it at its peril for whichever it neglects will be not only useless but mischievous.

—Francis Scott Key—

THE VICTORIAN BUILDINGS THE 19TH CENTURY

McDowell Hall served as the single building on campus until the college's fifth president, Hector Humphreys, DD, undertook St. John's first major building program and thereupon transformed the campus. The result was to flank McDowell on its crested position with two new lower-lying brick buildings on either side.

Humphreys Hall ④ The first building of this era, constructed in 1835, subsequently was named for Humphreys in 1857, less than a year after his death. Located on the southern side of McDowell, it is considered an excellent example of a castellated Gothic Revival notable for its octagonal towers at the corners. It was designed by Robert Cary Long, Jr., Baltimore architect and a leading influence in the Gothic Revival movement. Known initially as "the boarding house" after its completion in 1837, Humphreys first was used as a dormitory and later as a science hall. In 1958 the interior was remodeled and rebuilt as a dormitory. The college bookshop in the basement displays the original center support of the building, a handsome foundation wall of salmon-colored brick pierced by a row of round-headed arches.

Chase-Stone House ⑤ Built at the end of the classical renaissance period and at the beginning of the Victorian, the Chase-Stone House is considered to be a direct descendant in style of a Florentine palace. It was completed in 1857 and was used originally as a duplex residence for the president and vice-president of the college. Later it became a dormitory. In 1963 James Wood Burch, Annapolis architect, undertook the complete renovation of the building. The dormitory was named for Samuel Chase and Thomas Stone, members of the college's original Board of Governors and two of the four Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Paca-Carroll House ⑥ Although the Paca-Carroll House was built in 1857 as another duplex to serve two faculty families, the Paca-Carroll House is a simple, well-proportioned building more reminiscent of the Federal era than that of Victorian times. The building, which now serves as a dormitory, was named in honor of William Paca, who was among those who petitioned the General Assembly for the college charter, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Both Paca and Carroll were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Carroll was also a member of St. John's original board.

Pinkney Hall ⑦ Dedicated in 1858 as a men's dormitory, this building was named for William Pinkney (1764-1822), believed to be the only identifiable pupil of King Williams' School. Pinkney served as minister to England and Russia and as Attorney General under Madison. Chief Justice Marshall called Pinkney "the greatest man I ever saw in a court of justice." With its gothic gable, the building has Italianate overtones and bears resemblances to St. Anne's Episcopal Church on Church Circle.

ABOUT ST. JOHN'S

St. John's College is a small college with campuses in Annapolis, Md., and in Santa Fe, N.M. Its nationally known New Program in liberal arts, founded in 1937, is centered in writings generally called the Great Books. Most are read and discussed in two-hour Monday and Thursday night seminars. Others, exploring the philosophical foundations of biology, physics, astronomy, and mathematics, are read in the mathematics tutorials and in the laboratory program. Poetry and drama are important in the language tutorials.

There is little lecturing other than a formal Friday night lecture, which the faculty and students are expected to attend. Instead, students learn through discussions. The faculty consists of "tutors," rather than "professors," who have learned to teach in many parts of St. John's interdisciplinary program. Faculty-student ratio is 1-8.

There are no majors or minors in the curriculum, which is completely prescribed. Because of this students may enter St. John's only as freshmen, but they can transfer back and forth between the college's two campuses. In addition to four years of seminar, in which students attempt through the readings to understand fundamental problems that man faces today and at all times, there are four years of mathematics and languages, three of the laboratory sciences, and two of music.

Grades are kept for purposes of the record and for graduate work but are not revealed unless students request them. Students learn rather about their progress through "don rags," conferences with their tutors. Annual papers relating to the books are important. A senior thesis, upon which a student is publicly examined, is a critical requirement for graduation.

St. John's offers a summer's master's program on its Annapolis campus and a year-round graduate program on its Santa Fe campus.

For further information please write:

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY
Office of Public Relations
St. John's College
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
(301) 263-2371

TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY BUILDINGS

Woodward Hall ⑧ The St. John's library, with its Georgian revival style, was erected in 1899 and extensively renovated in 1968, when the rear of the building was extended and a fourth level added. Named for Henry Williams Woodward, father of a board member and a college benefactor, the library contains 81,000 volumes, including remnants of the Bray Collection believed to have comprised the first free public library in North America. The library, with its elegant King William Room, provides individual study carrels, making quiet areas for study for St. John's students.

Randall Hall ⑨ Randall Hall was built in 1903 and named for the Randall family which for generations had been intimately connected with the college. Its neo-classical dining room, with its sumptuous detail, is considered one of the best rooms in Annapolis. The upper rooms are used as a dormitory. In 1980 an addition was added to provide a modern kitchen and private dining room.

Iglehart Hall ⑩ The college gymnasium, which was dedicated in 1910, is named for Lt. E. Berkeley Iglehart, an alumnus who had a distinguished military career and who helped make the building a reality.

LATER BUILDINGS

The Boathouse ⑪ The cornerstone for the boathouse on College Creek was laid in 1934. It enables the college to maintain an active program in boating.

Campbell Hall ⑫ Designed as a modified Georgian building, Campbell was dedicated in 1954 and represented the first dormitory to be completed on campus since the erection of Randall. It was built for women students, first admitted in 1951. It was named for Levin Hicks Campbell, a member of the class of 1793 and grandfather of Milton Campbell, who contributed generously toward its erection. The building was designed by the Baltimore firm of James R. Edmunds, Jr.

Francis Scott Key Auditorium and Mellon Hall ⑬ & ⑭ Designed by the California firm of Neutra and Alexander, this building on the lower campus contains the 600-seat Key Auditorium, conversation room and music library, and classrooms and laboratories named for Paul Mellon, an alumnus and generous benefactor of the college. The planetarium is named for Theodore R. McKeldin, a former governor of Maryland. President Eisenhower gave the principal address at their dedication in 1958.

Harrison Health Center ⑮ The infirmary is the newest building on the campus. Built in the shape of a Greek cross, it is designed to live quietly by the Carroll-Barrister House without making use of 18th century architectural detail. Proportions harmonize. The infirmary is designed with the same roof pitch as that of Carroll Barrister, and the projecting part of each of the infirmary's end walls is only a foot less wide than its colonial neighbor. Hand-molded Oxford bricks from Pennsylvania match the coarseness of bricks of the Carroll-Barrister House. The building, designed by James Wood Burch and William H. Kirby, Jr., was dedicated at homecoming, October 1972.

OTHER THINGS TO SEE

French Monument ⑯ The monument near the college boathouse was erected on April 19, 1911, in honor of the French soldiers and sailors who died en route to Yorktown and were buried on campus. Dedicated by President Taft, it is among the first monuments to the unknown war dead of recent times.

The College Cannon ⑰ The cannon near McDowell Hall is one of 13 cannons used in the War of 1812 and dredged out of the Baltimore Harbor to be placed in historically significant locations. It was presented to the college on September 14, 1914, by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, DAR, and the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Commission.

The Liberty Bell ⑱ The replica of the Liberty Bell standing on the front campus is one of 48 cast in 1950 by the U.S. Department of Treasury as part of a nationwide drive to promote the sale of defense bonds. In a speech at the dedication May 13, 1953, John M. Whitmore said, "*St. John's College, just as the bell, is symbolic of liberty and of man's constant battle to become and remain free.*" The pediment of the bell was financed by pennies contributed by Anne Arundel County School children.

Quadrant and Plinth ⑲ Near the dining hall entrance on the quadrangle behind McDowell is a graduated quadrant and plinth used to measure the noonday altitude of the sun. They are similar to the instruments described by Ptolemy in his *Almagest*.

Alumni Memorial Tablet ⑳ This memorial erected in 1920 honors the 452 St. John's students who served during World War I. The figure on the bronze tablet depicts the Alma Mater with a drawn sword bowed in mourning over those alumni whose names are inscribed on the shield. These she crowns with a palm of eternal peace. Her shield is an adaptation of the college seal and is emblazoned with the honor roll.

The Liberty Tree ㉑ The last of this country's Liberty Trees stands on the northern side of the campus near the library. Believed to be more than 400 years old, this tulip poplar during the American Revolution sheltered the Sons of Liberty and the French en route south to Yorktown for the final battle of the War for Independence. It is almost certainly the "very large tree on a fine piece of ground" under which the first Methodist sermon in Maryland was delivered.