

**QA-578**

**Bowser Chapel – Carmichael Survey District  
Queenstown vicinity, Queen Anne’s County**

**Construction circa 1870 – circa 2000**

**Private**

The Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community is a small crossroads hamlet located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Queenstown. Composed of approximately 28 buildings, the community displays a variety of vernacular architectural forms and styles. The heart of the community is the John Wesley United Methodist Church (formerly Bowser Chapel) and the former school building that stands adjacent and just west of the church. The community also incorporates the church cemetery and its former parsonage. The remaining resources appear to be dwellings of various sizes and styles that were erected between circa 1870 and circa 1940. A handful of non-historic dwellings built between circa 1960 and circa 2000 are interspersed with the historic buildings.

In the 1860s and 1870s, African Americans formed communities by buying land to build their own churches, schools, and homes. The small rural crossroads of Bowser Chapel-Carmichael reflects the historical development of African-American communities in Queen Anne’s County after the Civil War. James, Edward, and John C. Bowser and Samuel Brice were the first African Americans to buy property and settle in this area, in 1866 and 1874, respectively. A church was built in 1866 and a school in 1874. Residences soon followed.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-578

### 1. Name of Property

historic

other Bowser Chapel-Carmichael Survey District (preferred);  
Carmichael and Arrington Roads Crossroads Community

### 2. Location

street and number surrounding the intersection of Carmichael and Arrington Roads      not for publication

city, town Queenstown, MD       vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

### 3. Owner of Property

name multiple properties

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. N/A liber folio

city, town tax map tax parcel tax ID number

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<u>11</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<u>0</u> structures
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>0</u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<u>12</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>0</u>

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. QA-578

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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### Summary

The Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community is a small crossroads hamlet located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Queenstown. Composed of approximately 28 buildings, the community displays a variety of vernacular architectural forms and styles. The heart of the community is the John Wesley United Methodist Church (formerly Bowser Chapel) and the former school building that stands adjacent and just west of the church. The community also incorporates the church cemetery and its former parsonage. The remaining resources appear to be dwellings of various sizes and styles that were erected between circa 1870 and circa 1940. A handful of non-historic dwellings built between circa 1960 and circa 2000 are interspersed with the historic buildings.

### Description

#### Setting/Landscape

Centered at the intersection of Carmichael Road, Arrington Road, and Johnson Lane, the Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community is not formally planned. The buildings that line Carmichael and Arrington roads generally face the right-of-way and are set back approximately 50 feet from the roadway. The houses addressed on Johnson Lane are more randomly placed, although they all generally face northeast or northwest. Buildings line the southeast side of Carmichael Road with the land across the road occupied by a golf course. Arrington Road retains historic resources on both its north and south sides, although there are vacant areas along its length.

The setting is rural and the landscape is essentially level, with open, grassy lots dotted by mature trees and shrubs surrounding most of the buildings. Most lots back onto woodlands. Carmichael and Arrington roads are asphalt-paved county roads with painted lane divides and grassy or gravel shoulders. Johnson Lane appears to be a private, gravel-paved road with mailboxes located at its intersection with Carmichael and Arrington roads.

#### Building Patterns, Types, Styles, Materials, & Details

The district contains 28 resources, the majority of which are single dwellings. In addition to the dwellings, the district includes one church, one former school, one cemetery, and a parsonage. The survey identified no purpose-built commercial buildings in the district. All of the buildings in the district are of frame construction and few display distinct architectural styling. A handful of I-houses are located in the district, and there is one bungalow. The remainder of the houses illustrates a variety of vernacular house types.

Although significantly expanded and remodeled in 1983, the John Wesley United Methodist Church (QA-577) building located at 828 Arrington Road incorporates small sections of the historic chapel that was built on this site in 1890. Historic maps indicate that the 1890 building replaced an earlier structure that served the local African American members in the 1870s and 1880s. Because of the extensive alterations made to the 1890 chapel, the church is no longer recognizable as a historic building and thus does not contribute to the Bowser Chapel-Carmichael district.

