

**CAPSULE SUMMARY**  
**John Hughes Cabin**  
**MIHP#: F-6-24-1**  
**16330 Grotto Road**  
**Emmitsburg, Maryland**  
**Date: c.1810s**  
**Access: Public**

Moved twice and reconstructed in the 1990s, the John Hughes Cabin is a 19th-century, single-crib log cabin perched on a hill overlooking Mount St. Mary's University, in Emmitsburg, Frederick County. Likely constructed in the 1810s, it served for a short time as the quarters for John Hughes, an Irish immigrant and seminary student who would become the first Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York. The modest dwelling originally sat in an isolated area near the garden of Father Dubois, the head of the seminary. With the construction of a new chapel in 1906, it was moved to a location near McSweeney Hall (The Seminary). The building was partially repaired in the early 1960s and relocated to its present site in 1982. The cabin, which was severely deteriorated, experienced a major restoration in 1995. Over half of the logs were replaced with similar hand-hewn members, and the roof structure was replicated. Other features appear conjectural, such as the clapboard at the gable ends and the front porch. However, the original rectangular pitch-roof form remains and communicates its historical association.

The cabin is most closely associated with John Hughes, an Irish immigrant who was involved with Mount St. Mary's Seminary, first as a gardener. He soon rose in the ranks and was ordained as a priest in 1826, becoming the first Archbishop of New York in 1842. He founded future Fordham University and was a forceful advocate for immigrants. His brief time at Mount St. Mary's, starting with overseeing several enslaved workers, reflects the future archbishop's — and, at a larger scale, the Roman Catholic Church's — complicated history with slavery. The building was likely built by enslaved labor. Despite being moved and reconstructed, it is significant for illustrating this history and as an example of African American contribution to the development of Mount St. Mary's University. For these reasons, it is recommended as eligible

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for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-24-1

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John Hughes Cabin  
other N/A

### 2. Location

street and number 16330 Grotto Road \_\_\_ not for publication  
city, town Emmitsburg \_\_\_ vicinity  
county Frederick

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

name Mount St. Mary's University  
street and number 16300 Old Emmitsburg Road telephone 301-447-5318  
city, town Emmitsburg state MD zip code 21727

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Circuit Court, Land Record liber Not available folio Not available  
city, town Frederick tax map 0008 tax parcel 0048 tax ID number 167175

### 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	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
___ district	___ public	___ agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ landscape	Noncontributing
___ structure	___ both	___ commerce/trade	1
___ site		___ recreation/culture	0
___ object		___ defense	0
		___ domestic	0
		___ religion	0
		___ social	0
		___ education	0
		___ transportation	0
		___ funerary	1
		___ work in progress	0
		___ government	0
		___ unknown	0
		___ health care	0
		___ vacant/not in use	0
		___ industry	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Display	0

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory  
0

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. F-6-24-1

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered: reconstructed through replication

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

### Summary

Moved twice and reconstructed in the 1990s, the John Hughes Cabin is a 19th-century, single-crib log cabin perched on a hill overlooking Mount St. Mary's University, in Emmitsburg, Frederick County. Likely constructed in the 1810s, the cabin served for a short time as the quarters for John Hughes, an Irish immigrant and seminary student who would become the first Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York. The modest dwelling originally sat in an isolated area near the garden of Father Dubois, the head of the seminary. With the construction of a new chapel in 1906, it was moved to a location near McSweeney Hall (The Seminary). The building was partially repaired in the early 1960s and relocated to its present site in 1982. The cabin, which was severely deteriorated, experienced a major restoration in 1995. Over half of the logs were replaced with similar hand-hewn members, and the roof structure was replicated. Other features appear conjectural, such as the clapboard at the gable ends and the front porch. However, the original rectangular pitch-roof form remains and communicates its historical association.

### Setting

The cabin sits on a grassy slope on the east side of Grotto Road, below the National Shrine Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Emmitsburg, Frederick County (Photo 1). Developed in the 1960s and '70s, the shrine centers around a replica of the original grotto at Lourdes, France, and attracts thousands of religious pilgrims and tourists each year. Towering over the shrine is Pangborn Campanile (1965), a 14'-square-foot limestone shaft topped with a 26'-high gold leaf statue of "Our Lady of the Mountain." Proximate and predating the shrine is St. Anthony's Cemetery, containing — among hundreds of markers — a line of gravestones marking the burials of at least 20 African Americans 20 African Americans line the east edge of the cemetery along Grotto Road.<sup>1</sup> The cabin sits approximately 170' southeast of the campanile. It is approached by a concrete sidewalk which leads to an outdoor exhibit of religious statuary. A concrete pad to the west holds picnic tables. The cabin is built into the hillside and overlooks Mount St. Mary's University, with the Dubois and McSweeney halls in the foreground. It sat for nearly 80 feet in front of the latter hall before being moved to its current location in 1982.

### Building

Oriented on a roughly east-west axis, the building is a log-constructed cabin placed over a stone cellar partially dug into the hillside. The rectangular plan dwelling has a medium pitch roof, finished with cedar shakes (Photo 2). The roof extends over the south elevation, creating a full-width porch. The north, or front elevation, has a dual pitch roof, resulting in another full-width porch. The short gable ends are finished with clapboard siding. A reconstructed brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge nears its west end.

