

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex Inventory Number: BA-3204

Address: 8801 Harford Road (MD 147) 8900 Harford Road (147) Historic district: yes no

City: Parkville Zip Code: 21234 County: Baltimore County

USGS Quadrangle(s): Town 8 N

Property Owner: Most Reverend Francis P. Keough Tax Account ID Number: 1411016920

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 506 Tax Map Number: 71

Project: MD-147 Parkville Streetscape Project Agency: SHA

Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics, Inc.

Preparer's Name: Patricia Altman Date Prepared: 4/19/2006

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The four buildings that comprise St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex - including the present church, school, rectory, and convent - were constructed on two lots over a 35-year period from 1933 to 1968 as the St. Ursula parish grew from its beginnings as a mission church of St. Dominic's into one of the largest parishes in the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore with 10,000 members. The period of significance for the complex has been identified as starting in 1933, when the original church was built, continuing through two decades of additions and new construction, and ending in 1953, when the present church was built. The period could be extended, however, to 1968, which marks the peak of parish membership and school enrollment and the conclusion of the accompanying building program.

Associated with the rapid population growth and suburbanization trend in Parkville, Baltimore County, in the decades following the expansion of the streetcar line in 1918, and then following World War II, the St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B. Constructed generally in or influenced by the Gothic Revival style, the stone buildings that comprise the complex are illustrative of church architecture from the first half of the twentieth century. The complex represents the work of several designers, including Benedictine monk and prolific architect Reverend Michael McInerney, who designed the original church (now the school), and architect D.K. Este Fisher, Jr., of the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *Unremarkable example; not a major work by either architect*

John Janlunas
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

7/11/06
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

7/11/06
Date

prominent Baltimore firm Taylor and Fisher, who designed the present church. Although the parish buildings evolved over several decades and were the product of several architects, the style remained consistent and, today, the complex is an architectural whole despite its location straddling Harford Road. The exteriors of all four buildings remain intact. Therefore, the St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex also qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The center block of St. Ursula School at 8900 Harford Road, Parkville, Maryland, was built in 1933 as a one-story building that served the functions of church, school, and rectory. In 1940, with the addition of a second story, it housed a school also. Over the next fifteen years, new buildings were constructed to house the multiple functions of the original building. A rectory was constructed at 8801 Harford Road in 1941, and in 1948 wings were added to the original school building to serve the expanding student body. Then, in 1953, ground was broken for the construction of both St. Ursula Church at 8801 Harford Road and a convent adjacent to the school to house the teaching nuns. Subsequently, two additional buildings were added to the school complex.

St. Ursula parish was an outgrowth of St. Dominic parish which had been established in 1906 to serve Catholics in Carney, Hamilton, Lauraville and Parkville. At the time of St. Dominic's founding, it was estimated that of the 1,000 residents of the area, 200 were Catholic. Its church was constructed on Harford Road in Hamilton, several miles south of Parkville.[1]

In the 1920s, Parkville's truck and flower farms were rapidly giving way to subdivisions as streetcar improvements facilitated transportation into Baltimore. By 1925, St. Dominic's Church was not large enough to accommodate its parishioners and, in 1926, its rector, Rev. John Manley, purchased property in Parkville with a view to establishing a mission there. The property, purchased from Abraham Neifeld for \$6,500, was on the west side of Harford Road south of Manns Avenue and is now the site of St. Ursula School. While funds were being raised to construct a permanent building, parishioners built a small wood frame hall where Sunday school classes were held. As the parish grew, it was enlarged to accommodate parish hall activities. The hall was located approximately where the south wing of the school now stands.

Ground was broken for St. Ursula's first permanent building on December 4, 1932. Its architect was Rev. Michael McInerney (1877-1963), a Benedictine monk at Belmont Abbey in North Carolina. The year he designed St. Ursula he also designed and supervised the construction of St. Benedict in the southwestern section of Baltimore known as Mill Hill (1932-1933). McInerney often signed his buildings with a long-stemmed cross.[2] An elongated cross is the center feature of the façade of the building he designed for St. Ursula.

McInerney was born Joseph Vincent McInerney in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, the son of a stone-contractor. In 1892, at age 15, he was apprenticed to a Pittsburg architect, W.A. Thomas, and became a junior partner in the firm in 1898. He also studied at what is now Duquesne University. In 1900, he enrolled at the Benedictine college now known as Belmont Abbey College, in Belmont, North Carolina. When, shortly afterwards, it was largely destroyed by fire, McInerney became involved in its rebuilding. He entered the Benedictine monastery at Belmont in 1902, taking the name Michael, and was ordained in 1907. In his early architectural work (1898-1930) McInerney developed a variation of the German Gothic Revival style that became known as "American Benedictine," of which is St. Leo Hall at Belmont Abbey (1906) is a leading example.[3] As McInerney's work became known, many of his commissions came from the northeastern states which were more prosperous than the Carolinas.

The building McInerney designed for St. Ursula dates from what his biographer describes as McInerney's middle period (1930-1945) - when he "shifted his principal medium from brick to stone, and generally abandoned Gothic Revival in favor of a striking imposition of Romanesque elements upon classically simple façades." [4] In his later years he sometimes returned to simplified Gothic designs, such as St. Michael church in Wheeling, West Virginia (1952). In a career of over 60 years, McInerney "designed more than 500 buildings-including 220 churches, missions and chapels, 78 schools and orphan asylums, 27 hospitals and

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
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infirmaries, 18 convents and monasteries" and 10 gymnasia.[5]

The first permanent building of the St. Ursula complex was designed to function as both church and school. Although designed as a two-story building, initially only the first story was constructed. The building was dedicated on July 21, 1933. The Catholic Review reported at the time of its dedication that, "the structure is 60 by 100 feet and built of Port Deposit granite. Frainie Brothers were the builders, the R.N. McCulloh Company did the stone work.The first story of St. Ursula's is to be used as a temporary chapel. It will seat 400, and the second floor will be used as a school."[6] This article and the design of the building suggest that from the outset the long-range plan was to build a separate church.

St. Ursula became a parish in 1937 and Rev. John J. Russell, who later became Bishop of Richmond, was named its pastor. Temporary living quarters for him were created in the church building in rooms designed as classroom space.

Although the creation of a school was an integral part of the planning for the new parish from the outset, the school did not open until September 1940, after Father Russell had arranged for Frainie Brothers Construction Co. to build the upper story of the school and church building earlier that year. The school started with 146 children in grades one through three. Because the pastor and his assistant occupied some of the classroom space in the school building, a gas station at the corner of Manns Avenue and Harford Road had been purchased and rehabilitated as a classroom. The Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur taught at the school, commuting from Ilchester.[7]

Housing for both the clergy and the teaching nuns was a pressing need. After George Clautice donated a three-acre property on the east side of Harford Road at Putty Hill Avenue where a Harford Road toll gate house had been located, Russell commissioned Frederick A. Murphy to design a rectory. It was built in 1941 by E. Eyring and Sons, Inc. About the same time, the parish purchased a house at 9006 Harford Road to serve as a residence for the sisters teaching at the school.

The next major construction project was the addition of north and south wings on the school and church building in 1948. School enrollment had grown in the World War II years (1942-1945), rising to over 500 by 1946 when the school graduated its first eighth-grade class. A new pastor, Rev. William J. Sweeney, decided to add to the capacity of the original building rather than begin construction of a new church for which some funds already had been collected. He commissioned J.R. Edmunds to design the wings which provided ten additional classrooms and two halls for meetings and Sunday masses. The builder was John K Ruff Co.[8] The wood-frame building that had served as a parish hall was demolished to make way for the south wing of the school building.

The post-World War II era brought further growth to Parkville and the St. Ursula parish. By 1952, the parish had grown to 3,800 and could no longer be accommodated in the existing church and hall. The student body had grown to almost 900 students and the teaching sisters were seriously crowded in the house at 9006 Harford Road.[9]

In May 1953, Sweeney broke ground for two new buildings for St. Ursula: the church at 8801 Harford Road and the convent at 8900 Harford Road adjacent to the south wing of the school. The convent was designed by Daniel Neumayer and built by Emmett Power, general contractor. The 19-room building was constructed of Port Deposit granite to conform to the school building.[10] The sisters of Notre Dame de Namur moved into the convent in December 1953.

St. Ursula Church was designed by D.K. Este Fisher, Jr., of the Baltimore firm of Taylor and Fisher. The general contractor was Roman Steiner Construction Co.

David Kirkpatrick Este Fisher, Jr., F.A.I.A., (1892-1978) was born in Baltimore. He graduated from Princeton University in 1913

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

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Date

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Date

and received a B.S. in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1916. After serving in France in World War I from 1917 to 1919, he joined the Baltimore firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice, becoming a partner in 1924. He organized the successor firm, Taylor & Fisher, in 1927 with Robert E. Lee Taylor (1882-1952). The firm's principal works include the Baltimore Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (1927, addition 1955), the Baltimore Trust Building in association with Smith & May (1929), McCarter Theatre, Princeton University (1929), C&P Telephone Company Office Building (1939, addition 1944), Union Station, Akron, Ohio (1950), and Mergenthaler Vocational Technical High School, Baltimore (1952). Fisher served on the Mayor's Commission on City Plan, Baltimore, 1937-1939, and on the Baltimore Redevelopment Commission for more than a decade, beginning in 1945. He was active in the American Institute of Architects and was president of the Baltimore Chapter (1937-1938).[11]

St. Ursula Church was dedicated on October 31, 1954. It was described in the Catholic Review as being "of simplified modern Gothic design with exterior finish of local stone ashlar with Indiana limestone trim, steel windows with leaded glass and slate roof." [12] The church was designed to seat 750 on the main level and 700 in the downstairs church.[13] With the construction of the church, the space in the school building that had been used for church functions became available for use as parish hall and classrooms.

St. Ursula enlarged its school facilities twice in the two decades following completion of the church. School enrollment had continued to grow in the 1950s, surpassing 1,000 in 1954. In 1959 an eight-room school addition was constructed by Emmett Power, contractor.[14] School enrollment peaked in the 1960s at 1468 students. In 1961, St. Ursula also established a CCD School of Religion, located in the school building, which grew rapidly in the 1960s. St. Ursula School undertook another major building project in 1968 when it constructed a large auditorium with kitchen, meeting rooms and offices.

With the completion of the school additions in 1968, St. Ursula's two sites at 8801 and 8900 Harford Road were fully developed but its buildings were not large enough to meet the needs of its congregants, now totally 2,500 families and a total of 10,000 members. In 1962, even before the completion of St. Ursula's building program, a twelve-acre site on Harford Road north of Joppa Road was purchased for a mission which became the parish of St. Isaac Jogues.

Enrollment in St. Ursula School declined in the 1970s and 1980s, falling to a low of 370 in 1986. However, in that year the School achieved accreditation from the Middle States Association of Elementary Schools and it initiated Kindergarten and Extended Day programs in 1987. Gradually the school built up its enrollment, reaching 758 students by its sixtieth anniversary in 2000.[15]

Initially, St. Ursula's teachers were all sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. It hired its first lay teacher in 1949. Gradually the number of lay teachers increased. In 1973, the sisters of Notre Dame de Namur withdrew and the sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill administered the school and supplied some of its teaching staff for the next thirteen years. When the sisters of St. Joseph's withdrew in 1986, a sister of Notre Dame de Namur became principal of the school but its faculty was composed almost entirely of lay teachers.

[1] History of St. Dominic's Parish, <http://www.toad.net/~saintdom/history.html>

[2] Father Pascal Baumstein, O.S.B., "The Art of Michael McInerney," (Belmont, North Carolina: The Archives of Belmont Abbey, 1997), 5.

[3] Ibid, 5-6.

[4] Ibid, 11.

[5] Ibid, 3.

[6] "Chapel, School to be Blessed," Catholic Review, 7 July 1933.

[7] Remember, Celebrate, Dream: St. Ursula 1937-1987, [St Ursula] [1987], 14-15.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

- [8] Ibid, 15.
- [9] Ibid, 16.
- [10] "Ground Rite Sunday for New Church," Catholic Review, 22 May 1953.
- [11] George S. Koyl, ed., American Architects Directory (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1955), s.v. "Fisher, D.K. Este, Jr."
- [12] "Archbishop to Officiate at St. Ursula's," Catholic Review, [October 1954]. Undated clipping in Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.
- [13] "Ground Rite Sunday for New Church," Catholic Review, 22 May 1953.
- [14] St. Ursula's Church Silver Anniversary 1937 - 1962, 31. Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.
- [15] St. Ursula School, About Our School, "The History of St. Ursula School," <http://www.stursula.org/about.htm>.

Constructed in the Gothic Revival style, St. John's Lutheran Church dates to a mid-20th century period of suburbanization on the east side of Baltimore City. This stretch of Harford Road was already developing at a fast pace by 1850, and Lavender Hill Post Office, in which the church was erected, was a thriving community. With the growth and expansion of Baltimore City, the community of Lavender Hill has become a suburb of the city and the surrounding built environment indicates this mid-20th century period of development. The stone church was constructed in the Gothic Revival style and represents a resurgence of interest in this style of architecture in the mid-20th century. The Gothic Revival style abstracted elements from Gothic cathedrals of medieval Europe, primarily those of England and France. Representative of this style are the building's pointed-arch windows and wall buttresses.

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_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

CAPSULE SUMMARY

BA-3204

St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex

6801 Harford Road & 8900 Harford Road (MD 147)

Parkville, Baltimore County

1933-1968

Private

The St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex is comprised of four buildings on two separate lots, including the present church and rectory on the east corner of Harford Road and Putty Hill Avenue and the school and convent on the west corner of Harford Road and Manns Avenue. Constructed over the 35-year period from 1933 to 1968, as the parish grew from a mission church into one of the largest parishes in the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, the complex is associated with the rapid population growth and suburbanization of Parkville, Baltimore County, in the decades following the expansion of the streetcar line in 1918, and then following World War II.

The 1953 Gothic Revival-style church is constructed of random ashlar stone foundation and walls with limestone details, including window and door surrounds, coping stones and belt courses, and its gable roofs are covered with slate. Essentially rectangular in plan, the building features a long gable-roofed nave with lancet windows, a cross-gabled narthex at the northwest end of the nave, a one-story flat-roofed projection from the west narthex gable end, a square gable-roofed apse projecting from the southeast elevation, and one-story flat-roofed wings projecting from either side of the apse.

Northeast of the church, the 1941 Gothic Revival-style rectory is two-and-a-half stories and basement, three bays wide, and square in plan. This residential structure has a foundation, chimney, and exterior walls of random ashlar stone with limestone details and intersecting slate-covered gable and hipped roofs and dormers. Most window openings are filled with eight-light metal casements.

Fronting southeast on the opposite side of Harford Road, the vernacular main school building (1933, 1940, and 1948), displays influences of the Gothic Revival style and is constructed of random ashlar stone foundation and walls with limestone details, including door surrounds, window surrounds and mullions, coping, and belt courses. The façade is arranged symmetrically with the three-bay original section flanked on either side by recessed entrance bays and one-bay wings. The center bay of the original section features a semi-circular-arched-top projection with an elongated cross decoration on the face. A narrow hyphen at the rear elevation connects to a 1968 rectangular, metal-clad auditorium addition.

Southeast of the school, the 1953 Gothic Revival-style convent is a two-story-and-basement, three-bay, flat-roof, masonry structure that is rectangular in plan. It is faced with random ashlar stone on the southeast and southwest elevations and tan-colored brick laid in six-course Flemish bond on the northwest and northeast elevations. Limestone coping, water table, and window sills are found on all elevations.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3204

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex (preferred)
 other Saint Ursula Catholic Church, Saint Ursula School, Saint Ursula Rectory, Saint Ursula Convent

2. Location

street and number 8801 Harford Road & 8900 Harford Road not for publication
 city, town Parkville vicinity
 county Baltimore County

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

name Most Reverend Francis P. Keough
 street and number c/o St. Ursula Rectory, 8801 Harford Road telephone
 city, town Baltimore state Maryland zip code 21234

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber folio
 city, town Towson tax map 71 tax parcel 506, 1082 tax ID number 1411016820

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	<u>4</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<u> </u> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u> </u> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u> </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>4</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" 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:	

**Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory**

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3204

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 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 St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex includes four primary resources on two separate lots, including the church and rectory on the east corner of Harford Road (MD-147) and Putty Hill Avenue and the school and convent on the west corner of Harford Road and Manns Avenue.

CHURCH & RECTORY LOT

The church and rectory are sited on an irregularly shaped, eastward-sloping lot that also includes two garages, a shed, grassy and landscaped areas, and a large paved parking lot. The buildings are grouped together and set back from the roads by grassy areas, sidewalks, and a paved semi-circular driveway serving the church. The area between the buildings is landscaped with mature trees and shrubs, paved walkways, stone walls, benches, and a statue.

Church

Built in 1953, the Gothic Revival-style church is constructed of random ashlar stone foundation and walls with limestone details, including window and door surrounds, coping stones and belt courses, and its gable roofs are covered with slate. Essentially rectangular in plan, the building features a long gable-roofed nave, a cross-gabled narthex at the northwest end of the nave, a one-story flat-roofed projection from the west narthex gable end, a square gable-roofed apse projecting from the southeast elevation, and one-story flat-roofed wings projecting from either side of the apse. Fronting northwest, the façade consists of a slightly projecting central bay with a gable-end parapet topped with a Celtic cross. The central bay features a two-story central limestone entrance piece set in a pointed arch opening with a vertical stained-glass windows framed with limestone mullions above a pair of double-leaf, one-light, raised-panel wood doors with five-light arched transoms set in segmental-arch openings.

The cross-gabled narthex flanks the rectangular nave at the northwest elevation, stepping back slightly from the central entrance bay, with limestone coping and a belt course above the first story. There are first-story window openings on the northwest elevations that are filled with a leaded-glass window on the north and blind windows on the west. The southwest and northeast gable ends have gable-end parapets and blind second-story lancet windows. The northeast elevation is also pierced at the first story by a single-leaf, one-light, vertical-panel wood door and a leaded glass window set in square openings. A one-story mass, set back from the façade, projects from the southwest narthex elevation. On the northwest elevation, it has a double-leaf twenty-light paneled wood door with stained/leaded glass set in a segmental-arch opening. A double-leaf vertical-panel wood door at basement level is located on the southeast elevation.

The northeast and southwest elevations of the nave are identical. Each is pierced by six two-story stained-glass lancet windows and six paired 12/6 metal windows at basement level set in square openings with vertical mullions. A limestone belt course runs below the lancet windows.

A square two-story gable-roofed apse, extending from the southeast end of the nave, is recessed from the northeast and southwest elevations. Each of the northeast and southwest apse elevations is pierced by a stained-glass lancet window. The symmetrical southwest elevation, with a gable-end parapet, is pierced at basement level by a single-leaf, one-light vertical-panel wood door with leaded glass pane which is flanked by paired 12/6 metal windows set in openings with vertical mullions.

Flat roof, one-story-and-basement wings project from the northeast and southwest elevations of the apse, slightly recessed from the southwest elevation, and wrapping around the ends of the nave. Each has limestone coping, door surrounds, and window surrounds and mullions; windows are all 12/6 metal units; and doors are either single-leaf, one-light vertical-panel wood units with leaded glass panes or double-leaf twenty-light paneled wood units with stained/leaded glass set in segmental-arch openings with limestone surrounds. The northeast wing is pierced by a first-story double-leaf door on the northwest elevation and a paired window and single window at the first story and a single-leaf door and single window at the basement level of the northeast elevation. The southwest

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Inventory No. BA-3204

Name Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex
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wing is pierced by a single first-story window and a double-leaf basement door on the northwest elevation and a double-leaf first-story door on the southwest elevation. The southeast elevations are each pierced by three grouped first-story windows and one basement-level window.

The interior of the church was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Rectory

Sited northeast of the church and fronting northwest, the 1941 Gothic Revival-style rectory is two-and-a-half stories and basement, three bays wide, and essentially square in plan. This residential structure has a foundation, chimney, and exterior walls of random ashlar stone with limestone details. The three intersecting gable roofs of the main block, the hipped roof of the two-story extension, and the hipped and shed dormers are all covered with slate. The façade is pierced by window openings that have full limestone surrounds, while the other elevations have window openings with only limestone sills. The majority of window openings at the first and second stories are filled with eight-light metal casements, including single sash, folding, and a configuration with a single and a folding sash. The dormers are all filled with 1/1 sash.

