Easement

T-260 1878

Christ Episcopal Church

St. Michaels

public worship

Christ Episcopal Church is one of the architectural centerpieces of St. Michaels. The Gothic Revival parish church was erected in 1878 on the same site as the former Episcopal church buildings. Following the longitudinal plan of countless parish churches in England, this granite building is decorated with High Victorian detail. The mixture of granite and half-timber framing with brick nogging on the east gable end is a playful contrast of sem-coursed stone and a medieval framing practice. Unconventional mixtures of stone and brick frame most of the major window and door openings, and the steeply pitched patterned slate roof is highlighted by a combination of large and small dormers. A multi-paneled brick chimney is a significant feature on the south roof slope. Inside the church follows a standard longitudinal plan with a vestibule, nave and apse. The principal rafter through-purlin roof system is commonly found in large structures with a long roof span.

Church history relates that worship has been conducted on this site since the late seventeenth century, and four different structures have housed this long-standing Episcopal congregation. Built largely of Port Deposit granite shipped on barges down the Chesapeake, this centrally located church with its tall broach spire represents an important religious as well as architectural landmark in Talbot County.

Easement

Survey No. T-260

Magi No. 2102605508

DOE ___yes X no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Christ Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number East side of Talbot Street ___ not for publication

city, town St. Michaels ___ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Talbot

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Trustees of Christ Episcopal Church

street & number Talbot Street telephone no.:

city, town St. Michaels state and zip code MD 21663

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Talbot County Clerk of Court liber

street & number Talbot County Courthouse folio

city, town Easton state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

date 1967 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. T-260

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_x_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_x_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

Christ Episcopal Church description

Christ Episcopal Church stands in the center of St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland, on the east side of Talbot Street. The High Victorian Gothic Revival granite church faces west with the principal gable oriented on an east/west axis. The church cemetery surrounds the building and the church yard is enclosed on three sides with a brick wall.

Erected in 1878, Christ Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival story-and-a-half, semi-course granite structure dominated by a three-story entrance tower capped by a broach spire. The longitudinal plan was inspired by the village churches of rural England, but the unconventional mixture of granite walls and half-timber framing on the east end is a result of a Victorian interest to contrast materials for differing surface textures. The steeply pitched roof as well as the broach spire are uniformly covered with patterned slate.

Centrally positioned on the west end of the church, the combination entrance and bell tower rises three full stories. The front corners of the tower have pairs of granite buttresses highlighted with polished capping stones at four different levels. The buttresses frame the Gothic arched entrance with double leaf timber doors. Piercing the second level are a pair of colored glass lancet windows with granite sills and brick arches. The third floor or bellfry rises above the church roofline and each of the four sides is marked by a paired opening of stone tracery framed in stone and brick. The lower half of each opening has an inserted slate shed roof for water drainage. The steeple base is trimmed with a decoratively pierced soffit. Covered with patterned slate the broach spire rises to a point that is topped by a small metal cross. Four small shed-roofed vents mark the principal faces of the tapering tower.

The south side of the church is an uneven five bays across with the west bay filled with a side entrance. The projecting gable roofed side vestibule has colored glass windows framed by Gothic tracery. The steeply pitched entry roof is

covered with patterned slate, and the eave is finished with a decorative bargeboard. The center three bays are marked by two tripartite sanctuary windows with stone lintels and sills and brick jambs. The brick is keyed into the adjacent granite. Between the third and fourth bay is a granite buttress capped by polished stone. The fourth bay from the west is filled with a Gothic arched rear entrance and a single colored glass window. The Gothic arched door is surrounded with brick, while the window has a stone lintel and sill and contrasting brick jambs. The fifth and final bay is recessed from the main wall surface which distinguishes the apse from the main body of the church. The first floor is a plain granite wall, but the second level is marked by an off-center colored glass window framed in the same manner as the other windows. The south roof slope is pierced by an asymmetrical arrangement of large and small dormer windows. Located directly above the side sanctuary entrance is a large tripartite gabled dormer with colored glass windows in front and one to each side. Three small one-light gabled dormers are evenly spaced across the balance of the roofline. Rising off-center is a multi-paneled brick chimney shaft with a decorative corbelled cap.

The east gable end of the church is an uneven elevation with a projecting apse. The first two floors of the apse and the first floor of the recessed sanctuary walls are laid in semi-coursed granite, whereas the upper gable of the apse and the upper portion of the sides were built with half-timber framing and brick nogging. The bargeboards have a decorative design. Piercing the second floor of the apse wall is a five-part colored glass sanctuary window framed in stone and brick like the rest of the church windows. The side walls have a smaller colored glass window that lights each first floor.

The north side of the church is detailed in the same basic manner as the south side without the front or rear entrances. Three tripartite windows light the sanctuary, while a large dormer is fixed on the west side of the roof. Three small one-light dormers are fixed across the roof, and a plain brick chimney shaft rises between the third and fourth dormer from the west.

The interior is traditionally divided into three principal sections, the entrance vestibule, the nave, and the chancel or apse. The interior wall surfaces

are finished with a combination of plaster and beaded board wainscoting. Oak pews with decorative Victorian ends are divided in sections to either side of a center aisle. Narrow aisles extend along the lateral wall surfaces. Located within the vestibule is the balcony stair with its heavily turned newel post and turned balusters that support a molded handrail which curves at the first landing.

The choir and altar are divided from the nave by a railing at which the pulpit and baptismal are located. The hexagonal pulpit is decorated with engaged columns which flank Gothic arched panels embellished with religious symbols. The slightly wider base is distinguished also by carved surfaces and the top has a quatrefoil band below a crown molding. The altar walls are faced with high paneled wainscoting, and Gothic arched six-panel doors open into the side storage rooms.

The principal rafter through-purlin roof system is supported by large turned posts that rest on square bases. Arched braces span the distance between each pair of posts and tie into the plates. The principal rafters with through-purlins support a layer of common rafters. Collar beams stretch between the principal rafters, and king posts rise above the collars to tie into the peak of the timber ceiling.

8. Significance

Survey No. T-260

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	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ 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 1878 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B X C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G

Level of Significance: ___national ___state X local

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

SIGNIFICANCE

The Christ Episcopal Church is one of the architectural centerpieces of St. Michaels. The Gothic Revival parish church was erected in 1878 on the same site as the former Episcopal church building. Following the longitudinal plan of countless parish churches in England, this granite building is decorated with High Victorian detail. The mixture of granite and half-timber framing with brick nogging on the east gable end is a playful contrast of semi-coursed stone and a medieval framing practice. Unconventional mixtures of stone and brick frame most of the major window and door openings, and the steeply pitched patterned slate roof is highlighted by a combination of large and small dormers. A multi-paneled brick chimney is a significant feature on the south roof slope. Inside the church follows a standard longitudinal plan with a vestibule, nave and apse. The principal rafter through-purlin roof system is commonly found in large structures with a long roof span. All of the church furniture appears to be contemporary with the building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-260

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

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 Paul Touart - Architectural Historian

organization Historic St. Michaels date 10/30/85

street & number telephone

city or town St. Michaels state MD 21663

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

T-260

CHRIST CHURCH - ST. MICHAELS PARISH

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To : Vestry St. Michaels Parish
Notes: See attached page 23, Anna Ellis Harper.

It is interesting to note that the "Main Road to the Bayside" passed through the property, although this was not mentioned in the deed. Apparently, the Vestry never tried to close off the road and to route it around their land. Thus, it was disposed of by sale (see below). (Too bad they couldn't have looked 250 years into the future: It would have made a great PARKING LOT!! That "Bayside Road" goes back to the 17th Century...and it seems always to be referred-to as a "road".

