Capsule Summary
SM-220
St. Peter Claver Church
St. Inigoes
Private 1937

St. Peter Claver Church is significant as the work of a nationally recognized architect and as a landmark of African American history in St. Mary's County. The well-preserved brick building was the first Roman Catholic church designed by Philip Hubert Frohman, architect of the National Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D.C., following his conversion to Catholicism. St. Peter Claver is also the only predominantly African American parish in St. Mary's County. As such, an important relationship exists between the St. Peter Claver congregation and the creation of greater educational opportunities for black men and women in lower St. Mary's County.

Around 1900 Father Tynan, S.J., founded a "Sodality of the Blessed Virgin" for the African American parishioners of St. Michaels Parish. Initially, the Sodalists met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Biscoe on Smith's Creek. The popularity of the Sodality grew to such an extent that a Sodality meeting hall was built on a one acre parcel given by the Biscoe family one year later.

In 1903, the first mass was held in St. Peter Claver's Hall. Over time the St. Peter Claver community grew. A frame school was erected here in 1916, a church in 1918, and a convent around 1924. When the church burned in 1934, architect Philip Frohman, who was then engaged in the construction of the National Cathedral in Washington D.C., requested an opportunity to design a new church for the parish. Frohman's offer was accepted by Archbishop Curley, and a new masonry church was completed on the site in 1938.

SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan Data

Historic Context

Geographic Organization:	Western Shore
Chronological/Developmental Period:	Modern Period, 1930 -.
Historic Period Theme:	Architecture

Resource Type

Category:	Structure
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function and Use:	Church
Known Design Source:	Philip Hubert Frohman

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. SM-220

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common St. Peter Claver Church

2. Location

street & number St. Peter Claver Road ___ not for publication

city, town St. Inigoes X vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county St. Mary's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name St. Peter Claver Church

street & number P.O.Box 240 telephone no.:301-872-5460

city, town St. Inigoes state and zip code MD 20684

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Mary's County Courthouse liber CBG 22

street & number folio 304

city, town Leonardtown state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. SM-220

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resource Count: 3

St. Peter Claver Church is located on St. Peter Claver Road on the west side of Route 5 near St. Inigoes in St. Mary's County, Maryland. A paved, semi-circular driveway passes in front of the church. Between the church and St. Peter Claver Church Road is a small brick shrine containing a statue of the Virgin Mary. The shrine is on axis with the church entry. A cemetery is located on the east side of the church. A large, white, concrete crucifix, erected on the grounds of the cemetery in 1918, is visible from Route 5. A one-story, masonry building now called "McKenna Hall," formerly the St. Peter Claver School, is also located on the east side of the church. The two-story, frame rectory, formerly a convent, stands to the south of the church. Southwest of the church and on the west side of the road is the Cardinal Gibbons Memorial Park. Formerly the site of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, this property is now occupied by tennis courts, two baseball diamonds, and a memorial structure.

Built in 1937, St. Peter Claver Church faces west with the principal gable oriented on an east/west axis. The church is a one-story, 3/1 bond brick building with a modified Basilican plan. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The west (main) elevation is a three-bay, flush gable end pierced by a central double door entrance with plain, wide surrounds. Each of the two frame doors is pierced by a small, rectangular, leaded-glass window. Above the doorway is a leaded-glass, thermal window that serves as the transom. The doorway is framed by a series of three corbeled-brick arches. Centered above the door is a leaded-glass, multifoil, oriel window with wide, plain surrounds encircled by two rows of brick headers. A metal cross projects from the roof ridgeline. The north and south bays of the elevation are separated from the central entrance bay by stylized buttresses. These bays are pierced by narrow, arched casement windows with wide, plain surrounds. Each window is crowned by a small arch of header bricks. A marble cornerstone located in the southwest corner of the elevation is inscribed with "St. Peter Claver Church, 1937."

The south elevation of the nave consists of four bays separated by stylized brick buttresses. The western most bay is pierced by an arched, multi-light casement window. The remaining bays are pierced by pairs of rectangular, multi-light windows. The south transept projects from the east end of this elevation. The west side of the south transept is pierced by a nine-light-over-one-panel door. The south side is pierced by two pairs of ten-light casement windows with plain surrounds. A round, louvered vent pierces the eave of the gable end and a pyramidal-roofed belfry projects from the roof ridgeline. The roof of the belfry is surmounted by a metal cross. East of the transept is the church's rectangular apse. The south side of the apse is pierced by

8. Significance

Survey No. SM-220

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	_X_ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	_X_ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1937 **Builder/Architect** Philip Frohman

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: X A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state X local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

St. Peter Claver Church is significant as the work of a nationally recognized architect and as a landmark of African American history in St. Mary's County. The well-preserved brick building was the first Roman Catholic church designed by Philip Hubert Frohman, architect of the National Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, D.C., following his conversion to Catholicism. St. Peter Claver is also the only predominantly African American parish in St. Mary's County. As such, an important relationship exists between the St. Peter Claver congregation and the creation of greater educational opportunities for black men and women in lower St. Mary's County.

Around 1900 Father Tynan, S.J., founded a "Sodality of the Blessed Virgin" for the African American parishioners of St. Michaels Parish.[1] Initially, the Sodalists met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Biscoe on Smith's Creek. The popularity of the Sodality grew to such an extent that a Sodality meeting hall was built on a one acre parcel given by the Biscoe family one year later.[2] As built, the Hall was a one-story frame structure erected on a foundation of wood posts. The Hall was sheathed with weatherboard siding and roofed with wood shingles. The interior of the hall consisted of an auditorium with a stage at one end as well as a vestibule and a kitchen. The building was demolished in 1960.

