

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form may also be used for entering properties into the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties and the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church

other names/site number Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church (AA-735)

2. Location

street & number 1421 St. Stephens Church Road not for publication

city or town Crownsville vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Anne Arundel code 003 zip code 21032

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 3-1-01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 4-12-01

Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church (AA-735)

Anne Arundel County, MD

Name of Property

Site/inventory number

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 1, 1, 2, 0.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility= church

RELIGION/religious facility=church

FUNERARY/cemetery

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival

foundation concrete block

walls Wood/ weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

PLACE NARRATIVE ON CONTINUATION SHEETS

Mt. Tabor United Meth. Ch. 1 AA-735
 Name of Property site/inventory number

Anne Arundel County, MD
 County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1893-2000

Significant Dates

1893 (construction of current church building)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

James Queen and George Parker, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Mt. Tabor United Meth. Church AA-735
 Name of Property site/inventory number

Anne Arundel County, MD
 County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 3.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	3 5 8 8 1 0	4 3 1 8 6 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Ware, Historic Sites Planner

organization Office of Planning & Zoning date June 2000

street & number 2664 Riva Road, P. O. Box 6674 telephone 410-222-7441

city or town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

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Summary Paragraph:

Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church lies in the small rural community of Chesterfield in central Anne Arundel County. Constructed in 1893, the wood frame building commands a prominent location on the east side of St. Stephen's Church Road. The rectangular plan church features a bell tower, projecting from the gable front. Facing west, it is situated on an open knoll, surrounded by woodland, overlooking the road. The setting is enhanced further by the location of the Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge, a beneficial society lodge, or hall building, built in 1899. The small, two-story wood frame, gable front lodge building is set at a right angle to the road, facing the church. This arrangement symbolizes the more private function of the lodge in comparison to the open and welcoming position of the church, which fully faces the road. A cemetery meanders behind the lodge and church, mostly located in the wooded area of the property and extends down the steep slopes of the knoll.

Description:

Originally built as a simple rectangular plan church, Mt. Tabor was remodeled with the addition of the bell tower and some interior changes between 1923 and 1929. These architectural changes transformed the church to its present Colonial Revival appearance. Based on a rectangular plan, the main block of Mt. Tabor Church measures approximately 20 x 30 feet. The gable front, (west elevation), is distinguished by a central projecting bell tower. A smaller gable-roof wing, with flanking shed additions, extends from the rear (east elevation) of the church. The foundation originally consisted of brick piers, which were infilled with concrete block in 1956 when a full basement was constructed. Floor joists consist of massive logs with the bark still intact and hewn on one side. Exterior walls are covered with wood weatherboard siding, which was covered with asbestos shingles in the 1940s. In 1990, the shingles were removed and vinyl siding was added. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Rafter ends are exposed on the north and south elevations.

Based on church records, the bell tower was added between 1923 and 1929 during the ministry of Rev. George H. Booze and was built by Henry Queen and his son, John Queen, members of the church. Originally the church had two entrances on the gable front, the one on the right for men and on the left for women.ⁱ A single, central entrance and the central aisle interior plan were established when the bell tower was added. Again, church records document that the rear wing or apse, housing the choir loft, and the shed wing on the south elevation were also added during the tenure of Rev. Booze and constructed by Henry Queen. Between 1948 and 1955, during Rev. Robinson's ministry, another shed addition was built on the north elevation of the rear wing by Lawrence Hawkins, Sr. Mr. Hawkins, a building contractor and member of the church, also dug the cellar and built the cellar of the church.ⁱⁱ

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All of the windows in the main block of the church are double hung sash with gothic arches set within rectangular openings. The glazing is decorated with an acid-etched flower or snowflake design, typical for the period of construction of the church. Of these windows, four are arranged on each of the north and south elevations. Smaller versions flank the bell tower on the west elevation. The rear wing, which functions as the apse of the church, houses the choir loft inside. This area is simply, yet beautifully lit by a pair of small square stain-glass windows.

