NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Epiphany Chapel and Church House

other names Epiphany Episcopal Church; AA-1029

2. Location

street & number 1419 Odenton Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Odenton ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD County Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21113

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date 10-19-01

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying office/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

I hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

AA-1029

Epiphany Chapel and Church House
Name of Property

Anne Arundel County, Maryland
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property as yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1918

Significant Dates

1918

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Riggin Buckler, architect

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

AA-1029

Epiphany Chapel and Church House
Name of Property

Anne Arundel County, Maryland
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet) Odenton, MD quad

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	352200	4327600
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peter E. Kurtze
organization Maryland Historical Trust date August 2001
street & number 100 Community Place, 3rd floor telephone (410) 514-7649
city or town Crownsville state Maryland zip code 21032-2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Vestry of Epiphany Episcopal Church, c/o Mr. James Conboy, Senior Warden
street & number P. O. Box 110 telephone (410) 674-8819
city or town Odenton state MD zip code 21113

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Epiphany Chapel and Church House is a one-story gable-roofed frame building constructed in 1918. It is laid out on a cruciform plan and features decorative detailing in the Arts and Crafts style. The building exhibits a high degree of integrity, and retains many of its original furnishings.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The one-story frame cross-plan structure has a gable roof. The building is located on the south side of Odenton Road at its intersection with Morgan Road in the older section of Odenton, and is oriented with the principal facade facing west. The east-west portion of the church is slightly higher than the flanking north-south wings, signifying the importance of the east-west section which houses the narthex, nave and chancel areas of the church. A small gable-roofed vestibule wing extends from the facade (west elevation), covering the entrance to the narthex. A square two-story tower with a pyramidal roof extends from the south elevation of the church at the southeast end. This tower presumably functioned as the bell tower with its strategic location near the chancel. A narrow steeple, supporting a cross, rises from the roof at the juncture of the cross gables. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the roof line of the south wing.

The exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding. However, historic photographs show that the church was originally covered with board and batten siding and later with wood shingles. The roof which is currently covered with asphalt shingles was covered with wood shingles, according to the historic photos. Most of the windows are multi-paned casements with their original hardware. The nave of the church is lit by six, three-part stained glass windows: three on the north elevation and three on the south. A Gothic-arch stained glass window flanked by narrow rectangular stained glass windows are located on the east elevation of the chancel.

The principal entrance to the church is through the vestibule on the west elevation. Wood double doors with five horizontal panels each lead into the vestibule which in turn opens through another pair of paneled doors into a large, almost square hall or narthex. The interior walls and ceilings of this room and the nave are covered with thin wallboard panels secured by a grid of narrow wood battens. The board panels are painted white and contrast with the dark wood battens, a traditional wall and ceiling treatment of the Arts and Crafts period.

The narthex is divided from the nave by a series of wood, five horizontal panel folding doors. The narthex has a stair in the northwest corner which leads to a second floor. The square newel posts and balusters are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts period. A fireplace is located on the south wall of the narthex. Access to

the flanking wings of the church is from the narthex: to the north is an office, Sunday School room and bathrooms, and to the south is a large Sunday School room and a kitchen.

The narthex contains many pieces of Mission-Style furniture that are original to the church, including tables and chairs. The nave has a central aisle flanked by wooden pews.[1]

Also on the property is a recently constructed multipurpose building which, although it is compatible with the historic building in scale, form, and materials, does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

1 The foregoing description is taken from Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form AA-1029, prepared in 1989 by Donna Ware, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Epiphany Chapel and Church House is significant under Criterion A for its association with the mobilization for World War I. Constructed adjacent to Camp Meade [now Fort George G. Meade], a major training camp for troops bound for the front, the Chapel and Church House provided facilities for religious services and also accommodations for visitors to the camp, including soldiers and their families. It achieves significance at the state level as the only known World War I-era resource in Maryland that combined these functions. The building derives additional significance under Criterion C for its architectural character, reflecting the Arts and Crafts style in its simple form and massing, multi-paned casement windows, and the use of natural materials. Its design was an early work of the prominent Baltimore architect Riggin T. Buckler (1883-1955).

RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The Epiphany Episcopal Church was built in 1917-1919 as the Epiphany Chapel and Church House of St. Peter's Parish. Designed by a prominent Baltimore architect, Riggin T. Buckler, the church embodies the characteristics of the Arts and Crafts Style of architecture. It was built to replace St. Peter's Church which was located on Camp Meade property (now Fort George G. Meade). The arrangements for construction of a new chapel were made by the granddaughters of General George G. Meade, Margaret Buckingham and Isabel Freeman (sisters) of Washington D. C.

As the country mobilized for World War I, the War Department appointed an Army Camp Site Board to select cantonment areas for training the new National Army. The area near Odenton was attractive for several reasons. It was located equidistant between the urban centers of Washington and Baltimore, on the line of the newly-electrified Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad. It appeared feasible to assemble the 19,000 acres which the Board had estimated would be necessary for the various functions of the camp; a previous plan to create a major urban center in the area had not materialized, and the land remained in agricultural use or undeveloped. The terrain was appropriate for the purpose, water supplies were adequate, and electricity could be furnished from the railroad's existing transmission lines.

Construction started July 2, 1917. In 5-1/2 months, 1,460 buildings capable of housing more than 42,000 men had been erected at a cost of $15,600,000. The camp opened on September 15, 1917, and received some 25,000 troops within four days.

