

CAR-36  
Neck Meeting House  
Denton  
Private

1802

Standing in a small grove of trees in West Denton is the Neck Meeting House built by the local Quakers in 1802. The building measures 20' x 30' and stands upon brick piers. Its exterior has been largely renewed, but the interior retains original sheathing and some benches.

The land was deeded by William Wilson to the Trustees of the Meeting. On September 26, 1802, the first meeting was held in the building. It was later used as a school around 1856. Neck Meeting was abandoned in 1890 for lack of funds and participants. Between that time and 1949, it was owned and partially maintained by interested families with Neck Meeting associations. Choptank Electric Cooperative owns the land today and maintains the National Register Site.

NR

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic NECK QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number Maryland Route 404 & Maryland Route 328  not for publicationcity, town Denton  vicinity of congressional district One

state Maryland county Caroline

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: not in use

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

name Delmarva Power Company

street &amp; number telephone no.:

city, town Denton state and zip code Maryland

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Caroline County Courthouse liber

street &amp; number Courthouse Square folio

city, town Denton state Maryland

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town state

# 7. Description

Survey No. CAR-36

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The Neck Quaker Meeting House is located on the north side of Maryland Route 404 approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the town of Denton, on the northwest corner of the intersection with Maryland Route 328. The Meeting House is located in a grove of mature oaks and smaller mixed hardwoods and pine trees. There are six marked burials visible with stones dated from the 1850s to 1890. Two plain granite stones with no markings identifies another burial, presumably dating to the same period; more recently, interments were made in 1969 and 1979. It is assumed that other burial sites are present but are no longer marked. A cast iron pump is located about 10 yards to the southeast of the meeting house.

The meeting house is a one story rectangular frame building with a pitched gable roof oriented on an east-west axis approximately parallel to Route 404. The building measures 30 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 20 feet five inches deep; it rests on a continuous brick foundation and is covered with plain weatherboard siding and a wood shingle roof.

The principal facade faces south to Route 404. There is only one door in this facade; a low, wide door measuring five feet one inch high and three feet five inches wide. This door is offset to left of center and is flanked by single 6/6 windows on either side.

The batten door is not original but appears to be a later 19th century replacement. It is constructed of plain vertical boards secured to three beveled battens with machine-made nails and is hung on hand-wrought H-L hinges mounted with screws. A small hickory string-latch appears to date to the installation of the second door, but the hinges and a wrought iron bracket for a drop bar appear to be original.

The flanking windows are fitted with board shutters that also appear to be a later 19th century addition or replacement. They are constructed of vertical beaded boards secured to two beveled battens with wood screws; they are hung on butt hinges.

The continuous brick foundation is relatively crudely laid in a random bond. The random width, plain weatherboard siding is circular sawn and secured with machine-made nails, with an average exposure of 4- $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The eaves are boxed in with plain, unbanded boards; the roof is covered with wood shingles.

(Continued on White Sheet)

# 8. Significance

Survey No. CAR-36

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 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 checked="" 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	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

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

The Neck Meeting House in West Denton is the only extant Quaker Meeting House in Caroline County and one of only a few still standing on the Eastern Shore. Up until the time of the Revolution, the Quaker and Episcopal Churches were by far the most active and numerous of denominations on the Eastern Shore, and the Quakers were in the forefront of the abolition movement in the state up until the Civil War. The few meeting houses which remain are important reminders of the Quaker heritage.

The Neck Meeting House and three other meeting houses are listed on the National Register.\* There are two brick meeting houses located in Cecil County: The West Nottingham Meeting House (CE-227) built in 1811, and the substantially older East Nottingham Meeting House (CE-82) which dates to 1724 and has been altered and expanded after several fires. Two other meeting houses are located in Talbot County: the historic Third Haven Meeting House built in 1684 which retains virtually all of its original appearance, and the Peach Blossom Meeting House (T-121), a small octagonal frame building constructed in the late nineteenth century.

The majority of the meeting houses which once stood on the Eastern Shore have vanished although a few are still possibly standing in converted form. Among these is the former Greensboro Meeting House, a frame building constructed shortly after the Quakers acquired the property in 1795. This has now been moved to Ridgely and converted to a private residence. Other Quaker meeting houses still possibly exist in Preston and about three miles west of Federalsburg in Dorchester County. The latter was known as the Piney Grove Meeting House and was converted to a residence in the mid-twentieth century.