The principal façade (west elevation) marked by the bell tower, gives Mt. Tabor its distinctive architectural character. This simple, but elegant, nod to ornamentation sets Mt. Tabor apart from any other documented historic African American church in Anne Arundel County outside of Annapolis. The bell tower consists of three parts: the shed entranceway, tower and belfry. The tower itself rests on a one-story, almost square, shed roof enclosed entranceway, which is adorned, with a frieze of jig-sawn trefoils (religious symbology for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost). The double door on the west elevation, a modern replacement, is flanked by narrow sidelights. A window and sidelight on both the north and south elevations further illuminate the entranceway. The entranceway was originally an open shed porch, which was enclosed in the 1940s. The tower rises above the shed entranceway and pierces the raking cornice of the gable front. The open belfry is framed by four posts with ornamental corner brackets giving support to a pyramidal roof. The original bell is still housed in the belfry and is in working condition (used regularly for church services, etc.).ⁱⁱⁱ The tower itself is adorned with a fixed casement window on the west elevation. The window consists of a wide mullion flanked by fixed windows of 8-panes each. This window serves to provide light to an interior window in the church (a pair of stain-glass windows?).

Interior: The principal entrance to Mt. Tabor Church is through the double doors of the bell tower entranceway on the west elevation. Once inside the entranceway, a pair of doors (modern replacements) lead into the narthex area, which is in the main section of the church. Directly overhead is the balcony, which is accessed by an enclosed stair in the northwest corner. Two small rooms, (which appear to be original), one on each side of the church (north and south elevations), are located under the balcony. According to church members, the rooms were used for storage of wood for the two wood burning stoves that were once located in the church. They are currently used for the storage of folding chairs. The small room on the north wall flanks the stair to the balcony, while the one on the south wall is adjacent to a stair to the basement. The basement is used as the church hall and a multi-purpose room. (The furnace, utility, and bathrooms are also located in the basement).

The balcony is supported by Doric columns and is faced with recessed wood panels with molded surrounds. An additional decorative motif is a deep plaster cove, which springs from the base of the balcony where it meets the columns, and carries the overhang of the balcony. Beyond the overhang of the balcony, the main body or nave of the church opens to its full height. The ceiling is finished with narrow beaded boards. The altar is centrally placed on a raised platform running the width of the church at the east end. A large segmental arch marks the opening into the apse at the far end of the church. This area is used

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as the choir loft. Two small rooms open from the choir area and house the Pastor's study and a small office.

Cemetery: The cemetery is situated south and east of the church and extends northeast toward the Good Samaritan Lodge. The lodge owns some of the cemetery, while the church owns the section closest to the church. Several graves are located on a steep slope behind, or east, of the church, some of which are unmarked. One of the marked stones is for Samuel Green, a former slave, who served with the 9th Calvary during the Civil War.

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ⁱ The practice of men sitting on the right and women on the left is still maintained to this day by some members of Mt. Tabor Church.

ⁱⁱ According to his grandson, Gerald Hawkins, Lawrence Hawkins, Sr. was a house builder in the area and was also responsible for construction of some of the buildings at Crownsville Hospital Center.

ⁱⁱⁱ Cornelia Brown, a member of the church, recalls that the bell was rung every Sunday to call members to church. Prior to the beginning of the service, everyone would gather in the church yard and visit with each other until the ringing of the bell. For funeral services, the bell was rung, but at a much softer tone.

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Summary Paragraph:

Built in 1893, the Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church is significant under National Register criteria A and C for its important contribution to the history and culture of African Americans in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and for the preservation of its architectural character. Formed in 1858, Mt. Tabor Church played a key role in the development of the African American community in the Chesterfield area of Anne Arundel County. Many descendants of the founders still live in the community today and have been instrumental in preserving the church and its history.

