

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Nause-Waiwash Longhouse \ Hughes Chapel Inventory Number: D-282
Address: Corner of Greenbrier and Maple Dam Roads Historic district: yes no
City: Cambridge Zip Code: 21613 County: Dorchester
USGS Quadrangle(s): Blackwater River
Property Owner: Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. Tax Account ID Number: 003416
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 18 Tax Map Number: 71
Project: Proposed Tower Site: Bucktown, Dorchester County, Maryland Agency: Maryland Dept. of Budget and Management
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company
Preparer's Name: Stacey Streett and Stephanie Foell Date Prepared: 6/17/2005
Documentation is presented in: Proposed Tower Site: Bucktown, Dorchester County, Maryland
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: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no
Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Architectural Description:

Please refer to MIHP Form D-282 for prior survey information.

A modest, gable-front, frame building is prominently located at the corner of Greenbrier and Maple Dam Roads. Originally, the building functioned as the Hughes A.M.E. Chapel (D-282) until it was sold to the Nause-Waiwash (Nanticoke) Band of Indian, Inc. in 1998 (Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation). The tribe placed a small sign in the shape of a turtle in front of the façade, which reads, "The Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. Longhouse." The building faces south. It was constructed in 1900.

The building is one bay wide by three rooms deep. Brick piers support the structure. Lattice has been applied between each of the piers. The exterior is sided in clapboard. The interior was not accessible as part of this survey. A shallow stoop constructed of brick and poured cement reaches the main entrance. The entrance is centrally located on the façade and is accessed by a pair of wood-paneled, double doors. Fenestration is not known as the window openings are concealed by wood shutters that have been closed and fastened. Wood shingles cover the roof. The eaves are moderately extended with exposed rafters.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
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MHT Comments:
Andrew Lewis 7/11/05
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
Blumentz 7/11/05
Reviewer, National Register Program Date

200501970

The building has been well maintained, but has been modified since the prior survey in 1975. The three-light transom above the door is now covered in siding and the arched-capped chimney stack on the east slope of the roof is no longer extant.

Mature deciduous trees shade the north and south portions of the small parcel of land that contains the building. A couple of evergreen shrubs are planted in the front lawn, parallel to the edge of the road. A telephone pole and stop sign are located at the edge of Greenbrier Road, near the façade. An expansive agricultural field is located on the west side of the parcel, alongside Maple Dam Road.

Significance

General Project Area Description

Bucktown, Maryland, is located in Dorchester County, approximately ten miles south of Cambridge. Bucktown is primarily an agricultural area that is adjacent to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge. The terrain is relatively flat with the large majority of land used for agricultural purposes. The project area directly abuts the Little Blackwater River on the west, and much of the terrain is marshland in this area. The project area has a low level of elevation, approximately 5 feet above sea level at the area where the proposed tower will be built.

Primary crops grown in Bucktown include corn and soybeans. Large industrial poultry houses of recent dates of construction are also present on several farms. Portions of the project area adjacent to the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge have a substantial tree canopy flanking the roadways.

History of Bucktown

Bucktown was formed from the land holdings of Bartholomew Ennalls. A native of York County, Virginia, Ennalls owned thousands of acres of land in southern Maryland in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Virtually no scholarly information exists on the establishment or development of Bucktown. It is largely ignored in scholarly histories of Dorchester County, and few primary or secondary resources relating to the town are available. A detailed review of maps of Dorchester County indicates that the name Bucktown first appears on maps in the late eighteenth century.

It is described as "five miles from a railroad station. A fertile farming country surrounds it. . . . about forty people in ten or twelve dwellings measure the size of the quiet town where the ring of the hammer on the blacksmith's anvil is no more heard. No town growth."

Tobacco was the primary crop cultivated in the area. It was exported to England for sale, and provided a certain degree of wealth to many of the tobacco plantation owners. After the onset of the Revolutionary War, when trade with England was suspended, corn, wheat, and rye plantings replaced tobacco as the most prominent agricultural crops. Livestock were also raised in larger numbers. The crops and animals were used for both home consumption and to supply the army. These crops remained the primary products planted until after the Civil War. After that time, grain crops became less common.

Bucktown is perhaps best known for its association with Harriet Tubman, a slave who was a critical figure in the Underground Railroad. Because Tubman was born into slavery, very little precise information about her early life is available. Consequently, much misinformation about Tubman has been disseminated throughout time. Reliable sources indicate that she was born circa 1820, possibly in or near Bucktown.

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_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

She spent her earliest years at the Brodess plantation, which was located just outside of Bucktown. Later, she moved with her owner to other locations within a ten-mile radius of Bucktown. Local tradition states that Tubman may have received a severe head wound that afflicted her for the rest of her life at the Bucktown Store. However, the present Bucktown store was not constructed until 1920, according to Dorchester County tax records, so the extant store could not have been the site of the encounter. Her family worshipped at Bazel's Chapel. The original building associated with Tubman's family burned and the present chapel was constructed circa 1876.

Tubman gained her freedom in 1849, when she escaped to Philadelphia. She eventually settled in Auburn, New York, where she established a home for elderly former slaves. Three buildings in Auburn with associations to Tubman have been designated National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. These include her own residence, the Harriet Tubman House, and the Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged. The church where she worshiped in Auburn, Thompson AME Zion Church is also designated.

Historic Resources within the Area of Potential Effect

Relatively few built resources are present within the Bucktown vicinity. This is due to the prevalence of large swaths of agricultural land in cultivation. The majority of buildings in Bucktown are residences. Almost all of the buildings more than 50 years of age are farmhouses from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Most of the residences retain their basic forms, which include I-houses and smaller cottages. Many of the residences have side or rear additions. Most have been re-sided in either aluminum siding or asbestos shingles. Replacement windows and enclosed porches are other common alterations. The conditions of the residences range from excellent to poor, with several near collapse.

Few historic agricultural buildings associated with the farmhouses remain (although several of the properties were inaccessible and only farmhouses were visible from the right-of-way). New agricultural buildings consist primarily of large-scale poultry houses sheathed in metal.

An abundance of houses dating from the late 1950s through the present are found in Bucktown. Most are modest, single-story houses with minimal architectural detail. These newer houses are located on small plots of land in linear patterns, unlike the houses of earlier eras, which were located on large plots of farmland.

Several modest frame chapels are located in the vicinity of Bucktown. They are associated with African-American congregations in the area.

The Bucktown Store is the sole resource associated with commerce in the area. As with other general stores in small towns, it likely served the town with basic supplies. However, Bucktown's proximity to Cambridge allowed for a reasonable commute into the larger city for commercial goods.

The historic and cultural landscape within Bucktown conveys the historic agricultural use of the land. Although historic crops in Dorchester County included tobacco and grains and not the currently omnipresent soybeans, the land has remained cleared and used for agricultural purposes. Other components of the landscape are used as part of the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge and appear to be in their pristine natural condition. Substantial sections of the region, most notably in the area surrounding the wildlife refuge, are covered with thick stands of tall trees.

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History of the Building

The building was originally established as the Hughes A.M.E. Chapel in 1900. The Methodist religion is historically most concentrated in the Eastern Shore region of Delaware and Maryland (Williams 1997:59). The first rural, African-American Methodist Church was established in 1847 by free African-American slaves in Cumberland, Maryland (Chiat 1997:223). However, rural Methodist chapels were not architecturally ostentatious, but modest gable-end structures, similar to early meetinghouses. The current Longhouse, which historically functioned as a Methodist Church, is contemporary with a group of Methodist churches that experienced a distinctive pattern of architecture in the lower Eastern Shore region. Bazel's Chapel and Scott's Chapel are more sophisticated examples of rural Methodist churches located within the Bucktown vicinity. During the nineteenth century, Methodist congregations traditionally worshipped in modest, symmetrical, frame buildings (Clinton 2004:50).

In 1998, the Nause-Waiwash tribe of Indians, who are descendants of the original Nanticoke tribe of the Eastern Shore, purchased the church. Their name is a reference to two Nanticoke ancestral villages; Guinea and Chance islands in Fishing Bay are the ancestral village locations of the Nause-Waiwash Indian tribe. The building resembles a typical, one-room schoolhouse or a nineteenth-century meetinghouse used for religious gatherings, a form that was adopted by Native Americans and incorporated into the Longhouse structure and was a logical choice for the tribe to purchase (Williams 1997:50).

Presently, the Nause-Waiwash tribe is based in Dorchester County, Maryland, near Fishing Bay Wildlife Management Area, the state's largest wildlife management area. The Tribe has restored the former Hughes A.M.E. Chapel (D-282) at the corner of Maple Dam and Greenbrier Roads, which now functions as their Longhouse. It is located just north of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which is adjacent to Fishing Bay (The Nause-Waiwash Tribe website).

Determination of Eligibility

The property was evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. According to the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The Nause-Waiwash Longhouse at the corner of Greenbrier and Maple Dam Roads is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Extensive research did not reveal any associations with significant events or important people, and the property is not eligible under Criteria A or B. It is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of a small, African-American vernacular church in a community of freed slaves and their descendants. The building is no longer used as an African-American church; however, it retains a high degree of integrity, and the new use as a Longhouse is compatible. The church has been slightly

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_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

modified; the three-light transom above the door is now covered in siding and the arched-capped chimney stack on the east slope of the roof is no longer extant. However, the building retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, setting, association, feeling, and workmanship. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D.

Bibliography

Clinton, Catherine. Harriet Tubman: The Road to Freedom. New York: Little, Brown, 2004.

Jones, Elias. New Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Cambridge, Maryland: Tidewater Publishers, 1966.

Lanier, Gabrielle M., and Bernard L. Herman. Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation. <http://www.dat.state.md.us/>, accessed April 8, 2005.

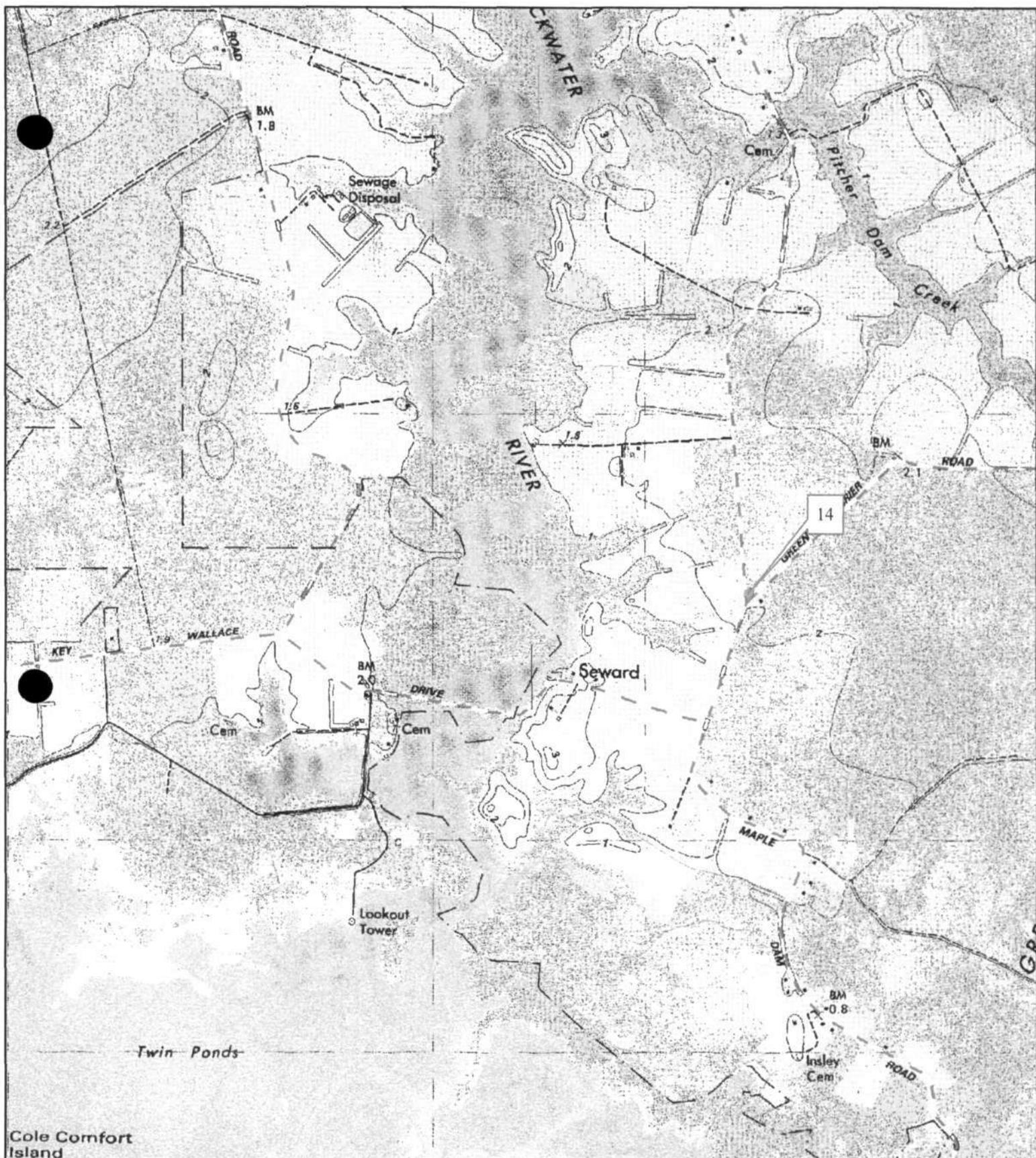
Maryland Historical Trust. Maryland Inventory of Historic Property Forms and National Register of Historic Places Forms for Bucktown and surrounding areas of southern Maryland.

The Nause-Waiwash (Nassue-Waiwash) Tribe (Nanticoke)
<http://www.ewebtribe.com/NACulture/eastertribes.htm#Nause-Waiwash>, accessed April 8, 2005.

Weeks, Christopher, ed. Between the Nanticoke and the Choptank: An Architectural History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press and the Maryland Historical Trust. 1984.

Williams, Peter W. Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States. Series: Public Expressions of Religion in America. Conrad Cherry, ed. University of Illinois Press in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Religion and American Culture, Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis, 1997.

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_____	_____
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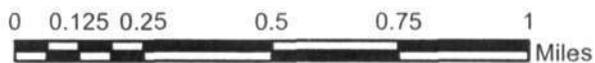


Cole Comfort Island

Twin Pond Marsh



**Nause-Waiwash Band of Indians, Inc. Longhouse
Formerly Hughes Chapel, AME Church (D-282)
Proposed Tower
Bucktown, Dorchester County, Maryland
Blackwater River USGS Quadrangle**





D-282

Nause-Waiwash Longhouse
Dorchester County, MD

S Streett

4/2005

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation

1/4

APR - 2005
2005 APR 10
APR - 2005



POSTER

Small decorative sign on a post, possibly a house number or name sign.

D-282

Nause-Wainwright Longhouse

Dorchester County, MD

S. Streett

4/2005

MD SHPO

Facade

2/4

2005 402
11-27-05



D-282

Nause-Waiwash Longhouse

Dorchester County, MD

S. Streett

4/2005

MD SHPO

Northwest elevation

3/4



D-282

Nause-Wainwash Longhouse
Dorchester County, MD

S. Streett

4/2005

MD SHPO

West elevation

4/4

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
Hughes Chapel				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
Greenbrier Road at Mapledam Road				
CITY OR TOWN:				
Cambridge				
STATE:			COUNTY:	
Maryland			Dorchester	
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition:		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
		<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	_____	_____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
Hughes Chapel A.M.E. Church				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
RFD 2				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Cambridge			Maryland	
			21613	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:				
Dorchester County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
High Street				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
Cambridge			Maryland	
			21613	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 003/700, 095/145				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY:				
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" 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

At the intersection of Greenbrier Road with Mapledam Road stands a small early twentieth century frame chapel. It was built upon brick piers and is one bay by three bays. On its south gable is a double entrance door with three pane transom. It has a low pitch 'A' roof and no windows in the gable. The windows have 2/2 sash except the two small windows on each side of the leanto on the north gable. Apparently the original weatherboard is still in place, although it needs a coat of paint.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|--|--|--|--|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is included as an example of how late the simple, single room chapel was being built in the county. It is similar to some of the one room schools which were constructed before the turn of the century.

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 TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

District 13, Map 71, p. 18

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **Nov, 1975**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Shaw House, 21 State Circle

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** ZIP: **21401**

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

KENTUCKY

SWAMP

BM 1.8

Sewage Disposal

D-282

2.2

1.6

RIVER

1.8

BM 2.7

GREEN

KEY

7.9 WALLACE

BM 2.0

DRIVE

Seward

D-282
Hughes Chapel A.M.E. Church
Blackwater River Road, 1982

Cem

Jeffenbach Pond

MAPLE

Toulson Pond

Lookout Tower

BM 0.8

Insley Cem

pond

Twin Ponds

Cole Comfort Island

Twin Pond

Marsh

Bull Point

Harpers Pond

Shorts Creek Pond

Point

Cr

Harpers

Marsh

NATIONAL

BLACKWATER

KEENES

an Island Marsh

Bl

26x129

50% D-282



Hughes Chapel . A.M.E. Church

D-282

Milbourne Nov 1975