

MAGI # 04000302308
 THEME: ARCHITECTURE *REVALUED*

Form 10-300
 (Rev. 6-72)

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE: Maryland **B-3**
 COUNTY: Baltimore City
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) (Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME
 COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel
 AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel
Seminary destroyed but not chapel

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: 600 North Paca Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 3rd
 STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Baltimore City CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<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 type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: Associated Professors of St. Mary's Seminary
 STREET AND NUMBER: 5400 Roland Park
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Baltimore City Courthouse
 STREET AND NUMBER: St. Paul and Fayette Streets
 CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey
 DATE OF SURVEY: 1936; 1964 Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress/Annex
 STREET AND NUMBER: Division of Prints and Photographs
 CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: D.C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
 COUNTY: Baltimore City
 ENTRY NUMBER
 DATE
 FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

LANDMARK # 7

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. Mary's Seminary Chapel is an "A" roof structure, three bays wide, four bays deep and one and a half stories high. It is set on a high basement with round arched windows set into rectangular insets.

Constructed from 1806 to 1808 by Maximilien Godefroy, it is a small brick chapel slightly less than ninety feet long and seventy feet wide. It would appear that the chapel incorporates the structure of an earlier building and that the Neo-Gothic design of the architect was forced to fit it. This suggestion has been advanced on some convincing structural evidence.

In plan, the central space of the chapel is composed of the nave, which is 50' 7" long by 36' wide including the narrow side aisles which are 4' 9 1/2" wide each. The nave is lit by three window bays on either side. The moulded brick enframements of these windows have been added and the bricks in the nave walls are 8 1/2" x 4 1/8" x 2 1/4" as compared to 8 3/8" x 4 1/2" x 2 3/8" on the front elevation. The side aisles are divided from the nave by narrowly spaced Neo-Gothic columns 5' 8" on center. The nine bays and eight columns, arranged on this module, allow the windows to be centered on every third bay.

The sanctuary with a semi-circular apse is separated from the nave by three steps. The sanctuary floor is 18" higher than that of the nave. Immediately at the top step, the change in module between the sanctuary and the nave is marked by a pair of engaged columns on either side, 3' 7" on center, with solid wall between them. The engaged columns of the sanctuary are two bays deep, 9' on center and then terminated by the semi-circular apse which has a radius of 12' 5". Flanking the sanctuary are the north and south transept. They are both simple rectangular spaces 19' 6" (one bay) wide and 29' (three bays) long.

The first three bays of the nave carry the balcony over the west entrance. The width of the nave between the side aisles is the same width as the sanctuary. Therefore, the shallow vaulted ceiling of plaster on wood lathe is carried uninterrupted on a continuous decorative wooden cornice from one end of the chapel to the other. The ceiling has delicate false ribs in imitation of cross vaulting above the nave and the sanctuary. The change in module between nave and sanctuary is handled by the insertion of a decorative band 3' 7" wide where the two spaces meet above the paired engaged columns. The wooden nave columns and those of the sanctuary are of nearly identical design. The shafts of those in the nave are 1' 3 3/4" in diameter and are quatrefoil in plan. They have acanthus leaf capitals somewhat classical in appearance. Below the capitals at the top of the shafts are eight evenly spaced inverted acorns. The balcony railing is made up of panels of pierced Neo-Gothic decorative elements above a continuous classical Greek-bay band.

From the exterior, the chapel has an elaborate Neo-Gothic false front on the west elevation virtually stuck onto the nave. The side elevation walls have brick buttresses between the three window bays, and basement

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (1)

St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

windows with flat jack arches underneath the first two nave window bays. These basement windows light the crypt. The main body of the church has a gable roof. The portion of the roof over the side aisles has a shallower pitch than the central section. Later additions obscure the eastern elevation of the chapel.

The west front of the church appears to have been built across the gable end of an earlier building. It has a three-bay central section slightly wider than the nave and side aisles behind it. This section has a central entrance doorway reached by a flight of nine stone steps. On either side of the double doors are engaged columns in molded brick carrying a Gothic arch with a keystone. The transom is not glazed but is a wooden panel with a trefoil design. On either side of the front entrance, in positions shown occupied by windows in the Godefroy drawings, are two niches with Gothic arches. They are intended for sculpture.

