

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary DEMOLISHED JANUARY 1975

AND/OR HISTORIC: Seminarium Sti. Sulpitii, St. Sulpice

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 600 North Paca Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>being abandoned</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Associated Professors of St. Mary's Seminary

STREET AND NUMBER: 5400 Roland Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Baltimore City Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: St. Paul and Fayette Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER: 402 City Hall

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Baltimore City
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DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Mary's Seminary is located on 6.5 acres of the 23 acre Seton Hill Historic District. The school property is bounded on the north by the south side of Druid Hill Avenue, on the east by the west side of Paca Street, on the south by the north side of the property on the north side of Franklin Street, on the southwest by the north side of the property on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue and on the northwest by the east side of St. Mary's Street. The front facade faces east.

A large brick institutional structure in the 2nd Empire Style, St. Mary's Seminary building exemplifies the French-inspired Victorian public architecture of the 1870's. 2nd Empire Revival was almost the official style, being used by A. B. Mullet and William A. Potter, Architects of the United States Treasury in the early 1870's; practiced by men such as Henry Hobson Richardson in his early works, Ware and Van Brunt, and George B. Post, etc., and contemporaneous with such French architects as Lefeul and Labrouste.

Built on a story-high, rough base of gneiss rock, the large expanses of brick are offset by a water table, belt courses, window sills, and lintels of Indiana limestone. The first story windows are set within recessed arches and almost all windows have low brick arches and Indiana limestone cap stones. There is a wood, bracketed cornice, and there is a characteristic mansard roof with 'fish scale' slate roofing. Probably the roof had dormer windows at time of construction. The decoration of the building is relatively simple and, in keeping with then influential inspiration of John Ruskin, is primarily constructional, such as the recessed brick-indented + pattern on the second belt course, etc. The main entrance is most interesting and represents current 1876 fashion; note especially the short stubby, corbeled columns, first used in this country by Frank Furness at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia in 1872, and made popular in Viollet-Le-Duc's Entretiens, translated into English by Henry Van Brunt in 1876.

A huge-appearing building, 155 feet long on the Paca Street facade, four stories, front center section, St. Mary's Seminary derives its forcefulness from its massiveness and its shadow.

St. Mary's Seminary was designed by E. F. Baldwin, a Baltimore architect, and built by John Stack, also from Baltimore.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1876-1878

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Mary's Seminary is the oldest and one of the most historically significant Roman Catholic Seminaries in the United States, "...the Mother House of the [Catholic] Church in the United States." (J. C. Walsh, "St. Mary's Baltimore," Catholic World (June 1929), 276.) The genesis of St. Mary's occurred during the tumult of the French Revolution when Rev. André Emery, Director General of the Society of St. Sulpice, founded in Paris in 1642 to educate men for the priesthood, conceived the idea of establishing a Sulpician seminary in the United States. In 1791, with the aid of the Archbishop of Baltimore, John Carroll (1735-1815) whose See encompassed all of the United States, four French Sulpicians left Paris, came to Baltimore, and founded St. Mary's Seminary. These Sulpicians, Fathers David, Garnier, Flaget and Tessier, under the supervision of the Very Reverend Francis C. Nagot (President of St. Mary's Seminary from 1790 to 1810) found themselves in a country with a population of over 48,000 Catholics and only twenty-five priests. Because of the dearth of clergy, the Sulpicians became involved in parochial and missionary work as well as education. As an example, Father Garnier left the Seminary to become the priest in the Baltimore parish of St. Patrick; Father Flaget also left the Seminary and went to the Mississippi River Valley as a missionary. Other priests who had come to St. Mary's to teach joined the extracurricular services to American Catholics. Dubourg, who came to St. Mary's in 1795, became Bishop of New Orleans, but before arriving in Louisiana he founded St. Louis University and built the cathedral in St. Louis. Father Maréchal, part of the Seminary staff in 1792, also left St. Mary's to join the hierarchy of the Church as Archbishop of Baltimore in 1817. Thus the Seminary's Sulpician Fathers made significant contributions to the establishment of the Catholic Church in the United States.

