

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Camp Chapel Methodist Church Survey Number: BA254

Project: Honeygo Boulevard Extension, Baltimore County

Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Camp Chapel Methodist Church, 5000 E. Joppa Rd., Perry Hall, Baltimore County, was constructed in 1872, as a wood weatherboard building. In the 1930s a bell tower was added to the front of the building and the entire edifice was covered with stucco. A fire in 1983 damaged the building, and since that time, additional buildings have been built which have compromised the setting of the building. Based on this information, the Camp Chapel Methodist Church is **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B or C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Kimberly Abe, Baltimore County Preservation Landmarks Commission

Anne E. Bruder November 17, 1999
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

[Signature] 12/7/99
Reviewer, NR program Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Religious building
Historic Environment: Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Church
Known Design Source: Unknown for original building

Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

BA 254
MHT Inventory No.
0302545508
MHT Computer No.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. For instructions, see the Trust publication National Register Application Guidelines. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Chapel (a) Old, (b) New
other names _____

2. Location

street & number 5000 East Joppa Road not for publication
city, town Perry Hall vicinity
state MD code MD county Baltimore code 005 zip code 21128

3. Classification

Ownership of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	Category of Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u> buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____ sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____ structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____ objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>2</u> Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> buildings	_____	_____ sites	_____	_____ structures	_____	_____ objects	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> Total
Contributing	Noncontributing													
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> buildings													
_____	_____ sites													
_____	_____ structures													
_____	_____ objects													
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> Total													
Name of related multiple property listing: <input type="checkbox"/> _____		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>												

4. OWNERSHIP

Camp Chapel United Methodist Church See Continuation Sheet
Trustees of Camp Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church
of Chase Circuit

5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

National Register Administrator
Maryland Historical Trust
Arnold Village Professional Center
1517 Ritchie Highway
Arnold, Maryland 21012

6. Function or Use		MHT Inventory No.: BA 254
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)	
Religion: Religious structure/ church Funerary/cemetery	Religion/church-Funerary/cemetery	

7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
a. No style	foundation a. stone b. stone
b. Colonial Revival	walls stucco brick
	roof
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The two church buildings at Camp Chapel are not as old as the congregation itself. The old chapel of 1872 was originally a rectangular frame structure with clapboard siding. Sometime in the 1930s, it was equipped with an entrance tower, stained glass windows, and the outside stuccoed. The integrity of the 1872 chapel was further complicated by a fire in 1983, the damage being repaired. The large contemporary church building is a brick structure dating from 1965. The new edifice is in brick, Colonial Revival as understood in that period, and designed by a named architectural firm.

OLD CHURCH

Camp Chapel, a contributing structure, is a frame building that was coated with stucco at about age 60, when a bell tower was also added. The chapel is three bays deep with rectangular window openings containing stained glass set in lead. The roof is gabled, covered with rubberoid or composition material. A large section of wooden molding of recent origin serves as a cornice in front and marks out a pediment space.

Entry is via a central pair of doors, four panels each, fairly recent origin, set in the front of the bell tower. Two stone steps lead to the doors. A narrow transom with blue stained glass over the doors bears the name of the church. The bell tower is topped by a hip roof. The tower is pierced by one lancet window set in stained glass just over the entrance. At the level of the bell there is a lancet opening set with wooden louvers.

The building is set on a concrete foundation bearing an inscribed date "9-1944." No stone foundation is visible.

This is a very simple structure and when built was an uncomplicated rectangular chapel, clapboarded, without a vestibule or other shelter for the entrance. Photos of 1929 show all the outside shutters closed, giving no clue to the original configuration of the windows.

See continuation sheet

For GENERAL DESCRIPTION, see continuation sheets.

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name of property: Camp Chapel, old & new

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The chapel has a small side entrance on the west, set in a shallow gable roofed pavilion. At the rear there is a shallow rectangular apse. The present window frames are of wood. There is a square brick chimney on the west between the second and third bays.

The cemetery begins just east of the chapel and there is a cemetery wall running along Joppa Road. The wall is of sculptured concrete finished in rustic style. Where the material is spalled, the inside of the wall seems to be mostly concrete, not a stone or cinder block wall with an outer coating. The cemetery is planted with well established trees, including a number of cedars.

NEW CHURCH

The 1964-1965 church is brick, seven bays deep, gable roofed, slate covered, with a square entrance tower topped by a square belfry, and the belfry topped by a small white louvered cupola. Entry is via wide double doors set under a broken pediment. The six steps are brick, the same width as the entrance tower, forming a platform at the top.

Square, 8-over-8 basement sash windows are prominent about a foot above grade along the side of the church. The nave section is five bays deep. Beyond the nave is a two-bay rear section or apse, noticeably narrower than the nave. The rear wall is blank.

All seven side windows of nave and apse are round-topped, with sashes below. Glass is clear set in divided lights. Window frames and sashes are apparently aluminum with white paint coating.

The tower is penetrated by round windows in white frames on three sides. The cornices and soffits of the entire building are white aluminum. A water table of moulded brick runs around the entire building just above the level of the basement windows.

This church is an example of post-war Georgian Revival style adapted for suburban communities. The red brick is accented with the white of cornices, window frames, and cupola, even if the material was unknown to colonial builders. This is a solid, spacious church with a minimum of embellishments. At the rear of the church, there is a free-standing tool shed or garden building.

The east wing of the new church is a two-story, gable-roofed educational building, continuing the Georgian Revival theme, two bays wide in front and rear, with domestic type windows in white window frames. The Georgian features of this wing are but little developed. A handicapped access ramp leads from the front of the church to a wide

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name of property: Camp Chapel, old & new

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door in this wing.

FELLOWSHIP HALL

The Fellowship Hall, a non-contributing resource, is one-story, flat-roofed, brick building in functional style. It is linked to the new church by an open breezeway. The hall bears a 1954 datestone. Entrance is via a one bay open portico supported by iron posts. A variety of windows, some in clusters of three with metal frames and others of a more domestic appearance are located along the sides. In front, the entrance is flanked by two windows.

PARSONAGE

The brick, Georgian Revival parosnage is a relatively recent, non-contributing structure, three bays wide, two stories, with a central entrance framed in white woodwork with a broken pediment above the door. At the second-story level above the door is a small oculus set in a white frame. The four front windows are equipped with wide white wooden shutters. The roof is gabled with a wood cornice both front and back. All windows have 6-over-6 double hung sashes. The windows at the rear lack shutters, and the centrally located back porch is hip roofed. The roofing of the back porch is supported by wrought iron columns of a recent origin. A side porch on the right (east) of the house is sheltered by a hip roof, also supported by contemporary ironwork.

The parsonage is west of the complex of two churches and fellowship hall, not aligned with the other buildings and stands alone in a grove of well established trees.

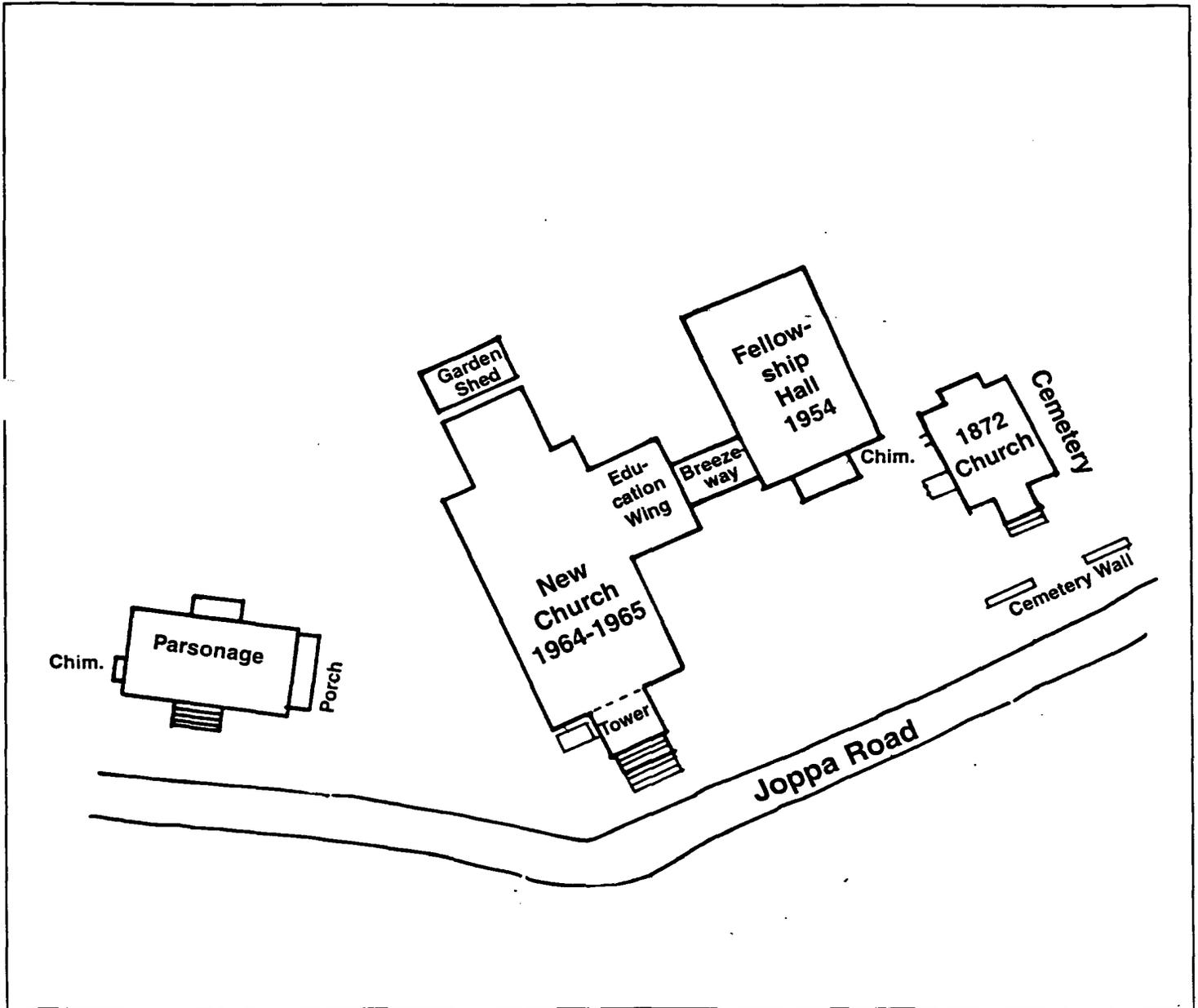
The parsonage is the building closest to the proposed road project.

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**Functional Plan
Camp Chapel Complex**

8. Statement of Significance

MHT Inventory No.: BA 254

the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Religion _____
 Architecture _____

Period of Significance

a. 1872-1965 _____
 b. 1965-1998 _____

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

a. Unknown - 1872 _____
 b. J. Prentice Browne - 1963-65 _____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Camp Chapel site has ties to the very beginnings of Methodism in Maryland when itinerant preachers gathered listeners in a clearing in the woods, starting about 1772. Famous early Methodist preachers visited the Camp Chapel grounds, including Frances Asbury and Freeborn Garrettson. An early log chapel was built here in 1809 and endured until the older of the two surviving churches was built in 1872. The small frame Chapel was a barely Victorian structure, of rectangular floor plan unchanged until about the 1920s or early 1930s, when it was radically restyled with an entrance tower and a coating of stucco. A fire in 1983 further altered the original fabric. The new brick Colonial Revival church of 1965, designed in 1963 for the 150th anniversary of acquiring the land reflects the post-war trend to large Colonial Revival church structures in suburbanized neighborhoods. The significance of this site attaches mainly to the one acre plot of ground from 1813 that was the center of the woodcutters' clearing where colonial people gathered in the early 1770s. The existing buildings are more or less commemorative of these events, the old chapel built 100 years after the early gathering, the modern brick church built 193 years after those events.

Camp Chapel's No. a. and No. b. today constitute a typical suburban church complex: a fairly new church for practical use and its outgrown old chapel retained as a link to the past. It is the ground itself that is linked to colonial history and the great religious revival of the pre-Revolutionary period.

See continuation sheet

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data, see continuation sheets.

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In the earliest days of Methodism, which traces much of its history to Maryland, preachers gathered audiences in open fields or clearings in the woods. That was the case near present Perry Hall Community when the region was thinly populated with thousands of acres of timber owned by the Nottingham Iron Company, the operator of White Marsh Furnace near present Cowenton. The first Methodist gatherings took place in a clearing in the woods when the charcoal burners lived in isolated cabins making fuel for the iron furnace. Robert Strawbridge, the first of the Methodist converts in Maryland is believed to have preached here. (1) In fact, a report to the Methodist Conference in Philadelphia written in 1773 reported 500 converts.

Francis Asbury, the English Methodist Missionary became friends with the wealthy Harry Dorsey Gough in 1772 and Gough attended the meetings in the woods along with the poor woodcutters. Gough owned the large Perry Hall mansion (BA 264), which predated Hampton and rivaled it in size. Asbury recorded that some meetings were held in an existing log house, which was replaced in 1809 by a log chapel with one center door, two bays deep. (2) During the American Revolution, the assets of the Nottingham Company were seized by the State as British property, auctioned, and sold to General Charles Ridgely. Thus the memoirs of early preachers speak of camp meetings "in General Ridgely's woodcuttings." John Buck was the lay leader at that time. (3)

In 1807, there was a subscription started to raise funds for a church. "At first the subscription list was passed only among the woodcutters and workers in the Ridgely forges, who formed the congregation, and not show to Mr. Gough, but at length he heard of it."

General Charles Ridgely, on November 13, 1813, deeded one acre while Harry Dorsey Gough paid much of the cost of construction for the log church, which was apparently built before acquiring title to the ground. The original trustees were: Daniel Chambers, Nathan Greenfield, John Carback, Jr., Charles Gorsuch, Benjamin Gatch, Joseph Slee, and Rev. Henry Smith. (4)

Bishop Frances Asbury recorded a visit to the log church on March 20, 1809. Freeborn Garrettson visited there the same year:

Accompanied by relatives, we repaired to what is now called Camp Meeting Chapel. It is beautifully

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situated in a forest. As I rode up, my mind was solemnly impressed. I saw a number of horses and carriages of the people waiting for the Word. It seems that this Chapel is one of Mr. Gough's last acts of kindness to the poor. (5)

Henry Smith preached there the very day of the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, "The report of the guns were plainly heard while I was preaching." (6)

The trustees formed a corporation in 1844 under the title "Camp Meetings committee of Great Falls Circuit, Inc." (7) On August 1, 1845, the trustees acquired ten adjoining acres from George and Prudence Howard, heirs to some of the Ridgely lands. (8) In 1847, Henry Buck was buried at the Camp Chapel.

Regular services dropped off in the 1840s. Then the chapel was reopened in 1850 by the Rev. Robert Cadden, who resided in present Parkville in the Hiss Church parsonage (now replaced by Evans Funeral Home). Camp Meetings were held outdoors in 1848, 1851, and the last one in 1860.

In 1871, the log chapel was disassembled, and the stone steps "that had been brought from England" and the chimney bricks were used in the new edifice. The logs were sold and reused in a cow stable while the "pulpit and sash were given to the colored people." (9)

The new church was built in 1872, according to most sources, but even the official parish history lacks specific dates. We were unable to find any item in the Maryland Journal during 1872. An excellent photo of this church dated at ca. 1929 survives showing it as a purely rectangular building. (10) The 1946 history in the Jeffersonian is actually a reprint of the history series published in the same paper in the 1930s. Thus, the building of a tower and the application of stucco to the chapel spoken of as "within recent years" must have taken place about 1929 to 1935.

Most of the news items and the 1963 parish pamphlet trace back to an unpublished, undated typescript by Robert Hooper of Ruxton, which must also date to the 1930s. Hooper's paper lacks footnotes and has no opening date for the 1872 chapel.

In 1963, the year cited as the 150th anniversary of acquiring the first acre, Camp Chapel published a rendering of the future brick church designed by J. Prentice Browne. (11) The new church was opened May 9, 1965. (12) Bishop John Wesley Lord was scheduled to consecrate the building on May 23. Contractors were J. Clifton

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Kidd and Sons. Cost was \$200,000. There was seating for 300.

The 1872 chapel was damaged by a fire started by lightning on August 29, 1983. The fire destroyed an organ, a piano, and two stained glass windows. Damage was estimated at \$90,000 to \$100,000. The fire was brought under control by the Cowenton VFD. (13) The building was fully insured and repairs were carried out.

NOTES:

1. Anonymous [William Williams] "History of Camp Chapel Goes Back to the Beginnings of Methodism in Maryland," Jeffersonian, Towson, September 6, 1946.
2. "Camp Chapel Will Introduce Plans for New Church at 150th Anniversary Fete," Jeffersonian, September 27, 1963.
3. Anonymous - "History of Camp Chapel," Jeffersonian, September 6, 1946.
4. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 125: 338, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.
5. "Camp Chapel Will Introduce", Jeffersonian, September 27, 1963.
6. Robert Hooper, typescript, ca. 1930, in Baltimore County Historical Society, s.v., "Camp Chapel".
7. Laws of Maryland Acts of 1844, Chapter 188.
8. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 356: 60.
9. Hooper MS., ca. 1930.
10. "Camp Chapel Methodist Church, 150th Anniversary, September 1813 - September 1963, program, unpagged.
11. "Camp Chapel will Introduce Plan."
12. "Camp Chapel Methodist to Open New Building," Belair Road Booster, May 6, 1965
13. Loni Ingraham, "Five Hits Chapel," Towson Times, August __, 1983.

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HISTORIC CONTEX:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial-Urban Dominance

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Religion

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Religious, old & new

Known Design Source: a. Old Chapel - Unknown

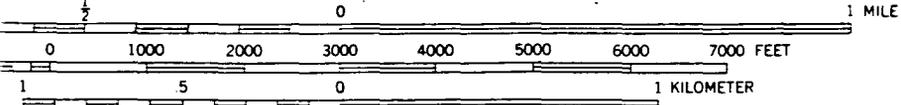
b. New Church - J. Prentice Browne

**CAMP CHAPEL UNITED
METHODIST CHURCH
BA 254**



GOLDEN RING 4.1 MI. BALTIMORE 12 MI. (MIDDLE RIVER) 5762 IV SW POPLAR 2 MI. BALTIMORE 12 MI. 25' CHASE 3 MI. HAREWOOD 4.4 MI. 1379000m E. INTERIC

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Intersta



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
OLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

