Capsule Summary

Inventory No. F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St., Frederick
Frederick County, MD
1910
Access: Private

St. Barnabas Chapel, constructed in 1910 as the Gospel Mission Chapel, stands on the east side of Winchester Street, at its intersection with Urner Street in the southeastern part of Frederick City. The one story frame chapel occupies a fenced rectangular lot, in a residential working class neighborhood dominated by brick two-story row houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A playground is located immediately to the south.

St. Barnabas Chapel is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its history as a "mission" chapel, first established in 1910 by the Gospel Mission Workers, a non-denominational group of neighborhood residents, and then of the All Saints Parish. Both ministered to the spiritual needs of the working class community that grew alongside light industries on the south and east side of Frederick City beginning in the late 19th century and accelerating through the first half of the 20th century.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. F-3-266

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Gospel Mission Chapel
other	St. Barnabas Chapel (preferred)

2. Location

street and number	30 Winchester Street	__	not for publication
city, town	Frederick	__	vicinity
county	Frederick		

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Church of the Living God La Luz Del Mundo				
street and number	1222 Rhode Island Ave., NE			telephone	
city, town	Washington	state	D.C.	zip code	20018

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Frederick County Courthouse	tax map and parcel	Map 418, P. 868A		
city, town	Frederick	liber	8842	folio	367

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____district
__X__building(s)
_____structure
_____site
_____object

Ownership
_____public
__X__private
_____both

Current Function
_____agriculture
_____commerce/trade
_____defense
_____domestic
_____education
_____funerary
_____government
_____health care
_____industry
_____landscape
_____recreation/culture
__X__religion
_____social
_____transportation
_____work in progress
_____unknown
_____vacant/not in use
_____other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__1__	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
__1__	_____	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
__0__

7. Description

Inventory No. F-3-266

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
X good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

St. Barnabas Chapel, constructed in 1910 as the Gospel Mission Chapel, stands on the east side of Winchester Street, at its intersection with Urner Street in the southeastern part of Frederick City. The one story frame chapel occupies a fenced rectangular lot, in a residential working class neighborhood dominated by brick two-story row houses dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A playground is located immediately to the south.

General Description:

The chapel, facing west, is gable fronted, situated directly at the edge of the sidewalk, with concrete steps leading to the front door projecting outward into the walkway. The building rests on stone foundations. It is three bays across the front with a central entrance, and four bays deep, forming an elongated rectangular plan. The light-weight framed chapel building is covered with several layers of sheathing, with the original being German siding, well weathered and visible at a window edge at the front elevation. On top of the German siding is a layer of asbestos shingle siding, likely dating from the 1940s. This is the current finished surface on the north, south and east elevations. The front elevation has a recently installed tan brick veneer surface over the original German siding and the subsequent asbestos shingle siding. A shed-roofed addition was constructed onto the rear of the south side elevation, probably in the 1930s or 1940s (it appears on the 1947 Sanborn Insurance Map, but not on the 1930 edition). The addition, like the rest of the building was covered with German siding before the asbestos shingles were applied.

Windows have two over two pane sash, but they have been altered. The window openings have been reduced in size by wooden panels inserted into the top portion of each window. As a result the lower sash are shorter than the upper ones. The two windows in the east gable end have been completely replaced with new vinyl windows. At the front elevation, there is an arched window in the peak of the gable. The windows on either side of the front door are altered two over two sash, like the others on the side elevations. The front entrance in the west elevation is wide enough to accommodate double doors. The current multi-paneled doors are replacements. They hang beneath a four light transom with large panes separated by a central mullion which holds an embossed metal bracket for an overhead light. The transom, its framing and trim are original. Also at the front elevation in the northwest corner is a corner stone inscribed "Union Mission Chapel, November 24, 1910."

The roofing material is standing seam sheet metal which is either original, or an early replacement. A small square, open sided belfry sits on the gable peak, above the entrance. From a metal-sheathed solid base, abutting vertical boards from corner pieces, which in turn support a hipped roof topped with a round finial. No evidence remains in the ceiling of the belfry of any mechanism for supporting a bell. A brick single flue chimney with a corbeled top extends from inside the north side elevation between the first and second bays from the west end.

