

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Emmanuel Episcopal Church Inventory Number: HA-1358
Address: 301 N. Main Street Historic district: yes no
City: Bel Air Zip Code: 21014 County: Harford
USGS Quadrangle(s): Bel Air
Property Owner: Emmanuel Episcopal Church Vestry Tax Account ID Number: 03-008053
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 288 Tax Map Number: 301
Project: MD 924 and US 1 Business ADA Sidewalks Agency: State Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: State Highway Administration
Preparer's Name: Jennifer Goold Date Prepared: 10/25/2011
Documentation is presented in: _____
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: HA-1358 Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is a ca. 1898, Wyatt and Nolting-designed, stone, Medieval Revival style church located in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland. The physical description of the church is extensively and accurately detailed in MIHP form HA-1358, which was completed in 1979. Since that time, a narrow copper clad spire has been added to the bell tower. The church remains in excellent condition. While it has had several additions over the decades, each of them has been completed in a variant of the Gothic Revival style and their accretive form is in keeping with the style and type of the original structure; all but the ca. 1951 2-story addition to the vestry and the spire contribute the building's significance. The Emmanuel Episcopal Church retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion C as an outstanding regional example of the Medieval Revival style as designed by one of Baltimore's most prominent architectural firms Wyatt and Nolting at the turn of the 20th century. As such, it embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction. The church, modest in size and stolid in form, is an appealing interpretation of the Gothic Revival, entirely appropriate to its purpose as an Episcopal Church, the picturesque surroundings in Harford County, and the scale of Bel Air.

Wyatt and Nolting were nothing if not proficient at deploying the most influential styles of their time. The more renowned

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Tim Terlano ✓
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services
[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

12/15/2011

Date

12/15/11

Date

partner, James Bosley Noel Wyatt, was born in Baltimore in 1847 to a prominent and wealthy family with deep roots in both the Episcopal church and in construction: his maternal grandfather was an Episcopal minister who served for 50 years as the rector at St. Paul's, which is Baltimore's oldest Episcopal parish, and his father was a civil engineer. In 1865, the Wyatts moved to Boston and he studied architecture at MIT and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris after completing his undergraduate work at Harvard. He returned to Baltimore in 1874 and soon started his own firm and enjoyed a long, prolific, and successful career. Best known as the architect of Baltimore's City Hall, the firm also designed numerous churches, homes, and commercial buildings throughout the city and region. He was also deeply involved in Baltimore's professional and civic affairs as a founder of the University Club, the Baltimore Architectural Club, president of the Baltimore AIA, an active member of the Municipal Art City, the Maryland Historical Society and numerous additional clubs and societies. (Bill Pencek, <http://baltimorearchitecture.org>, 10/25/2011)

The Emmanuel Episcopal Church exemplifies America's late 19th and early 20th century ecclesiastical Gothic Revival as inspired by Cram and Goodhue's All Saints Ashmont, which was widely published in the 1890s. Commonly considered one of the most influential church designs in the first half of the 20th century, All Saints deployed a medieval church vocabulary perfect for small parish churches, such as Emmanuel Episcopal. A more rural, vernacular version of the Gothic than the pointed forms seen in most 19th century American cities, All Saints introduced the architectural vocabulary that Wyatt and Nolting ably employed at Emmanuel Episcopal: the low squat form, gently pointed boxy arches, heavy rusticated stonework, solid buttresses, and crenellated tower that represent this 'medieval' interpretation of the Gothic.

Ralph Adams Cram was master of this form, and a prolific writer on the topic. Cram's symbiotic architectural and spiritual vocabulary spoke to architects and parishes alike. As he wrote in 1897 in Gothic Quest, "the absolute beauty of Gothic line, moldings, details, ornament, proportion, mass, and composition have no parallel in any form of artistic expression yet devised by man, while the greatest qualities of all architecture - structural organization, development, and the co-ordination of parts - are found in their perfection only in the Christian art of the Middle Ages. For these reasons...Classical architecture need not be used as the visible expression of Christian religion and Christian civilization." (Cram, Gothic Quest, 1897) As interpreted by Cram, the Gothic was not just a style but the "visualizing of a spiritual impulse" that "has stood for life palpitating with action, for emotional richness and complexity, for the ideals of honour, duty, courage, adventure, heroism, chivalry; above all for a dominating and controlling religious sense and for the supremacy of an undivided Church and all it signified." (Cram, 1897)

At Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Wyatt and Nolting brought together massing and materials and small-scale design details within its neighborhood setting. Its growth over the decades shows that the community and religious spirit embodied within this structure has remained vital. The church is a significant work of architecture that illustrates the pattern of features common to Medieval Revival churches constructed at the turn of the 20th century and meets Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

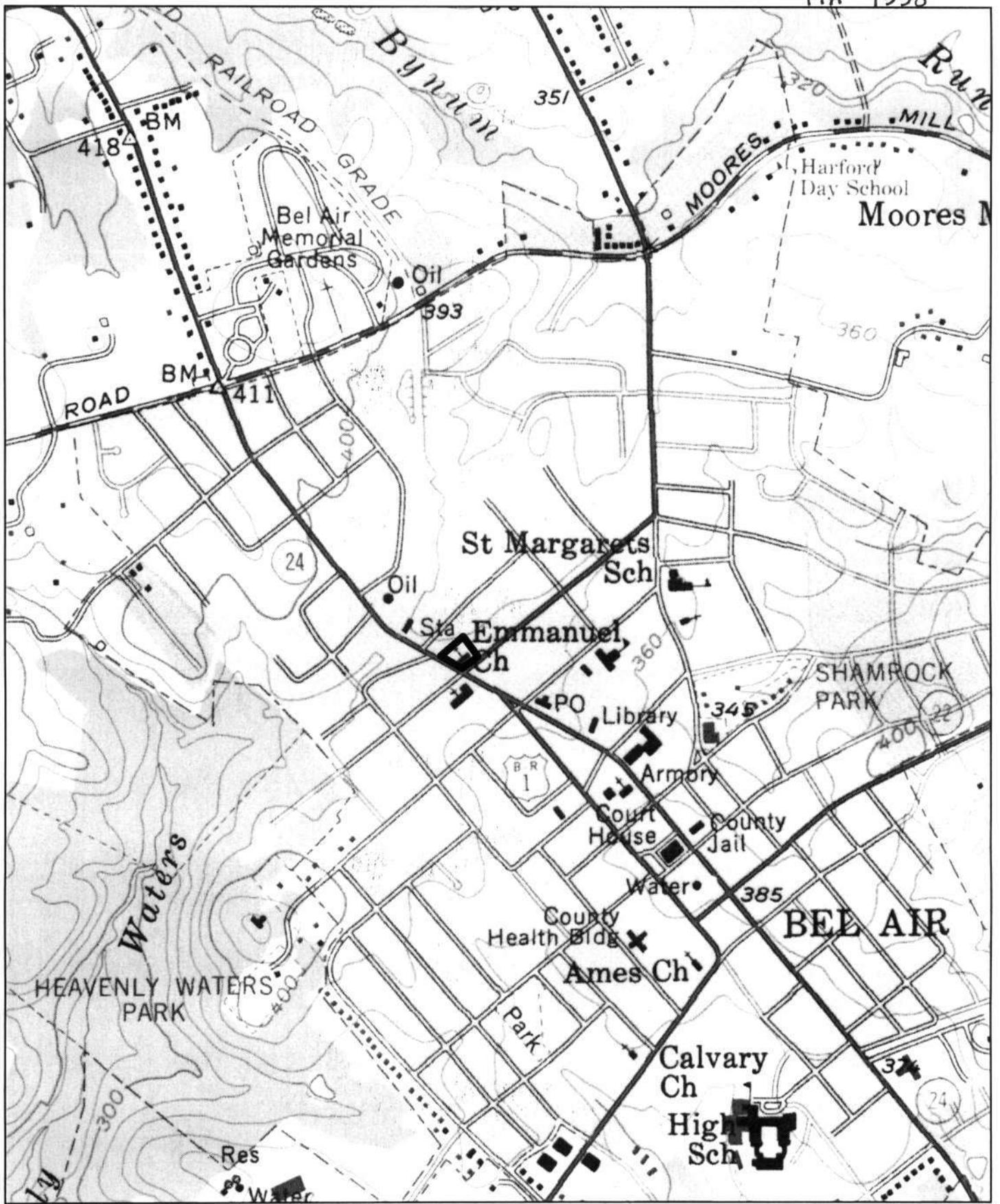
Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

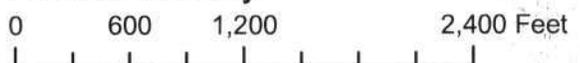
 Reviewer, National Register Program Date



HA-1358

Bel Air USGS Quad Map

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 301 N. Main Street, Bel Air
Harford County



1:12,000





I was glad
when they said unto me...
The house of...

St. John's
Church
1850

HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

View NE.

1 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Goold

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

View NW

2 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/16/2011

MD SHPO

View SE

3 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD & HPD

View SW

4 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

View NE.

5 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

VIEW SW

6 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD BHPD

View NE

7 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD GHPD

View NW

8 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

View SW

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HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MD SHPO

Interview NE

10 of 11



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

Harford County, MD

Jennifer Gould

8/10/2011

MP SHPO

Interior view SW

11 of 11

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Emmanuel Episcopal Church Inventory Number: HA-1358
Address: 301 North Main Street City: Bel Air Zip Code: 21014
County: Harford USGS Topographic Map: Bel Air
Owner: Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church Is the property being evaluated a district? yes
Tax Parcel Number: 288 Tax Map Number: 301 Tax Account ID Number: 008053
Project: MD-924 Bel Air Streetscape Project Agency: SHA
Site visit by MHT staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property is located within a historic district? yes no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district) Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes no

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:
MIHP Form

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*
Emmanuel Episcopal Church is located at the northeast corner of North Main Street and Broadway in the town of Bel Air. It is located north of the commercial core of Bel Air. The property contains the 1896 church, a connecting building with church offices and Sunday school rooms (1967), and a parish hall (1930, 1951), both located north of the church. A rectory (1936) occupies the lot east of the church along Broadway. With its location on Main Street, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church has commanding presence with its eclectic Gothic Revival style reflecting a traditional parish church.

The heavy architectural statement of the building and the slightly pointed segmental arches reflect the early Gothic style, which tended to still hold onto Romanesque traditions. The church, constructed of stone rubble, has a traditional form consisting of a central nave and side aisles in an east/west orientation. The eastern end of the church houses the altar. Stone buttresses support the bays and corners of the building and the gabled roof is sheathed in slate shingles. The windows lining the aisles have a slight pointed segmental arch suggesting the early Gothic style. The clerestory windows have a more pronounced pointed arch. All windows openings have heavy stone lintels and stone sills and hold stained-glass tracery windows. The slightly-pointed style of the segmental arches is exhibited in all of the openings of the church including the entrances.