The first mass held in St. Peter Claver's Hall took place on January 18, 1903 as the result of a conflict that occurred between black and white parishioners of St. Michael's Church at Ridge. Father John LaFarge describes this conflict in his book, The Manner is Ordinary. He writes, "Father Tynan, S.J., the pastor of St. Michael's, was so concerned at this event that he closed St. Michael's church for several weeks

[1] A "sodality" is a Roman Catholic religious organization that aims to foster in its members ardent devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Though similar to groups like the Knights of Columbus, the activities of a sodality are primarily of a religious nature. Begun in Rome in 1563, the first Sodality in America was founded in New Orleans in 1738.

[2] St. Peter Claver was a seventeenth century Spanish Jesuit priest who was known as the "Saint of the Slaves."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No.SM-220

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acres

Quadrangle name St. Mary's City **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Acreage including church, rectory, and cemetery.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Hughes, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization St. Mary's County DPZ **date** June 1995

street & number **telephone** 301-475-4662

city or town Leonardtown **state** MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

a multi-light, arched window that lights the interior altar.

The east elevation of the south transept is pierced by a nine-light-over-one-panel door. The east side of the apse is blind and decorated with a concrete cross imbedded in the brickwork. The north transept is pierced by a nine-light-over-one-panel door and a pair of ten-light casement windows on the first floor. The second floor is pierced by three pairs of six-light casement windows. The basement underneath this wing is accessible from the exterior by means of a six-panel door that pierces the foundation. A six-light window lights the basement.

The north elevation of the apse is pierced by an arched, multi-light window that lights the interior altar. The north gable end of the transept is pierced by two pairs of ten-light casement windows on the first floor and two pairs of eight-light windows on the second floor. Two three-light windows pierce the eave. A multi-light window pierces the basement. An interior brick chimney projects from the roof ridgeline. The west side of the transept is pierced by a pair of ten-light casement windows and a nine-light-over-one-panel door with a gable roof portico. Two pairs of six-light windows pierce the second floor of the transept's west elevation. The north side of the nave is identical to the south elevation. Here, multi-light windows alternate with stylized buttresses, creating a four bay elevation.

The interior walls of the church are exposed brick. The exposed rafters and trusses of the church ceiling create a dramatic interior effect. The nave consists of a central aisle and two side aisles between which are fifteen wooden pews. Five pairs of chamfered 10" by 10" wood posts mounted on cement piers extend the length of the nave. These posts are on axis with the exterior walls of the apse. A frame confessional is located in the northwest corner of the nave. A portion of the south transept is currently occupied by the organ. A six-panel door opens off of the east side of the transept to a small vestments room. The north transept is accessible behind a six-panel door. On the first floor is a larger vestments room and a winder stair to the basement and second floor. The second floor is occupied by bathrooms, a stair to the attic, and a classroom. One interesting feature from the second floor is a small door in the south wall from which the apse of the church can be viewed. The apse of the church is raised a few steps above the floor of the nave. Two altars are located here. A small recess is built into the south wall of the apse for a candle.

McKenna Hall, formerly known as St. Peter Claver School, was completed in 1928. Since that time, the exterior has been significantly altered. It is located southeast of the church and faces west. Originally sheathed with wood shingles, the frame structure appears to have been encased within common bond brick veneer. The hipped roof, formerly covered with metal, is covered with asphalt shingles. A cupola projects from the roof ridgeline. Sheathed with wood shingles, the cupola is

surmounted by a cross.

The west elevation of McKenna Hall is pierced by a raised, central double door entrance with sidelights and a six-light transom. A flight of steps provides access to the entry which is sheltered by a flat-roof portico supported by eight square posts. The portico roof is sheathed with metal shingles. Flanking the entry are three four-light windows on either side. This style of window has replaced the original six-over-six sash windows throughout the building. The basement is accessible by means of doors located below the central entry doors.

The north elevation of the hall is pierced by two windows. Access to the basement is provided by a door which pierces the foundation.

The east elevation is pierced by six four-light windows and one three-light window. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof slope.

The south elevation is pierced by two windows. As on the north elevation, access to the basement is possible by means of a door that pierces the foundation.

The interior consists of an entrance vestibule separated from the main body of the school by a pair of four-light-over-three-panel doors. The interior hall is cross axial and there are four classrooms on the first floor. Five-panel doors with wide surrounds and bulls-eye corner blocks open from the hallway to the classrooms. The walls of both the hall and the classrooms are wainscoted from the floor to the chair rail. The ceilings are pressed metal. The wood floors are covered with lineoleum. A full basement is located underneath the first floor. The basement is fitted with a kitchen and is currently used by the St. Peter Claver congregation as the church hall.

The St. Peter Claver Rectory was built sometime between 1918 and 1924. Built as a convent to house the Oblate Sisters of Providence, who taught for many years at St. Peter Claver School, the convent was converted into a residence for the Pastor in 1968. The ell-shaped, frame structure, located south of the church, remains largely unaltered. It is supported by a concrete pier foundation that has been infilled with cinderblocks. The exterior of the church is sheathed with artificial siding and the roof is covered with seamed metal. The rectory faces west with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis.