The Sulpicians also contributed to the foundation of parochial education beginning within the seminary itself. The seminarians, the Sulpicians discovered soon after the opening of St. Mary's Seminary, lacked adequate academic preparation for the priesthood. To remedy the lack of higher education

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
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(Number all entries)

St. Mary's Seminary

#6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS continued

Maryland Register of historic sites and landmarks

1969

Maryland Historical Trust
94 College Avenue (P. O. Box 1704)
Annapolis, Maryland 21404 Code: 24

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

among the seminarians, and to occupy the Sulpicians who found too few seminary students to occupy all of their time, the Sulpicians founded St. Mary's College in 1799 as a part of St. Mary's Seminary. The lack of institutions of higher learning in America was so great that in 1803 St. Mary's College devoted itself to secular education for Catholics and Protestants alike, abandoning their initial policy of instructing only seminarians. The graduates of St. Mary's College include John Lee Carroll, great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Governor of Maryland (1876-1880); John H. B. Latrobe, author and lawyer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Oden Bowie, Governor of Maryland (1868-1872); Benjamin H. Latrobe, engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon; a Governor of Maine, Edward Kavanaugh; and a Governor of Louisiana, Andrew Bienvue Roman. The most illustrious graduate of both St. Mary's College and St. Mary's Seminary was James Cardinal Gibbons (1834-1921), an outstanding leader in the Catholic Church and a prominent American, friend of Presidents Johnson, Cleveland, Taft and Theodore Roosevelt.

With the rise of the number of Catholic institutions of higher learning in the nineteenth century, the need for St. Mary's College evaporated, and the college ceased to exist after 1852.

During the early years of St. Mary's Seminary the Sulpicians, in addition to their missionary and educational activities, concerned themselves with the needs of the community of Baltimore. St. Mary's Chapel, built on the Seminary grounds on Paca Street in 1808, served not only the Sulpicians and Seminarians, but also the large number of French-speaking Roman Catholics in Baltimore. These people, both blacks and whites,

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(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Baltimore City	
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(Number all entries)

St. Mary's Seminary

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

had come to various cities in the United States, including Baltimore, after 1793 as refugees fleeing from the revolution in San Domingo led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. By July 26, 1793, fifty-three ship loads of refugees had arrived in Baltimore. The Sulpicians of St. Mary's, who were largely native Frenchmen, responded to the needs of this French-speaking group by providing French language services in St. Mary's Chapel.

Among the immigrants from San Domingo were approximately five-hundred blacks to whom the Sulpicians of St. Mary's gave special attention. From 1796 to 1827 Father Tessier of the Seminary devoted himself to the needs of black Catholics. Another Sulpician, Father Joubert, founded a school for black children in 1827 with the help of two black women, immigrants from San Domingo, Elizabeth Lang and Marie Magdalene Balas. These women, cognizant of the lack of schooling for blacks, founded, with the aid of Father Joubert, the order of the Oblate Sisters of Providence comprised of Negro Nuns dedicated to the education of black children in 1828.

The Sulpicians' continued interest in black education is evident in their sponsorship of St. Joseph's Seminary, founded in 1888 on the Seminary grounds, for the training of blacks for the priesthood. Three graduates of St. Joseph's Seminary were ordained as priests: John Dorsey, Joseph Plantvigne and Charles Randolph Uncles. Father Uncles (1859-1933) was the first black priest in the United States. He was ordained on December 22, 1891, in the Baltimore Cathedral by James Cardinal Gibbons.

St. Mary's Seminary, which began in the One-Mile Tavern in 1791, commenced construction of its Paca Street building with the laying of the cornerstone on May 31, 1876. Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley of Baltimore (1814-1877)--a nephew of the Catholic Saint Mother Seton and a cousin, through his mother, of the Hyde Park Roosevelts of New York--performed the ceremony. On February 11, 1878 the completed building, which cost \$100,000, was blessed and formally opened. The Paca Street building housed all the activities of the Seminary until the new buildings on Roland and Belvedere Avenues were completed in 1929.