The entrance tower occupies the west bay of the south elevation and was raised in 1913 to include a bell tower. The entrance is

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Jim Faulkner Date 8/2/2005
Reviewer, NR Program [Signature] Date 8/2/05

located on the south side of the tower. The upper portion of the tower has an opening on each elevation fitted with louvered tracery panels. The tower is capped with stone crenellation. An additional entrance porch with a gabled roof is located on the center of the west elevation under a large stained-glass window that dominates the front elevation. The sacristy is a one-story projection located on the east bay of the south elevation. A tall stone chimney is located on its northwest corner. Occupying the north bay is door leading into the sacristy. A handicapped ramp leads from the sidewalk to the door. Reflective of the front elevation, the east elevation contains a large stained-glass window.

The modest interior of the church has unadorned plaster walls. The nave is framed by a pointed-arch arcade with chamfered piers. The arcade springs from pedestals clad in stained wainscoting. The exposed rafter ceiling consist of heavy wooden trusses. Each triangular truss is composed of ten arches with a spandrel to each side. A double stair located at the west end of the church leads to a choir loft. The pews and the flooring were replaced in the 1960s. The altar is separated from the nave by a large pointed arch. The original altar and reredos were replaced in the 1960s and are in the Gothic Revival style.

The 1967 connecting wing is constructed of wood-frame clad in vertical board siding and contains stone buttresses to blend in with both the original church and the parish hall. It abuts the west bays of the church's north elevation. The parish hall (1930, 1951), located on the northern portion of the site, is of wood-frame construction clad in vertical board siding and is capped by a front gable roof. An entrance to the Parish Hall is located on the front (west) elevation.

The rectory of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church occupies the lot west of the church and faces southeast along Broadway. Built circa 1936, this two-story Colonial Revival single dwelling is three bays wide and has a hipped roof. The house is clad in coursed stone to correspond with the adjacent church. A stone beltcourse separates the first and second stories. An interior stone chimney pierces the asphalt-shingled roof. An ogee-molded wood cornice trims the overhanging eaves of the roof. The centered entrance is flanked by three-light casement windows. A three-bay porch covers the entrance and contains square posts, a scalloped cornice, and a half-hipped metal roof. Fenestration includes small 6/6 windows on the first story of the front elevation and standard-sized 6/6 windows and a central 8/8 window on the second story. The windows on the remaining elevations are standard 6/6 windows. A semi-circular arched dormer with a latticed vent pierces the roof on the front elevation. An enclosed porch with a gable-on-hip roof is located on the rear (north) elevation and a small enclosed vestibule with a gable-on-hip roof is located on the east elevation of the house.

Designed in 1896 by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church is one of very few architect-designed buildings in Bel Air. At the time of its construction, the present church replaced an 1869 Gothic Revival-style stone church that was deemed too small for the growing congregation by the 1890s. The eclectic style of the present church replicates the Romanesque characteristics of the early Gothic style, reflecting the practice of Academic Eclecticism practiced by American architects from the 1880s until the 1930s. As a result, its overall style and form, although customary of English parish churches, differs from the more traditional styles exhibited by the nearby Bel Air Presbyterian Church (HA-1437) and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bel Air. (HA-1311).

Changes to the church include the bell tower and the west entrance vestibule, which were added in 1913 by the Love Brothers Construction Company. The Parish Hall was constructed in 1930 and expanded in 1951. In 1936, the original wood-frame rectory was demolished and the present rectory was constructed on the site from stones taken from Bush Bill on Bynum Run. In 1967, a wing was added connecting the church to the Parish Hall. The latest modification, completed in 2004, was the addition of a spire to the bell tower.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

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

MHT Comments

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, NR Program

Date

Platted in 1780, the town of Bel Air originally consisted of forty-two lots, laid out on either side of Main Street. Despite its inland location, Bel Air was selected as the county seat in 1882. The Bel Air Courthouse, constructed in 1888, became the anchor of South Main Street, spurring development along the thoroughfare. Gradually, Main Street became concentrated with commercial buildings and served as the center of commerce for the area. Although cross street names along Main Street have changed over time, the original alignment of Main Street and its intersections remain identical to the late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century town plans. Main Street continues to function as the commercial district of Bel Air.

The Emmanuel Episcopal Church and surrounding resources are significant to the context of religious development of the community of Bel Air since its first establishment in 1868. Therefore, the property is eligible under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church property is not eligible under Criterion B. With its eclectic Gothic Revival style architecture, the church embodies late-nineteen-century ecclesiastic architecture. As one of the few architect-designed structures in Bel Air it also possesses high artistic value. It is unique compared to the more traditionally-designed Gothic Revival churches located on Main Street in Bel Air. Subsequent additions do not detract from its original context or design. Moreover, the circa 1936 rectory is a good representative of the Colonial Revival-style, clad in coursed stone to correspond with the adjacent church. The church property is therefore eligible for listing under Criterion C. The Emmanuel Episcopal Church was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been determined that the Emmanuel Episcopal Church property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

The recommended National Register boundary for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church at 301 N. Main Street is tax parcel 288 on tax parcel map 301. The National Register Boundary extends to the existing sidewalk on Main Street. Justification for this is that the sidewalk is part of the streetscape of the commercial core rather than the historic context of this property

Prepared by: EHT Traceries, Inc.Date Prepared: 3/15/2005

Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358)
301 North Main Street
Bel Air, Maryland
Surveyed by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
March 15, 2005

ADDENDUM

The property at 301 North Main Street was surveyed by staff from EHT Tracerics, Inc. in March 2005 in response to a request made by the Maryland State Highway Administration for purposes relating to the MD-924 Streetscape Project.

Section 4: Owner

Vestry of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church
PO Box 628
Bel Air
Maryland
Harford County

Section 7: Description

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is located at the northeast corner of North Main Street and Broadway in the town of Bel Air. It is located north of the commercial core of Bel Air. The property contains the 1896 church, a connecting building with church offices and Sunday school rooms (1967), and a parish hall (1930, 1951), both located north of the church. A rectory (1936) occupies the lot east of the church along Broadway. With its location on Main Street, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church has commanding presence with its eclectic Gothic Revival style reflecting a traditional parish church.

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ADDENDUM

Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358)
North Main Street and Broadway
Bel Air, Maryland
Surveyed by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
March 15, 2005

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Section 8: Significance

Designed in 1896 by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church is one of very few architect-designed buildings in Bel Air.

ADDENDUM

Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358)
North Main Street and Broadway
Bel Air, Maryland
Surveyed by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
March 15, 2005

At the time of its construction, the present church replaced an 1869 Gothic Revival-style stone church that was deemed too small for the growing congregation by the 1890s. The eclectic style of the present church replicates the Romanesque characteristics of the early Gothic style, reflecting the practice of Academic Eclecticism practiced by American architects from the 1880s until the 1930s. As a result, its overall style and form, although customary of English parish churches, differs from the more traditional styles exhibited by the nearby Bel Air Presbyterian Church (HA-1437) and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bel Air. (HA-1311).

Changes to the church include the bell tower and the west entrance vestibule, which were added in 1913 by the Love Brothers Construction Company. The Parish Hall was constructed in 1930 and expanded in 1951. In 1936, the original wood-frame rectory was demolished and the present rectory was constructed on the site from stones taken from Bush Bill on Bynum Run. In 1967, a wing was added connecting the church to the Parish Hall. The latest modification, completed in 2004, was the addition of a spire to the bell tower.

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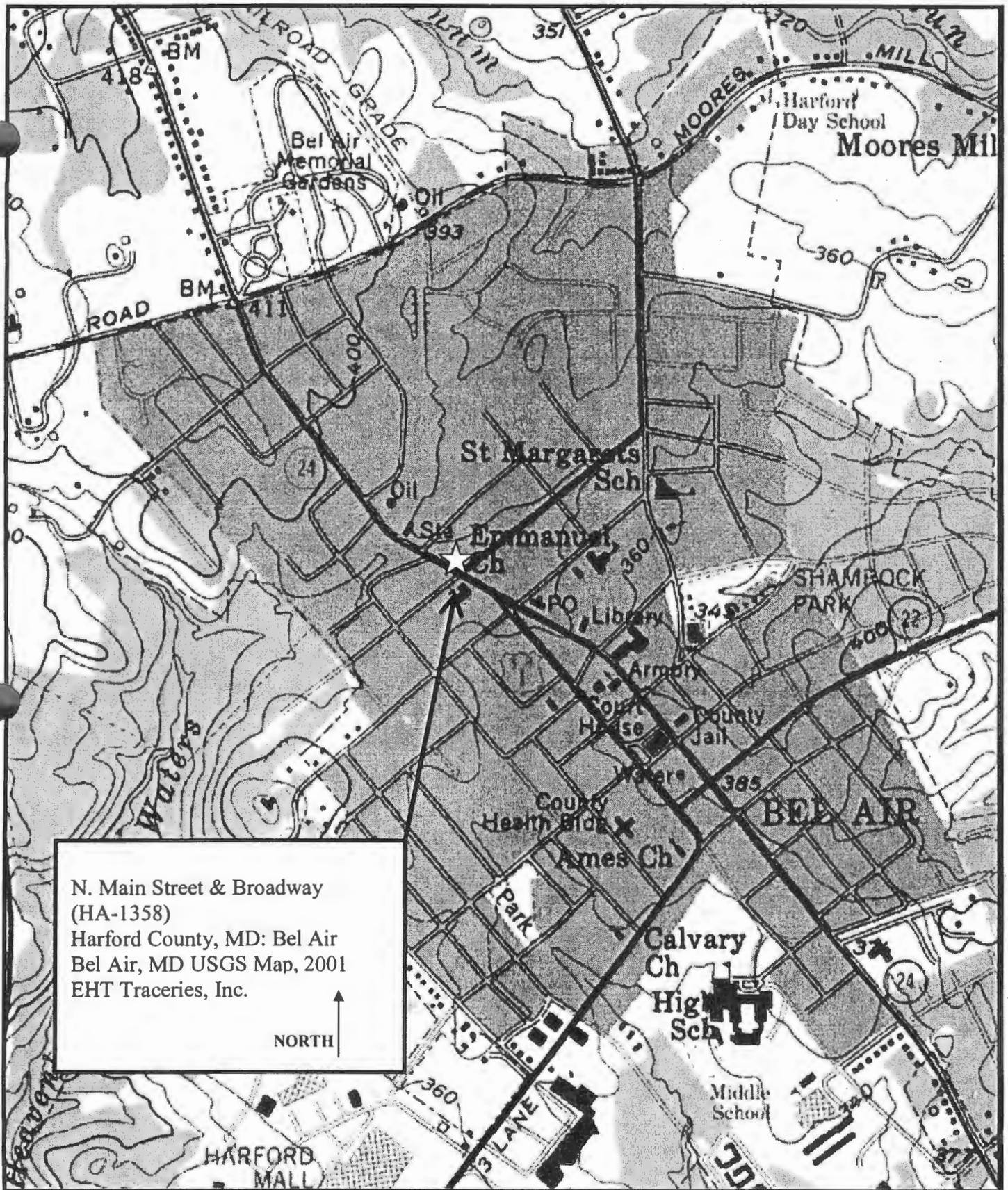
The Emmanuel Episcopal Church and surrounding resources are significant to the context of religious development of the community of Bel Air since its first establishment in 1868. Therefore, the property is eligible under Criterion A. The property is not associated with any person or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation. Therefore, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church property is not eligible under Criterion B. With its eclectic Gothic Revival style architecture, the church embodies late-nineteen-century ecclesiastic architecture. As one of the few architect-designed structures in Bel Air it also possesses high artistic value. It is unique compared to the more traditionally-designed Gothic Revival churches located on Main Street in Bel Air. Subsequent additions do not detract from its original context or design. Moreover, the circa 1936 rectory is a good representative of the Colonial Revival-style, clad in coursed stone to correspond with the adjacent church. The church property is therefore eligible for listing under Criterion C. The Emmanuel Episcopal Church was not evaluated under Criterion D. Therefore, it has been determined that the Emmanuel Episcopal Church property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

ADDENDUM

Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358)
North Main Street and Broadway
Bel Air, Maryland
Surveyed by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
March 15, 2005

Section 10: Geographical Data

The recommended National Register boundary for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church at 301 N. Main Street is tax parcel 288 on tax parcel map 301. The National Register Boundary extends to the existing sidewalk on Main Street. Justification for this is that the sidewalk is part of the streetscape of the commercial core rather than the historic context of this property.



N. Main Street & Broadway
(HA-1358)
Harford County, MD: Bel Air
Bel Air, MD USGS Map, 2001
EHT Tracerics, Inc.



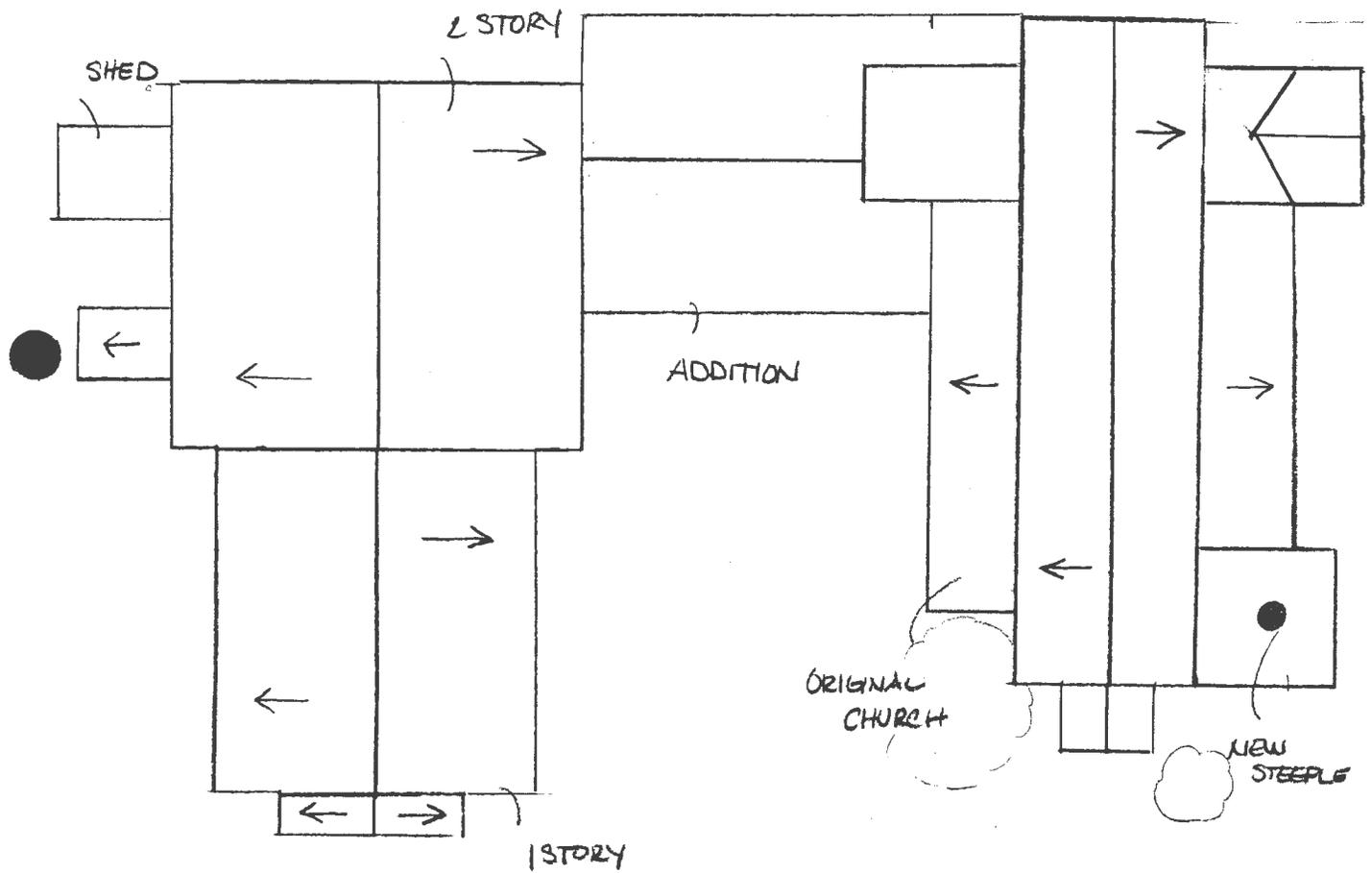
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

HA-1358

● EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BEL AIR

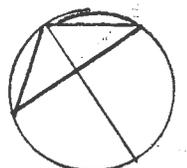
HARFORD COUNTY



BROADWAY ST.

NORTH MAIN ST.

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE



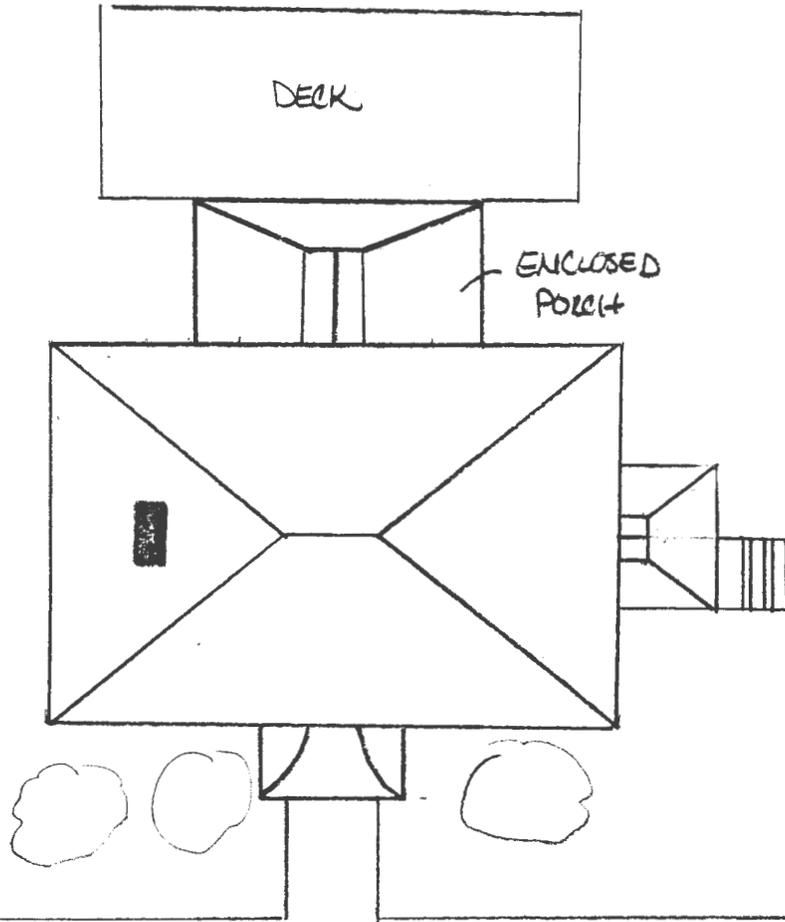
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

HA-1358

EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH MANSE

BEL AIR

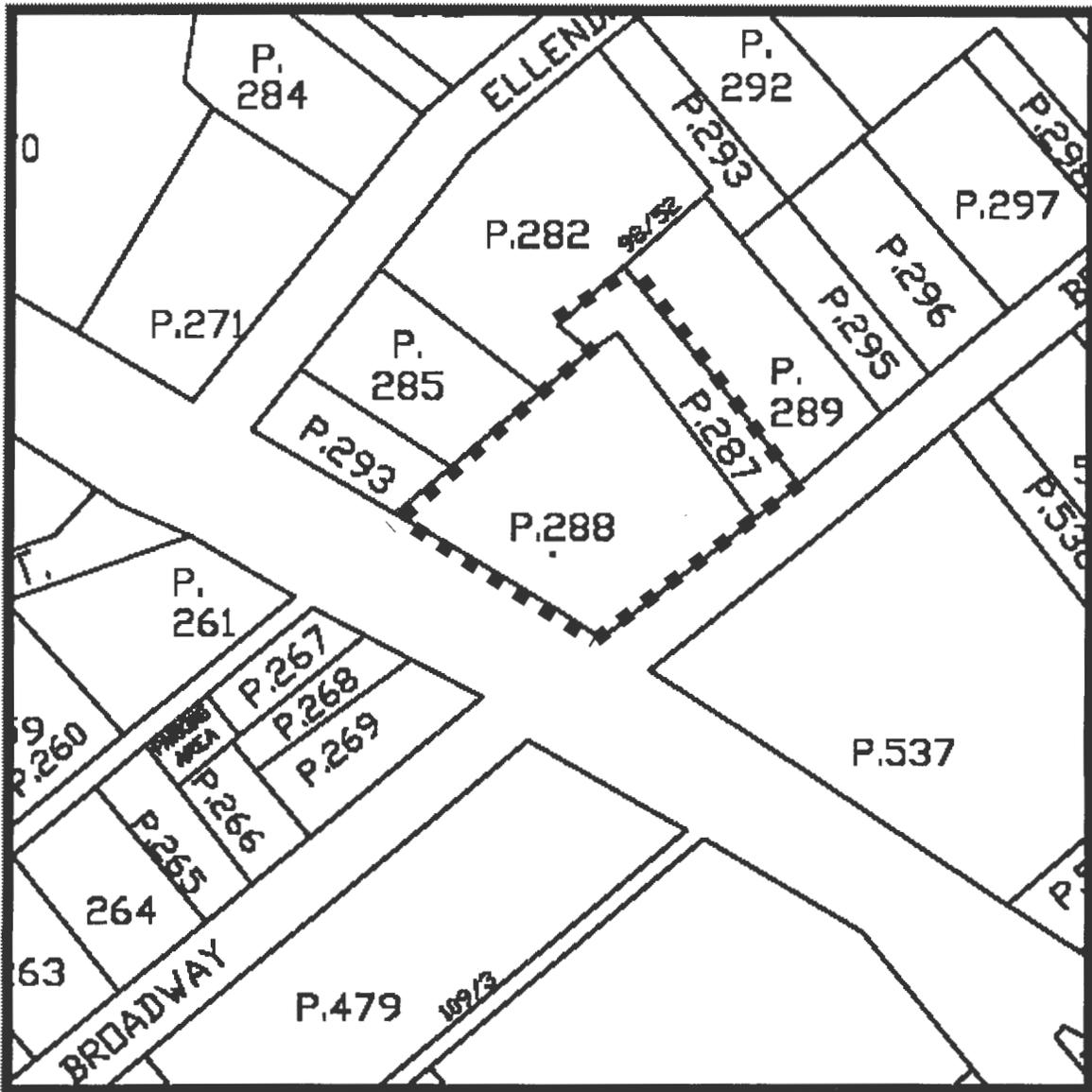
HARFORD COUNTY



BROADWAY ST.

NOT DRAWN TO
SCALE





National Register Eligible Boundary
 Emmanuel Episcopal Church (HA-1358)
 Harford County, MD: Bel Air

The National Register Boundary extends to the existing sidewalk on Main Street. Justification for this is that the sidewalk is part of the streetscape of the commercial core rather than the historic context of this property.



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

North Main Street + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

312005

MDSHPD

VIEW looking southeast

1 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc

3/25/05

MD SHPB

NW corner of original church

2 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc

3/2005

MD SHPD

Facade of original church

3 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

3/2505

MD SHPO

South elevation of original church

4 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc

3/2585

MD SHPO

Detail of entry, south elevation of original
church

5 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracings, Inc.

3/25/85

MD HHPD

Detail of steeple, south elevation of original church

u of 2+



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EIT Traceries, Inc

3/2585

MD SHPO

Detail of windows, south elevation of original church

7 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

3/2005

MD SHP8

SE corner of original church

8 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

312075
MD SHPB

Detail of SE corner, original church

9 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

3/2015

MD SHPO

Rear elevation

10 of 24



AA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

3/2005

MD MTPD

NE corner

11 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

312505

MD SHPO

North elevation of addition

12 of 24



1111

St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Lent Services

LENT

Monday	8:00 AM
Tuesday	8:00 AM
Wednesday	8:00 AM
Thursday	8:00 AM
Friday	8:00 AM
Saturday	8:00 AM
Sunday	8:00 AM
Sunday	10:00 AM
Sunday	5:00 PM

For more information
call 532-7888

HA-1358
Emmanuel Episcopal Church
N. Main St. + Broadway
Harford County, MD
EHT Traceries, Inc.
312005
MD SHPO
VIEW looking northeast
13 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

3/2005

MD SHPO

View of east wall, original church

14 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

3/2005

MD SHPO

Detail of east wall, original church

15 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, Md

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

3/2015

MD/HPD

View of southeast corner, original church

16 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc

31205

MD SHPO

VIEW of WEST wall, original church

17 of 24



TOTUM GLORIA OF GOD
EARL WILLIAM REITH JR

IN GOD TO LOVING MEMORY OF
EARL WILLIAM REITH JR
1957 - 1982

HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc

312575

MD SHTP6

Detail of window

18 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

3/2015

MD SHPO

Detail of pews

19 of 24



HA-1358
Emmanuel Episcopal Church
N. Main St. + Broadway
Harford County, MD
EHT Traceries, Inc.
312005
MD SHPO
Detail of Lantern
20 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main. St + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

3/2015

MD SHPB

southeast corner, Manse

21 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Tracerics, Inc.

312075

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, Manse

22 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main St. + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

3/2015

MD SHPO

Northwest Corner, Manse

23 of 24



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

N. Main. St + Broadway

Harford County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

312075

MD HTPB

Northeast corner, Manse

24 of 24

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
N. Main and Broadway
Bel Air
Private

This forthright Gothic Revival Church was designed by the Baltimore firm of Wyatt & Nolting firmly in the tradition of the Ecclesiastical Movement of the Anglican and Episcopal Church. With its slightly Roman heaviness it looks like an early English parish church. It is the only church in Town to have an aisled nave. The west entrance porch and the bell chamber of the tower were added in 1913. Worthy of note are the pulpit, lectern, credence table and the old altar and reredos carved in the Gothic manner by the Rev. Johannes A. Oertel. The new altar and reredos are modern but well adapted to the Gothic mode. The wooden truss ceiling is also notable, as are the perpendicular windows in the east and west elevations. The church hall (1930) and the connecting wing (1967) merge happily with the older church.

This is the second church on the site. The first building was built in 1869 by Jacob Bull. It was also Gothic in style, stone with narrow lancet windows and a steeply pitched gable roof.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

AND/OR COMMON

same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North Main and Broadway

1st

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Emmanuel Episcopal Church Vestry

Telephone #: 838-7699

STREET & NUMBER

North Main and Broadway

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21014

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Harford County Courthouse

Liber #: 22/27

Folio #: 64/444

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

HA-1358

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	1913, 1930, 1951, 1967	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is at the northeast corner of Main and Broadway in the Town of Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland. The complex consists of the stone church, to the south, a connecting building with church offices and Sunday School rooms and the frame Parish Hall to the north. The 1936 stone rectory occupies the southeast portion of the lot and faces Broadway.

The church is of stone rubble construction in the Gothic Revival style. It has buttresses at the corners of all portions. Traditionally seated east and west with the altar in the east end of the chancel, the building is also divided into aisles and nave. The windows are a very slight Tudor arch with stone drip mold headings and stone sills. The windows of the clerestory are less obviously Tudor arched, while in the east and west windows the point is slightly more pronounced. The louvered openings in the 1913 bell tower and the door opening to the entrance porch have the most pronounced Tudor arches of all the openings. It is these arches that lead the congregation call the church "perpendicular style"; but the general thrust and massing of the building do not suggest the extreme verticality of the Perpendicular, nor are the openings pronounced enough in point to do so. The Harford Democrat for January 17, 1898, calls the church Romanesque. The slightly squat massing of the structure is more Romanesque than it is Perpendicular, but the downward thrust is not really that pronounced, and the openings are not round enough, nor is the whole effect heavy enough to be truly Romanesque. Gothic Revival seems a suitable classification.

An entrance tower occupies the west bay of the south elevation. In 1913 the tower was raised to a complete bell tower, but a spire has never been added. The entrance is in the first level on the south side, cleanly set in with a stone drip mold heading, solid transom and a pair of doors. The next level has rectangular slits on the west, south and east elevations. The bell tower has louvered openings with Perpendicular tracery on all four sides. It is crenelated at the top. A gable roofed entrance porch is in the center of the west elevation under the large west window, which also has Perpendicular tracery.

The sacristy is a single story gable roofed porch-like addition to the east bay of the south elevation. It has a tall stone chimney at the northwest corner. Its southwest corner, like all others in the structure has buttresses. The sacristy, or vestry, has windows like those in the clerestory, one in the south elevation and one in the south bay of the east elevation. A door in a surround like the other openings occupies the north bay, and a ramp for handicapped access leads from the sidewalk to the door.

The east elevation has another large Perpendicular stained glass window.

The interior of the church is plain. The walls are plastered and undecorated. The aisle arches are pointed in the Gothic manner and chamfered on the sides. They spring from pedestals at the height of the top of the pews. The pews, the flooring, and the carpet are new. They date from the 1960's. Several of the old pews line the aisles.

There is a wooden truss ceiling. Each triangular truss is composed of ten arches and a spandrel to each side.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a Tudor arch. The chancel furniture, with the exception of the altar and reredos, is old. The lecturn

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1896

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Wyatt & Nolting of Baltimore

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Emmanuel Episcopal Church is one of the handful of architect-designed 19th century structures in Bel Air. A sturdy building, it makes a strong statement about what Bel Air's Episcopal congregation thought a parish church should look like; it has elements of several Gothic styles and a trace of Romanesque. Above all, it looks like an Episcopalian parish Church.

The present building is the second on the site. The first building, built in 1869, shortly after the congregation was established in 1868, was a small (25' x 74') Gothic stone building with a steep-pitched gable roof and lancet windows. It was strongly divided into nave and chancel, and from an old picture printed in the church's centennial history, had an entrance porch on one side of the nave and a vestry on the other side of the chancel. This structure was built by Jacob Bull, Bel Air's master builder, with stonework by Howard and Archer and pews by William Harryman. Daniel Scott donated the organ.

By 1894 this building had become too small, and the Harford Democrat announced that Bel Air's favorite architect, George Archer, a Harford Countian practicing in Baltimore, was to do the plans for remodeling. The plans included raising the walls six feet, "modern" windows, a slate roof, and enlarged robing room and choir room. By 1896, however, the congregation had decided to build a new church. Not only was the old church too small, the lot was low and marshy. The parish retained the Baltimore firm of Wyatt and Nolting for the design, filled the lot considerably, and built the present structure with the exception of the bell tower and the west entrance porch. These elements were added in 1913 by the Love Brothers Construction Company at a cost of \$1675.

The frame Parish Hall (to the north of the church) was built in 1930. A two story portion to the rear (east) was added in 1951.

In 1936, the old frame rectory was torn down and the present building constructed from stones taken from Bush Mill on Bynum Run.

The bell in the tower was acquired in 1962 from an antique shop in upstate New York. It had been cast by the Memlee Bell Foundry of Troy, New York.

The stone passage connecting the church with the parish hall was completed in 1967 by Lacy Francis, a local contractor, at a cost of \$50,000. It contains three Sunday School rooms, a choir room - meeting parlor, and the rector's office.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This property occupies parcel #286 and #288 in the Town of Bel Air.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marilynn Larew, Architectural Historian

16 August 1979

ORGANIZATION

Town of Bel Air

DATE

838-8700

STREET & NUMBER

39 Hickory Avenue

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

the pulpit, the chairs, and the credence table were carved by the Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, an Episcopal priest and artist who came to live in Bel Air in 1893. They are in oak with Gothic Revival styling. The old altar and reredos were also carved by Reverend Oertel. They are in the "cribbery" in the basement of the connecting wing at the moment. When the crypt is dug out in the basement of the church, they will be moved there. The reredos is severely plain although it has Gothic elements. Painted panels of the four evangelists in brown tones decorate it.

The present altar and reredos are a recent gift (1960's). They are designed in a modified Gothic Revival style, plainer than the old, but blending well with the spirit of the church.

The 1967 connecting wing in vertical frame and stone buttress is well-designed to blend with the stone church and the frame parish hall. The street (west) elevation shows five bays uneven in width. The north bay is the widest. It holds the double doors. The 4 other bays have three long narrow leaded glass windows. The bays are separated and defined by stone buttresses. The rear (east) elevation is flush with the back wall of the church. It has five bays of five leaded glass windows.

The parish hall (1930, 1951) is the northernmost part of the complex. It is variously one, one and a half, and two stories tall, all with gable roof. The front (west) portion (1930) is clapboard sided; the rear (1951) portion has shiplap siding. The front (1930) portion is half (50 feet) of the entire building. It is one and a half stories high with a single story entrance porch or vestibule. The windows are Gothic Revival pointed arch and have six panes. The entrance has double doors in a plain surround topped by an engaged gable resembling a pediment. In the 1951 portion, a two bay section is as tall as the 1930 portion; then the building rises to two full stories for another three bays, finally terminating to the east in a different slope gable roof, making the last three bays look like a large dormer on each side. The north elevation also shows a single story shed roof bay with double 1/1 double-hung sash windows in the middle of the two story section and a deeper shed roof enclosed entry to the basement. The back (east) elevation of this building is three bays wide (two bays on the second floor) a single run staircase parallel to the wall plane rises to a four pane over three panel door in the south bay of the second story. The landing is supported by plain posts. The entrance to the first story is also in the south bay. The door is the same. It is reached by four concrete steps at right angles to the door.