The west (main) elevation is covered by a two-story porch supported by square wood posts. The first floor of the porch consists of a cement pad floor. Three six-over-six sash windows, one six-light-over-two-panel door, and one nine-light-over-two-panel door pierce the first floor. The second floor of the porch is fitted with a metal baluster. This floor is pierced by four six-over-six sash windows and a door.

The north elevation of the main block gable end is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows on the first floor. The second floor is pierced by one six-over-six sash window. The eave is pierced by a louvered vent. The ell is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows on the first floor. The second floor is lit by three six-over-six sash windows and a four-over-four sash window. An interior brick chimney pierces the north roof slope of the ell.

The east elevation of the main block is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows on the first floor and by one on the second floor. A shed roof addition, pierced by one four-over-four sash window extends across a portion of the main block first floor. The east gable end of the ell is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows on the first floor and by one on the second floor. A louvered vent pierces the eave.

The south elevation of the ell is pierced by three six-over-six sash windows on the first and second floors. The gable end of the main block is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows and a three-light-over-three-panel door. The second floor is pierced by two six-over-six sash windows and a louvered vent.

The northern door of the west elevation opens to a small chapel. The southern door opens to a hall. A small room located north of the hall serves as an anteroom to the chapel while the southern room serves as an office. The kitchen and dining area is located on the first floor of the ell. From the hall, an open string stair with a square newel post and square balusters leads to the second floor. The second floor is occupied by a large library and a series of bedrooms and a bathroom.

and hung crepe on the church door...The trouble at St. Michael's was at Christmas...Mrs. B. said she couldn't play the organ after any colored person had used it; so Father Tynan told her to play at the Christmas Mass and she refused even that. So the colored people played at the late Mass Christmas day and then some young white men praised their singing, especially Agnes Biscoe's singing of the hymn: 'Glory Lit the Midnight Air.' Then they all disputed in church at the door and Father Tynan told the colored to go to St. Peter's. He told all of them to go, but some colored still went to St. Michael's for a while, and occasionally they would drop in to Mass on the way to work, would go there for the First Friday when the priest was not at St. Peter's. Mass was every other Sunday at St. Peter's and they would stay home on the odd Sunday. On every Sunday they had Sodality meeting except in winter."

Construction of the first St. Peter Claver Church began in 1914. Following a long delay, the frame church building was completed in 1918. The church was located on roughly the same site as the current brick structure and was built for a capacity of 300 people. Old photographs show that it was sheathed with weatherboard siding and roofed with metal. St. Peter's Cemetery was laid out to the east of the church around the same time. The large, white, concrete crucifix that stands within the grounds of the cemetery and is visible from Route 5 dates to this early period of the parish's history.

The St. Peter Claver School was opened by Father A. J. Emerick in 1916. Initially, only one teacher was needed to teach the small number of students enrolled here. Soon, that number increased and two teachers were needed. Lay teachers taught at the school until 1924 when the Oblate Sisters of Providence arrived at St. Peter's. By then, seventy-five students were attending classes there. Although the St. Peter Claver School burned in May of 1928, a new school building was erected in its place only seven months later. Now known as McKenna Hall, the building housed eight grades of students until its closure in 1967. The basement of the school building now serves as a church hall. Plans to rehabilitate the vacant first floor of the school are in process.

The Cardinal Gibbons Institute, demolished in 1972, was built across the street from St. Peter Claver Church in 1924. The first high school classes for African Americans in St. Mary's County were held in this substantial, two-story, masonry building. A summary history of the school is contained in Beitzell's Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County. A monument to the Institute now stands on the site which has been converted for use as a park.

In March of 1934, the first St. Peter Claver Church burned to the ground. Architect Philip Hubert Frohman, who had converted to Catholicism in 1934, was then engaged in the construction of the National Cathedral in Washington D.C. According

to an article published in the St. Peter Claver newsletter, A Little Vine Branch, of 1937, "Reading of our fire in the Catholic Review, Mr. Frohman wrote asking Bishop Curley if he might 'have the privilege of building a Negro church as my first work for the Catholic Church.'" Frohman's offer was accepted. Funding for the church was partially provided through the donation of Captain Charles E. Lastner and Grace Elder Lastner, who had made St. Peter Claver the beneficiary of their will. Local timber was used in the construction and James H. Mattingly was the builder. The total cost of the church came to $28,375.80.

On Wednesday, Mary 25, 1938, the church was dedicated. This dedication took place one day after Our Lady of the Wayside Church, also designed by Frohman, was dedicated in Chaptico. Father Horace McKenna described the dedication in a letter to the Archbishop Curley, noting, "The blessing was impressive, the Monsignor was attended by about forty priests, by Xaverian Brothers, and the Nazareth Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Hartford from St. Michaels, by our own Oblate Sisters of Providence, and by about five hundred parishioners and friends. Solemn Mass was celebrated...after the dedication we served Very Reverend Monsignor and eighty five of the clergy, and friends and parishioners from fruit cocktail to strawberries and ice cream."

Frohman's blueprints for the church are held by St. Peter Claver and are stored in the rectory library. Some of his sketches for the interior furniture of the church, including those for the vestment case and the confessional, are held in the Frohman files at the National Cathedral Archives. The pews were made in accordance with his design by the boys of St. Francis' Industrial School at Eddington, Pa of Douglas Fir. Of the pews, Frohman wrote, "The pew ends are in the general style of 15th century bench ends, such as one may find in many old English churches." The tabernacle, crucifix, and sanctuary were also made from Frohman's designs and were furnished by the Daprato Statuary Company

Frohman wrote of his design for St. Peter Claver Church in a letter to Archbishop Curley dated January 29, 1938. In it he noted that he didn't design the church in a particular style, but that he built the church based on liturgical and practical requirements, on climate and location, and on limitations of cost. He noted that he aimed to express the "Church Militant" in his design. He compared the stripped down form of the church to the muscled form of a trained athlete. In a letter to Rev. Morris B. Alexander of Our Lady Star of the Sea Church, Solomons, Md, dated August 3, 1938, Frohman described the church less metaphorically, writing, "I am glad to know that you are pleased with this simple, little church. I believe that it is the most severely simple and economically built church of masonry construction that I have ever designed. It is a frank expression of honest poverty. Everything is exactly what it appears to be.

Such beauty as it may possess is the result of good proportions and of honest, substantial construction. Notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary to use thinner walls than I had ever employed in a church of masonry construction...yet I trust that it may symbolize and impart to those who worship in it a sense of the beauty of holiness and of that sincerity and purity which should be found in every Christian life."

Based on all available correspondence, both the parishioners and the clergy of St. Peter Claver Church were pleased with Frohman's work. Father Horace McKenna wrote of the architect, "He gave the project great care. He used to leave this massive structure in Washington and came down to Ridge to supervise our $25,000 job. The results of his devotion are evident in the lovely brick edifice. People who visit it say, 'This is a church where you feel like praying.' It is uplifting and it has harmonious proportions which tend to lift you and are the basis for all devotion."

Neither the interior nor the exterior form of St. Peter Claver Church has been altered. Local pride and interest in the church and its related schools remains high. The parish is active and consists of a congregation of about 175 members. Notably, the church was recently assigned its first African American pastor, Father Patrick Smith.

SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.4 Significance

Chain of Title

TO: Patrick A. O'Boyle, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Washington.
FROM: Most Reverend Francis P. Keough, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.
RECORD: St. Mary's County Land Record, Liber CBG 22, folio 304.
DATE: December 21, 1948.
NOTES: Transfer of property on which St. Peter Claver stands.

TO: Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore
FROM: Benjamin Biscoe and Sarah A. M. Biscoe, Charles Abell and Enoch B. Abell, exec. of James F. Abell, mortgagees.
RECORD: St. Mary's County Land Record, Liber EBA 2, folio 388.
DATE: January 25, 1902.
NOTES: Transfer of a portion of real estate at the end of said Biscoe's Lot and immediately adjoining Pembroke's Woods on the east side of "Hilly Road" being about 1 acre and a part of a tract or parcel of land called and known as "Freehold and Point Hazard" as assessed containing 157 acres.

SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.5 Significance

St. Peter Claver Sodality Hall

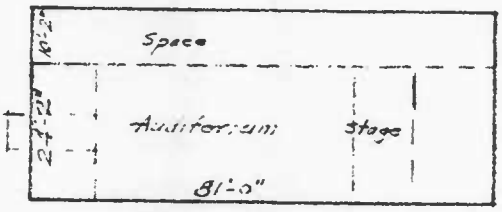
Source: Rev. Francis Walsh, A Pictorial History of the Saint Inigoes Mission, 1634-1984 (Hollywood, Md: St. Mary's Press, 1984) 37.

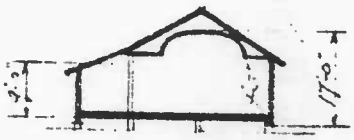
SAINT PETER CLAVER'S

CHURCH HALL - D

Foundation consists of wood posts throughout.
Construction is frame, covered on outside with siding, on roof with wood shingle and interior walls and circular ceiling with beaded boards. Lightning rods are provided.
Heating is by stove. Cooking by coal range to brick chimney.
Building contains auditorium space, coat check area, stage, kitchen, and long open space in shed addition at side.
Construction and finish throughout is in poor condition and in need of repairs and decoration.

Square foot area	2,780 sq.ft.
Cubical contents	40,700 cu.ft.
Building replacement value	$ 18,320.00
Furnishings replacement value	$ 1,800.00
Total Valuation	20,120.00





SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.6 Significance

St. Peter Claver School.

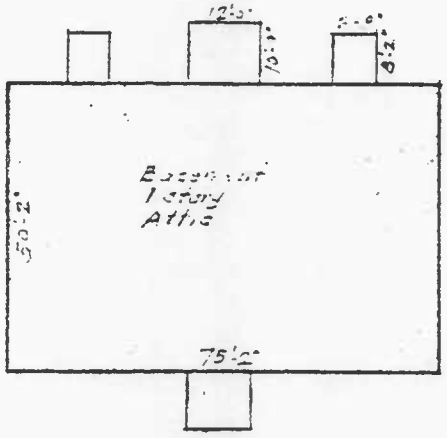
Source: Rev. Francis Walsh, A Pictorial History of the Saint Inigoes Mission, 1634-1984 (Hollywood, Md: St. Mary's Press, 1984) 67.

