

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Mount Saint Mary's College Old Campus Complex

2. Location

street & number Route 15 ___ not for publication

city, town Emmitsburg vicinity of 6th congressional district

state Maryland code 24 county Frederick code 021

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Robert J. Wickenheiser, President

street & number Mount Saint Mary's College

city, town Emmitsburg ___ vicinity of state Maryland 21727

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse

street & number Record Street

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

F-6-24

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Mount Saint Mary's College is located along U.S. Route 15 about two miles south of Emmitsburg in northern Frederick County. The historic portion or the old campus stands to the west of Route 15 at the base of College Mountain and is separated from the highway by a newer portion of the campus. The historic section includes twenty-seven buildings, most of which are constructed of locally quarried stone. Of the twenty-seven structures included, only three do not contribute to the historical and cultural character of the complex. The college grounds are comparable to those of a well-kept park.

Buildings and sites included in the nominated section of the campus are: (Buildings and sites not contributing marked with asterisk)

1. Dubois Hall: 1824; Georgian, banked four stories, native quarried coursed stone; designed by John Dubois, College founder. Dormitory.
2. Brute Hall: 1843, four stories with pedimented dormers, arched Gothic doorway addition; native quarried coursed stone. Designed by Simon Brute de Remon. Dormitory.
3. McCaffrey Hall: 1853; addition 1897; four stories with pedimented dormers; built of native quarried coursed stone. Dormitory.
4. Bradley Hall: 1914; four and one-half stories built of native quarried stone. Dormitory and administration building. Designed by Ephraim Baldwin.
5. Laundry and Garage: C. 1915; two and one-half story dressed stones with sandstone parapet wall.
- *6. Storage Shed: 1979; two story frame and plywood storage building 44' x 48'.
- *7. Storage Building: C 1970; two and one-half story 30' x 30' tin covered storage building.
- *8. Storage Building: 1979, one story concrete and plywood structure.
9. Well House: C. 1915; one story quarried stone, shed roof is missing, 14' x 14'.
- *10. Pumping Station: 1970; one story German sided white painted 8x8 building.
- *11. Maintenance Building: 1979, one story tan metal 30'x60' with garage door.
12. Power House: 1911; two story quarried stone with a seventy-five foot brick smokestack.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

13. Garage: C. 1915; banked one story quarried stone, 16' x 16', shed roof, plank doors.
14. Well House: C. 1915; single story quarried stone with shed roof.
15. Purcell Hall: 1840s; banked one story coursed quarried stone.
- *16. Chlorination Station: 1979; one story brick building, shed roof.
17. Barrett Hall: 1834; banked one and one-half story coursed quarried stone originally stuccoed; originally used as chapel, springhouse, washhouse and laboratory. Art studio.
18. Chapel of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception; 1906; two story native coursed quarried stone Romanesque Revival with wall buttresses, round arched openings, six story bell tower. Designed by Frances Baldwin.
19. Seminary/McSweeney Hall: 1906; five story coursed native quarried stone, decorative sawnwork porch, cupola, stone gabled dormers. Designed by Ephraim Baldwin.
20. Flynn Hall: 1903; built by Hobbs. Two story coursed native quarried stone. Originally contained a small swimming pool and bowling alley on ground floor and gymnasium, basketball court and raised tract on the main floor. Designed by Ephraim Baldwin.
- *21. Grotto Restrooms: C. 1975; one story quarried stone restrooms with dark asphalt shed roof.
22. Pangborn Campanile: 1965; The Pangborn Campanile is fourteen feet square of native stone trimmed with Indiana limestone and is ninety-five feet tall topped by a twenty-five foot tall gold-leafed bronze figure of Mary--cast in Italy. It stands on the site of the Old Church on the Mountain (1806-1913).
- *23. Grotto Pavillion: 1975; The Grotto pavillion is open on four sides and supported by eight massive cut stone pillasr with a sloping floor. It is arranged as a semi-amphitheater to seat three to four hundred people. There is a wall joining the two centered pillars on the east, the wall forms a backdrop for the altar. The flat roof is surrounded on the north, west, and south by a slanting parapet.
24. Grotto Reservoir: C. 1930; The reservoir at the Grotto is circular, perhaps fifty feet in diameter and enclosed by a vertical iron railing. It is a source of the college's drinking water.
25. Grotto: 1875; Religious shring inset into natural rock cliff.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

26. McGovern Chapel: 1906; one story stick style of quarried stone with trim of Terra Rubra sandstone.
27. Bishop Hughes Cabin: Built by John Dubois, this cabin (one room) served as a lodging for John Hughes in 1819-1820. It was moved in 1906 to its present site to provide space for the new chapel and has been extensively renovated.

Among the important structures are:

1. Dubois Hall: Built of native quarried stone, Dubois Hall is modified Georgian. Three full floors and dormered attic as well as a full ground level accessible in the front, but banked in the rear. The main floor is accessible by two matching doorways and reached by a pair of matching curved and granite staircases placed at either end of the long veranda--i.e., a simple open gallery with plain iron railing. A hexagonal cupola faced with a clock, for many years held the College bell (1828). A large gilt cross was added in 1842. On the back of the building, the main floor is at ground level. Cornices are generally plain, although there is some detail work.
2. Brute Hall: Built of native quarried stone, Brute Hall shows a main floor with two additional stories and a dormered attic; the whole resting on a half basement inaccessible from the front. The plain but massive door frame is reached by a double staircase. Brute, built in 1843 was known for fifty-six years as the Study Hall Building.
3. McCaffrey Hall: Built of native quarried stone, stands at right angles to the northeast corner of Brute Hall, and, therefore, faces south with an ell that runs north and east. Two stories were built in 1852-1854. The cornerstone was laid by Purcell. The building housed the refectory until the 1950s when the Cogan Student Union Building came into being. Its main floor is accessed by a doorway at either end of the front as well as a major central entrance marked by a peaked pediment as opposed to the flat lintels of the side entrances. About 1897, an additional story and attic were added, bringing it not quite to the height of Brute and Dubois halls. At one time, a covered porch extended across its front. Today, it is faced by a stone terrace supported by low stone arches which provide cover for a passage along the side of the basement. Its north ell is accessed by a single, straight flight of stone steps. On the east side of the ell, the building rises severely plain to the dormered attic. At a later date a small brick wing was added to provide lavatory facilities on each floor.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #3.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

This building forms the north end of a quadrangle known as The Terrace--closed on the west by Dubois and Brute Halls and on the south, partially, by the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. It is sited sufficiently high on the side of the Mountain to be a prominent landmark for several miles from the North, East, and South. It is named for John McCaffrey, President of the College 1838-1872.

4. Bradley Hall: The cornerstone was laid October 15, 1915, but the financial strictures of World War I delayed completion of Bradley Hall until June 1921. Bradley Hall is a spacious, high-ceilinged structure of native quarried stone, lacking in ostentation, but characterized by strength and symmetry. Shaped like a capital "I", it lies across the base of the mountain. Its main entrance is reached by a long flight of stairs, branching north and south from a central landing. A covered porch with skylights is an important feature running from crossbar to crossbar of the "I". The porch forms a colonnade for the ground floor which is set into a slight rise towards the rear (west). Above the main floor are two stories and an attic. The latter having small windows set in low ornamental gables.
18. The Chapel of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception: The College Chapel with the main entrance to the east and a bell tower on the northeast, with an entrance from the east is built of native quarried stone. The main entrance is reached by six or eight steps. The floor plan is cruciform--the ends of the cross arms contain rose windows, while the east front has a triptych window. The building is Romanesque. The bell tower rises squarely to a pyramidal roof. The bells are visible through the top level of the tower in a section that is four stories above the side entrance. The chapel forms a major portion of the southern side of the imposing range of buildings which form a quadrangular terrace.
20. Flynn Hall: Situated below and to the east of the Terrace, Flynn Hall is shaped like an inverted "T". Built of native quarried stone, its foundations, quoins, and window trim are of "Terra Rubra" sandstone taken from the uncompleted chapel begun in 1857. Twelve or fourteen steps lead to a porch across the north front. The eastern and western ends of the porch are closed off by rooms. The main level is raised above ground, the basement is three or four steps below the surrounding earth. Originally built as a gymnasium with indoor pool and a bowling alley, a basketball court, and a raised track. Flynn Hall is used today as a theater and an assembly hall. The statue of St. Joseph, placed opposite of Flynn Hall, was erected in 1905 at which time the 1874 statue of the Madonna was brought from the cupola of the Old Church on the Hill.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

19. Seminary: Built of native quarried stone, the building rises three stories and an attic above a full basement. The main floor is accessed by a double staircase joining at a landing and then continuing as a single stair to a large covered porch extending across most of the east front. The attic is gabled at the north and south ends and has five double dormers. A large lantern-type cupola is centered on the roof. The building is situated to the south of the college chapel. In 1947 the building was renovated and the chapel enlarged. In 1974-75 O'Donnell Auditorium was added to the north end of the original building.
18. Barrett Hall: Basically a one-story and attic building running north and south with a basement set into the slope and opening east and south, this long low structure of native quarried stone has its main entrance in the north end. It has seen a variety of uses from springhouse, washhouse, dairy, chapel and classroom. Its ten windows on either side are 12 over 6 lights. It was known from the 1830s as St. Vincent de Paul Chapel until it was renamed "The Science Laboratory" and more recently Barrett Hall after Fr. Philip Barrett the College Treasurer during the late 1960s and early 1970s.
15. Purcell Hall: Purcell is essentially a one story building of quarried native stone. Set into a slope, its east end has two stories surmounted by a pitched roof--the gabling is of brick. Its main entrance, on the south is reached by a long flight of steps running from east to west across the face of the building. Over the door centered in the southern wall is a large stone gable with a demi-lune window. Contrary to appearances, the building has no attic. A massive stone fireplace is centered on the north interior wall. Once used as a music hall/auditorium, it is now a quiet study hall. Located behind McCaffrey Hall's west end, it is to the north of the old Chapel. Its date of construction is obscure, but is prior to 1880.
27. Archbishop John Hughes Cabin: Built by John Dubois, this cabin (one room) served as a lodging for John Hughes in 1819-1820. It was moved in 1906 to its present site to provide space for the new chapel. In the 1960s, during the presidency of Msgr. Phillips, the cabin was extensively repaired. Today it is located perhaps 100 yards south of McSweeney Hall (The Seminary).
26. The Grotto Chapel: Located near the Grotto in a park-like setting, the 1905 (?) McGovern Chapel is tiny. It is stick-style, but with buttresses at each corner. Built of native quarried stone, it has double doors facing east. There is some trim of Terra Rubra sandstone. It replaces a wooden lattice structure built around 1880. The grotto has been in existence since 1805, and took its present form about 1875. The four chapel windows--Elizabeth Seton, John Dubois, Simon

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #5.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Brute, and Bishop McGovern was made by the Baut Company of Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1958.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed acreage of approximately forty-five acres for Mount Saint Mary's College Old Campus Complex includes all significant structures and sites delineating the old campus section of the college as it developed prior to 1925. This area is bounded by physical and geographical boundaries. The new campus extends east of the designated area across Route 15 and is architecturally different from the new campus which was built primarily after 1950.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The quality of significance possessed by the Old Campus of Mount Saint Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland stems from three sources: religion, education, and architecture. Mt. St. Mary's College is significant for its contribution to the broad patterns of Catholic history in the United States. Founded in 1807, Mount Saint Mary's College is the oldest independent Catholic college in the country; its graduates are responsible directly or indirectly for the establishment of at least nineteen Catholic colleges in the U.S. and served as missionaries in the early southwest and northwest frontiers as well as the principal Catholic prelates positions in such major metropolitan areas as New York, Chicago, and Savannah during the nineteenth century. Architecturally, Mt. St. Mary's Old Campus College buildings are significant because they principally reflect the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction namely Romanesque Revival constructed of locally quarried stone representing the work of a master architect, Emphraim Francis Baldwin, who also was an alumnus of the college.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Mount Saint Mary's was founded in 1808 by John Dubois, a French emigre priest who arrived in 1794 with letters of introduction from Lafayette to Monroe, Jefferson, Madison, and Patrick Henry. Originally serving in Richmond, Virginia, Dubois was assigned to Frederick, Maryland in 1796 where he supervised the construction of the First Catholic Church in the town, St. Johns.

In 1805, Dubois established a school known as Chinquapin in the vicinity of the present day site of the college. Between 1807 and 1809 mountain lands were acquired by Dubois for the purpose of establishing an educational institution.

Initially, log buildings were constructed in the vicinity of the present day Grotto Pavillion. A stone and stucco church was also built between 1805-1807 and used as the parish church until St. Anthony's (off campus at the foot of the mountain) was constructed in 1896.

Additional log and frame buildings were constructed around the present day Terrace, a formal green square which has continued to be the center of the campus as the college grew.

The first stone building, within days of its completion, was destroyed by fire on June 6, 1824. Using the same 95' x 50' site, rebuilding commenced immediately and Dubois Hall designed by John Dubois was completed

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #6.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

in December, 1825. Today, Dubois Hall continues to stand at the edge of the Terrace in a relatively unchanged form. By 1844, the early log and frame buildings of the college had been demolished, except for the Bishop Hughes Cabin, and were systematically replaced by more substantial structures of locally quarried stone beginning with: Barrett Hall, 1834, Brute Hall, 1848, Purcell Hall, c. 1840, and McCaffrey Hall, 1852.

In 1851 the lower floor of Brute became a study hall, gaslights were installed in 1857. The upper floors of McCaffrey Hall were not completed until 1897.

The Civil War affected seriously the number of students enrolled in this border institution and brought to a halt work on a Gothic-styled chapel whose partially built "Terra Rubra" sandstone walls and base were used in 1902 to form the foundations, quoins and decoration of Flynn Hall, a gymnasium built by Ephraim Baldwin, an alumnus of the college.

The first twenty years of the twentieth century were a flurry of building activity for the college, almost entirely all designed by Baldwin. These buildings include Bradley Hall (1915), McSweeney Hall (1906), McGovern Chapel (1906), Flynn Hall (1903) and the Chapel of our Lady of Immaculate Conception (1906) designed by Baldwin's son, Francis. Ephraim Baldwin had a distinguished architectural career, having served as the chief architect for B & O Railroad in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Baldwin was responsible for the design of numerous railroad structures throughout the state of Maryland including the Point of Rocks Railroad Station in Frederick County. At the turn of the twentieth century he was employed by the State of Maryland and the Roman Catholic Church. The large principally Romanesque quarried stone buildings of the Old Campus form a cohesive visual unit relatively unchanged since construction in form or function. The large imposing institutional buildings provide a striking contrast with the pastoral farmland and wooded mountainland which surrounds the college.

Two structures on the campus of significance which are distinctive from the main buildings are the following: the Bishop Hughes Cabin and the Grotto. The Archbishop John Hughes Cabin, constructed circa 1820, moved in 1906 and substantially renovated in the 1960s, is principally significant as the cabin which lodged Hughes during his stay at Mount Saint Marys. John Hughes, a copious writer, is revered at "The Mount" for his contributions to Catholic education in the United States. An Archbishop of New York, Hughes founded St. John's College (now Fordham) and St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy, and served as Abraham Lincoln's personal representative to Napoleon III during the Civil War.

The Grotto grew from a small natural cave used by Dubois and Brute as a place of quiet meditation to what is now an internationally recognized

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #7.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

public oratory. Its attraction for individuals, for the College, and for groups, is substantiated by frequent mention in archival records (1815, 1819, 1825, 1858, 1878, and forward). The Grotto was enlarged and rebuilt like the Lourdes Grotto in France in the 1850s.

Mt. St. Mary's College has educated thousands of men and more recently, women. Its graduates number over 2500 priests and 12,000 laity.

Its clergy have been consistently well educated not only in matters of faith but in classics and literature. Many served as missionaries on the early frontiers of Kentucky, Indiana, and of the Old Northwest.

Between 1826 and 1907, thirty prelates were religious leaders in such major locales as New York (1826), Louisville (1841), Cincinnati (1833), Chicago (1844), Savannah (1850), Charleston (1882) and Columbus (1880). The number of priests and bishops whose training is connected with this institution has significantly influenced the course of American Catholicism.

From its earliest years, Catholic families saw the Mount as a place to educate their sons, not only as priests but as laymen. Students who came to Mount Saint Marys represented, in most cases, groups comparable to today's middle and upper middle classes.

Among Mountain laymen graduates were: John Lafarge, famous painter who worked with Stamford White and Augustus St. Gaudens, George S. Miles and John Ryan, both writers, and James McSherry, chief justice of Maryland.

From a point of view of religious history and of education, as well as for its exemplification of prevailing periods of architecture, and for the contributions its alumni have made beyond its gates, Mount Saint Mary's College is notable in the history of Maryland and in the history of the nation.

The college campus, located on the east side of college mountain, visible for miles in the north, south, and east directions, comprises a collection of buildings of such architectural distinction and history that they warrant preservation designation.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Meline, Mary M. and Edward F.X. McSweeney: The Story of the Mountain: Mount Saint Mary's College and Seminary, Emmitsburg, Maryland: published by the Emmitsburg Chronicle, Emmitsburg, MD 1911--2 volumes 555 p. & 487 p.

Also, The Jubilee at Mount Saint Mary's, October 6, 1858--published by the President of Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD--New York, Edward Dunigan & Brothers, 1859.

The Mountain Echo--schoolpaper.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING at the John Hughes Cabin--a line drawn northeast towards the steps of the library about 1800 feet stopping at the fireplug located on the southwest corner of the library, then drawn north along the existing sidewalk to the junction (near the fireplug) with the driveway leading to the parking area of the Science Building approximately 500 feet. Turning at a right angle to the west, a line drawn about 1900 feet passing to the south of the laundry and the Garage to a point 50 feet west of the Grotto where the line turns south for approximately 100 feet to the southwest corner of the cemetery where the line angles south and east approximately 1500 feet to join with the original starting point south and east of the Hughes cabin.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #8

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 40 acres approximately

Quadrangle name Emmitsburg Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #9

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelly Fitzpatrick/Cherilyn Widell

Mount Saint Mary's College/

organization Fred. Co. Office of Hist. Pres.

