

MAN # - 1900290028

SM-29

Form 10-300  
(Jul. 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM  
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: St. Mary's	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:  
St. Mary's City

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
St. Mary's City Historic District

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: On the east bank of St. Mary's River about 5 miles north of its confluence with the Potomac River, on State Route 5

CITY OR TOWN: St. Mary's City 1st. Congressional District

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: St. Mary's CODE: 037

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" 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
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: State of Maryland, administered by the St. Mary's City Commission and various private owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: St. Mary's City STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: St. Mary's County Courthouse, Clerk of Circuit Court

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 308

CITY OR TOWN: Leonardtown STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: none

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

During the first 30 years of its existence, St. Mary's City, like Jamestown, was a country neighborhood, with its 12 to 14 buildings, each a country place, located within one or two miles of the fort. In 1667 St. Mary's City was incorporated by Lord Baltimore into a town containing about one-square mile. Between 1672 and 1676 the first streets were laid out and by the latter year the town had about 30 houses and a large new brick State House. From this period until the year 1694-when the capital of the province was removed to Annapolis- St. Mary's reached a peak of about 60 buildings.

Two factors in the early development of the Maryland colony were responsible for the very slow growth of towns. First, the colonists' relations with the neighboring Indians were predominately friendly, negating the need for them to band together for defense. Second, the setting up by the Proprietary Government of a manorial system of large landed estates devoted to the large scale production of tobacco served to decentralize some of the governmental and economic functions usually found in town. The manor lords were given the right to create courts composed of their tenants to try minor criminal cases on their plantations, and they also used their own private shipping docks for the marketing of their tobacco. As late as the mid-18th century a traveler to the Southern colonies could accurately report that, "... the Capitals and other towns in these two colonies (Maryland and Virginia), are very slightly peopled, ...and remarkable for little else than the Residence of the Governor, and the Meeting of the Three Estates, Governor, Council, and Assembly."<sup>1</sup>

Of the total Town Land area of some 1,500 acres, about 700 acres are now occupied by numerous small farms. This cultivated land is principally in grain, with some tobacco and pasture land. Two hundred acres are occupied by St. Mary's College of Maryland, which has 7 or 8 main buildings. About 350 acres is in woodland, mostly concentrated to the southward toward St. Inigoes Creek. There is one subdivided residential area of Rosecroft, as yet thinly developed. St. Mary's City today is essentially a rural-residential area with about 100 isolated residences located along the water fronts of the river and St. Inigoes Creek and at varying intervals along the two main roads, Maryland Route 5 and the Mattapany Street-Rosecroft Road. No commercial or industrial enterprises of any character are situated within the bounds of the historic city nor in the immediate vicinity. The town site has been little disturbed over the years by erosion or the works of man. The flora and funa are also still native to the earliest colonial period. The historic setting on the west bank of the St. Mary's River, across from St. Mary's City, is also preserved intact; this area is still occupied by three large

<sup>1</sup>"18th Century Maryland as Portrayed in The Itinerant Observations of of Edward Kimberz," Maryland Historical Magazine, 1956, pp. 325-326.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

NATIONAL HISTORIC  
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farms that are located on 17th century grants. Included among these is West St. Mary's Manor, the earliest grant of land known to have been recorded in the Province of Maryland, May 9, 1634, and its manor house, which dates from about 1690.

St. Mary's Historic District contains the remains of approximately 60 17th-century structural and archeological sites that embody architectural type specimens that are eminently suited to the study of earliest style and methods of construction.

The St. Mary's City Commission, an agency of the State of Maryland, was established in 1966 for the preservation, development, and maintenance of the historic district. In 1970 the Commission published "St. Mary's City, A Plan for the Preservation and Development of Maryland's First Capital." The Plan and accompanying technical reports presented detailed analyses of the historic site's resources and potential impact. The envisioned museum encompassed 1,200 acres of shoreline, wood, and field. The planner identified four major components: a visitor center complex on St. Mary's Hill, archaeological remains of the seventeenth-century capital, two restored farmhouses and a reconstructed seventeenth-century farm, and maritime exhibits on the river. To date the Commission owns 188 acres of the proposed area.

Before this plan could proceed, it was necessary to establish, at least tentatively, the location, size, and use of historic buildings and sites. Dr. Lois Green Carr made intensive studies of boundaries, taking into account the magnetic variation from true north at the date of each property survey. Sketch Map A provides all historic sites known by documentation and gives the boundary for the Landmark District. This boundary includes the addition of Pope's Freehold which lies just north of the Town-land. Although not technically granted as Town-land, the property was included in the town from 1668-1683, and the ancient date of the tract, patented before 1650, makes it contemporary to the early development of St. Mary's City, and part of the landmark.