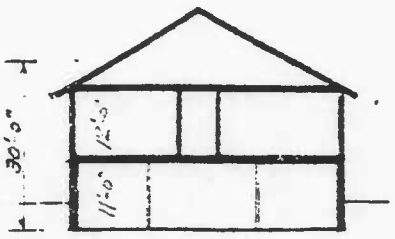
THE SECOND ST. PETER CLAVER
SCHOOL - C

Dedicated December , 1928

Foundation of concrete with wood girders and metal columns. Basement under entire building with extension at back for boiler room. Two rear extensions having toilet rooms are not now used. Basement has stage & projection booth.
Frame construction throughout entire building, exterior covered with wood shingles, roof tin, no leaders & gutters.
Interior walls have wood wainscot and wall board to ceiling, tin ceilings and pine floors, stairs of wood.
Heating is by hot water system, coal fired; chimney of brick.
Building construction appears sound and in fair state of repairs but in need of redecorating.

Square foot area		4,070 sq.ft.
Cubical contents		116,300 cu.ft.
Building replacement value	$	69,780.00
Furnishings replacement value	$	4,100.00
Total Replacement Value		73,880.00





SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.7 Significance

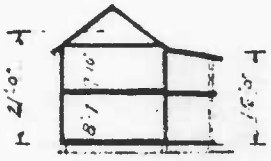
St. Peter Claver Convent, now the Rectory.

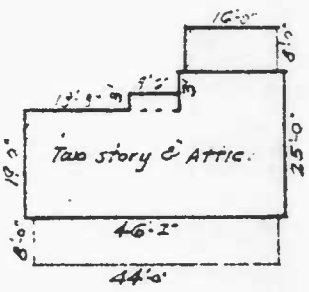
Source: Rev. Francis Walsh, A Pictorial History of the Saint Inigoes Mission, 1634-1984 (Hollywood, Md: St. Mary's Press, 1984) 63.

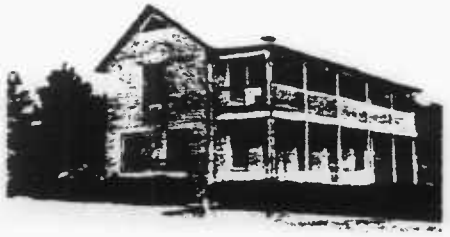
CONVENT - B

Foundation of masonry piers throughout. No cellar provided.
Exterior walls of frame construction covered with siding.
Floor construction of wood, roof frame covered with tin.
Porches, frame construction, two story high along front.
Plumbing consists of two bathrooms and kitchen fixtures.
Heating is by heating boiler installed in dining room.
Building has six bed rooms, community and dining rooms, parlor, chapel, Sacristy, kitchen, storage room, store closet and laundry.
Construction appears sound and in good state of repair.

Square foot area	1,500 sq.ft.
Cubical contents	24,430 cu.ft.
Building replacement value	$ 18,320.00
Furnishings replacement value	$ 5,300.00
Total valuation	$ 23,620.00