The church cemetery occupies a 1.3-acre lot located approximately 650 feet east of the church on the south side of Arrington Road and behind the former parsonage that is located at 801 Arrington Road. The plot consists of a partially wooded, level, grassy area that backs to a small forested area. It contains approximately 75 marked graves, many of which are marked only by convex, poured concrete grave caps. Some of the existing headstones are painted with names and dates that identify the deceased, while others feature carved text and minimal decoration. A deteriorated wire fence marks the rear boundary of the cemetery lot. A small sign, shrubbery, and a flag pole mark the entrance to the cemetery along Arrington Road.

The former school (QA-577) stands just west of the church on the church lot. It displays typical architectural features of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century rural school houses. Originally composed of one or two rooms, its simple gable-roof form, gable-end entrance, blank end wall, and large banks of multi-paned windows along its flanks reflect its historic educational function. The windows would have lit the interior at a time when electricity was rare, while the blank end wall provided space for a chalk board. The school building appears to be the second school built by African Americans in the community. An 1877 map shows a "Colored School" located on the south side of Arrington Road directly across the road from the church.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877).

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

### Summary Statement of Significance

In the 1860s and 1870s, African Americans formed communities by buying land to build their own churches, schools, and homes. The small rural crossroads of Bowser Chapel-Carmichael reflects the historical development of African-American communities in Queen Anne's County after the Civil War. James, Edward, and John C. Bowser and Samuel Brice were the first African Americans to buy property and settle in this area, in 1866 and 1874, respectively. A church was built in 1866 and a school in 1874. Residences soon followed.

### Historical Narrative

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Queen Anne's County underwent significant economic, social, and political change. Several African American communities in Queen Anne's began in the 1860s and 1870s as African Americans formed communities by buying land to build their own churches, schools, and homes. The small rural community of Bowser Chapel-Carmichael reflects this historical development.

First built after the Civil War and rebuilt several times, Bowser Chapel (QA-577, currently the John Wesley United Methodist Church) reflects the centrality of religious institutions, especially those of the Methodist denomination, for African Americans in the nineteenth century. In the late eighteenth century, the Baltimore Conference in which all Methodist congregations in Queen Anne's County were part, denounced slavery, opposed the slave trade, and forbade its ministers from owning slaves. The anti-slavery stance of the Methodist denomination attracted many African-American converts. In addition, Methodist preachers encouraged their members to reject social distinctions and to acknowledge the equality of all people. For African Americans and others who then occupied subordinate roles in the gender, race, and class hierarchies of the era, the Methodist faith offered opportunities to experience a sense of equality and self-worth and African Americans were able to serve within the church as local preachers and exhorters. However, there were significant limits on African Americans' participation and power in the church. They could not be ordained as ministers and they were excluded from all leadership positions in the church.<sup>2</sup>

In the first half of the nineteenth century, as tensions over slavery rose within religious denominations, whites within the Methodist church who had earlier held out the promise of racial equality began to impose racial segregation on congregations and to restrict opportunities for black preachers. With slavery's end in Maryland in 1865, African-American Methodists pulled away from white churches in order to achieve the autonomy and power that had been and continued to be denied to them in congregations led by white Methodists.

Schools were also central to the development of African American communities in Queen Anne's County and throughout the southern United States. After denying access to education to African Americans before the Civil War, white Marylanders continued to deny

<sup>2</sup> Donald Mathews, *Religion in the Old South* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1977), pp. 189-197. Also Cynthia Lynn Lyerly, *Methodism and the Southern Mind, 1770-1810* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), pp. 47-72.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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*See Continuation Sheet 9-1 for bibliographical references.*

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of surveyed property     N/A    

Acreeage of historical setting     N/A    

Quadrangle name     Queenstown & Wye Mills    

Quadrangle scale:     1:24,000 (7.5 minute)    

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

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The boundary of the Bowser Chapel-Carmichael Survey District encloses the district's highest concentration of historic resources. In the parts of the community that have been excluded from the district, non-historic resources exceed the number of historic resources. The boundary line generally follows the rear property line of the resources lining the south side of Carmichael Road, both sides of Arrington Road, and both sides of Johnson Lane, primarily at the south end. A local area map (adapted from a base map produced by the Queen Anne's County Department of Planning and Zoning) with the district boundaries demarcated is enclosed with this MIHP form.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith, Director, Architectural History and Preservation Planning Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	November 16, 2007
street & number	1502 21 <sup>st</sup> Street, NW, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Located at 801 Arrington Road, the church parsonage consists of a two-story frame I-house. Several houses in the Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community exhibit the traditional, vernacular I-house form that proliferated throughout rural Maryland after commercial lumber became more widely available in the late nineteenth century. The I-house is a two-story, side-gable, single-pile form with a ground-floor plan that consists of a single room on either side of a central hall. I-houses often feature a full-width or nearly full-width front porch which frequently incorporates the only architectural styling on the house. The parsonage is a good example of this traditional house form. Although its front porch has been enclosed, its side-gable roof; interior end, brick chimney; and two-story rear ell are typical of this form. As do many buildings in Queen Anne's County, especially those located on Kent Island or in low-lying areas, the house stands on a brick pier foundation. A late version of the I-house form stands at 609 Carmichael Road. Built in 1924, the house displays the same essential features as the parsonage and demonstrates the persistent popularity of the form well into the twentieth century.

The community includes a number of other modest, frame, vernacular house types. The earliest and most distinctive of these is the narrow, one-room-plan, side-gable house located at 703 Carmichael Road. According to current tax records, this three-bay-wide building was built in 1894. It is notable for its steeply pitched, side-gable roof which accommodates a small second-floor room and is a good example of the type of modest house that once housed many working-class Queen Anne's County residents.

Later houses in the community also rely on traditional and vernacular forms. These include the circa-1920, one-story, side-gable, one-room-deep, frame house at 705 Carmichael Road and the one-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow built in 1944 at 116 Johnson Lane. The 1951 house at 625 Carmichael Road is another vernacular form in the community. This house reflects the influence of the Colonial Revival and specifically the Cape Cod house form that became extremely popular in American domestic architecture just before World War II.

### *Alterations & Intrusions (typical building additions & alterations; road changes; removals; demolition)*

The roads through the community appear to retain their historic alignments. The most apparent alterations to the district and its setting include the conversion of what was formerly farmland on the west side of Carmichael Road; the land is now a golf course and approximately ten non-historic buildings are interspersed with the historic resources. This non-historic infill consists mainly of frame ranch-style houses and other simple, low-scale house forms. The extensive alterations to the church also somewhat impair the understanding of the community's history. Despite these changes, the setting remains essentially intact and the collection of historic resources are mainly intact.

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*Resource Inventory / Characteristic Resources:*

Number	Name/Address	Estimated Date of Construction (source)	Brief Physical Description	Contributing (C) or Non-contributing (NC)
1	737 Arrington Road	1980 (tax)	2-story, frame house	NC
2	Former Parsonage, 801 Arrington Road	1900 (tax)	2-story, frame I-house with a side-gable, standing seam metal roof, and an interior end brick chimney. 2-story, frame, rear "ell" with standing seam metal roof and interior gable-end brick chimney. Foundation = brick piers. Full-width, half-hipped roof porch has been enclosed.	C
3	John Wesley UM Church Cemetery, behind 801 Arrington Road	1920s - present	Level, partially wooded, partially grassy cemetery with approximately 75 marked graves. Many have arched concrete caps with no headstone or identification. Wire fencing at rear of lot. Names: Yorker, Griffin, Stewart, Carpenter, Brown, Johnson, Jackson, Tingle	C
4	810 Arrington Road	1973 (tax)	1-story, frame ranch house	NC
5	813 Arrington Road	1958 (tax)	1-story, side-gable, frame house with an asphalt-shingled roof, interior brick chimney, and 1-over-1 windows (material not visible). Symmetrical façade with centered entry covered by a simple portico.	C
6	817 Arrington Road	1951 (tax)	1-story, frame, side-gable, vinyl-clad house stands on a parged, continuous foundation. 6-over-6 windows and a 1-bay, screened, front-gable porch.	C
7	822 Arrington Road	1969 (tax)	1-story, metal mobile home	NC
8	John Wesley United Methodist Church (Bowser Chapel), 828 Arrington Road	1890 (cornerstone) 1983 (tax)	Heavily altered, 1-story, front-gable, frame church with large 1-story wing. Small sections of original wall with historic 6-over-6 windows at rear.	NC (altered)
9	Former Carmichael School, 836 Arrington Road	ca. 1900	see Sect. 7	C
10	838 Arrington Road	1959	1-story, 3-bay, side-gable, frame house with asbestos shingle siding and poured concrete foundation	NC
11	605 Carmichael Road	1984 (tax)	1-story, frame ranch house	NC
12	609 Carmichael Road	1924 (tax)	2-story, 3-bay, frame I-house with side-gable asphalt-shingled roof, asbestos shingle walls, a parged continuous foundation, and one interior end brick chimney. 1-over-1 replacement windows and full-width front porch with square wood posts	C
13	617 Carmichael Road	1986 (tax)	1-story, frame ranch house with addition	NC
14	621 Carmichael Road	1985 (tax)	1-story, frame ranch house	NC
15	625 Carmichael Road	1951 (tax)	1.5-story, frame, side-gable house with interior, corbelled-cap brick chimney, an enclosed front porch/addition, and 6-over-6, double-hung, wood sash windows. Stands on a continuous concrete foundation (treatment not visible). No eave overhang. Large, 1-story, front-gable, frame shed with metal roof and vertical board cladding at rear of property.	C

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<i>Number</i>	<i>Name/Address</i>	<i>Estimated Date of Construction (source)</i>	<i>Brief Physical Description</i>	<i>Contributing (C) or Non-contributing (NC)</i>
16	629 Carmichael Road	ca. 1910	Vacant, deteriorated, 2-story, 3-bay, side-gable, frame house with 1.5-story, 2-bay, frame wing. Clad in wood weatherboard with asphalt shingle roof and a concrete block foundation and exterior end chimney flue. Wing has inset porch. Front porch removed from main block.	C
17	703 Carmichael Road	1894 (tax)	Narrow, 1.5-story, 3-bay, frame, side-gable house with a steeply pitched, standing-seam metal roof and an exterior end concrete block chimney flue. Nearly square, attic-story windows on gable ends and a rear, gable-roofed, 1-story, frame extension with a chimney (material not visible). Full-width porch with shed roof and square wood posts. Symmetrical façade with central door flanked by 1-over-1 wood, double-hung sash windows. House clad in asphalt sheets.	C
18	705 Carmichael Road	ca. 1920 (on site) 1950 (tax)	Vacant, 1.5-story, frame, side-gable house with an asphalt-shingled roof; rear, gable-roofed, 1-story wing; and a shed-roofed, 1-story, 3-bay extension at front. Pressed metal sheets made to resemble rusticated stone cover foundation. Interior brick chimney. Front addition has picture windows flanked by 1-over-1 wood windows and a centered door.	C
19	709 Carmichael Road	1996 (tax)	1.5-story, frame, "prow-front" house	NC
20	713 Carmichael Road	1920 (tax)	2-story, 3-bay, side-gable frame house clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingled roof and a centered, brick chimney and open eaves. Asymmetrical façade with centered entrance and paired 6-over-6 windows. Two frame sheds on property.	C
21	116 Johnson Lane	1944 (tax)	1.5-story, frame bungalow with a side-gable, asphalt-shingled roof with large shed dormers front and back. 1-story, rear, shed-roofed, frame addition. Interior brick chimney, overhanging eaves and a shed-roofed, full-width front porch. Exterior cladding material not visible.	C
22	134 Johnson Lane	1991 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
23	144 Johnson Lane	1960 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
24	154 Johnson Lane	1998 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
25	156 Johnson Lane	1944 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
26	200 Johnson Lane	1944 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
27	201 Johnson Lane	1944 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined
28	211 Johnson Lane	1961 (tax)	Not accessed; private road	Undetermined

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access to public education when the Civil War ended.<sup>3</sup> In response, wherever possible, African Americans acquired land and built their own schools. Typically, residential communities formed wherever churches or schools were built.

The Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community was settled by former slaves who, after the Civil War, purchased small lots from the Forman family, a local white family that owned considerable acreage in the Wye Neck area. James, Edward, and John C. Bowser and Samuel Brice were the first African Americans to buy property and settle in this area, in 1866 and 1874, respectively. In 1866, James Bowser purchased three acres of land from William and Marcia Foreman. The same year, Samuel Brice acquired two acres from the same couple. According to local tradition, the black church at Carmichael was formed in 1865 and a chapel, known as Bowser Chapel was erected shortly afterwards.<sup>4</sup> In 1874, Bowser and Samuel and Rachel Brice deeded 20 perches of land upon which Bowser's Chapel stood to the church trustees who included: Robert Scott, Frederick Flamer, John Stewart, Nicolas Stewart, Eliphalet Bryan, Samuel Nichols, and John Samuel Johnson.<sup>5</sup>

Edward Bowser was another early and active resident of the Bowser's Chapel-Carmichael community. With the same surname as James, it is likely that the two men were related. Edward Bowser was the former slave of William Henry DeCoursey. He joined the Union Army in 1864. In August 1865, he was officially freed by DeCoursey.<sup>6</sup> Sometime after the war ended, Edward Bowser returned to Queen Anne's County and, by 1874, he had purchased land there. That year, Marcia A. Forman, who had been appointed as the trustee in an 1868 land dispute case, sold one- to three-acre parcels on the public road that led to Wye Neck to James, Edward, and John Bowser and Samuel Brice.<sup>7</sup> At the same time, James Bowser and two other African Americans, Frederick Flamer and John Stewart, purchased a quarter-acre lot adjacent to James Bowser's lot in order to build a school for "colored children." These were the beginnings of the small hamlet that today occupies the intersection of Carmichael and Arrington roads.

John C. Bowser worked as a blacksmith, while most of the other early residents of the Bowser's Chapel community worked as laborers on local farms or worked nearby farms as tenants. The community never encompassed more than about two dozen residences, but as the location of an African-American school and church, it would have served a much broader community of African Americans on Wye Neck and near Queenstown. Some of the family names historically associated with the community include: Johnson, Price, Martin, Bailey, Stood, Hazenton, and Scott (from 1877 & 1931 maps).<sup>8</sup> Burial plots in the church cemetery include plots for members of the Griffin, Stewart, and Yorker families.

In 1877, the community, labeled Bowser Chapel on the *Illustrated Atlas of Queen Anne's County* published that year, encompassed approximately one dozen residences, a church, and a school.<sup>9</sup> Both Carmichael and Arrington Roads had similar alignments as we see today. Johnson Lane appears to have begun as a farm road that accessed, in 1877, the farm of Bright. By 1877, a school building and a church stood just east of the intersection of Carmichael and Arrington Roads. Unlike today, the school occupied a lot on the south side of Arrington Road directly across from the church, which stood on the north side of the road. Both structures were later rebuilt; the church was rebuilt in 1890 and the school was rebuilt circa 1900. The school was moved to the north side of the road prior to 1904.<sup>10</sup> Early teachers at what became known as the Carmichael "Colored" School, included Mrs. Lizzie Stewart (the first African American teacher to teach at the school), Ned Emory, Laura Lockman, Rufus Wilson, Catherine Howard, and Rebecca and Elva Goldsborough.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore, Md.: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), p. 308.

<sup>4</sup> Delores Roberts, "Carmichael" *The Black Arts Festival of Queen Anne's County, Theme: "Black Horizons in Queen Anne's County"*, program (Centreville, Md.: Queen Anne's County Branch N.A.A.C.P. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People], 10 June 1978), p. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WAGH 1, Folio 101 (23 May 1874).

<sup>6</sup> Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber SED 2, Folio 61 (30 August 1865).

<sup>7</sup> Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WAGH 1, Folio 183 (29 August 1874). Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WAGH 1, Folio 186 (26 August 1874). Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WAGH 1, Folio 182 (29 August 1874).

<sup>8</sup> *Illustrated Atlas*. Also U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, *Soil Map of Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (1931), available at Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>9</sup> *Illustrated Atlas*.

<sup>10</sup> United States Geological Survey (USGS), St. Michaels, Md. Quadrangle (15 Minute Series), 1904.

<sup>11</sup> NAACP, "Black Horizons In Queen Anne's County," p. 13.