Architecturally, Mt. Tabor Church is one of few African American churches in Anne Arundel County to retain its original character and integrity. Of 21 African American churches identified in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Mt. Tabor is the second oldest and most architecturally significant church building surviving outside Annapolis. It is also important for its setting and relationship to the Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge #59, both physically and historically. The church and lodge lie in a rural area of central Anne Arundel County, which is characterized by a rolling landscape cut by small creeks feeding into South River. Much of St. Stephens Church Road remains wooded with some adjacent farmland. The lodge and church are situated along a steep rise in the road, commanding an imposing position. The church faces the road while the small, two-story wood frame, gable front lodge building is set at a right angle to the road, facing the church. This arrangement symbolizes the more private function of the lodge in comparison to the open and welcoming position of the church, which fully faces the road. A cemetery meanders behind the lodge and church, mostly located in the wooded area of the property and extends down the steep slopes of the knoll.

Of the 81 National Register sites listed in Anne Arundel County and Annapolis, only three exclusively feature aspects of African American history and culture: Banneker-Douglass Museum, Wiley H. Bates High School, and the Douglass Summer House at Highland Beach. The African American church in America was pivotal in the struggle by African Americans for equality. In many cases, construction of a separate church building, to establish and maintain their own place of worship, was the first tangible object in that struggle that free or enslaved African Americans could attain. Churches were instrumental in the development of self-sufficient communities, establishment of educational opportunities, and the betterment of life. Mt. Tabor Church is symbolic of the role played by countless number of churches in America.

Historical Background:

Mt. Tabor Church dates its origins to 1858. In that year, trustees for the white congregation of Mt. Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church in Chesterfield obtained a deed of land from William H. Turton, a large landowner and slave holder in the Chesterfield community. The indenture directed the trustees to "erect and build or cause to be erected and built a house of worship for the use of the colored membership of the

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Methodist Episcopal Church....” The location of the land is unspecified in the deed, however the official church history suggests that the first church building stood “near the Mt. Tabor M. E. church for the white congregation in Chesterfield, Maryland.”ⁱ (This church is no longer standing. The 1860 Martenet Map of Anne Arundel County shows Mt. Tabor Methodist Church on the west side of St. Stephens Church Road across from the present church. The 1878 Hopkins Atlas of Anne Arundel County shows two churches in the vicinity. One is simply noted as “church” and is located on the west side of St. Stephens Church Road at the intersection of what once was the extension of Mt. Tabor Road. The other is marked “Colored M. E. Church” and is located at the site of the present church.)

In 1890, Mt. Tabor Church was reportedly destroyed by fire. In that year, Margaret (Queen) Lang, a member of the church and property owner of the tract known as Freeman’s Fancy, conveyed a 5+ acre parcel to Samuel Galloway, Sr., another early member of the church, and presumably one of the trustees. The present church was built in 1893 on this property, followed by the United Sons and Daughters of Levite Society Lodge (Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge #59) in 1899. James Queen and George Parker, carpenters and members of the church, built the church and another member, Lawrence Hawkins, Sr. built the lodge.ⁱⁱ

The history of Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church and the Mt. Tabor Good Samaritan Lodge are closely intertwined. In the early 1890s members of the church and the African American community established a beneficial or benevolent society known as the United Sons & Daughters of Levi Beneficial Society, No. 1 of Mt. Tabor (known as the Levite Society.) Benevolent societies emerged in the late 18th century, but were most prevalent in the 19th century, providing aid and support to members during times of sickness, accident and death. They became a central focus in many African American communities by sponsoring church construction, and establishing fraternal orders, building associations, and insurance companies. In many cases, the care and maintenance of a cemetery was an important function of the society, as it was with Mt. Tabor. In 1899, the Levite Society erected the present lodge building. In 1923, they reorganized as the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of Mt. Tabor, No. 59, another benevolent society, which has continued operation of the lodge and cemetery to the present.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1895, Hannah Ann Gray, a member of Mt. Tabor Church, conveyed 168 ½ acres of land, which she had obtained in 1892, to the Levite Society. The property was conveniently located on the west side of St. Stephens Church Road, across from the church and lodge. The Levite Society partitioned some of the land into lots of 2 ½ to 5 acres each and offered them for sale to their members, apparently hoping to foster the opportunity for land ownership and solidify the African American community surrounding the church and lodge. Some of the first owners of these lots were also members of Mt. Tabor Church, including James Queen, William Carter, and Otho Johnson. The effort to establish a village had mixed success. In 1906, John W. Pindell, another member of the church, bought up several of the original lots and consolidated them into a 37-acre farm.^{iv} Today, the original 168 ½ acre tract is still divided into several smaller lots and includes six houses of post WWII construction