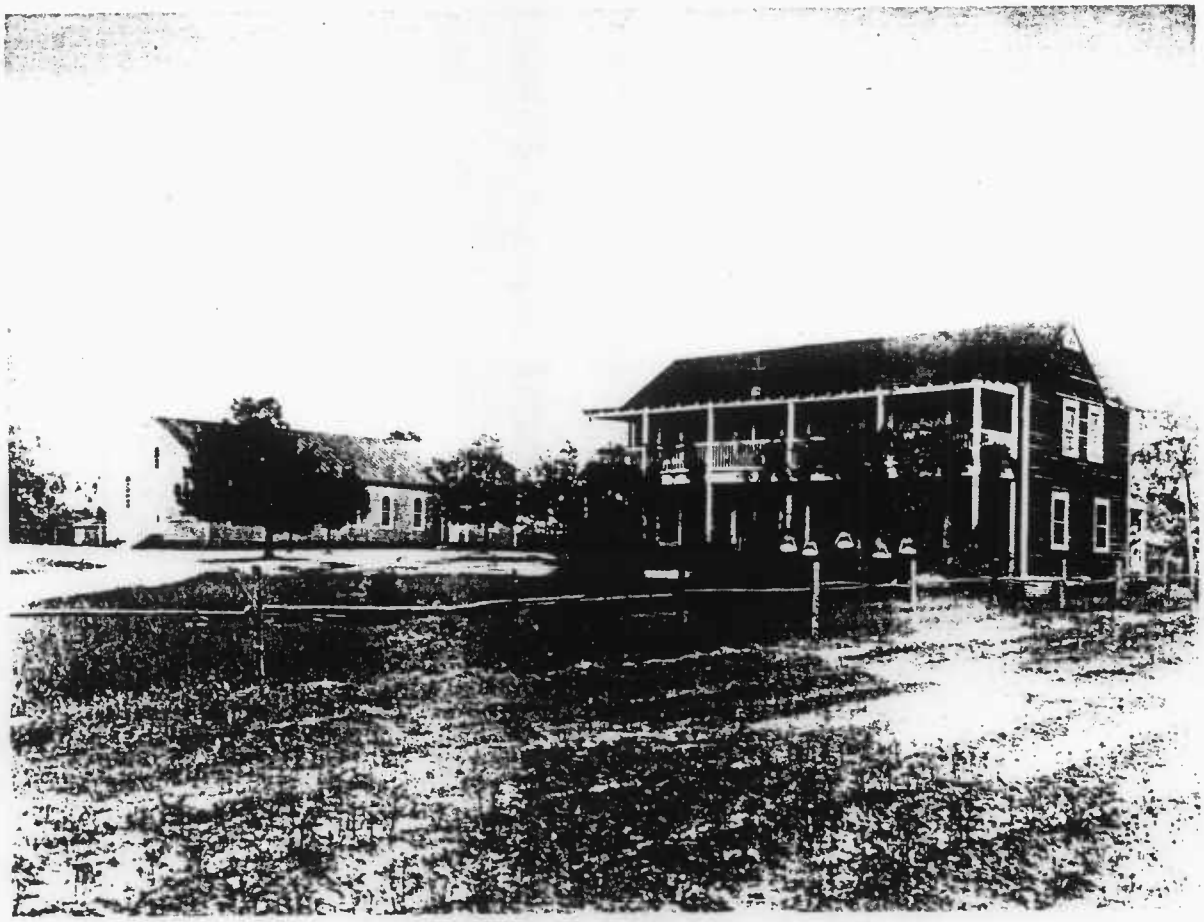




SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.8 Significance

The first St. Peter Claver Church and the convent. Though dated as 1918, there is some discrepancy as to the date of construction of the convent and, hence, the date of the photo.

Source: Edwin W. Beitzell, Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County. 1960. (Abell, Md: St. Mary's County Bicentennial Commission, 1976): 290.

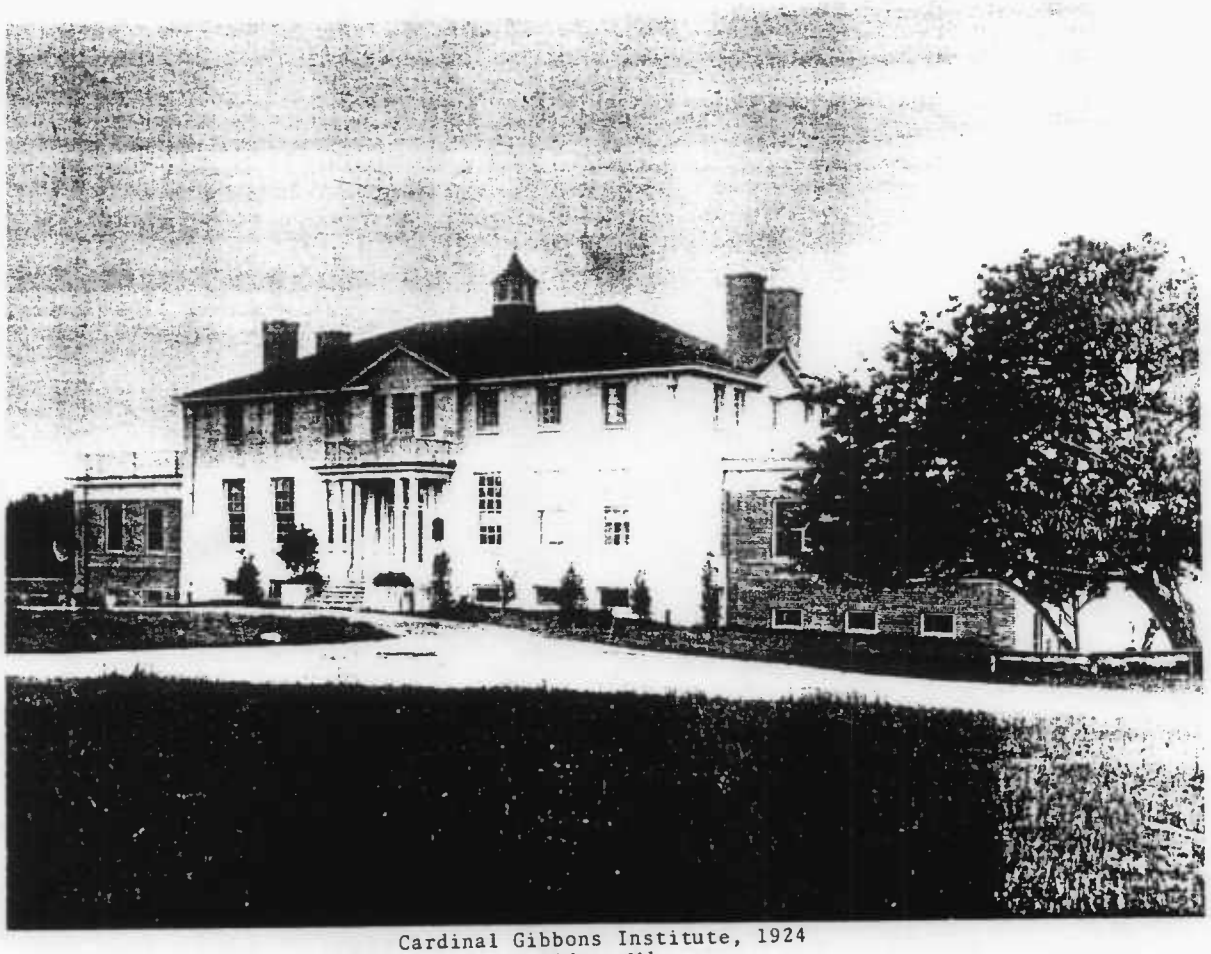


St. Peter Claver Church and Convent, 1918
Ridge, Md.
Maryland Jesuit Archives
Courtesy of Jon Reynolds

SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.9 Significance

The Cardinal Gibbons Institute.

Source: Edwin W. Beitzell, Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County. 1960. (Abell, Md: St. Mary's County Bicentennial Commission, 1976): 291.



Cardinal Gibbons Institute, 1924
Ridge, Md.
Maryland Jesuit Archives
Courtesy of Jon Reynolds

SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.10 Significance

St. Peter Claver Church

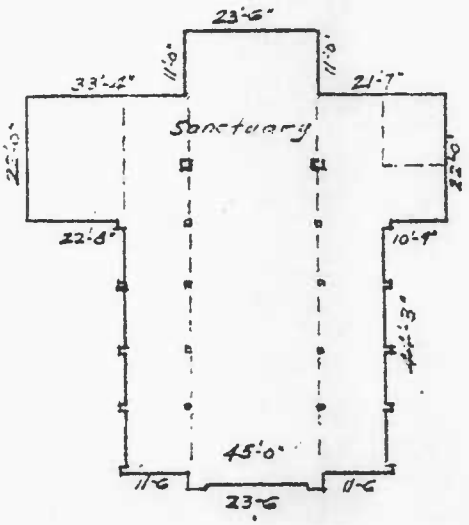
Source: Rev. Francis Walsh, A Pictorial History of the Saint Inigoes Mission, 1634-1984 (Hollywood, Md: St. Mary's Press, 1984) 89.

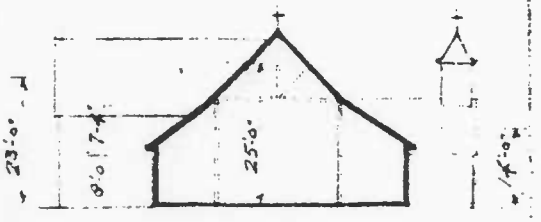
THE SECOND SAINT PETER CLAVER'S

CHURCH - A

Foundations of concrete. Cellar under priest's Sacristy Wing only. Floor of church is cement, tile in Sanctuary and wood throughout balance of building on wood joists. Cellar contains heating boiler and coal storage only.
Exterior walls are brick. This brick forms the finish in the church and also of the exterior walls throughout balance of building with interior partitions plastered frame.
Roof of church supported on open trusses, balance of building is standard rafter construction all covered with asbestos shingle; metal leaders and gutters, no lightning rods.
Plumbing consists of one bathroom with modern fixtures.
Heating is by steam boiler and radiators throughout and with auxiliary stoves in the priest's sacristy and office above.
Building was erected in 1937, is of particularly good design. Construction is sound and in good state of repair and upkeep.

Square foot area		4,100 sq. ft.
Cubical contents		88,630 cu. ft.
Building Replacement value	$	75,335.00
Furnishings Value	$	12,700.00
Total Valuation	$	88,035.00

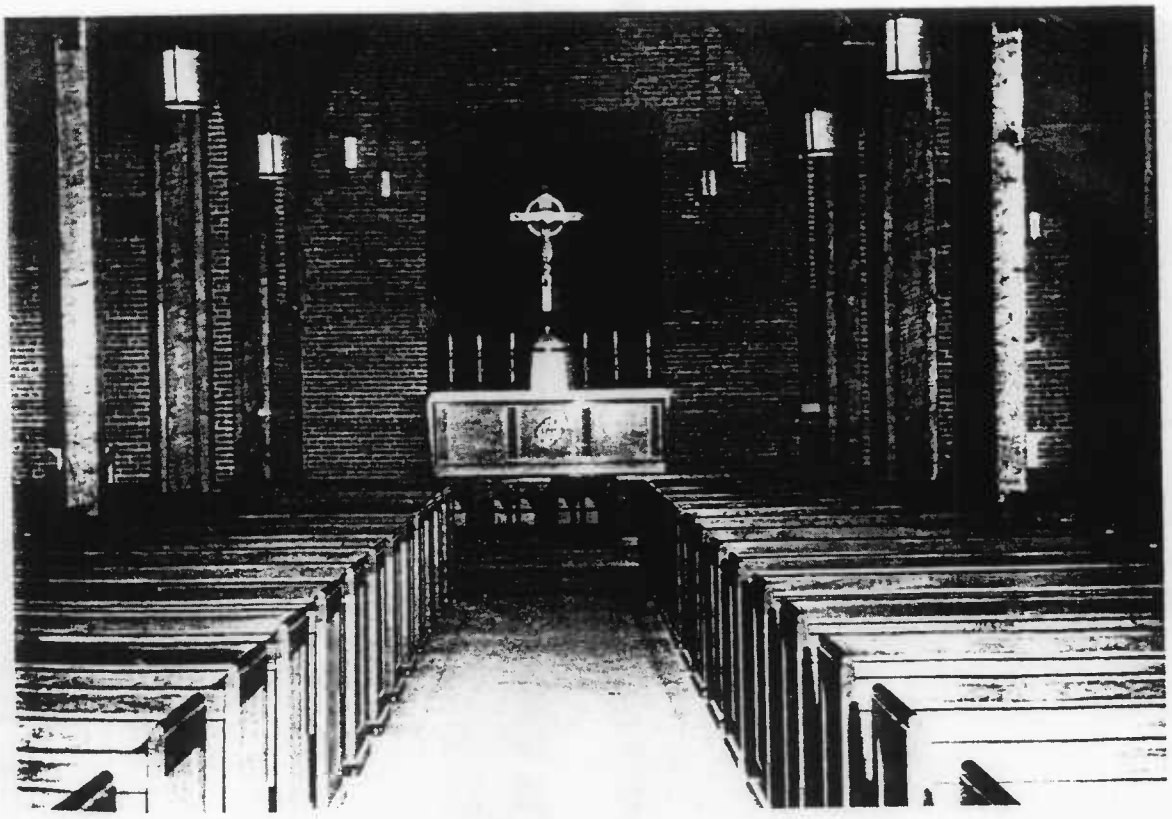




SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
8.11 Significance

St. Peter Claver Church interior, circa 1940.