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By 1904, the community, now known as "Carmichael" encompassed approximately two dozen buildings.<sup>12</sup> One of these may have been a lodge for the United Order of Seven Wise Men of America.<sup>13</sup> African-American fraternal organizations such as this one typically provided social insurance, promoted education and self-improvement, and supported political activity. In 1904, the school and the church were located on the north side of the road with a building standing between them.<sup>14</sup> Additional houses had been built along Johnson Lane and along Carmichael Road. By the turn of the twentieth century, the Queen Anne Railroad was operating through the county; its line ran a short distance north of the Bowser Chapel-Carmichael community. In 1931, maps identify the area south of Bowser Chapel and centered on the Carmichael Wye Church (the current Wye of Carmichael United Methodist Church) as "Carmichael," while what had been labeled "Bowser Chapel" in 1877 and "Carmichael" in 1904 is not named.<sup>15</sup> In 1961, the area was once again identified as "Bowser Chapel," but the school is referred to as the "Carmichael School."<sup>16</sup> By that date, the school and church stood adjacent to one another on the north side of Arrington Road, as they do today. Not until 1986 do maps identify the church as John Wesley United Methodist Church.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Judge Richard B. Carmichael (1807-1884), member of a family prominent in Queen Anne's County and Maryland, lived nearby and gave his name to the local area. Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development* (Baltimore, Md.: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950; originally published in the *Centreville (Maryland) Observer*, 5 January 1886-3 May 1887), pp. 503-509. Also "Carmichael, Richard Bennett, (1807-1884)," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: 1774-Present* (Washington, D.C.: United States Congress Office of History and Preservation, n.d.), accessed 5 November 2007, <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000160>>.

<sup>13</sup> "[. . .] for the uses and purposes of the Morning Star Lodge No. 33 United Order of Seven Wise Men of America." Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber WD 2, Folio 514 (12 March 1889).

<sup>14</sup> USGS, St. Michaels Quad (1904).

<sup>15</sup> USDA, *Soil Map* (1931).

<sup>16</sup> State of Maryland, Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources, *Map of Queen Anne's County Showing Topography and the Election Districts* (1950, revised 1961), available at Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>17</sup> Maryland Geological Survey, *Map of Queen Anne's County Showing Topography and the Election Districts* (1986), available at Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

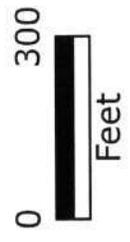
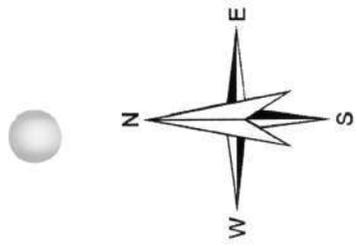
Inventory No. QA-578

Name: Bowser Chapel-Carmichael Survey District  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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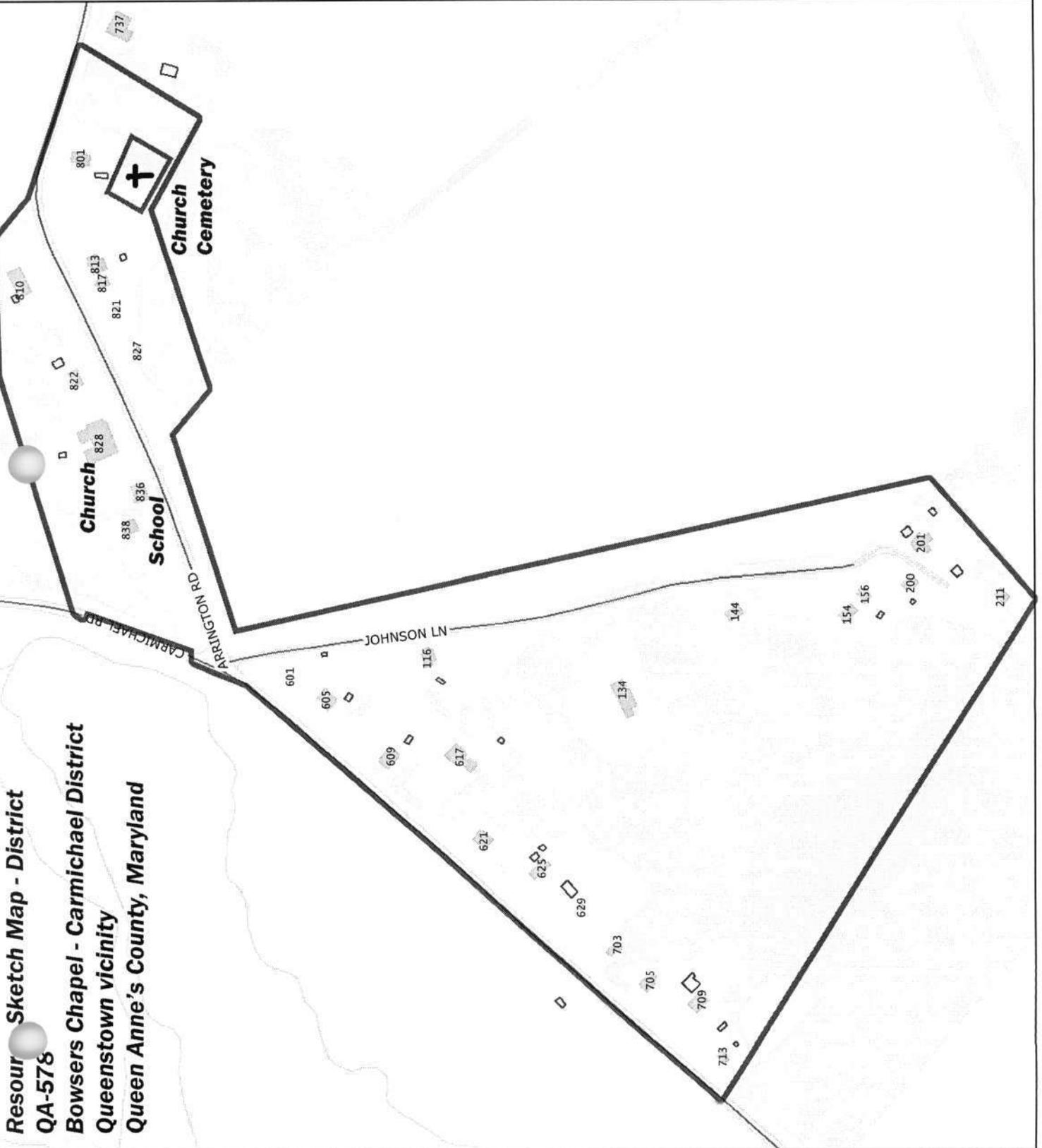
**Legend**

- Road Centerlines
- Addressable
- Out Buildings
- Forest



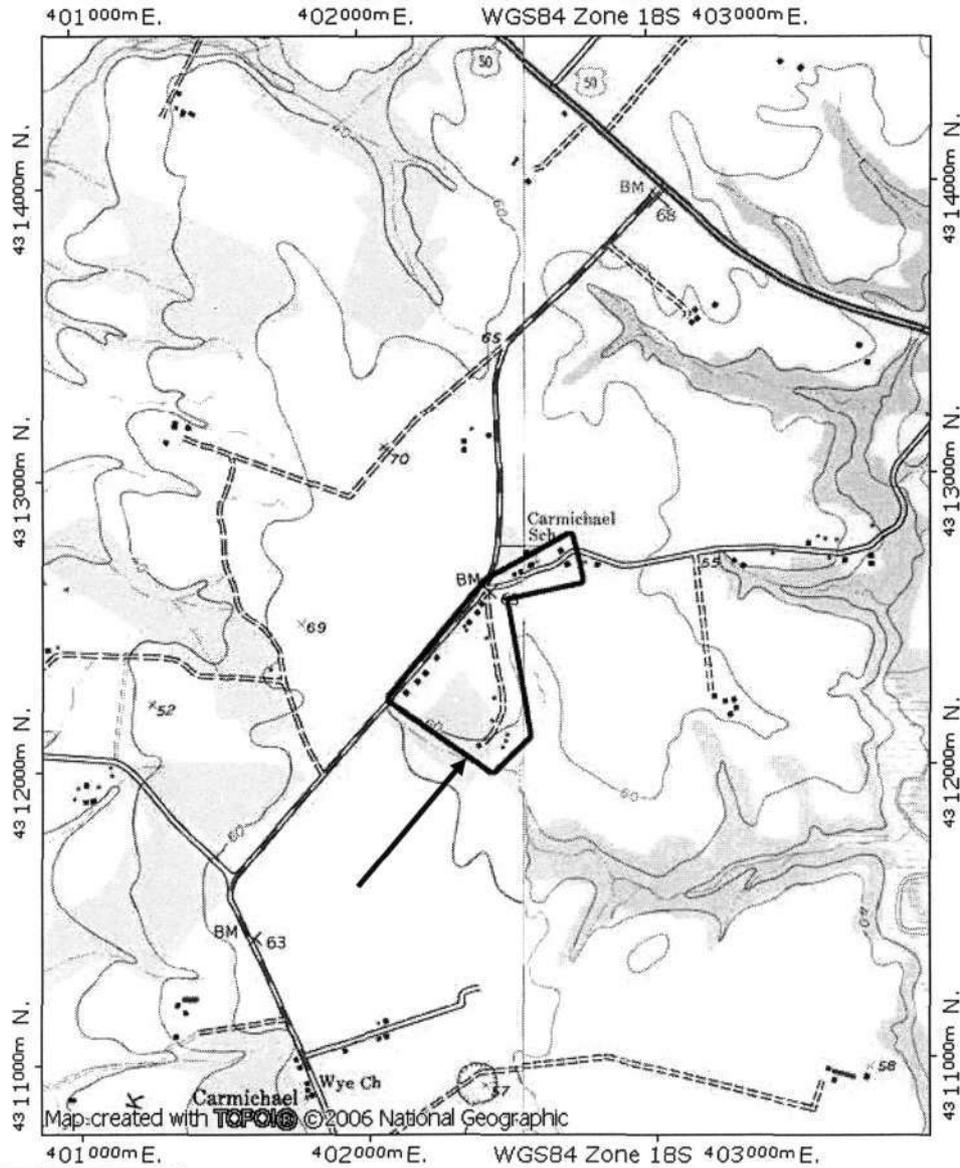
Prepared By: Queen Anne's County  
Planning and Zoning

File No.: 051707-HIST01



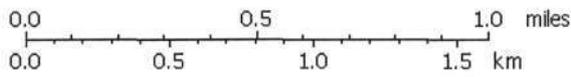
**Resour Sketch Map - District**  
**QA-578**  
**Bowers Chapel - Carmichael District**  
**Queenstown vicinity**  
**Queen Anne's County, Maryland**

USGS Queenstown and Wye Mills Quadrangle Maps, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

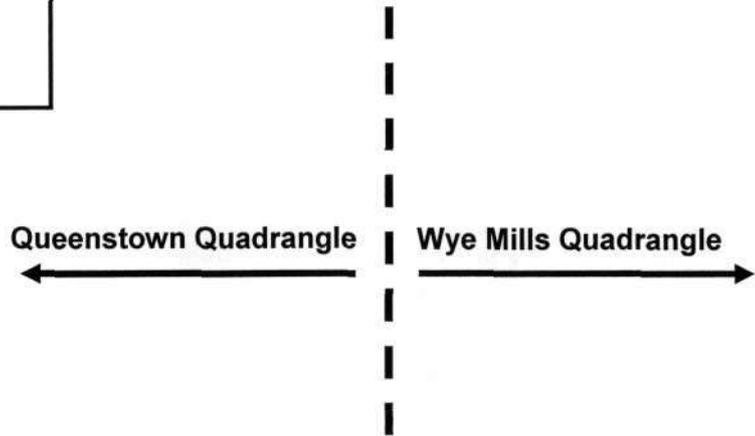


**QA-578**  
**Bowser Chapel –**  
**Carmichael Survey District**

Queenstown vicinity  
 Queen Anne's County



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 11 1/2°  
 05/22/07





QA 578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

836-828 CARMICHAEL RD.

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

FORMER CARMICHAEL SCHOOL + JOHN WESLEY UNITED METHODIST  
CHURCH - LOOKING NORTHEAST

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QA 578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

600-700 BLOCK CARMICHAEL RD - LOOKING SOUTH

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

600 BLOCK, CARMICHAEL RD. - LOOKING SOUTH

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

600-700 BLOCK, CARMICHAEL RD - LOOKING NORTHEAST

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL-CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

703 CARMICHAEL RD. LOOKING EAST

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL-CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/1/2007

MD SHPO

801 ARRINGTON RD - LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

838 ARMINGTON RD - SOUTH ELEVATION (FRONT)

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QA-578

BOWSER CHAPEL - CARMICHAEL DISTRICT

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

JOHN WESLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY - LOOKING WEST

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