

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

National Register of Historic Places

Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Capon Chapel

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number E. side Christian Church Road, N. of jct. with CR 13/5 not for publication

city or town Capon Bridge vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26711

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 for 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 of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	buildings
1	sites
1	structures
1	objects
3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER: front gable

Materials

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Metal

other Wood

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B.** removed from its original location.
- C.** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance:

See Continuation sheets

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1852

Significant Dates

c. 1852

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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 _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Record # HM-0441

Capon Chapel
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.96

UTM References

1	<u>17</u>	<u>720488</u>	<u>4349813</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Sandra Scaffidi</u>						
organization	<u>Mills Group</u>	date	<u>May 18, 2012</u>				
street & number	<u>206 High Street</u>	telephone	<u>304-296-1010</u>				
city or town	<u>Morgantown</u>	state	<u>WV</u>	zip code	<u>26505</u>		

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.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

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

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 listing. 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 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

LOCATION and SETTING

Capon Chapel is set in a rural, agricultural area on a grassy knoll along Christian Church Road approximately two miles south of Capon Bridge, West Virginia. Tall oak trees are located to the west of the chapel and offer a measure of privacy from Christian Church Road. The nominated parcel consists of the entire historic legal parcel, which includes the church building as well as the associated contributing cemetery and historic wrought iron fence. A separate section of the cemetery is bound by a chain link fence.

The building is accessed via a dirt and gravel drive north of the building where a c.1960 concrete block garage is located (on a separate parcel). There is no dedicated parking lot or walkway for this building. Manicured boxwoods are located on the north and south elevations of the building while a holly bush is located on the east elevation and forsythia bushes on the west. A network of power lines are anchored to a pole southeast of the building. At the center of the eastern edge of the cemetery stands a solitary flagpole. A small residential development is located west of Christian Church Road and is unassociated with the chapel.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Capon Chapel, c.1852, contributing building

Capon Chapel is a rectangular, one-story, front-gable log building with wood weatherboard siding and a standing seam metal roof with snow birds.

The façade is located on the east elevation and faces the cemetery (Photo 1). The main elevation consists of a single, centrally-located, four-panel entrance door with dentil molding and a rectangular, four light transom above. It is the only fenestration on this elevation. The weatherboard siding is laid horizontally and varies between 5 and 7 inches in width. The overhanging eave is accented with a drop pendant at the gable. An electrical box and meter is located on the exterior of this elevation. Stone veneer obscures the non-loadbearing concrete block perimeter wall on this elevation.

The north (photo 2) and south (photo 4) elevations each include two symmetrically placed six-over-six double-hung wood windows with operable louvered shutters (photo 5). The weatherboard cladding on the side elevations vary between 6 inches and 3 inches in width (photo 6). On the south elevation, a small patch at the crest of the roof bears evidence of the original chimney location. According to current caretaker, Brenda Hiatt, the current roof and siding were installed circa 1900. Concrete block is visible under the foundation on the north elevation.

The rear (west) elevation (photo 3) is unadorned with the exception of a small pendant in the gable identical to that on the façade. A modern, exterior concrete-block chimney is situated off center on this elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

The concrete block perimeter skirt is clearly visible on this elevation as is the metal bulkhead access to the crawlspace.

The interior of the building is a large, open floor plan with wood pews lined against the north and south elevations creating a center aisle (photo 7). Large wood casing accented with dentil molding serves as a backdrop to the altar (photo 8). A small wood pulpit serves as a lectern which is accessed by a small wooden step (photo 9). Pine wainscoting lines the walls of the building on each elevation. The walls are clad in wallpaper and are topped with crown molding. A dropped ceiling covers the original ceiling and hides the electrical conduits for the brass chandeliers. The building was electrified circa 1930 and again updated in 2011, negating the need for the original kerosene lanterns (which remain in the building). The original wide, antique heart pine floors have been refinished. Wood swag moldings also accent the interior of the window and door casings and the transoms (photo 10). Simple wood pews have soft cushions for seating.

The foundation of concrete block piers replaced the original stone piers in the early 1970s. Concrete block and cut stone skirt the perimeter of the building to prevent animals from entering the crawlspace. Bark is visible in the crawlspace on the log carrier beams which support the building (photo 11).

