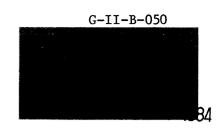
United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form





i ype all entries-	-complete appl	icable se	ctions				
1. Namo	9						
historic	Mercy Chap	el at M	ill Run				
and/or common	Mill Run M	Mercy Ch	apel Church	-			
2. Loca			•				
street & number	Mill Run l	Road 1			n/a	not for publ	ication
city, town	Selbyspor	t Vic.	X_ vicinity of	congressional distr	ict	Sixth	
state	Maryland	code	county	Garrett		code	023
3. Class	ificatio	n					
district _X building(s) structure _ site _ object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisit in process being consider	dered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainmen government industrial military	t _ - -	museun park private ( X religious scientifi transpo other:	residence s ic
4. Owne	er of Pro	opert	ty			-	
name	Mill Run l	Mercy Ch	napel Church, c/o L	eslie Guard et	a1.	• • • • •	
street & number	Rt. 2, Bo:	× 109	_				
city, town	Friendsvi	11e	n/a vicinity of	sta	te M	Maryland	21531
5. Loca	tion of	Lega	I Descriptio	n			
courthouse, regist	ry of deeds, etc.	Garrett	County Courthouse				
street & number			and Alder Streets				
city, town		0akland	1	sta	te <sup>N</sup>	Maryland	21550
<del>-</del>	esentat	ion i	n Existing S				
Coal Bas	sin Historic l Historical	Sites S	Survey	erty been determined	l elegib	le? ye	es X no
date 1982				federal _X_	state _	county	local
depository for surv	ey records	Marylan	nd Historical Trust	, 21 State Circ	le		<del>.</del>
city town		Annapo1	is	eta	to M	[aryland	21401

7. Description
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Condition  X excellent deteriorated  good ruins  fair unexposed	Check one _X_ unaltered altered	Check one X original site moved date	n/a
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Number of Resou	1005	
Contributing	Noncontributing	Number of previously listed
1	0 buildings	National Register properties
0	0 sites	included in this nomination: $0$
0	0 structures	
0	0 objects	Original and historic functions
1	0Total	and uses: religious

### DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Mill Run Mercy Chapel and its adjoining cemetery are located on a slight rise of ground in a wooded clearing on the south side of Mill Run Road, approximately six tenths of a mile west from its intersection with the Friendsville-Addison Road (MD Route 53) near Selbysport in Garrett County, Maryland. It is a one story, one room frame structure built on an octagonal plan above a coursed stone foundation. The modified pyramidal roof, now covered with metal, is truncated on four of the facades, forming four small pediments. Possibly unique in the state, it is an unusual solution to the problem of roofing an octagonal building. Also unusual are the four 6/6 sash windows, the lower sashes of which pivot on their central muntins. Built in 1874 by a local carpenter, the chapel has been altered only slightly since then and is in a good state of preservation, both in the interior and on the exterior.

OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84

### **United States Department of the Interior National Park Service**

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received
date entered

Mercy Chapel at Mill Run

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Mill Run Mercy Chapel and its adjoining cemetery are located on a slight rise of ground adjacent to Mill Run on the south side of Mill Run Road approximately six tenths of a mile from its intersection with Friendsville-Addison Road (MD Route 53). It is set in a woodland clearing in a heavily forested and rural area of Garrett County in Western Maryland.

The Chapel is a one story, one room building constructed of vertical planks on an octagonal plan. It is built on a random coursed, squared stone foundation with a cellar and is covered on the exterior with German siding painted white.

An entrance with two stone steps is located at the southeast end of the chapel. The four-panelled door is topped by a pointed-arched transom with two lights. A small cellar door is located above ground on the northeast elevation. On each of the other six elevations is a narrow 6/6 sash window; the top sash of each is fixed while the bottom are pivots on the central muntin.

The roof of the chapel is a modified pyramid which is truncated at the southeast, southwest, northwest and northeast elevations, forming four small pediments. These are recessed and covered with vertical German siding. On the front of the southeast pediment is a small shield with the words "M. R. Mercy Chapel 1874" in black Gothic print. The roof was previously covered with wood shingles, but is now covered with standing seam metal.

There is a brick stove flue with corbel chimney cap at the exterior of the southwest elevation, serving a cellar furnace. This replaces a metal stove pipe installed in the 1920s.

The interior of the chapel is a fine example of local craftsmanship and is virtually unchanged since the 1870s. A chair rail runs around the walls, above the level of the windowsills. The wainscotting below the chair rail consists of vertical German siding painted green. The ceiling, which follows the form of the roof exterior rather than being flat, is covered with narrow width German siding painted white. A podium with carved altar rail is at the northeast end of the chapel. There are eight pews on the left of the center aisle, and six on the right; the pew ends are topped by a modified Fleur-de-lis decoration

Two small graveyard plots lie northwest and southwest of the chapel. The oldest grave is dated 1867, before the construction of the chapel; the most recent is dated 1974. The graveyard to the northwest of the chapel contains graves reinterred from the Methodist cemetery at Selbysport.