The cornice line of the chapel is carried around the west elevation and expressed by a more elaborate Neo-Gothic stucco cornice than that on the rest of the building. Above this cornice is a high rectangular brick parapet with a central circular window flanked by blind lancet arcades. This parapet masks the gable end of the chapel roof. To stabilize the parapet, brick flying buttresses from the side walls of the nave support it from the back. On either side of the main block of the west front are two low spur elements, nearly square in plan. They both have arched entrances front and rear and a window bay in the end elevation. The west elevation of the transepts have crenellated mock battlements to hide the sloping shed roof behind.

Included within the original 6.5 acres are two other buildings, Mother Seton House and Saint Mary's Seminary Building. The Mother Seton House is a two-and-one-half story red brick house similar to other small homes built in the early 1800's for the predominately French community nearby. It stands detached and is somewhat larger in scale and more pretentious in design than the similar small houses in the city. Mother Seton described it in one of her letters as being surrounded by orchards and French in design. For this reason, and because the Frenchman Maximilien Godefroy, the architect of St. Mary's Seminary Chapel, was an instructor in drawing at the Seminary at that time, there has been speculation that he may have designed this building, too. The purpose for which the house was originally erected has long been forgotten; however, it was offered as an inducement to Elizabeth Seton to come to Baltimore in 1808 and there to found a school and occupy the then newly completed house.

The Seminary Building is a large brick institutional structure in the 2nd Empire Style, St. Mary's Seminary Building exemplifying the French-inspired Victorian public architecture of the 1870's. 2nd Empire Revival was almost the official style, being used by A. B. Mullet and William A. Potter,

(continued)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

LANDMARKS

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description: (2)

St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

Architects of the United States Treasury in the early 1870's; practiced by men such as Henry Hobson Richardson in his early works, Ware and Van Brunt, and George B. Post, etc., and contemporaneous with such French architects as Lefeul and Labrouste.

Although not individually recognized as National Historic Landmarks, these buildings are within the landmark boundary and included individually on the National Register of Historic Places. Together all three structures maintain the historical integrity of the entire property.

Boundary

St. Mary's Seminary Chapel is located on the 6.5 acres of the St. Mary's Seminary School building grounds within the 23 acre Seton Hill Historic District. It is adjacent to the school building at a southwest/northeast angle. The St. Mary's Seminary property is bounded on the north by the south side of Druid Hill Avenue, on the east by the west side of Paca Street, on the south by the north side of the property on the north side of Franklin Street, on the southwest by the north side of the property on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and on the northwest by the east side of St. Mary's Street. The front facade of the chapel faces southwest.

NOTE: About six months after the preparation of this form, St. Mary's Seminary Building was demolished. This does not affect the landmark boundary for St. Mary's Seminary Chapel which was established independently of the Seminary building.

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) 1806-08

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/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Saint Mary's Seminary Chapel in Baltimore, Maryland was designed in the Neo-Gothic style and built by the French architect Maximilien Godefroy between 1806 and 1808. Godefroy's original design fortunately survives in drawings (1806-1807) of the facade, plan, altar, and ciborium as he proposed they should be built. Therefore, it is possible to compare the Chapel as it was first built with Godefroy's design, a process necessary because the Sulpician Fathers modified the scheme in the course of construction. This small brick building occupies a unique position in the history of American architecture. It is the first church in the Neo-Gothic style to be built in the United States. Considering the national prominence this style was to achieve later in the 19th century, especially in religious architecture, it is of special importance to mark its beginning in this structure. The history of the Chapel is important to the history of American architecture in three ways. First, the original Godefroy design reveals the sources with which an early nineteenth-century architect trained in Europe worked as he composed in the "Gothick" style. Secondly, the Chapel is relevant because its nineteenth-and-twentieth-century history preserves a record of changing attitudes to Gothic revivalism in the United States. Finally, the renovation and restoration of the Chapel in 1967-1968, under the direction of Alexander Cochran, F.A.I.A., presents the problems implicit in the accommodation which must be made in such work when an early building of refined and positive stylistic qualities must go on, not as a preserved monument, but as a functioning part of contemporary life.¹

¹ Stanton, Phoebe, "St. Mary's Chapel, Baltimore, by Godefroy: The History and Restoration History of an Early Gothic Building," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Vol. XXVIII, #3.

History

St. Mary's Seminary Chapel, constructed from 1806-1808, was designed by one of the notable early nineteenth-century architects in America, Maximilien Godefroy, for the Sulpician priests of St. Mary's Seminary. The Seminary, founded in 1791, is the oldest Catholic seminary in the United States.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

(NATIONAL HISTORICAL LANDMARKS) INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Statement of Significance: (1) St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

The bricks used in the construction of the Chapel were originally purchased for Benjamin H. Latrobe's Basilica of the Assumption. However, when it was decided to build the Basilica of stone, the bricks were sold to St. Mary's Chapel building committee who purchased them with \$3000 given by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the four Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence and a frequent contributor to Seminary projects.

Present at the June 19, 1808 dedication of the Chapel were two prominent American Catholics, later closely associated with the Chapel: Bishop John Carroll (1735-1815) and Mrs. Elizabeth Seton, also known as Mother Seton (1774-1821). Mrs. Seton, a convert to Catholicism, founded the Order of St. Joseph and was the aunt of Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley (1814-1877). Mother Seton, the following year, in the Chapel in the presence of Bishop John Carroll, took her vows into the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mrs. Seton, with the aid of her confessor, a priest in St. Mary's Seminary, founded, in the basement of the Chapel, a school which later developed into St. Joseph's Convent or the Mother House of the American Sisters of Charity, and moved to Emmitsburg, Maryland.

At the same time the basement was used for services for black French Catholics who had fled to Baltimore from San Domingo during the revolution 1791-1803 led by Touissant L'Ouverture. The Oblate Sisters of Providence, an order of black nuns, founded in the late 1820's, used the Chapel basement for the parochial education of black children.

The Chapel was used during the early years of the nineteenth century as a parish church for the French-speaking Catholics in Baltimore, many of whom also had fled from the Revolution in San Domingo. The body of Bishop Carroll, who had attended the dedication, was temporarily buried in the Chapel in 1815.

During the remainder of the nineteenth century and until 1969 the Chapel served the faculty and students of the Seminary. After the Seminary moved to Catonsville, Maryland, the Chapel has remained vacant although it has not been deconsecrated.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Howland and Spencer, The Architecture of Baltimore, Baltimore, 1953.
 Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks, Maryland Historical Trust, on file with National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C., 1969.
 Scharf, J. Thomas, History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. . ., Philadelphia, 1881.
 Semmes, Raphael, Baltimore As Seen by Its Visitors 1783-1860, Baltimore, 1953.
 Sioussat, Annie Leakin, Old Baltimore, New York, 1931.

(continued)

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	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
				UTM 18.360040.4350660		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 6.5

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: Pat Heintzelman, architectural historian, Landmark Review Project; original form done by W. Brown Morton III, 1971

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service
 DATE: Oct 8, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: 1100 L Street

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

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Date: Nov. 11, 1971

ATTEST: _____
 Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys
 Date: _____

Boundary Affirmed: _____
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date: _____
 Director, OHP

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARK)

(Continuation Sheet)

8-3

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Major Bibliographical References: (1) St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

Stanton, Phoebe, "St. Mary's Chapel, Baltimore, by Godefroy; The History and Restoration History of an Early Gothic Building," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Volume XXVIII, No. 3.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

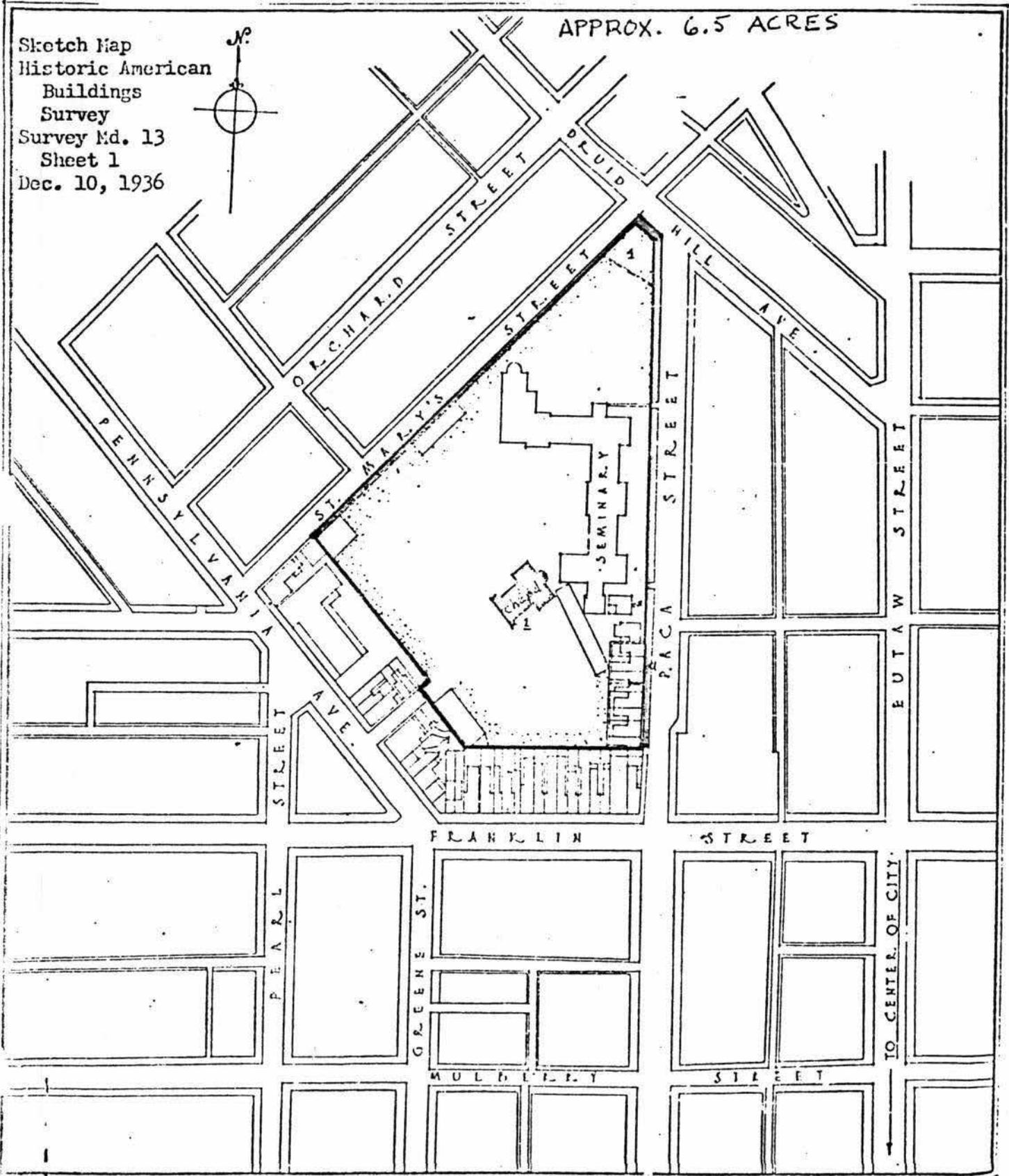
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		St. Mary's Seminary Chapel	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		St. Mary's Seminary Chapel	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
600 North Paca Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series, Baltimore East Quadrangle			
SCALE:			
1:24000			
DATE:			
photorevised 1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

B-3



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

B-3

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTION

1. NAME			
COMMON:		St. Mary's Seminary Chapel	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		St. Mary's Seminary Chapel	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
600 North Paca Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
Sketch Map, Historic American Buildings Survey, Md. 13, sheet 1			
SCALE:			
1-inch equals approximately 200 -feet			
DATE:			
Dec 10, 1936			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

Form No. 10-301a
(72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FCR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 600 Paca Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<u>Maryland</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Baltimore City</u>	<u>510</u>

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Joseph Mendinghall
DATE OF PHOTO: September, 1974
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Sites Survey

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
View of St. Mary's Seminary Building

Form No. 10-301a
(72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Baltimore City	
FCR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

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2

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 600 Paca Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<u>Maryland</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Baltimore City</u>	<u>510</u>

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Joseph Mendinghall
DATE OF PHOTO: September, 1974
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Sites Survey

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
View of Mother Seton House

101a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

NAME: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

INDIVIDUAL OR HISTORIC: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
600 North Paca Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
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PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO: 1971, verified 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Washington Negative File, National Park Service

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
Detail of corner of southwest side

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-152/1446 III-1

301a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
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COMMON: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

INDIVIDUAL OR HISTORIC: St. Mary's Seminary Chapel

LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
600 North Paca Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland	CODE 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE 510
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PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO: 1971, verified 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Washington Negative File, National Park Service

IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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STATE Maryland	
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STREET AND NUMBER: 600 North Paca Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	National Park Service		
DATE OF PHOTO:	1971, verified 1974		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Washington Negative File, National Park Service		
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Detail of entrance facade			

10-301a

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
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CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:	Joseph Mendinghall		
DATE OF PHOTO:	September, 1974		
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Historic Sites Survey		
IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. facade of St. Mary's Chapel			

1. STATE **Maryland**
COUNTY **Baltimore City**
TOWN VICINITY
STREET NO. **600 N. Paca Street**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY B-3

2. NAME **St. Mary's Seminary Chapel**

DATE OR PERIOD **1806-08**
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE
WALL CONSTRUCTION
NO. OF STORIES

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE **Endangered** **Interior** **Exterior**



6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE