Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

PG:36B-14 25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
St. Paul's Parish Church (Baden)

AND/OR COMMON
St. Paul's, Baden; Brick Church

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Northwest side Baden-Naylor Road at its intersection with Horsehead Road __NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Brandywine X VICINITY OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT First

STATE Maryland CODE 24 COUNTY Prince George's CODE 033

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	__EDUCATIDNAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATIDN
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Vestry of St. Paul's Church

STREET & NUMBER
c/o Reverend Richard E. Downing

CITY, TOWN Brandywine __ VICINITY OF STATE Maryland 20613

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Prince George's County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Upper Marlboro STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE 1936 X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LDCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X__ORIGINAL SITE
X__GOOD	__RUINS	X__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Paul's Church, Baden, stands on the northwest side of Baden-Naylor Road at its intersection with Horsehead Road.

The church is a brick structure laid up in Flemish bond with a pattern of glazed headers where the brickwork has not been altered. The plan is a Latin cross, with a nave two bays long and transept arms one bay long; the present apse is an alteration.

The facade has an arched central doorway opening with flanking, round-arched windows. The double doors are square headed below a lintel at the level of the springing of the arch; the panel above the lintel is in-filled with two quarter-circle recessed panels with a heavy moulded surround. The flanking windows are 24/18 double hung sash with panes of varying sizes; the central vertical mullions are heavy and thus quite pronounced. In the gable, there is a circular stained glass window with a simple fascia surround. Above the doorway is a sundial, inscribed "made by George Adams of Fleet Street London."

The nave and transept windows are identical to those on the main facade. The end walls of the transepts have triple arched windows of neo-Georgian design with arch mullions. On the west transept end wall, there are signs of a former door visible in the brickwork; the west transept gable has also been rebuilt.

Over the altar, the present apse has a triple arched window set under a single segmental relieving arch. The window is glazed in stained glass set in lead. Each of the three lights is round-headed. Flanking this central motif are two square-headed windows set under segmental relieving arches.

The nave and transepts have an A-roof, with the transepts as tall as the nave. The eaves cornice consists of mouldings applied across the rafter ends. There is a plain board fascia below the eaves.

The interior of the church has been extensively remodeled with a new "open" ceiling and two small rooms added at the south end of the nave. There is a gallery over the rooms.

The information in the following description of the church was taken from the Vestry minutes of October 10, 1733:

Original building - exterior

St. Paul's Church, constructed in 1733 - 1735, was built of substantial, well burnt bricks, and was 50 by 27 feet in overall size.

The main entrance was on the west side of the building and it had a handsome double door 11-1/2 feet high and 5 feet wide. On each side of the main entrance there was a window 8 feet high by 2-1/2 feet wide. Over the door there was a three section window giving light to the gal-

(See continuation sheet #1)

Description, continued - Exterior

lery. The middle section was 4-1/2 feet high and 2-1/2 feet wide. The side sections were 3 feet 9 inches high and 1 foot wide.

There were porches on the north and south sides of the building, each 10 feet 4 inches square. Each porch had a double door, 8-1/2 feet high and 3 feet wide opening into the body of the Church. The porches were paved with brick. Also, on the north and south sides of the building, were four windows 8 feet high and 3 feet wide.

There was a large three section window in the east end of the Church. The middle section was 8 by 3 feet and side sections 7 feet 4 inches by 2 feet.

All windows were well glazed with square glass and lead and had substantial well-wrought shutters.

The foundations of the building were three feet deep. The walls were three bricks thick to the upper part of the door sill, then continued two bricks thick to the height of the pitch 17 feet from the surface to the top of the plate. The gable ends continued the same thickness to the wind beam, then were 14 inches thick to the ridge. The walls of the porches were also 14 inches thick and carried up to the same pitch of the other walls.

All of the cornices, doors, window frames and shutters were painted white.

Original building - interior

Across the west end of the building, and over the main entrance, was a gallery fourteen feet wide. In the front of the gallery there were three pews and in back of the pews three benches rising one above the other. There was a winding stairway to the gallery located behind the main door on the right side as you entered the Church.

A walnut Communion Table, 5 feet long and 3 feet wide, was on the east side of the building below the large three section window.

On the north side of the Church were a handsome pulpit and desk.

The aisle and cross aisle were paved with bricks.

The walls and ceiling were plastered with lime and hair and then whitened. The front of the gallery, the Communion Table, pulpit and desk, and the inside of the doors and window frames were painted a dove color.

(See continuation sheet #2)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Description, continued

Alterations documented in the Vestry minutes
In 1769 the Vestry gave permission to two parishoners to enclose the porch on the north side of the building and install pews. (Vestry Minutes 7/4/1769)

In 1793 an addition of 26 by 30 feet was made to the south side of the Church and the main entrance and gallery were moved to the south side. Bricks used in the addition were made locally and worked in with the old bricks taken from the opening made to enlarge the Church. The old front door and other old materials were used in the new addition. Ten new pews were installed. (Vestry Minutes 7/15/1793).

