Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

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: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine (preferred)
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Joseph's College

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: East side of Maryland Route 806
CITY OR TOWN: Emmitsburg
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Sixth
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24
COUNTY: Frederick — CODE: 021

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☒ District ☐ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☒ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☒ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	☒ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Emmitsburg
STREET AND NUMBER: St. Joseph's College
CITY OR TOWN: Emmitsburg
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER: St. Johns College Campus
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
DATE OF SURVEY: 1972 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis
STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Frederick
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION (Check One): ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed

(Check One): ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered

(Check One): ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Joseph's College is located on the east side of Maryland 806 just south of the city limits of Emmitsburg, Maryland. Roughly a dozen buildings comprise the college campus.

The Burlando Building (see illustration), designed by E.G. Lind, is the most prominent on the campus. It is an exuberant example of the Second Empire style which attained great popularity in the second half of the nineteenth century. It is nine bays long, six bays deep and four stories in height with the top story in the mansard roof. The three central bays project from the wall as a tower.

Each window bay of the building is recessed and separated from its neighbor by triple brick pilasters. The first story windows are flat arched, the second are segmentally arched, the third are round arched and the fourth are segmentally arched dormers set in the mansard roof.

The three central bays of the building have an ornate pedimented and bracketed cornice which acts as a base for a three story, four sided French dome with round windows with cartouche frames. There is an iron railing around the top of the dome.

The Burlando Building is a rather provincial example of Second Empire Revival.

A two story brick wing extending north from the Burlando Building connects it to St. Joseph's Chapel (see illustration). Fundamentally a rectangular brick structure, it derives its ornamentation from the simple brick trim. Flat pilasters separate the three bay gable end and five bay sides. E.G. Lind repeated the chapel pilasters, although with more elaboration on the Burlando Building. A recessed brick arch enframes the single round headed window in each bay. The pilasters separate plain brick cornice which is topped with brick dentil decoration. Above the entrance gable sits a two stage octagonal turret built completely of brick. A small, low dome caps the chapel tower.

A second chapel on the campus is a stuccoed Gothic Revival structure with lancet windows, jig saw eave trim, corner buttresses capped with spires as well as a spire over the entrance gable end.

The Mother Seton Tomb is another Gothic Revival structure at St. Joseph's College. The small, square brick mausoleum has four cross gables which surround an eight sided spire. The Tomb has four corner buttresses topped with finials. There is a lancet window in each facade except for the facade that contains a lancet shaped door. A picturesque cemetery of

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

F-6-20

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☒ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☒ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Joseph's College is an architecturally and historically important collection of buildings in the hilly terrain of northern Frederick County. The Burlando Building crowns the complex. One of the major commissions of the English born architect E.G. Lind (1829-1909), its impressive scale dominates the entrance to the college. Lind worked chiefly in Baltimore designing the Peabody Institute on Mount Vernon Place (1858) and the completion of the First Presbyterian Church at Park and Madison Avenues. He designed a Record Office and additions to the Governor's Mansion for the State Government. Phoebe B. Stanton, Chairman of the Department of the History of Art, the Johns Hopkins University, has studied his career largely through his diary. The results of her research should place Lind in proper perspective in the architectural profession in his adopted country.

St. Joseph's Chapel exemplifies a good, provincial ecclesiastical building with a slightly Italianate or Romanesque feeling conveyed by the roundheaded windows. The Gothic Revival is well represented in the second chapel on the campus and in the Mother Seton Tomb.

The Stone House and the White House have less architectural merit. Rather, they are historically important as the first two structures in an early women's educational institution. Mother Elizabeth Seton, the only American born woman beatified by the Roman Catholic Church, founded St. Joseph's in 1809. A convert to Catholicism, Mother Seton began her service to the church in Baltimore when she took her vows in St. Mary's Seminary Chapel (N.H.L.). She established a small school in the Mother Seton House adjacent to the chapel. Through the generosity of a student at St. Mary's Seminary, Samuel Cooper, Mother Seton established her school (St. Joseph's College) on a larger scale outside Emmitsburg.

Concurrent with the development of St. Joseph's, Mother Seton established the Sisters of Charity, an American order associated with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

St. Joseph's College

#7. DESCRIPTION continued

regularly placed stones surrounds the tomb.

The College contains the Stone House which was the only structure on the property in 1809 when Mother Seton arrived to found the college. As the nucleus of St. Joseph's the two story stone structure is very important to the college who has painstakingly restored it. It is eight bays long which are divided in two five bay and three bay sections. The longer and original section is two and one half stories in height and set low on the ground. The three bay section is set higher upon the slope of the hill into which the structure was built. One steeply pitched A-roof unites the structure and extends out on the house making a porch supported by champfered posts.

The White House was the first structure built (1809) after the founding of the college. A two story five bay structure has enveloped the original building.

Among the college's service buildings is a large early nineteenth century brick barn with ornamental brick grills, characteristic of western Maryland. Rectangular grills pierced into the brick work serve as second and third story windows. Four-part, star shaped grills are located on the gable ends.

#8. SIGNIFICANCE continued

Initially St. Joseph's was a girls' boarding school with an emphasis on religious training. Through the nineteenth century, St. Joseph's evolved a novitiate in addition to strictly academic curriculum. In 1902 the college was empowered to grant undergraduate degrees.

St. Joseph's held an important position in the early history of the American Roman Catholic Church. In 1809 when founded it was one of three Catholic institutions for women - including convents - in the United States. The association of Mother Seton with the early years of St. Joseph's makes it a significant religious landmark.

F-6-20

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Frederick County Land Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Herbermann, Charles G., et. al. The Catholic Encyclopedia. 15 volumes. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1913, II.

Stanton, Phoebe B., Chairman, Department of the History of Art, The John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Notes On E.G. Lind.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES OEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	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	39 ° 41 ' 54"	77 ° 19 ' 46 "		° ' "	° ' "
NE	39 ° 41 ' 48"	77 ° 19 ' 10 "			
SE	39 ° 41 ' 26"	77 ° 19 ' 14 "			
SW	39 ° 41 ' 28"	77 ° 19 ' 58 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 165

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: Paul Brinkman and Nancy Miller

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: Feb. 6, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

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 Orlando Ridout IV
Orlando Ridout, IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date February 6, 1973

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

GPO 931-894

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maryland	F-6-20
COUNTY	
Frederick	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

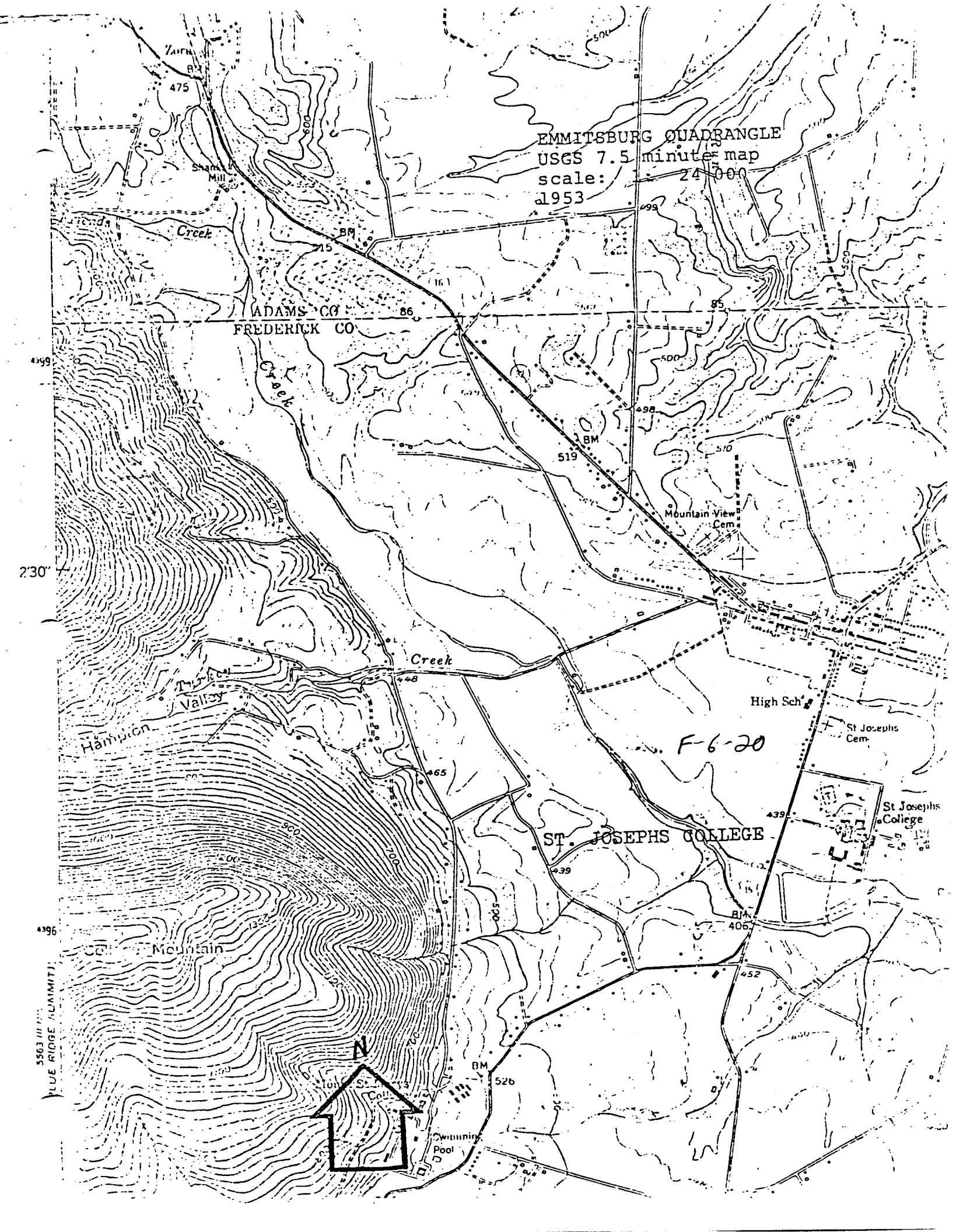
(Number all entries)

St. Joseph's College

#9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, Maryland. 2 volumes, reprint. Baltimore: Regional Publishing, 1967.

Works Progress Administration. Maryland A Guide to the Old Line State. New York: Oxford, 1940.


EMMITSBURG QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1:24 000
1953
ADAMS CO
FREDERICK CO
Creek
Mountain View Cem
High Sch
St Josephs Cem
St Josephs College
ST. JOSEPHS COLLEGE
Hampton
Valley
Mountain
Swimming Pool
N
F-6-20
2'30"
475
86
85
519
448
465
439
406
452
526
BM

DRAFT

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 11/90)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to compete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine
Other names/site number: National Emergency Training Center; National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton; F-6-20

2. Location

Street & Number: 16825 South Seton Avenue [ ] Not for Publication
City or town: Emmitsburg [ ] Vicinity
State: Maryland Code: MD County: Frederick Code: 021 Zip Code: 21727

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [ ] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
[ ] nationally [ ] statewide [ ] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
[ ] entered in the National Register.
( ) see continuation sheet
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
( ) see continuation sheet
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other, (explain:)

DRAFT

St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine — Frederick County, MD
Name of Property — County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[ ] Private	[ ] Building(s)	1	15 Buildings
[ ] Public-Local	[X] District	0	0 Sites
[ ] Public-State	[ ] Site	2	1 Structure
[X] Public-Federal	[ ] Structure	0	0 Objects
	[ ] Object	3	16 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing Resources previously listed in the National Register: 11

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
RELIGIOUS/Church School	GOVERNMENT/Government Office
EDUCATION/College	EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
COLONIAL/Dutch Colonial
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque
LATE 19/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick; Stone
walls: Brick; Weatherboard, Stone, Stucco
roof: Asphalt Shingles; Slate Tiles
other:

Narrative Description

Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets

St. Joseph's College, currently referred to as the National Emergency Training Center, and the Mother Seton Shrine are set within the rural landscape of northern Frederick County, just south of Emmitsburg, Maryland. Containing buildings that date from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century, the college was developed by the Sisters of Charity as a religious and educational institution. In 1976, St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a district. The historic district consists of numerous extant 18th and 19th century buildings that were designed in a variety of architectural styles, including Second Empire, Gothic Revival, and Federal. Buildings such as St. Vincent's Hall, Seton Hall, and Rosary Hall were erected during the early to mid-20th century, reflecting the architectural styles and landscape plans of their time and as commonly found at other colleges and universities throughout the United States.

[X] See continuation sheet

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 7 Page 2

SITE DESCRIPTION

St. Joseph's College is situated in the rural landscape of northern Frederick County, Maryland. The property is bounded by Tom's Creek to the south-southeast, Route 15 to southeast, and South Seton Avenue (Business Route 15) to the west. Set within the rolling agricultural landscape just one mile south of the town of Emmitsburg, the land once consisted of grist and saw mills, railroad track, farms, and orchards. Today, the college complex contains religious and education-related buildings, structures, and sites that date from the late 18th century to the mid 20th century. The agricultural fields utilized by the Sisters of Charity are located to the northeast and east of the main campus.

The campus complex is reached via the original tree-lined road, established sometime after the construction of St. Joseph's Chapel in 1839. A vehicular road encircles the campus, providing access to the extant agricultural structures located some distance from the main body of buildings. Narrow concrete walkways, established in the 1960s, connect the buildings.

Approximately 107 acres of property that initially composed the main campus of St. Joseph's College is currently occupied by the National Emergency Training Center (NETC) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A portion of the property purchased in 1819 by Mother Seton herself, to the north of the main campus complex, contains St. Joseph's Provincial House, operated by the Daughters of Charity.

CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

BUILDINGS

The Stone House

The Stone House, the only building existing on the portion of property acquired by Mother Elizabeth Seton in 1809, is a two-story stone structure, eight bays deep and two bays wide. Constructed in three sections, the original (eastern) portion dates from the late 18th to the early 19th century, and has been given a date of circa 1770s. This original building was one-story high, two bays wide and five bays deep, set on a low foundation wall. The second stories of both the center and eastern sections, as well as the entire western section, date from 1840-1855 as indicated by the window frames, fireplace openings, and the enclosed stair. The foundation of the center section may have been raised slightly before the construction of the east wing and the addition of the second story over the original west wing. Constructed of cut stone, the building was stuccoed in the late 19th century. The entire building is capped by a steeply pitched front gable roof, overhanging to create inset porches with

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

chamfered posts. The walls are pierced by 6/9 and 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with wood sills. The entries have panelled wood doors, one of which has a four-light transom. The location of a single entry on the second story suggests that an exterior stair provided access to the upper floor, prior to the construction of the present roof. The Stone House, originally standing to the southeast of St. Vincent's Hall and Marillac Hall, was moved in 1979 to the north of the College on property retained by the Sisters of Charity.

The interior of the house, restored following its relocation, has brick and wood floors, trimmed with contemporary square-edged baseboards. The windows and doors have square-edged or beaded wood surrounds. The projecting chimney breast, located in the original portion of the building, has an exposed brick fireplace with a bake oven. Located in the later portion of the house is a Federal style mantel surrounded by panelled walls with an enclosed quarter-flight stair located to the north.

The White House

Upon its relocation to the Emmitsburg site, the order of the Sisters of Charity launched its campus plan with the construction of the White House in February 1810. Originally five bays wide and two bays deep, the Federal-style White House had a central-passage, double parlor plan. Due to alterations and additions, the house currently is six bays wide with a U-shaped plan. Set upon a brick foundation, the building is clad in beaded weatherboard with cornerboards.[1] The side gabled roof, clad with asphalt shingles, has several interior end brick chimneys. The singular interior chimney was an interior end chimney prior to the addition of the west bay. The roof is pierced by pedimented gable dormers with 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The symmetrical facade of the house is perforated by large 12/12 double-hung windows with wood sills and operable louvered shutters. The main entry, surmounted by a leaded fanlight and 10-light sidelights, contains a 15-light wood and glass door. Directly above the entry on the second story is a 12/12 double-hung window with 3/3 sidelights.

The rear of the house was extended by the addition of two gabled ells. Similarly designed and massed, the ells have 6/6, 9/9, and 12/12 double-hung wood sash windows. The interior of the northeast ell is accessible through a Colonial Revival-style pedimented portico, supported by Tuscan columns. The entry has a leaded fanlight, sidelights, and a panelled wood door. The northwest wing has a single entry topped by a three-light transom. The north elevation of the original portion of the

[1]Verbal history provided by the Daughters of Charity states that the building originally was on a log foundation that was replaced with brick when the building was relocated in 1845.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

house, as well as the side elevations of the ells, is sheltered by a wrap-around porch, ornamented with chamfered posts and square balusters.

The interior of the building, currently used as museum and office space, was restored in 1986. The wide entry hall provides access to the side parlors and hollow newel stair, located to the rear of the hall. The floors are thin yellow pine with a beaded baseboard. The plaster walls are finished with a molded chair rail, base blocks, beaded surrounds, and bulls eye corner blocks. The thin wood doors have metal lock boxes and brass knobs. Each of the four original rooms has Federal style mantels, with fluted or panelled pilasters. Located in the western end of the first floor, in the added sixth bay, is an altar that is partitioned by segmental-arched folding doors and low balustrade. The arches are ornamented with keystones and fanlights with sunbursts. The hollow newel stair has a round tapered newel, square balusters, stringer brackets, and an easement rail.

The Cemetery and Mortuary Chapel

Surrounded by a cut stone wall, the small rectangular (approximately one acre) cemetery is located to the northwest of the present site of the White House. Established in 1809, it contains modest semi-circular gravemarkers, obelisks, tombs, and religious statuary. Those interred in the cemetery include several hundred Sisters of Charity, priests and archbishops, and the family of Mother Seton.

Located at the center of the square cemetery is the Gothic Revival mortuary chapel that at one time housed the remains of Mother Seton. Completed in 1846, the chapel is square in plan with a cross-gabled roof surmounted by an eight-sided spire clad in slate tiles. The tomb has corner buttresses topped by limestone finals. The walls are pierced by double-hung lancet windows with brick hood-molding. The main entry, facing southeast, is a pointed-arched wood door capped by a quatrefoil transom.

St. Joseph's Chapel

St. Joseph's Chapel (Building O) was constructed in 1839 by the Sisters of Charity. Planned by Mother Seton, the Romanesque Revival style brick building is rectangular in plan with wings on either side of the altar. The chapel, two-stories in height, is constructed of brick laid in four-course American bond brick set upon a stone foundation. The front gabled roof, covered with standing seam metal, is ornamented with a domed turret. The exterior of the building is adorned by Tuscan pilasters with granite capitals and bases, semi-circular stained glass windows, brick dentils, and a wood niche

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 7 Page 5

that at one time contained a statue of St. Joseph. Located on the east elevation, the niche is capped by a flat cornice supported by pilasters.

Measuring 112 feet in length and 91 feet in width, St. Joseph's Chapel has a cross plan. Renovated in 1965 in accordance with the modern liturgical norms established by the Catholic Church, the interior consists of a central nave with a southern side aisle. The side aisle, accessible through semi-circular arched openings with Tuscan posts, is terminated by an altar considered sacred to St. Philomena. The sanctuary, defined by a low turned rail, contains a pulpit console and a marble altar topped by a massive pedimented niche. The niche, flanked by paired Ionic columns, once contained a sculpture of the "blessed Virgin with the Child Jesus in her arms."[2] The scrolled pews, with flat reclining backs, were reserved for the Sisters and women of the academy, while "orphans and strangers who wished to attend the divine service" were seated in the wing to the south of the altar.[3]

The Burlando Building

Designed by Edmund G. Lind, FAIA, the Burlando Building (Building N) is a massive Second Empire-style building erected in 1870. Nine bays long and six bays wide, the four-story brick building is capped by a straight mansard roof clad in slate tiles. The plan of the building is L-shaped with projecting stair towers, bay windows, and a protruding central pavilion. The central pavilion is topped by a convex mansard roof with round windows and an overhanging cornice with modillions. A cone-shaped turret, located on the north elevation, has eyebrow and semi-circular windows. It is set upon a massive segmental-arched dormer with paired pilasters. Each bay of the building is recessed and separated by brick pilasters. An addition has been added to the rear southwest corner of the building. The first story of the facade has flat-arched 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, while the second story has segmental arched windows. The first and second story windows on the south elevation are elongated, semi-circular arched 10/8 double-hung wood sash windows with frosted glass. The third story of the building has paired semi-circular arched 1/1 double-hung windows. The mansard roof is pierced by recessed, segmental-arched 2/2 double-hung windows. The ogee cornice of the building is finished with dentils, modillions, and paired brackets.

The interior of the Burlando Building primarily consists of a two-story rectilinear room that originally served as a Commencement Hall. The second story balcony, a 20th century addition, encircles the

[2]Josephine M. Bunkley. *The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph.* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1855), 337-338.

[3]Ibid, 337.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

room, providing additional work space. The room is ornamented with bracketed pilasters and Corinthian consoles. The ceiling, currently covered with acoustical tiles and florescent lighting, is supported by fluted metal Corinthian columns set upon a panelled base.

The Brute Building

Serving three separate functions, the Brute Building/Kitchen Building (Building K) was constructed in 1890. Primarily used as classroom and dining facilities with a refrigerator wing, the Brute Building is two stories in height on a raised basement. The brick building is laid in six-course American bond with a pedimented hipped roof clad in slate tiles and asphalt shingles. Extended on the southwest corner in the 1980s by an addition, the Brute Building was originally three bays wide and five bays deep with slightly protruding pedimented bays. The facade consists of a central pedimented bay, flanked by corner towers that are capped by pyramidal roofs with cresting. The surfaces of the walls are perforated by segmental-arched, semi-circular arched, and flat-arched double-hung windows, assymetrically placed from basement level to second story. The building is minimally ornamented by a rough-cut stone watertable, jack-arched lintels, and an ogee cornice with large modillions. Each elevation of the building has been altered by additions or replacement windows. The interior of the building, although altered, retains its Queen Anne style fancy-turned newels and balusters, as well as molded trim with base blocks.

The Brick Barn

The Brick Barn (Building Q) was constructed during the early 1900s to the east of the campus, adjoining the agricultural fields. Frequently referred to as a Pennsylvania Barn because of its prevalence in that state, the Sweitzer Forebay Barn was one of the first American barn types to combine crop storage and animal shelter. This large, two-and-a-half-story building is banked into the side of a slope, enabling both the first and basement levels to be accessible at grade. The lower floor is primarily devoted to cattle stalls and stables, while the upper floor is conventionally divided into three units -- two cribs and a drive space. The most conspicuous structural feature of the Sweitzer Barn is the open forebay, or cantilevered overhang, on the second story of the south elevation. The forebay, extending approximately eight feet, is located on the downslope of the barn, providing shelter and a convenient hay-drop for livestock.

Set upon a cut stone foundation, the barn is constructed of four-course American bond brick and wood boards, arranged horizontally and vertically. The side gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles, overhangs approximately four inches on the north and south elevations. The basement level has single

and double square window openings with jack-arched lintels, and flat-arched and semi-circular arched entries. The upper floors are pierced with rectangular ventilators, while the gable ends contain a decorative quatrefoil ventilator, providing light as well as ventilation. The horizontal wood boards of the south elevation have louvered ventilators. The vertical wood boards of the north elevation are sliding doors, providing access to the interior.

Frame Wagon Shed

The Frame Wagon Shed was constructed during the early part of the 20th century directly to the north of the Brick Barn (circa 1900). Sited adjacent to the agricultural fields to the east of the main campus, the two-and-a-half story frame building was constructed to serve as the wagon shed. Rectilinear in plan, the structure is three bays wide and eight bays deep. The shed is constructed of wood framing clad with wood weatherboard and has a slightly overhanging front gable roof.

The south elevation, which faces the Brick Barn, has a centrally placed double entry with sliding wood doors. The opening is flanked on either side by an 8/8 double-hung wood sash window. The second story of the elevation has a hay hood positioned directly above single opening. The opening is flanked by 3/3 windows. The gable end includes a single 3/3 window. The north elevation of this shed is configured in a manner similar to that of the south elevation; however, the gable end window is enclosed on the north elevation. The first stories of the east and west elevations are pierced by 8/8 windows, while the second stories have 3/3 windows.

The Verdier Gymnasium

Campus development ceased until the mid-1920s, when the college began the construction of additional dormitory and lecture halls, classrooms, and maintenance structures. The Verdier Building (Building H) was constructed in 1923, providing a gymnasium and an indoor swimming pool. The three-and-a-half-story brick gymnasium building, laid in Flemish bond, is set upon a stone foundation. Clad in slate tiles, the cross-gabled roof is pierced by several interior brick chimneys and roof ventilators. The main facade, facing west, has a central projecting bay ornamented with a two-story portico. The portico, capped with a solid limestone balustrade, has a flat roof that is ornamented with an ogee cornice, dentils, and a plain frieze. The entablature is supported by a pair of limestone Egyptian capitals. The Colonial Revival-style building is further ornamented with a rough-cut stone watertable, brick quoins, jack-arched lintels, and a hollow copper cornice with dentils and returns.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The interior of the Verdier Gymnasium Building is a central hall plan with a hollow-newel stair at the rear. The stair has a recessed-panel metal newel capped by a ball, square balusters, and side panels. The door and window surrounds are molded with a baseblock. The gymnasium, located to the south of the central hall, is two stories in height with exposed yellow brick walls. The room is surrounded by a second-story metal balcony.

The Verdier Pool Building, adjoining the north elevation of the gymnasium through a breezeway, is one-and-a-half-stories in height on a stone foundation. Ornamented similarly to the gymnasium building, the brick pool building is laid in Flemish bond with brick quoins, a hollow copper cornice, and a stone watertable. The hipped roof is clad in slate tiles and pierced with roof ventilators. The east and west elevations have protruding bays with an open gable. Encircled by smaller lights, the 9-light window of the protruding bay is finished with a limestone lug sill and lintel topped by a semi-circular recess with a limestone keystone. The walls are pierced by square 9-light windows that are capped by semi-circular recesses and set upon limestone lug sills. The swimming pool, lined with white enamel brick, is 60 feet in length and measures 4 to 8 feet in depth.

Dormitory Halls and Classrooms

Marillac Hall (Building F), constructed in 1925, is a three-story, brick block set upon a random uncut stone foundation with a broad limestone watertable. Constructed as a freestanding dormitory building abutting St. Vincent's Hall at the southwest corner, Marillac Hall has brick walls formed in Flemish bond. Typical of the 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style, the building has a symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. Rectangular in plan, the building is three bays deep and nine bays wide with slightly projecting central bays. The balanced fenestration is ornamented by brick jack-arched lintels and keystones. The hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, is ornamented with round windows in the gable ends and an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns.
Constructed in 1926, Seton Hall (Building D) is also a product of the 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style with a symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. Designed as an ancillary building complimenting St. Vincent's Hall in both design and purpose, the focal point of its composition is a large, central-gabled bay and the main entry with a decorative pediment supported by Tuscan columns. The three-story, brick block is set upon a random uncut stone foundation with a limestone watertable. Its brick walls are formed in Flemish bond. The contrast in brick color and mortar width suggest that the building was built in three stages from the foundation to the roof. Rectangular in plan, the building is three bays deep and twelve bays wide with a slightly projecting central bay. The hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, is ornamented with round windows in the gable ends and an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns. The balanced fenestration is

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 7 Page 9

ornamented by brick and limestone jack-arched lintels and keystones. An interior brick chimney projects from the center of the building.

The interiors of both Marillac Hall and Seton Hall consist of numerous single and double occupancy dormitory rooms, each equipped with a sink and closet. The ceilings have been lowered by the installation of acoustical tiles. Square-edged marble baseboards, approximately one-inch in height, complete the walls. The flush doors, surrounded by round-edged wood casing, have recessed side panels and transoms that are now enclosed. The double-hung windows are operable with chain pulls and have beaded-edge casing.

Together with Seton and Marillac Halls, St. Vincent's Hall frames the grand Second Empire-style Burlando Building, creating a landscaped quadrangle in a manner commonly identified with colleges and universities. St. Vincent's Hall (Building E), completed in 1926, provided the growing college with a vast number of classrooms and a 478-seat auditorium. The Colonial Revival style brick building, laid in Flemish bond, is two-and-a-half-stories in height with a raised stone foundation. The side gable roof, clad in slate tiles, has projecting bays and stepped parapets. The symmetrical north and south elevations have single and paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows on the first story and elongated, semi-circular 9/9 double-hung wood sash windows on the upper stories. Several of the bays on the second story have semi-circular blind recesses that maintain the symmetry of the elevation. The main entry, fronting on the quadrangle, is a three-bay wide portico. Supported by Egyptian columns and pilasters, the portico is finished with a turned limestone balustrade, an ogee cornice, and dentils. The main entry door has a leaded fanlight and sidelights. The building is ornamented with limestone quoins, keystones, watertable, and bracketed sills, as well as brick jack-arched lintels.

The southern elevation of the building was altered in the 1980s by the addition of two brick stair and elevator pavilions that are connected to St. Vincent's Hall by breezeways. The breezeways are located on the upper stories of the elevation, allowing for vehicular traffic between the building and the pavilions. Rectangular in mass, the western pavilion is three-and-a-half-stories in height, while the eastern pavilion is two-and-a-half-stories in height. Similar in scale and design to St. Vincent's Hall, the two pavilions are laid in Flemish bond brick on a raised stone foundation. The side gable roofs, clad in slate tiles, terminate at the stepped parapets. The walls are pierced by flat-arched and semi-circular arched, 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows that are encircled with brick surrounds.

Rectilinear in footprint, St. Vincent's Hall has a central passage plan with a side hall, running east and west. Virtually unaltered, the interior of the building consists of tall wooden surrounds, capped by a projecting cyma recta cornice and a wide, unadorned frieze. The doors, topped by a frosted glass transom, are panelled wood and glass with brass hardware. The baseboard and base blocks are made of black marble. A simple picture rail and a beaded crown molding encircle the rooms on the first

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

floor. The terrazzo and linoleum floor has an inlaid circle motif with the inscription: "COLLEGIUM SANCTO JOSEPH - VINCIT QUI SE VINCIT - 1809-1926." The second floor, accessible by a hollow-newel stair located at the western end of the building, contains a two-story auditorium. The room is finished with fluted Egyptian pilasters, ornamental plaster panels, panelled wainscotting, and an elevated stage. The ceiling is decorated with plaster reeding, painted circular modillions, a recessed central oval modillion, and semi-indirect lighting fixtures.

