

1868 - 1882

HO - 392  
Saint Mary's College & Chapel  
Ilchester  
Private

St. Mary's College and Chapel face east on the northwest corner of Ilchester and Bonnie Branch Roads in Ilchester, on a high slope of land overlooking the Patapsco River.

The initial 1868 College building is an eighteen (18) bay wide (with a central, five (5) bay wide, projection, surmounted by a cupola) five (5) bay deep, five (5) story high, flat roofed, brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) structure, resting on a stone foundation, whose first floor is also of stone. It is constructed in an "L" plan, with a three (3) bay wide, three(3) bay deep, five (5) story high flat-roofed west wing, located on the south side of its west wall.

A three (3) bay wide, eight (8) bay deep, three (3) story high, gabled roof (running east-west), brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond, with ashlar granite block first floor) Renaissance Chapel, designed in a cruciform plan, whose north and south transepts are covered by an intersecting gable roof (running north-south) rests along the south wall of St. Mary's College building.

Though fenestration for the two buildings differ, the College featuring rectangular and the Chapel Roman-arched windows, the use of granite block construction for the first floor of both buildings with brick for the following floors provides a continuity and rhythm for the total building complex.

The College was constructed by the Redemptorists in 1868, while the Chapel was constructed in 1882.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO - 392  
 R C Quad  
 District - 2  
 MAGI # H08:24602

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC 'Mount Clement"/St. Mary's College & Chapel

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 4446 Bonnie Branch Road

CITY, TOWN

Ilchester

--- VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

4446 Bonnie Branch Road

CITY, TOWN

Ilchester

--- VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records

Tax Map, P. 582

Liber #: 38

Folio #: 491

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1978-1979

---FEDERAL  STATE ---COUNTY ---LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

## 7 DESCRIPTION

HO-392  
E. C. Quad.  
District 2

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St Mary's College and Chapel face east on the northwest corner of Ilchester and Bonnie Branch Roads, in Ilchester, on a high slope of land overlooking the Patapsco River.

The initial 1868 building, the College, is an 18 bay wide (with a central five bay wide, east projection, surmounted by a cupola) five bay deep, five story high, flat roofed, brick claid in English Garden Wall Brick bond) structure, resting on a stone foundation, (whose first floor is also of stone).

It is constructed in an "L" plan with a three bay wide, three bay deep, five story high, flat roofed, west wing located on the south side of its west wall. A three bay wide, eight bay deep, three story high, gabled roof (running east-west), brick (laid in English garden wall brick bonds with ashlar granite block first floor), Renaissance Chapel, designed in a cruciform plan, whose north and south transepts are covered by an intersecting gable roof (running north-south) rests along the south wall of St. Mary's College building.

Fenestration for both buildings is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows for the college are primarily rectangular, double-hung, holding six-over-six lights, underlined by projecting stone sills. Ground floor windows are decorated with flat stone lintels, while windows above this floor are decorated by flat arched, stretch brick lintels.

Chapel windows are predominately roman arched windows, decorated with splayed brick, roman arched lintels, underlined by projecting stone sills.

### EAST FACADE OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE BUILDING

The east facade features within the five bay wide, central projecting section of the building a rectangular entrance, featuring roman arched lights, flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a six light fanlight, all of which is encased within a roman arched stone, archivolt featuring a central keystone and quoining. The door and single flanking, rectangular, double-hung windows, holding six-over-six lights, surmounted by flat stone lintels and underlined by projecting flat stone sills, is covered by a one story high flat roofed, marble portico, across whose architrave is inscribed the words, "SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE". This portico

is supported by four doric columns and two flat pilasters. Two wide stone steps lead to its square brick landing.

Brick quoining decorates the edges of this central five bay projection.

The entire first floor of the building is constructed of stone, terminated by a stone belt course. This same stone belt course continues around the perimeter of the end of the stone first floor of the adjoining chapel. The second to fourth floors of the entire college building are constructed of brick and are terminated by another belt course, this one constructed of a corbeled brick.

The fifth floor was added in 1934 and is similarly constructed, but features a stone belt course running beneath the fifth floor windows, surmounted by a stone cornice, upon which rests a brick walled colonade, running along the perimeter of the roofline.

Fenestration for the college building is vertically aligned, proportionally scaled, rectangular and double-hung, holding six-over-six lights. All windows are underlined by projecting, flat stone sills. First floor windows are decorated with flat stone lintels, while all others are decorated with flat arched, stretcher brick lintels.

The central bay of the east facade's, five bay wide projecting bay is the exception. Above the central entrance rise three vertically aligned, proportionally scaled, roman-arched, double-hung windows, decorated with roman arched, stretcher brick lintels. Those on the second and third floors appear to be rectangular, double-hung, six-over-six light windows, which once held fanlights, which are now blocked in.

Above, in a roman arched niche, decorated with a stone archivolt with keystone, rests a statue of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, The Madonna with her Child. The cornice, running around the perimeter of the roofline, terminates on each side of this central bay, which holds Mary's statue. This bay rises and terminates in the central cupola of the building, which features a twenty-nine light, roman arched east window, decorated with a roman arched, wooden lintel and keystone, flanked by flat pilasters.

The north bay of the east facade is recessed and is a later addition each floor of which holds three water closets. It is actually a one bay wide east bay projection on the north wall. It's east wall holds a first floor, rectangular, double-hung, four-over-four light, first and fifth floor window, with proportionally scaled, vertically aligned, similar, second and third floor windows, surmounted by a blocked in fanlight, and decorated with a roman arched lintel, composed of two rows of

header bricks. A fourth floor, roman arched window is similarly decorated. The decorative treatment of these windows match the second and third story windows of the north wall of the Chapel, whose east facade projects eastward from the south wall of the College building.

The north and west walls of this recessed bay, on the east facade, projecting bay, on the north elevation holds proportionally scaled, vertically aligned, rectangular, double-hung windows, holding four-over-four lights.

#### NORTH ELEVATION OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE BUILDING

A double rectangular north entrance is located in the second east bay of this elevation.

No stone belt course is evident and only a single brick belt course separates the fourth and fifth floors.

Two rectangular, cross paneled doors, surmounted by two light transoms and flat stone lintels, rest in the north and south bays of this elevation, flanking a central rectangular, first floor window, which has now been blocked in.

Rectangular windows, similar to those described on the east elevation, are placed in the north and central bays of the west wall from the second to fifth floors.

Extending from the south wall of the west wing is a six bay wide, one bay deep, onestory high, flat roofed, stone addition. It runs along the west wall of St. Mary's College and features six tripartite west wall, and one tripartite south wall, rectangular, casement windows, each section holding ten lights, surmounted by four lights, all of which is surmounted by a flat stone lintel. A stone cornice crowns the stone addition, upon which a low brick wall has been laid, running around the west and south walls of the addition's roof line.

A double rectangular entrance, surmounted by a four light transom and flat stone lintel, rests in the fifth south bay of the college buildings west wall. This west elevation does not feature the stone belt course between the first and second floors, but does feature the corbeled brick belt course terminating the fourth floor.

### ST MARY'S COLLEGE CHAPEL

The Chapel, constructed in a cruciform plan, features exceptionally fine brick work, as exemplified by the corbeled brick cornice held by corbeled brick brackets, which runs along the perimeter of the roof line, as well as its splayed brick, roman arched lintels, decorated with stone keys. Rectangular recesses are featured on the north, south and west walls. The north and south walls of the head of the cross feature a fine projecting brick cross with stone terminations and stone base.

The ground floor of the Chapel constructed in stone, features a stone water table, which runs along the entire perimeter of the building. In addition, it features the same stone belt course around its building, as that running along the east facade of St. Mary's College building, terminating the first floor stone work and serving as a base for the brickwork above. The use of this feature, as well as the choice of building materials and their use, creates a harmony and continuity between the Chapel and the College building.

Double rectangular, double hung, four-over-four light windows, decorated similarly to those of the college building, are featured on the north and south elevations of the Chapel. Roman arched, ground floor windows are featured in the two east bays of the south wall and in the north and south bays of the east facade. They feature six-over-six lights, the upper portion arranged with a central, roman arched pane, off which five panes are arranged. These roman arched ground floor windows are decorated with roman arched, stone lintels.

### EAST ELEVATION OF CHAPEL

A gabled roof, one story high, stone entrance porch is located on the central bay of this wall. It holds a rectangular, paneled, double door, surmounted by a four light fanlight, decorated by a double roman arched stone lintel, decorated with key stone. Three wide stone steps lead to the entrance.

The north and south walls of this entrance porch hold rectangular, double-hung windows, with one-over-one lights. A stone belt course runs from the termination of the east wall's roman arched lintel around to the north and south sides of the entrance porch, acting as projecting stone lintels for these north and south windows, which are underlined by projecting stone sills. Three first and second floor windows, similar to the roman arched, ground floor windows rest in this east brick wall, which is terminated by a belt course, composed of two rows of head bricks, above which runs the continuation of the brickwork of the cornice which runs

straight across the east facade, rather than along the eaves of the "A" formed by the gable roof. A bull's eye, decorated with a header brick circle, rests in the middle of the "A", while the eaves are decorated by scalloped, metal, bangeboards.

#### THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE CHAPEL

The south elevation features an east and west projection with a central recessed nave, composed of four bays. The east projection holds two first, second and third floor, roman arched windows, similar to those described on the east elevation. It also features a central pediment decorated with scrolled iron bangeboards, in which a bull's eye has been placed, decorated with a circle of header bricks. The brick cornice, already described, continues along the base of the "A" formed by the pediment.

The recessed wall of the nave holds four ground floor, rectangular windows, similar to those described. Three double roman arched, stained glass windows are decorated with the roman arched lintels already described. In the east bay of this recessed nave section rests a second floor, rectangular entrance, surmounted by a segmental arched, stained glass transom, decorated by a segmental arched, stone lintel with keystone.

Above this entrance rests a large quatrefoil, encased within a splayed brick circle, decorated by four stone keys.

The south transept bay holds a ground floor window, similar to those described and a tripartite, segmental arched, stained glass window, decorated with a splayed brick, segmental arched lintel with stone keystone, underlined by projecting stone sills. IHS is inscribed in the central rose window, above the central, roman arched panel of the window. The south wall, as well as the north wall of the head of the cross or altar section, hold projecting brick crosses.

#### WEST ELEVATION OF THE CHAPEL

The west elevation of the arms of the cross hold no apertures, while the west wall of the Sacristy or Altar section holds a double, cross paneled, rectangular entrance, surmounted by a four light transom and flat stone lintel.

The central segmental arched window of the Altar, flanked by roman arched windows has been blocked in. These windows were decorated with projecting stone sills, underlined by rectangular brick recesses and surmounted by splayed brick segmental arched and roman arched lintels with stone keystones and terminations.

St. Mary's College and Chapel  
Page 6 of 6  
Description

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E. C. Quad.  
District 2

The north wall of the north transept of the cross is treated in the same manner as the south wall of the south transept.

An octagonal, conical roofed cupola is placed over the center of the transepts. It features a roman arched colonade. Auxiliary buildings lie west of the College and its Chapel.



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1866 and 1882

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Mary's College at Ilchester, Maryland is significant to the religious history of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, as it applies to the Redemptorist Order and architecturally and historically significant to the State of Maryland and Howard County, Maryland.

In regard to the religious history of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary's College, Ilchester plays an important role. Some thirty-four years after the first men of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer came to America in 1832, the Redemptorists bought their property in Ilchester. Originally, St. James in Baltimore housed and taught young recruits of the order. Eventually three provinces of the Order evolved: St. Louis, Missouri, Oakland, California and Baltimore, Maryland.

A long period of study and reflection was required of a man before he took his final vows to the Priesthood. Young men must attend four years of high school and two years of junior college before entering the Order. In Baltimore these men were then sent to St. Marys, Annapolis for one year of novitiate, at the end of which period, the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience were taken. Before ordination as a priest, six additional years were spent studying philosophy and theology at their House of Studies, first located in Cumberland, Maryland and later in Ilchester.

The history of the church is tied to the historical development of education in the United States. Almost every private institution of note in our country, such as: Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Fordham, Notre Dame, and ad infinitum, have had their inception through the endeavors of the Protestant or Roman Catholic clergy. This love of knowledge stems from the Judeo-Christian love of the Law and the Talmud, continually developing and branching out into other fields of learning. The church has not only furthered education, but preserved it, as in the dark ages of medieval Europe, when monasteries guarded and kept the light of knowledge alive through their libraries and the laborious work of their scribes. The study for the priesthood, then, has been not only a spiritual journey, but a challenging intellectual one as well, as exemplified in such seminaries as that of Saint Mary's in Ilchester, developed by the Redemptorists

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

for monks of their order entering the priesthood. The Redemptorists are notable for their frequent preaching, impressive services and their organization of parochial societies and schools. They foster devotion to the Blessed Virgin under the Title of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help". Seventy Redemptorists have been chosen bishops and three canonized; Saint Alphonsus, Clement Hofbauer and Gerald Majella. From 1907-1972 St Mary's College at Ilchester served as the Novitiate for men contemplating entering the religious life.

Their asceticism revolves around the following twelve virtues of the Holy Redeemer, one of which is chosen for each of the following twelve months of the year:

<u>Virtue</u>	<u>Month</u>
Faith	January
Hope	February
Charity	March
Love of Neighbor	April
Poverty of Spirit	May
Chastity	June
Obedience	July
Humility	August
Mortification	September
Recollection of Mind	October
Prayer	November
Love of the Cross	December

From 1907-1972 St. Mary's College at Ilchester served as the Novitiate for men contemplating entering the religious life. Initially it served as the Orders Seminary, being chosen as the site in 1866 to be closer to their headquarters at St. Alphonsus Church in Baltimore, only 11 miles away. Mount Clement, named after one of three saints from their order, was the first name for this House of Studies, later taking the name Saint Mary's College, after "Mary" our Lady of Perpetual Help.

In regard to the Baltimore Province of this order, the following dates of importance were presented by The Reverend Paul T. Stroh in his book Ilchester Memories:

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| October 23, 1907  | Our Studentate was transferred from Ilchester to Esopus, New York.   |
| November 30, 1907 | The Novitiate was transferred from Annapolis to Ilchester (from 1907 - 1972 young men spent 14 months here learning about the religious life.) |

Significance

St. Mary's College, Ilchester, Maryland  
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E. C. Quad.  
Dist. 2

The Novitiate

1853 - 1862	Annapolis, Maryland
1862 - 1866	Cumberland, Maryland
1866 - 1907	Annapolis, Maryland
1907 -	Ilchester, Maryland

The Studentate

1851 - 1862	Cumberland, Maryland
1862 - 1868	Annapolis, Maryland
1868 - 1907	Ilchester, Maryland
1907 -	Esopus, New York

OTHER IMPORTANT DATES

- 1866 - The property at Ilchester is bought
- 1868 - The Studentate is moved from Annapolis to Ilchester
- 1872 - The juvenate is opened at the Lower House in Ilchester
- 1881 - The juvenate is moved from Ilchester to North East, Pennsylvania
- 1907 - The studentate is moved from Ilchester to Esopus, New York
- 1907 - The novitiate is moved from Annapolis to Ilchester.

A general reorganization of the Order has occurred with the Seminar-ians moving to Mt. St. Alphonsus, Esopus, New York and the eastern Novit-iate joining their western counterparts in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in 1972. Saint Mary's College and Chapel now stand occupied as a residence for Mr. Nibali, future owner of the property and his two (2) brothers.

Architecturally, St. Mary's College and Chapel are one of the most impressive architectural complexes in Howard County, commanding an out-standing site at the top of a granite cliff, rising above the Patapsco River.

Two Redemptorist Brothers sketched out plans for the new seminary building. Work was begun on the granite block foundation in March, 1867. Within eighteen (18) months, the College Building, known as the "Upper House" was completed. Some 672,000 bricks were laid in 18 months. Brick layers received \$5.00 per day for erecting the four story building, to which was added a fifth story in 1933-34.

The building is important to Howard County and the State of Maryland as an American adaptation of the Italian Renaissance Style. The following architectural features, constructed on a modest scale, are reminiscent of Italian and French buildings constructed during the Renaissance:

1. Rustification of the Ground Floor

This element is found in such outstanding Renaissance buildings as the Medici-Riccardi palace in Florence and the Palance of the Senate in Rome. In the St. Mary's College Building, the use of granite blocks for the construction of the ground floor is used to create such rustification, utilizing brick for the upper floors.

2. Use of Stone and Brick Belt Courses, between floors.

This feature is found frequently in Renaissance buildings often interrupted by flat pilasters or columns. Here a stone belt course separates the ground floor from those floors above, while a corbeled brick belt course terminates the original fourth floor of the building. In 1933-1934 a fifth floor was added with still another stone belt course running beneath the fifth floor windows on the building's east facade.

3. Central Bay Projection, Crowned by Cupola.

The importance of the central entrance bay was often emphasized by projecting several central bays or by the utilization of more stylistic, ornamental detail, such as pedimented, colonaded entrance bays, decorated with cartouches or a central projecting entrance portico. Here the Redemptorist brothers chose to utilize a five (5) bay wide central projection, decorated with brick quoining and to add Roman arched, central bay windows above the entrance, creating a focal point and lending importance to the central entrance bay. This central bay rises, terminating in a central cupola, rather than the simple pediment often found in buildings such as the East facade of the Louvre and the facade of Les Invalides in Paris. Originally, the building's central bay projection was terminated by such a pediment, holding three roman arched windows, indicated in an early photograph of the College building.

St. Mary's College building is important in the history of American architecture as it is representative of how the Renaissance Style was adapted and simplified in the United States. The later addition in 1882 of a Renaissance Chapel along the south wall of the building continues this Renaissance theme, emphasizing in its fenestration, the Roman arched window, rather than the rectangular.

Exceptionally fine stained glass windows were installed in the Chapel by Mr. Smythe of Baltimore in 1897, adding brilliance and color to an already finely executed building with notable stylistic detail in brick.

The interior plan of the College building is also of interest, featuring seven feet wide halls with smaller 14 feet deep front rooms and larger 22 feet deep back rooms, off these halls. Long, rectangular, interior entrance doors hold textured or frosted panes, surmounted by glass transoms. Interior stone and brick walls are simply plastered, while floors have generally been covered with a leathery linoleum.

Some time in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, three (3) waterclosets were added to the north wall, on each floor of the building, creating the projecting east bay on the north wall. The building, however, should it be used for a conference center or other housing adaptive use would require additional plumbing, etcetera.

Historically, Ilchester was once known as Ilchester Mills and a Post Office established here in 1842.

The land on which the College Building and Chapel stand was once a part of a large tract of land owned by George Ellicott, a grandson of one of the founders of Ellicott City.

It is related that his home here was only a few hundred feet from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, and that he built a tavern on his property to accommodate passengers. Shortly, thereafter, the Main Station of the B & O was changed to Ellicott City and for many years, George Ellicott found it difficult to sell his property.

By 1866, the Redemptorists Fathers had bought 110 acres of Mr. George Ellicott's land for \$15,000.00 and eighteen (18) months later occupied their "House of Studies". In 1872 a frame building, known as the "Lower House" was constructed below the main building, a frame addition to George Ellicott's stone tavern. It was used as a juvenate or minor seminary for some ten years and was later taken over by The Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help for use as the Parish's Church and School until the mid-1950's. In 1968 it was destroyed by fire. The large stone and brick College and Chapel Buildings of St. Mary's College, however, remain intact and are presently occupied as a residence for Mr. Nibali, prospective owner of this fine building complex.

Historically, architecturally and religiously significant to Howard County, the State of Maryland and the United States, St. Mary's College and Chapel should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Critical Areas Program, should its owners so desire.

HO - 392  
E. D. Quad  
Dist. 2

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Stroh, The Rev. Paul T. Ilchester Memories 1868-1957: to Commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Redemptorist Novitiate. Ilchester, 1957.

Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Eighty-fifth Anniversary: 1893-1978. Ilchester, 1978

Fulton, Norma, "St. Mary's College: Parishioners Cut Ties with School on the Bluff". The Times: Ellicott City, Ellicott City, September 13, 1978.

Interview with Mr. Michael Nibali, November 7, 1979, 301-797-8327

Interview with the Rev. Albert Riesner, Parish of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Ilchester, Md., November 6, 1979, 747-4334 or 744-4241

The New Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume XII, McGraw Hill pp 161-164

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 38.6

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 31

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 38 Folio 491

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	Maryland	COUNTY	Howard
STATE		COUNTY	

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

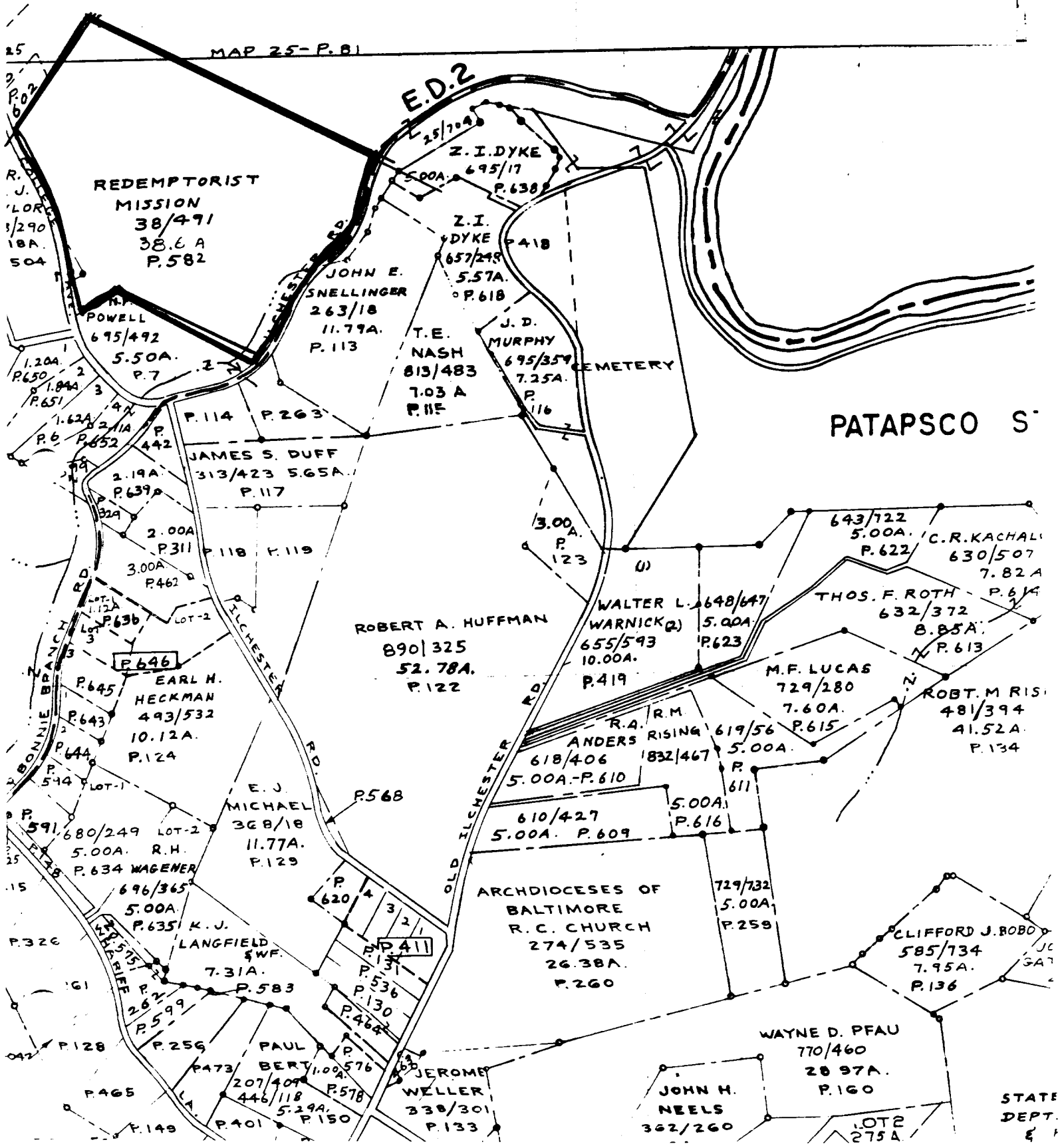
NAME / TITLE	
Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section	
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
3450 Court House Drive	
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Ellicott City	Maryland

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  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

Attachment 1  
HO-392  
St. Mary's College & Chapel  
Tax Map 31



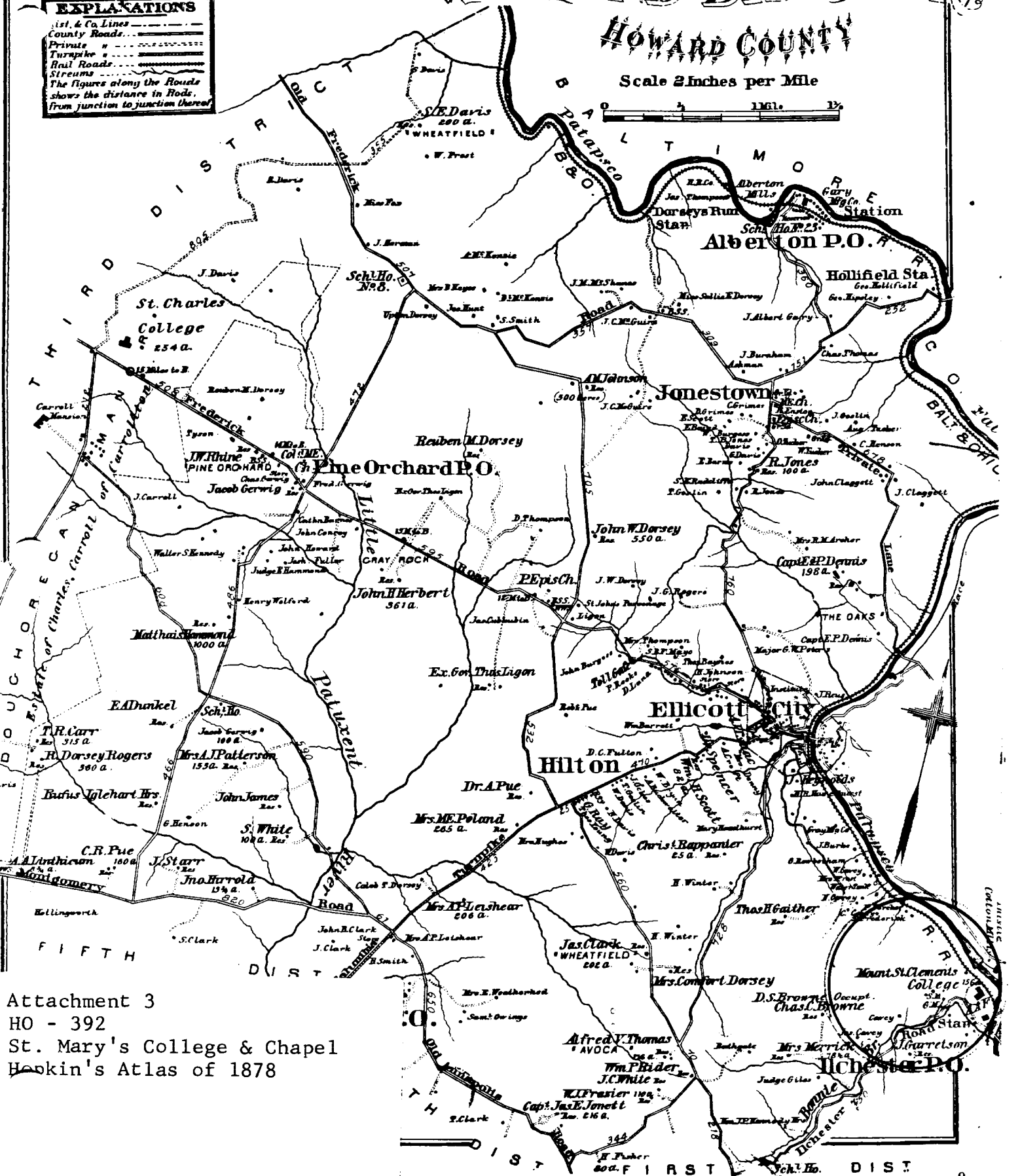
# (SECOND DISTRICT)

## HOWARD COUNTY

Scale 2 Inches per Mile



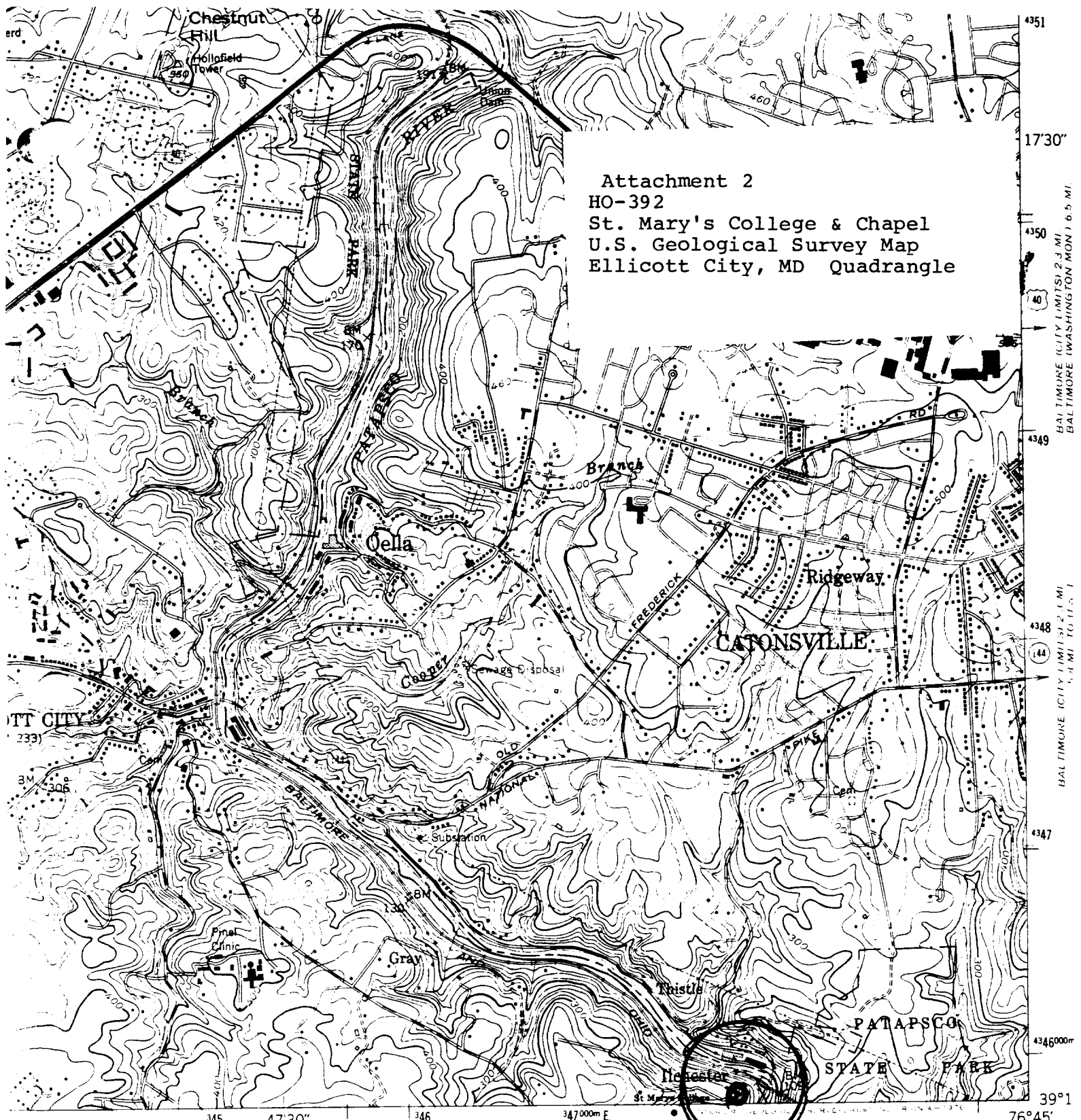
**EXPLANATIONS**  
 Dist. & Co. Lines .....  
 County Roads .....  
 Private " .....  
 Turnpike " .....  
 Rail Roads .....  
 Streams .....  
 The figures along the Roads shows the distance in Roads from junction to junction thereof



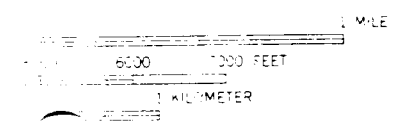
Attachment 3  
 HO - 392  
 St. Mary's College & Chapel  
 Hookin's Atlas of 1878



Attachment 2  
 HO-392  
 St. Mary's College & Chapel  
 U.S. Geological Survey Map  
 Ellicott City, MD Quadrangle

