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

Property/District Name: _ Camp Chapel Methodist Church ___ Survey Number:_ BA254_____

Project: _Honeygo Boulevard Extension, Baltimore County_____
Agency: __COE_____

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

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended __X___

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

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

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

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:____Project Review and Compliance Files_____

Prepared by:_Kimberly Abe, Baltimore County Preservation Landmarks Commission_____

_____Anne E. Bruder_____ __November 17, 1999_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

_____ _____12/7/99_____
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. BA-254

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

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

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

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

____ Unknown Period (___ prehistoric ___ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

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

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

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

Maryland Historical Trust/ National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

BA 254
MHT Inventory No.

0302545508
MHT Computer No.

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: Camp Chapel (a) Old, (b) New

other names:

2. Location

street & number: 5000 East Joppa Road ☐ not for publication

city, town: Perry Hall ☒ vicinity

state: MD code: MD county: Baltimore code: 005 zip code: 21128

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property: Contributing	Noncontributing	
☒ private	☒ building(s)	2	2	buildings
☐ public-local	☐ district			sites
☐ public-State	☐ site			structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure			objects
	☐ object	2	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: ☐

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. OWNERSHIP

☐ See Continuation Sheet

Camp Chapel United Methodist Church

Trustees of Camp Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church

of Chase Circuit

5. RESERVED (leave this space blank)

submit completed applications to:

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

6. Function or Use

MHT Inventory No.: BA 254

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious structure/ church Funerary/cemetery

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/church-Funerary/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

a. No style
b. Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation a. stone b. stone
walls stucco brick
roof
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

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

OLD CHURCH

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

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

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

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

[X] See continuation sheet

For GENERAL DESCRIPTION, see continuation sheets.

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

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

NEW CHURCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

door in this wing.

FELLOWSHIP HALL

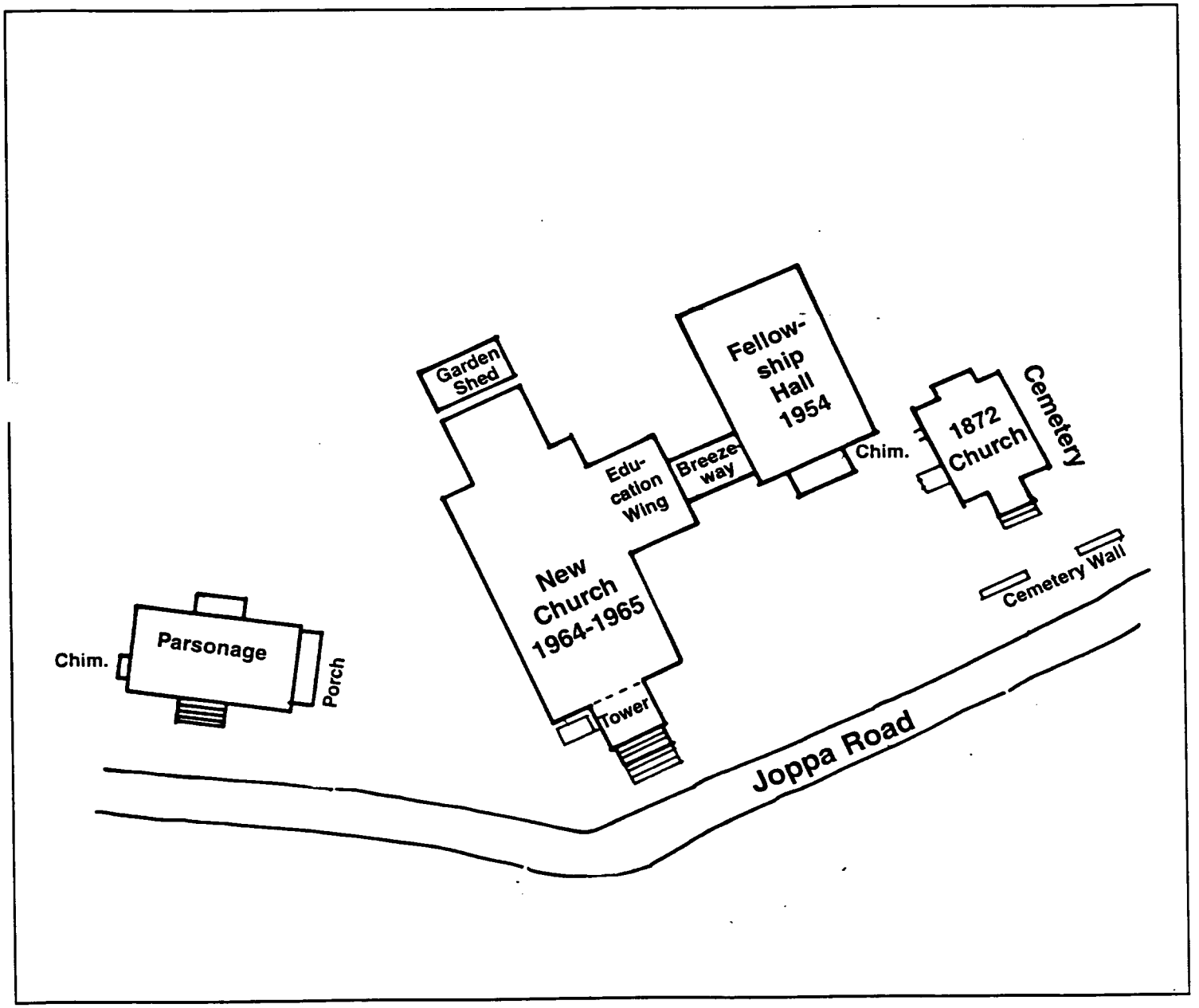
The Fellowship Hall, a non-contributing resource, is one-story, flat-roofed, brick building in functional style. It is linked to the new church by an open breezeway. The hall bears a 1954 datestone. Entrance is via a one bay open portico supported by iron posts. A variety of windows, some in clusters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

PARSONAGE

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

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

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



Functional Plan
Camp Chapel Complex

8. Statement of Significance MHT Inventory No.: BA 254

the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☐ local

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Religion	a. 1872-1965	
Architecture	b. 1965-1998	

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
a. Unknown - 1872
b. J. Prentice Browne - 1963-65

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

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

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

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

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES:

1. Anonymous [William Williams] "History of Camp Chapel Goes Back to the Beginnings of Methodism in Maryland," Jeffersonian, Towson, September 6, 1946.

2. "Camp Chapel Will Introduce Plans for New Church at 150th Anniversary Fete," Jeffersonian, September 27, 1963.

. Anonymous - "History of Camp Chapel," Jeffersonian, September 6, 1946.

4. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 125: 338, Maryland State ARchieves, Annapolis.

5. "Camp Chapel Will Introduce", Jeffersonian, September 27, 1963.

6. Robert Hooper, typescript, ca. 1930, in Baltimore County Historical Society, s.v., "Camp Chapel".

7. Laws of Maryland Acts of 1844, Chapter 188.

8. Baltimore City Deeds, AWB 356: 60.

9. Hooper MS., ca. 1930.

10. "Camp Chapel Methodist Church, 150th Anniversary, September 1813 - September 1963, program, unpaged.

11. "Camp Chapel will Introduce Plan."

12. "Camp Chapel Methodist to Open New Building," Belair Road Booster, May 6, 1965

13. Loni Ingraham, "Five Hits Chapel," Towson Times, August __,1983.

HISTORIC CONTEX:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial-Urban Dominance

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Religion

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Suburban

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

Known Design Source: a. Old Chapel - Unknown

b. New Church - J. Prentice Browne

9. Major Bibliographical References MHT Inventory No.: BA 254

"Camp Chapel Methodist Church, 150th anniversary, September 1813 - September 1963," program, unpaged, (Perry Hall, Md., 1963).

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (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

Specify repository: Baltimore County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.85

USGS quad White Marsh, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Three Parcels on northside of Joppa Road forming slightly irregular figure, Tax Map 72, Grid II, Parcels P86 and P1195, P1196.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is a fairly small parcel, no need to trim the boundaries.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McGrain, County Historian
organization Office of Planning date November 17, 1998
street & number 401 Bosley Avenue telephone 410-887-3495
city or town Towson state MD zip code 21204

CAMP CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH BA 254

Camp Chapel Church

Greenhouse

Landing Strip

Trailer Park

Loreley

Gunpow

Honeydo Run

White Marsh

White Marsh Station

Whitemarsh Run

Windlass Run

Drive-in Theater

BIRD R

GOLDEN RING 4.1 MI. BALTIMORE 12 MI.

(MIDDLE RIVER) 5762 IV SW

POPLAR 2 MI. BALTIMORE 12 MI.

25'

CHASE 3 MI. HAREWOOD 4.4 MI.

1379000m.E.

SCALE 1:24000

1 MILE

7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Heavy-duty

Medium-duty

Intersta

MARYLAND

QUAORANGLE LOCATION

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

0302545308

Form 10-445
(5-62)

1. STATE Maryland
COUNTY Baltimore
TOWN Perry Hall VICINITY Dist. XI
STREET NO. Joppa Road
5000 East Joppa Road
ORIGINAL OWNER
ORIGINAL USE
PRESENT OWNER
PRESENT USE
WALL CONSTRUCTION
NO. OF STORIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY BA-~~255~~ 254

2. NAME Camp Chapel

DATE OR PERIOD 1807
STYLE
ARCHITECT
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

Old frame house, stuccoed, on one acre of ground donated by General Ridgely of Hampton. Mr. Gough of Perry Hall, advanced the money to build the Chapel and named it Camp Meeting Chapel. It was replaced in 1872 by the present Camp Chapel (Methodist).

(second HABS report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
March 20, 1968

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE