

HO-35

Christ Episcopal Church "Old Brick,"
6800 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia vicinity
Howard County, Maryland
Private
1809

Description:

Christ Episcopal Church, known as "Old Brick," is located on the west side of Oakland Mills Road in Columbia. The church is a one-story, two-bay by three-bay brick structure of 5 to 1 common bond with a rubble stone foundation that is now mostly below grade, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The brick has been sandblasted and was re-pointed in Portland cement with flush joints. There are traces of a soft white lime mortar in cracks and holes in the brick that could be earlier pointing, but some of this is in the center of the brick suggesting the possibility of rough casting at one time. The church faces east, with the altar end at the west. A sacristy has been added to the west end of the church, and this has a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The east end of the ridge is hipped so as not to block the window on the west end of the church. The sacristy is one story tall and one bay square. The east elevation has two doorways. In the center of the east elevation, extending up to the gable end, is a tripartite window with a nine-over-nine double-hung sash in the center and a vertically-aligned three-over-three sash to each side. Above this is a roundel that appears to be slate. It is engraved with an eight-point star in the center, flanked by the words "Christ Church" and the date "1809" at the bottom. There is a belfry at the east end of the ridge. The church doors face east, with the altar at the west end. The sanctuary is all one space, and the doors open into it. There is a gallery around the north, south, and east sides of the sanctuary. There is a new stairway added in the southeast corner. The original stairway is in the northeast corner, and is open, with winders at the bottom.

Significance:

Christ (Episcopal) Church, aka "Old Brick," dates its formation at least back to 1711, the earliest surviving records. The formation of Queen Caroline Parish notes that an incomplete building already stood in the new parish in 1728. No evidence of the original church building survives. James MacGill (1701-1779), a native of Perth, Scotland, was appointed minister for the church in 1730 and established himself on a 900-acre estate in the area known as "Athol." The last recorded meeting in the old church was on Easter Monday, 1776. Given Rev. MacGill's age and the problems caused by the Revolution, there was apparently no minister available to serve the congregation regularly, and the vestry may have been divided by the political events and the oath of allegiance required of them by Maryland. While the church apparently met irregularly under traveling preachers, the building itself seems to have been neglected, and this situation continued for quite some time. The disestablishment of Anglicanism resulted in a significant

decrease in funds both to maintain existing churches and to build new ones. The state of the parish was described by Rev. Oliver Norris in 1810: "For more than 20 years previous to my settlement in this parish, it has been destitute of a rector. Not a vestige of the Parish church remained.... On the 22nd of last August, the foundations of a new church were laid on the spot where the old one stood; and we expect, that within two months, it will be completely finished." The history of the church in the nineteenth century is a cyclical one of success under a resident minister and the creation of associated chapels, followed by financial difficulty, the loss of the minister, and the cessation of services at "Old Brick." A major renovation occurred in 1899, funded by Mrs. Mollie MacGill Rosenberg, of Galveston Texas, in memory of her ancestor, Rev. James MacGill. Mrs. Rosenberg later gave three memorial stained glass windows in 1909. A new sanctuary was built in 1993 on the site.

7. Description

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Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

Christ Episcopal Church, known as "Old Brick," is located at 6800 Oakland Mills Road, on the west side of the road, in Columbia, in east-central Howard County, Maryland. The church is a one-story, two-bay by three-bay brick structure of 5 to 1 common bond with a rubble stone foundation that is now mostly below grade, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The brick has been sandblasted and was re-pointed in Portland cement with flush joints. There are traces of a soft white lime mortar in cracks and holes in the brick that could be earlier pointing, but some of this is in the center of the brick suggesting the possibility of rough casting at one time. The church faces east, with the altar end at the west. A sacristy has been added to the west end of the church, and this has a rubble stone foundation, weatherboards, and a gable roof with wood shingles and an east-west ridge. The east end of the ridge is hipped so as not to block the window on the west end of the church. The sacristy is one story tall and one bay square.

Church-Exterior

The east elevation has two doorways, each with a pair of doors that has four panels on each leaf, with sunken fields and ovolo and cavetto panel moulds. There is wood architrave with a broken field and three beads on an inner edge, and with a flat quirked ogee backband. There is a plain frieze above the top architrave with a pedimented cornice above it. The doorways have new brick sills and plinths and two granite steps below each door, with metal railings. Above each door is a triangular patch of modern brick. In the center of the east elevation, extending up to the gable end, is a tripartite window with a nine-over-nine double-hung sash in the center and a vertically-aligned three-over-three sash to each side. The window has a wood sill and a frame with a beaded interior edge. The frame is flush with the brick front and is not pinned. There is a splayed brick jack arch in new brick above the window, and above this is a roundel that appears to be slate. It is set into the brick wall with brick voussoirs around it. It is engraved with an eight-point star in the center, flanked by the words "Christ Church" and the date "1809" at the bottom. There are also several names engraved on the stone, including "Sam Brown, Sam King?" and two others that are no longer legible. The church has a wood box cornice. There is a belfry at the east end of the ridge, with four wood chamfered posts supporting a gable roof with an east-west ridge, wood shingles, and open eaves. There is a bronze bell hanging in the belfry. The brick has been reworked between the lintel and the roundel.

The south elevation has three windows, each with a splayed brick jack arch and a wood sill. The west windowsill is pegged. There are wide wood jambs that have a beaded interior edge and no clear evidence of pegs in the top corners. The west bay window has stained glass, the center bay has a 12-over-1 sash where the bottom muntins have been broken out, and the east bay has a 12-over-12 sash. There is a tie rod plate near the eave at the east end. The wood box cornice has an ogee moulding below it. The south elevation of the sacristy has a modern flush door and frame with two cast concrete steps below it. The west elevation has a six-over-six double-hung sash with a bullnose frame and hardware for blinds. The north elevation has a six-over-six sash that matches that of the west elevation.

The west elevation of the brick church has a new door to the north of the sacristy with new fluted pilasters, all of this work dating to the 20th century. A porch roof attaches here, and the other end of the porch roof connects to the parish hall to the west. The gable end of the church has a tripartite window that matches the east elevation but has stained glass. The jack arch is made with old brick. There are no beads visible on the window frame. There is an exterior brick chimney north of the window that passes through the roof of the sacristy. The gable end has wood rake boards.

The north elevation has a 12-over-12 sash in the east and center bays, and a stained glass window in the west bay. These windows match those of the south elevation, with no evidence of pegs in the frames. There is a wood box cornice and a tie rod plate near the east eave.

Church-Interior

The church doors face east, with the altar at the west end. The sanctuary is all one space, and the doors open into it. The floor is

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new brick set in mortar, with a raised brick dais at the west end for the altar. The walls have half wainscot of alternating boards, with some boards having three beads in the center and one at the edge, and the other boards having two ogees in the center that have been altered to create two beads in the center. There is chair rail at the top of the wainscot, with a quirked ogee below the shelf. Above the chair rail is plaster, and the wall sounds hollow, as if it was furred-out when the wainscot was added. The architrave has a backband with a small cavetto, then a quirked ogee, and with a beaded interior edge. The sash have 10-inch by 12-inch lights, of all new glass, with ovolo muntins, parting beads, and what appears to be a check rail. The sash are hung on chains, and there is no evidence of pins. The muntins do not pass through the meeting rail. The sash probably date from the 20th century. The two west sash were replaced with stained glass. The south window is in memory of "Charles McGill, M.D., born 12 July 1806, Balto. MD." The window is also labeled "Surgeon in Army of N. Va. CSA, d 5 May 1881 Chesterfield Co, Va. Erected by Molly R[ag]an McGill Rosenberg 1909 to her father." The window shows Christ healing the stick. The north window is in memory of "Mary McGill, dau. of Rev. James McGill b. 25 Mar. 1749 at Athol, A. A. Co. d. 18 Aug. 1824 at Hagerstown, MD." It is also marked "She reared my father and his five brothers." and was erected by Molly Reagan McGill Rosenberg in 1909 to her great-great-aunt. The window shows Christ with children. The west wall wainscot is 7 feet high in the center with a wood cornice at the top that has an ogee above a cavetto above an ovolo. The center of the cornice was cut out, and it appears that this was done because something tall was here, probably a tall altar. The top board on the wainscot was added probably after what was here was subsequently removed.

There is a gallery around the north, south, and east sides of the sanctuary. It is supported by four Doric wood columns on tall plinth blocks. Most of the top torus is hidden by a board on the soffit that must be added later. The balustrades have fascia at the bottom, then architrave like the windows, but the architrave has a broken field. The rails and stiles above have no evidence of being pegged and have plywood between them to create panels. There is a moulding at the top of the balustrade that has an ovolo above a cavetto and bead, with a quirked ogee and bead at the bottom. A board was added on top of the balustrade, with a brass and wood railing that is screwed to this board.