STRUCTURES

Located around the campus are several contributing structures, including a brick shed and a natural spring. The shed, located to the east of the Rosary Building, is a one-story, two-bay square structure. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the structure is accented by pressed yellow brick quoins. Accessible through two single entries on the south elevation, the structure has fixed 9-light windows. The interior consists of two linear spaces, divided by a brick wall.[4]

The Mother Seton Spring, located to the southwest of St. Vincent's Hall, is fabricated of uncut stone. The semi-circular roof is capped by a stone cross. Round in plan, the natural spring is open on the eastern side, providing access to the water within the interior.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

There is a great potential for archaeological resources that date from the late 18th century through the mid-20th century within the campus of St. Joseph's College. Although periodically relocated to different sites within the campus, several extant buildings within the campus were directly associated with Mother Seton and the Sisters of Charity. The White House (1810), relocated in 1845 to allow for the construction of the now demolished Gothic Building, was originally located adjacent to the present site of the Chapel. The Stone House, erected in circa 1770, was moved in 1976 from a site approximately 50 yards southeast of St. Vincent's Hall. Both buildings now stand on land retained by the Sisters of Charity to the south and northeast of the cemetery, respectively.

Despite the disturbances commonly associated with a relocation, the original site of the Stone House (18FR355) is identified as a contributing resource that contains material remains dating its period of

[4]Although the date of construction is unknown, aerial photographs of the site, dating from circa 1940, indicate that the structure existed at that time.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

construction. Although no archaeological work has been conducted, the site of numerous 19th century buildings that were razed in the 1960s is likely to yield information important to the understanding of the Sisters of Charity and St. Joseph's College. Extending northward from the north elevation of the Marillac Building, this potential archaeological area is encompassed by St. Joseph's Chapel, the Burlando Building, the Brute Building, and the Verdier Gymnasium.

CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

BUILDINGS

Maintenance Buildings

The Maintenance Building (Building I), constructed 1926, is one-story in height and constructed of brick six-course American bond. Irregular in massing, the linear building has a flat roof edged with terracotta tiles. The walls are pierced with large, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows, several of which are covered with metal security grills. There are two sets of garage door openings, providing drive-through access, in the northern-most bay. The larger of these openings has a continuous limestone lintel. The main entry of the building consists of double metal doors with a two-light transom. The interior of the building has exposed brick walls and a poured concrete floor.

The Maintenance Shop and Mail Room (Building T), constructed in 1947 as the dairy, is one-story in height and constructed of six-course American bond brick on a stone foundation. Set to the east of the Brute Building, the rectilinear-shaped building has a hipped roof with centrally placed ventilating lantern. The elevations are pierced by large, 15-light fixed windows with soldier-course lintels and granite sills.

Home Economics Buildings

In 1948, St. Joseph's College constructed the Home Economics Buildings (Buildings G/R). The Home Economics Department is located in two distinctly different buildings, set to the southeast of the landscaped quadrangle, that have been united by a breezeway. The older of the two buildings is two-and-a-half-stories, constructed of five-course American bond brick set on a stone foundation. The side gable roof is clad in slate tiles and has paired exterior end chimneys. The building is ornamented with a brick string course and a limestone ogee cornice. The building, facing north, is five bays wide with two-story east and west extensions.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The central bay, consisting of two single entries, is covered by a portico. Supported by paired Tuscan columns, the portico has a wrought-iron roof balustrade, ogee cornice, and wrought-iron railing. Located above the portico, on the second story, is a 6/6 double-hung window encircled by a fanlight and 4-light sidelights. The walls are pierced by 6/6 double-hung windows, ornamented with jack-arched lintels and granite sills. The entry of the east extension is covered by an overhanging pediment, while the west extension has a pedimented portico with Tuscan columns and cornice returns. The entry door of the west extension, possibly the original main entry to the building, has a leaded fanlight and sidelights. The interior of the Home Economics Building, although altered, contains the original double-L stair, featuring a square panelled newel, square balusters, and panelled wall stringer.

The second building associated with the Home Economics Department is a one-story brick annex erected to the south of the original building. Connected by a narrow brick breezeway, the annex is constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond with string courses. The building is entered through a pedimented portico, supported by Tuscan columns. The building has a central passage plan with a side hall, running east and west. Although the interior has been modernized, the building retains its original molded surrounds and baseboards.

Additional Dormitory Halls and Classrooms

The final phases of building development occurred in the mid-1950s and 1960s with the construction of three additional dormitory halls, a student center, and a massive Science Building. Stylistically these buildings are designed in modern styles characterized by their square massing and the vertical thrust of the wall surfaces ornamented by glass and metal.

The Student Center (Building B), constructed in 1956, is a one-story, one-room building constructed of six-course American bond brick with a front gable roof. The Student Center has full-length metal and glass awning over hopper windows with 4-light sidelights. The west elevation is pierced by a large centrally placed multi-light metal and glass window. The north elevation has a flat roofed, one-story addition, square in massing, with sliding metal and glass windows. The main entry of the building, located on the east elevation, is sheltered by a covered walkway that extends south to Rosary Hall (Building C). The building is accessed through four metal and glass commercial-style doors. The interior of the Student Center is finished with exposed brick walls and ceiling trusses with direct lighting fixtures. The one-room addition on the north elevation is accessible on the interior through metal and glass doors.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 7 Page 13

Constructed in 1956, the three-story Rosary Building (Building C) is constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. Irregular in plan, the dormitory building has a cross-hipped roof, clad in slate tiles. Constructed concurrent with the Student Building, the Rosary Building has metal awnings over hopper windows with sidelights. Simple in ornamentation, the building has continuous limestone sills and overhanging eaves. The interior of the building consists of residential rooms finished with slate and carpeted floors, square-edged terrazzo baseboards, square-edged metal surrounds, and built-in wood desks and closets.

The Seminary Extension Building (Building M) is a two-story, six-course American bond brick building. Constructed in the 1950-1960s, the building is set upon a concrete slab foundation and has engaged brick buttresses. Rectangular in plan, the building has triple and ribbon 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with limestone sills. Simply ornamented, the Seminary Extension Building has a corbelled brick cornice. The interior of the building was renovated in the late 1960s.

An addition to the Brute Building, the Immaculata Juniorate (Building L) is a three-story, five-course American bond brick building, constructed in 1959. Serving as a dormitory for women studying to join the sisterhood, the building has a poured concrete slab foundation, a flat roof with overhanging eaves, and a projecting main entry portico with an inscribed limestone cornice. The entry has a recessed wood door surmounted by a fanlight and sidelights. The walls are pierced by 1/1 metal windows, diminishing in size. The central passage entry hall of the building, separated from the dormitory rooms by a wall of wood and frosted glass, is finished with a carpeted floor edged by a plastic kickplate, a wood chair rail, and square-edged surrounds.

Set upon a poured concrete foundation, the Kelley Building (Building A) has a cross plan. Erected in 1964, the building is constructed of concrete block with all-stretcher bond brick facing divided by concrete piers. The walls are pierced by sliding and casement windows of metal, encircled with stucco. The interior of the dormitory building consists of concrete block walls, slate tile and carpeted floors edged with scotia baseboards, and square-edged metal surrounds.

The final building to be erected by St. Joseph's College was the Dodd Science Building (Building J) in 1966. Two stories in height, the building has a U-shaped plan with an overhanging flat roof. Constructed of concrete block, the exterior walls are faced with all-stretcher bond brick divided by concrete piers. The vertical rhythm of the piers is bisected by the concrete watertable and stringcourse. The walls are pierced by elongated metal awning windows. The interior of the building consists of lecture halls and classrooms. The three-bay entry, creating a lounge/waiting area, provides side-passage entries into the main body of the building. Recently renovated, the building has concrete block and brick walls, acoustical tile ceilings, plastic kickplates, and square-edged metal surrounds.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

STRUCTURES

Non-contributing auxiliary buildings and structures include the boat house and log cabin, the Fallen Firefighters Memorial, and several support buildings.

The Tin Shed, located approximately ten yards to the west of the Frame Wagon Barn, is a simple structure most likely dating to the mid- to late 20th century. The one-story structure is one bay wide and approximately three bays deep. Referred to as the Tin Shed by the Sisters of Charity because of its construction material, the shed has a front gable roof covered with standing seam tin. Serving as a storage facility, the structure has a double-wide entry on the south elevation. It has no outstanding architectural or decorative features.

The Boat House and Log Cabin (Building P) are located on Tom's Creek, to the south of the campus. Similarly constructed of logs with saddle notches, the structures have exposed rafters, square casement windows with 4-lights, and single entry doors. The roof of the log cabin is cross gable with a jerkin head, while the boat house has side gable. The materials and construction methods clearly indicate that the structures were erected in the late 20th century.

The Sewage Lift Station (Building S) appears to have been constructed in the late 20th century. Located to the east of the Maintenance Building (Building I), the rectilinear-shaped sewage station is constructed of brick laid in all-stretcher bond and has a flat roof.

The Fallen Firefighters Memorial, sited to the northwest of the Verdier Building, was dedicated in October 1981 to firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty. Encircled by stones, the stone obelisk has a metal inscription plaque. The memorial is surrounded by flag poles, benches, and a landscaped boxwood garden.

The Burn Building (Building U) and the Security Building (Building V) were constructed by the National Emergency Training Center. The Burn Building is an uninhabitable structure used to train firefighters. The rectilinear-shaped Security Building is constructed of brick, laid in all-stretcher bond, with a front gable roof. The Colonial Revival-style structure is finished with a denticulated cornice, enclosed gable ends, and soldier-course lintels.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DESCRIPTION OF RAZED RESOURCES

The establishment of a novitiate within the religious order in the early part of the 19th century, in addition to newly acquired acreage, allowed for the construction of additional residential and classroom facilities.

The first of several buildings constructed was the Dubois Building in 1826, followed ten years later by the Deluol Building (1836) to its northeast. The Dubois Building was a four-story building, rectangular in plan, with a cross gabled roof. The brick Deloul Building, named in honor of Reverend Louis R. Deluol, was three stories in height, measuring 72 feet in length and 49 feet in width.[5] The side gabled roof was pierced by front gabled dormers on the east and west elevations. Both buildings were demolished in 1964.

The Square Building, located to the southeast of the campus, was constructed in 1841. The three-bay brick building, measuring 57 feet by 69 feet, was three stories in height and capped by a hipped roof with a cupola. The interior was divided into a recreation hall, study hall, and vocal and instrumental music chamber. Used as a dormitory and natural science building, the Square Building was connected to the Dubois Building on the east elevation by a covered porch.

The Gothic Building, constructed in 1845, served as the residence for the Sisters and novices.[6] Measuring 230 feet in length, the Gothic Building was designed by Eugene Girard, "a gentleman who had given much attention to the study of Christian architecture."[7] In the later part of the 19th century the Gothic building was used as the astronomy building during the school year, while providing sleeping rooms for the nominal number of summer students.[8] It was U-shaped in plan, two-and-a-half stories in height, and had a cross gabled roof. Constructed of brick and cut stone, the Gothic Building was designed "after the conventual style of the 14th and 15th centuries, with embattled parapets; high-pitched roof, with dormers, surmounted by a belfry thirty feet high; the windows of the second story square, with transom forming a cross; the lower windows mullioned with hood-moulds; the lateral

[5]T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Volume 1 and 2 (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing, 1910 reprinted 1967), 515-516.

[6]Ibid, 516.

[7]Ibid, 516.

[8]Virginia Walcott Beauchamp. "The Sisters and the Soldiers." *Maryland Historical Magazine.* Volume 81, No. 2. (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, Summer 1986), 119.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 7 Page 16

walls broken by buttresses; and with porches to the first and second stories, running along the north wall. The building is truly Catholic in its external appearance...."[9] The Gothic Building, as well as the Square Building, was demolished in 1964.

The first Infirmary Building, constructed in 1884, stood to the north of the Chapel. Rectangular in plan, the three-and-a-half-story Infirmary had a cross gable roof and projecting bays. The building was demolished in the 1960s.

Directly across from the Burlando Building stood the small Gothic-style oratory, erected in 1845 by contributions provided by alumni. The chapel, called "The Chapel of Our Lady of the Valley," was renovated in 1905. Its interior ornamentation included a marble altar.[10]

The 19th century academic and dormitory buildings were tightly cloistered around two courtyards and were connected by covered porches. The larger of the two courtyards, Mother's Court was encompassed by the Chapel, the Burlando Building, the Gothic Building, and the Dubois Building. The east elevations of the Dubois and Gothic Buildings, together with the Refectory and the Deluol Buildings, created Stone Court, measuring 70 feet by 40 feet.[11] The demolition of a vast majority of the early 19th century buildings that created the courtyards instituted the current quadrangle campus plan.

A second Gothic Revival-style Chapel was located to the east of the cemetery. Referred to as "Lourdes Chapel" on a 1979 Plat Map, the rectilinear-shaped chapel was constructed of wood frame and clad in stucco.[12] The structure was ornamented with lancet windows, jig-saw trimmed eaves, and corner buttresses capped with spires. Demolished in the years between 1979 and 1994, the chapel was the only contributing resource within the National Register Historic District that was razed following the property's listing.

[9]Bunkley, 336.

[10]Williams and McKinsey, 518; The legacy and demolition of this structure has not been discovered.

[11]Ibid, frontpiece and 335.

[12]*Future Site of the National Fire Academy, Plat of Property to be Conveyed by the Sisters of Charity.* (Frederick County Courthouse: Plat Maps, 1979), Book 20, Page 6.

St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine — Frederick County, MD
Name of Property — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark x in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

[X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[X] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[X] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark x in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

[X] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
[X] **B** removed from its original location.
[ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
[X] **D** a cemetery.
[ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
[ ] **F** a commemorative property.
[ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1809-1945	1809-1821
EDUCATION		1863
RELIGION		
ARCHAEOLOGY		

Significant Person	Cultural Affiliation
Seton, Mother Elizabeth	Undefined

Architect/Builder
Lind, Edmund G.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and period of significance noted above.

[X] See continuation sheet

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 2

St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine form an architecturally and historically significant group of buildings, structures, and sites set within the rural landscape of northern Frederick County, Maryland. Founded as a girls' boarding school in 1810 with an emphasis on religious training, St. Joseph's Academy was the first parochial school, and later as St. Joseph's College, one of only three Catholic institutions of higher education for women in the United States. Incorporated under Maryland Law as a school in 1816, the campus today consists of buildings that date from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Concurrent with the establishment of the school, St. Joseph's campus became the home of the Sisters of Charity, an American order established by Mother Seton that was associated with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of France. Based on this and numerous other accomplishments, Mother Elizabeth Seton was beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church and is the only American-born woman so honored.

After operating for over 160 years, St. Joseph's College closed in 1973. Retaining hundreds of acres, as well as those buildings directly associated with Mother Seton, the Sisters of Charity sold 107 acres and the college buildings in 1979 to the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency. Specifically acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration, the property was renamed the National Emergency Training Center in 1981.

In 1976, the buildings and cemetery at St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. Further study has determined that the cohesive nature of the campus and the buildings relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context of Mother Seton, the Sisters of Charity, and St. Joseph's College dictates the revision of the district boundaries. The Mother Seton Shrine and St. Joseph's College meet Criteria A, B, C, and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 3

Criteria A: Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

St. Joseph's College is an excellent illustration of the creation and subsequent growth of a parochial school in the early 19th century, and the development of a Catholic women's institution in the 20th century in the United States. Further, its physical evolution and characteristics illustrates the significant patterns of late 19th and early 20th century college architecture and landscape planning.

Criteria B: Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

St. Joseph's College was founded in the early 19th century by Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton at the request of the Catholic Church of Baltimore. Mother Seton began the development of the school following it relocation from Baltimore to the 269-acre site just one-mile south of Emmitsburg, Maryland. Simultaneous to the development of the college, Mother Seton established the Sisters of Charity, an American order associated with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of France. Following her beatification in 1963, the body of Mother Seton was exhumed from the Mortuary Chapel and eventually came to rest in the Shrine Chapel at the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity in Emmitsburg. Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton was canonized by Pope Paul VI on September 14, 1975 at the Vatican in Rome, Italy, becoming the only American-born woman to be so honored. The Shrine Chapel was designated a minor basilica in 1991 by Pope John Paul II.

Criteria C: Property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

St. Joseph's College encompasses fine examples of architecture ranging from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Distinctive architectural achievements of the late 19th century can be seen in the Second Empire style Burlando Building, designed by noted architect Edmund G. Lind in 1870. The remaining buildings are clearly products of skilled workman and builders. The educational buildings that appear throughout the college illustrate the architectural and planning trends of colleges and universities in the early to mid-20th century.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 4

Criteria D: Property that yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The campus of St. Joseph's College contains several potential archaeological resources dating from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. A few late 18th and early 19th century buildings that were directly associated with Mother Seton were relocated to different sites within the campus. For example, the site of the Stone House (18FR355), erected circa 1770, has been identified as a contributing resource containing material remains from its period of construction.

While the property's direct association with Mother Seton can be studied through the Stone House and White House, the growth and development of St. Joseph's College can be examined through archaeological deposits at the site of numerous 19th century buildings that were razed in the 1960s. In addition to the direct relation to the self-sufficient nature of the Sisters of Charity, the agricultural fields were the site of numerous encampments by Union troops during the Civil War. Although no archaeological work has yet to be conducted, the campus-proper and the agricultural areas are likely to yield information important to the understanding the historical events associated with the Sisters of Charity and St. Joseph's College.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MOTHER ELIZABETH SETON

Elizabeth Ann Bayley, born in New York City on August 28, 1774, was the daughter of Catherine Charlton and Richard Bayley, a physician who served as the first health officer for the state of New York. Raised a Protestant Episcopalian, Elizabeth enjoyed reading the Scriptures, and possessed a deep trust in "Divine Providence" at an early age. At nineteen, she married William Magee Seton of New York, the eldest son of a wealthy New York importer, and together the couple had five children. By 1803, the Seton shipping firm went bankrupt, directly affecting William's health. In an effort to restore his well-being, William, Elizabeth, and one of their daughters traveled to Italy. William died there, a victim of tuberculosis. Elizabeth remained in Italy after her husband's death, familiarizing herself with the beliefs and practices of Catholicism.

In 1804 following her return to the United States, Elizabeth Seton entered the Catholic Church and was re-baptized in 1805. Following her conversion, Seton established the Widows Society of New York, which became the forerunner for thousands of religious and service-oriented organizations throughout the United States.[13] Archbishop John Carroll, aware of Seton's devotion to teaching and charity, invited Seton to establish a girls' school in Baltimore, a city that was more supportive to Catholics than New York. The small school opened at 600 Paca Street, Baltimore in September 1808. The school initially consisted of only seven pupils, three of which were the daughters of Mother Seton.

Seton extended her commitment to Catholicism by pledging her first vows in March 1809, thus receiving the title of "Mother." Encouraged by Baltimore priest Father DuBourg, Mother Seton established her own religious congregation (or order). In May 1809, Mother Seton and her followers relocated from Baltimore to Emmitsburg, Maryland. On June 1, 1809, these women adopted a religious habit as the Sisters of Charity, creating the first Catholic order of American women. In 1813, the vows of the Society of Sisters were first taken. Seton and the Sisters went on to establish the first Catholic orphanage in the United States at Philadelphia in 1814. During Elizabeth's lifetime, six congregations of the Sisters of Charity were formed, organizing hospitals, schools, and orphanages. Known today as the Seton Institute, the first Catholic mental hospital was founded by the nuns in Baltimore in 1840.[14]

---

[13]William D. Borders "The 'Beyond' within our Midst." *The Baltimore Evening Sun.* September 14, 1975, K1 and K3.

[14]Robert G. Breen. "Mother of Many Sisters." *The Baltimore Sun.* February 8, 1954.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 6

When, in 1809, seminarian Samuel Cooper offered Mother Seton property in Emmitsburg, Maryland, the Sisters of Charity relocated their school from Baltimore to the rural setting. In February 1810, Mother Seton officially opened a boarding school for girls at Emmitsburg. This school was the first parochial school in the United States and the foundation for the American Catholic parochial school system. The Emmitsburg school for girls grew from five pupils and six Sisters in 1810 to 50 children and 18 Sisters by 1813.[15] Some of the pupils were daughters of the wealthy and famous, but many were parish girls attending tuition-free. In 1816, the school was incorporated as St. Joseph's Academy, and over the years, as St. Joseph's College, was empowered to grant undergraduate degrees. The college officially closed in 1973.

Mother Elizabeth Seton died of tuberculosis on January 4, 1821 and was buried near her relatives in the cemetery on St. Joseph's campus. Six months after her death, her son William Seton made a substantial donation for the building of a mortuary chapel to house his mother's remains. In 1846, the Gothic-style chapel was completed and the remains of Mother Seton were transferred to it. The chapel was "remodeled and enlarged" in 1877 to accommodate the burial of Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, the nephew of Mother Seton.[16] At the time of her beatification (blessing) in March 1963, the body of Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton was exhumed. Her remains were placed in a small copper casket and enshrined above the altar in St. Joseph College Chapel. Five years later on the anniversary of her death in 1968, the remains were transferred to her altar in the Shrine Chapel at the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity in Emmitsburg. In 1991, the Shrine Chapel was designated as a minor basilica by Pope John Paul II.

James Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, was the first to arouse interest in the sainthood of Mother Elizabeth Seton in 1882. However, it was not until 1959 that Mother Seton was declared venerable -- the first step to sainthood -- by Pope John XXIII. This occurred after a Vatican tribunal verified the first miracle when Mother Seton cured a Catholic nun in Louisiana of cancer through miraculous intercession. Pope John beatified Mother Seton in 1963 after a second Vatican tribunal verified the authenticity of a miracle preformed on a 14-year old Baltimore girl, Ann T. O'Neill, who was cured of leukemia.[17] The third miracle associated with Seton occurred that same year, although not verified until 1974, when Carl Eric Kalin of Yonkers, New York was cured of a rare form of

[15]Brother C. Edward. "Elizabeth Ann Seton: Mother, Founder, Saint." (Frederick County Historical Society, Vertical File on Mother Seton, nd), 21.

[16]Williams and McKinsey, 518.

[17]This entitled Seton to be called "Blessed."

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

meningitis. Pope Paul VI waived the requirement of a fourth miracle in a gesture of goodwill to the American Church, clearing the path to canonization.[18] Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton was canonized by Pope Paul VI on September 14, 1975 at the Vatican in Rome, Italy, becoming the only American-born woman to be beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church.[19]

THE DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

The property on which St. Joseph's College is sited was initially surveyed in 1732 as part of a 5,010 acre tract of land patented as "Carrollsburg." Extending as far north as Pennsylvania, the property was owned by Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manner in Prince George's County, Maryland. Upon the death of Carroll in 1757, the property was conveyed by Charles Carroll in three sections. Samuel Emmit, an Irish emigrant, purchased 2750 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract, setting aside a section, subdivided as the town of Poplar Fields, later called Emmitsburg.[20] Within a period of years, residential and commercial buildings were being constructed on the lots. The town was incorporated in 1825 and the original charter adopted in 1854.

In August 1789, Samuel Emmit conveyed 269 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract and a part of the "Enlargement" tract to Robert Flemming.[21] Historic accounts indicate that Flemming resided on a portion of the property until the early 19th century when it was conveyed to the Reverends Samuel Cooper and John DuBois.

The northern banks of Tom's Creek, located farther to the south of the Fleming property, contained a grist mill. The mill served as the meeting place for the surrounding community during the Revolutionary War.[22] The structure, as referenced in land records, was believed to have been built by Daniel Hughes on property initially owned by William Emmit and conveyed to Jacob Troxell by

[18]"Many Americans to Attend Seton Rite." *The Baltimore Evening Sun.* September 8, 1975.

[19]Mother Francis Xavier Cabrini, a native of Italy, was the first citizen of the United States to be canonized in 1946.

[20]Liber F Folio 237

[21]Liber WR 8 Folio 371

[22]Helman. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland.* (Frederick, MD: Maryland Citizen Press, 1906).

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 8

1794;[23] however, secondary sources indicate that the brick mill was constructed by John Troxell in the late 1770s, and subsequently demolished by the Sisters of Charity in the early 20th century.[24]

Initially, the growing rural community was serviced by a stage coach that went from Emmitsburg to Baltimore. Initially known as Old Emmitsburg Road, the main north-south axis was extended by the Frederick turnpike prior to 1873. A seven-mile long railroad was established in 1865 in response to the needs of Emmitsburg's growing economy. The extension of the tracks in 1875 was partly funded and supported by private sources such as Reverend McCloskey of Mount St. Mary's College. By 1897, the Emmitsburg railroad was substantially improved by the conversion of iron rails to steel rail, the replacement of wooden bridges, and grain elevators at the depots. Amendment of the Railroad Company's Charter by the Maryland Legislature in 1906 allowed the use of steam and electric trains, encouraging western expansion.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

The Catholic community established its roots in northern Frederick County, Maryland as early as the 1730s; however, it was not until 1794 that the first Catholic church, St. Joseph's Church, was constructed in rural Emmitsburg.[25] Under the direction of Father John DuBois, the church became the foundation for Mount St. Mary's College, a Catholic school for men founded in 1808. The following year, Reverend Samuel Cooper offered $10,000, in addition to 23 acres of land near Tom's Creek, toward the establishment of a school for girls. On June 21, 1809, Mother Seton and her followers began their relocation to Emmitsburg.

The land provided by Reverend Cooper contained only one building, dating to circa 1770, at the time Mother Seton established her community in Emmitsburg. Occupied by the women on July 31, 1809, this small stone house became the first residence of Mother Seton and her followers. The Stone House, historically referred to as the Fleming Farmhouse, was originally located to the west of the

[23]Liber WR 12 Folio 290.

[24]Helman.

[25]Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* (MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987).

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

current site of the Home Economics Buildings, and was moved in 1979.[26] On February 20, 1810, the Sisters moved to the White House, the first building constructed by the Sisters of Charity. Two days after the move, formal parochial classes were conducted in the building. The White House, initially located adjacent to St. Joseph's Chapel, served as the residence for Mother Seton, the Sisters, and orphaned students.[27] The building, often referred to as Seton Cottage, also contained classroom space and a chapel. Relocated to allow for construction of the Gothic Building in 1845, the White House eventually was used as the infirmary and residence of the physician in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.[28]

The school's cemetery site was chosen in 1809 by Mother Seton's sister-in-law, Harriet Seton, who happened to have been the first interment. Sited to the northwest of the present site of the White House, the cemetery contains the final resting place for numerous Sisters of Charity, the family of Mother Seton, several Bishops, as well as the Mortuary Chapel of Mother Seton.

THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

By 1819, Robert Fleming conveyed an additional 269 acres of land to the Reverends Cooper and Dubois. Together with the Sisters of Charity, Mother Elizabeth Seton purchased the property from the Reverends.[29] By 1832, the 70 acres surrounding the Troxell mill had been conveyed to the Sisters of Charity by Abigail Emmit.[30] An additional 68 acres of the original "Carrollsburg" tract was purchased from Frederick Crabbs in 1845.[31] The purchase of the additional acreage prompted the early growth and development of the campus.

---

[26]James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." (August 6, 1979), 6; "Mother Elizabeth Seton." (Frederick County Historical Society, nd), brochure.

[27]"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." (Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd), brochure; Mother Seton died in the White House in 1821.

[28]Currently, the Stone House and the White House operate as museums, commemorating the achievements of Mother Seton.

[29]Liber JS 9 Folio 98.

[30]Liber JS Folio 30.

[31]Liber HS 23 Folio 463.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The first of many education-related buildings constructed were the Dubois Building in 1826 and the Deluol Building in 1836. Connected by covered porches, the buildings served as dormitories and classrooms. Additional classroom and residential dormitory space continued to be constructed throughout the 1840s. The Square Building served as the natural science building, while the Gothic Building was the residence for the Sisters and novices. Both the Square Building and the Gothic Building, in addition to the Dubois and Deluol Buildings, were razed in the 1960s.

The first of the religious buildings constructed was St. Joseph's Chapel (Building O), erected 18 years after the death of Mother Seton. Based on plans conceived by Seton herself, the chapel's cornerstone ceremony occurred on March 19, 1839, followed two years later by its dedication to the worship of God. The solemn rite of consecration was preformed on May 6, 1841 by the Most Reverend Samuel Eccleston, Archbishop of Baltimore, assisted by the Right Reverend Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Richmond.[32]

The bell which hangs in the steeple of the Church was one of many brought to the United States from Spain during the ascendancy of General Baldomero Espartero in 1841. In an effort to choose the most appropriate bell for the Church, the various bell tones were tested by Reverend Thomas R. Butler, who was an agent of the institution. Upon examination of the bell selected, Butler discovered that it had been cast in 1809, the year the Sisterhood was established in Emmitsburg, and that it had been dedicated in honor of St. Joseph, who was the chief patron of the institution.[33]

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AND ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

The Civil War affected the Sisters of Charity and their educational efforts when, in anticipation of a need for nurses, the United States government requested that the Sisters of Charity be responsible for nursing the troops that were wounded in nearby battles.[34] The nursing abilities of the Sisters, in addition to the location of the campus just ten miles south of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, proved to be an asset to the Union troops in their time of need.

[32]Williams and McKinsey, 516.

[33]Ibid, 516; Today, the building retains its original use; however, the vestry and smaller chapels are used as offices by the National Emergency Training Center (NETC).