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To : William Sears
Notes: This deed is for the land from the churchyard to Mulberry Street and includes the Post Office and the Maryland National Bank.

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To : Samuel Harrison
Notes: The remainder of the Church Land south of the road. A strip 190 x 26'.

A E Harper says the present church was begun in 1878. I have had some conversation with a man named Mann who is on a committee of the Church to try to determine how serious a "swelling" or "bulging" of the east wall is to the strength of the structure. He asked me to try to find out about a law suit in 1880 in which the Vestry was sued by a mason on the job for his pay. The Vestry refused to pay him for some reason--and the question was why? Perhaps it was for bad workmanship which is now showing up!! Anyway, the Church lost the suit (there were actually three) and had to pay. The docket and the judgements are in the courthouse but the record of the trial is missing. Hall of Records says they don't have them, either. Guess we'll never know...

T-260

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Richard Harrington testified for John Hatton, whose daughter was the wife of John Harrington, Richard's brother: Richard Harrington said, "one day being att work att the church he asked the said Hatton whether he was come to forewarn him working there the said Hatton said that he had given the land he could give a few trees also and further saith not." [2]

An interesting notation is to be found in the Vestry records a year later:

"At the Parish Church, Oct. 31st, 1737 met Mr. Daniel Sherwood, Mr. Richard Skinner and Mr. Thomas Spry. An order that Mrs. Susannah Ashcroft be paid twenty shillings current money out of the oblation money deposited in the hands of Joseph Hopkins full satisfaction for her attendance nine days on the County Court to give evidence on behalf of the Parish in relation to church land and that the order be made on the said Joseph to pay her."

Eight years after the depositions were recorded, the long dispute was ended. Jane Hatton's daughter Mary, had married David Hughes. Their son, John, inherited one-half of "Jane's Progress" near the Church. On October 2nd, 1744, John Hewn (Hughes) and Sarah his wife conveyed to St. Michael's Parish

2. Land Records, Easton, L. 14, f. 173

Church "part of a tract called 'Jane's Progress,' the part whereon stands the Parish Church, beginning at a marked cedar with 12 notches thereon standing by the main road and running north 86 degrees east 14 P. then south 4 degrees east 22 P. then south 86 degrees west 14 P. then with a straight line to the beginning."

Most impressive is the vestry record of that generous gift: "Oct. 1744. It is ordered that the Register draw on the sheriff's account of Talbot County for 100 pounds of tobacco payable to John Hews for certain services of him the said John Hews this day done at the request of the Vestry."

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The name Hatton does not appear anywhere in the Vestry records. Since the Calverts were Roman Catholics and the Hattons were intimately associated with them, it is quite probable that they were of the same faith. This may have been one of the causes of the dissention concerning the land.

HISTORY OF ST. MICHAELS PARISH

ANNA ELLIS HARPER 1956

published by the author

3. Vestry Records

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built on Plain Dealing Farm, which farm he had purchased from a Mr. Lockerman. Between the birth in June of 1856 of his eldest son Richard Lockwood Hardcastle and the birth in November 1865 of his last son Hughlett Hardcastle, there were four other little boys. Two died very suddenly and tragically. In memory of those babies, the mother had a small Chapel built on the far corner of the farm. The Rectors from St. Michaels Christ Church held occasional services in this Chapel. It continued in use until possibly 1910. In the days of poor roads, it was a great convenience for people and their little children to be able to attend Church Services.

Maria Martin who was a very faithful and able worker in St. Paul's Chapel, is still (1955) in church work as a Deaconess.

CHAPTER FIVE

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States

After the War of the Revolution the condition of the Anglican Church in America was deplorable. Rectors had been recalled to England and a complete re-organization was necessary. Conventions were called in Philadelphia, Annapolis and Baltimore to which St. Michael's Parish sent men, as delegates, who were well known in State and National affairs. Robert H. Goldsborough, later United States Senator (Hanson's Old Kent), attended conventions in Baltimore and Annapolis. Coincident with the founding of a new Republic, United States of America, was the re-establishment of the Anglican Church and in a convention, called at Chestertown, 1781, a name was adopted, the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was notable that this convention was composed entirely of clergy and laymen of the Eastern Shore.[1]

The Vestry at this time found it necessary to dispose of some of the Church land. Accordingly Samuel Tennant and others of the Vestry, 1802, "conveyed to William Sears one lot of land, consideration $295, part of a tract conveyed to the Church by John Hewes." Upon this land now stand the houses of the late Dr. S. D. Willson and Mrs. J. H. Wales.[2] To John Merchant, May 5th,

1. The Rev. William Wyllie, History of the Diocese of Easton, Star-Democrat, Jan. 1944
2. Land Records, L. 28, f. 500

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1800, they sold for $78.12 part of that tract conveyed to them by John Hughes 175 ft. long and 22 ft. wide. To Samuel Harrison they sold a strip 190 ft. long and 26 ft. wide consideration $97.[3] These two long narrow strips of land are across Talbot Street from the Church and the sales are significant for they show plainly that the main street of the town was cut through Church land.

The Vestry met on Champ's Creek and agreed to take $800 for a part of that area. It is written in the Church minutes, "The Vestry executed a deed to Edward Lloyd for a tract of land called 'Forked Neck,' Maj. Sherwood to receive the money."[4] All of the above transactions indicate clearly the need of funds in the first years of the newly re-organized Church in America.

Upon the death of the Rev. John Gordon, the Vestry called the Rev. John Bowie, known as a Loyalist or Tory. He was born near Marlboro, Prince George's County and was educated in Scotland for the ministry and before returning to America married there Miss Margaret Dallas. His call to St. Michael's Parish was both fortunate and advantageous for him since the Parish had large holdings in glebe lands which had been bequeathed to it by Col. Thomas Smithson. Dr. Bowie's family, consisting of thirty-two persons, his wife, five children and twenty-five slaves, could well use the profits and benefices arising from the Glebe.

However, Dr. Bowie could not occupy the Glebe plantation because Mrs. Mary Gordon, widow of the late Rector, claimed dower rights in it according to the terms of Thomas Smithson's will. He then rented "Fausley," the home of Col. Tench Tilghman's mother which was adj cent to the Glebe. He conducted there a private school for young men, many of whom afterwards became prominent in state and national affairs. Among them were John Leeds Kerr, United States Senator; Edward Lloyd and Samuel Stevens, Governors of Maryland.

3. Land Records, L. 38, f. 229
4. Skirven, The First Parishes of Maryland

Dr. Bowie lived at "Fausley" until his death Sept. 3rd, 1801, having been Rector of St. Michael's Parish eleven years.[5]

Contrary to the intention of the Act of 1702, that Rectors preside at Vestry meetings, Dr. Bowie's name seldom appears in the minutes during his incumbency. The Act provides "Always that in every Parish where any minister or incumbent is or shall be Lawfully to the Laws and usages of the Province appointed; and in possession of any Liveing invested in the 40 p. poll (tax) and resideing therein he shall during the continuance afors'd, and noe longer be one of the Vestry of such Parish and Principall of such Vestry."[6]

Dr. Bowie, like other clergymen in the Province during the Revolution was a Royalist and he refused to subscribe to the oath of Allegiance to Maryland maintaining that it was inconsistent with his ordination vows. For his uncompromising position he merits profound respect, even though he was a Tory.

The separation of the Province from England left the Established Church without organization. In the Assembly of 1779 An Act was passed which was the first step toward its re-organization and continuance:

> "Be it remembered that agreeable to the Directors of an Act of Assembly made at a session of Assembly held at the City of Annapolis on Tuesday ninth of March, 1779 entitled An Act for the establishment of select Vestries, sundry of the inhabitants of St. Michael's Parish x x x x x x x x x met June 7th, 1779 and elected the Vestry of select men: Viz. Mr. Matthew Tilghman, Mr. Wm. Hindman, Mr. John Bracco, Mr. Jeremiah Banning, Mr. Robert Goldsborough, Jr., Mr. Peregrine Tilghman and Mr. William Dawson and also the following persons for Church Wardens, Mr. Thomas Ray and Mr. Roger Horace Pratt.

The Act required the Oath of Fidelity: "I _____

5. Lucy Leigh Bowie, Md. Hist. Magazine, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2
6. Skirven, First Parishes in the Province of Maryland

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CHAPTER NINE

Laying the Cornerstone of the Fourth Church and the Dedication of the Parish House

Among some miscellaneous Church papers in the Rectory, there was found an account of laying the corner stone of Christ Church. Written by Miss Helen Goodsell, one of the two sisters who later donated their home for a Parish House, it describes vividly and in detail that important event:

"Laying the cornerstone of our new Church edifice, which event occurred on the 14th of August in the year 1878 at 5 P. M.

Our little congregation were seated on benches placed under the trees on the south side of the new Church site, nearest the south west corner where the corner stone was to be placed, the choir and small organ in front. There was a goodly number of citizens present besides our own congregation, the ladies all being seated, the gentlemen with uncovered heads, standing in the shade of the trees. At five o'clock the bell was rung when four clergymen in their surplices walked past where we were seated and up onto the platform near the stone, Dr. Dashiell leading and Bishop Lay coming last. A hymn was sung by the choir. The Rector, Dr. E. F. Dashiell, then gave out a hymn the 202nd of the hymnal, 'The Church's one Foundation' which was sung all standing. The 102nd Psalm was then read and responses made, after

this a short prayer by the Bishop. The Rector then read a list of the articles to be placed in the stone, also reading a record prepared by Dr. Samuel Harrison of Easton of the names and dates of ministry of the twelve incumbents of Christ Church since its foundation including a period of two hundred years commencing with the Reverend James Clayland in the year 1672. Next the master mason came forward and put the stone in its place, testing it with square, level and plumb and then retiring. Bishop Lay stepped to the side of the stone and with a mason's hammer, he struck the stone three times and with the words, 'I lay this corner stone in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen,' striking the stone at each name of the Trinity.

This part of the ceremony ended, the Clergy came down under the trees while the Choir sang the 275th hymn, 'This Stone to Thee in Faith we Lay.' The Bishop's chair was placed under the beautiful linden tree and from there he preached an eloquent sermon, his text being, 'The Church of the Living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.' The benediction closed the interesting service." [1]

List of articles placed within the stone:
Copy of the Holy Bible. Prayer Book and Hymnal
Photograph of the old church of 1812
Copy of a sermon by Bishop Lay, L. L. D.
Journals of three Conventions
Copy of Churchman and Church Almanac
A copy each of the Baltimore American Sun and Gazette
A copy of Easton Ledger, Gazette and Star
A copy of St. Michaels Comet
Names of present Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen
Names of finance and building Committee
Names of architect and builder
Also a sketch (read by the Rector) of names of all Rectors from the foundation of the Church
Mrs. Cornelia R. Smith and her sister, Miss Helen Goodsell,

1. Helen Goodsell's Notes

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FOUND — BUT THEY DON'T ADD ANYTHING!

T-260

History

of

St. Michael's

Parish

by Anna Ellis Harper

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Part of "Janes Progress". "....and on part whereof standeth St. Michaels Church". Begins at a cedar post with 12 knotches standing on the west side of the Main Road. Runs N 86 E 14 perches; then S 4 E 22 perches; then S 86 W 14 perches; then with a direct line to the first post. "Containing and now laid out for 2 acres, more or less"!!
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Notes: This deed is for the land from the churchyard to Mulberry Street and includes the Post Office and the Maryland National Bank. "Part of "Janes Progress" now known as "Church Land". Begins at a post on the N side of the Main Road at a distance of 20' from the posting and railing which now encloses the Curch Yard. Runs parallel thereto S 86 E until it meets with the second line of the Church Land then therewith S 4 E with (to?) the end thereof; then with the third line of the Church Land S 86 W until it intersects the Main Road and with the Road to the beginning. One Acre more or less!!

Year: 1816 Vol: 38 Page: 229
From: Vestry, St Michaels Parish Price: $97
To : Samuel Harrison
Notes: The remainder of the Church Land south of the road. A strip 190 x 26'. Part of"Janes Progress". Begins at the original beginning of the land deeded to the Church in 1744. Runs with the first line N 86 E 22 feet to the Main Road; then with a straight line with the Main Road 190 feet to "that part heretofore sold to John Merchant"; then therewith S 77 W 26 feet to the outline of the Church Land; then binding with land called "Canton" straight to the beginning.

Year: 1744 Vol: 16 Page: 116
From: John Hewes and wife Sarah Hewes Price: gift
To : Vestry St. Michaels Parish
Notes: See attached page 23, Anna Ellis Harper.

Part of "Janes Progress". "....and on part whereof standeth St. Michaels Church". Begins at a cedar post with 12 knotches standing on the west side of the Main Road. Runs N 86 E 14 perches; then S 4 E 22 perches; then S 86 W 14 perches; then with a direct line to the first post. "Containing and now laid out for 2 acres, more or less"!!
Too bad they didn't keep their land. It would have made a great parking lot!
The next three deeds are concerned with the reduction of the property to its present size.

Year: 1800 Vol: * Page: 62
From: Vestry, St. Michaels Parish Price: 78.12.5
To : John Merchant
Notes: 175 x 22 feet on other side of road. Deed refers to gift of 1744 but makes the grantor DAVID HEWES instead of John.
This deed is in a small volume of Talbot County deeds for the year 1800 (on microfilm) at the Hall of Records, Annapolis. It is not indexed or referred to in any of the records at Easton.

Year: 1802 Vol: 29 Page: 501
From: Vestry, St Michaels Parish Price: $295
To : William Sears
Notes: This deed is for the land from the churchyard to Mulberry Street and includes the Post Office and the Maryland National Bank. "Part of "Janes Progress" now known as "Church Land". Begins at a post on the N side of the Main Road at a distance of 20' from the posting and railing which now encloses the Curch Yard. Runs parallel thereto S 86 E until it meets with the second line of the Church Land then therewith S 4 E with (to?) the end thereof; then with the third line of the Church Land S 86 W until it intersects the Main Road and with the Road to the beginning. One Acre more or less!!

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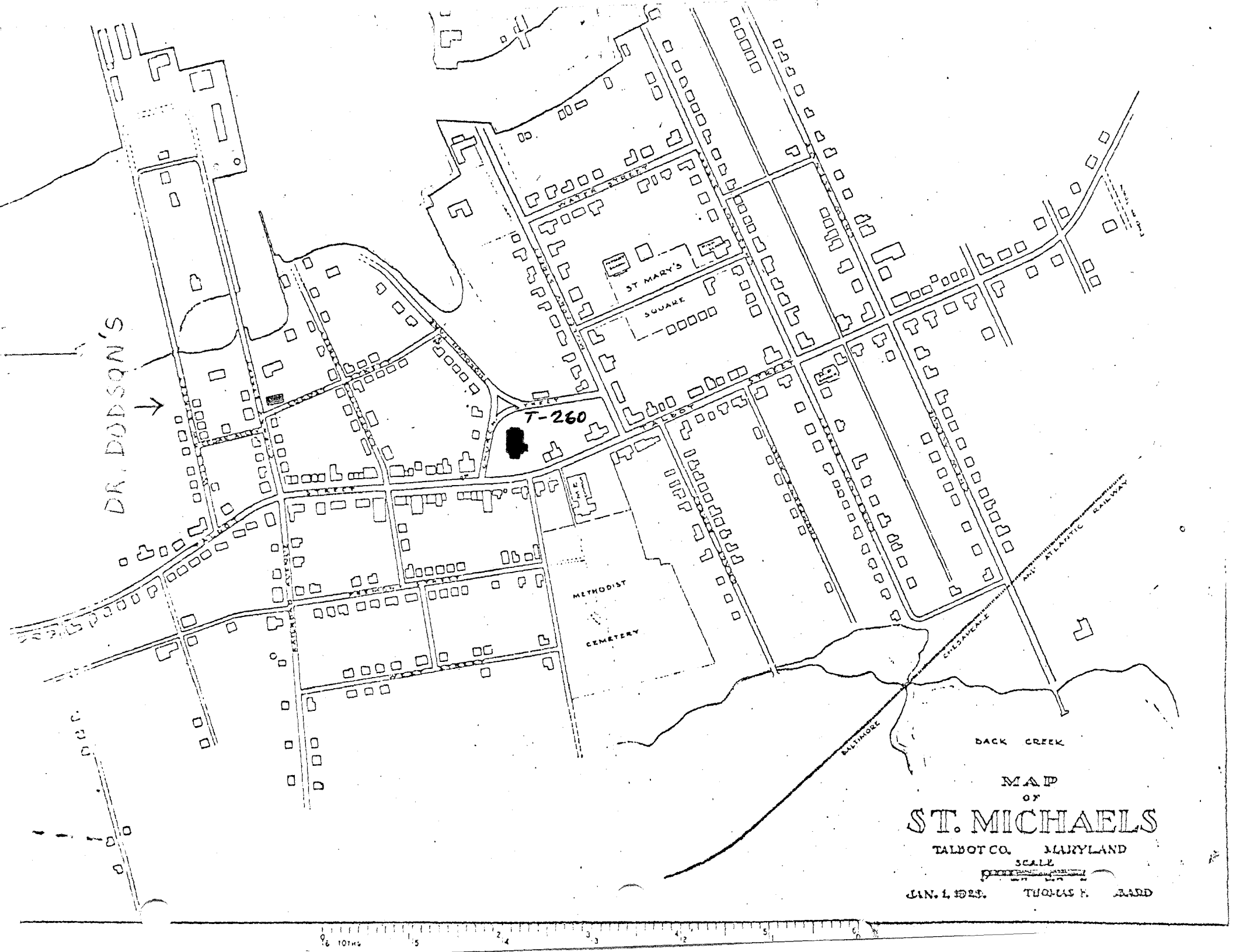
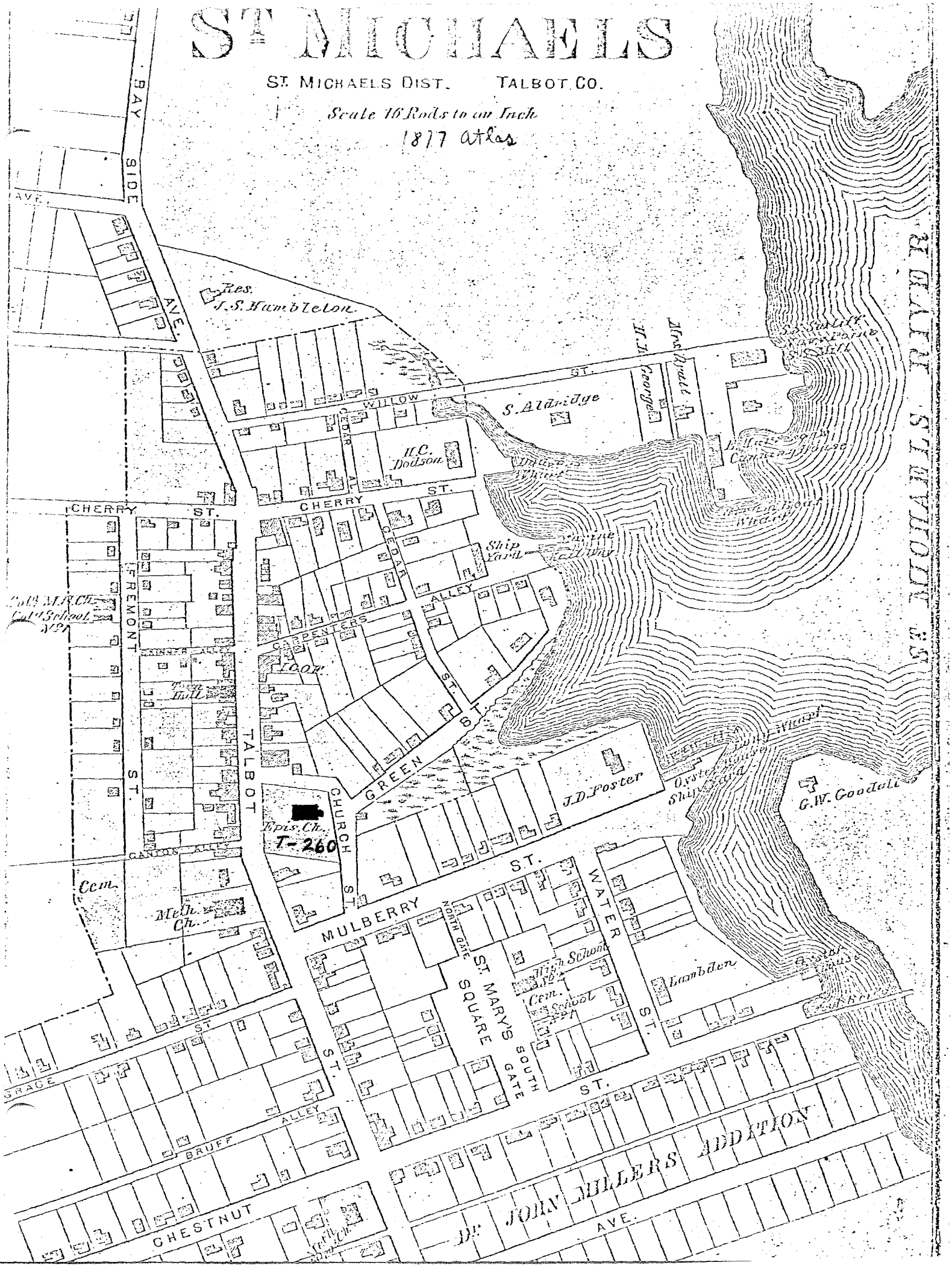

DR. DODSON'S
T-260
WATER STREET
ST MARY'S
SQUARE
TALBOT STREET
METHODIST
CEMETERY
CHESAPEAKE
BALTIMORE
ATLANTIC RAILWAY
DACK CREEK
MAP
OF
ST. MICHAELS
TALBOT CO. MARYLAND
SCALE
JAN. 1, 1881. THOMAS H. BARD

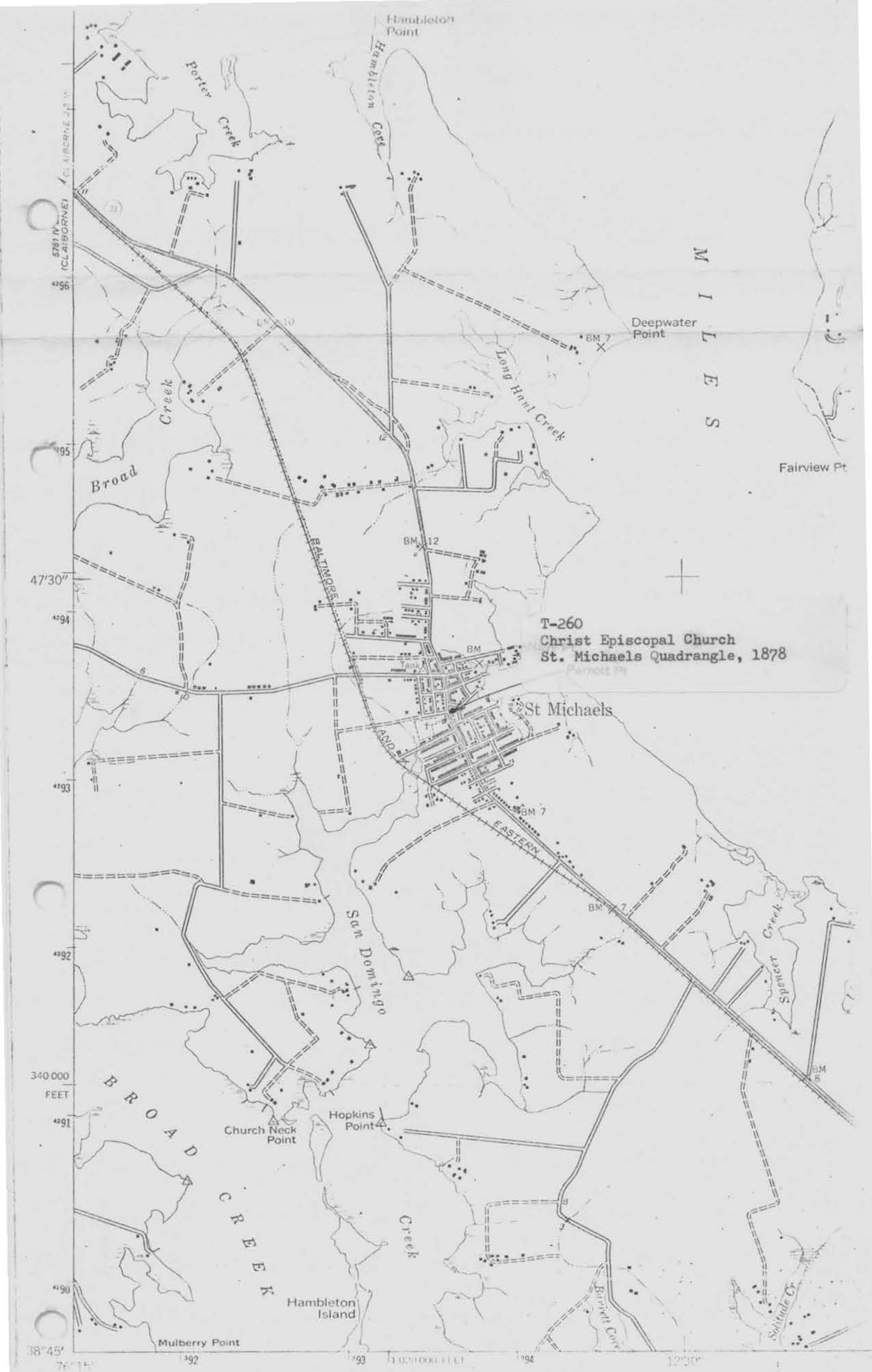
ST MICHAELS

ST. MICHAELS DIST. TALBOT CO.

Scale 16 Rods to an Inch

1877 atlas




T-260
Christ Episcopal Church
St. Michaels Quadrangle, 1878
St Michaels
Hambleton Point
Hambleton Cove
Porter Creek
Broad Creek
Long Haul Creek
Deepwater Point
Fairview Pt
MILES
BALTIMORE AND EASTERN
San Domingo Creek
Spaeth Creek
BROAD CREEK
Church Neck Point
Hopkins Point
Hambleton Island
Mulberry Point
Barnett Cove
Solitude Cr
BM 7
BM 10
BM 12
BM 6
Tank
47'30"
340 000 FEET
38°45'
76°15'
Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Printed by USC&GS

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
MEG/MD. Historical Trust

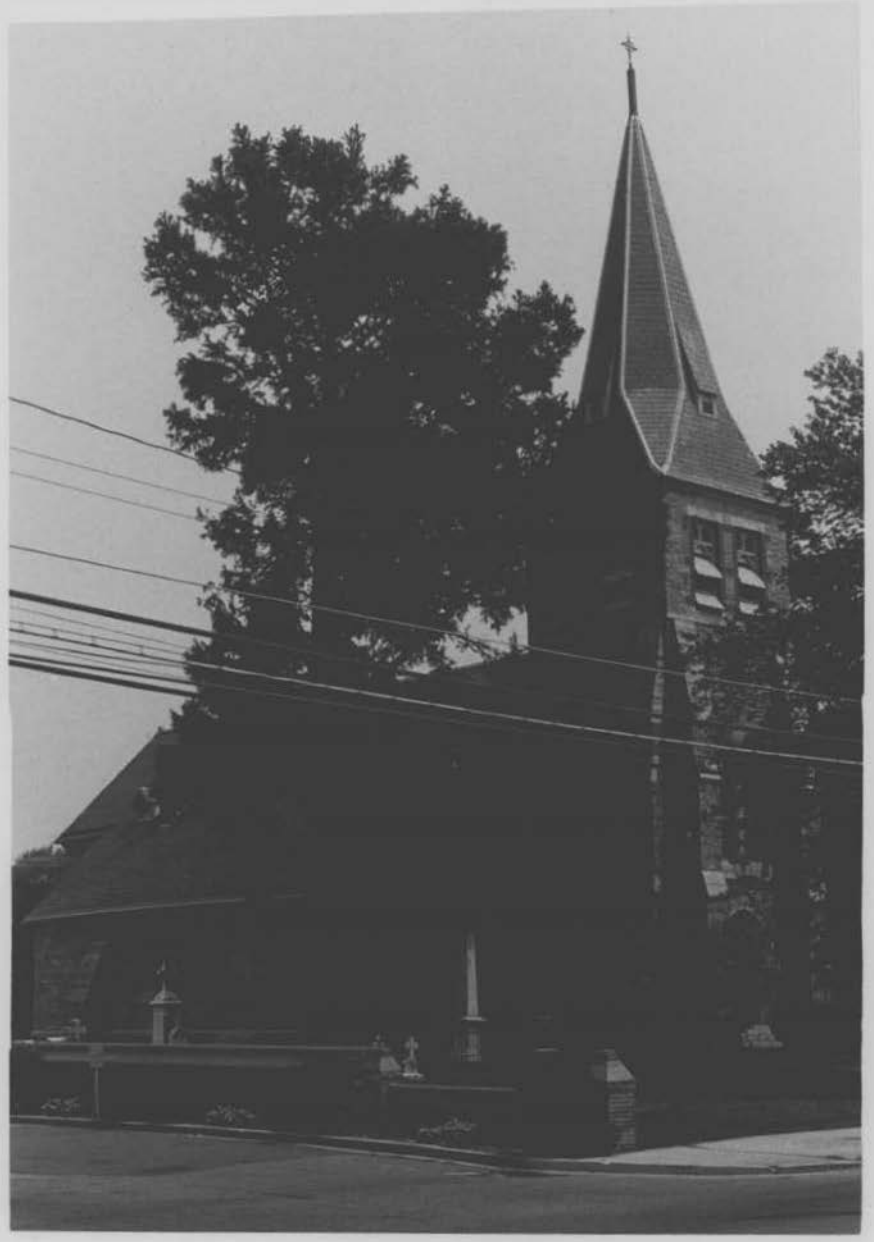
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryl and
Southeast Elevation of Tower
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
Neg/MD. Historical Trust

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

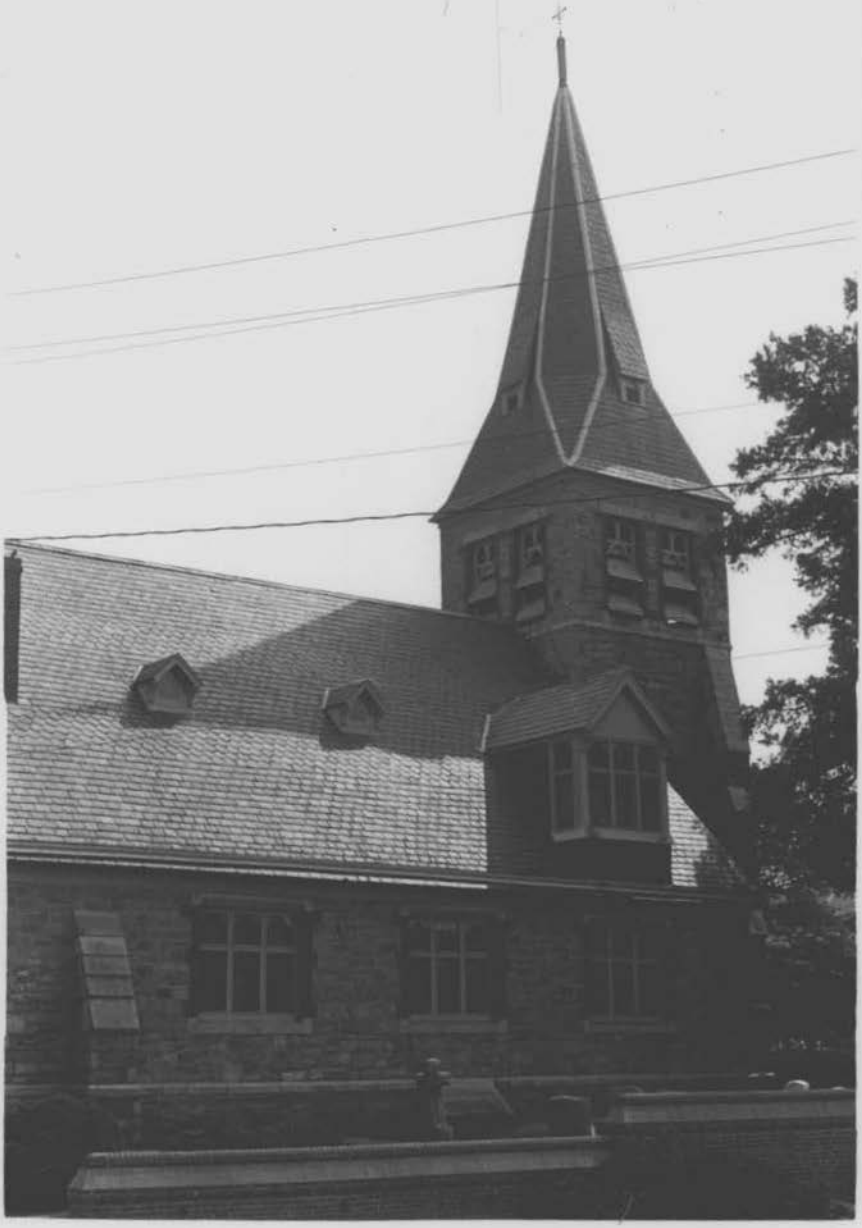
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot county, Maryland
South Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photorapher
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

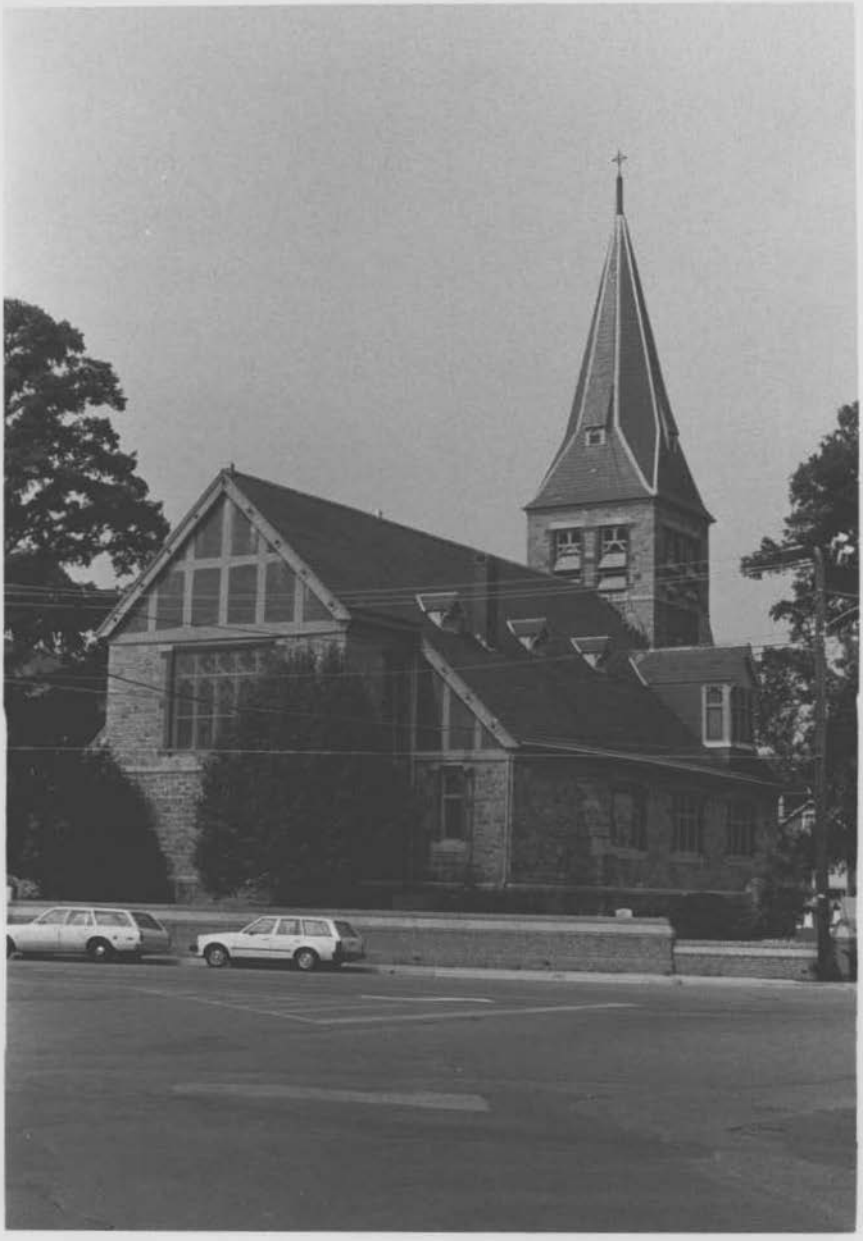
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Southeast Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