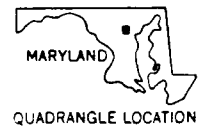


4351  
 1730"  
 4350  
 BALTIMORE (CITY LIMITS) 2.3 MI  
 BALTIMORE (WASHINGTON MON) 6.5 MI  
 4349  
 4348  
 BALTIMORE (CITY LIMITS) 2.1 MI  
 BALTIMORE (WASHINGTON MON) 6.1 MI  
 4347  
 4346000r  
 39°1  
 76°45'



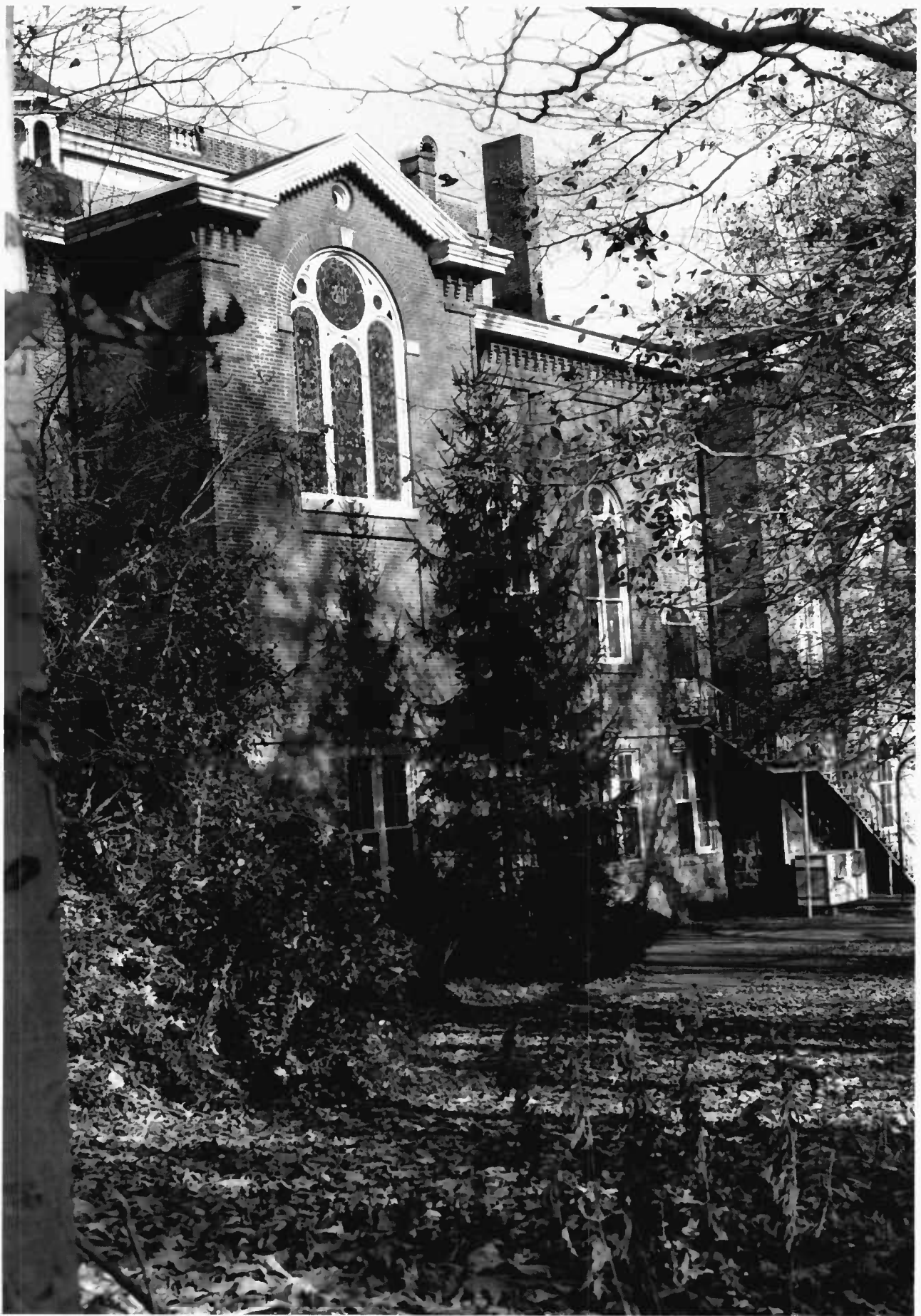
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty		Light duty	
Medium duty		Unimproved dirt	
Interstate Route		U. S. Route	
		State Route	



ELLICOTT CITY, MD.  
 Revised 03/75  
 N3915-W7645/7.5

ED  
 OF 1929  
 PACY STANDARDS



HO. 392  
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE & CHAPEL  
SOUTH  
NOV 79

CEDRIC BARRIE THOMPSON AICP  
PLANNING CONSULTANT  
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY