

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic St. Charles College

and or common St. Charles College Historic District

2. Location

street & number 711 Maiden Choice Lane n/a not for publication

city, town Catonsville n/a vicinity of congressional district Third

state Maryland code 24 county Baltimore code 005

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other under rehabilitation |

4. Owner of Property

name Associated Professors of St. Mary's Seminary & Trustees of St. Charles College

street & number 5400 Roland Avenue

city, town Baltimore n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21210

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courts Building

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

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Continuation sheet St. Charles College Historic District
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18 June 1984

General:

Throughout the documentation on file, the building constructed in 1961 is referred to as a dormitory. The term dormitory is misleading because the building was constructed as more than a residence hall. It was built to house the junior college functions of St. Charles, including dormitory space but also classrooms and a chapel. The students who lived in this building, the classes taught in this building and those who attended services in the chapel in this building were those involved in the post-high school program. The building, called the new college wing when erected, was constructed in response to the need for more space because of a growing student body.

Description Summary:

The following sentences replace the last sentence of the summary paragraph included in the documentation on file:

The only non-contributing structure in the district is a simple one story frame gabled-roofed building used as gymnasium. The date of construction is unknown. The building was erected as a temporary structure and does not add to the architectural or visual character of the district.

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Continuation sheet St. Charles College
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The St. Charles College Historic District is located along Maiden Choice Lane in Baltimore County, Maryland and near to the southwestern boundary of Baltimore City. The district contains eight contributing buildings.

The district sits high on a commanding site, known historically as Cloud Cap, overlooking Baltimore to the East. Seen from a distance the main group appears as a single campus structure dominated by the domed chapel. The main complex consists of six interconnected buildings, three of which form the central group: Chapel, Administration Building and Old Dormitory. Each has a rusticated stone first floor and upper levels of buff brick with stone trim which rise to a uniform roof or cornice line. The Chapel forms the western wing, the Administration Building the center, and the Old Dormitory the eastern wing. This portion of the complex shares a roughly similar architectural style all reflective of the Italian Renaissance, - colossal stone columns rising two stories; stone entrance porches on the chapel and Administration Building; pedimented windows; and brick pilasters. In short, the three buildings are almost one, reflecting a unity of purpose and a common architectural scheme.

When the plans were first drawn for the College in 1911, the scheme proposed was a central Administration Building flanked by two wings for dormitories. The Administration Building, to be crowned by a massive dome, was intended to be the focal point. The chapel was planned for the rear. Then the Jenkins family agreed to donate funds for the monumental chapel, and it was brought around to the front, to become one wing of the central group. The Chapel, with its lofty red tile dome, now became the focal point, and the dome for the Administration Building was abandoned.

Directly behind the Administration Building are three additional buildings, - Dining Hall, connected by a passageway, Convent, physically attached to the Dining Hall, and finally the Power House, across a lane from the complex. These last three buildings are essentially hidden from public view when approaching the college from the entrance road.

West of the chapel is a low 2 story stone and shingle building which dates from the 1880's. It was taken over by the College in 1911. It serves to frame the main group. A description of the individual buildings follows.

Chapel. The chapel is a substantial edifice measuring 55' x 140' with a height in the nave of 48' and at the dome of 68'. It is constructed of rusticated stone,

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

buff brick, limestone and terra cotta. In plan it is a basilica with side aisles, transepts, a dome over the crossing, an ambulatory, and seven apse chapels. There is a memorial chapel and beneath it a crypt in which are buried the donors and their parents. A 30' x 60' sacristy adjoins the chapel. The nave contains five bays.

The notable features of the exterior are a free standing stone porch at the entrance; two sets of coupled, engaged columns on the front; arched clerestory windows; wheel windows at three ends; corbels under the eaves; and the dome.

The college catalogues described the chapel as Early Renaissance in style, reminiscent of the brick churches of Bologna. Coupled columns, which appear on the front, are now taken to be an indication of the Beaux Arts Style. The interior with its high nave and dome conveys a feeling of great spaciousness and attention to scale and proportion. The walls and floor are covered entirely with marble. The altar and baldachino are carved from marble and inlaid with precious stones. Mosaics containing figures against a gold background are in the tympanum of the apse; in arcaded spaces below the tympanum; and in the soffit of the arch over the sanctuary. The windows contain stained glass designed specifically for St. Charles and installed in 1945. There is a substantial organ.