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify below	landscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1874	Builder/AKCHREEL Jo	ohn Miller, builder	

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C

Applicable Exceptions: A religious exception

Level of Significance for Evaluation: local

#### SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Mercy Chapel is significant as one of the most architecturally sophisticated and well preserved Octagonal buildings in Maryland. Approximately a dozen mid-19th century octagonal buildings survive in Maryland, reflecting the influence of Orson Fowler's The Octagon House - A Home for All published in 1854. Most of these structures are outbuildings, such as dairies or smokehouses. Mercy Chapel is one of only three octagonal church buildings in the state and is the only known octagonal building in the four counties in Western Maryland. The chapel is also notable for its several unusual architectural features not found on other octagonal buildings in the state. Among these are the use of vertical plank construction, a roofing system probably unique in the state and windows with pivoting window sashes.

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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See Footnotes, Continuation Sheet No. 3

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List all states a	nd counti	es for properti	es overlappino	state or count	ty boundaries	
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name/title organization street & number	Maryla	ey B. Henry nd Historica	l Trust	date		ary 1984
				teleph	(302)	269-2438 yland 21401
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The evaluated sign	nificance of national	this property w	ithin the state is	cal		ertification  of 1966 (Public Law 89-
665), I hereby nom according to the c State Historic Pres	inate this p riteria and p	property for inclu procedures set f	ision in the Natio	onal Register and	certify that it ha	s been evaluated Service.
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Keeper of the Na Attest: Chief of Registra		ster			ia Vile- ia Vile- date	

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#### HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Most nineteenth century octagonal buildings in the United States can be attributed to the influence of Orson Fowler's The Octagonal House - A Home for All published in 1854. In it Fowler provided a number of plans for houses, churches and schools as well as recommendations for building materials and landscaping. Fowler, who was a phrenologist and social reformer rather than an architect, used mathematical ratios to argue that octagonal buildings were healthier, more efficient to maintain and provided greater usable space. He was one of a number of midnineteenth century social critics, among them Catharine Beecher, who believed that the redesigning of houses to increase efficiency would provide more leisure time for servant-less middle class households. Partly because of the radical opinions of Fowler and his followers however, octagonal buildings were often thought of merely as follies or eccentricities and the style never gained wide acceptance.

Many of the ocatagonal buildings in Maryland were as much a product of the builder's own personal fancy as they were a direct result of Fowler's writings. Sometimes octagonal plans were used for small outbuildings, such as dairies, smokehouses or bath houses. Good examples of these remain at BA-41 in Baltimore County, HA-2 in Harford County, and CE-41 and CE-97 both in Cecil County. Several lighthouses on the Chesapeake Bay were also built on an octagonal plan, three of which are still standing.

Of the two other octagonal churches in Maryland, the Russian Orthodox Chapel in Calvert County was built in the 1940s and is a copy of a church in Russia. The Peach Blossom Meeting House in Talbot County was built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century for a Quaker congregation; it is an austerely plain building, reflecting its Quaker affiliation.

Several architectural features differentiate Mercy Chapel from other octagonal buildings in Maryland and indicate the inventiveness of its builder, John Miller. Vertical-plank construction is often found in 19th century workers' housing elsewhere in Western Maryland, but Mercy Chapel is the only known instance of its use for a church. Even more unusual is the roofing system, probably unique in the state. Whereas eight-sided roof were commonly used for octagonal buildings, the roof of Mercy Chapel is a four-sided pyramid with truncated corners. Also notable are the windows, the lower sashes of which pivot on the central muntins. Because the original records of the congregation of Mercy Chapel are lost, it is not known whether these features were specifically of by the builder John Miller.

The congregation of Mercy Church was first organized in 1874 by the Reverend L. W. Haslip, a circuit-riding Methodist minister who also initiated support for the construction of a small church on land donated by Elizabeth Fike near Mill Run. John Miller, a builder of Alsatian descent, sawed all lumber on his water-powered reciprocating sawmill and made the lectern, pews and altar rail for a cost of 300 dollars.

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### HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