The first phase of land acquisition encompassed approximately 9,400 acres, and resulted in the displacement of numerous farm families. In addition, the camp surrounded St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and General Meade's granddaughters promptly began making arrangements to build a chapel just outside the boundaries of the base. Several sites were considered; the property that was chosen amounted to one acre and had an old blacksmith shop on it. General Meade's granddaughters, parishioners of Epiphany Episcopal

Church, Washington, made a major contribution toward the construction and furnishing of the project, with the understanding that it would be called Epiphany Chapel. The land was acquired from the Watts family in 1917. Construction began in the Spring of 1918, and the building was finished in 60 days. The Baltimore Sun announced the opening:

> The new Episcopal Chapel at Odenton, which has been built for the benefit of the soldiers of the cantonment, will be opened tomorrow morning . . .
>
> The church, which is in the form of a cross, will serve a twofold purpose. It will minister to the spiritual, mental, and bodily needs of the men. There is in the building a fine dormitory, which will provide sleeping quarters for about 50 persons. Many of the male visitors to this camp who whis to remain overnight on Saturdays or Sundays, instead of going all the way to Baltimore or Washington for hotel accommodations, will be taken care of at this dormitory. There will be social and recreational rooms for the soldiers and their friends. Games have been installed in these rooms, as have pianos. Victrolas and other musical devices and baths have been installed (Sun, May 23, 1918).

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Montgomery, professor of the Old Testament at the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and professor of archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, officiated at the opening. The formal consecration took place on June 3, 1918, with Bishop Murray of Maryland, Bishops Rhinelander and Garland of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Harding of Washington all present. Several dignitaries attended the ceremony, including Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, the sponsor of legislation that made the "Star Spangled Banner" our National Anthem. Miss Anna M. Meade and Major P. F. Meade, daughter and nephew of General George G. Meade, presented the church with the General's sword and portrait.

A joint effort of the Episcopal dioceses of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, the chapel and church house welcomed members of all denominations. Its mission was to be a "home away from home" for military personnel on their way to the front and for visiting families. It provided not only a sanctuary, but also domestic space: a living room with a fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and bedrooms upstairs. Five army chaplains from Camp Meade celebrated religious services, offered counseling, and organized social activities for the soldiers and their visiting families.

The building's design was the work of architect Riggin T. Buckler (1883-1955) who clothed its unique combination of functions in a simple and straightforward expression of the Arts and Crafts Style. Epiphany Chapel and Church House was an early project in Buckler's career, and presaged his emergence as one of Baltimore's most prominent architects. He reportedly accepted no fee for his work at Epiphany.

Born in Baltimore, the son of Dr. & Mrs. Riggin Buckler, he attended the Marston School, Ruxton, and graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1904. Buckler received a degree in architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and continued his studies at the Sorbonne, Paris. He worked in the offices of McKim, Mead & White from 1908 to March, 1910, after which he began his architectural practice, and became

a member of the AIA in 1919. In 1921, he founded the firm of Buckler & Fenhagen in partnership with George Corner Fenhagen. Early in its history, Buckler & Fenhagen achieved celebrity by winning two important design competitions, for the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (1922) and the Baltimore City College (1924). Other projects of the firm include Shriver Hall of Johns Hopkins University; Samuel Ready School; Mount Wilson State Hospital; Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown; a new wing at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Arlington (Virginia) Community Hospital; St. Mary's Academy, Alexandria, Virginia; Reformatory for Males, Breathedsville, Maryland. Buckler was a close friend of Dr. Victor Cullen, and the firm designed several of the tuberculosis sanatoria in Maryland, including those at Henryton, Mount Wilson, Pine Bluff, and Sabillasville. He died at his home on Woodbrook Lane, April 27, 1955.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

Archives, Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, 4 East University Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland 21218.

Hammond, Dorothy. Research notes.

Heritage Times: Special Edition. Odenton Heritage Society, Inc., n. d.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

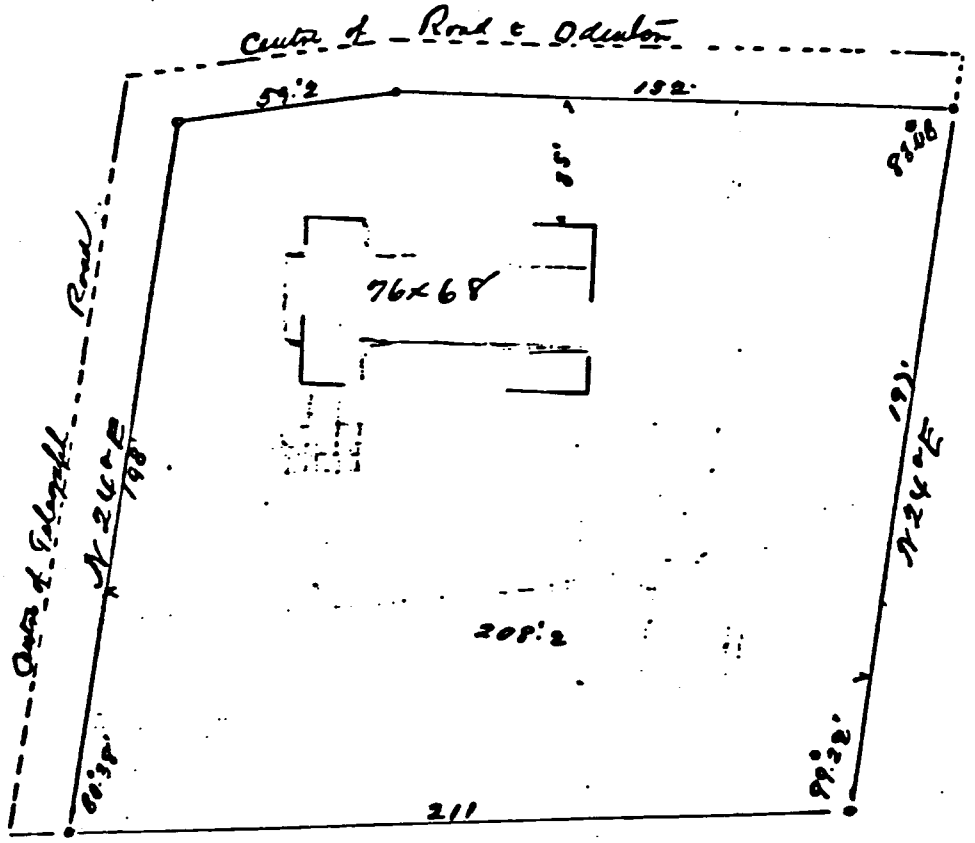
O'Malley, Catherine L. Odenton: The Town a Railroad Built. Annapolis and St. Michaels, Maryland, 1973.

10. Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description: Boundaries of the nominated property are described on the attached plat entitled "Plat of Odenton Chapel Lot" (source: Maryland Diocesan Archives, Baltimore, Maryland).

Boundary Justification: The nominated property comprises the land historically associated with the resource, and encompasses the church within its immediate setting.

Property Plat

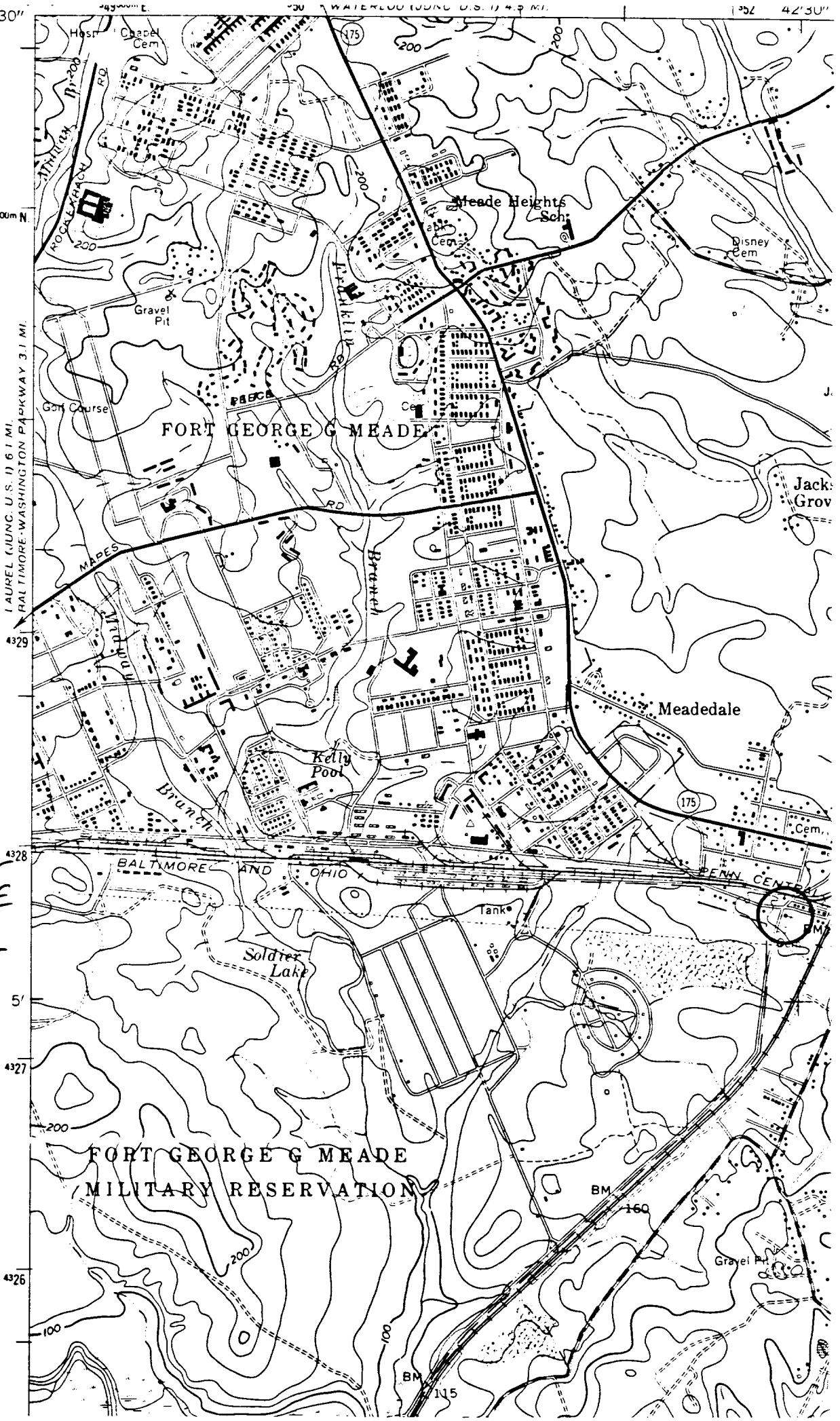


Plat
of
Odenton Chapel
Lot

THOS. H. DISNEY,
Engineer and Surveyor
210 E. Lexington St

MARYLAND DIOCESAN
ARCHIVES

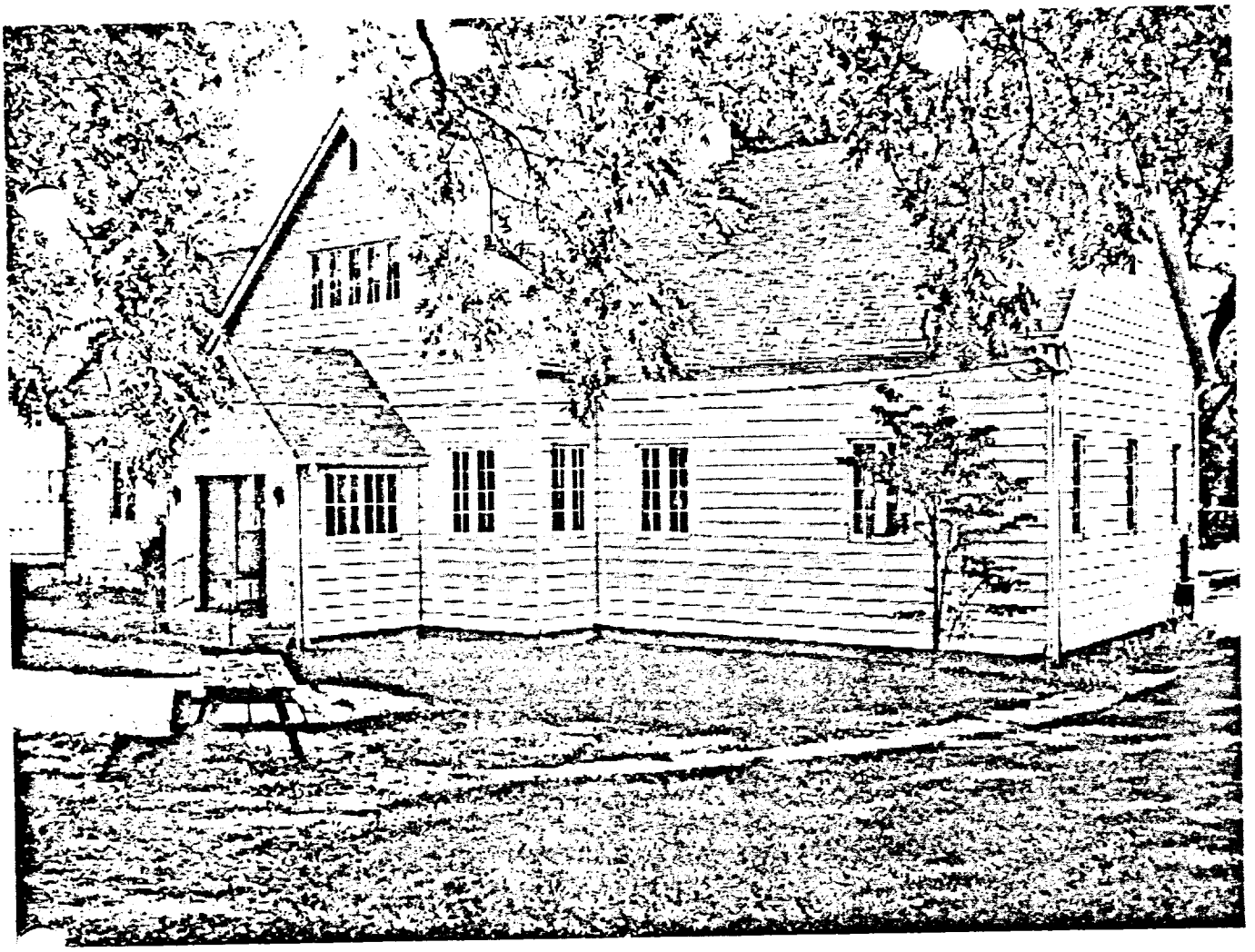
Odenton Quad



AA-1029
EPIPHANY CHAPEL
& CHURCH HOUSE
ANNE ARUNDEL
COUNTY, MD

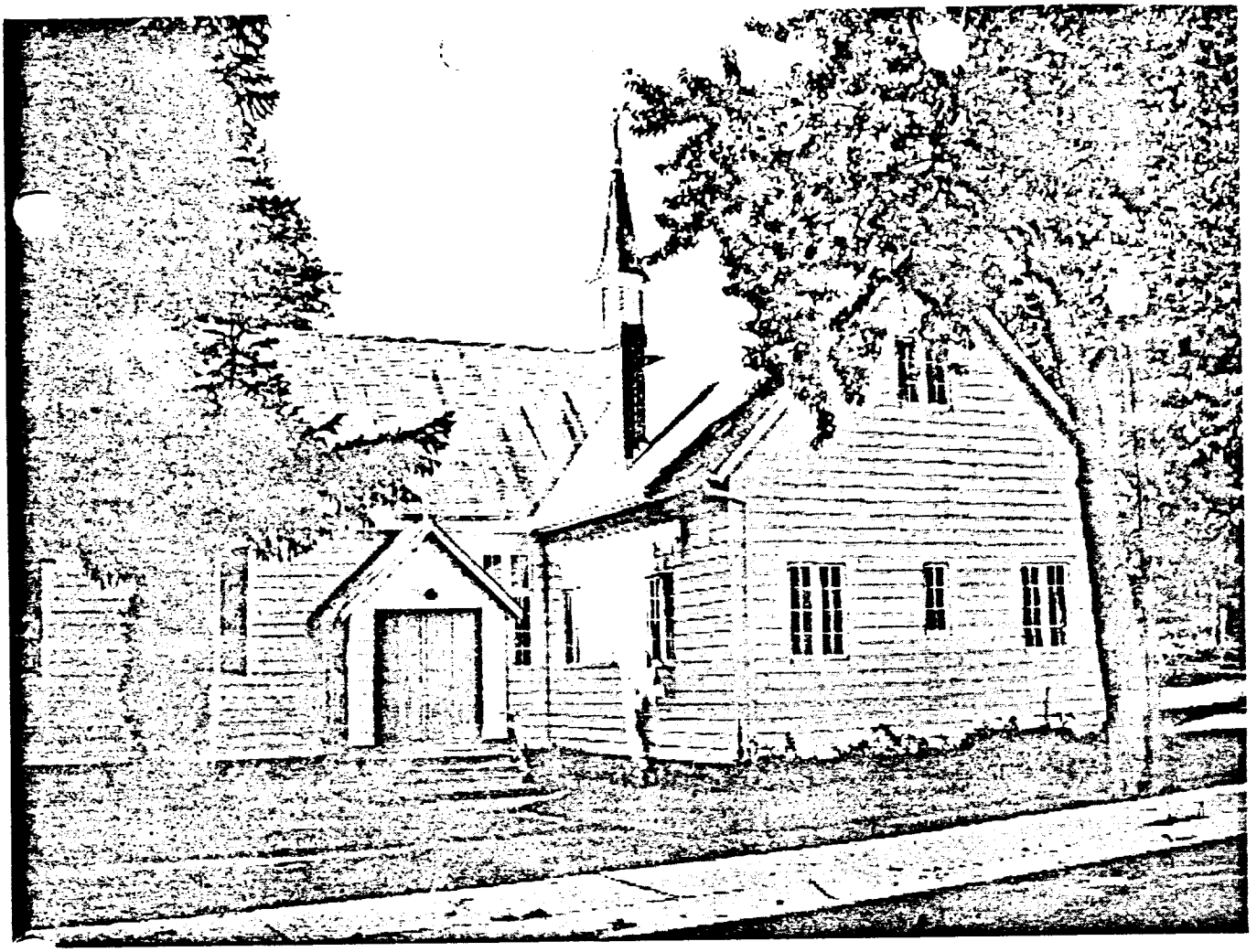
18-352200-
4327600

AA-1029



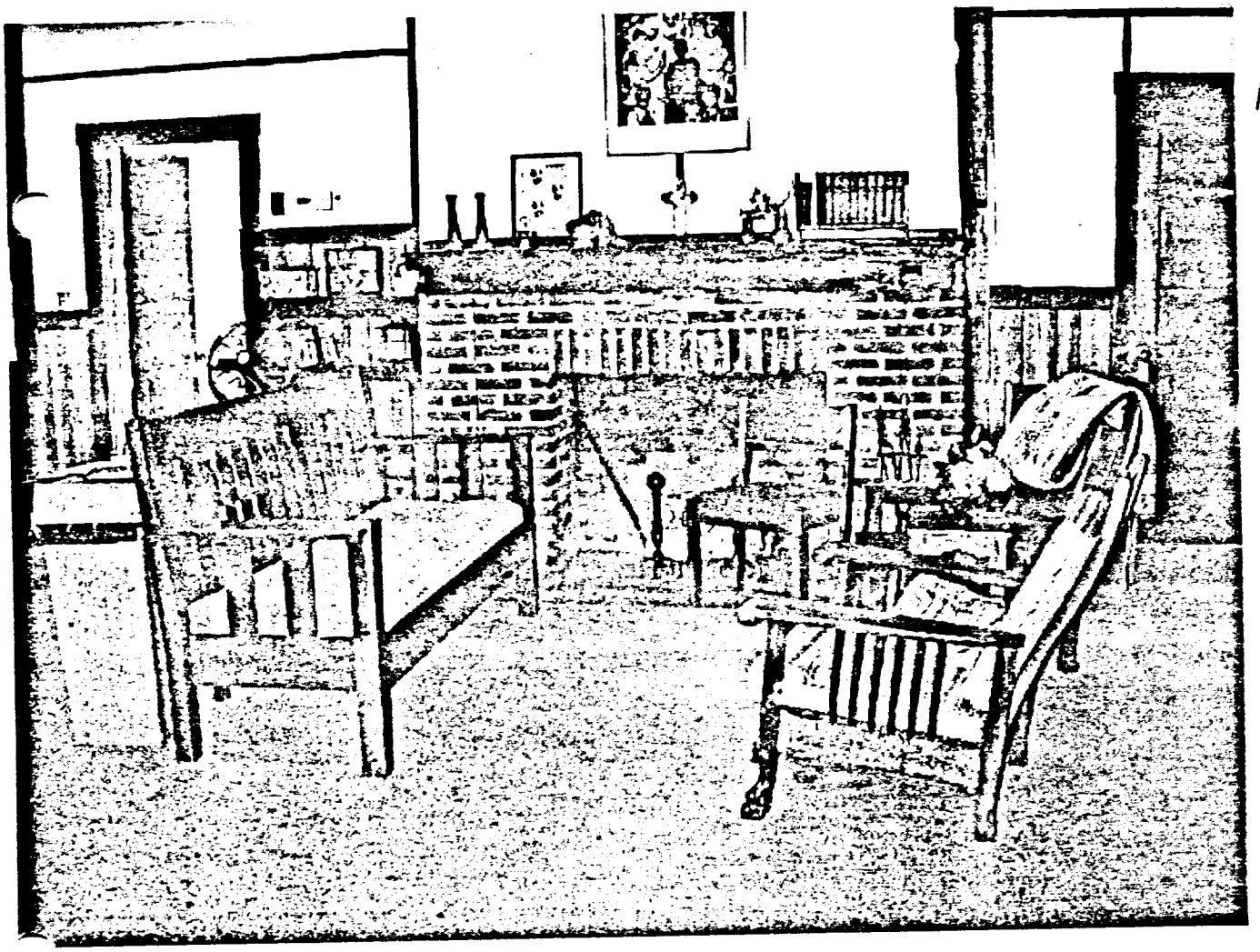
View from Southwest

AA-1029



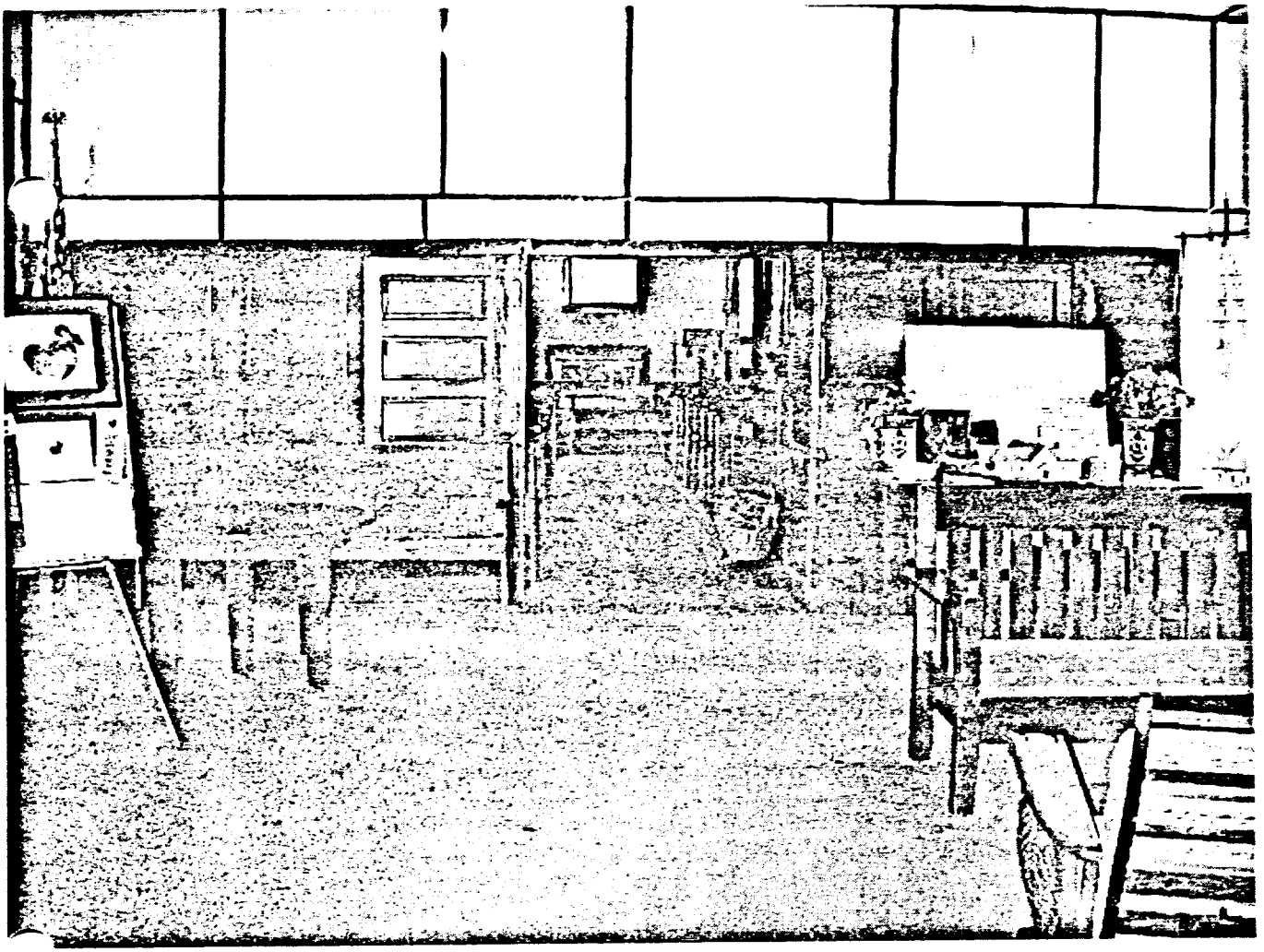
view from north

AA-1029



narthex, facing South

AA-1029



narthex, facing east

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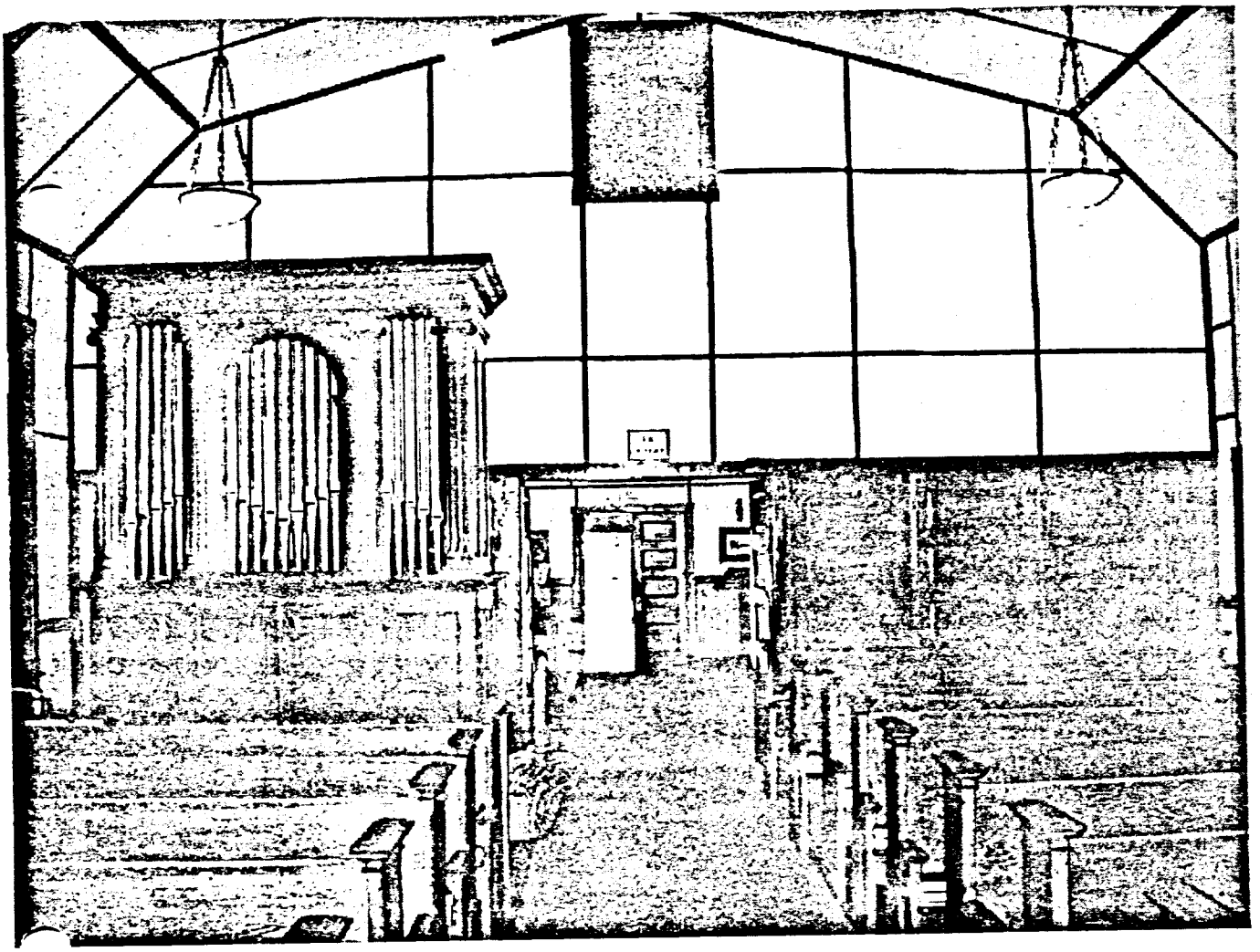
nave, facing east

AA-1029



nave, facing west

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windows in S. wall of nave

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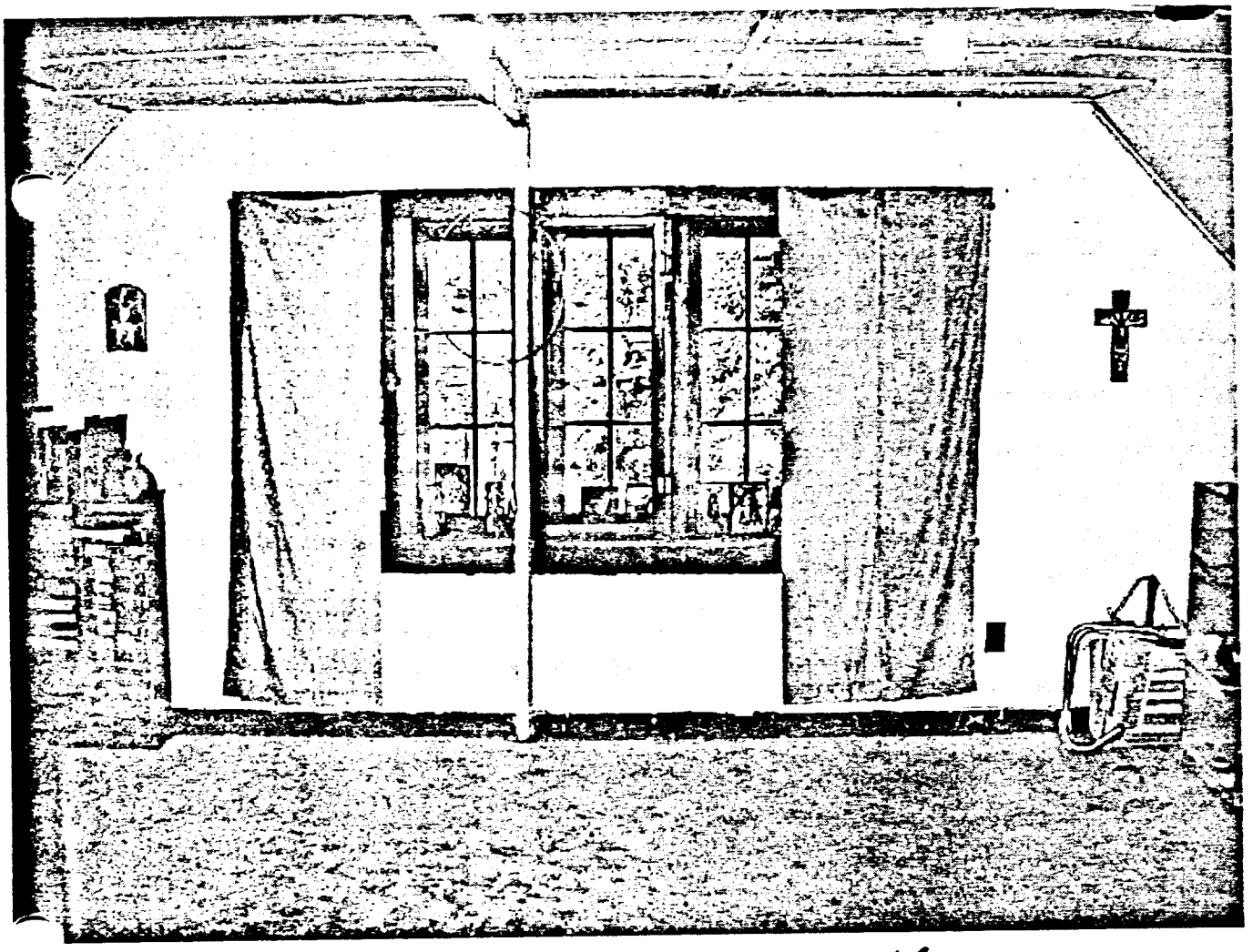

dormitory room above narthex

Survey No. AA-1029

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Epiphany Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number Odenton and Morgan Roads ___ not for publication

city, town Odenton ___ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	_X_ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	___ not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number folio

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-1029

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_x_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

See attached.

7. Description

Epiphany Episcopal Church, built in 1917-1918, is an Arts and Crafts Style frame church constructed on a cross-plan. It is located on the south side of Odenton Road at its intersection with Morgan Road in the older section of Odenton (see AA-869 Odenton Survey District). It is oriented with the principal facade facing west.

The one-story frame cross-plan structure has a gable roof. The east-west portion of the church is slightly higher than the flanking north-south wings, signifying the importance of the east-west section which houses the narthex, nave and chancel areas of the church. A small gable-roof vestibule wing extends from the facade (west elevation), covering the entrance to the narthex. A square two-story tower with a pyramidal roof extends from the south elevation of the church at the southeast end. This tower presumably functioned as the bell tower with its strategic location near the chancel. A narrow steeple, supporting a cross, rises from the roof at the juncture of the cross gables. An interior brick chimney with a corbeled cap pierces the roof line of the south wing.

The exterior walls are covered with aluminum siding. However, historic photographs, (dates unknown), in the possession of the church, show that the church was originally covered with board and batten siding and later with wood shingles. The roof which is currently covered with asphalt shingles was covered with wood shingles, according to the historic photos. Most of the windows are multi-paned casements with their original hardware. The nave of the church is lit by six, three-part stained glass windows: three on the north elevation and three on the south. A Gothic-arch stained glass window flanked by narrow rectangular stained glass windows are located on the east elevation of
the chancel.

The principal entrance to the church is through the vestibule on the west elevation. Wood double doors with five horizontal panels each lead into the vestibule which in turn opens through another pair of paneled doors into a large, almost square hall or narthex. The interior walls and ceilings of this room and the sanctuary are covered with thin wall board or paper panels secured by a grid of narrow wood nailer strips. The board panels are white and contrast with the dark wood nailer strips, a traditional wall and ceiling treatment of the Arts and Crafts period.

The narthex is divided from the sanctuary area by a series of wood, five horizontal panel, folding doors. The narthex has a stair in the northwest corner which leads to a second floor. The square newel posts and balusters are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts period. A fireplace (now covered with a bookcase). is located on the south wall of the narthex. Access to the flanking wings of the church is from the narthex: to the north is an office, Sunday School room

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and bathrooms, and to the south is a large Sunday School room and a kitchen.

The narthex contains many pieces of Mission-Style furniture that are original to the church, including tables and chairs. Some are said to be signed Gustav Stickley pieces.

The sanctuary (nave and chancel) is arranged on a central aisle plan, flanked by wooden pews.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-1029

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1917–1918 **Builder/Architect** Riggin T. Buckler

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B __C __D
and/or
Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state __local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See attached.

8. **Significance**

The Epiphany Episcopal Church was built in 1917-1918 as the Epiphany Chapel and Church House of the St. Peter's Parish. Designed by a prominent Baltimore architect, Riggin T. Buckler, the church embodies the characteristics of the Arts and Crafts Style of architecture. It was built to replace St. Peter's Church which was located on Camp Meade property (now Fort Meade). The arrangements for construction of a new chapel were made by the granddaughters of General George G. Meade. They were Margaret Buckingham and Isabel Freeman (sisters) of Washington D. C.

The land at the present site was acquired from the Watts family in 1917. Construction began in the spring of 1918. Several dignitaries attended the dedication ceremony, including Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, the sponsor of legislation that made the "Star Spangled Banner" our National Anthem. Miss Anna M. Meade and Major P. F. Meade, daughter and nephew of Gen. George G. Meade presented the church with Gen. Meade's sword and a picture of the General. These were hung over the fireplace in the narthex: the picture is still there, however the sword was stolen in 1966. A photograph of General Robert E. Lee was given to the church at a later date -- it also hangs in the narthex.

The chapel was built as an inter-denominational church for the men and women serving military duty during World War I at the nearby Camp Meade. It was originally under the charge of he Camp Commander and provided office space for five military chaplains. It also housed visiting families of soldiers based at Camp/Fort Meade.

The Epiphany Episcopal Church is significant not only for its architecture, as a good example of the Arts and Crafts Style, but for its association with the historical development of Fort Meade and the Meade family. It is also important for its association with the development of Odenton which saw its most dramatic period of growth in the first two decades of the 20th century.

9. **Bibliography**

O'Malley, Catherine L. **Odenton: The Town a Railroad Built**. Annapolis and St. Michaels, Maryland: 1973.

Hammond, Dorothy. Research notes.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-1029

see attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Odenton Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Ware, Historic Sites Planner

organization Anne Arundel County Planning & Zoning date 1989

street & number telephone

city or town state

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
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PS-2746