[34]Beauchamp, 128-131.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The campus and surrounding agricultural fields of St. Joseph's College served as camp grounds for the Union troops advancing north to the battlefront. On June 27, 1863, the 5th Michigan Calvary were discovered "near a house on the hill where Fathers Francis Burlando and Hippolitus Gandolfo resided."[35] The soldiers, following the destruction of approximately 16,000 pounds of hay growing in the fields, were relocated to the campus of the college, where the Sisters tended to their needs. The summer enrollment of the college was low, allowing all of the students and Sisters to sleep in the Gothic Building. The generals resided in the White House, then used as the infirmary for the Sisters and the residence of Dr. Patterson. By June 30th, the Ohio Volunteer Infantry arrived on the property, camping near the farm buildings located to the northeast of the campus.[36]

Following the confrontation at Gettysburg, the Sisters traveled to the battlefront supplied with government food and needed equipment on July 5, 1863. Remaining in Gettysburg for several days, the Sisters tended the wounded Union and Confederate Soldiers. Retreating soldiers were cared for at the college by the Sisters that remained at the campus.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS DURING THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

Following the Civil War, St. Joseph's College began a second phase of construction. The impressive Burlando Building (Building N), constructed on the site of the Academy Building, was one of the commissions of the English-born architect Edmund G. Lind.[37] Constructed in 1870, the Second Empire-style building was named in honor of the Very Reverend Francis Burlando (1814-1873). The first three floors of the four-story Burlando Building originally housed the Commencement Hall, main library, the education department, reception rooms, offices and storage, the switchboard, and classrooms. The fourth floor served as the residential dormitory for the students. [38]

[35]Ibid, 119-120.

[36]Ibid, 121.

[37]Williams and McKinsey, 518.

[38] Today, the Burlando Building contains the offices of the United States Fire Administrator, and the Deputy Administrator, as well as the USFA Program offices. Continuing to serve as a library, the Commencement Hall contains the Emergency Management Institute and the Learning Resource Center.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 12

Edmund G. Lind (1829-1909) was born and educated in London, England. He served as apprentice draftsman to John Blore for three years, in addition to several other London architects. In October 1859, Lind relocated to Baltimore, Maryland and worked as a draftsman in the office of N. G. Starkweather, noted American church architect. Lind assisted Starkweather by preparing the plans and supervising the construction of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Following a short partnership with William T. Murdock, Lind established his own office in Baltimore. His various works include the Peabody Institute; Masonic Temple; Farmer's and Planters' Bank; Carroll Building; Corland's Store; the Franklin Square Church; and St. John's Memorial Church. During the administration of President Grant, Lind served as Assistant to Supervising Architect Alfred B. Mullet in the construction of the United States Customhouse and Post Office in Mobile, Alabama.[39]

In 1890, the Refectory Building (Building K) was constructed to the north of St. Joseph's Chapel.[40] The three-story brick building contained the second infirmary, the main dining room, and the kitchen, as well as the music and art centers.[41]

The 19-3/4 acre campus purchased in 1899 from Elizabeth Meyers to expand the campus is known to have included grist and saw mills. The most significant character defining feature of the Sisters of Charity was their practice of a self-contained, self-sufficient lifestyle. To maintain this trait required the construction of utilitarian and agricultural buildings to serve the order's farming and agrarian needs. The most notable of those buildings is the Brick Barn (Building Q), constructed circa 1900. The two-and-a-half-story barn, constructed of brick and wood frame, is a cantilevered Sweitzer Forebay barn and features decorative ventilators.[42] Commonly found throughout Pennsylvania and central Maryland, this type of barn first appeared in the late 18th century and continued to be constructed until the end of the 19th century.[43]

---

[39]Henry F. Withey, AIA and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* (Los Angeles, CA: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 372-373.

[40]According to the NETC, the Brute Building was constructed in 1890; however, the Archives at the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity maintain that the building was constructed in 1886.

[41] Renamed the Brute Building following its renovation in 1965, the building currently serves as the Emergency Management Institute classroom facility and cafeteria.

[42]Allen G. Noble. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures.* (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 25-28.

[43]The barn is currently used by the NETC as storage.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

Following the construction of the Brick Barn was the Frame Wagon Shed during the early years of the 20th century. By the mid-20th century, the campus contained a paint shop, creamery, dairy barn, and numerous barns. The Brick Barn and the companion Frame Wagon Shed created a cohesive agricultural component at the edge of the campus-proper, thereby establishing an eastern boundary for the agricultural fields sited to the east and northeast. The silo (demolished) and dairy barn (demolished) were set directly within the agricultural fields to the northeast. Additional utilitarian structures were positioned within the main campus, closer to the kitchen and cold storage buildings. A small tin shed was added near the Brick Barn and the Frame Wagon Shed sometime after the mid-20th century.

EXPANSION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Enrollment increased in the early part of the 20th century due to the college's new ability to grant undergraduate degrees and the extension of the railroad. In addition to the well-established novitiate teachings, St. Joseph's College had developed into a four-year liberal arts college for women, providing majors in education, nursing, home economics, languages, math, and science. By 1911, the Emmitsburg Railroad had laid train tracks eastward from the main north-south line to the center of the Sisters of Charity's property. A station house was located east of the main tracks and south of the campus entrance. All this expansion prompted the need for additional classrooms, residential dormitories, and recreational facilities, thus encouraging the development of an open landscape plan similar to those commonly identified with college and university campuses.

The Verdier Building (Building H) was constructed in 1923, directly to the east of the Burlando Building. The prominent three-story brick building contained a two-story gymnasium, classrooms, offices, and a nursery school. The one-story north wing housed the Olympic-sized (60-feet long) swimming pool.[44]

Between the years 1925 and 1926, the landscape plan of the campus developed further through the construction of St. Vincent's Hall, the Marillac Building, the Seton Building, and a maintenance building. The first of these structures to be erected was Marillac Hall (Building F) in 1925. Adhering to the landscape plan, Marillac Hall was positioned to the southeast of the Burlando Building, facing east. The Colonial Revival-style building provided 63 single dormitory rooms, each equipped with a

[44]The offices of the Deputy Superintendent of the National Fire Academy and National Fire Academy staff are currently located in the Verdier Building. The building retains its original use by providing a weight room, gymnasium, and indoor swimming pool.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

closet and sink. In 1926, Seton Hall (Building D) was constructed approximately 50 yards west of the Marillac Building. The main floors of the Seton Building, named in honor of Mother Elizabeth Seton, provided 88 single rooms, each with a closet and sink, and television/lounge rooms. The basement of the building housed the print shop, laundry facilities, the employee dining room, and the secretarial service area.

Concurrent with the erection of the Seton Building, St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) was being constructed. The massive Colonial Revival-style building was positioned to the south of the Seton and Marillac Building, consequently creating a landscaped quadrangle that visually framed the grand Second Empire-style Burlando Building. St. Vincent's Hall provided classroom and office space, as well as a 478-seat theater/auditorium. It was renovated in the 1960s.[45]

The Maintenance Building (Building I) was also constructed in 1926. The one-story building, located to the northeast of the Verdier Building, was used to house the equipment necessary for the daily upkeep and repair of the campus buildings.[46]

ALTERATIONS TO THE CAMPUS IN THE MID- TO LATE 20TH CENTURY

The Home Economics Building (Buildings G/R) was constructed in 1948 to the southeast of the quadrangle. The two-story building served as a home economic training facility with laboratories and classrooms. A one-and-a-half-story annex was constructed on the southern elevation, providing residential dormitories.[47]

By the mid-1950s, the continued growth of the campus necessitated the construction of a student center and other residential dormitories. Situated to the southwest of the existing campus, the Student Center (Building B) provided St. Joseph's College with a social and recreation center that contained a kitchenette and vending machines. Rosary Hall (Building C), set to the direct south of the Student Center, contained 73 double occupancy and 3 single occupancy dormitory rooms with closets, built-in

[45] The Seton and Marillac Buildings presently contain dormitory space for the NETC, while St. Vincent's Hall is occupied by the offices of NETC and the office of Educational Technology.

[46] Building I serves the NETC as the Material Receipt and Distribution Center.

[47] Today, the building serves as the fire protection and fire command simulation laboratories with dormitory space in the annex.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 15

desks, and sinks.[48] In 1959, the Immaculata Hall (Building L) was constructed to the north of the Brute Building. The Immaculata Hall, currently serving as a dormitory facility, historically provided 50 single occupancy living quarters for the Sisters of Charity. Additionally, it contained a large meeting room, private parlors, a small chapel, and a laundry. The building is connected to the Brute Building on the south elevation by a one-story breezeway.

The 19th century cloister appearance of the campus was drastically altered in 1964 by the demolition of five of the original school buildings, creating more of an open quadrangle appearance. Aerial photographs from the late 1960s show that the eastern section of the campus had been cleared of the majority of outbuildings and the agricultural fields were lying fallow.

The landscaped quadrangle was enhanced by the construction of Kelley Hall (Building A) to the west, which provided 78 double occupancy dormitory rooms with built-in wood wardrobes, desks, and sinks. The contemporary building contained two large study rooms, a television room, a typing room, and a laundry.[49] The final building to be constructed by St. Joseph's College was the Dodd Science Center (Building J) in 1966. The modern style brick and glass building was used by the science, math, and nursing departments. The lecture-hall section of the building contained a 200-seat tiered auditorium[50] with a modern audio-visual projection area. The building was equipped with modern equipment, located in the 14 science laboratories.[51]

[48]Retaining their original use, the student center and Rosary Hall serve as the recreational center and dormitory for the NETC.

[49]Although Kelley Hall currently contains numerous offices, it retains its use as a dormitory facility.

[50]The brief description sheet provided by the National Emergency Training Center indicates that the Dodd Science Center contains a 249-seat auditorium, while the rental brochure produced by the College prior to its closing states the auditorium contained 200 seats.

[51] Presently, the Dodd Science Center serves as the National Fire Academy classroom and office facility.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 8 Page 16

THE ACQUISITION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Despite the years of growth and development, St. Joseph's College officially closed in 1973. Retaining the surrounding acres, as well as those buildings directly associated with Mother Seton, the Sisters of Charity sold the college buildings and 107 acres of property in 1979 to the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the United States. Specifically acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration, the property was renamed in 1981 as the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). The NETC currently houses the National Fire Academy, the Educational Technology Division, the NETC Operations and Support Division, the Emergency Management Institute, and the Field Personnel Operations Division of the Office of Personnel and Equal Opportunity.

In 1979, the Stone House was relocated to property retained by the Sisters of Charity, just north of the main campus. The Mortuary Chapel/cemetery, the White House, and the Stone House are now part of the National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, which is operated by the Daughters of Charity, formerly known as the Sisters of Charity, at St. Joseph's Provincial House. Sustaining on property purchased in 1819 by Mother Seton herself, the Daughters of Charity continue to provide religious instruction for children, as well as women interested in joining the order.

St. Joseph College and the Mother Seton Shrine were listed in 1976 on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District. Although the registration form documented only a select number of the property's many resources, twelve buildings and structures, as well as the cemetery, were recorded as contributing in the final resource count. Eleven of the twelve contributing resources are extant; however, the second Gothic Revival-style Chapel, which was located to the east of the cemetery, was razed between the years 1979 and 1994.

DRAFT F-6-20

St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine — Frederick County, MD
Name of Property — County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

[ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
[X] previously listed in the NR
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
[ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of add. data:
[X] State SHPO office
[ ] Other State agency
[ ] Federal agency
[ ] Local government
[ ] University
[ ] Other
Specify repository: Maryland Historical Trust

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 165 acres

UTM References

A	1/8/	3/0/0/9/2/0/	4/3/9/6/1/4/0/	D	1/8/	3/0/0/1/0/0/	4/3/9/6/3/0/5/
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	1/8/	3/0/0/7/6/5/	4/3/9/6/2/4/0/	E	1/8/	3/0/0/1/4/0/	4/3/9/6/0/0/0/
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1/8/	3/0/0/4/8/0/	4/3/9/6/5/8/5/				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description

St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine are bounded on the west by Business U.S. Route 15, U.S. Route 15 to the southeast, and Tom's Creek to the south-southeast, just one-mile south of Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification

Currently referred to as the National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton and the National Emergency Training Center, the buildings, structures, and sites of St. Joseph's College have been associated with the property since just prior to the founding of the college in 1810, and its subsequent development throughout the early 19th century.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Laura V. Trieschmann and Laura Harris Hughes, Architectural Historian
Organization Traceries Date 02/09/1995
Street & Number 5420 Western Avenue Telephone (301)656-5283
City or Town Chevy Chase State Maryland Zip code 20815

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

Beauchamp, Virginia Walcott. "The Sisters and the Soldiers." *Maryland Historical Magazine.* Volume 81, No. 2. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, Summer 1986.

Borders, William D. "The 'Beyond' within our Midst." *The Baltimore Evening Sun.* September 14, 1975.

Breen, Robert G. "Mother of Many Sisters." *The Baltimore Sun.* February 8, 1954.

Brinkman, Paul and Nancy Miller. National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Registration Form. "St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine." January 1976.

Bunkley, Josephine M. *The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph.* New York: Harper and Brothers, 1855.

"College Campus offered for Lease, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

Edward, Brother C. "Elizabeth Ann Seton: Mother, Founder, Saint." Frederick County Historical Vertical Files, nd.

Fearer, Ronald W. *Emmitsburg: History and Society.* Emmitsburg, MD: Emmitsburg Chronicle, 1976.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Helman. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland.* Frederick, MD: Maryland Citizen Press, 1906.

Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. *American Vernacular Interior Architecture.* New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, Inc., 1988.

"The Land She Walked." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Lewthwaite, Gilbert A. "City Group in Rome for Seton Elevation." *The Baltimore Sun.* September 11, 1975.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90 OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American House.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985.

"Many Americans to Attend Seton Rite." *The Baltimore Evening Sun.* September 8, 1975.

"The Mortuary Chapel." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

"Mother Elizabeth Seton." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures.* Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Novak, Josephine. "Church Hierarchy Accepts Third Miraculous Seton Cure." *The Baltimore Evening Sun.* March 11, 1974.

"Prospectus and Catalogue of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland." Academic Year 1896-1897. Baltimore, MD: John Murphy and Company, 1897.

Scharf, John T. *History of Western Maryland.* Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1882, reprinted 1968.

"The Shrines of Elizabeth Ann Seton at Emmitsburg, Maryland." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Toomey, Daniel C. *Marylanders at Gettysburg.* Baltimore, MD: Toomey Press, 1994.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987.

White, Charles I., D.D. *The Life of Mrs. Seton.* New York: Dunigan and Brother, 1853.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Volume I and II. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing, 1967.

Withey, Henry F., AIA and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased).* Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number 9 Page 3

Wollon, James Thomas, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." August 6, 1979.

Maps

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland.* 1860.

Griffith, Dennis. *Griffith Map of 1794.*

Lake, D.J. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland of 1873.*

Maryland Airphoto Service. "St. Joseph's College." 1940s and 1960s. (Daughters of Charity Provincial House Archives, Emmitsburg, Maryland)

Plat Map of 1979. Book 3, Folio 133. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Survey and Division Map of 1927

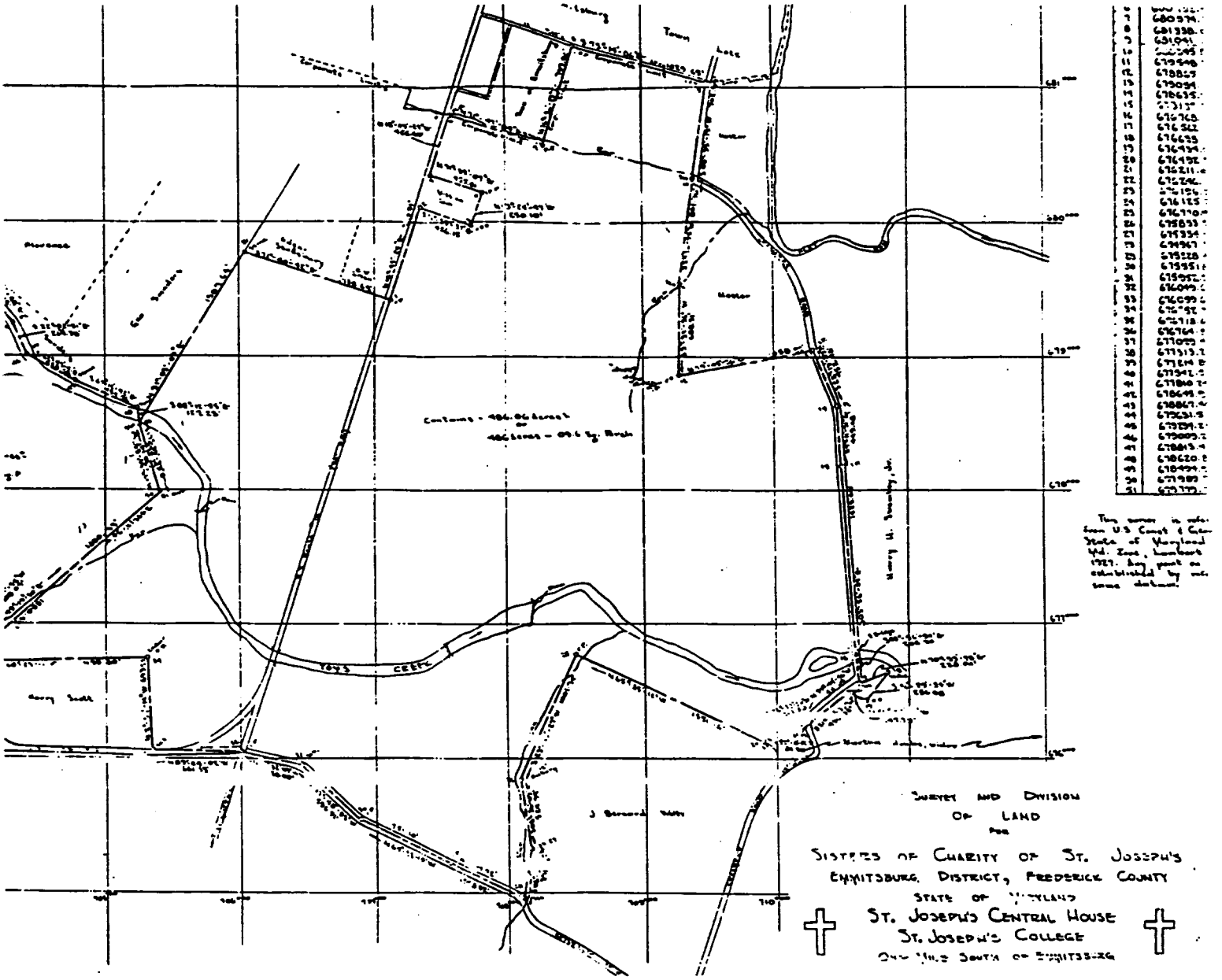
United States Department of Geological Survey Maps of Frederick County, 1911, revised 1914, revised 1924, 1953, and revised 1986.

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number Map Page 1



Survey and Division Land Map for the Sisters of Charity

1927

F-6-20

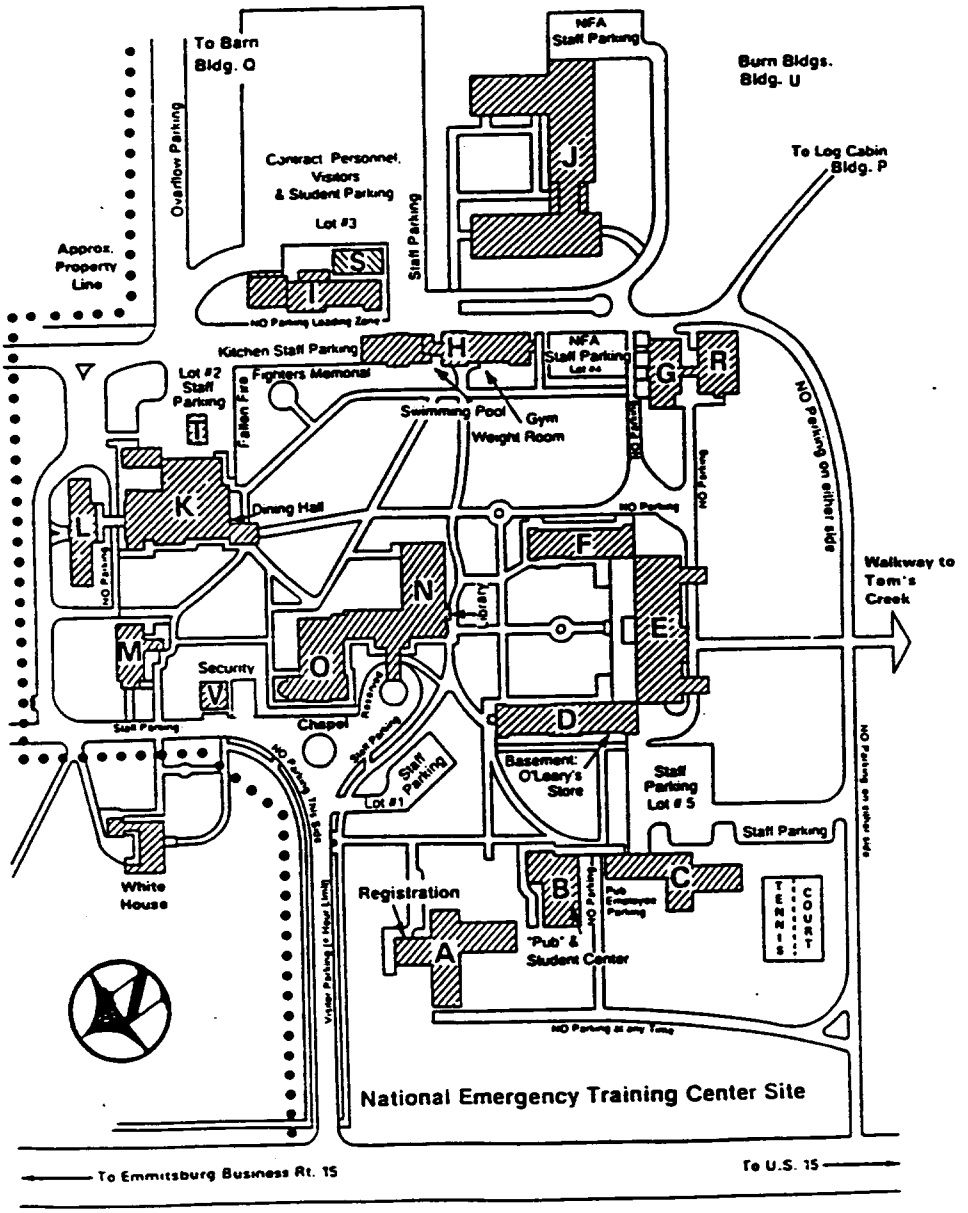
NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number Map Page 2



National Emergency Training Center Site

1994

F-6-20

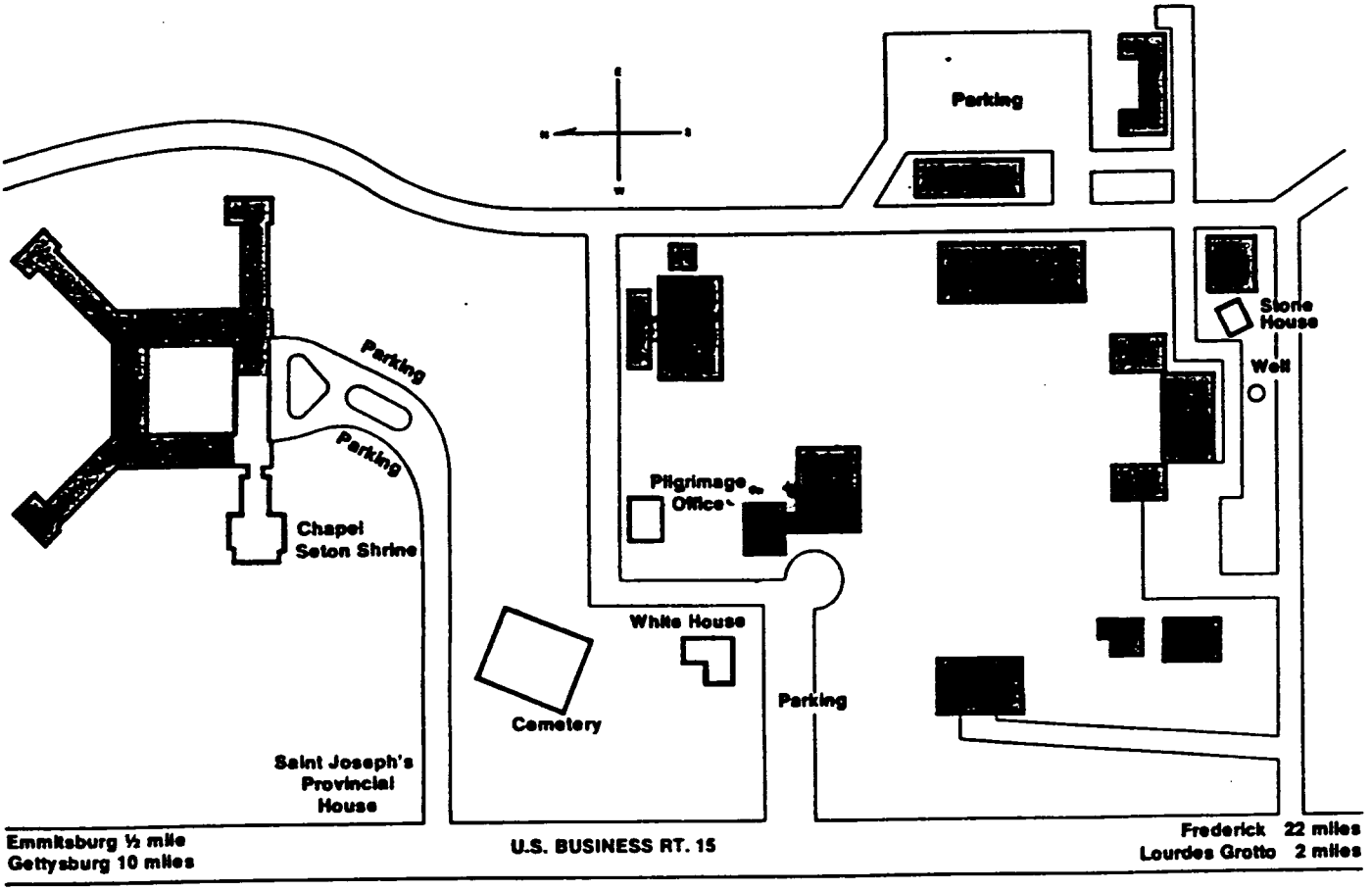
NPS Form 10-900a
11/90

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number Map Page 3



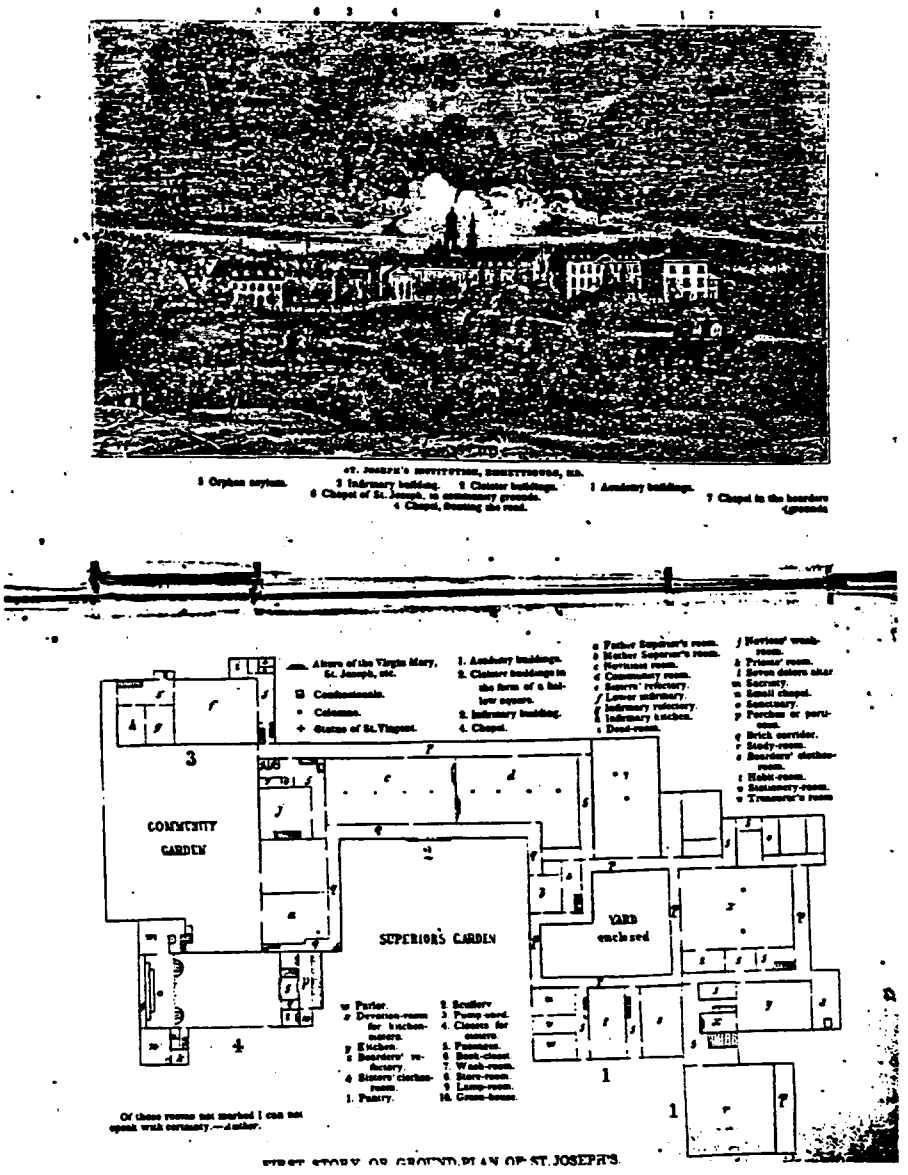
St. Joseph's Provincial House and the Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton
circa 1976

NPS Form 10-900a
11/90
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DRAFT

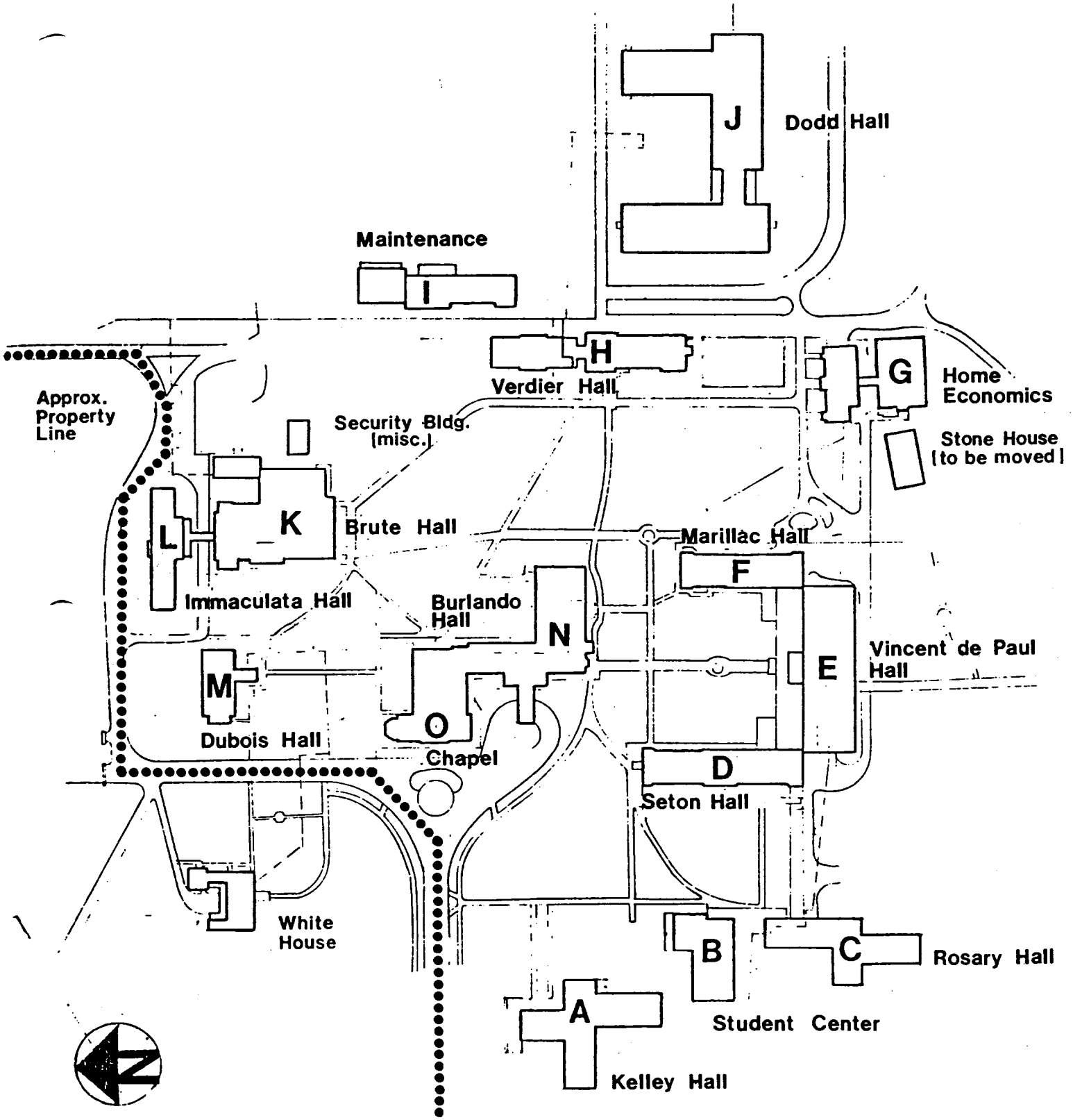
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine, 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland
Section number Map Page 4



Sketch and Floor Plan of St. Joseph's Central House, circa 1855
Josephine M. Bunkley

Site: Main Campus Area

Scale: 1" = 160'-0" (approx.)



St. Joseph's Provincial House Property

St. Joseph's College Property

F-6-20

...EDSTATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
...NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

...ATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

FOR USE ONLY
RECEIVED
F-6-20
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

NAME

HISTORIC St. Joseph's College

AND/OR COMMON
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND MOTHER SETON SHRINE (PREFERRED)

LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Emmitsburg X VICINITY OF Maryland COUNTY Frederick STATE

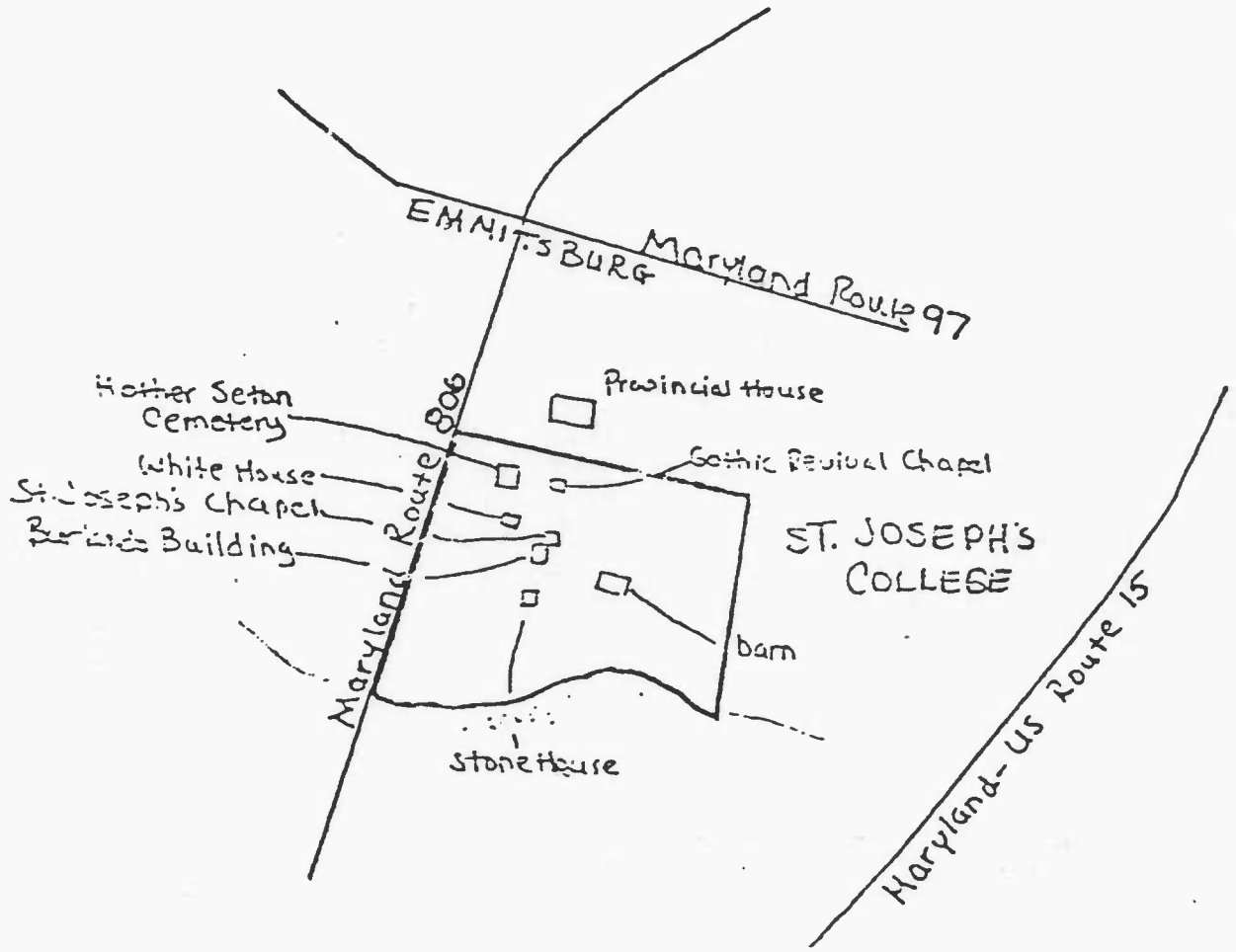
MAP REFERENCE

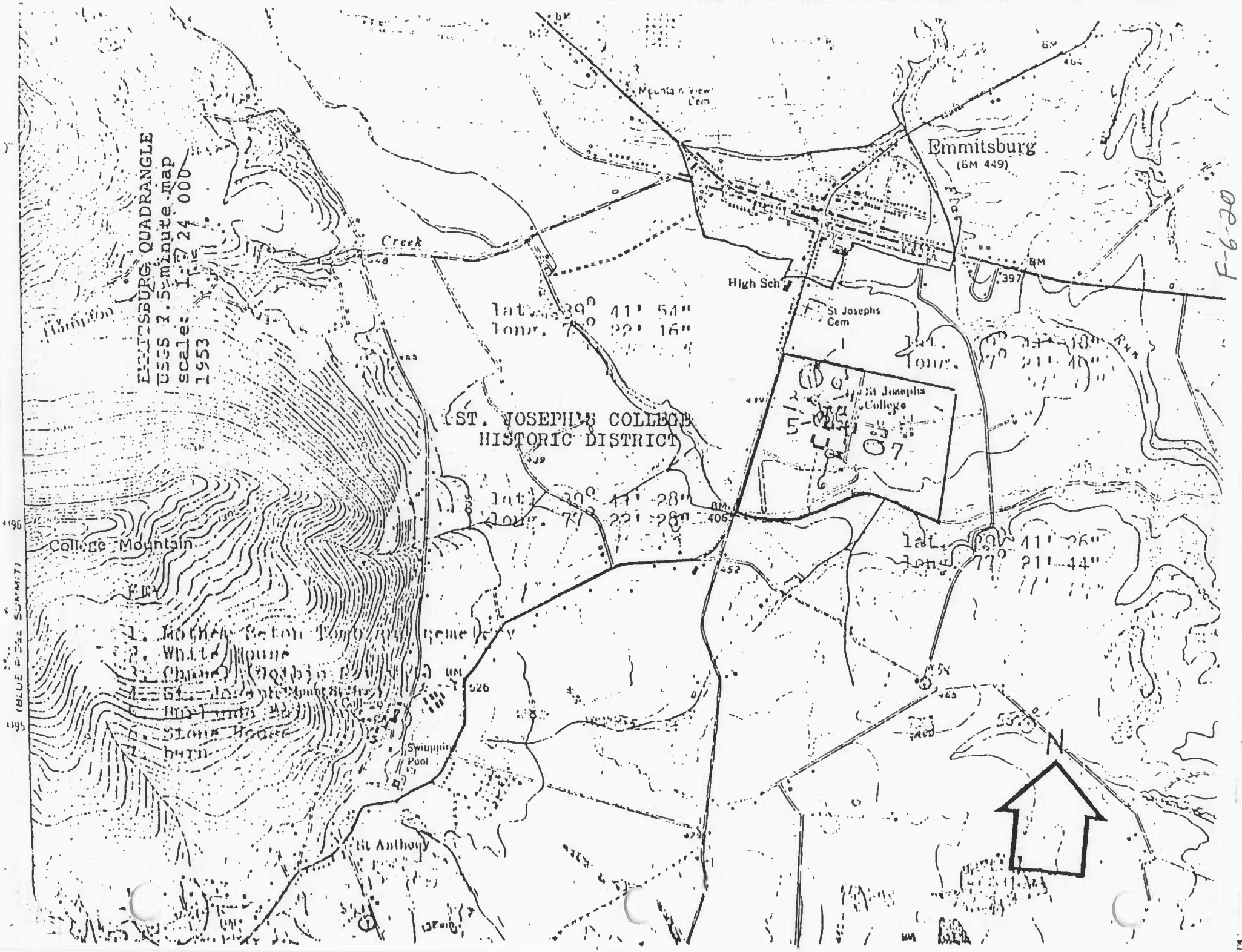
SOURCE
sketch map
SCALE none DATE 1975

REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

GPO 892-452 INSTRUCTIONS-74





Leon Bridges, AIA, NOMA Basil Acey, R.A. Andrew J. Balto, C.S.I. George H. Fambro, III, AIA, NOMA

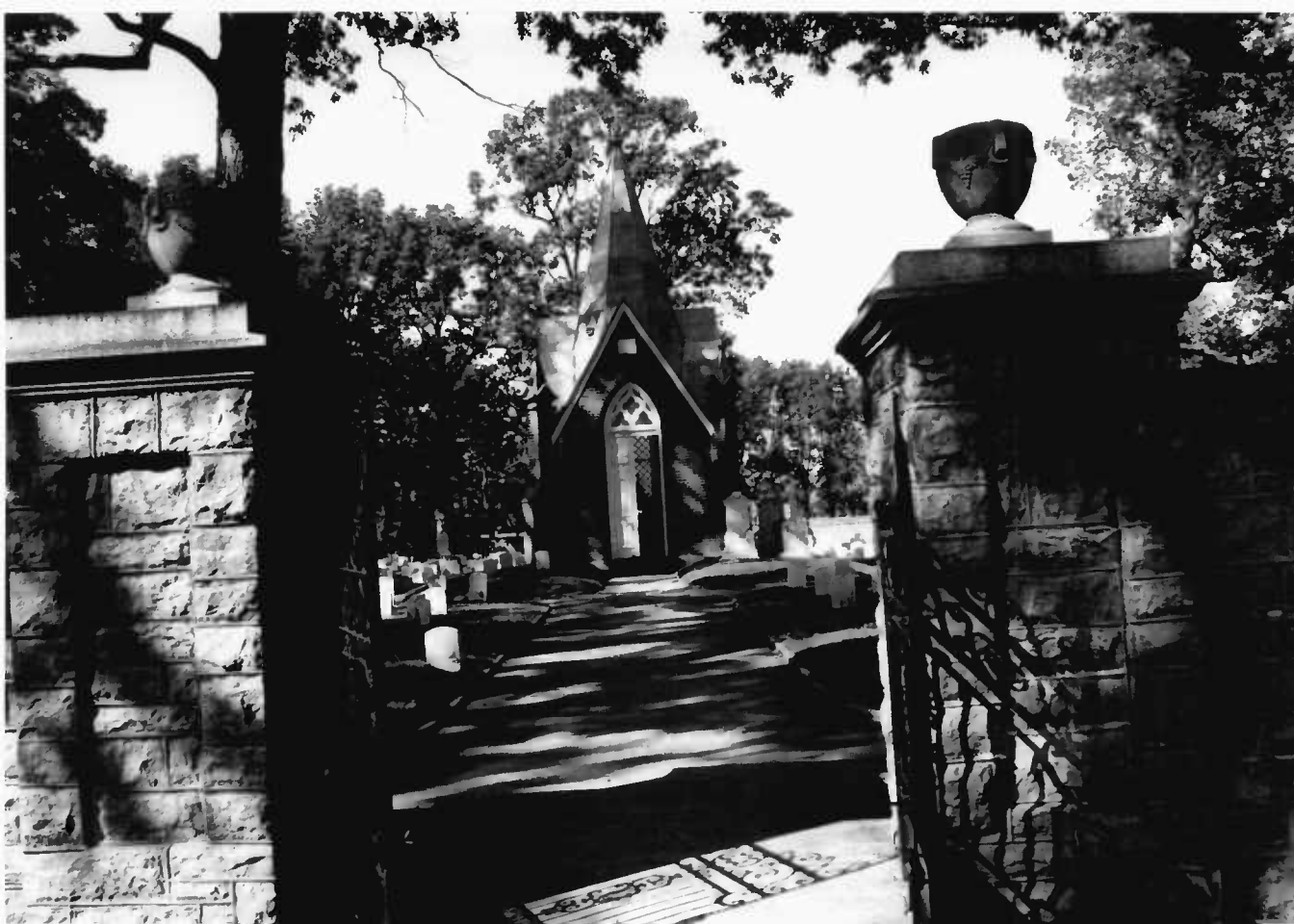
F-6-20
STONE HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NORTH
1 OF 29

F-6-20
WHITE HOUSE. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING NORTH, FACADE

20 of 28

F-6-20
WHITE HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW LOOKING WEST, EAST ELEVATION

3 OF 28



F-6-20
CEMETERY, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
MORTUARY CHAPEL, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 22

F-6-20

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SW CORNER, VIEW LOOKING NE

5 OF 28

F-6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHEAST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SW

1 OF 26

F-6-20

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NAVE, VIEW LOOKING EAST

F-6-20

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
ALTAR, VIEW LOOKING WEST

8 OF 28

F-6-20

BURLANDO BUILDING, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, VIEW LOOKING NE

4 OF 28

F-6-20

BURLANDO BUILDING, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING WEST

10 OF 28

F-6-20

BURLANDO BUILDING, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
LIBRARY, VIEW LOOKING WEST

11 OF 28

F-6-20

Brule Building, St Joseph's College
Frederick County, Maryland
Tracings
September 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
West Elevation View Looking East

12 OF 28

F-6-20
Brule Building, St Joseph's College
Frederick County, Maryland
TRACKIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
South Elevation, View Looking North

13 OF 28

F-6-20
BRICK BARN, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SW

14 OF 28

F-6-20
MARILLAC HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

15 OF 28

F-6-20
ST VINCENT'S HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING S

16 OF 28

F-6-20
ST. VINCENT'S HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

17 OF 28

F-6-20

ST. VINCENT'S HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

SEPTEMBER 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, AUDITORIUM, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

18 OF 28

F-6-20

SETON HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST

19 OF 28

D

F-6-20

SETON HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
20 OF 28

F-6-20
VERDIER GYMNASIUM, ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK (COUNTY), MARYLAND
TECHNICS
SEPTEMBER, 1994
MARYLAND 5-FRO
West elevation, view looking east

21 OF 28

F-6-20
VERDIER GYMNASIUM, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, (MARYLAND)
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER, 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
West elevation, view looking southeast
22 of 28

F-6-20
VERDIER GYMNASIUM, ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER, 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
Northeast corner, view looking southwest
22 of 28

F-6-20

MAINTENANCE BUILDING, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SE

24 OF 28

F-420

HOME ECONOMICS, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FACADE, NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING S

25 OF 28

F-6-20
HOME ECONOMICS, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
SEPTEMBER 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING WEST

26 OF 28

F-6-20

MOTHER SETON SPRING, ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

SEPTEMBER, 1994

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST ELEVATION of SPRING, View looking WEST

27 of 28

F

F-6-20

BRICK SHED. ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
OCTOBER, 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH EAST CORNER OF SHED, VIEW LOOKING
NORTHWEST
28 OF 28.

F-6-20

St. Joseph's College

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Seton Hall (Building D) Survey Number: NA F-6-20

Property Address: S. Seton Drive, Emmitsburg within NETC

Project: Interior Rehabilitation Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name LLB/EJC Date 4/94

District Name: St. Joseph's College and M. Seton Survey Number: F:6-20

__X__ Listed _____ Eligible _Facility now is National Emergency Training Centr Comment

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X_ contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

___X__ Location __X___ Design ___X__ Setting __X___ Materials

_X___ Workmanship __X___ Feeling ___X__ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Constructed in 1926, Seton Hall is a three-story Flemish bond brick dormitory capped by a hipped roof with intersecting gables. A product of 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style, the building is massed as a rectangular block with symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. Constructed as a free standing dormitory abutting St. Vincent's Hall, Seton Hall stands south of the 19th century buildings of the campus. Three buildings (Seton, Marillac, St. Vincent) were added to the campus in 1926 forming a landscaped quadrangle. Essentially unaltered, Seton Hall contributes to the architectural and historical significance of the campus, exhibiting 20th century growth and development of the college.

Documentation on the property is presented in: MD Inventory under historic District

Preparedby: Traceries

Lauren L. Bowlin 11/4/94
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Andreen 15 Nov 94
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. within F:6-20

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
___	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
___	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
___	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence
___	Settlement
___	Political
___	Demographic
___	Religion
___	Technology
___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

___	Agriculture
_X_	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
___	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
___	Government/Law
___	Military
_X_	Religion
_X_	Social/Educational/Cultural
___	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): religious education/residential/dormitory

Known Design Source:

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Seton Hall (Building D)
St. Joseph's College
F-6-20

The Colonial Revival-style Seton Hall (Building D), constructed in 1926, was one of numerous education-related buildings constructed in the early 20th century on the campus of St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Founded as a girls' boarding school in 1810 with an emphasis on religious training, St. Joseph's Academy was the first parochial school, and later, as St. Joseph's College, one of only three Catholic institutions of higher education for women, in the United States. Seton Hall, in addition to it's historical association with St. Joseph's College, is an excellent example of the architecture erected as a direct result of the national trend toward collegiate education and campus design.

This three-story, dormitory is built of brick, laid in a Flemish bond brick pattern. Topped by a hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, the rectilinear building is three bays deep and twelve bays wide with a slightly projecting central bay. It sits upon a random uncut stone foundation with raised mortar joints and a limestone watertable. The focal point of the building's composition is the main entry with a decorative pediment supported by Tuscan columns. Modestly ornamented, Seton Hall has an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns. The gable ends of the central bays have round windows encircled with a limestone leaf motif.

Seton Hall is one of 21 primary buildings on the campus of St. Joseph's College that dates from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Together with Marillac Hall (Building F) and St. Vincent's Hall (Building E), the dormitory was positioned to the south of the main body of the campus, consequently creating a landscaped quadrangle that visually framed the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building (Building N). Essentially unaltered, Seton Hall contributes to the architectural and historical significance of St. Joseph's College as an integral part of the evolution and cohesive nature of the college campus.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. F-6-20

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Joseph's College-Seton Hall
common/other National Emergency Training Center-Building D

2. Location

street & number 16825 South Seton Avenue not for publication _
city or town Emmitsburg vicinity ___
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021
zip code 21727

3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

4. National Park Service Certification N/A

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

____ private
____ public-local
____ public-State
__X__ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__1__ building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__1__	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
__1__	____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes __X__ Name of Listing St. Joseph's College & Mother Seton Shrine

No ____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Religion	Church-related residence
Education	Education-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Education	Education-related
Government	Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Slate Tiles
walls Flemish Bond Brick
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X__ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__X__ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

__X__ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

==========

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Religion

Period of Significance 1926

Significant Dates 1926

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation undefined

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

==========

9. Major Bibliographical References

==========

(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

Beauchamp, Virginia Walcott. "The Sisters and the Soldiers." *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Volume 81, No. 2. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, Summer 1986.

Borders, William D. "The 'Beyond' within our Midst." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. September 14, 1975.

Breen, Robert G. "Mother of Many Sisters." *The Baltimore Sun*. February 8, 1954.

Brinkman, Paul and Nancy Miller. National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Registration Form. "St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine." January 1976.

Bunkley, Josephine M. *The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1855.

"College Campus offered for Lease, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

Edward, Brother C. "Elizabeth Ann Seton: Mother, Founder, Saint." Frederick County Historical Vertical Files, nd.

Fearer, Ronald W. *Emmitsburg: History and Society*. Emmitsburg, MD: Emmitsburg Chronicle, 1976.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Helman. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland*. Frederick, MD: Maryland Citizen Press, 1906.

Lewthwaite, Gilbert A. "City Group in Rome for Seton Elevation." *The Baltimore Sun*.

"Many Americans to Attend Seton Rite." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. September 8, 1975.

"Mother Elizabeth Seton." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Novak, Josephine. "Church Hierarchy Accepts Third Miraculous Seton Cure." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. March 11, 1974.

"Prospectus and Catalogue of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland." Academic Year 1896-1897. Baltimore, MD: John Murphy and Company, 1897.

Scharf, John T. *History of Western Maryland.* Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1882, reprinted 1968.

"The Shrines of Elizabeth Ann Seton at Emmitsburg, Maryland." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Toomey, Daniel C. *Marylanders at Gettysburg.* Baltimore, MD: Toomey Press, 1994.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987.

White, Charles I., D.D. *The Life of Mrs. Seton.* New York: Dunigan and Brother, 1853.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Volume I and II. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing, 1967.

Wollon, James Thomas, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." August 6, 1979.

Maps

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland.* 1860.

Dugan, Sister Aloysia. "Saint Joseph's Central House - 1964." Conjectural Map, 1993.

Dugan, Sister Aloysia. "Saint Joseph's Central House to Saint Joseph's College - 1964." Conjectural Map, 1993.

Griffith, Dennis. *Griffith Map of 1794.*

Lake, D.J. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland of 1873.*

Maryland Airphoto Service. "St. Joseph's College." 1940s and 1960s. (Daughters of Charity Provincial House Archives, Emmitsburg, Maryland)

Plat Map of 1979. Book 3, Folio 133. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Survey and Division Map of 1927

United States Department of Geological Survey Maps of Frederick County, 1911, revised 1914, revised 1924, 1953, and revised 1986.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 107.096 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

National Emergency Training Center is bounded on the west by Business U.S. Route 15 and U.S. Route 15 to the southeast in the Emmitsburg Election District of Frederick County.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected).

Currently referred to as the National Emergency Training Center, the buildings of St. Joseph's College have been associated with the property since just prior to the founding of the college in 1809, and its subsequent development throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Trieschmann & Laura Hughes
organization Traceries date December 1, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301-656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

12. Property Owner

name United States Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number 16825 S. Seton Avenue telephone 301-447-1000
city or town Emmitsburg state MD zip code 21727

The building known as Seton Hall (Building D) was constructed in 1926 on the campus of St. Joseph's College, located just south of Emmitsburg, Maryland. Located within the boundaries of St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine Historic District, Seton Hall is a three-story, Flemish bond brick building capped by a hipped roof with gables. Constructed as a freestanding dormitory building abutting St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) at the southeast corner, Seton Hall stands to the south of the late 19th century buildings that make up the rural campus of St. Joseph's College. A product of the 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style, the building is massed as a rectangular block with a symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. Seton Hall is one of two ancillary buildings designed to compliment St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) in both design and purpose. The focal point of the building's composition is a large central gabled bay and the main entry with a decorative pediment supported by Tuscan columns. The balanced fenestration is ornamented by brick and limestone jack-arched lintels and keystones. Although no longer used just as a dormitory, the building retains its original ornamental massing and form and stands as a significant 20th century architectural contributor to the St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine Historic District.

The three-story brick block is set upon a random uncut stone foundation with raised mortar joints and a limestone watertable. Its brick walls are formed in Flemish bond. The contrast in brick color and mortar width suggest that the building was built in three stages from the foundation to the roof. Rectangular in plan, the building is three bays deep and twelve bays wide with a slightly projecting central bay. The hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, is ornamented with an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns. The gable ends of the central bays have round windows encircled with a limestone leaf motif. An interior brick chimney projects from the center of the building.

The western elevation, on all three stories, features single 6/6 windows at the end bays, while the innermost bays have paired 6/6 windows. The windows are finished with limestone sills and jack-arched brick lintels, with limestone keystones ornamenting the windows on the first story only. The windows of the projecting central bay have limestone surrounds, lintels, and sills supported by fluted brackets. The 8-light round window in the enclosed gable end of the central bay is ornamented with a limestone leaf motif. The 6/6 foundation windows of the western elevation, set directly under the limestone watertable, have limestone sills and metal

security grates.

The eastern elevation is identical in ornament and massing to the western elevation. A single entry is located in the third bay from the southeast corner on the first story. Accessible from the poured concrete deck of St. Vincent's Hall, the entry has an overhanging limestone cornice and plain entablature supported by Tuscan pilasters. The replacement entry door is glass and metal with an enclosed transom. The enclosed gable end has an 8-light round window with four limestone keystones.

The southern elevation has a triple window flanked by single windows on all three stories. The windows are 6/6 windows with jack-arched lintels and limestone sills. Limestone keystones ornament the first story windows only. The raised foundation has a single central entry that is finished with 4-light sidelights and an 18-light transom. A flat metal awning has been applied over the single-light metal entry door. The entry is flanked by single 6/6 windows set directly below the limestone watertable.

The three stories of the northern elevation are identical to those of the southern elevation, except for the central entry on the first story. Constructed of limestone, the entry portico has an overhanging cornice with a plain frieze that is supported by tapered Tuscan columns and pilasters. The entry is accessed by five stone steps on a solid stone foundation. The altered double entry contains glass and metal doors topped by an enclosed transom. Two rectangular windows flank the entry portico at the foundation level.

The interior of the building consists of numerous single and double occupancy dormitory rooms, each equip with a sink and closet. The ceiling has been lowered by the installation of acoustical tiles. Square-edged marble baseboards, approximately one-inch in height, complete the walls. The flush doors, surrounded by round-edged wood casings, have recessed side panels and transoms that are now enclosed. The double-hung windows are operable with chain pulls and have beaded casings.

Located at the north and south ends of the building are stairs in a hollow-newel plan. Ornamented with recess-panelled metal newels and landing newels, the stair has square metal balusters and a chamfered wood easement rail. The open stair has a closed stringer with a molded stringboard and square-edged marble wall stringer.

Toilet rooms and shower rooms are provided on each floor. Each toilet room has ten stalls with partitions constructed of marble with chrome hardware. The shower rooms contain six private baths with showerheads and a maintenance area. Both the toilet rooms and the shower rooms have floors covered with 4" x 4" ceramic tile, plaster ceilings with fluorescent lights, and square-edge marble baseboards. The windows are glazed with wire-figured glass panes.

The basement of the building houses the mechanical systems as well as a small commercial store. Virtually unfinished, the basement has exposed stone foundation walls, brick interior walls, and a poured concrete floor.

St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine form an architecturally and historically significant group of buildings, structures, and sites set within the rural landscape of northern Frederick County, Maryland. Founded as a girls' boarding school in 1810 with an emphasis on religious training, St. Joseph's Academy was the first parochial school, and later, as St. Joseph's College, one of only three Catholic institutions of higher education for women, in the United States. Incorporated under Maryland Law as a school in 1816, the campus today consists of buildings that date from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Concurrent with the establishment of the school, St. Joseph's campus became the home of the Sisters of Charity, an American order established by Mother Seton that was associated with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of France. Based on this and numerous other accomplishments, Mother Elizabeth Seton was beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church and is the only American-born woman so honored.