The Chapel has been altered only slightly. In 1967 changes were made which included the removal of the pews, a modern lighting system and carpeting.

Administration Building. This is the central building of the group. It is four stories and a ground floor, constructed of the same rusticated stone and buff brick used in the chapel. The ground floor and the first floor were constructed in 1913, the upper three stories in 1930.

The Administration Building is also of Italian Renaissance design, although a later period than the chapel. The exterior is rather ornate with three bays, extensive brick pilasters, a front stone porch with columns, and two colossal columns over the doorway.

The interior of the Administration Building is plain and functional. It contains rooms for offices, 11 classrooms, parlors, study halls, and living rooms for faculty members. The main spaces are hallways traversing the length of the building and a central hallway leading to the refectory. There is some molding and dentil blocks in the hallway on the first floor. Stairs are at either end; they contain some marble and iron railings. The hanging lights in the central hall on the first floor were originally in the chapel and were placed there in 1967.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Old Dormitory. This was the third original building, constructed in 1912, and it consists of two wings which meet at a right angle. It is of the same general style as the Administration Building, although somewhat more elaborate. The principal facade is composed of a projecting columned porch, two colossal engaged columns and a pediment which contains a sculpture. An enclosed passageway connects the Old Dormitory with the Administration Building.

The interior has been considerably altered. A modern library exists in the south wing on the ground level and first floor. On the first floor of the east wing is an auditorium with a stage.

On the second and third floors there were originally two large dormitory rooms on each floor, each of which accommodated 56 students, and communal wash rooms. The dormitory rooms were divided into semi-private dormitory rooms with flimsy partitions at a later time.

There are no interior architectural details except some marble and iron railings in the stairwell.

Dining Hall. This is a two story stone building located immediately to the rear of the Administration Building. It was constructed in 1922. A passageway connects the two buildings. The exterior is of rusticated stone trimmed with limestone at the windows, doorways, etc. This building is quite subordinate to the Administration Building, although the west facade has an attractive doorway with an arch above it. It is a much simplified version of the Italian Renaissance style of the Administration Building.

The interior features include: the passageway connecting the two buildings; a transom with some colored glass above the doorway connecting the two buildings and a similar transom over the doorway on the west side; a circular staircase in the passageway; and a large two-story dining hall, with wood wainscoting on the walls, a high ceiling, and high windows.

The uses consist of storage facilities on the ground floor, the dining hall on the first floor, and an infirmary on the second floor.

The building is in essentially original condition, except the ceiling in the dining room has been lowered.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Convent. This is a four story stone building constructed at the same time, 1922, as the dining hall. It is directly to the rear of the dining hall.

As the name implies, the structure was used as living quarters for the nuns who staffed the college. The rooms are divided into small bedrooms or cells. One room was set up as a small chapel. The nuns also handled laundry and cooking for the students. One floor houses the main kitchen and the lower floor served as the bakery.

The convent is of the same style as the dining hall, - rough stone walls, stone trim around the windows, doorways and at the roofline, and dormer windows. There are no significant interior features beyond iron railings in the stairwells.

Power House. This building, constructed in 1913, houses the boiler plant and an electrical station on its lower level and contained quarters for college employees on the upper two levels.

The building is constructed of stone with a pitched roof and it has a large yellow brick smokestack adjoining it.

As might be expected, it is a purely functional building although built of good materials. There are no interior features beyond a wooden mantle with a mirror in the living quarters.

Stone Building. This is a rectangular, two story building 42' x 85', located to the west of the chapel. The first floor was constructed in 1885 to serve as a retreat for faculty and students from St. Mary's Seminary on Paca Street in Baltimore. The second story was added in 1906. It was used for a time in the early 1900's by the St. Vincent de Paul Society as a summer camp. In 1911 it was pressed into emergency service to house the College when it burned in Ellicott City and it was moved to Catonsville; several wooden shacks were added to it at this time, which have since been destroyed. It has served as a refectory, convent, quarters for workmen, gym, and its last use was as a science building.