The importance of St. Mary's Seminary in the history of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

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STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

St. Mary's Seminary

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

the American Catholic Church is attested to by its role in early missionary work, higher education, in education for blacks, and in the other institutions the Sulpicians sponsored like the Abbottstown Preparatory College in Abbottstown, Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's Convent or the Mother House of the American Sisters of Charity in Emmittsburg, Maryland, Mount St. Mary's College also in Emmittsburg, as well as a Sulpician Seminary in Washington, D. C., which became a part of Catholic University. A St. Mary's Seminary student, Stephen Baldwin, was the first priest ordained in the United States. St. Mary's graduates along with Sulpicians from St. Mary's played such a significant role in American Catholicism that when the Roland and Belvedere Avenues buildings were dedicated half of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States attended the ceremony.

Ephram Francis Baldwin (1837-1916), of the firm of Baldwin and Pennington, was the architect of St. Mary's Seminary. A Roman Catholic, Baldwin specialized in ecclesiastical architecture as well as designing Baltimore and Ohio railroad stations (Mount Clare, Baltimore), Baltimore City College, the Circuit Court of Appeals in Annapolis and the restoration of the Maryland State House (1903).

#9. REFERENCES continued

J. C. Walsh, "St. Mary's Baltimore" Catholic World. CXXXI.
(June 1930), 276-279.

History of Baltimore, Maryland, From Its Founding as a Town to the Current Year 1729-1898. n.p.: S. B. Nelson, 1898

The Sun, (Baltimore), June 1, 1876; February 12, 1878;
December 18, 1927.

Katherine Scarborough, "Baltimore - Friend in Need." The Sun,
(Baltimore), May 9, 1954.

Biography File, Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Free Library,
Baltimore, Maryland

Catalogue of St. Mary's Seminary 1934-1935. Baltimore:
E. J. Horan, 1935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

St. Mary's Seminary

#9. REFERENCES continued

Power Pictorial. (December 1929), 62-63

Elizabeth F. Julien. "The New St. Mary's Seminary." The Catholic Evidence League. (December 1, 1927), 2-4

J. Thomas Scharf. History of Baltimore City and Country From the Earliest Period to the Present Day . . . Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), Los Angeles: New Age Publishing, 1956

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: Nancy Miller, Maryland Historical Trust, P. O. Box 1704, Annapolis, Md., October 1969; William D. Morgan, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Md., June 1969.

Dictionary of American Biography. 21 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. VII, II.

Rosario de Paul. "Colored Missions Owe Gratitude to St. Mary's and Sulpician Fathers." The Colored Harvest, XXIX, (December 1941), 12-13. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	39	17	47	76	37	24.5
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6.5 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mrs. Preston Parish, Keeper of the Maryland Register

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **April 12, 1971**

STREET AND NUMBER:
94 College Avenue (Post Office Box 1704)

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV
 Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland
 Date APR 13 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Seminarium Sti. Sulpitii, St. Sulpice			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
600 North Paca Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map, Baltimore East Quadrangle, Maryland			
SCALE: 1: 24 000			
DATE: photorevised 1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

B-30



BALTIMORE EAST QUADRANGLE
 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map
 scale 1:24,000
 photorevised 1966

MARY'S SEMINARY

Lat. 39° 07' 40"
 Long. 76° 37' 24"

BALTIMORE

NORTHWEST

South Baltimore

MIDDLE BRANCH

Winans Cove

520 000
 FEET

17'30"

4348

4347

4352

4350

5662 1 SW
 (BALTIMORE W)

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Form 10-445
(5/62)