Capon Chapel Cemetery, c.1852, contributing site

The large cemetery is located immediately east of the chapel and is surrounded by a wrought iron fence (photo 12). The cemetery has approximately 270 internments including both free African Americans and slave burials. Older stones are generally cut from limestone while polished granite became the stone of choice after 1900. Both types of stones are suffering from the effects of weather. The gravestones are generally rounded or rectangular in shape and placed on small stone pads. Stones that memorialize local leaders are more ornate. Captain David Pugh and family are interned beneath a large pyramidal shaped obelisk which lists all three of his wives and their children (photo 13). Pugh was an elected county delegate who voted to secede from the Union in 1861. Captain Nixon was also a famous resident of the Capon Chapel cemetery as he founded the town of Marshall, Virginia. His headstone is deteriorating from the weather, but appears to be cut from limestone with the image of an open book carved into it. This cemetery was expanded eastward c. 1990 with the purchase of a rectangular plot of land. This section is excluded from the boundary as it was not associated with the church during the period of significance.

Fence, c.1860 contributing object

The cemetery is surrounded on three sides by a cast iron fence accessible by a three foot wide gate at its western entrance. The four foot high fence has approximately one inch tubular pickets which are supported by three horizontal metal rails. The picket tops are decorated with stylized painted white arrows with a ball on the tip. A shield with the emblem reading, "The Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, Ohio" is located on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

gate (photo 14). White's Ornamental Ironworks restored the fence c.1990. The eastern most portion of property is surrounded by a modern, chain link fence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Capon Chapel is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a significant representative of the early rural religious architecture of the region and as an important rural church complex in Hampshire County. It also meets *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* as it derives its primary significance from architectural importance.¹ The period of significance is c.1852, the church's date of construction.²

General History

Capon Chapel is located two miles south of Capon Bridge, a small community that grew following the construction of the Northwest Turnpike in the 1830s that connected Parkersburg with Winchester, Virginia. The improvements to the transportation network also allowed the free exchange of ideas, including political and religious doctrine in the coming decades.

Capon Chapel's first mention is in March of 1852 when Joseph Pugh granted eighty-eight and a half poles (approximately 112 feet) to three trustees, David Pugh of Joseph, David Pugh, and Robert Pugh. The Pughs were early settlers in the Capon Bridge area traveling from Wales by way of Pennsylvania in the late 17th century.³ The deed granted property to the trustees to create "a Graveyard and for a house for the Public Worship of Almighty God for the use of all orthodox Christians."⁴ The document also goes on to mention that the property may only be used for religious worship "but for no other purpose."⁵ The deed also gives limitations for their successors, all of whom must be a descendant of Joseph Pugh.

The fact that no religious denomination was identified as the sole owner/occupant of Capon Chapel suggests that the meeting house may have served as a union church to be utilized by any Christian denomination for worship. Since apparently no denomination fully oversaw the use of the building in the early years, very few records exist as to the history of the church. However, later histories of the area generally describe the early use of the building as being utilized by the Baptists until the late 19th century or early 20th century.

The *Baptist Home Mission Monthly* noted that the "Little Capon Church"⁶ contributed one dollar to the general fund showing that the Baptist community was operating from the Capon Chapel in December 1904.⁷

¹ The property is not being recommended under *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries* since the cemetery is being nominated along with its associated church and the church is the main resource nominated.

² The origin of the Capon Chapel has been questioned over the years with some citations referencing legends of its construction in the 1750s. No physical or documentary evidence has been found to confirm this claim.

³ Later histories list the Pughs as Quakers with other descendants listed as members of the Church of England. Maud Pugh, *Capon Valley, Its Pioneers and Their Descendants*, 1698-1940.

⁴ Hampshire County Deed Book 45, Page 8.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Hu Maxwell and HL Swisher. *History of Hampshire County, WV: From Its Earliest Settlement to the*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

It is unclear why or how the Pugh's Church became associated with the Baptist ministries except perhaps for the nationwide Second Great Awakening that enveloped much of the United States in evangelical fervor.

The Baptist religion originally gained a foothold in western Virginia as early as mid-18th century when the Mill Creek Church was established at Gerrardstown.⁸ Shubal Stearns and Daniel Marshall, Baptist preachers from New England traveled through the area in 1754 but found an inhospitable climate for evangelizing. With the end of the Revolutionary War, additional preachers tried to gain a foothold in the eastern panhandle and slowly gained converts.⁹ Additionally, the Baptists merged the democratic ideals of the new republic with their own spirituality in which each group selected its own minister and established its own rules the congregation would follow. This philosophy became popular during the 19th century and attracted many due to its populist appeal.