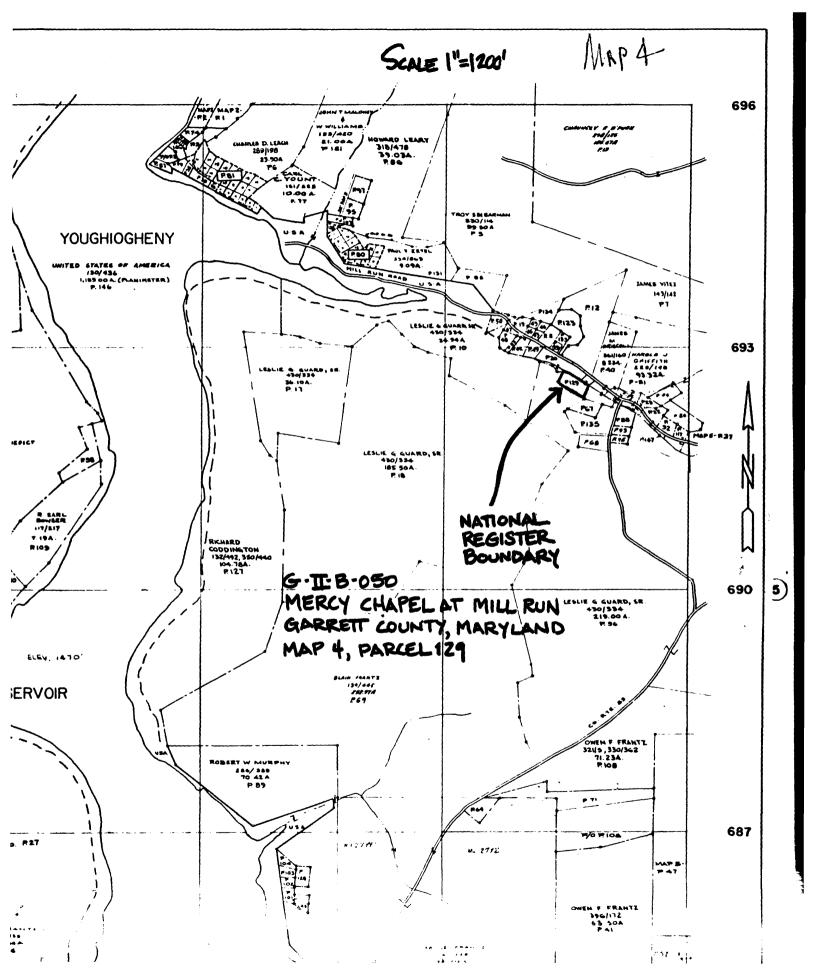
Improvements to the church over the next seventy years were usually undertaken by the approximately twenty families who belonged to the congregation. In 1896 a pump organ was installed, and in the early 1920s the cellar was excavated and a furnace installed. The congregation began to dwindle in the 1930s and when the Youghiogheny Hydro-Electric Corporation began buying area farmland to construct the Youghiogheny River reservoir in the 1940s this caused a further dislocation. The church closed in 1941.

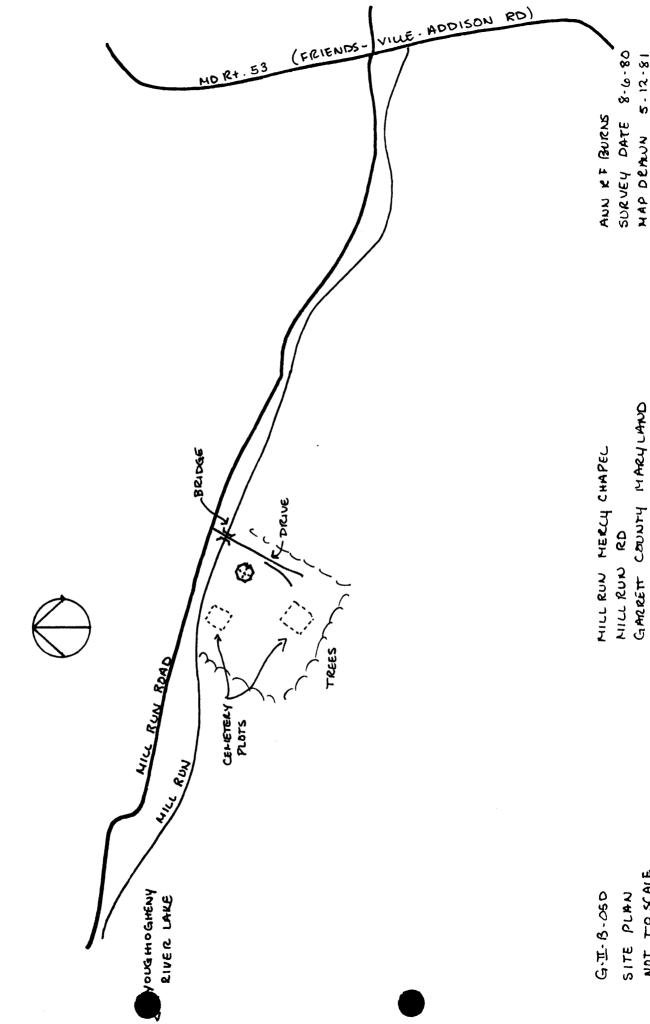
In 1970 the church was restored by a reborn congregation who also installed a new organ and heating system. It was bought by them from the West Virginia conference of the United Methodist Church in 1977.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Garrett County Land Records, Liber 2, Folio 365.

McCullough, Dr. Raymond O. "A Brief History of Mercy Chapel" The Glades Star, vol. 4, no 23, (December 1974), p. 530.

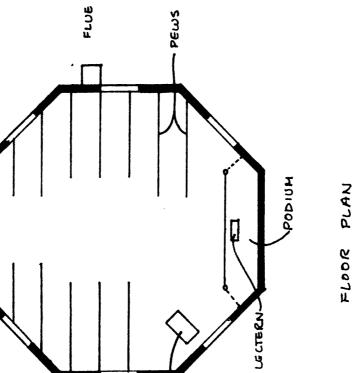




NOT TO SCALE

ROOF PLAN

NOT TO SCALE



ENTRANCE

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MILL RUN MERCY CHAPEL MILL RUN RD, GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND