

in 1726, and the steeple was not finished until 1740. There was formerly an East window, for which the Vestry voted, in 1728, that "a convenient number of iron rods should be provided, and put up with all expedition." There were three aisles, and the pews were square. The pulpit stood on the north side of the middle aisle, near the chancel, with the reading desk in front, and below that, a desk for the clerk, a very important functionary in those days who, besides waiting upon the Rector, led in the responses, gave out notices, announced the psalms to be sung, and kept the register of baptisms, marriages and funerals, and for these services received a salary of £30 a year. In 1726 the Vestry voted that, "a pew be built at the north side of the altar for Mr. Edward Mills, he paying as much for said pew as any other person;" also, that "a pew be built, by the pulpit, ranging with Capt. Temple's, for the use of Capt. Wells." In 1730 the new pew under the pulpit was granted to Capt. Sleight, and a large pew was constructed, handsomely lined, and provided with six Prayer Books for the use of the gentlemen of Honduras who had sent gifts of logwood to the parish.

The lot next north of the church, on which the Academy was afterwards built, was bought of John Baker, in 1739, and conveyed to the Wardens and their successors for the use of Christ Church forever. Other lots on the north and south of the church were bought or given at various times, and afterwards sold.

The first Wardens were Thomas Graves and Anthony Blount, and the first Vestrymen were H. Franklin, Edward Watts, John Gibbs, Gillam Phillips, John Corney, George Monk, North Ingham, and Robert Temple. It was an ancient custom for the Wardens to stand at the great doors of the church on Christmas Day to receive the alms for the poor. It was evidently difficult to secure punctuality at vestry meetings, for a fine was imposed upon any member that "doth not appear within two hours after the time appointed for a meeting."