The symmetrical façade has a slightly recessed central entrance with a wood and glass single-leaf door set in a pointed-arch opening with a limestone door surround featuring grape decoration. Eight-light folding casement windows flank the entrance at the first story. At the second story, an inscribed tablet is set into the stone wall above the door. It is flanked by bands of four eight-light casement windows. The basement is partially raised on this elevation, with two window openings – one filled with a four-light folding casement and the other with glass block – flank the stone and limestone entrance stair. Two hipped dormers with 1/1 windows pierce the gable roof.

The four-bay northeast elevation has punched window openings at every level. At the basement level, which is more raised on this elevation owing to the slope of the site, the openings are filled with glass block. At the first and second stories, there are eight-light folding casements in the first, third, and fourth bays and single eight-light casements in the second bay. A pair of 1/1 windows is in the gable end.

At the four-bay southeast elevation, the raised basement is partially exposed on the south end and fully exposed on the east. At the basement level, there is a projecting end-gable entrance vestibule, a triple eight-light casement, two single eight-light casements, and a four-light folding casement. In the first bay, there is a single-leaf, wood and glass door with a metal storm door and a metal bracketed awning; it is paired with a six-light folding casement on the first story and has an eight-light folding casement above at the second story. The first and second stories also have triple eight-light casements at the second bay, single eight-light casements at the third bay, and eight-light folding casements at the fourth. There is a pair of 1/1 windows in the gable end and a hipped roof dormer with a 1/1 window.

The southwest elevation of the building has two gable ends. The west gable end features the chimney that rises above the ridge, glass block filled window opening at basement level, eight-light folding casements at the first and second stories, and 1/1 narrow window in the gable end. At the south, the gable end is covered with clapboard siding and has a glass block filled window opening at the first story, an eight-light triple casement at the second story, and a pair of 1/1 windows in the gable end. From this elevation extends a two-story half-hipped-roof projection constructed of stone laid in square rubble at the first story and wood frame second story. The northwest elevation of the projection has glass-block filled basement window openings, paired eight-light casements at the first story, and a pair of large casement configurations each with an eight-light folding casement flanked by three-light sidelights and a six-light transom, which is then flanked by side lights of six-light fixed windows with two-light transoms. On the southwest elevation of the projection, there is a first-story entrance, set in a segmental-arch stone opening, with a pair of 12-light French doors flanked by 12-

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light sidelights. The second story has two window openings each filled with six-light folding casements flanked by six-light sidelights and topped with eight-light transoms. The southeast elevation has at the second story a six-light folding casement with a four-light transom.

The interior of the rectory was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Non-Contributing Buildings

To the southeast of the rectory is a flat-roof, two-bay garage, fronting northeast, that is constructed of buff-colored brick with two 6/6 windows on each of the northwest and southwest elevations. Adjacent to the two-bay garage, to the southeast, is an end-gable shed, fronting northeast, that is covered with asphalt-shingled roofing and aluminum siding and has a six-light window on the southwest elevation. To the southeast of the church is a pavilion-roofed, one-bay garage constructed of buff-colored brick and covered with asphalt shingles.

SCHOOL & CONVENT LOT

The school and convent are sited on a square, northward sloping lot and set back from Harford Road by a grassy area. Grouped in an H-shaped arrangement, the buildings are otherwise surrounded by paved parking areas and walkways, with a large parking lot to the northwest.

School

Fronting southeast, the school building is H-shaped in plan, consisting of the original three-bay rectangular section, which dates to 1933 (first story) and 1940 (second story), flanked by one-bay wings added in 1948, and a 1968 rectangular auditorium addition to the northwest, which is connected to the rear of the main building by a narrow hyphen.

The vernacular flat-roof building, which displays minimal influences of the Gothic Revival style, is constructed of random ashlar stone foundation and walls with limestone details, including door surrounds, window surrounds and mullions, coping, and belt courses. The façade is arranged symmetrically with the three-bay original section flanked on either side by recessed entrance bays and one-bay wings. The center bay of the original section features a semi-circular-arched-top projection with an elongated cross decoration on the face, flanked by narrow vertical window openings filled with recessed panels with cross ornament and fixed-light windows, atop a water table. The side bays are each pierced by window openings on both the first and second stories that are filled with bands of six 1/1 metal windows; the basement level of each side bay is pierced by six window openings filled with 1/1 metal windows. Recessed narrow entrance bays, flanking the original section, are each pierced by a window opening at the second story and an arched door opening below filled with double-leaf, single-light metal doors and a single-light slider topped with a fixed arched transom separated by an inscribed and decorated spandrel; the south entrance is at the first story while the east entrance is at basement level. Each of the one-bay side wings is pierced on this elevation by a band of six window openings at the first and second stories, filled with 1/1 metal windows; at basement level, louvers fill the four openings at the south wing while the east wing has six openings filled with 1/1 metal windows matching the stories above.

The three-story, flat roof auditorium addition, sited parallel to the main building, has vertical metal cladding above a base of brown and tan brick laid in all-stretcher bond. All of the window openings are filled with 1/1 metal units. The main entrance to the addition, located on the southwest end of the building, features a two-story projecting entrance bay that is clad in metal panels on the southwest elevation and brick on the sides, and is pierced by a window opening at the second story filled with four windows and a door opening at the first story filled with two double-leaf, single-light metal doors topped by fixed single-light transoms. The northwest elevation

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Name Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

has a square cornice above the first story and is pierced by eleven bays of windows at the second and third stories. At the first story, it has long bands of windows alternating with single windows connected by a continuous sill. At the north end is an additional window, and at the west is another window, single-leaf metal door and one-story shed roof projection with single-leaf flush metal door covered with aluminum siding and asphalt shingle roofing. The northeast elevation has only a central door opening at the first story that is filled with a double-leaf metal and glass door with single-light sidelights and three-light fixed transom and is covered by a square flat metal awning. The southeast elevation is nearly identical to the northwest elevation, with eleven bays of windows at the second and third stories, bands of windows with a continuous sill at the first story, and a square metal cornice above the first story. There is a single-leaf, metal and glass door flanked by windows at the south end of the elevation and a single 1/1 window at the east.

From the southeast elevation, the auditorium addition is connected to the main school building by a two-story, flat-roof narrow hyphen that was constructed contemporaneously with the addition. Clad with brown brick laid in all-stretcher bond, the two exposed elevations are each pierced by three window openings on the second story and a door opening filled with a double-leaf metal and glass door flanked by bands of three windows on the first story. All of the window openings have concrete sills and are filled with 1/1 metal units. A square metal cornice runs above the first story, continued from the auditorium.

The interior of the school was not accessible at the time of the survey.

Convent

Located to the southeast of the main school building, the 1953 Gothic Revival-style convent is a two-story-and-basement, rectangular-plan, flat-roof, masonry structure. Owing to the slope of the site, the southeast-fronting façade is two stories in height, while the basement is exposed on the southwest, northwest, and northeast elevations. The building is faced with random ashlar stone on the southeast and southwest elevations and tan-colored brick laid in six-course Flemish bond on the northwest and northeast elevations. Limestone coping, water table, and window sills are found on all elevations.

The symmetrical, three-bay façade features a recessed central entrance with a single-leaf, two-light, raised-panel wood door set in an segmentally-arched opening with a limestone surround. Above the door is a rectangular tablet set into the stone. Each of the side bays has four window openings, two each on the first and second stories, filled with 2/2 metal windows.