St Barnabas Chapel is the only building on the lot. However, Sanborn Insurance maps reveal that there was once a six bay garage on the rear portion of the property.

The chapel appears to be in good condition and is undergoing remodeling. There was no interior access.

Evaluation of Integrity:

St. Barnabas Chapel retains adequate integrity. Its location and setting are largely intact. Although a few newer buildings have been added, the streetscape retains its early 20th century working class residential character. The chapel's design is likewise intact, with the building retaining its historic structure, shape and volume. Materials and workmanship from the historic period remain, but there have been alterations, some of them recently. The roofing material, chimney, belfry and foundation retain their historic appearance. The original siding is in place, but covered with later materials. Most of the original windows are likewise in place, but altered, and the front doors have been replaced while the entrance is otherwise as originally constructed. The chapel at present retains enough of

its character defining features to capture the essence and the memory of a small, neighborhood mission chapel, a role it served for a century.

8. Significance

Inventory No. F-3-266

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
__ 1600-1699	__ agriculture	__ economics	__ health/medicine	__ performing arts
__ 1700-1799	__ archeology	__ education	__ industry	__ philosophy
1800-1899	__ architecture	__ engineering	__ invention	__ politics/government
X 1900-1999	__ art	__ entertainment/ recreation	__ landscape architecture	X religion
__ 2000-	__ commerce		__ law	__ science
	__ communications	__ ethnic heritage	__ literature	X social history
	__ community planning	__ exploration/ settlement	__ maritime history	__ transportation
	__ conservation		__ military	__ other: ____

Specific dates 1910-1989 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1910

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ___X___not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

St. Barnabas Chapel is potentially locally significant under National Register Criterion A for its history as a "mission" chapel, first established in 1910 by the Gospel Mission Workers, a non-denominational group of neighborhood residents, and then of the All Saints Parish. Both ministered to the spiritual needs of the working class community that grew alongside light industries on the south and east side of Frederick City beginning in the late 19th century and accelerating through the first half of the 20th century.

Historic Context

Since the middle of the 19th century, Maryland was shifting from an agricultural based economy to one based on manufacturing and factory-produced goods. In Maryland, by 1914, more people were working in industry than in agriculture, and more were living in urban areas than in the country.[1] This trend away from agriculture and into the urban industrial sector happened nationally, not just in Maryland.

During this period of change, the growing urban populations highlighted the need for new systems of food distribution. Frederick City's industrial development aided in this new requirement, as the rural agricultural county sought to meet the needs of the region's urban populations. Perhaps the most significant industrial development in Frederick came in 1869, when Baltimore native Louis McMurray expanded his vegetable canning industry to the corner of Bentz and South Streets. The canning of vegetables, fruits, and oysters was a relatively new technology, which catered to the emerging large industrial city markets rather than the traditional local farmer's markets of fresh produce. By 1887, McMurray's Mountain City Sugar Corn Canning Establishment included 21 buildings and structures. Located in the section of Frederick that had already been relegated to the town's working poor, McMurray had a ready supply of employees, including many African-Americans. Suspicion of the new industry gave way to a relative flood of similar packing companies in Frederick and throughout the county in the 1890s. In 1891, the Frederick City Packing Co. was in operation on East South Street beyond Carroll Street, and by 1904, had been joined by the Monocacy Valley Canning Co. and the Colt & Dixon Packing Co.[2] Similar factories were established in Adamstown, Buckeystown, Walkersville, and eventually in Middletown. Small farmers in southern Frederick County, many of them former slaves, also happily supplied these companies with corn, tomatoes, and peas.[3]