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<sup>1</sup> Rick Smith, "St. Anthony's Graves," PowerPoint presentation of cemetery research. No date.

# Maryland Historical Trust

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Name: John Hughes Cabin  
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The front elevation presents a simple façade of a door and a window (Photo 3). While both are reconstructed, their position and dimensions appear to correspond with a historic photograph of the building. The entry holds a recent tongue-and-groove door; adjacent is a small wood casement protected by wood shutters. The window looks into Hughes' bedroom, with a small bed, chair, and other effects on display. The roof extends over the log structure by 54", creating a shallow porch. Wood lattice railing frames the porch.

As viewed on the façade, its walls are made of large squared logs. Spaced in uniform courses, the logs have a 6" to 12" face height. Hand-hewn in the 1990s, they reveal a strong pattern of broad axe marks. Between the logs is cementitious chinking. The logs join together with V-notching.

The short, side elevations are sheathed with clapboard with a 5½" face. The siding is new and fastened to the interior with rose-head nails. Originally, the clapboard only covered the gable end. The juncture of logs and siding is hidden by 2¾" x 5½" corner boards. Vertical louvered wood windows penetrate the gable peak.

The south-facing elevation is perched above the slope, sitting on a stone cellar (Photo 4). The ground level has a 58" deep porch created by the roof. The wall is fenestrated with the same door and single window pattern as the façade but arranged in reverse order. Four long square wood posts run from the ground to the porch roof, supporting the structure. The posts are heavily rusticated on each face with axe marks. Its floor joists connect with the posts by dowels. Lattice railing edges the porch.

The stone foundation rises 96", creating a volume holding a small cellar. The multichromatic sandstone pieces are arranged in irregular courses with raised mortar joints. They are used as facing to a concrete masonry unit wall behind it. An entry stands at the center and is fitted with a tongue-and-groove wood door.

### **Integrity**

As discussed in Section 8, the cabin has been moved twice and experienced at least two major repairs, the most recent in 1995, which reconstructed most of its wood members through replication. The essential core of the single-pen dwelling remains, although made of replicated members. New or conjectural elements may include the dual pitch roof, the front porch, the clapboard across the full extent of the gable elevations, and the earlier raised stone walls.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No.

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

**Specific dates** c.1819-20 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** c.1810s

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☐ 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

Erected in the 1810s, the cabin is most closely associated with John Hughes, an Irish immigrant who was involved with Mount St. Mary's Seminary, first as a gardener. He soon rose in the ranks and was ordained as a priest in 1826, becoming the first Archbishop of New York in 1842. He founded future Fordham University and was a forceful advocate for immigrants. His brief time at Mount St. Mary's, starting with overseeing several enslaved workers, reflects the future archbishop's — and, at a larger scale, the Roman Catholic Church's — complicated history with slavery. The building was likely built by enslaved labor. Despite being moved and reconstructed, it is significant for illustrating this history and as an example of African American contribution to the development of Mount St. Mary's University. For these reasons, it is recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Ethnic, Black History, at the local level of significance.

### Archbishop John Hughes

Born on June 24, 1797, in County Tyrone, Ulster, Northern Ireland, John Joseph Hughes was the third of seven children of Patrick and Margaret Hughes. His father, a tenant farmer, moved the family to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1816, with his son John following a year later. While living in Chambersburg, John heard of the new seminary in Emmitsburg and its willingness to take on students with little money. He made several attempts to enroll but, according to his biographer, was initially not admitted because of his strong personality.<sup>2</sup> For this he would earn the nickname "Dagger John."

During this period, Hughes worked as a laborer, constructing, among other things, a millrace and a stone bridge near Emmitsburg.<sup>3</sup> Along the way, he met Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton, who had established the nearby

<sup>2</sup> Richard Shaw, *Dagger John: The Unquiet Life and times of Archbishop John Hughes of New York* (New York: Paulist Press, 1977), 22.

<sup>3</sup> John R. G. Hassard, *Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes, D.D., First Archbishop of New York* (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1866, 24.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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St. Joseph's Academy in 1809. Seton was impressed with Hughes' capabilities and persuaded Father John Dubois, who headed the seminary, to reconsider his application.

Father Dubois, born in Paris and described as "elegant and refined in manners," had created a garden on the seminary campus that required constant labor.<sup>4</sup> He had lost his previous French-born gardener and was looking for a replacement. Through Seton's intercession, he agreed to allow Hughes' partial admission in exchange for managing his garden and two of his enslaved workers, identified as Timothy and Peter.<sup>5</sup>

Hughes was given room and board and private lessons in Latin in trade for this work. The "room" has been interpreted by several sources to be the subject cabin.<sup>6</sup> Hughes worked the shovel himself before being officially accepted into the seminary. This arrangement lasted nine months. One of Hughes' later biographers stated that the young man resented the "caring for the Frenchman's slaves,"<sup>7</sup> although no source was provided for this opinion.

Hughes' formative thoughts on slavery are found in a poem he wrote circa 1825, entitled "The Slave." Hughes and another seminary student fell into a fertile period of poetry writing in the 1820s, creating verse that was printed in a Gettysburg newspaper.<sup>8</sup> The following stanza could be interpreted as based on his experience overseeing the enslaved workers in Father Dubois' garden:

In hot meridian day of late, I hied  
To court the covert of a spreading oak;  
I sat beneath— and thence in pity eyed  
The negro moiling at his daily yoke.  
And still he plied the dull, desponding stroke,  
Beneath the scorching of the noon-tide sun,  
Sullen and silent, or if words he spoke,  
I could not hear; but ever and anon I heard the lash — which even brutes are fain to shun.<sup>9</sup>

Elsewhere, in the six-stanza poem, he suggests that the country could rid itself of the "stain" and the "foul bondage from thy Southern plain, If such the right of man, by heaven's decree."

The same year he likely wrote the poem, Hughes became a deacon, and in 1826, an ordained priest. He had long left the little cabin and now lived with other clergy in another building on campus. He would soon leave for Pennsylvania to serve at the Diocese in Philadelphia.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Shaw, *Dagger John*, 23.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Hassard, *Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes*, 39.

<sup>9</sup> Printed in Ibid., 42.

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Name: John Hughes Cabin  
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In 1842, before becoming Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, Hughes became embroiled in a controversy over abolition. Rebuking the freedom movement, he wrote: "I am no friend to slavery, but I am still less friendly to any attempt of foreign origin abolish it," feeling that naturalized citizens had been coerced to support the cause. He had in mind Daniel O'Connell, a leader of Ireland's Roman Catholic church, who had petitioned the same year to abolish slavery. Working also into the archbishop's thinking was a strong anti-Catholic sentiment that he thought was acting to divide the Irish Catholic from other members of his flock.<sup>10</sup>

Archbishop Hughes traveled throughout the South and into Cuba in the 1850s, witnessing the scourge of slavery. While the horror was likely vivid, he was by then hardened. As analyzed by an early biographer, the archbishop "did not apologize for the institution of slavery; [and] it did not shock him as it had done of old."<sup>11</sup>

After the start of the Civil War, Hughes penned an article appearing in the *Metropolitan Record*, opposing a book by another cleric promoting emancipation. In the piece, Hughes stated that "no genuine Christian — no decent man — would be engaged in this kind of business."<sup>12</sup> But following this line he followed the logic of the Southern apologist, who believed slavery presented a better option than remaining in Africa. In this way, Hughes reasoned that "still, we cannot discover the crime, even of the slaver, in snatching them from the butcheries prepared for them in their native land."<sup>13</sup> Hughes concluded, "It is very difficult to discover in the purchasers any moral transgression of the law of God, or of the law of man where that traffic is authorized."<sup>14</sup>

Hughes promoted a states' rights philosophy and the sanctity of maintaining the Constitution, regardless of the consequences. In doing so, the prelate's opinion was interpreted as the official position of the American Roman Catholic Church, resulting in controversy. An editorial in the *New York Times* declared in a headline that the archbishop was guilty of heresy and perpetuating slave trade.<sup>15</sup>

With worry that he had stoked unneeded controversy, Hughes wrote to officials in the Roman Catholic Church and the federal government, explaining his position.<sup>16</sup> In an October 1861 letter to Simon Cameron, Lincoln's Secretary of War, after some soft-peddling, the archbishop returned to his primary concern — that abolition was unconstitutional and being forced upon his flock by agitators:

The Catholics, so far as I know, whether of native or foreign birth, are willing to fight to the death for the support of the constitution, the Government, and the laws of the country. But if it should be understood

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<sup>10</sup> Charles P. Connor, "The Northern Catholic Position on Slavery and the Civil War: Archbishop Hughes as a Test Case," (*Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia*, Vol. 96, No. 1/4, March - December, 1985), 35.

<sup>11</sup> Hassard, *Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes*, 435.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> "Archbishop Guilty of Heresy on the Slave-Trade," *New York Times*, October 20, 1861, 3. Yet, at the same time, Hughes accepted President Lincoln's invitation to help the Union, becoming the president's private confidante and working as a semiofficial envoy to the Vatican between 1861 and 1862.

<sup>16</sup> Hassard, *Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes*, 436.



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that, with or without knowing it, they [Roman Catholics] are to fight for the abolition of slavery, then, indeed, they will turn away in disgust from the discharge of what would otherwise be a patriotic duty.<sup>17</sup>

Historian Charles P. Connor summarizes Hughes' role: while opposing "those who vociferously hated slavery, he [also] reinforced established hierarchical positions."<sup>18</sup>

The controversial — and perhaps singular — American archbishop died three years later, before the war ended. His time at Mount St. Mary's is recognized at the National Shrine Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes with the restored cabin and a interpretive plaque.

### Changes, Moves, and Replication

There is no period description of the cabin other than being small and set in a wooded area away from the main buildings. The dwelling was moved from its original site in 1906 to create space for a new chapel.<sup>19</sup> While there is conflicting information over its second location, from a photograph it appears to have been situated on a sloped area near McSweeney Hall, a five-story sandstone building completed in 1906. It was used at this time for fall food storage.<sup>20</sup>

The only period photograph found during the survey shows the cabin either in front or behind McSweeney Hall (Figure 2). It is arranged in a north-south orientation, a position different that its current siting. Its front elevation appears to have the same configuration as the present structure, with a door and a single window. Similar to the present cabin, logs are arranged in five courses and joined with v-notches. Differing from the present, the side elevations were not clad with siding but consisted of exposed logs. What is assumed to be today's south elevation was then extended with an exaggerated catslide, taking the roof almost to the ground. This space, likely used for food storage, had a few windows and doors.

In 1940, representatives of Fordham University — a college established by John Hughes in 1841 — offered to buy the cabin for \$10,000, with a plan to move and reassemble it at their campus in New York.<sup>21</sup> Mount St. Mary's demurred the offer, allowing the building to deteriorate further. In 1959, under the direction of Father Thomas Smith, it was repaired with volunteer labor. According to one account, the work included replacing three logs, constructing a new roof and floor, and adding a window.<sup>22</sup> In 1964, it opened as a visitor's center.

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<sup>17</sup> Quoted in Ibid., 437.

<sup>18</sup> Connor, "The Northern Catholic Position on Slavery and the Civil War," 35.

<sup>19</sup> Kelly Fitzpatrick and Cherilyn Widell, "Mount Saint Mary's College Old Campus Complex [F-6-24]," Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, December 1, 1980), 7-2.

<sup>20</sup> Albert H. Ledoux, "A Walking Tour of Mount St. Mary's College and Seminary, Emmitsburg, Maryland," (No publisher or date), 11.

<sup>21</sup> Ledoux, "A Walking Tour of Mount St. Mary's College and Seminary," 11.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name: John Hughes Cabin  
**Continuation Sheet**

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After nearly 80 years at its second location, the log cabin was moved back to the mount in 1982, in conjunction with the university's 175th anniversary. It was placed over a stone cellar and became part of a hillside interpretive area. In 1994, concerned about the building's condition, the university hired a local firm to shore up the structure. Formed the same year, Fitzgerald's Heavy Timber Contracting Company was hired to perform the work.

Initially hoping to save the logs, workers found much of the wood was rotted.<sup>23</sup> This led to a five-month project in 1995, in which Dean Fitzgerald, the head of the company, reconstructed the cabin with the help of a small crew.<sup>24</sup> Carefully labeling and examining the old timbers, Fitzgerald was able to salvage and reuse twelve out of the original 20 logs.<sup>25</sup> During the process, he determined that three logs had been previously replaced. Work involved crafting hand-hewn oak logs to replicate the original members and building a new roof structure made of poplar. Fitzgerald used older joinery techniques, including dowel pins at headers and lap joints connecting older salvaged joists with replacement members.<sup>26</sup> Other work consisted of rebuilding the brick chimney above the roofline and installing windows, doors, and a cedar shake roof.

According to one newspaper account, Fitzgerald based his reconstruction on photographs and "his own vision."<sup>27</sup> The latter may reflect the use of the heavily rusticated south porch supports, the clapboard siding on the gable ends, and the introduction of a front porch.<sup>28</sup> Regardless, the resulting work saved the cabin.

### Conclusion

Before its move in 1982, a draft National Register nomination for the original Mount St. Mary's campus identified the Hughes cabin as an important resource, despite its earlier move and repairs. Since then, the cabin has been moved again and entirely reconstructed through replication. Still, the structure is the oldest building on campus and holds significance for its association with Archbishop John Hughes. The cabin is thought to have been erected in the 1810s, likely by enslaved labor overseen by Father Dubois. All of the original log campus buildings, with the exception of the cabin, were removed in the 1840s. In this way, the structure is important for illustrating African American contributions to the development of Mount St. Mary's University.

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<sup>23</sup> "Notes from June 23, 2022 interview with Dean Fitzgerald."

<sup>24</sup> Joanne E. Morvay, "Rebuilding History," *Baltimore Sun*, August 18, 1996, M-1.

<sup>25</sup> Dean Fitzgerald, "John Hughes Cabin – 1995 Restoration [project photograph scrapbook]," (No date or pagination).

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Morvay, "Rebuilding History," M-1.

<sup>28</sup> This is based on a comparison of the period photograph and images of before and after the reconstruction found at Fitzgerald's Heavy Timber Construction, Inc., "Log Cabin, Mount St. Mary's University.," Accessed May 22, 2022. [https://fitzgeraldtimberframes.com/log\\_cabin\\_mount\\_st\\_marys\\_university.html](https://fitzgeraldtimberframes.com/log_cabin_mount_st_marys_university.html).

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. F-6-24-1

See Continuation Page.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property Less than one acre  
Acreage of historical setting Unknown  
Quadrangle name Emmistsburg

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The selected survey boundary is depicted in Figure 1. It consists of a roughly 30'x30' box encompassing the cabin and its immediate setting. As a moved resource, the boundary includes only the cabin.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	John W. Murphey, Architectural History Services, for:		
organization	Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc.	date	July 31, 2022
street & number	12610 Catoctin Furnace Rd	telephone	240-288-7396
city or town	Thurmont	state	MD

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  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-697-9591

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-24-1

Name: John Hughes Cabin  
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"Archbishop Guilty of Heresy on the Slave-Trade." *New York Times*, October 20, 1861, 3.

