

First Presbyterian Church
IOOF Lodge
21 E. Pennsylvania Avenue
Bel Air
Private

One of Bel Air's most distinctive buildings, and its only structure on the National Register of Historic Sites, this building was built in 1852 to house the new Presbyterian Church. It is Bel Air's earliest buildings designed in a National Style and is Harford County's only Greek Temple form. After the Presbyterians built their new Gothic Revival Church on North Main Street in 1881, they leased their old church to the Odd Fellows Lodge.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

HA-235

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Harford
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Odd Fellows Lodge

AND/OR HISTORIC:
First Presbyterian Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
21 Pennsylvania Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Bel Air

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24 COUNTY: Harford CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>fraternal</u> <u>lodge</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Land: First Presbyterian Church of Bel Air
Building: Odd Fellows Lodge

STREET AND NUMBER:
(church) Main & Broadway (lodge) 21 Penna. Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Bel Air

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Clerk of the Court of Harford County

STREET AND NUMBER:
Harford County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:
Bel Air

STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland
COUNTY: Harford
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original First Presbyterian Church of Bel Air, now the Odd Fellows Lodge, is a Greek temple of the Doric order, with a four column portico rendered in wood on its principal facade, facing north on Pennsylvania Avenue. Four bays, of brick laid in common bond, form the hall or former sanctuary behind the portico, reminiscent of the single space or naos of a Greek temple. The whole temple form here is above a high basement or ground storey. The portico is slightly narrower than the brick structure, the resulting offset terminating the entablature of the portico. Conspicuously absent from the frieze are the triglyphs of the Greek Doric order; they may have been omitted on this structure as an economy measure, or they may have been removed in a simplifying repair. The cornice above the brick walls consists of several courses of corbeled brick.

Of the four windows on either side, only those in the northerly bay (closest to the street) remain their original length, and retain, in all probability, their original twelve over twelve sash. Examination of the brickwork reveals that all other windows have had their sills raised about three feet, necessitating the installation of shorter sash, the upper ones divided into diamond-shaped panes.

Another detail of later remodeling is the generous roof overhang along the east and west sides, with exposed rafter ends. A joint may be seen in the crown mounding of the portico, further suggesting that this overhang is a later addition.

The principal entrance is within the portico, and is enframed in a simplified Greek motif of pilasters supporting an entablature. The double, paneled doors are probably the originals. An entrance to the ground storey is beyond an arch in the portico foundation, directly under the principal entrance.

A single, tall spacious room occupies three of the four bays of this temple, once the church sanctuary. Its floor is about three feet above the portico floor. The fourth or northerly bay contains an entrance vestibule, its floor on the portico level; flanking the vestibule are staircases, down to the ground floor, up to a balcony above, and up to the former sanctuary floor.

The balcony has been enclosed with a modern partition, but its paneled rail and stepped rises remain in place, as does ancient Ingrain carpeting with folded paper under-padding. Likewise, the vestibule and staircases have been partitioned from the former sanctuary, with wainscotting of ca. 1880-1900, matching the wainscot with surrounds the hall or former sanctuary.

(See continuation sheet No. 1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	Maryland	
COUNTY	Harford NA-238	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE

(Number all entries)

Odd Fellows Lodge

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

The raised sills of the side windows were previously noted. Comparing them to the windows of original length, it is apparent that the original windows would have extended to the floor of the sanctuary, not a typical condition for the church. An initial conjecture, to suggest further research, is that the floor of the sanctuary was raised to create a more spacious ground storey, and that originally the present vestibule was merely space under an open gallery, with a taller sanctuary beyond. To further substantiate this initial conjecture, a motif on the south wall, which once enframed the pulpit, consisting of pilasters supporting an entablature and recalling the similar motif enframing the front entrance, is entirely too short for a proper Greek order, but an additional three feet in length at the bottom would create proper proportions.

Centered in the sanctuary ceiling is a large ornamental plaster medallion, probably a surround intended for a large chandelier.

The entire ground storey is refinished with modern materials, which prevent an investigation of an original lower ceiling height.

The structure measures, approximately, 32 by 45 feet, exclusive of the front portico which is approximately 6 feet wide.

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

NA-23?

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1852

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | lasophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itorian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harford County has only one structure which positively can be placed in the mainstream of the Greek Revival style: the original First Presbyterian Church in Bel Air, now the Odd Fellows Lodge. The inevitable and unquestionable detail which places a structure in the "mainstream" of the Greek revival is a Greek temple form of portico exhibiting a carefully rendered Greek order; the portico may be a small porch sheltering a single door, or it may be the entire facade and form of a structure. The structure discussed here is wholly of a temple form. Built in 1852, it undoubtedly had an architect, probably from Baltimore, but his name has not been preserved or discovered to date.

Harford County was experiencing a rapid growth and development in the Greek revival period of 1820-1860. Many of the first houses erected in the area were replaced by wealthier second and third generation owners with larger, more substantial houses, but surprisingly, the newer houses were, as a group, unusually traditional, albeit larger and more substantial than most of the earlier dwellings. Perhaps this traditionalism was typical of established regions, whereas the structures erected in the more recently settled areas such as western New York, Ohio and in the deep south states of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, exhibited the more dynamic and progressive new forms.

This structure has had but two tenants in its life. The First Presbyterian Church built a Gothic revival structure a few blocks north in 1881, and it subsequently leased the original property to the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Today, this structure is in the heart of the central business district, nearly surrounded by public parking serving stores which face streets perpendicular to its own.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Archives of the First Presbyterian Church of Bel Air
Our Harford Heritage by C. Milton Wright, 1966.

NA-258

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

39 ° 32 ' 13 "

76 ° 20 ' 55 "

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than 1/4 acre

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: James T. Wollon, Jr. AIA, Architect DATE: Nov. 25, 1974

ORGANIZATION: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: 600 Craigs' Corner Road

CITY OR TOWN: Hayre de Grace STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Arthur C. Townsend

Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: _____

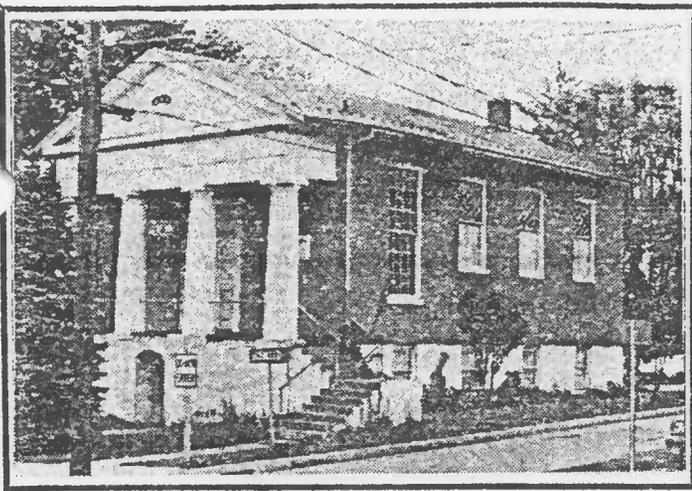
ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Original First Presbyterian Church of Bel Air (Odd Fellows Hall)



A style of architecture which has come to be known as the Greek Revival enjoyed unprecedented popularity in the United States in the 1820-1860 period. Harford County has only one structure which can positively be placed in the mainstream of this style: the original First Presbyterian Church in Bel Air, now the Odd Fellows Hall, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The inevitable and unquestionable detail which places a structure in the "mainstream" of the Greek Revival is a Greek temple form or portico exhibiting a carefully rendered Greek order; the portico may be a small porch sheltering a single door, or it may be the entire facade and form of a structure; it may be rendered in wood, in brick or stone rubble with a stucco finish, or in cut and carved stone. The structure discussed here is wholly of a temple form. Built in 1852, it is unusually recent for a structure designed in the pure Greek manner. It undoubtedly had an architect, probably from Baltimore, but his name has not been preserved or discovered to date.

