

AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES DOCUMENTED
IN MARYLAND, 1996-97

CENTER
for
HISTORIC
ARCHITECTURE
&
DESIGN

University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware

**AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES DOCUMENTED
IN MARYLAND, 1996-97**

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Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware

1997

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This publication has been financed in part with State Funds from the Maryland Historical Trust, an agency of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the State of Maryland. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Maryland Historical Trust or the Department of Housing and Community Development.

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Preface

In October 1996 the Center for Historic Architecture and Design (CHAD), University of Delaware, received a matching funds grant from the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), State of Maryland, to continue the documentation of threatened buildings in Maryland that began with a grant in 1991-92. The Maryland Threatened Buildings Survey is designed to undertake the "salvage" documentation of endangered historic standing structures in Maryland and to increase awareness, through public education programs, of the wide range of threats to the historic built environment.

Between October 1996 and June 1997, CHAD staff recorded nine properties, focusing on the variety of agricultural complexes and outbuildings constructed throughout the state in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. All of these properties were documented with black-and-white photographs of the interiors and exteriors, and scaled and annotated field notes of site plans, floor plans, sections, and other details. An additional product for this grant was the creation of a set of annotated slides of the documented buildings and farms for use in public education lectures.

All of the documentation produced by this grant is available to the public. If you are interested in further information, please contact one of the following sources:

Center for Historic Architecture and Design
307 Alison Hall
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716-7360 (302) 831-8097

Maryland Historical Trust
Office of Research, Survey, and Registration
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 (410) 514-7600

Documentation of Agricultural Landscapes

Site Name:	Bellevue
MHT SHSI Number:	PG-81B-1
Location:	3301 Steed Road Fort Washington vicinity Prince Georges County, Maryland
Date of Field Work:	January--April 1997
Type of Documentation:	4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (21) 35mm color slides (115) Scaled, annotated field notes (6 sheets) Scaled pencil drawings (2) Architectural data narrative

Description: Located on the west side of Steed Road, near the town of Fort Washington, Prince Georges County, Maryland, Bellevue is an agricultural complex consisting of a farm house and six outbuildings. Until 1995 there were three additional agricultural outbuildings located on the southwest side of the main complex--a large frame gable-roofed barn/stable, a gable-roofed slave quarter, and a garage built circa 1920--but these were destroyed by a fire resulting from vandalism. The final element of the farm is the Steed family cemetery, located at the southeast end of the complex.

To the west of the cemetery, and across an unpaved farm lane, lies the farm house. The main block of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, frame building with a gable roof. Two exterior brick chimneys are located on the northeast gable end, symmetrically placed in relation to the present roof ridge. A third exterior brick chimney is located against the eastern half of the southeast elevation. The oldest part of the house, built circa 1792, consists of a hall-parlor plan that was expanded in depth to the northwest during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The expansion added two rooms and a central stair passage. The southwest room of the Period II section extends beyond the southwest elevation of the Period I dwelling, creating a flounder roof addition. Attached to the southwest end of the addition is the kitchen wing, constructed around a massive brick chimney. Both the main block of the house and the flounder addition have a shed-

roofed porch on the southeast elevation. The kitchen wing has a shed-roofed porch on the southwest elevation.

Meat House. Approximately nine feet west of the kitchen porch sits a square meat house, measuring 13 feet square. The meat house is constructed of hewn logs, which are V-notched and chinked. It has a gable roof and the exterior is sheathed with circular-sawn vertical clapboarding. The clapboarding is covered with batten on the southwest gable elevation. The door is centrally located in the northwest elevation. The floor of the meat house is a combination of dirt and fieldstone. The rafters are lapped and pegged at the top. Three collar beams are notched into each of the pairs of rafters. The rafter feet rest on a false plate located on top of the last round of logs. Situated against the northwest wall is a work bench.

Fish House. Northwest of the meat house lies a fish house. It is a frame structure with a shed roof, three bays wide and one bay deep, measuring 10 feet by 30 feet. The major supporting members are rounded posts dug into the ground. The plate is hewn, as are some of the rails, joists, and rafters. The fish house is covered with vertical, circular-sawn, boards. The central and northwestern bays are open to the southwest. The third bay is closed in and converted to a chicken coop. Behind the exterior door of the chicken coop is a screened door, above which is a square, screened, window. A small chicken hatch is located left of the door at ground level. Four perches are located against the northwestern wall, and seven nesting boxes against the southwest wall. The interior has a brick floor.

Corn Crib. Adjacent to the fish house is a frame corn crib with a shed on the northwest elevation. The corn crib measures 12 feet by 28 feet, with a gable roof. The door is located in the southern bay of the southeast elevation. The frame shed is 10 feet by 28 feet and is open on the northwest side. The sill of the crib is elevated off the ground and rests on fieldstone or wooden posts. The sill is lapped at the corners. The southwest and northeast elevations are divided into three bays, and the northwest and southeast elevations into two. The principal posts are both sawn and hewn and are nailed into the sill and mortise-and-tenoned into the plate. The posts on the southwest and northeast elevations are covered by vertical boards. All posts are connected horizontally by two rails that are notched into the posts. Each bay also has a down brace that connects the posts to the sill and sits in front of the rails. The girts and joists are

notched over the plate with the girts being approximately twice as wide as the joists. A corn chute is located in the west bay of the southwest elevation at sill-level.

The siding of the corn crib is located on the interior and nailed onto the rails. The siding slats average two inches in width and are positioned with one-inch gaps. The southwest wall has three square window openings; two in the western bay and one in the central bay. The corn crib is divided into two floors. The loft is reached by an open ladder stair in the northwest corner. The rafters are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged. One collar beam per rafter set is notched and nailed onto the rafters.

The shed on the northeast elevation of the corn crib is constructed of rounded timbers. The principal posts are dug into the ground. The exterior is covered by circular-sawn vertical boards. The northwest elevation has one square window in the north bay.

Chicken Coop. Southwest of the corn crib sits a one-story, frame, shed-roofed, chicken coop, measuring 8 feet by 17 feet. Since the terrain slopes down to the west, the southwest sill is supported by posts. The sill is lapped and the southwest and northeast sills sit on top of the northwest and southeast sills, functioning as part of the floor joist system. The corner posts are nailed onto the sill. Rails connect the principal posts. The exterior is covered with circular-sawn vertical boards that have battens on the southwest elevation. The door is located in the center of the southeast elevation. A square window is located to the left of the door and a small chicken hatch to the right just above the sill. Four perches are located against the northeast wall, and eight nest boxes against the southwest wall.

Well House. Northwest of the chicken coop, across the farm lane, sits a frame, gable-roofed well house, measuring 6 feet by 8 feet. The exterior is covered with circular-sawn clapboards. All posts are circular-sawn, and down braces are connected to each of the posts in an irregular pattern. The door is located in the east corner of the northeast elevation. The well house sits on top of a concrete block foundation. Little of the original fabric of the structure remains.

Tobacco Barn. Across a small meadow, approximately 210 feet northwest of the corn crib, lies a tobacco barn. The main section of the tobacco barn is three bays wide, brace-framed, with a gable roof, and measures 24 feet by 40 feet. Two sheds extend from the southwest and

northeast elevations, measuring 12 feet by 40 feet and 12 feet by 14 feet respectively.

The southeast elevation of the tobacco barn contains a central door on the ground floor with a smaller door (only two boards wide) located above it in the gable. A second door on the south corner of this elevation accesses the shed on the southwest elevation. The southeast elevation is covered with vertical boards of varying size, reaching a maximum width of 1 foot 6 inches. The boards are divided into two tiers and randomly spaced.

The southwest elevation has a shed running across its entire width. The shed is divided into five bays, of which only the westernmost bay is covered by vertical boards. This bay also has a door opening into the shed. The shed roof is supported by rounded posts that are dug into the ground. The posts carry a plate that is scarf-joined in the second bay from the west corner. The rear wall of the shed is the long side of the tobacco barn, and has large double doors in the central bay.

The northwest elevation of the tobacco barn is divided into three narrow bays, and has a shed off the south corner. The vertical siding is divided into two tiers, and survives only on the south bay and the gable end. There is a small door located in the gable portion of the elevation.

The northeast elevation is divided into three wide bays. The north bay has been stripped of its siding and the sill has been cut to allow entry for a trailer. The central bay has two large double doors and a shed covers the east bay. This shed is open to the northwest, and the roof is supported by rounded timbers that are dug into the ground.

The interior of the tobacco barn is divided into three bays. The central bay functions as a drive-through alley. The two flanking bays each have hewn sills joined at the corners and supported by stone blocks at the corners and in the center of the bays. The original sill has been replaced along the northeast wall. All posts are hewn, and mortise-and-tenoned onto the sill. Each post has two down braces at 90° angles connecting it to the sills.

A hewn plate runs along the outer walls of the barn and supports a tilted false plate. The rafters rest on the false plate and rest on top of each other at the ridge of the roof. Each rafter set is connected by four collar beams that are lap-joined and nailed to the rafters.

History: The oldest section of the house at Belleview, the hall-parlor plan portion, was built around 1792. This part was probably built by Ann Magruder Lowe who had received the land,

then known as Stoney Harbor, from her father, Enoch Magruder, in 1786. Ann Lowe died in 1798 without a legal will and her heirs applied to the Chancery Court for the legal division of the property. Subsequently the 470-acre plantation was conveyed to Ann's son, Lloyd Magruder Lowe, by family agreement.

It was Lloyd M. Lowe who renamed the plantation Belleview. He also renovated the dwelling and added the Greek Revival trim to the interior. The house was doubled in depth by adding a stair hall and two flanking parlors on the west side of the existing house. The southwest parlor extended beyond the original south gable end creating a small "flounder" section. It is more than likely that a kitchen wing was also added at this stage. The meat house and corn crib also date to this period.

Lloyd Lowe died in 1851 and left Belleview to his son, John F. M. Lowe. His will described a dwelling, meat house, and fish house as part of the plantation. In 1856 John H. Lowe, Lloyd's other son, conveyed Belleview to his brother-in-law, James M. Steed. During the Steed family's occupation the present kitchen wing was added, as was the dormer on the west elevation. Several of the other barns and sheds were also built during this period.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

"Belleview," PG-81B-1, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Site Inventory Form.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
July 1997

BELLEVIEW/
STEED ROAD
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD
SITE PLAN
2/24/97
R. SIDERS, K. THEIMER,
A. TWEEEDY



50
10 20 30 40 50
SCALE 1"=40'

- Belleview MD CRS# PG-81B-1
Fort Washington
Prince George's County,
1. House
 2. Meat House
 3. Fish House
 4. Chicken Coop
 5. Corn crib
 6. Shed
 7. Location of former Barn, Slave Quarters, Garage (destroyed by fire)
 8. Well house
 9. Tobacco barn

CEM

Figure 1: Belleview, site plan.

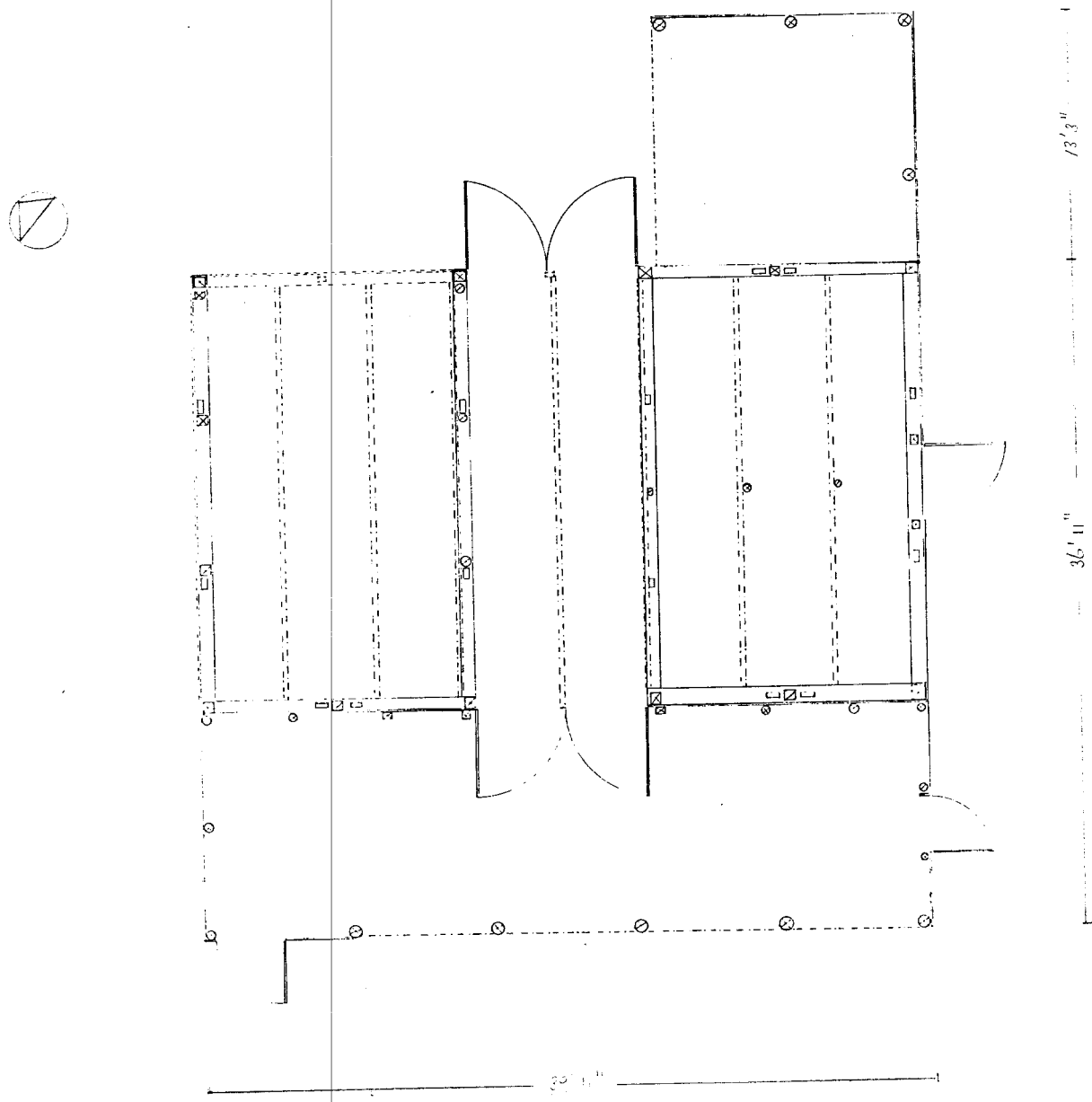


Figure 2: Bellevue tobacco barn, floor plan.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Bellevue
3301 Steed Road
Fort Washington vicinity
Prince Georges County, Maryland

MHT SHSI # PG-81B-1

Photographer: David L. Ames

February 1997

- PG-81B-1-1 Environmental view of the cemetery, looking southwest
- PG-81B-1-2 Environmental view of the cemetery, looking northwest
- PG-81B-1-3 Environmental view of the lane and the south and east elevations of the dwelling, looking northwest
- PG-81B-1-4 Environmental view of the farm complex, looking northeast
- PG-81B-1-5 Environmental view of the north elevation of the farm complex, looking south
- PG-81B-1-6 Dwelling: Perspective of the west and south elevations, looking northeast
- PG-81B-1-7 Dwelling: Perspective of the east and north elevations, looking southwest
- PG-81B-1-8 Dwelling: View of the west elevation, looking east
- PG-81B-1-9 Dwelling: Detail of the porch and chimney stack on the south and west elevations, looking northeast
- PG-81B-1-10 Environmental view of the south and east elevations of the fish house, corn crib and chicken house, looking northwest
- PG-81B-1-11 Environmental view of the fish house, corn crib, and chicken house, looking north
- PG-81B-1-12 Corn crib: View of the west and south elevations, looking northeast
- PG-81B-1-13 Corn crib: View of the north elevation, looking south
- PG-81B-1-14 Corn crib: Detail of the south bay of the west elevation, looking east

PG-81B-1-15 Corn crib: Detail of the floor joist, looking northeast

PG-81B-1-16 View of the south elevation of the corn crib and the west elevation of the fish house looking northeast

PG-81B-1-17 Tobacco barn: Perspective of the south and east elevations, looking northwest

PG-81B-1-18 Tobacco barn: View of the south elevation, looking north

PG-81B-1-19 Tobacco barn: Perspective of the east and north elevations, looking southwest

PG-81B-1-20 Tobacco barn: Detail of the north elevation framing, looking southeast

PG-81B-1-21 Tobacco barn: Detail of the roof framing, looking east



Figure 3: Belleview, environmental view of the cemetery looking southwest.



Figure 4: Belleview, environmental view of the cemetery looking northwest.



Figure 5: Belleview, environmental view of the lane and the south and east elevations of the dwelling, looking northwest.



Figure 6: Belleview, environmental view of the farm complex looking northeast.



Figure 7: Belleview, environmental view of the north elevation of the farm complex looking south.

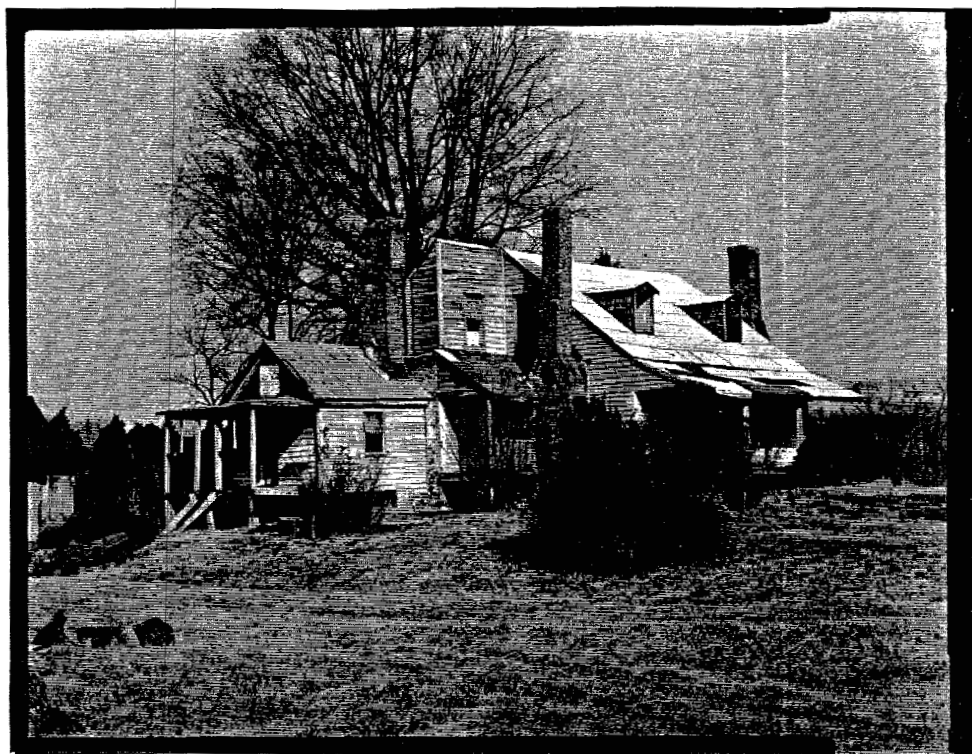


Figure 8: Bellevue, dwelling, perspective of the west and south elevations looking northeast.



Figure 9: Belleview, dwelling, perspective of the east and north elevations looking southwest.



Figure 10: Belleview, dwelling, view of the west elevation looking east.



Figure 11: Belleview, dwelling, detail of the porch and chimney stack on the south and west elevations, looking northeast.



Figure 12: Belleview, environmental view of the south and east elevations of the fish house, corn crib, and chicken house, looking northwest.



Figure 13: Belleview, environmental view of the fish house, corn crib, and chicken house, looking north.



Figure 14: Belleview corn crib, view of the west and south elevations looking northeast.



Figure 15: Belleview corn crib, view of the north elevation looking south.

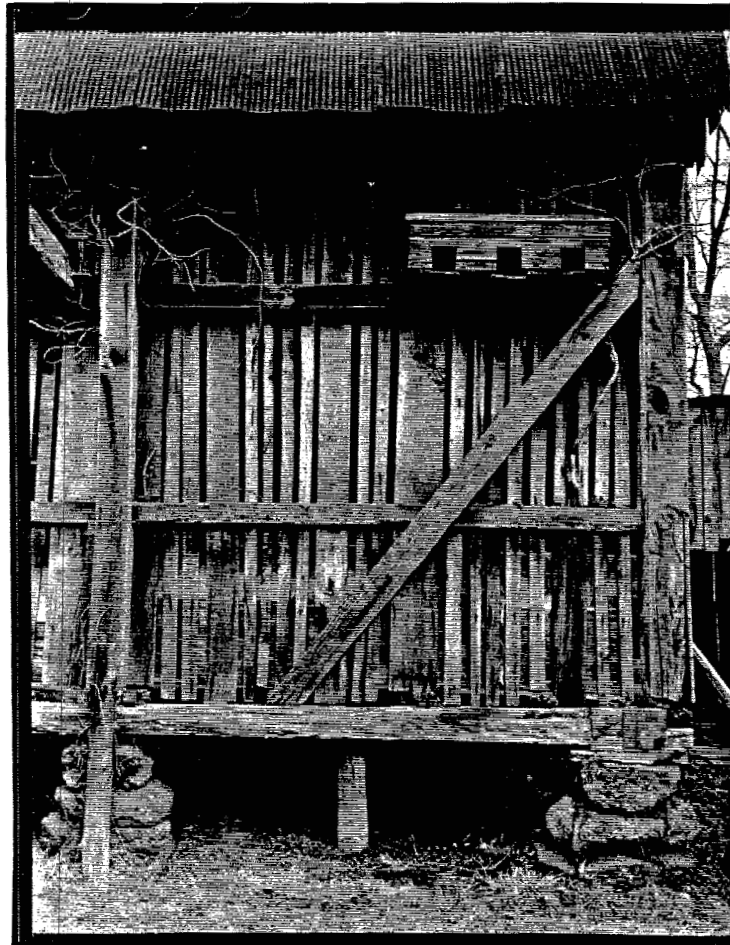


Figure 16: Belleview corn crib, detail of the south bay of the west elevation looking east.

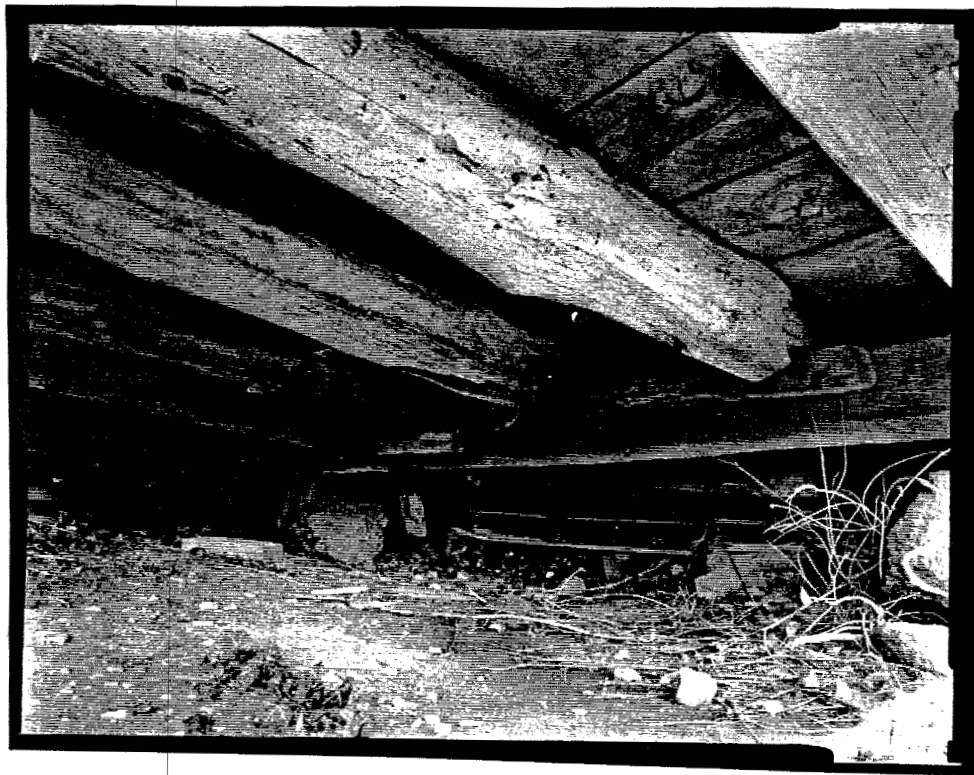


Figure 17: Belleview corn crib, detail of the floor joist, looking northeast.



Figure 18: Belleview, view of the south elevation of the corn crib and the west elevation of the fish house, looking northeast.



Figure 19: Bellevue tobacco barn, perspective of the south and east elevations looking northwest.

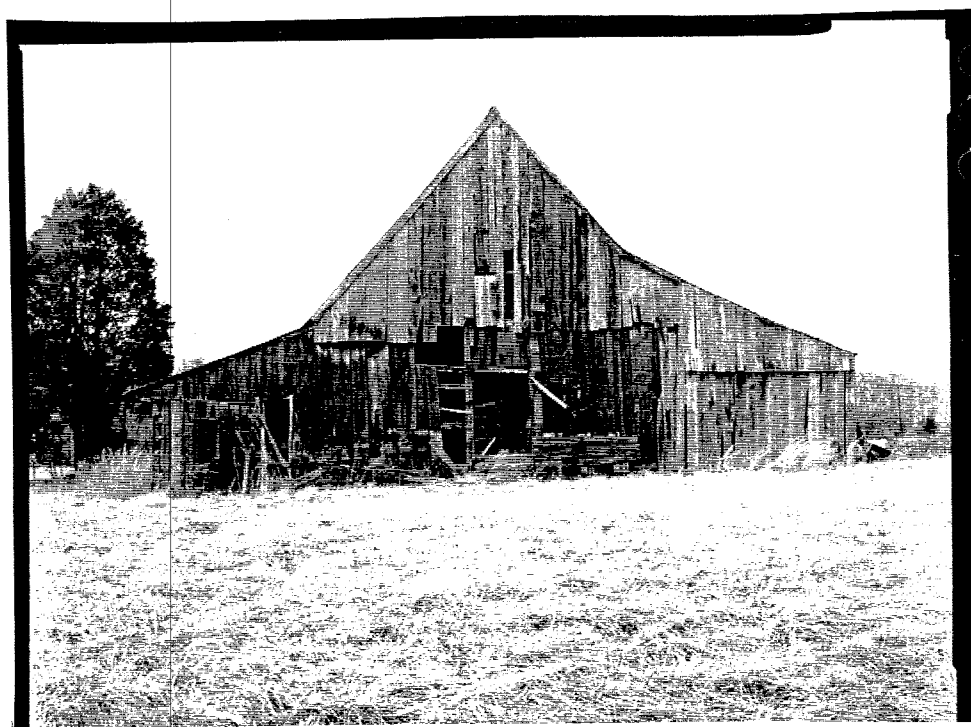


Figure 20: Belleview tobacco barn, view of the south elevation looking north.

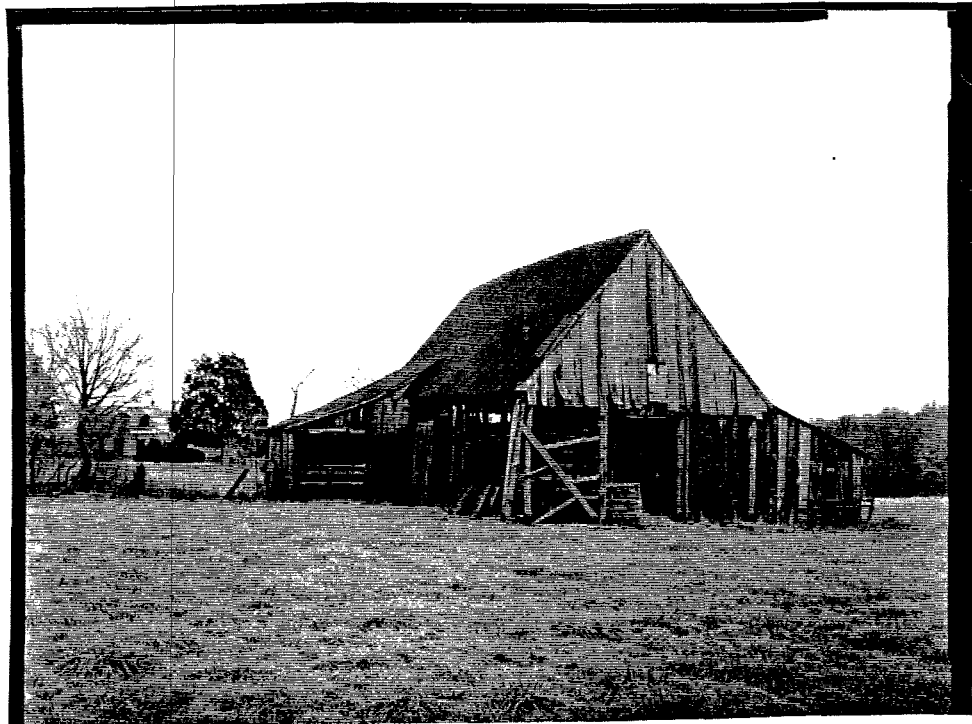


Figure 21: Belleview tobacco barn, perspective of the east and north elevations looking southwest.

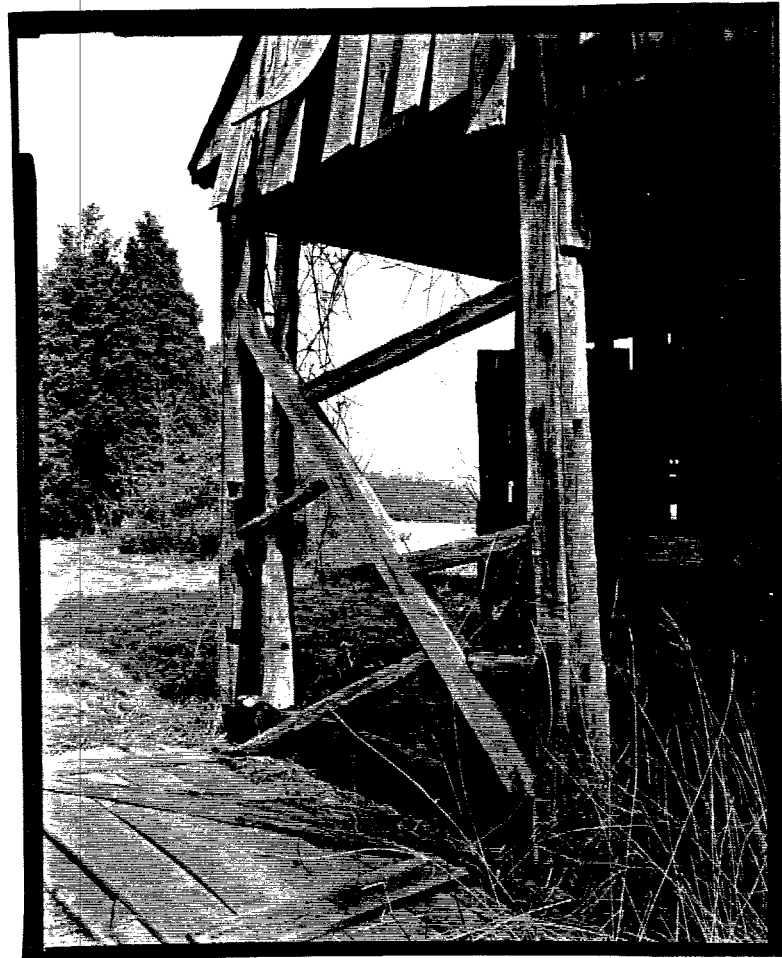


Figure 22: Bellevue tobacco barn, detail of the north elevation framing, looking southeast.

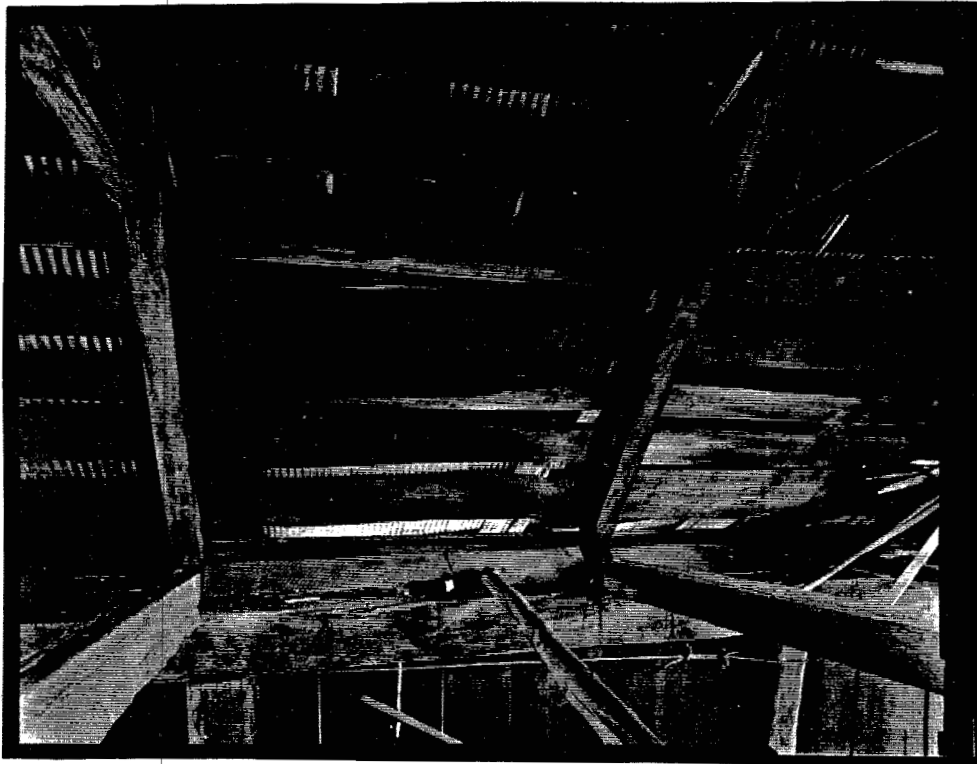


Figure 23: Belleview tobacco barn, detail of the roof framing, looking east.

Site Name: Newton White Tobacco Barn
MHT SHSI Number: not available

Location: Enterprise Golf Course
 Route 193 (Enterprise Road)
 Glenarden vicinity
 Prince Georges County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: March--July 1997

Type of Documentation: 35mm black-and-white photographs (10)
 35mm color slides (43)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (3 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (1)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: Located about three miles east of Glenarden, Maryland, on Route 193 (Enterprise Road), the Newton White tobacco barn sits on property now managed by the Enterprise Golf Course. The barn, which is currently unused, occupies a site on the south side of a long drive that extends back to the main house and dependencies.

The two-bay, gable-roofed, frame tobacco barn measures 64 feet by 49 feet including 12-foot-wide sheds on all four sides. On the outside, vertical boards with widths ranging from 8 to 11½ inches cover the building. In general, narrow boards are circular sawn while wider ones are sash sawn.

Openings on the north side consist of a double door and a pair of hinged ventilation boards. The door is offset from the center of the wall with a vent on either side. A tree trunk, measuring 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, provides additional structural support to the northeast corner of the building.

The east elevation contains a single, small, centrally located door and three hinged ventilation boards. A heavy strap hinge connects the door to the exterior barn wall. Two vents sit to the north of the door while the third vent sits to the south of the door. A door in the upper story gable provides access to the upper reaches of the loft.

The openings in the south wall include a Period I center opening, a Period II opening to the east, and a later hole cut through on the west. All three openings lack doors. In addition, the

south elevation contains two small hinged ventilation boards resembling those along the other walls.

Openings on the west elevation resemble those on the east and consist of a central low door flanked by two hinged ventilation boards. Both the door and its hardware have been replaced. As on the east side, a door accesses the upper gable.

Outward-facing sides of the structural posts for the sheds are planed, while those facing inside remain in the round. The posts rest on replacement concrete block footings and support a false plate. Pegged mortise-and-tenon joints secure the plates to the posts. The plate on the south side contains a pegged scarf joint.

The posts for the interior two-story frame sit on hewn sills that are mortise-and-tenoned at the corners. Two breaks in the sill provide access to the innermost section of the barn. These bays sit in the same location as the north and south doors leading outside through the sheds, providing an unencumbered path through the building. A manger, not original to the building, sits along the south string of interior posts.

Major interior posts are hewn square and down braces anchor the corner posts. Hewn and sawn rails running between the posts are mortise-and-tenoned into the posts and nailed into the down braces. A hewn plate, anchored on the short end by the joists, sits atop all of the posts. A summer beam divides the two bays. Pegs attach the two upbraces to the summer beam over which they lap. Likewise, the collar beams are lapped and nailed into the rafters and the rafters sit on top of a false plate. On top of the joists rests a small channel constructed of three nailed boards. Mortise-and-tenon joints connect the rafters at the peak of the roof. Two wind braces, probably added later, support the rafters on the north and south walls.

History: N/A

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

Historian: Allyson Eubank and Rebecca J. Siders
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July 1997

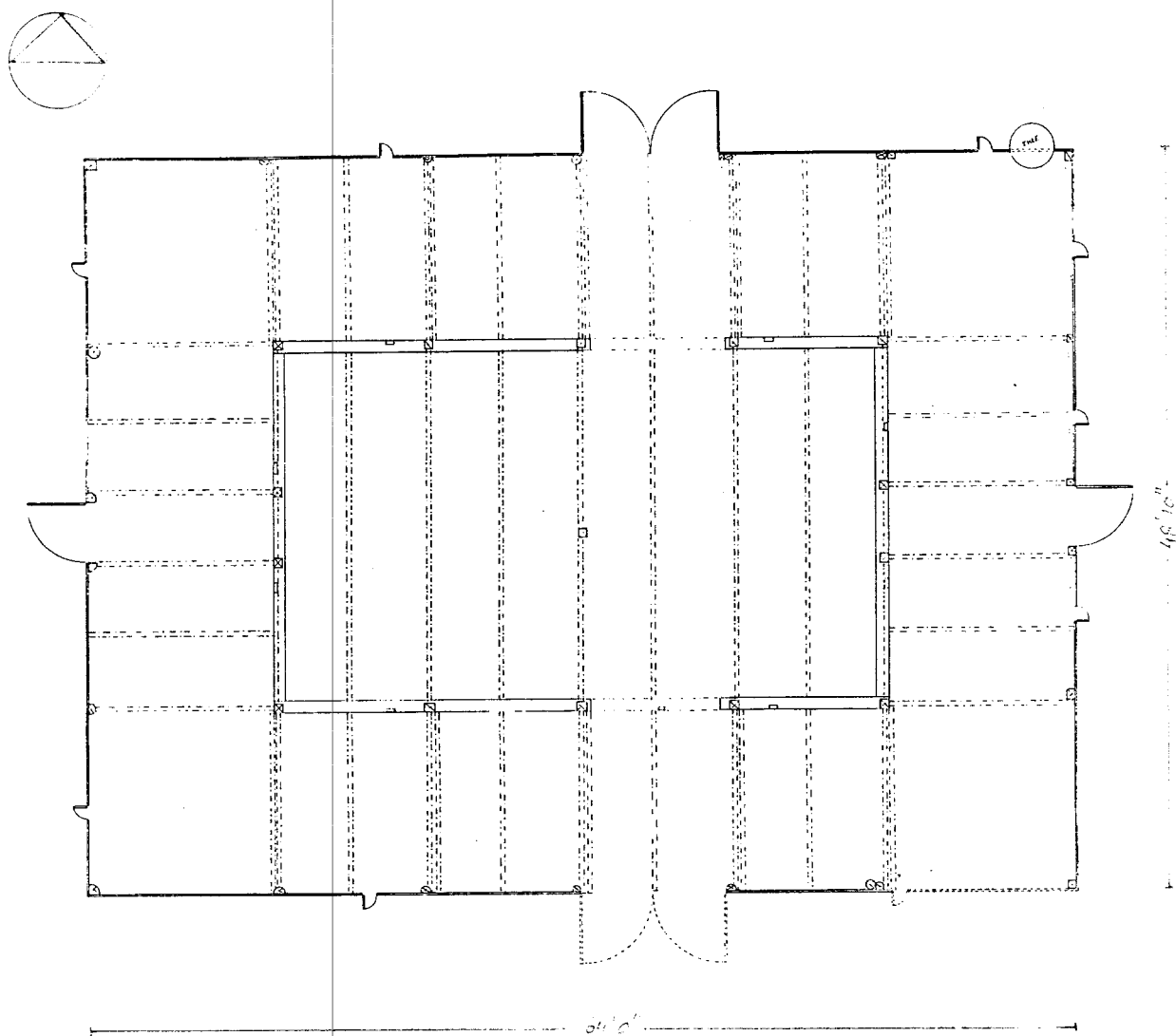


Figure 24: Newton White tobacco barn, floor plan.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Newton White Tobacco Barn
Enterprise Golf Course
Route 193(Enterprise Road)
Glenarden vicinity
Prince Georges County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# PG-000

Photographer: Rebecca J. Siders

April 1997

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| PG-000-1 | Perspective of the north and west elevations, looking southeast |
| PG-000-2 | Perspective of the south and west elevations, looking northeast |
| PG-000-3 | Perspective of the east elevation, looking west |
| PG-000-4 | Detail of a ventilation panel on west elevation |
| PG-000-5 | Detail of north end of middle bent, looking west |
| PG-000-6 | Detail of northeast corner of frame, looking northeast |
| PG-000-7 | Detail of northern end of east wall framing, looking northeast |
| PG-000-8 | Detail of framing and curing system on west wall, looking west |
| PG-000-9 | Detail of roof framing and curing system at eastern end of north wall, looking northeast |
| PG-000-10 | Detail of shed framing and curing system on north shed, looking southwest |



Figure 25: Newton White tobacco barn, perspective of the north and west elevations looking southeast.



Figure 26: Newton White tobacco barn, perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast.



Figure 27: Newton White tobacco barn, perspective of the east elevation looking west.



Figure 28: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of a ventilation panel on west elevation.