Fitzgerald's Heavy Timber Construction, Inc. "Log Cabin, Mount St. Mary's University." Accessed May 22, 2022. [https://fitzgeraldtimberframes.com/log\\_cabin\\_mount\\_st\\_marys\\_university.html](https://fitzgeraldtimberframes.com/log_cabin_mount_st_marys_university.html).

Fitzgerald, Dean. "John Hughes Cabin – 1995 Restoration [project photograph scrapbook]." No date. Mount St. Mary's University, Hugh J. Phillips Library, Special Collections and Archives.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Notes from June 23, 2022 interview with Dean Fitzgerald." Notes on file at the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society.

Fitzpatrick, Kelly and Cherilyn Widell. "Mount Saint Mary's College Old Campus Complex [F-6-24]." Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, December 1, 1980.

"Grotto at St. Mary's Sanctuary from Frantic World." *The News*, April 2, 1970, C-2.

"Grotto Log Cabin to be Dedicated." *Gettysburg Times*, December 6, 1995, B-5.

Hassard, John R. G. *Life of the Most Reverend John Hughes, D.D., First archbishop of New York*. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1866.

Helman, James A. *History of Emmitsburg, Maryland*. Frederick, Md.: Citizens Press, 1906.

Ledoux, Albert H. "A Walking Tour of Mount St. Mary's College and Seminary, Emmitsburg, Maryland." No publisher or date. Mount St. Mary's University, Hugh J. Phillips Library, Special Collections and Archives.

Meline, Mary M. and Edward F. X. McSweeney. *The Story of the Mountain: Mount St. Mary's College and Seminary*, Volumes 1 and 2. Emmitsburg, Md.: The Weekly Chronicle, 1911.

Morvay, Joanne E. "Rebuilding History." *Baltimore Sun*, August 18, 1996, M-1.

Riechmann, Deb. "Historic Cabin Restored." *Star-Democrat*, May 17, 1995, 8-A.

"The John Hughes Cabin." Historical marker. National Shrine Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, Emmitsburg, Maryland.

Shaw, Richard. *Dagger John: The Unquiet Life and times of Archbishop John Hughes of New York*. New York: Paulist Press, 1977.

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-24-1

Name: John Hughes Cabin  
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Smith, Rick. "St. Anthony's Graves." PowerPoint presentation of cemetery research. No date.

Wallace, Edith B. "African American History of the Monocacy-Catoctin Region, Northern Frederick County, Maryland. Historic context prepared for the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society et al, March 8, 2022, Draft. Context on file with the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-6-24-1

Name: John Hughes Cabin  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number Photos Page 1

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### PHOTO LOG

**Name of Photographer:** John W. Murphey  
**Date of Photograph:** February 28, 2022  
**Location of Original Digital File:** Maryland SHPO

**Photo 1 of 4:**  
**Setting, camera facing southeast.**  
**F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_01.tif**

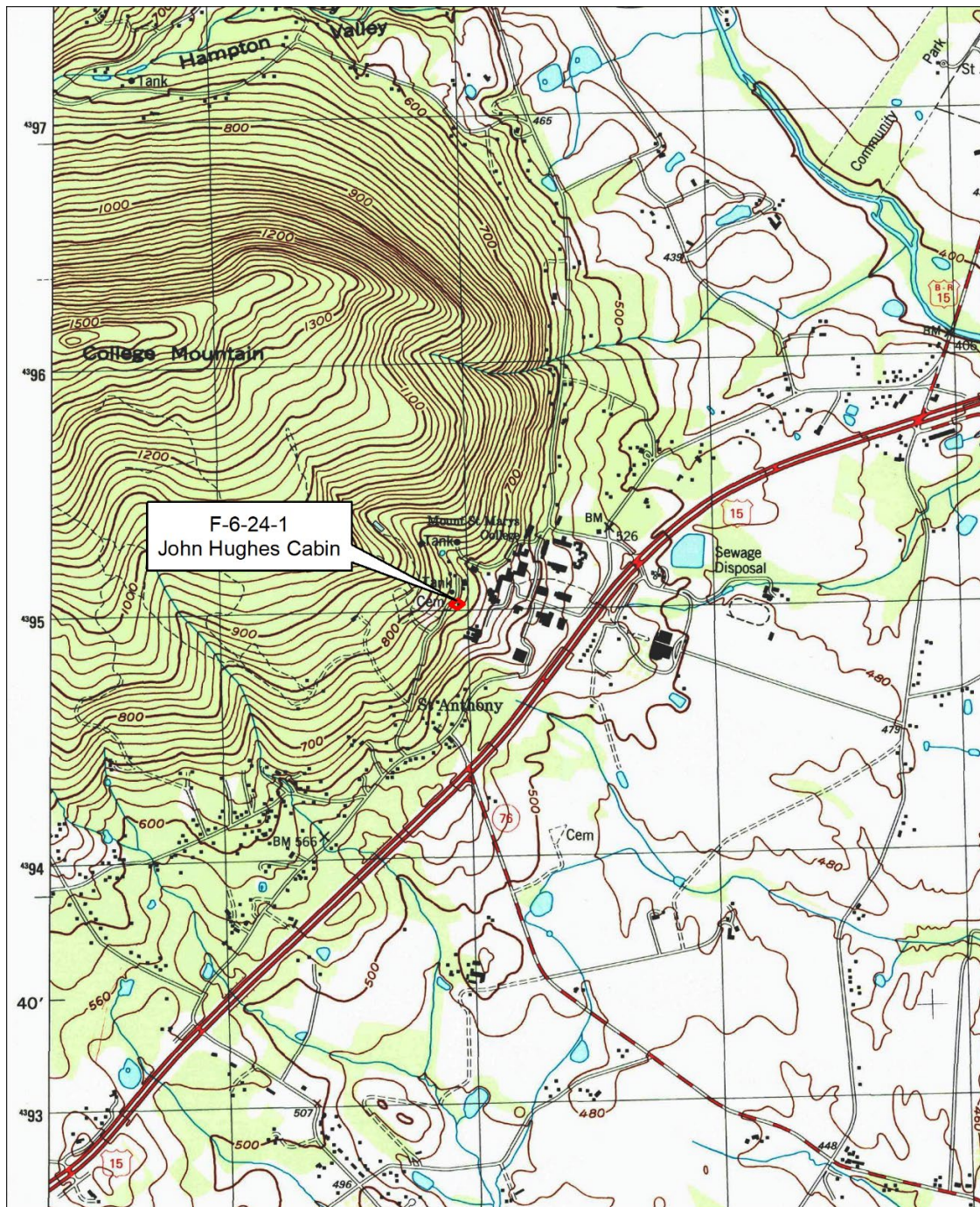
**Photo 2 of 4:**  
**North and west elevations, camera facing southeast.**  
**F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_02.tif**

**Photo 3 of 4:**  
**West elevation, camera facing east.**  
**F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_03.tif**

**Photo 4 of 4:**  
**West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.**  
**F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_04.tif.**



MIHP#: F-6-24-1  
John Hughes Cabin  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County



F-6-24-1  
John Hughes Cabin  
Grotto Road  
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,  
Emmitsburg, MD

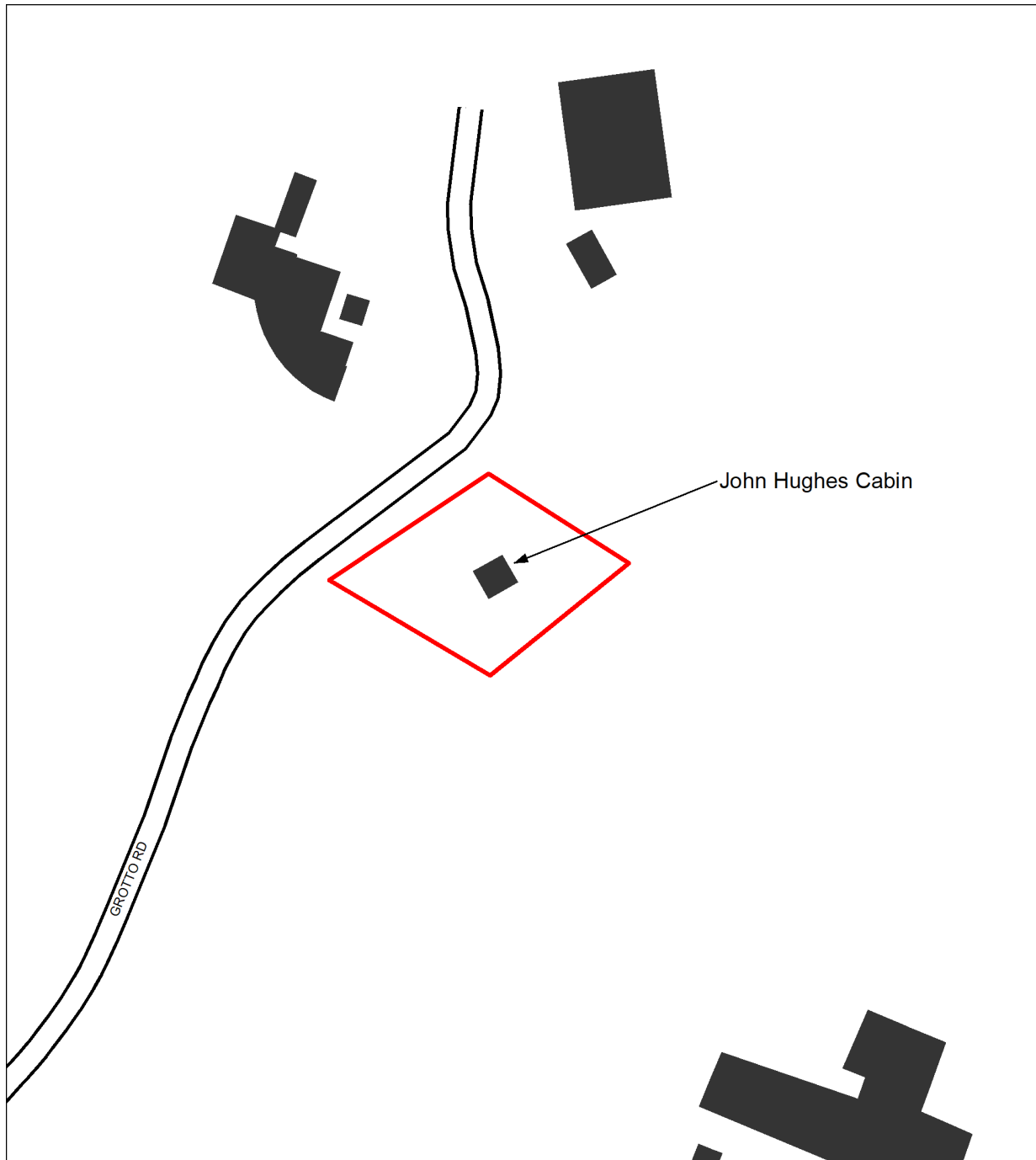
 Property boundary

0 1,000 2,000  
Feet



Figure 1: Survey Boundary Map.

MIHP#: F-6-24-1  
John Hughes Cabin  
Emmitsburg  
Frederick County



**F-6-24-1**  
**John Hughes Cabin**  
**Grotto Road**  
**Plan of property**

■ Building Footprint  
□ Property boundary

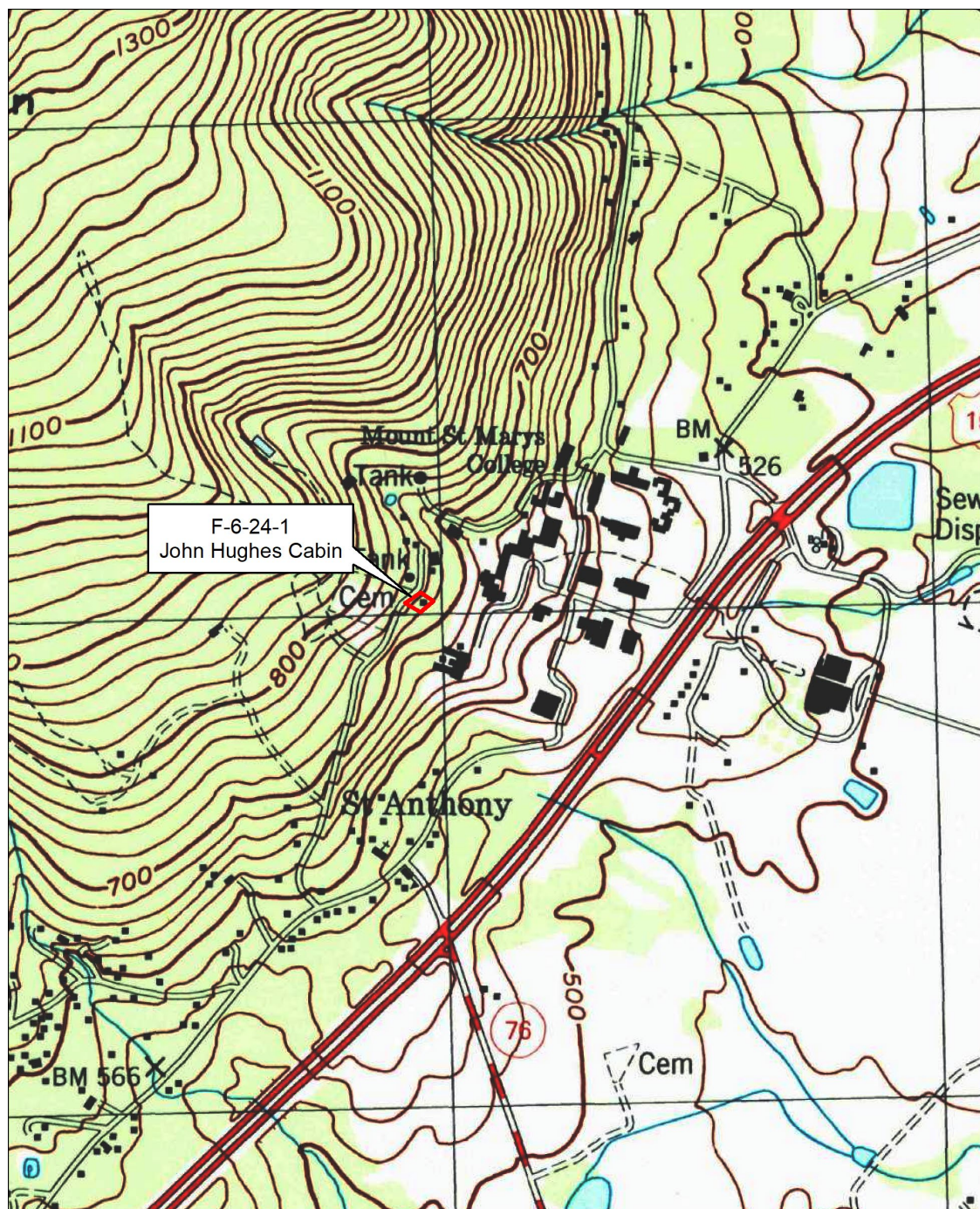
0 50 100  
Feet




**Figure 1A: Plan of property.**



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F-6-24-1  
John Hughes Cabin  
Grotto Road  
USGS 1999 Topographic Quad,  
Emmitsburg, MD

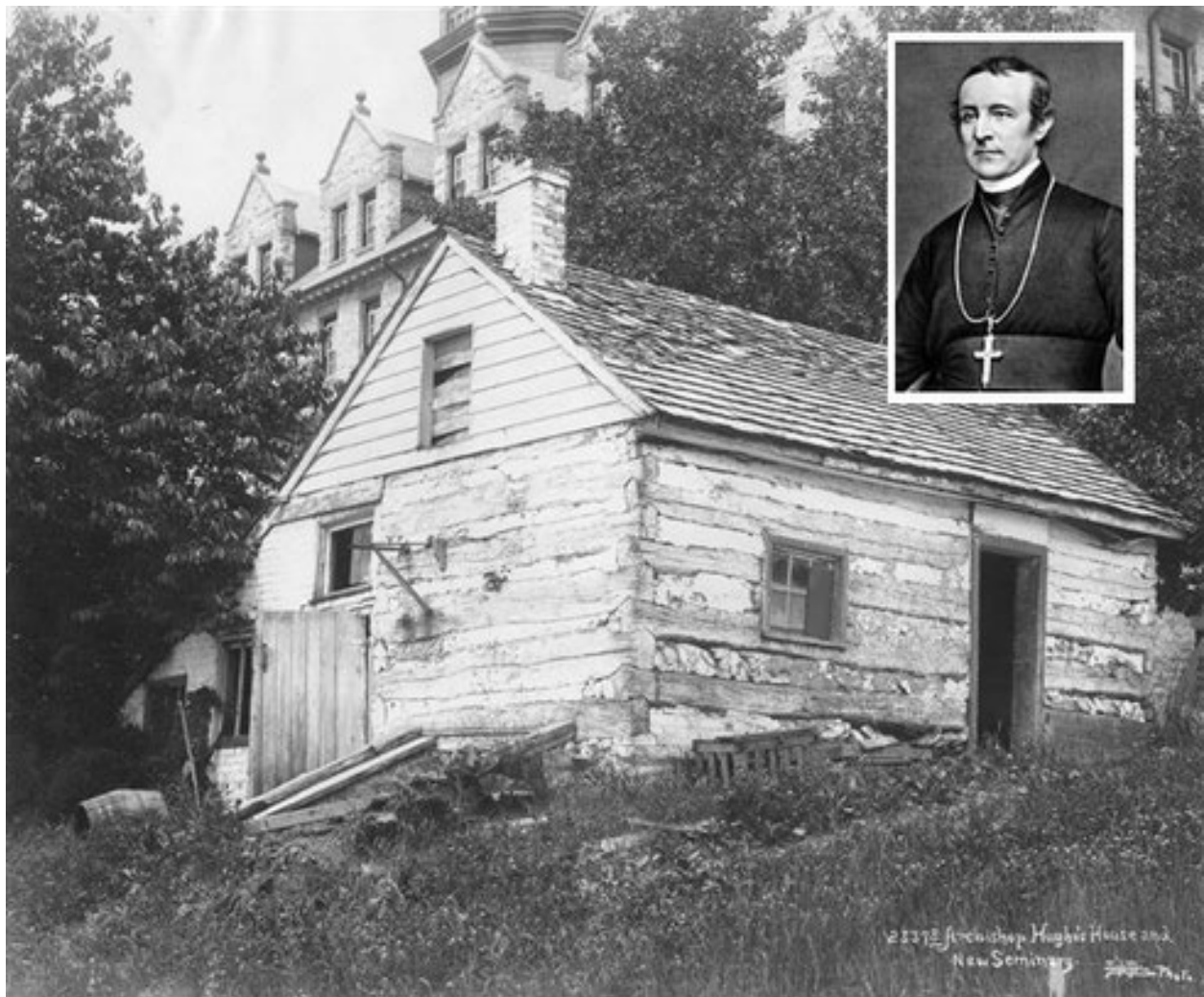
 Property boundary

0 500 1,000  
Feet



Figure 1B: Survey Boundary Map (1:12,000).

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**Frederick County**



**Figure 2: Undated photograph of John Hughes Cabin.**  
**Courtesy Mount St. Mary's University, Hugh J. Phillips Library, Special Collections and Archives.**



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**Frederick County**



**Figure 3: Cabin under restoration/reconstruction, 1995.**  
**Courtesy Fitzgerald's Heavy Timber Construction, Inc.**

**MIHP#: F-6-24-1**  
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**Emmitsburg**  
**Frederick County**

**Chain of Title**

Not performed because of institutional property.

## John Hughes Cabin Photo Log

MIHP No.: F-6-24-1

MIHP Name: John Hughes Cabin

County: Frederick

Photographers: John W. Murphey

Dates: February 28, 2022

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink on Epson Premium Semimatte Photo Paper

Image File Name	Image Description
F-6-24-1 2022-02-28 01.tif	Setting, camera facing southeast.
F-6-24-1 2022-02-28 02.tif	North and west elevations, camera facing southeast.
F-6-24-1 2022-02-28 03.tif	West elevation, camera facing east.
F-6-24-1 2022-02-28 04.tif	West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.



F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_01.tif

Setting, camera facing southeast.



F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_02.tif      North and west elevations, camera facing southeast.



F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_03.tif      West elevation, camera facing east.





F-6-24-1\_2022-02-28\_04.tif      West and south elevations, camera facing northeast.