BOUNDARY

Beginning at the northwest corner, this boundary runs east along the northern boundary of Popes Freehold to its intersection with Fisherman Creek; thence south along the eastern boundaries of three freehold tracts; St. Peter's, St. Barbara's and St. John's, to Broom Creek; thence continuing south along Broom Creek to St. Inigoes Creek on the south; thence west along Inigoes Creek to St. Mary's River; thence north along St. Mary's River to the point of beginning. The land tracts which form part of the eastern boundary are shown on Sketch Map B. outlined in green.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian:       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century
- 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)      1634-1694

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Mary's City, founded in 1634, served as the provincial capital of Maryland until 1695 and is probably the only remaining major 17th century town site in the United States that has never been overbuilt or seriously intruded upon. Still largely rural, the great natural beauty and general historic setting of this town has survived virtually unaltered since the 17th century. Containing the undisturbed foundations of some 60 17th century structures, St. Mary's City is a major archeological site for the further study of 17th century building techniques and architecture.

After Jamestown and Plymouth, St. Mary's City was the third permanent English settlement in the United States. Site of the first Catholic chapel built in the English colonies, St. Mary's City was also the place where religious toleration was for the first time in the New World recognized as a policy of government, and where separation of church and state was established in principle and practice.

HISTORY

After the founding of Virginia, the British Crown established all the other middle and southern colonies under the proprietary system, which it had previously used to settle Maine and New Hampshire. Under this system, which succeeded the joint-stock company as a device to build England's colonial empire, the King granted large areas and the sovereign right to rule them to proprietors, his favorites or those to whom he was indebted. The proprietors were, in essence, feudal lords, though they were sometimes required to yield to the people certain political privileges and powers. The proprietors granted land to settlers on their own terms, could mortgage their grants, or could make subgrants.

Sir George Calvert was a close friend and supporter of James I. For his services, in 1617, James rewarded him with a knighthood: in 1619, named him secretary of state; in 1620, gave him a substantial annuity; in 1623, granted him lands in Newfoundland; and, in 1625, named him Baron of Baltimore and deeded him a large estate in Ireland. In 1624, Baltimore had announced his adherence to Roman Catholicism and resigned as secretary of state because of his unwillingness to take the Oath of

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Supremacy. In 1627, he attempted to settle the Newfoundland grant, which he called Avalon, but abandoned it because of the severity of the weather. The following year, he visited Virginia, where he found the climate favorable.

Denied permission to live in Virginia because of his religion, Lord Baltimore returned home and appealed to the King for help. Charles I granted him a tract of land north of Virginia, but before the grant was consummated Lord Baltimore died, in 1632. The grant passed to his son Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore who named the region of the grant "Maryland" and proceeded to establish a haven for English Catholics. The grant conveyed almost absolute powers to the Baltimores. They could not only own and dispose of land, but they could govern it with few restrictions. Their laws and decrees, however, had to be in harmony with those of England and made with the advice and assent of the freemen or the greater part of them or their representatives.

The young Baltimore, in 1633, organized a colonizing expedition and appointed his brother, Leonard Calvert, to lead it. On March 27, 1634, more than 200 settlers, in two ships, the Ark and Dove, landed in Maryland and established the town of St. Mary's in an abandoned Indian village. Twenty men in the group were "gentlemen" and received feudal grants from Baltimore; the remainder were laborers and workmen. About half were Catholic, two of whom were Jesuit priests. A fort was erected at once and a large frame house for the governor was also completed the first year. The remainder of the settlers, for the first two or three years, lived in small cottages constructed of wood and covered with thatch. In 1638 they completed the first Catholic chapel in the English colonies—a structure built of brick. From the beginning, the colony fared far better than any previous English settlement in the New World. The location was favorable, the Indians were friendly, and Governor Calvert made certain to profit from the mistakes that had been made in settling Virginia. Moreover, he could obtain emergency supplies from Virginia or New England instead of making a long voyage to England. Despite the colony's prosperity, its growth was slow because, strangely enough, few English Catholics cared to migrate; and because Baltimore insisted on an obsolescent plan of land tenure, which involved the renewal of long-outmoded feudal concepts. Under this plan, in the first years some 60 manors of 1,000 acres or more were established. Yeomen farmers, however formed the backbone of the venture.

To encourage the migration of Protestant workmen to populate his grant and in the spirit of religious freedom, in 1649 Baltimore—with the approval of his assembly—officially proclaimed the religious toleration that he had practiced from the beginning. The Maryland Toleration Act promised freedom of worship and assembly to all who

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would profess belief in the Holy Trinity.

Many Puritans had immigrated into Maryland in 1648, including a substantial group from Virginia. Within a short time, the Puritans wielded more power than the Catholics. In 1654, they gained control of the assembly; deposed Baltimore's governor, William Stone, himself a Puritan; and amended the Toleration Act to exclude all but Puritans. Meanwhile, Lord Baltimore had been deprived by the Puritan Parliament of his rights to govern the colony. He appealed to Oliver Cromwell, who ultimately sided with him against the Puritan rebels in Maryland. In 1657, his rights were restored and the bigotry of the amended Toleration Act corrected.