The southwest elevation is pierced at each of the first and second stories by six window openings filled with 2/2 metal windows and at basement level by seven 2/2 metal windows; the third story has an additional opening filled with three 1/1 metal windows. The northwest elevation is pierced by four window openings at the second story and seven window openings at the first story, all of which are filled with 1/1 metal windows; the basement level has two sliding glass doors, one single-leaf, raised-panel, three-light door, and two 2/2 metal windows. The northeast elevation is pierced by six window openings at the second story and seven window openings at the first story; the openings are filled with a variety of units including 2/2 sash, single-light sliders, and two-light casements.

The interior of the convent was not accessible at the time of the survey.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3204

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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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: _____

Specific dates 1933-1953 **Architect/Builder** Rev. Michael McInerney (original church)

Construction dates School 1933, 1940, 1948, 1968; Rectory 1941; Church 1953; Convent 1953

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 projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The four buildings that comprise St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex – including the present church, school, rectory, and convent – were constructed on two lots over a 35-year period from 1933 to 1968 as the St. Ursula parish grew from its beginnings as a mission church of St. Dominic's into one of the largest parishes in the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore with 10,000 members. The period of significance for the complex has been identified as starting in 1933, when the original church was built, continuing through two decades of additions and new construction, and ending in 1953, when the present church was built. The period could be extended, however, to 1968, which marks the peak of parish membership and school enrollment and the conclusion of the accompanying building program.

Associated with the rapid population growth and suburbanization trend in Parkville, Baltimore County, in the decades following the expansion of the streetcar line in 1918, and then following World War II, **the St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex qualifies for eligibility under Criterion A.** The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B. Constructed generally in or influenced by the Gothic Revival style, the stone buildings that comprise the complex are illustrative of church architecture from the first half of the twentieth century. The complex represents the work of several designers, including Benedictine monk and prolific architect Reverend Michael McInerney, who designed the original church (now the school), and architect D.K. Este Fisher, Jr., of the prominent Baltimore firm Taylor and Fisher, who designed the present church. Although the parish buildings evolved over several decades and were the product of several architects, the style remained consistent and, today, the complex is an architectural whole despite its location straddling Harford Road. The exteriors of all four buildings remain intact. Therefore, **the St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex also qualifies for eligibility under Criterion C.** The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

The center block of St. Ursula School at 8900 Harford Road, Parkville, Maryland, was built in 1933 as a one-story building that served the functions of church, school, and rectory. In 1940, with the addition of a second story, it housed a school also. Over the next fifteen years, new buildings were constructed to house the multiple functions of the original building. A rectory was constructed at 8801 Harford Road in 1941, and in 1948 wings were added to the original school building to serve the expanding student body. Then, in 1953, ground was broken for the construction of both St. Ursula Church at 8801 Harford Road and a convent adjacent to the school to house the teaching nuns. Subsequently, two additional buildings were added to the school complex.

St. Ursula parish was an outgrowth of St. Dominic parish which had been established in 1906 to serve Catholics in Carney, Hamilton, Lauraville and Parkville. At the time of St. Dominic's founding, it was estimated that of the 1,000 residents of the area, 200 were Catholic.¹ Its church was constructed on Harford Road in Hamilton, several miles south of Parkville.

¹ "History of St. Dominic's Parish, <http://www.toad.net/~saintdom/history.html>

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In the 1920s, Parkville's truck and flower farms were rapidly giving way to subdivisions as streetcar improvements facilitated transportation into Baltimore. By 1925, St. Dominic's Church was not large enough to accommodate its parishioners and, in 1926, its rector, Rev. John Manley, purchased property in Parkville with a view to establishing a mission there. The property, purchased from Abraham Neifeld for \$6,500, was on the west side of Harford Road south of Manns Avenue and is now the site of St. Ursula School. While funds were being raised to construct a permanent building, parishioners built a small wood frame hall where Sunday school classes were held. As the parish grew, it was enlarged to accommodate parish hall activities. The hall was located approximately where the south wing of the school now stands.

Ground was broken for St. Ursula's first permanent building on December 4, 1932. Its architect was Rev. Michael McInerney (1877-1963), a Benedictine monk at Belmont Abbey in North Carolina. The year he designed St. Ursula he also designed and supervised the construction of St. Benedict in the southwestern section of Baltimore known as Mill Hill (1932-1933). McInerney often signed his buildings with a long-stemmed cross.² An elongated cross is the center feature of the façade of the building he designed for St. Ursula.

McInerney was born Joseph Vincent McInerney in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, the son of a stone-contractor. In 1892, at age 15, he was apprenticed to a Pittsburg architect, W.A. Thomas, and became a junior partner in the firm in 1898. He also studied at what is now Duquesne University. In 1900, he enrolled at the Benedictine college now known as Belmont Abbey College, in Belmont, North Carolina. When, shortly afterwards, it was largely destroyed by fire, McInerney became involved in its rebuilding. He entered the Benedictine monastery at Belmont in 1902, taking the name Michael, and was ordained in 1907. In his early architectural work (1898-1930) McInerney developed a variation of the German Gothic Revival style that became known as "American Benedictine," of which is St. Leo Hall at Belmont Abbey (1906) is a leading example.³ As McInerney's work became known, many of his commissions came from the northeastern states which were more prosperous than the Carolinas.

The building McInerney designed for St. Ursula dates from what his biographer describes as McInerney's middle period (1930-1945) - when he "shifted his principal medium from brick to stone, and generally abandoned Gothic Revival in favor of a striking imposition of Romanesque elements upon classically simple façades"⁴ In his later years he sometimes returned to simplified Gothic designs, such as St. Michael church in Wheeling, West Virginia (1952). In a career of over 60 years, McInerney "designed more than 500 buildings-including 220 churches, missions and chapels, 78 schools and orphan asylums, 27 hospitals and infirmaries, 18 convents and monasteries" and 10 gymnasias.⁵

The first permanent building of the St. Ursula complex was designed to function as both church and school. Although designed as a two-story building, initially only the first story was constructed. The building was dedicated on July 21, 1933. The *Catholic Review* reported at the time of its dedication that, "the structure is 60 by 100 feet and built of Port Deposit granite. Frainie Brothers were the builders, the R.N. McCulloh Company did the stone work.The first story of St. Ursula's is to be used as a temporary chapel. It will seat 400, and the second floor will be used as a school."⁶ This article and the design of the building suggest that from the outset the long-range plan was to build a separate church.

St. Ursula became a parish in 1937 and Rev. John J. Russell, who later became Bishop of Richmond, was named its pastor. Temporary living quarters for him were created in the church building in rooms designed as classroom space.

² Father Pascal Baumstein, O.S.B., "The Art of Michael McInerney," (Belmont, North Carolina: The Archives of Belmont Abbey, 1997), 5.

³ *Ibid.*, 5-6.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 11.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 3.

⁶ "Chapel, School to be Blessed," *Catholic Review*, 7 July 1933.

