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totalled $53.60 and the pastoral aid fund had harvested $3.62. $6.00 had been disbursed for domestic missions, $5.67 for foreign missions, $6.09 had been applied to the disabled and superannuated clergy fund, while five shares of "a coal and iron company" had been acquired to be held in trust for the clergy fund.

This report by the Rev. Mr. Spooner was ably seconded by Mr. Mankin, now the lay delegate for the new parish. St. Mary's first services had been held at a place not now recorded, but the new congregation very soon purchased a church edifice and lot on Falls Road below 36th Street, the church edifice having been used earlier by Baptists. Here with hopes high and faith firm the little new congregation set to work.

But within two years came the first of two heavy blows which the young parish was to suffer. Baltimore City was flourishing in these ante-bellum years as the gateway to the south for the north, and to the north for the south. Water needs for a booming population were mounting, and the land on which St. Mary's Church stood was among the parcels which were condemned in 1859 by the city water board as the site of a new reservoir.

So on Easter Monday of 1859 workmen began pulling the first St. Mary's Church down, and the Rev. Mr. Spooner had sadly to report to the diocesan convention of that year that, "No services have been held for this congregation since Easter Sunday." With the optimism of faith, however, the Rector assured the congregation that he did not expect this suspension of activities to last very long. Surely enough, in the next year, on May 31st, ground was broken for the erection of a new church edifice on a four acre tract for a church site and cemetery along Roland Avenue—the present St. Mary's location.

How had the new and sorely pressed congregation come into this good home? Again the munificent Mr. Mankin had rallied to the rescue, and with his good wife, Sarah Ann, had given much of the land. The Rector himself, Mr. Spooner, had given the rectory lot. A small wooden church building was erected, the cornerstone being laid in Holy Week with the aim of holding services not later than Trinity Sunday. What is more, the Rev. Mr. Spooner reported with pardonable elation to the diocesan convention of 1860, "Thus far through God, to Whom be entire thanks, we have been carried without debt, and by the same divine blessing we see the means to pay for all the work here as it goes on, and thus upon this congregation no debt is likely to rest but the blessed one of gratefulness."

But troubles, for churches as for individuals, sometimes come in pairs. The Rev. Mr. Spooner was reporting to convention in the spring of 1860. In the spring of 1861, April 12th, to be exact, Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor was fired on. The fusillade opened the Civil War. At once the Rev. Mr. Spooner was plunged into what must have been the cruelest dilemma of his pastoral service.

For Mr. Spooner had been born in Massachusetts. He had been ordained by Bishop Onderdonk of New York in 1838. It had only been in 1854 that he had come to Maryland to be charged as a missionary in the Hampden area. In other words, the Rev. Mr. Spooner's sympathies were with the North in the great war which followed the firing on Fort Sumter. He left St. Mary's almost at once and joined the Union armies.

In 1863 the diocesan convention heard from the Rector of St. Mary's—he had not resigned his charge, and did not do so until seven years after the peace at Appomattox, as follows: "I have for the most of my time been engaged in hospital work, as Chaplain, at the United States General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md." But there was bad news from the parish, with which the Rector had kept in touch: "After I left Baltimore for my post at Point

Lookout, our church at Hampden was first robbed and then burned to the ground. There was no insurance. Part of the carpeting which had been stolen was afterward found concealed in a lot adjoining the church grounds." Later the fence around the Roland Avenue property was pulled down and used as firewood by the Union troops who were camped along what is now Union Avenue. A name derived from the fact that those troops made the location their headquarters. Later the parish made a claim for this damage on the Federal government and received compensation. This was, however, far from enough to revive the work of the parish. From 1863 until well into 1869 the church program stopped altogether and the congregation itself as a corporate body all but disappeared.

But the Hampden community was struggling to its feet after the confusion and devastation of war, and in the year 1869 a new leader of St. Mary's congregation emerged. He was Thomas Harrop, recently of England, and destined to rank with Mr. Mankin himself as one of the great laymen in the history of St. Mary's. He had worshipped in St. Peter's church in downtown Baltimore for several years, but finally felt the time was ripe to revive St. Mary's parish in Hampden where he lived.

Mr. Harrop began modestly. In September 1869 he rented an upstairs room in the old Woodberry Postoffice building on Union Avenue and started giving Sunday School lessons to his own children and the children of his fellow Episcopalians among his neighbors. The next year he was ready with two associates to seek regular services and the leadership of a clergyman. He, Nathaniel Tilghman and David Tomlinson waited upon the Rev. George C. Stokes, Rector of the new Church of the Redeemer in upper Charles Street. Would he, the three St. Mary's men asked, arrange to conduct services in Hampden?

The Rev. Mr. Stokes quickly agreed and for the next three months services were held every other Sunday afternoon in the little upper room in Woodberry. Then Dr. John Prentiss of Medfield School offered the St. Mary's congregation the use of a school building on the Medfield property which ran along Falls Road above 41st Street. With a chancel, a cross, and other furniture made with his own hands, Mr. Harrop did all a layman could to turn this little schoolhouse into a church, the fourth home of St. Mary's, Hampden.

The St. Mary's congregation was still without the guidance of a full time Rector, however, though the Rev. Mr. Stokes continued his care in addition to his duties at Redeemer. In part to meet the congregation's needs, Mr. Harrop became a Lay Reader, holding the license for the long period of 54 years, and living to become the patriarch of the congregation, steady in good works in practically every lay post in the church's program. He was licensed originally by Bishop Whittingham and served under three later Bishops and six subsequent Rectors.

The little schoolhouse on the Medfield property was St. Mary's church home for some four years. In 1870 the Rev. Mr. Stokes reported to convention that the work was progressing vigorously under his leadership and that of Mr. Harrop, though he, the Rector, had also in charge the Church of the Redeemer and St. John's, Mt. Washington.

Mr. Stokes pointed to one ironic fact bearing on the St. Mary's situation: "It is somewhat singular that while the sympathy of churchmen has been amply shown for churches at the South, one has suffered equally, and in the same way, almost within the limits of Baltimore without sympathy or aid. . . ."

But if recovery at St. Mary's was slow, it was progressing all the time as Mr. Stokes continued his efforts, "to gather up the fragments that remain." At convention in 1872 Bishop Whit-