

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

18

**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 East Nottingham Friends Meeting House

AND/OR COMMON Brick Meeting House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Junction of old Rt. 273 and old Rt. 272

CITY, TOWN Calvert Village VICINITY OF First

STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Cecil CODE 015

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

7 DESCRIPTION

CE-82

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

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 wall. 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

CE-82

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Brick Meeting House
Cecil County 7, 9 1
ITEM NUMBER PAGE

CONTINUATION SHEET

#7

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.

#9

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.

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 Unpublished manuscript in the possession of Edward Plumstead, Rising Sun, Maryland.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
100-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
X 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
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

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.

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

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

10 TOPOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 40 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	4 1,5	5,0,0	4,3	9,5	0,3,0	B	1,8	4 1,5	8,6,0	4 3 9,5	0,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,8	4 1,5	9,0,0	4 3 9,4	6,5,0		D	1,8	4 1,5	5,2,0	4 3 9,4	6,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	

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.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

John M. Pearce

4/30/76

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

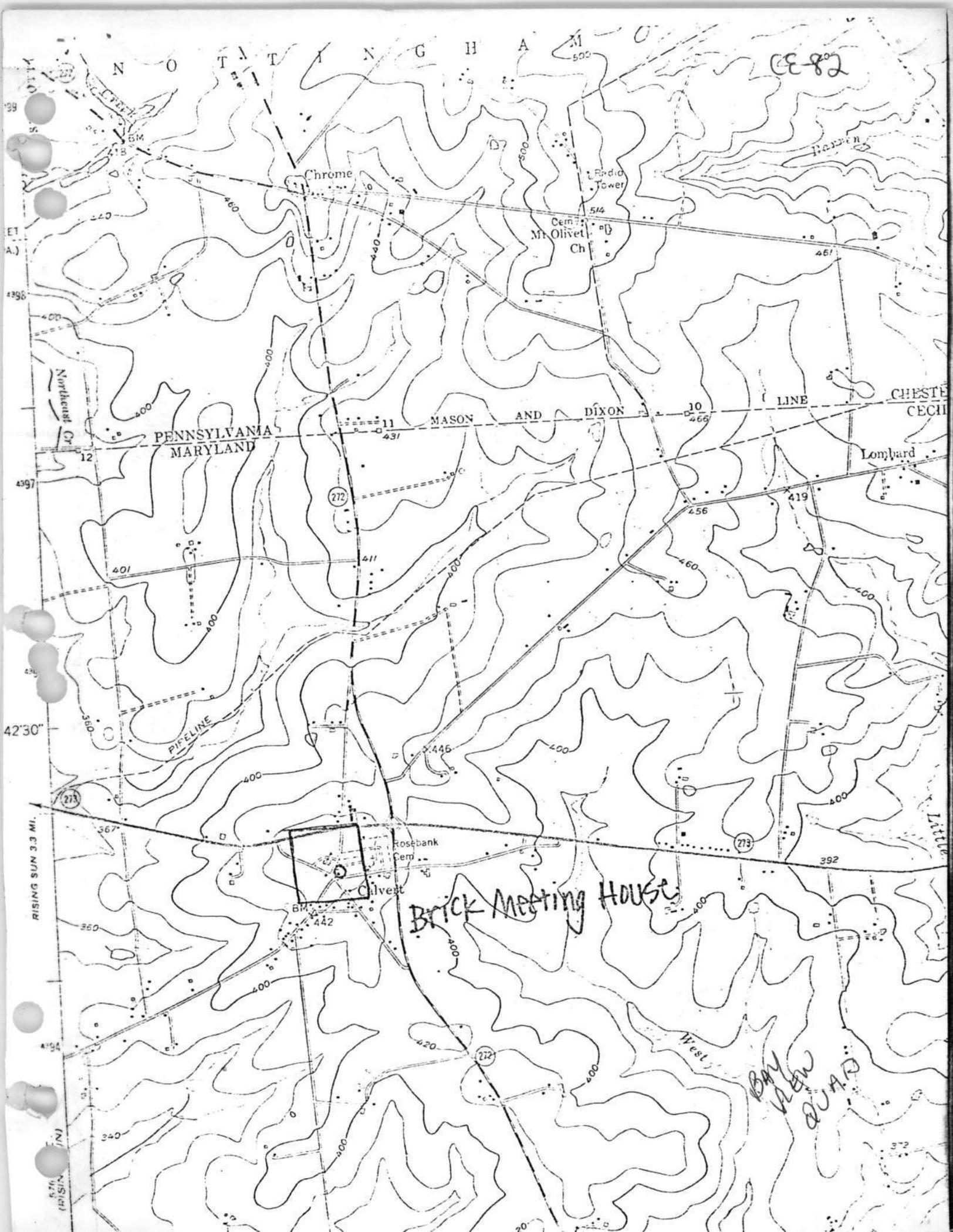
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



CE 82

499

ET
A.)

4996

4997

4230"

RISING SUN 3.3 MI.

4994

4993

4992

T E N N E S S E E

PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND

MASON AND DIXON LINE

CHESTER
CECIL

Chrome

Ed. d. Tower

Cem. Mt. Olivet Ch.

Lombard

Rosebank Cem.

Olivet

BRICK MEETING HOUSE

West

Bay View Quad

PIPELINE

460

440

500

514

461

10
466

11
431

12

401

(272)

411

446

456

419

400

360

400

446

400

400

392

350

400

442

420

(272)

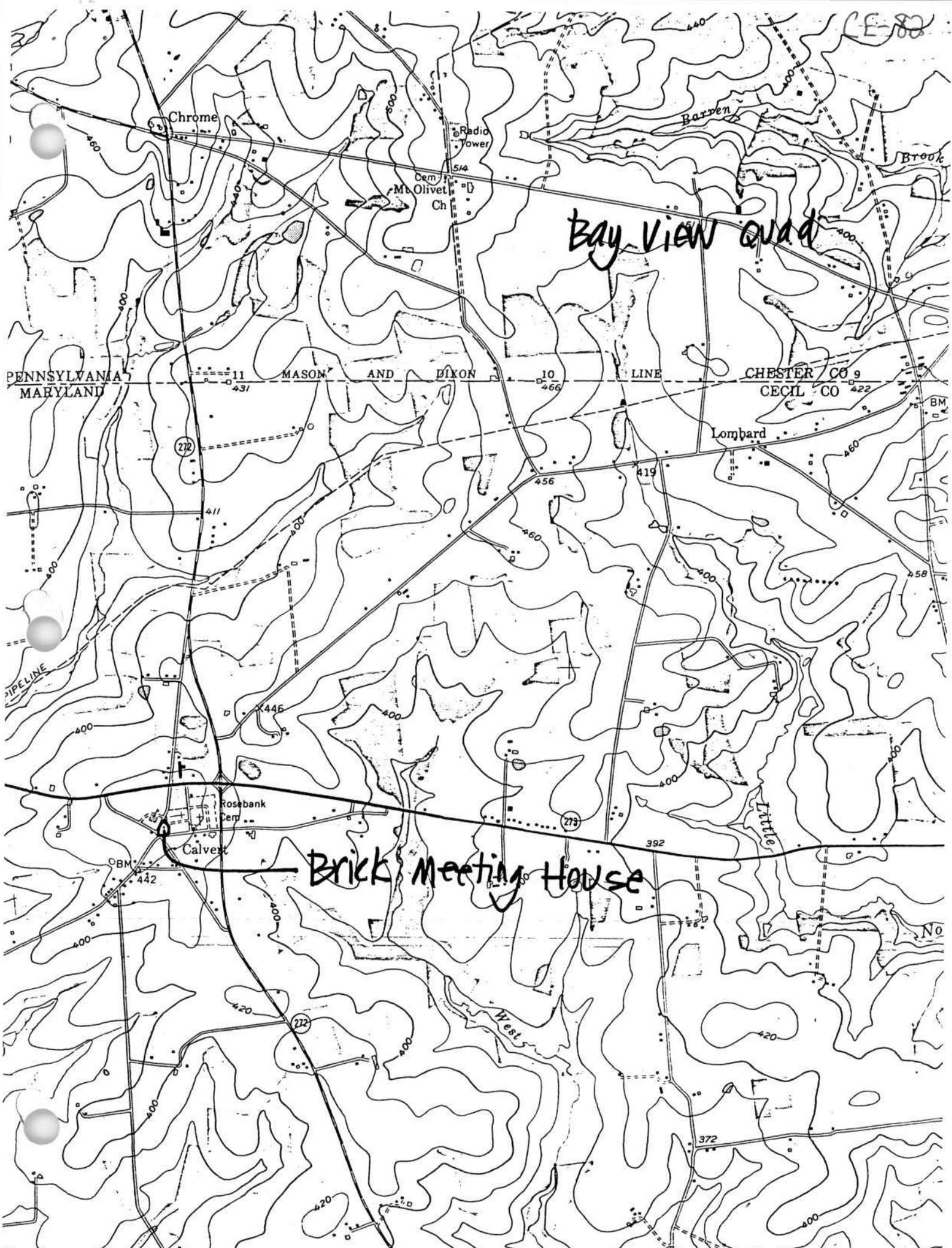
400

340

400

20

332



Bay View quad

Brick Meeting House

Chrome

Radio Tower

Cem Mt. Olivet Ch

Barren

Brook

PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND

MASON

AND DIXON

LINE

CHESTER CO 9

CECIL CO 422

Lombard

272

411

456

419

458

PIPELINE

400

446

400

400

400

400

CBM 442

Rosebank Cem

Calvert

Brick Meeting House

392

Little

No

420

272

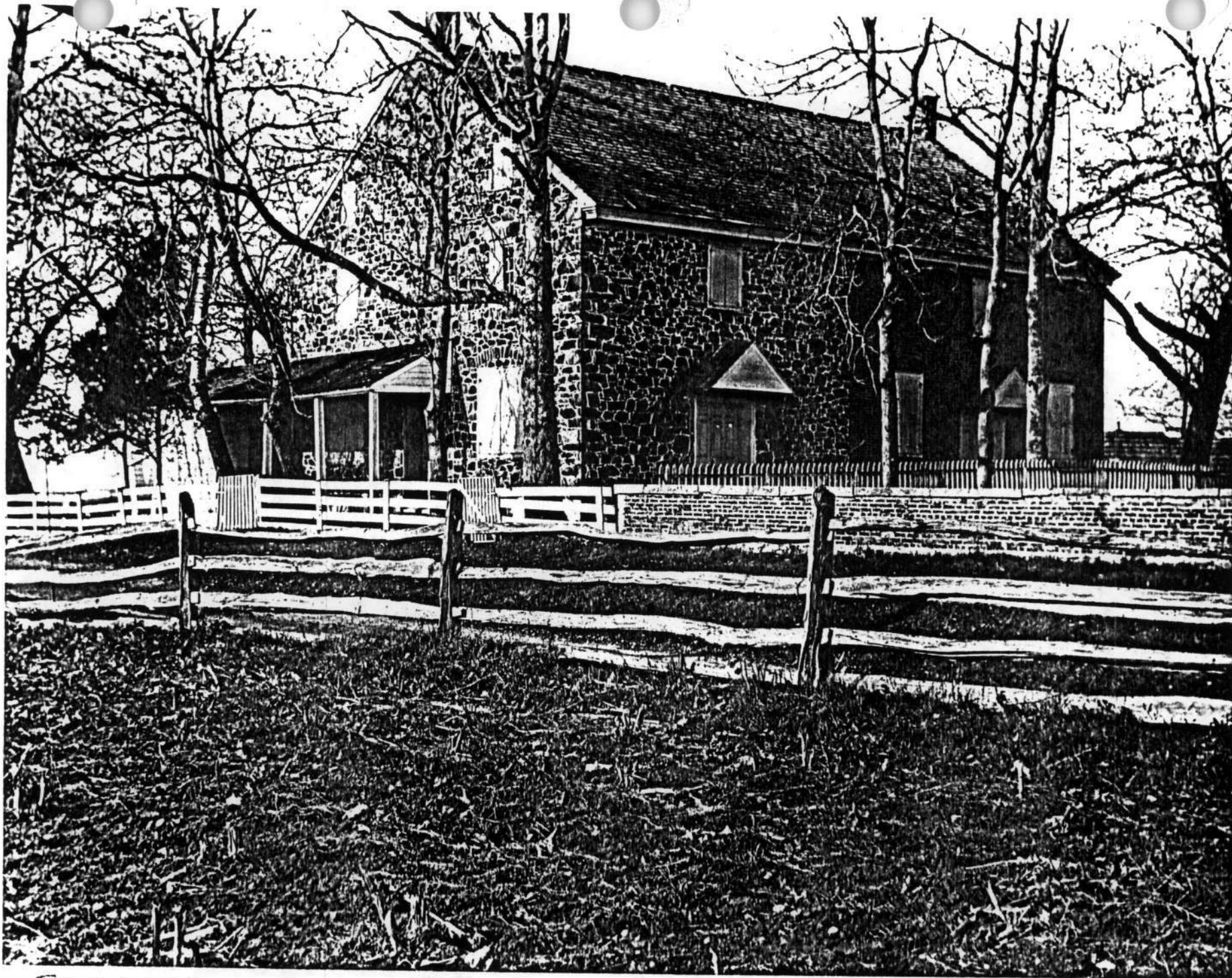
400

West

420

372

400

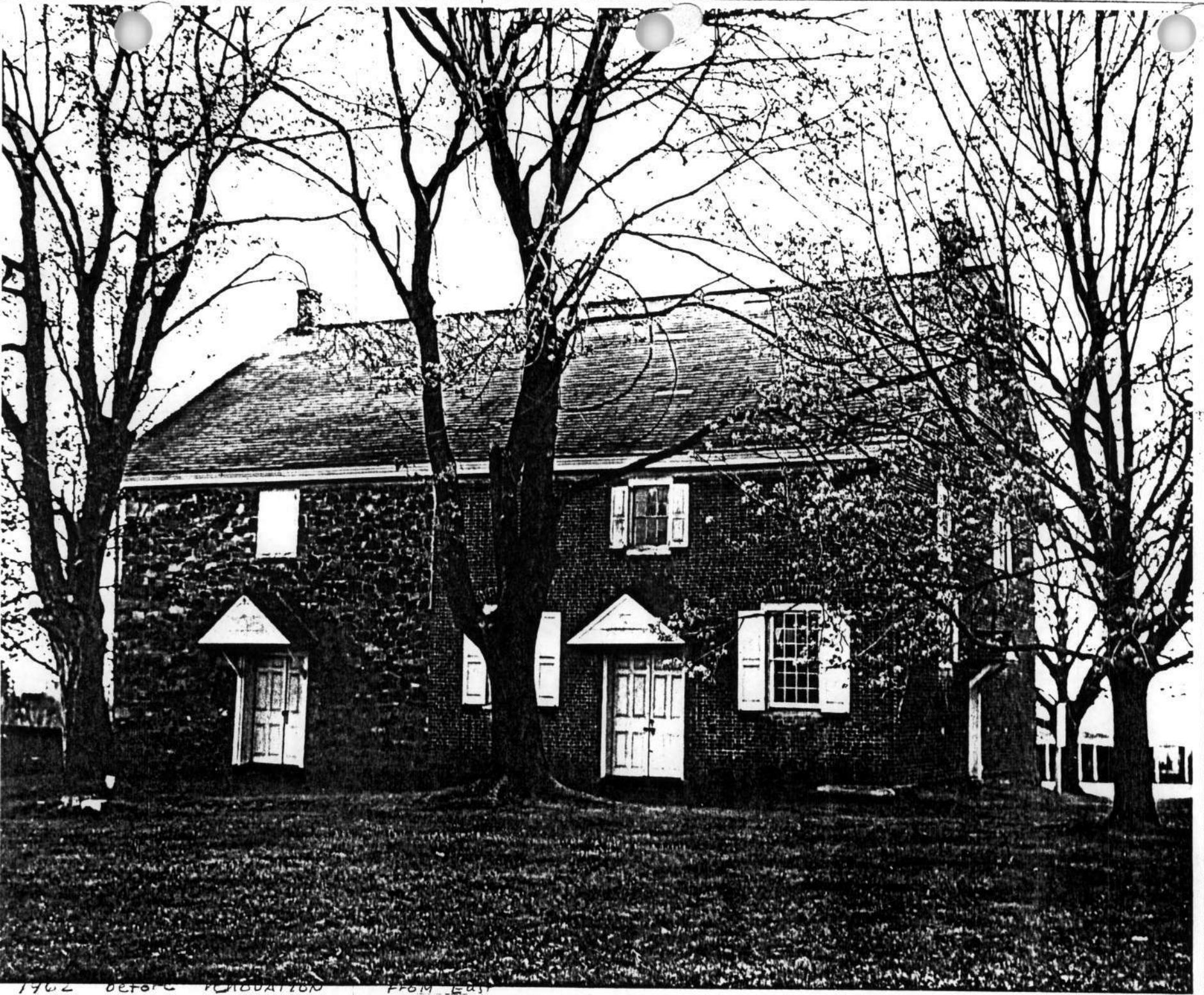


FROM GLASS NEGATIVE

ca. 1890

VIEW FROM SE

CE-82



CE-82

1962 before renovation FROM EAST

0800825710

Form 10-445 (5/62)

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Cecil TOWN Calvert STREET NO. VICINITY	CE-82	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY CE-82
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	2. NAME Brick Meeting House DATE OR PERIOD 1724 and later mid 18th Cent. STYLE Georgian Colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER	FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

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

This is 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~~ ^{quite} great in size. It is two and a half stories high with a steeply sloping A-roof. There are small ~~pent~~ ^{pediment} roofs on each of the gable ends. Slightly less than half of the structure is constructed of fieldstone; ~~this is probably the~~ ^{brick} ~~eldest part.~~ The rest of the structure is of Flemish bond brick and ~~probably dated from the second half of the eighteenth century.~~ ¹⁷²⁴ The first-story windows on the stone section ~~are~~ ^{are} have segmental arches, 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 16/6. 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~~ brick, while that of the stone 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 **WELL-PRESERVED**
 Endangered **NO** Interior **good** Exterior **good**

and the bricks
six good six
chamfered

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH **2 box 10 neg**

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

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

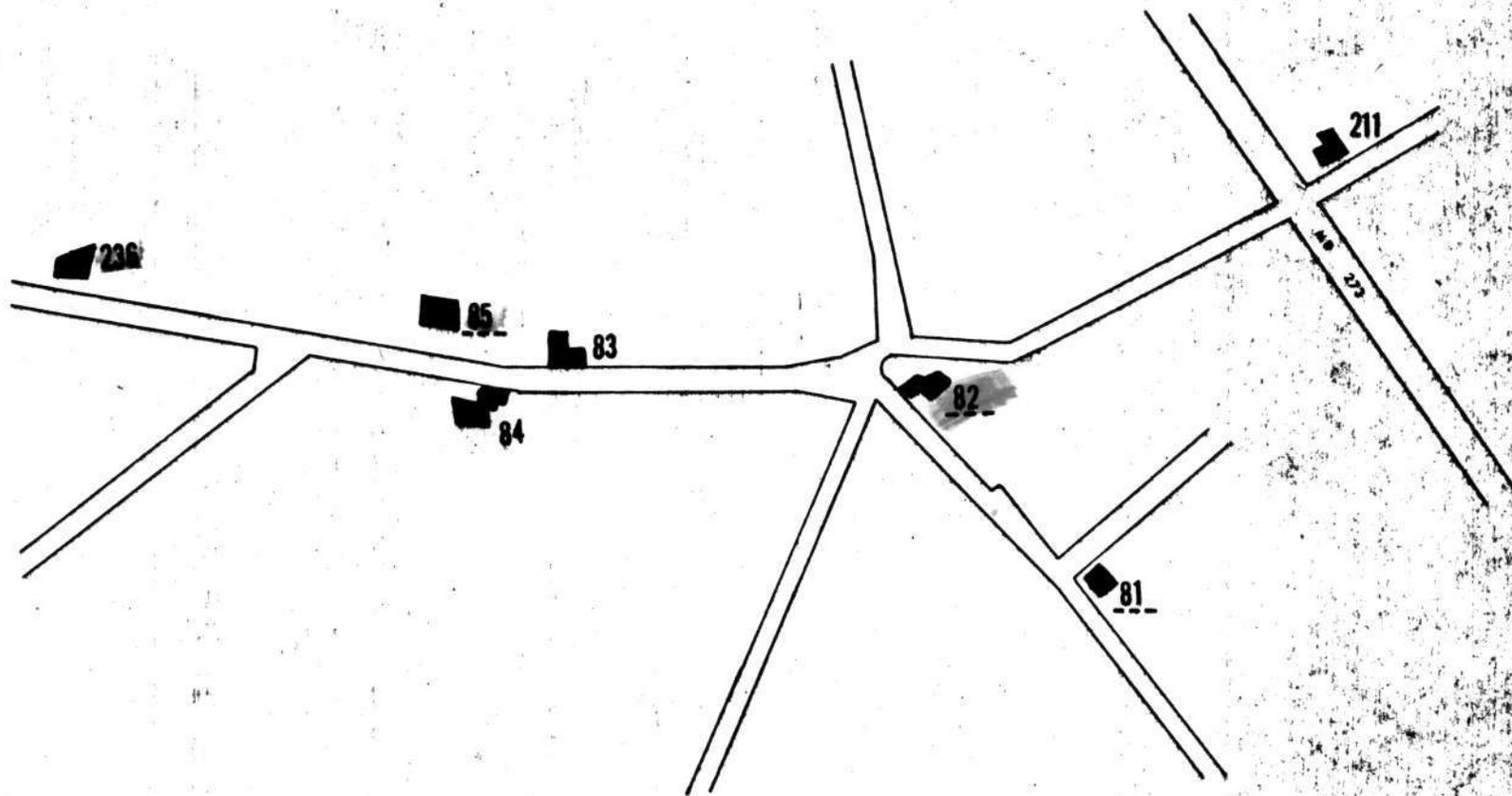
DATE OF RECORD



Col 1
2193
2194

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

BAYVIEW QUAD.



CALVERT
CECIL Co.



0
|
400
|
800
|
1200
|

CECIL

3



Brick Meeting House

CS-82





Brick Meeting House

CE-82





Buck Meeting House

CE-82

DEC. 13 '82





Brick Meeting House

CE-82





Buck Meeting House

CE-82





Buck Meeting House

CE-82



CE-82

Brick Meeting House

Calvert

Negatives at MIT

Photographer CWL - 1979



CE-82

Brick Meeting House

Calvert, Cecil County

Historic Photograph

Photographer - ~~Unknown~~ Jean Ewing



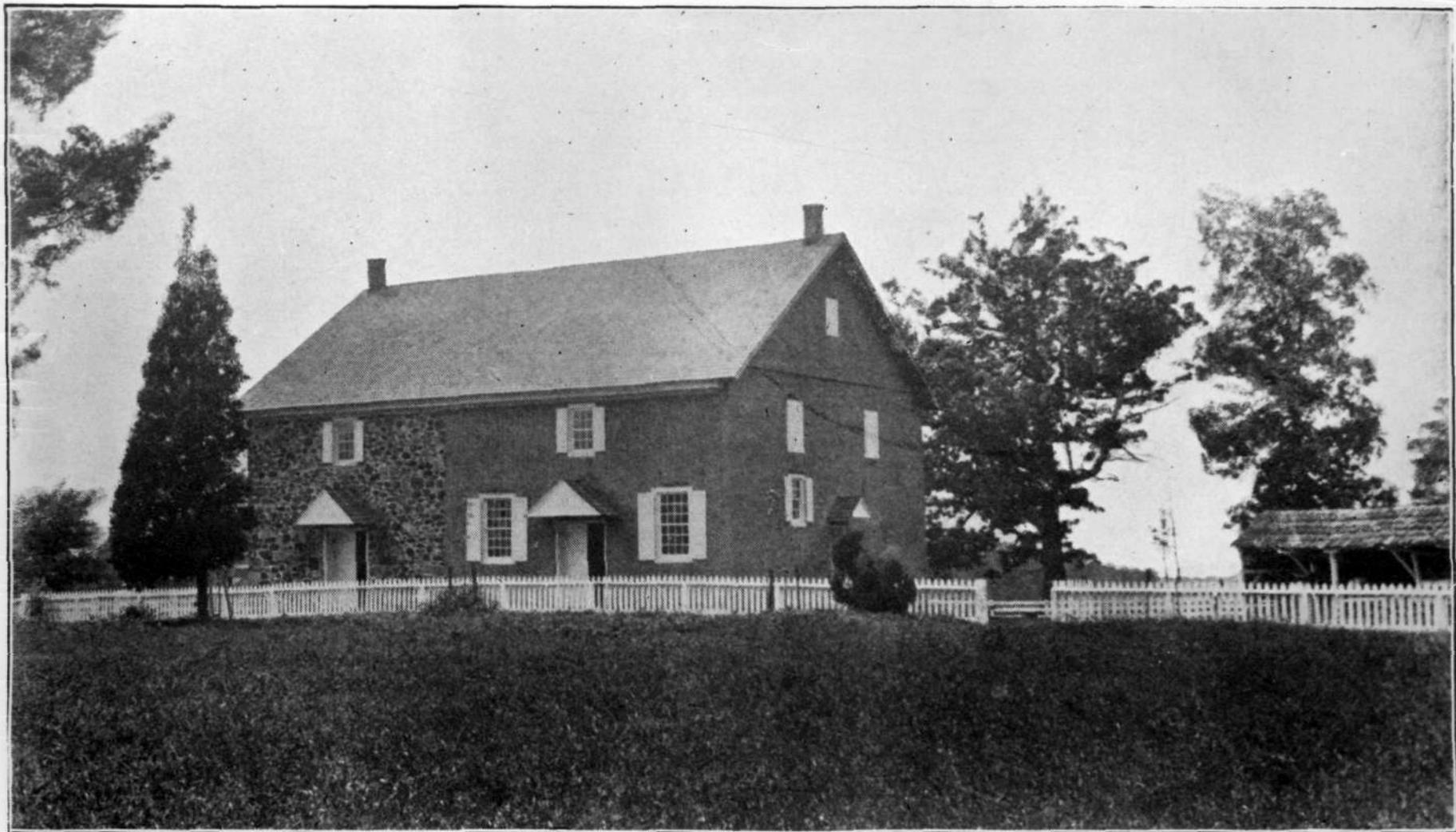
1962 before renovation

FROM SW

Brick Meeting House CE-82

E. S. WARREN - PHOTOGRAPHER

ANNAPOLIS, MD.



VF.

Brick Meeting House CE-82



CE 82

CE-82

Jean Ewing

Calvert

1 Brick Meeting House, ~~Calvert~~



CE82

CE-82

Jean Ewing

Calvert
1 Brick Meeting House 397



Brick Meeting House, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
GE-82

Jean Ewing

BRICK MEETING HOUSE