Since a parish church is never complete, the parish looks forward to some changes in the future. They plan to dig out the cellar under the church to build a crypt. The old altar and reredos will be installed there. They may also decide to add a spire to the bell tower.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY: Harford	SURVEY NUMBER: HA-1358
TOWN: Bel Air	NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
LOCATION: NE Corner of N. Main & E. Broadway	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
COMMON NAME: Emmanuel Episcopal Church	U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: church	PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Emmanuel Episcopal Church
OWNER: Emmanuel Episcopal Church ADDRESS: Main & Broadway Bel Air, Maryland	ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Same
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes (X) No () Restricted ()	PRESENT USE: parish church ORIGINAL USE: same
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local (X) State () National ()	ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: Wyatt & Nolting of Baltimore
GENERAL DESCRIPTION: Structural System	BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: Dennis J. Shannahan
1. Foundation: Stone(X)Brick()Concrete()Concrete Block()	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent (X) Good () Fair () Poor: ()
2. Wall Structure	THEME: Architectural
A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam()Balloon()	STYLE: Gothic Revival
B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick()Stone(X)Concrete()Concrete Block()	DATE BUILT: 1896
C. Iron() D. Steel() E. Other:	
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard()Board and Batten()Wood Shingle()Shiplap()	
Novelty()Stucco()Sheet Metal()Aluminum()Asphalt Shingle()	
Brick Veneer()Stone Veneer()	
Bonding Pattern: Other:	
4. Roof Structure	
A. Truss: Wood(X)Iron()Steel()Concrete()	
B. Other:	
5. Roof Covering: Slate(X)Wood Shingle()Asphalt Shingle()Sheet Metal()	
Built Up()Rolled()Tile()Other:	
6. Engineering Structure:	
7. Other: entrance	
Appendages: Porches(X)Towers(X)Cupolas()Dormers()Chimneys()Sheds()Ells()	
Wings ()Other:	
Roof Style: Gable(X)Hip()Shed()Flat()Mansard()Gambrel()Jerkinhead()	
Saw Tooth()With Monitor()With Bellcast()With Parapet()With False Front()	
Other:	
Number of Stories: <u>1</u>	
Number of Bays: <u>2 x 8</u>	Entrance Location: Main St (porch)
Approximate Dimensions: <u>50 x 100</u>	Broadway (tower)
THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat(X)Zoning()Roads() Development()Deterioration() Alteration ()Other:	LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive(X)Negative() Mixed() Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: Interior: nave & aisles clerestory round arches piers at aisle pointed arch as are e & w stained glass windows wooden roof on rafters roof truss arches 10 arches & a spandrel on each side - entrance doors are mitred flat arched surround - sacristy doors pointed arched surround all doors panel or pointed furniture new oak pews square ends: 4 old pews along side trefoil at top, ogee arch below prie dieu; baptismal font marble on block quatrefoil N S E W, wooden cover

lecturn & pulpit orig, refinished (oak) - alter & reredos new oak altar plain, reredos paneled with "tracery along top" - towers on wainscott dark with chair rail either side

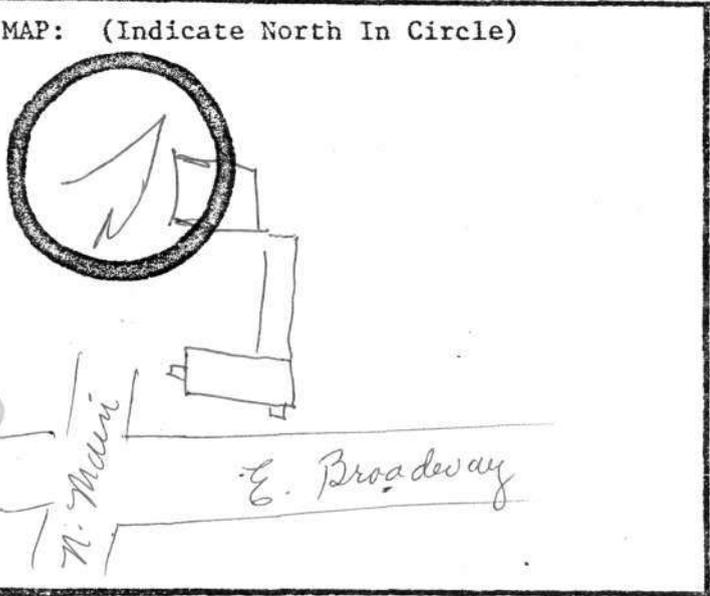
RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

parish hall

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

lecturn on 3 posts foliated capitals - center part rises to trefoil sawtooth around bookrest. Pulpit 5 sided with pointed arch openings & foliated capital posts projecting - lion, cow, eagle, man over capitol carved panels above openings floral ex central dove (Holy Ghost?), cross & IHS in center opening - stand for wine & water orig; gable with crocket, trefoil in gable, pointed arch opening grapes along apron. Chairs center (priest's) orig: floor new as is carpet & e c. 1960's sacristy in ell

REFERENCES:



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up() Densely Built Up()
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

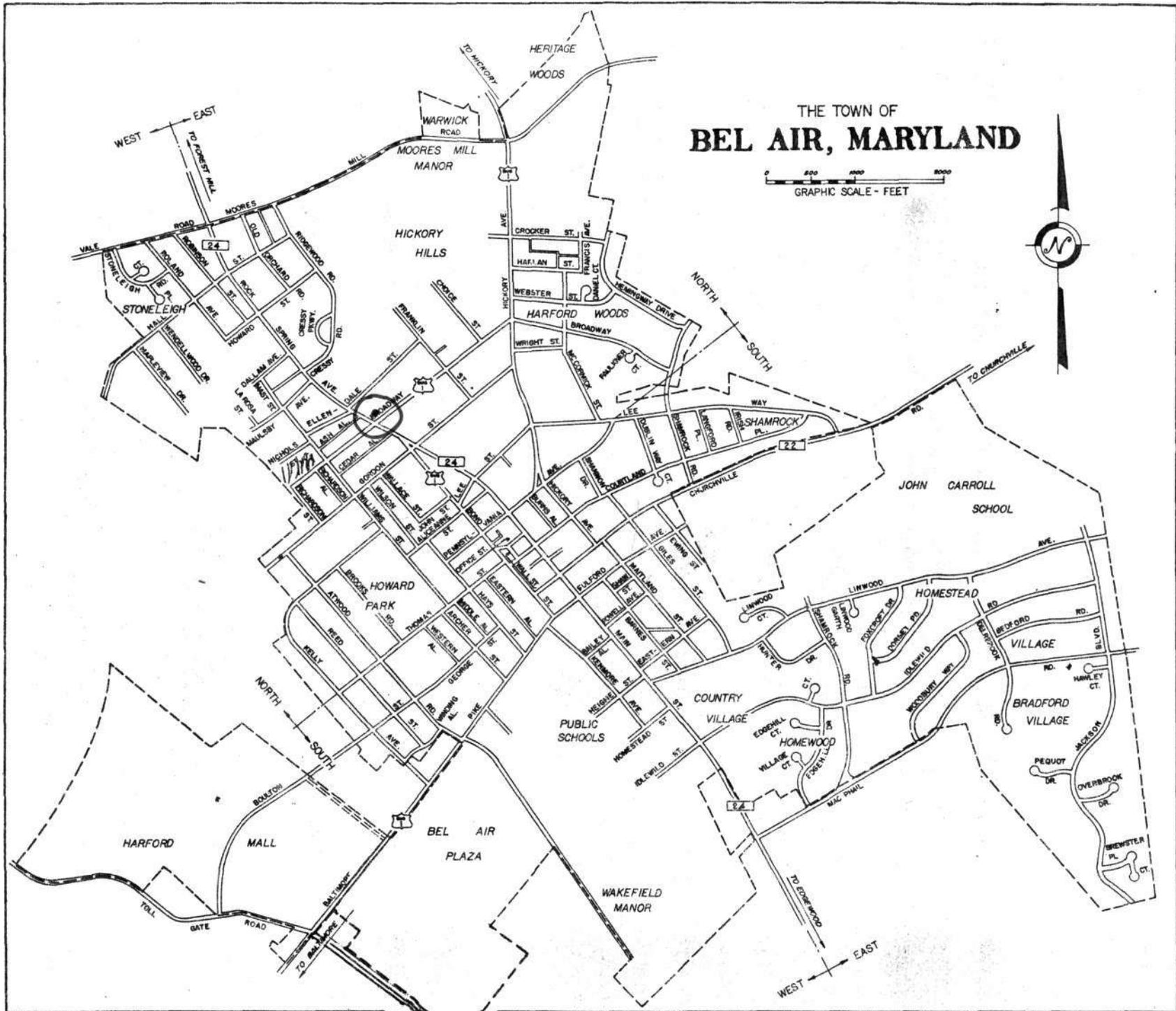
Marilynn Larew

RECORDED BY:
 Town of Bel Air

ORGANIZATION:
 June 1979

DATE RECORDED:

THE TOWN OF
BEL AIR, MARYLAND



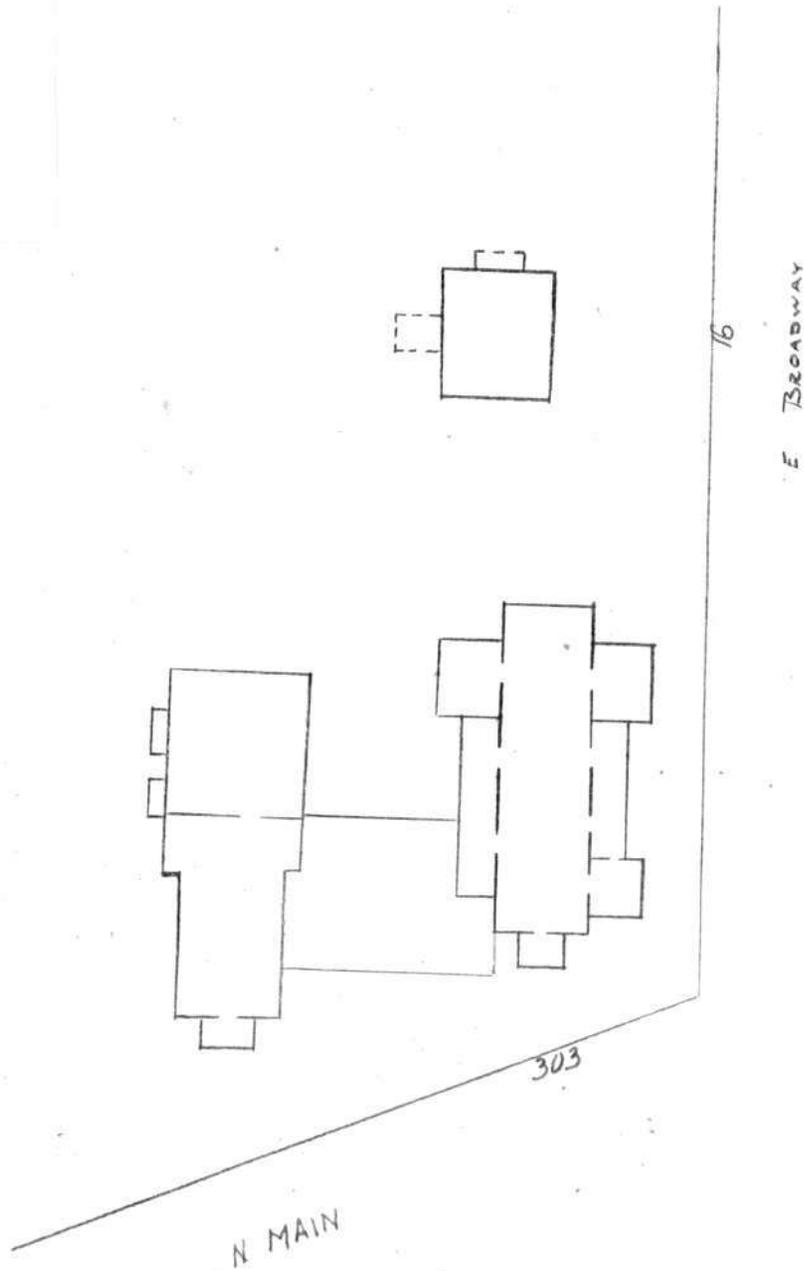
HA-1358

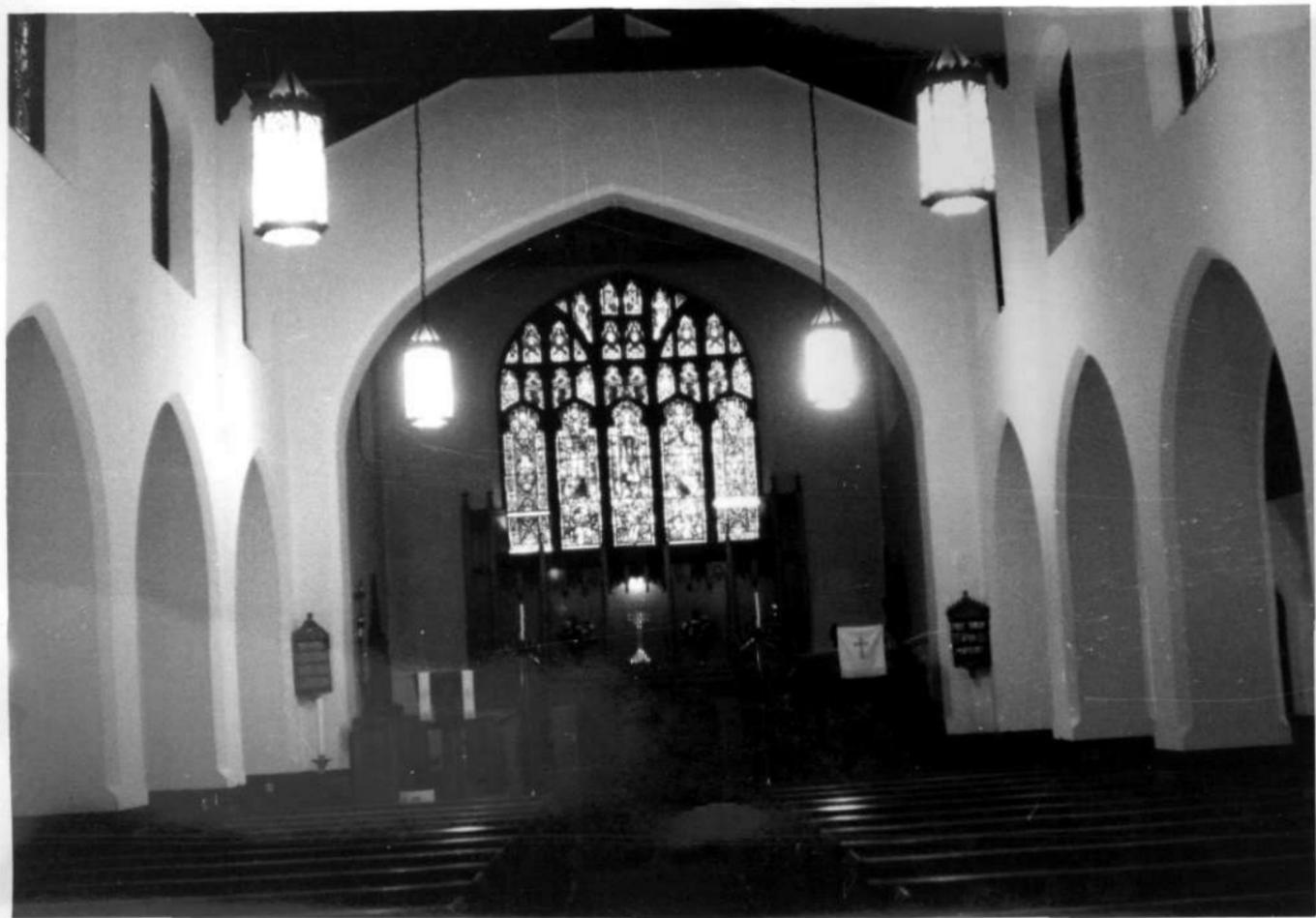
*Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Main St. & Broadway*

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Main & Broadway
Bel Air

HA-1358

1930 Sanborn Map





H.A. -1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel Air

nave, looking e. toward the Chancel

M. Larew, 1979



4A-1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

chairs against n. wall of chancel

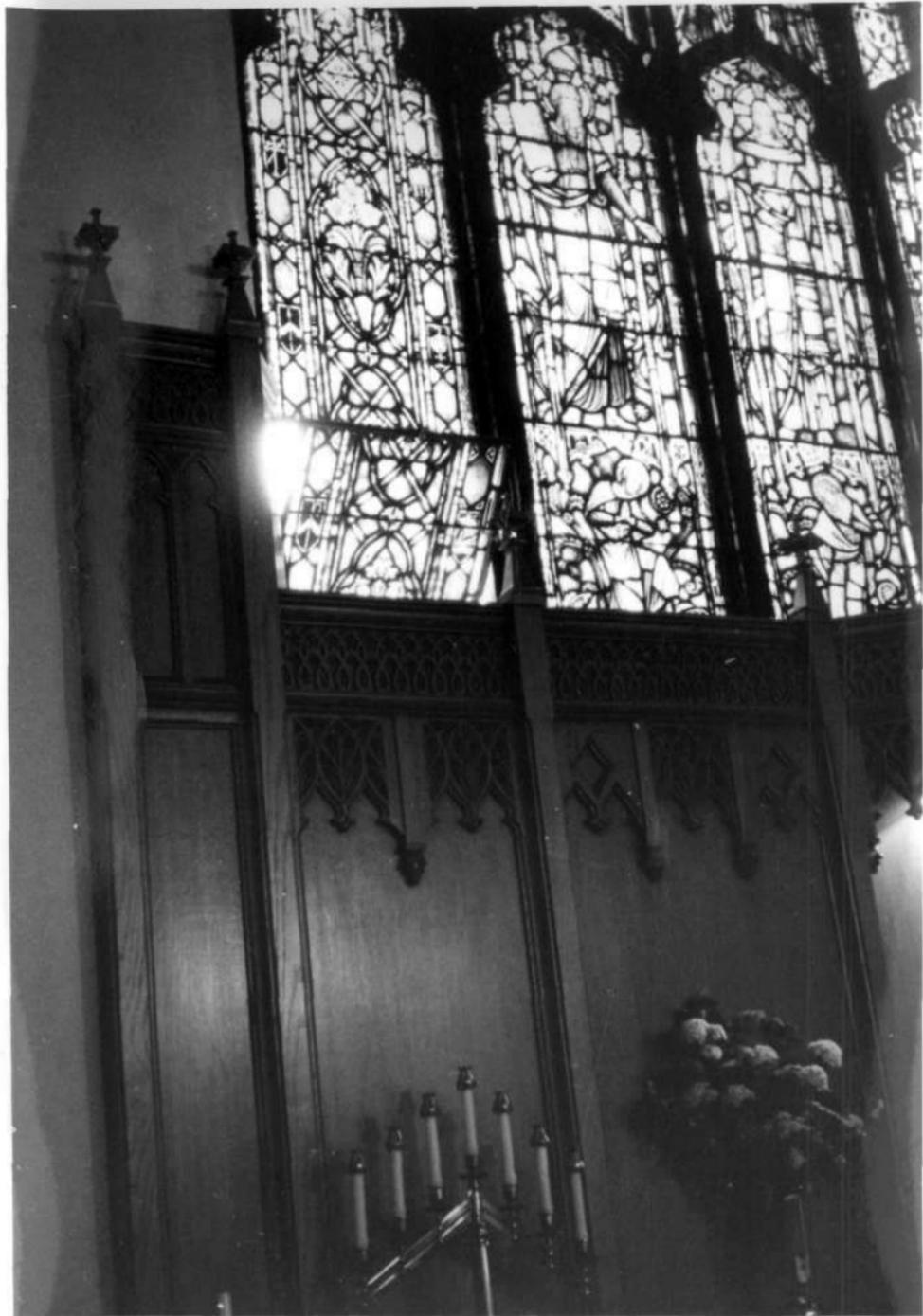
M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358

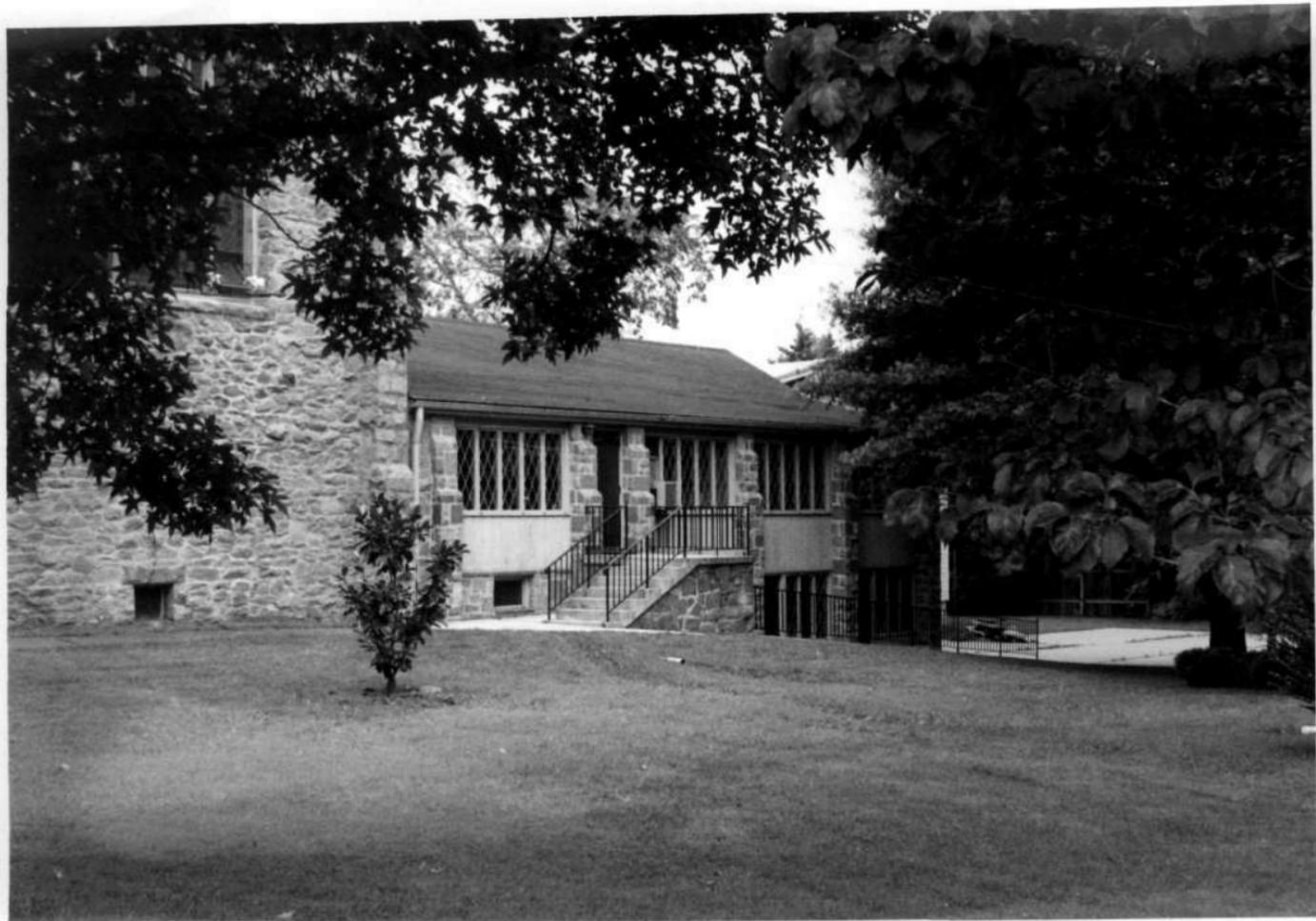
Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

oak pulpit, 1896, Rev. Johannes A. Certel
M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

detail of the new reredos, looking e.
M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel Air

e. elev. of Church & Connecting wing
M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358

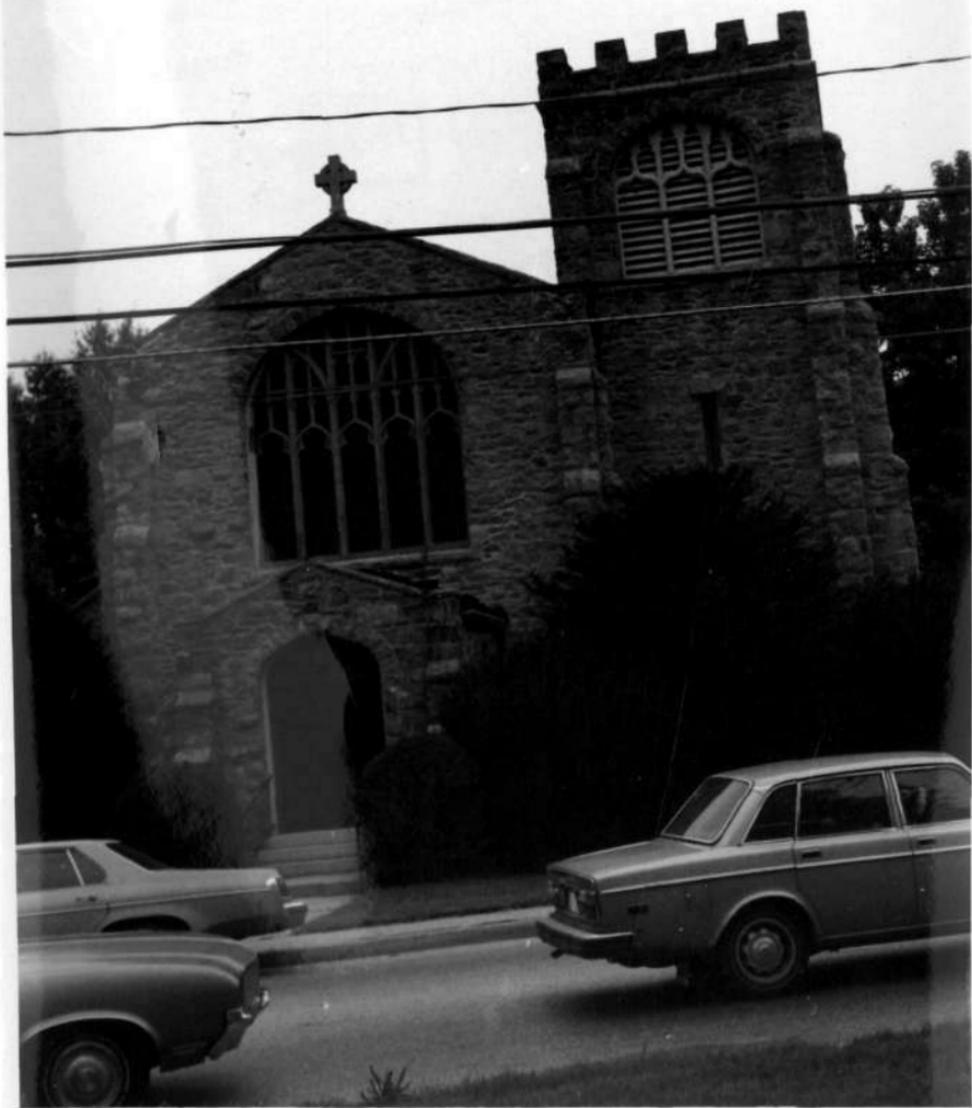
Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel Air

e. elev. of Church, showing sacristy to L.
M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel air

s. elev of church
M. Lareus, 1979



LA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway

Bel Air

w. elev. of Church

M. Larew, 1979



NA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel Air

L to R: s. elev. of Parish Hall, w. elev. of
Connecting wing

M. Larew, 1979



H 4 - 1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

n. elev. of Parish Hall, looking w.