The first floor is rough stone and the second, constructed in 1906, is of wood, with shingle front and rear walls, and dormer windows. There are some large arched windows (which originally were open) which convey a Romanesque effect; a description written in 1959 said that the first floor is "Roman" and the second floor "Dutch". A major alteration to install modern classrooms and science laboratories was made in 1959-1960. There are no significant interior features.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Frederick House. This is a 2½ story frame farmhouse, 32' by 38'. It existed on the property when it was purchased in 1885 so it is at least that old. It was called the Frederick House for a retired priest who lived there. The first floor has been extensively modernized with veneer paneling, etc. and there are no significant interior features.

Gymnasium. The gymnasium is a one-story frame building sheathed with insul brick siding. It is considered non-contributing to the district.

College Dormitory. This building was constructed in 1961 to house college students apart from the high school students.

It is located adjacent to the Old Dormitory and connected by a 100' covered concrete passageway. It is constructed of the same yellow brick with stone trim but in a style that might be said to approximate the International Style, - ribbon windows, flat roof, a horizontal emphasis and absence of ornamentation. It is 161' by 210'.

The ground floor contains six classrooms; the first floor several large rooms and a chapel; and the second, third and fourth floors, suites for priest faculty members, double dormitory rooms, and washrooms.

The only interior feature is the spacious room on the first floor which was a chapel.

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SIGNIFICANCE:

18 June 1984

Specific Dates: 1885-1978

Significance evaluated in relation to other properties: statewide

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

St. Charles college at Catonsville in Baltimore County is significant in the history of Catholicism in Maryland because it represents a philosophy and type of educational institution that prevailed for well over a century, but is no longer a part of the Catholic Church in Maryland. Opened in 1848, and moved to Catonsville in 1911, St. Charles College was a minor seminary (high school and first two years of college) for preparing young men for St. Mary's Seminary, the major seminary (final two years of college and four years of post graduate study). St. Charles and St. Mary's educated diocesan priests for the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Over half the graduates of St. Mary's were graduates of St. Charles. The buildings on the St. Charles campus, constructed between 1911 and 1961 were an important record of this institution which has a finite history and an important role in the Church's history. Besides initiating seminary education in the United States, St. Mary's and St. Charles influenced the formation of other seminaries and religious orders, such as the Sisters of Charity founded by St. Elizabeth Ann Seton. The seminaries remained National institutions whose graduates served in dioceses across the Nation, and achieved their greatest success in the Twentieth Century, when they reached their highest enrollment. In 1969, the college program of St. Mary's Seminary was moved to Cantonsville, the high school program terminated and the resulting four year college at Catonsville was named St. Mary's Seminary College. That institution ceased in 1978. Through philosophies and movements that developed out of the Second Vatican Council (1961-1965), the high school and college phases of seminary education ended. The College also is significant for the architectural character of the campus as a whole. It conveys the distinctive elements of ecclesiastical collegiate architecture practiced in the early portion of the Twentieth Century. The planning and arrangement of the entire complex of buildings demonstrates the particular insularity and functional unity characteristic of a Tridentine Seminary. The 1961 College building has special significance because it documents that the Tridentine Seminary reached its peak shortly before its demise, and elements of the design of the 1961 building express the changing currents of thought that were to bring an end to St. Charles College and the Tridentine Seminary system.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT

18 June 1984

The Society of St. Sulpice founded St. Mary's Seminary on Paca Street in Baltimore in 1791. From the beginning they sought to establish a minor or preparatory seminary to foster early vocations and provide the necessary education to enter St. Mary's. Several early efforts failed to achieve this end. In 1830, however, a charter was granted by the Maryland General Assembly to Charles Carroll of Carrollton and others for a seminary exclusively for the education of young men for the priesthood. Called St. Charles in honor of Carroll and of St. Charles Borromeo, a founder of seminary education in Italy and Secretary of State during the Council of Trent, the new seminary was located on 250 acres of land in Howard County (then Anne Arundel County) adjacent to Doughoregan Manor, Carroll's residence. Carroll gave the land, cash of \$5,349, and presided over the laying of the cornerstone of the first building on July 11, 1831. A distinguished American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence and prominent Roman Catholic, Carroll is considered a founder of St. Charles.

Until the doctrines of the Second Vatican Council (1962) were implemented, seminary education reflected the teachings of the Council of Trent (1545), a product of the Catholic Counter Reformation. Trent prescribed that every diocese maintain a seminary for the education of young men, from the age of twelve, for the priesthood. Scholars describe the Tridentine system of seminary education as involving the protected nurturing and fostering of vocations from an early age, and a stress upon the special role of priests in the governance and leadership of the Church. The location and physical design of St. Charles reflects these concerns - a boarding school located on a spacious site, originally rural; a complex of individual buildings providing self-contained living, educational, recreational, and worship facilities.

St. Charles was functionally a part of St. Mary's. The faculty was interchangeable; degrees were granted on the basis of work at both institutions; and over half the graduates of St. Mary's were originally graduates of St. Charles. What really existed was one twelve-year seminary with the first six years (high school and two years of college) at St. Charles and the final six years (two years of college and four years of post-graduate theology) at St. Mary's.

The founding and early years of St. Mary's and St. Charles have strong State and National historical associations with the Catholic Church in the United States. The Sulpicians were brought to Maryland by Bishop John Carroll, the first American bishop whose Baltimore diocese at that time included the entire nation. St. Mary's and St. Charles were, respectively, the first major and minor seminaries in the United States. Many important religious orders and institutions began their life in the United States in Maryland, which was founded by Catholics. Sulpicians guided Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton in the founding of the Sisters of Charity. Sulpicians similarly assisted in the

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

formation of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, an organization of Black nuns. It was from their education at St. Charles and St. Mary's that priests went throughout the United States to found dioceses and staff parishes. The Sulpicians themselves went on to establish seminaries at Catholic University in Washington, D. C. and in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Seattle, Louisville, Detroit, and Honolulu. In brief, St. Mary's and St. Charles played a creative role in the forming of the Catholic Church in the United States.

For various reasons St. Charles did not actually commence operations until 1848. From this time forward it grew steadily, and by 1911 a complex of connected buildings had been erected at the Howard County site. In that year fire swept the campus and destroyed all the buildings. A new site was selected for the campus; this was the property in Catonsville on Maiden Choice Lane, which was owned by St. Mary's and used as a summer retreat. The Stone Building and the Frederick House were already in existence, and by 1913 work had begun on the Administration Building, Dormitory, Chapel and Power House. The Dining Hall and Convent were added in the 1920's, the Administration Building completed in 1930, and the final addition, the College Building, constructed in 1961.

The Twentieth Century was the period of greatest growth of Tridentine education. In 1804, the Nation's sole seminary, St. Mary's, had 12 students. By 1868 there were 50 seminaries with 913 students. In 1900, 109 seminaries existed with 4,628 students. Then, by 1964, a total of 571 seminaries existed with 48,750 students. The period of greatest expansion was 1959 to 1963, when 190 new seminaries were established. St. Charles, too, grew steadily throughout the Twentieth Century. It had 266 students in 1900, 378 in 1925-1926, and 449 students in 1959-1960. The College Building (1961) was constructed as a result of this surge in enrollment.

St. Mary's and St. Charles retained a status of preeminence among seminaries throughout the Twentieth Century. They continued as national seminaries, drawing students from all the States and sending their graduates throughout the United States. At the one hundredth anniversary of St. Charles in 1948, priests and members of the hierarchy from throughout the United States joined in the celebration, and it was noted that graduates were working in 41 states. This nation character, which was retained by these two institutions, contrasts with the typical diocesan seminary, which generally educated priests only for that diocese. When the final graduates were counted, they included 4,000 priests, 50 bishops and archbishops of many dioceses, and cardinals-archbishops of Baltimore, Boston and Detroit.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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The extraordinary historical event which affected St. Charles and St. Mary's in the Twentieth Century was the Second Vatican Council, which began its initial sessions in 1962. This was a fundamental examination of the nature and purposes of the church and religious institutions. In terms of seminary education, its influence has been comparable to the Council of Trent. The various documents of Vatican II lay stress on mature personal commitment for both a Christian life and a career as a religious. The Decree on Priestly Formation (1965) directed that students of minor seminaries "be suitably involved in normal human activities and have frequent contact with their own families." The leaders of seminary education began to focus on the commitment of a mature man to a vocation, rather than the fostering of vocations among boys and young men. These new directions caused a reexamination of the traditional twelve-year Tridentine seminary. The result for St. Mary's and St. Charles was the closing of the high school years at St. Charles in 1969; the amalgamation of the college years of St. Mary's and St. Charles as St. Mary's Seminary College, which existed at the St. Charles campus from 1969 to 1978; and finally, the closing of St. Mary's Seminary College in 1978. This was the end of high school and college seminary education which had been conducted by St. Charles and St. Mary's. Only the four-year post-graduate theology school survives at St. Mary's Park. The seminary buildings of St. Mary's Paca Street were demolished in the 1970's after that portion of St. Mary's moved to St. Charles in 1969. The history of St. Charles is now over; an historical epoch of seminary education of a very definite type has come to an end.

There is also an interesting relationship to the Jenkins family, a prominent Roman Catholic family in Baltimore. Oliver Lawrence Jenkins was a Sulpician and the first president of St. Charles. He donated the funds for the erection of the Chapel in Ellicott City, said to have been modeled after St. Chappelle in Paris. Later members of this same family, Robert and Elizabeth Jenkins, donated the chapel at St. Charles in Catonsville in memory of their parents, and they and their parents are buried in the crypt. The Jenkins family provided the funds for many important buildings and causes in the Archdiocese of Baltimore including Corpus Christi Church, the Jenkins Memorial Home, portions of Bon Secours Hospital, and so on.

Located high on a hill overlooking Baltimore, St. Charles has a magnificent setting. Seen from a distance - and the College is visible for miles around - the perception is of the central mass, - the Chapel with its dome and colossal coupled columns forming one wing, the Administration Building the center, and the Old Dormitory the other wing.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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In short, the architectural significance lies in two respects (1) the siting, massing and grouping of the campus structures, and the common architectural style; the campus is a clear demonstration of the nature of a Tridentine seminary complex including (in the 1961 building) an architectural expression of the trends that brought an end to the Tridentine concept. (2) the excellence of the chapel, serving as a focal point of the exterior with the remaining buildings providing an architectural setting and balance to the Chapel. The interior of the Chapel is a virtual collection of allied arts - marble carving, stained glass, mosaics - and the interior features of the other buildings are negligible. The significance lies in the concept behind and the arrangement of this campus grouping, the common architectural style of their exteriors, and the interior of the Chapel. Information on the individual buildings follows:

1. Chapel. From an architectural standpoint, the Chapel is the focal point of the complex. With its height, dome and massive white stone coupled columns set against the buff brick, it dominates the campus and is a landmark in the neighborhood.

The interior has been described as an architectural show case. The walls of the nave, sanctuary and floors are covered with matched carrara marble and a report states that it ranks second only to the Library of Congress in Washington for the precision with which the marble interior is finished. An idea of the craftsmanship involved in this effort may be gained from the fact that the marble interior took nearly two years to complete. The W.P.A. Guidebook for Maryland praised the mosaics; and the rendering of the altar which is attached give an idea of the artistic achievement of just that element. The stained glass windows were designed to represent saints and religious figures particularly appropriate to St. Charles and to priestly training.

The Chapel was designed by Murphy and Olmstead of Washington, D.C. This firm, 1910-1936, designed many structures, particularly ecclesiastical buildings, and their other works include the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington, D.C., and churches in Buffalo, Dayton, Long Island, Mobile, and Baltimore. Murphy was a graduate of the Ecole des beaux arts, founder and long-time head of the Department of Architecture at Catholic University, and member of the Fine Arts Commission in Washington, D. C. Other works of Murphy include the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, the main gates of the Naval Academy (as a member of Allied Architects), the Fourier Building at Notre Dame College in Baltimore and the United States World War II Memorial of St. Avold at Metz, France (as a member of Murphy and Locraft).

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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The sculptor for the main altar was John J. Earley of Washington, D.C. His other works include the interior of Sacred Heart Church and the Franciscan Monastery in Washington (both with Murphy and Olmsted), Meridian Hill Park, the Reptile and Bird Houses at the National Zoo, National Airport and the driveway entrances to the Department of Justice Building, all in Washington. Earley invented the concepts of architectural concrete, concrete mosaics, and precast aggregate concrete panels.

The mosaics are by Eancel La Farge, son of John La Farge. Eancel LaFarge's other work includes extensive mosaics done in the 1920's in the crypt of the National Shrine in Washington, D.C. and mosaics in the Trinity College Chapel in Washington.

Charles J. Connick of Boston designed the stained glass windows. Known as the preeminent stained glass artisan, Connick's extensive work includes St. John the Divine in New York and All Saints Church in Brookline, Mass. (both by Cram), Grace Cathedral in San Francisco, the National Shrine and Trinity College in Washington, and Franklin Street Presbyterian Church in Baltimore.

2. Administration Building and Old Dormitory. These two buildings form an integral part of the group which, with the Chapel, constitutes a mass of great dignity and force. The buildings are good examples of the Italian Renaissance style as interpreted by American architects in the early part of this century. Standing alone they certainly possess force and dignity on a large scale. Their principal architectural significance, however, lies in their forming a group composed of the three buildings. There are no interior features beyond some molding in the first floor hallway of the Administration Building, and marble and iron stairways in both buildings.

The College records list the architect of the Administration Building and the Old Dormitory as Charles Ulrich who apparently died while the plans were in preparation. Ellicott & Emmart, a Baltimore firm, prepared the plans. Nothing is known of Ulrich. Ellicott & Emmart were well known Baltimore architects. They are remembered for the Baurenschmidt House at University Parkway and St. Paul Street, which no longer stands, a number of houses in Roland Park, and St. David's Church in Roland Park. Ellicott designed the Old University Hospital in Baltimore and Emmart designed the Masonic Home, "Bonnie Blink", in Baltimore County. Ellicott was a spokesman for the Baltimore park system while Emmart was particularly interested in city planning. Ellicott retired in 1917, and only the name of William W. Emmart appears on the plans for the upper three levels constructed in 1930.

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

3. Dining Hall, Convent and Power House. These three large buildings are built to the rear of the Administration Building. Although relatively plain and simple, they are attractive buildings of excellent materials, - brick, rough stone and limestone trim. Their significance lies mainly, however, in being a part of the complex and in their siting and location. The rusticated stone exterior, slate roofs and dormer windows complement the style of the main frontal campus buildings.

These three buildings were apparently designed by the same architects - Ellicott and Emmart and, for the later buildings in 1922, Convent and Dining Hall, William Wirt Emmart.

4. Stone House and Frederick House. The first floor of the Stone House was constructed in 1885 when the property was acquired by St. Mary's Seminary in 1885 and the second floor was added in 1906. The Frederick House was in existence when the property was acquired by St. Mary's Seminary. The Stone House is an attractive Romanesque-Shingle Style structure. The inside has been continuously altered over the years. The architect is unknown. The Frederick House is a plain farmhouse, modernized on the interior.

The principal significance of both structures is that they came to be used for college purposes. The Frederick House served as a residence for a member of the faculty. In addition to having some architectural appeal, the Stone House frames the central group.

5. The New College Wing. The inclusion of the most recent campus building, "the New College Wing" (1961), within the district is of particular note and significance. The building, while contemporary in design, is compatible with the general massing, scale and materials found throughout the campus. However, the New College Wing contributes to the significance of the district primarily as a tangible expression of the history and continuity of the prevailing philosophy of Catholic seminary education in America. Moreover, as a remnant of an epoch which has passed, the 1961 building provides a tangible expression of the "closure" of the seminary's historical development.

The New College Wing was built in anticipation of what became the highest period of enrollment in the history of Catholic seminary education in America. The new building continued the insular architectural traditions of the seminary by turning inward toward the campus center and utilizing enclosed passages connected to other buildings in the complex. At the same time, however, the building is considerably more open than the earlier buildings and its distinctly contemporary design was a marked departure from the cohesive architectural style of the rest of the campus. The design of the Chapel in

See Continuation Sheet I

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Continuation sheet St. Charles College Historic District
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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

18 June 1984

the 1961 building further symbolizes the changes taking place in seminary education. Unlike the main chapel which elevates the priest and ceremonial altar from the laity in splendor, the new chapel is informal with altar, priest and laity almost merged.