There are two paired doors on the east elevation. The doors are hung near the outer edge of the wall, not the inner edge. They have four panels on each leaf, with sunken fields and ovolo and cavetto panel moulds. The doors are not mortised and tenoned and pinned. They are hung on butt hinges that are foliate and have ball finials. The hinges are painted, but are probably cast iron, and have three knuckles. There is a plain cast iron rim lock with a black knob. There is a cast iron foliate spring latch at the top of the door. The four-light transom has ovolo muntins and is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. The jambs are plain boards that have been repaired at the bottom and pieced at the inner side. The architrave matches the windows. There are two doors on the west. The north door is a modern wood six-panel door with a plain frame. The south door has three lying panels above the lock rail and is altered below the lock rail. The panels have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and they are labeled "Thos. Clark." There is a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob and a seal that has been painted over. The strike plate is marked "CARPENTER PATENTEE," with a crown and the letters "WR" in the brass on the edge. The top panels of the door are hand-planed. The doors lead to the sacristy. South of the south door on the west wall is a wooden memorial tablet that is painted black and marbleized. The tablet has an angel with a horn at the top, and this appears to be a transfer print. Below the angel, in gold letters, is painted "in, memory, of, the, Hon. BLE Judge Henry Ridgely, the, first promoter, of this church, who, departed this life June 22, 1811, in the 48th year, of his, age. Blessed, are, the, dead, who, die, in the Lord, from henceforth, yeah sayeth the spirit that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." There is a new stairway added in the southeast corner. The original stairway is in the northeast corner, and is open, with winders at the bottom. The stairway ascends to the west. It has a square newel and is faced with wainscot. The inner side of the balustrade is 3-inch tongue and grooved rough boards that are not planed. The railing at the top is wide random-width tongue and grooved boards with a bead on the edge. These boards vary between 8 and 12 inches.

Several pews on the main story remain, and they are of three sizes. The smallest are about 2 feet, 9 inches long; others are 6 feet 6-1/2 inches long, and the largest are between 8 feet 4-1/2 inches and 8 feet 6-1/2 inches long. The pews are paneled, with sunken,

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flat panels that are hand-planed, and the rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The inner side of the panels is bead and butt work, and the backs are set at an angle. The ends of the pews are also paneled, and have one stile that is wider than the other, sometimes this being the front stile, and sometimes it being the back one. The pews have an ogee bracket base under the seat on each end. One of these pews has a narrower end panel with a board added to make the stile much wider on one end, while the other end has two panels with no stile at the back. Most of these pews have one panel on each end. The medium-length pew has a board added to one stile to make it wider, while the other end has a plain board. The back center rail, however, is in the exact center. The pews appear to be made up of reused pieces, as opposed to being altered. There are two pews that have been moved to the new brick chapel. They are about 4 feet, 2-3/4 inches long and are consistent with the other pews. They each have one panel on their back, and one of them has numbering revealed under later paint on one end. The present number is 103, but it appears that there was a number 9 previously, beneath the number 1.

The altar rail has banded brass posts with scroll brackets that have a patera in the center. The railing appears to be walnut. There is a brass lectern and Bible stand. The lectern has three claw feet with round legs that have a finial on top. Between the legs is a triangular base with raised foliate enrichment, and with a hexagonal center post on top of the base. This post is decorated with lancets in three tiers. The rectangular top set on this post mirrors the triangular base in finish. The Bible stand has a center banded post with three feet that have scroll brackets. There are four scroll brackets that support the tabletop. The altar appears to be walnut, and was given in memory of "William Otto Sieling, 1871 to 1897." There are three panels on the front with "IHS" in the center and an Alpha and Omega on each side. The altar has banded columns on each end and a frieze that is carved with "I am the bread of life." There is a shelf at the back of the altar that is carved with "HOLY, HOLY, HOLY" and has Celtic crosses between the words. There is also a Gothic Revival upholstered chair with turned front legs and a lancet back with foliate infill.

The gallery floor is in three levels. The lowest level has been raised up with narrow boards to be level with the middle level. The balustrade is mostly covered by plywood, but is exposed in a spot on the north. The frame is 3 inches wide by 2-1/2 inches deep, and the posts have beads on both corners. The posts are mortised and tenoned and pinned to the top rail, which is the same size as the posts and has a bead on the bottom edge. There is a board set on top of the top rail, beneath the later board that the brass and wood railing is affixed to. On the sanctuary side of the posts and rail are horizontal, hand-planed, tongue-and-grooved boards with a bead on them on the back side where they meet. The front side of these boards is not visible. The west wall above the altar has a tripartite stained glass window with an architrave that has a backband with a cavetto and a quirked ogee. The architrave has a broken field and a bevel with a bead on the inner edge. The window shows Christ as a shepherd with sheep. It is marked "In memory of my father's great-grandfather, Rev. James McGill b. Nov. 20, 1701, Perth, Scotland. Ordained in Perth, minister of Ch. of Eng. sent to MD in 1728 appointed by Lord Baltimore rector Queen Caroline parish A.A. Co. Held post for 50 years. d. at his home 'Athol' Dec. 26, 1779 by Molly Reagan McGill Rosenberg."

The east wall of the gallery has a tripartite sash with a nine-over-nine in the center and a three-over-three on each side. The sash have ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights in the center sash, while the end sash have 9-inch by 12-inch lights. The sash are not mortised or tenoned or pinned, and must be replacements like those on the first story. The sash have parting beads and checkrails, and the center sash have weights with pulleys, hung on chains. The plaster is basically flush with the back band. There are two buttresses, one on each side of the window, which are chimneys that are set mostly over the doors below. There is a tie rod across this wall with a turn buckle in the center. The ceiling is coved on the north and south eaves and rounded at the ridge; the ceiling is plaster. There are four circular-sawn posts at the east end of the gallery, in front of the window and below a hatch in the ceiling that leads to the belfry. The gallery retains two pews on the north side, at the west end, with notches and ghosts on the floor where others were. The pews were set only several inches apart from each other, with no aisles. The existing pews have been shortened to create an aisle. The pews have simple ogee-profile cut ends, and the top railing on the back of the pew has a bead on the front and back sides. The pews are still primarily raw, unpainted wood, with both cut nails and wire nails. The west ends of these two pews are set into the plaster wall. One side of several middle upright supports on these pews have graining over a cream-colored paint, and may be reused boards. It appears that the pews were at least partially rebuilt.

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The sacristy has 3 1/2-inch pine flooring that runs east-west. The walls are covered with drywall, and a closet has been added in the northeast corner. There is a closet in the southeast corner that has beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards in both the wall and the door, and is constructed with wire nails. The door has butt hinges with ball finials and pins. There is a new flush door on the south. The six-over-six sash on the north and west elevations have ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and the muntins have through tenons, but with no pins. The sash have parting beads and check rails. There is a furnace and chimney that was added in the northeast corner, with a plaster wall on the north here, on sash-sawn lath. Above the ceiling of the sacristy can be seen a part of the original exterior west elevation brick wall, which has red paint that must predate the construction of the sacristy.

In the attic, the east wall has a square opening with a wood lintel and modern brick infill set in Portland cement. There are two wood bond timbers above, and the top one has beveled ends, with beveled bricks next to it. The roof framing is all sawn, though no good tool marks are visible. The rafters have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. The collar beam has a center tenon and peg into the rafters. There are also scissor braces that have half-dovetailed lap joints sitting flush with the rafters,

The scissor braces have half-dovetailed full lap joints that sit flush with the rafters, but it is not possible to determine how they are joined. The north-side east rafter couple top scissor joint has come apart. Both ends of the scissors are lapped to the rafters, so this is not a truss. The scissors are half-lapped in the center, and both scissors are lapped to the same side of a rafter couple. The rafter feet and ceiling are not physical. The shingle lath is set close together, with only small gaps between them.

Church Grounds

There are two granite gateposts near the road, near the front of the building. They are square, with pyramidal caps. One iron eye survives at the top of the west post, and the other eye is now below grade. The east post is missing both of its eyes, which probably held iron gates. There is a cemetery to the south of the church, a modern brick parish hall to the west of the church, and a new brick church to the west that was built in 1993.

8. Significance

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input 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 industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates 1810-11, 1899

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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Christ (Episcopal) Church, aka "Old Brick," dates its formation at least back to 1711, the earliest surviving records. The formation of Queen Caroline Parish out of parts of St. Paul's Parish, All Hallows Parish, and Saint Anne's Parish, in Anne Arundel County notes that an incomplete building already stood in the new parish in 1728. It was apparently on the existing site of the church, and at that time the land belonged to Caleb Dorsey and his son John Dorsey, and was entailed. After the Dorseys were able to cut the entail they transferred the two-acre property, part of the "New Year's Gift" patent, to Queen Caroline Parish in 1738. The deed notes that the church was already standing on the land. Presumably, the building noted in the deed was the same one noted in the creation of the new parish, and the vestry minutes note continued construction of the incomplete structure, beginning in January 1728/1729. (1)

No evidence of the original church building survives, but the occasional mentions of the progress of work in the vestry minutes are nonetheless instructive. In January 1728/1729 John Phillips was hired to saw inch-and-a-half plank, with no waney edges, probably for the church floor that the vestry hired John Hayman to lay in November 1729. The page is torn, but presumably the vestry ordered twelve hundred feet of plank, not twelve thousand. The cost of the plank was 12 shillings per hundred feet, with Phillips providing his own "messuages," or habitation during the work. This suggests that Phillips was an itinerant sawyer and must have had an apprentice with him, too, to work the bottom end of the pit saw. The delay in actually hiring someone to lay the floor could have been because no carpenter was available, but more likely was occasioned by allowing the plank to season after it was cut, to reduce shrinkage in the finished floor. As will be seen below, sawed plank was paid for upon completion, since the stipulated requirements were easily verifiable. The agreement stated that Hayman was "to get the sleeper and lay them down and rabbot [sic] the plank and lay them workmanlike every way." The term "sleepers" refers to first-story joists that could be laid on the earth and the flooring laid on them, or could be set just above ground level. Hayman was to be paid £9/10/0 for the work, which was to be done by Christmas Eve, though payment was not due until the following May. The delay in payment may have been to give the vestry time to be certain that the work was well-executed and would not need immediate repairs. In April, 1730, Orlando Griffith was reimbursed £1/12/6 for 1500 "flowering [flooring] brads" for the church. A ledger entry in the back of the vestry minutes indicates that Samuel Minskey was paid for these, and since Griffith was a vestryman, Minskey must have been the blacksmith who made the brads. (2)

With the floor down the interior furnishings could be added, and the vestry hired joiner John Smith in March, 1730 to build the pulpit, reading "pew," clerk's desk, communion table, and the altar railing and banister. Smith was to be paid £12, and the vestry would pay 12 pence per day to accommodate him and his workmen. At the same time, the vestry determined to lay out the pews in the church, to determine both the arrangement and seating.

In May, 1730 the congregation voiced a need for additional space in the church, and the vestry decided "to make an addition to

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the church of twenty foot square on the south side thereof." One would expect the altar to be at the east end of the church, putting this addition on one side. The existing church is oriented with the altar at the west end. The vestry announced their intention to hire a sawyer, and in June, 1730 the vestry agreed with Thomas Gharrett and Thomas Harrop, sawyers, for 7,000 feet of plank and scantling, at a cost of £18/15/0. They were to be paid upon completion of their work. Also in June vestrymen Robert Shipley and John Dorsey of Edward were each paid for plank, and Dorsey was reimbursed for accommodating the workmen. The ledger notes that these payments were related to the furnishings, and since the work on the addition had not started, this seems reasonable. There may have been need for more plank than what had been ordered, which could only have been satisfied quickly from a local farmer who had some on hand. The agreement with Hayman did not stipulate that he would provide his own lodging, and he was probably an itinerant carpenter; with no tavern likely in the area, someone would have to have put him up.

John Dorsey, Jr. was hired by the vestry in August 1730 "for underpinning of the church and the addition" for £2/15/0. The church could have been built with a frame set on the ground, with posts set into holes in the ground, or on short wood blocks or stone piers. The underpinning could have been a solid stone foundation wall, but also could have simply meant raising the building up on blocks. The fact that both the original structure and the addition were to be given this treatment suggests the possibility that the original building was set on or in the ground. If the addition were to be raised up on some kind of foundation, the original structure of the church would have to be, too, in order to function reasonably. It is possible that, whatever the original arrangement had been, it was deemed not worth repeating in the addition, and was worth correcting at the same time the rest of the work was being done. The problem with this conjecture is that it would mean additional expense that the vestry might not have had the money for, and could have been able to put off for several more years, at least.

The vestry then began to acquire the materials necessary for building. John Samuel was paid 18 shillings for four pairs of hinges in September 1730, and Phil Hammond was authorized to order 15 gallons of linseed oil, enough nails to complete the work, and two sets of windows. The east window was to have two lights that were 3 feet, 1 inch long by 2 feet ten inches wide, and two that were 4 feet, 10 inches long by 1 foot, 9 inches wide. The west window was to have two lights that were 2 feet, 2 inches long by 2 feet, 8 inches wide eight lights that were 2 feet, 8 inches square. All of the sash were to have diamond quarrels, which were passing out of fashion in houses but seem to have remained popular longer for churches. At the same time, St. Anne's Church in Annapolis was putting new diamond lights in their windows. The list describes the east and west windows singularly, as if all of the sash were to be assembled into one frame on each elevation, but the size and number of lights in the west window would have precluded that in the eighteenth century. These windows were presumably for the addition, though it is always possible that they were to go into the just completed church. The description of the windows raises the question of where the addition was in relation to the existing building, an issue which will be considered later. (3)

A meeting was arranged in May 1731 with any builders interested in taking on the construction of the church addition and pews for it, but the vestry does not record who it hired for the joinery. In June sawyer Benjamin Cock was hired to cut the "compass work" and lath for the addition, and was to be paid 12/6p for the compass work and 7 shillings per hundred for the lath. Cock was responsible for finding his own lodging and any assistants he might need. It is not clear what the compass work was, since this usually refers to arched window openings, an apse, or a barrel-vaulted ceiling. Presumably, Cock was cutting some wood in a half-round pattern, maybe for compass-headed window frames and sash, though just what is not indicated. By October the oil, glass, shingles and nails were at Mr. Hammond's, and the vestry hired John Dorsey, Jr. to haul them to the church site.

There are no other references to the progress of construction until September 1732, when the vestry paid William Fisher 40 pounds of tobacco to bring the ochre for painting the prime coat on the raw wood of the church. At the same time they hired Moses Behoes to cut 3,000 feet of "three quarter stuff" of quarter-sawn poplar, at 6 shillings per hundred feet. He was also to do "compass work" at 8/4p per hundred. John Dorsey, of Caleb, was also hired to cut 3,000 feet of plank for 15 shillings. The vestry

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apparently had difficulty getting Behoes to honor their agreement, and pursued another with sawyer Henry Holts to cut plank for 7/6p per hundred in July 1733. It would appear that the joiner's work on the addition had not even been started while the vestry struggled with getting materials. In March 1734/35 they announced that they wanted to meet with interested joiners, and in June of that year finally contracted for the work. The vestry minutes note: "Agreement maid this day with Daniell Fondrod Joyner for the making of the pews in the addition at the rate of six shill[ings] the yard for whatt shoes [shows] on both sides, and the wall work at the rate of four shill[ings] & six pence per yard, and to make the seates for the same price. And for the seiling [ceiling] work above & below, att the rate of two pounds per foot to be groved [grooved] & beaded. And to put up the compass pews in the bargain if gott in time. And to begin the work by the last of year." A payment to Fondrod was recorded the following March, suggesting that the bulk of the work was done by that time, and pews were allotted in July 1736.

Work followed on fencing the church yard and building a vestry house and seems to have been finished in 1740. Additional work on the church seems to have been initiated in May 1741 when it was announced that "the vestry are designed to rais the church . . ." Records for the following year are missing, so it is impossible to determine the extent of the intended work and whether it was actually done. In June 1743 agreement was made with Robert Langford to make steps at the church doors and to lay stone at the foot of the steps. He was also "to have three farthing a foot for the feather edge plank he puts to the church," which was presumably repairs to the existing siding or roofing. Langford was hired again in 1746 to shingle what appears to be valleys on the church (though the script is not clearly legible) and to make "the windo[sic] shutters at the each end of the church," plus repair the paling in the church yard. In 1751 it was determined that "the place where the pulpit is is too dark" and the pastor requested the vestry hire a "workman to cut out a window and make shutters and mend one near the gallery." The agreement with Langford was made the following year.

The church was in need of additional repair in 1756 and an agreement was made with Maj. Nathan Hammond "to put thirty two feet of new silling to the church with either made tennants [tenons] or naild [sic] tennants, and to mend the stile of one window shutter to make fifty two sashes to the east window, and glass found by the vestry, workman to put it in[,] to put steps to three doors wither solid or out of two inch oake plank, and to put bastard glass found by the sd vestry in the other windows where wanting and to put ledgers in all the seats in the gallery that's wanting . . ." The cost of replacing the sills was valued at three shillings per foot. The vestry left the option between making tenons to connect the new sill pieces to the old, or simply nailing them together, due to the fact that the workmen had to work around an existing building. The bastard glass probably referred to old, re-used glass acquired from various sources. Hence, it was noted later in the year that Henry Howard was "to bring down the box of led [sic] and glass from the late dwelling house of Levin Lawrence to the parish church . . ." When it reached the church this box was found to contain "fifty one pains of sash glass[,] lines pulleys and 12 leds." Maj. Hammond did not complete the work, and Joseph White was hired to do so in 1757.

Repairs to the church were ongoing, and they help to fill out the picture of the building and the nature of construction in eighteenth-century Howard County. In 1760 John Burgess was paid "for one thousand joynt shingles to mend the gutters of the church." It would not be unusual to find gutters on this building, though the use of shingles would be odd, and probably refers to valleys in the roof which were sometimes called gutters. These would be finished as swept valleys, using shingles rather than flashing, and the wood shingles would be cut narrower at the bottom and shaved on the sides in order to fit snugly together (hence they were "joint"). With the earlier possible mention of valleys, it would seem that the church was not a mere rectangle, but had some sort of a transept or cross wing on one end. This would have presumably been the addition. Burgess merely supplied the shingles, and Francis Davis was hired to the work. The gutters were then covered with tar to help make them more waterproof, and the sexton was paid for this work. The last recorded repairs to the church were in 1768, and once again involved the windows and the steps. In June, 1773 the vestry tried to have a tax levied "for the purpose of building a new church where the old one now stands." This never happened, probably because events overtook the vestry, but it gives an indication of the condition of the old frame building at that time.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-35

Name Christ Episcopal Church

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

James MacGill (1701-1779), a native of Perth, Scotland who had served as a probationer for the parish, was appointed minister for the church in 1730 and established himself on a 900-acre estate in the area known as "Athol." The last recorded meeting in the church was on Easter Monday, 1776. Given Rev. MacGill's age and the problems caused by the Revolution, there was apparently no minister available to serve the congregation regularly, and the vestry may have been divided by the political events and the oath of allegiance required of them by Maryland. While the church apparently met irregularly under traveling preachers, the building itself seems to have been neglected, and this situation continued for quite some time. The disestablishment of Anglicanism resulted in a significant decrease in funds both to maintain existing churches and to build new ones. Rev. Thomas Read wrote in 1792 that ". . . the parish is without a minister or vestry and the church is in a very ruinous state." By 1798, when Rev. Joseph Bend visited the parish he reported that ". . . the church being very crazy, we assembled in the house of Dr. Coale." At some point the old frame building completely disappeared. (4)