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The construction of Mt. Tabor Church and the Good Samaritan Lodge in the 1890s, and the effort to establish an adjacent village, reflect the ideals espoused by Booker T. Washington during that same time period. A former slave, founder of Tuskegee Institute and great spokesman for African American equality, Washington encouraged self-reliance and sufficiency for African Americans in rural America. In addition to championing the cause for education and labor skills, he urged that the betterment of African Americans could be achieved in self-sufficient communities surrounding churches and schools. Although unrecorded in the Mt. Tabor Church and lodge histories, it seems that the members were aware of Booker T. Washington's efforts and philosophy. Embodied in the history of both institutions are the themes of self-determination and tenacity that has served to preserve the church, the lodge and the community for 150 years.

The present effort to list Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church in the National Register has been led by Mrs. Gerald (Betty) Hawkins, Chairperson of the Historic Committee for Mt. Tabor. According to Mrs. Hawkins:

The founders of Mt. Tabor suffered and struggled so that young colored (African American) men and women could worship their God in an enclosure, not in a field, in a field house or in the balconies of other people's churches. For many generations, African Americans have entered and walked through the doors of Mt. Tabor, departing as Bible-learned Christians and productive citizens of America's various communities.

Our youth must be able to look at this church and surrounding grounds and be proud, with the knowledge that only through the toil and sweat of laboring mothers and fathers the doors of this sanctuary continue to represent safety and shelter, and an opportunity to worship as "free" people of color.

The reasons Mt. Tabor should be deemed an historical site are numerous.... Our interest stems from many years of worshipping in a small white church on the hill, a privilege that has brought us much joy, happiness and peace. Our interest also stems from a desire to discredit a much perceived fallacy - that African Americans have no interest in preserving cultural and historical information, particularly as pertaining to our race. Do not allow it to be said that we, the present members of Mt. Tabor, betrayed our responsibility as African American United Methodist Christians, to envision the church and surrounding property worthy of historical significance.^v

Although the congregation traces its origins as early as 1858, the period of significance is defined as extending from 1893, the date of construction of the extant church building, to a date fifty years in the past, in accordance with National Register conventions.

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ⁱ "The Heritage Celebration: 127 Years of Life For Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, St. Stephens Church Rd., Crownsville, MD, 1858 – 1985," Rev. Michael C. Braxton, edited by Miss Alverta Darden, pp. 1 – 2; Anne Arundel County Land Records Liber NHG 7, folio 224; see also Anne Arundel County Equity Records #3101599 and #3100780.

ⁱⁱ Anne Arundel County Land Records Liber SH 37, folio 409.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.; for more information about benevolent societies, see "Early Black Benevolent Societies, 1780-1830," by Robert L. Harris Jr. in *The Massachusetts Review*, Vol. XX, No. 3; for the Certificate of Incorporation, see Charter Records of the State Tax Commission of Maryland, Liber 42, folio 123.

^{iv} Anne Arundel County Land Record Liber JCG 3, folio 384; Liber GW 12, folio 382; and Liber GW52, folio 255.

^v Letter to Donna Ware, Historic Sites Planner, Anne Arundel County Department of Planning & Code Enforcement from Betty M. Hawkins, Chairperson, Historic Committee, Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, dated November 8, 1999.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anne Arundel County Land Records Liber NHG 7, folio 224; Liber SH 37, folio 409; Liber JCG 3, folio 384; Liber GW 12, folio 382; and Liber GW52, folio 255.

Anne Arundel County Equity Records #3101599 and #3100780.

Braxton, Rev. Michael C. "The Heritage Celebration: 127 Years of Life For Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, St. Stephens Church Rd., Crownsville, MD, 1858 – 1985, edited by Miss Alverta Darden.

Charter Records of the State Tax Commission of Maryland, Liber 42, folio 123.

Harris, Robert L., Jr. "Early Black Benevolent Societies, 1780-1830." **The Massachusetts Review**, Vol. XX, No. 3.

Interviews with Cornelia Brown, and Gerald and Betty Hawkins, member of Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church on June 26, 2000 by Donna M. Ware, Historic Sites Planner, Anne Arundel County. Information stored at the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning & Zoning, 2664 Riva Rd., Annapolis, MD 21401.

Letter to Donna Ware, Historic Sites Planner, Anne Arundel County Department of Planning & Code Enforcement from Betty M. Hawkins, Chairperson, Historic Committee, Mt. Tabor United Methodist Church, dated November 8, 1999.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

BEGINNING for the same at an iron pipe found on the Northeasternmost side of Saint Stephen's Church Road at the head of a ravine; said beginning point being the same as the beginning of the second parcel described in the conveyance by Walter Jones to William Mueller, Jr., and wife by deed dated June 29, 1978, and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber W.G.L. 3100 folio 823 and is intended to be the beginning of the closing line described in the conveyance by Lemuel Oliver and Paul R. Hassencamp, Trustees, to William J. Boehm by deed dated September 21, 1948 and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County in Liber J.H.H. 499 folio 185; thence leaving said conveyance to Mueller and running with said side of the county road North 33 degrees 37 minutes 25 seconds West 384.29 feet and North 34 degrees 45 minutes West 118.54 feet to an iron pipe now set at the intersection of the divisional line between the property of Mount Tabor United Methodist Church and the property of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans Number 59, etc., as defined in the Case of The Board of Trustees of Mount Tabor United Methodist Church vs Louis A. Boehm in 310 1599 Equity and also the Case of Independent Order of Good Samaritans Number 59 and Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of Mount Tabor Number 59 of Anne Arundel County, Inc. filed among the Equity Records of Anne Arundel County in Number 310 0780; thence leaving said county road and running with said divisional line North 57 degrees 03 minutes 15 seconds East 217.68 feet to the 15 inch cherry tree mentioned in said cases; thence continuing North 57 degrees 03 minutes 15 seconds East 118.13 feet to an iron pipe now set Southwest of the cleared field; thence running generally parallel to said cleared field South 61 degrees 07 minutes 57 seconds East 28.71 feet to an iron pipe now set at the Northeast side of a grave site; thence leaving said field and running down a hill South 33 degrees 37 minutes 25 seconds East 446.13 feet to an iron pipe found at the junction of two ravines at the end of said first line described in the deed by Walter Jones to William Mueller, Jr. and wife; said pipe being intended to be at the end of the South 31 degrees 15 minutes West 5½ perch line described in the conveyance by Lemuel Oliver, et al., to William J. Boehm, Trustee, dated September 21, 1948 and recorded among the Land Records of Anne Arundel County Maryland in Liber J.H.H. 499 folio 185; thence running up a ravine and reversely with said

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said conveyance to Mueller South 51 degrees 53 minutes West 347.76 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 3.875 acres more or less. According to a survey and plat made by Edward Hall, III and Associates, Inc., Registered Professional Land Surveyors in January 1983 and revised in November 1984.

BEING the property occupied by the Mount Tabor United Methodist Church and as designated in the Memorandum of Opinion and Order in the Equity Cast of The Mount Tabor United Methodist Church vs Louis A. Boehm filed among the Equity papers of Anne Arundel County in Equity number 310 1599.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property encompasses the legal metes and bounds of the church property.