One of the earliest preachers of the church is rumored to have been Dr. John Munroe who preached in the early nineteenth century to the North River, Crooked Run and Patterson's Creek Churches.¹⁰ Dr. Munroe was described as being "a man of solemn dignity, warm address and speaks as one having authority...the doctor... preaches the Gospel of peace in power and demonstration of the Spirit."¹¹ Hu Maxwell further explains that Mr. Munroe was a preacher for the Regular Primitive Baptist Church denominations.¹² This religious doctrine followed a strict interpretation of Calvinist theology. Munroe is buried in the Capon Chapel Cemetery.

The United Methodist Church (also called the Methodist Church South) was established in Capon Bridge in 1890. Sometime in the early 20th century, Capon Chapel ceased to be a Baptist organization and instead became one of the stops on the Methodist circuit rider's route. Today, the chapel is still a part of the United Methodist Church and offers services twice a month. A small group of dedicated servants tend to the historic building and cemetery grounds.

Criterion C

Present (Morgantown, W.Va.: A. Brown Boughner, Printer, 1897), 377.

⁷ Reverend Howard B. Grose, Ed. *The Baptist Home Mission Monthly*, December 1904 (New York City: The American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1904), 202.

⁸ Otis Rice and Steven Brown, *West Virginia: A History* (University of Kentucky Press, 1993), 63.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Robert Baylor Semple, George William Beale, *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists* (Richmond, VA: Pitt and Dickinson, 1894), 419.

¹¹ Semple, 419.

¹² Maxwell, 376.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

A county-wide architectural survey of Hampshire County, completed in three phases between 2008 and 2011, resulted in the identification of 21 one-room rural churches (a list is available at the end of Section 8). The survey documented buildings at least 50 years old that retained a certain degree of historic integrity. The majority of the ecclesiastical buildings located along Hampshire County's rural roads share a common architectural theme and generally used the same local building traditions found in early residential construction.¹³ The buildings are generally rectangular with a front gable entrance and an open, one-room plan. Because of the prevalence of timber, the majority were constructed of wood rather than stone or brick. Of the 21 documented churches, 18 were constructed of wood. The earliest churches, including Capon Chapel, Old Pine Church, and Mount Bethel Church, were constructed of log and covered with wood siding. At least 10 of the church buildings have been covered with synthetic siding, affecting architectural integrity, and thus eligibility.

Style, social class, religion and ethnic background were some of the many of the factors that went into designing early church buildings.¹⁴ Overall, the rural churches are unadorned with very few architectural details. The simplicity of the exterior of the buildings obscures the denomination or use of many of the buildings. Conversely, churches located in more populated areas such as Romney or Capon Bridge possessed higher style architecture with spires, tracery, stained glass fenestration and lancet arches. Of the rural churches, the oldest have the least amount of detailing, an indication of the isolation prior to major road-building efforts. Though still with minimal details, the later rural churches display more architectural features than the earlier churches including cupolas, rose windows, tracery, and bell towers. These simple rural churches illustrate that the congregants put more emphasis on their personal spirituality and salvation than outward appearances of architectural ostentation.

Some of the churches include documented ancillary resources. One includes a manse, another a privy, and several include modern resources such as sheds. Nine of the rural churches include cemeteries, including Capon Chapel. The interred at Capon Chapel includes Captain David Pugh and Dr. John Munroe as well as veterans of the Civil War (both Union and Confederate) and both slave and free African Americans. Churchyard burial was the standard practice for European Americans dating back to Colonial New England (with the exception of the Puritans). By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, however, burial next to the church became more uncommon as church cemeteries and urban graveyards were overcrowded. Further, the nation had a growing appreciation for nature. Thus, landscaped and spacious burial grounds just outside major cities became standard.¹⁵

¹³ Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard Herman, *Everyday Houses of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1997), 267.

¹⁴ Peter W. Williams, *Houses of God: Region, Religion, and Architecture in the United States* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1997), xiii.

¹⁵ Elizabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland. *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1992), 4, 10-11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Other than Capon Chapel, only four other extant rural churches were constructed prior to the Civil War. They include Bloomery Presbyterian Church (1825, not eligible due to loss of integrity), Old Pine Church (1838, eligible), Mount Bethel Church (1837, eligible), and North River Mills United Methodist Church (1860, listed in the North River Mills Historic District). The vast majority of the extant rural churches were constructed between 1880 and the early twentieth century.

