

St. Margaret's History Tour 2008

with Mack Ridout

[* Please note that homes and driveways along this route are privately owned.]

1. St. Margaret's Church Campus (1827 – Present)

Church building (1895)

The present location of St. Margaret's Church followed previous sites near Deep Creek in the late 1600s and 1707 (tour site 12) and near the Severn River at Severn Heights in 1731 (tour site 38).

In 1803, the church at Severn Heights (near the present community of Winchester) burned to the ground, but there were insufficient funds to rebuild at that time. Through donations and the vestry's sale in 1814 of two of the three glebes on Deep Creek (Luck and Iron Stone Hills), the funds were available to move ahead. The Severn Heights site was discarded in favor of the present St. Margaret's/Pleasant Plains site because it was more central to the church membership at that time.

In 1825, the congregation purchased one acre at the corner of St. Margaret's and Pleasant Plains Road from Zachariah Ridout as the site of the new church. A frame church was started, but the new building was also destroyed by fire while still under construction when a workman accidentally dropped a match into some wood shavings.

A brick church was then begun in 1825 and consecrated in 1827. That building had no steeple. It burned in approximately 1847.

A new brick church that would accommodate 100 people was then built and consecrated in 1852. Samuel Ridout was rector at the church between 1845-1861 and then again between 1869-78. In 1892, fire damaged the brick church and it was torn down.

A third, wood frame, church (the present building) was built in 1895 and consecrated in 1896. The bell tower and bell were put in place in 1910 and dedicated to the Rev. Samuel Ridout. This building was also built to accommodate 100 people. It was clapboard that was painted white with green trim on the exterior. Beautiful stained glass windows were inscribed and dedicated to parishioners of the 19th century. The large one behind the altar was dedicated to William Duvall Singleton who like many of that time had died as an infant. This window is now in the north transept.

The interior at first had 3-tiered candelabra hung from the ceiling that held candles. When electricity reached the area, they were replaced with electrified

candelabra. The altar stood against the east wall surrounded by the rail across the front of the chancel. Above was a rude beam with carved wooden Maltese crosses and on top of the beam at the center was a cross about two feet high.

On either side of the chancel was a corner: in the south corner was a sacristy and in the north corner an unused robing room. The pump organ stood outside of the chancel and on its south side. The pulpit was at the edge of the chancel next to the organ. The lectern stood on the north side. The church still has two baptismal fonts -- a large one on permanent loan from St. Anne's and a small one. There was a plain small prayer desk that usually stood just off center to the south side just in front of the chancel rail.

A vested choir was begun in 1942, but it was a few years later before pews on the north side of the nave were removed to make room for choir stalls. They were placed in front on the north to face the organ. In 1958, a wing was added to the church on the south side to accommodate an addition to the nave, a larger sacristy, a rector's office, and a large wing to house the Sunday school classrooms.

Cemetery

In 1878, the church acquired eight acres of land from Dr. Zach Ridout's farm next door to form a graveyard and to provide for a parish hall and rectory. The cemetery was laid out so it coincided with the east edge of the original one-acre lot the congregation bought in 1825 and it extended to the property line of Zach Ridout's farm. On the north, it bordered St. Margaret's Road.

In 1935, Mary McKinsey Ridout landscaped the cemetery. Six red cedar trees were placed marking the north cemetery entrance. Three red cedars were placed at the corner of the one-acre. Ten red cedars were placed across the south boundary of the cemetery. Two very large beautiful evergreen magnolias and two chamaecyclus were placed in the middle of the cemetery to a circle where the road entering from St. Margaret's Road should end.

In the early years, parishioners were buried just south of the original one-acre property line. Unfortunately, the original wooden markers decayed and were not replaced. Now there is no way to identify the occupants. Beyond these graves to the south, stopping at the edge of the second parish hall, there are graves of black people, both free and former slaves, who were buried there between 1920 and 1970, again with wooden crosses. While the old parish hall was standing, a huge sycamore grew adjacent to the back door steps on the north side and beside the tree was a large sandstone rock marking the south edge of the graves. That rock has been saved and rests with the three cedar trees at the corner of the acre. Unfortunately, when a new parking lot was constructed a few years ago, it was built right across the middle of that burial area.

In 1970, a new parish hall was built a few feet farther south of the old sycamore tree where the old 1920 building stood. Nevertheless, they cut the tree down.

A columbarium was added, and in 2004, the churchyard committee put a surfaced road straight through the cemetery to create a defined access. The lower limbs of the magnolias had to be cut and one of the chamaecyperus had to be removed, but it did accommodate the necessary situation without too much damage.

Parish Hall (1920 and 1970)

Mack isn't aware there was a parish hall before the 1920 building, but if there was one, he is sure it was smaller than either of the other two. It also had to have been wood frame. Its earlier description as having "faced St. Margaret's Road" would have to put it perpendicular to the second two halls, likely in front of the present parish hall.

The 1920-1970 parish hall was wood frame, large enough to accommodate 100 people. It was located where the 1970 building is, except a few feet closer to the church. It was finished with brown shingles and had a concrete front porch supported with columns. It had a full basement with furnace and a bowling alley. (Mack doesn't know when or why the alley was built except that in those days, the church was the center of activities and bowling was popular with young people.) The hall had a large raised stage that was used for plays, among other things. Dances were frequently held. A large kitchen was at the back. Dinners were held several times a year, usually put on by the Women's Guild.

The new parish hall was built in 1970 of brick. It has a foyer, electrical room, coatroom, handicapped bathroom, store rooms, large kitchen, and a large open hall on the first level. Downstairs there is a library, classroom, storeroom, and bathrooms on the midlevel. Recently, it was remodeled to update the kitchen, bathrooms, and heating system and to make the atmosphere more friendly and homelike. More space for worship and study is badly needed and studies are underway to provide and finance them.

Rectory (1875)

The old (second) rectory was located at the edge of the parking lot in front of "Ridout Park". It was built in 1875 with money given by Hester Ann Chase Ridout in exchange for the old (first) rectory one mile east of the church (tour site 7).

There is a ditch just inside the park that marked the back of the rectory where a horse and wagon would arrive. The big holly tree on the corner was off the front corner of the house about 30 feet. It was a large two-story wood frame house with the same L-shaped design as Woodly. It was clapboard, and then later covered with asbestos shingles. It had a full front porch covered with screening. On the interior, the first floor had a parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen. Upstairs, there were three bedrooms, a bathroom, and storeroom. Mack thought it was a nice home that was well maintained, old, large, and hard to heat. It had an oil furnace.

