Form No. 10-309 (Rev. 10-74)

CE-82

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

18

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: East Nottingham Friends Meeting House

AND/OR COMMON: Brick Meeting House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Junction of old Rt. 273 and old Rt. 272 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Calvert Village — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: Maryland — CODE: 24 — COUNTY: Cecil — CODE: 015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Trustees of Brick Meeting House Lot, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER: R. D. 2

CITY, TOWN: Rising Sun — VICINITY OF

STATE: Maryland

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Cecil County Court House

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: Elkton

STATE: Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE:

DATE:

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

CITY, TOWN:

STATE:

CE-8a

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	_ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Brick Meeting House is located near the intersection of Maryland Routes 272 and 273 at Calvert, Cecil County, Maryland.

The approximate square foot ground coverage of the Meeting House is 2,200 square feet. The property is approximately 34 acres.

The building consists of three different sections, of which the brick section is the oldest, having been built in 1724. The brickwork is of Flemish bond with a simple watertable. Brick arches exist above the original door and window openings. This earliest section measures 30'3" by 40'2". It had large entrance doors on the east and west walls and a small high door on the north wall above the elder's raised benches which originally ran along the north wall. The east and west walls each had two large windows, one on either side of the entrance doors, and a small window over the door on the west sall. The north wall had two smaller high windows, one on each side of the north door. The appearance of the original south brick wall is unknown. The axis of the roof line runs north-south.

In 1749, the Brick Meeting House burned and was rebuilt and enlarged by 1752. The east, west, and north walls of the 1724 building were virtually undamaged and remain in the present building. Two upper windows were cut in the north wall and the north gable was rebuilt with pent cornice. The south brick wall was demolished and a stone addition was built of the same height and width as the brick section, extending to the south. This stone addition contained two one-story meeting rooms on the ground floor, each with a corner fireplace at the south corners of the building, and a large youth gallery on the second floor looking out into the brick section. Smaller youth galleries ran along the east and west brick walls. The stone section had a double doorway on the south wall with double windows on each side of the door. There was also a window on the east and the west wall of the stone addition. The 1752 Meeting House was roofed with a greenish slate. Fragments of these roofing stones are up to 1/4" thick. There was a ladder on the roof to the chimney at the south gable.

In 1810 the interior of the building was again burned. Two of the 18th century poplar benches without backs were saved and are still in the Meeting House. When the house was rebuilt that same year, the interior orientation was changed, so that the seating faced the west instead of the north, with the elders' gallery along the west wall rather than along the north wall. The corner fireplaces were closed. At this time, the south and west doors were narrowed, the north door was lowered and the east window in the stone section was changed into a door. A stone chimney was added at the north end. The south stone gable was rebuilt and the youth gallery was rebuilt along the north, south and east walls. Sliding panelling was installed so as to separate the brick side which was used by the men from the stone side which was used by the women. The architect and builder for the 1810 rebuilding was Thomas Horton of Willistown, Pennsylvania, assisted by his brother Jesse Horton. The plastering was done by John and William Ray of Wilmington, Delaware. Hardware was carefully salvaged. The

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heavy timber was obtained from the Meeting House woods and was cut and hewed in one day. All the new benches with backs were made from one large poplar tree donated by Job Haines of Rising Sun.

In the mid-nineteenth century a one story frame A-roof structure measuring 12'4" by 16'4" was added at the Southwest corner of the stone section to serve as a Women's cloakroom and privy. It has a porte-cochere at the west end and a roofed walkway connecting with the south door at the stone end.

In 1901, as part of the celebration of the bicentennial of William Penn's gift of the land for the Meeting House, an overhang was added to the roof at the gables in place of the original verge board, and the interior woodwork and benches were painted and grained.

The original brick walls around the cemetery were removed about 1919. The oldest of these on the north side of the graveyard was Flemish bond with a wood shingle roof. Along the south side common bond was used with a flat granite cap. A carriage shed with a brick privy for the men, erected circa 1730, formerly stood about 200' south of the Meeting House. It had a large stone fireplace along the east wall and narrow openings like gun slots in the walls closed by heavy shutters. Its foundations still remain just east of the foundations of a caretaker's house which was erected about 1860 and demolished in 1964.

Since 1962 the Brick Meeting House has been undergoing extensive renovation and limited restoration. This work is nearing completion. The restoration is to the period of the rebuilding in 1810, except for restoration of the pent cornice of 1752 on the North brick gable, and the retention of the frame women's cloakroom at the Southwest corner.

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Daughters of the American Colonists, 1963.

MacElree, Wilmer W.; Around the Boundaries of Chester County, 1934.

Plumstead, Edward; authority on Brick Meeting House: R. D. 2, Rising Sun, Maryland

Records of Nottingham Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends; 1730 to the present, Micro-film in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Reynolds, John T., and others; Bicentennial of Brick Meeting House. 1902.

Rose, Harold W.; The Colonial Houses of Worship in America, 1607-1789. Hastings House.

rimble, James; History of Nottingham. 1879. Unpublished manuscript in the possession of Edward Plumstead, Rising Sun, Maryland.

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8 SIGNIFICANCE

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	
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

East Nottingham Friends Meeting House, or Brick Meeting House as it has long been known, is of significance because of its association with William Penn who granted the site "for a Meeting House and Burial Yard, Forever" near the center of the 18,000 acre Nottingham Lots settlement which he caused to be given in 1701, at the early stage of a boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore. This dispute ultimately resulted in the Mason-Dixon Survey of 1764-67. William Penn's gift of 40 acres was a verbal grant which was not confirmed in writing until 1765 when his sons issued a parchment deed stating, "Whereas, our Late Honoured Father in 1701 did agree to grant a certain 40 acres...". The deed is still preserved in the Meeting House.

Originally part of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends, this was at one time the largest Friends meeting house south of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Half-Yearly Meeting was held here as early as 1725. Among its early members (most of whom are buried here) were Thomas Chalkley, John Churchman, Benjamin Chandlee, and George Churchman. Thomas Chalkley, lawyer and Quaker minister, in his journal (1749) describes an expedition which he led in 1709 from the log meeting house which stood here before 1724 to preach to the Conestoga Indians. John Churchman, Jr. was a famous Quaker minister and reformer. His Journal (1779) tells of his missionary visits throughout the English Colonies in America and to England, Ireland, and Holland. His son, George Churchman is known as "the Founder of Westtown", the first Quaker boarding school in America. George Churchman's son, John Churchman 3rd, was a scientist and explorer; the second American to be made a member of the Imperial Russian Academy of Science, a cartographer, leader of an expedition towards the North Pole in 1805, and the author of several treatises on variations in the magnetic North. Benjamin Chandlee, Jr. and Sr. were among America's earliest and best clockmakers. Benjamin Sr. began to make clocks here in 1712. Benjamin Jr. was a trustee of the Brick Meeting House in 1765.

A school was established at the Meeting House in 1740. A lending library was in use here at least as early as 1783. In 1778, an American Army hospital was established for sick and wounded troops under General Smallwood's command; those who died here are buried in the cemetery. Lafayette's troops camped in the Meeting House woods on the first night of their march from the Head of Elk to victory at Yorktown in 1781.

Notable Quakers who visited and preached at the Brick Meeting House were John Woolman, Elias Hicks, Lucretia Mott, and Edward Hicks.

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chandlee, Edward E., Six Quaker Clockmakers: Philadelphia. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943.

Gifford, G. E. Jr., Cecil County Maryland, 1608-1850, As Seen by Some Visitors: 1974.

Johnston, George; History of Cecil County, Maryland. 1881.

Macdonald, Betty H; Historic Landmarks of Delaware and the Eastern Shore.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: George W. Lutz, III, Administrative Specialist Trainee

ORGANIZATION: Cecil Historical Trust

DATE: June 30, 1975

STREET & NUMBER: R. D. 2

TELEPHONE: 287-9388

CITY OR TOWN: Rising Sun

STATE: Maryland

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

GPO 892-453

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CE-82

Chandlee, Edward E., Six Quaker Clockmakers: Philadelphia. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943.