Enrollment increased in the early part of the 20th century due to the college's new ability to grant undergraduate degrees. This expansion prompted the need for additional classrooms, residential dormitories, and physical fitness facilities. Following the fashionable open landscape plan commonly identified with college and university campuses, St. Joseph's College erected numerous Colonial Revival style buildings to the south of the main cloister of buildings. Marillac Hall (Building F) and Seton Hall (Building D) were constructed in 1925 and 1926, respectively. Together with St. Vincent's Hall (Building E), the dormitories frame the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building (Building N). Essentially unaltered, Seton and Marillac Halls contribute to the architectural and historical significance of St. Joseph's College, contributing as integral parts of the evolution of the college campus as a cohesive entity.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

The property on which St. Joseph's College is sited was initially surveyed in 1732 as part of a 5010 acre tract of land patented as "Carrollsburg." Extending as far north as Pennsylvania, the property was owned by Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manner in Prince George's County, Maryland. Upon the death of Carroll in 1757, the property was conveyed by Charles Carroll in three sections. Samuel Emmit, an Irish emigrant, purchased 2750 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract, setting aside a section, subdivided as the

town of Poplar Fields, later called Emmitsburg.[1] Within a period of years, residential and commercial buildings were being constructed on the lots. The town was incorporated in 1825 and the original charter adopted in 1854.

In August 1789, Samuel Emmit conveyed 269 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract and a part of the "Enlargement" tract to Robert Flemming.[2] Historic accounts indicate that Flemming resided on a portion of the property until the early 19th century when it was conveyed to Reverends Samuel Cooper and John DuBois.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

The Catholic community established its roots in northern Frederick County, Maryland as early as the 1730s; however, it was not until 1794 that the first Catholic church, St. Joseph's Church, was constructed in rural Emmitsburg.[3] Under the direction of Father John DuBois, the church became the foundation for Mount St. Mary's College, a Catholic school for men founded in 1808. The following year, Reverend Samuel Cooper offered $10,000, in addition to 23 acres of land near Tom's Creek, toward the establishment of a school for girls. On June 21, 1809, Mother Seton and her followers began their relocation to Emmitsburg.

The land provided by Reverend Cooper contained only one building, dating to circa 1770, at the time Mother Seton established her community in Emmitsburg. Occupied by the women on July 31, 1809, this small stone house the first residence of Mother Seton and her followers. The Stone House, historically referred to as the Fleming Farmhouse, was originally located to the west of the Home

[1]Liber F Folio 237

[2]Liber WR 8 Folio 371

[3]Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* (MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987).

Economics Buildings and was moved in 1979.[4] On February 20, 1810, the Sisters moved to the White House, the first building constructed by the Sisters of Charity. Two days after the move, formal parochial classes were conducted in the building. The White House, initially located adjacent to St. Joseph's Chapel, served as the residence for Mother Seton, the Sisters, and orphaned students.[5] The building, often referred to as Seton Cottage, also contained classroom space and a chapel. Relocated to allow for construction of the Gothic Building in 1845, the White House eventually was used as the infirmary and residence of the physician in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The school's cemetery's site was chosen in 1809 by Mother Seton's sister-in-law, Harriet Seton, who happened to have been the first interment. Sited to the northwest of the present site of the White House, the cemetery contains the final resting place for numerous Sisters of Charity, the family of Mother Seton, several Bishops, as well as the Mortuary Chapel of Mother Seton.

THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

By 1819, Robert Fleming conveyed an additional 269 acres of land to Reverends Cooper and DuBois. Together with the Sisters of Charity, Mother Elizabeth Seton purchased the property from the Reverends.[6] By 1832, the 70 acres surrounding the Troxell mill had been conveyed to the Sisters of Charity by Abigail Emmit.[7] An additional 68 acres of the original "Carrollsburg" tract was purchased from Frederick Crabbs in 1845.[8] The purchase of the

---

[4]James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." (August 6, 1979), 6; "Mother Elizabeth Seton." (Frederick County Historical Society, nd), brochure.

[5]"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." (Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd), brochure; Mother Seton died in the White House in 1821.

[6]Liber JS 9 Folio 98.

[7]Liber JS Folio 30.

[8]Liber HS 23 Folio 463.

additional acreage prompted the construction of the DuBois and Deluol Buildings in 1826 and 1836, respectively. Connected by covered porches, the buildings served as dormitories and classrooms. Additional classroom and residential dormitory space continued to be constructed throughout the 1840s. The Square Building served as the natural science building, while the Gothic Building was the residence for the Sisters and novices. All of the education-related buildings of this period were razed in the 1960s.

The first of the religious buildings constructed was St. Joseph's Church (Building O), erected 18 years after the death of Mother Seton. Based on plans conceived by Seton herself, the chapel's cornerstone ceremony occurred on March 19, 1839, followed two years later by its dedication to the worship of God.[9]

GROWTH OF THE CAMPUS DURING THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

Following the Civil War, St. Joseph's College began a second phase of construction. The impressive Burlando Building (Building N), constructed on the site of the Academy Building, was one of the commissions of the English-born architect Edmund G. Lind.[10] Constructed in 1870, the Second Empire style building was named in honor of the Very Reverend Francis Burlando (1814-1873).

In 1890, the Refectory Building (Building K) was constructed to the north of St. Joseph's Chapel.[11] The three-story brick building contained the second infirmary, the main dining room, and the kitchen, as well as the music and art centers.

The most significant character defining feature of the Sisters of Charity was their practice of a self-contained, self-sufficient lifestyle. To maintain this trait required the construction of

---

[9]T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County.* Volume I and II. (Baltimore,MD: Regional Publishing, 1967), 516.

[10]Ibid, 518.

[11]According to the NETC, the Brute Building was constructed in 1890; however, the Archives at the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity maintain that the building was constructed in 1886.

utilitarian and agricultural buildings to serve the order's farming and agrarian needs. The most notable of those buildings is the Brick Barn (Building Q) constructed circa 1900. The two-and-a-half-story barn, constructed of brick and wood frame, is a cantilevered Sweitzer Forebay barn and features decorative ventilators.[12] An additional 19 and 3/4 acres of property, that included a grist and saw mills, was purchased in 1899 from Elizabeth Meyers.[13]

EXPANSION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Enrollment increased in the early part of the 20th century due to the college's new ability to grant undergraduate degrees and the extension of the railroad. In addition to the well-established novitiate teachings, St. Joseph's College had developed into a four-year liberal arts college for women, providing majors in education, nursing, home economics, languages, math, and science. By 1911, the Emmitsburg Railroad had laid train tracks eastward from the main north-south line to the center of the Sisters of Charity's property. A station house was located east of the main tracks and the south of the campus entrance. All this expansion prompted the need for additional classrooms, residential dormitories, and recreational facilities, thus encouraging the development of an open landscape plan similar to those commonly identified with college and university campuses.

The Verdier Building (Building H) was constructed in 1923 directly to the east of the Burlando Building. The prominent three-story brick building contained a two-story gymnasium, classrooms, offices, and a nursery school. The one-story north wing housed the Olympic-sized (60-feet long) swimming pool.

Between the years 1925 and 1926, the landscape plan of the campus developed further through the construction of St. Vincent's Hall, the Marillac Building, the Seton Building, and a maintenance building. The first of these structures to be erected was Marillac

---

[12]Allen G. Noble. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 25-28.

[13]Liber DHH 5 Folio 309.

Hall (Building F) in 1925. Adhering to the landscape plan, Marillac Hall was positioned to the southeast of the Burlando Building, facing east. The Colonial Revival style building provided 63-single dormitory rooms, each equipped with a closet and sink. In 1926, Seton Hall (Building D) was constructed approximately 50 yards west of the Marillac Building. The main floors of the Seton Building, named in honor of Mother Elizabeth Seton, provided 88-single rooms, each with a closet and sink, and television/lounge rooms. The basement of the building housed the print shop, laundry facilities, the employee dining room, and the secretarial service area.

Concurrent with the erection of the Seton Building, St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) was being constructed. The massive Colonial Revival style building was positioned to the south of the Seton and Marillac Building, consequently creating a landscaped quadrangle that visually framed the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building.

The final phases of building development occurred in the mid-1950s and 1960s with the construction of additional dormitory halls, a student center, and a massive Science Building. Stylistically these buildings are designed in modern styles characterized by their square massing and the vertical thrust of the wall surfaces ornamented by glass and metal.

The 19th century cloister appearance of the campus was drastically altered in 1964 by the demolition of five of the original school buildings, creating more of an open quadrangle appearance. Aerial photographs from the late 1960s show that the eastern section of the campus had been cleared of the majority of outbuildings and the agricultural fields were lying fallow.

==========

THE ACQUISITION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Despite the years of growth and development, St. Joseph's College officially closed in 1973. Retaining the surrounding acres, as well as those buildings directly associated with Mother Seton, the Sisters of Charity sold the college buildings and 107 acres of property in 1979 to the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the United States. Specifically acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration, the property was renamed in 1981 as the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). The NETC currently houses the National Fire Academy, the Educational Technology Division, the NETC Operations and Support Division, the Emergency Management Institute, and the Field Personnel Operations Division of the Office of Personnel and Equal Opportunity.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. F-6-20

St. Joseph's College-Seton Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Modern Period, 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Social/Educational/Cultural
Religion

Resource Type(s)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s): Religious/Church School
Education/College

Known Design Source: unknown

==========

Chain of Title:

March 22, 1979: Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's to the United States of America
Liber 1077 Folio 745
Acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration
Containing 107.096 acres

The property conveyed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's was part of four separate deed acquisitions.

Deed Acquisition A:

June 13, 1819: The Reverend Samuel S. Cooper and The Reverend John Dubois to Elizabeth A. Seton and other Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber JS 9 Folio 98
Containing 269 acres

April 26, 1809: Robert Fleming to Samuel S. Cooper, William DuBourg, and John Dubois
Liber WR 35 Folio 6
Containing 269 acres called Carrollsburg and Enlargement

October 16, 1788: Samuel Emmit to Robert Fleming
Liber WR 8 Folio 371
Carrollsburg

March 13, 1757: Charles Carroll, Esquire for Estate of Daniel Carroll, to Samuel Emmit
Liber F Folio 237
Containing 2,250 acres called Carrolls Delight and Carrollsburg

April 12, 1734: Under the last will and testament of Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manner in Prince George County exchanged the rights to property with his sister Mary Carroll, thereby receiving the 10,000 acres known as Carrolls Delight and Carrollsburg. Charles Carroll was granted the power to convey the property.

==========

Deed Acquisition B:

June 1, 1832: Abigail Emmett to Sisters of Charity of the House, St. Joseph's
Liber JS 39 Folio 47
"Part of a tract of land called Carrollsburg adjoining the land of the Sisters on the west, Troxell's mill plantation on the south, David Gamble on the east, and another heir of Henry Williams on the north."

November 3, 1820: Jacob Troxell to Abigail Emmett
Liber JS 30 Folio 449
"Part of a tract of land called Carrollsburg on the south side of a road leaving from Emmitsburg to the Troxell mill on Tom's Creek, adjoining the lands of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's."
Containing 70 acres of land

April 21, 1794: William Emmit, Esquire, to Jacob Troxell
Liber WR 12 Folio 490
Part of a tract of land known as Carrollsburg lying near and on Tom's Creek.

Deed Acquisition C:

June 7, 1872: Francis Burlando to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber CM 8 Folio 492
"Property bounded at the north by Tom's River, at the west by the Turnpike Road, at the south by Middleburg Road, and at the east by Brough and Mayer property.
Containing 150 acres

May 12, 1856: Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's to Reverend Francis Burlando
Liber ES 7 Folio 7
Carrollsburg

January 21, 1855: Frederick and Christina Crabbs to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber HS 23 Folio 463
Carrollsburg

May 14, 1825: John Trucks to Frederick Crabbs
Liber JS 22 Folio 446
Carrollsburg

April 1, 1818: David Hoffman to John Trucks
Liber JS 6 Folio 381
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

April 3, 1812: Jacob Shultz to David Hoffman
Liber WR 42 Folio 487
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

April 3, 1807: Abraham Hebling to Jacob Shultz
Liber WR 31 Folio 504
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

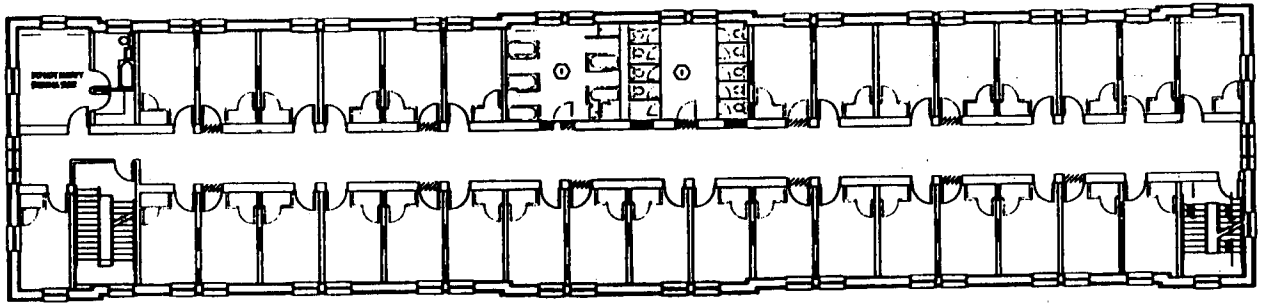
Deed Acquisition D:

November 15, 1899: Elizabeth Myers to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber D.H.H. 5 Folio 309
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

August 3, 1892: Charles Meyers to Elizabeth Myers
Liber JLJ 3 Folio 87
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

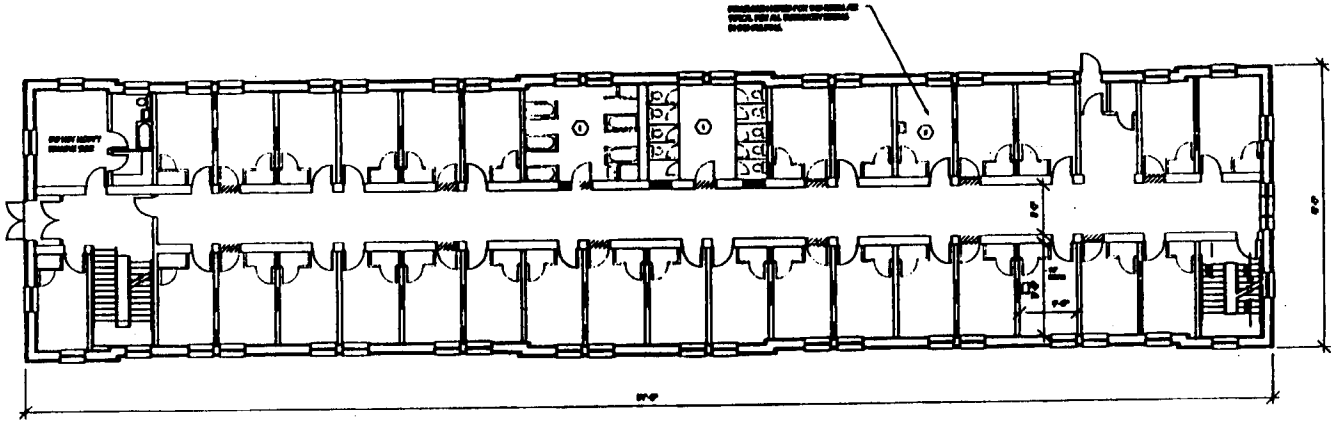
January 4, 1890:	Joseph Snouffer to Charles Meyers Liber WIP 11 Folio 344 Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site." Containing 19-3/4 acres
July 1, 1887:	Elizabeth R. and George F. Fleming to Joseph Snouffer Liber WIP 4 Folio 557 Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site." Containing 19-3/4 acres
April 3, 1885:	Joseph and Besilda Snouffer to Elizabeth R. Fleming Liber WIP 1 Folio 376 Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site." Containing 19-3/4 acres
November 8, 1883:	Lewis Motter, Assignee for Mortgage debt for Frederick and Margaret Stambaugh, to Joseph Snouffer Liber AF 7 Folio 553 Mill Tract Containing 19-3/4 acres
April 2, 1880:	Joseph Myers to Frederick Stambaugh Liber AF 1 Folio 568 Mill Tract Containing 19-3/4 acres
April 1, 1874:	Heirs of Michael Myers, Sr. to Joseph Myers Liber TG 2 Folio 198 Mill Tract and the Mountain Tract Containing 19-3/4 acres and 2 acres, respectively.

The deed index does not indicate when or from whom Michael Myers, Sr. purchased the Mill Tract for the years between 1748 and 1874.



SECOND & THIRD FLOORS

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES:

LEGEND:

DEMOLITION NOTES:

SCALE 1/8" = 1'

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BALTIMORE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEMA/METC — EMMITSBURG, MD

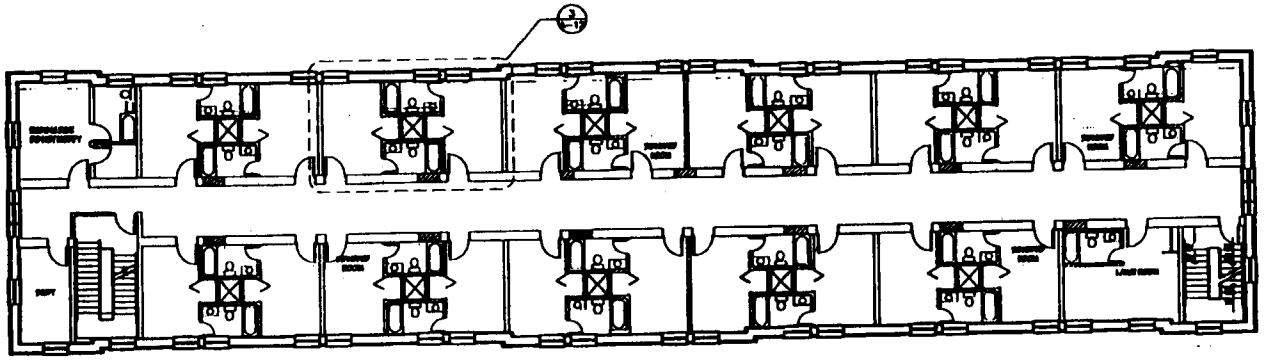
DORMITORY RENOVATION

BUILDING D

DEMOLITION

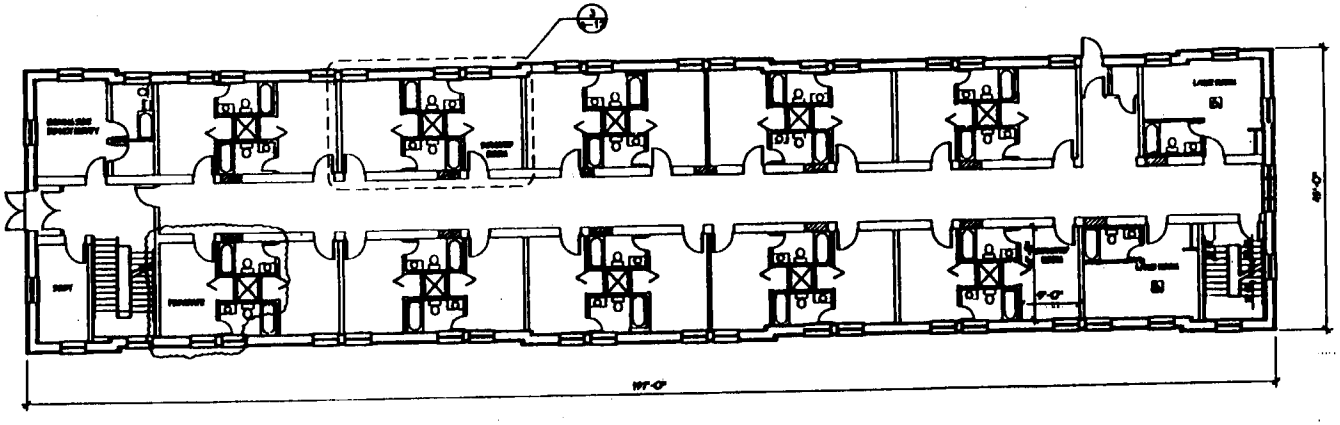
F-740-22-05 — D

F-6-20



SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"

BUILDING D
GENERAL NOTES:

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

LEGEND:

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BALTIMORE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEMA/HETC

CHAMBERSBURG, PA

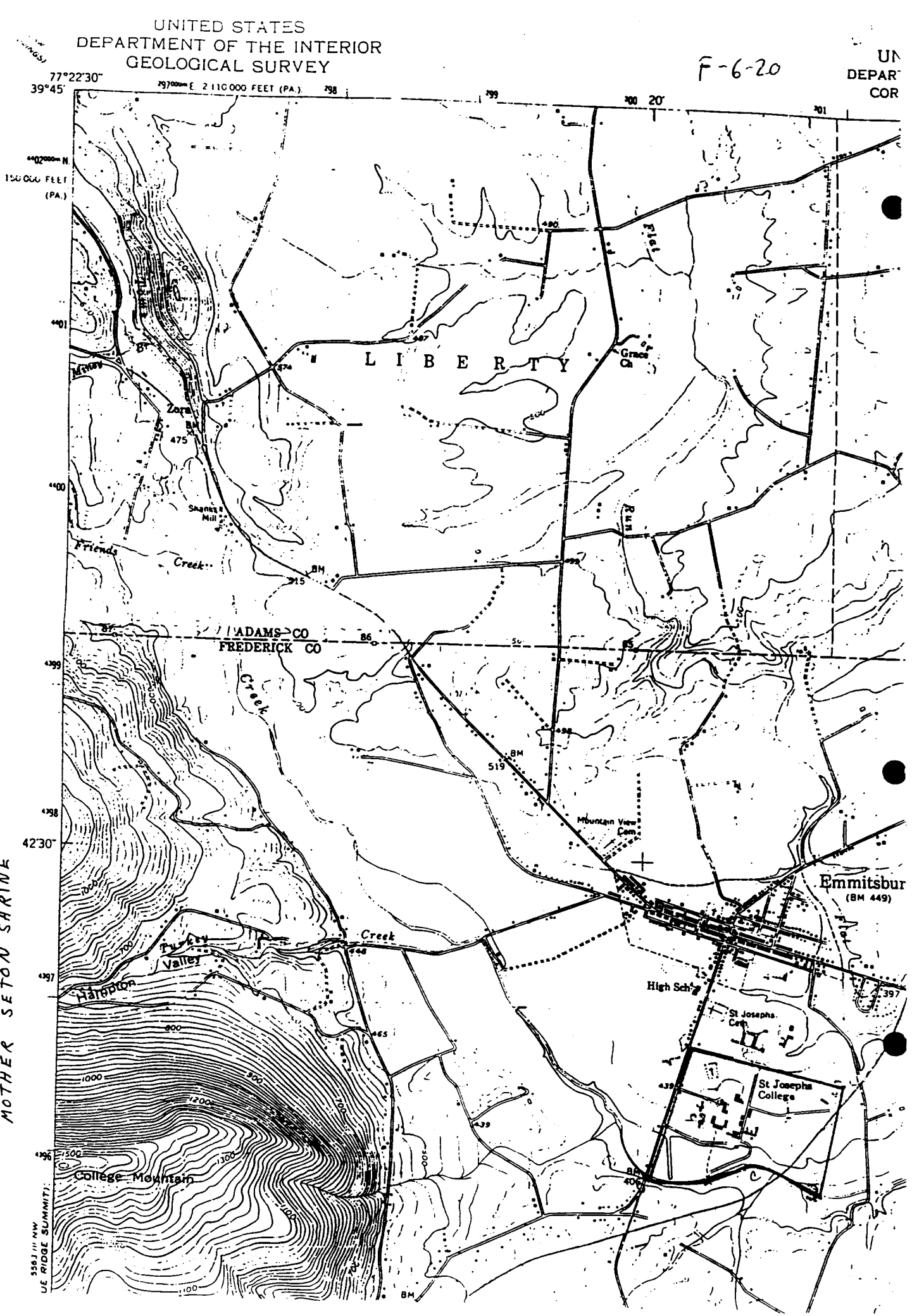
DORMITORY RENOVATION

BUILDING D

NEW WORK

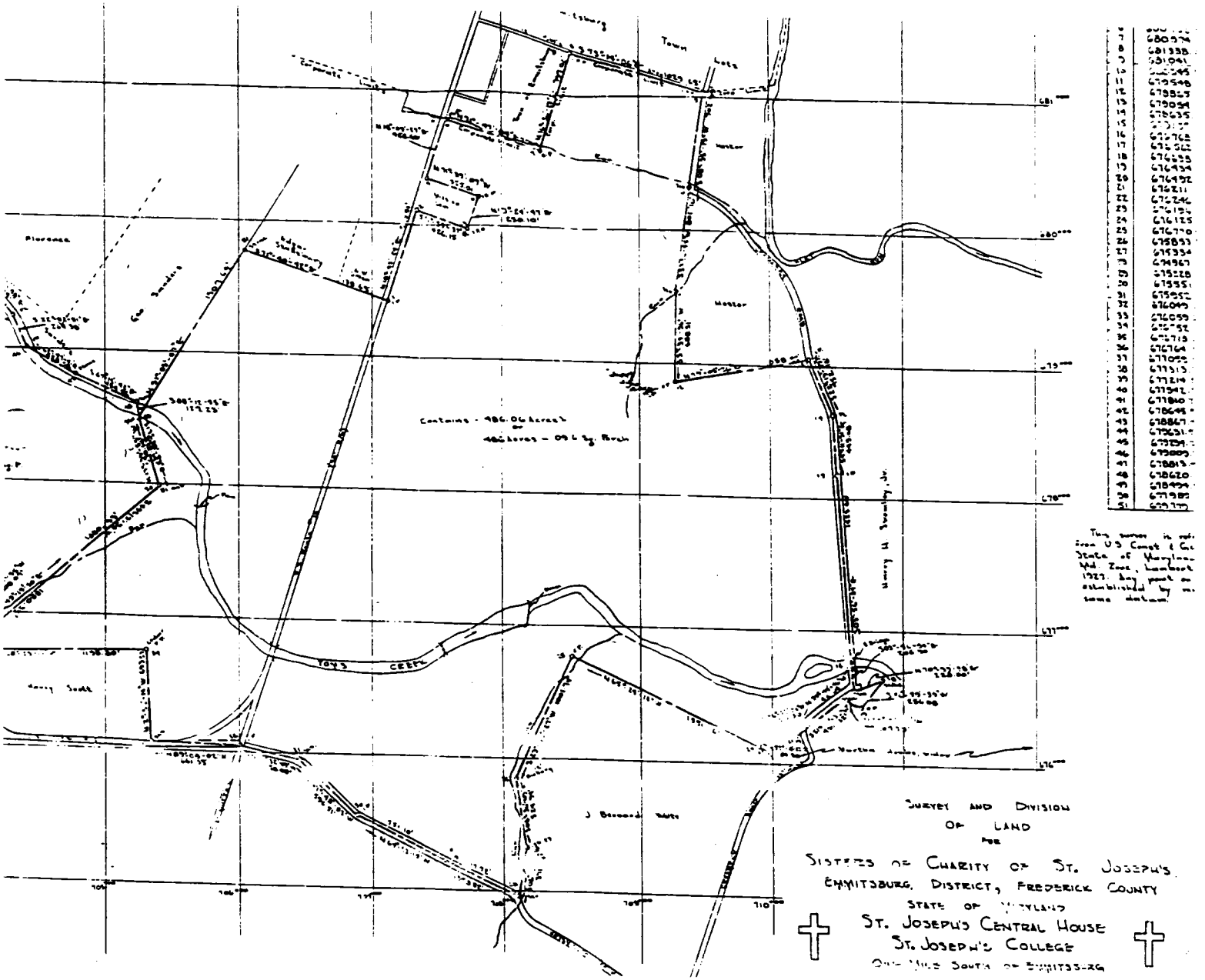
F-760-32-68

F-6-20



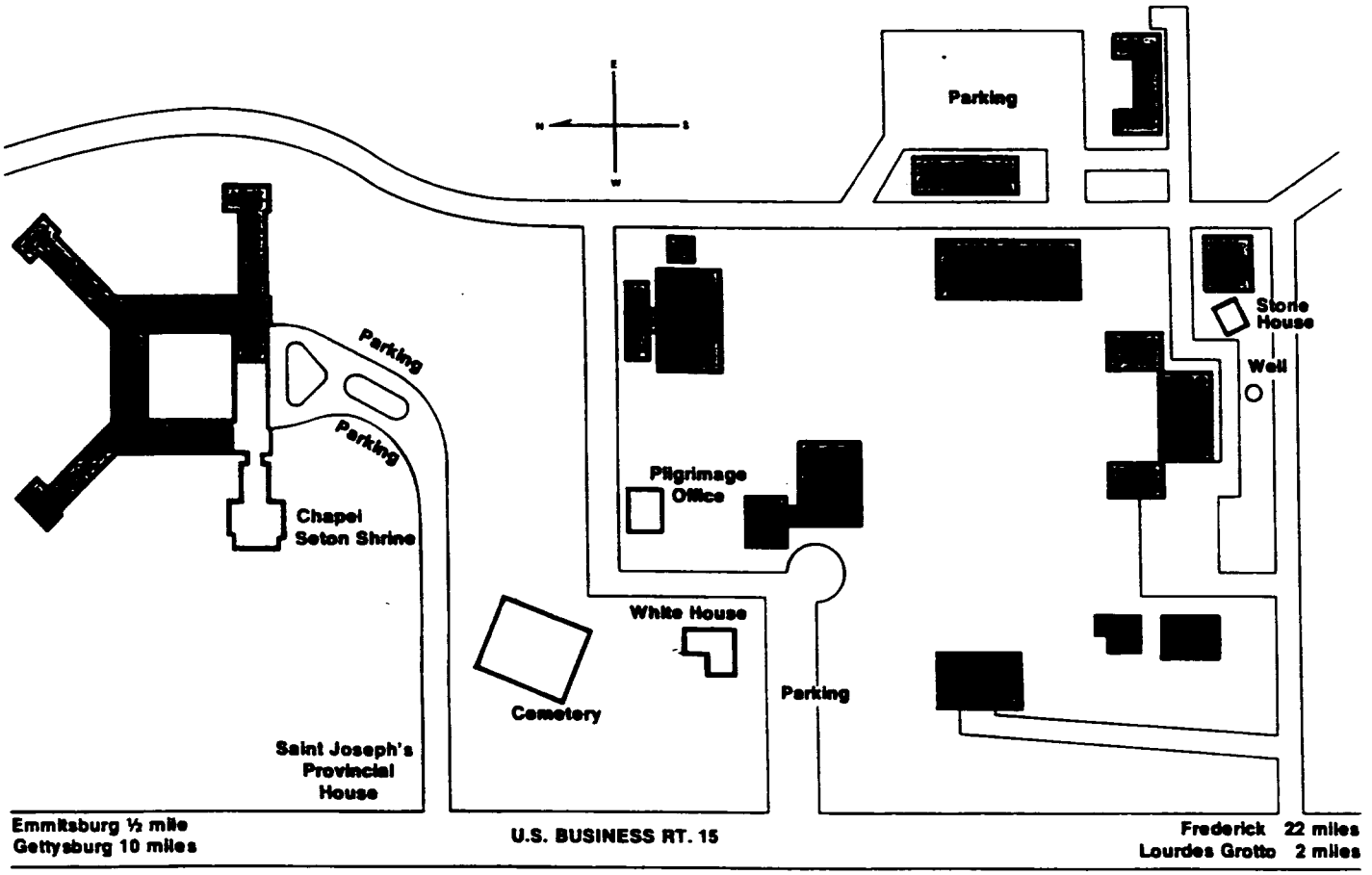
F-6-20

lat. 39°41'48" lat. 39°41'28"
long. 77°19'10" long. 77°19'58"
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MOTHER SETON SHRINE

