

CH-97

1859-1861

St. Ignatius of Loyola Church

Hill Top vic.

Private

On the south side of Route 6, ten miles west of La Plata, and immediately west of Durham Church Road and Ward Run, stands St. Ignatius of Loyola Church. It is composed of the original small mid-nineteenth century frame chapel and a separate concrete block parish hall west of the chapel, both set within a cemetery that extends across both sides of Route six.

Architecturally, St. Ignatius of Loyola Church, Hill Top, is a plain country chapel reputedly built in 1859 by the Jesuits to serve the needs of the parishioners in this section of Charles County. It was not built on part of the vast holdings of the Society of Jesus, however, and did not include a residence for the priest(s) or their tenants, as was typical at Jesuit church sites. The single most outstanding feature of the building is the fact that there is an accommodation in the back of the church for visiting priests. This arrangement is very similar to St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown, St. Mary's County, built nearly one hundred years earlier. St. Ignatius is the latest known example of this building plan and the only one remaining in Charles County. The more usual pattern for Jesuit establishments was to have a large residence connected to a standard church building, like at St. Thomas Manor at Chapel Point, and Old Bohemia, in Cecil County. Another example is St. Ignatius Church near St. Mary's City which was associated with the Jesuit residence at St. Inigoes, a plantation house on the St. Mary's River, nearby.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. CH-97

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name St. Ignatius of Loyola Church, Hill Top
common/other name St. Ignatius, Hill Top

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 6455 Port Tobacco Road not for publication _____
city or town Hill Top vicinity X state MD code _____
county Charles code 017 zip code 20646

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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
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing		
<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>		buildings
<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>		sites
<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		structures
<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		objects
<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes _____ Name of Listing _____
No X

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-97

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6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RELIGION</u>	Sub: <u>Church</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RELIGION</u>	Sub: <u>Church</u>
<u>FUNERARY</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick piers

roof asphalt shingles

walls vinyl siding

other _____

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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

- 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.
- 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.)

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

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-97

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
RELIGION

Period of Significance 1859-1948

Significant Dates 1859-1861
1878

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Carpenter Allen

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

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"The American Mission: Maryland Jesuits from Andrew White to John Carroll," An Exhibit in the Special Collections Division, Georgetown University Library, 1976.

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History*. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Land Records, Charles County Courthouse, La Plata, Maryland.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. La Plata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

O'Connell, Fr. Edward, S.J. *St. Ignatius Church, Hill Top, Md.: 100th Anniversary, April 5, 1959*. Unpublished pamphlet, 1959.

Records of St. Ignatius Church.

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 1.5 acres

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

The property at 6455 Port Tobacco Road is designated as Parcel 154 on Map 52, Grid 11 on the Charles County Property Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The church at 6455 Port Tobacco Road has been associated with Parcel 154, Map 52 since its construction in circa 1859.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Michael Bourne, MHT & Kathryn Smith, Arch'l Historian
organization Charles County Planning Dept. date 09/25/98
street & number P.O. Box B telephone 301-645-0689
city or town La Plata state MD zip code 20646
=====

12. Property Owner
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name St. Ignatius Catholic Church
street & number P.O. Box 278 telephone _____
city or town Port Tobacco state MD zip code 20677
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MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-97

Section 7 Page 1

St. Ignatius Church
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

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On the south side of Route 6, ten miles west of La Plata, and immediately west of Durham Church Road and Ward Run, stands St. Ignatius of Loyola Church. It is composed of the original small mid-nineteenth century frame chapel and a separate concrete block parish hall west of the chapel, both set within a cemetery that extends across both sides of Route 6.

The pedimented entrance gable of the church faces east, and besides a two-tier belfry and two double hung windows at balcony level, contains a small vestibule structure with twentieth century double doors. The building stands on painted brick piers with block in-fill. The walls are covered with vinyl siding, as are the cornices. The building is four bays long, with the three eastern most bays having large rectangular double hung windows with 4/4 sash containing yellow pebbled glass (probably 20th century). The final bay on the south side has a smaller 6/6 sash window on the first floor and a 1/1 sash window on the second level. The south side of the chapel has a door and windows on the first level and a 1/1 sash window on the second. All of the latter windows have plain glass. There are no openings on the west gable end.