This rectory at the church was torn down in 1963 "because of termites." Mack's

father and his Uncle Charlie Ridout and Mack voted against the motion to demolish it because they knew what condition the house was in and that termites could be exterminated (Woodly never had termites because the floor joists and sills were kept whitewashed.)

The new rectory was built adjacent to the parish hall. It was a brick, one-story building with three bedrooms, one bathroom, living room, kitchen, dining area, study, and garage. It was converted to an office in about 1996, since ministers now tend to buy their own residences.

[After leaving the parking lot, turn left (south) onto Pleasant Plains Rd.; as the road turns left, note the unpaved private road to your far right; this was the Old St. Margaret's Rd. that led to a ferry crossing, and later a bridge, over Mill Creek before the present western end of St. Margaret's Rd. was built in 1910. Continue on Pleasant Plains Rd.; after it passes Hidden Point Rd.; look to your right at the white house at the end of a tree alley]

2. Maidenstone

Maidenstone is found off Pleasant Plains Road at the head of Burle Creek. Elizabeth Strong first patented 100-250 acres in 1659 on the east side of Burle's Creek. That eventually became Maidenstone. In 1878, Mrs. Elizabeth Merriker owned the property. By marriage, C. Duvall came to own the farm and had fourteen children. The house that stands today was built as an exact replica of an earlier house on the site that burned about 1870. There is a cemetery immediately in front of the house and includes both Duvalls and Merrikans. The most recent owner is John Duvall.

[Continue on Pleasant Plains Rd.; pass the sod farm on your left; the next driveway is Pleasant Plains Farm (a private home)]

3. Pleasant Plains (1820)

Built in 1820 by John Ridout, Pleasant Plains overlooks Ridout Creek. It is a large two-story brick house with a basement and an attic. It is on 200 acres. Ralph Hawkinson made the original patent in 1663 for 100 acres. There are two chimneys and a wing on the east end that contains the kitchen and large fireplace. The main house has an elegant entry opening to a central hall with two rooms on either side. There are dormer windows on the roof. There is also a smoke house in the yard. Susan Dodds owns the house today.

[Return on Pleasant Plains Rd. to the church; turn right (east) onto St. Margaret's Rd.; look toward the second driveway on your right]

4. Dr. Zachariah Ridout House (1830, rebuilt in early 1900s; he was Sam Ridout's nephew and Mack Ridout's uncle)

Zach Ridout's home sits just east of the church, back from St. Margaret's road. It was originally an L-shaped wood frame house built after the Civil War. The

property had been part of a larger farm. Eight acres were either given or sold to the church for a cemetery.

Dr. Zach was the long time registrar of the church. For that reason, the register, vestry minutes, and other papers were kept in a desk on the second floor of his home. In 1901, there was a disastrous fire in which everything but the register was lost. Horace Ridout saved the register book by throwing the desk out of the window, but the floor collapsed and he was killed. The house was rebuilt as a square house and remains as such today.

[Continue east on St. Margaret's Rd.; at the curve, look to your left at #1588.]

5. Frank Duvall House (probably built at about the same time as the Zachariah Ridout home, c. 1830)

Frank Duvall's house is farther east from Zach's house on the north side of the road at the first turn and it is now painted yellow. Jousting tournaments were held just at the west side of this house every Labor Day; the jousts were probably started there right after the Civil War. This house was built in the same L-shaped design as Woodyly but, like Zack Ridout's, was changed to a square plan.

[Continue east on St. Margaret's Rd.; at the curve, look to your right at #1579]

6. The First Rectory (c. 1830)

Having a rectory was a relatively new concept at the time it was built. The first rectory was located farther east of Frank Duvall's house, but on the south side of the road on the opposite curve. It was at one time part of Felicity Plains, a glebe of St. Margaret's Church, consisting of 200 - 600 acres in 1667, which was held by the Homewood family (Whitehall Creek was originally named Homewood Creek). The rectory was a two-story frame house, probably built about 1830. It was at one time two buildings that later were combined by bridging the gap. Later, it became the home of Horace Ridout. Part of the house was a store and a post office. There is a statement to a customer and a picture of the store in the Maryland State Archives. There is also a picture of this house at the bottom of page 30 in the green St. Margaret's tercentennial book (the house at the top of the page is the second rectory that was located at the church near the south entrance to the churchyard).

[Continue east on St. Margaret's Rd.; just before Holly Dr., look to your right at the driveway with the sign for Walnut Hill]

7. The John Small House (Walnut Hill) (1770)

This house (now called Walnut Hill) is located on the hill west of the entrance to Amberly. Built in 1770 by John Small, Sr., the land was part of the large patent called Felicity Plains. The house was a small 2-story frame house. The kitchen was separate until pulled up to the house after 1940. When Dr. Oliver Tilghman Brice owned it in the 1930's, it was much as it had been originally, including slave

quarters and a barn. There was a very small graveyard behind the house (Mack was in this house many times before it was changed).

[Turn right onto Holly Dr.; pass Meetinghouse Lane and look to your left behind the first Amberly entrance sign]

8. Meeting House (no longer standing)

(This is not the Quaker Meeting House at Westminster Town in present day Cape St. Claire.) This meeting house was located just above and behind the present day Amberly entrance sign. This was a small frame house that Lanny Ridout just barely remembers, but was gone when Mack was running around. It was a community hall, but St. Margaret's used it when the church burned in 1825 and 1847, before they had a parish hall.

In the early 1800's, members of the local African American community, including slaves, also met for services at the meeting house. In 1851, they purchased land and a building for \$60 from Samuel Richardson half a mile away on Broadneck Rd. (which used to connect to St. Margaret's Rd.). That church became the present day Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church, still at the original location on the south end of Broadneck Rd.

[Continue on Holly Dr.; take the right fork toward Holly Dr. West; continue for .3 mile to #880 on the right]

9. Hollywood House (c. 1845)

This house is located on the west side of Ridout Creek. The builder of Pleasant Plains built it for his daughter in about 1845. She married a Duvall and their daughter in turn married a Pettebone. The Tate family owns it today.

[Turn around and drive back toward St. Margaret's Rd.; at the blinking light, turn right (north) onto St. Margaret's Rd.; glance to your right at the curving exit ramp from Rte 50; inside the curving exit ramp are the remains of the mill dam and pond for the colonial grist mill. Continue straight as the road becomes Cape St. Claire Rd.]