In July 1689 events took place at St. Mary's City that were to help bring about the end of its reign as the capital. News of the Glorious Revolution in England and James II's flight to France had reached the Chesapeake early in the year and in April the Virginia government had proclaimed William and Mary as king and queen. Lord Baltimore, who had returned to England in 1684, sent a messenger to his colony with orders to proclaim the new sovereigns, but the messenger had died before sailing and the orders had not arrived. The failure to proclaim William and Mary produced great uneasiness in Maryland and triggered anti-Catholic fears in the predominantly Protestant population. By 1689 the council was almost entirely Catholic and in Lord Baltimore's absence it lacked strong leadership. These circumstances provided a small group of agitators and ambitious men with the opportunity to overturn the proprietary government, dismiss Catholics from office, and petition William and Mary for crown rule.

This was granted in 1691 and the third Lord Baltimore lost his governmental privileges, and Maryland became a royal colony. His conversion to the Anglican faith in 1713, however, prompted the return of the proprietorship two years later, the Baltimores retaining control until the War for Independence. But intolerance of Catholicism, which had begun after 1691, continued to plague Maryland and was probably an important factor in the decision to move Maryland's capital from St. Mary's City to Annapolis—then called Anne Arundel Town. In 1694 the Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, succeeded in getting the approval of the Puritan dominated Provincial Assembly for his proposal to relocate the capital: St. Mary's City was then considered to be the traditional stronghold of the Catholic Proprietary Government and also a monument to the old Catholic regime. A few years after the removal of the seat of colonial government, St. Mary's City also lost its status as a county seat, and the community then declined rapidly. By the year 1787, all that remained of the former capital was the brick State House, which had been erected in 1676 and was then being used as

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a church, and seven widely scattered houses. In 1829 the old State House was demolished and by 1934 only two of the 17th century structures were still extant. In 1934, Maryland observed the 300th anniversary of its founding. As a part of that commemoration the existing replica of the 1676 State House was carefully reconstructed. In 1965 the State established a temporary commission to study the desirability and feasibility of restoring St. Mary's City. As a result of their report, in 1966, a permanent commission, the St. Mary's Commission, was created to preserve, develop, and maintain historic St. Mary's City.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Carr, Lois Green, Revised Report on the Boundaries of the "Town-land" of St. Mary's City, unpublished report for St. Mary's City Commission, Fall, 1968.
- "The Metropolis of Maryland": A Comment on Town Development Along the Tobacco Coast," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 69, No. 2, Summer, 1974, p. 124-145.
- Forman, Henry C., Jamestown and St. Mary's, Buried Cities of Romance, Baltimore, 1938.
- The Architecture of the Old South, Cambridge, 1948, p. 106-110.

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	UTM	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		
		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		
NW		18.374370.4228660	° . .		° . .			
NE		18.375840.4228860	° . .		° . .			
SE		18.376810.4225930	° . .		° . .			
SW		18.372760.4222890	° . .		° . .			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1500

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

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Patricia Heintzelman, architectural historian, Landmarks Review Project; original form prepared by Charles W. Snell, 1969.

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey DATE: 2/3/75

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L. St. N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National  State  Local

Name: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

Designated: Aug. 1, 1969

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

Patricia Heintzelman 7-24-75

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 7/24/75  
Director, OAHIP

Keeper of The National Register

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(Number all entries) 9. Major Bibliographical References

Tidewater Maryland Architecture and Gardens, Architectural Book Publishing Company, 1956.  
St. Mary's City: A Plan for the Preservation and Development of Maryland's First Capital, St. Mary's City Commission, March, 1970.  
St. Mary's City: A Plan for the Outdoor Museum, St. Mary's City Commission, April, 1974.  
Stone, Garry Wheeler, "St. John's Archaeological Questions and Answers," Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 69, No. 2, Summer, 1974, p. 146-168.

Map "A"



THE PREPARATION OF THIS SPECIAL MAP AGREEMENT WAS MADE THROUGH A SPECIAL GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, AND UNDER AN AGREEMENT UNDER THE GREAT ANTI-TRUST ACT AND UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 201 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED.

HISTORIC SITES

- EXISTING
- SHOWN
- ◇ TENTATIVELY SHOWN STREETS AND LOT LINES
- ◻ KNOWN SITE LOCATION - W. 111° 15' E. 150 FT.
- ◻ POSSIBLE
- ◻ KNOWN SITE LOCATION - W. 111° 15' E. 150 FT.

SOURCE: ST. MARY'S CITY COMMISSION

ROSECROFT POINT

ST. INIGOE'S





SOURCE: ST. MARYS CITY COMMISSION

THE REPLICATION OF THIS REPORT WAS FINANCIALLY MADE THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE GRANT FINANCING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 201 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED.