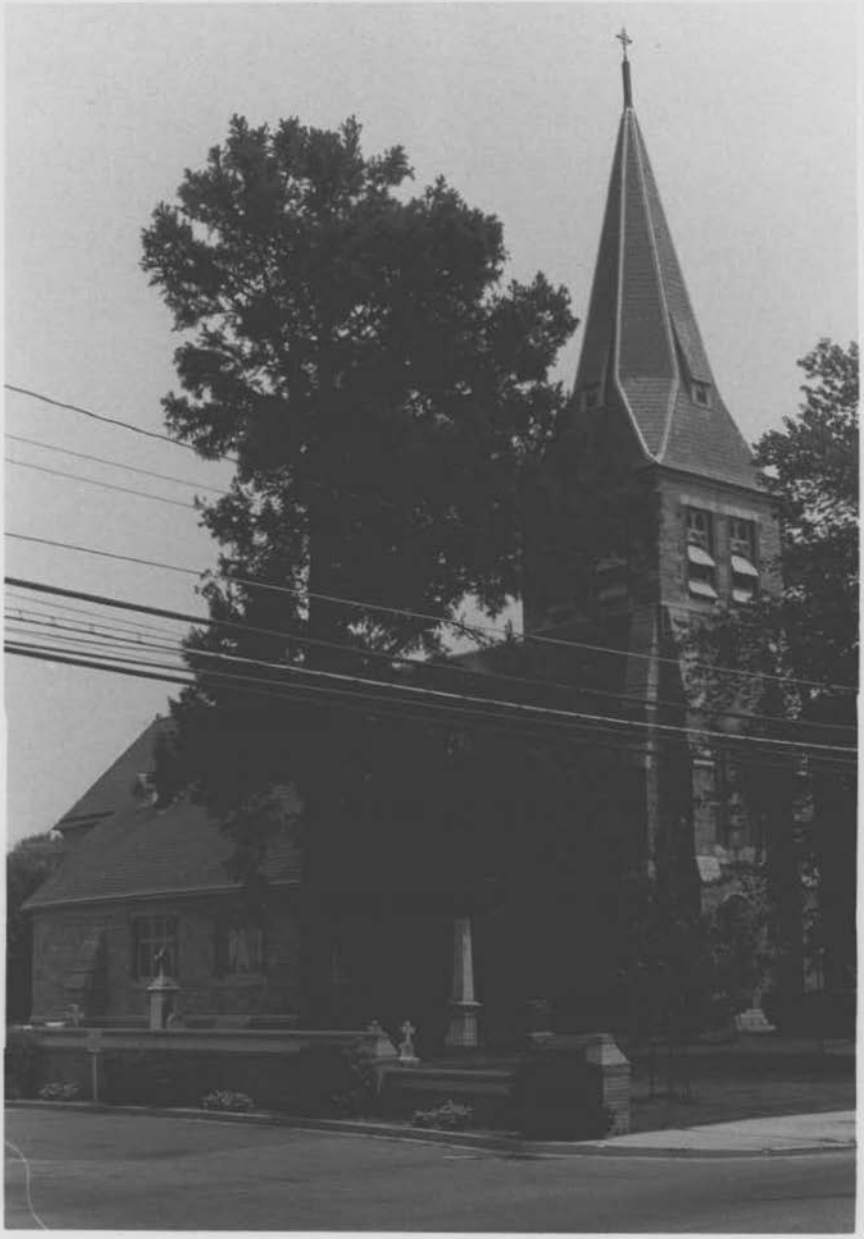
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Northwest Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



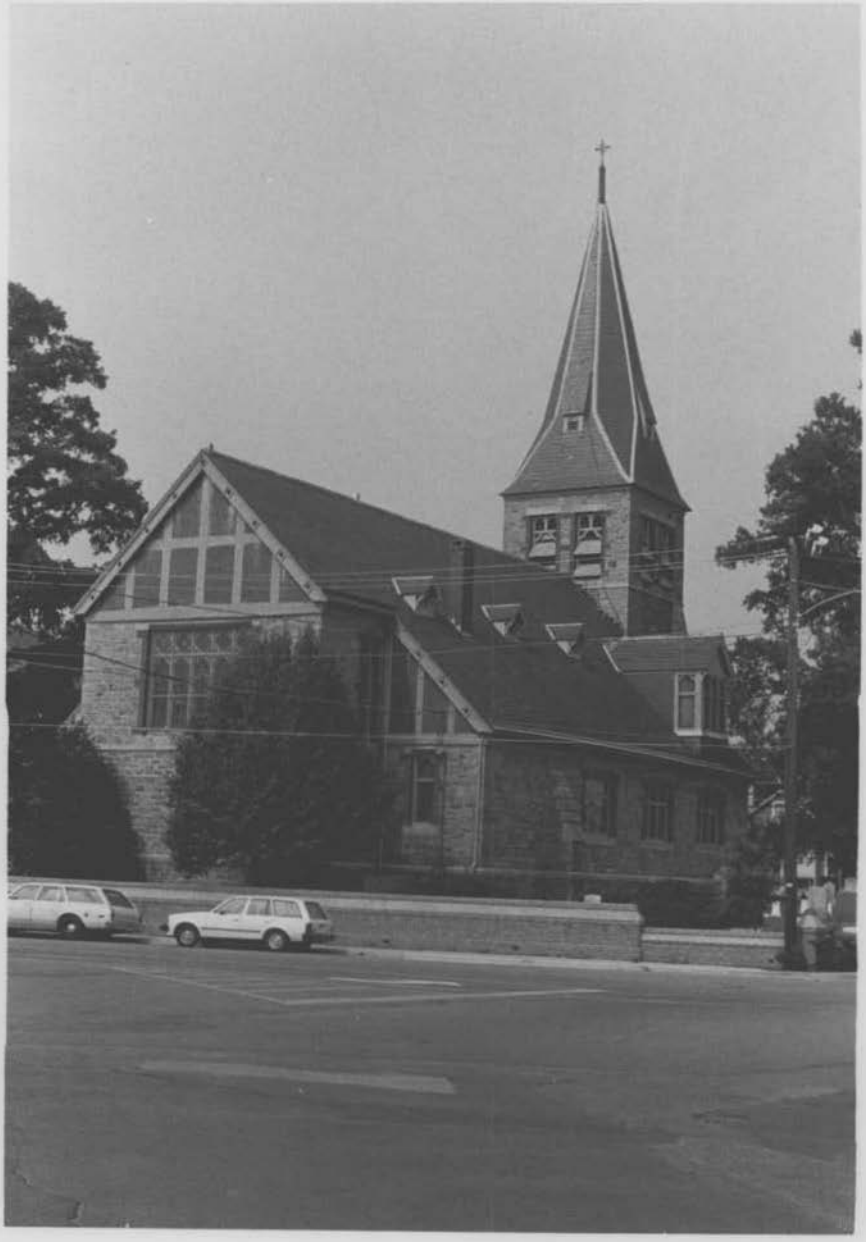
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