1. STATE <u>Maryland</u> COUNTY <u>Baltimore City</u> TOWN " VICINITY <u>W Franklin St</u> STREET NO. <u>N. Paca Street</u> ORIGINAL OWNER <u>St. Mary's Seminary</u> ORIGINAL USE <u>School</u> PRESENT OWNER <u>St. Mary's Seminary</u> PRESENT USE <u>School</u> WALL CONSTRUCTION <u>brick</u> * NO. OF STORIES <u>3 + basement + attic</u>		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME <u>St. Mary's Seminary</u> (<u>Seminarium Sti. Sulpitii</u>) DATE OR PERIOD <u>1876 (date stone)</u> STYLE <u>2nd Empire Rev. (Franco-Victorian)</u> ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC A large brick institutional structure in the 2nd Empire Revival Style, St. Mary's Seminary building exemplifies the French-inspired Victorian public architecture of the 1870s. (2nd Empire Revival was almost the official style, being used by A.B. Mullet and William A. Potter, Architects of the U.S. Treasury in the early 1870s; practiced by men such as Henry Hobson Richardson in his early works, Ware and Van Brunt, and George B. Post, etc., and contemporaneous with such French architects as Lefeul and Labrouste.) Built on a story-high, rough granite base, the large expanses of brick are offset by a water table, belt courses, windows sills, and lintels of smooth granite. The first story windows are set within recessed arches and almost all windows have low brick arches and granite cap stones. There is a wood, bracketed cornice, and there is a characteristic mansard roof with 'fish scale' slate roofing (probably the roof had dormer windows at time of construction). The decoration of the building is relatively simple and (in keeping with then influential inspiration of John Ruskin) is primarily constructional (such as the recessed brick-indented + pattern on the 2nd belt course, etc.). The main entrance is most interesting and represents current 1876 fashion; note especially the short stubby, corbeled columns, first used in this country by Frank Furness at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia in 1872ff, and made popular in Viollet-Le-Duc's <u>Entretiens</u> , translated into English by Henry Van Brunt in 1876. A huge-appearing building (* 4 stories, front center section), St. Mary's Seminary derives its forcefulness from its massiveness and its shadow.			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE <u>Endangered</u> <u>Interior</u> <u>Exterior</u>			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER <u>William Morgan</u> <u>University of Delaware</u> DATE OF RECORD <u>June 1, 1969</u>	

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

1. STATE **Maryland**
 COUNTY **Baltimore City**
 TOWN _____ VICINITY _____
 STREET NO. _____

ORIGINAL OWNER _____
 ORIGINAL USE _____
 PRESENT OWNER _____
 PRESENT USE _____
 WALL CONSTRUCTION _____
 NO. OF STORIES _____

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 INVENTORY **B-30**

2. NAME **St. Mary's Seminary School Building**

DATE OR PERIOD _____
 STYLE _____
 ARCHITECT _____
 BUILDER _____

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

Destroyed, see B-3

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional) 7. PHOTOGRAPH

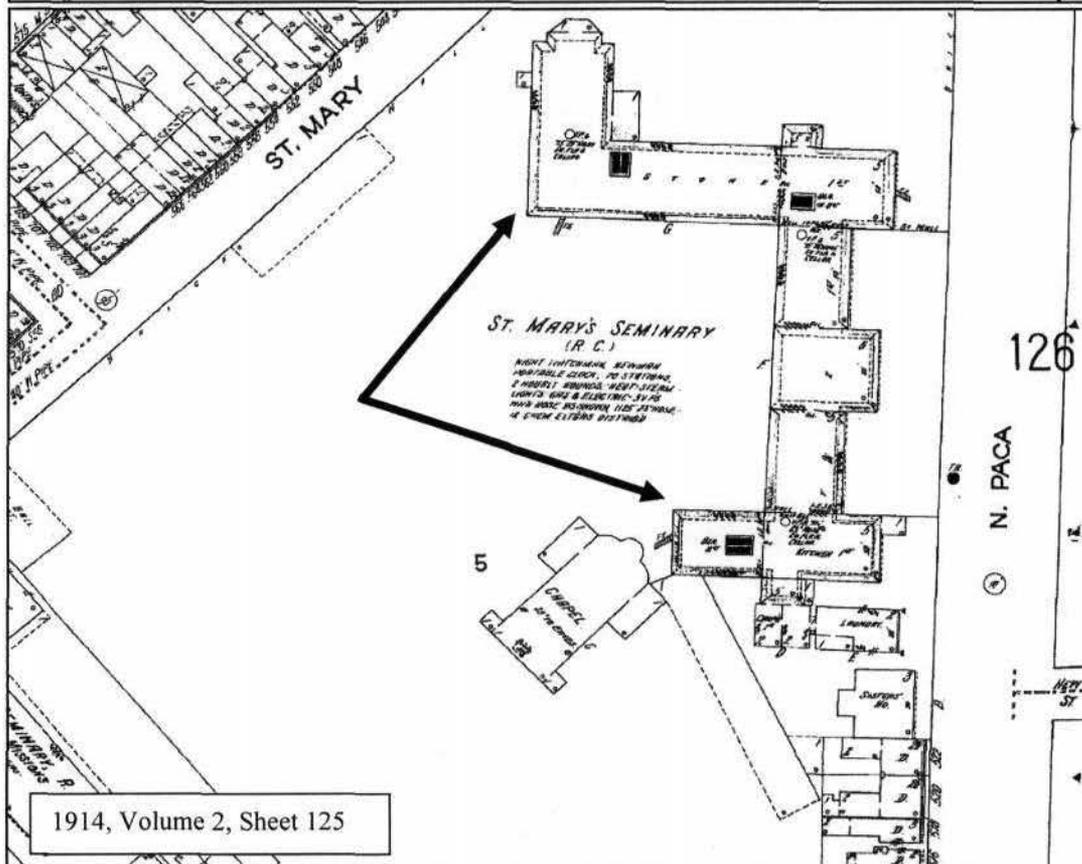
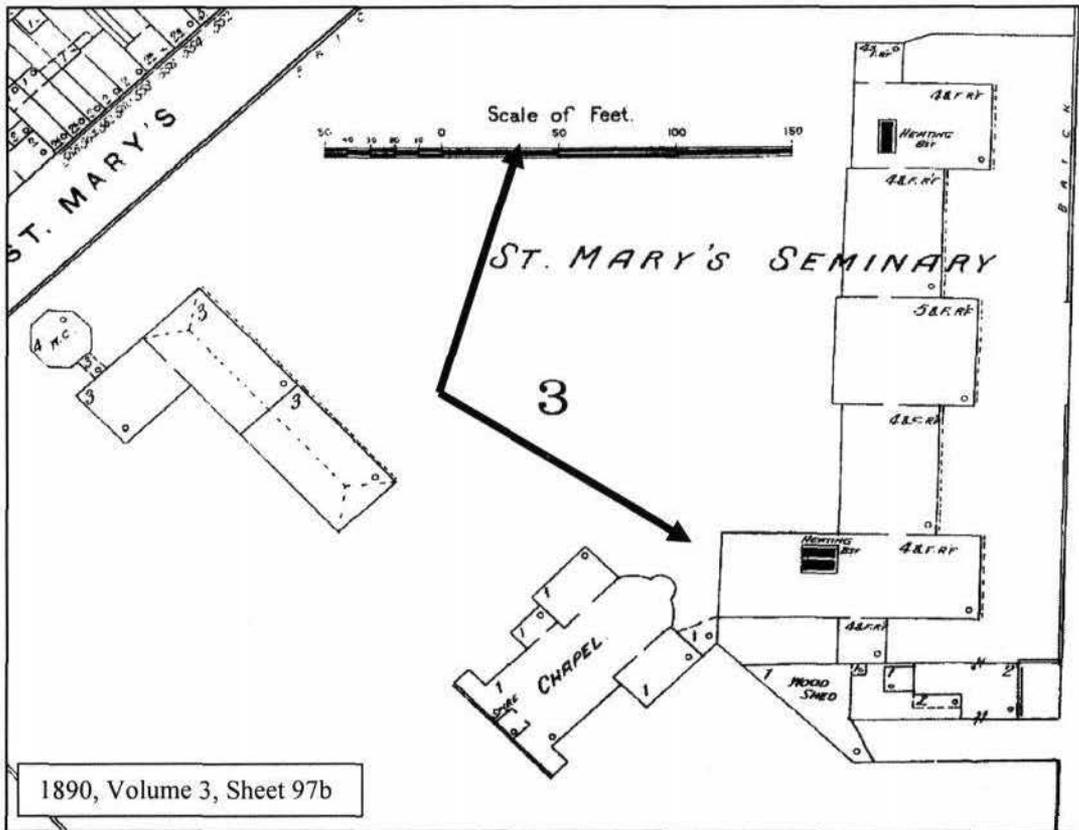
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD _____