**TOWN LAND BOUNDARIES**

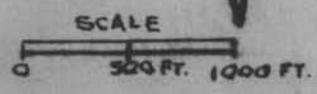
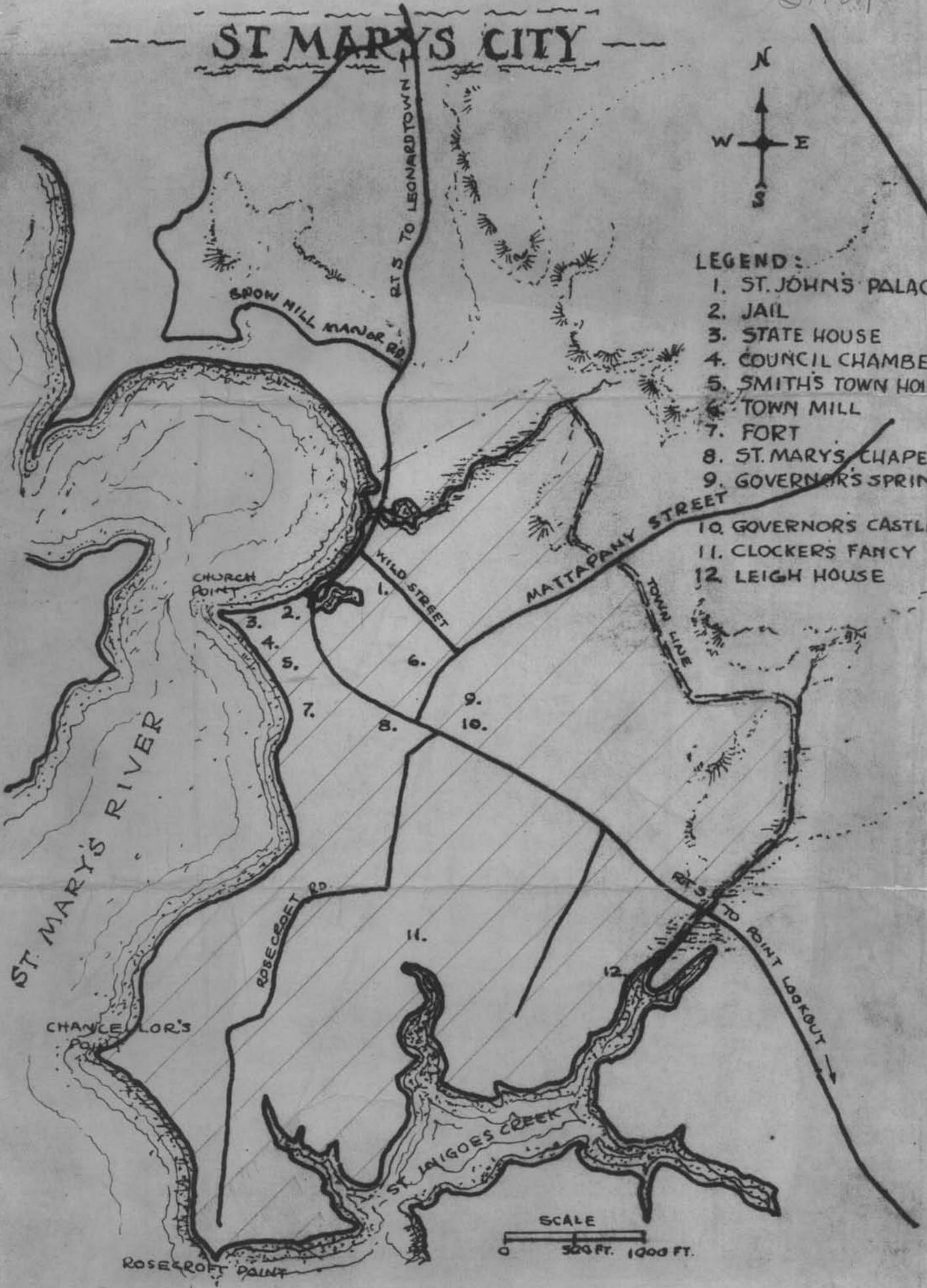
- ORIGINAL TOWN LAND SURVEYS AND PATENTS, 1639, 1646, 1654, 1664
  - - - SURVEYS AND PATENTS FOR LANDS NOT GRANTED AS TOWN LANDS, 1646, 1667, 1676, 1677
  - - - RESURVEYS AND PATENTS BETWEEN 1705 AND 1787
- DIFFERENCES IN SURVEYS
- A ST. PETER'S SPRING, 1639
  - B CEDAR, BEGINNING POINT OF ST. JOHN'S, 1787
  - C ST. MARY'S WAL FREEMOND HOUSE, 1639
  - D ROUND TREE OF TOWNLAND ENLARGED, 1757 (BY DISPOSITIONS OF 1787)

MAP B

# ST MARYS CITY

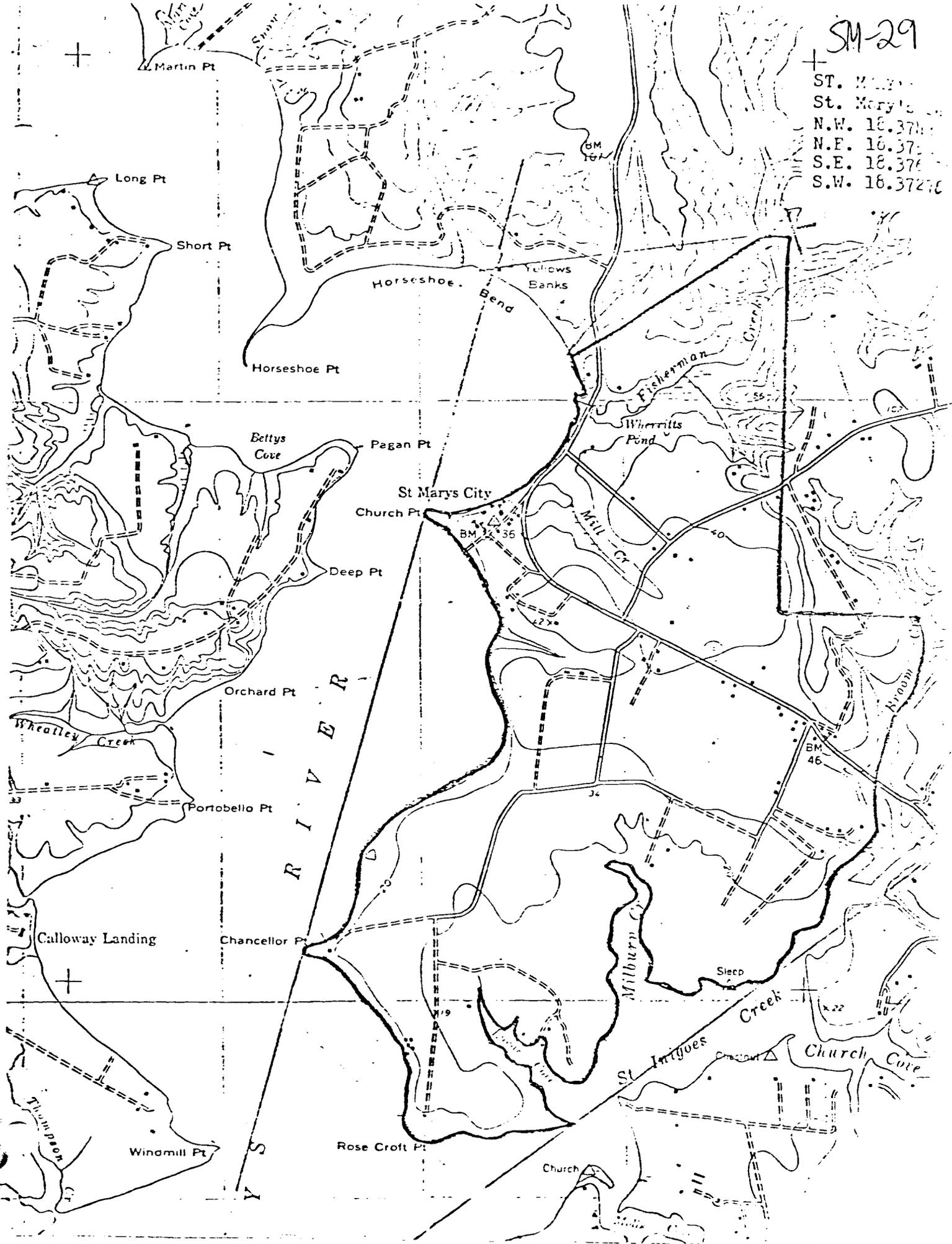


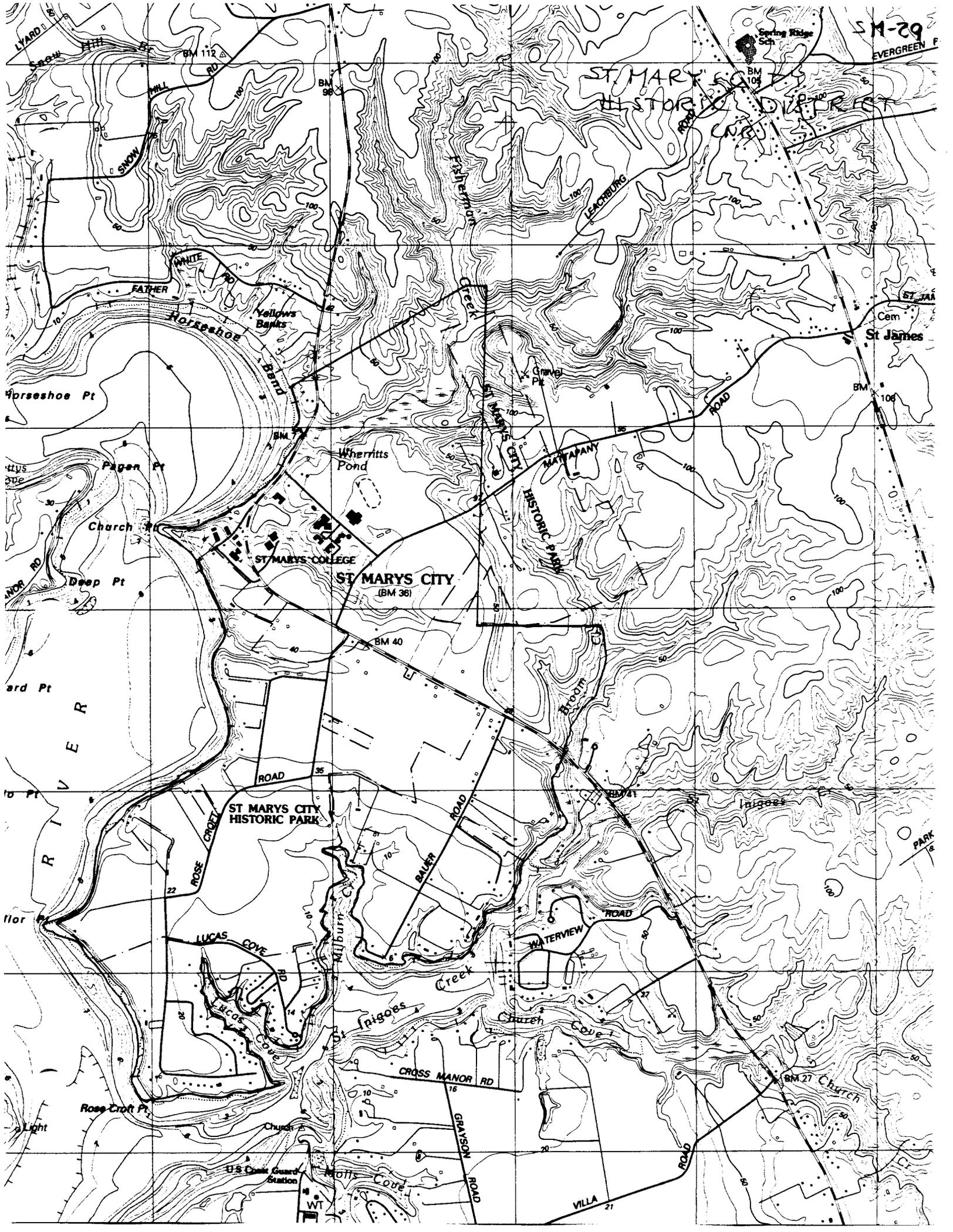
- LEGEND:
1. ST. JOHN'S PALACE
  2. JAIL
  3. STATE HOUSE
  4. COUNCIL CHAMBER
  5. SMITH'S TOWN HOUSE
  6. TOWN MILL
  7. FORT
  8. ST. MARYS CHAPEL
  9. GOVERNOR'S SPRING
  10. GOVERNOR'S CASTLE
  11. CLOCKERS FANCY
  12. LEIGH HOUSE



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ST. Marys  
St. Marys  
N.W. 18.37  
N.E. 18.37  
S.E. 18.37  
S.W. 18.37





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EVERGREEN P

ST. MARYS CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

ST. MARYS CITY  
(BM 36)

ST. MARYS CITY HISTORIC PARK

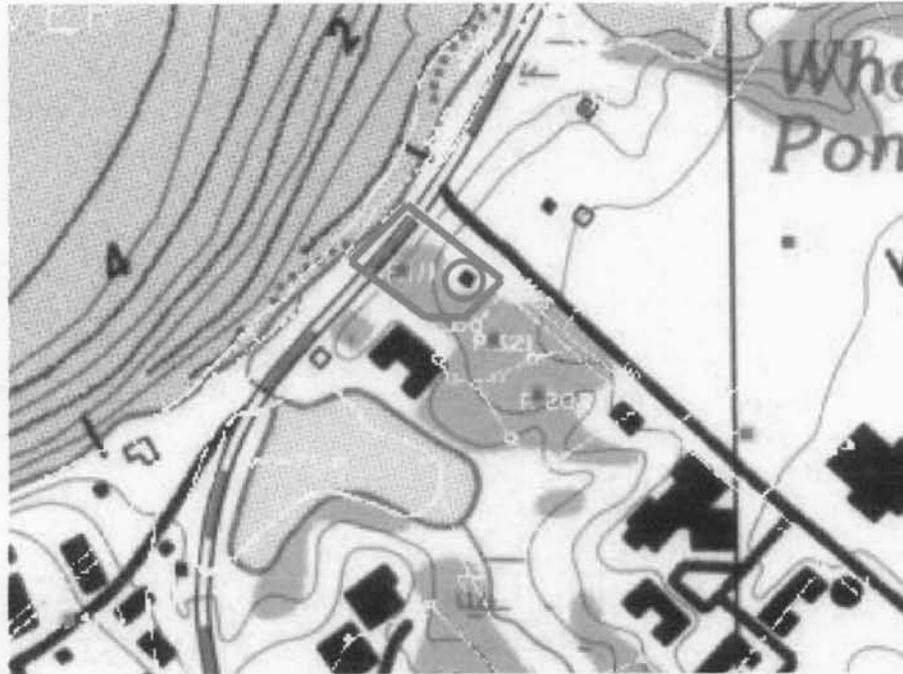
Rose Croft Pt

BM 27 Church

U.S. Coast Guard Station

VILLA 21

**Cobb House**  
**Non-Contributing to the St. Mary's City Historic District (SM-29)**



ST. MARY'S CITY QUAD



Cobbs House

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Cobb House

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**Building Key**

- 1 Admissions Office
- 2 Financial Aid
- 3 Townhouse Green & Student Residences
  - 3a: Eleanor Diggs Harrington House
  - 3b: Geneva Boone House
  - 3c: Homer L. Dodge House
  - 3d: Margaret Wing Dodge House
  - 3e: Aurine B. Morsell House
  - 3f: Bernard C. Trueschler House
- 4 Daugherty-Palmer Commons
- 5 Townhouse Crescent
- 6 Schaefer Hall (Science and Math)
- 7 Somerset Gymnasium
- 8 Maintenance Buildings
- 9 Caroline Residence Hall
- 10 Prince George's Residence Hall
- 11 Dorchester Residence Hall
- 12 Montgomery Fine Arts Center
- 13 Ethel Chance Hall
- 14 St. John's Archaeological Site (HSMC)
- 15 Cobb House
- 16 Queen Anne Residence Hall
- 17 Public Safety Office/Visitor's Center
- 18 Library
- 19 Campus Center
- 20 Anne Arundel Hall (Human Development)
- 21 Margaret Brent Hall (Business Affairs)
- 22 Turner Sailing Center
- 23 Alumni Lodge
- 23a Garden of Remembrance

