

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

10173 HA-41
MAGI # 1300411208

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Harford
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
St. Ignatius Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Same

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
533 East Jarrettsville Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Forest Hill

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Harford CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Lawrence Cardinal Shehan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, / Corporation Sole

STREET AND NUMBER:
Catholic Center, 320 Cathedral Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Harford County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
40 S. Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Bel Air

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Harford
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Ignatius Church is a rubble stone, one story rectangular structure of five bays, with a tall tower at the west end and a rubble stone two story rectangular addition of four bays to the south. The three westerly bays, of approximately equal size, comprise the original 35' x 50' church of 1786-1792; the two easterly bays, each slightly longer than the three original bays, comprise the 34' addition of 1848. The tower was added externally at the west end in 1865. The two story wing to the south was added in 1822 as a Priest's residence, later gutted of interior partitions for use as a parish hall. A small frame sacristy was added to the south side of the east bay in 1887.

Arched windows retain their original frames with complete exterior architraves broken by wood impost blocks and keystones; the south windows, and a semi-circular window in the east gable, retain their original moulded sills, while the north windows, and two lower east windows, have concrete replacement sills. The remains of muntins, defining rectangular lights, 33 over 20, can be seen in the sash of all north and south windows, cut out in 1887 for stained glass. The three windows of the east end retain their original sash, intact. The thirteen lights of the semi-circular window in the gable suggests the original pattern in the heads of the side windows of the nave.

The stonework of the original central bay on the south side suggests that a door was filled in, and the pitch of the interior sill is slightly different. A door in this location is consistent with English church design in this period, but there is no known record of a door at this location,

No window exists in the south side of the west bay; a small, square headed door at the foot of the gallery stair (see below) opens into the south wing.

Above the double doors centered on the west end is a Palladian window under a simple stone relieving arch. Stucco covers rubble stone between this relieving arch and the frame structure of the Palladian motif. The tower hides this feature externally, but it may be seen from the second story of the tower. Sash of the side lights remain, but the center sash have been replaced by utilitarian doors of the late nineteenth century, providing access to the upper stories of the tower from the interior gallery.

The 1848 windows are nearly perfect copies of the originals, with very slight variations in the mouldings -- an unusual instance of an early conscious attempt to match original work.

The three windows of the east end were relocated there in 1848 from the "pentagonal sacristy" (probably an apse or apsidal shaped projection consisting of five sides of a regular octagon) which this addition replaced.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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STATE	Maryland	
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(Continuation Sheet) #1

(Number all entries)

#7 Description (Continued)

The simple wood cornice, showing no evidence of the extension, is probably of 1848, or later.

The roof of the nave is now covered with slate, but under the roof of the 1822 south wing, original wood shingles survive in situ on the nave roof, of cypress or pine, round butted, fastened with wrought iron nails; the shingles clearly show about thirty years' weathering.

The double west doors, each with three partially raised panels, together form a typical six panel door design. They may be original, or may date from the 1848 extension; while they now swing outwardly, they originally swung inwardly, and wrought iron brackets remain in the door frame which once held a wooden security bar.

Above a wainscot to windowsill height, the walls and ceilings are plastered, the latter semi-elliptical in profile, with no cornice or other break at the spring line. The floor is of wood.

The wainscot of the original structure has a moulded baseboard and fully raised panels, while the wainscot in the 1848 extension has panels partially raised, and a slightly different cap moulding, another instance of later work consciously trying to be matched to original.

Windowsills are boldly pitched up to the exterior sills, and the windows themselves are set close to the exterior surface of the walls. The deep jambs are plastered, without trim.

A choir gallery occupies the west bay, supported by the west wall and four square columns, but not by the south and north walls, which are about 4 1/2' beyond the limits of the gallery. The square, fluted columns are of hand-planed material, with moulded caps and bases, probably original. The gallery floor structure is faced with a full cornice, including a crown moulding and dentils. The gallery was extended about 4' to the east to accomodate the present organ (see below), and the mouldings and railings were matched for this extension, which is supported on diagonal brackets from the four columns.

An open string stair rises from the southwest corner of the nave. The square newels of the stair, and of the gallery, appear as four square ballusters, spaced apart about by their own width, joined top and bottom and capped by the moulded rail, with curved easements, further supported by square ballusters. A half rail is applied to the opposite wall, reflecting the same pattern. Mortises in the top of the gallery rail suggest the former existence of a secondary rail above, perhaps as a musician's rail. A similar stair rail exists in a contemporary, carefully designed brick house about two miles distant.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet) # 2

HA-41

STATE	Maryland	
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(Number all entries)

#7 Description (Continued)

The free-standing walnut cased organ is a tracker-action instrument of about 8 1/2 ranks, two manuals and pedals, made by Hook and Hastings of Boston and installed in 1884; it is one of the few surviving unaltered instruments of this type and age in America. The superb acoustics of the long rectangular structure with its arched plaster ceiling further enhances the excellent tonal quality of this instrument.