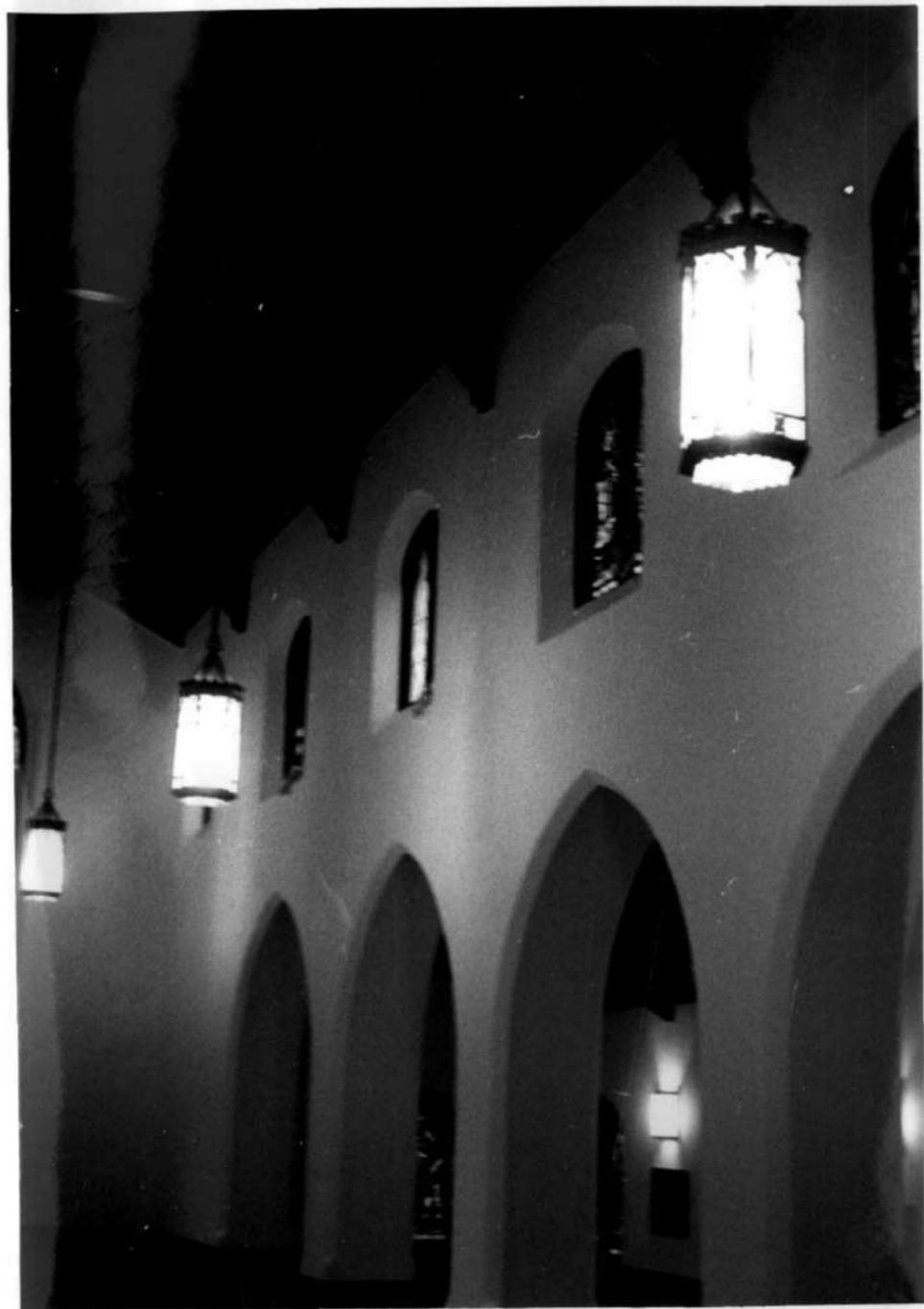
M. Larew, 1979



#A-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

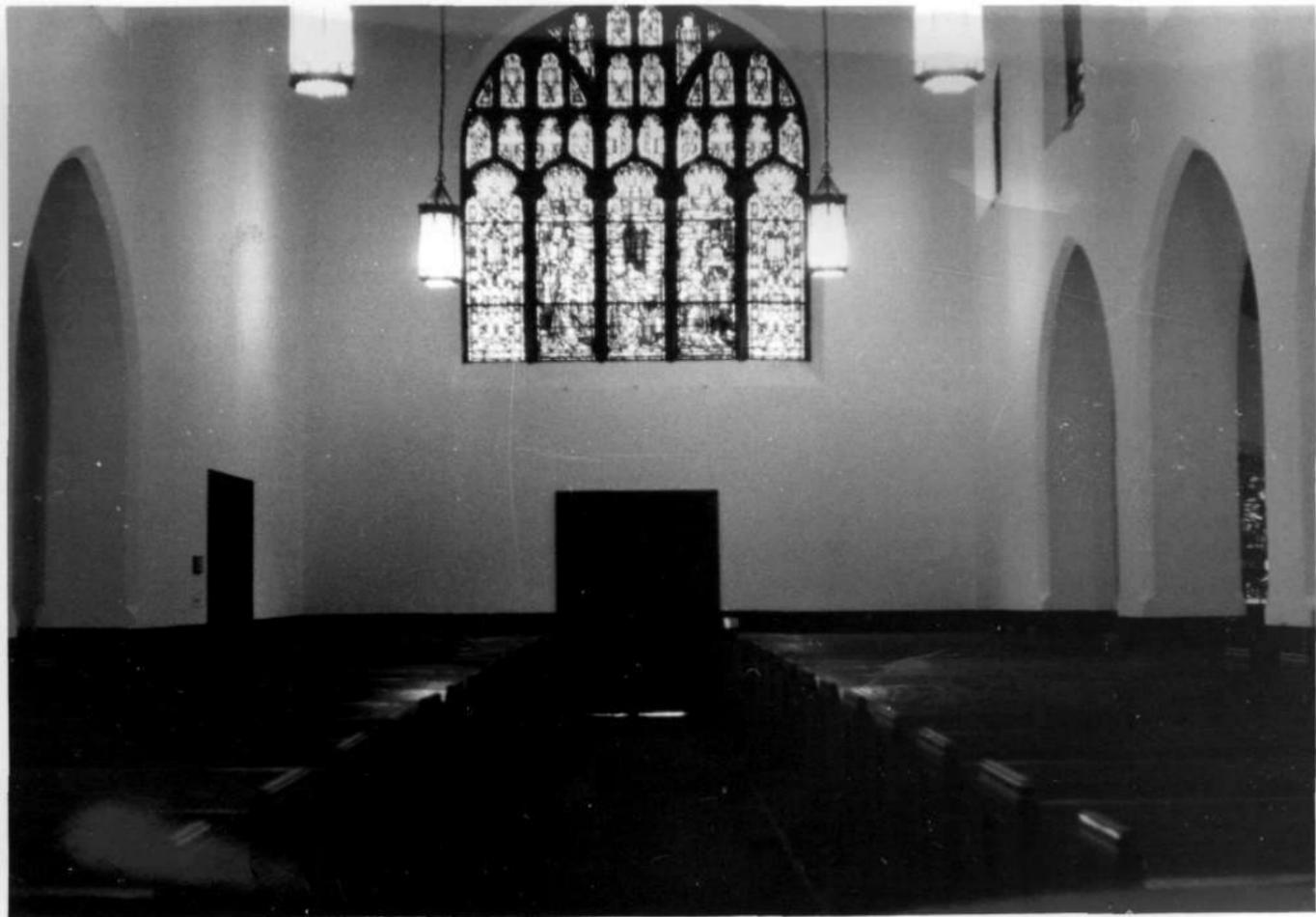
n to R entrance to Parish Hall +
connecting wing, looking e.
M. Larew, 1979



HA - 1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

clerestory windows + aisle arches, looking
N.W.

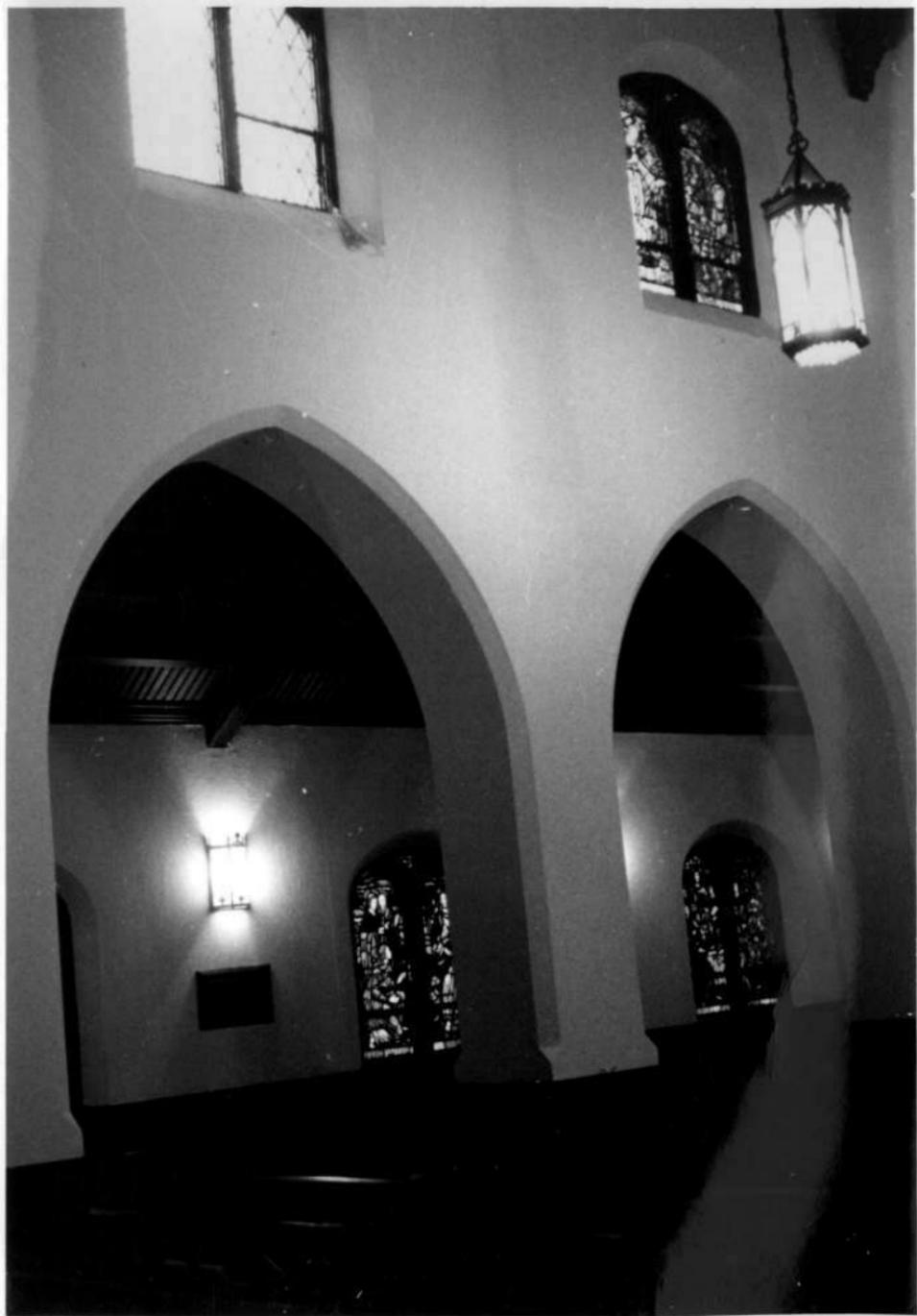
M. Larew, 1979



LA-1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Bel Air

nave looking west

M. Larcus, 1974



HA-1358 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main + Broadway
Belair

looking toward the south aisle
M. Larew, 1979

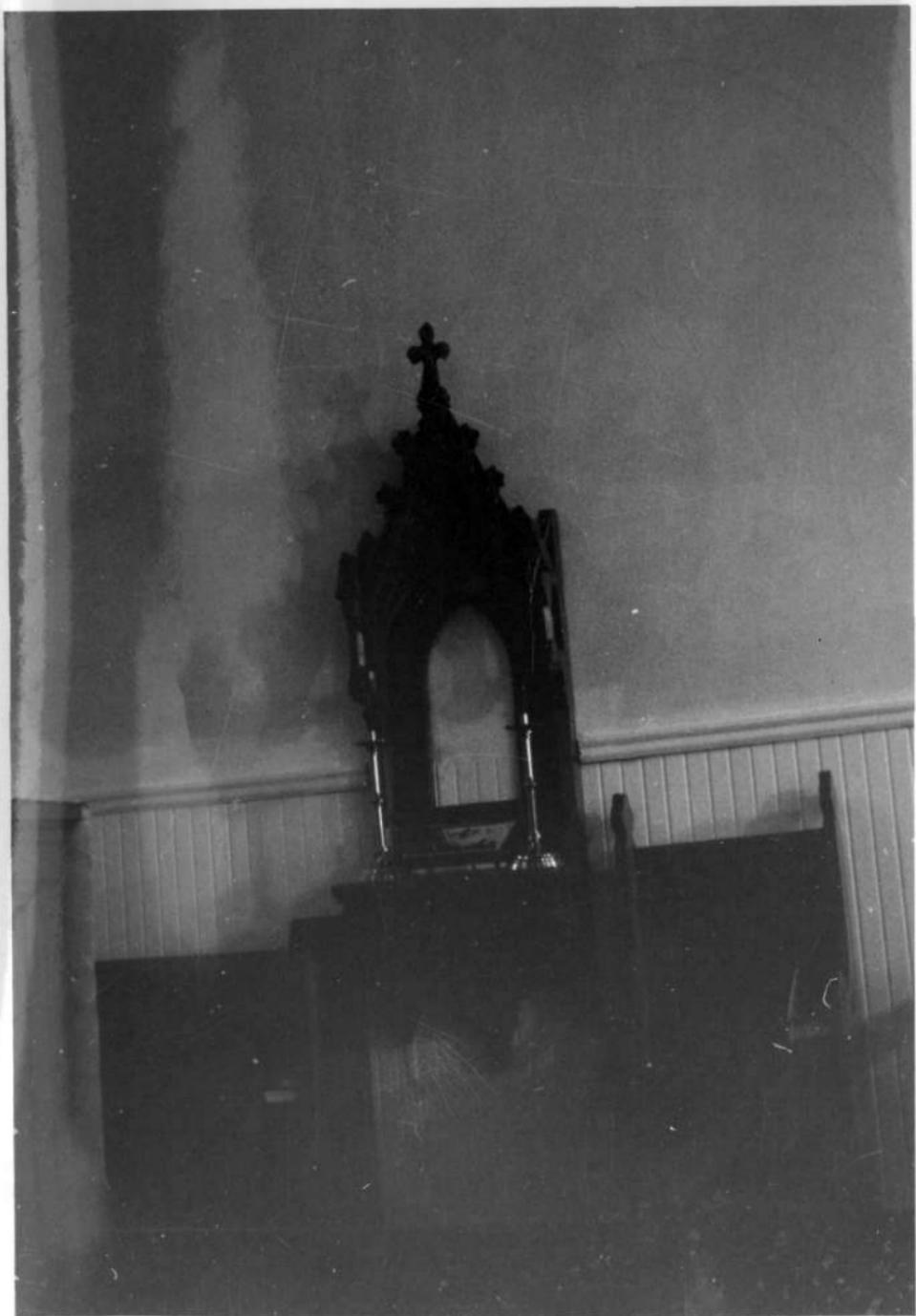


HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel Air

oak lectern, 1896, Rev. Johannes A. Oertel

M. Larew, 1979



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main &
Broadway, Bel Air

Credence table against s. wall, 1896,

Rev. Johannes A. Oertel

Mr. Larew, 1979



HA-1358

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Main & Broadway
Bel. air

n. elev. connecting wing & elev. of
Parish Hall, looking S.
M. Larew, 1919