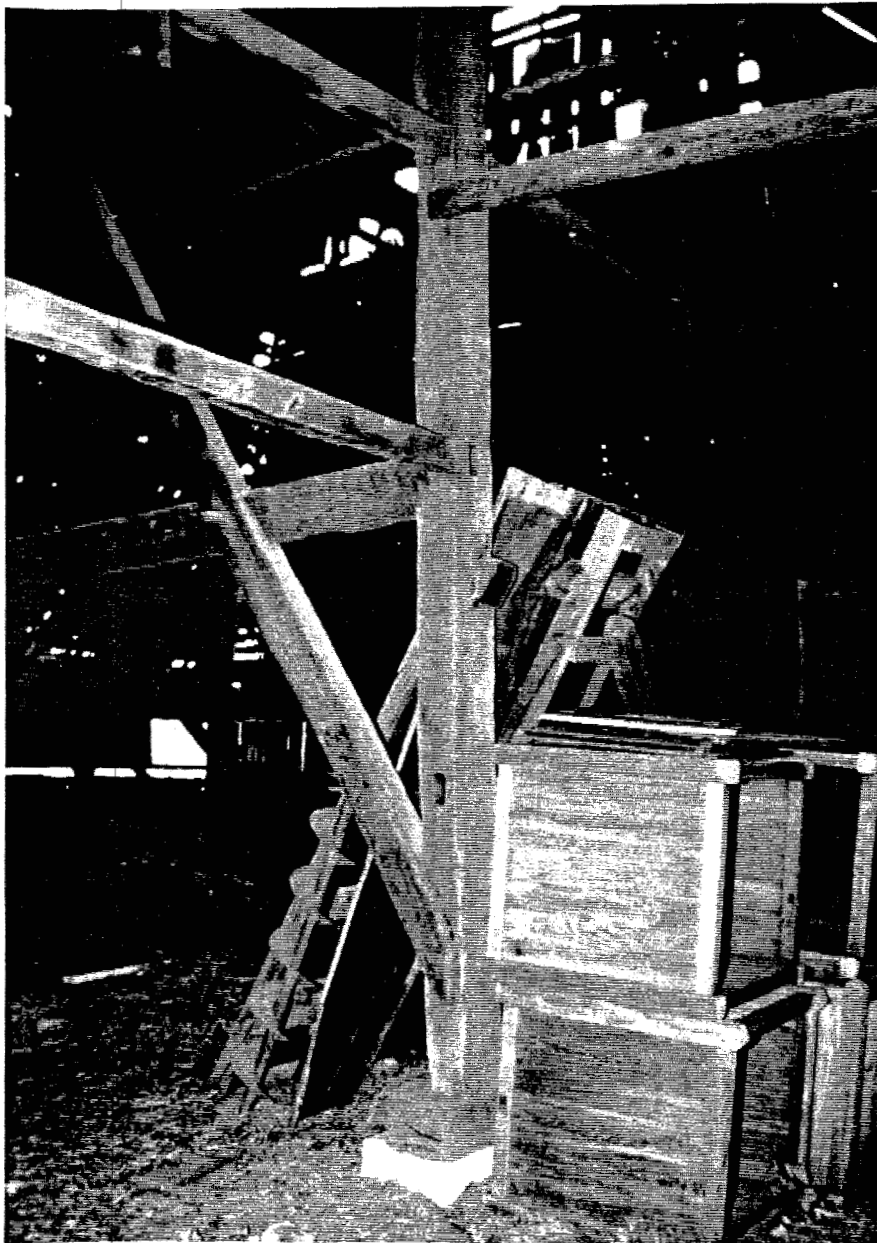


Figure 29: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of north end of middle bent, looking west.



Figure 30: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of northeast corner of frame, looking northeast.



Figure 31: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of northern end of east wall framing, looking northeast.



Figure 32: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of framing and curing system on west wall, looking west.

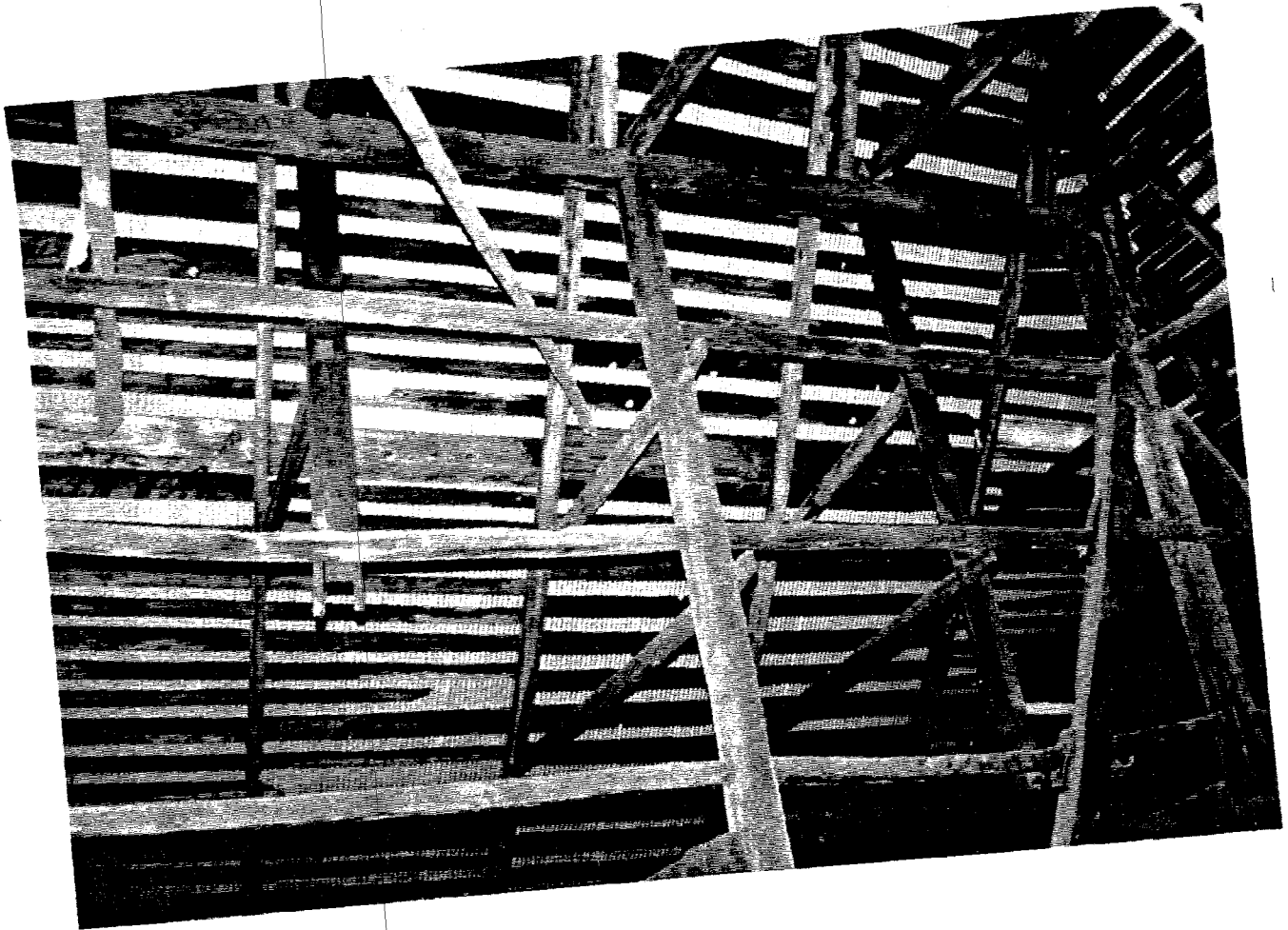


Figure 33: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of roof framing and curing system at eastern end of north wall, looking northeast.

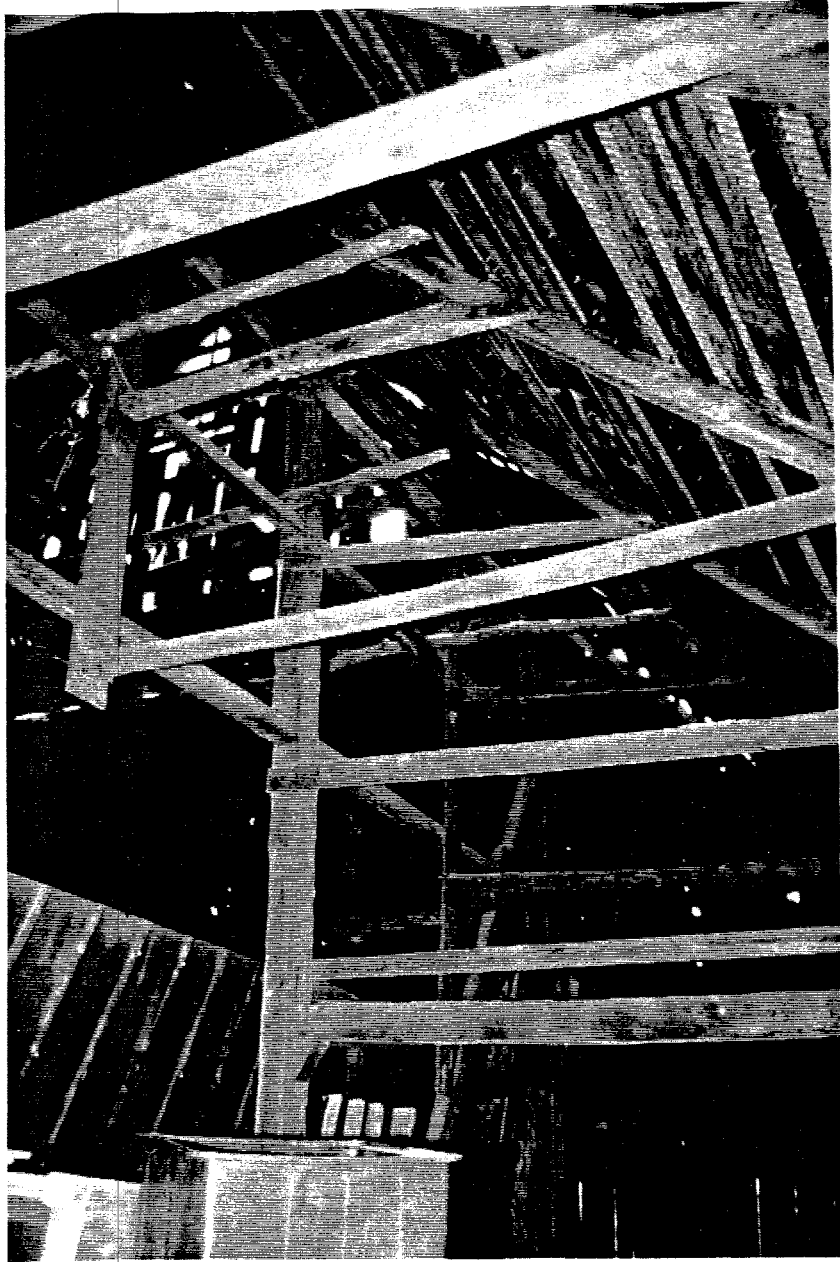


Figure 34: Newton White tobacco barn, detail of shed framing and curing system on north shed, looking southwest.

Site Name: Clay's Hope
MHT SHSI Number: T-189

Location: North side of Bellevue Road, 0.2 miles south of the intersection with Ferry Neck Road
 Royal Oak Vicinity
 Talbot County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: April--June 1997

Type of Documentation: 35mm black-and-white photographs (15)
 35mm color slides (31)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (5 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (1)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: Situated on the north side of Bellevue Road, 0.2 miles south of the intersection with Ferry Neck Road, in the vicinity of Royal Oak, Talbot County, Maryland, Clay's Hope is a former plantation currently containing a farm house and three agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling sits at the end of a long lane, facing Tar Creek. The three outbuildings are located on the west side of the lane, between the house and Bellevue Road.

The circa 1790 house is a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, four-room-plan, gable-roofed, brick dwelling in flemish bond on a brick and stone foundation, located several yards away from Tar Creek. It has two interior gable end chimneys. A two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame wing is situated on the northwest elevation, with one interior gable end chimney against the southeast elevation and one exterior chimney against the northwest elevation. This frame kitchen wing dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Dairy Barn and Stable. Southwest of the house stands a two-story, gable-roofed, frame dairy barn and stable, measuring 37 feet by 30 feet and constructed in the early twentieth century. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with whitewashed vertical board and batten siding. The frame structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. The northeast gable end contains a central door on the first floor giving access to the dairy section of the barn with a small pent roof above. A door at the second floor level opens into the hay loft. Above the hay loft door is another large door. To the east of the door on the ground level, at the

southeast corner, there is evidence of an earlier door opening which is now boarded up.

The southeast elevation has four doors, evenly spaced, leading into the dairy section of the barn. There are also three six-light windows evenly spaced across the elevation. The pattern of wall openings is one window in the center and one at each end, with two doors between each pair of windows. A small pent roof spans the elevation between the two outer windows.

The southwest gable elevation contains three doors, one in the center of the elevation and the other two situated at each corner of the elevation. The door at the northwest corner is a dutch door. One six-light window is located between the central and southwest doors. There is a small pent roof covering the central two-thirds of the elevation.

The northwest elevation has two dutch doors and three six-light windows, with the doors spaced between sets of windows.

The interior of the first floor is divided into three sections and can be directly entered through the central doors on the northeast or southwest elevations. The eastern half of the barn is taken up by the dairy section and the walls in this area are whitewashed. This section contains modern metal milking stalls. The dairy is separated from the stable in the west half of the barn by a poured concrete walkway with the name "Forrest Scott" and the date "1911" impressed into the concrete.

The western half of the barn has a small storage room in the northwest corner, measuring 5 feet by 10 feet and separated from the rest of the interior by a one-inch board wall, and three stable stalls in the southwest end. The northernmost stall can be entered through an interior sliding door. The others are accessed only from the outside. The stables are divided by two-inch board partition walls to a height of 4 feet 9 inches, topped by a series of thin vertical bars that fill the space up to the ceiling. A manger runs the length of all three stalls along the south side.

The boards that form the exterior walls are nailed to the outside of the post and rail structure. All structural elements are circular sawn. The sill sits on top of the raised concrete foundation. The south and north sills are tenoned into the gable end sills. The plate is notched around the posts so that the top of the plate is flush with the top of the posts. The ceiling joists are notched over the plate. Two summer beams run the length of the barn, marking the division

of the interior spaces and supporting the ceiling joists. Both summer beams have a scarf joint located at a point one-third of the distance from the north end to the south end.

The hay loft is reached by a straight stair in the northwest corner storage area. The hay loft is a single open space. The principal posts have upbraces nailed to them. The plate is mortise-and-tenoned onto the posts. The horizontal rails connecting the post are interrupted by the upbraces. The rafters are butt joined at the ridge line and support board purlins; wind braces provide additional support for the roof.

Corn Crib. Northwest of the dairy barn and stable stands a frame gable-roofed corn crib, measuring 20 feet by 10 feet, and resting on eight concrete piers. The exterior is covered with evenly-spaced whitewashed vertical boards. The roof is covered with corrugated metal. An entry door is located in the center of the southwest gable end. Above the door is a small access or ventilation door. The northwest elevation has two small access doors located in the center of the elevation but at irregular heights. There are also two small access doors located centrally on the northeast gable end, one above the other. The southeast elevation has three small access doors dispersed irregularly across the elevation.

The interior is divided into two bays. At a later date a stud and screen box was placed in the middle of the crib. The original timbers are hewn, and the plate is sash sawn. All structural elements are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged. The rafters are sash sawn and are birdsmouthed over the plate. The rafters are butt joined at the top.

Tobacco Barn. Southwest of the dairy barn and stable stands the tobacco barn, reported to be the last known surviving tobacco barn in Talbot County. Most likely constructed between 1790 and 1798, the tobacco barn was converted to a hay barn in the early twentieth century. The original part of the structure is mortise-and-tenon braced frame, measuring 40 feet by 40 feet, and covered by a steeply pitched roof. Two early twentieth-century frame sheds, each 12 feet deep, extend off the full width of the northeast and southwest elevations. The barn is clad with wide beaded weatherboard fastened with wrought nails on the northwest elevation, while the southeast side has been resheathed with plain weatherboard. The shed additions are covered with vertical board siding. The roof of the sheds and the southwest slope of the barn are covered with asphalt shingles; the northeast slope of the tobacco barn is covered with wood shingles. The barn and the

northeastern shed are raised on brick and stone piers, while the southwestern shed is earthfast. The northeast shed contains two doors, one on the southeast elevation and one on the northwest. The southwest shed is open on the southeast and southwest sides. The posts that carry the southwest shed roof are dug into the ground. The plate carrying the shed rafters is supported by the posts and upbraces.

The southeast elevation of the tobacco barn contains three openings. The largest is a door at floor level, which at one time could be closed with a sliding door. A smaller access door opens just above this entry door, with a hay door above. The northwest elevation has four openings. A central opening, now boarded over, mirrors the opening on the east side of the tobacco barn, and second door is located at the north corner just before the shed. One access door is located above the central door and one opening at the top of the gable. Alteration in the siding in the southwest corner of the elevation suggests the possibility of an earlier opening.

The northeast interior wall of the barn has two openings: one in the center, and one located at the north corner, leading into the shed. The southwest interior wall has one door, in the south third of the wall, leading into the southwest shed. The siding has been removed along most of the southwest wall to make way for mangers.

On the interior the tobacco barn is divided from northeast to southwest into a central bay and two side bays. The central bay stands the equivalent of two stories in height while the two side bays were original sheds. The central portion measures roughly 40 feet in length and 20 feet in width, while the two shed bays measure roughly 40 feet by 10 feet. All principal timbers are hewn and/or pit sawn. There are two cross sills, running northwest-southeast, which follow the three bay divisions and support the floor joists. The floor boards also run northwest-southeast. The principal posts on the northeast and southwest walls have down braces extending into the main part of the barn.

The central bay is divided into three major bents from northwest to southeast. Two round rails run in front of the posts and studs on the southwest and northeast walls of the main frame, approximately 6 feet 10 inches above the floor. Originally these rails supported the tier poles used for drying and curing tobacco. A single stud remains in place in each of the three bents; mortise holes in the plate indicate that the original number was three per bent. When the

barn was converted from tobacco to hay, several tie-beams were added to support the heavy load of hay in the upper portion of the barn. The southeasternmost bent has a tie-beam approximately 7 feet above the floor level. It is notched against the posts and has a heavy hewn knee brace attached at the top of each end where it joins the post.

The plates sit on top of the posts on the northwest and southeast walls of the frame, and support girts that are notched over the top and extend beyond the plates. The girts support a tilted false plate which in turn carries the rafters of the central bay. The rafters are birdsmouthed over the tilted false plate. The rafters of the central bay lie on top of each other at the roof ridge. Originally three tiers of collar beams, part of the curing system, stretched between the rafters, but these beams were removed during the hay barn conversion. One set of the collar beams remains in the north gable end of the barn. A separate set of rafters extend from the tilted false plate down to the plates for the north and south shed walls. These rafters are also birdsmouthed over the lower plate.

History: The brick house at Clay's Hope dates to circa 1790 and was built during the ownership of James Colston. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment describes a two-story brick dwelling (36 feet by 26 feet) with a one-story attached brick kitchen (20 feet by 20 feet), one smoke house (12 feet by 10 feet), one corn house (15 feet by 18 feet), one log barn (38 feet by 15 feet) with two sheds (38 feet by 8 feet each), a new barn (40 feet by 20 feet) with two sheds (40 feet by 10 feet each), and one fowl house on the plantation. The plantation included a total of 170 acres, made up of portions of tracts named Clay's Hope, Rigby's Choice, and Sicamore Value.

Apparently the braced-frame barn that survives today replaced an earlier log version that no longer stands. The brick kitchen was likely replaced by the current frame wing around 1840.

In 1821 James Colston's son sold the property to Alexander Bradford Harrison. By 1832 the plantation also included a store, two barns, and a schoolhouse. The property changed hands three more times, in 1860, 1877, and finally 1882, when it was bought by Charles H. Scott and his wife. Later it was passed to Forrest Scott, who made several significant changes to the agricultural buildings in the early twentieth century. It is his name that is impressed in the concrete floor of the dairy barn/stable, suggesting that he was responsible for its construction. It was also Forrest Scott who transformed the tobacco barn into a hay barn, probably due to a need

for storage space for cattle fodder. Scott died in 1936, leaving his property to the Home of Aged Women of Talbot and Caroline Counties.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

"Clay's Hope," T-189, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Site Inventory Form.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
July 1997

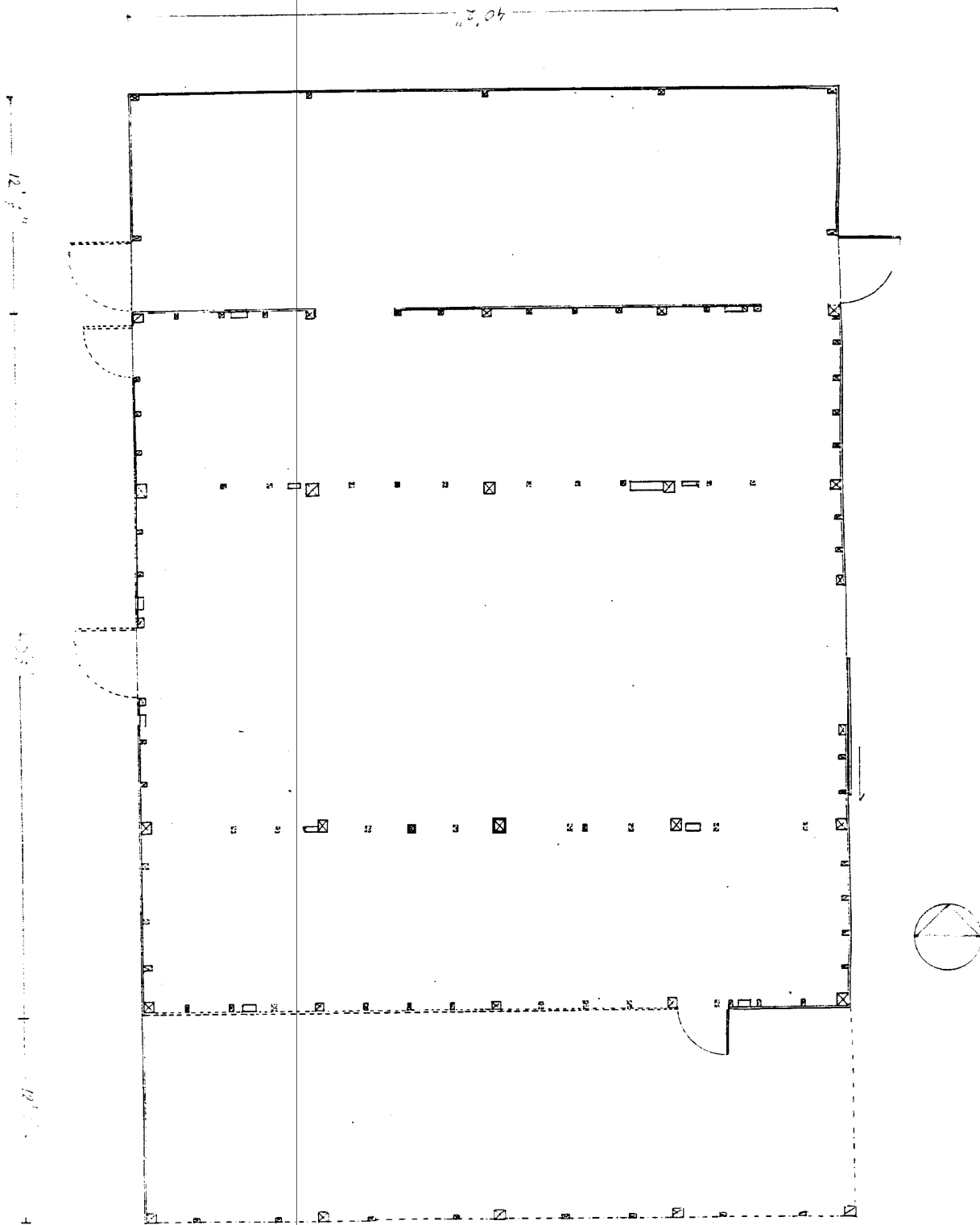


Figure 35: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, floor plan.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Clay's Hope

MHT SHSI# T-189

North side of Bellevue Road, 0.2 miles south of
the intersection with Ferry Neck Road

Royal Oak Vicinity

Talbot County, Maryland

Photographer: Rebecca J. Siders

April--June 1997

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| T-189-1 | Environmental view of the corn crib, tobacco barn, and dairy barn and stable, looking east |
| T-189-2 | Tobacco barn: Perspective of the northeast and northwest elevations, looking south |
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Figure 36: Clay's Hope, environmental view of the corn crib, tobacco barn, and dairy barn and stable, looking east.



Figure 37: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, perspective of the northeast and northwest elevations looking south.



Figure 38: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, perspective of the southwest and southeast elevations looking north.

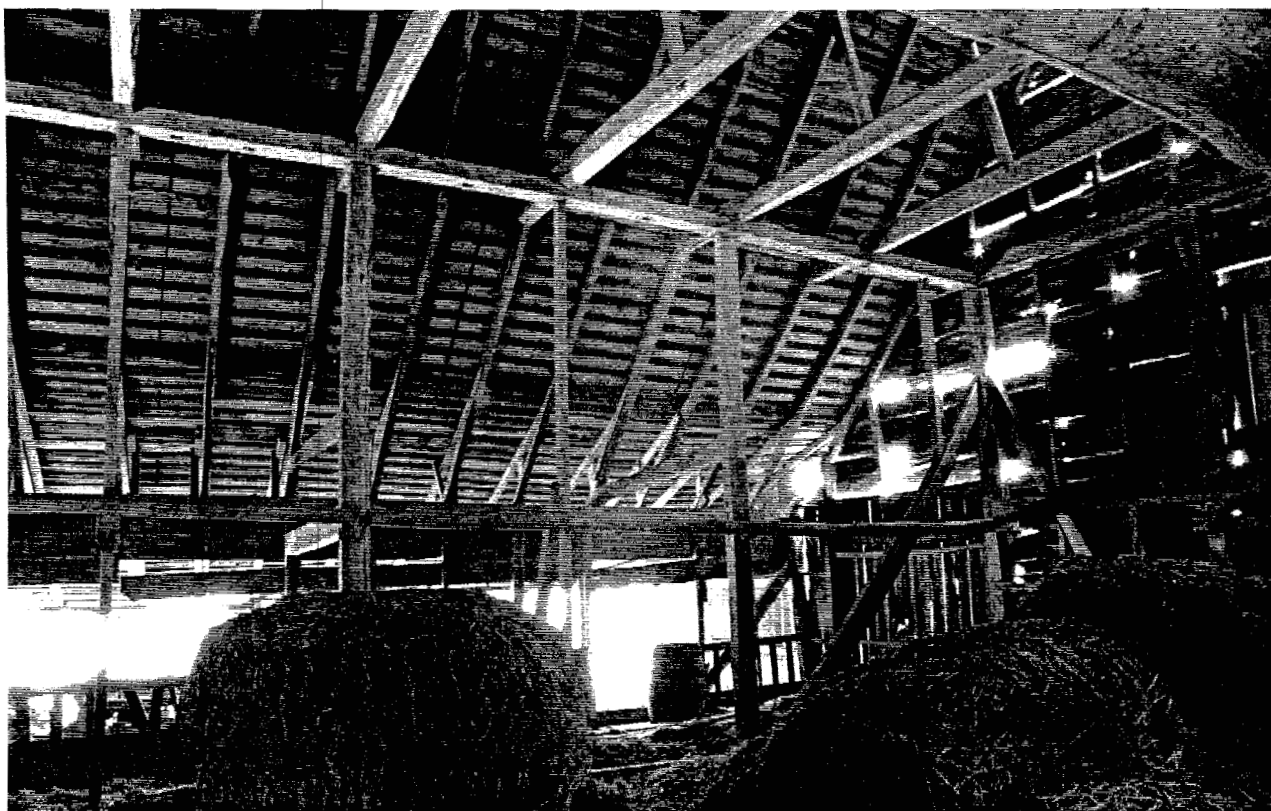


Figure 39: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, view of the southwest and northwest wall framing and roof construction looking west.



Figure 40: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, view of the northwest wall framing looking northwest.

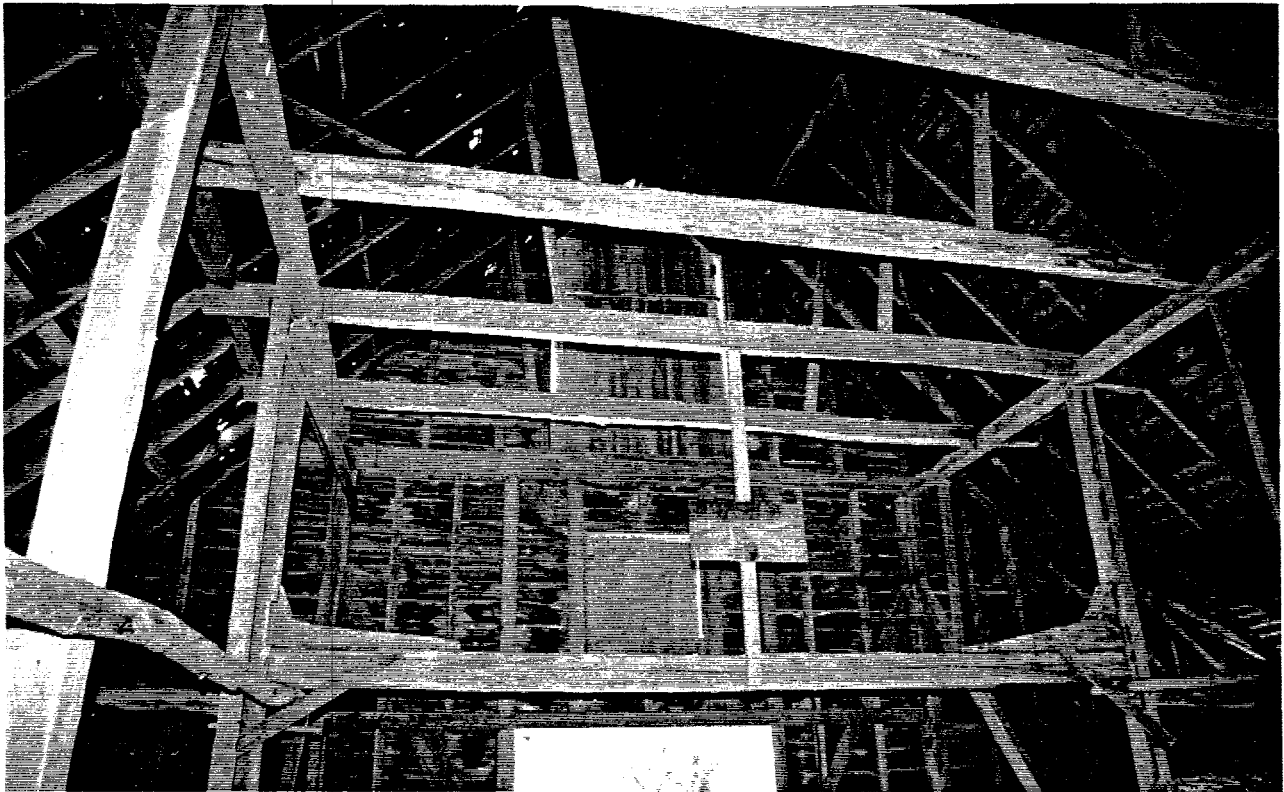


Figure 41: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, view of the southeast wall framing and roof construction looking southeast.

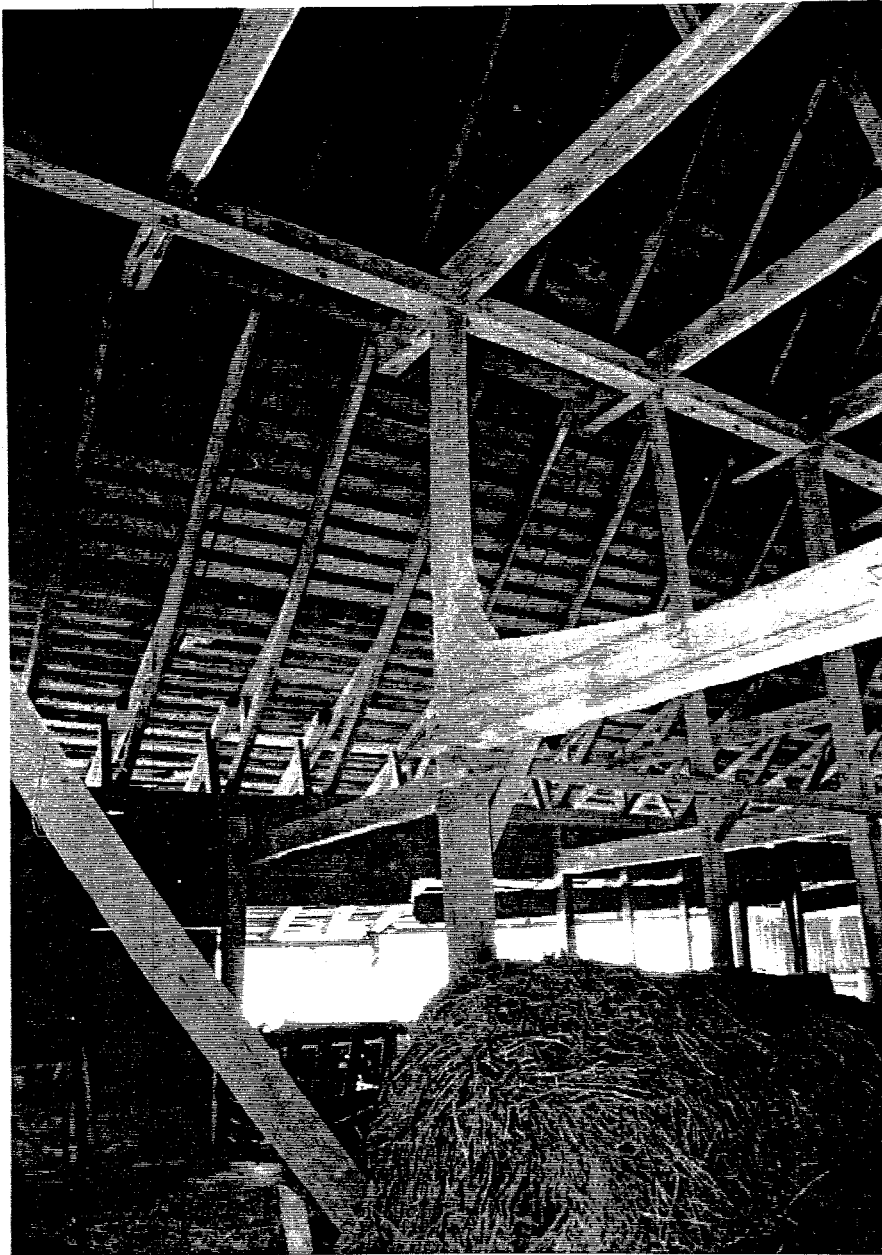


Figure 42: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, detail of a structural bent with knee brace, looking west.



Figure 43: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, detail of framing in southeast corner, looking southwest.

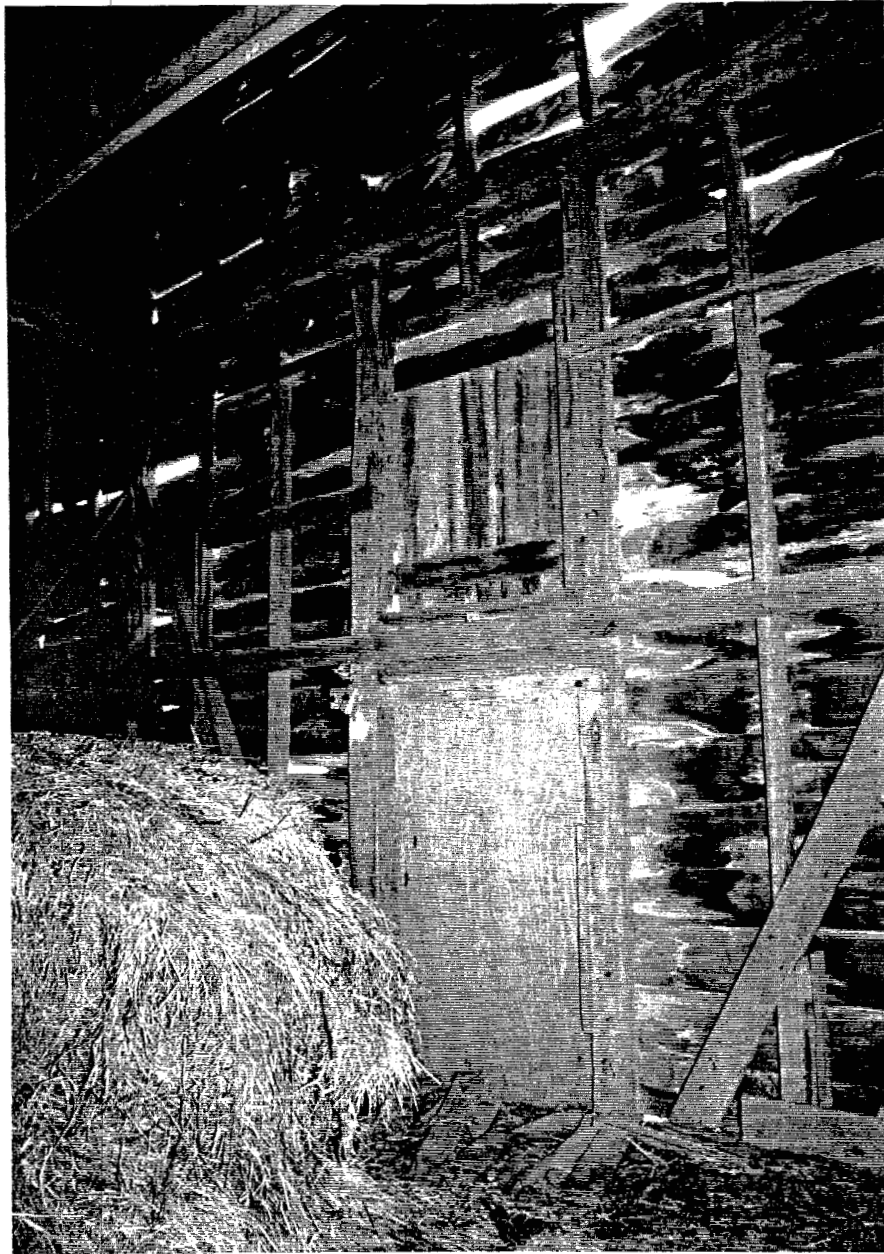


Figure 44: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, detail of the northwest gable wall framing, looking west.



Figure 45: Clay's Hope tobacco barn, detail of framing at north corner, looking north.

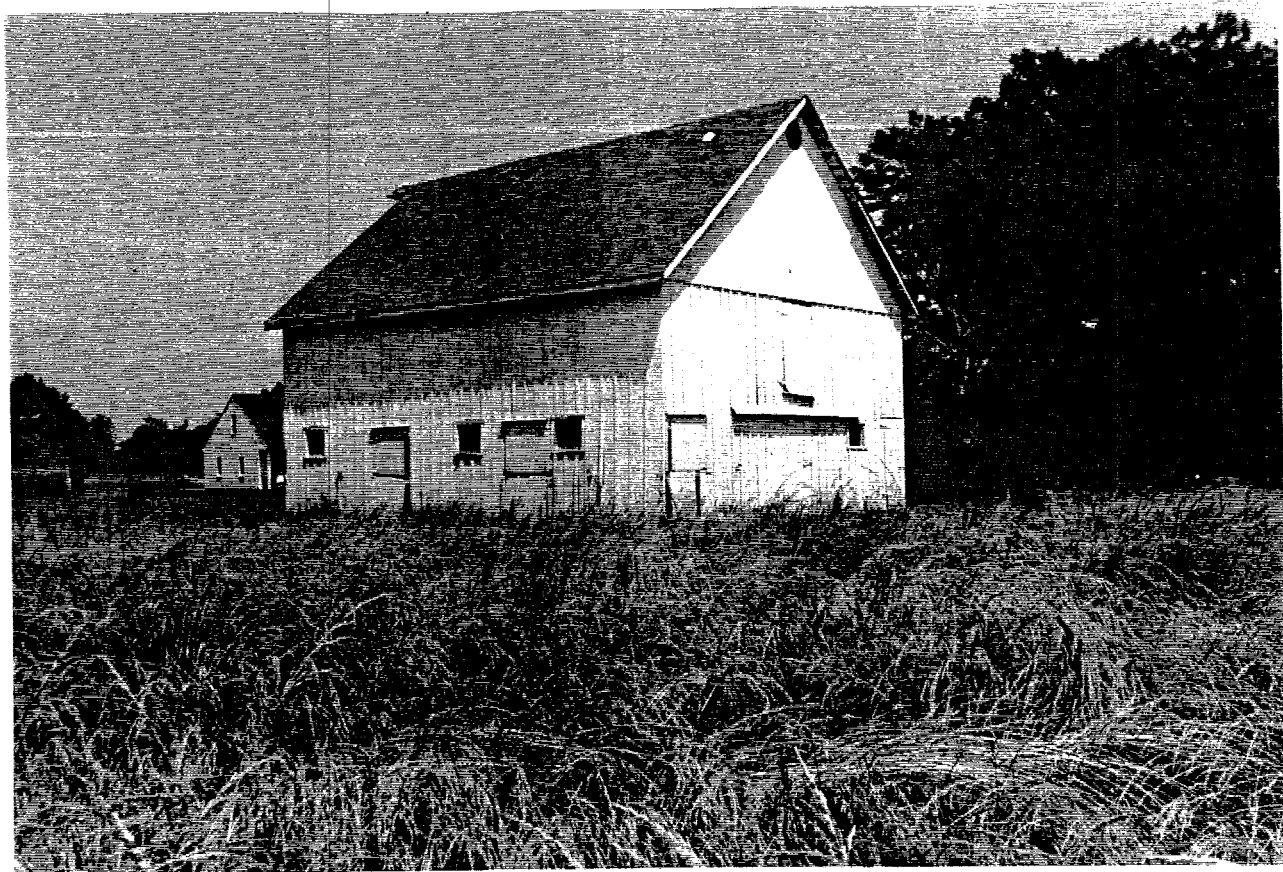


Figure 46: Clay's Hope dairy barn and stable, perspective of the northwest and southwest elevations looking east.



Figure 47: Clay's Hope dairy barn and stable, perspective of the northeast and southeast elevations looking west.