Ford, G. E. Jr., Cecil County Maryland, 1608-1850, As Seen by Some Visitors: 1974.

Johnston, George; History of Cecil County, Maryland. 1881.

Macdonald, Betty H; Historic Landmarks of Delaware and the Eastern Shore.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	415 500	4359 530
B	18	415 860	4359 505
C	18	415 910	4359 465
D	18	415 520	4359 410

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The East Nottingham Friends Meeting House is located within a forty acre square whose south and east sides are approximately 600 feet from the building whose west side is approximately 900 feet from the building and whose north side (which at its eastern corner follows Maryland Route 273) is approximately 1600 feet from the building.

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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: George W. Lutz, III, Administrative Specialist Trainee

ORGANIZATION: Cecil Historical Trust — DATE: June 30, 1975

STREET & NUMBER: R. D. 2 — TELEPHONE: 287-9388

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE: John M. Pearce — DATE: 4/30/76

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

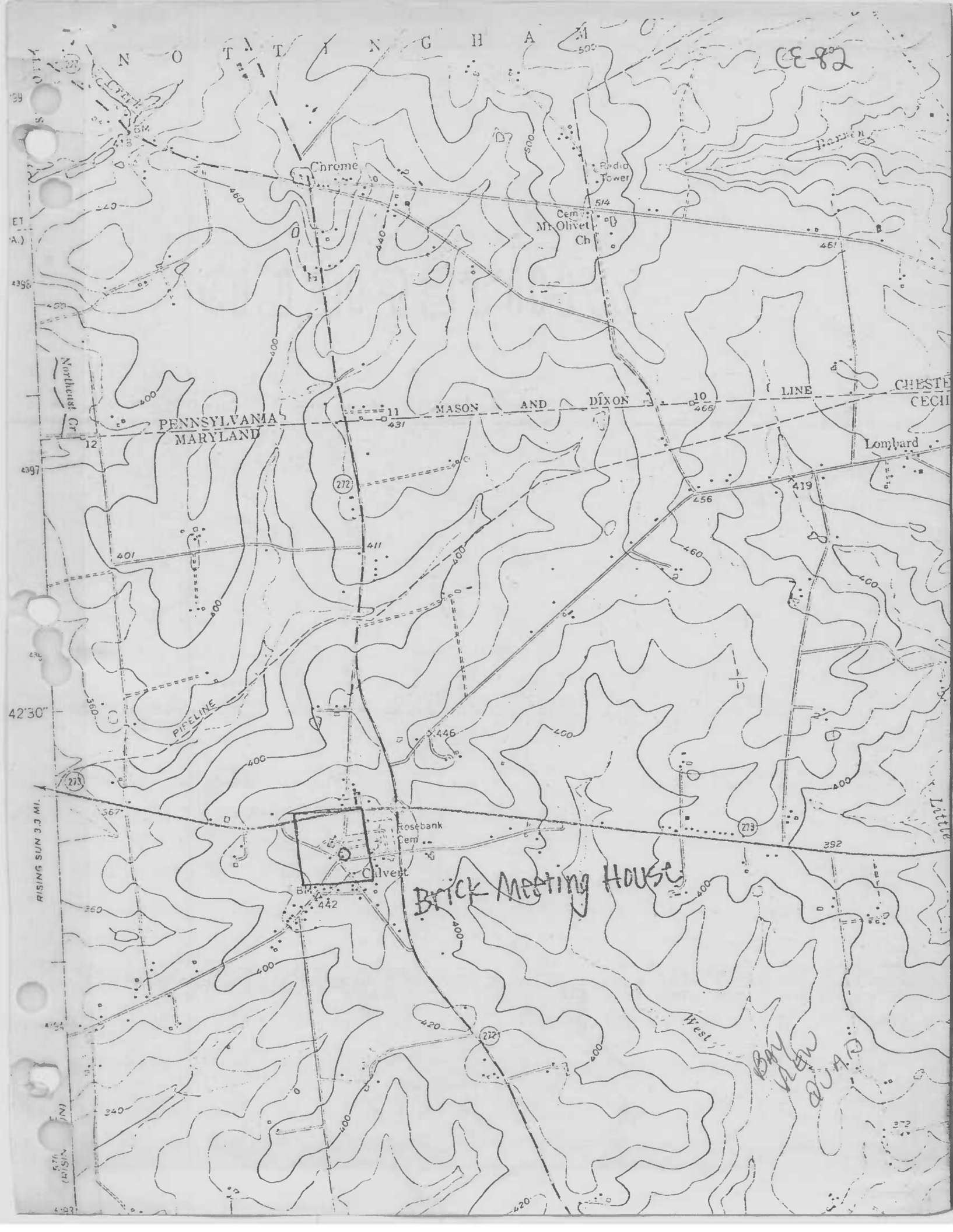
DATE

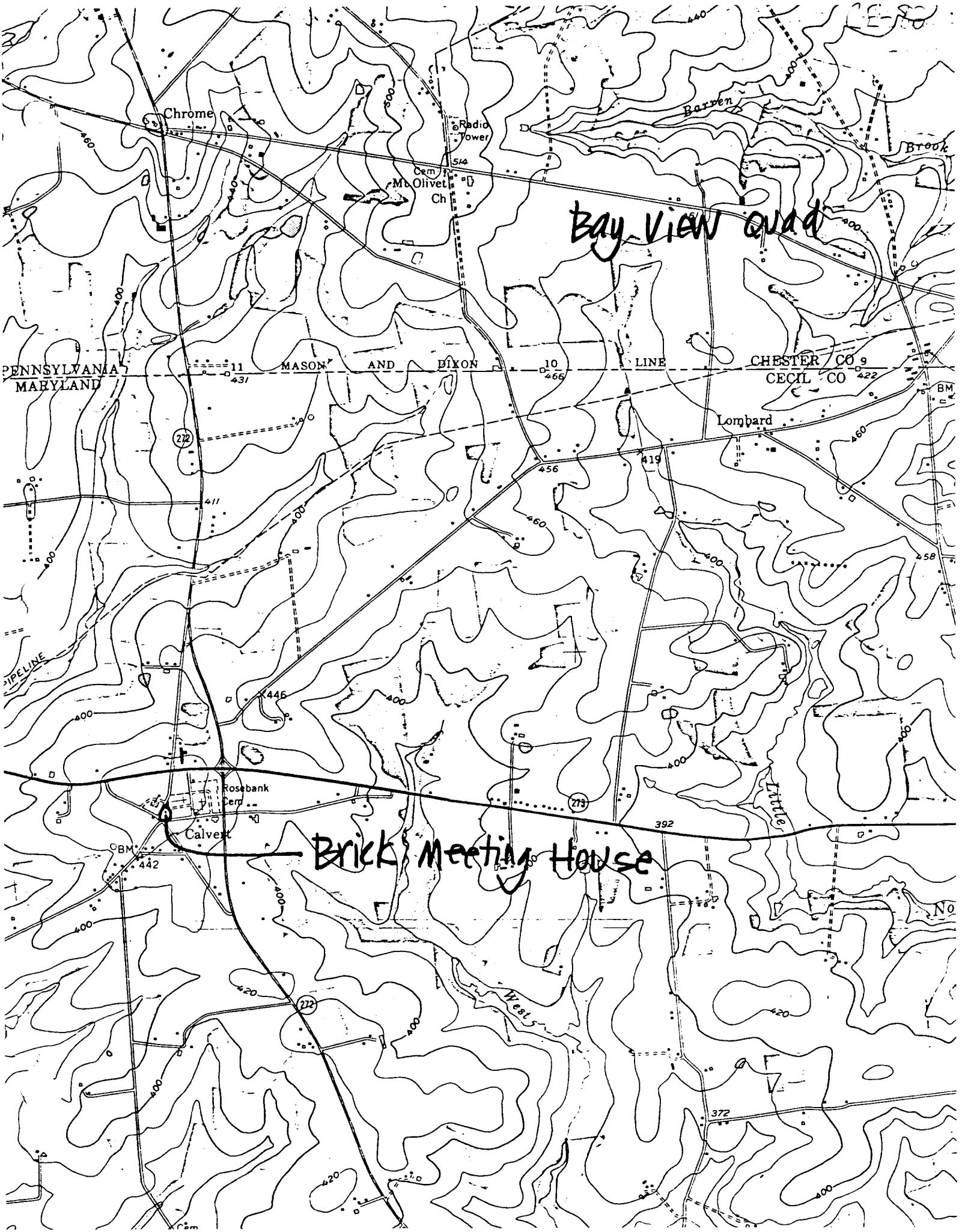
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453


CE-82
N O T T I N G H A M
Chrome
Radio Tower
Cem
Mt Olivet Ch
Northeast Cr
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
MASON AND DIXON LINE
CHESTE
CECIL
Lombard
PIPELINE
42'30"
RISING SUN 3.3 MI.
Rosebank Cem
Calvert
Brick Meeting House
West
BAY VIEW QUAD


Bay View Quad
Brick Meeting House
Chrome
Radio Tower
Cem
Mt Olivet Ch
Barren
Brook
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
11
MASON AND DIXON
10
LINE
CHESTER CO
CECIL CO
9
Lombard
Rosebank Cem
Calvert
Little
West
No
PIPELINE
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273
392
372
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422
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514
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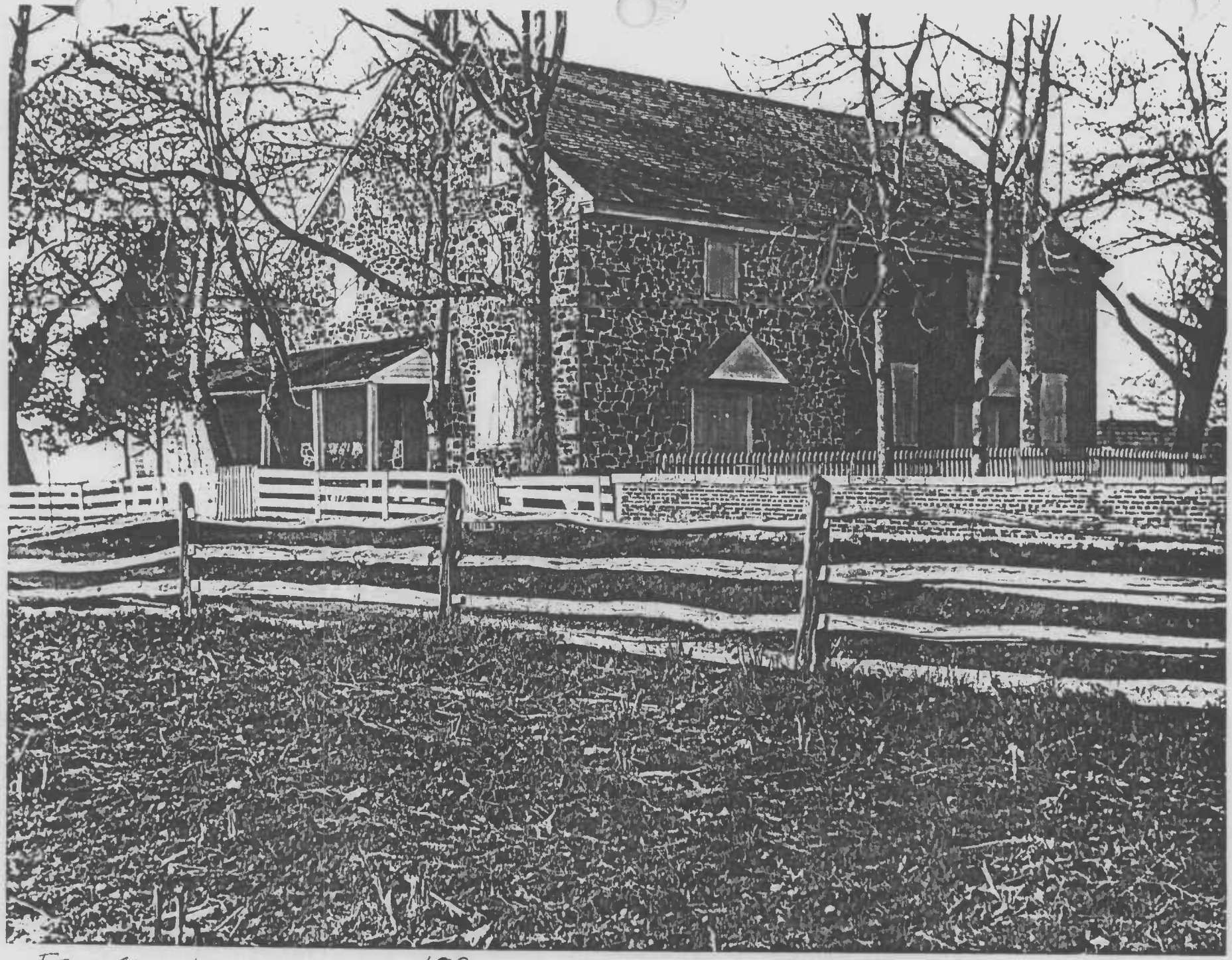
460
440
400
420
500



FROM GLASS NEGATIVE ca. 1890 VIEW FROM SE

CE-82

1962 BEFORE RESTORATION FROM EAST

CE-82

0800825710

Form 10-445 (5/62)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

1. STATE Maryland
COUNTY Cecil
TOWN Calvert VICINITY
STREET NO.

CE-82

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY CE-82

2. NAME Brick Meeting House

DATE OR PERIOD 1724 and ~~later~~ mid 18th Cent. ~~mid 18th century~~
STYLE ~~Georgian Colonial~~
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

ORIGINAL OWNER ~~Quaker Church~~ Religious
ORIGINAL USE Quaker meeting House
PRESENT OWNER Quaker ~~Church~~ Religious
PRESENT USE Quaker meeting House
WALL CONSTRUCTION Fieldstone and brick
NO. OF STORIES 2 ~~1/2~~

FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC NO

This ia a very large ~~barn-like~~ building three bays wide and four deep. There is ~~much~~ space between the window openings and the building is ~~very great in size~~. It is two ~~and a half~~ stories high with a steeply sloping A-roof. There are small ~~pent~~ pedimented roofs on each of the gable ends. Slightly less than half of the structure is constructed of fieldstone; ~~this is probably the oldest part~~. The ~~rest of the structure~~ brick end is ~~of~~ flemish bond brick and ~~probably~~ dated 1724 ~~from the second half of the eighteenth century~~. The first-story windows on the stone section ~~are~~ have segmental arches, and the brick end ~~as do those on the brick part~~. The tops of the second-floor windows are obscured by the roof line. The first-story windows are 12/12 while those on the second story are six over six ~~6/6~~. All the doors and shutters are old, panelled, ~~ones~~ and have hand-wrought iron catches. There are two main doors into the church, one in the stone part and one in the brick. The brick section of the church has a water-table of ~~sloping~~ champhered brick, while that of the stone section is of rough ~~square brick~~ stone. The interior of the church has exposed framing members with sliding and folding panels between the two parts of the church. This is a very ancient and interesting structure, well-preserved and one of the few Quaker meeting houses left in Maryland. For its architecture and historical interest it is worthy of note and continuing preservation.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endongered NO ~~WELL-PRESERVED~~ Interior good Exterior good

40 acres less the roads=

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

Color 2193 2194

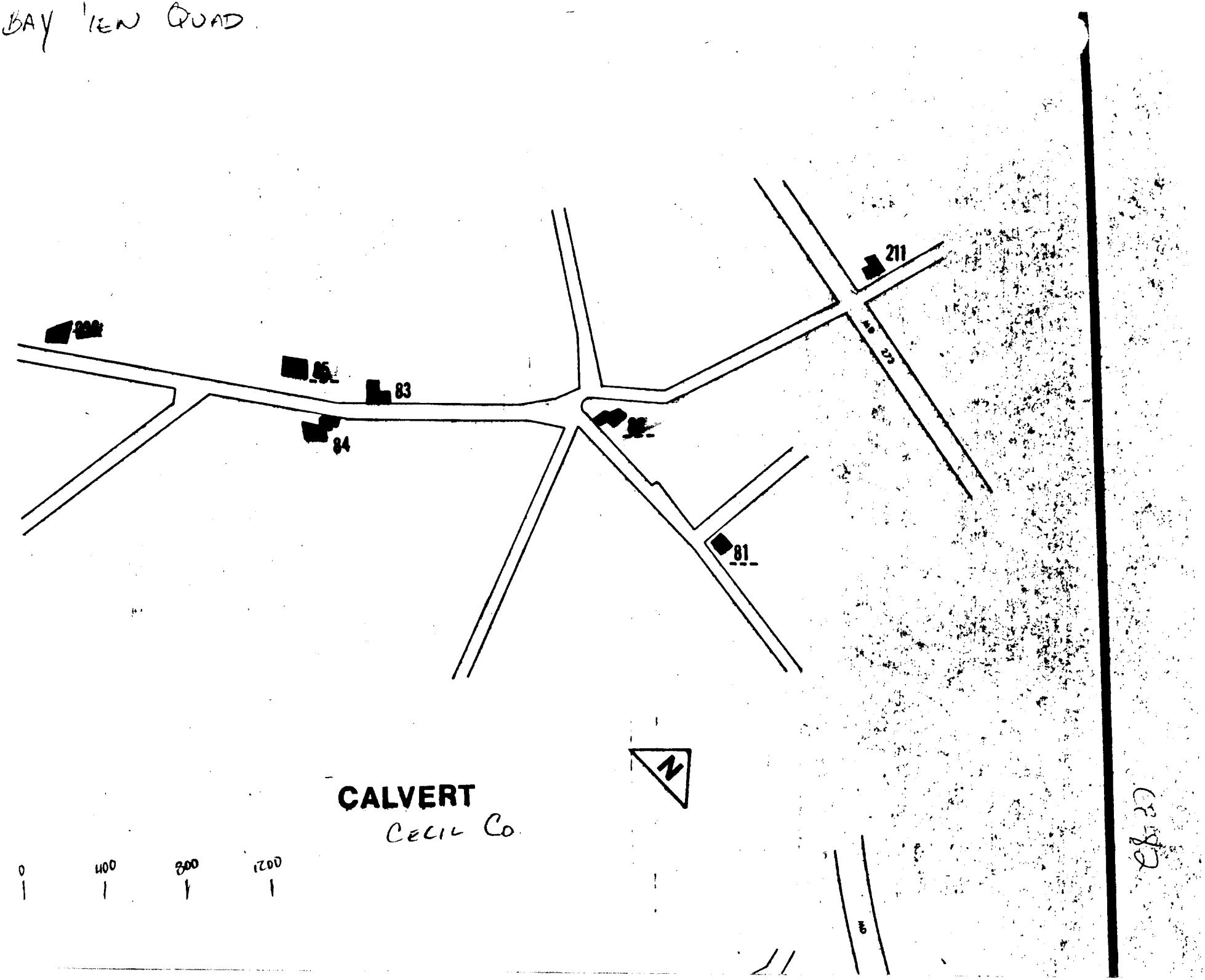
7. PHOTOGRAPH 2 bx no neg

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER
Paul Alan Brinkman
20 December 1967

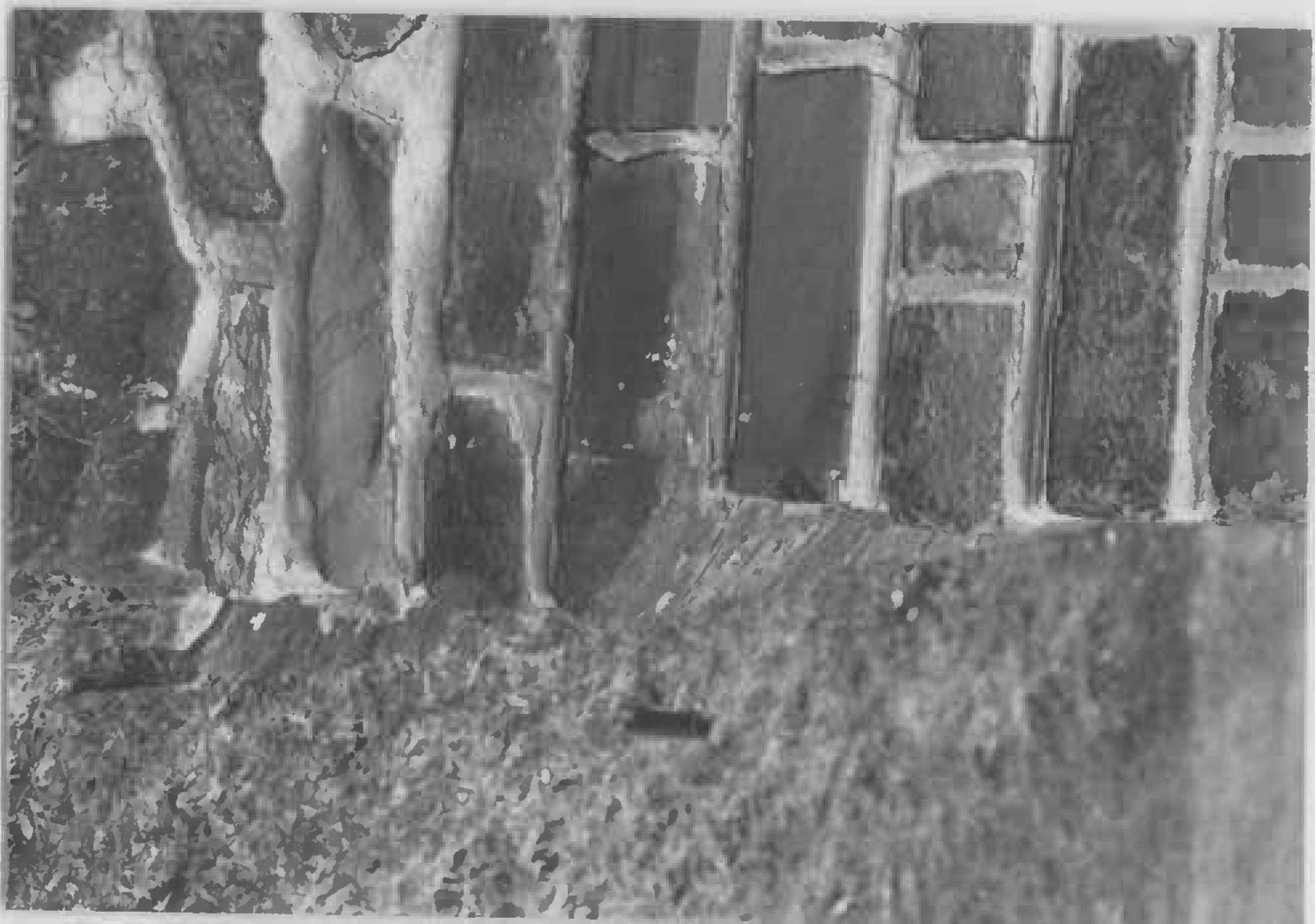
DATE OF RECORD

BAY VIEW QUAD.



Brick Meeting House CE-82

Brick Meeting House CE-82



Brick Meeting House CE-82

Buck Meeting House

CE-82

Brick Meeting House

CE-82

Buck Meeting Venue

CE-82

CE-82
Brick Meeting House
Calvert
Negatives at MHT
Photographer CWL - 1979

CE-82
Brick Meeting House
Calvert, Cecil County
Historic Photograph
Photographer - Unknown

As it appeared in 1901

VF.

Brick Meeting House CE-82