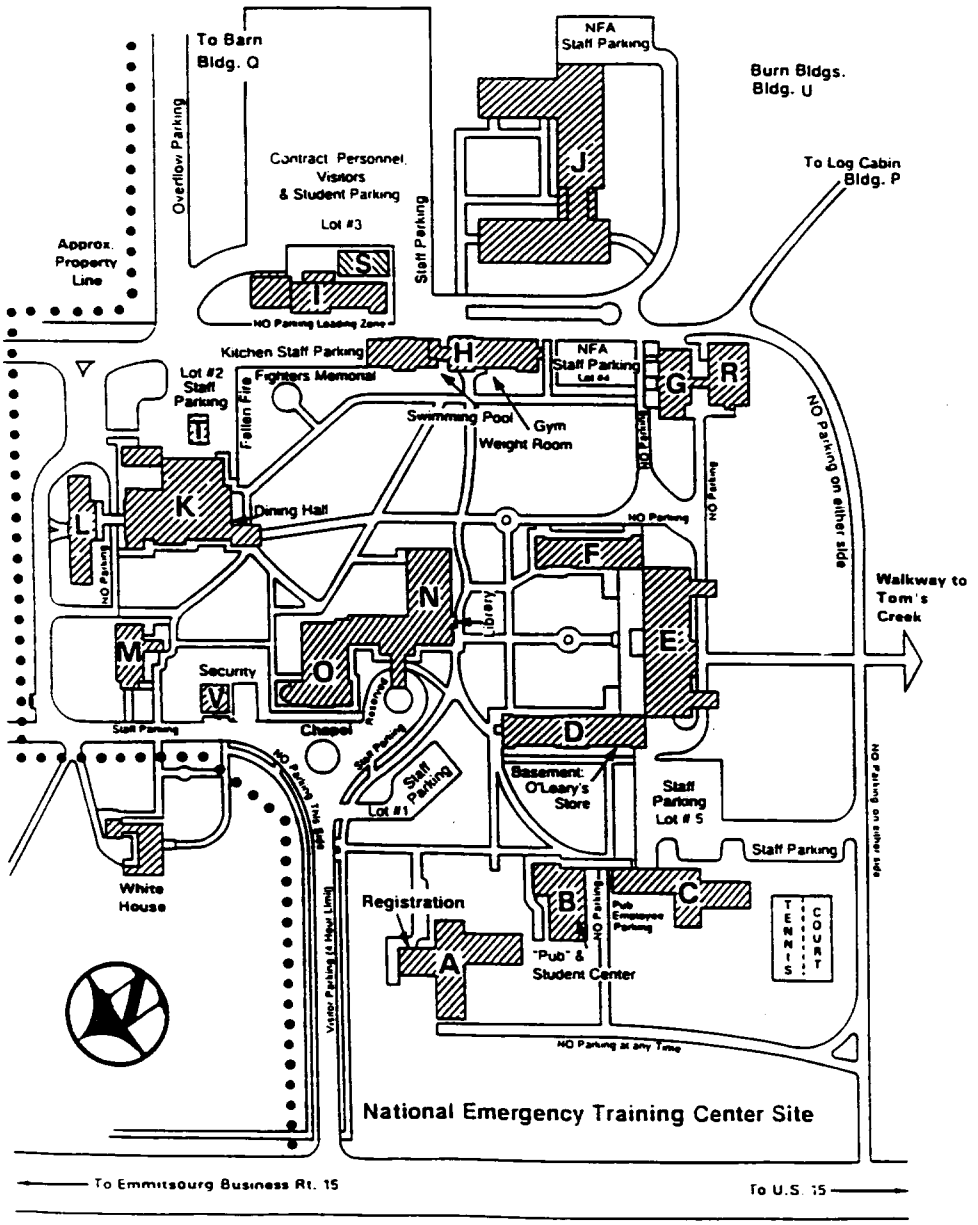


Survey and Division Land Map for the Sisters of Charity

1927

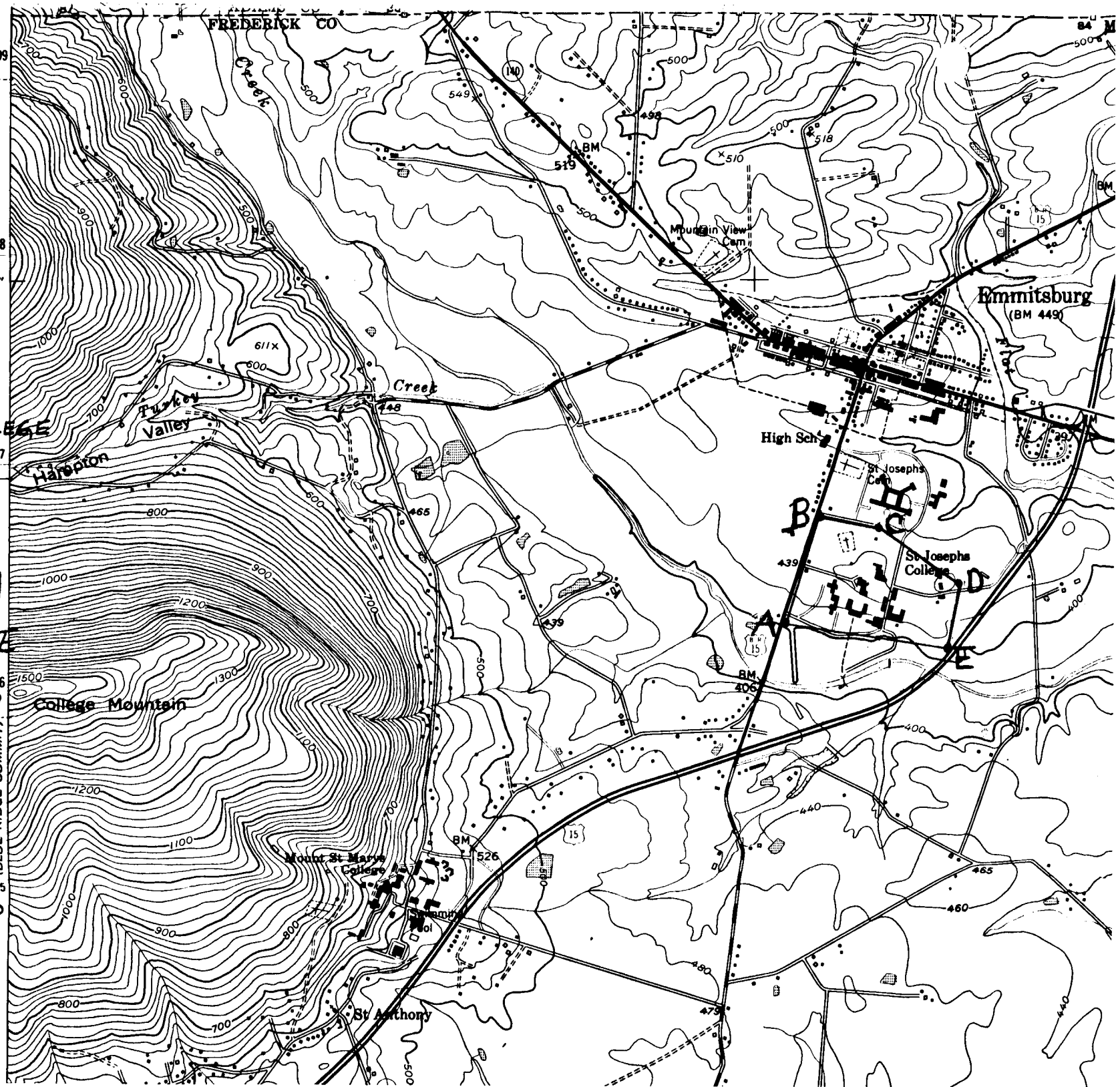


St. Joseph's Provincial House and the Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton
circa 1976



National Emergency Training Center Site

1994



F-6-20

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE & MOTHER SETON SHRINE

EMMITSBURG, MD

FREDERICK COUNTY

UTM REFERENCE

A 18/300920/4396140

B 18/300765/4396240

C 18/300480/4396585

D 18/300100/4396305

E 18/300140/4396000

F6-20
ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL. (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHEAST
1 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF GABLE END, WEST ELEVATION, VIEW
LOOKING EAST
2 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING EAST
3 OF 18

FG-20
ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION,
PROJECTING BAY, VIEW LOOKING
EAST
4 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION, VIEW
LOOKING EAST
5 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF GABLE END, SOUTHERN-MOST BAY
VIEW LOOKING EAST
6 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
7 OF 18

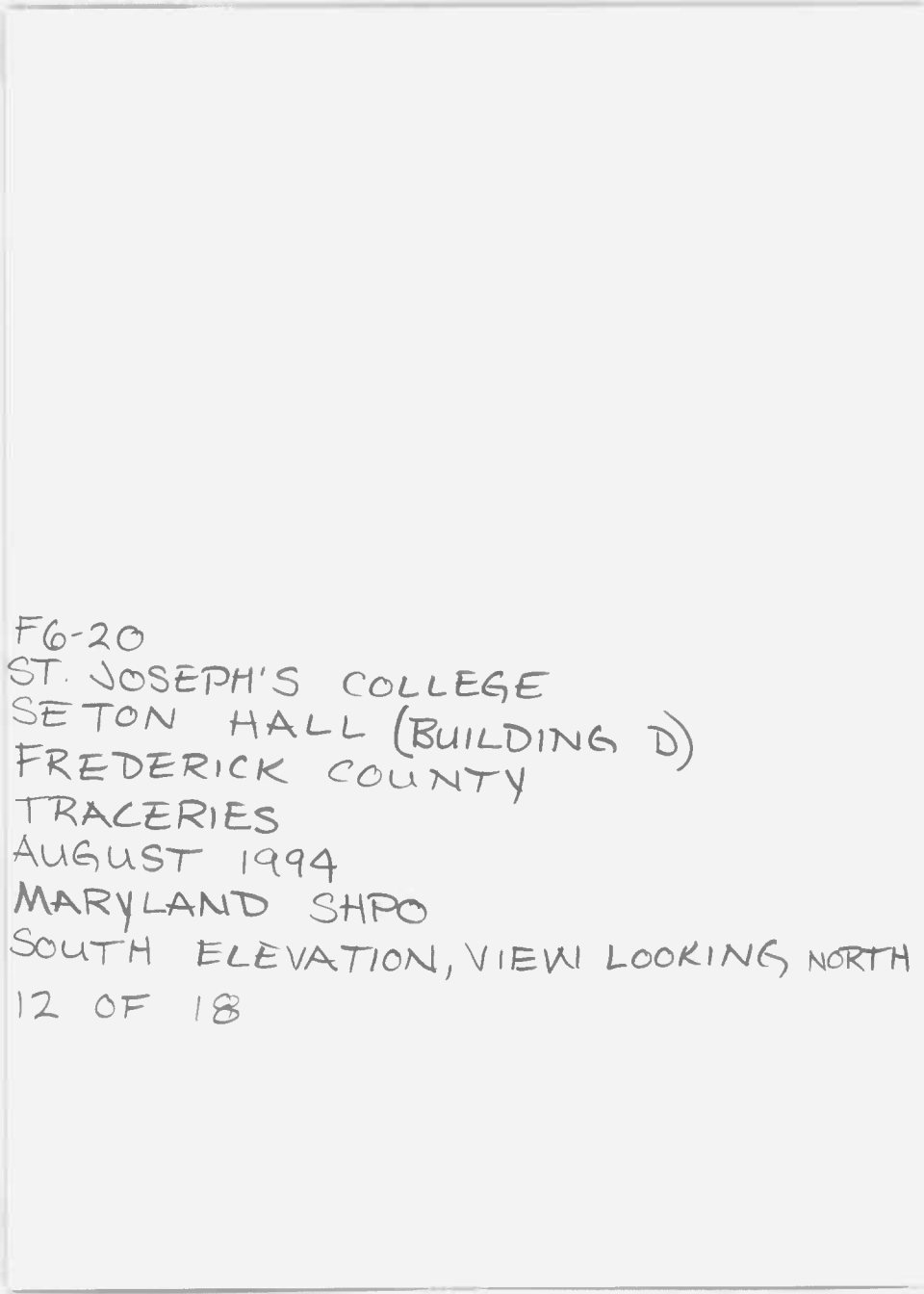
F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF PORTICO, NORTH ELEVATION
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
8 OF 18

CHEVROLET

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHEAST CORNER, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST
9 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTHWEST
10 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, SOUTHERN END,
VIEW LOOKING WEST
11 OF 18


F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NORTH
12 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRALERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
STAIR, FIRST FLOOR, VIEW LOOKING
EAST
13 OF 18

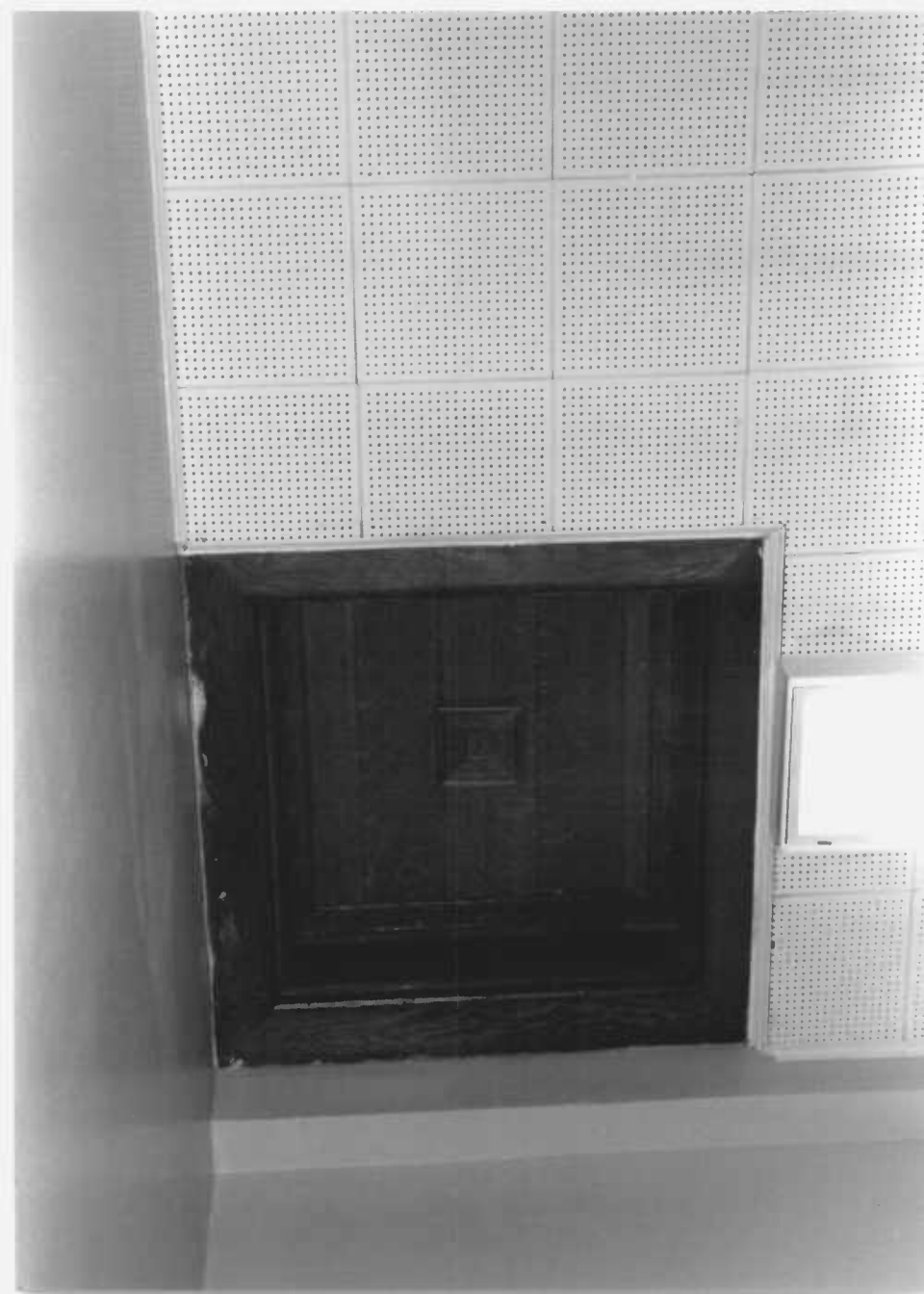
F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
STAIR, SECOND FLOOR, VIEW
LOOKING WEST
14 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR DORMITORY HALL, VIEW
LOOKING SOUTH
15 OF 18

207

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR DORMITORY DOOR, VIEW
LOOKING EAST
16 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SECOND FLOOR DORMITORY, LOOKING INTO HALL, VIEW LOOKING EAST
17 OF 18



F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
SETON HALL (BUILDING D)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
THIRD FLOOR CEILING, OPENING TO ATTIC
18 OF 18

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Building E, St. Vincent's Hall Survey Number: na/F

Property Address: National Emergency Training Center, 16825 S.Seton Ave. Emmitsburg

Project: Cultural Resource Management Plan Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name Bowlin & Cole Date 4/95

District Name: St. Joseph's College Survey Number: F:6-20

_X___ Listed _____ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A _X_B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X__ contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

__X___ Location ___X__ Design __X___ Setting ___X__ Materials

__X___ Workmanship ___X__ Feeling ___X__ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The 1973 NR registration form did not identify and evaluate all the architectural resources located within the St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine NRHD. The twentieth century educational buildings were particularly overlooked. As the current property owner, FEMA has ndertaken an intensive survey to correct the omissions.

St. Vincent's Hall was one of three buildings constructed in 1925/26 during an expansion period of the women's college. Forming a quad with the Burlando Building, Seton and Marillac Halls, St. Vincent's Hall provided classrooms and a 478 seat auditorium for the campus. Depicting elements of the Colonial Revival style, the two-and-a-half story stone and brick building is characterized by a pedimented portico, slate gable roof, quoins, symmetrical facade and 6/6 & 9/9 sash windows. The second floor auditorium is quite impressive in its ornamentation.

After the turn of the 20th century, St. Joseph's developed into a four year college with the ability to grant degrees. Increasing enrollment necessitated the capital improvements of the mid 1920s. St. Vincent's Hall represents this institutional growth.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Cultural Resource Management Plan Vol. I p 2-67

National Emergency Training Center

Prepared by: Kemron (Traceries conducted survey)

Lauren Bowlin 11/10/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ___ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

[signature] 11/15/95
Reviewer, NR program Date

Cont

within F-6-20

Survey No. _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_X_	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_____	Agriculture
__X__	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
__X__	Religion
__X__	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): educational/classroom building

Known Design Source: _____

CONTRIBUTING

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Marillac Hall (Building F) Survey Number: NA F-6-20

Property Address: S. Seton Drive, Emmitsburg within NETC

Project: Interior Rehabilitation Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name LLB/EJC Date 4/94

District Name: St. Joseph's College and M. Seton Survey Number: F:6-20

__X__ Listed _____ Eligible Facility now is National Emergency Training Centr Comment

Criteria: _X_A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X_ contributes/___ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

__X__ Location __X__ Design __X__ Setting __X__ Materials

__X__ Workmanship __X__ Feeling __X__ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Constructed in 1926, Marillac Hall is a three-story Flemish bond brick dormitory capped by a hipped roof with intersecting gables. A product of 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style, the building is massed as a rectangular block with symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. Constructed as a free standing dormitory abutting St. Vincent's Hall, Marillac Hall stands south of the 19th century buildings of the campus. Three buildings (Seton, Marillac, St. Vincent) were added to the campus in 1926 forming a landscaped quadrangle. Essentially unaltered, Marillac Hall contributes to the architectural and historical significance of the campus, exhibiting 20th century growth and development of the college.

Documentation on the property is presented in: MD Inventory under historic District

Preparedby: Traceries

Lauren L. Bowlin — Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/4/94 — Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

R Andreen — Reviewer, NR program

15 Nov 94 — Date

within
Survey No. F:6-20

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

___	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
___	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
___	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

___	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
___	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
___	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
___	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
___	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
___	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
___	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
___	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
___	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
___	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
___	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
___	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

___	Subsistence
___	Settlement
___	Political
___	Demographic
___	Religion
___	Technology
___	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

___	Agriculture
_X_	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
___	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
___	Government/Law
___	Military
_X_	Religion
_X_	Social/Educational/Cultural
___	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): religious education/residential/dormitory

Known Design Source:

CAPSULE SUMMARY
Marillac Hall (Building F)
St. Joseph's College
F-6-20

The Colonial Revival-style Marillac Hall (Building F), constructed in 1925, was one of numerous education-related buildings constructed in the early 20th century on the campus of St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Founded as a girls' boarding school in 1810 with an emphasis on religious training, St. Joseph's Academy was the first parochial school, and later, as St. Joseph's College, one of only three Catholic institutions of higher education for women, in the United States. Marillac Hall, in addition to it's historical association with St. Joseph's College, is an excellent example of the architecture erected as a direct result of the national trend toward collegiate education and campus design.

This three-story, dormitory is built of brick, laid in a Flemish bond brick pattern. Topped by a hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, the rectilinear building is three bays deep and nine bays wide with slightly projecting central bays. It sits upon a random uncut stone foundation with raised mortar joints and a limestone watertable. Modestly ornamented, Marillac Hall has an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns. The gable ends of the central bays have round windows encircled with limestone.

Marillac Hall is one of 21 primary buildings on the campus of St. Joseph's College that dates from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Together with Seton Hall (Building D) and St. Vincent's Hall (Building E), the dormitory was positioned to the south of the main body of the campus, consequently creating a landscaped quadrangle that visually framed the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building (Building N). Essentially unaltered, Marillac Hall contributes to the architectural and historical significance of St. Joseph's College as an integral part of the evolution and cohesive nature of the college campus.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. F-6-20
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

==========
1. Name of Property
==========
historic name St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
other names National Emergency Training Center-Building F
==========
2. Location
==========
street & number 16825 South Seton Avenue not for publication _
city or town Emmitsburg vicinity ___
state Maryland code MD county Frederick code 021
zip code 21727
==========
3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A
==========
==========
4. National Park Service Certification N/A
==========
==========
5. Classification
==========
Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

____ private
____ public-local
____ public-State
__X__ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__1__ building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	____	buildings
____	____	sites
____	____	structures
____	____	objects
1	____	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes X Name of Listing St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine
No ____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Religion	Church-related residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
Education	Education-related
Government	Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
roof Slate Tiles
walls Flemish Bond Brick
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

__X__ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

__X__ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

__X__ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
Architecture
Religion

Period of Significance 1925

Significant Dates 1925

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation undefined

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

==========

9. Major Bibliographical References

==========

(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Articles, Books, Published and Unpublished Resources

Beauchamp, Virginia Walcott. "The Sisters and the Soldiers." *Maryland Historical Magazine*. Volume 81, No. 2. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, Summer 1986.

Borders, William D. "The 'Beyond' within our Midst." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. September 14, 1975.

Breen, Robert G. "Mother of Many Sisters." *The Baltimore Sun*. February 8, 1954.

Brinkman, Paul and Nancy Miller. National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Registration Form. "St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine." January 1976.

Bunkley, Josephine M. *The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1855.

"College Campus offered for Lease, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

Edward, Brother C. "Elizabeth Ann Seton: Mother, Founder, Saint." Frederick County Historical Vertical Files, nd.

Fearer, Ronald W. *Emmitsburg: History and Society*. Emmitsburg, MD: Emmitsburg Chronicle, 1976.

Frederick County Land Records, Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Helman. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland*. Frederick, MD: Maryland Citizen Press, 1906.

Lewthwaite, Gilbert A. "City Group in Rome for Seton Elevation." *The Baltimore Sun*.

"Many Americans to Attend Seton Rite." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. September 8, 1975.

"Mother Elizabeth Seton." Frederick County Historical Society Vertical Files, nd.

"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Novak, Josephine. "Church Hierarchy Accepts Third Miraculous Seton Cure." *The Baltimore Evening Sun*. March 11, 1974.

"Prospectus and Catalogue of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland." Academic Year 1896-1897. Baltimore, MD: John Murphy and Company, 1897.

==========

Scharf, John T. *History of Western Maryland.* Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1882, reprinted 1968.

"The Shrines of Elizabeth Ann Seton at Emmitsburg, Maryland." Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd.

Toomey, Daniel C. *Marylanders at Gettysburg.* Baltimore, MD: Toomey Press, 1994.

Tracey, Grace L., and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987.

White, Charles I., D.D. *The Life of Mrs. Seton.* New York: Dunigan and Brother, 1853.

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Volume I and II. Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing, 1967.

Wollon, James Thomas, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." August 6, 1979.

Maps

Bond, Isaac. *Map of Frederick County, Maryland.* 1860.

Dugan, Sister Aloysia. "Saint Joseph's Central House - 1964." Conjectural Map, 1993.

Dugan, Sister Aloysia. "Saint Joseph's Central House to Saint Joseph's College - 1964." Conjectural Map, 1993.

Griffith, Dennis. *Griffith Map of 1794.*

Lake, D.J. *Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland of 1873.*

Maryland Airphoto Service. "St. Joseph's College." 1940s and 1960s. (Daughters of Charity Provincial House Archives, Emmitsburg, Maryland)

Plat Map of 1979. Book 3, Folio 133. Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, Maryland

Survey and Division Map of 1927

United States Department of Geological Survey Maps of Frederick County, 1911, revised 1914, revised 1924, 1953, and revised 1986.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 107.096 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

National Emergency Training Center is bounded on the west by Business U.S. Route 15 and U.S. Route 15 to the southeast in the Emmitsburg Election District of Frederick County.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected).

Currently referred to as the National Emergency Training Center, the buildings of St. Joseph's College have been associated with the property since just prior to the founding of the college in 1809, and its subsequent development throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura Trieschmann & Laura Hughes
organization Traceries date December 1, 1994
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301-656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20815

12. Property Owner

name United States Federal Emergency Management Agency
street & number 16825 S. Seton Avenue telephone 301-447-1000
city or town Emmitsburg state MD zip code 21727

The building known as Marillac Hall (Building F) was constructed in 1925 on the campus of St. Joseph's College, located just south of Emmitsburg, Maryland. Located within the boundaries of St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine Historic District, Marillac Hall is a three-story, Flemish bond brick building capped by a hipped roof with gables. Constructed as a freestanding dormitory building abutting St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) at the southwest corner, Marillac Hall stands to the south of the 19th century buildings that make up the rural campus of St. Joseph's College. A product of the 20th century Colonial Revival architectural style, the building is massed as a rectangular block with a symmetrical composition and restrained ornamentation. One of two ancillary buildings designed to compliment St. Vincent's Hall in both design and purpose, the focal point of its composition is a large central gabled bay; its entries are located in the secondary bays at either end of the facade. The balanced fenestration is ornamented by brick jack-arched lintels and keystones. Continuing to function as a dormitory, the building retains its original ornamental massing and form.

The three-story brick block is set upon a random uncut stone foundation with raised mortar joints and a broad limestone watertable. Its brick walls are formed in Flemish bond. Rectangular in plan, the building is three bays deep and nine bays wide with slightly projecting central bays. The hipped roof with gables, sheathed in slate tiles, is ornamented with an ogee cornice of hollow copper with returns.

The western elevation, on all three stories, features single 6/6 windows at the end and central bays, while the remaining bays have paired 6/6 windows. The windows are finished with limestone sills and jack-arched brick lintels, with limestone keystones ornamenting the windows on the first story only. The 6-light round window in the enclosed gable end of the projecting bays are ornamented with four limestone keystones. The foundation casement windows of the western elevation, set directly under the limestone watertable, have limestone sills and are shielded with metal security grates. A single entry, located near the northern corner on the first story, is ornamented with a chamfered head trim, a slightly overhanging cornice, and plain frieze supported by Tuscan pilasters. The replacement entry door is glass and metal with an enclosed transom. An unadorned single entry with a glass and metal door is located at the southern-most bay.

The eastern elevation of the building is identical in composition,

fenestration, and ornament to the western elevation. The entries, each accentuated with a decorative cornice supported by brick columns, are set at either end of the building. Accessible by side entry stairs of stone, the entries have slightly overhanging limestone cornices supported by brick columns and pilasters. The replacement entry doors are glass and metal. A wheelchair ramp, constructed of poured concrete, has been erected at the entry in the northern-most bay.

The southern elevation has a triple window flanked by single windows on all three stories. The windows are 6/6 with jack-arched lintels and limestone sills. Limestone keystones ornament the first story windows only. The raised foundation has a single central entry that is finished with 4-light sidelights and a flat metal awning over the single-light metal entry door. The entry is flanked by single 4-light casement windows set directly below the limestone watertable. The three stories of the northern elevation are identical to those of the southern elevation. The foundation has three rectangular windows.

The interior of the building consists of numerous single and double occupancy dormitory rooms, each equip with a sink and closet. The ceiling has been lowered by the installation of acoustical tiles. Square-edged marble baseboards, approximately one-inch in height, complete the walls. The floors are covered with carpet. The flush doors, surrounded by round-edged wood casings, have recessed side panels and transoms that are now enclosed. The double-hung windows are operable with chain pulls and have beaded casing.

Located at the north and south ends of the building are stairs in a hollow-newel plan. Ornamented with recess-panelled metal newels and landing newels, the stair has square metal balusters and a chamfered wood easement rail. The open stair has a closed stringer with a molded stringboard and square-edged marble wall stringer.

Toilet rooms and shower rooms are provided on each floor. Each toilet room has ten stalls with partitions constructed of marble with chrome hardware. The shower rooms contain six private baths with showerheads and a maintenance stall. Both the toilet rooms and the shower rooms have floors covered with 4" x 4" ceramic tile, plaster ceilings with fluorescent lights, and square-edge marble baseboards. The windows are glazed with wire-figured glass panes.

The basement of the building houses the mechanical systems. Virtually unfinished, the basement has exposed stone foundation walls, interior brick walls, and a poured concrete floor.

St. Joseph's College and the Mother Seton Shrine form an architecturally and historically significant group of buildings, structures, and sites set within the rural landscape of northern Frederick County, Maryland. Founded as a girls' boarding school in 1810 with an emphasis on religious training, St. Joseph's Academy was the first parochial school, and later, as St. Joseph's College, one of only three Catholic institutions of higher education for women, in the United States. Incorporated under Maryland Law as a school in 1816, the campus today consists of buildings that date from the late 18th century to the mid-20th century. Concurrent with the establishment of the school, St. Joseph's campus became the home of the Sisters of Charity, an American order established by Mother Seton that was associated with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul of France. Based on this and numerous other accomplishments, Mother Elizabeth Seton was beatified and canonized by the Roman Catholic Church and is the only American-born woman so honored.

Enrollment increased in the early part of the 20th century due to the college's new ability to grant undergraduate degrees. This expansion prompted the need for additional classrooms, residential dormitories, and physical fitness facilities. Following the fashionable open landscape plan commonly identified with college and university campuses, St. Joseph's College erected numerous Colonial Revival style buildings to the south of the main cloister of buildings. Marillac Hall (Building F) and Seton Hall (Building D) were constructed in 1925 and 1926, respectively. Together with St. Vincent's Hall (Building E), the dormitories frame the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building (Building N). Essentially unaltered, Seton and Marillac Halls contribute to the architectural and historical significance of St. Joseph's College, contributing as integral parts of the evolution of the college campus as a cohesive entity.

DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

The property on which St. Joseph's College is sited was initially surveyed in 1732 as part of a 5010 acre tract of land patented as "Carrollsburg." Extending as far north as Pennsylvania, the property was owned by Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manner in Prince George's County, Maryland. Upon the death of Carroll in 1757, the property was conveyed by Charles Carroll in three sections. Samuel Emmit, an Irish emigrant, purchased 2750 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract, setting aside a section, subdivided as the

town of Poplar Fields, later called Emmitsburg.[1] Within a period of years, residential and commercial buildings were being constructed on the lots. The town was incorporated in 1825 and the original charter adopted in 1854.

In August 1789, Samuel Emmit conveyed 269 acres of the "Carrollsburg" tract and a part of the "Enlargement" tract to Robert Flemming.[2] Historic accounts indicate that Flemming resided on a portion of the property until the early 19th century when it was conveyed to Reverends Samuel Cooper and John DuBois.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY

The Catholic community established its roots in northern Frederick County, Maryland as early as the 1730s; however, it was not until 1794 that the first Catholic church, St. Joseph's Church, was constructed in rural Emmitsburg.[3] Under the direction of Father John DuBois, the church became the foundation for Mount St. Mary's College, a Catholic school for men founded in 1808. The following year, Reverend Samuel Cooper offered $10,000, in addition to 23 acres of land near Tom's Creek, toward the establishment of a school for girls. On June 21, 1809, Mother Seton and her followers began their relocation to Emmitsburg.

The land provided by Reverend Cooper contained only one building, dating to circa 1770, at the time Mother Seton established her community in Emmitsburg. Occupied by the women on July 31, 1809, this small stone house the first residence of Mother Seton and her followers. The Stone House, historically referred to as the Fleming Farmhouse, was originally located to the west of the Home Economics Buildings and was moved in 1979.[4] On February 20, 1810,

---

[1]Liber F Folio 237

[2]Liber WR 8 Folio 371

[3]Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern. *Pioneers of the Monocacy, The Early Settlement of Frederick County, Maryland, 1721-1743.* (MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1987).

[4]James Thomas Wollon, Jr., AIA. "Stone House, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland." (August 6, 1979), 6; "Mother Elizabeth Seton." (Frederick County Historical Society, nd), brochure.

the Sisters moved to the White House, the first building constructed by the Sisters of Charity. Two days after the move, formal parochial classes were conducted in the building. The White House, initially located adjacent to St. Joseph's Chapel, served as the residence for Mother Seton, the Sisters, and orphaned students.[5] The building, often referred to as Seton Cottage, also contained classroom space and a chapel. Relocated to allow for construction of the Gothic Building in 1845, the White House eventually was used as the infirmary and residence of the physician in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The school's cemetery's site was chosen in 1809 by Mother Seton's sister-in-law, Harriet Seton, who happened to have been the first interment. Sited to the northwest of the present site of the White House, the cemetery contains the final resting place for numerous Sisters of Charity, the family of Mother Seton, several Bishops, as well as the Mortuary Chapel of Mother Seton.

THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMPUS

By 1819, Robert Fleming conveyed an additional 269 acres of land to Reverends Cooper and DuBois. Together with the Sisters of Charity, Mother Elizabeth Seton purchased the property from the Reverends.[6] By 1832, the 70 acres surrounding the Troxell mill had been conveyed to the Sisters of Charity by Abigail Emmit.[7] An additional 68 acres of the original "Carrollsburg" tract was purchased from Frederick Crabbs in 1845.[8] The purchase of the additional acreage prompted the construction of the DuBois and Deluol Buildings in 1826 and 1836, respectively. Connected by covered porches, the buildings served as dormitories and classrooms. Additional classroom and residential dormitory space continued to be constructed throughout the 1840s. The Square Building served as the natural science building, while the Gothic

---

[5]"The National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton." (Emmitsburg, MD: Seton Shrine Center, nd), brochure; Mother Seton died in the White House in 1821.

[6]Liber JS 9 Folio 98.

[7]Liber JS Folio 30.

[8]Liber HS 23 Folio 463.

Building was the residence for the Sisters and novices. All of the education-related buildings of this period were razed in the 1960s.

The first of the religious buildings constructed was St. Joseph's Church (Building O), erected 18 years after the death of Mother Seton. Based on plans conceived by Seton herself, the chapel's cornerstone ceremony occurred on March 19, 1839, followed two years later by its dedication to the worship of God.[9]

GROWTH OF THE CAMPUS DURING THE LATE 19TH CENTURY

Following the Civil War, St. Joseph's College began a second phase of construction. The impressive Burlando Building (Building N), constructed on the site of the Academy Building, was one of the commissions of the English-born architect Edmund G. Lind.[10] Constructed in 1870, the Second Empire style building was named in honor of the Very Reverend Francis Burlando (1814-1873).

In 1890, the Refectory Building (Building K) was constructed to the north of St. Joseph's Chapel.[11] The three-story brick building contained the second infirmary, the main dining room, and the kitchen, as well as the music and art centers.

The most significant character defining feature of the Sisters of Charity was their practice of a self-contained, self-sufficient lifestyle. To maintain this trait required the construction of utilitarian and agricultural buildings to serve the order's farming and agrarian needs. The most notable of those buildings is the Brick Barn (Building Q) constructed circa 1900. The two-and-a-half-story barn, constructed of brick and wood frame, is a cantilevered Sweitzer Forebay barn and features decorative

---

[9]T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey. *History of Frederick County*. Volume I and II. (Baltimore,MD: Regional Publishing, 1967), 516.

[10]Ibid, 518.

[11]According to the NETC, the Brute Building was constructed in 1890; however, the Archives at the Provincial House of the Daughters of Charity maintain that the building was constructed in 1886.

ventilators.[12] An additional 19 and 3/4 acres of property, that included a grist and saw mills, was purchased in 1899 from Elizabeth Meyers.[13]

EXPANSION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Enrollment increased in the early part of the 20th century due to the college's new ability to grant undergraduate degrees and the extension of the railroad. In addition to the well-established novitiate teachings, St. Joseph's College had developed into a four-year liberal arts college for women, providing majors in education, nursing, home economics, languages, math, and science. By 1911, the Emmitsburg Railroad had laid train tracks eastward from the main north-south line to the center of the Sisters of Charity's property. A station house was located east of the main tracks and the south of the campus entrance. All this expansion prompted the need for additional classrooms, residential dormitories, and recreational facilities, thus encouraging the development of an open landscape plan similar to those commonly identified with college and university campuses.

The Verdier Building (Building H) was constructed in 1923 directly to the east of the Burlando Building. The prominent three-story brick building contained a two-story gymnasium, classrooms, offices, and a nursery school. The one-story north wing housed the Olympic-sized (60-feet long) swimming pool.

Between the years 1925 and 1926, the landscape plan of the campus developed further through the construction of St. Vincent's Hall, the Marillac Building, the Seton Building, and a maintenance building. The first of these structures to be erected was Marillac Hall (Building F) in 1925. Adhering to the landscape plan, Marillac Hall was positioned to the southeast of the Burlando Building, facing east. The Colonial Revival style building provided 63-single dormitory rooms, each equipped with a closet and sink. In 1926, Seton Hall (Building D) was constructed approximately 50 yards west of the Marillac Building. The main

---

[12]Allen G. Noble. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 25-28.

[13]Liber DHH 5 Folio 309.

floors of the Seton Building, named in honor of Mother Elizabeth Seton, provided 88-single rooms, each with a closet and sink, and television/lounge rooms. The basement of the building housed the print shop, laundry facilities, the employee dining room, and the secretarial service area.

Concurrent with the erection of the Seton Building, St. Vincent's Hall (Building E) was being constructed. The massive Colonial Revival style building was positioned to the south of the Seton and Marillac Building, consequently creating a landscaped quadrangle that visually framed the grand Second Empire style Burlando Building.

The final phases of building development occurred in the mid-1950s and 1960s with the construction of additional dormitory halls, a student center, and a massive Science Building. Stylistically these buildings are designed in modern styles characterized by their square massing and the vertical thrust of the wall surfaces ornamented by glass and metal.

The 19th century cloister appearance of the campus was drastically altered in 1964 by the demolition of five of the original school buildings, creating more of an open quadrangle appearance. Aerial photographs from the late 1960s show that the eastern section of the campus had been cleared of the majority of outbuildings and the agricultural fields were lying fallow.

THE ACQUISITION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Despite the years of growth and development, St. Joseph's College officially closed in 1973. Retaining the surrounding acres, as well as those buildings directly associated with Mother Seton, the Sisters of Charity sold the college buildings and 107 acres of property in 1979 to the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the United States. Specifically acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration, the property was renamed in 1981 as the National Emergency Training Center (NETC). The NETC currently houses the National Fire Academy, the Educational Technology Division, the NETC Operations and Support Division, the Emergency Management Institute, and the Field Personnel Operations Division of the Office of Personnel and Equal Opportunity.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET Inventory No. F-6-20

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Modern Period, 1930-present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Social/Educational/Cultural
Religion

Resource Type(s)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s): Religious/Church School
Education/College

Known Design Source: unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET Inventory No. F-6-20

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

Chain of Title:

March 22, 1979: Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's to the United States of America
Liber 1077 Folio 745
Acquired for use by the United States Fire Administration
Containing 107.096 acres

The property conveyed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's was part of four separate deed acquisitions.

Deed Acquisition A:

June 13, 1819: The Reverend Samuel S. Cooper and The Reverend John Dubois to Elizabeth A. Seton and other Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber JS 9 Folio 98
Containing 269 acres

April 26, 1809: Robert Fleming to Samuel S. Cooper, William DuBourg, and John Dubois
Liber WR 35 Folio 6
Containing 269 acres called Carrollsburg and Enlargement

October 16, 1788: Samuel Emmit to Robert Fleming
Liber WR 8 Folio 371
Carrollsburg

March 13, 1757: Charles Carroll, Esquire for Estate of Daniel Carroll, to Samuel Emmit
Liber F Folio 237
Containing 2,250 acres called Carrolls Delight and Carrollsburg

April 12, 1734: Under the last will and testament of Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manner in Prince George County exchanged the rights to property with his sister Mary Carroll, thereby receiving the 10,000 acres known as Carrolls Delight and Carrollsburg. Charles Carroll was granted the power to convey the property.

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

Deed Acquisition B:

June 1, 1832: Abigail Emmett to Sisters of Charity of the House, St. Joseph's
Liber JS 39 Folio 47
"Part of a tract of land called Carrollsburg adjoining the land of the Sisters on the west, Troxell's mill plantation on the south, David Gamble on the east, and another heir of Henry Williams on the north."

November 3, 1820: Jacob Troxell to Abigail Emmett
Liber JS 30 Folio 449
"Part of a tract of land called Carrollsburg on the south side of a road leaving from Emmitsburg to the Troxell mill on Tom's Creek, adjoining the lands of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's."
Containing 70 acres of land

April 21, 1794: William Emmit, Esquire, to Jacob Troxell
Liber WR 12 Folio 490
Part of a tract of land known as Carrollsburg lying near and on Tom's Creek.

Deed Acquisition C:

June 7, 1872: Francis Burlando to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber CM 8 Folio 492
"Property bounded at the north by Tom's River, at the west by the Turnpike Road, at the south by Middleburg Road, and at the east by Brough and Mayer property.
Containing 150 acres

May 12, 1856: Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's to Reverend Francis Burlando
Liber ES 7 Folio 7
Carrollsburg

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

January 21, 1855: Frederick and Christina Crabbs to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber HS 23 Folio 463
Carrollsburg

May 14, 1825: John Trucks to Frederick Crabbs
Liber JS 22 Folio 446
Carrollsburg

April 1, 1818: David Hoffman to John Trucks
Liber JS 6 Folio 381
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

April 3, 1812: Jacob Shultz to David Hoffman
Liber WR 42 Folio 487
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

April 3, 1807: Abraham Hebling to Jacob Shultz
Liber WR 31 Folio 504
Part of a tract called Carrollsburg and part of a tract called Ramseys Rock
Containing 29-3/4 acres and 8 acres respectively

Deed Acquisition D:

November 15, 1899: Elizabeth Myers to Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph's
Liber D.H.H. 5 Folio 309
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

August 3, 1892: Charles Meyers to Elizabeth Myers
Liber JLJ 3 Folio 87
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

January 4, 1890: Joseph Snouffer to Charles Meyers
Liber WIP 11 Folio 344
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

July 1, 1887: Elizabeth R. and George F. Fleming to Joseph Snouffer
Liber WIP 4 Folio 557
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

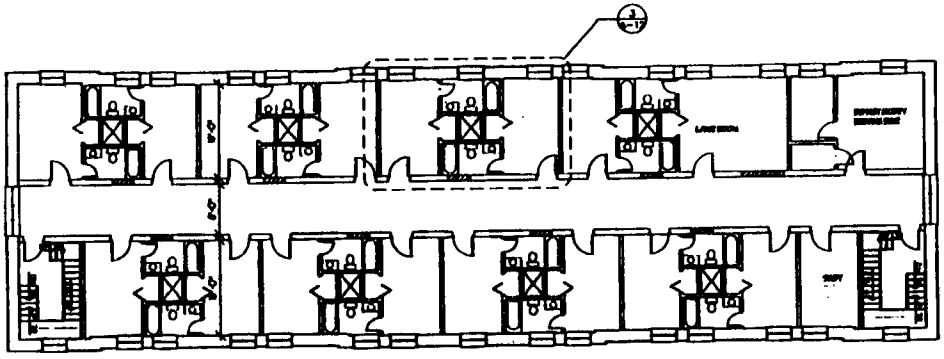
April 3, 1885: Joseph and Besilda Snouffer to Elizabeth R. Fleming
Liber WIP 1 Folio 376
Located "about one mile south of Emmitsburg on Tom's Creek and known as the Mill Site."
Containing 19-3/4 acres

November 8, 1883: Lewis Motter, Assignee for Mortgage debt for Frederick and Margaret Stambaugh, to Joseph Snouffer
Liber AF 7 Folio 553
Mill Tract
Containing 19-3/4 acres

April 2, 1880: Joseph Myers to Frederick Stambaugh
Liber AF 1 Folio 568
Mill Tract
Containing 19-3/4 acres

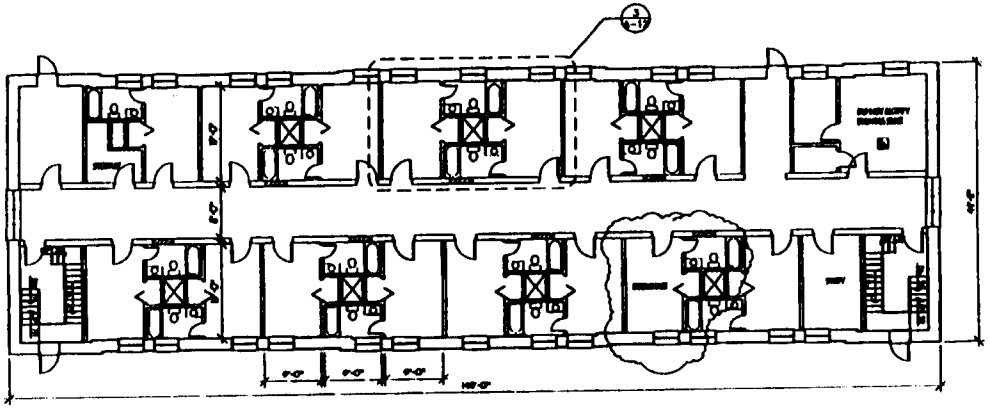
April 1, 1874: Heirs of Michael Myers, Sr. to Joseph Myers
Liber TG 2 Folio 198
Mill Tract and the Mountain Tract
Containing 19-3/4 acres and 2 acres, respectively.

The deed index does not indicate when or from whom Michael Myers, Sr. purchased the Mill Tract for the years between 1748 and 1874.



SECOND & THIRD FLOORS

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"

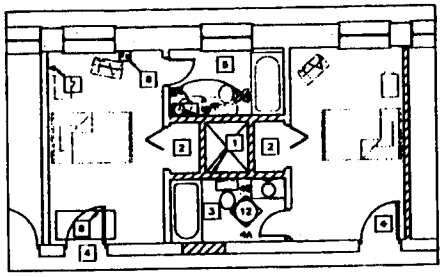


FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"

LEGEND:

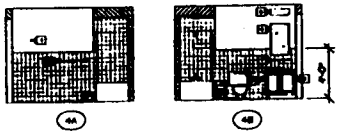
BUILDING F
GENERAL NOTES:



DORM ROOM PLAN BLDGS. D AND F

SCALE 1/4"-1'-0"

LEGEND:



TOILET ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/4"-1'-0"

LEGEND:

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BALTIMORE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEMA/METC

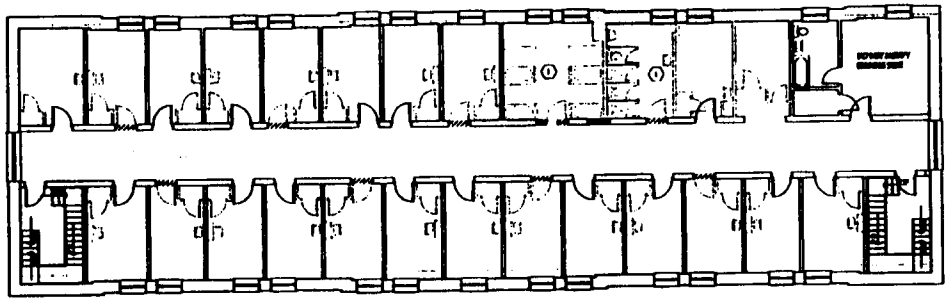
DORMITORY RENOVATION

BUILDING F

NEW WORK

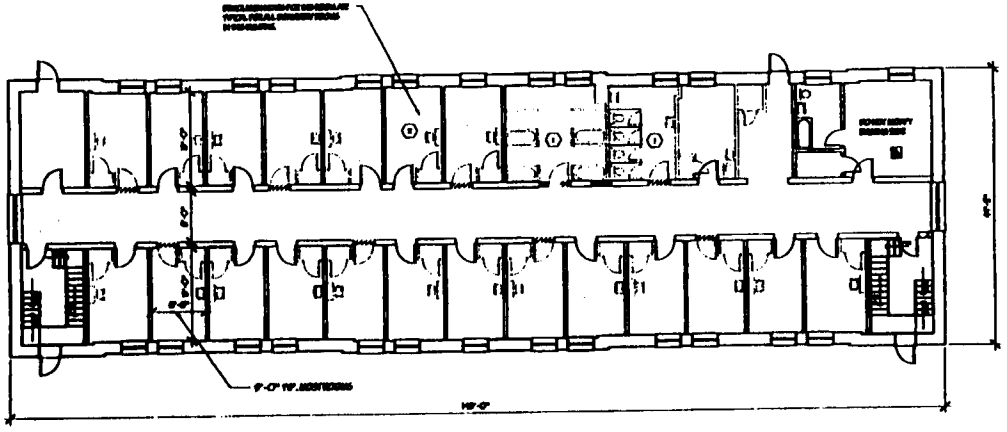
F-740-32-68

F-6-20



SECOND & THIRD FLOORS

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES:

LEGEND:

DEMOLITION NOTES:

F-6-20

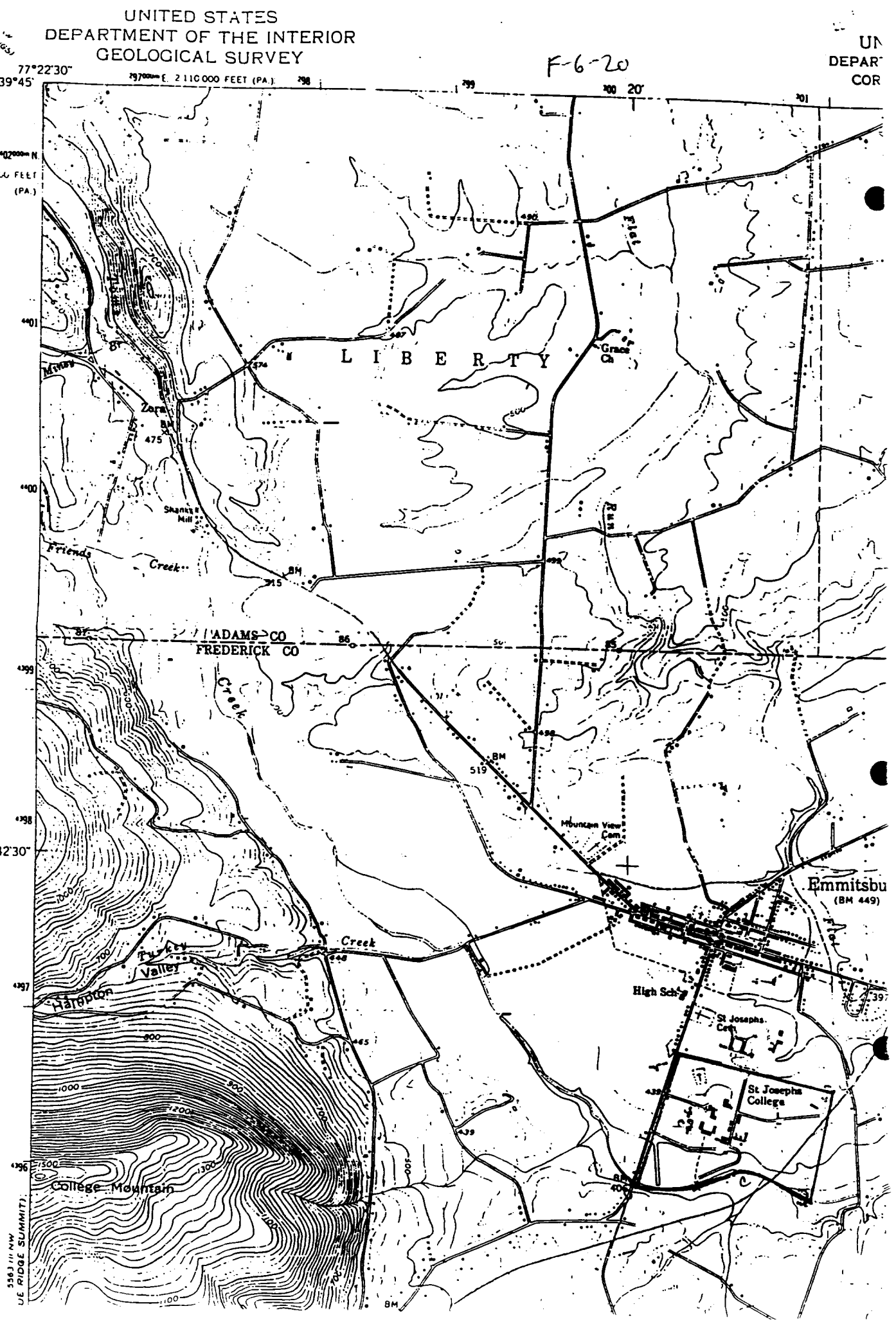
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, BALTIMORE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEMA/NETC

DORMITORY RENOVATION
BUILDING F
DEMOLITION

F-740-52-60

12



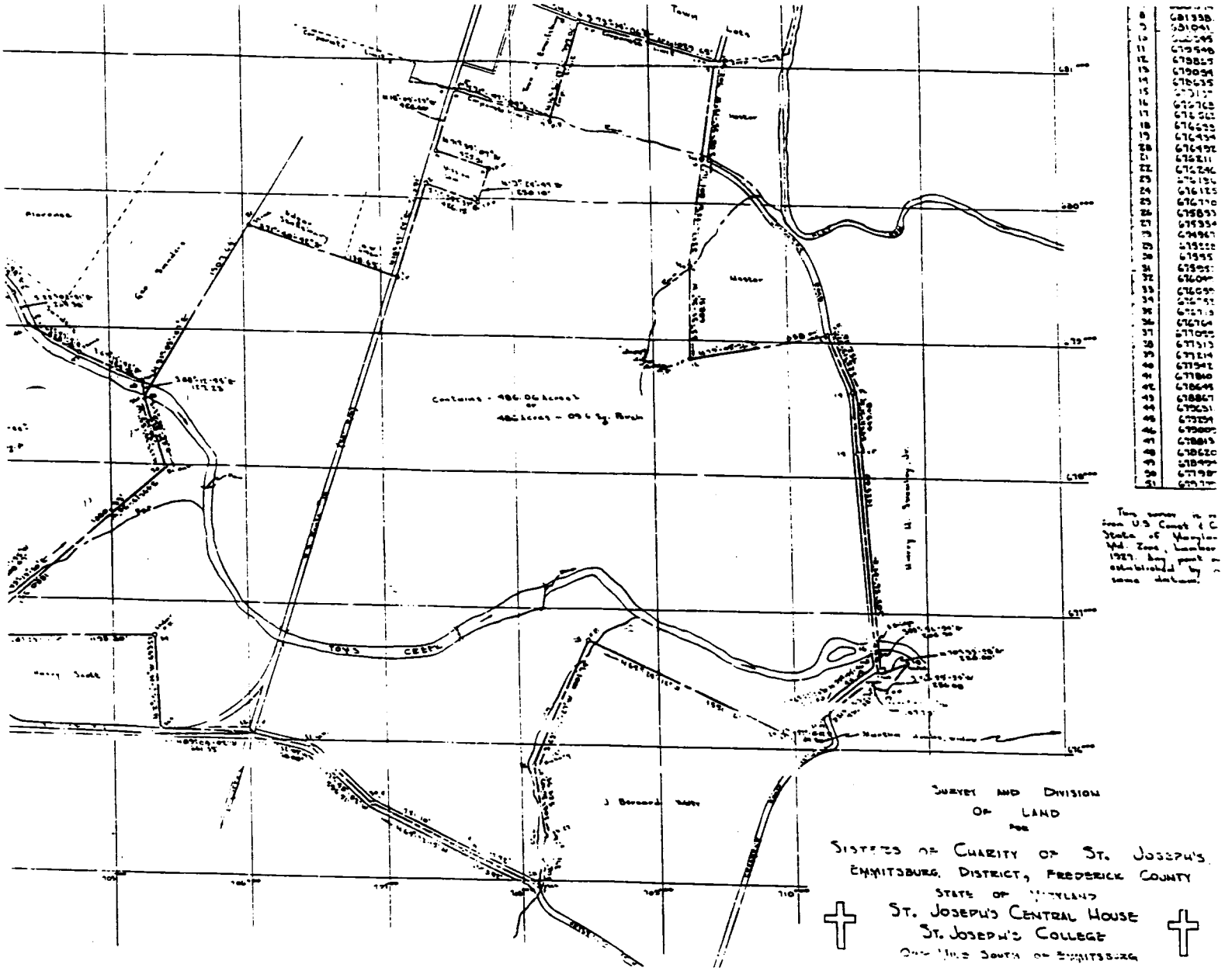
lat. 39°41'48" lat. 39°41'28"
long. 77°19'10" long. 77°19'58"