By the early 1900s, the outer edges of Frederick City had expanded with additional light industries primarily concentrated now on the southeastern edge of town, along the B&O and Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-ways, including the three packing plants on East South Street, the Frederick [formerly Winchester] Brick Works, the Maryland Brick & Supply Co., the Ramsburg Fertilizer Co., and a number of emerging dairy companies. These industries initiated a boom in residential construction in the area, largely catering to the laboring class. In addition to the smaller traditional houses and "Negro tenements" along the alleys of Frederick, a number of small subdivisions created specifically as housing for employees of local industries began to appear. Of particular note were those located along Water Street between East South and B&O Streets, which may have been associated with the nearby packing companies or the

with the B&O Railroad. The Schleysville subdivision, begun in the 1870s by Franklin Schley, owner of the Schley's Lime Works, expanded along Franklin Street in the 1900s under the ownership of "Grocer and Packer" Conrad Ruland and, after 1903, the M.J. Grove Lime Company. The Nicodemus Ice Cream Company constructed an enclave of ten bungalows on Pennsylvania Avenue, south of East Patrick Street extended, in 1924.[4]

Resource History

In 1910, a small group of people living in the industrial hub of Frederick between S. Carroll Street and E. South Street formed The *Gospel Mission* Workers, incorporated, and began construction of a non-denominational church building to serve the community. The group purchased a small lot, part of Lot 38 in the 1894 division of the Winchester Brick Yard, on Winchester Street from Melvin and Mary Oden, "for the purpose of erecting a building for religious worship thereon."[5]

Winchester Street was relatively new, having been platted as part of the 1894 division of the Winchester Brick Yard. The division created 36 city lots, approximately 30 feet wide and 140 feet deep.[6] (see attached) Two large lots, #37 and #38, adjoined the subdivision on the south. Within ten years, by the 1904 Sanborn Insurance Map, seven new dwellings had been constructed on the South Street facing lots immediately adjoining the large Frederick Brick Works complex to the east. Of the 29 residents listed on Winchester Street on the 1910 census record, all were white, four were occupied as simply "laborer," four labored in the "brick yard," one was a foreman with the railroad, one was a wagon "driver," one was a "House Carpenter," and one young boarder was occupied as a tobacco shop clerk.

The Gospel Mission Workers laid the cornerstone for their chapel on November 24, 1910, "with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a large audience," reported the local newspaper, *The Daily News*.

> The services which were in charge of Rev. E. H. Lamar were as follows: Singing "How Fine a Foundation" led by Mrs. Emma Woodward Englebrecht; prayer by Rev. Martin A. Castle; [unintelligible] "Nearer My God to Thee"; laying of the cornerstone by Rev. Lamar, assisted by Mr. Melvin A. Oden and son, Edward; benediction by Rev. Castle.
>
> The offering, which was taken up amounted to about $45. The stone was presented to the church by Mr. David Ahalt.[7]

The following year, the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Map showed the building completed and an additional fourteen dwellings located along Winchester Street.

The Gospel Mission Chapel was served for several years by Rev. Luther Nichols, a Methodist minister, who had been holding open-air services in the area prior to the construction of the chapel. Reporting in 1921 on the eleven-year history of the chapel, a *Daily News* reporter noted:

> Services were held for a few years by Mr. Nichols with comparative regularity, and after his death a Sunday School was conducted there under the auspices of the United Brethren church. Later, Sunday School was conducted there by Mr. Fogle, one of the incorporators, and himself a volunteer worker of the neighborhood until his death.[8]

By 1919, however, the chapel was "almost abandoned" with "services being seldom held there." That year All Saints' Parish rector, the Rev. Douglass Hooff, took on the Gospel Mission Chapel as a mission of the parish. On April 25, 1919, the Parish Registry recorded seven baptisms at St. Barnabas Chapel, as it became known, including children from the Biggles, Ford, and Smith families.[9] Reporting in 1921, *The Daily News* observed:

> A regular church service, with address, is held every Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Barker Turner, Vicar of All Saints' Church. Sunday School is held every Sunday evening. Park Loy is superintendent and is aided by a corps of

> earnest teachers. Rev. Mr. Hooff holds a Bible Class every Tuesday evening and the work is now in a promising condition.[10]

The Walkersville Episcopal Church donated a bell to the St. Barnabas Chapel about 1921, which was hung in the belfry to call congregants to services. The future of the little chapel in 1921 was looking bright, noted the newspaper article, as "St. Barnabas has hopes to become a real church house for this section of Frederick."[11]

In January 1922, the All Saints' Parish Vestry Minutes recorded "a proposition from the surviving trustees of the Winchester Street Chapel" for a 5-year renewable lease of the building and grounds. The $50 fee would cover "the balance now due on their bank indebtedness."[12] At the same time the vestry considered purchasing the property outright, a suggestion that the Gospel Mission trustees turned down at that time. With an official lease agreement in place, in 1924 the vestry undertook improvements to the chapel totaling $1,300.[13] By 1930, according to the Sanborn Insurance Map, a six-car garage was located behind the chapel building. Not just a sign of the emerging importance of the automobile in daily life, it was likely also a source of rental income for the tiny chapel mission.