Source: Rev. Francis Walsh, A Pictorial History of the Saint Inigoes Mission, 1634-1984 (Hollywood, Md: St. Mary's Press, 1984) 103.



SM-220, St. Peter Claver Church
St. Mary's County
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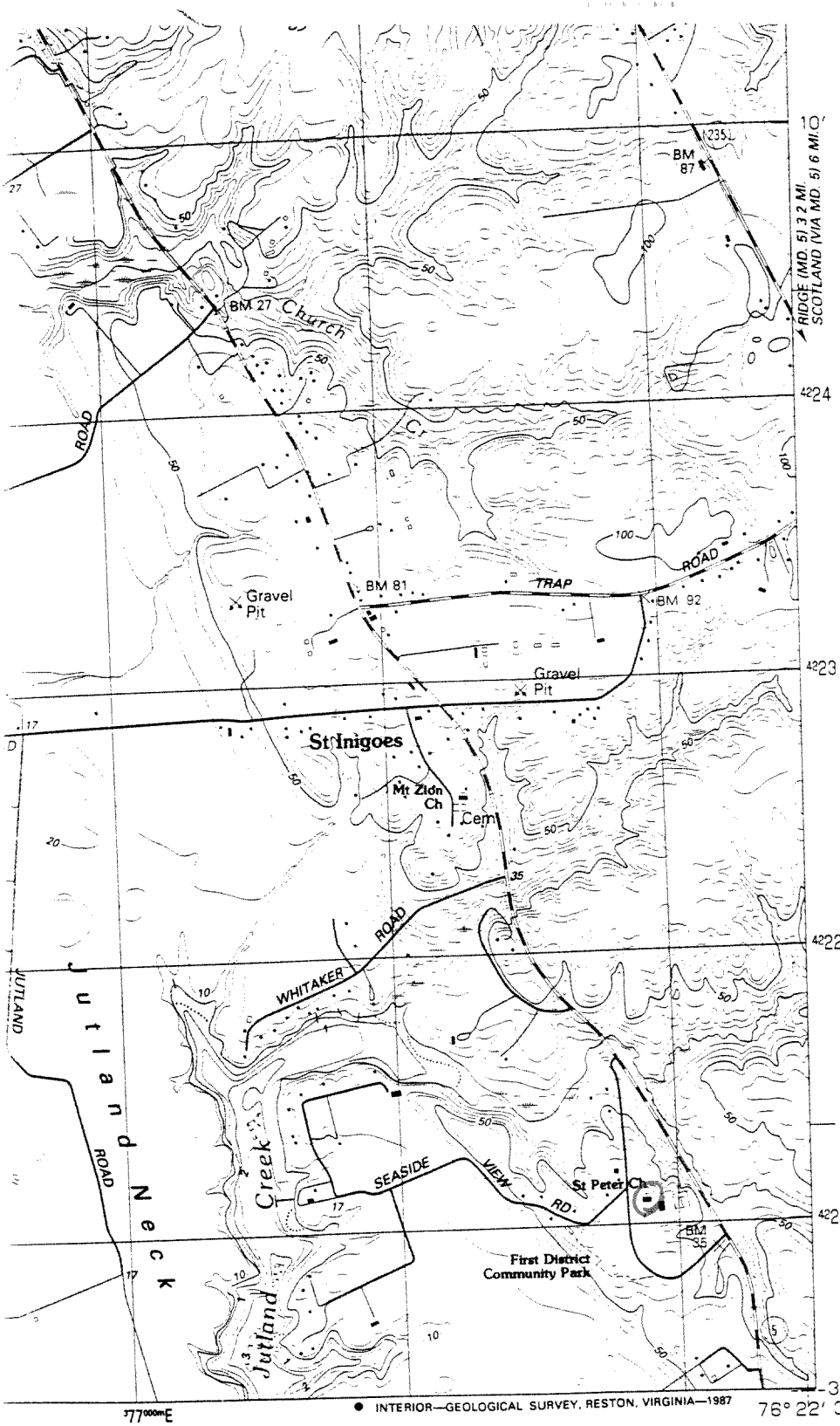
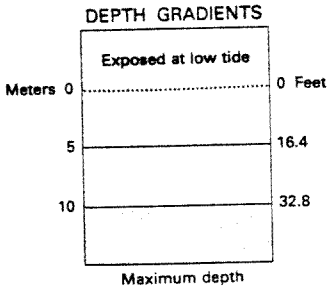
SM-220
St. Peter Claver Church
St. Inigoes
St. Mary's City Quad

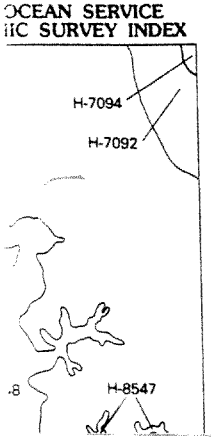


DEPTH GRADIENTS



• INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987

OCEAN SERVICE
IIC SURVEY INDEX



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface .....
Secondary highway, hard surface .....
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ...
Unimproved road ...

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

ST. MARYS CITY, MD.

38076-B4-TB-024

1987

DMA 5760 III NW–SERIES V833

SM-220

St. Peter Claver Church

St. Mary's County, MD

E. Hughes

MD SHPO

May 1995

1/6

West elev

, May 1995

, May 1995