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MOTHER SETON SHRINE

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET Inventory No. F-6-20

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========



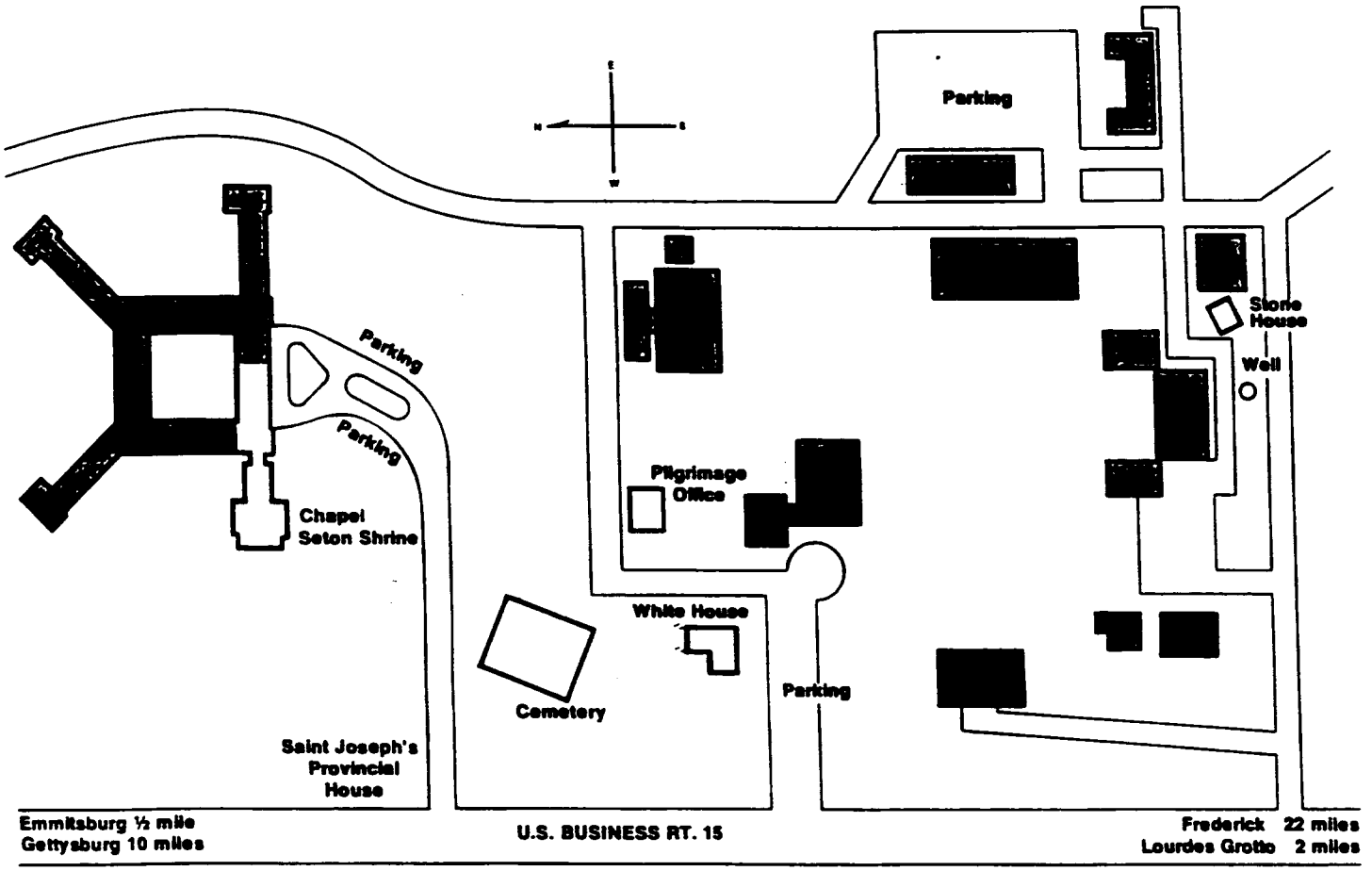
Survey and Division Land Map for the Sisters of Charity

1927

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET Inventory No. F-6-20

St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========

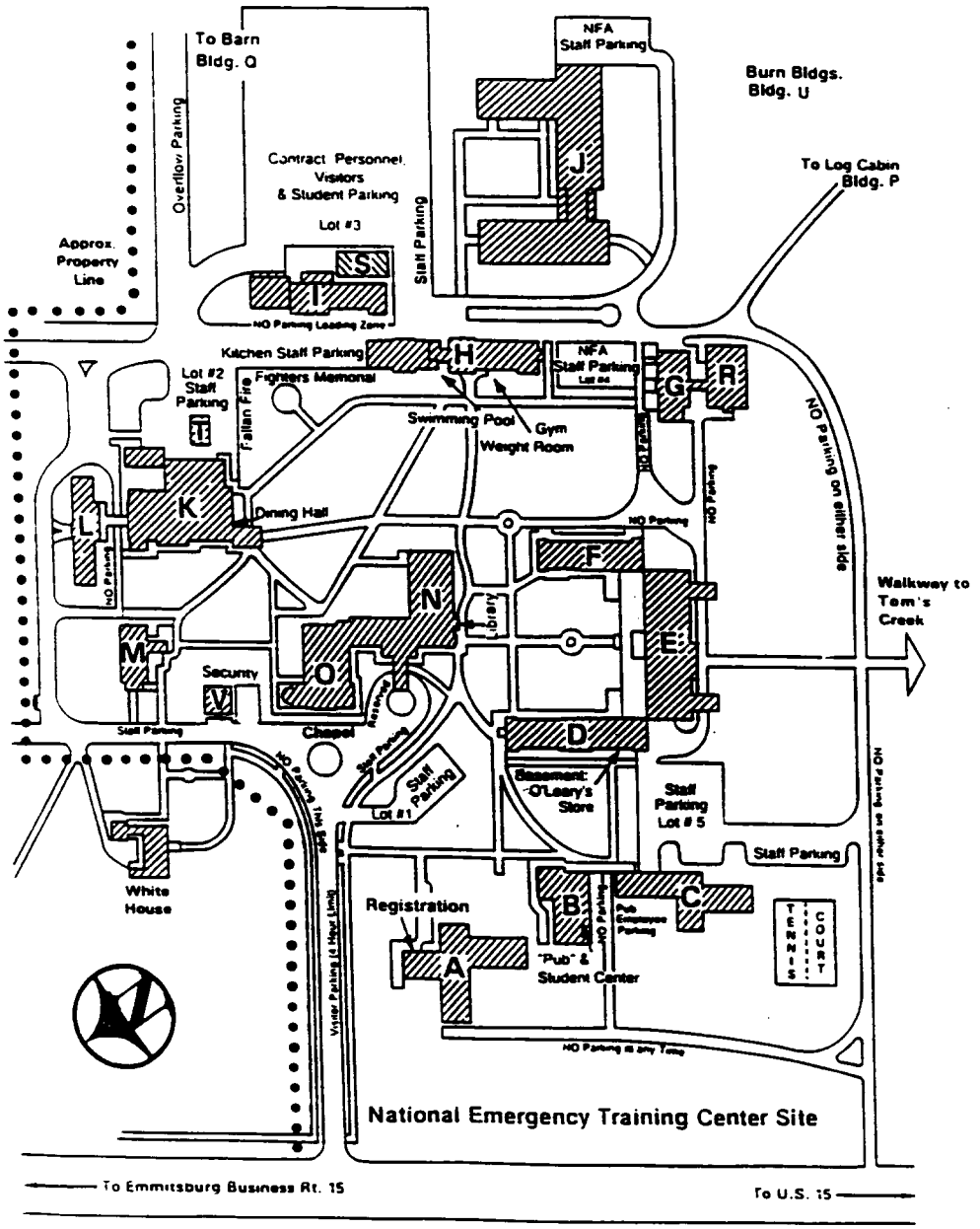


St. Joseph's Provincial House and the Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton
circa 1976

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET Inventory No. F-6-20

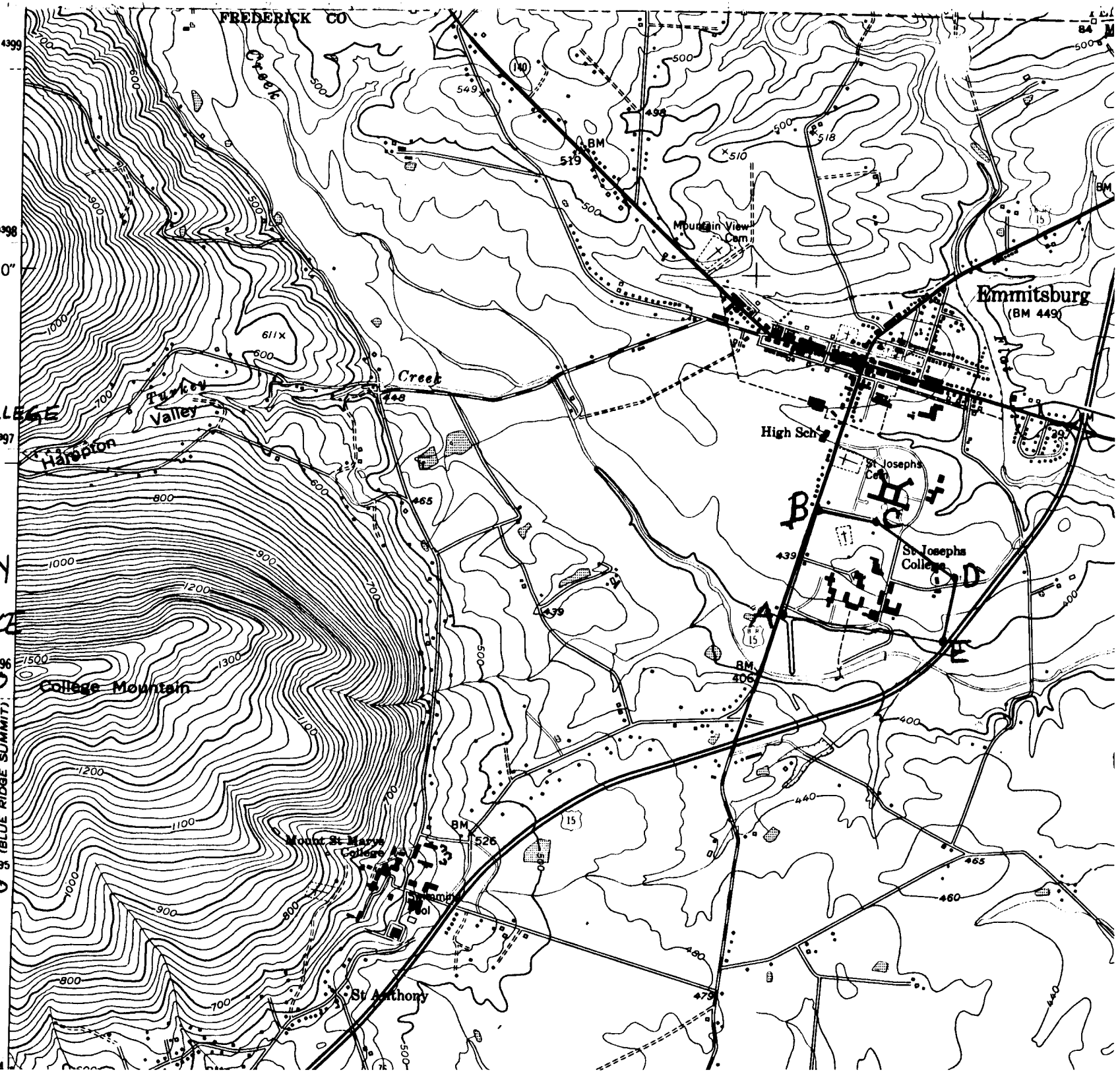
St. Joseph's College-Marillac Hall
name of property
Frederick County, MD
county and state

==========



National Emergency Training Center Site

1994



F-6-20

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE & MOTHER SETON SHRINE

EMMITSBURG, MD

FREDERICK COUNTY

UTM REFERENCE

A 18/300920/4396140

B 18/300765/4396240

C 18/300480/4396585

D 18/300100/4396305

E 18/300140/4396000

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING SE
1 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST
2 OF 18

F

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION,
VIEW LOOKING EAST
3 OF 18

F

F6-20
ST. SOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERICK
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF WEST ELEVATION,
VIEW LOOKING EAST
4 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION
5 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SW
6 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
7 OF 18

F

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING #)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL EAST ELEVATION,
VIEW LOOKING WEST
8 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF GABLE END, NORTHERN-MOST BAY,
VIEW LOOKING WEST
9 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF GABLE END, VIEW LOOKING WEST
EAST ELEVATION
10 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF EAST ELEVATION
11 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF EAST ELEVATION,
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
12 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
SOUTH ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST
13 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR DORMITORY HALL, LOOKING NORTH
14 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR DORMITORY DOOR,
VIEW LOOKING SOUTH WEST
15 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR LAVATORY, VIEW
LOOKING WEST
16 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
FIRST FLOOR STAIR, LOOKING NW
17 OF 18

F6-20
ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
MARILLAC HALL (BUILDING F)
FREDERICK COUNTY
TRACERIES
AUGUST 1994
MARYLAND SHPO
BASEMENT, LOOKING NORTH
18 OF 18

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Building H, Verdier Hall Survey Number: na/F

Property Address: National Emergency Training Center, 16825 S.Seton Ave. Emmitsburg

Project: Cultural Resource Management Plan Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name Bowlin & Cole Date 4/95

District Name: St. Joseph's College Survey Number: F:6-20

_X___ Listed _____ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A _X_B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X__ contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

__X___ Location ___X__ Design __X___ Setting ___X__ Materials

__X___ Workmanship ___X__ Feeling ___X__ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The 1973 NR registration form did not identify and evaluate all the architectural resources located within the St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine NRHD. The twentieth century educational buildings were particularly overlooked. As the current property owner, FEMA has ndertaken an intensive survey to correct the omissions.

The Verdier Building was constructed in 1923 during an expansion period of the women's college. Composed of two building sections, the three story brick building contained a gymnasium, classrooms, offices and nursery school. The north wing rises one story in height and housed an olympic pool. Utilizing typical materials and ornamentation of the historic district, the building is characterized by brick facades, stone foundation and pedimented entrance, making it a contributing resource to the architectural cohesiveness of the historic district.

After the turn of the 20th century, St. Joseph's developed into a four year college with the ability to grant degrees. Increasing enrollment necessitated the capital improvements of the mid 1920s. The Verdier Building met the needs of the physical education component of St. Joseph's College.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Cultural Resource Management Plan Vol I p. 2-67

National Emergency Training Center

Prepared by: Kemron (Traceries conducted survey)

Lauren Bowlin 11/10/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E. Kurtze 11/15/95
Reviewer, NR program Date

within F-6-20

Survey No. _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
__X__	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
__X__	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_____	Agriculture
__X__	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
__X__	Religion
__X__	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): educational/physical education building

Known Design Source: _____

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Contributing Resources Survey Number: na/F

Property Address: National Emergency Training Center, 16825 S.Seton Ave. Emmitsburg

Project: Cultural Resource Management Plan Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name Bowlin & Cole Date 4/95

District Name: St. Joseph's College Survey Number: F:6-20

_X___ Listed _____ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: _X_A _X_B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X__ contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

__X___ Location ___X__ Design __X___ Setting ___X__ Materials

__X___ Workmanship ___X__ Feeling ___X__ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The 1973 NR registration form did not identify and evaluate all the architectural resources located within the St. Joseph's College and Mother Seton Shrine NRHD. The twentieth century educational buildings were particularly overlooked. As the current property owner, FEMA has undertaken an intensive survey to correct the omissions.

The following buildings and structure have been evaluated and determined to be contributing resources of the St. Joseph's College NRHD: Brute Hall, Building I (Maintenance Building), the brick shed and the Mother Seton spring. Significant for its role in women's education, its 19th & 20th century architecture, St. Joseph's College was founded in 1809 by Elizabeth Ann Seton, the first female Catholic saint. The resources noted above each have a role, fall within the period of significance and possess an historical association with the educational/religious facility.

Documentation on the property is presented in: Cultural Resource Management Plan Vol. I p. 2-67

National Emergency Training Center

Prepared by: Kemron (Traceries conducted survey)

Lauren Bowlin 11/10/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ___ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E. Curtis 11/15/95
Reviewer, NR program Date

within F-6-20

Survey No. _____

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
__X__	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_X_	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_____	Agriculture
__X__	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
__X__	Religion
__X__	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings and one structure

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): educational institution/classroom, support bldgs

Known Design Source: _____

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Frame Wagon Shed Survey Number: NA/F

Property Address: FEMA/NETC Campus, Rt. 15 Emmitsburg

Project: Proposed Warehouse Building I Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name L. Bowlin Date April 1994

District Name: St. Joseph's College&M. Seton Shrine Survey Number: F-6-20

_XX_ Listed _____ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: X A ___B X C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource _X_ contributes/____ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

_X_ Location _X_ Design _X_ Setting _X_ Materials

_X_ Workmanship _X_ Feeling _X_ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The frame wagon shed was constructed during the first quarter of the twentieth century directly north of the Brick Bank Barn (Building Q of NETC campus). The two-and-a-half story frame building measures three bays wide and eight bays deep. The shed is constructed of wood framing clad with wood weatherboard and has slightly overhanging front gable roof. First tory windows are 8/8 windows with second story openings display 3/3 windows.

Built as a wagon shed, the building demonstrates the self-contained, self-sufficient lifestyle of St. Joseph's College. Agricultural operations were maintained adjacent to the educational campus and sustained both the religious and the students of St. Joseph's College. The wagon shed and the Bank Barn are the two primary agricultural buildings which remain today on the campus within the historic district. Although not evaluated before for its contributing value to the NRHD, the wagon shed retains a high level of integrity and contributes to the historical and architectural significance of the St. Joseph's Campus/community.

Documentation on the property is presented in: attached

Preparedby: Traceries

L. Bowlin — 4/14/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Orlando Ridout V — April 21, 1995.
Reviewer, NR program — Date

Survey No. within F-6-20

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_X_	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_____	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_X_	Agriculture
_X_	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
_X_	Religion
_____	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): agricultural/transportation/ wagon shed

Known Design Source: _____

PLATE 6 FEMA/NETC WAREHOUSE BUILDING I

Wagon Shed: View Looking Northeast

F-6-20

PLATE 7 FEMA/NETC WAREHOUSE BUILDING I

Wagon Shed: North Side, View Looking South

F-6-20

PLATE 8 FEMA/NETC WAREHOUSE BUILDING I

Wagon Shed and Tin Shed: View Looking Southeast

F-6-20

DESCRIPTION

THE FRAME WAGON SHED AND TIN SHED

Frame Wagon Shed

The Frame Wagon Shed was constructed during the early part of the 20th century directly to the north of the Brick Barn (circa 1900). Sited adjacent to the agricultural fields to the east of the main campus, the two-and-a-half story frame building was constructed to serve as the wagon shed. Rectilinear in plan, the structure is three bays wide and eight bays deep. The shed is constructed of wood framing clad with wood weatherboard and has a slightly overhanging front gable roof.

The south elevation, which faces the Brick Barn, has a centrally placed double entry with sliding wood doors. The opening is flanked on either side by an 8/8 double-hung wood sash window. The second story of the elevation has a hay hood positioned directly above single opening. The opening is flanked by 3/3 windows. The gable end includes a single 3/3 window. The north elevation of this shed is configured in a manner similar to that of the south elevation; however, the gable end window is enclosed on the north elevation. The first stories of the east and west elevations are pierced by 8/8 windows, while the second stories have 3/3 windows.

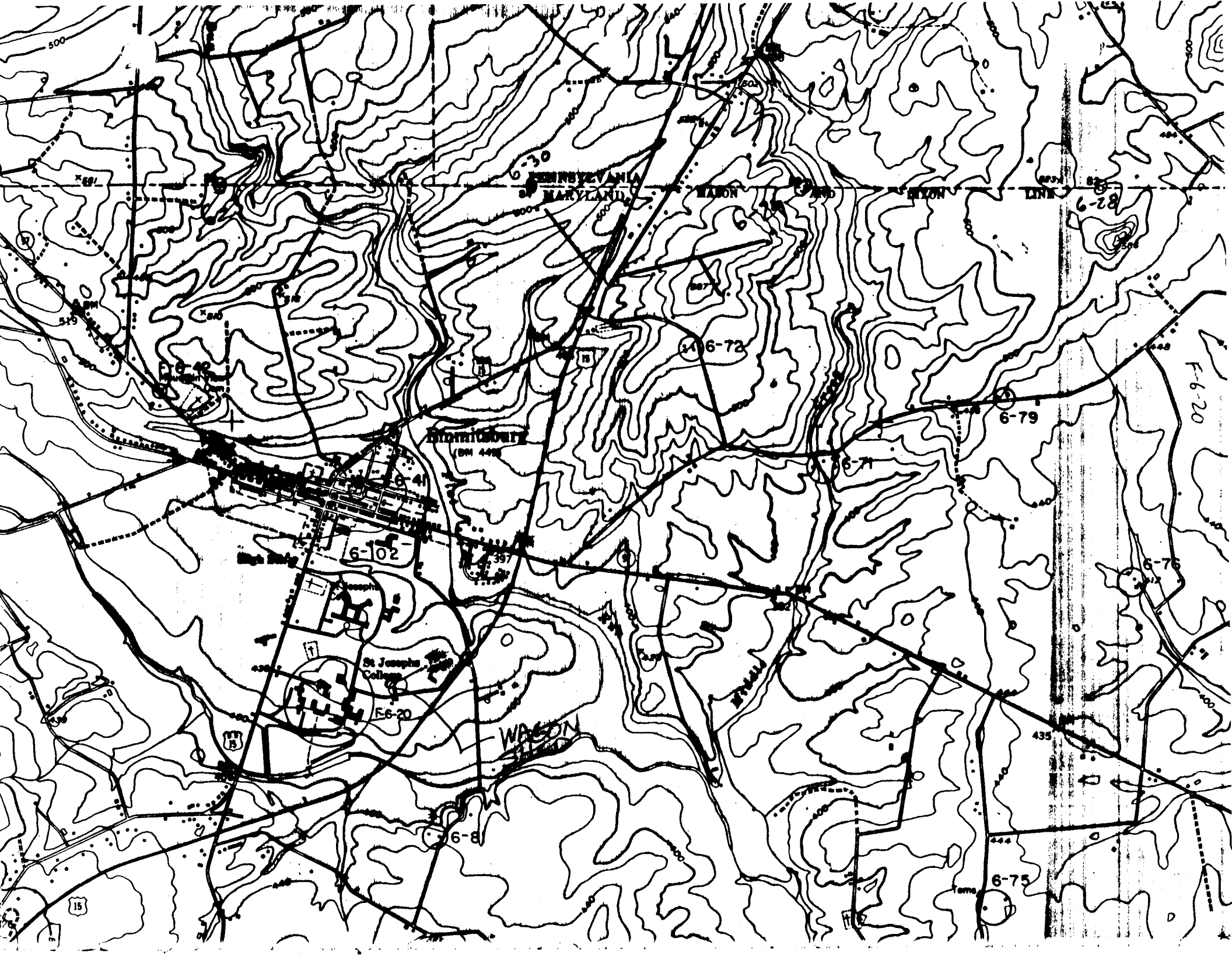
The interior of the building was not examined.

Tin Shed

The tin shed, located approximately ten yards to the west of the Frame Wagon Barn, is a simple structure most likely dating to the mid- to late 20th century. The one-story structure is one bay wide and approximately three bays deep. Referred to as the tin shed by the Sisters of Charity because of its construction material, the shed has a front gable roof covered with standing seam tin. Serving as a storage facility, the structure has a double-wide entry on the south elevation. It has no outstanding architectural or decorative features.

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The most significant characteristic of the religious order of the Sisters of Charity during its administration of St. Joseph's College was its practice of a self-contained, self-sufficient lifestyle. The maintenance of this lifestyle necessitated the construction of agricultural and utilitarian structures to serve the Order's agrarian needs. The 19-3/4 acre campus purchased in 1899 from Elizabeth Meyers to expand the campus is known to have included grist and saw mills. Subsequently, the Sisters of Charity constructed several new structures, creating a cohesive agricultural landscape that expanded St. Joseph's College beyond its 19th century boundaries.



PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
MASON AND DIXON LINE
6-30
6-28
6-72
6-79
6-71
6-41
6-102
6-76
6-8
6-75
F-6-20
F-6-42
St Josephs College
WAGON

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Tin Shed Survey Number: NA/F

Property Address: FEMA/NETC Campus, Rt. 15 Emmitsburg

Project: Proposed Warehouse Building I Agency: FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ___ no _X_ yes Name L. Bowlin Date April 1994

District Name: St. Joseph's College&M. Seton Shrine Survey Number: F-6-20

_XX_ Listed _____ Eligible _____ Comment

Criteria: X A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

The resource ____ contributes/ _X_ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

_____ Location _____ Design _____ Setting _____ Materials

_____ Workmanship _____ Feeling _____ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The tin shed, located approximately ten yeards to the west of the Frame Wagon shed of the NETC campus, is a simple structure dating from the mid-to-late twentieth century. Rising one story in height, the building is one bay wide and approximately three bays deep. The front gable roof shed has been used by the Sisters of Charity for storage. The structure has a oube-wide entry on the south elevation for this function.

A relatively modern building, the tin shed does not fall within the period of significance for the NRHD. Its construction date is subsequent to the period of self-sufficiency for the Sisters of Charity who operated the college and Mother Seton Shrine. The function is simply utilitarian storage in an unadorned building.

Documentation on the property is presented in: attached

Preparedby: Traceries

L. Bowlin 4/14/95
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: ✓ yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program April 21, 1995.
Date

Survey No. F-6-20

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

____	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
____	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
_X_	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
____	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

_____	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
_____	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
_____	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
_____	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
_____	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
_____	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
_____	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
_____	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
_____	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
_____	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
_____	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
_X_	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
_____	Unknown Period (___ prehistoric	____ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

_____	Subsistence
_____	Settlement
_____	Political
_____	Demographic
_____	Religion
_____	Technology
_____	Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

_X_	Agriculture
____	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
_____	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
_____	Government/Law
_____	Military
____	Religion
_____	Social/Educational/Cultural
_____	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: building

Historic Environment: rural

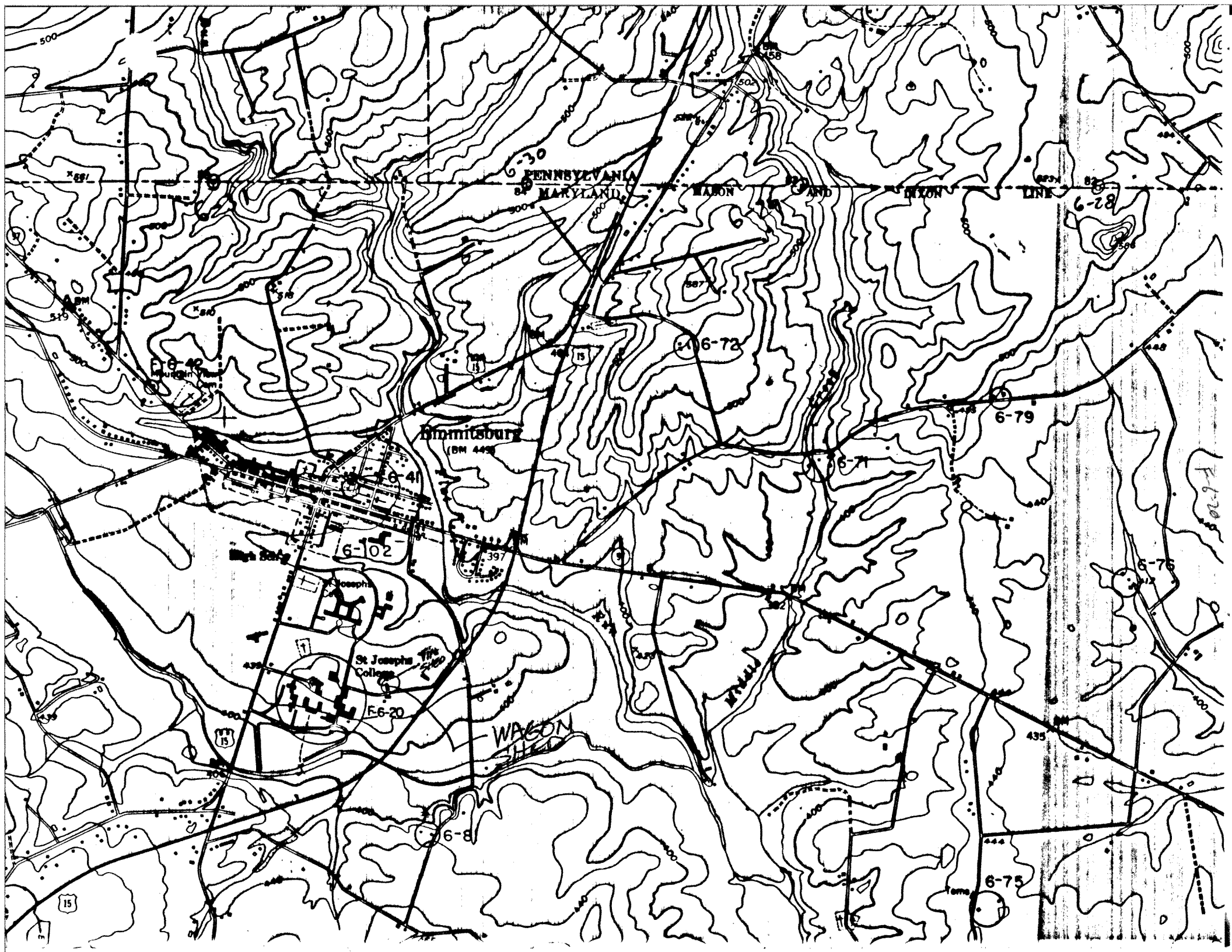
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): agricultural/storage

Known Design Source:

PLATE 5 FEMA/NETC BUILDING WAREHOUSE I

Tin Shed (foreground) and Wagon Shed: View Looking Northeast

F-6-20


PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
MASON AND DIXON LINE
6-30
6-28
6-72
6-79
6-71
6-76
6-75
6-8
6-41
6-102
F-6-42
F-6-20
Emmitsburg
(BM 449)
St Josephs College
WAGON SHED
Mountain View Cem
High Sch
Tim Shed
397
435
444
448
500
15