HO-993
St. Charles College
St. Charles Place and Terra Maria Way
Private

Description:
The ruins are a two-story, seven-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure with ashlar quoins that appear to be Ellicott City granite, while the rubble stone appears to be a mixture of sandstone and perhaps gneiss. The roof is gone and parts of the walls have collapsed, but the walls have been stabilized and re-pointed and a metal cap placed over top of the walls. On the west elevation the five center bays project forward about two feet. The center bay has a doorway that is set two steps below grade, while the second story center bay has a wide doorway with a round arch. Part of the south elevation does not have a wall and it appears that it was built to butt against a preexisting wall. The interior is now three rooms with flagstone and brick paving.

Significance:
St. Charles College was incorporated in 1829. Charles Carroll of Carrollton donated 254 ½ acres near "Doughoregan Manor" and $5,000 toward construction of buildings on the site. The corner stone for the new building was laid by Carroll in 1831, and the architect was William Small of Baltimore. Funds were not available to complete construction, and St. Charles College was not opened until 1848. The college quickly outgrew this building and in 1859 plans were made for two additions to the west of the original building. A new chapel was also built in 1860, attached to the west wing. In 1876-77 the building was substantially enlarged by constructing two wings to the west of the earlier additions that were virtually mirror images of the eastern two sections. The old west wing, now in the center, was enlarged by adding a four-story, five-bay arcaded front flanked by five-story, one-bay-square turrets. The last documented additions and alterations to the college were in 1906, featuring a large assembly hall, and the architects were Baldwin and Pennington, of Baltimore. On 16 March 1911 a fire destroyed the main college building. The school was eventually re-built in Catonsville. The only remnants of the original college are most of the walls of the assembly-room addition.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-993

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	St. Charles College
other	

2. Location

street and number	St. Charles Place and Terra Maria Way	__ not for publication
city, town	Marriottsville	X vicinity
county	Howard	

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

name	Terra Maria Homeowners Association				
street and number	231 E. Baltimore St., Suite 1001			telephone	
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21202

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Howard County Courthouse			liber 4382	folio 670
city, town	Ellicott City	tax map 16	tax parcel 416	tax ID number	

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__X__private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
_____religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
__X__vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
0

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-993

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good X ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

Summary:
The ruins are a two-story, seven-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure with ashlar quoins that appear to be Ellicott City granite, while the rubble stone appears to be a mixture of sandstone and perhaps gneiss. The roof is gone and parts of the walls have collapsed, but the walls have been stabilized and re-pointed and a metal cap placed over top of the walls. On the west elevation the five center bays project forward about two feet. The center bay has a doorway that is set two steps below grade, while the second story center bay has a wide doorway with a round arch. Part of the south elevation does not have a wall and it appears that it was built to butt against a preexisting wall. The interior is now three rooms with flagstone and brick paving.

Description:
The St. Charles College ruins are located at the southeast corner of St. Charles Place and Terra Maria Way in north-central Howard County, Maryland. The ruins are a two-story, seven-bay by three-bay rubble stone structure with ashlar quoins that appear to be Ellicott City granite, while the rubble stone appears to be a mixture of sandstone and perhaps gneiss. The roof is gone and parts of the walls have collapsed, but the walls have been stabilized and re-pointed and a metal cap placed over top of the walls.

On the west elevation the five center bays project forward about two feet. On the first story, the north bay has a window opening with a sill that has a wash, and a granite lintel. There are the remains of a window frame that had sash weights and pulleys, and had parting beads. The window frame has a large three-quarter-round roll moulding on the outer side of the frame. Most of the window openings lack frames. The north-north-center bay has a wider window opening, as does the north-center bay. The center bay has a doorway that is set two steps below grade, with a brick paved porch in front that has a granite coping and granite steps. There is steel U channel in the wall flanking the lintel for a balcony landing that had piers that rested on the porch coping. The south-center, south-south-center, and south bays also had wider window openings. The south bay also had iron U channel flanking the lintel for a landing. There is a stone flush with the ground, with one hole on the top face of it, to take a post for the iron channel; it is in line with north side channel. The second story north bay has a round-arched opening for a window, with brick voussoirs. A pressure-treated wood deck cantilevers out from the wall above. The north-north-center and north-center bays have wider window openings that are round-arched and have brick voussoirs. The center bay has a wide doorway with a round arch and brick voussoirs. The south-center and south-south-center bays have wide window openings that are round-arched and have brick voussoirs. The south bay has a wide doorway with a round-arched opening and brick voussoirs. All of the brick arches have projecting brick keystones and flush end posts, except for the north bay, which has no keystone.