(Continued on White Sheet)



7.1 Description (Continued)

On the east gable end of the building, there is a single door centered in the first story and a small shuttered window opening offset to left of center in the upper gable. This door is more of a standard size, measuring two feet six inches wide and six feet two inches high. It is constructed of random-width beaded boards secured to three beveled battens with hand-wrought nails. The door is hung on plain butt hinges that do not appear to be original. Scattered nail holes do not seem to be related to earlier H-L hinges; the original hinge arrangement is not evident. The gable opening is fitted with a battened shutter but no sash. The shutter is constructed of plain vertical boards nailed to beveled battens with machine-made nails; it is hung on butt hinges. The foundation and siding match the front facade; the gable eaves are trimmed with unbeaded, tapered rakeboards.

A pair of 6/6 windows are the only openings on the rear facade. These windows are placed approximately one foot higher than on the other three facades to allow for the facing bench that is placed against this wall inside. The plain batten shutters are hung with large barn hinges; notches for earlier butt hinges are evident. An opening near the west end of the foundation wall allows limited access to the crawl space under the building. The siding, cornice and roof match the front facade.

A single 6/6 window centered on the first story is the only opening in the west gable wall. This window is fitted with early shutters constructed of single beaded boards reinforced with beveled battens secured with wrought nails. They are hung with wrought strap hinges mounted with wood screws and nails that are heavily covered with whitewash. The foundation, siding and rakeboards match the east gable wall.

The interior consists of a single large room with an enclosed stair in the northeast corner. There is no evidence of any partition that might have divided the meeting room. A "facing" or elders bench on a raised platform extends the full length of the north facade wall. The platform is raised ten inches above the rest of the floor; a simple balustrade extends along the frontedge of this platform. The balustrade consists of a simple rail with molded top edges supported by widely spaced newel posts with beaded edges facing the elders' bench and plain edges facing the room. A simple bench is built into the room face of the balustrade, similar to the "secondary" facing bench at Third Haven Meeting House in neighboring Talbot County. The latter bench is constructed with very fine machine-made nails, but the nailing battens that receive the bevel supports to the floor appear to be nailed with wrought nails. It would appear that these benches have been rebuilt but a detailed examination is needed. The elders' bench is built against the north wall of the room and is similar to Third Haven in that there are wide, beaded boards nailed to the wall framing to form the bevel back. These boards are nailed with wrought T-head nails, while the horizontal sheathing above the bench is nailed with

(Continued)

7.2 Description (Continued)

the very finely made machine nails presumed to date to the later renovation. Beaded horizontal boards received with T-head nails survive on all four walls of the room; the rest of the interior sheathing is evidently later and may be evidence that this meeting room was once lined with benches on all four walls, with plaster above the bench backs, as at Third Haven. A detailed examination will require lights and a thorough sweeping to search for nail holes and ghosts of bench supports. Eight moveable benches are arranged in two rows on either side of a central aisle leading to the south door. These are similar to the 18th century benches at Third Haven but are constructed with machine made nails.

The ceiling joists are beaded and are left exposed. They measure 2 3/4" x 7 1/2" and appear to be of poplar. They are too small in section for the twenty foot span and have been reinforced in this century with a heavy beam and two posts bisecting the meeting room longitudinally.

The stair in the northeast corner of the room is enclosed with early beaded boards nailed with wrought T-head nails; the stair soffit was sheathed at a later date.

The loft is floored but otherwise unfinished. The unglazed window in the east gable is the only opening. The roof is of common rafter construction; the rafter pairs are joined at the ridge with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. Collar beams are half-lapped and nailed with wrought nails; the rafters rest on flat false plates.

8.1 Significance: (Continued)

The Neck Meeting House is therefore a rare and unaltered example of religious architecture of this sect. It was built in 1802 and retains much of its interior pit-sawn chestnut and pine woodwork. For many years it was also used as a school by the local Quakers. The meeting house was sold by the Quakers in 1905 and acquired by the present owners in 1949.

\* The other three meeting houses on the National Register are the Third Haven Meeting House in Easton, the East Nottingham Meeting House in Calvert, and the West Nottingham Meeting House.