The ceiling plaster is applied on sawn lathe, but the blocking for the profile in the original section is fastened to the wood trusses by wrought iron nails, indicating that the profile is original, but the plaster was replaced at the time of the 1848 extension, or later.

A false east wall hides the three east windows from interior view. The wooden floor structure is a twentieth century replacement; the original floor was also of wood, above a crawl space.

The roof is supported by modified scissors trusses with king posts and a horizontal chord. Seven trusses of hewn oak, about 8' on center, are above the original section, but only two of similar design, in sawn pine, are above the 1848 extension. Purlins at the third points diagonal wind braces and common rafters complete the roof structure of the original portion, but wind braces were omitted in the 1848 extension. Two longitudinal steel trusses, spanning from the west gable to the east, on either side of the king post, were bolted together in place within the attic in 1970 to relieve the excessive stress imposed on the original trusses and bearing walls. The steel trusses were designed by structural engineer Carl L. Redd of Baltimore.

The pews date from the 1848 extension, and were, prior to 1911, arranged with two side aisles, a wide bank of pews in the center of the nave and a narrower bank of pews between each side aisle and the exterior wall. Now, the shorter pews from the sides have been joined to form pews of length equalling the original center pews, and they are arranged on either side of a center aisle, with narrow aisles against the exterior walls. A few benches survive which may be the original 1786-1792 pews.

Photographs are preserved of several stenciling schemes which have appeared on the interior walls, the first applied in 1887.

Sanctuary furnishings are mostly of the twentieth century, but portions of the more ornate late nineteenth century fittings survive in storage. In the sacristy is an interesting early nineteenth century vestment case, said also to have served as a sacristy altar and tabernacle. Also in the sacristy is an early safe, locked with a massive key.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet) #3

HA-41

STATE	Maryland	
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(Number all entries)

#7 Description (Continued)

Four stories of the five story tower of 1865 are of brick, stuccoed, and originally painted in imitation of ashlar. The first three stories, at a point above the nave roof ridge, are finished with a wood cornice. Double doors open into the ground floor from each of the three exposed sides, and a six over six window on each exposed side lights each upper story. The fourth story, its walls slightly recessed from the lower walls, is decorated by wood pilasters at the corners, supporting a second, full cornice. A six over six window is in each side. In the fifth story, which is of frame construction, a short podium, recessed from the fourth story, supports four free-standing round Tuscan columns which, in turn, support a third cornice and a small domical roof covered with sheet copper. A cross is on top of the dome. The frame belfry walls, with arched panels of louvres on each side, is within the columns.

Heavy timber corner posts, girts and diagonal bracing built within the brick walls, visible inside, were undoubtedly included to absorb racking forces caused by the 1100 pound bell, made by Joshua Regester of Baltimore, installed when the tower was completed. This bell, unusually large for a parish church, rings with a rich, deep tone, audible at least three miles away in the right weather conditions.

In the south wing, a door in both east and west sides of the bay next to the church opened into what was, originally, a stair hall; the stair is next to the church. All interior partitions were gutted late in the nineteenth century, and the addition was converted to a parish hall, its use today. A small, two story frame service addition at the south end replaced an earlier, one story frame addition in 1971. All windows of the south wing are six over six.

#11 Form Prepared By (Continued)

James T. Wollon, AIA
Craig's Corner Road
Havre de Grace
Maryland 21078

9. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Ignatius' Church in Harford County is one of the few known eighteenth century churches in Maryland and is the oldest extant church in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The lack of eighteenth century Catholic churches in a colony founded by Roman Catholics indicates the strict nature of English anti-popery laws. Roman Catholics could not vote or hold office; mass was allowed but only if celebrated in private homes. However, after independence could Roman Catholics openly worship and erect churches. St. Ignatius' Church, constructed between 1786 and 1792, provides a reminder of the religious freedom won by the Revolution and guaranteed by the Constitution.

St. Ignatius is located on a two acre tract purchased by Charles Sewall, S. J. in 1779. Sylvester Boarman, S. J., supervised the construction of the building; his fellow Jesuits provided the first parish priests. The preponderance of Jesuits in the early history of St. Ignatius' exemplifies the major role the Society of Jesus played in the foundation of the Roman Catholic church in Maryland. The order, dedicated to missionary work, came to Southern Maryland with the first settlers. A century later (1743) Jesuits acquired property in Harford County and established the Mission of St. Joseph. They constructed a dwelling and reserved one room for a chapel for their use and for the community.