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Name Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex
Continuation Sheet

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Although the creation of a school was an integral part of the planning for the new parish from the outset, the school did not open until September 1940, after Father Russell had arranged for Frainie Brothers Construction Co. to build the upper story of the school and church building earlier that year. The school started with 146 children in grades one through three. Because the pastor and his assistant occupied some of the classroom space in the school building, a gas station at the corner of Manns Avenue and Harford Road had been purchased and rehabilitated as a classroom. The Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur taught at the school, commuting from Ilchester.⁷

Housing for both the clergy and the teaching nuns was a pressing need. After George Clautice donated a three-acre property on the east side of Harford Road at Putty Hill Avenue where a Harford Road toll gate house had been located, Russell commissioned Frederick A. Murphy to design a rectory. It was built in 1941 by E. Eyring and Sons, Inc. About the same time, the parish purchased a house at 9006 Harford Road to serve as a residence for the sisters teaching at the school.

The next major construction project was the addition of north and south wings on the school and church building in 1948. School enrollment had grown in the World War II years (1942-1945), rising to over 500 by 1946 when the school graduated its first eighth-grade class. A new pastor, Rev. William J. Sweeney, decided to add to the capacity of the original building rather than begin construction of a new church for which some funds already had been collected. He commissioned J.R. Edmunds to design the wings which provided ten additional classrooms and two halls for meetings and Sunday masses. The builder was John K Ruff Co.⁸ The wood-frame building that had served as a parish hall was demolished to make way for the south wing of the school building.

The post-World War II era brought further growth to Parkville and the St. Ursula parish. By 1952, the parish had grown to 3,800 and could no longer be accommodated in the existing church and hall. The student body had grown to almost 900 students and the teaching sisters were seriously crowded in the house at 9006 Harford Road.⁹

In May 1953, Sweeney broke ground for two new buildings for St. Ursula: the church at 8801 Harford Road and the convent at 8900 Harford Road adjacent to the south wing of the school. The convent was designed by Daniel Neumayer and built by Emmett Power, general contractor. The 19-room building was constructed of Port Deposit granite to conform to the school building.¹⁰ The sisters of Notre Dame de Namur moved into the convent in December 1953.

St. Ursula Church was designed by D.K. Este Fisher, Jr., of the Baltimore firm of Taylor and Fisher. The general contractor was Roman Steiner Construction Co.

David Kirkpatrick Este Fisher, Jr., F.A.I.A., (1892-1978) was born in Baltimore. He graduated from Princeton University in 1913 and received a B.S. in Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1916. After serving in France in World War I from 1917 to 1919, he joined the Baltimore firm of Parker, Thomas & Rice, becoming a partner in 1924. He organized the successor firm, Taylor & Fisher, in 1927 with Robert E. Lee Taylor (1882-1952). The firm's principal works include the Baltimore Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (1927, addition 1955), the Baltimore Trust Building in association with Smith & May (1929) McCarter Theatre, Princeton University (1929), C&P Telephone Company Office Building (1939, addition 1944), Union Station, Akron, Ohio (1950), and Mergenthaler Vocational Technical High School, Baltimore (1952). Fisher served on the Mayor's Commission on City Plan, Baltimore, 1937-1939, and on the Baltimore Redevelopment Commission for more than a decade, beginning in 1945. He was active in the American Institute of Architects and was president of the Baltimore Chapter (1937-1938).¹¹

⁷ *Remember, Celebrate, Dream: St. Ursula 1937-1987*, [St Ursula] [1987], 14-15.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 15.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 16.

¹⁰ "Ground Rite Sunday for New Church," *Catholic Review*, 22 May 1953.

¹¹ George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory* (New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1955), s.v. "Fisher, D.K. Este, Jr."

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Name Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex
Continuation Sheet

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St. Ursula Church was dedicated on October 31, 1954. It was described in the *Catholic Review* as being "of simplified modern Gothic design with exterior finish of local stone ashlar with Indiana limestone trim, steel windows with leaded glass and slate roof."¹² The church was designed to seat 750 on the main level and 700 in the downstairs church.¹³ With the construction of the church, the space in the school building that had been used for church functions became available for use as parish hall and classrooms.

St. Ursula enlarged its school facilities twice in the two decades following completion of the church. School enrollment had continued to grow in the 1950s, surpassing 1,000 in 1954. In 1959 an eight-room school addition was constructed by Emmett Power, contractor.¹⁴ School enrollment peaked in the 1960s at 1468 students. In 1961, St. Ursula also established a CCD School of Religion, located in the school building, which grew rapidly in the 1960s. St. Ursula School undertook another major building project in 1968 when it constructed a large auditorium with kitchen, meeting rooms and offices.

With the completion of the school additions in 1968, St. Ursula's two sites at 8801 and 8900 Harford Road were fully developed but its buildings were not large enough to meet the needs of its congregants, now totally 2,500 families and a total of 10,000 members. In 1962, even before the completion of St. Ursula's building program, a twelve-acre site on Harford Road north of Joppa Road was purchased for a mission which became the parish of St. Isaac Jogues.

Enrollment in St. Ursula School declined in the 1970s and 1980s, falling to a low of 370 in 1986. However, in that year the School achieved accreditation from the Middle States Association of Elementary Schools and it initiated Kindergarten and Extended Day programs in 1987. Gradually the school built up its enrollment, reaching 758 students by its sixtieth anniversary in 2000.¹⁵

Initially, St. Ursula's teachers were all sisters of Notre Dame de Namur. It hired its first lay teacher in 1949. Gradually the number of lay teachers increased. In 1973, the sisters of Notre Dame de Namur withdrew and the sisters of St. Joseph of Chestnut Hill administered the school and supplied some of its teaching staff for the next thirteen years. When the sisters of St. Joseph's withdrew in 1986, a sister of Notre Dame de Namur became principal of the school but its faculty was composed almost entirely of lay teachers.

¹² "Archbishop to Officiate at St. Ursula's," *Catholic Review*, [October 1954]. Undated clipping in Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹³ "Ground Rite Sunday for New Church," *Catholic Review*, 22 May 1953.

¹⁴ *St. Ursula's Church Silver Anniversary 1937-1962*, 31. Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.