The Second Vatican Council brought an end to seminary education as it had existed since the Council of Trent and sought to make the modern priesthood more involved and active in the secular world. The New College Wing was an architectural harbinger of that philosophical movement within the Church that was to bring an end to St. Charles College and the system of traditional seminary education.

In addition to being functionally related historically to serve the overall purpose of the College, as well as being physically connected to it by a concrete passageway and utility lines, this building was very carefully designed and sited to maintain the preeminence of the principal group. A contemporary newspaper account states that it was constructed of yellow brick and limestone trim to match the appearance of the other campus structures. It is a five story structure located on a hill so that only three stories appear above ground. Since the ceilings are lower, it is considerably lower in height than the principal buildings.

In addition to these factors, it is an attractive building constructed in the International Style. The College did not attempt to duplicate an Italian Renaissance structure in 1961. What was achieved was a fully modern, efficient building which, because of sympathetic siting and use of materials, enhances the total complex.

The building was designed by Johnson and Boutin of Washington, D. C. Johnson is a graduate of the Catholic University in Washington and recipient of its outstanding achievement award in 1968. He was president of the Maryland Society of Architects in 1937-1940. The principal works of Johnson and Boutin include the Quantico Marine Corps School Master Plan, the Bishop Ireton High School in Alexandria, Virginia, and the St. Catherine Laboure Catholic Church in Silver Spring, Maryland.

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Continuation sheet St. Charles College Historic District Item number 9 Page J
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

18 June 1984

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- Ellis, John Tracy, "A Short History of Seminary Education: II-Trent to Today," in "Seminary Education In a Time of Change" (James Michael Lee and Louis J. Putz, Eds.) (Notre Dame, Indiana: Fides Publishers, Inc., 1965) pp. 1-81.
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- Tierney, John J., S.S., "St. Charles College, 1848-1948" (Catonsville, Maryland: Publisher unknown), 1948).

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet St. Charles College Item number 10 Page 11
Baltimore County, Maryland

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property represents the minimum acreage necessary to encompass the St. Charles College complex within its immediate setting. The boundary follows the existing property lines on the southeast and southwest. The northwest boundary follows the property line, excluding a modern residence located west of the power house. The northeast boundary is a line of convenience connecting the northwest and southeast lines, which separates the historic complex from a larger area of non-significant open space.

Tierney, John J., S.S., "St. Charles College, 1848-1948" (Catonville, Md.: Publisher unknown), 1948.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 15 acres
Quadrangle name Baltimore West Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------------|-----------------|---|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| A | 1 8 | 3 5 3 3 5 0 | 4 3 4 8 0 0 0 0 | B | 1 8 | 3 5 1 3 0 8 1 0 | 4 1 3 4 1 7 5 1 3 0 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| C | 1 8 | 3 5 2 8 6 0 | 4 3 4 7 7 6 1 0 | D | 1 8 | 3 5 1 0 0 1 6 1 0 | 4 1 3 4 1 8 0 1 0 0 |
| E | | | | F | | | |
| G | | | | H | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached site plan; for boundary justification, see Continuation Sheet # 10

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

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|
| state | n/a | code | county | code |
| state | | code | county | code |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Murphy

organization _____ date March 14, 1983

street & number 9 West Hamilton Street telephone (301) 752-2280

city or town Baltimore state Maryland 21201

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 *J. Miller* 8-9-83

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date _____

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

ST. CHARLES
COLLEGE H.D.

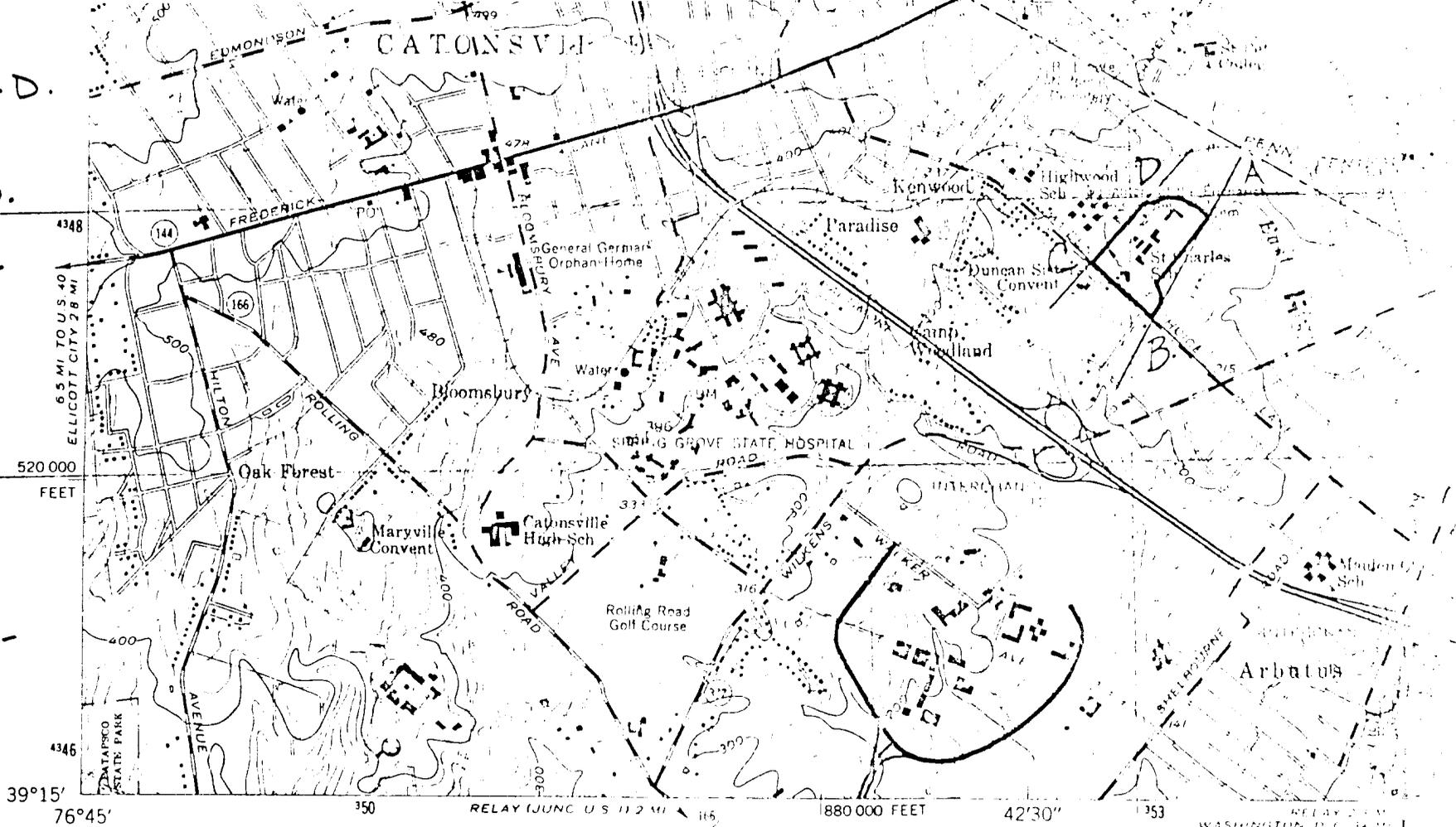
BALTIMORE
COUNTY, MD.

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4347760

D: 18-353060-
4348000

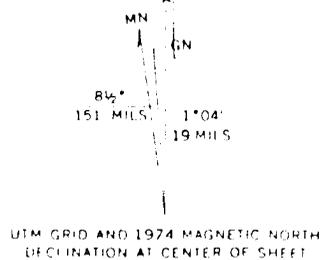


(SAVAGE)
5662 III NE

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and City of Baltimore
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
 Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field checked 1944
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953
 Hydrography from USC&GS Chart 545 (1942)

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system,
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



DEPTH CURVES AND SHORELINE
 SHORELINE SHOWN BASED ON
 THE MEAN HIGHER LOW WATER

THIS MAP COMPLETES A SERIES
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING THIS SERIES IS AVAILABLE



St. Charles College

BA 13

View showing Chapel, Administration

Building; old ~~Dormitory~~ & College

Dormitory