10. Grist Mill (c. 1765; no longer standing) and Miller's House (mid-1800's)

Both a gristmill and a miller's house were built by Gov. Sharpe in 1765 to serve the needs of the Whitehall Plantation. They were located at the head of Whitehall Creek. The milldam can still be seen on the inside circle where the present exit comes off Route 50 going to Cape St. Claire. The millpond covered about 40 acres extending from the old Sandy Point Rd. (now Whitehall Rd.) across to the Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church. Maintaining a good strong sluice run from Cat Branch in dry weather proved to be a problem. Nevertheless, grain was ground on a regular basis from the supply produced at Whitehall as well as from neighbors and was even delivered by boat up Whitehall Creek. The mill was burned during the Revolutionary War by thieves trying to

cover up a crime. It was rebuilt after the war and operated until the early 1900's.

The miller's house was just across the road from the dam, on the south side of Whitehall Rd. The present house was probably built in the mid-1800's; it is not large and, although the rooms were small and cut up, it was most attractive inside and out. The people who lived there were those of the Ridout, Duvall, and J.S. Boone families. It later served as the site of Boone's store, which is marked on old maps of the area. Most recently, Coast Guard Rear Adm. Hottel occupied it until the early 1960's. Since then, it has deteriorated very badly.

[On Cape St. Claire Rd., look left at the 4-acre open fields with the small red building in the back.]

11. St. Margaret's Hunt Club (1933)

The St. Margaret's Hunt Club was formed in 1933 by Oliver Brice, C. Carroll Lee, Bob Zindorf, George Dawson, Lanny Ridout, and Bill Labrot. They built a clubhouse, stables, and show grounds on the 4-acre property, which sits directly in front of Goshen Farm (tour site 16). They held fox hunts each Sunday during the spring and fall. Fox hunts included hounds and hound-master and extended over a large area of Persimmon Point (presently Cape St. Claire) and up across the old Broadneck Road. The hunt club also set up a racetrack for their use north of the property.

The club was sold around 1950. The clubhouse, in the far left rear of the property, became a home and most, but not all, of the stables were torn down. One stable is still standing on the site.

[Continue on Cape St. Claire Rd. to Mountaintop Rd. (on your right is the site of a spring used by Mack in his youth); turn left on Mountaintop Rd. until it ends at Hampton Rd.; turn right on Hampton; turn left on St. Margaret's Dr.; look at the 5th house on the right, at #998]

12. Broad Neck Parish (Original name) (1682-1692-1731) Church of England.

The location of the first church in the Broad Neck Hundred is really not known. We do know that Col. John Hammond in 1695 gave a small tract of 200 sq ft of land on Deep Creek for building a church. Two tracts of land (called "glebes") were given by Edward Gibbs to support a church in 1707. These totaled 155 acres (in present day Cape St. Claire and Atlantis, west of this spot) touching Deep Creek on the north side and bordering Westminster Towne on the east. Westminster Towne, in turn, bordered the Magothy River on the east and was a Puritan settlement.

The church members of Broad Neck Parish were permitted to use a Quaker Meeting House somewhere in this area for their services until their church was built in 1707. In fact, members of the Church of England had been meeting since before 1682 for worship and well before the Act of 1692 establishing the 30

parishes in Maryland.

Broad Neck Parish was established in 1692 and its Parish boundaries determined. The General Assembly of Maryland then licensed Phillip Jones, a lay reader, in 1695. He could conduct services of Morning Prayer in the absence of an ordained priest. A minister, Edward Topp, was secured the following year, in 1696. Ministers usually lived with one of the parishioners and stayed 2-3 years (it was considered hardship duty) and returned to England.

This site along St. Margaret's Rd. is a good possibility for that early church because it contained an old 20' x 20' brick foundation that was shown to Lanny Ridout in the late 1940's. It is one of the highest points in the area, near Deep Creek, the Magothy River, and the Chesapeake Bay. Lake Claire is 400 yards to the northwest.

The 1707 St. Margaret's Church building was 20' x 20' and was known to have a brick foundation that could still be seen in the early 1900's. We believe the walls were also brick. The Church building was replaced in 1731 by another building in Severn Heights (now Winchester) (tour site 38), which was a more convenient location. The Deep Creek glebes remained unused (that is, they were not rented out or farmed by the minister) and were sold in 1814.

[Turn right onto Glenwood Dale; turn right again onto Shadyside Ct.; turn left on Hampton Dr. until it ends (Hampton was an old access road to cottages on the Magothy River before the development of Cape St. Claire in the late 1940's); turn right onto River Bay Rd.]

13. Native American Settlement

River Bay Road curves along Persimmon Point, an ancient Native American seasonal encampment. An old river crossing was established between here and Gibson Island, to your left, at the mouth of the Magothy River. Indian artifacts continue to be found here by Cape residents, including arrowheads on the main beach and a cache of stone tools discovered in the 1990's under a fallen oak tree on Broadview Drive.

[Look toward the main beach on your left]

14. Cape St. Claire Wharf and Baltimore Light

Sailing vessels docked at the large wharf that used to be to the right (east) of the present Cape St. Claire community swimming beach. Produce was loaded and shipped to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Stinchcomb family members lived in those cities and received and sold the produce produced at the family farm here on Persimmon Point.

In the bay toward the right is the Baltimore Light, built in 1908. It was one of the country's most difficult to build because of the 55 foot layer of very thin mud underneath the shoal. While sinking part of the caisson, it fell over in a bad storm

and it took 3 years to get it upright again. In 1964, it became the world's first nuclear-powered lighthouse, but the generator was removed after 2 years because of environmental concerns. The lighthouse is automated and still in use; it was sold at auction to private citizens in 2006 for \$260,000.

[Continue on River Bay Rd.; at Skyway Dr., look to your left at the Little Magothy River, on the opposite shore of which is Pettebone's Rest and Rich Neck (tour sites 17 and 18); continue on what is now called Swan Drive five houses down; look to the right at the privately-owned red brick house set back from the road]

15. Stinchcomb House (c. 1720) and Cemetery

For years, the Stinchcomb house was the only one on Persimmon Point (presently Cape St. Claire). The Stinchcomb family lived there on about 1000 acres of a sandy loam farm. They were carpenters and farmers. Three generations of carpenters built houses, barns, stores, and churches on the Broadneck Peninsula. The first generation built the Woodly Farm house in 1857 and the third generation built Mack's father's dairy barn in 1930. On Persimmon Point, the farmers raised peach trees and truck crops: sweet corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, potatoes, lettuce, cabbage, and strawberries.

The house was built in 1720. It has been altered and its original white board siding covered with brick veneer. At some point, the smaller section facing the street was attached for use as a kitchen. Note the very steep roof.

When Mack and his sister were young in the 1930's, they rode horses all around that area. In those days, they never saw other people in that area and only saw the Stinchcombs' Persimmon Point house and the Alfred Stinchcomb house (where the ballfields are now). Peach trees still covered much of the farm, but nothing was being grown or harvested at that time. They watered themselves and the horses at a clear spring on the property (near Mountaintop and Cape St. Claire Rds.).

[Continue down the street to the cemetery on the right.]

The Stinchcomb cemetery includes the graves of Henry and Margaret (Stinchcomb) Tydings, who owned Goshen (tour site 16) during the Civil War. The cemetery is no longer used. When the nearby houses were built, the graves of former farm workers were removed from the site.

[Continue down Swan Rd.; turn left on Cape St. Claire Rd.; after passing the firehouse, look to your right for the gravel driveway at # 1422; turn right onto the driveway; on your left is the former Hunt Club noted earlier; if the property is open to the public, drive straight through the gate up the unpaved driveway through the woods to the main house (presently fenced).]

16. Goshen House (c. 1790)

Located up the hill across from the present Cape St. Claire Fire Department,

Goshen farm was comprised of nearly 200 acres for many years, and included the acreage now occupied by the Cape St. Claire Elementary School. The patent was taken by Henry Woolchurch in 1663 and was named Leonard's Neck. Henry Woolchurch's family kept the property for over 100 years. Richard Pettebone Gardiner built the house, slave quarters, and milk house sometime before 1798, when they were recorded on the tax records for the value of \$125. The original house included two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs.

Henry Tydings purchased the farm in 1853, moved the slave quarters to the house, and attached it to use as a kitchen. He added several other rooms and also built a barn. Later someone added a front porch. Dr. Oliver Tilghman Brice bought the house around 1933 and sold it shortly thereafter to buy the John Small house. Dr. Brice also sold four acres of Goshen to the group who formed the St. Margaret's Hunt Club in 1933.

The view from the front of the house is east toward the Little Magothy River. Before the use of telephones, the residents of the Goshen and Alfred Stinchcomb houses would hang a bedsheet out of their respective upper story windows to signal the other household to come over for a visit. This was a common practice in the area.

Behind the house is the original milk house and the brick foundations of a small building. The Radoff family raised horses in the meadow (now overgrown) behind the house from the 1940s through the 1960s and grew hay in the front meadow.

Goshen is now owned by the Board of Education and will soon be leased to the Goshen Farm Preservation Society. The Society plans to restore the house and grounds and open it for public use.

[Return down the driveway and turn right onto Cape St. Claire Rd.; turn left at the light onto East College Pkwy; after it turns to the right, note that the old canal to the mill pond used to traverse along the right side; after the road turns left, you can spot the schoolhouse oak tree across Rte. 50, to the right of the McDonald's, close to the highway; next you'll pass the Revell Downs community -- it is on the site of an old oval racetrack -- the first county fair was held here (Mack was the first president); turn left on Bay Head Rd.; just past Preserve Dr., look to your left at the cluster of trees to the far right of the horse pasture; there is a chimney in the midst of the trees and brush]

17. Rich Neck (c. 1665; 1740)

Rich Neck and Bellefield were adjacent parcels patented by two Homewood families in 1665 and included about 1800 acres. Rich Neck was on Bay Head, on both sides of the road, and extended from the Pettebone patent on the Magothy to the Sandy Point Road (now Rte 50).

The Rich Neck house was one of the earliest houses constructed in the Broadneck Hundred. It was post and beam construction: that means tall posts

were placed in a hole in the ground, like a fence post. Then beams joined the posts together (Sotterley in St. Mary's County is of similar construction). The midsection was built first, followed by the west section, and then the east section.

The midsection was one and one half story, the west end was 2 1/2 stories, and the east end was 1 1/2 stories. The midsection had a large room with a fireplace at the east, a winding staircase, and a bedchamber above. The west end had a large parlor with fireplace on the west end and bed chamber above. A staircase led to the bedchamber. The east end formed a kitchen with fireplace for cooking and loft overhead. The kitchen floor was of tamped clay, renewed each year.

Unfortunately, this treasure has at this time all but disintegrated. The land passed from the Homewoods to John Hesselius (a famous early American portrait painter) to R. Duvall, J. Kent, and thence to the Pettebone family.

[Continue north on Bay Head Rd. and follow it as the road turns left; continue straight to the private driveway at the end of the road, marked "Fox"]

18. Pettebone's Rest (Waring/Fox House)

A patent for 280 acres was granted to Richard Pettebone on 1666. There was a frame house on the farm for many years immediately behind the present farmhouse. It is not known when the earlier house was built or when or how it was destroyed. That house sat back from both the Chesapeake Bay and the Little Magothy River. There is also a cemetery near the present house, all marked by stones that are laid flat on the ground. A number of these graves include very young children, which is typical for that day.

The property descended to the Stinchcomb family, the Waring family, and today, the George and Elizabeth Fox family. The house today is a large two-story frame house, well taken care of. Since it is the same L-shaped plan as Woodly, it was probably built around 1880. The church, when Mack was a child, had its annual July Fourth picnic there, with softball and swimming in the bay.

[Turn back and retrace your route along Bay Head Rd.; where the road meets East College Pkwy, look across Rte. 50]

19. Bellefield (Homewood's Lott) (c. 1735) (no longer standing)

In 1662, John Homewood patented 210 acres at the head of Whitehall Creek and called it Homewood's Lott. Eventually the Homewoods owned some 1800 acres in the area. Thomas Homewood built a home at the head of the creek probably in 1735. Eventually it was a sizeable house, but was originally a frame house of two stories. It was later renamed Bellefield by John Hesselius to honor his friend John Bartram, the renowned botanist, whose Philadelphia farm had the same name.

There were four rooms on the ground floor and four on the second floor. An unusual chimney was in the middle and served all eight rooms with fireplaces.

Charles Hammond made an addition to the house in 1750 including two rooms, a hallway, and a porch. There were several significant outbuildings on the property: a carriage house, corn crib, milk house, and when Mack's family worked the place in the 1950's and 60's, there were two huge dairy barns still standing—plus the corn crib, milk house, and carriage house.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barchett owned the farm from about 1887 and their grandson, Bill Warfield, owned it until about 1985. Mr. Barchett operated a dairy farm and retail dairy business. He hauled the milk with a team of horses into Annapolis twice daily in 10-gallon cans, ladling the milk from the can into the customers' containers. Glass milk bottles did not appear until 1910.

Unfortunately, the old house burned to the ground by accident in 1939 and most of the outbuildings are now gone. There is a cemetery on the property that is small and the graves are not well marked. One marked grave is that of Capt. Thomas Homewood who died in 1737.

[Turn left onto East College Pkwy; turn left onto Log Inn Rd.; take the left fork onto Tydings Rd. (where Log Inn Rd. turns toward the right); drive straight ahead; just before the road turns toward the right, look at the clearing on your right containing wheel tracks]

20. Burle's Banks (the Widow Govane's glebe house)

The early survey on Robert Burle not only patented land on Mill Creek, but also in 1650 patented 450 acres near the Magothy River on the present Log Inn Road. He eventually sold it to John Homewood. John's son Thomas married Anne Hammond. When John died, Anne inherited widow's rights to several parcels including Burle's Banks. Anne remarried to William Govane in 1739, but divorced him 10 years later. She became the noteworthy Widow Govane who held up the transition of the Whitehall glebe to Gov. Sharpe in 1763 simply by outliving him. She took up residence in the house near what is now Log Inn Road. The house was a small frame house and stood about 50 yards back from the road. The property today is a part of Sandy Point State Park.

[Turn around and turn left on Log Inn Rd. as it turns toward the left; look to your right toward the present Log Inn Estates]

21. Log Inn (c. 1911) (no longer standing)

The Log Inn was a popular resort from 1911-1954, attracting many tourists to the area. It had two dining rooms and 21 guest rooms (there is a photo of it at the Broadneck Grill).

[Return on Log Inn Rd. to East College Pkwy; turn left on the pkwy to the entrance to Sandy Point State Park (\$3 entrance fee per vehicle imposed); take the main road past East Beach Rd., look to your left at the privately occupied house at the end of the lane]

22. Sandy Point Farm (1818)

450 acres was first patented in 1652 by Ralph Hawkins and called Hawkins Point. The property borders the Chesapeake Bay near its junction with the Magothy River. At some point in time, it bore the name Rattlesnake Point, though as far as Mack knows, we have never had the creatures in this area.

John Gibson owned the estate in 1818. He built the Sandy Point farmhouse known as Scotland. It is a two-story brick house with two one-story gabled ends. It has a stair tower like that at the Paca House in Annapolis. In 1833, Capt. Thomas Mezick purchased the farm. His family owned the property until early 1900. Sylvester Labrot then bought it to add to his growing Holly Beach Farm. In 1949, his son William sold it the State of Maryland to become a seashore park. The house is now part of Maryland's Resident-Curatorship Program, in which the occupant lives there rent-free for life, but is responsible for restoring and preserving the property.

[Return to the park entrance; turn left at the intersection onto Oceanic Dr.; cross over Rte. 50; turn right onto Skidmore Rd. for a short distance; turn left onto Holly Beach Farm Rd. to the private entrance to the Weedon house on the left]

23. Weedon House

In 1662, Edward Skidmore patented 200 acres on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay halfway between Sandy Point and Hackett's Point. We know nothing about the family except that they were farmers and most likely also hunted and fished. They certainly built a house or hut, but there is no record of it. They must have remained there a considerable time because a nearby area bears the name and more recently a section of the Rte 50 service road has been named Skidmore Road.

The next family to reside there has left more tangible evidence of its presence. The Weedons were there for a hundred years. Their daughter married into the Small, Boone, and Ridout families. There is a stained glass window in the church dedicated to another daughter. A small cemetery lies just south of the house on the very edge of the Bay.

There is also a noteworthy house on a beautiful location at the edge of the shore. It is a two-story frame structure with a chimney at each end that identified the extent of the original house. Extensive changes were made when Sylvester Labrot Sr. bought the property for his Holly Beach Farm project in about 1905. In order to accommodate his herd manager, Mr. Labrot added a two-story wing on the west end and enlarged the old second floor by adding semi dormers. A two-story wing with a kitchen was added to the east end. The house was covered with attractive brown shingles. Since that time, a comfortable veranda has been added to the south side.

[Continue to the left (south) on Holly Beach Farm Rd. to the gate for Hackett's Point]

24. Hackett's Point

The southern tip of this easternmost peninsula of the Broadneck Hundred has come to be known as Hackett's Point. Thomas Cole and his brother John? secured a patent for 50 acres in 1665, naming it Cole's Poynt. They rented this to a man named Hackett who lived and worked there for a good many years and whose name has graced the place as Hackett's Point ever since.

Some years later James and Robert Moss bought the point and the 100 acres behind it. Robert established a house where Sylvester Labrot later built his beautiful brick home at the confluence of Whitehall Bay and Meredith Creek. James built a home on Hackett's Point that is now a garage and guesthouse. In about 1900, Sylvester Labrot bought these properties and the Weedon Farm as the basis for Holly Beach Farm. His granddaughter, Leonia Gately, lived there until recently, when the State of Maryland bought the remaining 300 acres for use as a natural resource preserve.

[Return up Holly Beach Farm Rd.; turn left on Skidmore Rd; pass Colbert Rd., which was named for a former slave of John Ridout; turn left onto Whitehall Rd.]

25. Racetrack

In around 1763, Whitehall Rd. was built as a straight one-mile long racetrack with drainage ditches on either side (today's racetracks are oval). George Washington would attend the races here and enter his own horses.

[Continue on the road until it ends at the gate. Note the change in the surface of the road/old racetrack as it enters the estate. This is the original sandy surface.]

26. Whitehall

William Fuller, an important person in the early days of Providence and Broadneck Hundred, patented 150 acres in 1652 at the tip of the peninsula between Whitehall Creek and Meredith Creek, calling it Fuller's Survey. It is marked by stone tablets on each creek identified with the words "Here stood Wm Fullers Red Oak." In 1680, Col. Nicholas Greenberry bought the property from Capt. Fuller's son, William. He named the land Greenberry Forest. Neither Greenberry nor Fuller built a house there. Col. Greenberry's son, Charles, willed Greenberry Forest to St. Margaret's Church as a glebe to supply a minister for the Parish. The land was passed to the church in 1749 upon the death of Charles' widow.

In 1764, Gov. Horatio Sharpe bought the tract of land from St. Margaret's church after a much complicated exchange. Gov. Sharpe, like Edward Lloyd many years earlier, admired the Broadneck Hundred for its similarity to the English countryside. Gov. Sharpe built a beautiful summer home in the Georgian style and entertained lavishly until the Revolution forced him to return to England. He had hoped to return but was never able to. He left Whitehall in charge of his secretary, John Ridout. Later he sold it to John and when the Governor died, he

left it to him in his will.

Whitehall at one time comprised 2000 acres and encompassed the entire bounds of Whitehall Creek. It was a genuine plantation. There was a large wharf on Whitehall Creek. Outbuildings included slave quarters for 100 people.

[Return up Whitehall Rd.; look to your right]

27. Horse Barn

There was a very large horse barn on the original estate, some 100 feet long, on Whitehall Road. This was struck by lightning and burned in 1922 (Mack and Lanny's mother told them she watched it burn as she held the infant Lanny in her arms). Miraculously, a part was saved and still stands today as a frame and brick structure. The brick sections are 2 feet deep.

28. Ridout Cemetery (on the grounds of the estate)

[Continue north on Whitehall Rd.; on your right is a private road leading to the old brickyard]

29. Brick Factory

A brick factory was located on Meredith Creek where bricks were made from clay in the fields for Whitehall as well as for some Annapolis buildings.

Ice was collected on Whitehall Creek and stored in an "ice cellar" near the wharf. The cellar was a hole in the ground, much like a well, about 50 feet deep. Layers of ice covered with layers of straw kept the ice through the summer for cold drinks, ice cream, and preservation of food.

[Continue on Whitehall Rd.; after Woodlyn Rd.?, look to your right at the tan farmhouse?]

30. Woodyly

Orlando Ridout I and his brother Weems inherited a 200-acre portion of the Whitehall Estate. In 1857, Orlando built a house there and named it Woodyly. This was the first of seven houses of the same design built between 1857 and 1895 in the Broadneck Hundred. They had wood frames on an L-shaped plan and were two stories. Woodyly has 7 rooms with 3 bedrooms upstairs and a parlor, living room, dining room, and kitchen downstairs. A central hallway includes a two-part stairway at the front and a covered stairway in the kitchen. Woodyly has ten-foot ceilings, but the other six homes had only eight-foot ceilings. There are three chimneys in each house, with a fireplace both upstairs and down. At Woodyly, the brick foundation and chimneys are mortared with ground shells and lime.

There is a full porch at the front of the house. Interestingly, the porch is not

secured to the frame of the house; the rafters simply rest on the sheathing of the outer wall. The framing boards are full size 2"x 4"s, 4"x 4", and 2"x 10"s, all rough-cut. Interior walls are four-foot slats with an oyster shell finish. Floors are yellow pine and the exterior finish is German clapboard siding. Mack Ridout currently owns the house.

Other homes having this L plan are: Edenlawn, built by Orlando Ridout II in 1895 on Whitehall Creek; Dr. Zach Ridout's house near the church; Frank Duvall's house east of the church; the old rectory that was near the church (now torn down, but a picture can be found in the Tricentennial book); the Stinchcomb house at Persimmon Point; the Waring house on Bay Head Road; and the Zachariah Duvall house at Harmony Acres (no longer standing).

[Follow Whitehall Rd. as it turns left before Rte. 50; on your left is the private Ridout Lane; at its end is the Overseer's House]

31. Overseer's House (c. 1767)

An overseer's house was built for the Whitehall farm manager around 1767 at the end of Ridout Lane near Whitehall Creek. It was a frame structure in two parts, with one section having two stories. There was also a separate kitchen and nearby slave quarters. Much later the three parts were joined together. This house has passed down through numerous generations of Francis and Horatio Ridout's descendants. Lois Downey, a granddaughter of Frank Ridout, and her husband have done a beautiful job of remodeling the house. One former slave quarter is still standing and is used as a storage garage.

[Continue (west) on Whitehall Rd. Look to your immediate right at the narrow row of trees (the area was recently bulldozed) to find the large tree, in the back, along Rte. 50; the school house was located directly in front of the tree. On your left, in the woods, is the miller's house.]

32. St. Margaret's School House (c. 1850)

The old one-room school house was located in the triangle of land immediately east of the millpond and dam on the old Sandy Point Road (now Whitehall Rd., diagonally across the street from, and to the west of, the McDonald's). It stood under the huge old oak tree still standing beside Rte. 50.

Originally one room, it was enlarged to two in 1911. It was probably built before 1850. It was no longer used but was still standing in 1930 when Mack remembers it. Nancy Ridout taught there in the early 1900's. Among those in the picture on the wall at the Broadneck Grill are: Orlando Ridout III, Polly Ridout Dow, Elise Ridout, George Davidson, Isabel Davidson, George Tilghman, Oswald Tilghman (of Tilghman Jewelers), Sam Mackey, Agnes Mackey, Anne Tilghman, Jim Duvall, and Laura Duvall.

[At the blinking light, turn left onto St. Margaret's Rd. and return to the intersection with Old Mill Bottom Rd.; turn right; after the entrance to Old Mill Bottom Estates, look to your right toward the greenhouses]

33. Old Mill Bottom Road and Sawmill

Until recently, this was a heavily graveled road—very winding with four very sharp curves and up and down, especially at the end where there was a steep rise as it entered old Route 2 (now B&A Blvd). For years it was the main road into St. Margaret's. Near the east end, as it approached St. Margaret's Road, Grafton Duvall had a blacksmith shop. He also owned the large farm across the road from (north of) the church, that was later that of Frank Duvall. In 1887, an immigrant from Germany, George Macey, acquired the land on both sides of Old Mill Bottom Road. Mr. Macey established a large sawmill that was located where the greenhouse now stands on the east side of the road. The mill also cut wood shingles.

34. Macey Houses

George Macey and his brother, Albert, each built a house to the west of the sawmill. One was sold some years ago; the other just sold recently after the death of Albert's son, Ralph. Ralph is buried in St. Margaret's Cemetery. One of Ralph's children still lives in a house behind the old house. Margaret Macey used to ride a horse and buggy to church in the early 1930's.

[Look to your immediate left at the sign for Early Rise Farm]

35. Cannery

Across the road on the west side, George Macey built a large cannery. It processed tomatoes, corn, fruits, and berries of all kinds in season. Farmers throughout the area brought their produce to the cannery. Wagons took the finished goods to Annapolis and Baltimore for sale. About forty people worked at the cannery during the high season. The foundation of the cannery is still there. Agnes Macey Carter, once a president of St. Margaret's Guild, built a house beside the cannery in later years. Her grandchildren still live there.

[Old Mill Bottom Rd. now stops at Rte. 50; to pick it up again, turn left on Ferguson Rd., right on Bay Dale Rd., and left again on Old Mill Bottom Rd.; after the auto dealership, look to your left]

36. Dr. Phillip Pettebone Farm

Dr. Phillip Pettebone had a farm on the south side of Old Mill Bottom Road and the west side of Jones Station Road (now Bay Dale Rd.) (behind the present Tate BMW dealership). Dr. Pettebone was a medical doctor and took care of quite a few patients in the late 1800's. He also raised truck crops and sold them in Annapolis. He had several cows and sold milk. Customers brought their own containers to the farm to get the milk. He had a store somewhere along the farm

on Jones Station Road. We know where the farm was, but don't know where the house or store was located. Dr. Pettebone was Elliot Pettebone's grandfather. Elliott's wife was Virginia Pettebone, the benefactor of St. Margaret's Columbarium.

[Continue on Old Mill Bottom Rd. to where it now ends at Rte. 50]

37. Arnold's Grist Mill

Arnold's grist mill was located about 1/2 mile farther along Old Mill Bottom Road. The end of Mill Creek passed under the road (where Rte. 50 is now) and there was a little wooden bridge to take the road over the creek. Once over the bridge, the road made a 90 degree turn to the left. The milldam was to the right at the head of the creek; it can still be seen from Route 50. Then Old Mill Bottom Road took a 90 degree turn to the right, leaving a very tall hill right inside the turn. The road then started a very steep ascent, getting steeper as it approached the junction with old Route 2 (now B&A Blvd). Hayes Duvall's 1940 school bus always had trouble getting up that hill and on snowy days had to use Jones Station Road to pick up the kids at Arnold and then go on to Annapolis High School.

To the right of Old Mill Bottom as it entered old Route 2 was the small farm of Jim Bourke who always rode his horse to Frank Duvall's farm on Labor Day to participate in the annual jousting tournament.

[Return to Bay Dale and take Rte. 50 east to the 450 exit; cross 450 to Boulter's Lane; turn left on Winchester Rd. south]

38. St. Margaret's Church @ Severn Heights (1731-1825)

On the other side of old Route 2, where Old Mill Bottom entered it, was Winchester Road and just on the north side of Winchester is where the second St. Margaret's Church and cemetery were located at Severn Heights. It? also was immediately above and behind Manresa, the former Catholic retreat and now a retirement home.

St. Margaret's Westminster Parish extended from the Magothy River on the east to the Chesapeake, to the Patapsco on the north, to Howard County on the west, and across the Severn River to the south. The little church on Deep Creek could hardly serve such a far-flung congregation. In 1731, the vestry requested permission to build a new church at Severn Heights, now known as Winchester. The Assembly of Maryland granted approval. Two acres of land were purchased from Patrick Oglevie who operated a school on the west side of the road to Baltimore (now under the interchange for Ritchie Highway and Rte. 50). A brick church was built between 1725-27.

[Look toward the first driveway on Winchester Rd. south]

39. Severn Side (1849)

Also across old Route 2 was Severn Side, overlooking the Severn River and the Naval Academy. Jacob Winchester built Severn Side in 1849. There were a number of Winchesters in the immediate area at that time. They owned farmland extending down even into the Brown's Woods area. The Brice family also had extensive holding in this area for many years. John Brice bought Pendennis from the Lloyd family in 1713 and added large acreage on both sides of old Route 2. The family still owns homes in the area. Edward Rich, Bob's father, bought Severn Side in early 1900.

[Take Rte. 450 to just before the bridge; turn left toward Ferry Farms; turn right on Greenbury Point Rd.]

40. Providence (1649)

This was the earliest settlement in what was soon to become Anne Arundel County. Puritan settlers from Virginia arrived with approval from the Maryland authorities at Marie's City in 1649. Marie's City was located off a beautiful river on the west side of the Chesapeake Bay. The leader of this group was Edward Lloyd, who named this river the Severn River because it reminded him of the Severn River in England where he grew up.

These Puritans were experienced settlers; they had a well thought out plan and knew exactly what they were going to do. Even though it was winter, they were prepared and felt it was the best time to get ready for a busy and successful spring. Woodcutters and carpenters landed first and in a few weeks had built a fort near the tip of the peninsula (now Greenbury Point) and a palisade fence across the back of the peninsula. Everyone then came ashore and lived in the fort until spring, when they started to build huts and houses.

Then more families arrived from Virginia and crops were planted and livestock cared for. Eventually a meetinghouse, a tavern and inn and wharves were built. Forty families made up the population of Providence Town. There was good hunting and fishing, crabbing, and oystering. The Indians who visited were friendly and helpful. Many of the family names are recognizable today in Maryland history: Lloyd, Howard, Fuller, Burle, Bennett, Moss, Baldwin, and Galloway.

Providence prospered and grew until the civil war in England ended. Then the Puritans were free to move and settle down wherever they wished -- and they did. They moved out into the Broadneck Hundred countryside, the shores of the Chesapeake, the Magothy, and the Severn. Others moved across the Severn to the western shore, to the middle neck and to the South and West Rivers. Still others moved to Howard and Baltimore counties. By 1670, Providence was all but deserted, while Anne Arundel Towne has begun to grow. Eventually Col. Nicholas Greenberry bought up all the homes at Providence, leveled them, and used it as a farm, calling it Greenberry Point.

By 1875, a Thaddeus Corner sailed the Chesapeake keeping his eye on

Greenberry Point. During the Civil War, he was able to buy the front half and built a home there. His family had a shipyard in Fells Point, Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Corner had a daughter, Carrie, who married Charles Duvall Ridout and they inherited the farm. They also had a son, Charles Corner Ridout who married Nina Duvall Pettebone; they had a daughter named Louise. Louise married a man named Islef-Peterson. They all attended and participated in St. Margaret's Church. Corner for many years served as senior warden. Carrie, Nina, and Louise taught Sunday school and each, in turn, was president of the St. Margaret's Guild.

In 1910, the Navy took Greenberry Point from Carrie and Charles. They used the money from the Navy to move across the Severn River and bought Horn Point Farm. They and others of the Corner family lived for many happy years. Corner Ridout bought the Ridout Brothers dry goods store on Main Street and ran it for years. Among the Corners living on Horn Point was Frank Mezick Corner who was a senior warden and wrote the first history of St. Margaret's Church—a ten-year study that he finished in 1927.

Henry Woolchurch patented a hundred acres of Providence in 1650. In 1878, the Hon. James Hunter owned it. In 1910, part of this property became the United States Navy Experimental Station and part of it became Ferry Farms. Across on Mill Creek, J. Frederick Panitti, Sr. who served on the vestry when Mack was on it in the 1950's and 60's, eventually bought a part of Providence. He also was the church treasurer for a number of years. He built a house on the 75-acre lot. That lot more recently became the community of Providence where Emile Saroch and Gordon and Jane Piche now live.

In 1878, there was also a school at the junction of old Rte. 2 (B&A Blvd.) and the road into Greenberry Point. It most certainly must have been an elementary school, but not much is known about it.

41. Anne Arundel Towne

Four farms made up the center of Anne Arundel Town. The shores of Spa Creek sported warehouses, shipyards, wharves, wares, and docks such as Proctor's Landing and Acton.

42. Ferry (Mill) Creek Barge

Broadneck Hundred before 1950 was definitely rural farm country. Wharves were most important in the early years of settlement because people depended more on waterways to get around, whether it be to or from a certain shore, to or from the Susquehanna, or up from the mouth of the Chesapeake—from England, the Caribbean, Virginia, or Marie's City, or from Providence to Proctor's Landing. To go from Providence to what was to become Pleasant Plains, one used the self-operated ferry (a flat boat) to get from the Tavern to what was to become Hidden Point.

Later to cross Ferry Creek (Mill Creek) you crossed from Brown's Woods to what

is now the Davidson Farm, on a self operated barge pulled by a rope or pushed by a pole. Yes, you could take your horse. Much later, about 1910, there was a small wooden bridge across Mill Creek.

To cross to Middle Neck Hundred (the west side of the Severn) was more luxurious. There was a barge operated by a family, who would row you across the river. Sometime before 1900, there was a flat wood bridge across the Severn. By 1910, a new flat wood bridge with a draw was built, remains of which could still be seen until 1990. The first concrete bridge and draw was built in 1927. The latest bridge, a high rise with no draw, was built in the 1990's.

Roads

Foot or horse was the common way to get around on land in the early days. Paths went around the tops of rivers and down the centers of peninsulas. To get to Annapolis, one could go around the Severn River, crossing at Severn Run, or cross on the ferry barge from Ferry Farms to Maryland Avenue (now the Naval Academy). The most common path out of St. Margaret's was via Old Mill Bottom Road to the old Rte. 2 or Old Mill Bottom Rd. to Old Frederick Rd. Today that road is found behind the Tate Chevrolet Dealership and comes out at the Arnold Post Office.

Actually the Old Rte. 2 was called the Old Frederick Rd. until Baltimore became the center of commerce. That old road started at Ferry Farm, went past the old school house, past Oglevie's schoolhouse at Winchester Rd. (where the second St. Margaret's church was built later), past the Arnold Post Office run by Frank Arnold, past old Marley, turn west to Frederick or keep north to Baltimore via what would become Glen Burnie. It was an all day affair on horse or buggy counting rest stops and a bite to eat.

Another way out of St. Margaret's might be Old Mill Bottom Road to Old Jones Station Road past the back of Arnold at Hanke's Store (corner of Jones Station at Church Road.), past what would become Cloverlea, home of James Wilson on Mago Vista Road and on to Jones Station to join the old Frederick Road below round Bay and Severna Park. Still another route would be to pick up Broadneck Road where it met the Sandy Point Road (St. Margaret's Road) at the old St. Margaret's school. This went past the Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church (formerly AME) and joined the Old Jones Station Road (now Bay Dale).

St. Margaret's Road originally left the old Annapolis Baltimore Road at Dull's Corner (where Lesty Dull had a store when Mack was a child) went to Mill Creek past Mims Store via Brown's Woods and down a steep gully where Ken and June Hemmick lived, across the creek and up another gully at the Davidson farm to join the Pleasant Plains Road over and down a hill to turn left (a sharp right would go south to Pleasant Plains) to Harmony Acres Road at Zach Duvall's farm to come out at the old meeting house where the entrance to Amberly is now.

It was not until 1910 when Frank Duvall had a contract to resurface St.

Margaret's road with concrete that the present St. Margaret's Road wound its way past Brown's Wood Road. It would then bear slightly left going past Wigley's place down the hill turning right around a branch of Mill Creek, round a left curve, a right down a hill to a new concrete bridge, up the hill two more curves through Weems Duvall's farm (now St. Margaret Farm) right around a sharp turn past the head of M.B.R. past Pleasant Plains Road, past the church, past the Zach Ridout house, past the Frank Ridout farm, past the old rectory and post office, down the hill at John Small's house, down the bottom across the pond at the head of Whitehall Creek at the mill dam, up the hill past the land of Broadneck road, between the schoolhouse and the millhouse to the head of Pleasant Plains Road. Here the concrete ended and the rest of the road was oyster shell when Mack was a child. Now at last the road was level and straight on to Sandy Point. Past Bay Head Road and Whitehall Road then Tydings on the Bay, often referred to as Log Inn Road. At this juncture, there were two stores. In later years Earl Campbell also built a store there. The road from the school was often referred to variously as Log Inn or Sandy Point Road. Its route now comprises the eastbound lanes of Rte. 50.

Marley Chapel (1731-1861) (not on the tour)

Marley Chapel was built as a chapel of ease to accommodate those parishioners in the north of the large parish. It was located on the east side of the old road to Baltimore, south of Glen Burnie and adjacent to Marley Creek. It was constructed of brick with a pitched roof without cross or steeple and could seat about 30 people. It fell into disrepair and disuse in 1861. The remaining bricks from the chapel were incorporated into the walls of St Alban's Church in Glen Burnie in 1910. St. Alban's Parish was formed out of a portion of St. Margaret's Parish. There was a stone marker beside old Route 2 (B&A Blvd.) at Marley Creek that now may be in the churchyard at St. Albans.