The Jesuit Mission of St. Joseph administered St. Ignatius' Church through the second decade of the nineteenth century. In 1813 the mission was unable to provide priests and for two years the parish had no clergy. Archbishop John Carroll provided a priest from the regular clergy of the Archdiocese of Baltimore for a year. Then the Jesuits resumed responsibility. In 1817 Archbishop Ambrose Maréchal assumed control of the church which has remained in the archdiocese to the present.

During the nineteenth century the parish grew as is evidenced by the expansion on to and around the original church. In 1822 the south wing was added for a residence.

The original sacristy was enlarged by thirty-five feet in 1848 replacing the first pentagonal structure. This proved insufficient by 1887 when a third sacristy was constructed on to the south facade at the eastern end. The final year of the Civil War saw the construction of the bell tower and installation of the bell. After a closure of two years the church reopened in 1969. This inaugurated a thorough renovation of the building (1969-1970) and a renewed interest in its history.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Joerndt, Clarence V. St. Ignatius, Hickory and Its Missions.
 Manuscript being prepared for publication.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Clarence V. Joerndt, 316 E. Belcrest Rd., Bel Air, Maryland 21014 (See Continuation Sheet #3)

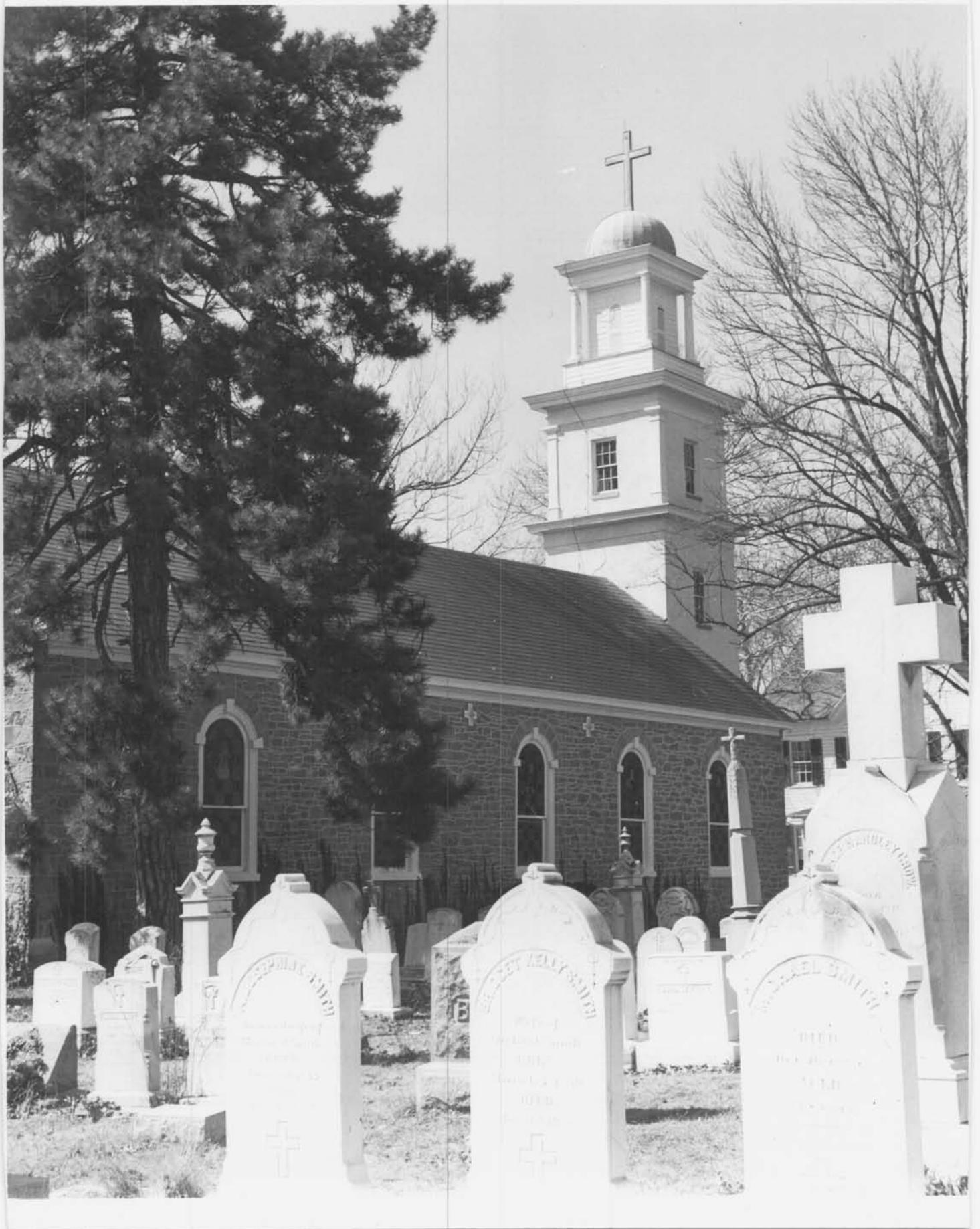
ORGANIZATION: Assisted by members of the Harford County Committee DATE: Sept. 14, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: the Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road,

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION
<p>As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name _____ Orlando Ridout IV</p> <p>Title <u>State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland</u></p> <p>Date _____</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p>_____ Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p>_____ Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date _____</p>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

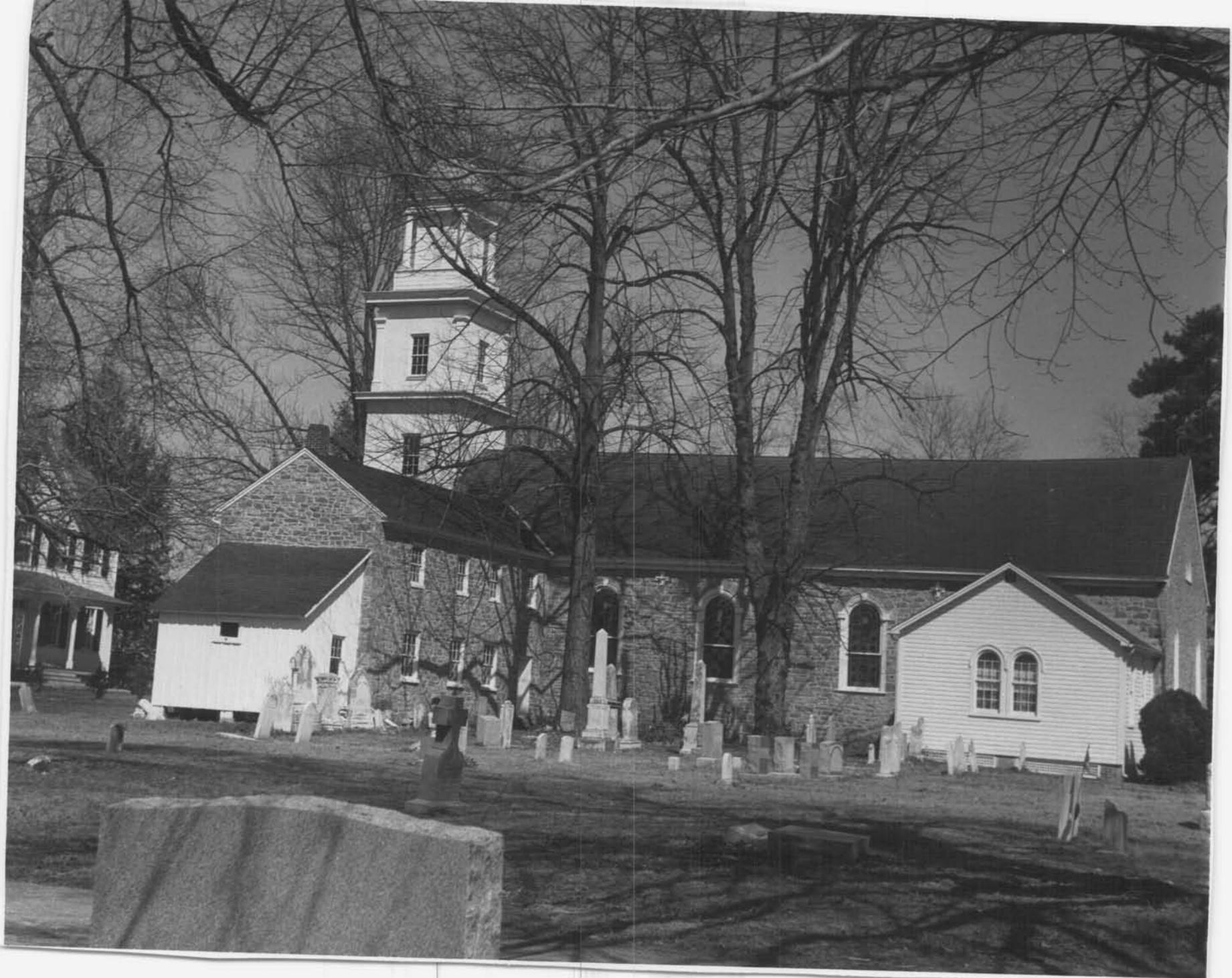


MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH
HARFORD CO. (HA-41)
view from NE

PHOTO CREDIT:
JAMES T. WOLLON, JR.
1973

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED
WITHOUT PERMISSION



~~MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST~~
~~2525 RIVA ROAD~~
~~ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401~~

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH
HARFORD CO. (HA-41)
view from SE

PHOTO CREDIT:
JAMES T. WOLLON, JR.
1973
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EAST FACADE
ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH
HARFORD CO, MD
(HA-41)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
2525 RIVA ROAD
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

ANN E. HILL
7/73