On the north elevation the first-story east bay has a typical first-story window opening with a charred wood lintel on the interior. The center bay has a granite lintel set slightly higher, with stone infill below

but no sill. The opening appears to have been short. The west bay has a typical first-story window opening, with a door to the west of it that has a typical lintel. The top of the frame has a roll moulding on the exterior, and has wire nails. The second-story east bay has a typical second-story window opening that is narrow. The center bay has no opening, and the west bay matches the east bay.

The east elevation, on the first story, has a typical first-story window opening in the north bay. The north-north-center, north-center, center, and south-center bays have typical wide first-story window openings. The south-south-center bay appears to have had one as well, though only trace remains of it are left because the wall has collapsed to the south. The south bay wall is recessed by one bay and has a window opening set to the north that has a granite sill with a wash and a granite lintel. The jambs have a recess on the interior. The door openings have flush jambs. On the second story the five bays to the north have typical second-story arched window openings; the north bay opening is narrow and does not have a keystone, while the others are wide and have a keystone. The south-center bay probably matched the three bays to the north of it but the wall has collapsed leaving little evidence remaining. The south bay, which is set back, has a typical second-story window opening that is wide and has a brick keystone.

The south elevation east-bay wall collapsed but appears to have had a typical window on both the first and second stories. In the center and west bays the wall has completely collapsed. The first story has steel U channel in the wall with spikes coming from it, and the wall is recessed several inches and is flat on the first and second story; it appears that this wall was built to butt against a preexisting wall.

The interior is now three rooms with flagstone and brick paving. In the north room all of the openings have segmental brick arches with a wood lintel below them. The north wall has a brick arch in the center with stone infill below it and a short stone sill or lintel to each side, although it is not clear exactly what this is for. The south wall has the same short sills or lintels opposite those on the north wall, and this may have supported heavy beams at the floor level. The west bay has a doorway into the center room. A pressure treated floor was added for the second story, but the stairway up to it is now gone.

The center room has no second story, and there are iron straps projecting from the east and west walls at the floor level of what was the second story. On the east and west walls the second story windows have segmental brick arches on the interior. The west door is semi-circular arched. There are channels in the stone between each pair of openings and the walls are thinner from below the sills down to the first story brick arches. The north wall has two stone buttresses in the center bay of the first story. There is a wide opening in the center of the second story and the jambs here are splayed or rounded. The second story east and west bays have door openings set about two steps above the floor; these could have been window openings into the rooms. On the south wall the first story has two buttresses in the center bay. The second story has two channels in the wall. The west bay has a segmentally-arched doorway in the first story and a large semi-circular-arched doorway in the second story. The center bay on the first

story has a slight recess on the west half of the bay that is wide and is about three inches deep; it is not clear what this was for.

The south room has no second floor, and the original floor level cut across the east elevation first story window; it is not clear why this is placed this way.

There are several trees growing up inside and near the walls on the outside that threaten to undermine the walls and foundations; one tree is growing on the wall where it collapsed in the southeast.

The former horse stable is located at 3112 Josephine Walk and is a one-story, nine-bay by two-bay frame structure that faces northwest and is banked into a hill, with the foundation exposed on the southeast. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The two northeastern bays are set back from the plane of the northwest wall and thus have a shorter roof in front. There is a three-bay, gable-roofed porch added to the front, with shallower porches to each side covered by the projecting roof of the building. The windows have paired sash on the first story and single openings in the basement, and all of the sash and doors are new replacements. There is a recently added exterior chimney on the northeast gable end.

8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-993

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
__ 1800-1899	X architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	__ religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	__ social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other: _____

Specific dates	1829, 1911	**Architect/Builder**	Wm. Small, Baldwin & Pennington
Construction dates	1831, 1859-60, 1876-77, 1906		

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X____not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:
St. Charles College was incorporated in 1829. Charles Carroll of Carrollton donated 254 ½ acres near "Doughoregan Manor" and $5,000 toward construction of buildings on the site. The corner stone for the new building was laid by Carroll in 1831, and the architect was William Small of Baltimore. Funds were not available to complete construction, and St. Charles College was not opened until 1848. The college quickly outgrew this building and in 1859 plans were made for two additions to the west of the original building. A new chapel was also built in 1860, attached to the west wing. In 1876-77 the building was substantially enlarged by constructing two wings to the west of the earlier additions that were virtually mirror images of the eastern two sections. The old west wing, now in the center, was enlarged by adding a four-story, five-bay arcaded front flanked by five-story, one-bay-square turrets. The last documented additions and alterations to the college were in 1906, featuring a large assembly hall, and the architects were Baldwin and Pennington, of Baltimore. On 16 March 1911 a fire destroyed the main college building. The school was eventually re-built in Catonsville. The only remnants of the original college are most of the walls of the assembly-room addition.

Significance:
The Society of St. Sulpice founded St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore in 1791, and they wanted to found a preparatory seminary to better educate men entering St. Mary's, but several attempts to do so failed. The creation of St. Mary's College originally accomplished this end, but in 1803 the college was opened to all, regardless of creed or intended vocation. It was felt by some that this change severely weakened the original mission of the college, and some began efforts to create a new prep college. Rev. Dr. Marechal, the third Archbishop of Baltimore, was finally able to accomplish this with the creation of St. Charles College, which was incorporated in 1829. According to John C. Murphy, St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary were strongly interconnected, set up so that St. Charles provided four years of high school and two years of college, and St. Mary's two more years of college and four years of post-graduate work in theology. They also shared faculty. [1]

[1] Rev. John J. Tierney, "St. Charles College: Foundation and Early Years." *Maryland Historical Magazine*, (1948): 294-311. John C. Murphy, "St. Charles College Historic District," National Register of Historic Places, BA-3, 1984.

According to Sulpician tradition, Charles Carroll of Carrollton was reluctant to break up "Doughoregan Manor," but his granddaughter, Emily Caton McTavish, convinced him to donate 254 ½ acres that he had purchased, which was not part of the original "Doughoregan Manor" estate. This tract was located "on the north side of the Frederick Turnpike Road and opposite to the road leading to the mansion house of the said Charles Carroll of Carrolton." Carroll also donated $5,000 toward construction of buildings on the site. The corner stone for the new building was laid by Carroll in 1831, and the newspapers of the day described the plans for the building: "The main building will be 80 feet by 60, constructed of dressed granite from a remarkably fine quarry lately opened in the vicinity." The quarry was probably one of those in Marriottsville. The architect was William Small of Baltimore and the builder William Pamphilion. Small also designed the archbishop's residence behind the Baltimore Cathedral, as well as the McKim Free School in Baltimore. Funds were not available to complete construction, due in part to the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton in 1832, and possibly also because some saw the new project as a threat to St. Mary's College. St. Charles College was finally opened in 1848. The original building had a chapel, parlor, dining room, study hall, and president's office on the first story, a kitchen wing off the back, and rooms for sleeping and wash rooms on the second story. The third story and attic were unfinished at the time, but these were made into sleeping rooms in 1855. At that time the chapel was moved to the second story. A plat of the college property contains an elevation and plan of the building, showing a 3 ½-story, seven-bay structure with tripartite windows in the center bays of the upper stories and a center passage double-pile plan with an ell on the rear.[2]

The college quickly outgrew this expansion, and in 1859 plans were made for additions to the original building. These were described in the *Baltimore Sun* in 1860:

> In 1859, when the improvements were commenced, the College presented a façade of eighty-four feet, built of granite. It was then determined to erect a centre building to be attached to the original portion of the College. This addition, which is now finished, is four stories in height, and has a front of sixty feet. The main entrance is through a large circular headed doorway, boldly ornamented. The material used in the new portion was the same employed in the construction of the main building. . . . Early last spring was commenced what might be termed a duplicate of the old structure, the whole design to present a façade of a centre building with wings on each side, making in all a front of 226 feet. . . . Above the front of the centre building, on the apex of the pediment, is placed a large statue, representing the Immaculate Conception.

[2] Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 15-308. Barbara W. Feaga, *Howard's Roads to the Past* (Ellicott City, MD: Mays & Associates, Inc. for the Howard County Sesquicentennial Celebration Committee, 2001), p. 40. John Dorsey and James D. Dilts, *A Guide to Baltimore Architecture*. (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1981), p. 286. Tierney, "St. Charles College." Copy of plat at Howard County Historical Society. Location of original unknown.

The architect was S. Robinson Powell, of Baltimore, of whom nothing more is known at this time. The author of the article was confused on the style of architecture Powell used. At one point he stated that "the whole block of College buildings are in the gothic style of the fourteenth century," then elsewhere noted that "the appearance of the college from a distance is classical, the angles of the buildings being finished with double blocks, with bold and massive cornice, and windows with moulded hoods." These features marked the building as Italianate, which was at the peak of its popularity at the time. This building is shown in an engraved vignette on Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County. At that time the new center section was 3 ½ stories tall and five bays, with the center three projecting and topped by a pediment with three semi-circular-arched sash. The end bays had frieze windows. The west wing was identical to the original section on the east.[3]

A new chapel was also built in 1860, attached to the west wing, though there are no illustrations of the back of the college to confirm its location or indicate its appearance. The newspaper correspondent, however, did give a verbal description of what had been completed and what was intended for the rest of the building.

> About the same time [as the other additions] was begun a large chapel at the west end of the College, 44 feet in width between walls, 120 feet deep, with a ceiling 50 feet high, inlaid with gothic ribbing. The chapel has now so far advanced as to be under roof. . . . The chapel will be finished upon the exterior with large buttresses, having moulded terminations. The interior will be arranged with triple columns, crowned with foliated capitals and moulded bases. The ribbing of the ceiling will have bosses at the intersection of the mouldings and heavy pendants where desired. The window casements, which are thirty feet high, will be filled in with scriptural illustrations on stained glass. Grained ceilings and trefoil paneling will embellish and ornament the galleries at the end of the chapel.

It was supposedly modeled after Aix-la Chapell in Paris, and because of delays caused by the Civil War was not completed until 1866.[4]

In 1876-77 the building was substantially enlarged by constructing two wings to the west of the earlier additions that were virtually mirror images of the eastern two sections. The one difference was that the new west wing had a half-story with frieze windows on the top, with a pediment over the center bay. This change was apparently also intended to be made to the original section, so that both ends would

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[3] Tierney, "St. Charles College. *Baltimore Sun*, 17 October 1860, p. 1, col. 6. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860).
[4] Tierney, "St. Charles College. *Baltimore Sun*, 17 October 1860, p. 1, col. 6.

match, and is shown in a late-nineteenth-century lithograph; however, several photographs make clear that the east wing never got its half-story addition with frieze windows. The old west wing, now in the center, was enlarged by adding a four-story, five-bay arcaded front flanked by five-story, one-bay-square turrets that contained clocks on their steeply-pitched roofs. The lithograph also shows a landscaped front with a winding drive in to a fountain in the center, and photographs confirm this arrangement.[5]

The last documented additions and alterations to the college were in 1906. The *Ellicott City Times* noted:

> The new building will be a two-story structure, built of local granite with cut-stone trimmings, harmonizing with the present buildings. It will be 51 feet wide by 105 long and about 30 feet high. A large assembly hall on the main floor will be the principal room and will generally be used as a recreation room for the seniors, being 46 feet wide by 65 feet long, terminated at one end by a stage, stairway and dressing rooms and at the other end by the main entrance, foyer and main stair hall.
>
> This assembly room will be entirely free of columns or piers, having a high ceiling and being well lighted with large windows. The other floors will be devoted to additional dressing rooms, toilet, bath, wash and storage rooms, with probably a swimming pool in the basement.
>
> The interior will be simple and in keeping with the rest of the buildings, except that the interior trimmings will generally be of hard wood.
>
> The building will be heated by steam generated by the present power plant about 100 feet from the structure. The lighting and plumbing will be designed to meet the requirements and will be modern in all respects. Shower and needle baths, toilets and lavatories to accommodate about 150 students will be provided.

The architects were Baldwin and Pennington, of Baltimore.[6]

E. Francis Baldwin was born in New York in 1837 and moved to Baltimore to live with his mother's family after his father's death in 1843. Baldwin was Catholic and attended St. Mary's College and Loyola College in Baltimore, and Mount Saint Mary's College in Emmittsburg, before working with the architectural firm of Niernsee and Neilson in Baltimore. It was here that Baldwin learned his profession, from 1860 to 1867, then left to start his own practice before partnering with a fellow employee of Niernsee and Neilson, Bruce Price. Baldwin and Price later dissolved their partnership and after a

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[5] Laura Rice, *Maryland History in Prints, 1743-1900*, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2002), pp.374-75. Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 72.
[6] *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 31 March 1906, p. 5, col. 4.

decade on his own, Baldwin partnered with one of his employees, Josias Pennington, beginning in 1883. It was Baldwin's connections and experience that must have brought much of the work to the firm, but according to Carlos Avery, Pennington was likely responsible for the design of most of their commissions after the mid 1890s. The firm was one of the most prolific and accomplished in Baltimore, and was responsible for numerous buildings for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, including Relay House, Mount Royal Station, the main offices for the railroad, Mount Clare Station, Camden Station Warehouse, Point of Rocks Station, and the Deer Park Hotel. They also designed numerous churches, many of them Catholic, and many educational buildings, including several at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., and a number of seminary structures. They were also responsible for major government buildings, including the enlargement of the State House in Annapolis and the House of Correction in Jessup. There were also significant banks, hotels, clubs, and dwellings designed by the firm.[7]

Some of the features of these additions and alterations are worth considering. The first is the mention of the power plant, which appears to have been a free-standing structure. By this time many large institutions, such as hospitals and asylums, had freestanding power plants, so it is not surprising that St. Charles would have had one, though no mention has been found of when it was added. Mechanical systems have had too little study, but were vitally important if modern institutions were to grow. Likewise, modern plumbing was very important, and the changes made at this time at St. Charles seem to have been focused strongly on getting better facilities in the buildings. The exact location of the new building was not given, though it had to be on the rear of one of the two end wings.

On 16 March 1911 a fire which reportedly started in the basement furnace room (which suggests it was not a separate building, though the college could have had both) was quickly blown by strong winds to every part of the structure. The students rushed to their dormitories at either end of the building and began tossing all of their belongings out the windows, but by the time the Ellicott City Fire Department could respond from five miles away, all they could do was keep the fire from spreading to the outbuildings. By nightfall only portions of the walls were standing, and students were being sent home. The priests, whose dormitories were in the center, where the fire reportedly started, lost everything. They were put up at "Doughoregan Manor," which was otherwise closed for the winter since Philip Carroll was living in New York. There were 27 Sisters of Providence living in the east wing, and they were able to save many of their belongings. The school would re-open several weeks later in Catonsville, and would eventually be re-built there, but the history of Catholic education across from "Doughoregan Manor" was over. The only remnants of the college are most of the walls of the final

[7] Carlos P. Avery, *E. Francis Baldwin, Architect: The B. & O., Baltimore, and Beyond.* Baltimore: Baltimore Architecture Foundation and the B. & O. Railroad Museum, 2003.

assembly-room addition of 1906, which have been stabilized and are used as a community amenity. There is also a grotto that was built by the college and survives on another parcel of land to the west.[8]

In 1922 Morris Shapiro purchased the property and had it divided into building lots as well as a 226-acre tract and a 110-acre farm. The farm had been part of the college operation, supplying some of the fresh food for the students; this was also a pattern common to large institutions such as almshouses, asylums, and hospitals in Maryland. The college property briefly came under the control of Bill Brendel and was known as Brendel's Manor Park. Among other things, religious revivals and western shows were held there, and Brendel built a theater and dining hall, the latter of which may be the surviving building that was described in 1991 as a horse stable. The portion with the ruins of the college proper, 55 acres, was developed as the Terra Maria community in the mid-1990s by Robert J. Lanceolotta and Synergy Development Corp.[9]

[8] The *New York Times*, 17 March 1911. Edwin F. Hanna, Jr. "St. Charles College Destroyed by Fire." *The Ellicott City Bicentennial Journal*, (summer-fall 1972), pp. 34-35 B. The *Ellicott City Times* issue that would have covered the fire does not survive.

[9] *Ellicott City (Maryland) Times*, 14 June 1923, p. 1, cols. 5-6. Howard County land Records, HBN 118-242. Feaga, *Howard's Roads to the Past*, p. 41. Erik Nelson, "Ellicott City Ruins Site Approved for 90 Homes," *Howard County Times*, 3 May 1993. Larry Parker, "Dreaming up a New 'Old Neighborhood.'" *Howard County Times*, 5 December 1996, p. 16. Edward Gunts, "History in the Making," *Baltimore Sun*, 5 October 1997, pp. 1L, 3L.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-993

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	1.48 A		
Acreage of historical setting	254 ½ A		
Quadrangle name	Sykesville	Quadrangle scale:	1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 16, parcel 416, lots 109 and 111.

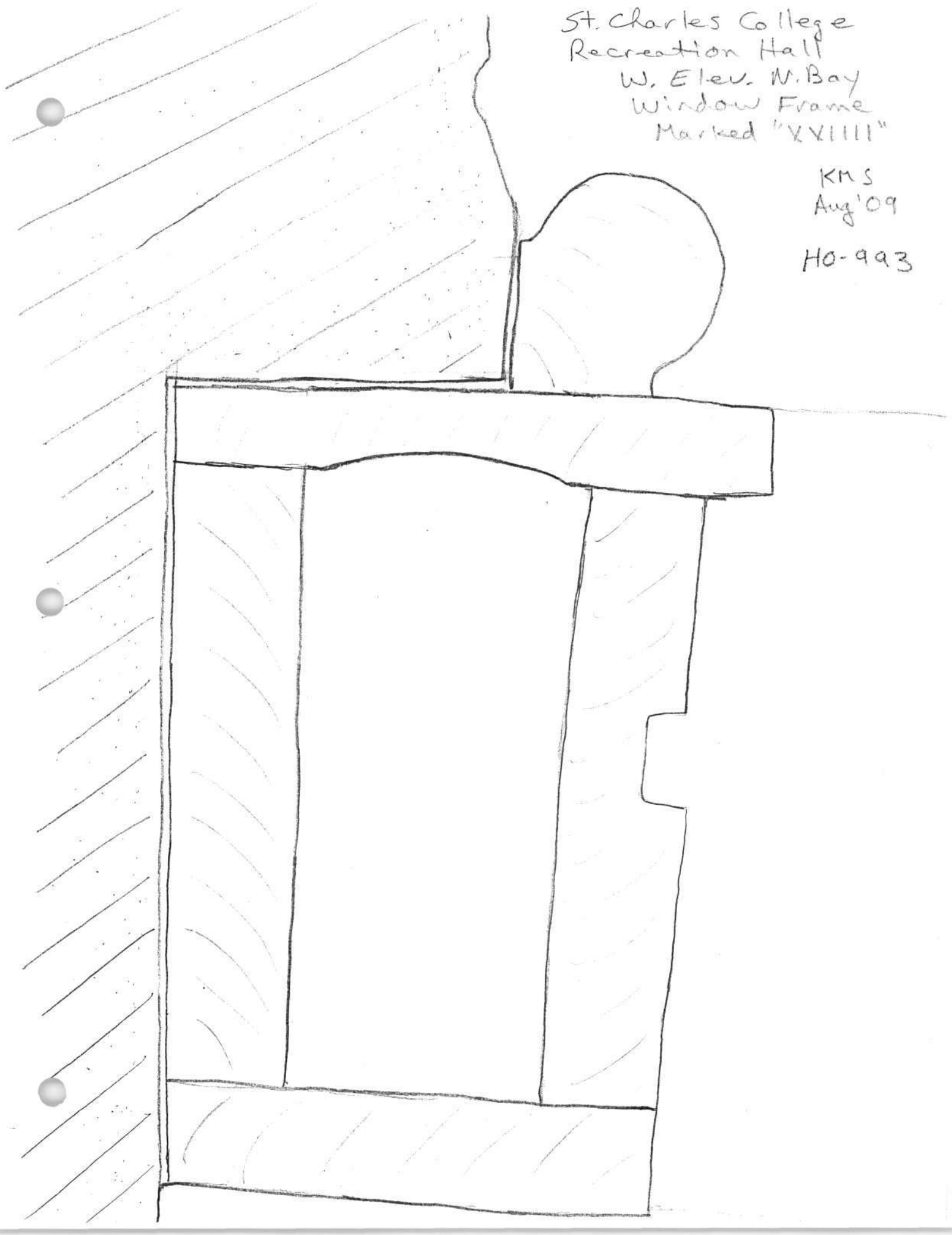
11. Form Prepared by

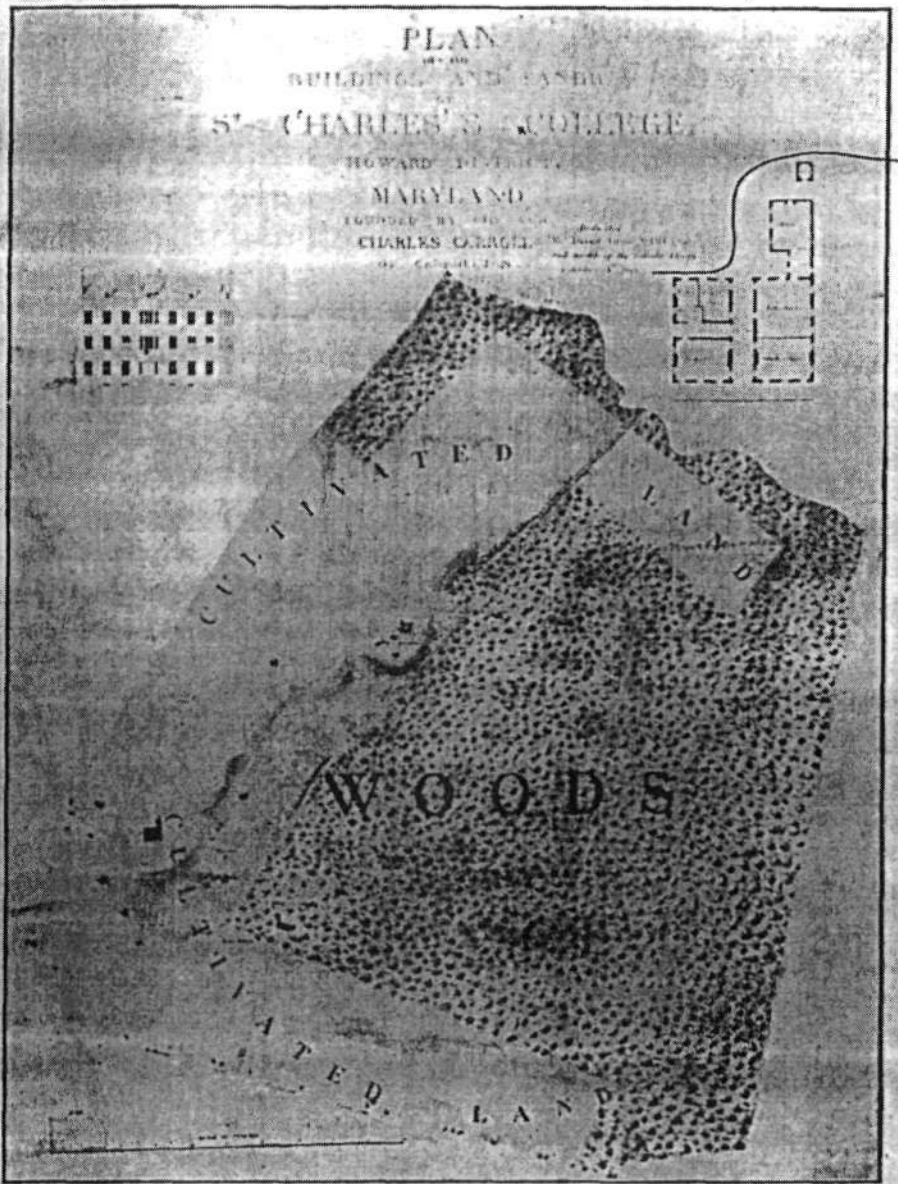
name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	December 2009
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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.