¹⁵ St. Ursula School, About Our School, "The History of St. Ursula School," <http://www.stursula.org/about.htm>.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3204

- Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Baumstein, Father Pascal, O.S.B. "The Art of Michael McInerney." Belmont, North Carolina: The Archives of Belmont Abbey, 1997.
- Koyl, George S., ed. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1955.
- [St. Ursula Parish]. *Remember, Celebrate, Dream: St. Ursula 1937-1987*. [St Ursula] [1987].
- , *St. Ursula's Church Silver Anniversary 1937 - 1962*. Archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, Associated Archives, St. Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland.
- St. Ursula School, About Our School, "The History of St. Ursula School," <http://www.stursula.org/about.htm>.
-

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 4.28 acres
Acreage of historical setting _____
Quadrangle name Towson Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The recommended National Register boundary for the St. Ursula Catholic Church Complex includes tax parcels 506 and 1082, illustrated on tax map 71. Parcel 506, 8801 Harford Road, is associated with the present church and rectory. Parcel 1082, 8900 Harford Road, is associated with the school and convent.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Patricia Altman, Architectural Historian, and Andrea Schoenfeld, Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 1, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name Saint Ursula Catholic Church Complex
Continuation Sheet

Number 4 Page 1

The tax ID numbers associated with the two tax parcels are:

8801 Harford Road
Map 71
Tax parcel 506
Tax ID 1411016820

8900 Harford Road
Map 71
Tax parcel 1082
Tax ID 0911151107

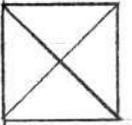
tax parcel 506, 1082 tax ID number 1411016820

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
BA 3204
ST. ORSULA CHURCH
& RECTORY
PARKVILLE, MD
BALTIMORE COUNTY
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