The St. Barnabas Chapel mission grew steadily through the 1930s, a difficult period in many working class neighborhoods. It's impact was related by Fr. diBrandi, who worked within the Diocese of Maryland as well as on missionary undertakings in Brazil, "credits St. Barnabas with his first exposure to life outside his immediate neighborhood and his subsequent inspiration and calling to the ministry."[14] Additional building improvements were made as well, as All Saints' member and prominent local citizen Charles W. Ross III is credited with designing and constructing a new altar for the chancel, which prior to that time had "consisted of a table, a lectern, and two chairs."[15] Sometime between 1930 and 1947, an enclosed entrance addition was added to the south side of the chapel near the east chancel end of the building. Probably at about the same time, a long, one story Sunday School building was constructed on the chapel lot. In 1948, the Gospel Mission Chapel trustees, Edgar G. Null, Fred N. Oden, Melvin Oden, Haward R. Oden, and Russell H. Oden, conveyed the chapel property to the Vestry of All Saints' Parish.[16] By the 1950s and early 1960s the Sunday School served an average of 70 children.[17]

It was in the 1970s that the St. Barnabas Chapel attendance began to decline as the area's light industry began to disappear. According to 2012 All Saints' Parish Senior Warden Judy Haines, in 1989 the chapel "became an independent worshiping community" under the guidance of Bing Keeney.[18] In 2012, the All Saints' Parish Vestry sold the chapel property to Church of the Living God La Luz Del Mundo of Washington, D.C.[19]

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. F-3-266

All Saints Parish Vestry Minutes and Registries. All Saints Parish archives, All Saints Parish, Frederick, MD.

Frederick County Land Records. MdLandRec.Net, Maryland Archives, msa.maryland.gov.

Haines, Judy, "Chapel Sold," *Saints' Alive!*, February 2012, p. 3, All Saints' Parish, Frederick, MD.

Helfenstein, Ernest. *History of All Saints' Parish.* Second Edition revised and expanded by Jean Davis, Carroll Hendrickson, Jr., Arthur Potts, and C. Lynne Prince. Frederick, MD: All Saints' Church, 1991.

The Daily News, Frederick, "Newspaper Archive," accessed May 21, 2013, www.newspaperarchive.com.

Williams, T.J.C. *History of Frederick County, Maryland.* Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, originally pub. 1910.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	11,520 sq. ft.		
Acreage of historical setting	11,520 sq. ft.		
Quadrangle name	Frederick	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The chapel building is approximately 35 feet by 50 feet standing on a lot approximately 64 feet by 180 feet. See attached Tax Map 418 section.

The St. Barnabas Chapel property is described in the current deed, Frederick Co. Deed Book 8842, page 367, and in historic deeds as 35 along the east side of Winchester Street and 50 feet back, which describes the footprint of the chapel building. The Frederick County tax record, Tax Map 418, Parcel 868A, describes the property as 64 feet wide and 180 feet deep, which appears to be the lot on which the building stands and includes the concrete pad on which the Sunday School likely stood.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula Reed, PhD, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	May 21, 2013
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

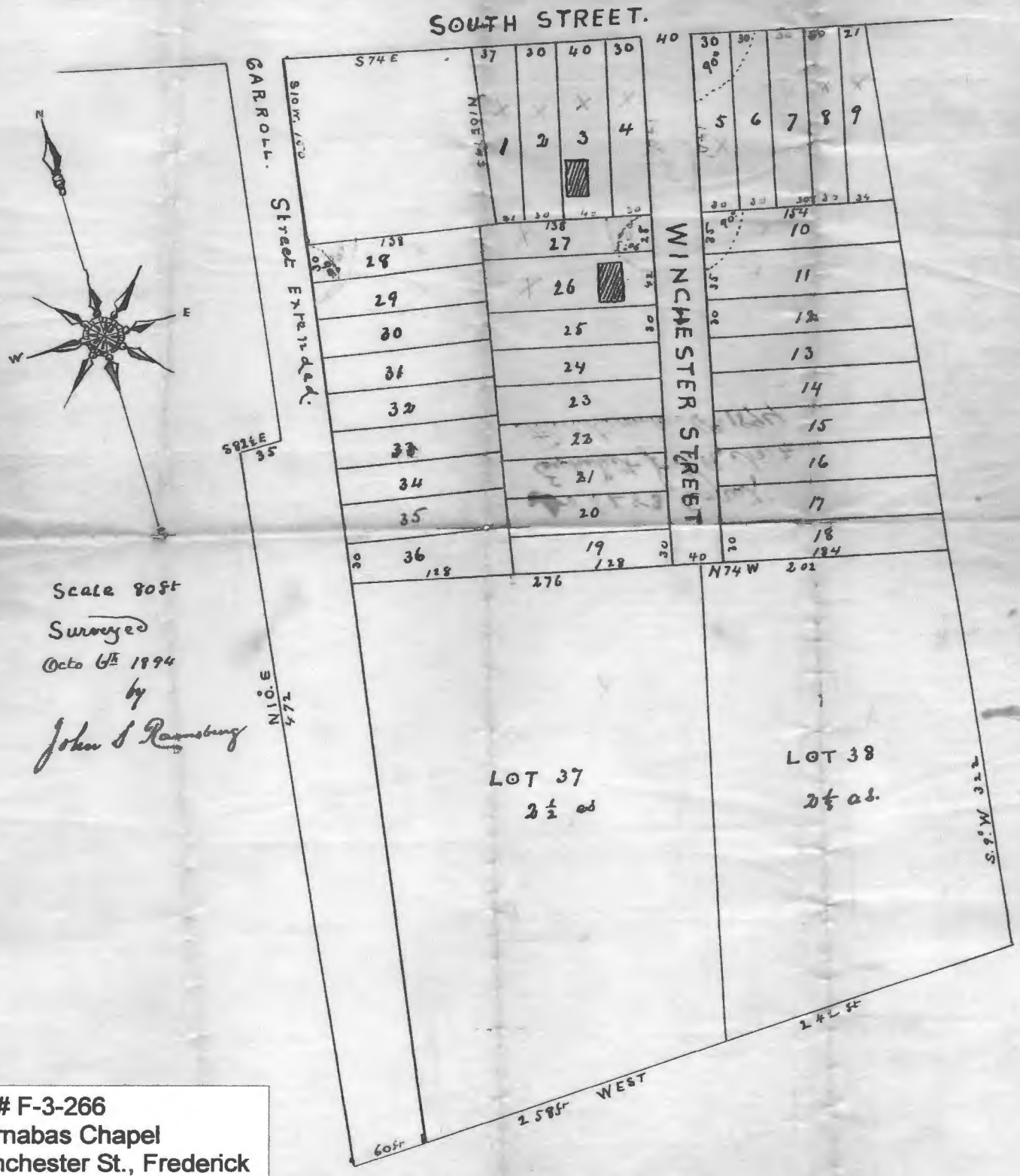
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Endnotes

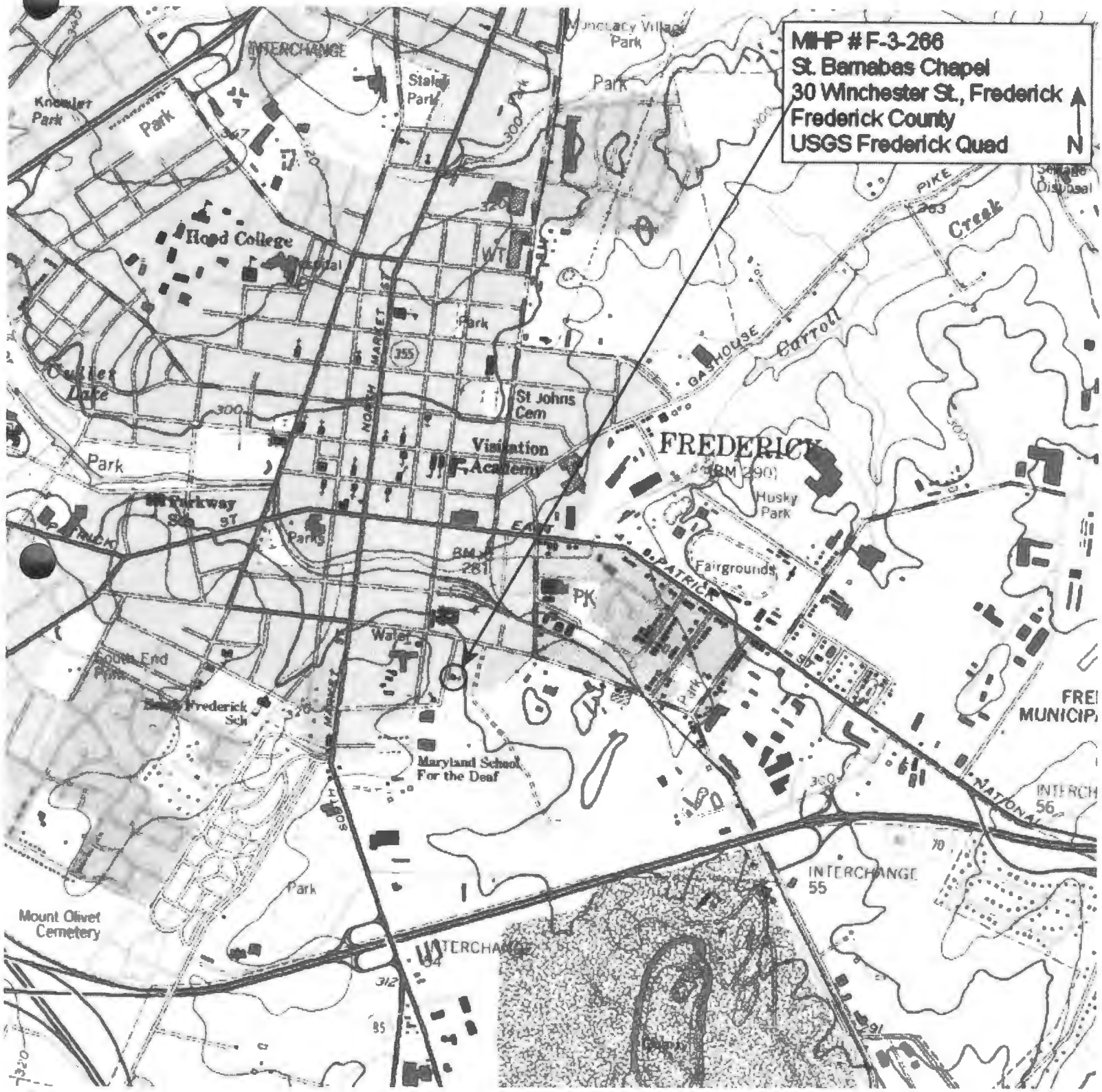
[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufactures: 1914*, I, p. 553.
[2] T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, originally pub. 1910), p. 401.
[3] "Up from the Meadows: A History of Black Americans in Frederick County, Maryland." Video documentary series, Chris Haugh, production manager, Frederick Cablevision/Cable 10, Frederick, MD, 1997.
[4] Frederick Co. Deed Book 368, page 240.
[5] Frederick Co. Deed Book 292, p. 385.
[6] "Map of Winchester's Brick Yard Divided into Lots," MSA C2855, Plats from Equity 1851-, Equity Papers 6283, Maryland Archives, accessed May 17, 2013, www.msa.maryland.gov.
[7] *The Daily News*, November 25, 1910.
[8] *The Daily News*, May 21, 1921.
[9] All Saints' Parish Register, 1910-?, p. 38, All Saints' Parish archives, All Saints' Parish, Frederick, MD.
[10] *The Daily News*, May 21, 1921.
[11] *The Daily News*, May 21, 1921.
[12] All Saints' Parish Vestry Minutes, Jan. 24, 1915-Apr. 13, 1925, p. 133, All Saints' Parish archives, All Saints' Parish, Frederick, MD.
[13] Ibid, p. 163.
[14] Ernest Helfenstein, *History of All Saints' Parish*, Second Edition revised and expanded by Jean Davis, Carroll Hendrickson, Jr., Arthur Potts, and C. Lynne Prince, (Frederick, MD: All Saints' Church, 1991), p. 136.
[15] Helfenstein, p. 136.
[16] Frederick Co. Deed Book 512, p. 245.
[17] Helfenstein, p. 165.
[18] Judy Haines, "Chapel Sold," *Saints' Alive!*, February 2012, p. 3, All Saints' Parish, Frederick, MD.
[19] Frederick Co. Deed Book 8842, p. 367.

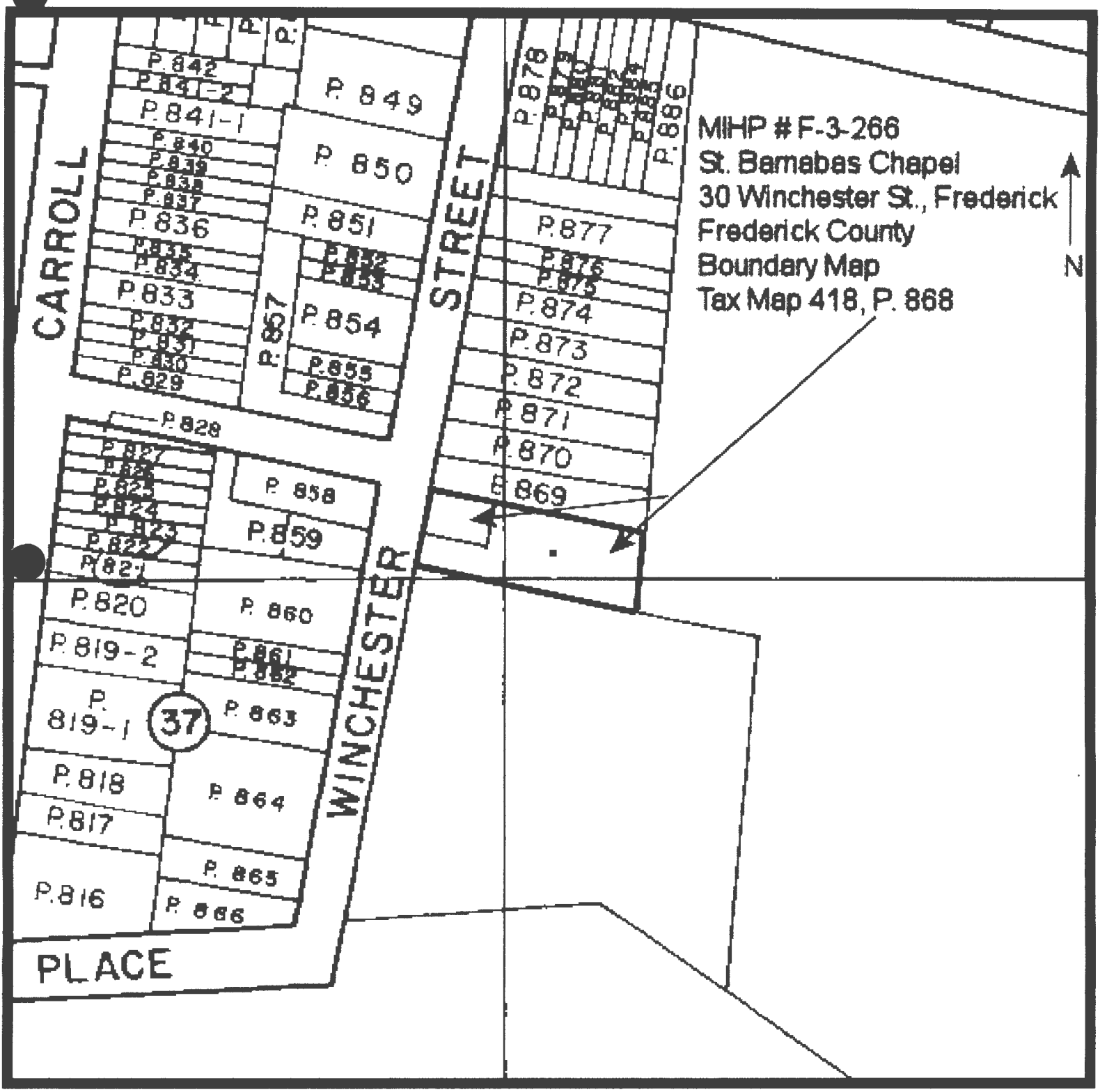
Map of Winchester's Brick Yard Divided into Lots



