



INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Hunts Meeting House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

West Joppa Road

CITY, TOWN

Towson Riderwood

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

James G. Green

Telephone #: 296-2946

STREET & NUMBER

West Joppa Road

CITY, TOWN

Towson

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21204

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

New Courts Building

Liber #: 5323

Folio #: 760

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED	DATE <u>Jan., 1979</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED				

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

The building known as "Hunts Meeting House" is a large stone dwelling standing on the Joppa Road near its junction with Falls Road. It is an important building in the history of the Towson area and it is linked with 18th century persons and events. These include Phineas Hunt who was in this area as early as the 1760's, and the establishment of Methodism in Maryland by Robert Shaw-bridge and Francis Asbury prior to the Revolution.

With Joppa Road (the old Court House Road) being a principal route through the crossroads town of Towson it is not surprising that a generous number of early deeds in this area refer to the "road to Hunts Meeting House" as a point of reference. Both the Hunt residence and the nearby church site of later date appear on the 1850's maps by Chiffelle and Taylor.

Although the long history of this congregation is documented by archival research there is nothing in the way of physical evidence surviving from any period earlier than the Federal era (c. 1780's-1820's). This fact, however, should not diminish the importance of the Hunt residence which has been in existence most of that time during which this country has been an independent nation. In fact, it is a strong visual document of that very exciting period in which the United States was in the formative process.

There are many modern (20th century) additions to a main block that is a good example of a Federal period side hall-and-double-parlor house. This oldest section is a tall two stories (8½' ceilings) with finished attic. The gable end roof caps a nearly square block which is three bays in width and an equivalent size in depth. The house is typically oriented East-West so that the hall is on the north side of the building. There is a relatively regular fenestration of 6/6 sash windows.

Although most of the building is covered with stucco painted white the west facade shows that the original appearance of the building is that of coursed stones roughly cut and brownish in color.

The east facade is the "main" side of the house. An early photograph shows that it once had a full porch on the first story and physical evidence on the northeast corner suggests that it was a "wrap around." This porch, however, could have been a Victorian addition. The present entrance is surrounded by a pilastered surround and it occupies the northernmost of the three bays. While the present sheet metal roof (and even parts of the frame beneath) is not original the two pedimented dormers probably are.

The south end of the building is characterized by the two interior end chimneys and the seemingly narrow arrangement of the windows inbetween.

**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

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 type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input 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 c. 1787 (or later in Federal period) BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although Phiness Hunt seems to have been in this area as early as the 1760's and church activity is recorded prior to the Revolution this building is distinctly Federal in character (1780's - 1820's). The oldest portion of this Hunt residence is a 2½ story side-hall-and-double-parlor house. Two interior end chimneys serve fireplaces in the parlors and bedrooms, two of which retain their original mantel-pieces.

An unusual and somewhat awkward doorway on the south end of the building provides a separate exterior entrance to the west parlor. This feature may be physical evidence supporting the belief that Hunt's home was used as a meeting place prior to the building of a nearby church. "Hunts Meeting House" was an important landmark along Joppa Road which was known as the old "court road." The portion of that road between Towson and Hunts is referred to in many 19th century deeds as "the road to Hunts Meeting House."

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Baltimore County Land Records  
 Sidney, J.C. Map of the City & County of Baltimore 1850  
 Tax Assessments - Particular List, Back River Upper October 1, 1798  
 Taylor, Robert Map of the City & County of Baltimore 1857  
 Thomas, Dawn. The Green Spring Valley, The Md. Historical Society. Balto. Md. 1978

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Attachment

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

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE: WAYNE L. NIELD, II  
 HISTORIC TOWSON, INC.

ORGANIZATION	DATE
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
CITY OR TOWN	STATE

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  
 The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
 Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
 (301) 267-1438

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The chimney caps are modern replacements. A "window" on the west side of the west chimney appears to have originally been an entrance-way.

Most of the west facade is obliterated by modern additions, however, it is the east half of the second story which exhibits the original stone construction. A window in this area displays a keyed flat arch. The present owners have recently replaced a two story frame wing on this side which was probably a later 19th century kitchen area.

The north end too has a two story wing which relates nicely to the main block on both the interior and exterior.