The interior of the building contains a vestibule, sanctuary, sacristy and "Reconciliation Room" or confessional, the latter two rooms being in the fourth bay. Between the sacristy and the "Reconciliation Room," a service closet containing modern heating equipment has been added. The vestibule has no distinguishing features, all finishes being of 20th century date. There is a set of flush wood double doors between it and the sanctuary. The chancel and sanctuary is a single space, with a balcony in the eastern end that is accessible from a two flight winder stair in the northeast corner. The sanctuary is located at the west end of the room.

The balcony is supported by two square posts encased in beaded boards. The balustrade of the stair and the balcony are composed of small rectangular balusters with nearly round handrails. The post supports of the balcony appear to continue up into the ceiling, a result of the belfry being added to the original structure in 1878, when the congregation purchased a 36-inch bell. Two additional posts were added adjacent the east wall for support of the belfry.

The sanctuary contains mostly twentieth century finishes, but is currently under structural investigation. With parts of the flooring being removed, it is now possible to see that the floor

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Section 7 Page 2

St. Ignatius Church
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Charles County, Maryland
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system is composed of a combination of hewn and round oak and cedar joists half lapped over the sill on one end and over a central girder at the other. The girder extends the length of the building and rests on crude piers of stone. The original flooring is random width tongue and groove yellow pine, followed by plywood and asphalt tile, with a final finish of red carpet, the latter two being of twentieth century date. A section of the south sill, near the foundation of a former chimney, is badly deteriorated due to moisture and termite damage.

The finish of the walls of the sanctuary is an acoustical material that resembles ashlar masonry. Beneath that, it is possible to see original plaster finish applied to sawn lath, which are applied with cut nails. One stud that is currently visible appears to be approximately 4 inches by 4 inches. The window trim is approximately 4 1/2 inches wide with a half-inch bead adjacent to the sash. It lacks a backband, except for the quarter round that was installed when the acoustical material was added. The only thing remaining from the sanctuary is a red velvet curtain in the center of the west wall and a one step platform. The remainder of the furnishings have been removed to the parish hall. Flanking the central red curtain are two original four panel doors which open into two rooms beyond. These two doors are finished with the same type of beaded trim as the windows in the sanctuary, and by a narrow cavetto moulding on the opposite side.

The sacristy occupies the northwest corner of the building, and is accessible through an exterior door on its south wall. The room is finished with 20th-century fixtures, including faux wood paneling and a dropped acoustical tile ceiling with florescent lighting. A shallow closet has been added in the northwest corner of the room, and built-in cabinetry occupies the remainder of the north and west walls. The exterior door has been replaced with a single-leaf flush wood door with a diamond-shaped light. The chimney protrudes from the west wall, but has been concealed by faux wood paneling.

A single room once occupied the northwest corner of the building, but has since been divided into two spaces, a services closet and what is called the "Reconciliation Room." The services closet is located just north of the sacristy and contains a furnace and ductwork for the heating system. The "Reconciliation Room" contains a confessional with an added screen wall extending from the south wall of the room. Two modern flush wood doors open into the service closet on the south. A third door opens onto an

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enclosed stairway along the west wall of the room. The stair ascends in one flight to a single second floor room that extends the full width of the building. This room historically served as a temporary residence for itinerant priests that moved from one mission church to another. The balustrade around the stairwell is similar to that of the balcony and its stair. Prior to enclosure of the west stair it had a balustrade like that above, and an open-string stair with two balusters per step. The second floor room is lighted by two windows, one on the north and the other on the south sides of the building. Both retain their original beaded wood trim. The second floor level is lower than the ceiling of the sanctuary, but not low enough to produce full headroom at the plate, thus the ceiling slopes with the roof to a flat area in the center of the room.

Like the rooms below, the old plaster walls and ceiling have been covered, in this case with plywood sheets and narrow strips of wood that conceal the seams. There is a hatch in the center of the ceiling leading to the roof structure above.

PROBABLE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

In its original condition, the chapel was covered on the exterior with painted weatherboard (and the windows probably had 6/6 sash with plain glass and louvered blinds). There was no vestibule entry at the front, and the building stood on brick piers, as it does at present, without the block in-fill. The windows of the balcony probably had 6/6 sash and louvered blinds as well. Prior to 1878, the church had no belfry. In that year, the church purchased a bell and the belfry was constructed on the east end of the church, above the front door. As originally built, the belfry was an open frame structure with a pyramidal roof set on corner posts extending below the roof and resting upon the structure of the balcony.

The interior of the church was finished with plaster, both ceiling and walls, with a baseboard around the various rooms within. Other than the balcony, window and door trim, which still exist, there was little decoration. The altar and communion rail appearance cannot be conjectured as there is so little remaining. However, records indicate that the altarpiece featured an image of St. Ignatius, and that the sanctuary was originally furnished with eighteen wooden pews purchased in 1876, none of which remain. The existing pews were made by the inmates at Jessup prison and

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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installed in the 1950's.

Two rooms originally occupied the rear first floor of the building. These and the space above were plain liturgical and residential spaces that were apparently used by the itinerant priests who would stay overnight in the structure. An interior chimney without fireboxes heated these rear rooms via wood-burning stoves.

OUTBUILDINGS:

PARISH HALL:

Erected in the 1950s, the parish hall stands directly behind the historic church. A 1-story concrete block building with a gable roof, the parish hall is four bays wide and three deep. Shed roof extensions extend across the east and west sides and one interior and one exterior chimney break the roof line. Large metal hopper windows designed to simulate double-hung sash windows light the interior. The main double-leaf entry door is recessed under a arched opening and set at the center of the gable roof section. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

SHED:

A concrete block and frame storage shed stands approximately 100 feet south of the church. The building is one story in height with a front gable roof and corrugated metal walls. The eaves are open at the gable ends and the roof is clad in corrugated metal sheets. The building dates to the second half of the 20th century.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-97

Section 8 Page 1

St. Ignatius Church
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

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Architecturally, St. Ignatius of Loyola Church, Hill Top, is a plain country chapel reputedly built in 1859 by the Jesuits to serve the needs of the parishioners in this section of Charles County. However, it was not built on part of the vast holdings of the Society of Jesus as were most Jesuit sanctuaries, and did not include a residence for the priest(s) or their tenants. The single most outstanding feature of the building is the fact that there is an accommodation in the back of the church for visiting priests. This arrangement is very similar to St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown, St. Mary's County, built nearly one hundred years earlier.¹ St. Ignatius is the latest known example of this building plan and the only one remaining in Charles County. The more usual pattern for Jesuit establishments was to have a large residence connected to a standard church building, like at St. Thomas Manor at Chapel Point, and Old Bohemia, in Cecil County. Another example is St. Ignatius Church near St. Mary's City which was associated with the Jesuit residence at St. Inigoes, a plantation house on the St. Mary's River, nearby.

The Jesuit's first mission in Maryland was established in 1641 by Father Andrew White, S.J. on the Port Tobacco River in Charles County. In 1649, the Jesuits were granted a 4,000 acre parcel along the Port Tobacco River where they established St. Thomas Manor, the oldest continuously active Roman Catholic parish in the original thirteen colonies. St. Thomas provided the nucleus from which numerous new missions spread throughout Maryland, and as far distant as Philadelphia, New York, and Southern New England.

Between 1640 and 1790, the Maryland Jesuits maintained numerous stations and missions for religious services throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, New York, and South Carolina. St. Thomas served as the mother house of St. Ignatius of Loyola Parish, which initially encompassed all of Charles County, parts of Prince George's County, and into Virginia. Within Charles County, early records indicate that mission stations were maintained at

¹ Relating St. Ignatius to other Jesuit chapels would be a job for a Jesuit historian. Perhaps the priest at St. Thomas Manor would be able to shed some light on the plan and the number of chapels built by the Jesuits in Charles or St. Mary's Counties. Jim Schaefer, an accountant at the Jesuit Motherhouse in Baltimore, mentioned that they have some old records in Baltimore and others are stored at Georgetown University)

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Section 8 Page 2

St. Ignatius Church
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private homes in Nanjemoy, Chicamuxen, and Cedar Point during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Each station served approximately one hundred Catholics and was served by itinerant priests from St. Thomas Manor.

By the mid-nineteenth century, there was a large enough Catholic presence in certain areas of the County to justify the construction of permanent places of worship. In 1851, a separate parish was established at Hill Top, a milling center located along the public road running between Port Tobacco and Doncaster. A local planter, William J. Owen, offered the use of a portion of his lands along the public road as the site for a new church. It is possible, however unconfirmed, that the nearby Owen residence (now demolished) was used as a worship site prior to the construction of the chapel.

Local tradition indicates that the church at Hill Top was erected between 1859 and 1861, during the pastorate of Father Samuel Barber, S.J. of St. Ignatius at Chapel Point. Tradition states that Father Barber built the new church in an attempt to attract converts, as well as to serve the scattered Catholics in the area. A notice in the *Port Tobacco Times* of March 14, 1861 confirms that the church was completed by that time when a spiritual retreat, "conducted by two Reverend Clergymen from Frederick and consisting of sermons, instructions, and other devotions...[would] open in St. Ignatius Church, Nanjemoy, (near Mr. Owen's)...." The new church was mentioned again that same year in the newspaper, when, the Reverend Joseph O'Callaghan, S.J., President of Loyola College in Baltimore, delivered the panegyric of St. Ignatius of Loyola at St. Ignatius Church, Nanjemoy.²

St. Ignatius, Nanjemoy was initially served by a traveling priest. Mass was held once month. The priest generally arrived Saturday night and stayed in the small room located above the sacristy at the rear of the chapel. As seen in the physical evidence at St. Ignatius, Hill Top, this room would have been heated by a wood-burning stove and lit by two windows at either end. Parishioners arrived from as far away as ten miles and spent the day worshipping and socializing. Some of the early families prominent within the parish included the Owens, the Fergesons, Gibbons, Greers, Scotts,

² O'Connell, Fr. Edward, S.J. *St. Ignatius Church, Hill Top, Md.: 100th Anniversary, April 5, 1959.* Unpublished pamphlet, 1959.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Section 8 Page 3

St. Ignatius Church
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the Lloyds, the Jamesons, Flynns, Padgetts, Brents, the Burches,
the Welches, Maloneys, Sinclairs, and the Hamiltons of Brentland.³

The church expanded its land holdings in 1904, when John D. Bragunier deeded .75 acres of land to the church to allow for the expansion of the church cemetery. This land is located across Route 6 from the original church lot. In 1911, the growth of the parish dictated the construction of a new church near McConchie. St. Catherine's, McConchie was built on land donated by Lemuel B. Owen and is similar in design to St. Ignatius, Hill Top.

The church has been in continuous use since its erection between 1859-1861. It continues to serve a Catholic congregation of approximately forty to sixty parishioners in the local parish. St. Catherine's and St. Ignatius, Hill Top continue to be served by a single priest that, until 1925, was stationed at St. Thomas Manor, and after that, moved to La Plata. Thus, St. Ignatius, Hill Top continues to serve as a worship "station," without a resident priest, much as it did when it was built in the mid-nineteenth century.

³ O'Connell.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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St. Ignatius Church
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Agricultural-Industrial Transition,
1815-1870
Industrial-Urban Dominance, 1870-
1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape
Architecture, and Community Planning
Religion

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building
Site

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s): RELIGION/Church
FUNERARY/Cemetery

Known Design Source: Builder: Carpenter Allen (Bell tower)

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Inventory No. CH-97

St. Ignatius Church
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

=====
Chain of Title:

August 27, 1869:

William J. Owen, Administrator
of William Owen late of Charles
County to Martin J. Spalding,
Archbishop of Baltimore
1 acre with church building
Land Records of Charles County
Liber GAH 2 Folio 249

St. Ignatius of Loyola, Hilltop
Charles County, MD

RESOURCE
SKETCH MAP
CH-97 9/98

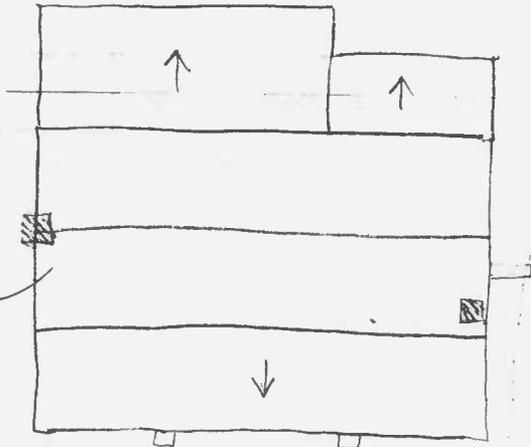


slopes down
↑

Woods

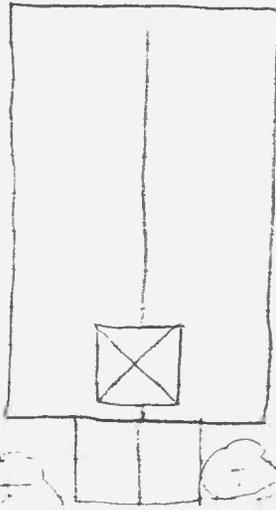
Woods

1-story
concrete
block parish
hall



Gravel
Parking Area

1-story
frame
concrete
block
shed

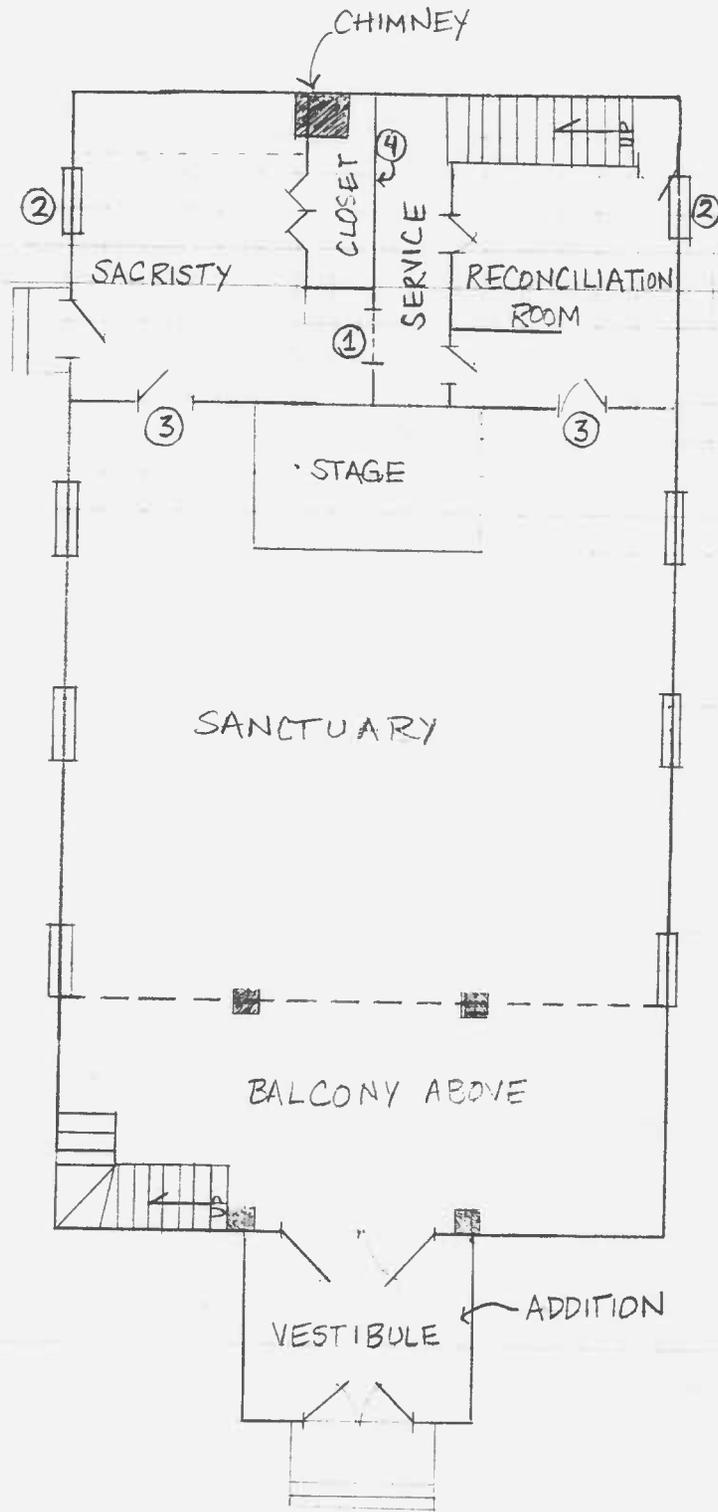


Rte. 6

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA, HILLTOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