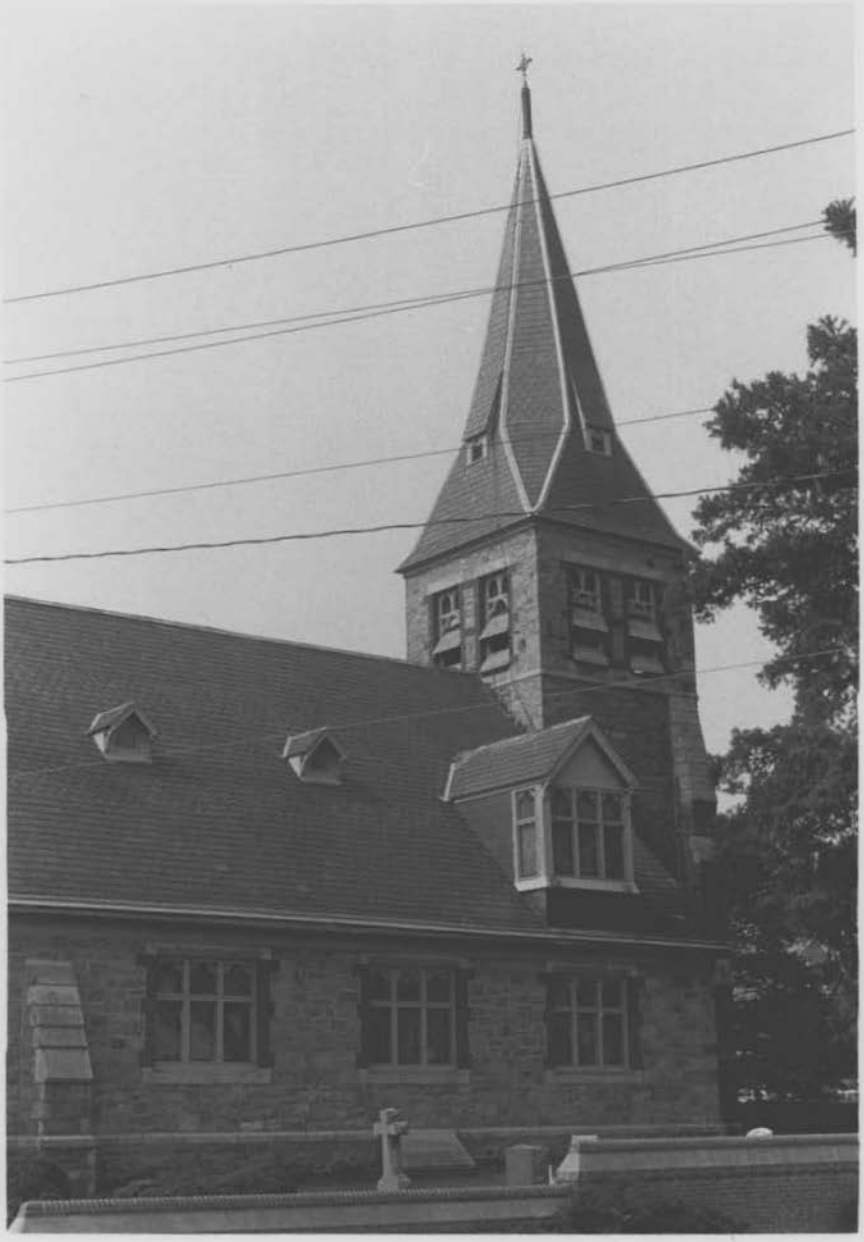
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Northeast Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Northwest Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Northeast Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photogrpaher
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

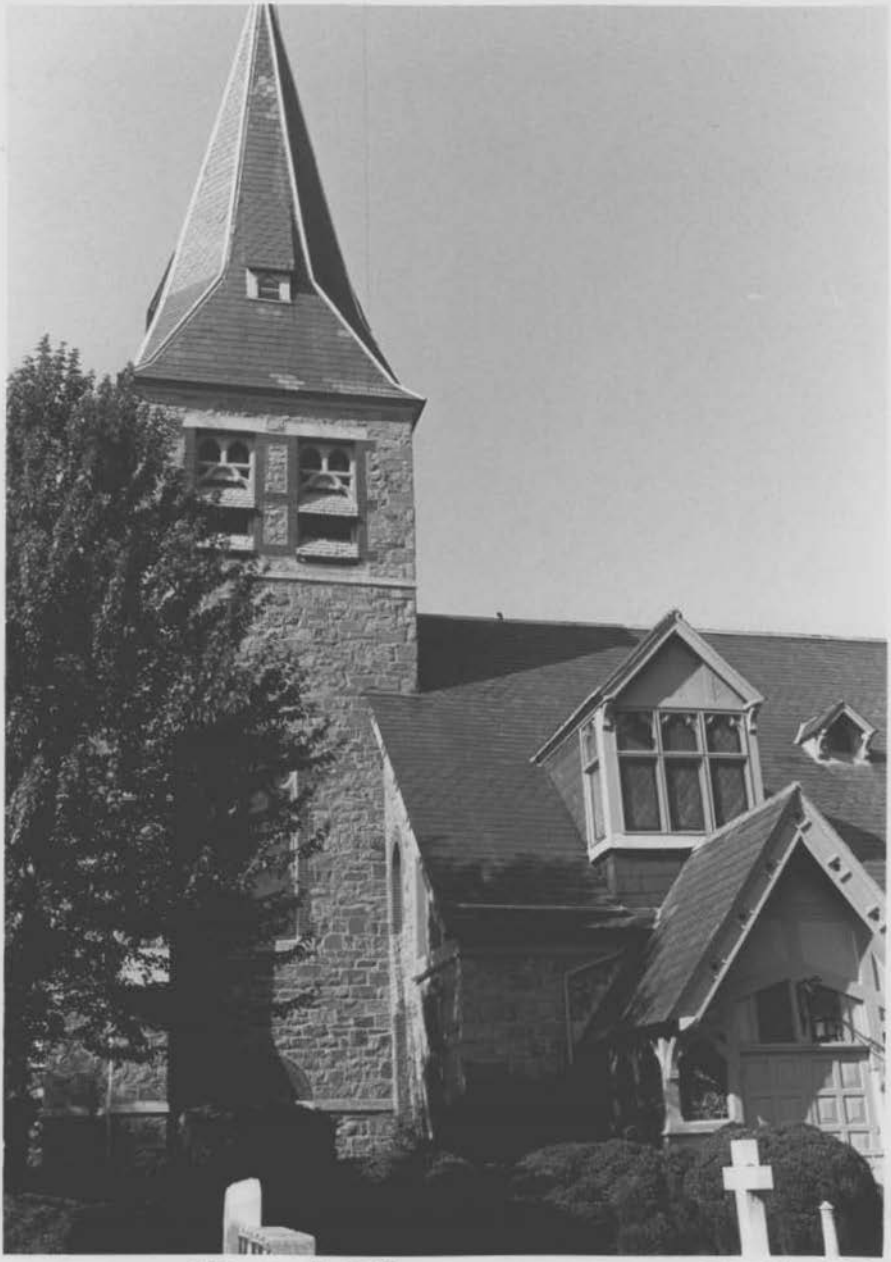


CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
North Elevation
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Pulpit
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH T-260
St. Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland
Altar from Balcony
6/85, Paul Touart, Photographer
NEG/MD. Historical Trust



10 x 1.83 52% 260

T-260