The hall in occupying the north side of this building was an effective insulator shielding the heated parlors from north winds. The stairs are attached to the outer wall. They are of switchback design, are open string and are made decorative by step ends which are carved in a design suggestive of a quirk ogee motif. The stair is 30" wide. There are square balusters, a round banister and a relatively plain turned newel. Equally important in warmer months, the hall with its entrances at either end provided ventilation. A closet beneath the stairs contains early random width flooring up to 6".

Although presently separated there is reason to believe that the east and west parlors on the south side of the hall were once connected by a double doorway. Such an arrangement was common to the plan, the present wall overlaps window moulding in the east parlor and a double door connecting the original west parlor with a modern west wing is decorated with apparently original mouldings which must have been removed from the original partition.

Each parlor and its corresponding room above were heated by a fireplace served by an interior end chimney. The chimney in the east parlor protrudes into the room 21" and it is 86 3/4" in width. While both fireplaces of the east chimney have been altered those of the west chimney do retain original mantelpieces. The west parlor has a Federal mantel made decorative by pilastered surrounds and an entablature with three sunburst medallions with raised panels in-between.

A 6/6 sash window in the inner bay of the south wall of each parlor provides light. In the west parlor, however, there is also an unusually placed door on the west side of the fireplace. Mouldings suggest that it is original and tradition states that it was relative to that period when the Hunt home was used as a place of worship.

The north addition and other areas of this building employ mouldings which are sensitive to the Federal character of this building. Superficial examination points up little difference between original and reproduction although it was observed that the door and window mouldings of the first level consist of channeled moulding

with small 4" plain corner blocks while the rooms of the second floor have similar mouldings although they possess a bead that is not present below.

The second floor repeats the plan below except a smaller third room at the east end of the hall corresponds to the entrance area below. As is the case with so many houses of this plan and era this room is now a modern bathroom. Whether it was originally a small bedroom, storage area or an area for "bathing" is yet to be proven.

The largeness and pitch of this roof makes possible a finished attic which provides a third level of liveable space. False plates create an area with knee walls and trapezoidal ceilings. Very long principal rafters reach from the top of the walls of the second story to the ridge where they are mitered and reinforced by triangular wooden collars fixed with cut nails (roof is probably not original). The stone gables are visible in this area.

The basement area is not large. There is a half basement with no exterior access. It occupies most of the area beneath the east parlor and the east half of the hall. The walls of this measure 8' 4" between the flooring above and the modern cement flooring below. In this area one can see massive log joists (up to one foot in thickness and still containing bark) as well as the flat based support of the east chimney. The log joists have 22" centers between them except for the several logs beneath the hall. These have been reinforced with modern joists. A small one foot opening in the east wall may have been a coal chute and reveals the fact that some of the stone in the walls, despite its brownish exterior, is of marble content.

#### OUTBUILDINGS-

A large stone foundation on an adjoining parcel of land suggests the earlier existence of a bank barn. (The current owner of that parcel denied permission to examine it).

Perhaps fifty yards or so East of the main block there is a stone spring house. Although different in style it is quite similar in plan and construction to one of the spring houses recorded at the site of Epsom Plantation (BA # 1484). Although there is evidence of an entrance on the west side the current entrance is on the south side and is reached by descending five large stone steps into a well area. 5 1/2' from the west wall of the building is the recessed opening to the spring itself. The spring flows out of this 40" x 44" opening across the open area into the building, through its floor and out of the opposite end. This single chambered construction is within an inch or two of being 16' square. The coursed fieldstone walls are 18" thick. An equilateral pyramidal roof of wood shingles caps the structure. A deteriorated finial decorates the peak. What appears to have been a 40" wide door on the west facade has been filled in and a central 54" x 28" horizontal window on the east wall has been reduced to 28" x 25".

A mixture of cut nails, wire nails and differently sawn materials suggests a replacement roof. On the interior, however, one

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can see hewn flat arches over the windows and doors. The interior was finished with white washed plaster. There is evidence of a lath.

The topography results in different exterior wall heights but the interior walls average 10'. At points on the exterior there is only a distance of 6' between the ground and eaves on the east and west sides.

The Hunt family graveyard is located on this property in a patch of woods approximately 100 yards Southwest of the house. It is enclosed by a large stone wall that was fashioned early in this century to include a large triangular tabloid on the west wall with much of the Hunt geneology on it. There are quite a few graves with many interesting tombstones some of which date from the late 18th century.

CHAIN OF TITLE - HUNTS MEETING HOUSE  
Parcel 130, Map 69

<u>LIBER</u>	<u>FOLIO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>
5323	760	December 15, 1972	Walter B. Mangels, Jr. & wf.	James G. Green & wife
Beginning...center of Candlewick Road at beginning of parcel of land dated November 29, 1957...GLB 3275/334...F. Van Wyck Mason and wife to J. Cooper Graham, Jr...containing 3.555 acres...Saving and excepting therefrom the Hunt Family burial ground containing .065 acres...The net area hereby conveyed being 3.49 acres.				
3915	540	October 31, 1961	J. Cooper Graham, Jr. & wf.	Walter B. Mangels, Jr.
Part of the following two deeds:				
1) 1741	223	May 18, 1849	John V. A. MacMurray & wf.	J. Cooper Graham, Jr.
		Lot "R" on plat 9/37	June, 1929	"The Joppa Road Property."
2) 1910	6	October 31, 1950	F. Van Wyck Mason & wife	J. Cooper Graham, Jr.
Also part of:				
3275	334	November 29, 1957	F. Van Wyck Mason & wife	J. Cooper Graham, Jr.
Beginning...center of Candlewick Road...containing 3.083 acres.				
Being part of the following two deeds:				
1) 957	463	August 30, 1935	Roland Park Company	F. Van Wyck Mason & wife
2) 1873	167	August 12, 1950	Dorothy H. Howard & husband	F. Van Wyck Mason & wife
1390	385	June 23, 1945	Jack S. Ewing & wife	J. Van Wyck Mason & wife
964	193	July 8, 1935	M. Jenkins Cromwell & wife	Jack S. Ewing & wife
944	113	October 8, 1934	Roland Park Company	M. Jenkins Cromwell & wf.
Beginning...northernmost corner of lot "H" on plat 9/37... containing 48.32 acres.				

- 643 432 April 29, 1927 Prescott Huidekoper & wf. Roland Park Company  
Beginning...center of county road leading from Joppa Road at Hunts Methodist Episcopal Church to Falls Road ...containing 65 acres.
- 591 180 April 1, 1924 Alexander H. Robertson Prescott Huidekoper & wf.  
Trustee of the estate of Ella V. Davis  
Excluding Graveyard
- 124 83 October 12, 1881 Daniel M. Thomas et al William A. Stewart  
Exec. of Last Will & Trustee, Ella V. Davis  
Testament of Jesse Hunt  
Excluding church lot and graveyard, containing 169 acre, 1 rood, 32 square perches.  
Ella V. Davis, by way of will recorded in Will Book 6/226 Baltimore County, vested her property to Dr. Augustine C. Dalrymple who refused to accept the trust. The Circuit Court appointed William A. Stewart.  
Equity Docket 8/69 - Alexander H. Robertson appointed trustee of estate instead of William Stewart.
- TK 305 475 February 15, 1840 Phineas Hunt Edward Rider  
"...piece or parcel...being devised to me by my Grandfather's will (Samuel C. Hunt)
- TK 255 284 December 18, 1835 Louis C. Hunt Edward Rider  
part of tract of land Louis C. Hunt holds by virtue of "Uncle Louis Cockey's will."
- WG 184 78 December 15, 1826 Phineas Hunt John Kelso et al  
Samuel C. Hunt  
CONVEYANCE IN TRUST:  
Part of tract called Beales Discovery...containing 1 acre declared in trust...parties of the second part shall erect and build or cause to be erected and built...a house or place of worship for the use of members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Chain of title, Hunt's Meeting House, page 3

WG AA      722      November 6, 1787      Alexander Lawson      Job Hunt, Samuel Hunt,  
Phineas Hunt

All that land - tract called Groves containing 700 acres, part of Beales Discovery containing 200 acres, the Poor Jamaica Mans Plague and Smiths Plains being part of three larger tracts or parcels of land being Gelsed, Ports Royal and Addition to the Poor Jamaica Mans Plague.

being all lands formerly given in exchange by John Smith formerly of Calvert County to Walter Smith which were devised either for payments of debts or to his son Walter Smith with the remainder to his sister Dorothy Lawson mother of Alexander.

B O      175      December 17, 1764      Walter Smith to Elizabeth Hunt

500 acres including the dwelling houses (the said lands the father to said Walter exchanged with John Smith de ceased).