SUMMARY

Capon Chapel is a significant example of the region's early religious architecture exhibiting log construction techniques of the earliest settlers as well as the simple design and form common to the early ecclesiastical buildings. The property is an excellent example of one of the area's rural church complexes.

Alterations to the building are minor and include a modern pulpit, drop ceiling, and wood casing on the west wall as well as electricity. These alterations, however, do not affect the building's ability to convey significance under *Criterion C: Architecture*. The building retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building continues to serve for worship services and burials still take place in the cemetery. The cemetery contributes to the setting of the church.

The following chart lists the rural churches documented in Hampshire County.

Hampshire County One-Room Churches Documented on West Virginia Historic Inventory Forms

Name	Site ID	Address	Estimated Date of Construction	Roof Style	Ornamentation	Siding	Entry	Denomination
Old Pine Church	HM-0794	US 220	1838	Front Gable	Three windows on east elevation	Wood	Center double door	Union Church/ Church of the Brethren
White Pine Church	HM-0091-0006	US 220	1907	Front Gable	Small cupola, enclosed entrance	Vinyl	Center double door	Church of Brethren
Marvin Chapel	HM-0090-0001	US 220	1895	Front Gable	Shaped windows Rose window	Vinyl	Center double door	United Methodist
Bethesda Presbyterian Church	HM-0067	River Road	1894	Front Gable	Small triangular rose window, shaped windows	Wood	Off center entrance	Private Home (1960)
Forest Glen United Methodist Church	HM-1123	Springfield/ Greenspring Road	1960	Front Gable	Cupola, extended front gable porch	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	United Methodist
Community Center	HM-1145	Monroe Street Green Spring	1900	Side Gable	Lancet arch windows, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical side gable/ bell tower	N/A
Otterbein Methodist Church	HM-1139	Springfield- Green Spring Road	1890	Front Gable	Large lancet arch with tracery, bell tower	Weatherboard	Asymmetrical front gable tower	Otterbein Methodist
Oak Grove Church of the Brethren	HM-1084	Brights Hollow Road, Levels	1960	Front Gable	Enclosed porch	Concrete Block	Center double door	Church of the Brethren
Little Cacapon Primitive Baptist	HM-1071	Dave Moreland Road	1919	Front Gable	Returning Eaves, Transom	Shiplap	Center double door	Baptist
Woodrow Union Church	HM-0198	Falling Leaf Road	1900	Front Gable	Stone Veneer, Cupola gingerbread	Wood/ Aluminum	Asymmetrical	Union
Island Hill Methodist Church	HM-0218	SR 127	1899	Front Gable	Lancet Arch Windows	Wood	Center	Methodist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Name	Site ID	Address	Estimated Date of Construction	Roof Style	Ornamentation	Siding	Entry	Denomination
Bloomery Presbyterian Church	HM-0231	SR 127	1825	Front Gable	Cupola	Aluminum	Unknown	Presbyterian
Laurel Hill Church	HM-0244	SR 127	1880	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Foundation, enclosed portico	Aluminum	Center	United Brethren
Timber Ridge Christian Church	HM-0458	CR 13	1875	Front Gable	Gothic window in gable peak, Greek Revival	Brick	Center	Christian
Shiloh United Methodist Church	HM-0529	RT 259	1880	Front Gable	Returning eaves, 1/2 story	Vinyl	Center double	Methodist
Capon Chapel	HM-0441	CR 13	c.1852	Front Gable	Dentil Molding, transom, center door	Wood	Center	Methodist
North River Meeting House	HM-0606	Augusta Road and RT 29	1833, burned rebuilt 1881	Front Gable	Returning Eaves Center Entrance	Wood over logs	Center double door	Baptist/Lutheran/ Primitive
Branch Mountain United Methodist Church	HM-1046	Jersey Mountain Road	1898	Front Gable	Rose Window, lancet window with tracery, bell tower	Vinyl over weatherboard	Asymmetrical in bell tower	United Methodist
Mount Bethel Church	HM-0103	CR 5 Three Churches Road	1837	Front Gable	Double door, knee brackets, transom	Wood over logs	Center double two entrances	Presbyterian
Mount Bethel Primitive Baptist Church	HM-1043	Jersey Mtn Road	n.d. [c.1900]	Front Gable	3 bay façade. Stone foundation	Vinyl over weatherboard	Center	Baptist
North River Mills United Methodist Church	HM-0322	North River Mills	1860	Front Gable	Triangular shaped transom, rose window	Wood	Center	Methodist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 10

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 11

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated boundaries of the Capon Chapel property are shown on Hampshire County Tax Map 2 parcel 25.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination encompasses less than one acre of land. The nomination boundaries of the Capon Chapel are the same as the original historic parcel when the church building was established. The boundaries are also drawn to include the contributing historic resources (such as the chapel, cemetery and fence) and to provide information for the resource's integrity of setting, location and feeling. Although it contains an associated cemetery, a later section was recently purchased and does not contain historic gravesites.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

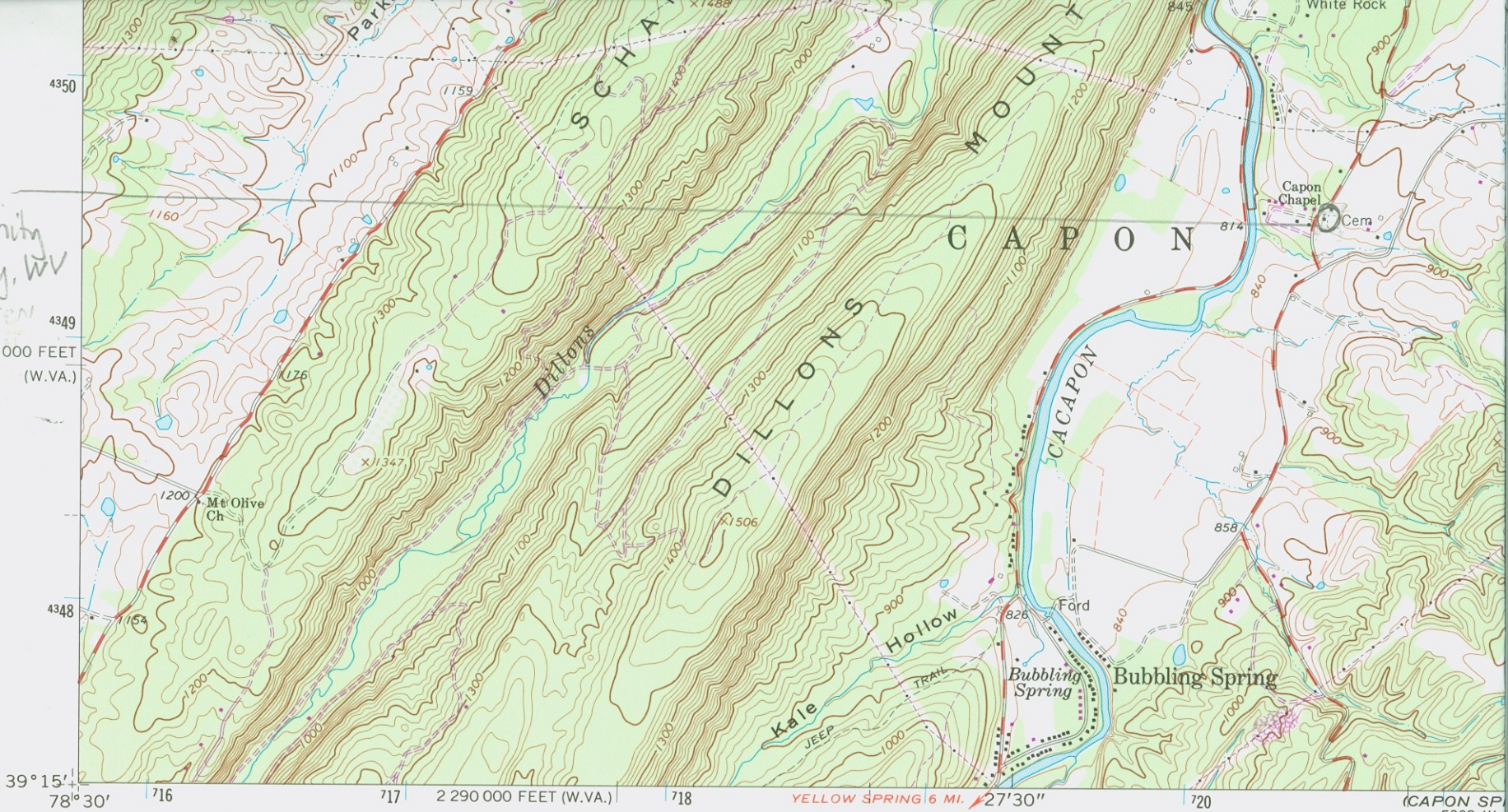
Section number Photos Page 12

Name of Property: Capon Chapel
Address: Christian Church Road
Town: Capon Bridge Vicinity
County: Hampshire
Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi/Michael Mills
Date Photographed: January 16, 2012

- Photograph 1 of 14: East elevation, camera facing west
- Photograph 2 of 14: South elevation, camera facing north
- Photograph 3 of 14: West elevation, camera facing east
- Photograph 4 of 14: North elevation, camera facing south
- Photograph 5 of 14: Detail of window, camera facing north
- Photograph 6 of 14: Detail of foundation, facing west
- Photograph 7 of 14: View of the interior, facing west
- Photograph 8 of 14: Detail of wood casing, facing west
- Photograph 9 of 14: Interior of chapel, facing northwest
- Photograph 10 of 14: Detail of interior door, facing east
- Photograph 11 of 14: Detail of foundation piers, facing south
- Photograph 12 of 14: View of cemetery, camera facing east
- Photograph 13 of 14: Detail of Captain Pugh's headstone
- Photograph 14 of 14: View of Chapel and Cemetery, facing west

Capon Chapel
 Capon Bridge vicinity
 Hampshire County, WV

UTMs
 17 720488
 434983



(YELLOW SPRING)
 5282 II NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 in cooperation with Virginia Division of Mineral Resources

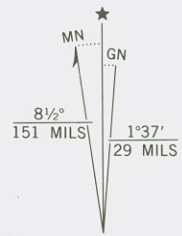
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
 photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965

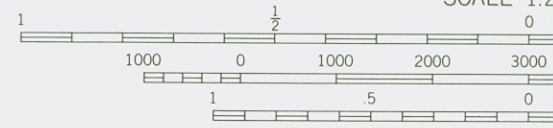
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on
 West Virginia coordinate system, north zone, and
 Virginia coordinate system, north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 7 meters south and
 23 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND



Christian Church Road

Capon Chapel Lane

Christian Church Rd

200 FT.



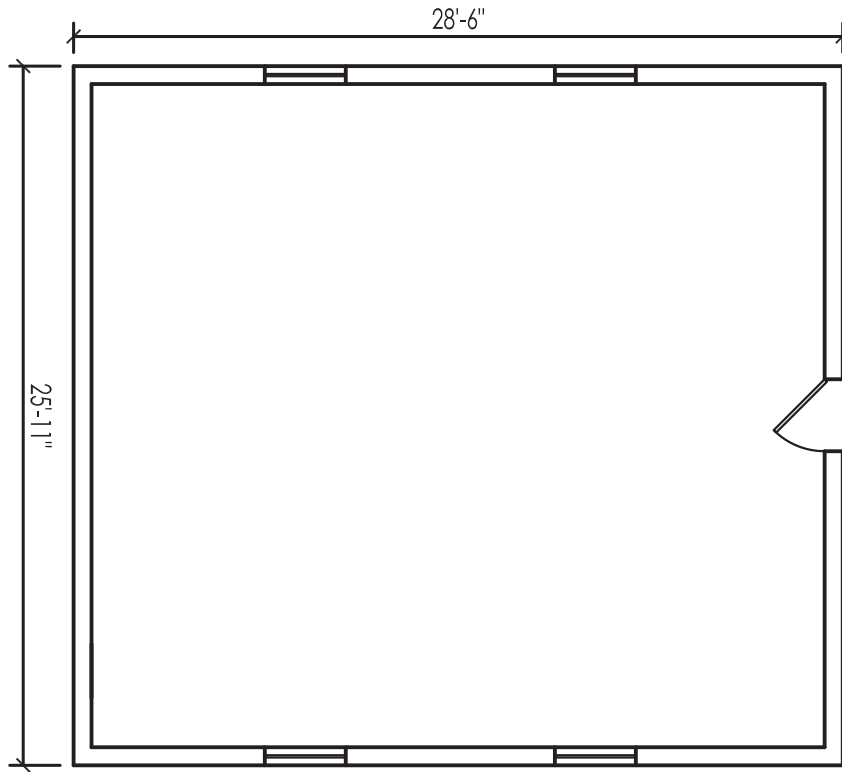
Proposed NRHP Boundary
Capon Chapel, Capon Bridge, WV
Hampshire County Tax Parcel 02-020-025

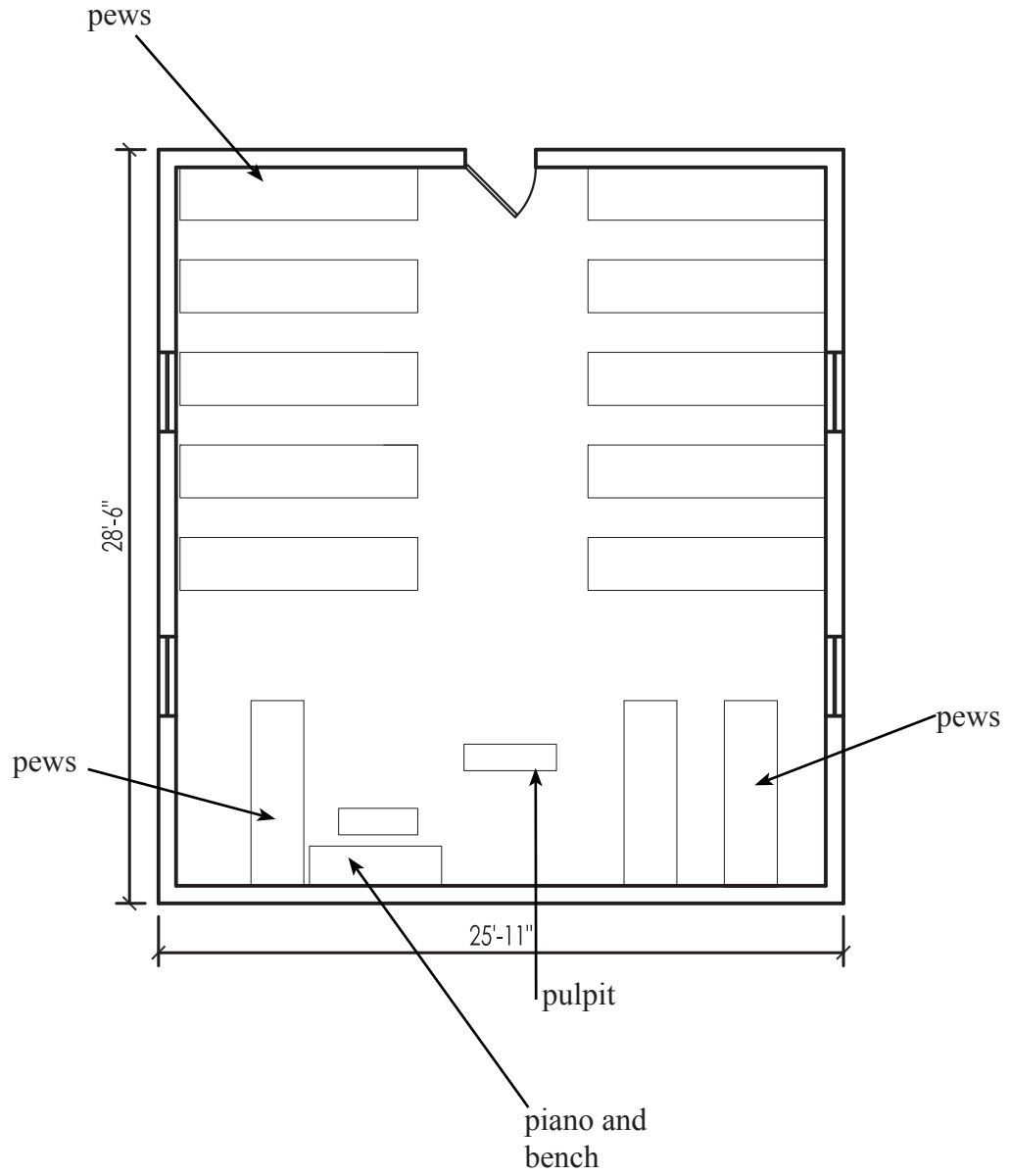
Source: Map West Virginia/Bing Maps



Source: Map WV/Bing Maps









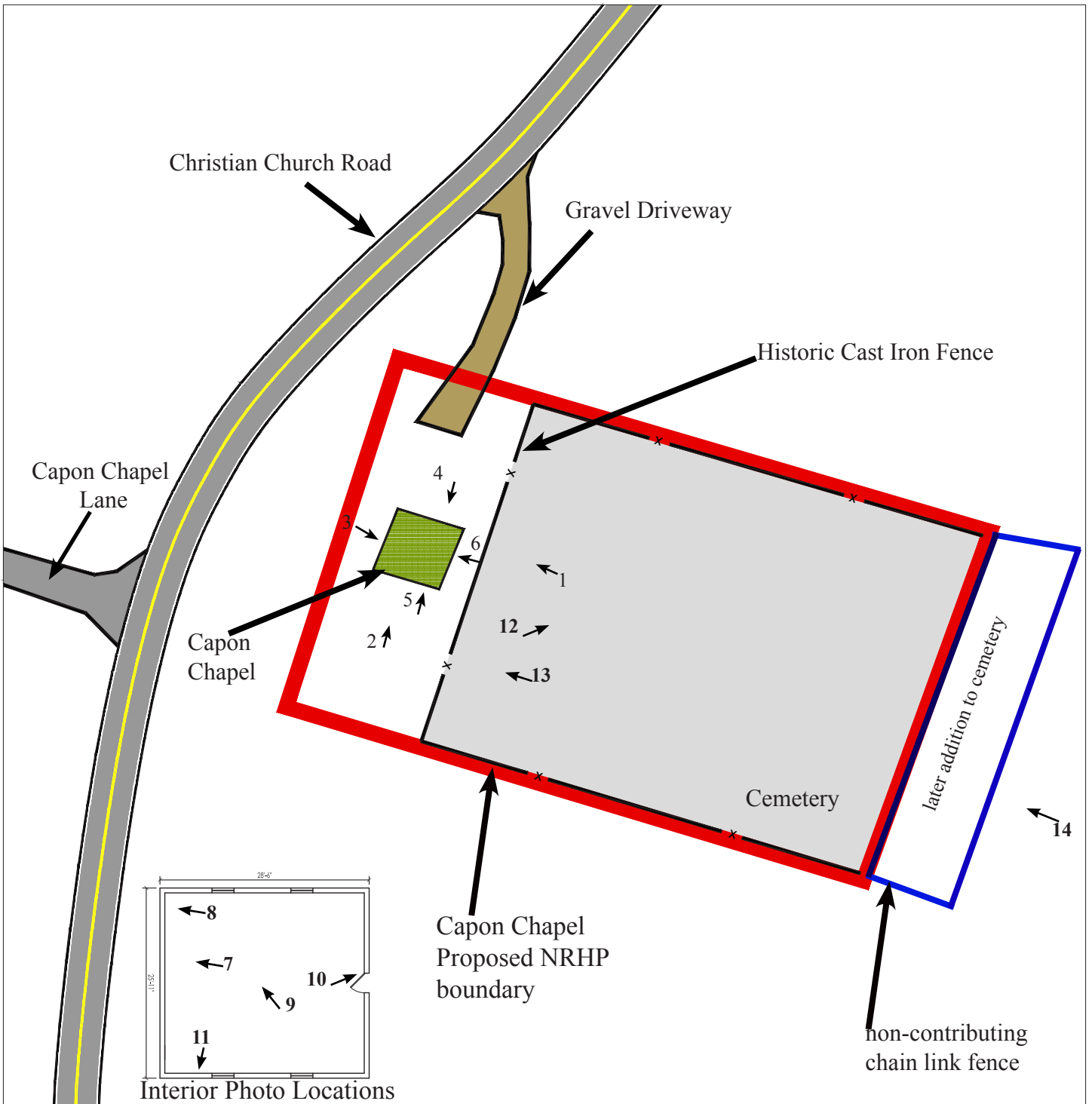




Photo 1:
East elevation, camera facing west



Photo 2:
South elevation, camera facing north



Photo 3:
West elevation, camera facing east



Photo 4:
North elevation, camera facing south



Photo 5:
Detail of window, camera facing north



Photo 6:
Detail of foundation, facing west



Photo 7:
View of the interior, facing west



Photo 8:
Detail of wood casing, facing west



Photo 9:
Interior of chapel, facing northwest



Photo 10:
Detail of interior door, facing east



Photo 11:
Detail of foundation piers, facing south



Photo 12:
View of cemetery, camera facing east



Photo 13:
Detail of Captain Pugh's headstone



Photo 14:
View of Chapel and Cemetery, facing west