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

B-30
 St. Mary's Seminary School Building
 600 N. Paca Street
 Sanborn Maps

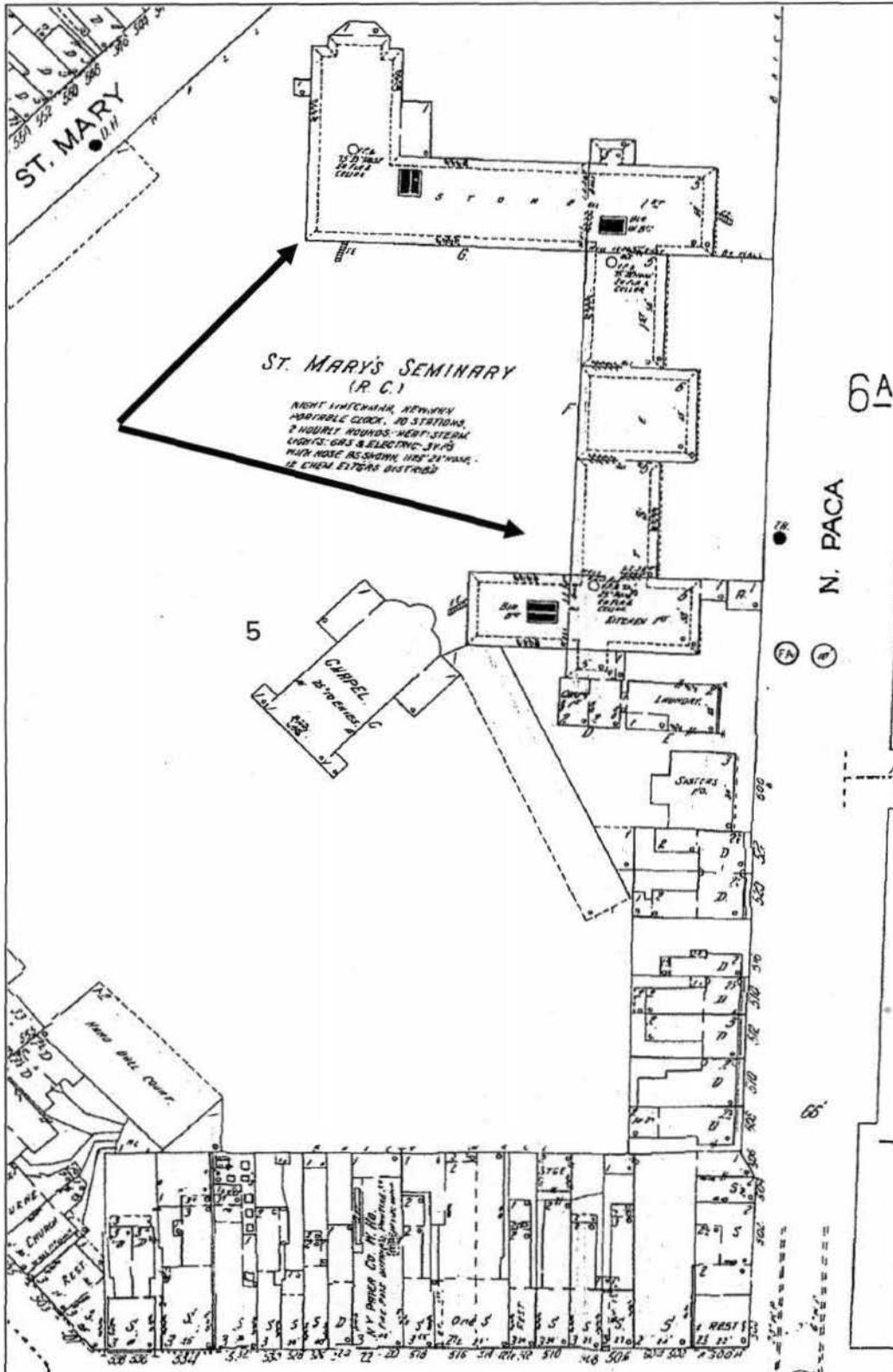


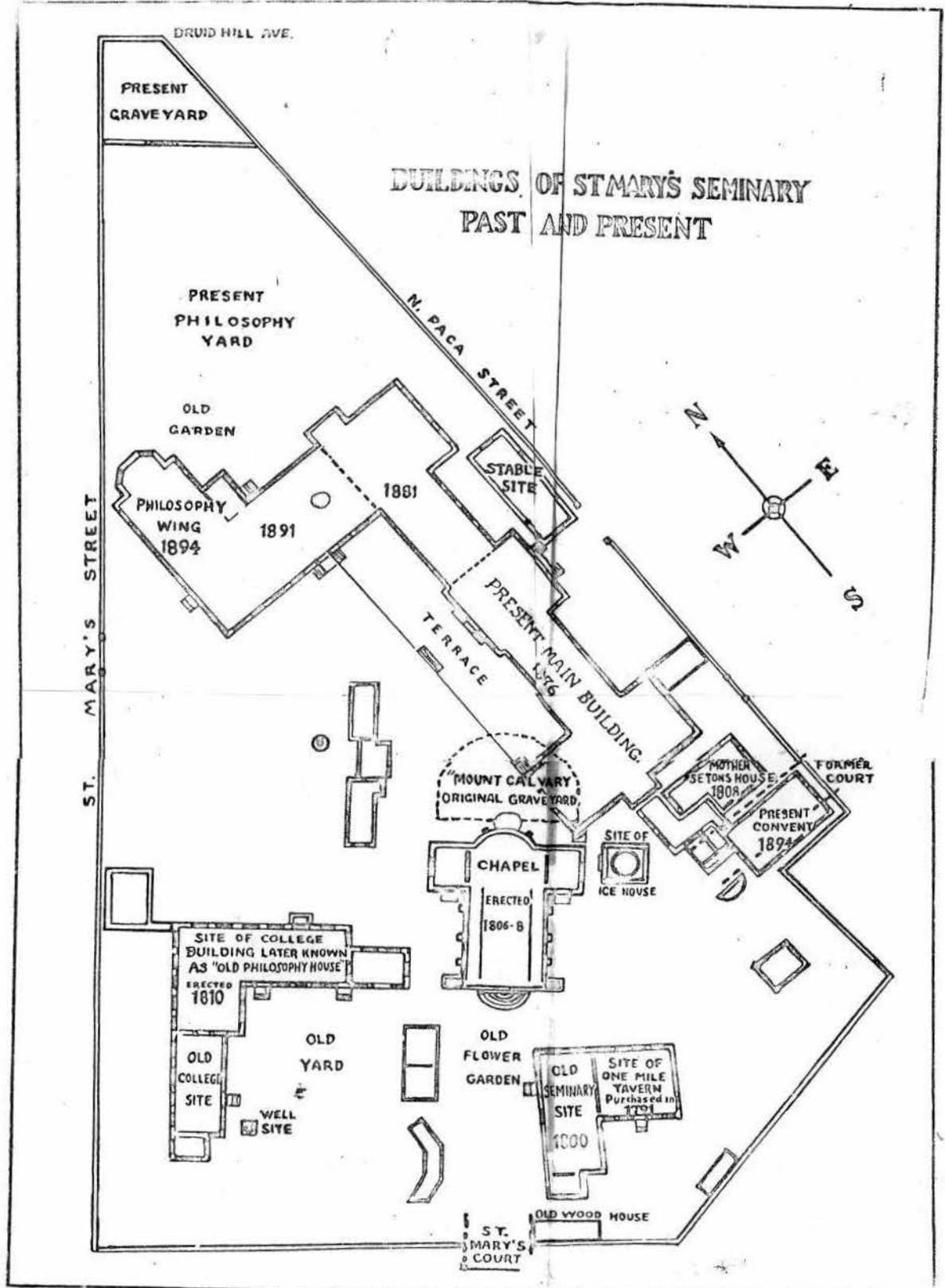
B-30

St. Mary's Seminary School Building

600 N. Paca Street

Sanborn Map, 1952, Volume 1A, Sheet 5A





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B-30



LEGEND

- PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY
- PROPERTIES FOR REHABILITATION BY OWNERS
- PROPERTIES FOR REHABILITATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- STRUCTURE

ORCHARD-BIDDLE NDP

MODEL CITIES NDP AREA 1

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PROPERTY REHABILITATION		MD A-1
DATE: 12/97	REVISION:	ND 401-4
DRAWN BY: AJM	DATE:	
APPROVED BY:	DATE:	
PLANNING DIVISION		EXHIBIT



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

east facade

William Morgan 1969



St Mary's Seminary, N. PACA ST. BALTO. 1876

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Entrance -
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