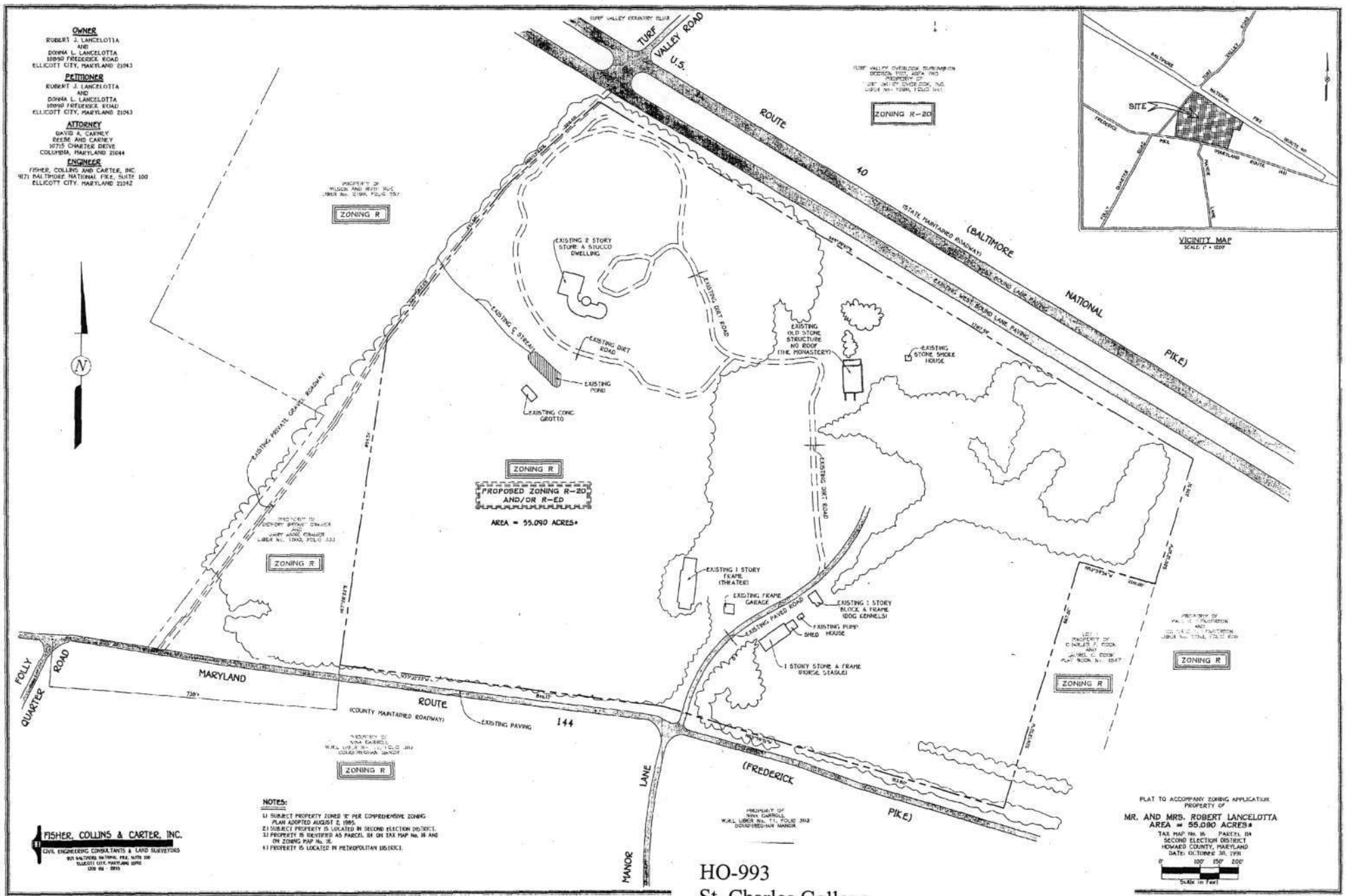
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

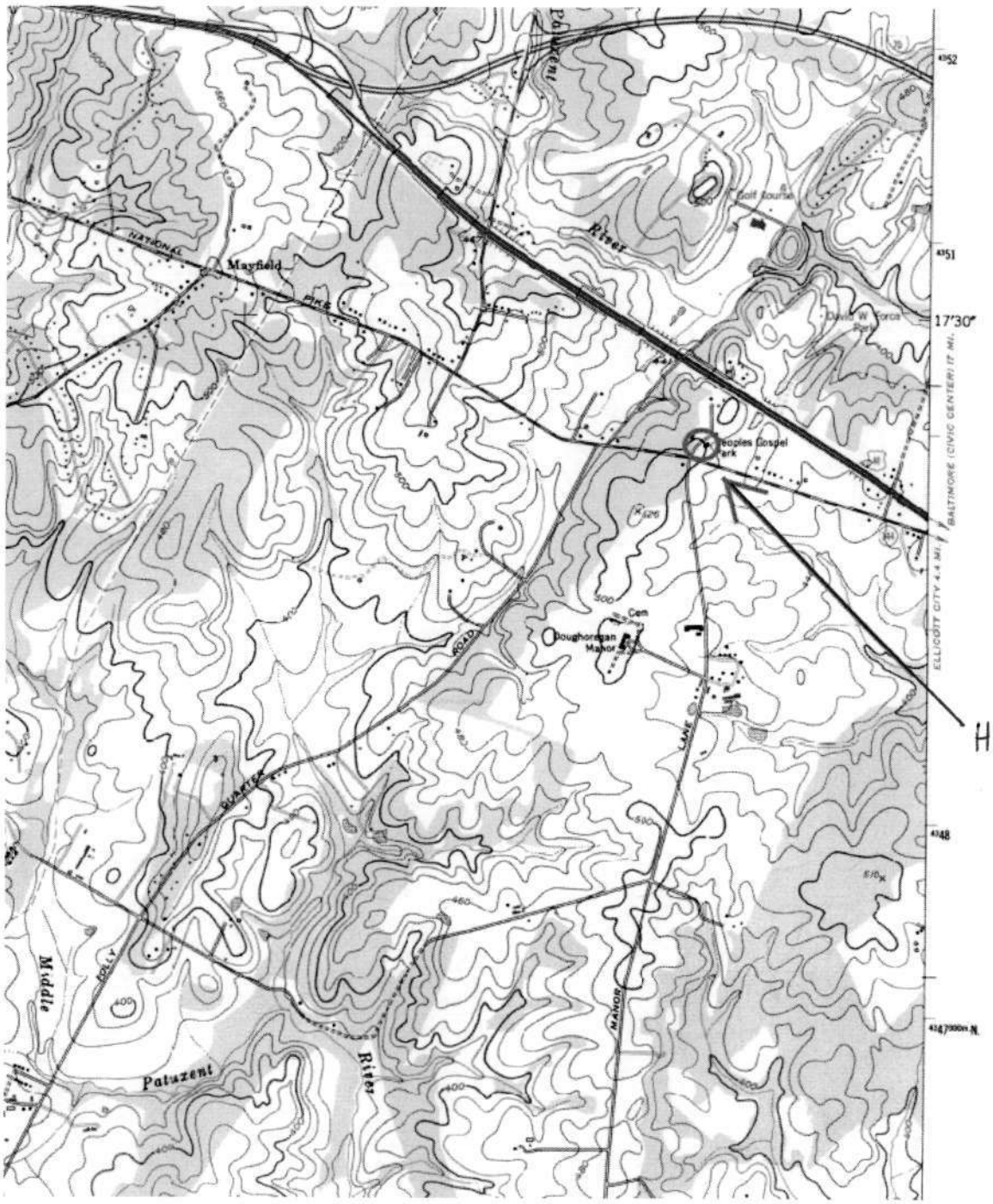

St. Charles College
Recreation Hall
W. Elev. N. Bay
Window Frame
Marked "X X IIII"
KMS
Aug '09
HO-993



HO-993
St. Charles College
St. Charles Place and Terra Maria Way
1849 Plan of the Buildings & Land of St. Charles College
Location unknown, copy @ Howard County Hist. Soc.



HO-993
St. Charles College
St. Charles Place and Terra Maria Way
1991 plat of property, Fisher, Collins & Carter



HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Sykesville Quad

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log
Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0993_2009-08-04_01
West elevation

HO-0993_2009-08-04_02
North elevation

HO-0993_2009-08-04_03
East elevation

HO-0993_2009-08-04_04
South elevation

HO-0993_2009-08-04_05
Interior, view north

HO-0993_2009-08-04_06
Interior, view east

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
West Elevation
1/6

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
North Elevation
2/6

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
East Elevation
3/6

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
South Elevation
4/6

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
Interior, View north
5/6

HO-993
St. Charles College
Terra Maria Way & St. Charles Place
Howard County, MD
Ken Short
Aug. 4, 2009
MD SHPO
Interior, view east
6/6