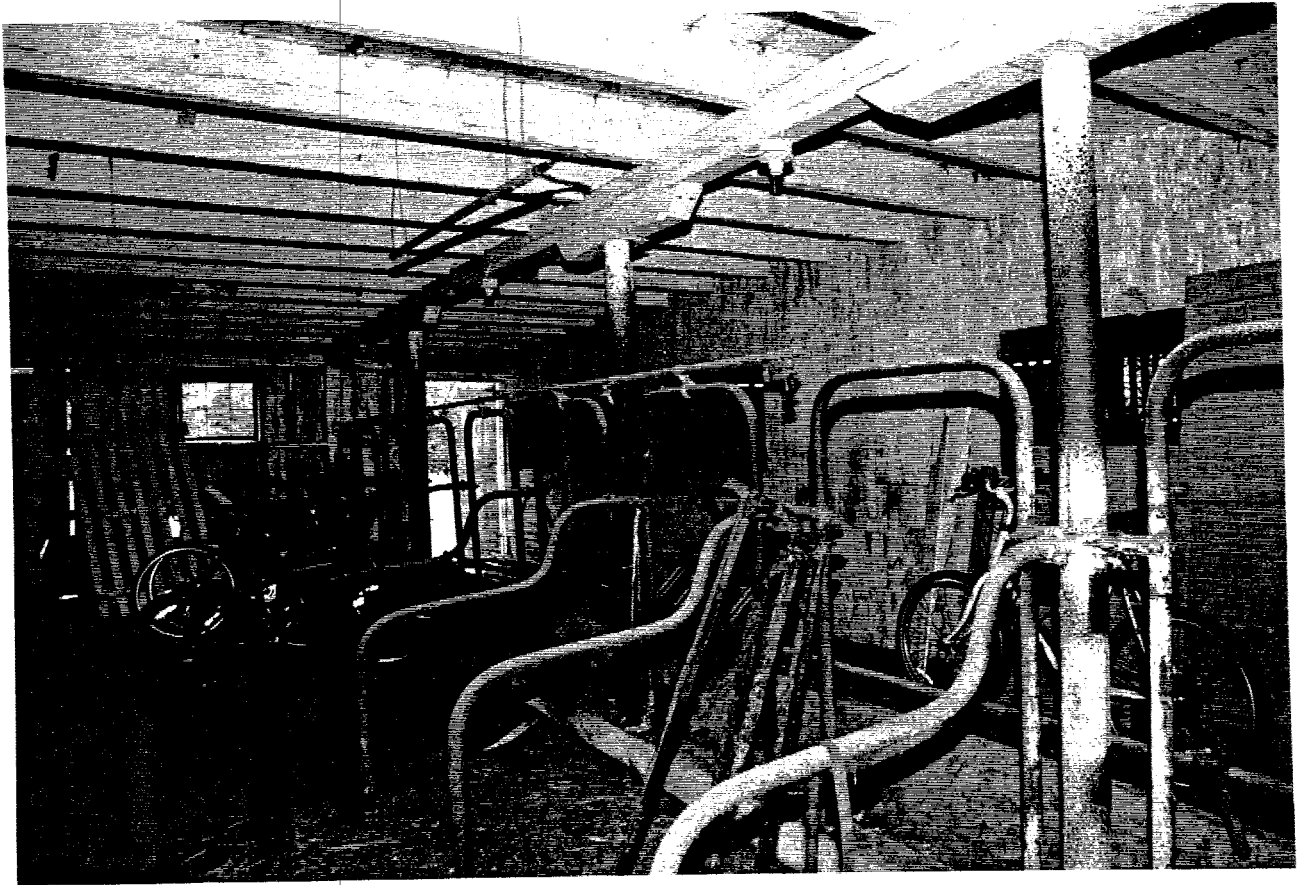


Figure 48: Clay's Hope dairy barn and stable, interior view of the dairy section looking west.

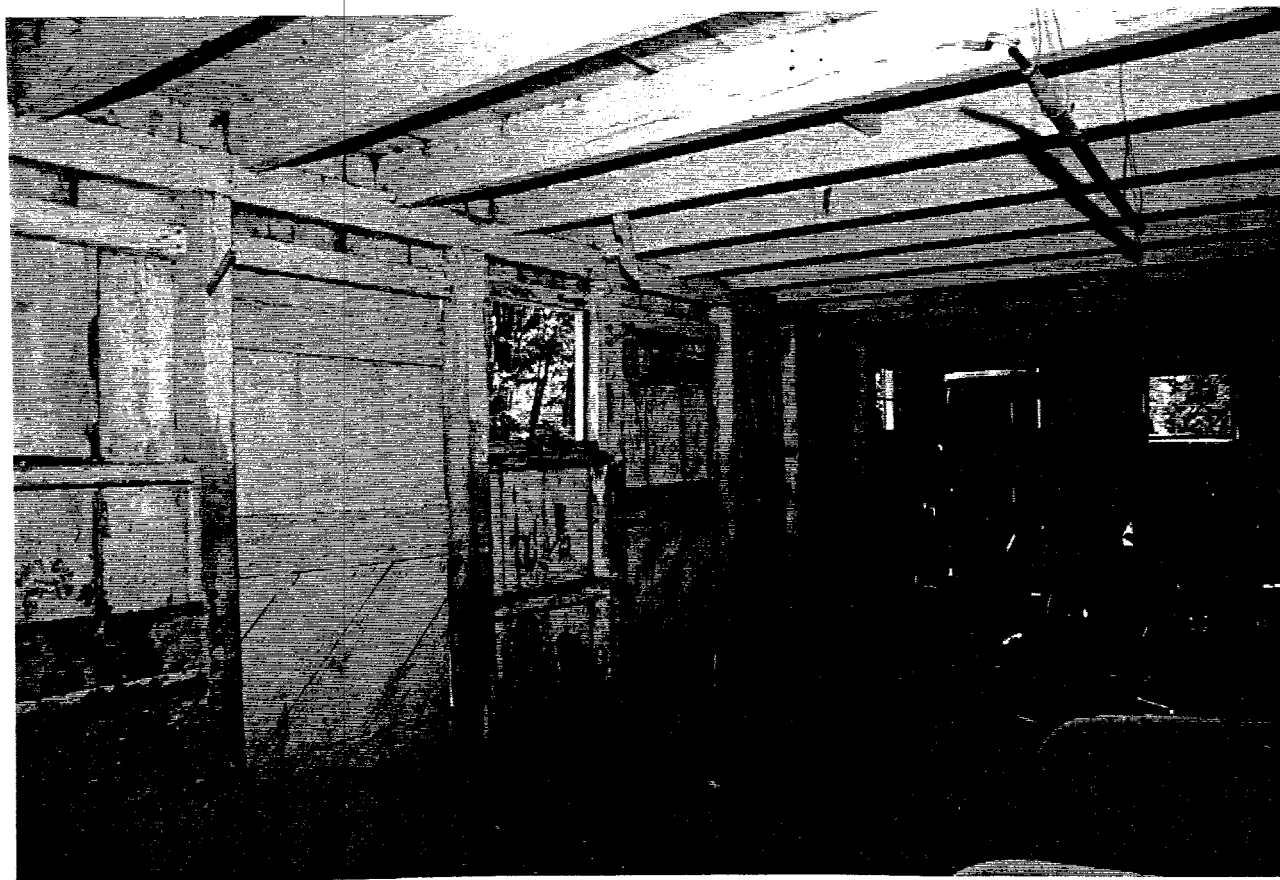


Figure 49: Clay's Hope dairy barn and stable, interior view of the southeast wall framing looking south.

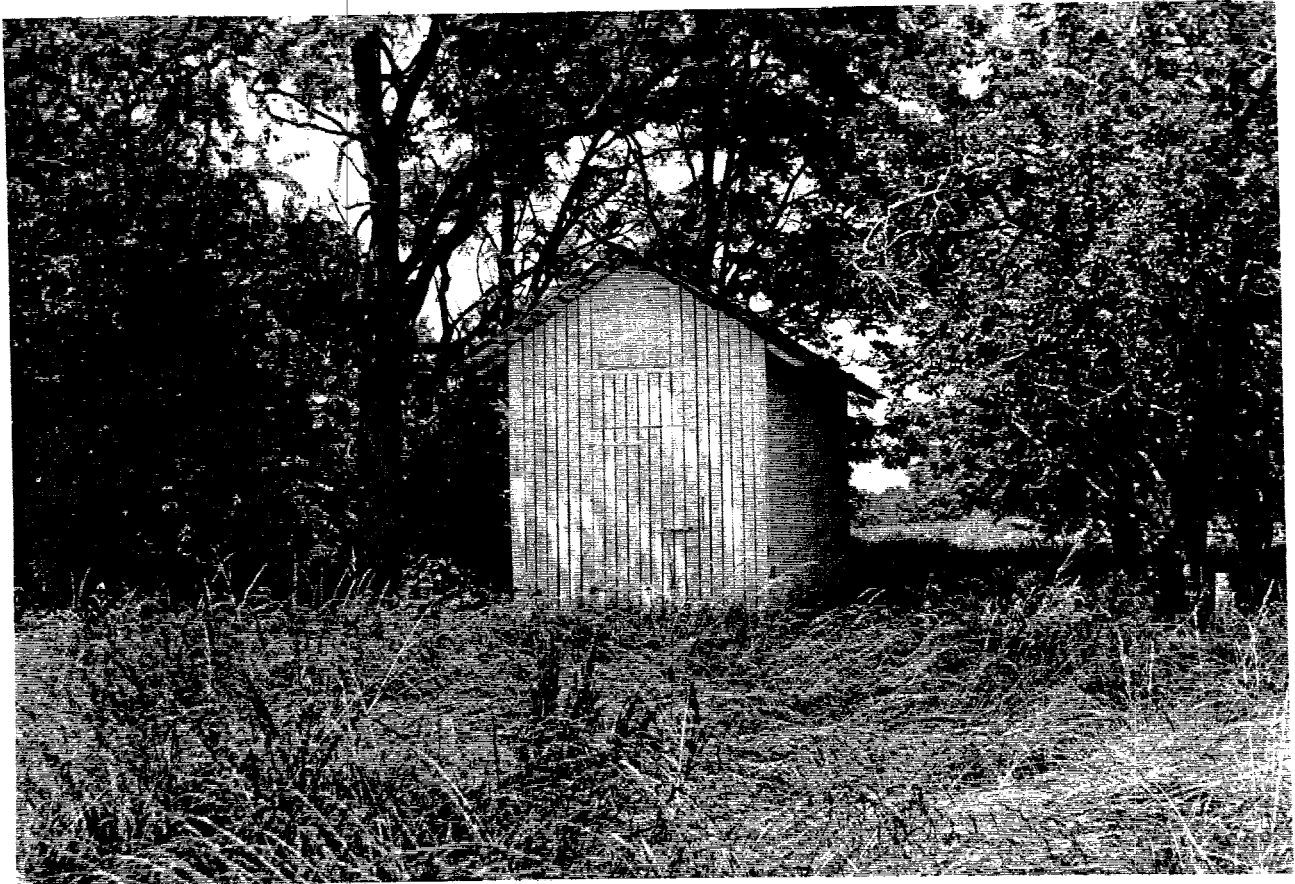


Figure 50: Clay's Hope corn crib, perspective of the southwest and southeast elevations looking north.

Site Name: Heritage Farm (Harris Farm)
MHT SHSI Number: F-8-133

Location: Devilbiss Bridge Road
Walkersville
Frederick County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: April 1997

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (25)
35mm color slides (120)
Scaled, annotated field notes (18 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (4)
Scaled ink-on-mylar drawings (1)
Architectural data narrative

Description: The Harris Farm, now known as Heritage Farm, is located just north of the town of Walkersville, Frederick County, Maryland, on Devilbiss Bridge Road. The property contains a large agricultural complex, with some of its earliest elements dating to 1855. The complex is surrounded by open fields once used for crops and pasture but now converted by the town for athletic fields and recreational use.

The main house, located at the southern edge of the property facing Devilbiss Bridge Road, is a three-story brick dwelling with a five-bay main block and a rear ell, covered by a low pitched gable roof. The south, or main, elevation of the house is laid out in stretcher bond, while the rest of the house is constructed in common bond. The house is characterized by Greek Revival elements on both the exterior and the interior. A date stone in the west gable end of the main block heralds 1855 as the date of construction. The main block has two interior gable end chimneys, whereas the rear ell has two interior chimneys--one at the north gable end and one in the center of the ell. The windows on the first and second floors are all six-over-six-light sash windows. The third floor has four-light casement windows in the south elevation and three-over-three-light double-hung sash windows in the other elevations.

Kitchen/Smoke House. Located almost ten feet north of the rear wing of the main house stands a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, common bond brick, summer kitchen and smoke house, measuring 16 feet deep by 28 feet wide. The gable roof is cantilevered an additional six

feet out over the east elevation. The kitchen portion is closest to the main house; its single ground-floor room measures roughly 14 feet deep by 15 feet wide. An interior brick chimney located against the partition wall between the kitchen and smoke house sections serves both spaces, opening to a large fireplace in the kitchen. The east elevation of the kitchen section is two bays wide with a batten door to the south and a six-over-one-light sash window to the north. The west elevation of the kitchen holds two six-over-six-light sash windows opposite the openings on the east side.

The interior walls of the kitchen are covered with plaster and the floor consists of wood boards. The fireplace is located against the north partition wall. To the west of the fireplace is a bake oven that projects into the smoke house. A ladder stair in the southwest corner of the kitchen gives access to the second floor through a trap door. The second floor of the kitchen contains a single space open to the roof, with a kneewall approximately three feet high. There is no plaster or whitewash on the walls of the attic. The south gable end has one six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. The rafters are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged and sit flat on the plate. Some of the rafters have carpenters marks. A batten door in the north partition wall gives access to the second floor of the smoke house.

The northernmost third of this building is taken up by the smoke house which measures roughly 14 feet deep by 9 feet wide on the interior. A single batten door opens into the ground floor room, whose walls are covered with plaster. The base of the bake oven in the kitchen protrudes into the southwest corner of the room. There is no access to the second floor room except through the kitchen attic. The floor boards in the smoke house attic room are evenly spaced. The north gable wall is pierced by a diamond shaped pattern that allows the smoke to escape from the smoke room.

Well House. Northeast of the summer kitchen/smoke house stands a 9 foot square, frame structure, with a pyramidal roof and a concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with vertical double beaded boards. The elevations are terminated by a plain box cornice. A door is located in the western elevation. The other three elevations each have one centrally located four-light window. The building was originally used as a well house. The metal roof now carries the remains of a wind turbine.

Ice House. Northeast of the well house lies the possible remains of a stone ice house. The timber roof has collapsed and only the stone walls remain standing.

Hog Barn. Directly north of these ruins and at the eastern end of the complex stands a hog barn. This frame building, with a shed roof sloping to the east, rests on a rubble stone foundation. All four elevations of the frame building are covered with vertical beaded boards. Three concrete hog pens are located off the east elevation and are covered by a shed roof extension. A hinged "pig door" in each pen provided a way for pigs to enter the interior pig pens but prevented them from exiting without the farmer's assistance. The south elevation contains two doors: one small door located at the lower southeast corner of the elevation and hinged on the side, and a full-size door towards the southwest side of the elevation, which gave access into the passageway that ran next to the interior pig pens. On the west elevation, three small side-hinged doors are located just below the roof level and were not accessible from ground level. They may have served as a ventilation system for the hog barn.

Some of the timbers on the interior frame are reused from another building, including some hewn and some sawn pieces. A series of principal posts divide the west wall into three bays, with two rows of rails between the posts and two upbraces connecting each post to the upper rail. The interior of the hog barn is divided into two sections. An open passageway runs from the exterior door in the south elevation along the west wall to the north elevation. On the east wall, a series of principal posts define three pig pens occupying the northern three-quarters of the wall. All three pens have hinged half-walls that could be swung into the pen with a foot to allow the farmer to fill the food troughs just inside the wall. The presence of a "pig door" in the open area in the southeast corner of the hog barn suggests that there were originally four pens along the east half of the building.

Chicken House. Located to the east of the hog barn stands a one-story, frame, round chicken brooding house. The walls are constructed of beaded vertical boards held together by two iron rods that encircle the structure at the top and the bottom. The structure has three six-over-six light windows and the door faces north. The structure is covered with an eight-sided roof containing a central chimney pipe. The floor is covered with boards. This structure is a state of disrepair.

Bank Barn. Northwest of the hog barn stands the largest outbuilding in the complex, a two-story bank barn, measuring 40 feet deep by 76 feet long. The bank barn is not built into a natural hill, but was constructed with a manmade ramp leading to the second floor on the west side. At a later date, a granary was added on the northern end of the west elevation, resulting in a narrowing of the original ramp. The bank barn is built on a three-sided cut fieldstone foundation; the fourth, or east, side has a brick wall at the ground floor level, set back under the forebay. On the upper level, the north and south sides above the stone foundation are of brick; the east elevation is entirely frame covered with vertical board siding, while the central portion of the west elevation is frame but the north and south thirds of the elevation are brick. All brick walls are laid in common bond.

The south gable elevation has an elaborate pierced brickwork pattern with diamonds, squares, and a star in the top of the gable. The initials B W are carved in a large block at the top of the stone section of the wall near the west corner. A door is centrally located in the stone section, flanked on either side by two paired four-light windows. The boards on the door are beaded and slatted, or cut in a comb-like fashion from the top to about half way down, for extra ventilation. At the east end of the elevation the stone changes to brick around an arched door to the walkway under the forebay. The north gable elevation is similar to the south gable end with two exceptions. First, the stone foundation continues all the way across the elevation and there is no door to the walkway. Second, the stone foundation contains only two louvered windows to help ventilate the lower floor of the barn.

The east elevation serves as the "downhill" side of the bank barn. The first floor elevation is laid of common bond brick. It contains six doors and five window openings. The doors are similar to the one on the south elevation. The doors are spaced so that three doors are divided symmetrically in each half of the elevation. A single louvered window is placed symmetrically between each of the pairs of doors in the southern half of the elevation. In the northern half of the elevation there is a paired window--consisting of a nine-light and a six-light fixed sash--located directly adjacent to each of the southernmost and northernmost doors, between those doors and the central door.

The second floor of the east elevation, which projects out above the brick foundation wall,

is covered with vertical boards. There are eight window openings and two doors in this elevation, with four windows and a door in each half of the elevation. The two southernmost windows are four-light casement windows. A third window, with louvers, is followed by a door and then another louvered window. On the northern half of the elevation the spacing of doors and windows is the same, running from north to south, but all of the windows are louvered.

The west elevation of the bank barn has an earth ramp contained by dry stone walls. The frame granary covers the northern end of the elevation up to the edge of the ramp. The first floor elevation is laid of stone and has three window openings. South of the ramp towards the south corner is a small louvered window. North of the ramp, now concealed by the granary, is an eight-light sash window and one four-light window. The second floor can be divided into three sections. The central section is frame and dominated by a pair of large double barn doors. The southernmost door has a smaller door for individual access. The north and south sections are laid of common bond brick and have diamond and square brick piercing patterns. There are no window openings in the upper story.

The first floor of the bank barn is divided into six bays. The southernmost door opens into stables with feeding troughs along the north end. The next door to the north opens to a passageway that allowed access for the feeding the animals. Against the west wall is a stair leading to the second floor. The third door again opens to stables with feeding troughs along the southern side. A one-inch partition forms the north wall. The northern half of the first floor follows similar divisions. The walls are stuccoed and the entire space is white washed. Heavy posts and three summer beams, running the length of the barn, support the ceiling joists.

The second floor of the bank barn is divided into four bays by braced-frame structural bents. The north and south bays are used for hay storage and are separated from the central two bays by low board partition walls. A small enclosed granary is located in the southeast corner of the south bay. The floors are constructed of wide two-inch thick boards. All framing elements are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged. The east and west plates each contain a scarf joint. The eastern joint is located in the second bay from the south, the western one in the third bay from the south. The rafters are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged; a heavy roof truss connected to the structural frame by braces supports the roof frame.

Granary. Perpendicular to the bank barn, and located on the north section of the west elevation, stands the two-story frame granary, measuring 19 feet wide by 40 feet long, with a shed roof sloping up from south to north. Part of the north elevation is covered with vertical board and batten siding. The rest of this elevation has plain vertical boards. Two four-light windows pierce the bottom story of the north elevation.

The west elevation is clearly divided into two floors, with a partial stone foundation on the ground floor level. The stone foundation supports roughly one-half of the building, running from the south elevation to the middle of the gable end. The northern portion of the ground floor includes an opening for access to the first floor in the north corner of the elevation, and a portion of wall covered with vertical board siding that reaches only to the height of the stone foundation. The second story of the west elevation is covered with vertical board and batten siding. The only opening on the second floor is a door located directly above the opening in the ground floor wall.

The south elevation of the granary is part fieldstone and part vertical board and batten, with the break between the two materials marking the first and second floors. The stone foundation serves as a retaining wall for the edge of the bank barn ramp. The second floor has two six-over-six-light sash windows, spaced evenly across the elevation. A double door located in the eastern corner of the elevation provides access to the main storage area of the granary.

The first floor of the granary is an open space divided into four bays by the braced-frame construction on the north wall. The post on the north wall rest on concrete blocks. The south wall is composed of the original retaining wall for the bank barn ramp, which protrudes into the granary, and the newer foundation wall that supports the upper floor of the granary. One large, centrally placed, summer beam runs the length of the building. The ceiling joists are made of partially-finished tree trunks.

The second floor is also divided into four bays by the braced-frame construction. Most of the timbers are hewn and all of the major joints are mortise-and-tenoned, fastened with pegs. A single truss supports the shed roof of the granary. A three-foot high board wall is nailed against the studs and posts on the exterior walls to form part of the grain bins. Originally these were topped by a diagonal board that closed the opening between the wall and the bin in order to keep out vermin. Some of the posts still retain the lath slots for movable grain bin partitions.

Hay Barn. Northeast of the bank barn and granary stands another frame, gable-roofed barn on a stone foundation, measuring 30 feet deep by 60 feet in length. This hay barn forms the north side of an open courtyard framed by the bank barn (on the west), hog barn (on the southeast), and hay barn. The exterior is covered with vertical board and batten siding. The south elevation contains three structural bays. The westernmost bay contains two doors opening into two pens. The central bay is open at the lower level, with no siding or doors, and the east bay contains no openings. The other elevations are also devoid of openings.

The interior is divided into three bays by two structural bents. The southern half of the western bay is occupied by two enclosed areas. The principal posts are connected to the sill by down braces and rails connect the posts. The bents are constructed of three major posts and a girt. The girt is connected to the two exterior posts by a down brace. All elements are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged. Roof trusses support each side of the roof, with braces tied to the plates and girts.

Dairy Barn. West of the bank barn and granary lies a twentieth century, one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roofed, frame dairy barn, measuring 37 feet wide by 97 feet long. The exterior walls are made of rock-faced concrete block. The north and south gambrel ends are covered with horizontal German siding. The south elevation has a central double sliding hay door flanked by two four-over-two-light windows on the second floor. The first floor has a central double door flanked by two six-over-six-light windows. This pattern is repeated on the first floor of the north elevation. The original barn was seven bays in length. Later an additional four bays were added on the north end. This section is constructed of concrete block. The east elevation contains eleven window openings. The original windows are four-over-two-light sash with the upper portion of the sash being movable. The new windows in the north end are four-over-four-light. The west elevation is similar to the east elevation with the addition of a door in the south corner and two silos at the north end of the oldest section. The southernmost silo belonged to the earliest dairy barn.

The interior of the dairy barn is divided into three bays, with a central feeding aisle and two milking aisles against the east and west walls. The hay loft is one uninterrupted space. Directly adjacent to the dairy barn at the southwest corner of the west elevation stands a small,

one-story, gable-roofed, concrete milk house, measuring 12 feet by 26 feet. The east elevation of the milk house has a door in the southern bay and a window in the northern bay. The south elevation has two doors, one located centrally in the elevation and one towards the west corner. The west elevation has one centrally located window, as does the north elevation. The interior is divided into two rooms, with the western room occupying one-third of the space.

Directly south of the dairy barn sits a row of twentieth-century outbuildings that face east to a lane running from Devilbiss Bridge Road past the west side of the main dwelling.

Tool Shop. South of the dairy barn sits a one-story, gable-roofed, frame tool shop, measuring 13 feet by 16 feet. The walls are covered with heavy vertical board and batten siding. The east gable elevation has large double doors. The west gable elevation has a window centrally located in the elevation. The corner posts are hewn and appear to be reused. The rafters are sawn and are also reused. The floor is covered with heavy boards. On the south wall hangs a wooden cabinet for storage of nails and other small items.

Garage. Adjacent to the tool shop stands a one-story, frame, gable-roofed garage, measuring 17 feet by 24 feet on a stone foundation. All elevations are covered with board and batten siding. A single nine-light window is located towards the west corner of the south elevation. A double sliding door makes up the east gable elevation. The posts are hewn and some appear to be reused.

Chicken Coop. Built up against two-thirds of the south elevation of the garage stands a one-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken coop, measuring 16 feet by 32 feet on a concrete foundation. The roof slopes down from east to west. The exterior is covered with vertical boards. A door is located in the southernmost section of the east elevation. There are three six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in this elevation. There are no other openings on the building. The interior framing is all circular sawn.

Corn Crib. On the east side of the farm lane, opposite the chicken coop, garage, and tool shop, stands a one-story, gable-roofed, frame double corn crib, measuring 28 feet wide by 36 feet long. The corn crib faces north to the area between the bank barn and granary (on the east and north) and the dairy barn (on the west). Ten limestone piers support the corn crib, five below each of the east and west elevations. The siding on the east and west elevations is horizontally

applied and evenly spaced, with three-quarter-inch spaces in between. The north and south gable elevations have centrally located double sliding doors. The north gable end also has batten doors opening into the individual cribs. The gable ends have been resided with plain vertical boards. Each of the gable sections has a small access door located in the sliding door. The interior is constructed with heavy hewn elements, some of which are reused. The plan is divided into three sections: a central drive-through area with separate corn cribs on each side. The interior side walls of the corn cribs have doors at the top to allow easy loading. Located against two tie-beams of the drive-through section are two wooden roller capstans which were used to replace the wagon boxes to provide for different needs during the hay season.

Lime Kiln. To the far west of the agricultural complex, across a large field and positioned near a creek, is one of the surviving lime kilns from the farm. The kiln is built into a small hill, with a wall of dry-laid fieldstone on the west face. A small opening at the base of the wall provided access to the kiln.

History: The Harris Farm was founded by Henry Ross Harris and his wife Clarissa Barrick, whose initials appear on the date stone. They were married in 1843 and probably set up their own household in 1846 on land acquired through Clarissa's family. Harris's early farming efforts were of little success, and in 1850 his farm was valued at only \$5,520, while other farms in the district ranged between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Five years later Harris began a program of major improvements on of his farm. He built the present house, the bank barn, and the hay barn. All three buildings were larger and more elaborate than those of most of his neighbors. Harris's fortunes improved over the next decades. Between 1866 and 1876 he purchased another 70 acres, increasing the farm to a total of 190 acres, and he built the double corn crib. The 1876 tax assessment valued his land at \$10,450. His house was valued at \$4,000 and his bank barn at \$1,000. The other outbuildings were valued at a total of \$1,350. His live stock had also multiplied and he now owned three horses, four colts, ten cows, one bull, sixty-three cattle, fifty-five hogs, one boar, eight sows, and forty-six pigs.

Henry Harris died in 1878 but his widow remained on the farm, with her divorced daughter and her children. In 1901 Clarissa Harris bequeathed the property to her only daughter, who in turn bequeathed it to her son, Henry Ross Harris Liggett, in 1905. Henry Liggett was a

progressive agriculturist. He built the original dairy barn in 1925, which was later added to in 1957. In 1932 Henry Liggett sold the farm to Charles D. Sager who only held the property for one year. Sager sold it to Jefferson Patterson who employed the Duvall family as his tenants. In 1985 the farm was conveyed to the Marpat Foundation, Inc., by one of Patterson's heirs. The Marpat Foundation sold the property to the Burgess and Commissioners of Walkersville in 1986.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

"Harris Farm," F-8-133, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Site Inventory Form.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
July 1997

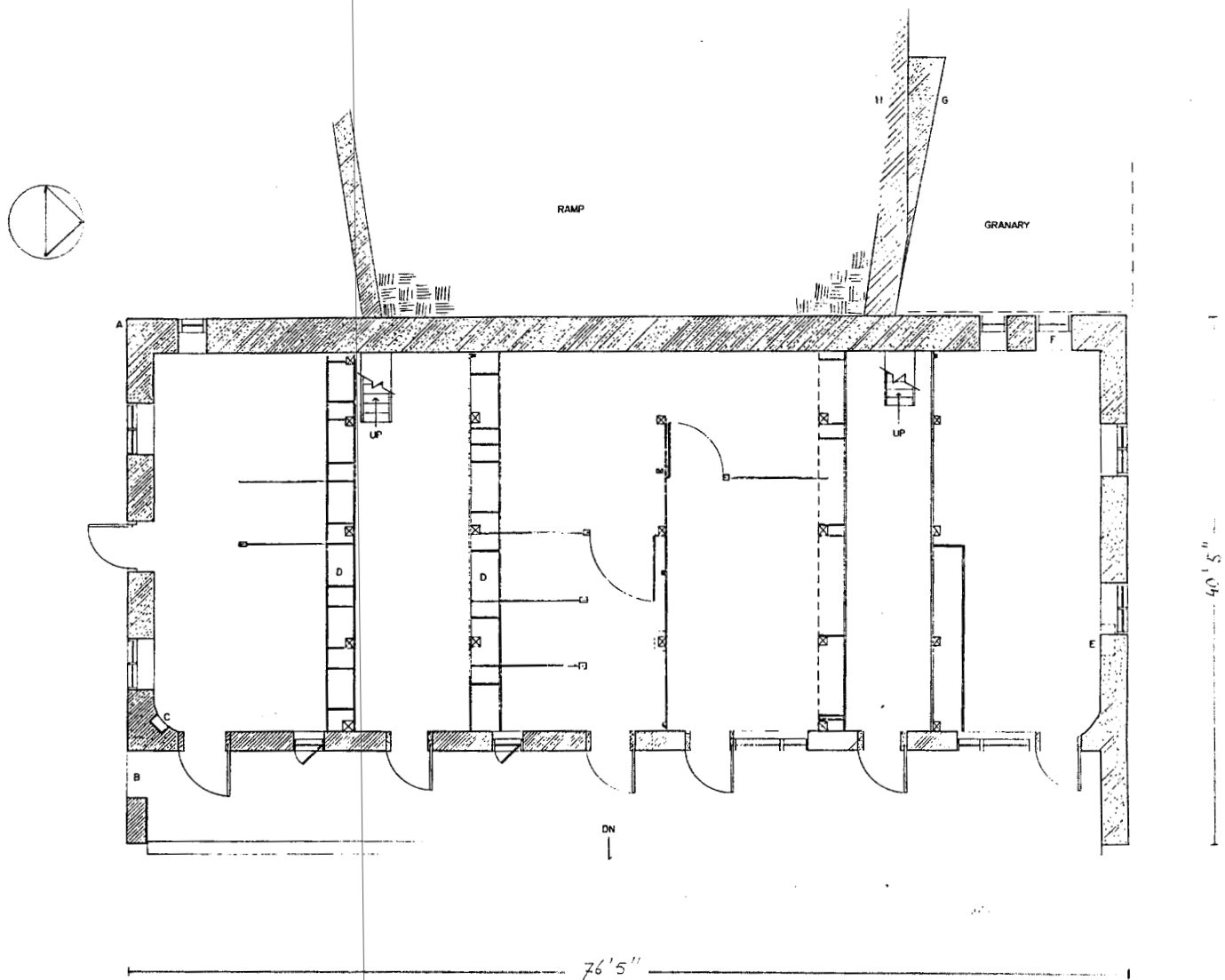


Figure 51: Heritage Farm bank barn, first floor plan. (A=initials "BW." B=rounded arch opening. C=open cupboard in curved wall. D=feeding troughs and hay manger. E=built-in cupboard. F=period II window. G=original ramp wall. H=period II ramp wall.)

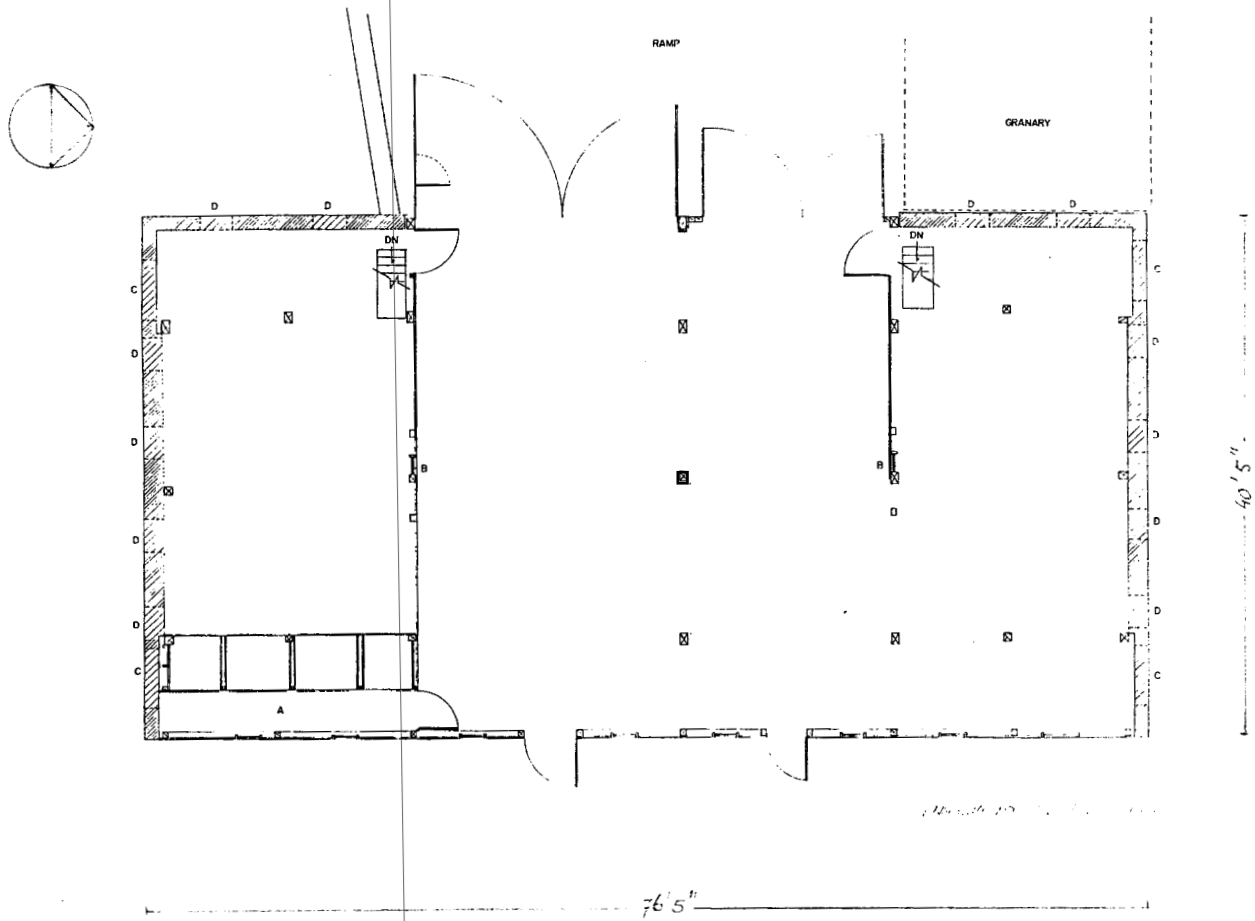


Figure 52: Heritage Farm bank barn, second floor plan. (A=grain bins. B=ladders. C=diamond shaped pattern of openings in bricks. D=rectangular shaped pattern of openings in bricks.)

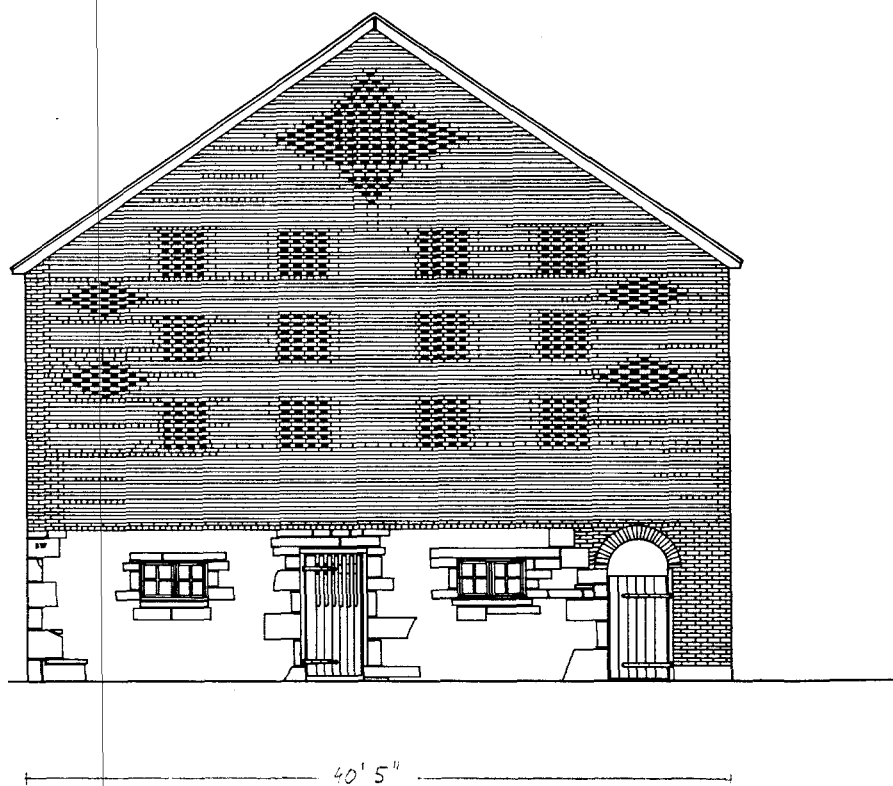


Figure 53: Heritage Farm bank barn, south elevation.

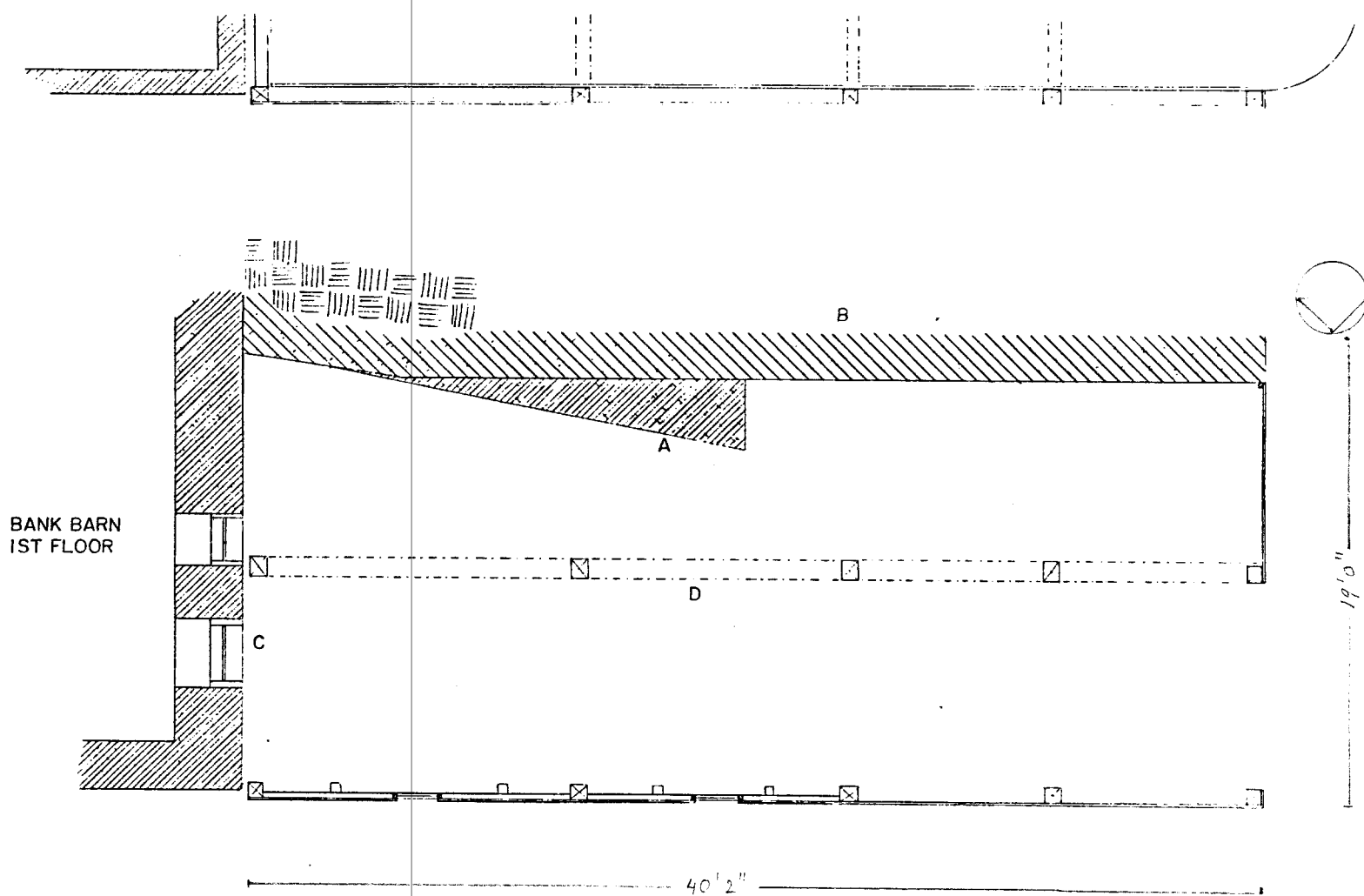


Figure 54: Heritage Farm granary, first floor plan. (A=period I ramp. B=period II ramp. C=period II window. D=summer beam. E=rectangular shaped pattern of openings in bricks.)

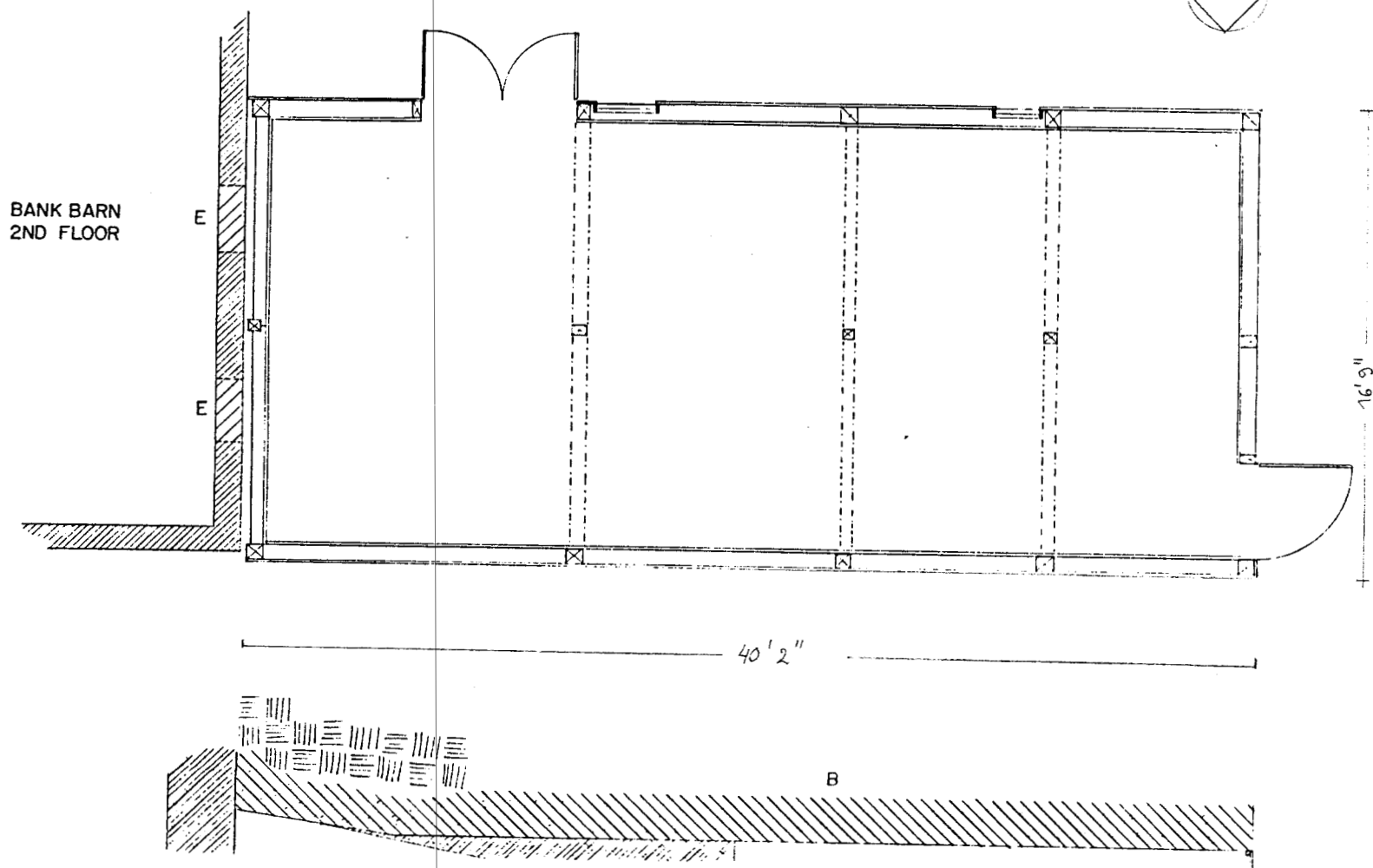


Figure 55: Heritage Farm granary, second floor plan. (E=rectangular shaped pattern of openings in bricks.)

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Heritage Farm
Devilbiss Bridge Road
Walkersville
Frederick County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# F-8-133

Photographer: David L. Ames

April 1997

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|------------|--|
| F-8-133-1 | Environmental view of the farm complex, looking northeast |
| F-8-133-2 | Dwelling: View of the south elevation, looking north |
| F-8-133-3 | Dwelling and kitchen/smoke house: Perspective of the east and north elevations, looking southwest |
| F-8-133-4 | Perspective of the southwest corner of the main house and the south elevation of the bank barn and granary looking north |
| F-8-133-5 | Environmental view of the farm complex, looking northwest, showing the chicken coop, hog barn, bank barn, and hay barn |
| F-8-133-6 | Environmental view of the farm complex, looking north |
| F-8-133-7 | Hay barn: View of the south and east elevations, looking northwest |
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| F-8-133-9 | Bank barn: View of the south elevation, looking north |
| F-8-133-10 | Bank barn and granary: Perspective of the west and south elevations, looking northeast |
| F-8-133-11 | Bank barn, granary and privy: View of the north elevations, looking southeast |
| F-8-133-12 | Bank barn and granary: Perspective of the east and north elevations, looking southwest |
| F-8-133-13 | Bank barn: Detail of stonework on the southwest corner of the south elevation, looking north |

- F-8-133-14 Bank barn: Detail of the stable doors in the east elevation, looking southwest
- F-8-133-15 Bank barn: Detail of the louvered windows and stable doors in the east elevation, looking northwest
- F-8-133-16 Bank barn, first floor: View of the west and north walls of the stable, looking northwest
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- F-8-133-25 Lime kiln: View of south and west walls, looking northeast



Figure 56: Heritage Farm, environmental view of the farm complex looking northeast.



Figure 57: Heritage Farm, dwelling, view of the south elevation looking north.

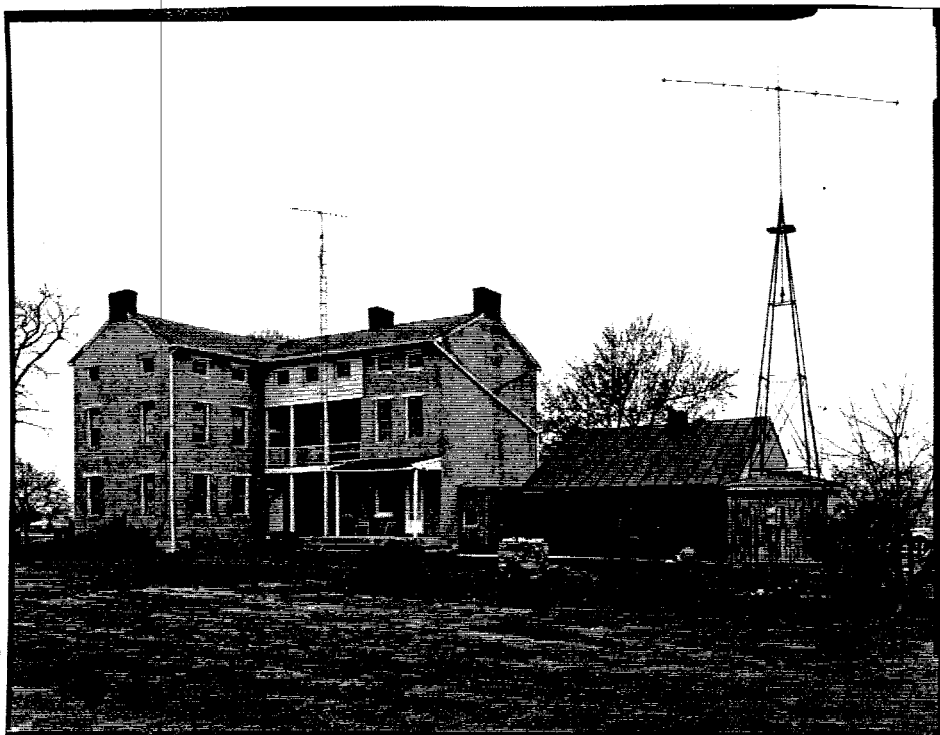


Figure 58: Heritage Farm, dwelling and kitchen/smoke house, perspective of the east and north elevations looking southwest.



Figure 59: Heritage Farm, perspective of the southwest corner of the main house and the south elevation of the bank barn and granary, looking north.



Figure 60: Heritage Farm, environmental view of the farm complex looking northwest, showing the chicken coop, hog barn, bank barn, and hay barn.

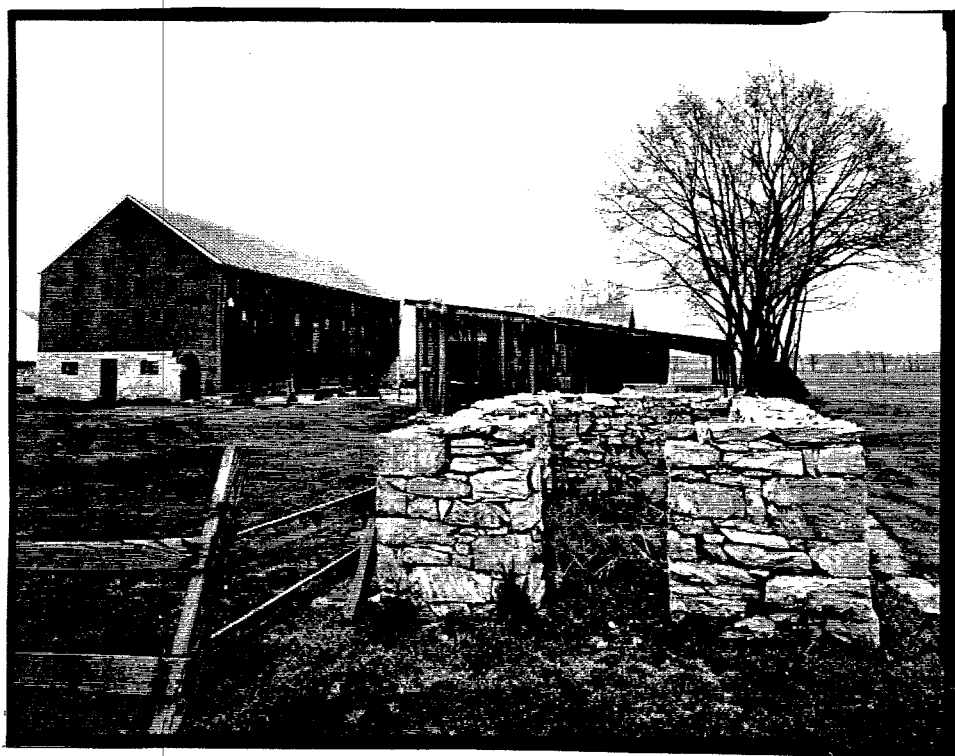


Figure 61: Heritage Farm, environmental view of the farm complex looking north.



Figure 62: Heritage Farm hay barn, view of the south and east elevations looking northwest.

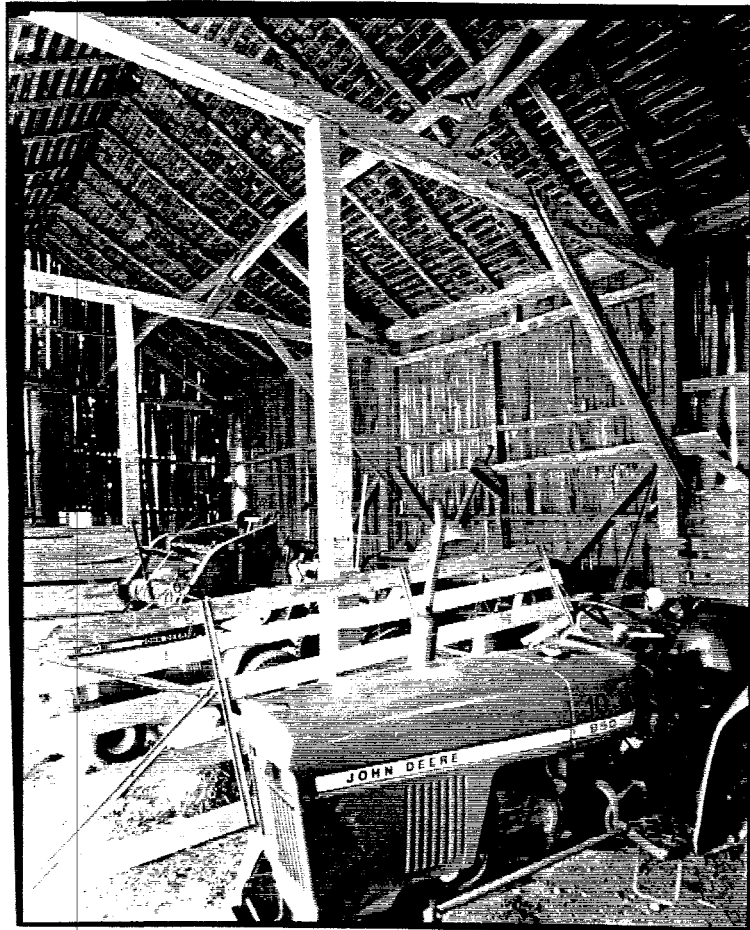


Figure 63: Heritage Farm hay barn, interior view of the north wall and framing, looking northwest.

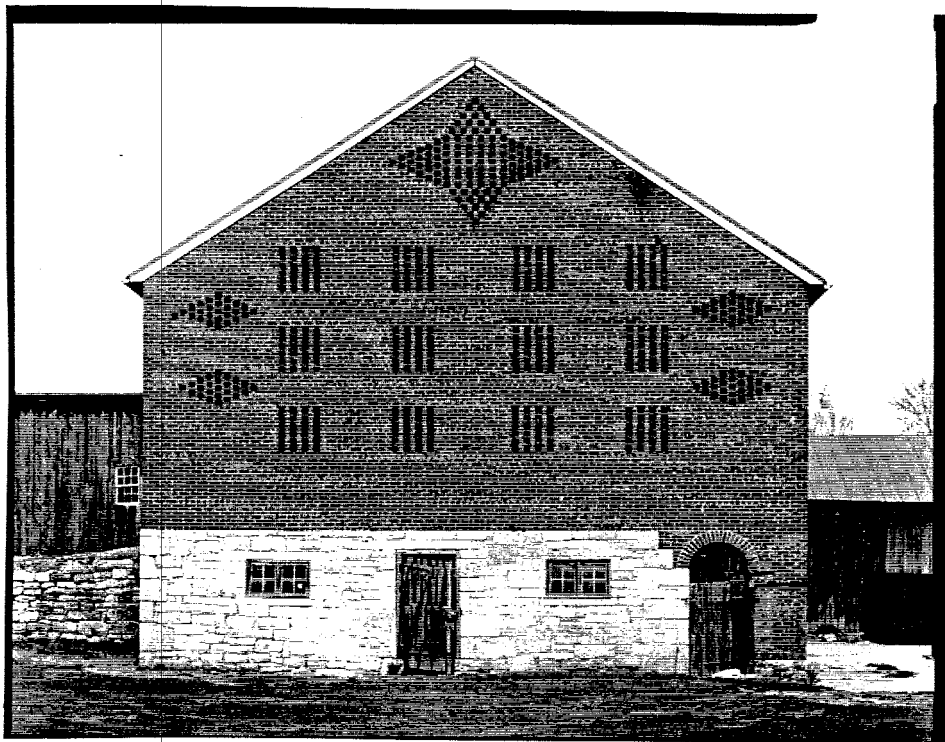


Figure 64: Heritage Farm bank barn, view of the south elevation looking north.

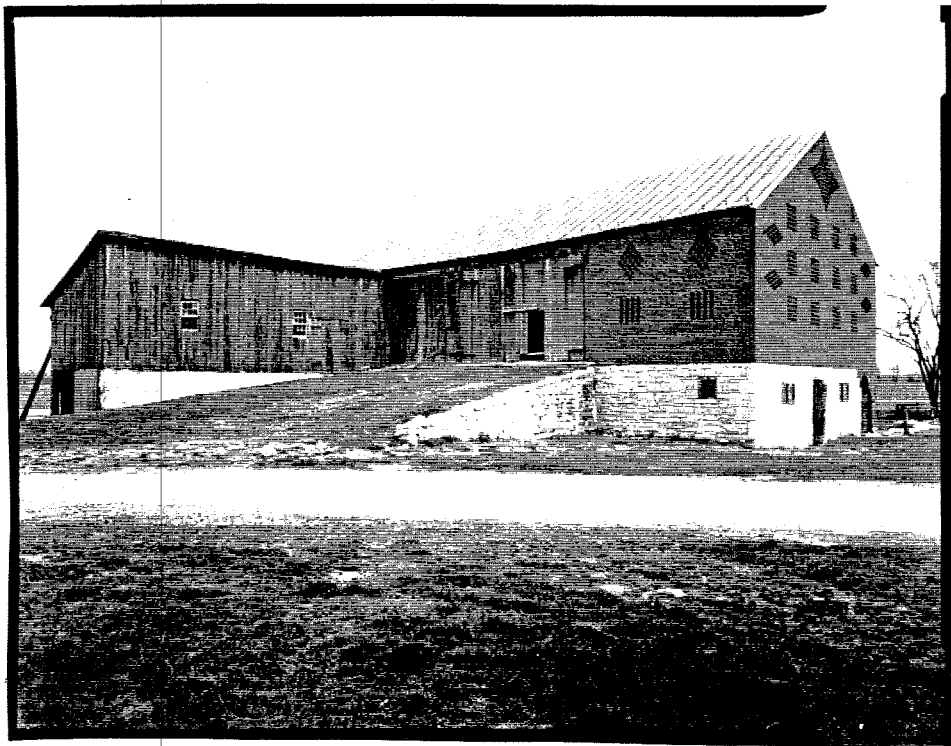


Figure 65: Heritage Farm bank barn and granary, perspective of the west and south elevations looking northeast.

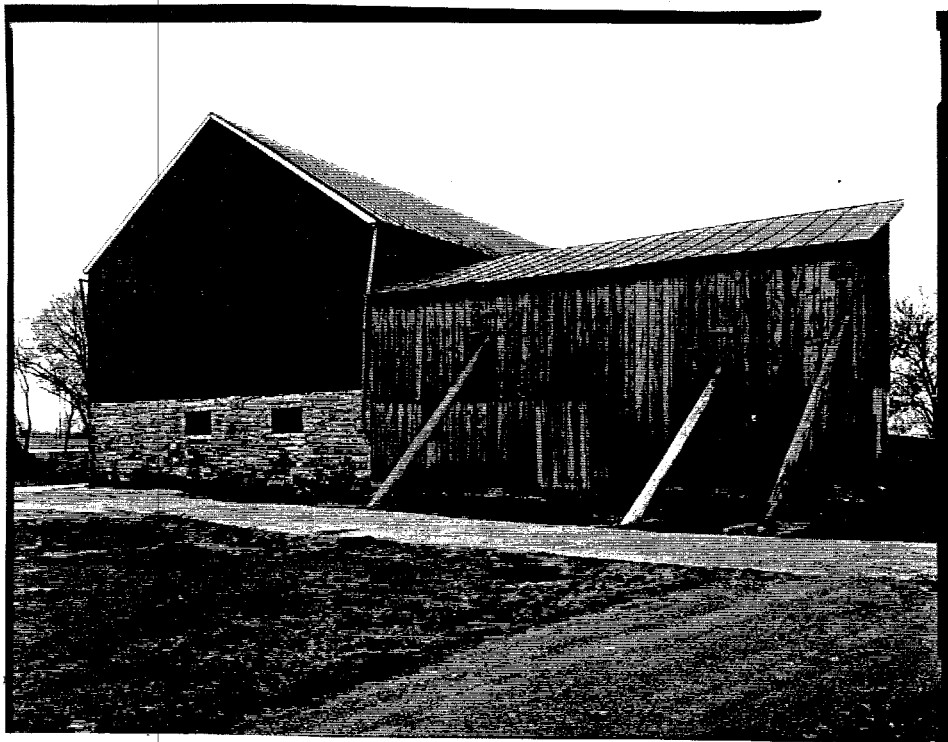


Figure 66: Heritage Farm bank barn, granary, and privy: view of the north elevations looking southeast.

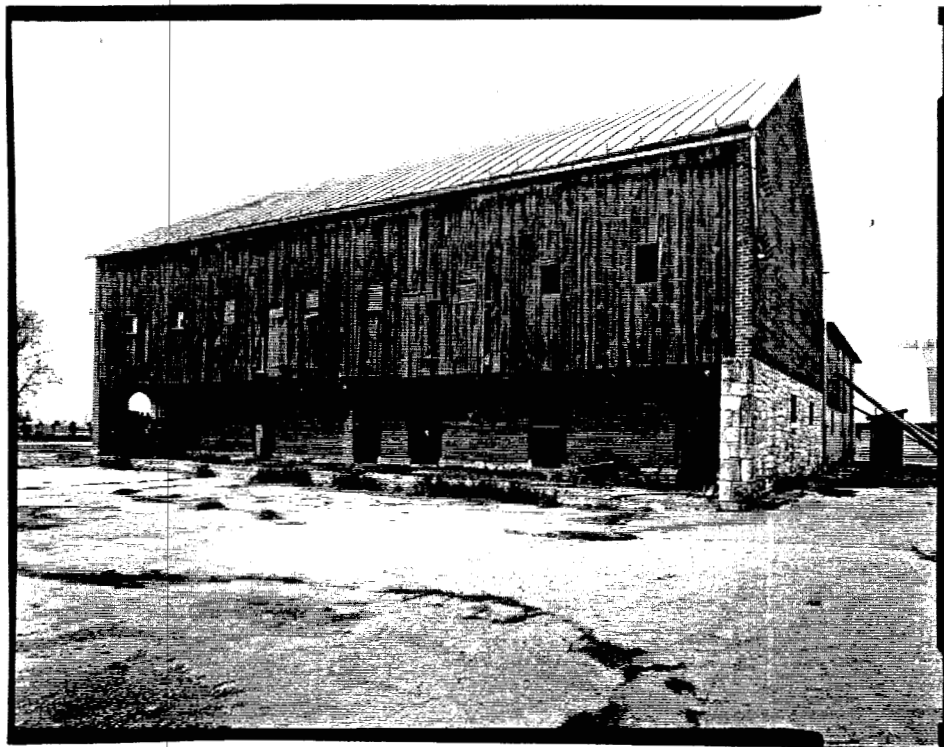


Figure 67: Heritage Farm bank barn and granary, perspective of the east and north elevations looking southwest.



Figure 68: Heritage Farm bank barn, detail of stonework on the southwest corner of the south elevation, looking north.

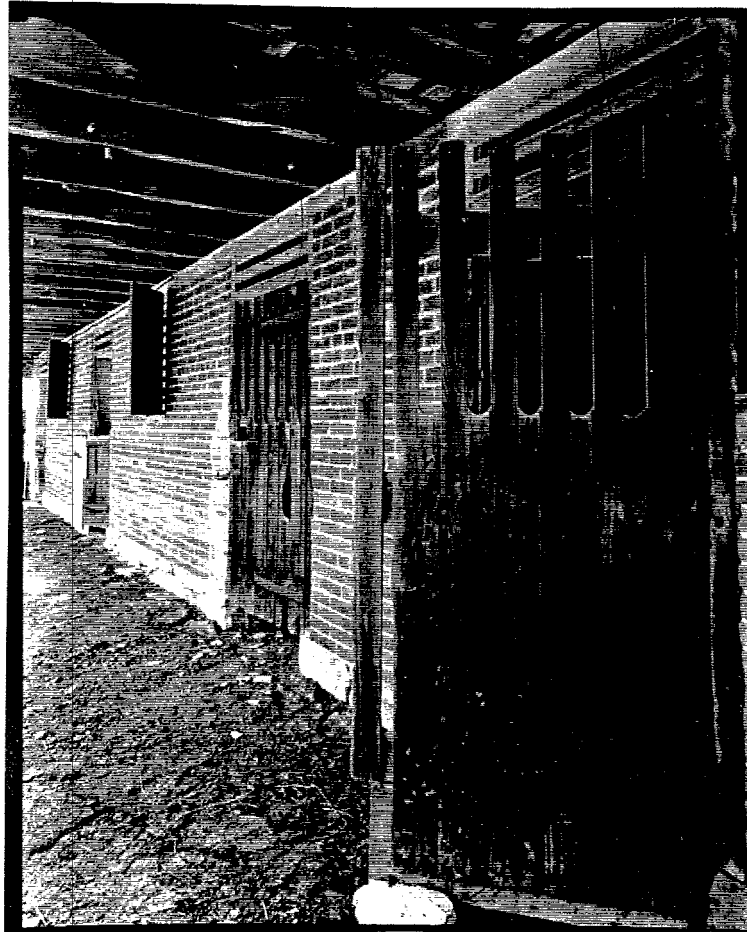


Figure 69: Heritage Farm bank barn, detail of the stable doors in the east elevation, looking southwest.

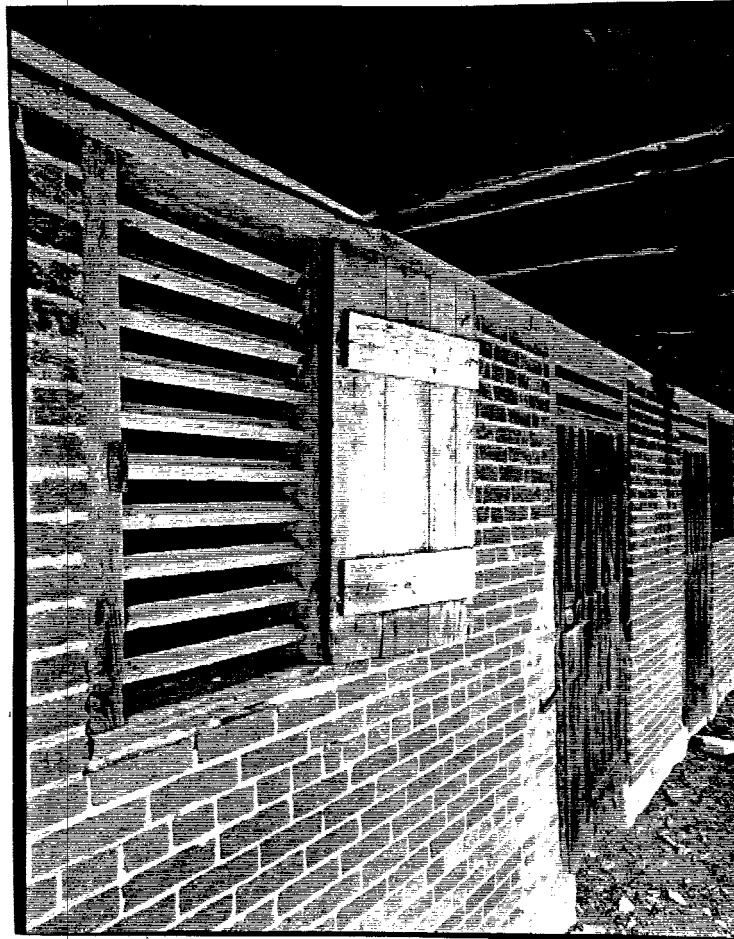


Figure 70: Heritage Farm bank barn, detail of the louvered windows and stable doors in the east elevation, looking northwest.

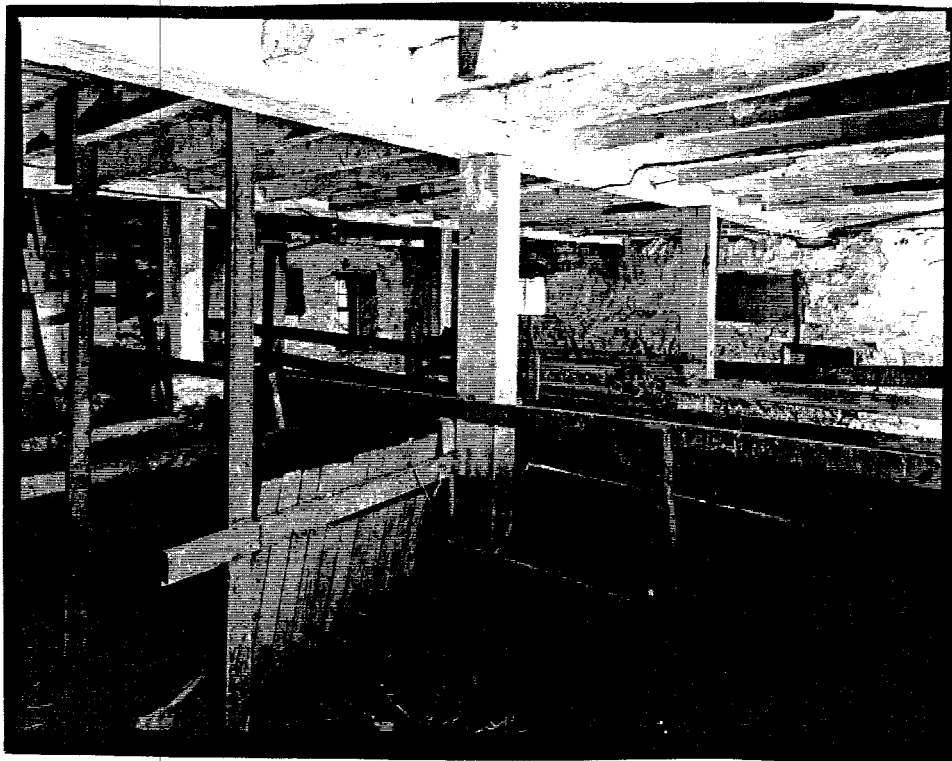


Figure 71: Heritage Farm bank barn, first floor: view of the west and north walls of the stable looking northwest.

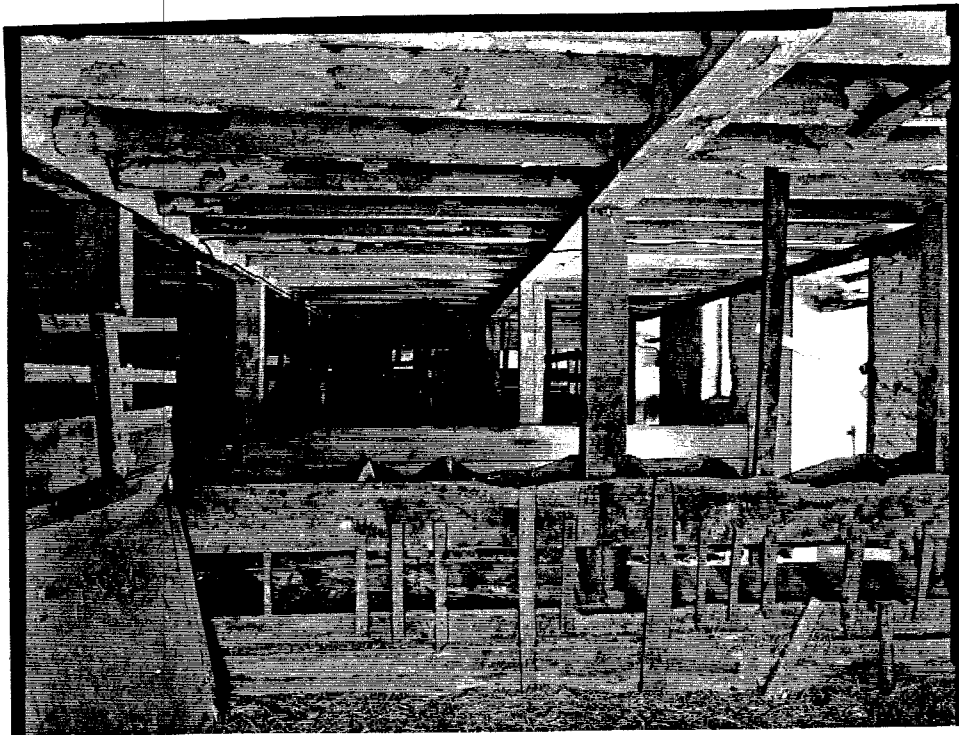


Figure 72: Heritage Farm bank barn, first floor: view of the stables looking north.



Figure 73: Heritage Farm bank barn, second floor: view of the west and north walls and framing looking northwest.

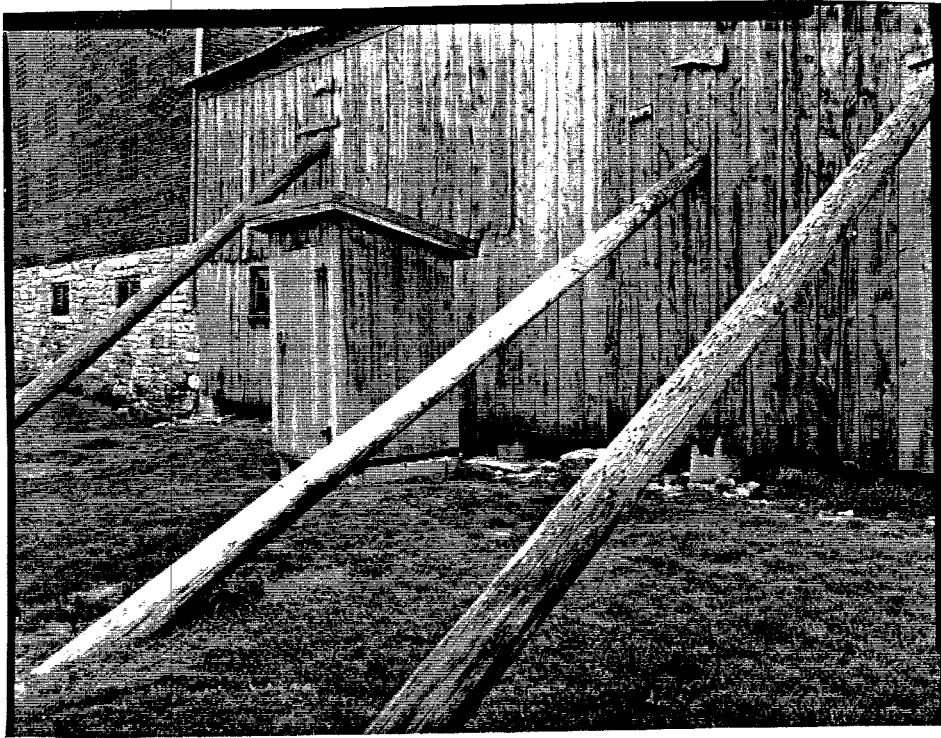


Figure 74: Heritage Farm bank barn, granary, and privy: view of the north and west elevations looking southeast.

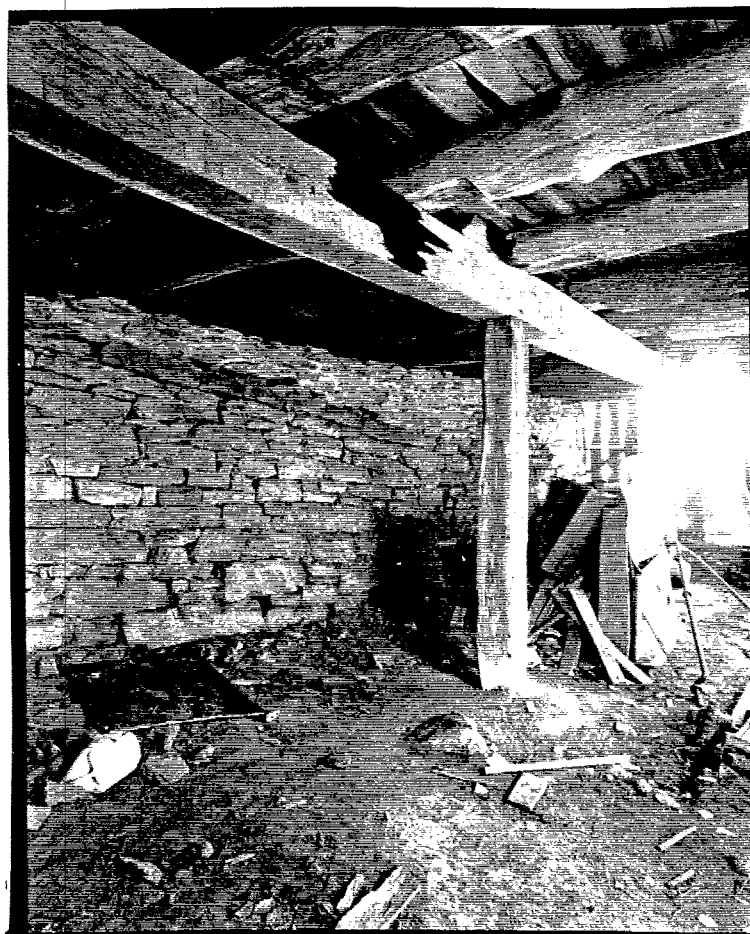


Figure 75: Heritage Farm granary, first floor: view of the south foundation wall and ceiling framing looking southwest.

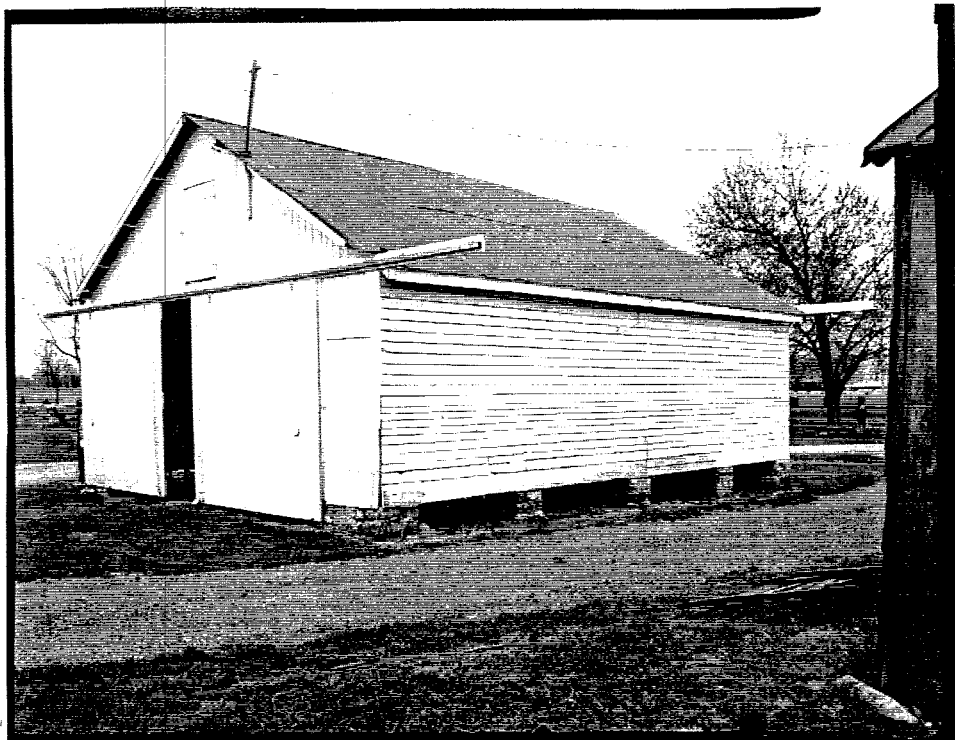


Figure 76: Heritage Farm double corn crib, perspective of the north and west walls looking southeast.



Figure 77: Heritage Farm dairy barn, perspective of the south and east elevations looking northwest.



Figure 78: Heritage Farm tool shop, garage, and poultry house: perspective of the north and east elevations looking southwest.

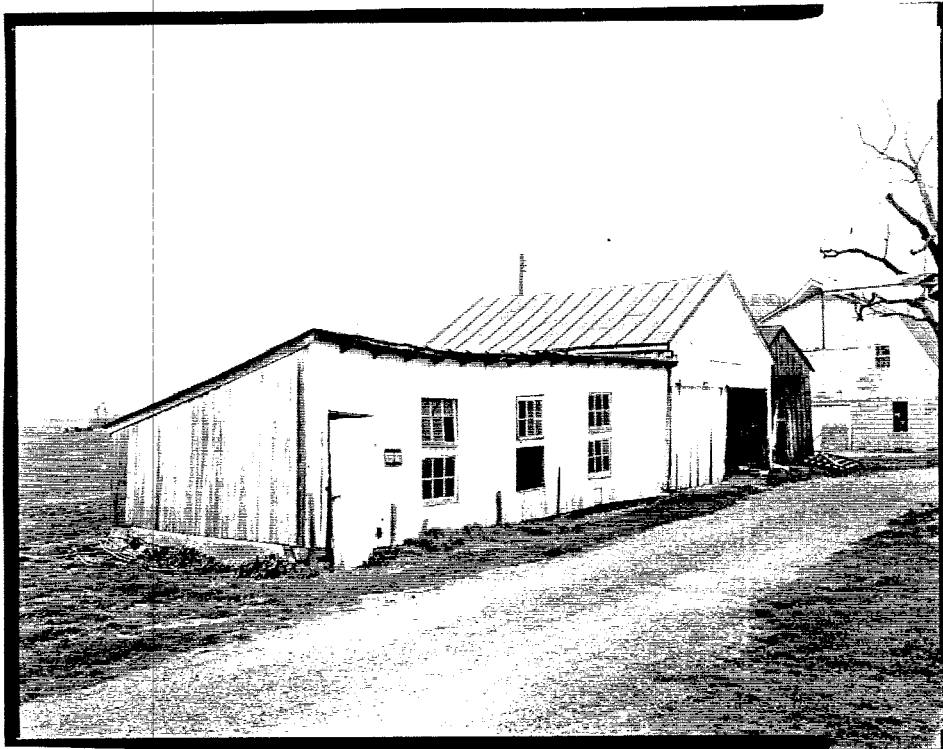


Figure 79: Heritage Farm poultry house, garage, and tool shop: perspective of the south and east elevations looking northwest.



Figure 80: Heritage Farm lime kiln, view of south and west walls looking northeast.

Site Name: Hopewell
MHT SHSI Number: F-8-130, F-8-131, F-8-132
Location: Pearre Road and Clemsonville Road
 Union Bridge vicinity
 Frederick County, Maryland
Date of Field Work: December 1996--January 1997
Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (19)
 35mm color slides (45)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (10 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (2)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: Hopewell consists of three related groups of nineteenth century farm buildings, joined by gently rolling farmland. Moving east on Clemsonville Road past the two tenant house complexes, the main complex is visible on a rise in the landscape. The hill is capped by the main dwelling. The house can be reached in two ways from the road. The formal approach is a brick pathway leading from the hitching post to the front entrance of the dwelling. The second alternative is the dirt lane that leads from the road past the agricultural buildings to a parking area behind the house, passing a smaller path that leads in front of the domestic outbuildings positioned directly behind the rear door of the house.

The original section of the house, a two-story, flemish bond brick, gable-roofed dwelling, dates to 1818, and has an L-shaped configuration. A one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, German-sided, mansard-roofed addition extended the house in 1966. To the east of the main house a terraced boxwood allee leads to a man-made pond. Near the pond a spring house and pump house work to bring water to the buildings on the hill above. Directly behind the house, on the north side, is a row of six outbuildings aligned on an east-west axis. From east to west these include a bake oven, smoke house, workshop, carriage house, privy, and dairy.

Bake Oven. The bake oven is a one-story, common bond brick, gable-roofed building that measures roughly 7½ feet by 6 feet on a raised stone foundation. The shingled roof extends approximately four feet over the south facade and is pierced by a square chimney that vents the bake oven below. A shed-roofed, vertical board potting shed measuring roughly 6 feet square

was added to the east elevation in the early twentieth century.

Smoke House. The one-and-one-half-story, brick, gable-roofed smoke house, measuring 14 feet by 13 feet, is constructed on a rubble stone foundation with whitewashed common bond brick walls. A door accesses the lower level through the foundation on the south elevation. A narrow straight wooden stair leads to a centrally located door on the second floor. The roof extends six feet to the south to shelter the steps. On the interior of this space, there are a series of vertical posts and rails used to hang meat. The floorboards laid with wide gaps allowed smoke to rise from below.

Workshop. The workshop--a two-story, gable-roofed frame building--measures roughly 15½ feet by 35 feet and was originally constructed as a one-story carriage house. The second story was added circa 1871. The building is sheathed with board and batten siding. The two-bay south elevation contains a wooden stair leading to the door in the western bay. On the first floor of the east elevation a centrally placed door accesses the interior. On the second floor, there is a similar door above the one on the first floor.

Carriage House. The carriage house is a one-story, gable-roofed, frame building measuring roughly 10 feet by 18 feet. The walls have vertical board siding and the foundation is covered by a series of vertical pickets. The south elevation has a centrally placed door with a large horizontal board ventilator above it. Access into the building is provided by a door placed near the south end of the east elevation and a pair of large wooden doors on the north elevation.

Privy. West of the carriage house, the privy, a one-story, shed-roofed frame structure, measures approximately 7 feet by 5 feet. The building is sheathed with vertical boards. A door with a wrought iron latch is centrally placed on the south elevation.

Dairy. The last outbuilding in the row is a dairy or milk house. The one-story, whitewashed rubble stone, gable-roofed building measures roughly 12 feet by 15 feet. The composition shingled roof extends on the east and west elevations and is marked by a box cornice. On the south elevation, a centrally placed vertical board door, with strap hinges and a stone lintel above, allows access on the first floor level. A similar vertical board door on the north elevation, centrally placed within the gable, provides access to the attic storage space. A square, pegged window, with interior shutters and horizontal diamond-in-section bars, pierces the east

elevation near the southwest corner of the dairy.

Ice House. Located about 35 feet north of the row of domestic outbuildings, the ice house retains its original stone foundation, but has a rebuilt roof with exposed rafter feet on the east and west elevations. Topped by a large ventilating cupola, the ice house measures 15 feet by 16 feet. The building's original door remains on the south elevation.

Garage. On the far north of the site there is a twentieth-century four-car garage. The building is a one story, shed-roofed, frame structure measuring roughly 25 feet deep by 47½ feet long. The walls are covered with horizontal boards. Along the entire south elevation a shed-roofed portico extends 6 feet 4 inches from the building.

Small Barn. On the west side of the lane leading to the farm complex sits a two-story, gable-roofed, frame barn. The original building, sheathed in vertical boards, measures 18 feet by 36 feet and rests on a stone foundation. Access to this barn is through a door centered on the north elevation, and a second door near the northeast corner of the east elevation. A shed-roofed, one-story, frame, vertical boarded addition extends from the south side of the barn and sits on a cement block foundation.

Bank Barn. Located west of the small frame barn, across a large barnyard, the bank barn is the largest building in the complex, measuring 82 feet long by 50 feet deep. This frame, gable-roofed barn is covered with red vertical board sheathing and rests on a uncoursed rubble fieldstone foundation. On the west elevation a large centered ramp with stone walls leads to the center threshing area, through a pair of large doors. The doors are flanked on both sides by two horizontal board ventilation panels with smaller four-pane windows below.

The north and south gable elevations are four bays in width. Here the foundation level is sheathed with horizontal boards. Fenestration consists of four horizontal levels of ventilator panels and a round-headed arched ventilation panel with an inset eight-pane window directly below the ridge, flanked by two other louvered vents. Each gable end displays decorative verge boards, pendants, and a large centrally placed hip-roofed ventilation cupola with paired round-headed windows in its north and south faces. Flanking this central cupola are smaller versions of the verge boards.

On the eastern elevation the first floor is accessible from a fenced courtyard. The first

floor plan is partitioned from south to north by a corn crib, a drive-through space, a stable, and a milking area. Each of these elements has a separate entrance. The stalls remain intact in the stable, with a passageway running east-west along the south end of the stable section. The wall between the stable and the drive-through is part of the stone foundation, with small adjustable-louvered windows to ventilate the space. A ladder stair provides access to the second floor from the milking area. Located five feet from the northeast corner of the east elevation of the bank barn is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete tack shop. On the west elevation there is a single door allowing access to the first floor corn crib and a bifold door to the drive-through section. Toward the northern corner of this elevation, a four-foot-wide corridor allows access from the milking area to an exterior silo.

On the second floor level of the east elevation are two centered double hay-doors, with two vents on each side, and an additional level above of eight louvered vents. The primary entrance to this floor is from the ramp on the west elevation. The second floor is divided into four bays. Grain boxes are located in two partitioned areas against the west wall in the north and south bays. All principal posts are hewn, mortise-and-tenoned, and pegged. The structural bents consist of pairs of posts connected by two girts. The two posts rise above the top girt, creating an H-bent. The outer posts support the plate. Upbraces from the top girts support the rafters.

Piggery. West of the bank barn, on the opposite side of the lane leading to the ramp, stand a pig pen and an outbuilding whose function remains unknown. The piggery, a one-story, frame building, measures 29 feet by 32 feet. The second one-story, frame building measures 9 feet by 20 feet.

Tenant House #1. The second complex on the property is the Hopewell Tenant House #1, located west of the main complex. Within sight of the main dwelling, the tenant site consists of a two-story, three-bay frame house and two outbuildings. The house faces south to the road and the outbuildings sit northeast of the house. Directly to the north, a gable-roofed ice house sits on a stone foundation. A brick and frame smoke house is situated northeast of the house. A wide wooden door allows access into the south elevation of the smoke house and is surmounted by a narrower wooden door reached by a set of straight wooden stairs.

Tenant House #2. The third complex at Hopewell is Tenant House #2, located at the

intersection of Pearre and Clemsonville Roads. The frame two-story house stands in a grove of trees with a modern garage and a scattering of outbuildings behind.

History: Hopewell stands as an excellent example of the evolution of the farm in central Maryland. A working farm for six generations of the Clemson and Pearre families, this collection of the landscape and buildings demonstrates the functions of a working farm.

The Clemson family moved to the area between Unionville and Union Bridge during the Revolutionary War period. Later known as Clemsonville, here the Clemson family amassed land here and ran a sawmill. The main house was built in 1818 for James and Mary Clemson. When James Clemson died in 1838, his oldest son Hanson T. Clemson inherited the property. Hopewell was known as Locust Hill during this period. In 1872, Hanson Clemson's only surviving child, Mary Anne, married Oliver Hazard Pearre and they made their home at Hopewell. The Pearre family had also owned land in Frederick County for nearly a century.

During the years following his marriage to Mary Anne, Oliver Pearre extensively modernized the farm by updating the details on the house, removing the slave quarters, and building a new bank barn west of the main house. New construction also included the tenant house just west of the main farmstead, with its smoke house and ice house. Oliver Truman Pearre, the youngest son of Mary and Oliver, inherited Hopewell in 1922. During the next 35 years he installed electricity throughout the farm and oversaw its full conversion to dairy operations. Hopewell was given to Oliver T. Pearre's younger son, Douglas Worthington Pearre, in 1957, who worked to make the house suitable for modern living. With preservation in mind, he built a wing on the house that included elements from many local historic buildings. The property remains in the hands of Pearre descendants today.

Sources: Physical description based on field work, including scaled field notes and photography, undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historic Trust, 1996-1997.

"Hopewell," F-8-130, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maryland Historical Trust.

Hopewell Site Plan Map completed in the 1920's for Oliver T. Pearre

Historian: Dawn E. Melson, Cristina V. Radu, and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1997

Hopewell MD CRS# F-8-130/132
Union Bridge
Frederick County

1. Main House
2. Addition 1966
3. Bake House
4. Smoke House
5. Workshop
6. Carriage House
7. Shed
8. Dairy
9. Ice House
10. Garage
11. Shed
12. Tack House
13. Barn
14. Outbuilding with unknown function
15. Pig pen

HOPWELL
UNION BRIDGE, MD
SITE PLAN
12/6/96
R. DODGERS, C. HENDERSON,
K. THEIMER

50 0 10 20 30 40 50
SCALE 1" = 40'

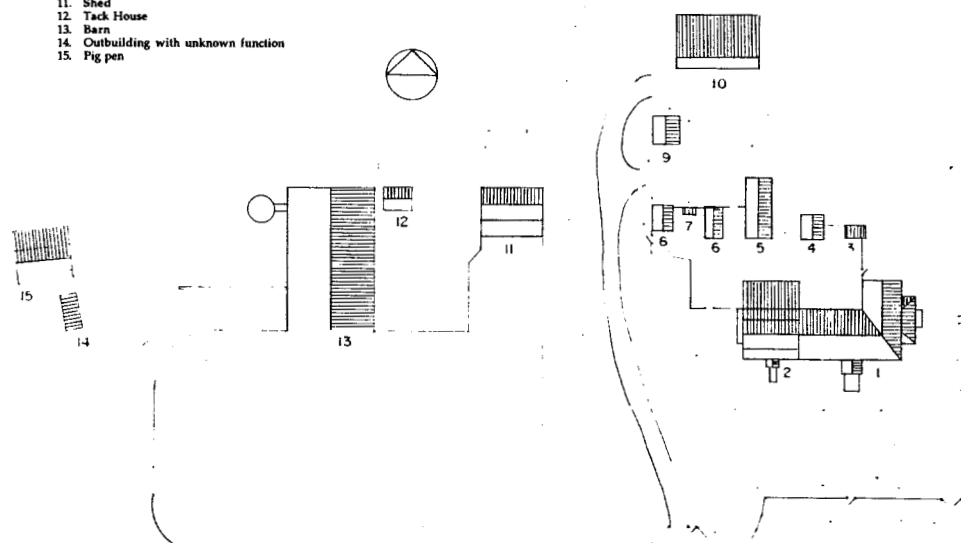


Figure 81: Hopewell, site plan.

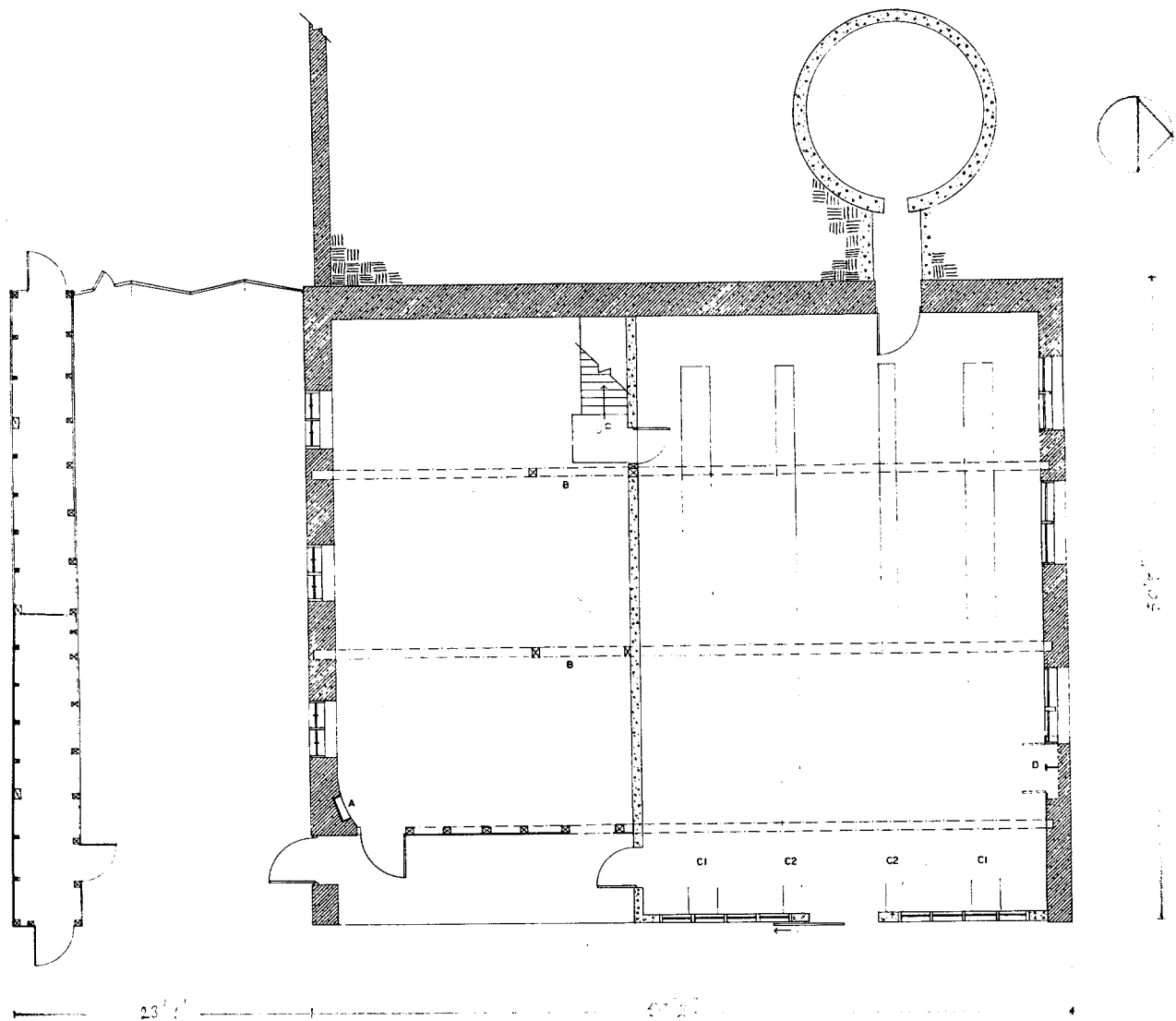


Figure 82: Hopewell bank barn, first floor plan. (A=open cupboard in curved wall. B=summer beam. C1=feed trough. C2=manure channel. D=built-in cupboard.)

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Hopewell
Pearre and Clemsonville Road
Union Bridge vicinity
Frederick County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# F-8-130

Photographer: David L. Ames

December 1996

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- F-8-130-4 View of the east elevation of the main house, looking west
- F-8-130-5 Perspective of the row of outbuildings, looking north
- F-8-130-6 View of the south and east elevations of the smoke house, looking northwest
- F-8-130-7 Perspective of the south and west elevations of the workshop and smoke house, looking northeast
- F-8-130-8 View of the south elevations of the carriage barn and privy, looking north
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Figure 83: Hopewell, environmental view of the main house looking north.



Figure 84: Hopewell, environmental view of the main house looking north.



Figure 85: Hopewell, perspective of the south and east elevations of the main house looking northwest.



Figure 86: Hopewell, view of the east elevation of the main house looking west.



Figure 87: Hopewell, perspective of the row of outbuildings looking north.

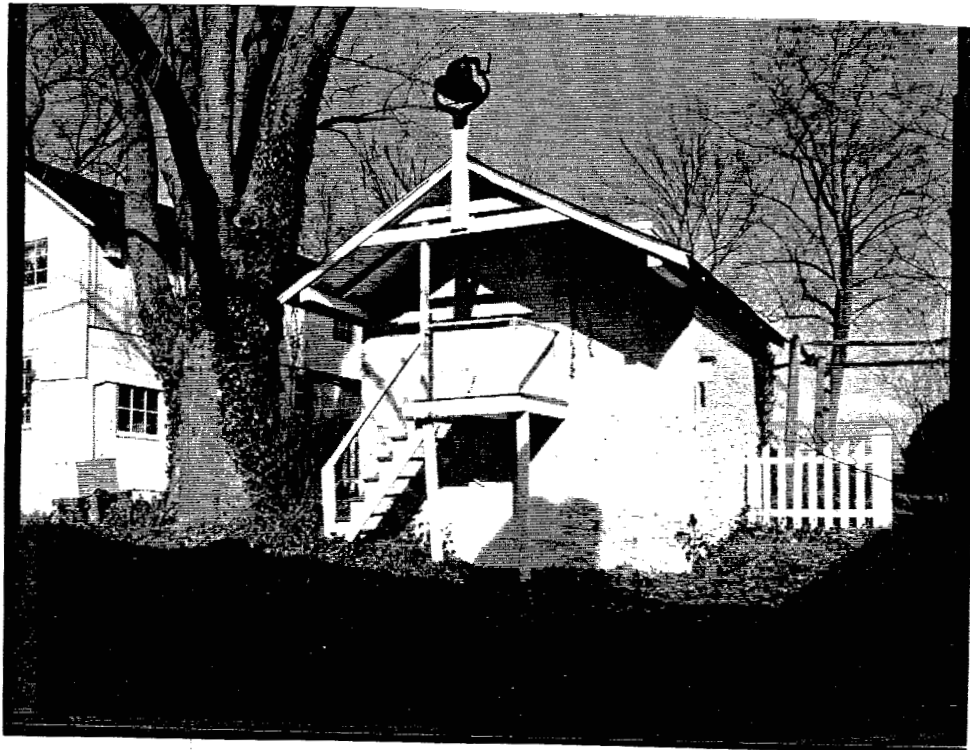


Figure 88: Hopewell smoke house, view of the south and east elevations looking northwest.

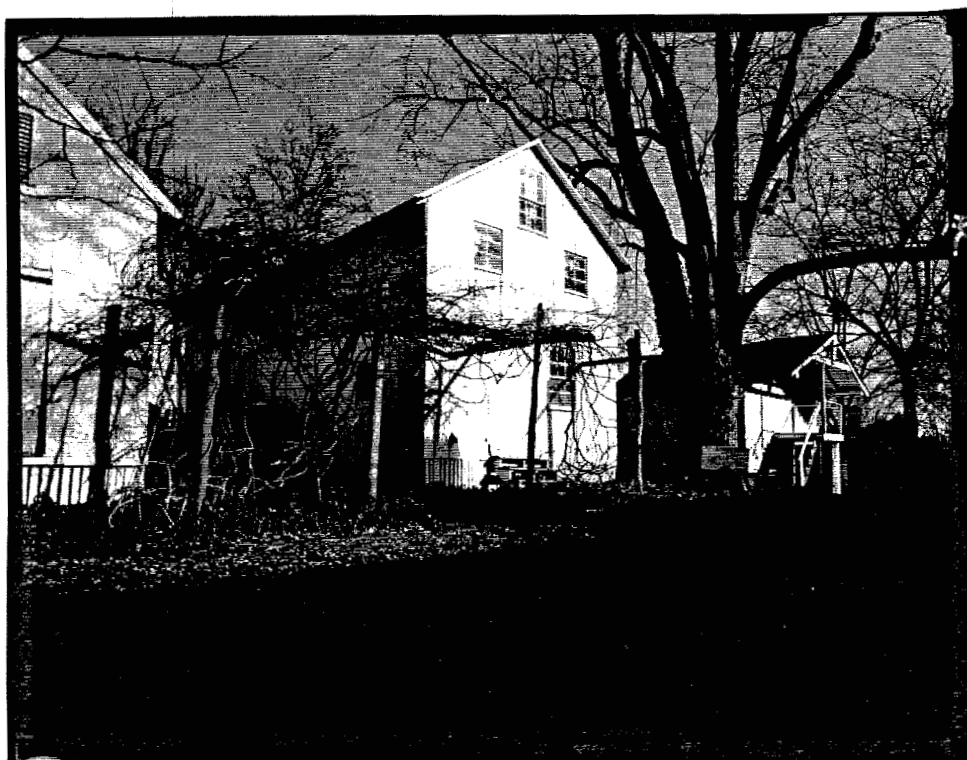


Figure 89: Hopewell workshop and smoke house, perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast.

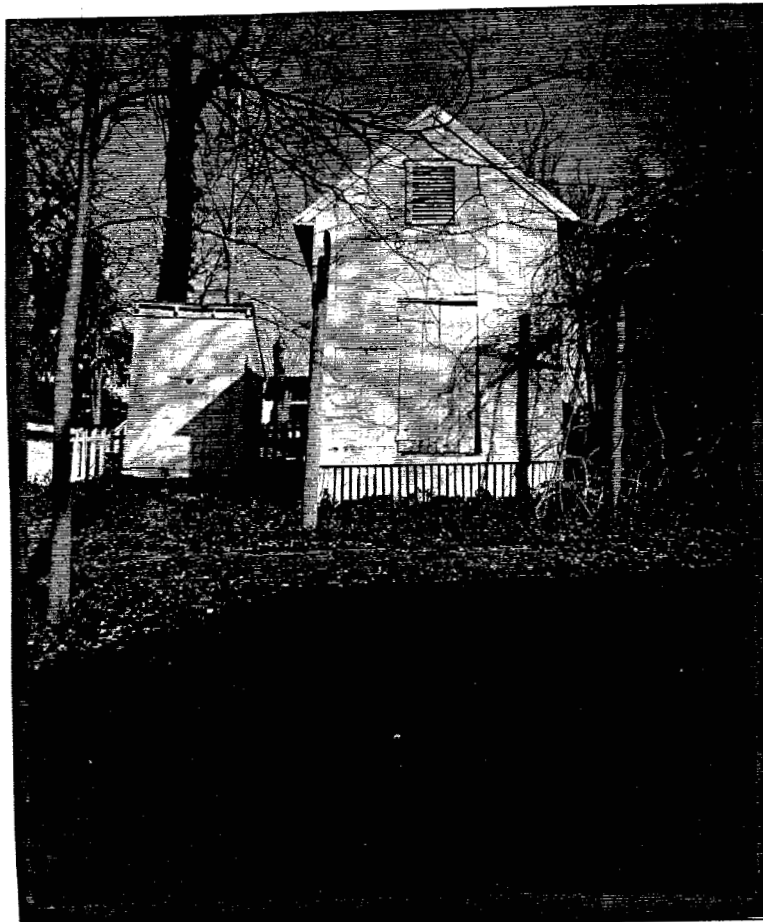


Figure 90: Hopewell carriage barn and privy, view of the south elevations looking north.

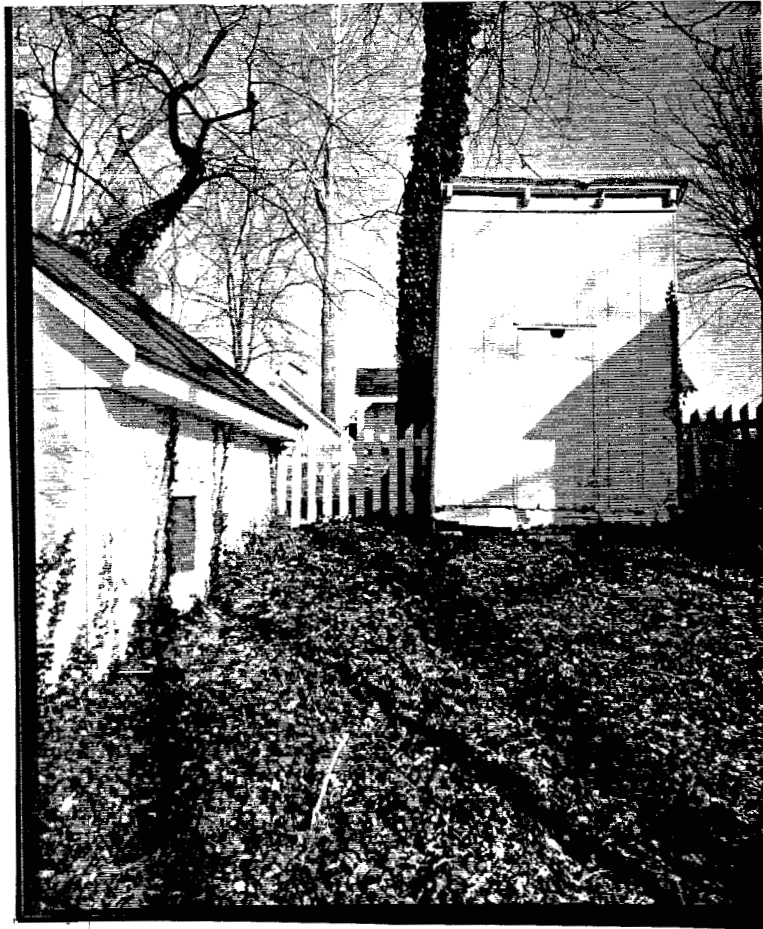


Figure 91: Hopewell privy and dairy, view of the south elevation of the privy and the east elevation of the dairy, looking north.



Figure 92: Hopewell, environmental view of the small barn, hog pen, and bank barn, looking west.



Figure 93: Hopewell small barn and bank barn, perspective of the north and east elevations looking southwest.

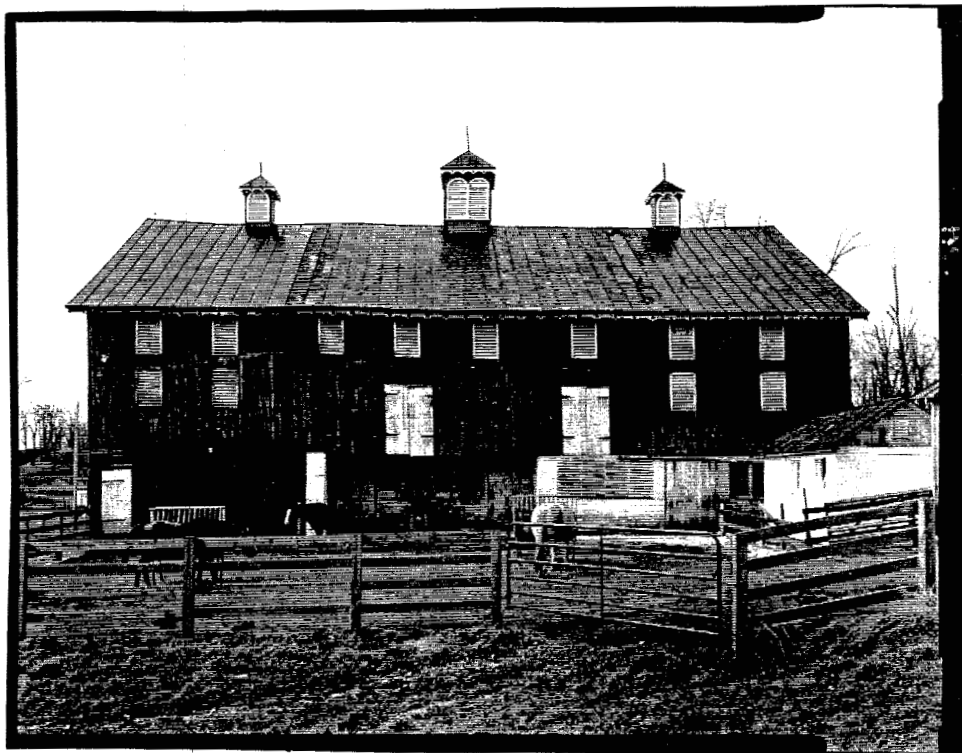


Figure 94: Hopewell bank barn, view of the east elevation looking west.

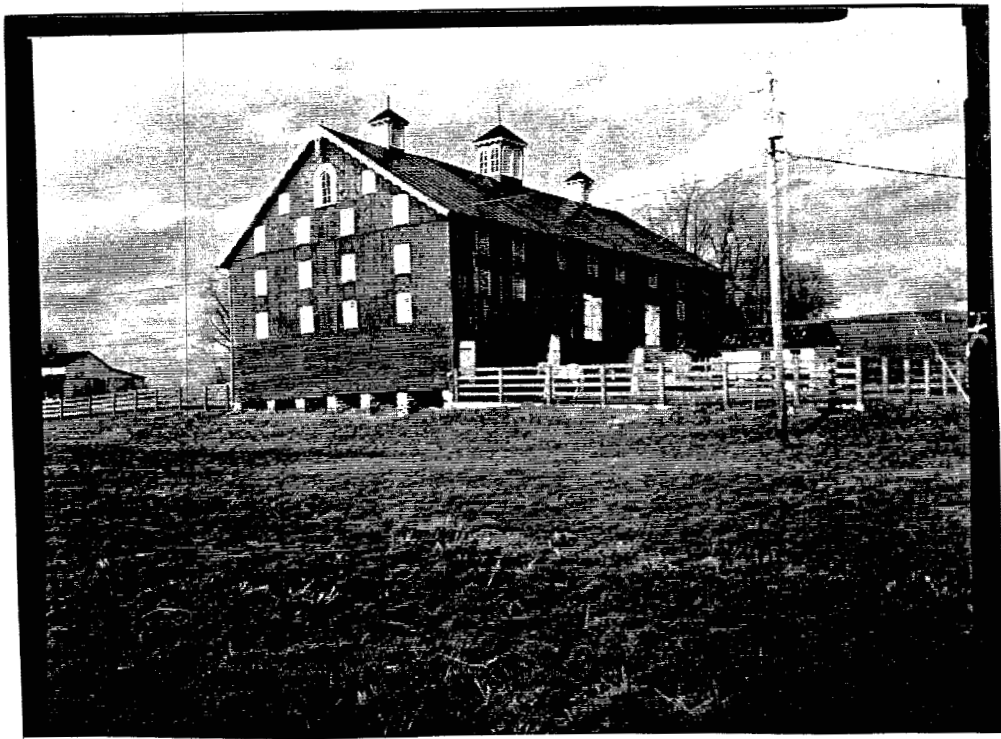


Figure 95: Hopewell bank barn, perspective of the south and east elevations looking northwest.

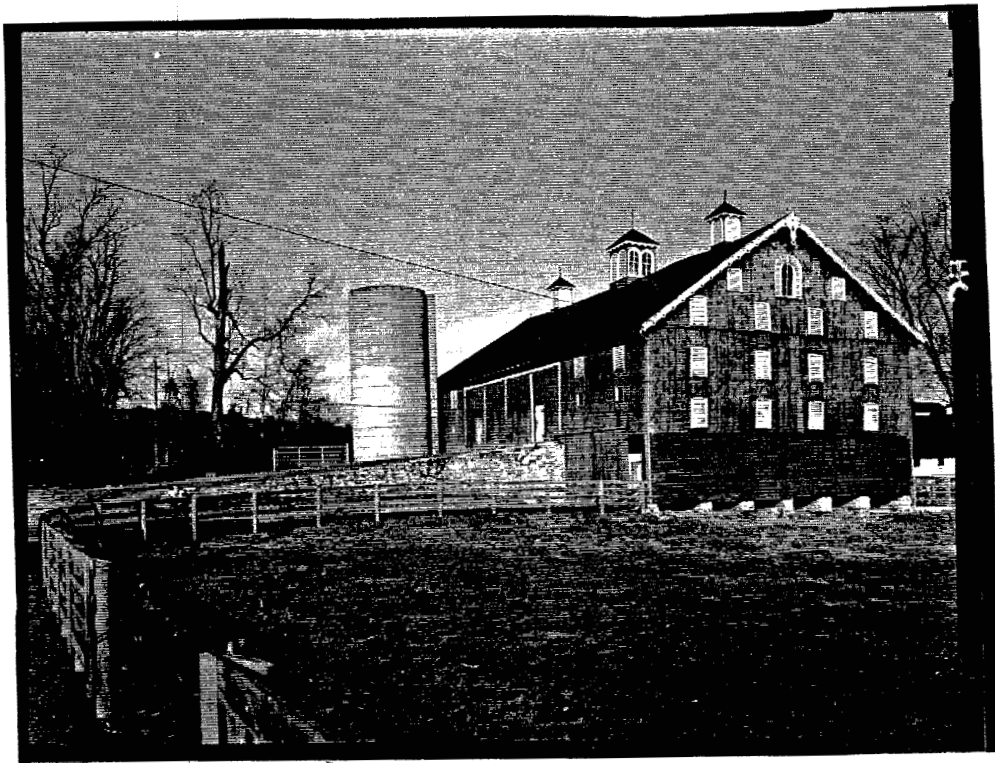


Figure 96: Hopewell bank barn, perspective of the west and south elevations looking northeast.

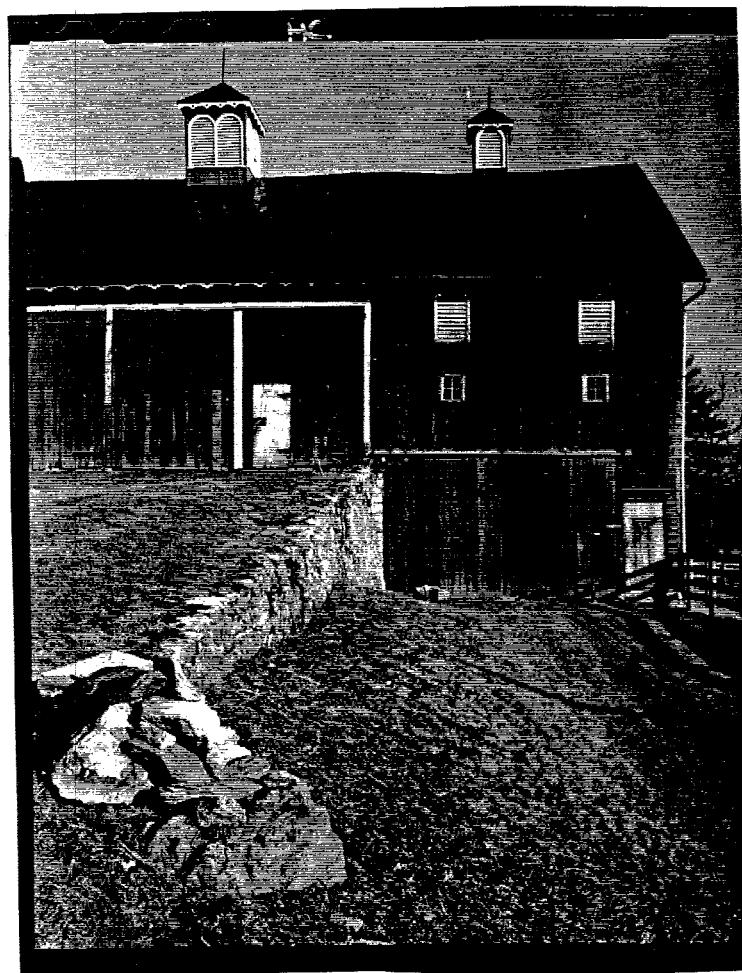


Figure 97: Hopewell bank barn, detail of the west elevation looking east.

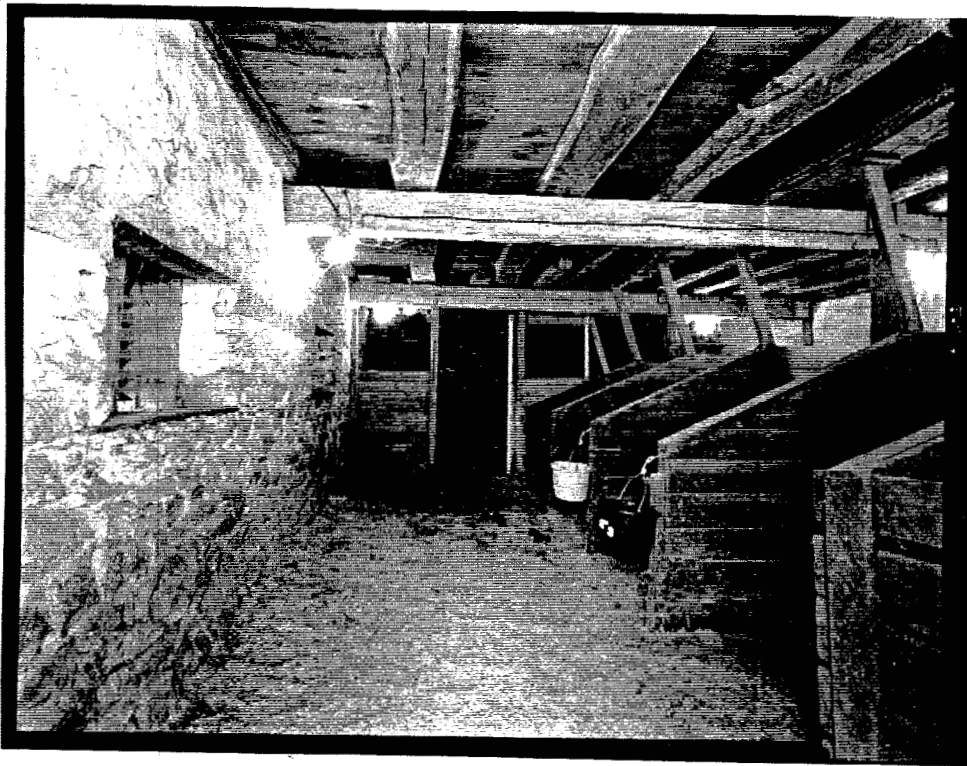


Figure 98: Hopewell bank barn, first floor: interior view of the south and west walls in the stables, looking west.

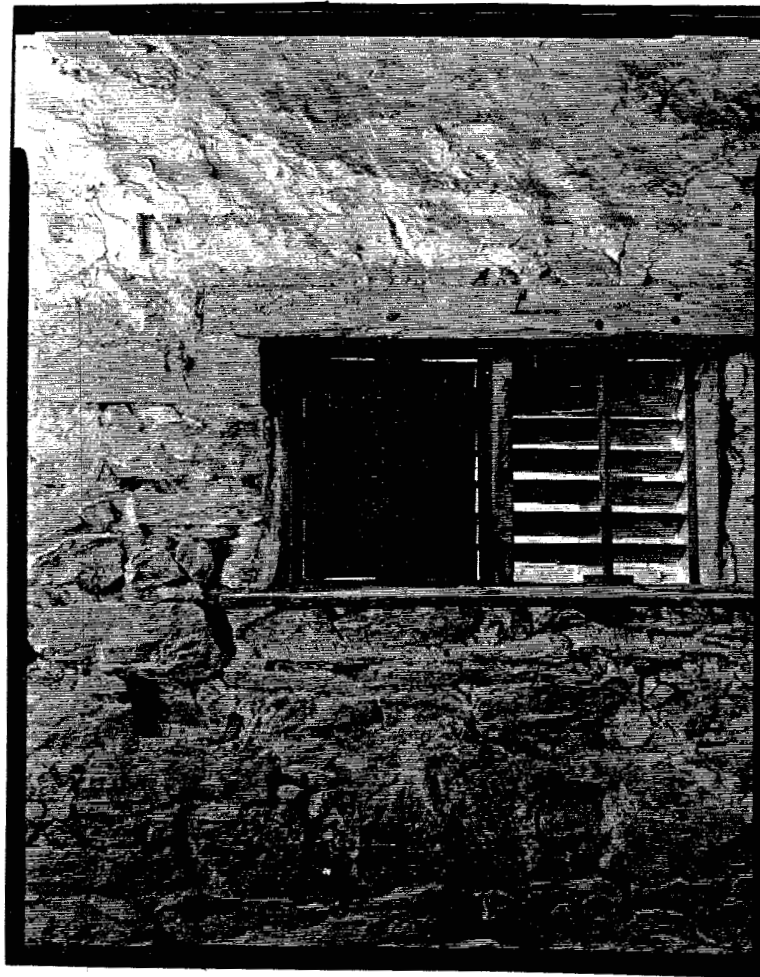


Figure 99: Hopewell bank barn, first floor: detail of louvered window in south wall of stables, looking south.

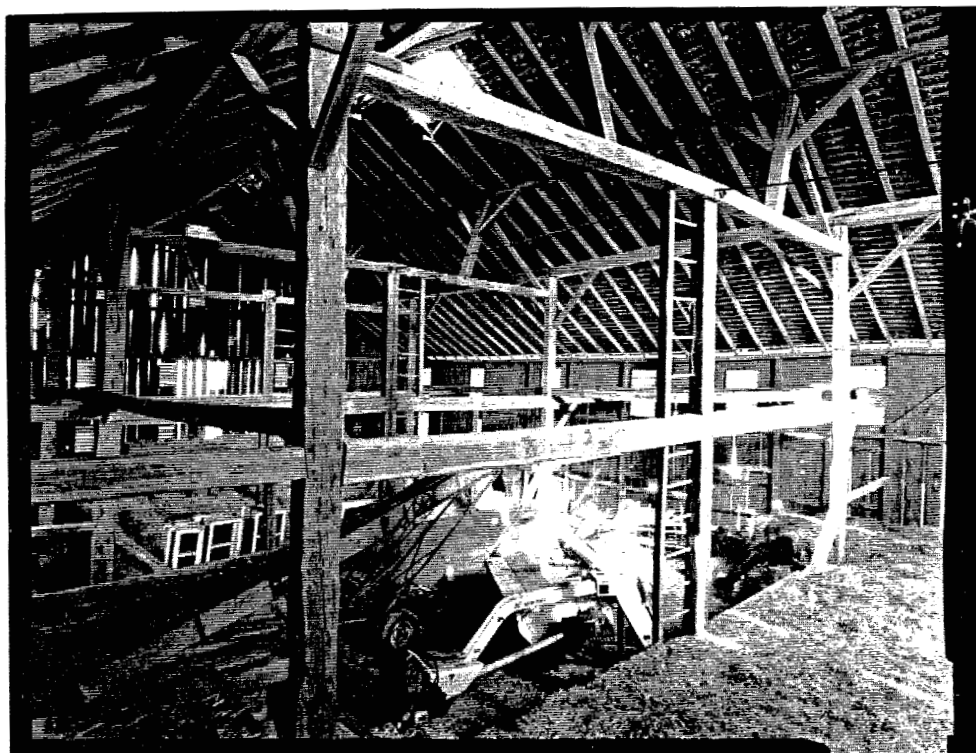


Figure 100: Hopewell bank barn, second floor: view of the north and east walls looking northeast.



Figure 101: Hopewell bank barn, second floor: view of the roof and framing construction looking southeast.

Site Name: Koontz Farm
MHT SHSI Number: not yet assigned
Location: East side of Halter Road, south of Mayberry Road
Silver Run vicinity
Carroll County, Maryland
Date of Field Work: April 1997
Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (28)
35mm color slides (31)
Scaled, annotated field notes (10 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (3)
Architectural data narrative

Description: The log dwelling and bank barn at the Koontz Farm exemplify the Germanic building traditions of the area. The variety of other outbuildings from different time periods document the changing agricultural practices of the farm.

The Koontz Farm is located between Littlestown Pike (Route 97) and Halter Road, south of Mayberry Road, and just west of the town of Silver Run in north-central Carroll County, Maryland. Occupying a site originally containing approximately 170 acres, the buildings are accessed by a farm lane running east from Halter Road. The farm complex sits near the base of a hill that slopes down to the east, and includes a log dwelling, frame summer kitchen, and various smaller outbuildings on the south side of the lane. Larger agricultural buildings, including a bank barn and round barn, occupy the north side. The site is presently unoccupied and in deteriorated condition.

The only dwelling on the site is a two-and-one-half story log building, with additions from two later periods. The house faces east on slightly elevated land that continues in a slight incline towards the west side of the property. The original section of the house was three bays long and two bays wide, measuring roughly 29½ feet wide by 21½ feet deep. A two-bay by two-bay log ell addition on the northwest end measures roughly 18 feet by 16 feet. A third construction period is visible on the southwest end with a block that measures 14 feet by 18 feet.

The center bay of the original section is slightly south of center. The house has a rubble stone foundation, V-notch corner log walls, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a north-

south ridge. There is an interior brick chimney on the south end that is centered on the ridge, and another brick chimney between the center and north bays also centered on the ridge. The ell has a corrugated metal gable roof with an east-west ridge. A wooden box cornice, often covered in aluminum, runs along the roofline.

The siding has been removed on the east elevation to expose the V-notch corner logs. The logs are white-washed on the first story, with a ghost of vertical lath and rough casting and cut lath nails. The lath covered up the earlier whitewash. The second story logs are more weathered, with traces of whitewash. The rough casting appears to only have been on the first story and appears to have been removed when German siding with wire nails was added. The German siding was later covered with aluminum siding. The chinking between the logs consists of stone, some scraps of wood, and some pieces of brick set in mortar. On the south bay of the first story is a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window, with three similar windows on the second story. The window frame consists of 6½-inch-deep by 3 5/8-inch-wide timbers that are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged in the corners and the ends. Ovolo backbands run right on the frame. Four-paneled doors occupy the center and north bays.

Building details indicate there were at least two and maybe three porches or appendages on the east elevation at different periods. The first and possibly second porches are indicated by a series of mortises along the log above the window and doors, some with wood still in them, indicating that every other one was wedged. There was a third porch that had a half-hip roof with sawn rafters that were wire-nailed horizontally to a log below the second-story window sills.

The south elevation has aluminum siding covering earlier weather boards. A cellar bulkhead pierces the east bay of the foundation. A six-over-six-light sash window occupies the west and east bays of both the first and second stories. A four-light sash is centered on the gable end of the second story. The ell was constructed in two phases, the northern half being of corner post log construction. The logs are hewn top and bottom, and are mortised and tenoned and pegged to the corner posts.

The south elevation of the ell is a later addition, with balloon framing and weatherboard siding beneath the aluminum. The second story has German siding. A door in the west bay has four lights over two panels. The pent shed roof is made of V-seam metal. The gable end on the

west elevation has an asymmetrical profile with two four-light sashes. There is a tapered rakeboard on the north eave and an interior brick chimney in the balloon-frame section at its north corner.

The north elevation of the main block has aluminum siding over weatherboards that are fastened with cut nails. The weatherboards are half-lapped at the bottom edge. The first story has two six-over-two-light double-hung sash windows with one-inch thick jamb boards. The second story has no openings. The gable end has a single four-light sash, and the rakeboards have beaded bottom edges.

The north elevation of the ell on the first story has a four-panel door in the east bay that has sunk fields and no panel molds. There is a one-bay concrete deck porch here that has 4 x 4 square posts supporting a gable roof with a north-south ridge and V-seam metal roofing. The west bay has a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window, and the second story has two six-over-six-light double-hung sashes.

The cellar is under only the south half of the main block, with walls approximately two feet thick on all sides. The cellar has a summer beam running north-south that is hewn on all four sides and set into the stone walls. The joists are hewn on the top and bottom, and run east-west the whole depth of the building. They lap over of the summer beam and rest on top of a deep sill set on the foundation. The north elevation appears to have two kinds of stone work, as if the current foundation is built on a portion of an earlier foundation. The lower western corner is made up of smaller stones that are well-mortared, while the remainder of the wall consists of larger stones that are poorly mortared. On the east elevation two openings are now hidden by the later porch deck on the exterior. To the north is a three-light sash while to the south are three diamond-in-section horizontal wood louvers.

The interior floor plan of the dwelling appears to have originally exemplified the German continental plan. Two doors on the east elevation provide entry into the house. The northernmost door leads to a single room, known as a kuche, with another doorway on the opposite wall, typical of this kind of plan, which now leads to the log ell. A ghost on the ceiling towards the center of the south wall indicates an original fireplace, which was built against a masonry dividing wall and projected about two-and-a-half feet into the room. The masonry wall

terminates at the winder stair in the southwest corner, which leads to the second floor and consists of four treads to ninety degrees and five additional treads to the second floor landing. Located beneath the stair is a closet with a beaded edge board and batten door. There is also a ghost across the ceiling running north-south at the west end of the former fireplace that perhaps indicates an early partition wall.

The southernmost entry into the house leads to a larger room, which was probably originally divided into a larger room, or stube, and a small room traditionally known as a kammer. The stube connects to the kuche through a doorway on the east end of the dividing wall. A stovepipe hole interrupts the north wall near the ceiling. A small square chimney of a later period rests against the south wall.

The log addition, or the northwest room, is an unheated two-bay deep room, with an exterior entrance on the north wall in front of the stairs. The straight stair in the southeast corner runs south to the second floor. A doorway on the west end of the south wall provides entry into a one-room balloon frame addition, which completes the present rectangular footprint of the dwelling.

A square interior chimney stack rests in the northwest corner of the frame addition, while a stovepipe hole pierces a modern brick section of the west wall, accessing a square cinder block chimney on the exterior. In the northwest corner is a doorway to a closet that leads beneath the stairs in the northwest room. The stairs have circular-sawn boards, with freestanding stringers supported by 2 x 4's. An entrance on the south wall provides passage to the exterior.

The second floor of the original section of the house is basically identical to the first floor, but the south half of the second story is divided into two chambers and each has access to the northeast room with the stair. The northeast chamber has an enclosed winder stair to the attic in the northwest corner. On the attic stairway, the log walls are exposed and whitewashed.

The rafters in the attic are hewn on all four sides and have a center tenon and peg at the ridge. The rafters are slightly tapered and support mill-sawn lath and circular-sawn wood shingles. A 1½ -inch thick board serves as a false plate, which is at the same level as the attic flooring. A collar beam on the south end is mortise-and-tenoned and pegged into the end rafter pair.

Summer Kitchen. A one-and-one-half story, two-by-two bay, frame kitchen stands off the southwest corner of the house. A large fireplace is centered on the west wall. Beyond the kitchen to the south the landscape is dotted with five small poultry buildings of frame construction. On the hill north of the house is a cart shed and a collapsed frame building.

Corn Crib and Wagon Shed. Approximately forty feet east of the farmhouse a corn crib and wagon shed stand on opposite sides of the driveway that runs through the complex. On the south side of the driveway, the corn crib with drop siding rests on a concrete foundation. Two small openings on the north elevation cut through the siding. A small block turns to latch this opening closed. A small two-light sash window occupies the east gable end. A vertical board on the west elevation provides access to the interior. The north area of the plan is devoted to corn storage.

The wagon shed on the north side of the driveway is one bay wide, with the gable end facing the driveway. Drop siding terminating in corner boards covers the exterior. Two small four-light windows on the east and west elevations light the interior.

Bank Barn. The bank barn is the most prominent building on the property, situated parallel to the house on the north side of the driveway. Built into the hillside, creating a natural second floor entrance on the west elevation, the bank barn has been renovated to accommodate dairy activities. These renovations include the addition of concrete surfaces and stanchions in the southern end of the first floor, a milk house at the southwest corner of the barn, a terra cotta block silo on the west side of the barn, and a shed connected to the northeast corner of the barn.

A stone foundation creates the first floor of the barn, with a frame system clad in vertical boards with the second floor cantilevered over the first floor on the east elevation. On the first floor the east wall is of frame construction with a series of fixed six-light windows and dutch doors with vertical tongue and groove boards. On the interior of the first floor, posts carrying two hewn summer beams support the ceiling joists. These logs were hewn on top and bottom with the side left in the round with bark still in place. The west end of the first floor, where a drive-through and corn crib once existed, has been renovated for a dairy operation. This renovation includes concrete block walls, a concrete floor, and a stanchion system.

The second floor of the bank barn is divided into four bays by the bents. The northwest

corner is a granary storage space with bins. The exterior walls include ventilation windows. The rafters sit in a sled, which is formed by a shallow rabbet in the upper surface of the plate. The rabbet houses the tenon which is cut into the foot of the rafter and pinned.

Round Barn. To the west of the bank barn is a round barn flanked by a gable roof shed and a shed addition. The round barn is a one-story structure consisting of two rings of round posts. The rafter system ties these posts to the central post. The rafters are notched over the center post and span to the first ring of posts. A second set of rafters span from this inner ring to the outer ring. The roof purlins are wide boards laid horizontally rafter to rafter. On the exterior wall two horizontal rails span post-to-post giving support to the vertical tongue and groove siding. Windows bring light into the space from their placement between the outer ring of posts. The center posts supports the cupola. Also of frame construction and capped by a metal roof, the cupola works as a vent with a ring of openings just below the plate. Vertical boards encircle the rounded sides of the cupola. Period II additions to this building include partition walls, creating two rooms on the south side and west quadrant, which are covered by a gable roof.

History: Not available at this time. Currently in progress by Kenneth Short, Carroll County Historic Preservation Planner.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, April 1997.

Description of house also based on notes taken by Kenneth Short, Carroll County Historic Preservation Planner.

Historian: Angela Tweedy and Rebecca J. Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
October 1997

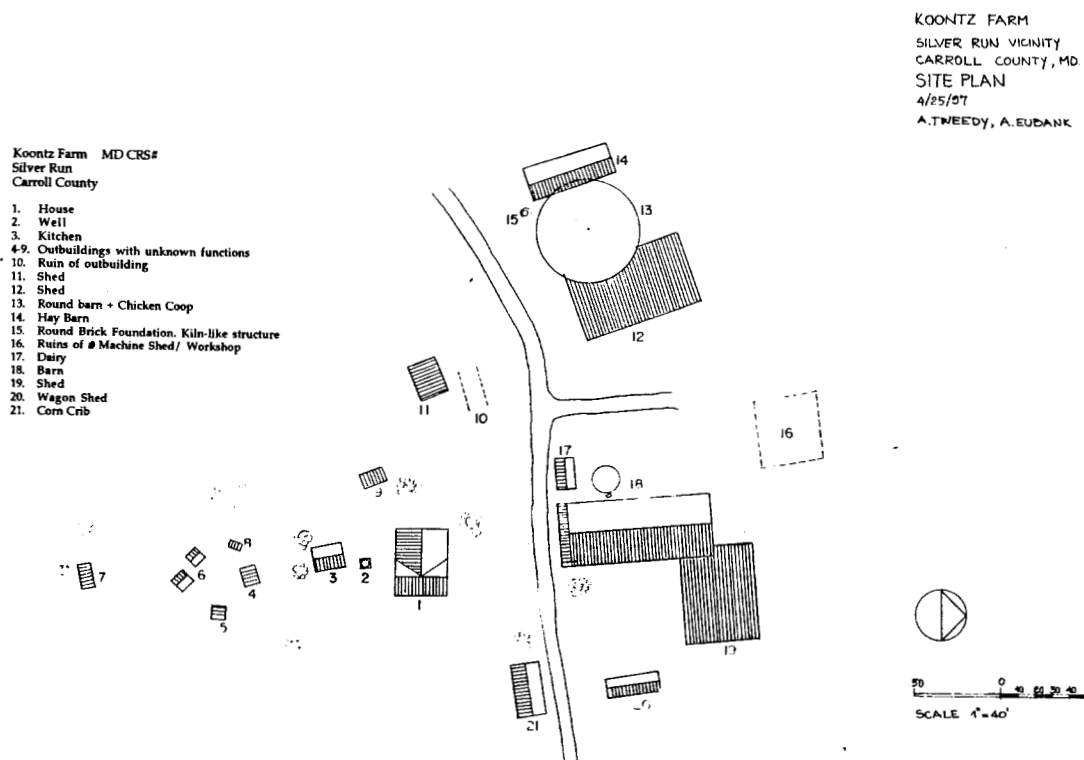


Figure 102: Koontz Farm, site plan.

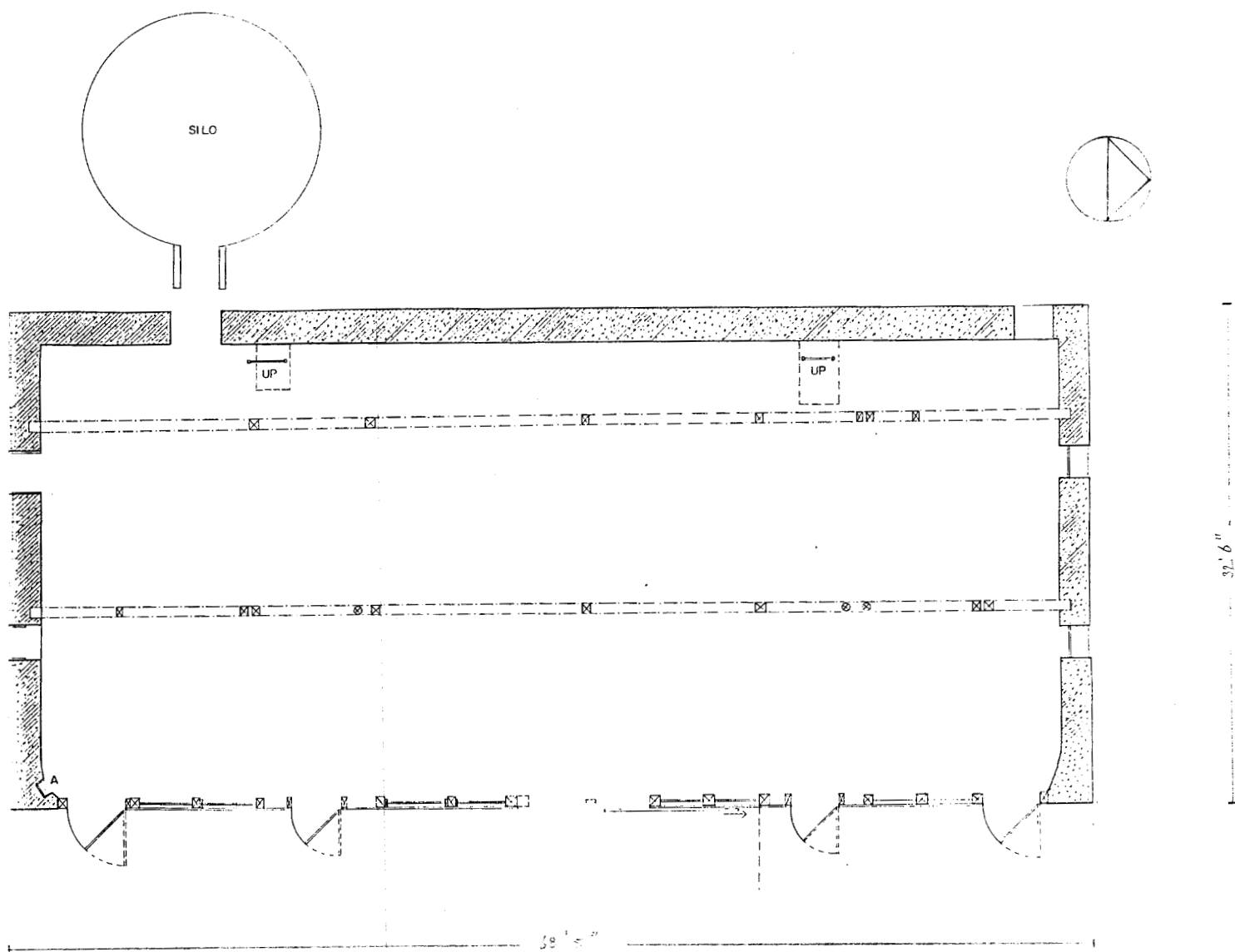


Figure 103: Koontz Farm bank barn, first floor plan. (A=open cupboard in curved wall.)

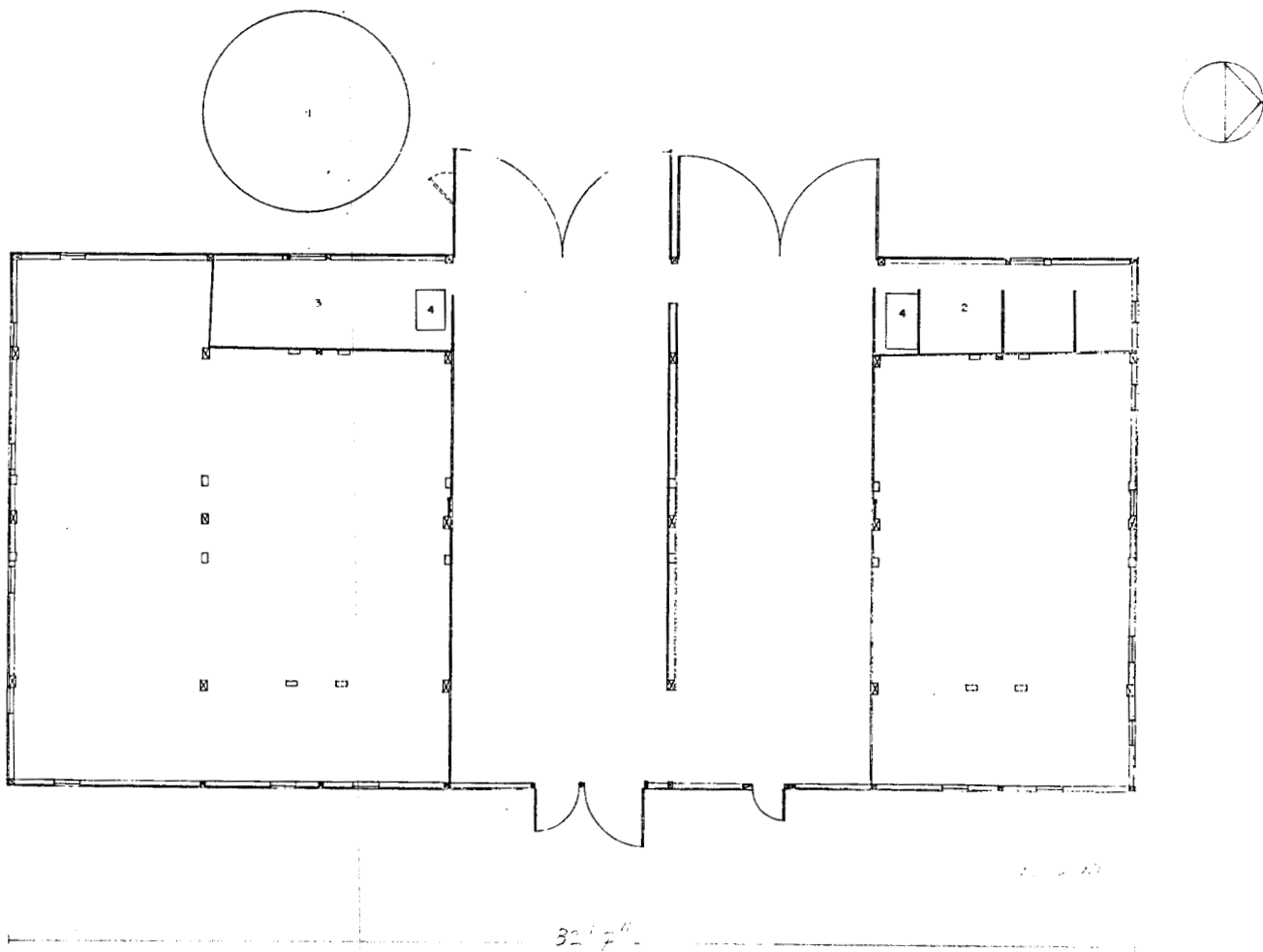


Figure 104: Koontz Farm bank barn, second floor plan. (1=silo. 2=grain bins. 3=storage area. 4=hatch door in floor.)

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Koontz Farm
East side of Halter Road, south of Mayberry Road
Silver Run vicinity
Carroll County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# C-xxx

Photographer: David L. Ames

April 1997

- | | |
|----------|---|
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| C-xxx-2 | Dwelling: Perspective of the north and west elevations, looking southeast |
| C-xxx-3 | Dwelling: Detail of the log construction on the west elevation, looking east |
| C-xxx-4 | Dwelling: View of the south and east elevations, looking northwest |
| C-xxx-5 | Dwelling: Detail of the log construction on the east elevation, looking west |
| C-xxx-6 | Dwelling: Detail of the log construction on the east elevation, looking southwest |
| C-xxx-7 | Dwelling: Detail of the southeast corner of the east elevation, looking west |
| C-xxx-8 | Dwelling: View of the south elevation, looking north |
| C-xxx-9 | Summer kitchen: Perspective of the east and north elevations, looking southwest |
| C-xxx-10 | Summer kitchen, first floor: View of the south wall, looking south |
| C-xxx-11 | Corn crib: Perspective of the north and west elevations, looking southeast |
| C-xxx-12 | Chicken house: Perspective of the southeast and northeast elevations, looking southwest |
| C-xxx-13 | Environmental view of the east elevations of the bank barn, shed, corn crib, and dwelling, looking west |
| C-xxx-14 | Bank barn: View of the east elevation, looking west |

- C-xxx-15 Bank barn: View of the east elevation, looking northwest
- C-xxx-16 Bank barn: View of the north elevations, looking south
- C-xxx-17 Bank barn: View of west elevation, looking east
- C-xxx-18 Bank barn: Detail of "rams horn" hinge on door
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- C-xxx-20 Bank barn, first floor: View of manger in cow stable, looking west
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- C-xxx-26 Round barn: Interior view of central support, looking southwest
- C-xxx-27 Hay barn: View of west elevation, looking southeast
- C-xxx-28 Hay barn: View of framing, looking south



Figure 105: Koontz Farm, environmental view of the south and east elevations of the dwelling, summer kitchen, and bank barn, looking northwest.

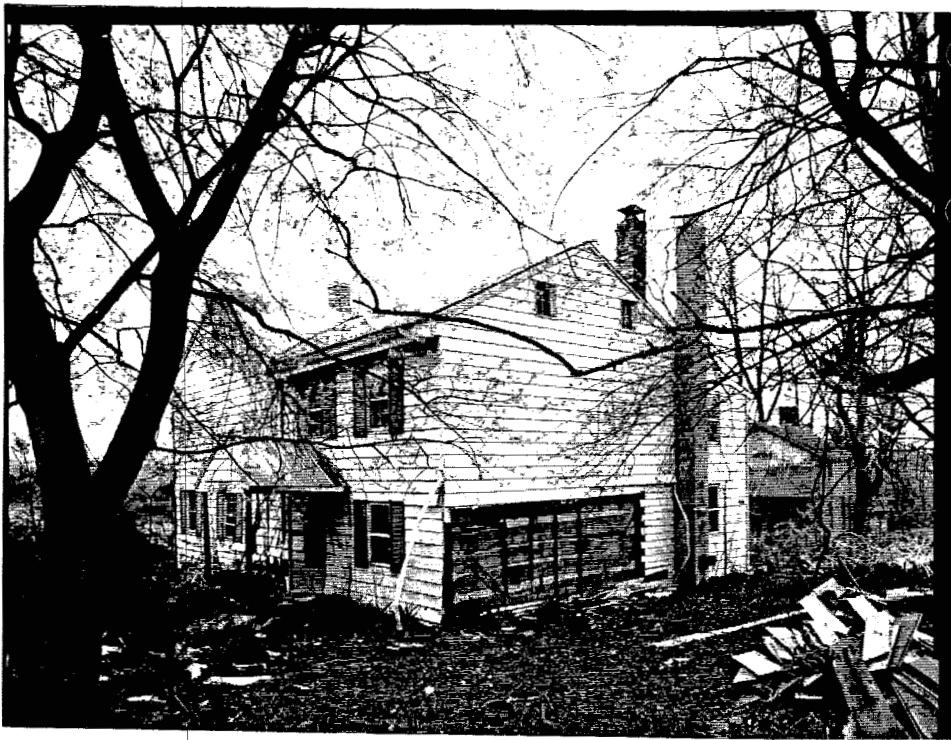


Figure 106: Koontz Farm, dwelling, perspective of the north and west elevations looking southeast.



Figure 107: Koontz Farm, dwelling, detail of the log construction on the west elevation, looking east.



Figure 108: Koontz Farm, dwelling, view of the south and east elevations looking northwest.

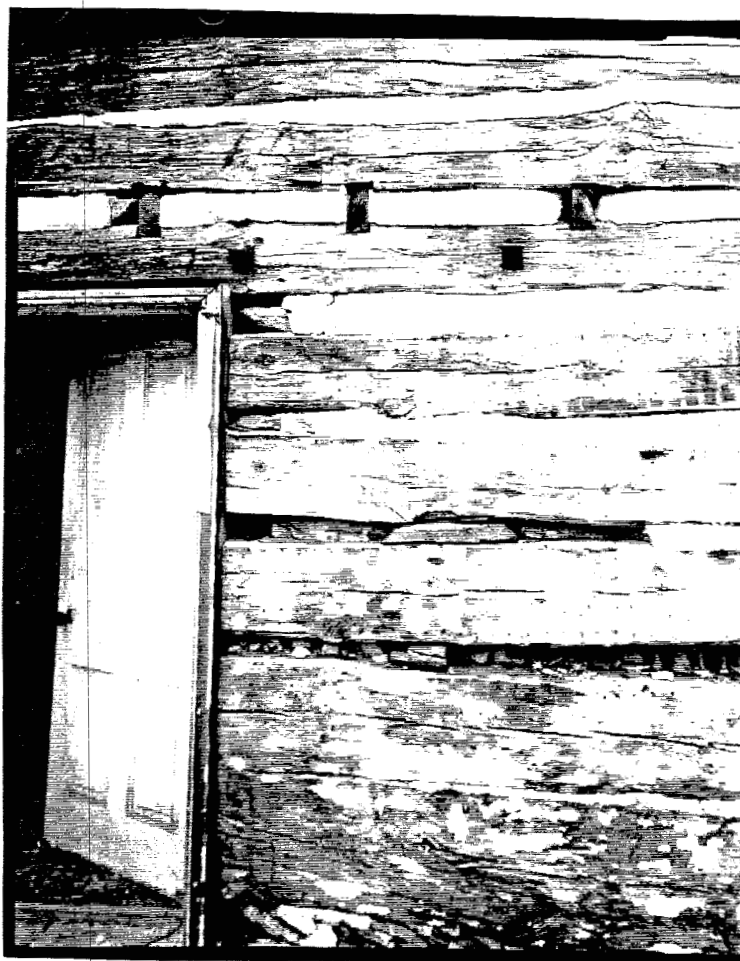


Figure 109: Koontz Farm, dwelling, detail of the log construction on the east elevation, looking west.

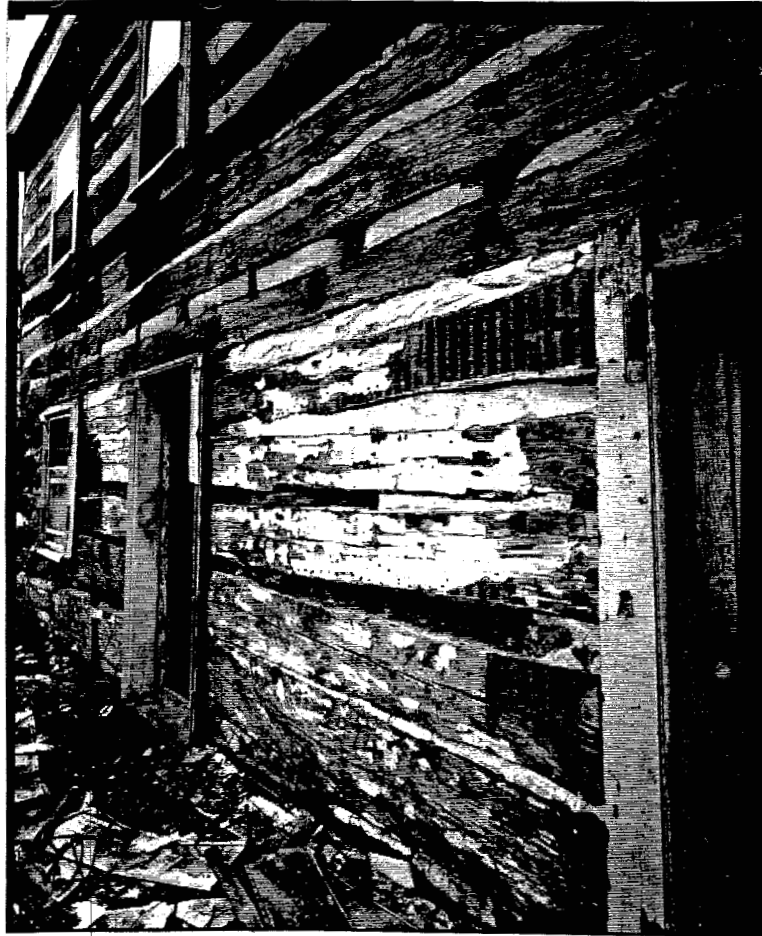


Figure 110: Koontz Farm, dwelling, detail of the log construction on the east elevation, looking southwest.



Figure 111: Koontz Farm, dwelling, detail of the southeast corner of the east elevation, looking west.



Figure 112: Koontz Farm, dwelling, view of the south elevation looking north.



Figure 113: Koontz Farm, summer kitchen, perspective of the east and north elevations looking southwest.



Figure 114: Koontz Farm, summer kitchen, first floor: view of the south wall looking south.



Figure 115: Koontz Farm, corn crib, perspective of the north and west elevations looking southeast.



Figure 116: Koontz Farm, chicken house, perspective of the southeast and northeast elevations looking southwest.



Figure 117: Koontz Farm, environmental view of the east elevations of the bank barn, shed, corn crib, and dwelling, looking west.



Figure 118: Koontz Farm, bank barn, view of the east elevation looking west.



Figure 119: Koontz Farm, bank barn, view of the east elevation looking northwest.



Figure 120: Koontz Farm, bank barn, view of the north elevations looking south.

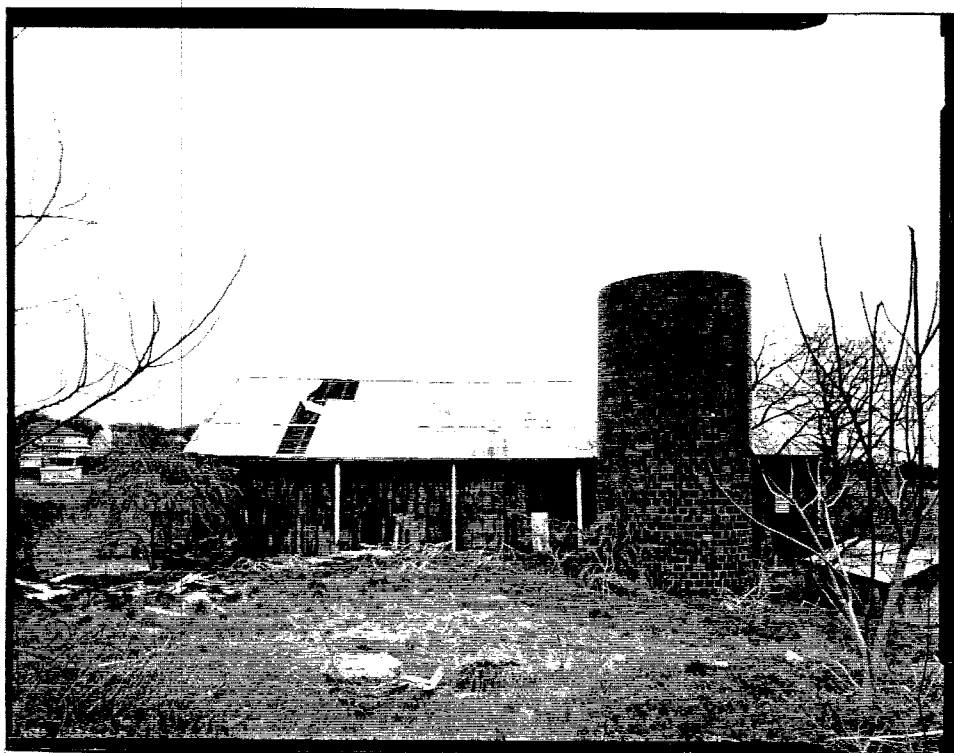


Figure 121: Koontz Farm, bank barn, view of west elevation looking east.



Figure 122: Koontz Farm, bank barn, detail of "rams horn" hinge on door.

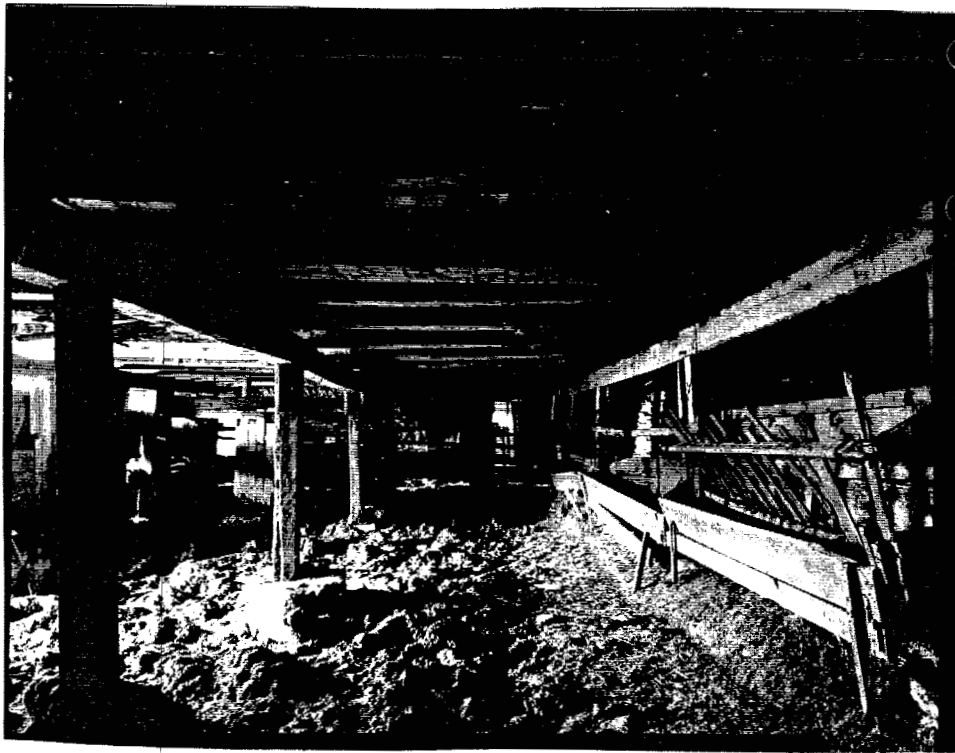


Figure 123: Koontz Farm, bank barn, first floor: view of the cow stable looking south.

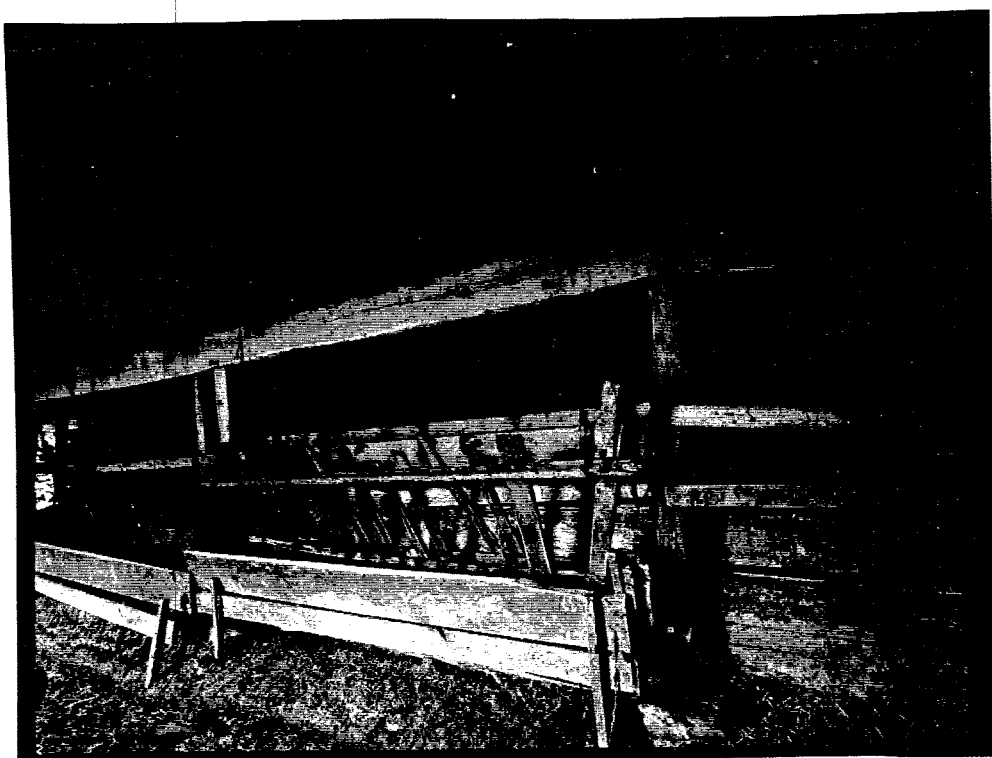


Figure 124: Koontz Farm, bank barn, first floor: view of manger in cow stable, looking west.

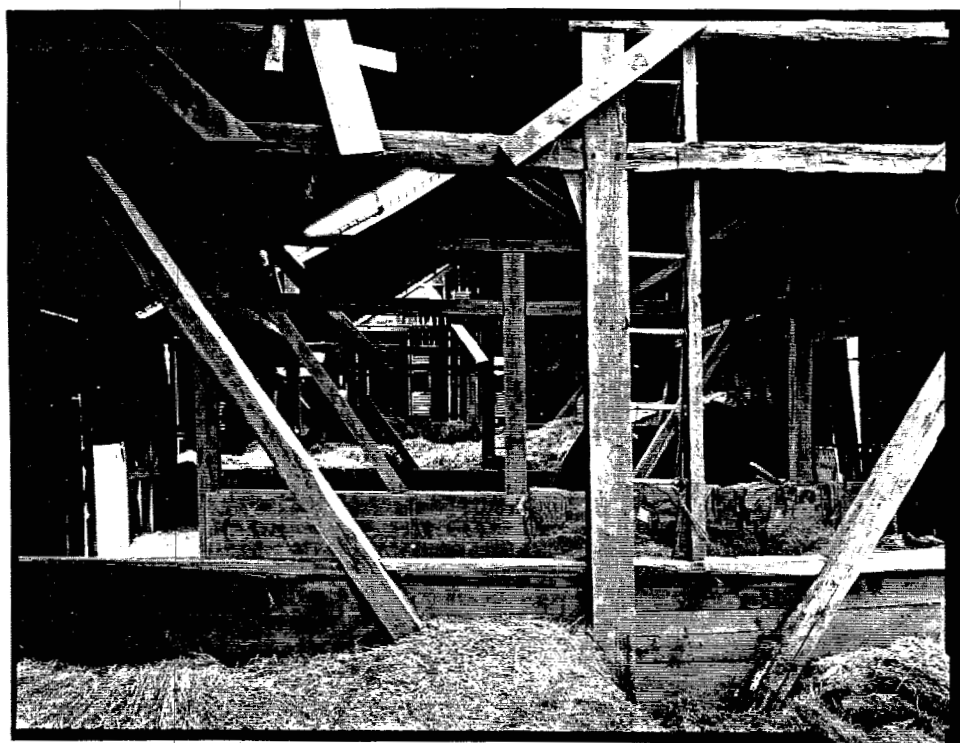


Figure 125: Koontz Farm, bank barn, second floor: view of framing, looking south.



Figure 126: Koontz Farm, bank barn, second floor: detail of framing with carpenters marks in southwest corner, looking east.



Figure 127: Koontz Farm, round barn, view of shed on east elevation looking west.



Figure 128: Koontz Farm, round barn, view of south elevation looking north.



Figure 129: Koontz Farm, round barn, interior view of framing, looking northeast.

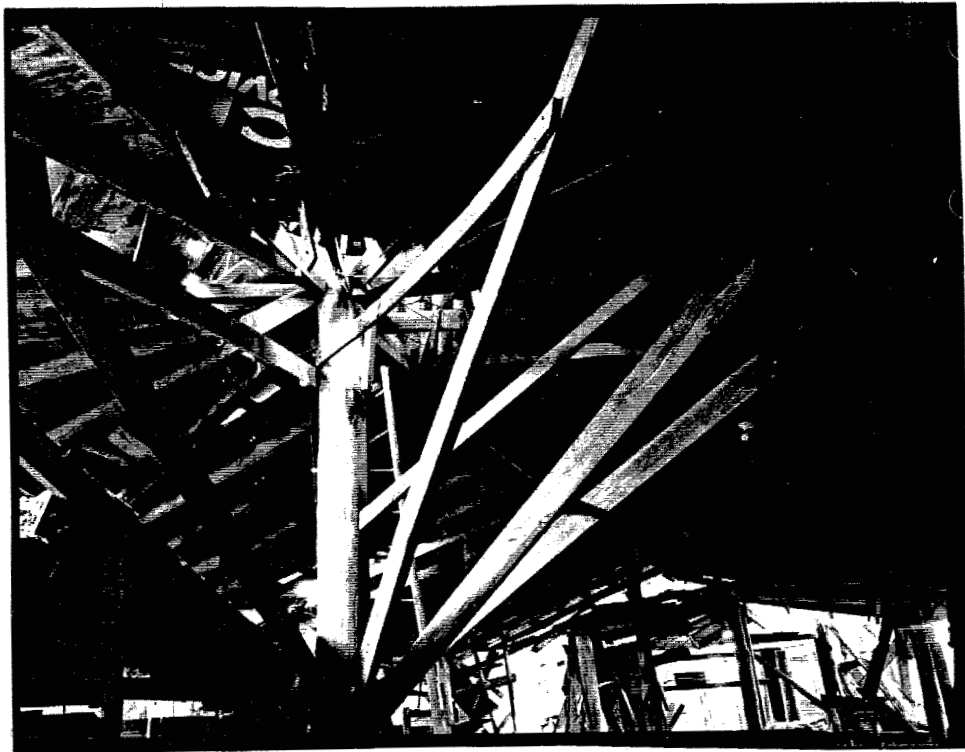


Figure 130: Koontz Farm, round barn, interior view of central support, looking southwest.



Figure 131: Koontz Farm, hay barn, view of west elevation looking southeast.



Figure 132: Koontz Farm, hay barn, view of framing looking south.

Site Name: Shepherd's Delight
MHT SHSI Number: K-111

Location: West side of Maryland Route 292 (Still Pond Road)
 Kennedyville vicinity
 Kent County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: October 1996--July 1997

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (14)
 35mm color slides (66)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (5 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (2)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: Shepherd's Delight, located on the west side of Maryland Route 292 (Still Pond Road), one mile south of the road's intersection with Maryland Route 298, occupies an area of 62 acres, including cultivated fields, woods, and a cleared, grassy courtyard around which the domestic and agricultural buildings are arranged. A long lane (0.1 mile) running west from the road on the north side of the property leads to the courtyard, passing a small twentieth-century house close to the road on the south and cultivated fields on both sides. At the east end of the lane lie the nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural buildings, with the eighteenth-century house and domestic outbuildings at the southern end of the large rectangular grassy yard.

The agricultural building complex includes a frame granary with a corn crib addition, a brick stable with a frame barn and attached leantos, a machine shed, a storage shed, and a windmill. The residential complex contains the house, two brick smokehouses, and a frame dairy. Behind the house, at the southernmost end of the lawn, exists the remnants of a formal boxwood garden.

The interaction between the eighteenth-century dwelling area and the nineteenth-century agricultural buildings reveals important clues about the development and use of the landscape over time. The residential complex makes up the domestic heart of the entire complex. In these buildings, the basic functions of food preparation, storage, and living took place. The residential complex consists of the frame house, two brick smokehouses, and a frame dairy. The house also shows evidence of change and adaptation over time. Originally composed of a four-bay, one-and-

one-half-story section to the east, with a sunken, four-bay, one-and-one-half-story kitchen on the west, the house underwent many changes. In 1810, the main house was expanded to the west, and a leanto was added on the south. Sometime prior to 1879, the kitchen was raised to two-and-one-half stories, bringing it even with the main portion of the house, and the porches and pantry were added.

At a distance somewhat removed from the immediate living area developed the buildings associated with the shelter and storage of surplus animals and grain. Thus the evolution from a subsistence landscape to one of production and profit is evidenced through the development of the landscape at Shepherd's Delight.

Granary. The braced-frame granary, dating from circa 1825, faces into the courtyard with the longitudinal axis of the building running north-south. Two-and-one-half-stories high, the granary measures roughly 30 feet long by 18 feet deep. Three bays across the front and back, the central batten doors are flanked by windows fitted with batten shutters. The second story fenestration echoes that of the first floor; two six-light windows flank a center hay door on the front, while three six-light windows run across the rear. Small doors that slide vertically in both gable ends provide access to the loft spaces above the second floor. Once completely covered with flush weatherboards, rehabilitation of the first floor of the granary has caused the boards to be removed and replaced by new timber framing and tar paper. A later corn crib, 30 feet long by 7 feet deep, extends from the south gable end of the granary.

The interior of the granary is divided into two rooms by a beaded board partition wall, and the first floor plan reflects the function of the building. Accessed through the front and rear doors, the large room contains a box winder stair leading up to the second story, as well as four grain dispensers, and tongue-and-groove panel walls that extend halfway up the outside walls to keep the grain in place and away from pests. The small room has been renovated to some extent, but still contains the same tongue-and-groove panels on the east and south walls. Three equal bays divide the second floor into grain storage bins flanking a central passage and work space. The bins are separated from the passage by half-walls, composed of lapped beaded boards. The same panels cover the bottom half of the outside walls in the bins. The central bay rises to the roof, while loft spaces exist above both side bins, accessible by ladder. Highly finished and solidly

constructed, the granary shows that the business of storing excess grain was taken seriously at Shepherd's Delight, and that it was important to spend time and money constructing a suitable structure.

Brick Stable. The brick stable next to the granary shows that a similar degree of exceptional care was taken with its construction. Sitting to the north of the granary, facing into the courtyard, the stable rises to one-and-one-half stories supporting a gable-front roof. Built of three-to-one common bond, the brick walls are pierced on the front and back by an off-center door to the south and a hay door in the gable peak, and on the sides by two windows. Whitewashed on the exterior and roughly plastered on the interior, the stable was originally fitted with a wooden floor and hay loft.

Many additions were made to the stable, including a shed on the south, a shed with stalls on the north, a braced-frame hay barn off the east gable, and additional sheds and a milking shed off the north shed. A later twentieth-century machine shed and a storage shed lying to the north of the stable complete the complex.

History: Shepherd's Delight, with its circa 1767 frame house, contemporary residential support buildings, and early nineteenth-century agricultural buildings provides a unique example of a once common type of farm complex. It is significant, as well, for the evidence it provides to demonstrate the development of agricultural landscapes in Maryland over time.

During the seventeenth century, a large portion of the land in Tidewater Maryland was patented in huge tracts to the first settlers. The acreage of these tracts was often more than one family could farm, and so they were divided into smaller tracts during the eighteenth century. On these parcels, the colonial planter built his home, usually dwellings of frame or brick with one or two rooms, which were often enlarged at a later time.

Shepherd's Delight is one such planter's house. Built circa 1767 to 1783, it was expanded first during this period and again circa 1810. Like the majority of dwellings on the 1783 and 1798 tax assessments, it is listed as a frame structure. Most of these houses have disappeared today, making Shepherd's Delight a rare surviving example of a once-common house type. Also unusual is the survival of the eighteenth-century outbuildings, including a barn, smoke house, and dairy.

In 1683 a patent was granted to William Marr and Thomas Collins for 1150 acres called

"Camwells Worthmore" (variously spelled Camelsworthmore, Campbells Worthmore, etc.) then part of Cecil County. The property was subsequently divided into several smaller parcels, one of which Richard Bennett, Rent Roll Keeper of the Eastern Shore, acquired and later devised to his cousin Edward Neale in 1749. Neale sold this land to James Tilghman, an Eastern Shore attorney living in Philadelphia. Tilghman owned the property for fifteen years, then sold it to John Angier, a farmer and resident of Kent County.

On the tax assessment of 1783, Angier was assessed for 445 acres of Camelsworthmore, almost twice as much as he had obtained from Tilghman. On this property were several "Good wooden dwellings and common necessary Houses." The setting was listed as forest and the soil as "Good old Land." Angier owned eleven slaves at this time and had several free persons in addition to his family living on the property. He was apparently quite successful as a planter; the inventory of his personal estate came to slightly over £1000, considered to be the point separating those of middle income from the truly wealthy of the eighteenth century.

Angier sold approximately half of his Camelsworthmore property to each of his sons, 233 acres to Unit in 1789 and 212 acres to Thomas in 1791. The former paid about £700 for his share and the latter £1200 for his, indicating that the house and outbuildings probably stood on the second tract. Thomas sold his parcel to Unit in 1799.

When Unit Angier died intestate in 1824, his property was sold to pay his debts. Thomas Hepbron, Jr., of Kent County, purchased the part of Camelsworthmore that includes Shepherd's Delight. This property was devised to the Reverend Sewell Stavely Hepburn (earlier spelling Hebron) in 1882. Apparently during his ownership the property was called Shepherd's Delight, the name by which it is still known. The property has remained in the Hepburn family until the present day.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

"Shepherd's Delight," K-111, National Register of Historic Places nomination form, Maryland Historical Trust.

Historian: Susan Taylor and Rebecca J. Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
July 1997

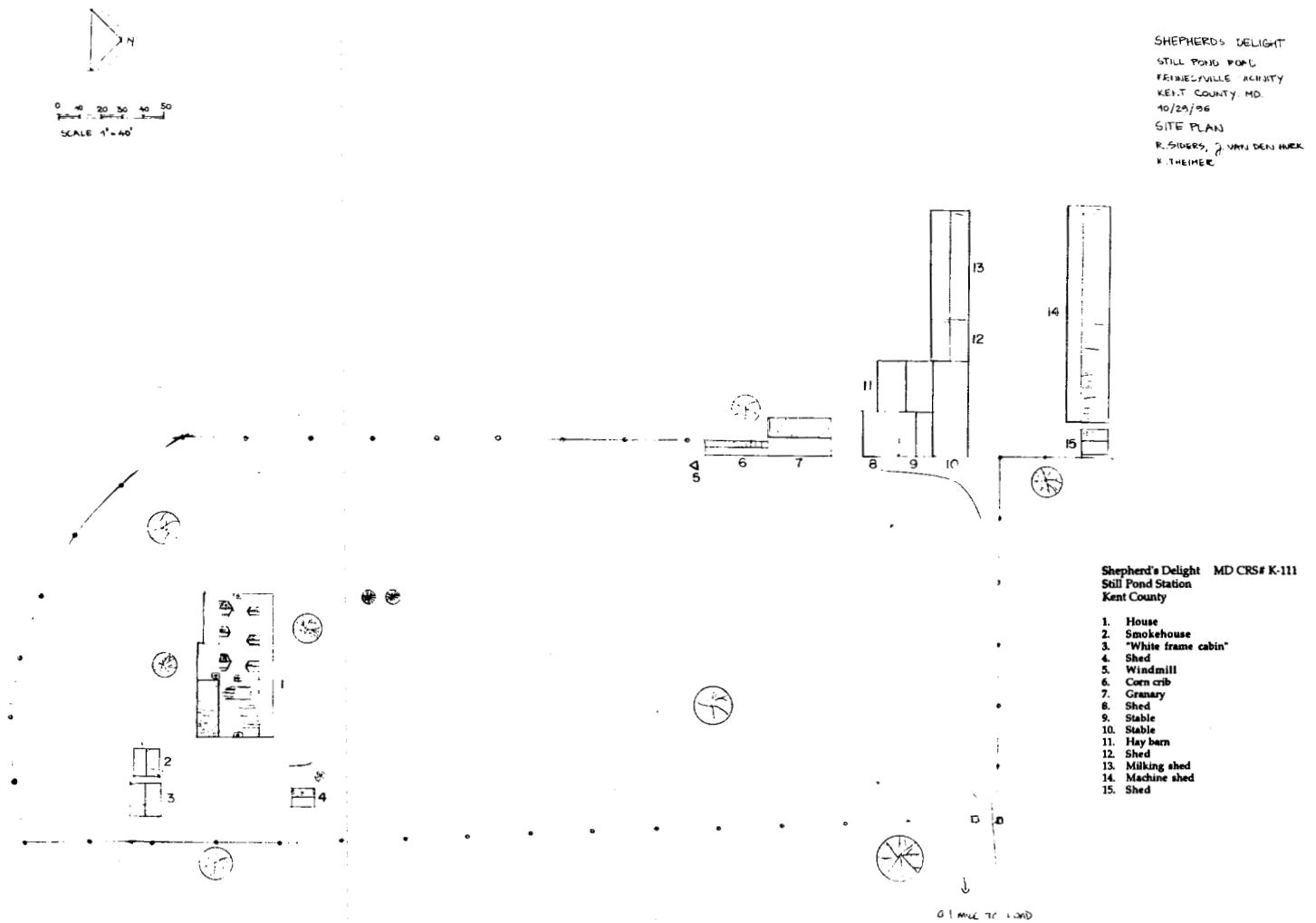


Figure 133: Shepherd's Delight, site plan.

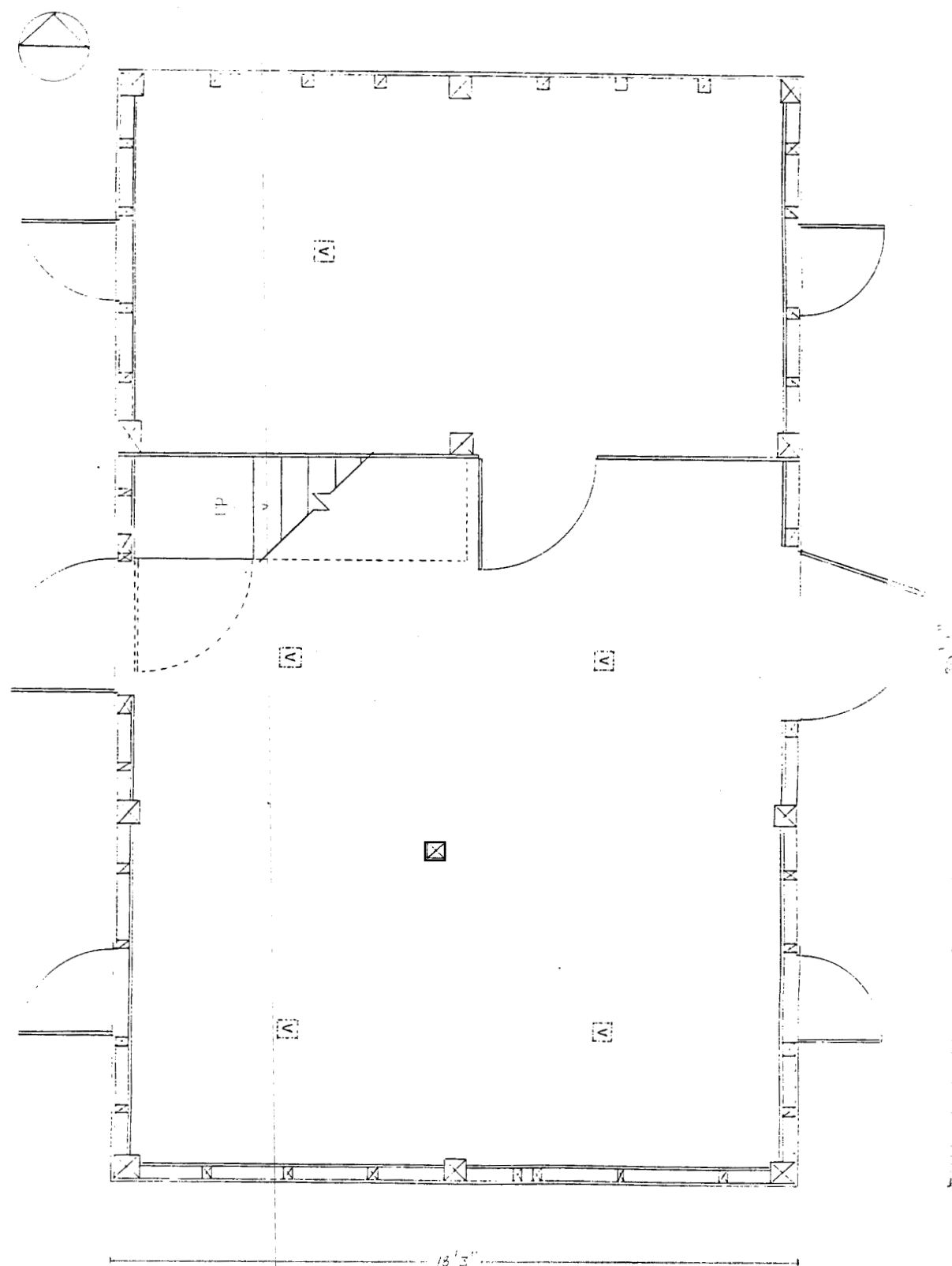


Figure 134: Shepherd's Delight granary, first floor plan. (A=grain chute.)

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Shepherd's Delight
West side of Maryland Route 292 (Still Pond Road)
Kennedyville vicinity
Kent County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# K-111

Photographer: David L. Ames

October 1996

- | | |
|----------|--|
| K-111-1 | Environmental view of north elevation of farm house and outbuildings, looking south |
| K-111-2 | Perspective of north and west elevations of brick smoke house and frame shed, looking southeast |
| K-111-3 | Environmental view of south and east elevations of corn crib, granary, and brick stable, looking northwest |
| K-111-4 | Perspective of north and east elevations of the granary and east elevation of the corn crib, looking southwest |
| K-111-5 | Perspective of the north and west elevations of the granary, looking southeast |
| K-111-6 | Granary, first floor: View of south wall and framing, looking south |
| K-111-7 | Granary, first floor: View of south and west walls and corner framing, looking southwest |
| K-111-8 | Granary, first floor: View of south and west walls and corner framing, looking west |
| K-111-9 | Granary, second floor: View of partition walls and framing, looking southwest |
| K-111-10 | Granary second floor: Detail of north and west walls corner and framing, looking northwest |
| K-111-11 | Environmental view of north elevations of dairy shed and stables, looking southeast |
| K-111-12 | Shed stable: Interior view, looking southwest |

K-111-13 Brick stable: Interior view of north and west walls, looking north

K-111-14 Hay barn: Interior view of east wall framing, looking east



Figure 135: Shepherd's Delight, environmental view of north elevation of farm house and outbuildings, looking south.



Figure 136: Shepherd's Delight, perspective of north and west elevations of brick smoke house and frame shed, looking southeast.



Figure 137: Shepherd's Delight, environmental view of south and east elevations of corn crib, granary, and brick stable, looking northwest.

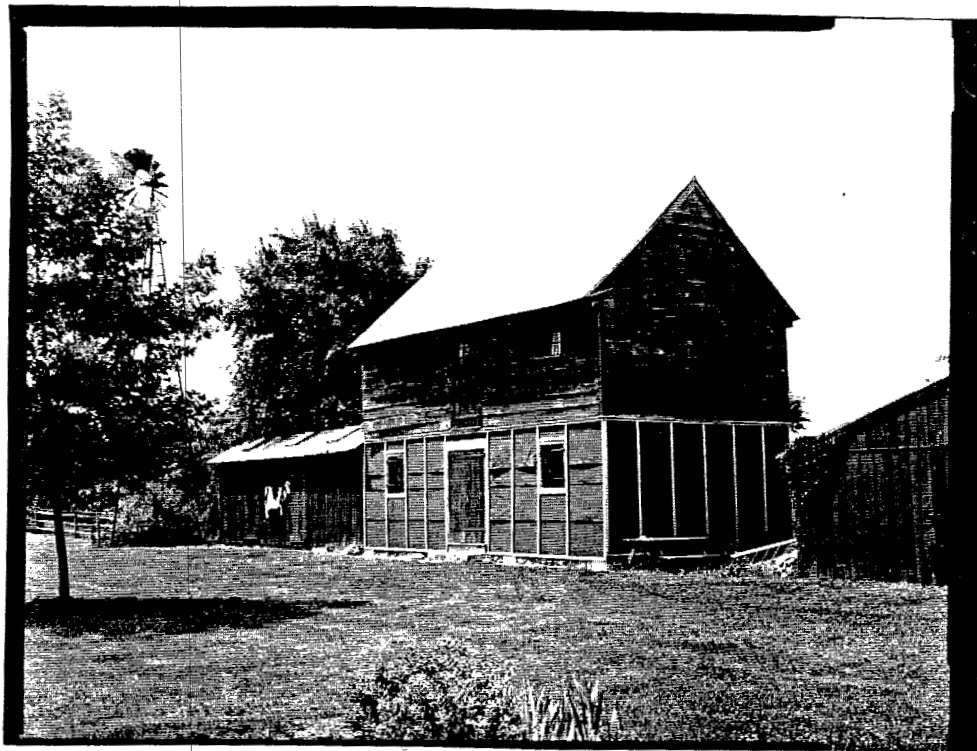


Figure 138: Shepherd's Delight granary and corn crib, perspective of north and east elevations looking southwest.

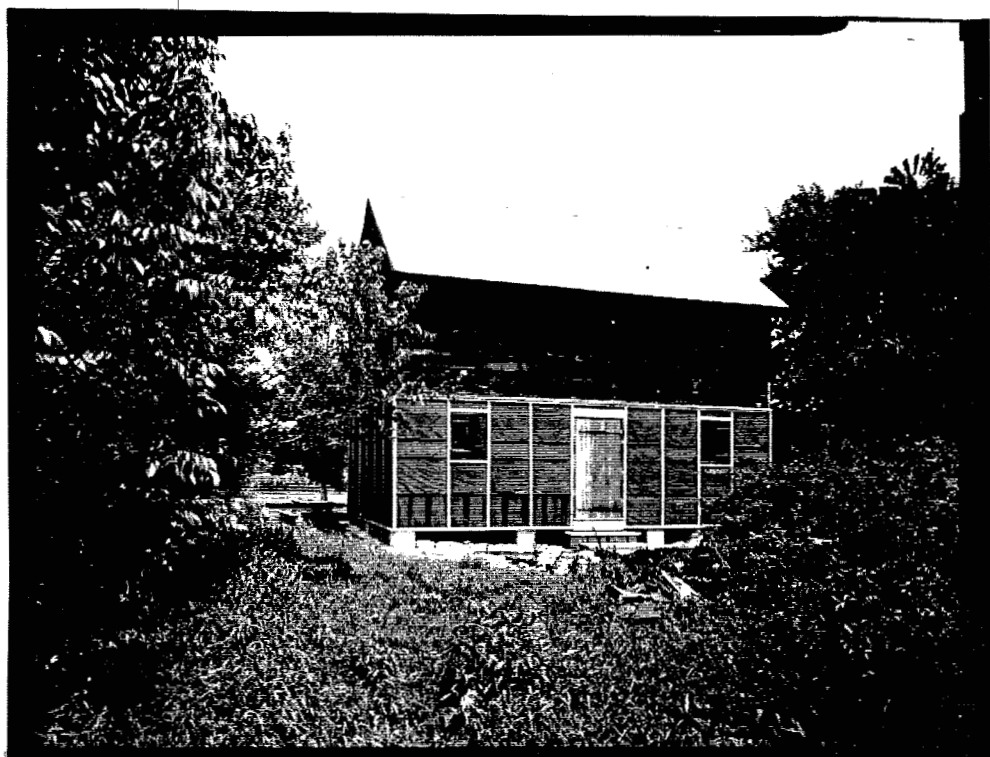


Figure 139: Shepherd's Delight granary, perspective of the north and west elevations looking southeast.

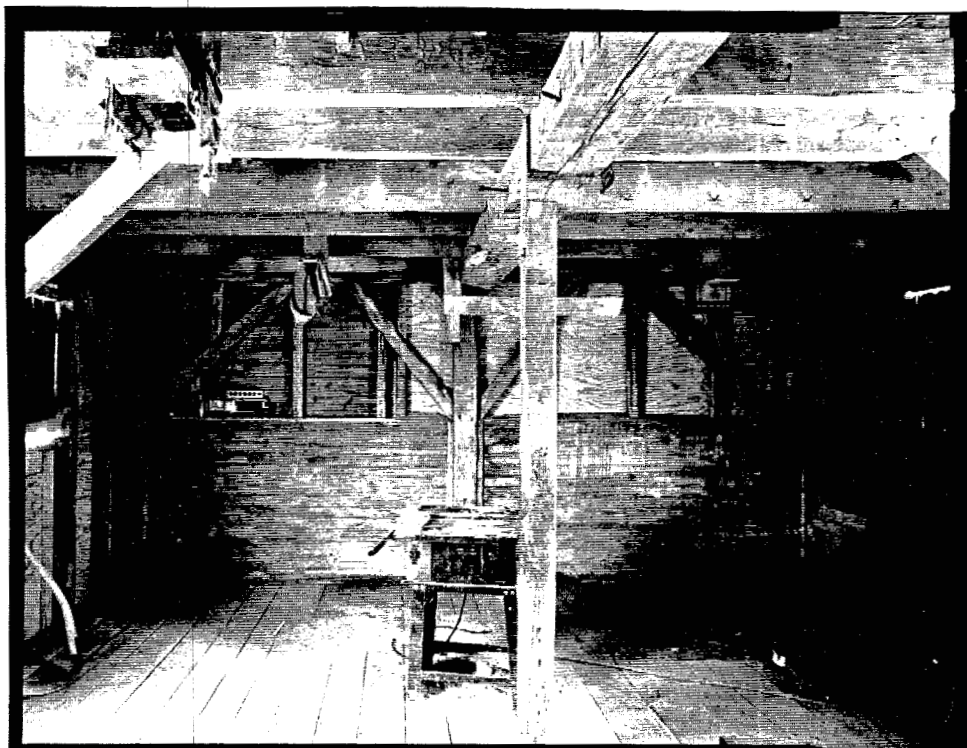


Figure 140: Shepherd's Delight granary, first floor: view of south wall and framing looking south.

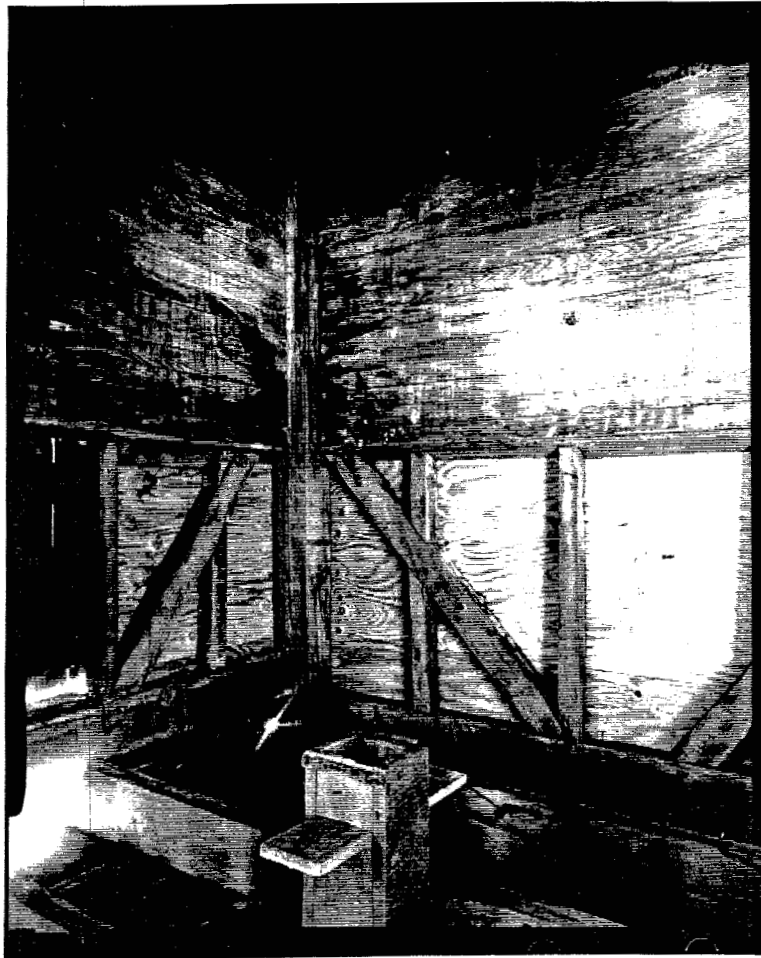


Figure 141: Shepherd's Delight granary, first floor: view of south and west walls and corner framing, looking southwest.

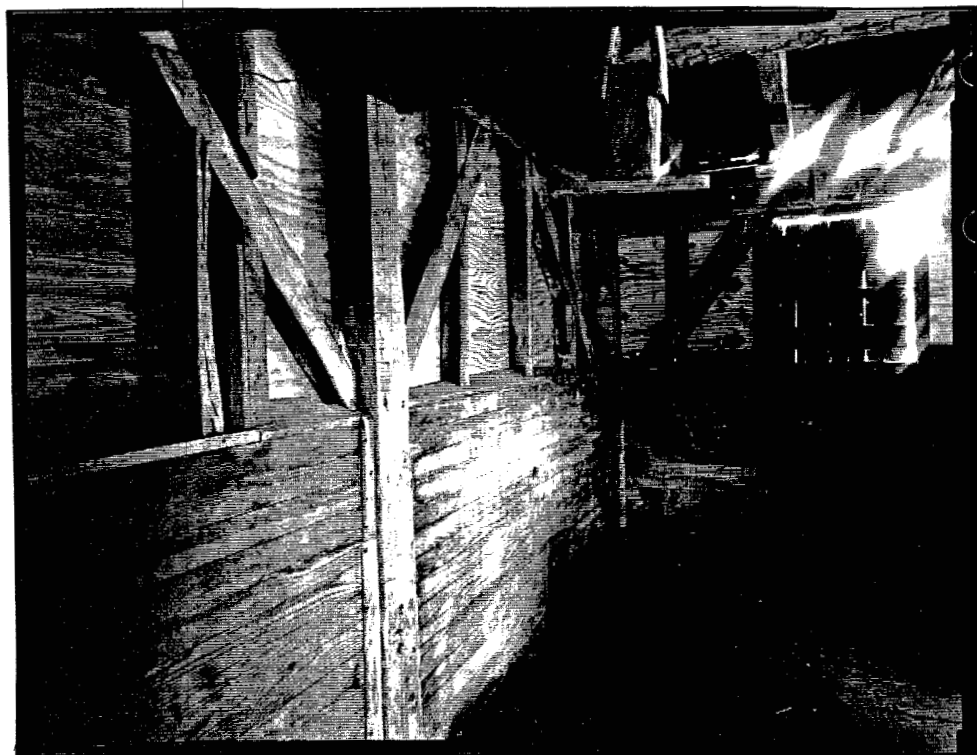


Figure 142: Shepherd's Delight granary, first floor: view of south and west walls and corner framing looking west.

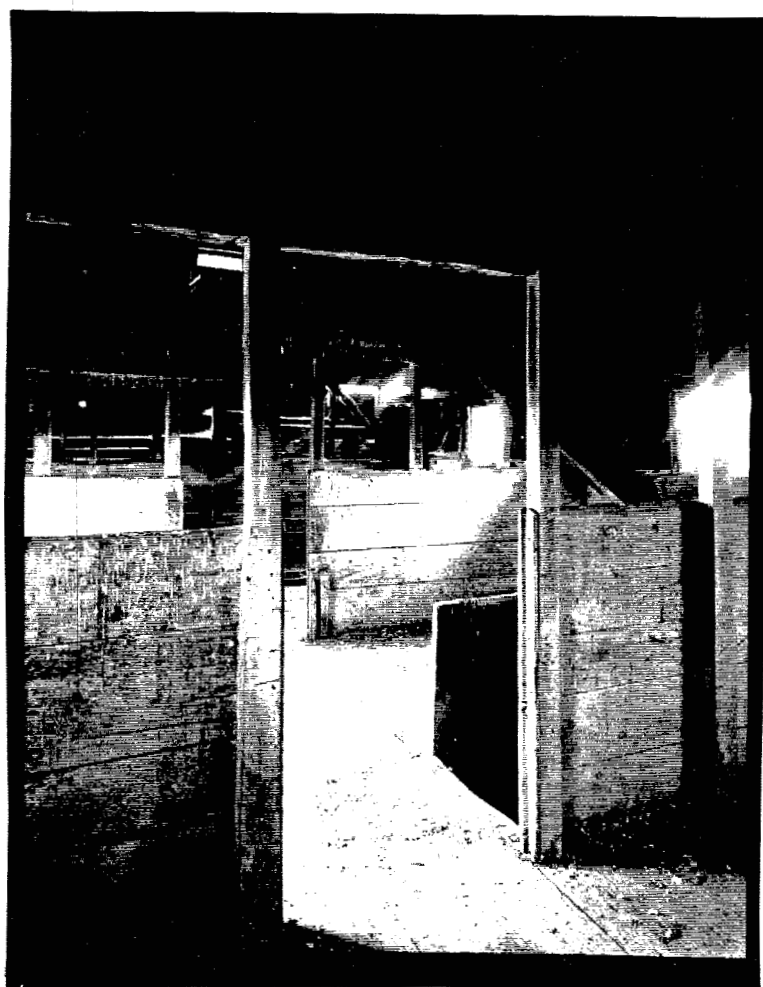


Figure 143: Shepherd's Delight granary, second floor: view of partition walls and framing looking southwest.

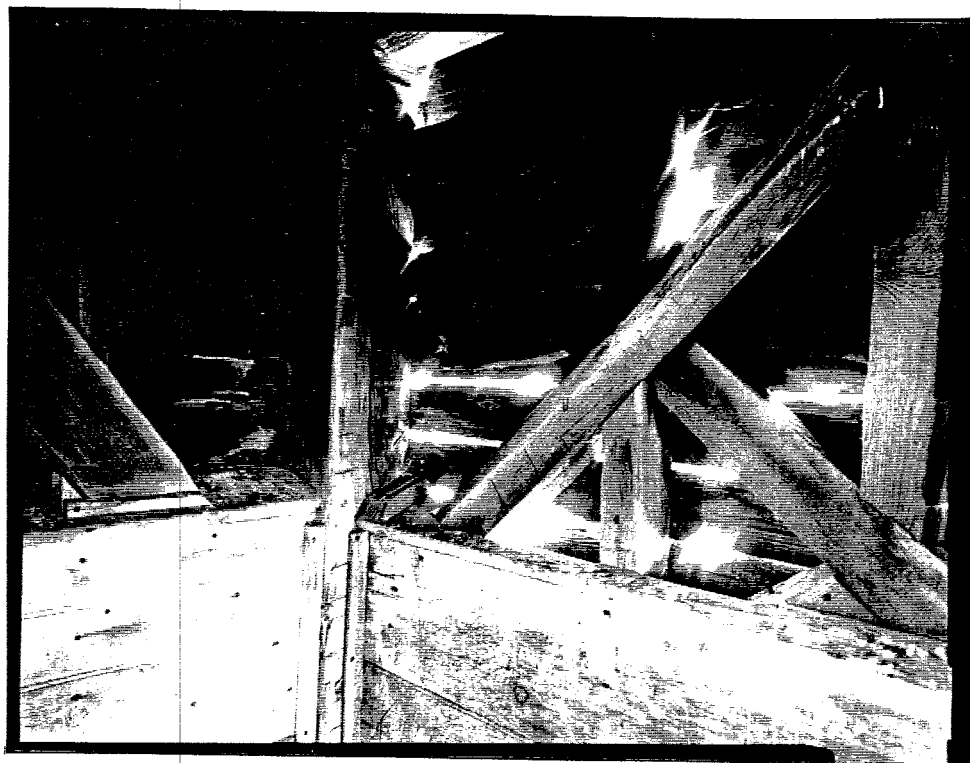


Figure 144: Shepherd's Delight granary, second floor: detail of north and west walls, corner, and framing, looking northwest.



Figure 145: Shepherd's Delight, environmental view of north elevations of dairy shed and stables, looking southeast.

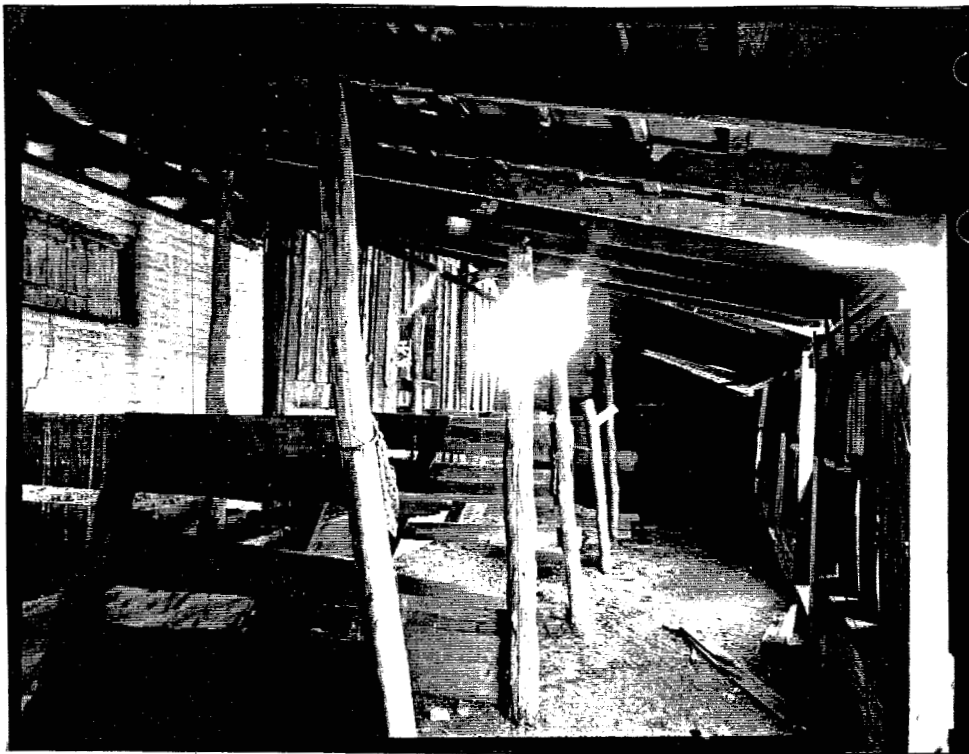


Figure 146: Shepherd's Delight shed stable, interior view looking southwest.

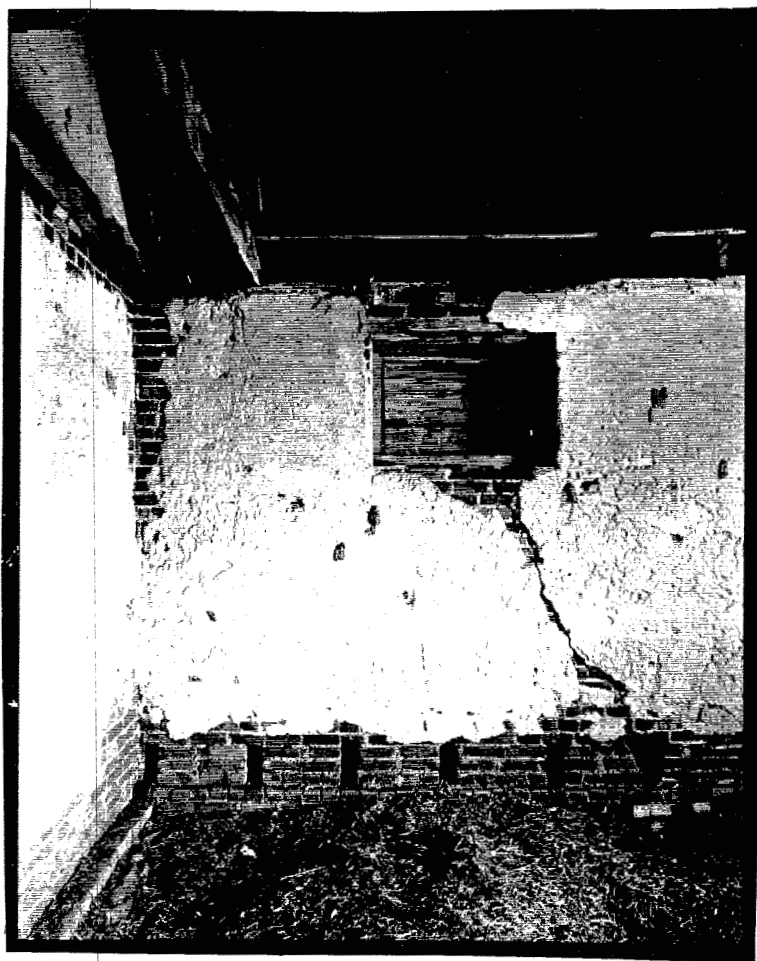


Figure 147: Shepherd's Delight brick stable, interior view of north and west walls looking north.

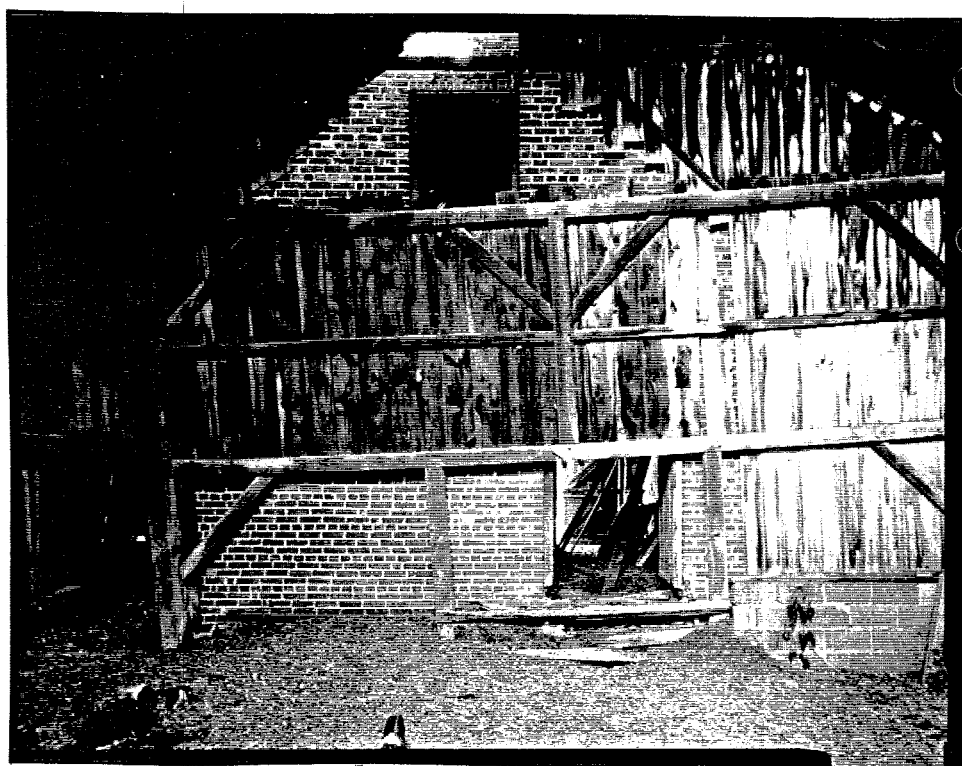


Figure 148: Shepherd's Delight hay barn, interior view of east wall framing looking east.

Site Name: Tavern Creek Barn
MHT SHSI Number: K-262

Location: 6631 Swan Creek Road
 Rock Hall vicinity
 Kent County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: March--June 1997

Type of Documentation: 35mm black-and-white photographs (9)
 35mm color slides (39)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (3 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (1)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: The braced-frame barn at Tavern Creek Farm is one of the oldest surviving barns in the county, built in the early nineteenth century. While its original purpose has not yet been definitely determined, the barn could be a transitional example of the bank barns built in the mid-nineteenth century in the northeastern section of Kent County and the adjoining Kent County, Delaware. The barn may also have served as a warehouse for grain or other crops waiting to be shipped out from neighboring farms. The barn may have been converted at an early date for use as a granary.

The two-story, gable-roofed, frame barn, measuring 24 feet deep by 60 feet long, is located northwest of the farm dwelling built in the same period, several hundred feet east of Swan Creek Road. Further east of the barn is Swan Creek, which feeds into the Chesapeake Bay north of Rock Hall. The east and west gable elevations of the barn are covered by twentieth century sheds up to the second-floor level. Eight-inch wide vertical board covers the upper portion of the gable end elevations.

The north side of the barn is also covered with vertical board siding. This elevation was later covered with corrugated metal. The south elevation of the barn, which faces toward the lane leading to the house, is covered by a twentieth-century shed roof that extends between the east and west sheds. The first floor of the south elevation of the barn and the sheds remains open to the elements. The second story of the south elevation is covered with horizontal board siding. Four square windows light the second floor on this elevation and were probably mirrored by four

on the north elevation originally. Each window opening is covered with a wooden batten shutter. A box cornice terminates both the north and south elevations.

The interior of the barn is divided into six structural bays lengthwise and three in width. Evidence suggests that the central bays at each gable end may have originally contained large drive-through doors. The south wall was cut off just below the first floor ceiling when the sheds were added in the twentieth century, to allow access through that wall. Originally there may have not have been any access through the south wall. Most of the posts were cut off in the conversion, and the sill was removed. The sill was also cut in the northernmost bays on the east and west walls to allow access to the shed additions. The northern wall remains largely intact with most of the changes related to the insertion of a door opening.

Although the first floor interior has been significantly altered in the twentieth century, it is possible to partially reconstruct the framing system. Hewn, mortise-and-tenoned sills, girts, and plates formed the basic frame. Sash-sawn, mortise-and-tenoned corner and principal posts connected the horizontal timbers. Down braces connected each corner post to both sills. Studs originally ran from the sill to the intermediate plate and from that plate to the upper plate. On the north and south elevations, the seven posts formed three large bays each containing three posts. The two posts at each end of the bay were secured to the sill by a down brace. As a result the second, fourth, and sixth posts in each elevation had no down braces while the third and fifth posts had a down brace on each side. In addition, the third and fifth posts had down braces connecting to cross-sills that defined the three large bays. Originally, the first floor of the barn was floored with joists and boards, all of which are now removed. Irregularly spaced joists survive to support the first floor ceiling. The ceiling joists are also irregular in length, with some running the full width of the barn while others extend only halfway to rest on a summer beam that runs east to west. The joists are cut and lapped. Grain chutes are located in the second, third, and fifth small bays from the west.

One of the questions about this barn centers on whether the original use was grain storage or whether the building underwent an early conversion to a granary. The two westernmost bays of the north wall have brick nogging behind one-inch thick vertical boards to a height of four feet from the sill. The third bay from the west has a door, that was probably inserted when the

granary was altered for other use. The fourth, fifth, and sixth bays have been heavily altered by removal of the brick nogging and three down braces. The fourth and fifth bays have a window centrally located above a rail that divides the bay in half vertically.