Neck Meeting House  
Denton, Maryland

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Geoffrey B. Henry  
June 1984

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

NR

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

THE NECK MEETING HOUSE AND YARD

0600361310

CAR 36

AND/OR COMMON

QUAKER MEETING HOUSE AND GRAVEYARD, DENTON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North side of Maryland Route 404, onehalf mile west of

Denton Bridge

CITY, TOWN

West Denton

VICINITY OF

First

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY

Caroline

CODE

011

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Choptank Electric Cooperative, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

Route 404

CITY, TOWN

Denton

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

21629

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Caroline County Courthouse

DEED REF 113/197

STREET & NUMBER

Market Street

CITY, TOWN

Denton

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## DESCRIPTION

CAR-36

## CONDITION

## CHECK ONE

## CHECK ONE

 EXCELLENT DETERIORATED UNALTERED ORIGINAL SITE GOOD RUINS ALTERED MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_ FAIR UNEXPOSED

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

The Neck Meeting House, situated in a grove of trees on the north side of Maryland Route 404, one-half mile west of Denton Bridge in West Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, is a one-story, frame building measuring twenty by thirty feet. Constructed in 1802, it is in poor repair, and covered with clapboards of late 19th century date, cut with a circular saw. The building sits on a foundation consisting of the original brick piers filled in with later brickwork. Some of the sills are rotted and need to be replaced, making the structure sag somewhat.

There are two entrances to the building. The southeast facade is three bays long with a wide batten door flanked by two six-over-six sash windows. The one-bay northeast gable end contains the other door. The northwest facade consists of two bays, each with a six-over-six sash window. The southwest gable end also contains a six-over-six sash window. The window sash are later replacements, but the window sills are original. Most of the original shutters remain. They are single board batten shutters, one pair of which is still hung with H-hinges.

The wood-shingled roof was installed in recent years by the Choptank Electric Cooperative Inc., owner of the property. There is a terracotta pipe meant to ventilate a centrally located heating stove projecting from the roof.

On the interior, the walls and floors of the meeting house are still partially covered with the original pit-sawed chestnut and pine boards. Some of the flooring on the first floor has been replaced, but that on the second remains intact.

There are eight original, moveable wooden benches and three original stationary benches in the building. At the eastern end is a closed stairway (railing missing) with its original door. A center support beam on posts was installed after construction to further support the second floor.

Conflicting information regarding the construction of the building indicates that it may have been built in two sections. However, this is not evidenced in the pegged rafters which are all similar.

A broken hand pump is located in the yard south of the building. It stood underneath a small shed roof on posts until 1974 when this collapsed.

The graveyard on the east side of the building contains only stones dated after 1850. Among these are the graves of Jonathan and Rebecca Tylor (see #8).

NR 36  
CAR-36

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1802

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ALSO SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #2

"In the year 1801, Quakers living near Denton who had formerly belonged to the Nicho Friends, asked Third Haven Meeting for the privilege of holding preparatory meetings building a meeting house.<sup>1</sup> This request was granted and in the next year, the situa having been selected and plans for the building completed it was found that \$60 was ed beyond what could be supplied by the Neck Meeting. This amount was raised by oth Friends and on September 26, 1802 the first service was held in the new building....

The 1 1/2-acre lot on which the Neck Meeting House stands was conveyed by William Wi an early (1787) settler in Caroline County, to the Society of Friends in 1804 for E4 for a meeting house.<sup>3</sup> The lot was a tiny part of Wilson's home tract called "Contro The original grantees of this lot were Tristram Needles and Samuel Troth, members of Haven Meeting in Talbot County, and Solomon Kenton, James Wilson (son of William), J Dawson, and William Emmerson, members of the Friends Meeting in Tuckahoe Neck, Carol County. The first service was held in the new building in 1802,<sup>5</sup> which indicates th building was erected two years prior to the deed of conveyance for the land.

In the 1850's the meeting house was used as a private school in addition to its reli function. Eliza Heacock of Philadelphia ran this school for a time, making it stron through her efforts and ability. Miss Rachel B. Satterthwaite of Denton was another known teacher of this school. Just prior to the Civil War, abolitionist meetings we held in the Neck Meeting House. During the war itself, it was used as a camping gro and barracks by the Northern troops.<sup>6</sup>

By 1905 the building had been abandoned as a place of worship and was sold by the tr of Third Haven Monthly Meeting of Friends (Talbot County) to J. Edward Tylor of Talb County for \$200.<sup>7</sup> Tylor's will of 1916 shows that his father and mother, Jonathan a Rebecca Tylor, had been buried in this lot. He devised the entire parcel to his son Edward Scott Tylor of Washington, D.C.<sup>8</sup> In 1928 Edward sold it to his uncle, Wilson Tylor, who in turn sold it to Mrs. Elizabeth White Dixon of Baltimore.<sup>9</sup> In 1930 she made extensive repairs,<sup>10</sup> and in 1949 her heirs sold it to the Choptank Electric Coope Inc., the owner of the land adjoining the east side of the lot. Provision was inclu this deed that the tract be maintained as a historic landmark and that the graves no disturbed, but with no obligation to maintain the building.<sup>11</sup>

It is noteworthy also that Jonathan and Rebecca Tylor were grandparents of former U.S Congressman Edward T. Miller, who wrote a letter to Wilbert L. Merriken, a lawyer in Denton, in 1947 showing that fact and pointing out the significance of the building : graveyard to Eastern Shoremen: "With reference to the old Friends Meeting House on outskirts of Denton, I used to know a good deal about it. As a matter of fact, it h

(see continuation sheet #1)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET The Neck Meeting House  
Caroline County, ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1  
Maryland

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

great sentimental value in my family and among the families of Eastern Shore Quakers."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>It should be noted that there are statements in Cochrane, et al, History of Caroline County (see #9) that the Nicholite Friends existed as a separate society in Caroline County from 1797 to 1817 and then transferred their three meeting houses in Caroline County, including their Neck Meeting House near Denton, to Third Haven Meeting Talbot County. However, the deed of 1804 conveying the Denton lot is made out to both Third Haven and Tuckahoe Neck Monthly Meeting members.

<sup>2</sup>"The Neck Meeting House at Denton," Rural Living (Choptank Electric Cooperative Inc.), Vol. 26, #3 (January, 1971).

<sup>3</sup>Caroline County Land Record TB I/14.

<sup>4</sup>E. F. Horsey, "Origins of Caroline County, Maryland, . . . , Vol. I (Denton, Maryland: By the Author, 1974), pp. 29-30

<sup>5</sup>L. C. Cochrane, et al, History of Caroline County (Federalsburg, Maryland: Stowell Publishing Company, 1920), p. 113.

<sup>6</sup>Cochrane, p. 113.

<sup>7</sup>Caroline County Land Record TLD 69/586.

<sup>8</sup>Caroline County Will JIH 12/69.

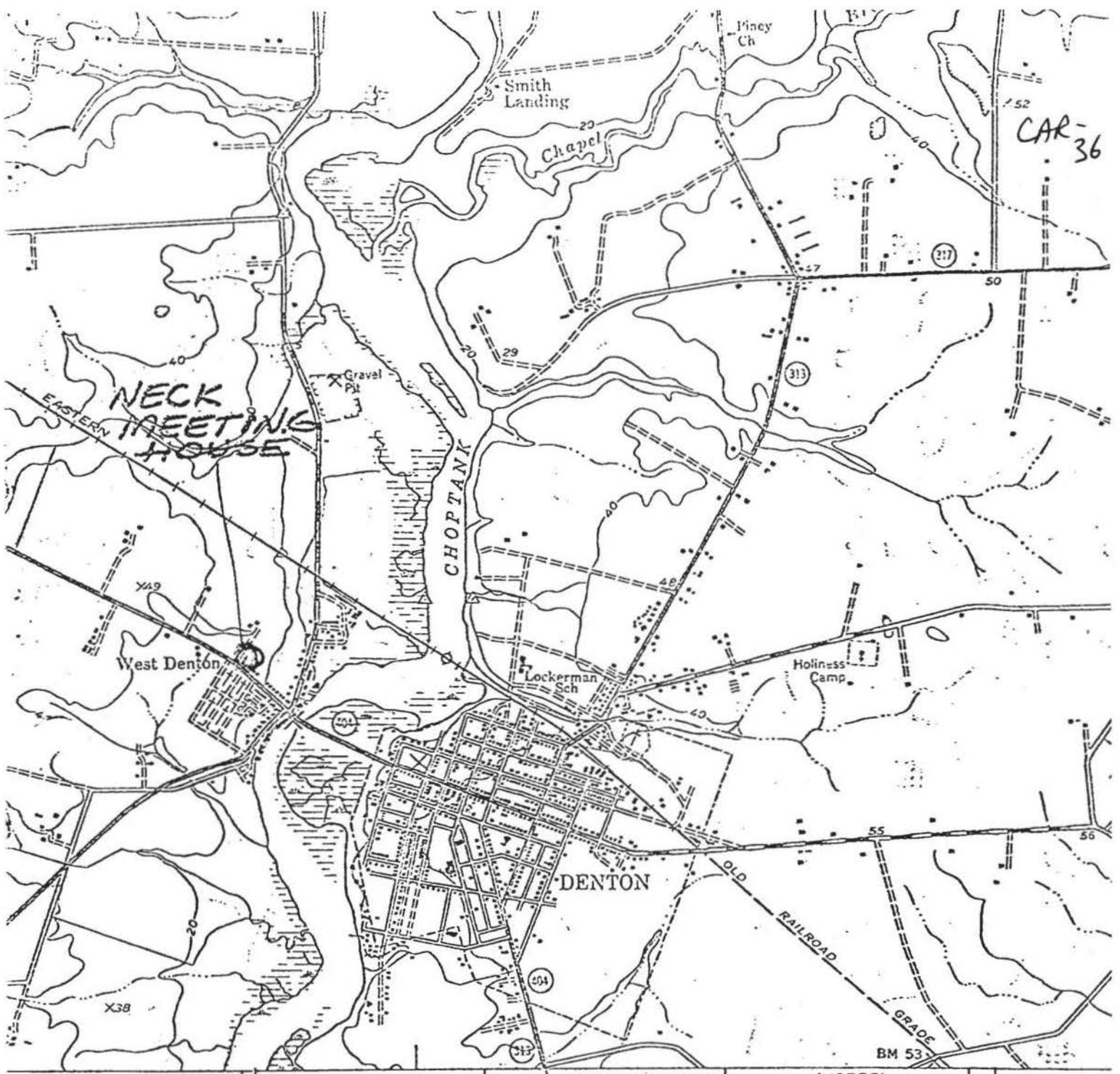
<sup>9</sup>Caroline County Land Records TCH 89/542 and TCH 91/11.

<sup>10</sup>K. Carroll, Quakerism on the Eastern Shore (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1970), p. 179.

<sup>11</sup>Caroline County Land Record DRH 113/197.

<sup>12</sup>Letter, Edward T. Miller to Wilbert L. Merriken, 1/23/1947, copy in files of the Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.





CAR-36

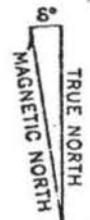
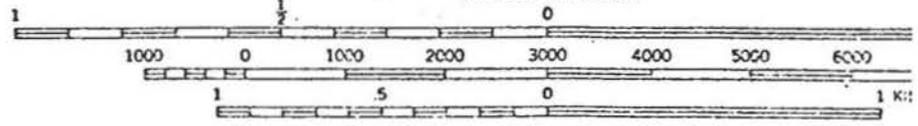
1 130 000 FEET

50'

ANDERSONTOWN 5.1 MI  
FEDERALSBURG 18 MI.

(HOBBS)

SCALE 1:24 000



APPROXIMATE MEAN  
DECLINATION, 1944

1005  
342



25 MATTHEWS 0.8 MI. EASTON 14 MI. 26 1130 000 FEET 50' 428 ANDERSONTOWN 5.1 MI. 429 FEDERALSBURG 18 MI. 430 47'30"

Service  
he Geological Survey

raphs by photogrammetric methods  
4. Aerial photographs taken 1942  
orth American datum  
yland coordinate system  
se Mercator grid ticks.

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA, 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CAR-36 Neck Quaker Meeting  
House  
Denton, Maryland  
Denton U. S. G. S. Quad

CAR-36



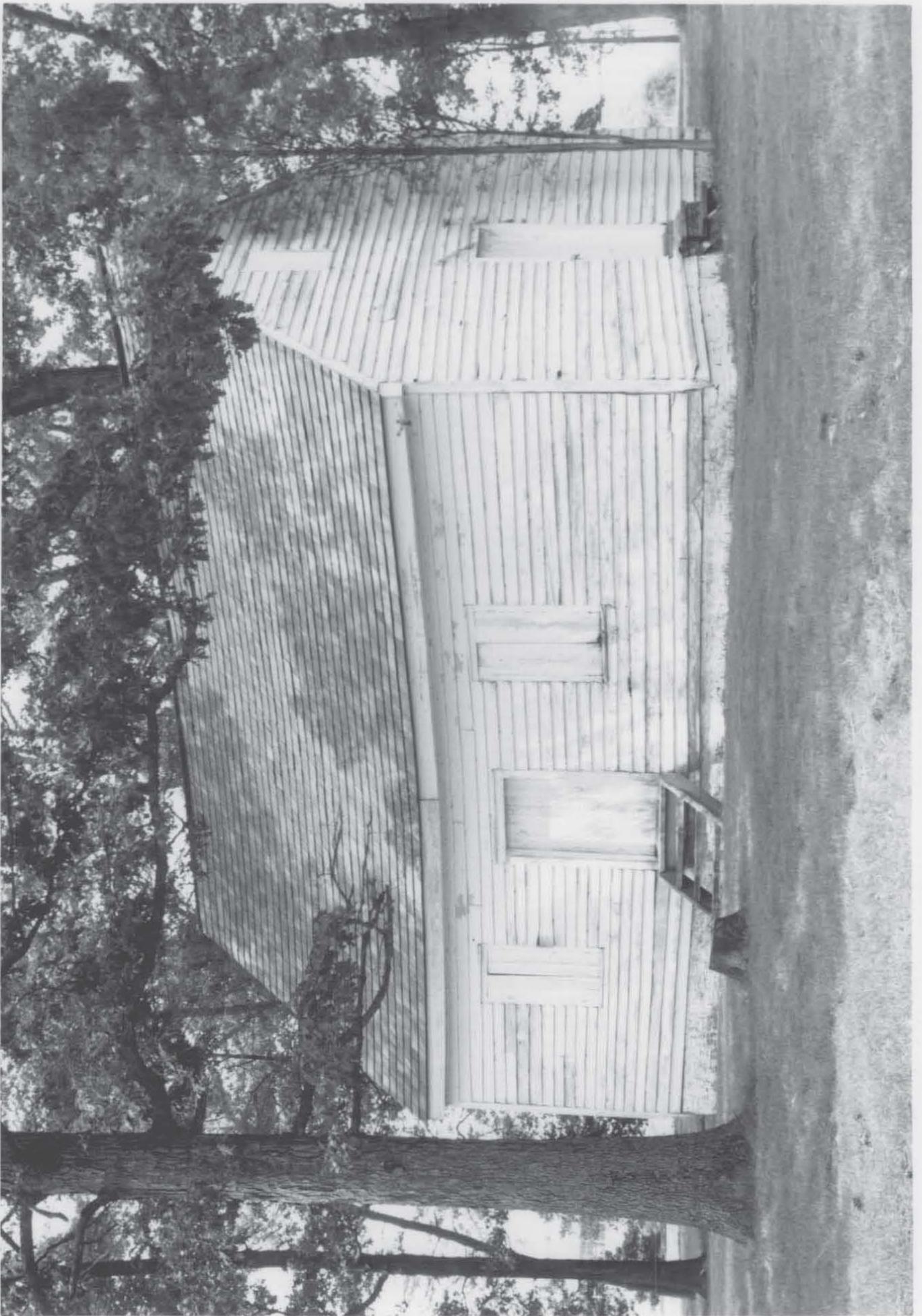
Naak Meeting House

CAR-36



M. Bowne

5/70



574

NECK MEETING HOUSE, Denton  
Caroline County, Maryland

CAR-36

J.M. Kilvington          June 1976  
Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis

southwest facade



554

car. Neck mty. HSE.

J.M.K. 6176

Charoline County



53

Car. Neck Mtg. Hse.

J.M.K. 6/16

Caroline Co.  
M. Denton