By the time our young nation was firmly on its feet, having won two wars for Independence, having proven the validity of its new form of government, and now enjoying the wealth of its endeavors, it sought literary and artistic expressions of its culture. Turning to ancient Greece for inspiration was rather natural. Greece, too, was struggling for its independence from the foreign domination of Turkey; the cause of Greek liberty was popular, emotional and romantic; it seemed relevant to the world in general, and to America in particular. In England, Stuart and Revett published a five volume series of profusely illustrated books entitled *The Antiquities of Athens*. The poet, Lord Byron, sympathetically publicized the Greeks' struggle for independence and ultimately gave his life for that cause. In short, the whole world rediscovered the beauty and grandeur of ancient Greek culture, which had flourished in the five centuries before Christ.

Like all popular movements, this one had an architectural expression. The Greek Revival style achieved world-wide popularity, but certainly achieved its greatest development in America. Examples were raised in literally every part of the nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to serve every function, from residential to religious, public and commercial uses.

Harford County was experiencing a rapid growth and development in this period. Many of the first houses erected in this area were replaced by wealthier second and third generation owners with larger, more substantial houses, but surprisingly, the newer houses were, as a group, unusually traditional, albeit larger and more substantial than most of the earlier dwellings. Perhaps this traditionalism was typical of established regions, whereas the structures erected in the more recently settled areas such as western New York, Ohio, and in the deep south states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, exhibited the more dynamic and progressive new forms.

The original Presbyterian Church in Bel Air is designed in

the form of a Greek temple of the Doric order, with a nearly perfect four column portico (rendered in wood) on its principal facade, facing north on Pennsylvania Avenue. Four bays, of brick laid in common bond, form the hall or former sanctuary behind the portico, reminiscent of the single space or naos of a Greek temple. The whole temple form here is above a high basement or ground storey. The portico is slightly narrower than the brick structure, the resulting offset terminating the entablature of the portico. Conspicuously absent from the frieze are the triglyphs which, in the original Greek Doric order, are triple vertical bar ornaments above and between each column. They may have been omitted on this structure as an economy measure, or they may have been removed in a simplifying repair.

Of the four windows on either side, only those in the northerly bay (closest to the street) remain their original length, and retain, in all probability, their original twelve light sash. Examination of the brickwork reveals that all other windows have had their sills raised about three feet, necessitating the installation of shorter sash, half of which are divided into diamond-shaped panes, related to another 19th century revival of the architecture of antiquity, the Gothic Revival, which flourished after the Greek Revival.

Another detail of a possible later remodeling is the generous roof overhang along the east and west sides, with exposed rafter ends. A joint may be seen in the crown moulding along the very top of the portico which suggests that this overhang is a later addition. Such an overhang could be expected in 1852, but on a building of the "Italianate" style, another of the many 19th century eclectic styles, which flourished in the very middle of the century between, one might say, the Greek and the Gothic Revivals, although there was much overlapping of these styles as well as blending. Such an overhang is also characteristic of certain phases of the Gothic Revival.

One might first assume that the majority of these changes noted here were accomplished in one remodeling or repairing effort, perhaps after the building had seen a quarter or half a century of use, and had passed into the hands of a new owner (which occurred after 1881).

The principal entrance is within the portico, and is enframed in a simplified Greek motif of pilasters supporting an entablature. The double, paneled doors are probably the originals. An entrance to the ground story is beyond an arch in the portico foundation, directly under the principal entrance.

A single, tall spacious room occupies three of the four bays of this temple, once the church sanctuary. Its floor is about three feet above the portico floor. The fourth or northerly bay contains an entrance vestibule, its floor on the portico level; flanking the vestibule are staircases, down to the ground floor, up to a balcony above, and up to the former sanctuary floor.

(Continued To Page 16)

President Henry H. Boyer, II
 1st Vice-President J. Edmund Bull
 2nd Vice-President Wilmer Noble Barnes
 Recording Secretary Marlene M. Magness
 Corresponding Sec. Charlotte R. Budd
 Treasurer J. Thomas Wollon, Sr.

Other Directors Andrew M. Bristow
 Elizabeth P. Hicks
 Esther S. Jaeger
 Jon Harlan Livezey
 Edna M. Osborn
 B. Earl Tucker
 Associate Director Brian M. Preston

★ First Presbyterian Church

(Continued From Page 15)

The balcony has been enclosed with a modern partition, but its paneled rail and stepped risers remain in place. Likewise, the vestibule and staircases have been partitioned from the former sanctuary, with material of ca. 1880-1900, matching the wainscot which surrounds the hall or former sanctuary.

The raised sills of the side windows were previously noted. Comparing them to the windows of original length which remain in the vestibule-gallery bay, it is apparent that the original windows would have extended to the floor of the sanctuary, not a typical condition for a church. An initial conjecture, to suggest further research, is that the floor of the sanctuary was raised to create a more spacious ground storey, and that originally, the present vestibule was merely space under an open gallery, with a taller sanctuary beyond. To further substantiate this initial conjecture, a motif on the south wall, which once enframed the pulpit, consisting of pilasters supporting an entablature and recalling the similar motif enframing the front entrance, is entirely too short for a proper Greek order, but an additional three feet in length at the bottom would create proper proportions.

This venerable structure has had but two owners in its life, and both being organizations, they probably have preserved detailed records which might substantiate or deny this initial conjecture. Positive proof or denial remains on and in the building, hidden from view by later finishes.

The original First Presbyterian Church of Bel Air, or the Odd Fellows Hall, remains Harford's unique example of a popular architectural style, and as such, is worthy of attention and preservation.

Banquet Well Attended

About 100 members and guests enjoyed the Fourth Annual Banquet of the Society at the Maryland Country Club near Bel Air on Friday, April 27th, 1973. The fine program was presented by two directors of the Society, Mr. Brian M. Preston, who played tunes from the Revolutionary and Civil War periods on the piano, and Mr. J. Edmund Bull, who provided a fascinating talk on the way of life of our Harford County forebears 200 years ago by drawing on the 1783 tax list and other contemporary sources.

Recent Acquisitions

1. \$500 bequest from the late Mildred Mason Smith Whitall, long time member of the Society, who passed away February 26th, 1973. The Society is grateful for this addition to her many contributions of time and gifts during her lifetime.

2. Memorabilia of the Archer and Katenkamp families and other items of genealogical and historical interest, including a scrapbook of late 19th century Harford County obituaries, from Mrs. E. Wilson Dorsey.

3. Original deeds for properties in the western area of Harford County belonging to the Lynch and Cochran families, from John Raymond Cochran, Sr., and Julia Lynch Cochran.

Harford Historical Bulletin

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF HARFORD COUNTY, INC.

Post Office Box 391

Bel Air, Maryland 21014

NON-PROFIT ORG.

PAID

PERMIT NO. 40

BEL AIR

MD 21014

Miss Roenna Fahrney
 400 Singer Road
 ABINGDON MD 21009

N. B. FIELD ST
130238/410 HA 238

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: LOOF building

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: South side, Pennsylvania Avenue half way between Main Street and

CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air Minneapolis Dallas Place

STATE: Maryland CDDE: COUNTY: Harford CDDE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Group</u>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME: Odd Fellows Hall

STREET AND NUMBER: Pennsylvania Ave

CITY OR TOWN: Bel Air STATE: Md CODE: 21014

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

STREET AND NUMBER: HARFORD COUNTY COURTHOUSE 40 S. MAIN ST.

CITY OR TOWN: BEL AIR STATE: MARYLAND CDDE:

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CDDE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

24

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A Neo-Classical lodge hall.

This brick building has one full story over a high stone basement - the entrance being several feet above the sidewalk.

Front Porch has 4 heavy Doric-style wood columns under a white-painted ~~portico~~ portico.

The building faces north, the ridge line running north-south. Three bays by four. The windows along the side ~~have~~ ^{were} ~~formerly~~ formerly large framed sashes 12 lights over 12, but three have been replaced by smaller windows with Tiffany glass panes.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Aboriginal | Education | Political | Urban Planning |
| Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> | Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> | Religion/Phi- | Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Historic <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry <input type="checkbox"/> | losophy <input type="checkbox"/> | <u>Architectural</u> |
| Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> | Invention <input type="checkbox"/> | Science <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Art <input type="checkbox"/> | Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> | Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> | Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> | Social/Humon- | _____ |
| Communications <input type="checkbox"/> | Literature <input type="checkbox"/> | itarian <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| Conservation <input type="checkbox"/> | Military <input type="checkbox"/> | Theater <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| | Music <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Built as a church, ~~and used as a~~ ^{owned by} a lodge hall in recent years, this fine old building appears neglected and may be seriously unused.

Suggest ways to preserve in better condition through other uses.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for major bibliographical references.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

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

STATE:	CDOE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CDDE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	COOE	COUNTY:	CDDE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **JEAN S. EWING**

ORGANIZATION: **MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST** DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: **50 STATE CIRCLE**

CITY OR TOWN: **ANNAPOLIS** STATE: **MARYLAND** CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

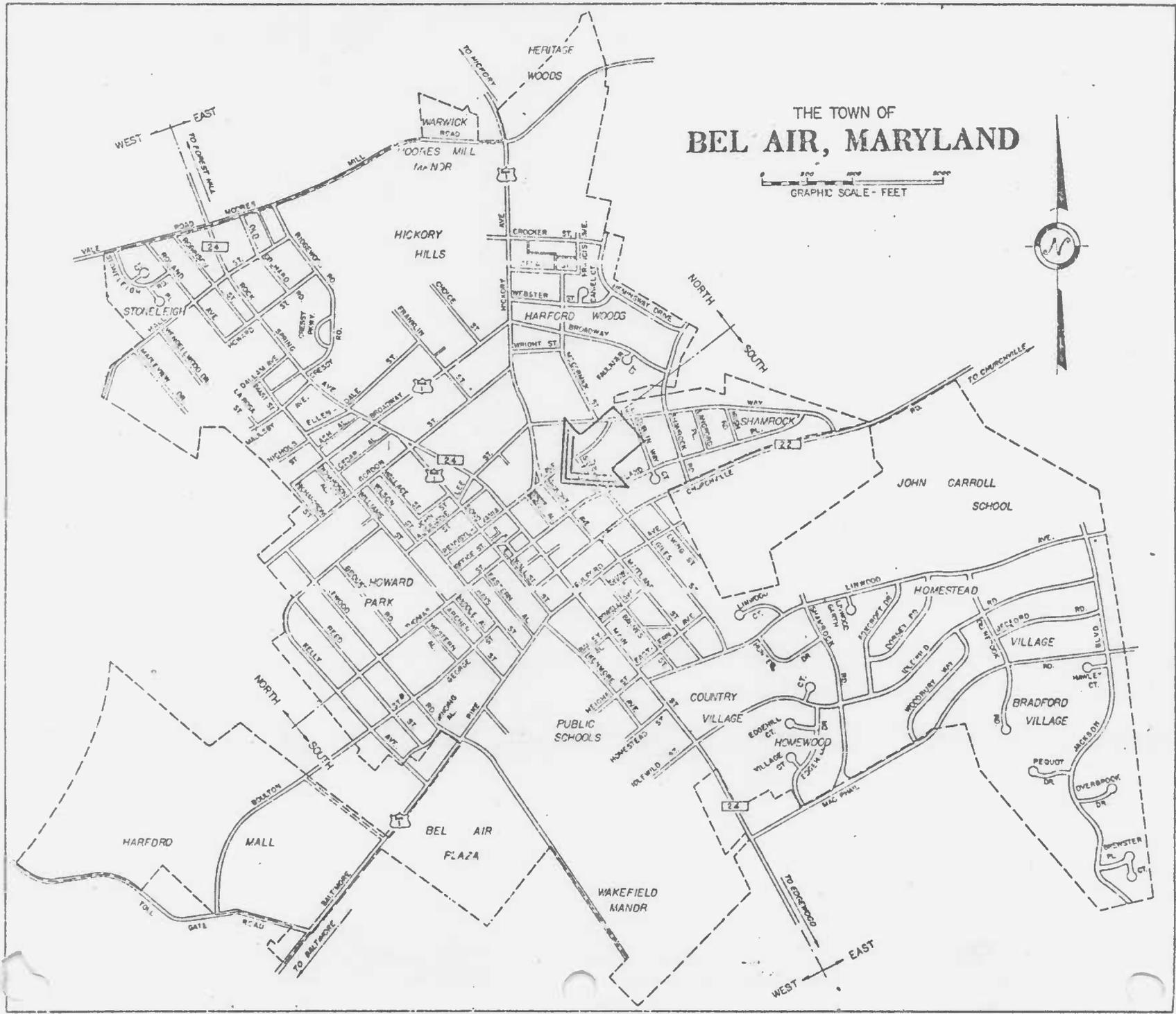
Date _____

ATTEST:

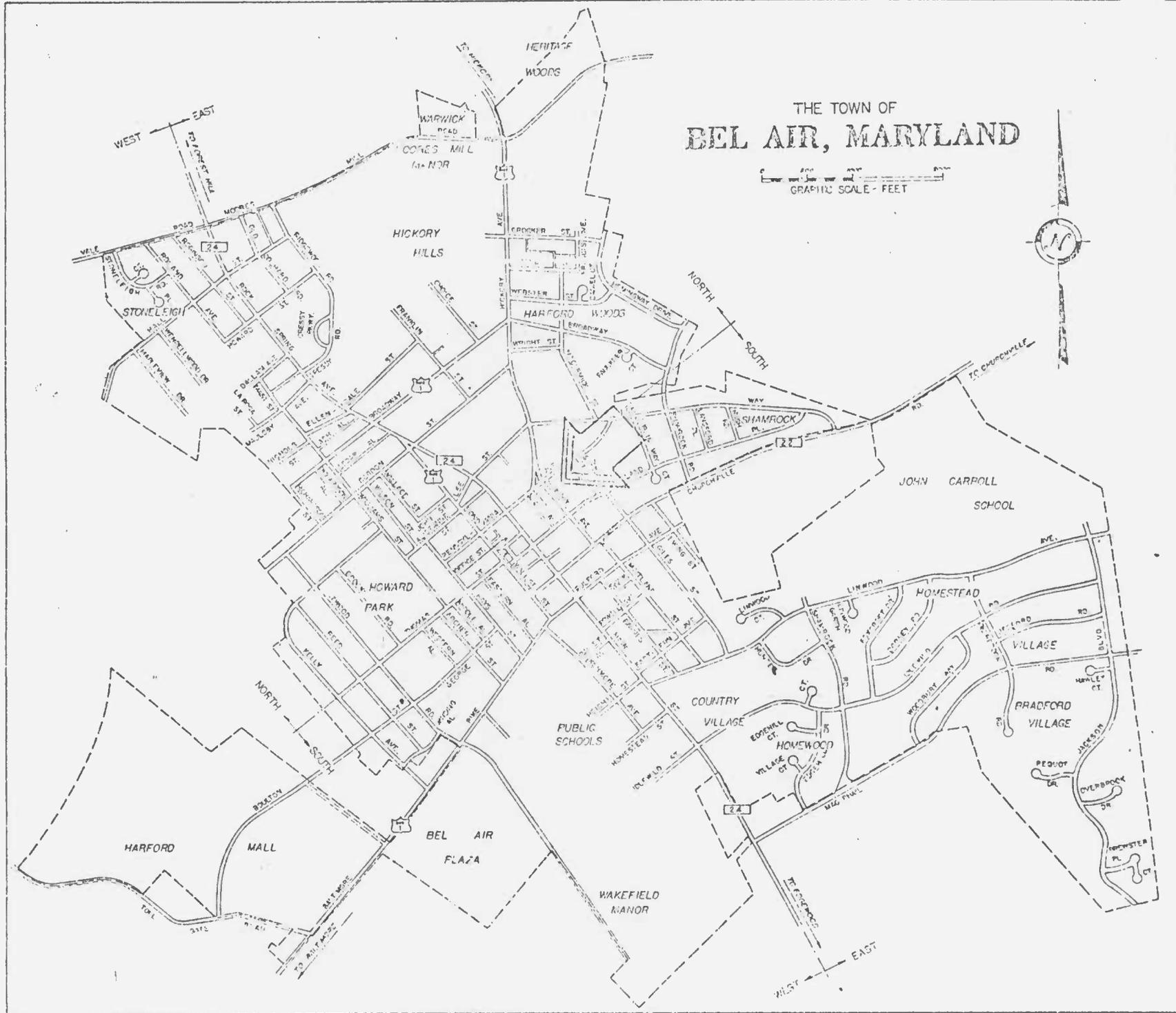
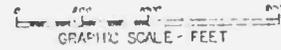
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



