PH000715

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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CITY OR TOWN:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

Maryland
COUNTY:
Baltimore
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections) SEP 12 1974 1. NAME COMMON: St. James! Church AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: SE of Monkton Off Monkton Food and Manor Roads. North side Manor Road, one half mile northwest of intersection of Hess/ Monkton Second COUNTY: CODE CODE 24 Marvland **Baltimore** 005 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY ACCESSIBLE OWNERSHIP STATUS (Check One) TO THE PUBLIC Yes: Public District Public Acquisition: X Building X Occupied X Restricted ☐ Site X Private ☐ In Process ☐ Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Both Being Considered Object Preservation work ☐ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ☐ Park Agricultural Government ☐ Transportation ☐ Comments Industrial Commercial Private Residence Other (Specify) ☐ Educational Military X Religious Entertainment Museum □ Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY Marylan Vestry of St. James! Church Manor Road STATE: CODE Monkton Mary land 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Baltimore County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE Maryland REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS ENTRY TITLE OF SURVEY: SEI Federal DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ State NUMBER NPS USE ONLY DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: N STREET AND NUMBER: REGISTER

STATE:

CODE

7.	DESCRIPTION								
	CONDITION	(Check One)							
		☐ Excellent	X Good	☐ Fair	☐ Det	eri ora ted	Ruins	Unexposed	
		(Check One)				(Check One)			
		💢 Alte	red	Unaltered			☐ Moved	Original Site	
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE									

St. James Church, My Lady's Manor, is located northwest of the intersection of Hess and Manor Roads, near Monkton. The brick church (1755) originally consisted of a rectangular structure with a semi-circular apse in the east end. Less than a decade later (1759-1762) the congregation enlarged it to "T" shape with the addition of what is now the nave to the south facade of the original structure. A narrow rectangular addition to the center of the north facade was made in 1905 to accomodate the alter. The bell tower at the southern end of the stem of the "T" dates from 1884. Each of the semi-circular headed windows contains religious scenes executed in stained glass.

The transcept which measures 60 feet by 30 feet was constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. Dark headers appear regularly beneath the ogee shaped water table. Flanking the door on the western end are two decorative diamond patterns worked into the wall in dark headers. The pattern, although smaller in size, is repeated on the south elevation flanking the two windows. The semi-circular apse at the east end, now the sacristy, covers the central half of the east elevation the two round headed windows, in contrast to the rest of the structure, do not have stained glass. The windowless west end contains a door with a plaque above which gives the dates of the transcept (1755) and the nave (1759-1762). The 1905 extension in the central bay of the south facade, was constructed in all stretcher bond. A round headed window shorter than the others is located in the center under the gable roof.

The nave which extends to the south follows the construction of the transcept although no dark headers appear in the brickwork. A three story tower in common bond terminates the nave. The principal entrance on the south elevation consists of a double door under a semi-circular fanlight. The three exposed faces each contain one round headed window at the second story. The third story is an open belfry defined by one brick arch on each face which extends down through the second floor. The tower has a low pitched pyramidal roof with a cross finial.

On the interior, the church has a vaulted ceiling, box pews, and a herring bone patterned floor. Iron tie-bars extend across the interior in several places. A cemetery enclosed by a stone wall surrounds the church.



3.

PERIOD (Check One or More as	(Check One or More as Appropriate)						
☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	X 18th Century	20th Century				
15th Century	17th Century	☐ 19th Century					
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applica	ble and Known)						
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)					
Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning				
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)				
Historic	Industry	losophy	local history				
Agriculture	Invention	Science					
X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture					
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-					
Commerce	Literature	itarian					
Communications	Military	Theater					
Conservation	☐ Music	Transportation					

St. James' Church is a vernacular interpretation of Georgian eccleciastical architecture. The rationalist, preaching-oriented trend in the 18th century Anglican church encouraged an open, well lighted, meeting room approach to ecclesiastical building as illustrated in St. James' Church. This contrast with the mysterious, dark, High Church approach in Gothic architecture. Architectural elements found at St. James' round headed windows, box pews, lack of ornamentation, valuted ceiling typify the architecture of the established church in the colonies. Two hundred years later St. James retains the 18th century feeling and fabric.

This building, specifically the 1755 transcept, is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Baltimore County. It was as a chapel of ease for St. John's Church in the former town of Joppa. In 1752 the Maryland legislature (who held the responsibility for the established church) empowered the county to levy a tax to purchase land and to erect a chapel. The 1755 structure soon proved inadequate; within four years an addition (the present nave) was under construction. The congregation continued to grow until it reached such a size that in 1770 St. James' became an independent parish.

During the Revolution, a question arose as to the title of the property. St. James' land was originally included on My Lady's Manor. Because the manor belonged to a Loyalist the State confiscated it along with all British owned property. The question was settled in 1791 when the General Assembly affirmed the parish's title.



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9.	MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES								
	Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.								
10	GEOGRAPHICAL DATA		-		Ï				
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	FORM PREPARED BY								
T	NAME AND TITLE:								
	Nancy Miller, Historian								
ſ	ORGANIZATION			DATE					
	Maryland Historical Trust			1972					
Ī	STREET AND NUMBER:								
	2525 Riva Road								
1	CITY OR TOWN:	Ts	STATE		CODE				
- 1	Annanolis		Maryland		24				
12.	STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION	1	NATIONAL REGISTER	R VERIFICATION					
le i		1							
	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na-	.	I hereby certify that this property is included in the						
]	tional Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law								
	89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion		National Register						
ļ	in the National Register and certify that it has been		2. M.						
l	evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set		MR Marler Wa.						
1	forth by the National Park Service. The recommended		Will out of the Property of Pr						
[	level of significance of this nomination is:		Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation						
	National □ State ⊠ Local □		alistall						
	Name Clando Ridoutiv		Date						
	Orlando Ridout, IV	-	ATTEST:						
			01.						
	Title State Historic Preservation	.	What he asternant						
	Officer for Maryland		Keeper of The National Register						
}			Recept of the National Register						
	Date January 14, 1974	.	Date						