The state of the parish was described by Rev. Oliver Norris in 1810: "For more than 20 years previous to my settlement in this parish, it has been destitute of a rector. Not a vestige of the Parish church remained and only the frame of a chapel [Poplar Springs chapel], which had been converted into a tobacco house. On the 22nd of last August, the foundations of a new church were laid on the spot where the old one stood; and we expect, that within two months, it will be completely finished." The recent history of the parish was also recorded in a resolution in the Parish Register: ". . . the ancient wooden edifice commonly known by the name of Elk Ridge Church in the parish of Queen Caroline in Anne Arundel County had fallen into ruins and totally disappeared, and . . . the vestry of the said parish for the time being, and sundry of the parishioners . . . did at their own proper cost and expense, erect and build a new spacious brick building on the site of the old church . . ." Unfortunately, the decisions that went into the design and construction of this building were not recorded in the vestry minutes, which only resumed being recorded with the consecration of the completed building in 1811. Therefore, nothing is known about who was responsible for the work on the new church. As with the earlier building, space was almost immediately at a premium, and in 1813 it was proposed to make an addition that would provide eighteen more pews, once funds for the addition were raised. This apparently never occurred. (5)

The church is a simple, rectangular structure with two entrances on the east gable end, and was built with triple sash in both gable ends. These windows were just becoming fashionable in American architecture, and were used in the front facade of Oakland Manor in Columbia, which was being constructed at the same time. The church was built with a deep gallery around three sides, with the altar and pulpit on the west gable end beneath one of these tripartite sash. This gallery is a significant feature of the church and is rather large for the size of the building. The windows on the side elevations originally had pegged frames, some of which survive, but there is no evidence that the frames of the tripartite sash were pegged; it is not certain that the existing frames are original, however, and the evidence in the brickwork (such as the Queen closers) suggests that the openings are original features. The brick walls were painted red at an early date, and possibly were penciled with white mortar lines, though specific evidence only survives of the red paint. This is now covered and protected by the sacristy, an addition that has little with which to confidently date it, other than the apparently original Carpenter lock and Thomas Clark hinges on the door, which would suggest that it was probably added c. 1830-50. The roof framing is only partially visible and has either a scissor brace or a scissor truss; the former is more likely in 1809.

The history of the church in the nineteenth century is a cyclical one of success under a resident minister and the creation of associated chapels such as St. John's in 1825 and St. Peter's (Grace Church) in 1843, followed by financial difficulty, the loss of the minister, and the cessation of services at "Old Brick" (though not at some of the chapels). In a report from 1856 Rev. A. J. Berger noted: "A small house with some twenty-five acres attached, has been purchased for eleven hundred dollars, for the use of the rector." The following year the minister reported that "two hundred fifty dollars has been spent on the parsonage, but much more is needed." In 1859 the rectory grounds were "enclosed with a plank fence." The records rarely mention alterations or

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-35

Name Christ Episcopal Church

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

repairs to "Old Brick," while they only briefly note the construction of a new rectory on the old rectory grounds, in 1868. This building had been located on Berger Road and was demolished in 1983. In 1885 Dennis Baldwin was hired to re-plaster and whitewash the ceiling. At the same time it was noted: "Whereas it is proposed to put a new enclosure around the church and it is found that the original lot of the church has been much marred by the passage through it of the county road and a portion thereof rendered useless is not lost to the church, Resolved that it is the sense of the vestry that the church grounds could be greatly improved by changing the present boundary: and that the form of the new boundary most approved by the vestry is the segment of a circle of which the church is to be in the center: that this alteration should be effected by the exchange of lands and a survey should be made to ascertain the area to be included in the proposed new line" The church yard was then fenced, and at the same time the church was painted; whether this was the exterior or interior is not mentioned. (6)

A major renovation occurred in 1899. The vestry minutes note: "The rector read communication from the bishop and Mrs. Mollie MacGill Rosenberg, of Galveston Texas, stating that the latter desired to repair the stained walls inside, paint the church, and make such other improvements as might be needed, in memory of her ancestor, Rev. James MacGill, the colonial rector." There is a note in the minutes in 1909 that confirms that these improvements were made. The extent of the improvements at this time is not known, but there are a number of changes that likely date to this renovation, or at least to around this time. Probably the most notable change was that wainscot was added around the walls, which were furred out and re-plastered above the wainscot. Old photographs indicate that the wainscot was either stained and varnished or painted a dark color. The original plaster apparently survives on the brick walls beneath this later addition, and is reportedly covered with a blue pigmented whitewash. Gabled hoods, supported by simple brackets, were placed over both of the east doors. These doors were probably placed here at this time, since they are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, have late-nineteenth century hardware, and have no evidence of earlier hardware. The doors have been moved to the outer edge of the frames (which may be original) from the inner edge. It is not clear whether the move was made when these doors replaced the originals, or at a later date. Despite this recent work, repairs were still needed on the church in September 1904. It is impossible to know just how much of this work was done by Rosenberg, since her charity inspired others. In 1903 the vestry authorized Anne Sieling to place a memorial to her brother in the church, which she did in the form of an altar. This piece of furniture is clearly marked as a memorial, though it is not dated. At the same time grave sites were laid out on the southwest side of the church, and another fence was put around the yard. In 1907 the church built a parish hall, though no details were given about the building. Photographs of the building survive, and show a simple one-story, three-bay by one-bay frame structure with a gable roof. (7)

Mrs. Rosenberg saw an article in the Ellicott City Times by the rector of "Old Brick" stating the need for an altar window and proposed to add three memorial windows. These were accepted and survive, all dated 1909 and bearing Rosenberg's name. All of the window sash were replaced, probably at this time, and the new frames were probably installed along with the sash. New furniture was also added at the same time, including a brass lectern, marble font, and brass and walnut altar rail, in preparation for the centennial of the brick church. In November 1938 repairs were needed for cracks in the stained glass window over the chancel, one or more window sills needed to be replaced, and there were apparently cracks in the brickwork that needed to be attended to. The gabled hoods over the front doors were removed in 1948 (leaving scarring in the brickwork at this location) and replaced with Colonial Revival pedimented architraves that cover the original transoms. The wainscot was painted white to make this Victorian feature appear more colonial. The original chimneys on the east wall, which corbel out at the gallery level above the doors, were taken down above the roofline. Most invasive in the church was the removal of the wood floor in 1958 and its replacement with brick on slab. Probably at this time the gallery parapet walls were covered with plywood and mouldings that create the appearance of panels. A new brick parish house was constructed near the church in 1961 and the old frame one was demolished two years later. A second stairway to the gallery was constructed in the southeast corner to meet fire code, and was built to match the original one. The roofing was replaced with new wood shingles c. 2006, and other restoration work is planned. A new sanctuary was built in 1993 on the site. (8)

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-35

Name Christ Episcopal Church

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

Notes:

(1). Anne Arundel County Land Records, BLC-182. Viviana Holmes, Charles Rees, and David Honecker, "Christ Episcopal Church, Queen Caroline Parish Maryland: A History," typescript, 1986, pp. 3-4.

(2). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 7-8. Vestry Minutes (Christ Church Collection, Maryland State Archives, SC 2639 M273). All of the following information on the construction of the church comes from this source.

(3). Carl R. Lounsbury, ed., An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), p. 299.

(4). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 4-5, 9-10.

(5). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 11-12.

(6). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 14-15, 19-20.

(7). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 25-26. In a 2005 report on the church architect Jim Wollon stated that these doors are mortised and pinned and are probably original. Further examination of them may be warranted. He also believes that the sash are original. James Thomas Wollon, Jr. "Assessment Report of Physical Conditions: Christ Church, Columbia, "Old Brick." Typescript, 12 August 2005.

(8). Holmes, et al, "Christ Episcopal Church," pp. 25-26.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-35

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 9 acres

Acreage of historical setting 9 acres

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of all of the property on map 42, p. 342, which encompasses all of the historic structures.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Short

organization Howard County Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 2/20/2008

street and number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

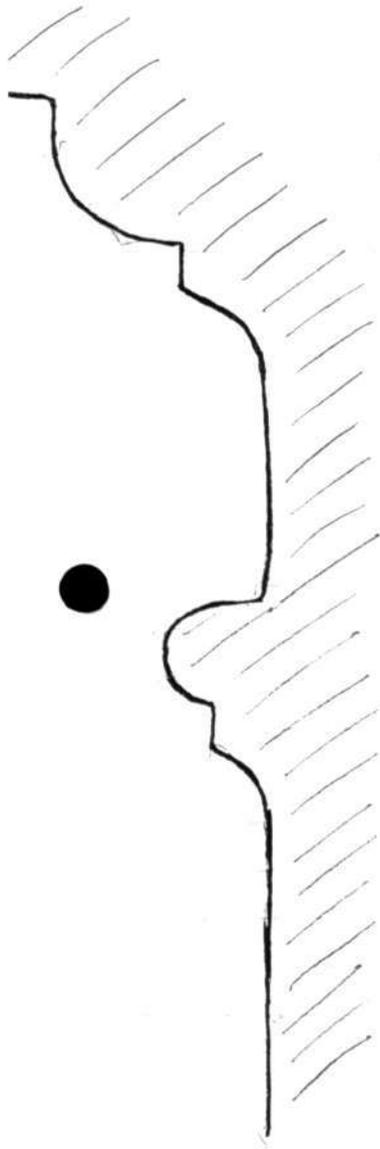
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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
410-514-7600

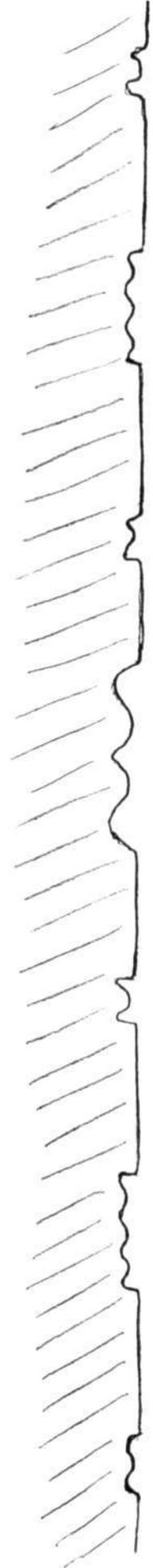
1/3 "Old Brick" HO-35
Moulding Profiles

KMS
15 Jun. '07



Column
Capital

Wainscot



Window
Architrave



2/3

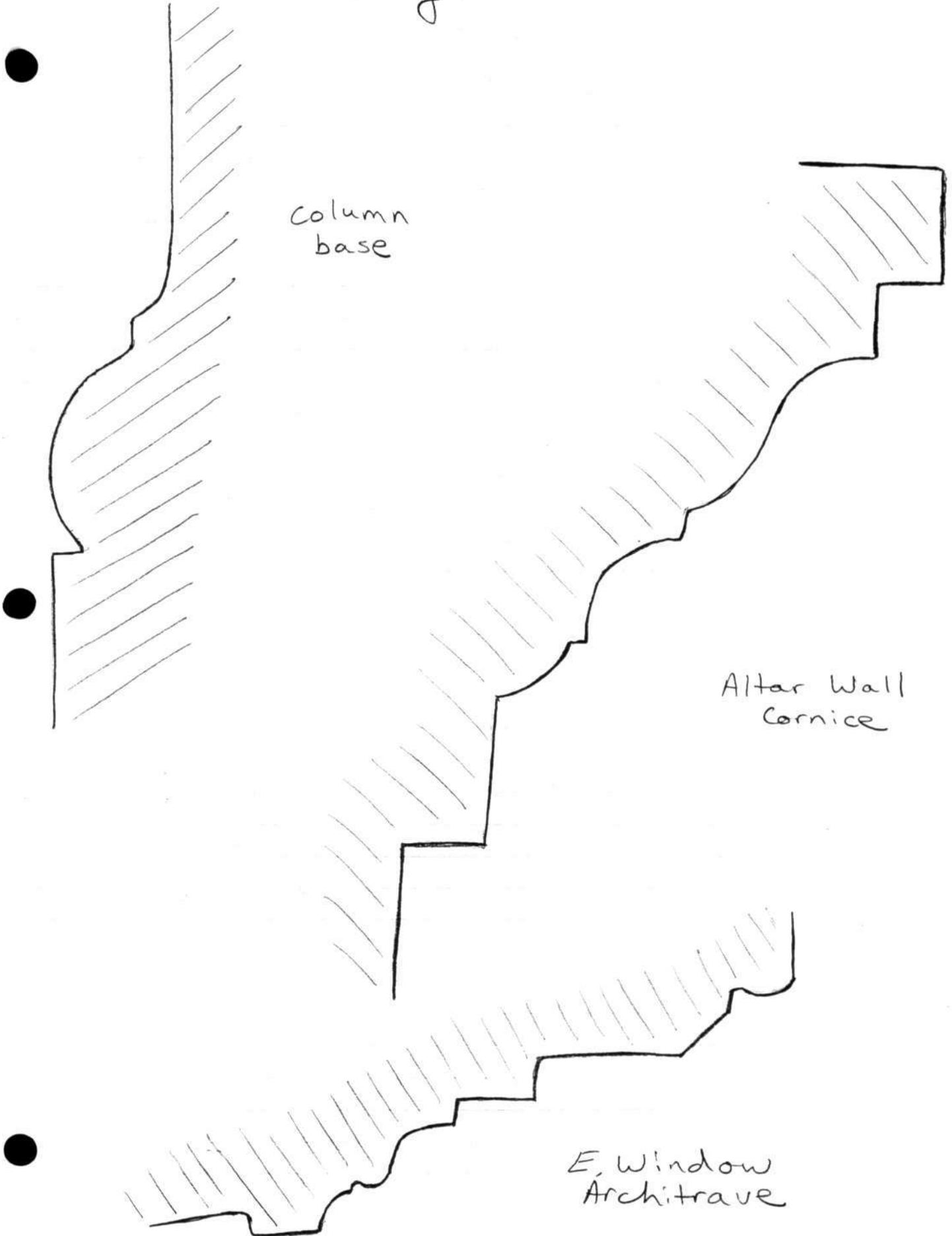
"Old Brick" HO-35
Moulding Profiles

KMS
15 Jun '07

column
base

Altar Wall
Cornice

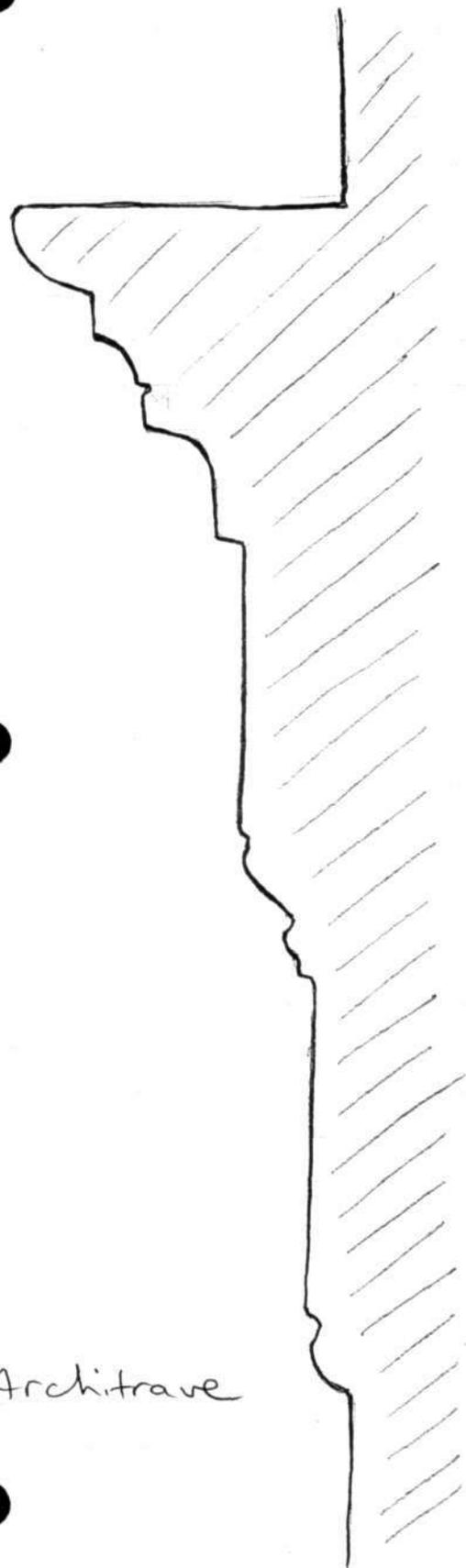
E. Window
Architrave



3/3

"Old Brick" HO-35
Gallery Balustrade Moulding Profiles

KMS
21 June '07



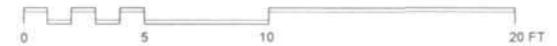
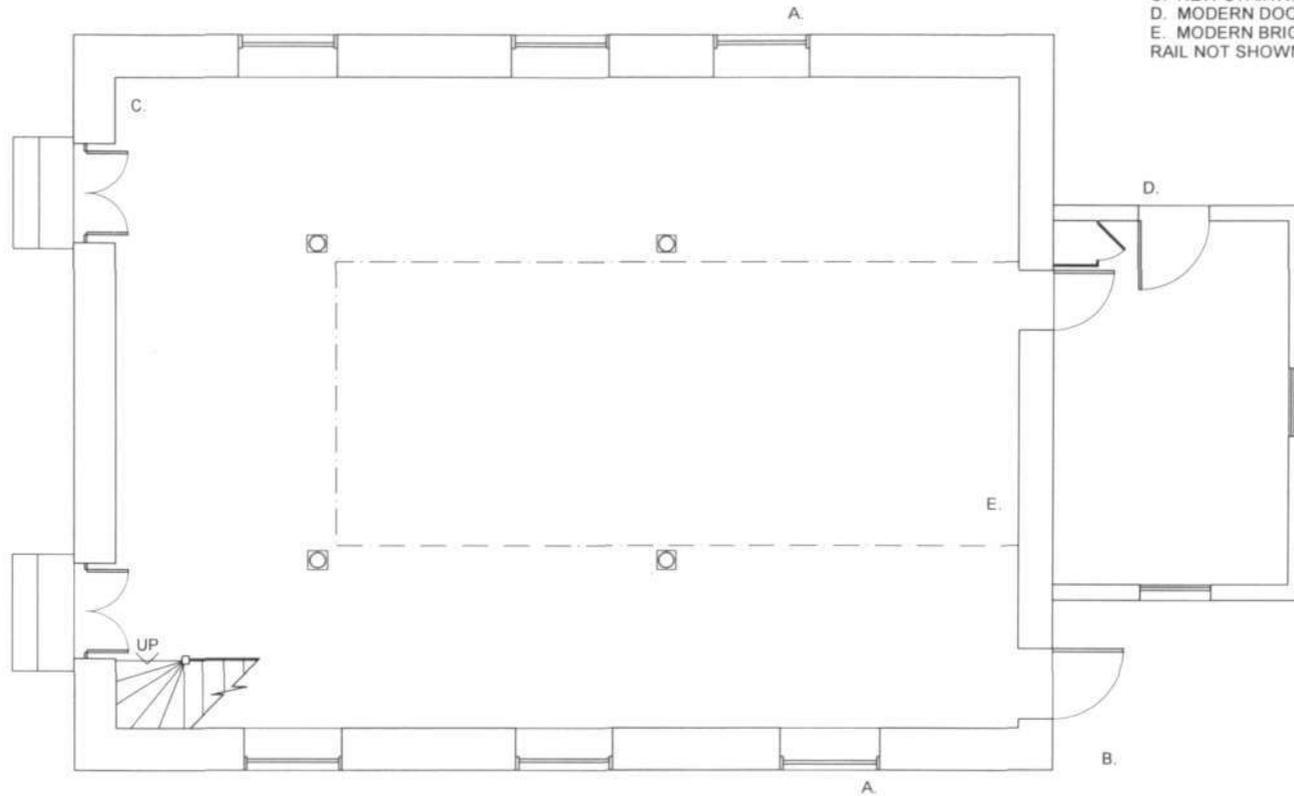
Architrave



Top Moulding

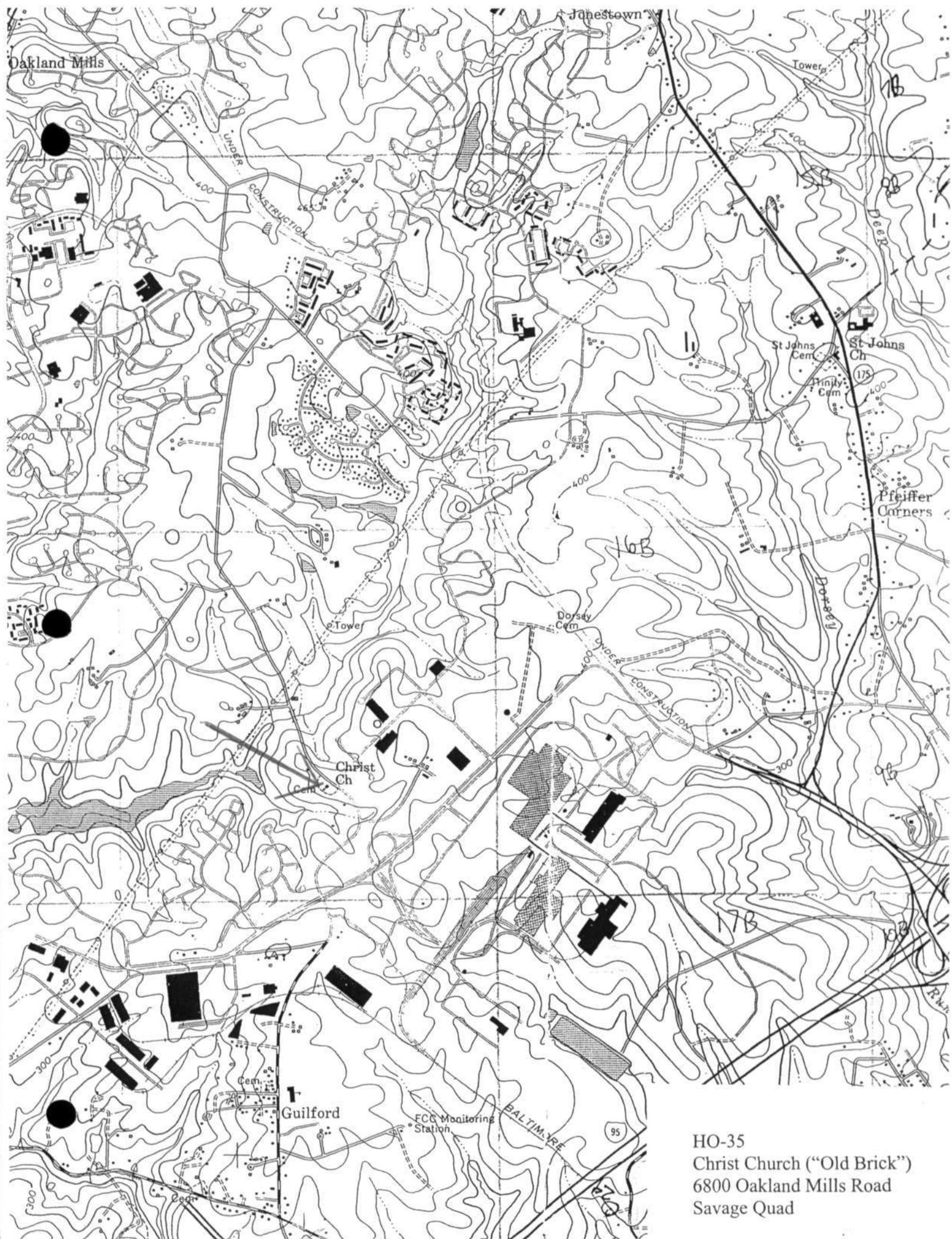
NOTES:

- A. STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
- B. NEW PORTICO NOT SHOWN
- C. NEW STAIRWAY NOT SHOWN
- D. MODERN DOOR
- E. MODERN BRICK DAIS AND ALTERED ALTAR RAIL NOT SHOWN



HO-35 CHRIST CHURCH ("OLD BRICK") 6800 OAKLAND MILLS ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN - MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT - JUNE 2007



Oakland Mills

Jonestown

Tower

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

St Johns Cem

St Johns Ch

Prinly Cem

Pfeiffer Corners

Tower

Dorsey Cem

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Christ Ch

17B

Guilford

FCC Monitoring Station

BALTIMORE

95

HO-35
Christ Church ("Old Brick")
6800 Oakland Mills Road
Savage Quad

HO-35
Christ Church ("Old Brick")
6800 Oakland Mills Road
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

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

HO-0035_20070615_01
East elevation

HO-0035_20070615_02
South and east elevations

HO-0035_20070615_03
West and south elevations

HO-0035_20070615_04
North elevation

HO-0035_20070615_05
East door, interior

HO-0035_20070615_06
Interior, view west

HO-0035_20070615_07
Interior, view east

HO-0035_20070615_08
Pulpit

HO-0035_20070615_09
Lectern

HO-0035_20070615_10
Chair

HO-0035_20070615_11
Commemorative plaque

HO-0035_20070615_12
Pew now located in new sanctuary

HO-0035_20070615_13
Interior, original stair

HO-0035_20070615_14
Interior, gallery, view west

HO-0035_20070615_15
Interior, gallery railing

HO-0035_20070615_16
Historic photograph, undated



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

June 2007

Ken Kort

MD SHPO

East elevation

1/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Road

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

South and East elevations

2/16



H0-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPS

West & South Elevations

3/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6860 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

North Elevation

4/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6860 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short June 2007

MD SHPO

East Door, Interior

5/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Interior, view West

6/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Interior, view east

7/16



HO -35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Shert

June 2007

MD SHPO

Pulpit

8 / 16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Lectern

9/14



H0-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Shert

June 2007

MD SHPO

Choir

10/16



IN MEMORY OF the
HON^{BLE} JUDGE HENRY
RIDGELEY the FIRST
PROMOTER OF this
CHURCH WHO DEPA
RTED this LIFE
JUNE 22ND 1811. IN the
48TH YEAR OF
HIS AGE

BLESSED ARE the
DEAD WHO DIE IN
the LORD. FROM
HENCE FORTH YE
SAITH the SPIRIT
that they MAY
REST FROM their
LABOURS AND the
WORKS DO FOLLOW
them

HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Hills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Commemorative Plaque

11/16



HO - 35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Tew now located in new Sanctuary

12/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

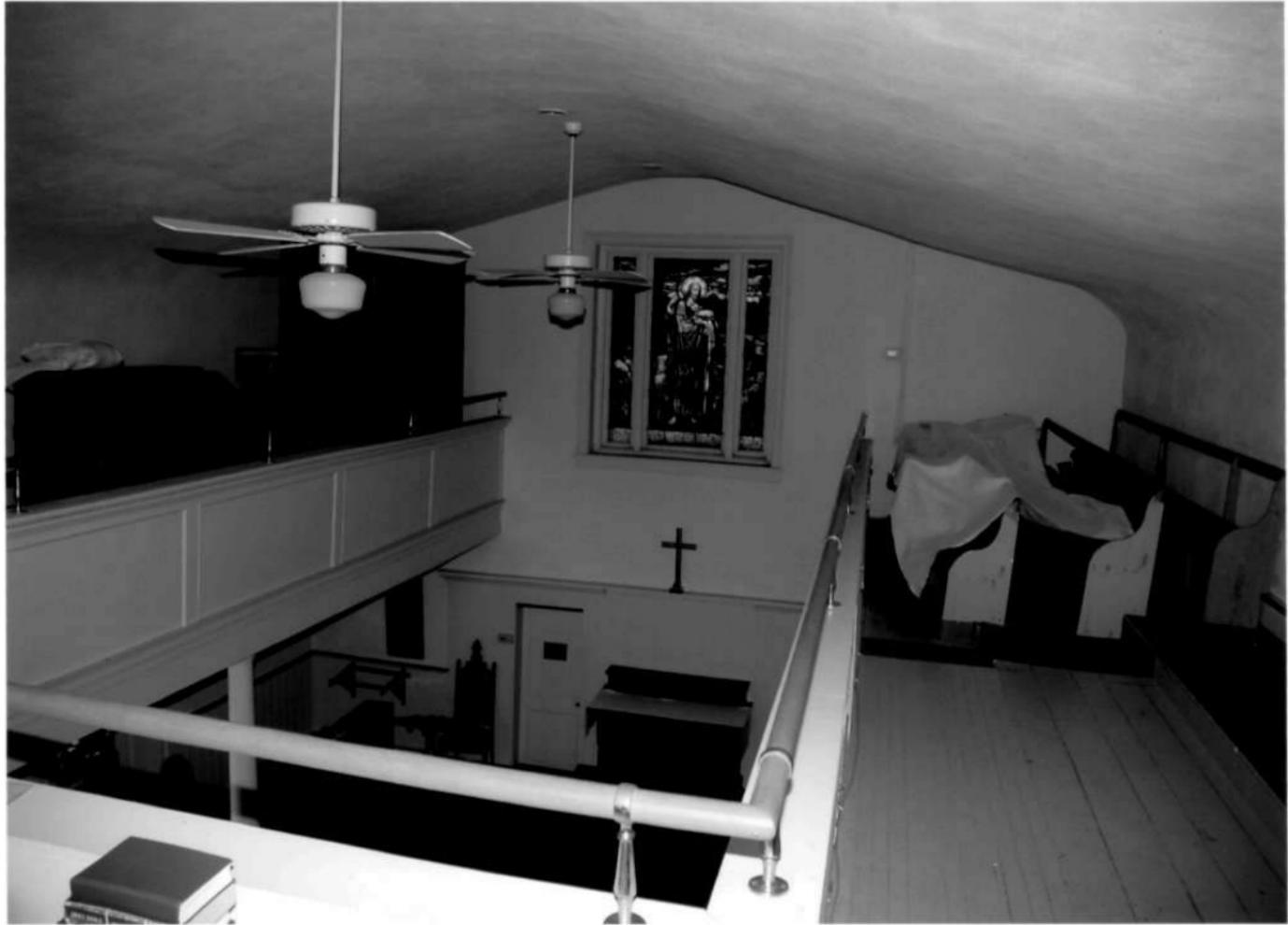
Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Interior, Original Stair

13/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6500 Oakland Mills Rd.

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Interior, Gallery, view west

14/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Interior, gallery railing

15/16



HO-35

Christ Church ("Old Brick")

6800 Oakland Mills Rd

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

June 2007

MD SHPO

Historic Photograph, undated

16/16

HO-35

CHRIST CHURCH

Columbia

Private

circa 1809

This small Georgian structure presently dates from 1809 but historically is referred to as the Old Brick Church which was established in 1728 as Queen Caroline Parish Church. It is a three bay wide, three bay long brick structure (laid in English garden wall brick bond) with steep gabled roof, facing east with twin entrance doors in the north and south bays. Each is rectangular in shape, surmounted by an unbroken pediment and reached by two stone steps. The nave windows are rectangular, holding twelve-over-twelve lites and, decorated with splayed brick flat arched lintels. The interior contains an old slave gallery which extends around three sides of the church.

In 1730 Christ Church received its first full time rector, the Reverend James Macgill, a native of England who served for the next fifty years and whose home Athol stands not far away on the west side of U.S. Route 29.

Henry Ridgely of Montpelier, Caleb Dorsey of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and numerous other county leaders held pews and were members of the vestry of Old Christ Church which played an amazingly active role in molding the character of the early leaders of Howard County, then upper Ann Arundel.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED HO - 35

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Old Brick Church or Queen Caroline Parish Church

AND/OR COMMON

Christ Church, Guilford

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

6800 Oakland Mills Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Guilford

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth

STATE

Maryland

 VICINITY OFCODE
024COUNTY
HowardCODE
027**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Vestry of Christ Church c/o Ms. Mildred S. Dunham

STREET & NUMBER

6800 Oakland Mills Road

CITY, TOWN

Columbia,

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland 21045

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Howard County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

3550 Court House Drive

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City,

STATE

Maryland 21043

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

NO-35

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Christ Church is located at 6800 Oakland Mills Road, east of Snowden River Parkway, in Columbia, Howard County, Maryland.

Constructed in a Georgian style in 1809, the building is two bays wide by three deep and has a steep gable roof. The exterior walls are of handmade brick laid in common bond with unmarked joints. Some salmon bricks were used as face bricks. The walls have been painted red many times, but only traces of paint remain. The foundation is of local fieldstone and is only partially exposed above

There is a simple wood box cornice on the north and south sides. A slight overhang exists on the west gable, but the barge is applied directly against the brick on the east gable.

A small belfry at the west end is supported by four square wood columns that extend down to the gallery floor for stability. The belfry appears to be alate addition. Two old chimneys once stood on the west end and appear in circa 1938 photographs in the church files. They still survive inside at the gallery level, directly above the two west doors. A modern chimney on the east end serves the present furnace.

There are three windows with double-hung sash on each side of the church and a three-part double-hung window high in each gable end. Basic sizes and locations appear original. The eastern window in the north wall is located slightly west of its counterpart on the south.

Brick jack arches support the masonry above all of these windows. Frames and sills appear original, though minor repairs such as occasional sill replacement have occurred. Counterbalanced sliding sash in most windows are probably replacements, though resembling the originals. Windows on the sides have 12/12 sash except the two easternmost windows which have stained and painted glass dating from circa 1885-1915. The three-part windows have 9/9 sash flanked on each side by narrow 3/3 sash.

The two double doors in the west end have four panels placed vertically in each door. Though possibly replacements, their design appears original. Locksets are of the late 19th century. Modern wood enframements, including a pediment around each door, covers a glazed transom over each which is visible from the interior. A circa 1938 photograph shows a cantilevered hood over each door, later additions perhaps contemporary with the belfry. A modern door cut into the east end opens onto a breezeway heading to the parish house.

Attached to the east end is a frame sacristy on a stone foundation. It is slightly narrower than the church itself. Interior cabinetwork and closets have been added and the furnace fills the south half of the room. The unusually low door between the church and the sacristy appears to be contemporary with the church, as does its carpenter lock. The lower panel has been removed and replaced with modern grillwork.

See Continuation Sheet #1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Christ Church, Guilford
Howard County,
Maryland

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Originally containing a wooden floor system, the entire floor of the church is paved with modern red brick over concrete. Two chancel steps are formed of the same brick over concrete.

All interior walls are plastered, apparently over wood furring and presumably on wood lathe, rather unusual in a period when most plaster was applied directly to the masonry. Perhaps due to the rather porous brick, the original plaster deteriorated and the existing finished plaster surface was added over furring at a later date. Wainscoting is of narrow vertical tongue and groove boards, mechanically planed to a low relief profile, with a simple cap molding and no baseboard. From the profile the wainscoting appears to date from about 1885-1910. A wood wainscot might be expected in a church of the very early 19th century, formed of hand planed, beaded, random-width tongue and groove or shiplapped boards, either horizontal or vertical. Such boards are found around the stairwell in the balcony and may suggest the design of the original wainscot. The plaster ceilings are largely original and applied over wood lathe. The ceiling of the nave is of a shape which indicates scissors trusses; the peak at the top is rounded rather than sharply defined.

A gallery surrounds all but the east end of the nave, giving a very distinctive spatial form to the interior. Such extensive galleries are unusual in so small a structure. The wood paneled fronts, wood columns, flooring (where original) and built-in pews or benches all appear quite early and are most likely all original. One stair in the southwest corner gives access to the gallery. A small electronic organ is in the west gallery. Four columns of the belfry extend to the gallery floor immediately in front of the three-part west window. They are of rough circular sawn timber, painted white.

Very short pews stand against the north and south walls and a double row occupies the space between each aisle. All pews are painted white and, with their great variety in detail, suggest both antiquity and several remodelings. They appear to be reworked parts of paneled box pews.

The walnut altar and chairs, the brass pulpit, lectern and altar rail, and the marble font are all characteristic of about 1885-1915. A lectern formed by a Tuscan column may be earlier, even original.

The Communion Silver used at Christ Church dates from the 18th century

HO-35

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Christ Church, Guilford
Howard County,

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION (continued)

and is still used regularly. The flagon and chalice were made in London by Mordecai Fox in 1747 and 1748, the latter date the year of presentation. The weights of the pieces are engraved on the bottoms in Troy ounces and pennyweights. The paten has another mark, but the same presentation inscription. The mark (P and S in separate ovals) may be Philip Sadtler, a well-known Baltimore silversmith of the very early 19th century. The eagle's head mark suggests Baltimore.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

HO-35

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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Just after the turn of the 18th century was a period of little physical growth in the Episcopal Church in Maryland. It had lost its government support and was low on funds, resulting in a time of little construction. For this same reason, the churches that were built were often economically designed, as is the case with Christ Church, Guilford. The only feature of architectural sophistication is the three-part window over the entrances, while on the interior the paneled gallery is a simple and direct interpretation of much larger churches of the 18th century in Philadelphia, London and elsewhere. A small rectangular brick structure erected in 1809, Christ Church is in most respects closely related to the church architecture of 18th century Maryland.

The small tract of land on which Christ Church stands was part of the grant "New Year's Gift," given to Charles Carroll the emigrant by the Lord Proprietary on New Year's Day, 1706. This grant was later acquired by Caleb Dorsey of Hockley-in-the-Hole and his son John who deeded two acres of it to the Church in 1738.

Christ Church is presently in Queen Caroline Parish which was erected out of St. Paul's, All Hallows' and St. Anne's Parishes in Anne Arundel County in 1728. (Archives of Maryland, XXXVI, 285, 286). Part of this act instructed the "Free-holders" to "finish the Church already built therein; which shall be reputed, taken and deemed as the Parish Church for that Parish." Prior to this time, a log church had served present Howard County as a Chapel of Ease for Queen Anne's Church, Annapolis. In 1730 Queen Caroline Parish received the appointment for its first full time rector, Reverend James Macgill, a native of England who served until 1776. His home, Athol, overlooks Route 29 just north of Maryland Route 32, about five miles from the church.

After Reverend Macgill's tenure ended in 1776, the Queen Caroline Parish Church fared poorly. Vestry meetings were discontinued, attendance dropped and the church building fell into complete disrepair. In 1809 the church was revived after the arrival of the Reverend Oliver Norris. It was at this time that the present church was constructed. The building was consecrated in October 1811 by the Right Reverend Thomas John Claggett, the first Episcopal bishop consecrated in America. It was at this time that the Queen Caroline Parish church was first called Christ Church.

NO-35

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Christ Church, Guilford
Howard County,

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

STATEMENT OF SIGNFICANCE (continued)

Both St. John's on Old Frederick Road and Trinity Church on the Old North-South Highway, now Route 1, were built as Chapels of Ease for Christ Church.

Also of particular interest in relation to this church is the 18th century silver communion service which is still in use (see description).

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

HO-35

- Unpublished material, Minutes of the Vestry, Queen Caroline Parish Church. Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.
 - Stein, Charles Francis. Origin and History of Howard County, Maryland. Baltimore, 1972.
 - Warfield, J.D. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1967.
- See Continuation Sheet #4

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Nine

UTM REFERENCES

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mildred S. Dunham (Vestry Member)

ORGANIZATION

Vestry Christ Church

DATE

12/1/76

STREET & NUMBER

6800 Oakland Mills Road

TELEPHONE

(301) 992-6066

CITY OR TOWN

Columbia,

STATE

Maryland 21045

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Christ Church, Guilford
Howard County,

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 4

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

Works Progress Administration: Maryland Historical Records Survey Project.
Inventory of the Church Archives of Maryland Protestant Episcopal
Diocese of Maryland. 1940.

Historic Sites Inventory form for Christ Church, Guilford, Howard
County (HO-35). Cleora B. Thompson, 1976. Files of the Maryland
Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: Christ Church				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Queen Caroline Parish Church or Old Brick Church				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: Oakland Mills Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia,				
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Howard	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	OWNERSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Vestry of Christ Church, Quilford				
STREET AND NUMBER: Oakland Mills Road				
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia			STATE: Maryland	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hall of Records				
STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Court House				
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City,			STATE: Maryland	
			21043	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 4091628 Tax Map #42				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust				
STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle				
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis			STATE: Maryland	
			21401	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This small Georgian structure historically referred to as the Old Brick Church is located on Oakland Mills Road east of Snowden River Parkway.

A three bay wide, three bay deep brick structure (laid in English bond) with steep gabled roof, facing east, north and south bays. ^{has} Each is rectangular in shape, surmounted by an unbroken pediment (a recent addition) and reached by two stone steps. An open gabled belfry is placed at the apex of the east wall. On this east wall is centered a tripartite rectangular double hung window above and between the two entrance doors. ^{Two entrance doors in the} A splayed brick flat arched lintel decorates this window, the central portion of which is composed of 9-over-9 lites with three-over-three lights on each side. A bulls eye is set above this window into the A of the gable roof line and is decorated with a circle of brick headers.

The windows of the north and south walls are all rectangular and double hung with twelve-over-twelve lites, wooden sills and splayed brick flat arched lintels. The interior contains an old slave gallery which extends around three sides of the church.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1809

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of this structure lies in its architecture, in its history and, in its role in the religious and social life of its day. The small tract of land on which it stands was a part of the land grant New Year's Gift which was given to Charles Carroll the emigrant by the Lord Proprietary on New Year's Day 1706. This land grant was later acquired by the enterprising Caleb Dorsey of Hockley-in-the-hole and his son John who deeded two acres of the tract to the church in 1738.

Before the establishment of this new parish was possible the consent of the parishioners living upon the immense territory between the Patapsco and Patuxent rivers was needed. Benjamin Gaither covered the territory on horseback from Annapolis to Clarksville to secure this consent.

On October 24, 1728 an act was passed at a Session of Assembly held at Annapolis, from the 3rd day of October to the 2nd day of November, 1728. The act described the boundaries of the newly formed Queen Caroline Parish in the following manner:

Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq; Governor

At a Session of ASSEMBLY begun and held at the (1728), city of Annapolis, in the County of Ann-Arundel, for the Province of Maryland, on the Third Day of October, and ended the 2nd Day of November, in the 14th Year of the Dominion of the Right Honourable Charles, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore & Co. Annoq; Domini 1728, were Enacted the following Laws, viz.

Passed 24th Chapter XV
October 1728

An Act for erecting a new Parish out of that Part of St. Paul's Parish that lies in Ann-Arundel County, and out of All-Hallow's and St. Anne's Parishes in the said County. Lib. L.N. 5. fol. 223.

N.B. By this Act, (1.) All the remaining Park, heretofore called Elk-Ridge-Hundred, which was not annexed to Westminster Parish, being now Part of St. Paul's Parish aforesaid; and all that Part of All-Hollow's Parish, bounded by a Line drawn from the Mouth of Rogue's Harbour-Branch, on Patuxent River, to the North Branch, or Snowden's River, on the Southward of Thomas Jone's Plantation; also all that Part of St. Anne's Parish bounded by a line drawn from the Mouth of a small Branch running into the Patuxent River, and lying between the Plantations of John Ryan and Rose Lee, and running by a strait Line through the Woods till it intersects the former divisional Line between Ann-Arundel and Baltimore Counties, including there in the Plantations of John Ryan and John Barber, shall be taken from

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Stein, Charles Francis. Origin and History at Howard County, Maryland. Baltimore, 1972.

Warfield, J.D. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1967.

Unpublished material, Minutes of the Vestry, Queen Caroline Parish Church.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification: 9 Acres
 Blk 5 Parcel 342
 Please see Tax Map #42 (ALSO TAX MAP 36 p.207 & 277)
 409/628 p.342

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Cleora Barres Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION: DATE:
 Howard County Comprehensive Planning

STREET AND NUMBER:
 3450 Court House Drive

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:
 Ellicott City, Maryland Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

Signature _____

the Parishes aforesaid, and be erected into a new Parish, by the Name of Queen-Caroline. (2.) The Inhabitants of the said Queen-Caroline Parish to enjoy the Benefits, Privileges, Power and Authorities, equal with any Inhabitants of any other Parish within this Province. (3.) The Free-holders impowered to elect Vestry-men and Church-wardens; and to finish the Church already built therein; which shall be reputed, taken and deemed as the Parish Church for that Parish.

It is interesting to note that an early church had been erected in 1727 and that this act formally designated it as Queen Caroline Parish Church. In 1730 it was given its first full time rector with the advent of the Reverend James Macgill, a native of England who served to 1776. His home Athol overlooks Route 29 just north of Route 32. Prior to this time a log church had served the needs of present Howard County as a Chapel of Ease for Queen Anne's Parish at Annapolis. The exact location of this early structure is not known.

In 1809 the present building was constructed on the foundation of the old, consecrated in 1811 by the Right Reverend Thomas John Claggett, first Eposcopal bishop consecrated in America. A communion service consisting of paten, chalice and flagon bears the date 1748.

In 1809 Burleigh, Doughoregan Manor and Belmont had been erected and Ellicott Mills and Elkridge ~~banding~~ were bee hives of activity. Christ Church is representative of the Georgian style, and though built on a rather modest scale was for that time a notable building in the County. There is some question as to the decoration of the twin entrance doors. A photograph Circa 1920 presents the twin doors, each with a gable roof entrance covering.

The Old Brick Church played an important role in the religious, social and political life of Howard County. An examination of ^{the} composition of the vestry and the pew holders of Christ Church reveals many extensive land owners.

The church also offered a gathering place for social affairs as well as religious and educational uses. It's social and humanitarim significance and out reach is difficult to access. Suffice it to say that its membership comprised many of those who were the decision markers and founders of the Howard district of Ann Arundel County.

The importance of tobacco in the economy of those early days is also established by an examination of Christ Church's history. A tobacco tax supported the church. Christ Church's territory was divided into hundreds-each of which has its Captain to look after the tobacco tax.

Both St. John's on Old Frederick Road and Trinity Church on the Old North-South Highway, now Route 1 are Chapels of Ease for Christ Church, Guilford.

NO-35



SIELIT

P.356

P.366

P.387

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P.400

P.404

P.194

P.391

E.G.U. SUB. SEC. 2 - ARMA 5

CHRIST CHURCH TAXMAPS 36 & 42

GENERAL ELECTRIC MAP 43 G

E.G.U. SUB. 582/65

12'30"

NO-35 84

Savage
Quadr

MI. TO U.S. 40
CLARKSVILLE 4.8 MI. (CLARKSVILLE)
WASHINGTON D.C. 23 MI.
SCAGGSVILLE 2.9 MI.

Simpsonville

Christ Church
Cem

Guilford

Middle

Palm

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10'

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41

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Christ Ch

Cem

FCO
State

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Toys

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HO-35 DIST 6
CHRIST CHURCH

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

OCT 76



CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
"OLD BRICK"
1711

ORIGINAL LOG CHAPEL OF EASE, QUEEN ANNE'S
PARISH, ERECTED ON "NEW YEAR'S GIFT", A
PRESENT FROM THE PROPRIETARY TO EDWARD
DORSEY AND CHARLES CARROLL. IMPROVED AND
MADE QUEEN CAROLINE PARISH CHURCH, 1728.
FIRST RECTOR, JAMES MACGILL, SERVED 1730-1776.
PRESENT BUILDING ERECTED 1809.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

H0-35 DIST 6
CHRIST CHURCH

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

Oct 76



DIST 6 HO-35
CHRIST CHURCH

CHRIST CHURCH
ARCHIVES