CH-97

FIRST FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)
7/31/98



① LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DOORWAY

② LOCATION OF ORIGINAL WINDOW SASH

③ LOCATION OF ORIGINAL DOORS W/ HARDWARE

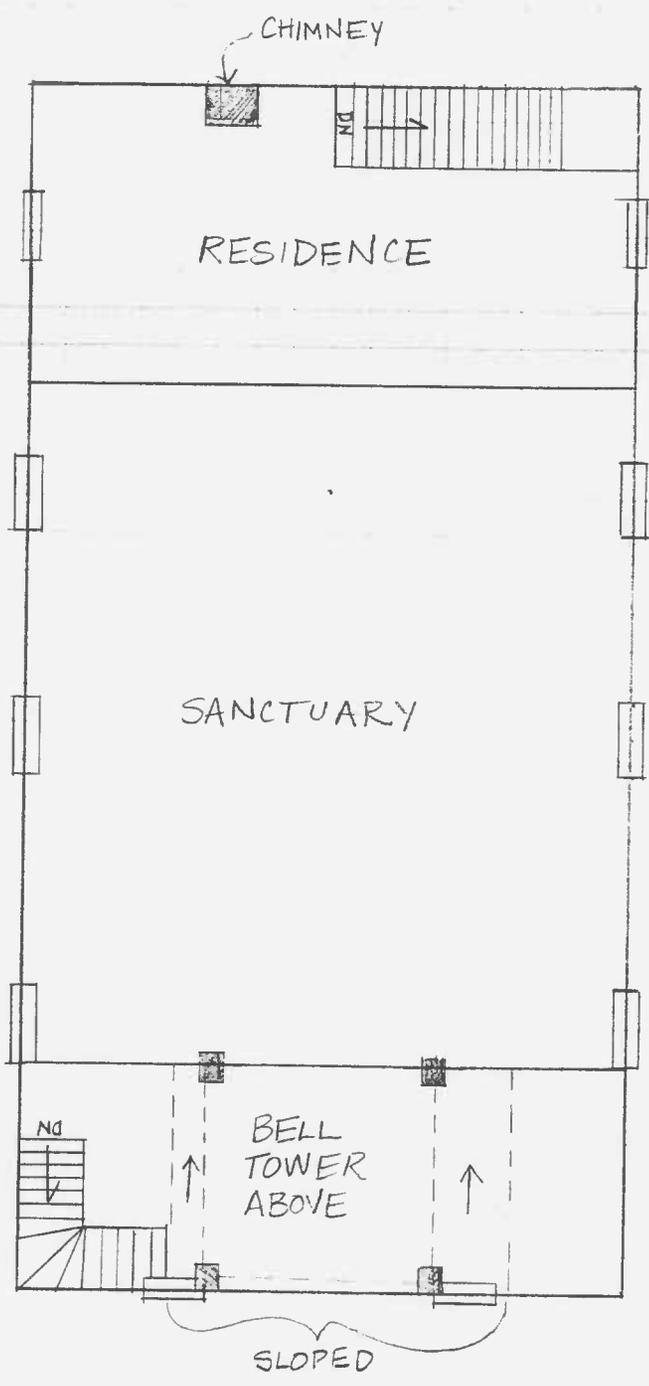
④ ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL

K. GETTINGS

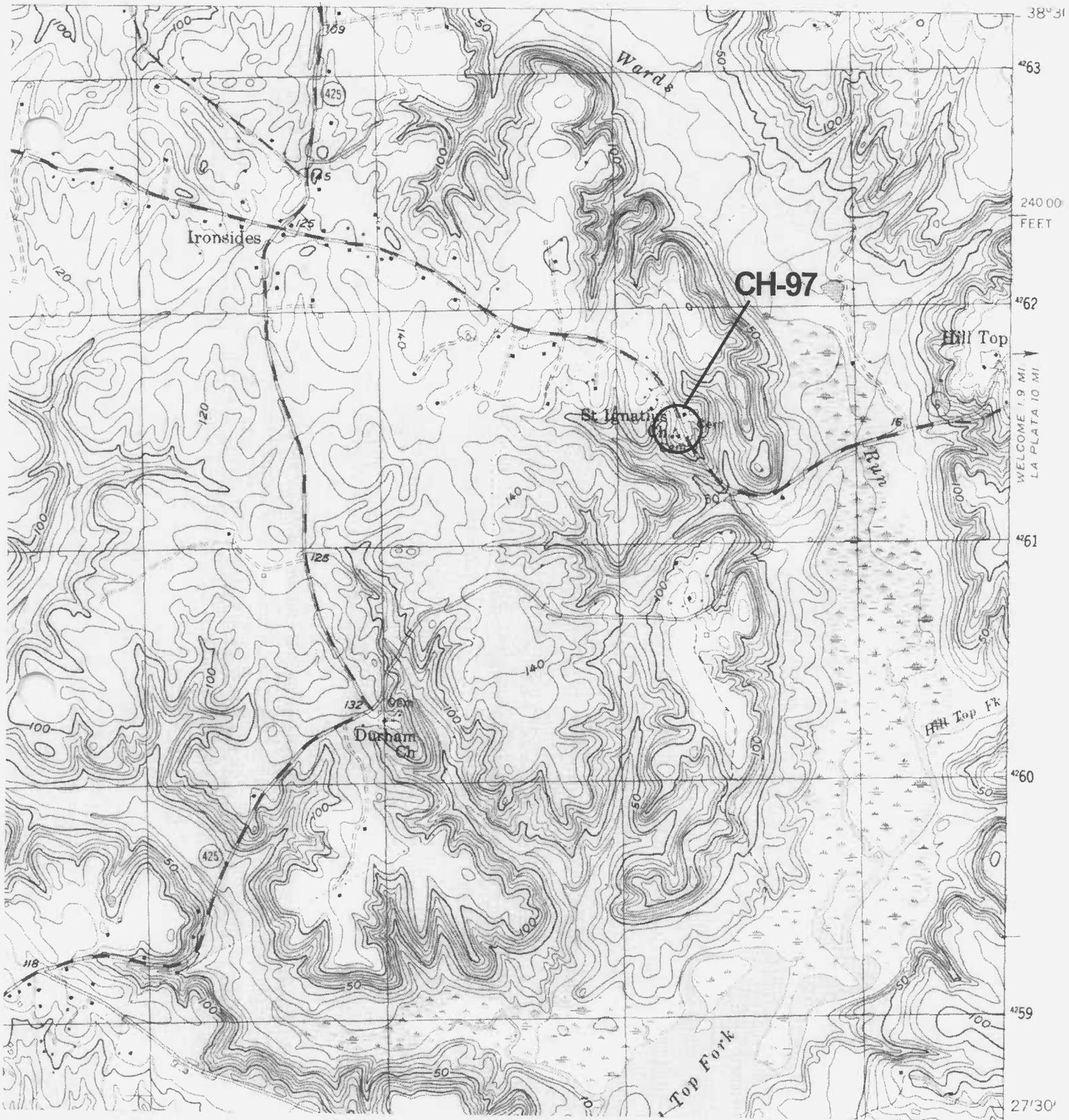
ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA, HILLTOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

CH-97

SECOND FLOOR PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)
7/31/98



K.GETTINGS



St. Ignatius of Loyola Church
 Hill Top
 Charles County, MD

CH-97

NANJEMOY, MD QUAD



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NW FROM ROUTE 6

1 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

KG SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST FACADE

2 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO
NORTH ELEVATION

3 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

LOOKING SE

4 OF 10



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

5 OF 16

8-20
BUNDLES
OF
PLATE
FROM
FINE DJ

CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - LOOKING WEST TO STAGE

6 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - LOOKING EAST TO BALCONY

7 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - BALCONY - LOOKING SW

8 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - VIEW OF FLOOR JOIST, FLOORBOARDS

9 OF 16

REMOVED



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - DOOR FROM SANCTUARY TO SACRISTY

10 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - STAIR STRINGER VISIBLE IN
SERVICE CLOSET - LOOKING SW

11 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - STAIR TO RESIDENCE - LOOKING
SOUTH

12 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR - SECOND FLOOR RESIDENCE, LOOKING
NORTH

13 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

CEMETERY ACROSS ROUTE 6 - LOOKING NE

14 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

PARISH HALL - LOOKING SW

15 OF 16



CH-97

ST. IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA CHURCH, HILL TOP
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

K.G. SMITH

9/98

MARYLAND SHPO

SHED - LOOKING SW

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