TB C      416      November 14, 1743      Capt. John Smith      Walter Smith

The Groves - 700 acres  
Addition to Poor Jamaica Mans Plague - 434 a cres  
Part of Bales (Beales) Discovery - 300 acres

in exchange for land in Calvert County (Halls Craft - 630 acres)

AL B      350      May 7, 1770      Walter Smith      John Hopkins

B P      290      Walter Smith      Thomas Johnson

Poor Jamaica Mans Plague - 102 acres  
Beales Discovery - 929 acres

## Tax Assessments

Particular List - Back River Upper October 1, 1798

Hunt, Samuel

1 frame dwelling house 1 story, hip roof 15' x 18'

1 frame dwelling house 1 story 18' x 20'

1 log kitchen 12' x 18' (12?)

1 log negro house 16' x 20'

milk house 8' x 15'

house 8' x 10'

Part of the Groves 1 part Selsed 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres

1 log stable 10' x 18'

Log Barn 18' x 35'

Hunt, Phineas

1 frame dwelling house 2 stories 18' x 26'

addition to frame dwelling house 1 story 15' x 21'

1 old frame negro quarter

1 stone meet house 12' x 16'

1 stone milk house 10' x 12'

Beals (Bealls) Discovery and Addition to Poor Jamaica Man's Plague 19 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres

1 old frame barn 30' x 50'

2 log houses and 1 log barn

one tract of land called "The Groves" 166 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

Hunt, Job

1 frame dwelling house 2 stories 16' x 20'

addition to frame dwelling house 12' x 21'

old log kitchen

2 old log houses

1 brick milk house

Part of Smiths Plains and part of Beals (Bealls) Discovery 180 acres

1 stable 12' x 16'

1 old barn 16' x 40'

1 ware house 12' x 20'

Tract of land called - "part of the Groves" 166 acres

Smiths Addition 137 acres

Part of Parks Deathst 40 acres

1 old frame house 18' x 30'

log barn 18' x 30'

## THE HUNT FAMILY

The Green Spring Valley: Its History and Heritage

Vol. 1 - Dawn F. Thomas

Vol. 2 - Genealogies - Robert Barnes

Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md., 1978. Page 45, Vol 2.

John Hunt - Calvery County by 1696, died 1703

Sons: John

Thomas

Job - wife Sarah. Died before 1741

Job Hunt - son of Job & Sarah c. 1720 - 1753

Wife: Elizabeth Chew whose first husband was Walter Smith (1715-1743)

Children:

Henry Hunt (1745-1809)

Job Hunt (1747-1809)

Phineas Hunt (1751-1837)

Samuel Chew Hunt (1749- ? )

Walter Smith - son of Walter and Elizabeth (1739-1772)

Job Hunt - son of Job and Elizabeth

Wife: Margaret

Children:

Jesse Hunt ( 1773-1872)

Job Hunt (1785-1823)

Johns (1787-1826)

Samuel (1772-1779)

Sarah (1777-1797)

Elizabeth (1774-1775)

Miriam (1779-1807)

Samuel (1780-1782)

Elizabeth (1783-1784)

Elizabeth (1789-1816)

Samuel Chew Hunt - son of Job & Elizabeth 1749 - 1839

Wife: Wilhelmina Gott

Children:

Benedict Hunt (1783-1825) wife Prudence Cockey

Robert W. Hunt died 1877

Lewis Hunt

Phineas Hunt

Eliza

Willy Maria (Wilhelmina)

Camilla

Barbara

Samuel C. Hunt

Sheridan (may be also "Harry")

Job Hunt - son of Job & Margaret 1785-1823

Wife: Mary Ann Boyd

Children:

Samuel Hunt (1817-1896) wife Martha

Asbury

Jesse

David

Elizabeth

Jesse Hunt - son of Job & Margaret 1793-1872

Wife: Margaret Yundt

Children:

Sarah Ann (1817-1819)

Lawrence Ludlow (1818-1819)

Thomas Henshaw (1820 - ?)

Henry Alfred (1821 - ?)

Jesse S.

William H.

Margaret A.

Sarah Maria

Mary Rebecca

Phineas B.

Miriam



Anniversary was celebrated in 1911 when Elmer E. Pearce was the minister. Bishop  
n was the principal speaker at the opening services. The interior of the church had been  
r the occasion and the ceiling decorated with golden stars. Leaded glass windows, new  
rd electricity were installed. A new shed for teams, a driveway, and a walk were added.<sup>114</sup>  
he Baltimore circuit was dissolved in 1926, Stone Chapel was assigned to the Baltimore  
station church. Because the church had been served by traveling preachers since its incep-  
ad never been a parsonage. The present parsonage was completed in 1927, and for the  
ars the church remained a station.<sup>115</sup>

Chapel became part of the Baltimore west district in 1933 and three years later the ses-  
l of Stone Chapel was celebrated. In 1939 came the reunification of the three church  
hodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, and Methodist Episcopal, South.<sup>116</sup>

In 1962 a centennial celebration was held once more, this time to honor the hundredth  
of the second Stone Chapel. It had been 190 years since Asbury's first association with  
and 176 years since the building of the first church. The festivities included the dedication  
on, which consisted of a church hall, kitchen, and lavatories. Among the special church  
play were the original Stone Chapel communion service; a copy of the lease for the church  
in 1785; and the original Stone Chapel pulpit from which Bishop Asbury preached.<sup>117</sup>  
Chapel remains an active church. Its seclusion, though less than a mile east of Reisterstown  
mile and a half north of Pikesville, has enabled it to retain the charm of a country church.

## HUNT'S MEMORIAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

*The original stone meetinghouse at the intersection of Old Court and Joppa Roads in Riderwood represents the oldest Methodist societies in America. This is the third building known as Hunt's Church, which may be the oldest continuous Methodist society on the same site in Baltimore*

*like Stone - one Chapel and all early Methodist churches, Hunt's actually began in a private home and did not have a separate building for worship until 1780. Considered the first Methodist church in the Valley, its creation and early years are entwined with the lives of the Hunt family, who were living in the Valley by 1771 and possibly as early as 1764.*

*Beall's Discovery, the tract upon which Hunt's Church stands, was acquired by Walter Smith in 1730. At his death in 1743 he left this property and two other Valley tracts to his son, his widow, Elizabeth (Chew) Smith, who thereafter married Job Hunt of Calvert County. They had four sons before Hunt's death in 1753. It is thought that the widow and three of her sons, Job, Samuel, and Phineas, moved to the Valley in 1764, for in December of that year she bought 500 acres of Valley land, including part of Beall's Discovery, from her son, Walter Smith, Jr., in exchange for a nearby tract. At the time there were dwelling houses on the land, one of which may have been Hunt's Meetinghouse, as the residence of Phineas Hunt was called in the late 1700s. This is still in*