date 1 December 1980

street & number

telephone (301) 447-6122

city or town Emmitsburg/Frederick

state Maryland 21727/21701

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For HCRS use only

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

date

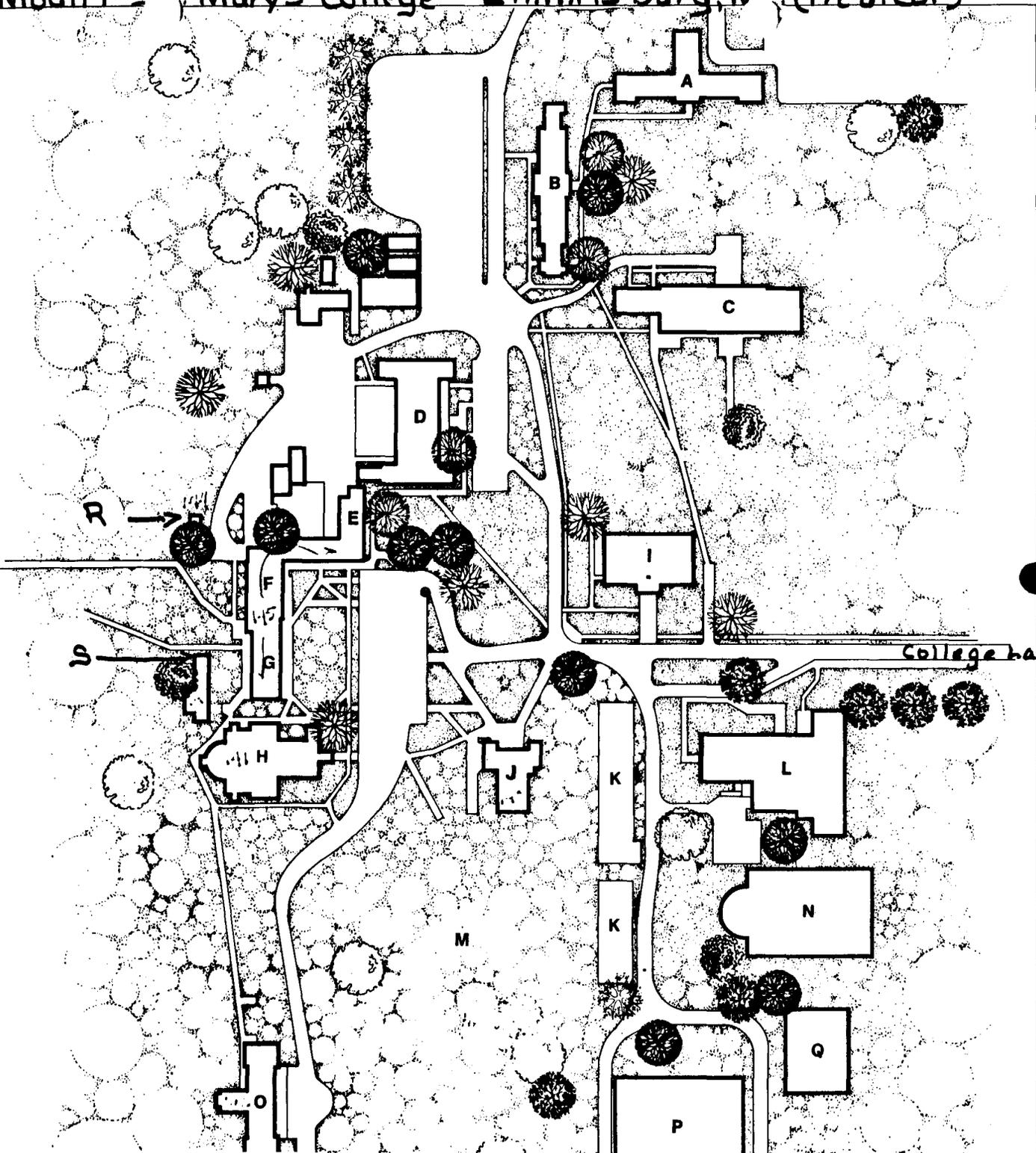
Chief of the National Register

Attest

date

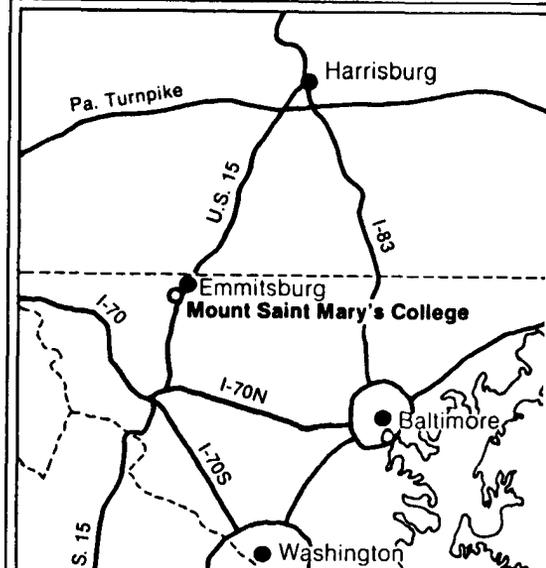
Chief of Registration

Mount St. Mary's College - Emmitsburg, Md. (Fred. Co.)



← Campus Map Legend

- A Sheridan Hall (Residence) _____
 - B Pangborn Hall (Residence) _____
 - C Coad Science Hall _____
 - D Bradley Hall (Administration Building) _____
 - E McCaffrey Hall (Residence) 1858
 - F Bruté Hall (Residence) 1844
 - G Dubois Hall (Residence) 1826
 - H College Chapel 1910
 - I Phillips Library _____
 - J Flynn Hall 1903
 - K Tennis Courts _____
 - L Cogan Student Center _____
 - M Echo Field _____
 - N Swimming Pool _____
 - O Seminary 1907
 - P Memorial Gymnasium _____
 - Q Basketball Courts _____
- 145 {
- 141 Purcell Lounge - 1835
- 143 Barrett Hall 1836
- F-6-24

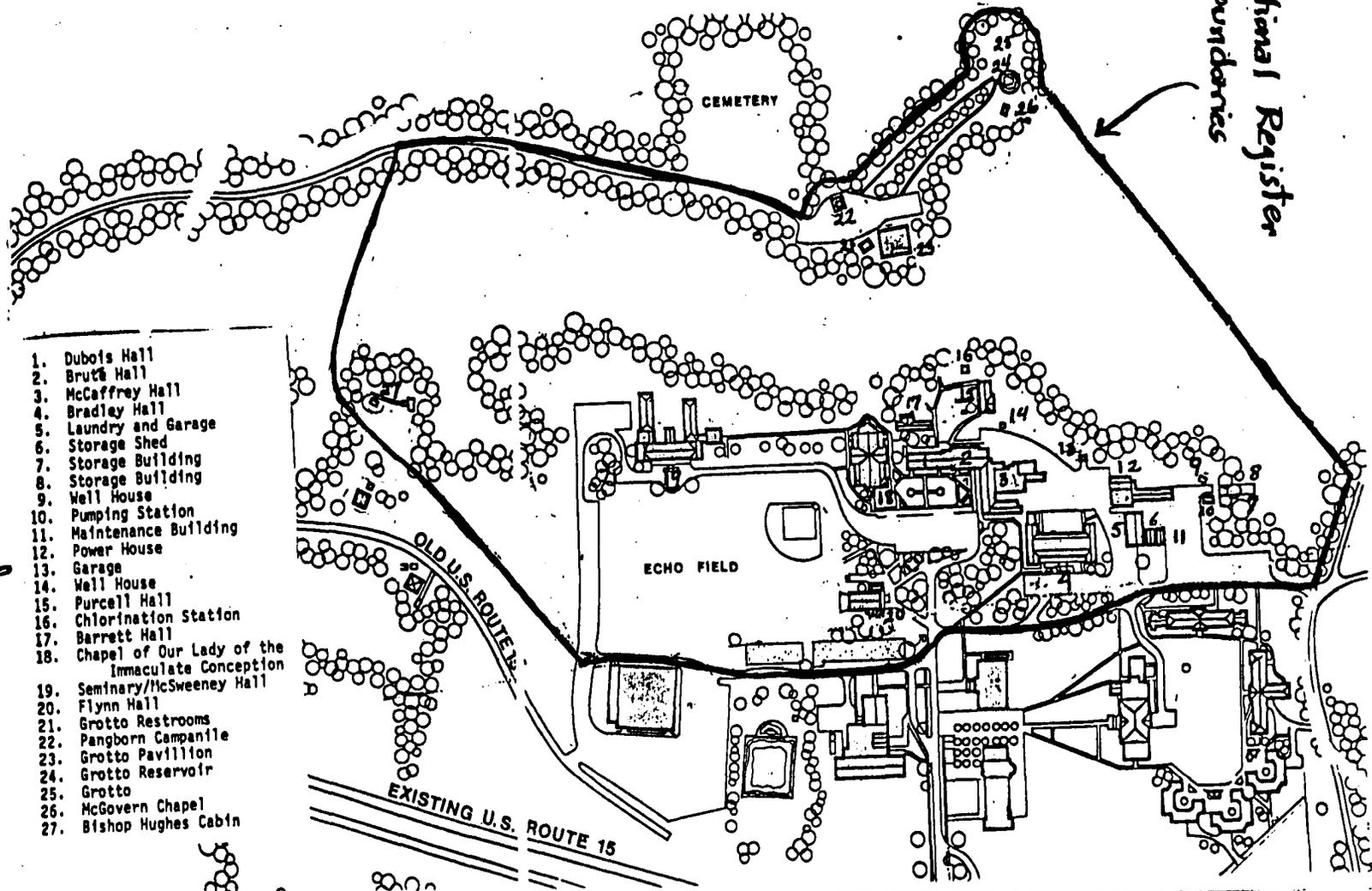


sketch map
November 1980

Mount Saint Mary's College Old
Campus Complex
Frederick County, Maryland

F-6-24

National Register
boundaries



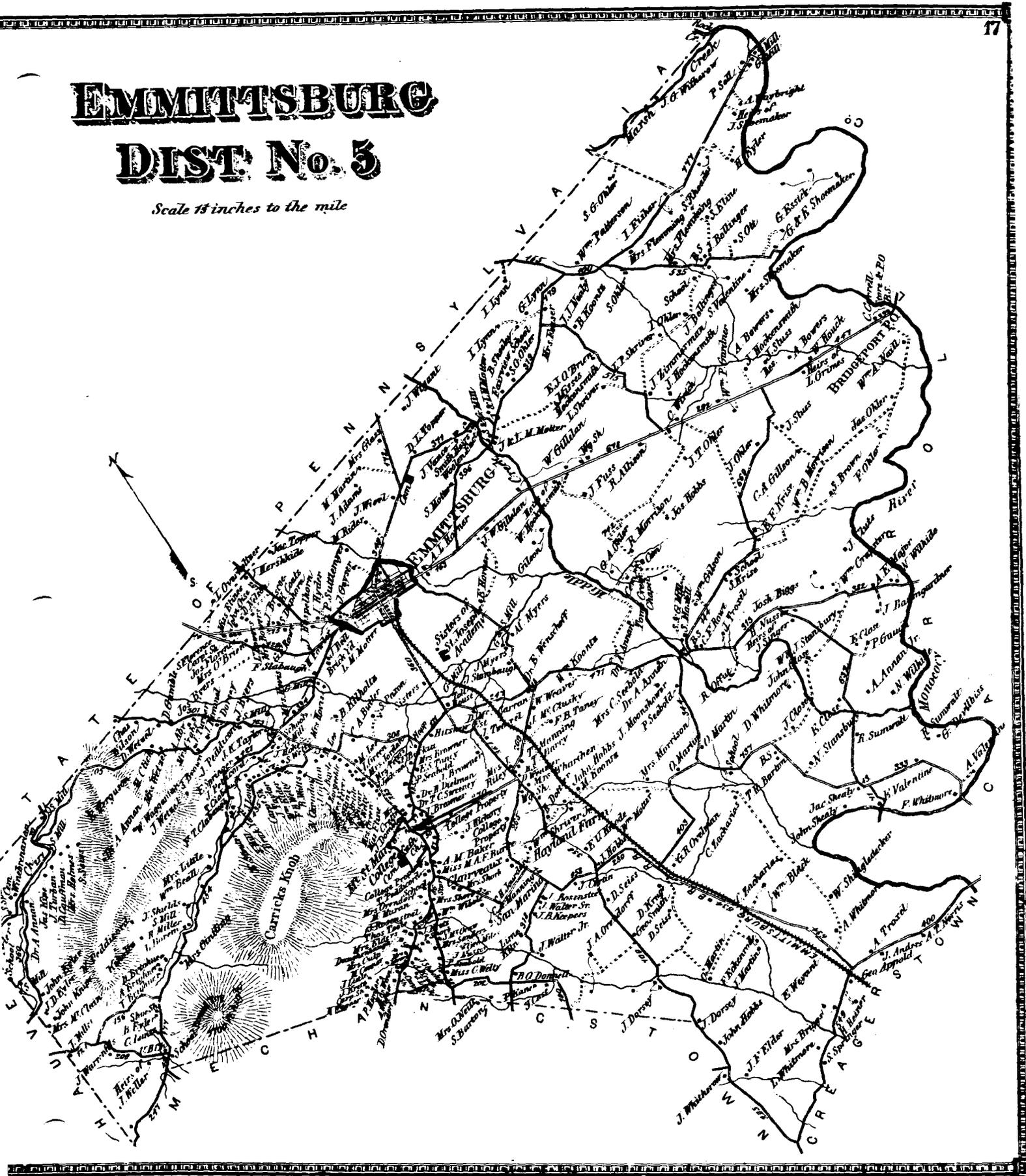
1. Dubois Hall
2. Bruck Hall
3. McCaffrey Hall
4. Bradley Hall
5. Laundry and Garage
6. Storage Shed
7. Storage Building
8. Storage Building
9. Well House
10. Pumping Station
11. Maintenance Building
12. Power House
13. Garage
14. Well House
15. Purcell Hall
16. Chlorination Station
17. Barrett Hall
18. Chapel of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception
19. Seminary/McSweeney Hall
20. Flynn Hall
21. Grotto Restrooms
22. Pangborn Campanile
23. Grotto Pavillion
24. Grotto Reservoir
25. Grotto
26. McGovern Chapel
27. Bishop Hughes Cabin

NS

EMMITTSBURG

DIST. No. 3

Scale 1 1/2 inches to the mile



PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND

16

2

21727

EMI

F-6-24
ADC of Alexandria, Inc., 1986

MOUNT SAINT MARYS COLLEGE

Grotto of Lourdes

ST ANTHONY

MOTTERS

WIVELL
ESTATES

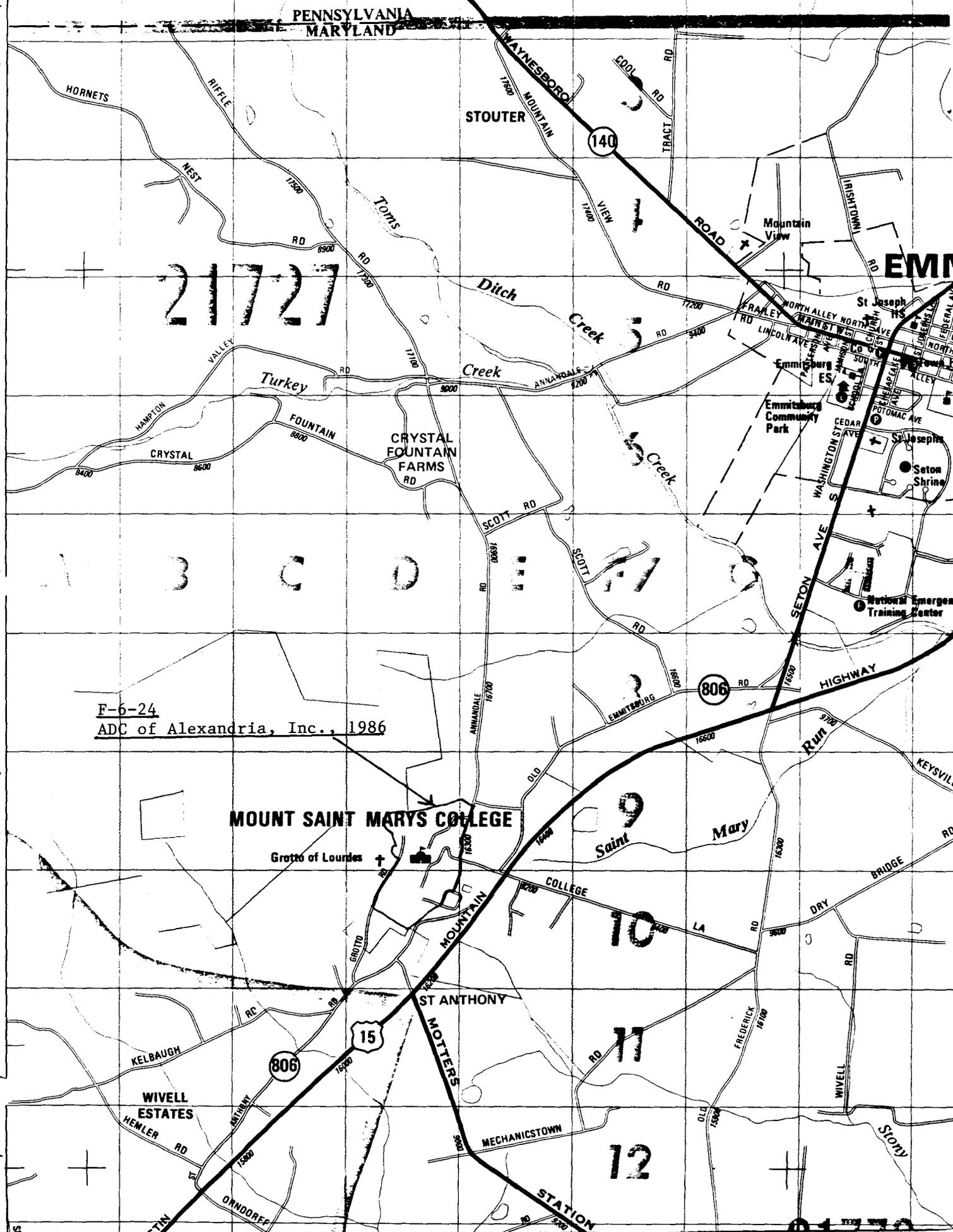
STATION

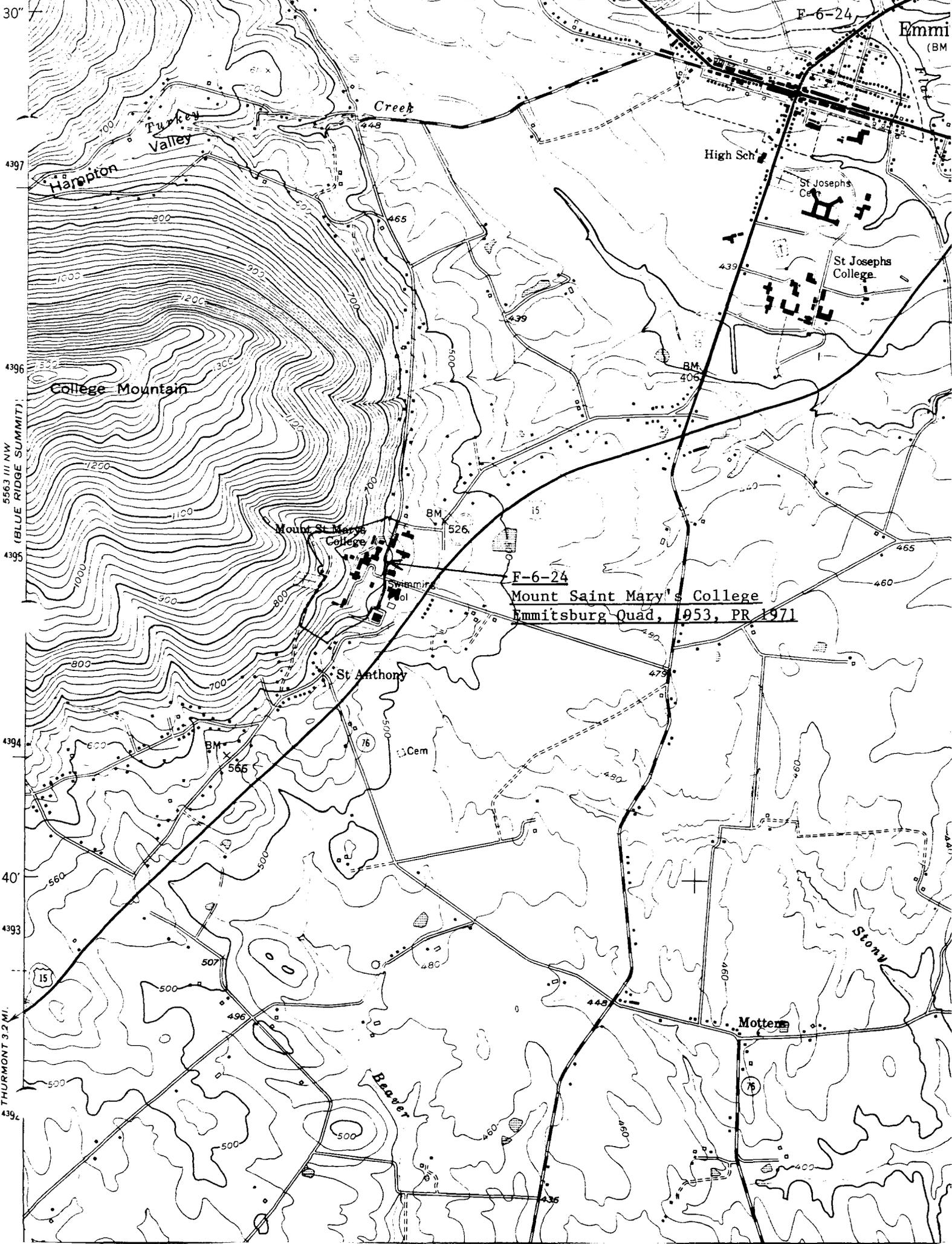
Saint Mary

10

11

12





30"
4397
4396
4395
4394
40'
4393
4392
5563 III NW
(BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT)
THURMONT 3.2 MI.

Emmi
(BM)

F-6-24

Creek

Harpton
Tucker Valley

High Sch

St Josephs
Ce

St Josephs
College

College Mountain

Mount St. Mary's
College

F-6-24
Mount Saint Mary's College
Emmitsburg Quad, 1953, PR 1971

St Anthony

Cem

Stony
Stone

Mottens

Beecher