MIHP # F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
Winchester St., Frederick
Frederick County
(Maryland Archives)

F-3-266


MIHP # F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St., Frederick
Frederick County
USGS Frederick Quad
N
Hood College
Park
Stalsh Park
Park
Park
Park
Park
Park
Park
St Johns Cem
Visitation Academy
FREDERICK
Husky Park
Fairgrounds
Parkway Sch
Parks
Water
South End Park
Frederick Sch
Maryland School For the Deaf
Mount Olivet Cemetery
INTERCHANGE 55
INTERCHANGE 56
INTERCHANGE 64
Carroll Creek
GASHOUSE
PIKE
NATIONAL
PATRICK
EAST
NORTH MARKET
SOUTH MARKET
355
PK
WT
Sewage Disposal


MIHP # F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St., Frederick
Frederick County
Boundary Map
Tax Map 418, P. 868
N
CARROLL
STREET
WINCHESTER
PLACE
37
P. 842
P. 841-2
P. 841-1
P. 840
P. 839
P. 838
P. 837
P. 836
P. 835
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P. 819-1
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P. 875
P. 876
P. 877
P. 878
P. 886

MIHP # F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St., Frederick
Frederick County
Site Plan and Photo Views
N
Winchester St
Urner St
chapel
2
9
6
8
3
11
1
4
5
concrete pad
(former Sunday School location)
property boundary
Frederick Korean Baptist Church
Winchester St

F-3-266

Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 1

Name of Property:	**St. Barnabas Chapel, MIHP # F-3-266**
City or Vicinity:	**Frederick**
County, State:	**Frederick County, MD**
Name of Photographer:	**Edie Wallace**
Date of Photographs:	**May 2013**
Location of Original Files:	**MD SHPO**
Number of Photographs:	**11**

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

F-3-266_2013-05-14_01
Setting, view N along Winchester St.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_02
View SE, North and West elevations.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_03
View NE, West and South Elevations.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_04
View SE, North elevation.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_05
View NW, South and East elevations.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_06
Detail, main entrance, West elevation.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_07
Detail, main entrance transom.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_08
Detail, belfry.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_09
Detail, cornerstone, NW corner.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_10
Detail, siding history, west elevation.

F-3-266_2013-05-14_11
View E, of chapel lot.

A47-DBD

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
View N along Winchester St, Setting

#1 of 11

ONE WAY

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel

30 Winchester St

Frederick MD

Edie Wallace, PFA, Inc.

5/2013

MD SHPO

View SE, N + W elevations

#2 of 11

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel

30 Winchester St.

Frederick, MD

Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.

5/2013

MD SHPO

View NE, W + S elevations

#3 of 11

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
view SE, N. elevation

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F-3-266

St Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
View NW, S+E elevations

#5 of 11

30
30

F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
Detail, Main entrance, W elevation
#6 of 11

30

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
Detail, main entrance transom

#7 of 11

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD
Edie Wallace, PKA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO

Detail, belfry

#8 of 11

GOSPEL MISSION
CHAPEL

F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St
Frederick, MD

Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO

Detail, Corner stone, NW corner

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F-3-266

St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD

Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013

MD SHPO

Detail, siding history, west elevation

#10 of 11

F-3-266
St. Barnabas Chapel
30 Winchester St.
Frederick, MD
Edie Wallace, PRA, Inc.
5/2013
MD SHPO
View E, of chapel lot

#11 of 11