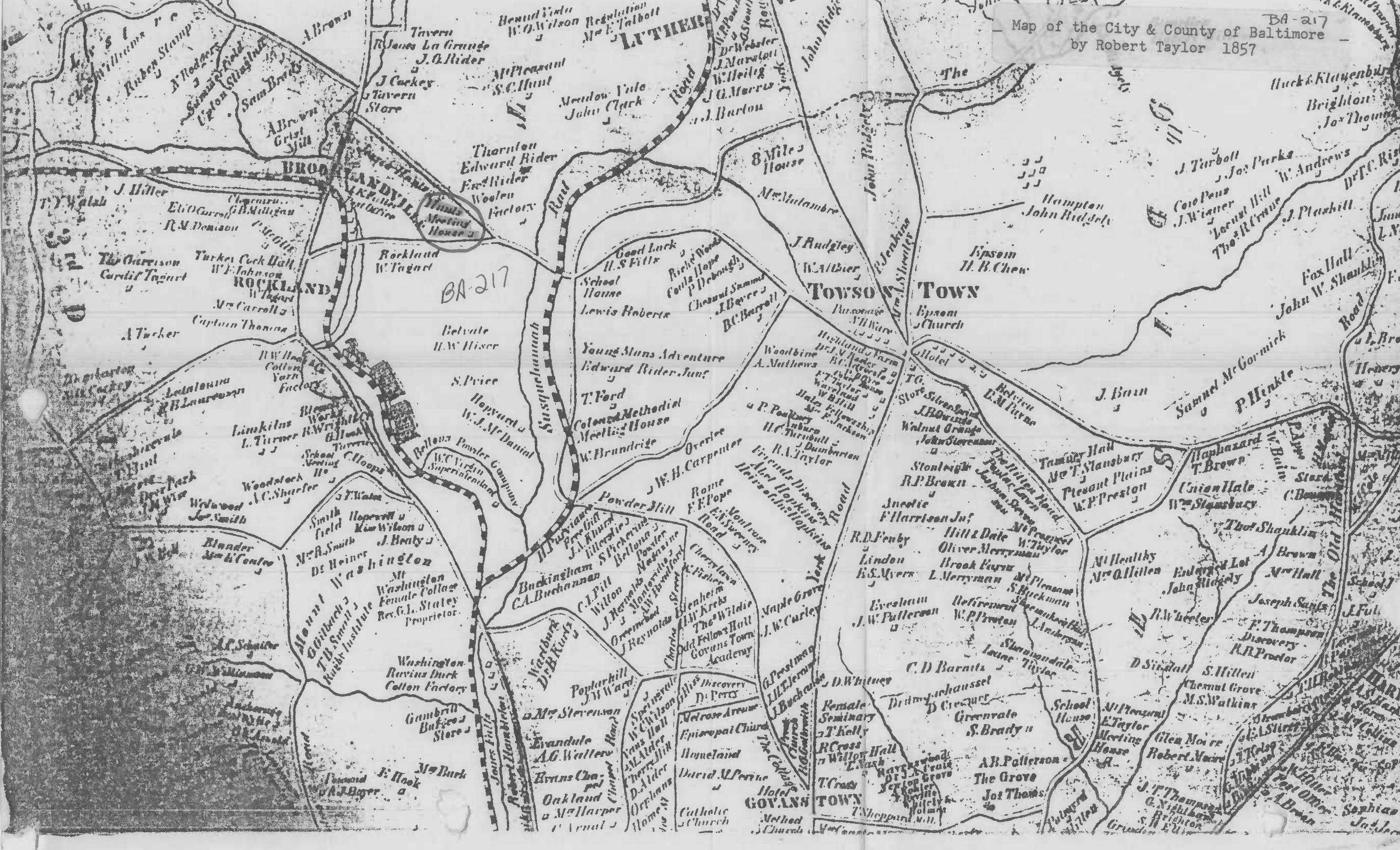


Hunt's Meeting House, Now a Private Residence  
Photograph by Thomas W. Mele II

existence today. Before Mrs. Hunt remarried a third time, to John Bond, a marriage settlement was made between them and two of her sons, Samuel and Phineas. On 26 July 1773 Mrs. Hunt conveyed all her real and personal estate, including three land tracts—*Selsed*, "*Poor Man's Plague*," and "*Beal's Discovery*"—as well as the dwellings and outbuildings, to her sons, "subject to a yearly annuity to be paid her during her lifetime."<sup>119</sup>

The Hunt brothers were originally connected with St. Thomas' Church. Phineas was a vestryman from 1779 to 1809 and a delegate to the diocesan convention in the latter year; Job served as churchwarden in 1771, a position his brother Samuel held in 1802. Phineas is mentioned in the records of St. Thomas' on 3 September 1799 as having agreed to assist in making improvements to the rectory by procuring all the necessary doors and windows. But he appears to have left the Church of England for good with his resignation from the vestry in December 1808 in protest against his colleagues' decision to request the resignation of the Reverend John Armstrong. Throughout the years of Hunt's affiliation with St. Thomas' he actively pursued the practice and advancement of Methodism, and his home was both a meetinghouse for Methodists and a stopping place for itinerant preachers who traveled the Baltimore circuit.<sup>120</sup>

It is not known exactly when Phineas Hunt converted to Methodism, nor is it clear when preach-



**LUTHER TOWN**

**TOWSON TOWN**

**GOVANS TOWN**

**BROOKLAND**

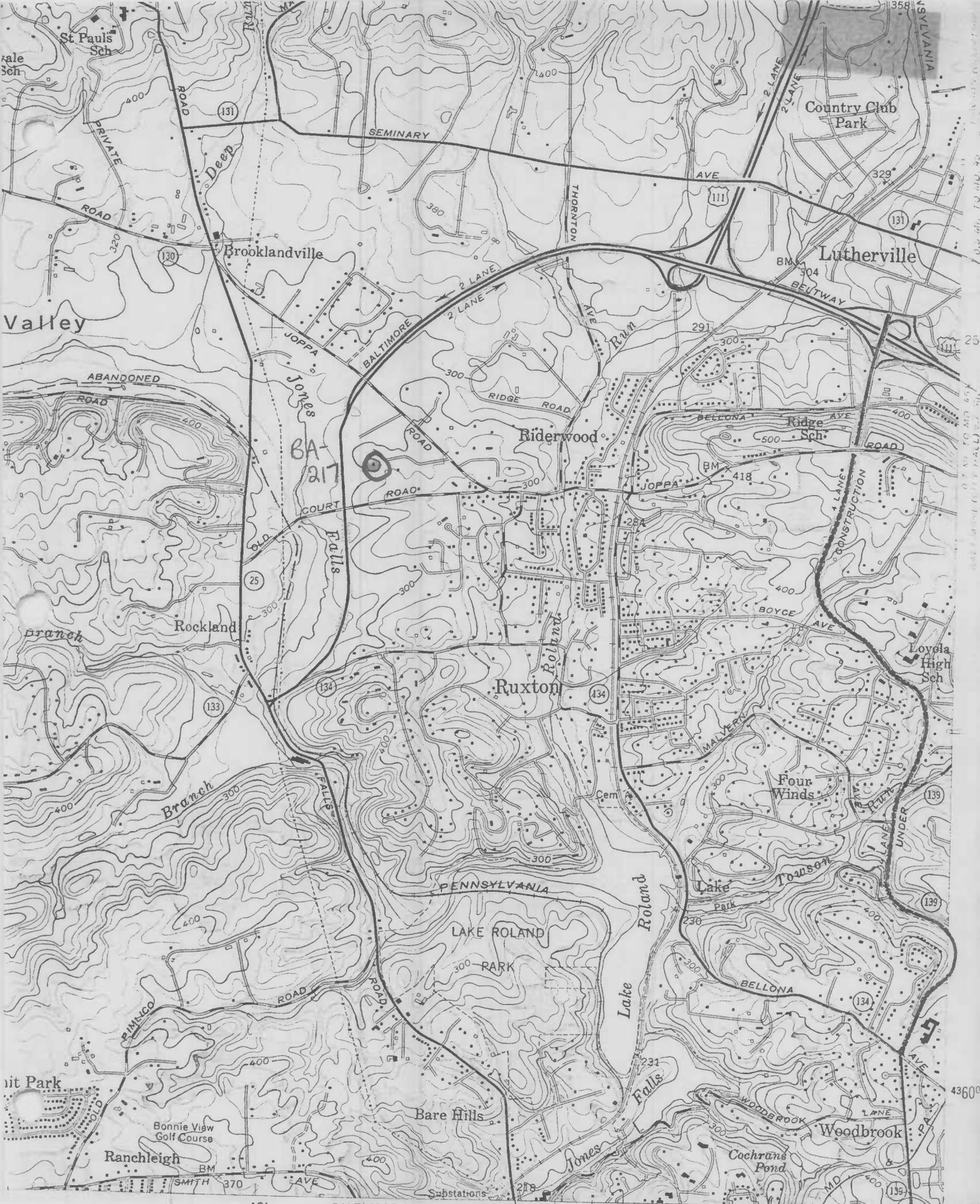
**ROCKLAND**

**Mount Washington**

BA-217

Map containing numerous names and labels, including: A. Brown, J. Carkey, S.C. Hunt, J. Burton, Thornton Edward Rider, Mr. Mulambre, J. Audgley, W. Alder, J. Rudgey, Epsom H. B. Chew, Epsom Church, Hotel, J. Braun, P. Henkle, J. Baun, J. Turbott, J. J. Parks, J. W. Andrews, W. Andrews, D.F.C. Risler, Dr. T. Jones, L. Nori, Fox Hall, John W. Shanklin, J. Brown, Henry J., T. Brown, Union Hall, W. Stansbury, Pleasant Plains, W.P. Preston, Mr. O'Hillen, John M. M. M., A. Brown, N. Hall, Joseph S. S., F. Thompson, R.R. Proctor, S. Hillen, M.S. Watkins, Robert M. M., J. T. Thompson, G. Nightingale, S. H. E., J. T. Thompson, G. Nightingale, S. H. E., J. T. Thompson, G. Nightingale, S. H. E.





40' BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 5 MI.

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 1958-NS  
MR 4867  
359000m.E  
BALTIMORE (JUNC. U.S. 1) 4.5 MI.

176°37'30"



BA-217



BA-217

HUNT'S MEETING HSE.  
E. FACADE

W. NIELD  
3/79



BA-217

HUNT'S MEETING HSE.

S.W. CORNER

W. NIELD  
3/79



BA-217-B

SPRING HOUSE  
HUNT'S MEETING HSE.  
S.E. CORNER.

W. NIELD  
3/79