- 24 Kent Hall (Social Sciences)
- 25 Calvert Hall (Administration and Residence Hall)
- 26 St Mary's Hall (Auerbach Auditorium)
- 27 White House (Administration)
- 28 Student Pavilion (Recreation)
- 29 Athletic Stadium

**The following are sites belonging to Historic St. Mary's City**

- 33 Reconstructed State House
- 34 Farthing's Ordinary
- 35 Dove Pier

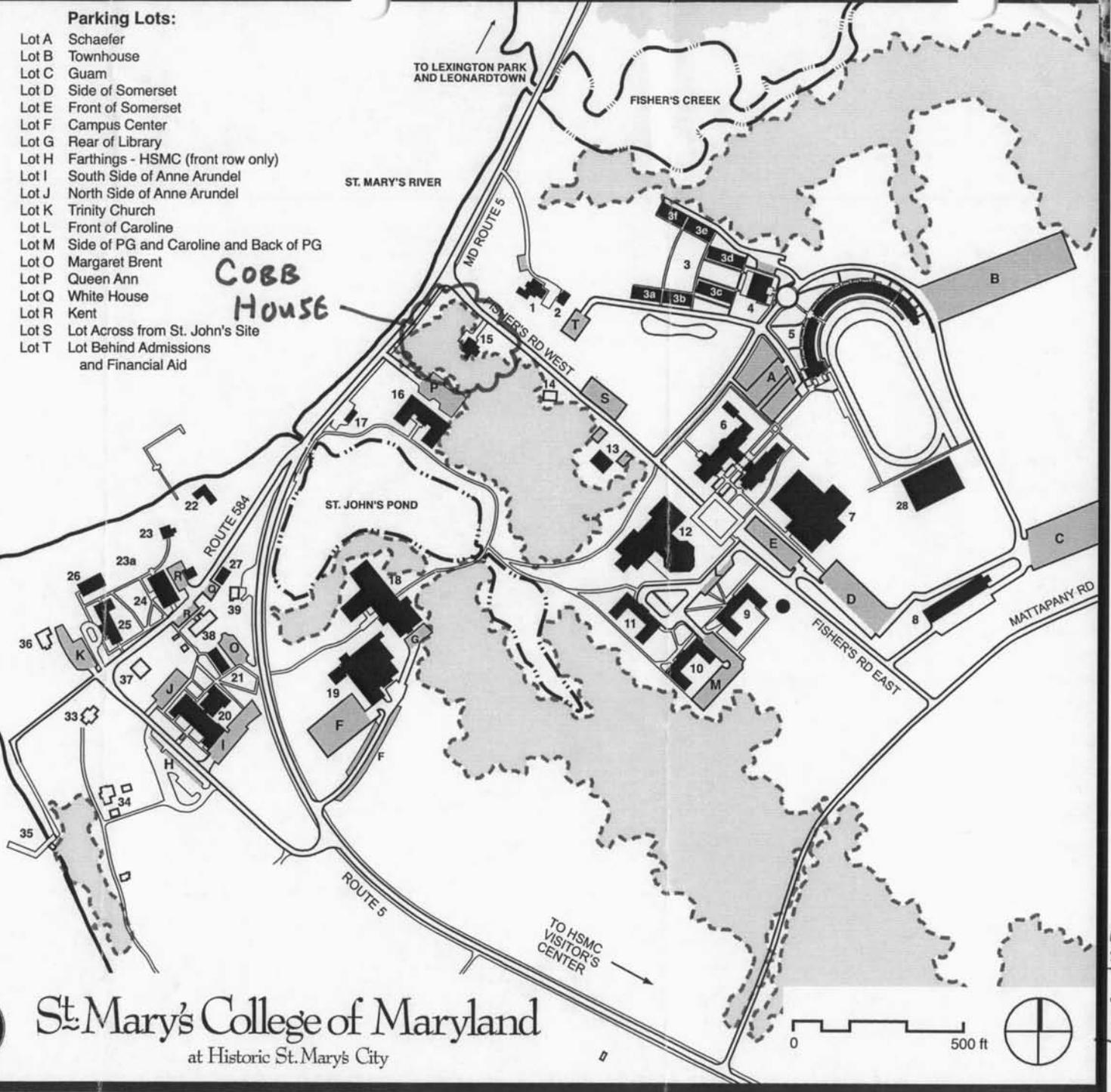
**The following are sites belonging to Trinity Church**

- 36 Trinity Church
- 37 Trinity Church Rectory
- 38 Trinity Church Parish Hall
- 39 St. Mary's City Post Office

**Parking Lots:**

- Lot A Schaefer
- Lot B Townhouse
- Lot C Guam
- Lot D Side of Somerset
- Lot E Front of Somerset
- Lot F Campus Center
- Lot G Rear of Library
- Lot H Farthings - HSMC (front row only)
- Lot I South Side of Anne Arundel
- Lot J North Side of Anne Arundel
- Lot K Trinity Church
- Lot L Front of Caroline
- Lot M Side of PG and Caroline and Back of PG
- Lot O Margaret Brent
- Lot P Queen Ann
- Lot Q White House
- Lot R Kent
- Lot S Lot Across from St. John's Site and Financial Aid
- Lot T

**COBB HOUSE**



**St. Mary's College of Maryland**  
at Historic St. Mary's City

62-MS



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St. Mary's City Historic District

St. Mary's County

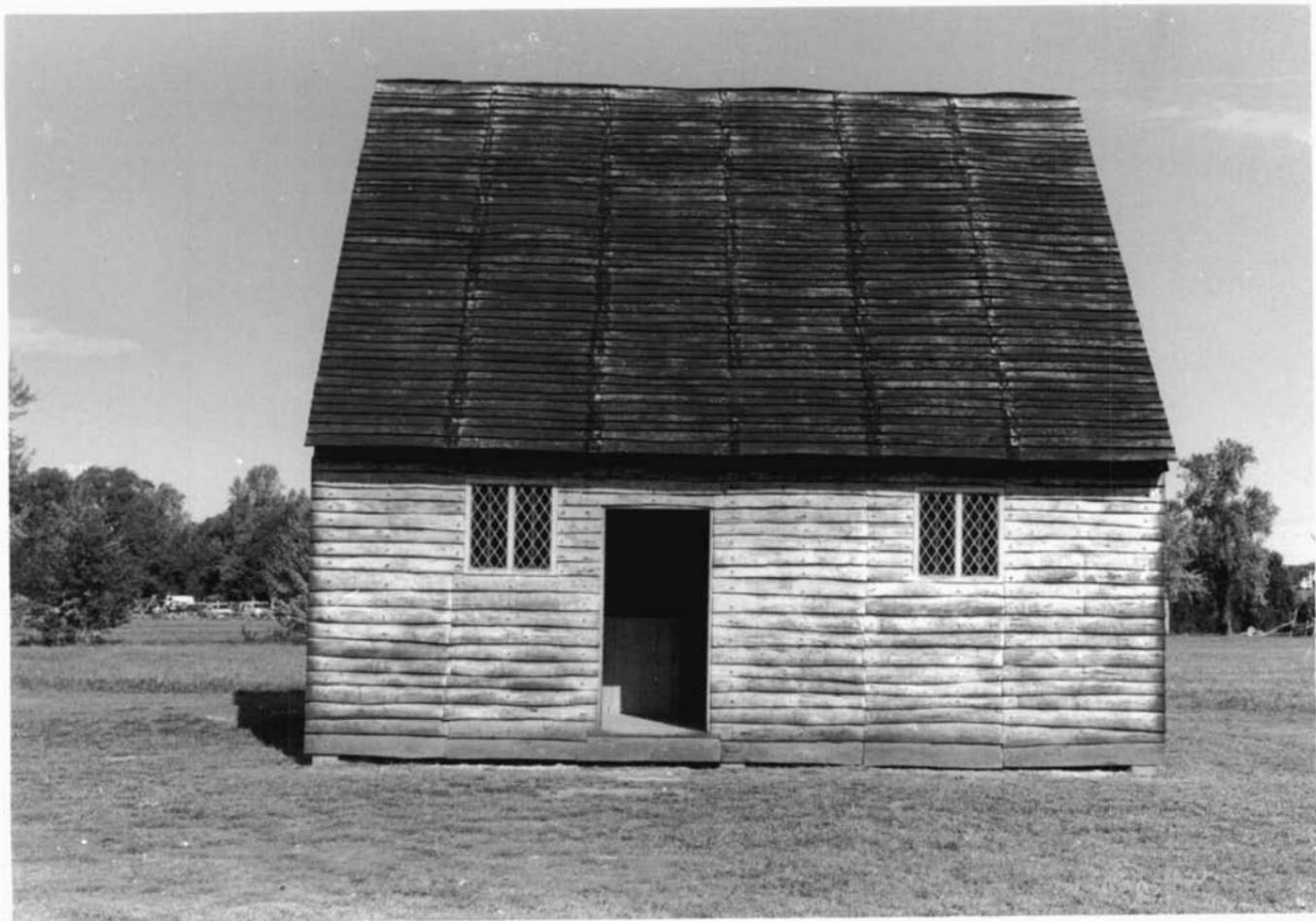
Kirk Ranze Hn

Sept/00

Md SHPO

Looking SW

1 of 2



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St. Mary's City Historic District

St. Mary's County

Kirk Ranzetta

Sept/00

Md SHPO

Looking N

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