Later in 1793 the north porch was made into a Vestry Room. (Vestry Minutes 10/11/1793)

Major repair work and restoration was done in 1857. A new open style roof was constructed. The chancel was remodeled and a handsome walnut railing along with a walnut altar desk and pulpit were installed. (Vestry Minutes 7/6/1857)

In 1882 the old Vestry Room, formerly the north porch, was taken down and a recessed chancel built. The Bishop's Window, a memorial to Bishop Thomas John Claggett, was moved to the Chancel window. (Vestry Minutes 8/29/1888)

In 1921 the Sanctuary was widened and the Chancel deepened. (Vestry Minutes 7/15/1921)

St. Paul's today is a lovely old country church surrounded by a graveyard with old oak trees and evergreens. The church yard contains many early graves with gravestones too old and worn to decipher.

Over the entrance to the Church is an unusual sundial purchased in England in 1751. The dial bears the motto "Sic transit gloria mundi". It is thought by many to be the only such public timepiece on an early colonial church.

A marble baptismal font, sent over from England in 1752, is still in use. Also still in use is a Communion Service dating to the period of George the First. Carefully preserved is an old Bible dated 1739 which was purchased in England for the Parish.

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	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1733-1735 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1692 the Provincial Assembly of Maryland passed an Act authorizing the establishment of the Church of England in the Province. Thirty parishes were created at this time, one of them being St. Paul's Parish in Calvert County. St. Paul's Church, located at Charles Town, was made the parish church. In 1696 Prince George's County was created from parts of Calvert and Charles Counties and St. Paul's Parish became a part of the new county.

In 1732, as there had been a population shift away from the Mount Calvert-Charles Town area and the old church was greatly in need of repairs, an Act was passed for the assessment of tobacco on the parish to build a new church. Part of a tract known as the "Golden Race," belonging to Thomas Truman Greenfield, was selected as the site for the new church. Greenfield died before the sale of the property had been transacted, leaving the land to his son, Gerard Truman Greenfield. Because the son was a minor, a jury was impaneled to place a value on the two acres of land for the church. This value was determined to be forty shillings and the sheriff reported to the court in March of 1735 that the land had been transferred to the vestry. (Prince George's County Land Record NN F 210/210; Will 20 F/892).

Construction of the new church was started in 1733 and completed in 1735. The building has been in continuous use since that time. In 1744 a chapel of ease (now St. Thomas at Croom) was ordered erected by the vestry. The specifications as found in the vestry minutes call for a building identical to the church except for the cornice which was to be coved rather than modillioned. The size of the building indicates a sizeable growth in the parish necessitating the erection of a second large building.

The Reverend John Eversfield was inducted by Governor Benedict Leonard Calvert, on May 22, 1728, as Rector of St. Paul's Parish. He remained until 1778. It was during this time that the present church at Baden was built, and St. Paul's was said to be the richest parish in Maryland. Mr. Eversfield was a native of England and in addition to his ordination vows of conformity, had twice taken the oath of personal allegiance to the King of Great Britain. When the Revolution came, his land was confiscated and he was imprisoned for his Loyalist views. When his case was heard, it was resolved that in consideration of his age (75) and infirmities and his inability to exert any dangerous influence, he was

(See continuation sheet #3)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

released. His two sons, who were American patriots, purchased his property and returned it to him. From 1745 until his death in 1780, Mr. Eversfield also conducted a school and educated many of the youth of southern Maryland. He was also made a trustee of the free school that was established in Marlboro in 1744.

In 1775 Reverend Eversfield employed a curate, the Reverend Walter Hanson Harrison, a native of Charles County. He was one of the few of the clergy who was a Whig. He left the parish in 1776 when the support which had been given by law to the clergy of Maryland ceased.

Reverend William Duke was rector from 1787 to 1791. During this time he started a school in Upper Marlboro and also preached there. This was the beginning of a movement which finally resulted in the establishment of Trinity Church in that town. Mr. Duke formed a plan to visit the West to assist in planning and spreading religion and learning. In 1791 he started out to carry out his plan and got as far as the Allegany mountains in western Virginia when his health failed him. This is believed to be the first attempt in the work of domestic missions in the United States. In 1803 he became Professor of Languages at St. John's in Annapolis and in 1806 was made Principal of Charlotte Hall Academy in St. Mary's County.

In 1780 the Reverend Thomas J. Claggett, a native of the parish, became rector of St. Paul's. Twelve years later, in 1792, he became the first Bishop to be consecrated in the United States and the first Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland. He served St. Paul's as rector intermittently until 1810 when he resigned because of his responsibilities as Bishop and his failing health.

In December 1800 the United States Congress for the first time met in Washington City and, unsolicited on his part, Bishop Claggett was made Chaplain of the Senate. When President George Washington died, the State of Maryland set aside the day of February 22, 1800 as a day of mourning and prayer. St. Paul's Church was designated as the official place of observance in Prince George's County.

(See continuation sheet #4)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1832 the Reverend Henry B. Goodwin became rector. He left St. Paul's the following year but continued to live in the parish and devoted himself to the instruction of the colored race. He emancipated fifty of his slaves after preparing them for freedom, and sent them to Liberia in Africa. In 1844 he published "The North and the South." These letters attracted much interest at the time and he was considered to be of great ability.

St. Paul's Church is significant in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland for several reasons. First, the perpetuation of this church for 242 years has provided a record of the religio life of the founders and the generations who followed. The original minutes of vestry proceedings have been maintained since 1733 and church registers of births, baptisms, marriages and burials since 1831. Second St. Paul's illustrates the transformation of a small, rural, colonial church into an American style, cruciform structure. The porches have been removed and the south wall opened to enlarge the church, but no other major changes have been made in the 20th century.

Also, St. Paul's is a good example of the part that agriculture, particularly tobacco, played in the 18th century history of the Church of England in Maryland. Tobacco was the principal crop raised then, and the most often used rate of exchange. Taxes, fines, rents, and salaries were paid in tobacco. Prior to the Revolutionary War, the clergymen and the Church itself were supported through tobacco taxes. The General Assembly required vestries to establish precincts in their parishes and to appoint counters to each precinct to enforce crop control in an effort to improve the quality of the crops. Vestries were also required to recommend tobacco planters as inspectors for the tobacco warehouses. Early vestry minutes of St. Paul's include many records and details of tobacco transitions. When the tobacco planters flourished, the church flourished. When the planters were financially stricken, the church was also financially depressed.

PG:360-14

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allen, Rev. Ethan. Early Parishes of Prince George's County. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Owens, Christopher. MHT Historic sites inventory form, St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Baden). Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Rockville, Maryland.

Vestry Minutes, St. Paul's Parish. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5

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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary J. Child/Pamela James, Assistant Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

St. Paul's Church/Maryland Historical Trust — Dec. 1975

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

300 Monticello Blvd./21 State Circle — (705)836-4042/(301)267-1438

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Alexandria/Annapolis — Va./Md. 22305/21401

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

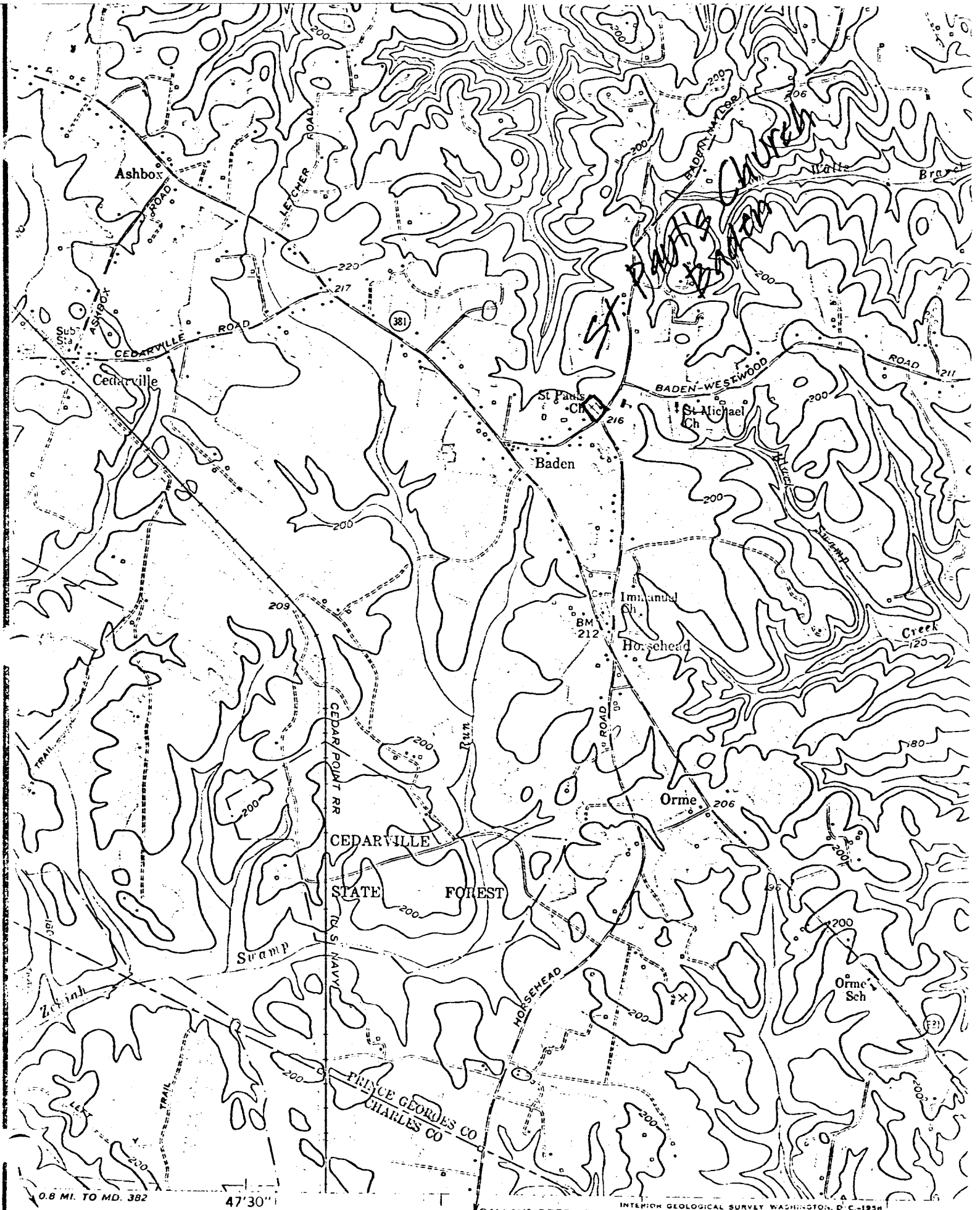
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

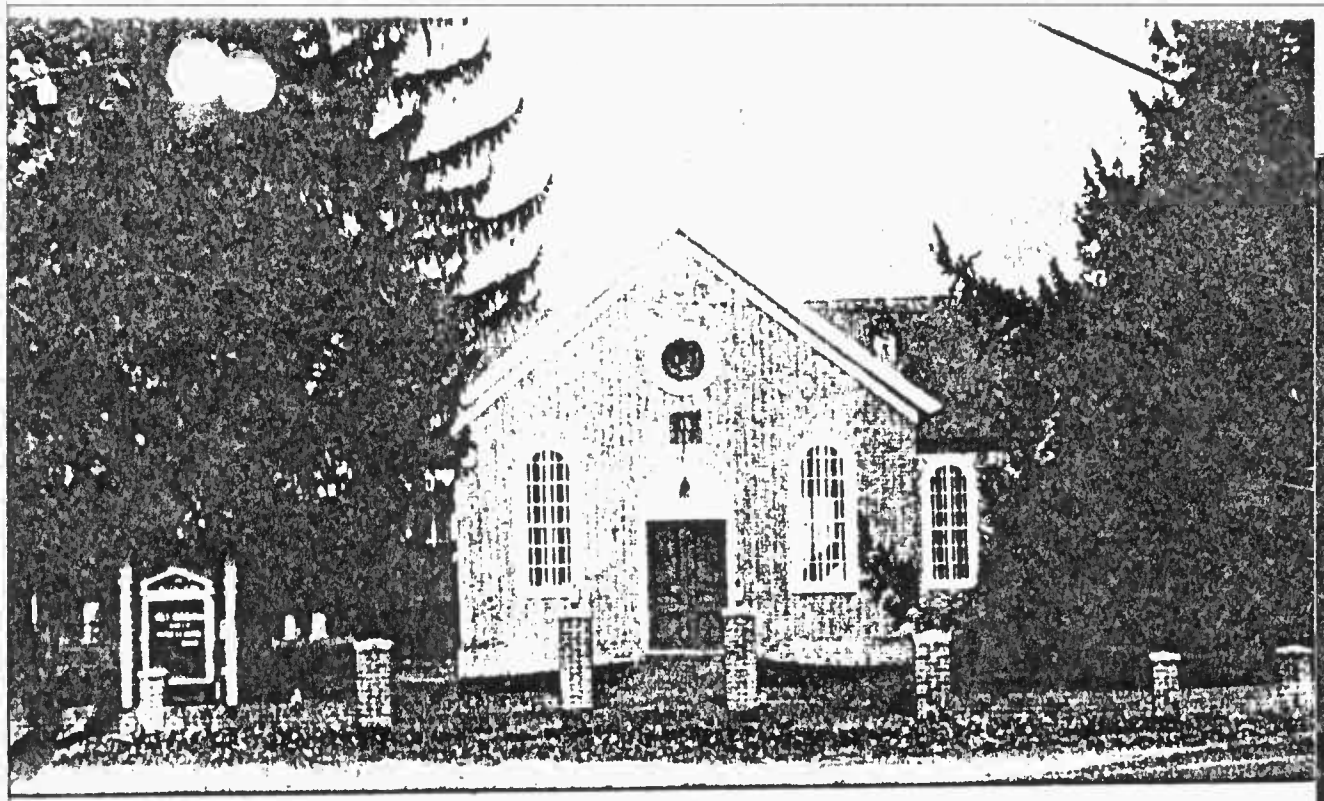
GPO 892-453

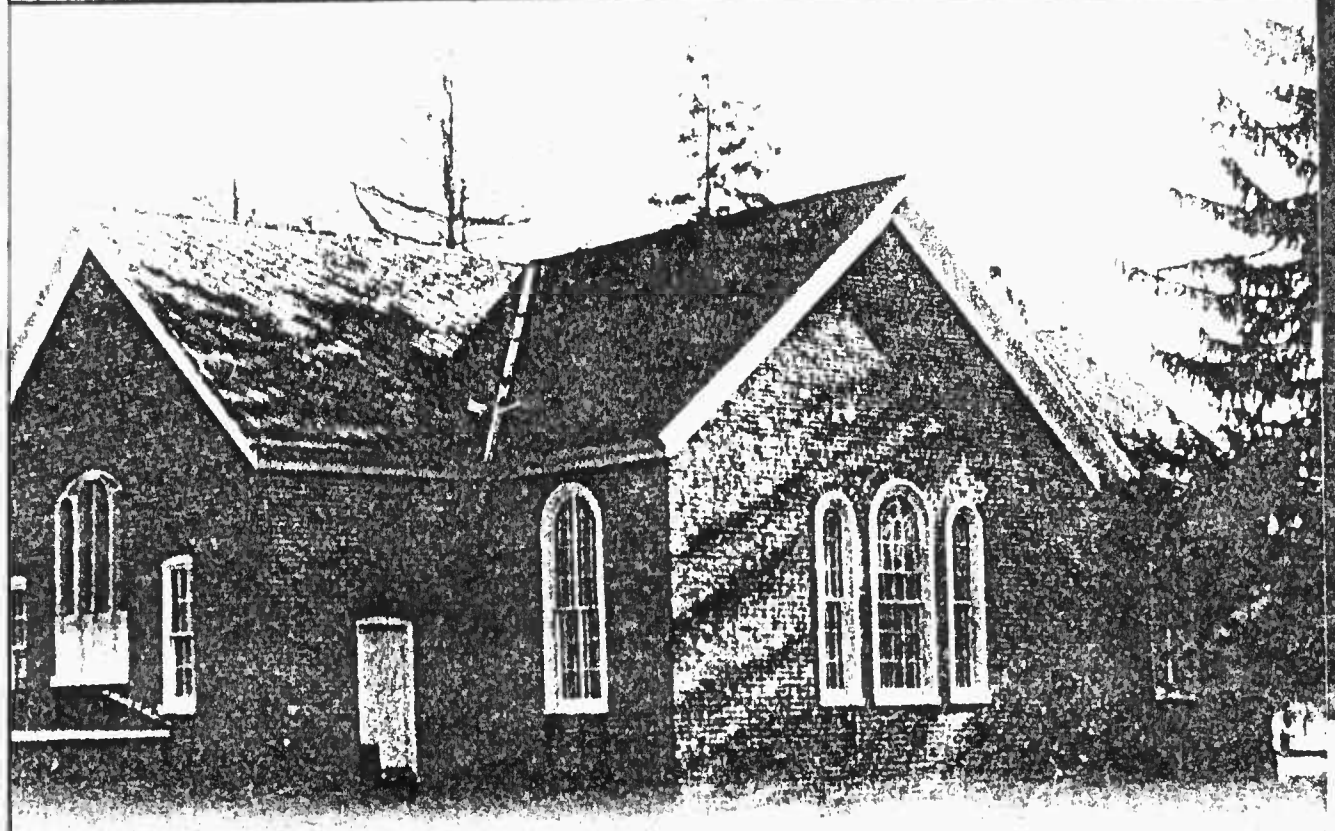


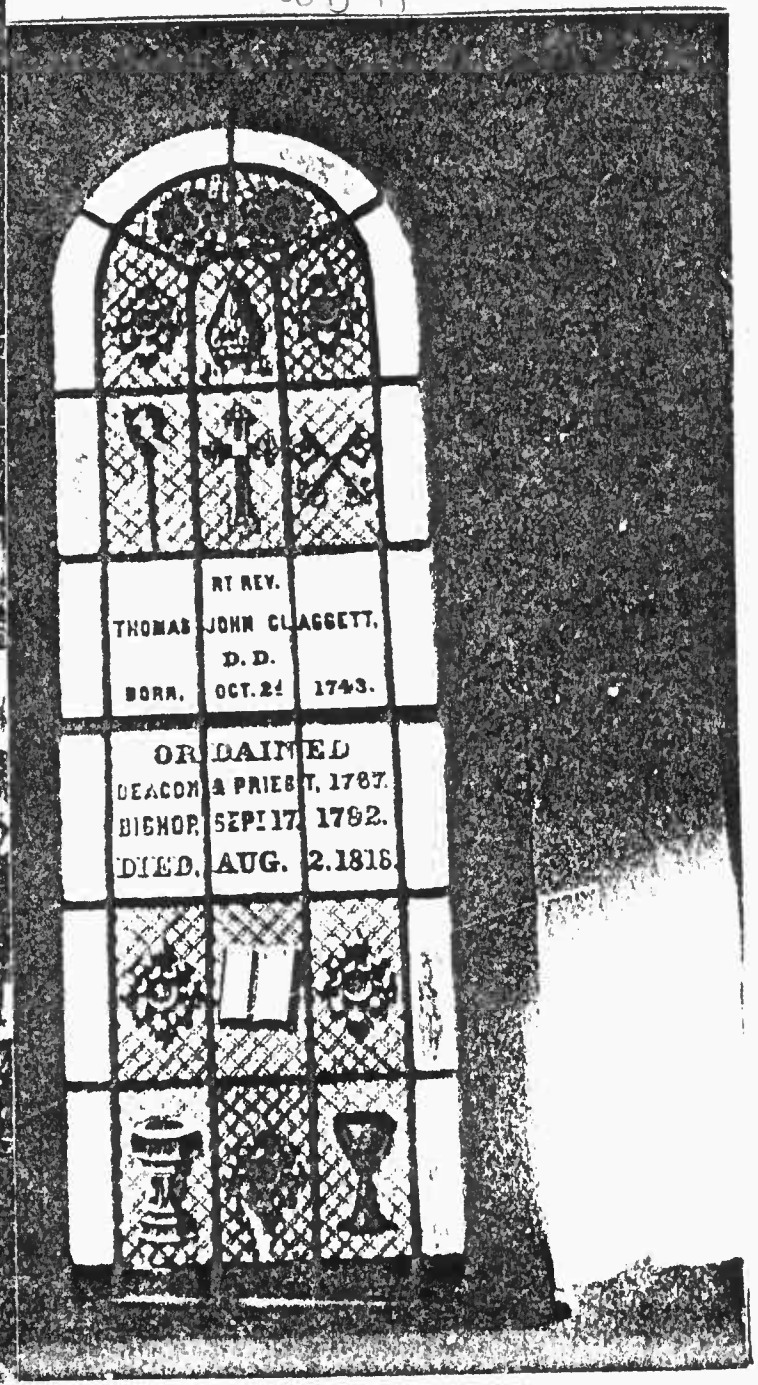
PG. 86B-14

Brandywine Quad.

PG 86B-14






RT REV.
THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT,
D. D.
BORN, OCT. 24 1743.
ORDAINED
DEACON & PRIEST, 1787.
BISHOP, SEPT 17 1792.
DIED, AUG. 2. 1816.

Click here for a plain text ADA compliant screen.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

Account Identifier: **District -** 11 **Account Number -** 1181312

Owner Information

Owner Name:	ST PAULS EPIS CHURCH	**Use:**	EXEMPT
		Principal Residence:	NO
Mailing Address:	13500 BADEN WESTWD RD BRANDYWINE MD 20613-8419	**Deed Reference:**	1) 2)

Location & Structure Information

Premises Address	Zoning	Legal Description
13500 BADEN WESTWOOD RD BRANDYWINE 20613	OS	BADEN

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:
167	C2	141						81	Plat Ref:

Special Tax Areas **Town**
Ad Valorem
Tax Class 21

Primary Structure Built	Enclosed Area	Property Land Area	County Use
0000		5.00 AC	902

Stories	Basement	Type	Exterior

Value Information

	Base Value	Value As Of 01/01/2002	Phase-in Assessments As Of 07/01/2003	As Of 07/01/2004
Land:	77,500	77,500		
Improvements:	234,710	259,200		
Total:	312,210	336,700	328,536	336,700
Preferential Land:	0	0	0	0

Transfer Information

Seller:	**Date:**	**Price:**
Type:	**Deed1:**	**Deed2:**
Seller:	**Date:**	**Price:**
Type:	**Deed1:**	**Deed2:**
Seller:	**Date:**	**Price:**
Type:	**Deed1:**	**Deed2:**

Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments	Class	07/01/2003	07/01/2004
County	000	0	0
State	000	0	0
Municipal	000	0	0

Tax Exempt: COUNTY AND STATE
Exempt Class: CHURCHES, SYNAGOGUES, & PARSONAGES

Special Tax Recapture:

* NONE *

See National Register Form

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

HISTORIC SITES SUMMARY SHEET

P.G. County Survey # 86B-14 Date 1733-35

Building Name St. Paul's, Baden

Location Baden-Westwood Rd. at Horsehead Rd., Brandywine, Md.

Open to Public x yes ____ no Restricted

St. Paul's Church at Baden is a brick structure laid in Flemish bond. Originally a rectangle, now the plan is a Latin cross, with the nave being two bays long and the transept arms one bay long. It has a gabled roof. All windows are round-arched. The apse is a late alteration. Over the entrance there is a sundial which was purchased in England in 1751.

St. Paul's Parish ofthe Church of England was created in 1692 in Calvert County, and St. Paul's Church at Charles Town was made the parish church. In 1696 Prince George's County was created out of parts of Calvert and Charles Counties. St. Paul's Parish oecame one of the two parishes in the new county.

The church at Baden was constructed 1733-35 and has been in continuous use ever since. In 1780, Thomas John Claggett became rector of St. Paul's Parish. Twelve years later he became the first Episcopalian Bishop to be consecrated in the United States.

Today St. Paul's is a quiet country church surrounded by large trees and a burial ground containning many old gravestones.

1704804108
P.A. 20B-19

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Baden)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Baden-Westwood Road & Horsehead Rd.

CITY OR TOWN: Brandywine

STATE: Maryland | COUNTY: Prince George's

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ■ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	■ Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	■ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	■ Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	■ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Vestry of St. Paul's Church (Baden)

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Brandywine | STATE: Maryland

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Prince George's County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Upper Marlboro | STATE: Maryland

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 ■ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER: 10 First Street S.E.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, DC | STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The church is a brick structure laid up in Flemish bond with a pattern of glazed headers where the brickwork has not been altered. The plan is a Latin cross, with a nave two bays long and transcept arms one bay long; the present apse is an alteration.

The facade has an arched central doorway opening with flanking, round-arched windows. The double doors are square headed below a lintel at the level of the springing of the arch; the panel above the lintel is in-filled with two quarter-circle recessed panels with a heavy moulded surround. The flanking windows are 24/18 double hung sash with panes of varying sizes; the central vertical mullions are heavy and thus quite pronounced. In the gable, there is a circular stained glass window with a simple fascia surround. Above the doorway is a sundial, inscribed "made by George Adams of Fleet Street London."

The nave and transcept windows are identical to those on the main facade. The end walls of the transcepts have triple arched windows of neo-Georgian design with arch mullions; on the west transcept end wall, there are signs of a former door visible in the brickwork; the west transcept gable has also been rebuilt.

Over the altar, the present apse has a triple arched window set under a single segmental relieving arch. The window is glazed in stained glass set in lead. Each of the three lights is round-headed. Flanking this central motif are two square-headed windows set under segmental relieving arches.

The nave and transcepts have an A-roof, with the transcepts as tall as the nave. The eaves cornice consists of mouldings applied across the rafter ends; there is a plain board fascia below the eaves.

The interior of the church has been extensively remodelled with a new "open" ceiling and two small rooms added at the south end of the nave. There is a gallery over the rooms.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PG 36 E-14

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1734-5

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	☐ Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☐ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Paul's Parish was the original parish for the Patuxent River basin of Prince George's County. The parish was established in 1692 and in 1733, an agreement was made between the vestry and Joshua Doynes, Philip Key, Henry Wharton, William Digges, and Henry Darnell to erect a church building at Baden to replace the church at Charles Town, the County seat of Prince George's County. The building specifications laid out by the vestry called for a brick structure 50' by 27' with 10'4" square porches on either side. The specifications are very detailed, indicating wall thicknesses, door and window dimensions, floor materials and paint colors. A modillion cornice was to go along the eaves and up the sides of the gables. At the north end, a pulpit, parson's desk and clerk's pew were to be erected. Oak and poplar were the framing materials and the windows were glazed with mullions. Adjoining the church, the vestry ordered that a vestry room be built. It was to be 16' square with a corner chimney; the sheathing was 4' clapboards.

In early 1735, the vestry held its first meeting at the church; in July 1735, Mr. Doyns was ordered to correct certain deficiencies, so by mid-1735 the church was undoubtedly being used by the parishioners for regular services.

In 1744, a chapel of ease (now St. Thomas at Croom) was ordered erected by the vestry; the specifications are again detailed and call for a building identical to the church except for the cornice - this time covered instead of modillion. The size of the building indicates a sizeable growth in the parish necessitating the erection of a second large building.

The vestry minutes detail the alterations and additions to the chapel during the 18th century, the replacing of the balcony of the church, the paling of the church yard and cemetery, the building of mounting blocks, the replacement of the windows with "polished glass" with pine mullions, and the replacement of the vestry house.

Continued from p. 8

The history of the parish is not, like Queen Anne's Parish, either exciting or controversial. The major affairs of the vestry apparently concerned the care of church property; there is one case of a husband complaining that his wife had left him and was living with another man, but the offending couple seems never to have appeared before the vestry in answer to a summons. From 1728 to 1776, one rector, Rev. John Eversfield, served the congregation. He remained an English citizen and after 1778, his extensive land holdings were confiscated by the State of Maryland, but there apparently was none of the controversy that surrounded Rev. Jonathan Boucher, the loyalist rector of St. Barnabas Church (Queen Anne's Parish).

In 1780, following the Revolution, Rev. Thomas John Claggett became rector, serving until 1810 (except for the years 1786-92). In 1792 he was consecreated the first Bishop of Maryland, being the first Episcopal bishop consecrated on American soil. Thus, St. Paul's became the most significant parish in Maryland as the seat of the bishop. In 1810, Rev. Clageett resigned as rector because of his health and the pressing duties of the bishopic.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PG-36B-11

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUOE ANO LONGITUOE COOROINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUOE AND LONGITUOE COOROINATES OEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUOE			LONGITUOE				LATITUOE			LONGITUOE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES ANO COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNOARIES

STATE:		COUNTY	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME ANO TITLE:
Christopher Owens, Park Historian

ORGANIZATION	OATE
M-NCPPC	17 Jun 74

STREET ANO NUMBER:
8787 Georgia Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	
Silver Spring	Maryland	

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

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PG:86B-14

Form 10-445 (5/62)

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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY

1. STATE Md.
COUNTY PG
TOWN VICINITY #93
STREET NO. Baden-Westwood rd. and Horsehead r.
ORIGINAL OWNER P.O. Aguasco, Md 20608 Baden, Md.
ORIGINAL USE church
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE Church
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick
NO. OF STORIES 1

2. NAME St. Paul's Epis. Church
DATE OR PERIOD 1740-50
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

Flemish bond with glazed headers on center section
many additions from various periods
nice setting with graveyard.
~~excell. cond., no danger~~
Thomas Clagett (1743-1816) was ~~minister~~ Rector here, 1780-1786.

check this Bishop

Rev. John Everfield m. Eleanor Clagett. Mr. Everfield was born in 1701 in England; was distinguished Epis. clergyman on his immigration to America in 1727, was appointed to the large parish of St. Paul's in Prince George's County, Md. " Bowie pp 671

the tobacco inspector of 1753, Wm Beanes JR was a member of the restry - pp. 663.
Fielder Bowie was restryman, July 16, 1767.

#307 under St. Paul's Parish, Journal of 1967 Convention DC. p. 58 organized 1682. - in St. Paul's Parish (1692) Diocese of Washington p. 58.

HABS - 3 photos

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Excellent Exterior Excellent no danger.

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

Color # 937
7. PHOTOGRAPH

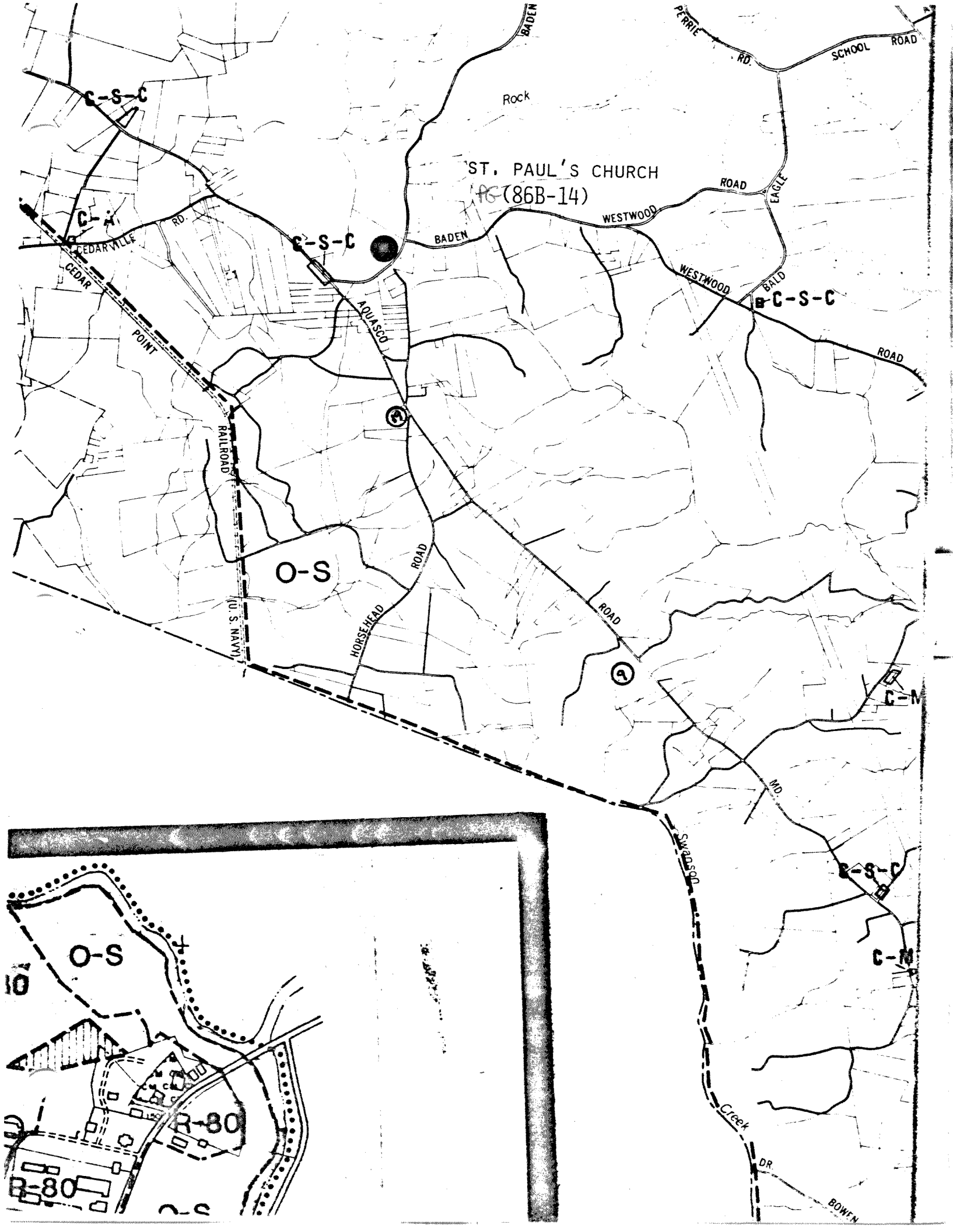
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

HABS - 3 photos.
Rinn survey, p 203

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

KBK

DATE OF RECORD



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
(86B-14)
Rock
BADEN
PERRIE RD.
SCHOOL ROAD
EAGLE
ROAD
WESTWOOD
BADEN
WESTWOOD
BALD
ROAD
C-S-C
C-S-C
C-S-C
C-S-C
C-S-C
C-M
C-M
CEDARVILLE RD.
CEDAR POINT
AQUASCO
RAILROAD
(U. S. NAVY)
HORSEHEAD ROAD
ROAD
O-S
MD.
Swanson
Creek
DR.
BOWEN
O-S
R-80
R-80

NAME ST. PAULS CHUCH

#86B-14

LOCATION BADEN - WESTWOOD Rd BADEN, Md.

FACADE NW

PHOTO TAKEN 6/17/74 MDWYER