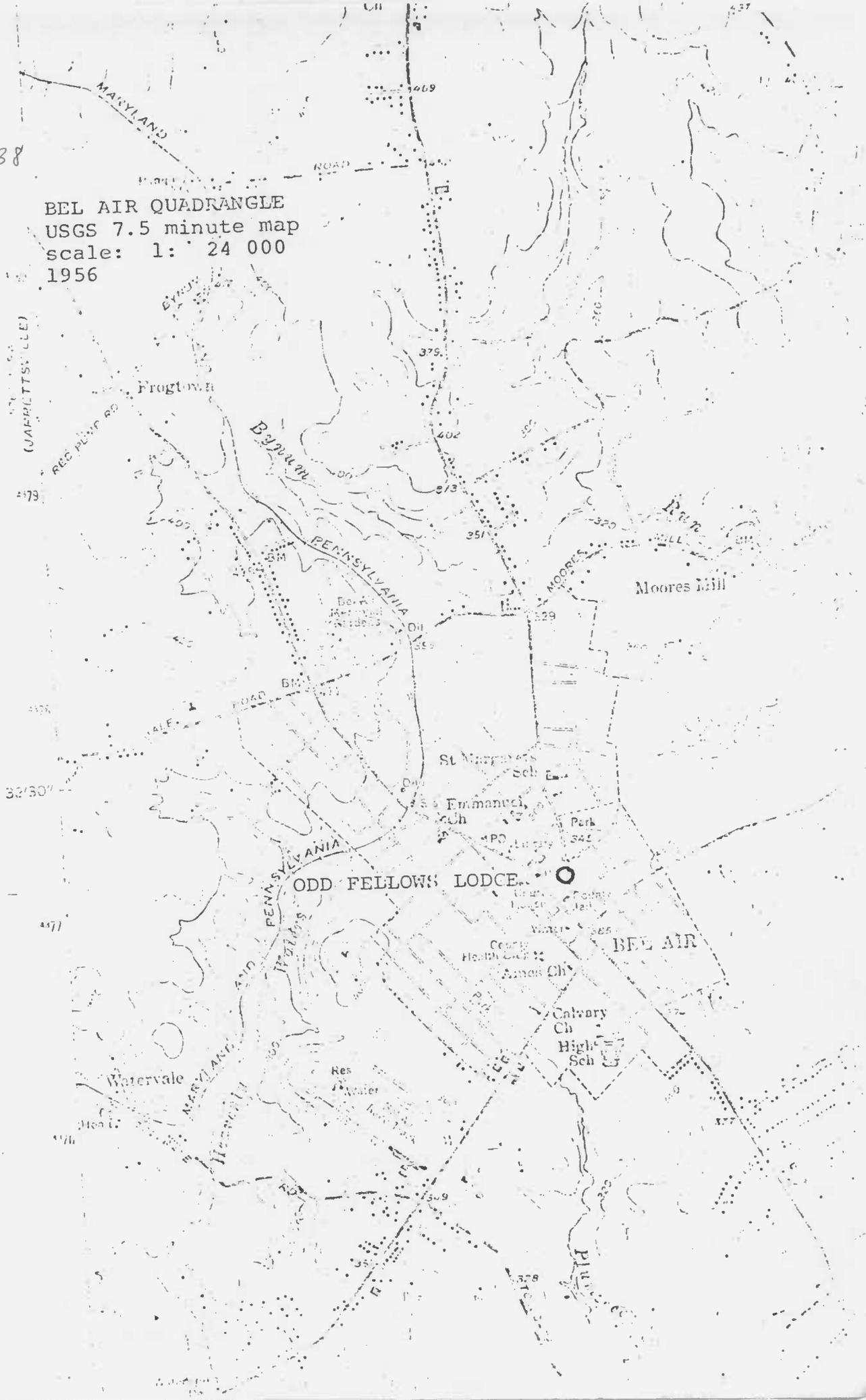
THE TOWN OF BEL AIR, MARYLAND



NA-238

HA-238

BEL AIR QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1956



BEL AIR QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1956