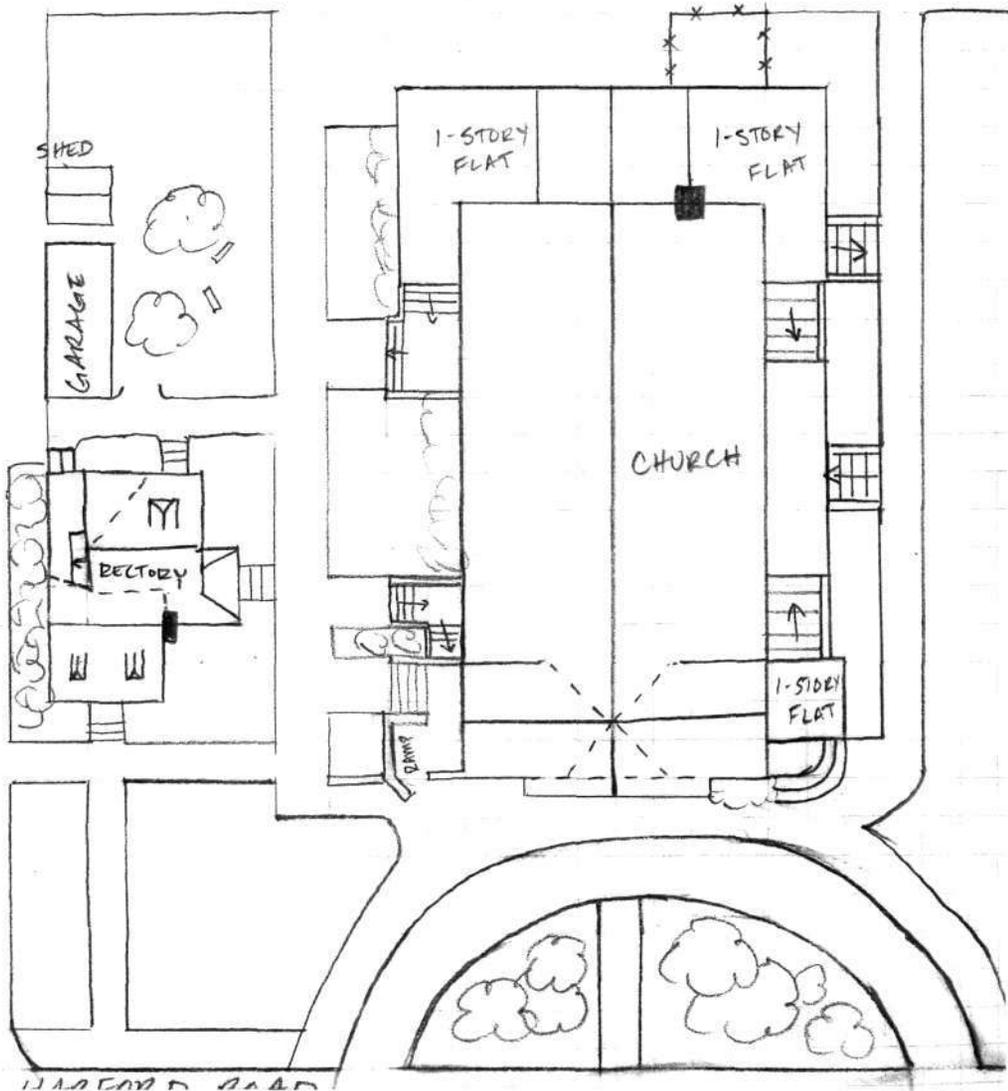


PARKING
LOT

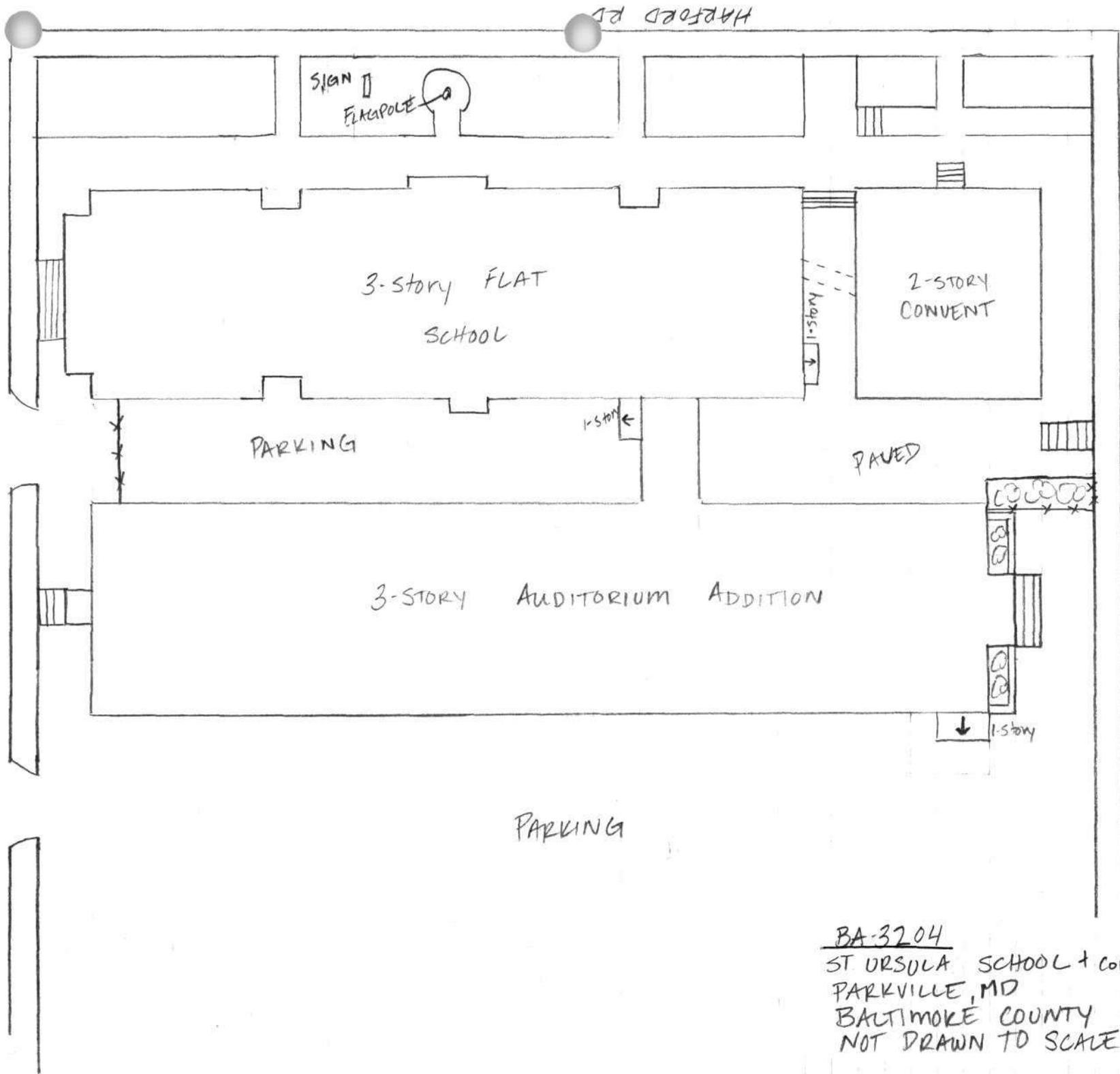
GARAGE



PARKING
LOT

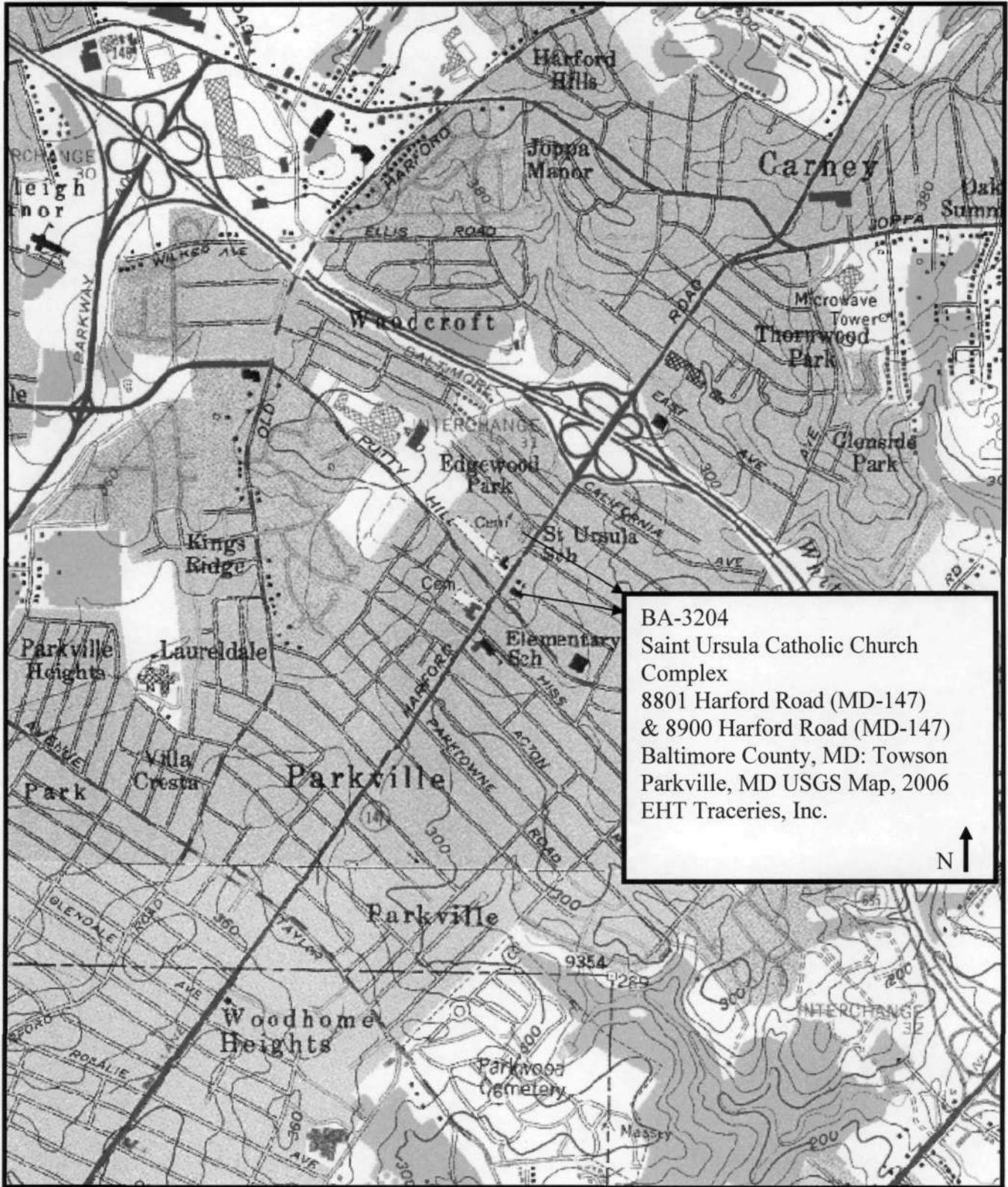


HARFORD ROAD



RESOURCE
SKETCH
MAP
← N

BA-3204
ST URSULA SCHOOL + CONVENT
PARKVILLE, MD
BALTIMORE COUNTY
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



BA-3204
Saint Ursula Catholic Church
Complex
8801 Harford Road (MD-147)
& 8900 Harford Road (MD-147)
Baltimore County, MD: Towson
Parkville, MD USGS Map, 2006
EHT Tracerics, Inc.





BA-3204 (10F13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8801 HARTFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH



BA-3204 (2 of 13)
ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
8801 HARFORD ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2006
MD SHPO
SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST



BA-3204 (3 of 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8801 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION OF RECTORY, LOOKING EAST



BA-3204 (4 of 13)
ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
8801 HARFORD ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF RECTORY, LOOKING NORTH



BA-3204 (5 OF 13)
ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
8801 HARFORD ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2006
MD SHPO
NORTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST



BA-3204 (6 OF 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8801 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION OF GARAGE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST



BA-3204 (7 of 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8801 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF REAR BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH



BA-3204 (8 of 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8900 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION OF SCHOOL, LOOKING NORTHWEST



BA-3204 (9 of 13)
ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
8900 HARFORD ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2006
MD SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION OF SCHOOL, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



BA-3204 (10 OF 13)
ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX
8900 HARFORD ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2006
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION OF CONVENT, LOOKING WEST



BA-3204 (11 of 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8900 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD-SHPO

WEST ELEVATION OF CONVENT AND SCHOOL, LOOKING NORTHEAST



ST. URSULA
AUDITORIUM

BA-3204 (12 OF 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8900 HARFORD ROAD:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES.

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION OF AUDITORIUM, LOOKING NORTH



BA-3204 (13 of 13)

ST. URSULA CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

8900 HARFORD ROAD

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2006

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION OF AUDITORIUM, LOOKING NORTHEAST