The second floor can be reached by a ladder and a hatch against the north wall, as well as by a modern stair from the east shed. The floor boards on the second floor are of random width and there are six trap doors in the floor, three in the northern half and three in the southern half. The south wall contains four windows, located in the second, third, fourth, and fifth bays. The construction system on the second floor is also visible and more intact than the first floor. It is similar to the first floor with the corner and principal posts continuing up through the wall, as well as evidence for the placement of down braces that matched the ones on the first floor. None of the down braces survive on the second floor and they may have been removed when the nogging and board system was installed. Brick nogging covered by one-inch thick board fills the space between the posts to a height of roughly four-feet from the floor level. In places where the boards are gone, the brick nogging is visible on the north wall. Two doors and two small windows interrupt the brick infill on the north wall. The windows are located in the second and fourth bays from the west and the doors in the third and the fifth bays from the west. The plate has been cut over the door in the second bay. There are mortise holes and shoulder notches on some of the posts, about 1 foot 8 inches above the floor, that may indicate the possibility of an H-bent as the original construction system.

The north and south plate are notched, mortise-and-tenoned, and pegged to the corner posts. The plates on the east and west gable elevations are notched over the long plate and also mortise-and-tenoned and pegged to the corner post. A series of girts extend from the north and south walls. All the girts support a false plate that in turn supports the rafters. The roof is made up of thirty-two rafters, some of which have carpenters' marks. The rafters are both hewn and sawn, tapered, and fastened at the top with a mortise-and-tenon joint and a peg. The rafters were held together by three collar beams that were lapped and nailed to the rafters. Irregular purlins support the original shingle roof covering.

Some of the girts, located halfway between the first and the third bay from the west, have been truncated and support an additional second false plate on the inside of the frame. The

partial second false place supports five short studs on either side which are notched around the rafters.

History: Tavern Creek Farm is part of a large tract of 2200 acres originally patented to Thomas Hynson in the seventeenth century. Prior to 1831, 1010 acres (including Tavern Creek Farm) were owned by Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. Chew sold the property to a Chestertown attorney, James E. Burwell, in 1831; Burwell sold part of the land to Daniel Diehl. Evidence suggests that Diehl did not occupy the farm himself during the time he owned it (to circa 1875). By 1877, the farm was owned by Richard Hynson, another prominent Chestertown attorney. The history of the property suggests a long period of tenant occupancy, possibly in connection with other properties in the area. This may have some bearing on the original function of the barn and its later use as a granary.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1997.

"Tavern Creek Farm," K-262, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1997

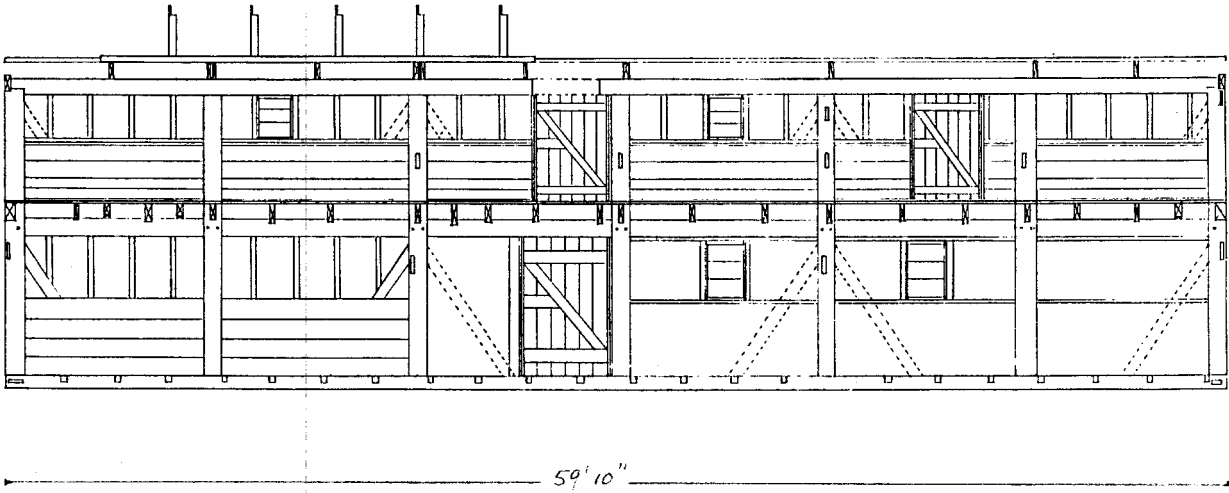


Figure 149: Tavern Creek barn, framing section of north wall.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Tavern Creek Barn
6631 Swan Creek Road
Rock Hall vicinity
Kent County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# K-262

Photographer: Rebecca J. Siders

April--June 1997

- | | |
|---------|--|
| K-262-1 | Environmental view of the south elevation of the barn and sheds looking north |
| K-262-2 | Perspective of the south elevation of the barn and sheds looking northeast |
| K-262-3 | Perspective of the north elevation of the barn and sheds looking southeast |
| K-262-4 | First floor: Detail of the framing at the west corner of the north wall, looking northeast |
| K-262-5 | Second floor: View of the south and west walls and roof framing, looking southwest |
| K-262-6 | Second floor: Detail of the framing in the northeast corner, looking northeast |
| K-262-7 | Second floor: View of the framing of the south wall, looking south |
| K-262-8 | Second floor: View of the wall and roof framing of the south wall, looking south |
| K-262-9 | Second floor: Detail of framing and brick nogging on north wall, looking northwest |

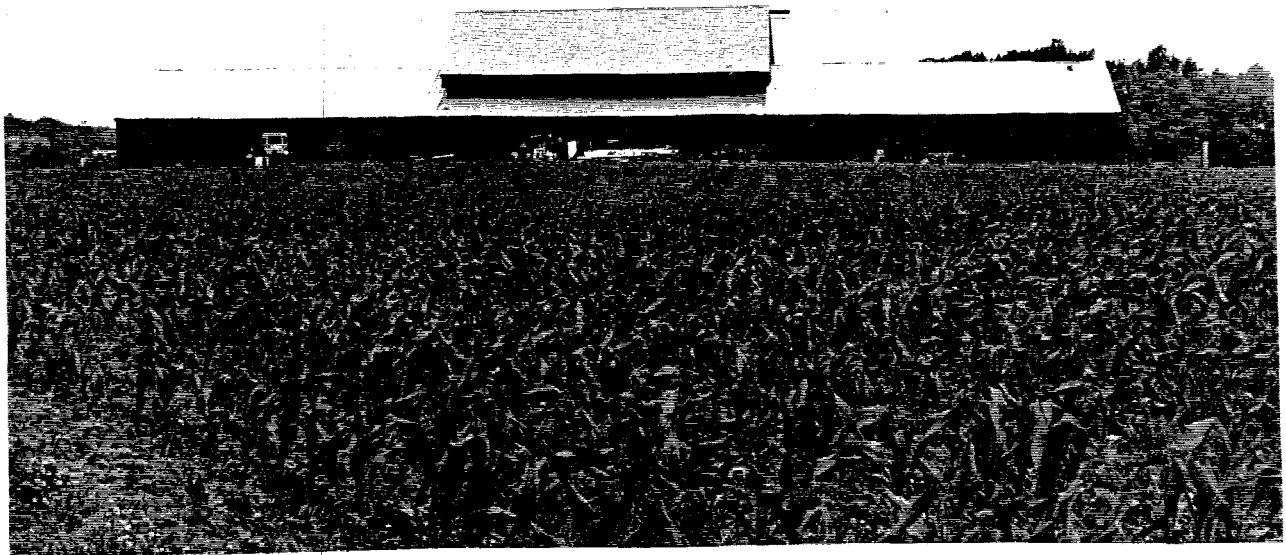


Figure 150: Tavern Creek barn, environmental view of the south elevation of the barn and sheds looking north.



Figure 151: Tavern Creek barn, perspective of the south elevation of the barn and sheds looking northeast.

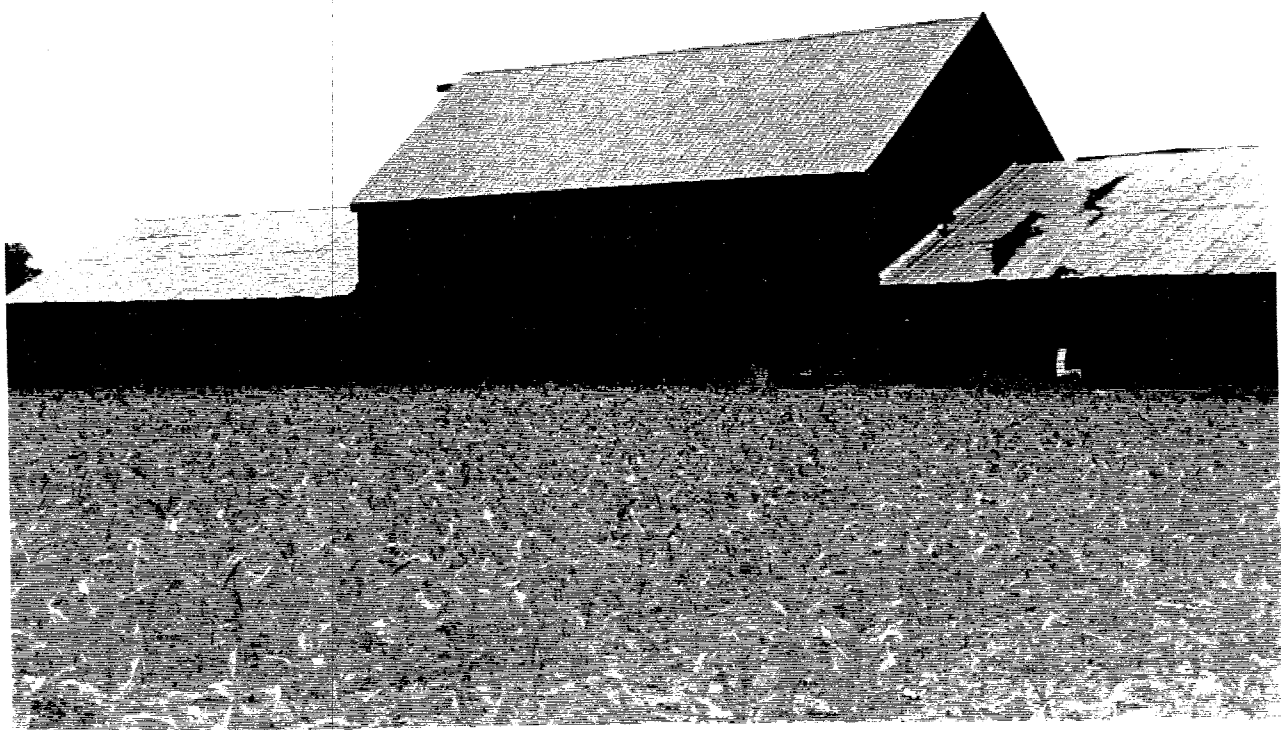


Figure 152: Tavern Creek barn, perspective of the north elevation of the barn and sheds looking southeast.



Figure 153: Tavern Creek barn, first floor: detail of the framing at the west corner of the north wall, looking northeast.

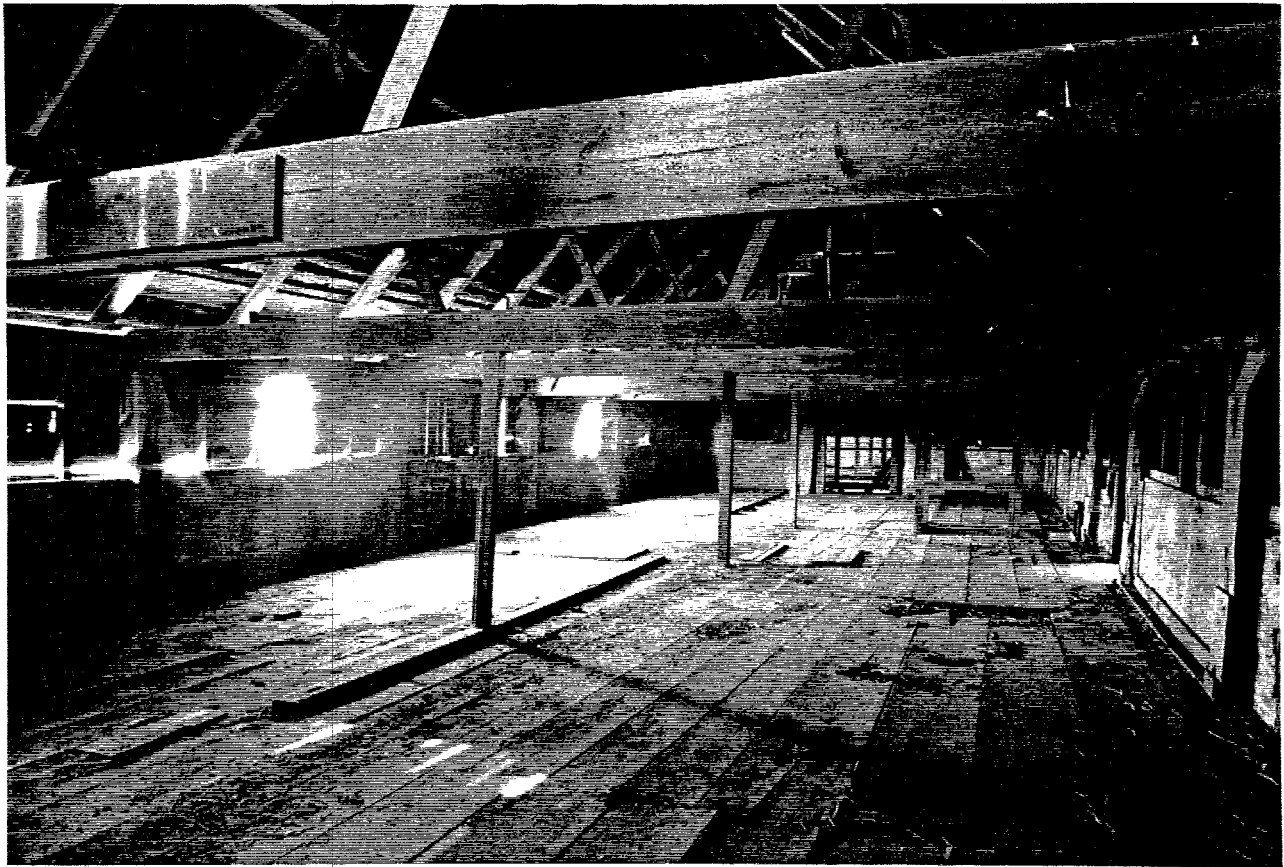


Figure 154: Tavern Creek barn, second floor: view of the south and west walls and roof framing, looking southwest.

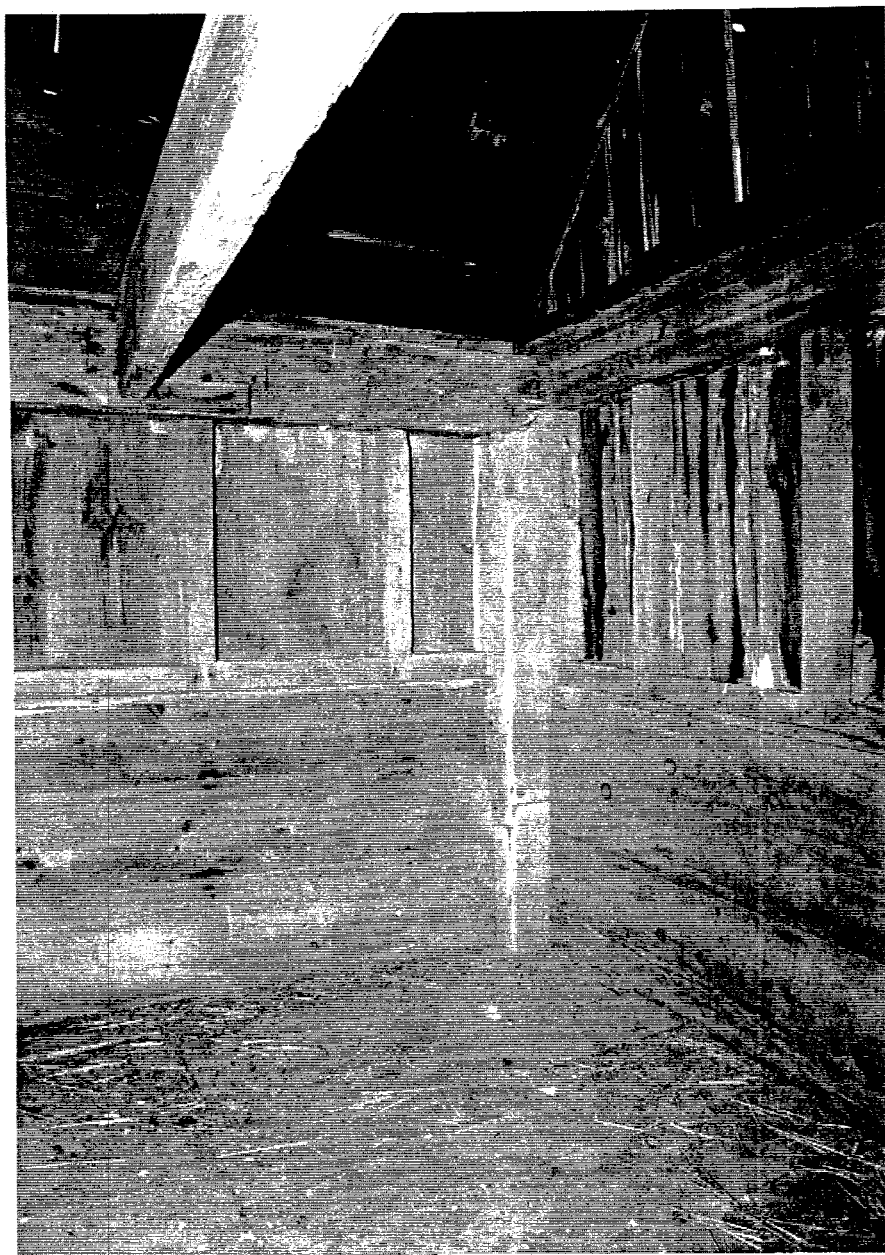


Figure 155: Tavern Creek barn, second floor: detail of the framing in the northeast corner, looking northeast.

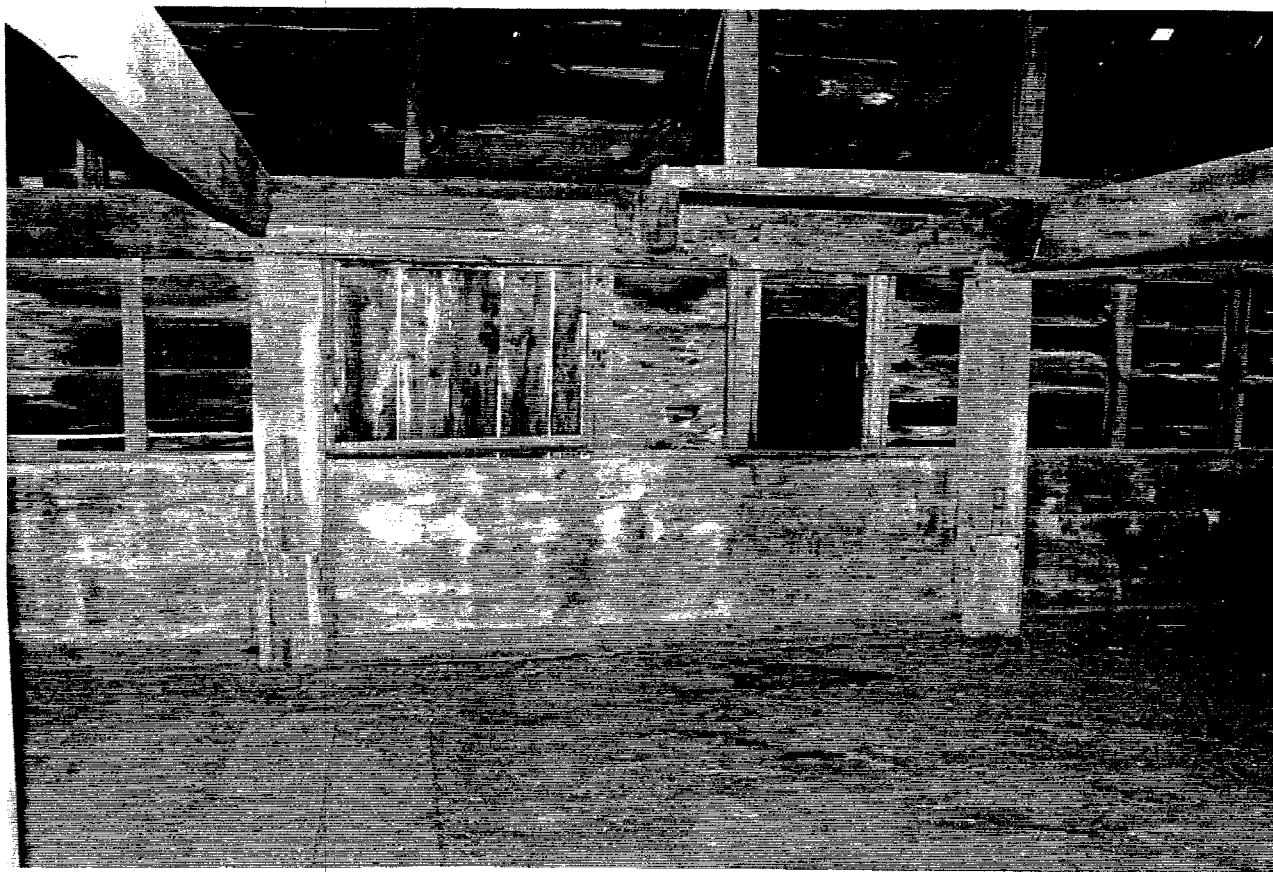


Figure 156: Tavern Creek barn, second floor: view of the framing of the south wall, looking south.



Figure 157: Tavern Creek barn, second floor: view of the wall and roof framing of the south wall, looking south.

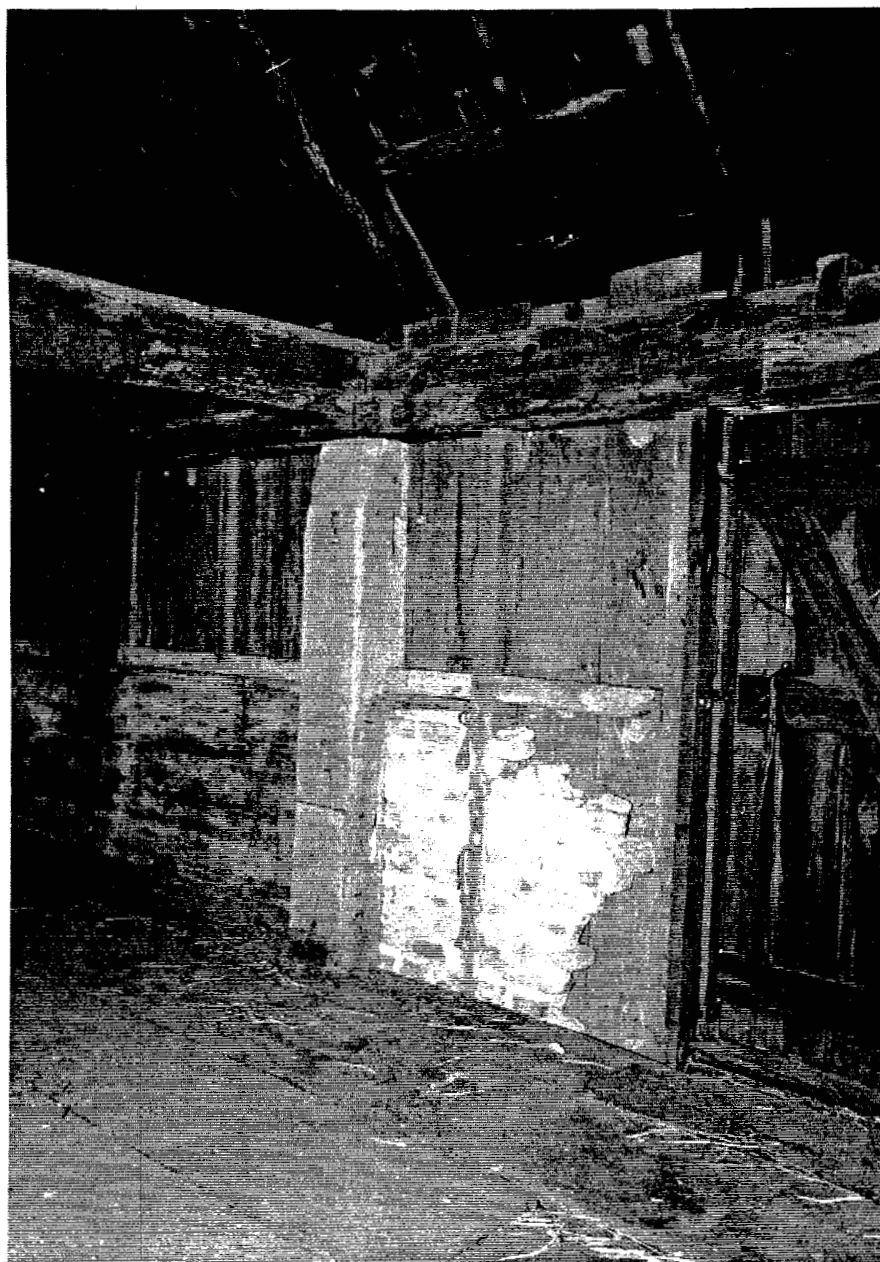


Figure 158: Tavern Creek barn, second floor: detail of framing and brick nogging on north wall, looking northwest.

Site Name: White Cliffs Farm
MHT SHSI Number: CT-31

Location: Goldstein Road
 Dare's Beach vicinity
 Calvert County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: December 1996--February 1997

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (23)
 35mm color slides (88)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (8 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (2)
 Architectural data narrative

Description: The White Cliffs Farm complex stands on a series of cliffs leading down to the Chesapeake Bay. Two driveways off the east side of Goldstein Road provide the circulation network for the two areas of the complex. The lower area includes the dwelling, related domestic outbuildings, a granary, and a tobacco barn with attached sheds. The upper area consists of a line of three tobacco barns.

The frame two-story, three-bay, gable-roofed house with its one-and-one-half-story addition stands parallel to the road at a bend in the driveway. A grouping of cedar trees obscures the view of the front elevation of the house. In the main block coupled windows with six-over-six-lights pierce the end bays with the entry door in the central bay. A gable-roofed porch protects the front door. The house stands on a brick foundation and is clad by wavy edge asbestos cement shingles. Decorative elements include a box return cornice. The one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the north side of the main block. It is three bays wide with the entry door in the north bay. A dormer window pierces the roofline. The south elevation of the main block of the house is symmetrical with an exterior chimney separating windows on each floor level. The bulkhead to the basement is on this elevation. The east elevation of the house faces the bay with a view across rolling hills, cultivated fields, and trees. A screen porch covers the full width of the main block of the house. One Doric column remains from the earlier porch construction elements. Under the protection of this porch the earlier wood siding with a half round lower edge survives. The east elevation of the wing includes a shed roof addition and a

dormer window and chimney stack projecting through the roof.

A frame shed stands just east of the wing on the house. Construction elements include a combination post and concrete foundation, diagonal interior sheathing, and rafters with ridge board. A collection of small domestic and agricultural outbuildings are clustered on the rise of land just north of the house. Starting from the building closest to the water, these buildings include a chicken coop, a pole shed, privy, and shed. The chicken coop consists of two frame buildings with a caged area of frame and chicken wire construction extending to the south. The pole shed constructed for farm equipment storage is two bays wide. Construction materials include creosote-covered telephone poles and metal sheathing. The one-seat privy constructed of circular-sawn vertical boards has a six-light window that faces east. The shed, with a door in its gable end facing the driveway, is of frame construction. A wood sill sits on wood and stone blocks at the corners. Hewn posts are pegged at the corner joints with down braces of newer materials. Mortise holes on the underside of the plate lack studs.

Granary. The granary is located south of the driveway halfway between the house and the road. The construction of this building suggests that it was used for storage of heavy and/or valuable objects. The building sits on piers of red stone. The corner joints of the sill are a combination of lapped and mortise-and-tenon construction. The joists are notched over the sill and the frame is downbraced from the hewn corner posts. The principal entry door is on the north side of the building. Construction of beaded boards with strap hinges and a hefty lock suggests the extra caution taken for protection of the contents. The second-floor joists are hewn on the bottom and pit-sawn on the sides. The 1½-inch floor boards for the second floor are substantial.

Tobacco Barn #1. At the intersection of the driveway with Goldstein Road stands a tobacco barn with multiple additions. Built partially into the hillside, the tobacco barn is a half-story higher than the surrounding additions. A shed wraps around the tobacco barn on the east and south elevations. The construction elements of this shed are round posts clad with vertical siding. An additional shed roof is constructed with hewn joists notched over the plate and pole rafters extend from the south elevation.

The tobacco barn has two double doors, one on the north gable elevation and one in the

west elevation. There are four vent panels on the west elevation. The structural bents are constructed of posts resting on a sill and connected by hewn girts at a point approximately six feet above the ground. The girts are let into the posts and supported by up and down braces. Horizontal bracing is let into the studs. The plate is notched into the corner posts yet sits on the vertical posts. A system of curing poles fills the barn up to the roof. A door leading to the south shed addition is constructed of vertical boards with three horizontal battens and two strap hinges.

The second group of buildings stands on a hill north of the dwelling and includes three tobacco barns. A driveway winds up the hill from the public road passing by these buildings to the east.

Tobacco Barn #2. The first tobacco barn in the row has a corrugated metal gable roof. Vertical siding with spaces between the boards clads the frame construction which rests on a concrete pier foundation. Spanning from the circular-sawn posts, the down braces are toe-nailed to the circular-sawn sills. The three bay space is access by doors on all elevations. The north and south walls include double doors while the east and west walls have single doors. All structural elements are circular-sawn. The barn contains a curing system made of round poles.

Tobacco Barn #3. The second tobacco barn in the row, also with a gable roof covered with metal sheathing, rests on a pier foundation of red stone. The frame construction is clad with vertical boards on the west elevation and horizontal siding on the remaining elevations. Each bent is downbraced with pegged connections. Studs along the exterior walls are tenoned into the sill. A series of round poles span horizontally as part of each bent. A door enlarged on the west wall gives access to a shed roof addition. This space also shows evidence of use for hanging tobacco with poles notched over a small wood block nailed to vertical elements. The attached shed on the north elevation, also of frame construction, is clad with vertical siding. It has a double door in the east elevation and a single door in the west one. A series of ceiling joists mortised into the vertical elements of the tobacco barn are notched over the plate on the north wall. This north wall is unbraced. Above the ceiling joists, a row of round poles spans between the tobacco barn and the rafters of the shed roof, supported by a horizontal strip of wood nailed to the underside of the rafters. A layer of poles below the ceiling joists rest on a round rail on the tobacco barn wall and

a wood block on the north wall. Initially the barn also had a shed on the south elevation with a double door in its south elevation.

Tobacco Barn #4. The third tobacco barn in the row is constructed in a similar manner with vertical siding and a corrugated metal gable roof over frame construction. The vertical posts and down braces are toe-nailed to the sill, which rests on a pier foundation. The plan consists of three bays with the central east-west bay as a circulation area with doors on each elevation. The south and west elevations contains a series of ventilation doors. The north wall of this buildings contains two sets of double doors. Cross-sills span the structural bent between the major posts. A third vertical post divides the bent span at one-third the length of the wall. The larger span receives down bracing from this additional post and the exterior wall vertical post.

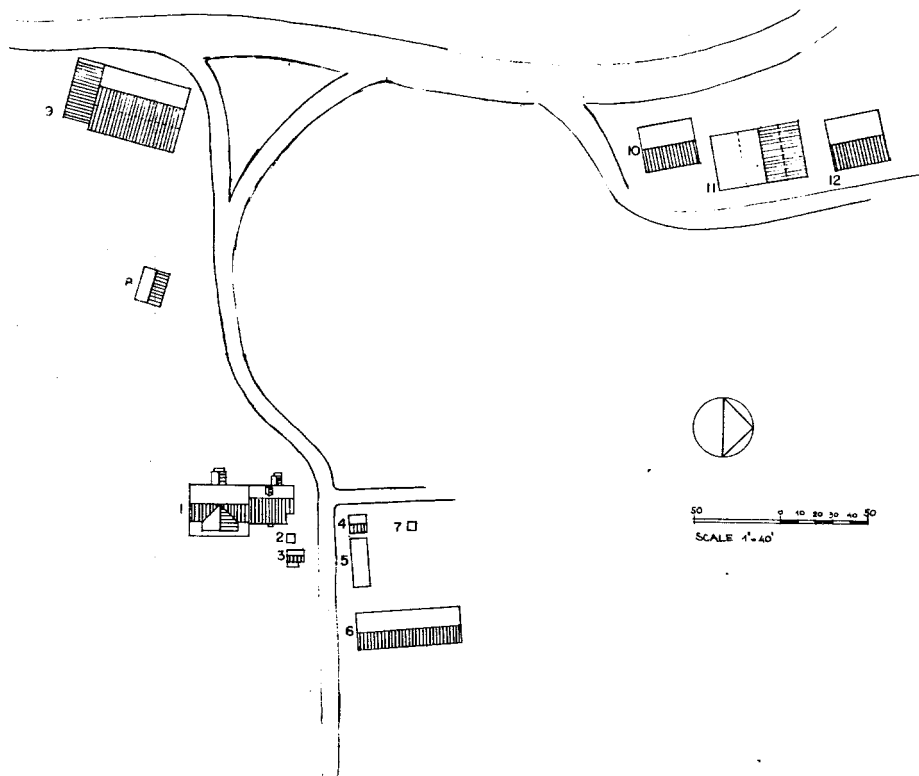
History: Not available at this time.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Design for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996-1997.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Design
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
July 1997

White Cliffs Farm MD CRS# CT-31
Dares Beach vicinity
Calvert County

1. House
2. Well
3. Well House
4. Work shed
5. Machine shed
6. Chicken coop
7. Privy
8. Granary
9. Tobacco barn #1
10. Tobacco barn #2
11. Tobacco barn #3
12. Tobacco barn #4



WHITE CLIFFS FARM
GOLDSTEIN ROAD
PRINCE FREDERICK VICINITY
CALVERT COUNTY, MD
SITE PLAN
JAN. 57
K. THEIMER, R. SIDERS,
J. VAN DEN HUEK

Figure 159: White Cliffs Farm, site plan.

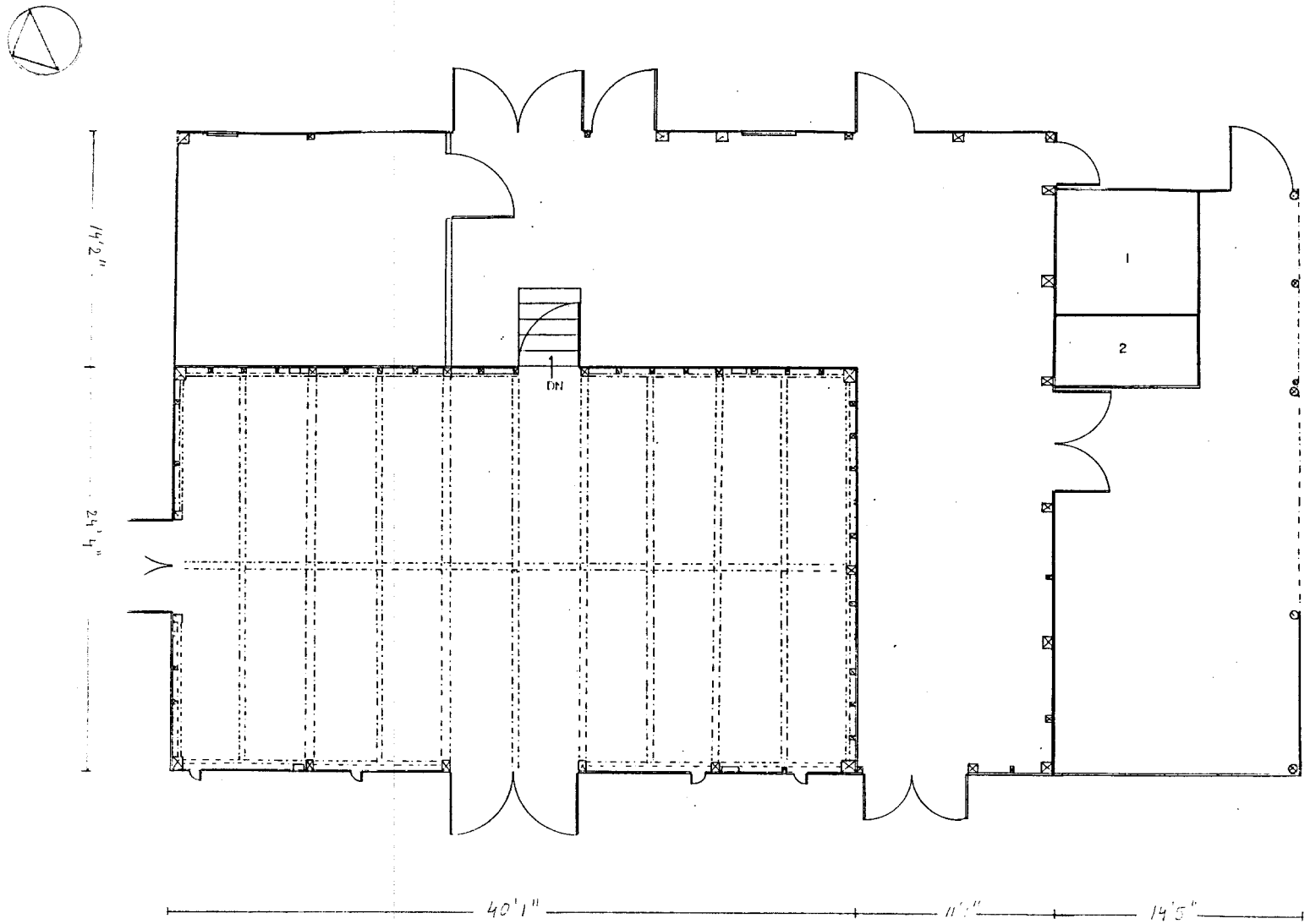


Figure 160: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, floor plan. (1 & 2=stable areas.)

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

White Cliffs Farm
Goldstein Road
Dare's Beach vicinity
Calvert County, Maryland

MHT SHSI# CT-31

Photographer: David L. Ames

January 1997

- | | |
|----------|---|
| CT-31-1 | Perspective of the west and south elevations of the main house, looking northeast |
| CT-31-2 | Environmental view of the main house and outbuildings, looking northwest |
| CT-31-3 | Environmental view of the granary and #1 tobacco barn, looking southwest |
| CT-31-4 | Granary: Perspective of the west and south elevations, looking northwest |
| CT-31-5 | Granary: Detail of the southeast corner sill construction, looking northwest |
| CT-31-6 | Granary: Detail of the south elevation and framing, looking north |
| CT-31-7 | Granary, first floor: View of the north wall and door, looking north |
| CT-31-8 | Granary, second floor: View of the south and east walls and roof framing, looking southeast |
| CT-31-9 | View of the west and north walls of the tractor shed, looking northwest |
| CT-31-10 | Tobacco barn #1: Perspective of the north and east elevation, looking southwest |
| CT-31-11 | Tobacco barn #1: View of the north elevation, looking south |
| CT-31-12 | Tobacco barn #1: Perspective of the west and south elevations, looking northeast |
| CT-31-13 | Tobacco barn #1: Interior view of east wall and framing, looking south |
| CT-31-14 | Tobacco barn #1: Interior view of curing system, roof framing, looking southwest |
| CT-31-15 | Tobacco barn #1: Interior view of curing system and roof framing |
| CT-31-16 | Tobacco barn #1: Detail of sill and door framing in west wall, looking south |

- CT-31-17 Tobacco barn #1: Detail of original exterior southeast corner, looking northwest
- CT-31-18 Tobacco barn #2 and #3: Environmental view of south and east elevations, looking northwest
- CT-31-19 Tobacco barn #3: Perspective of south and east elevations, looking northwest
- CT-31-20 Tobacco barn #3: Interior view of west wall and curing system, looking west
- CT-31-21 Tobacco barn #3: View of the original north elevation and decoy geese, looking south
- CT-31-22 Tobacco barn #3 and #4: Perspective of north and east elevations, looking southwest
- CT-31-23 Tobacco barn #4: Interior view of south wall, curing system, and framing, looking south



Figure 161: White Cliffs Farm, perspective of the west and south elevations of the main house, looking northeast.



Figure 162: White Cliffs Farm, environmental view of the main house and outbuildings, looking northwest.

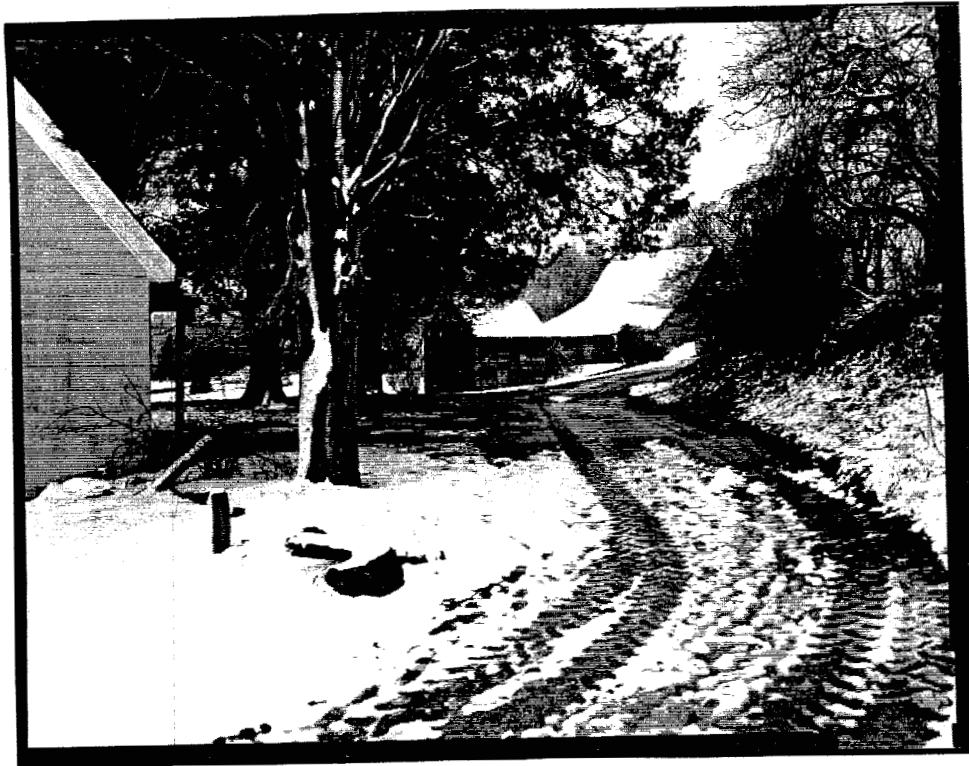


Figure 163: White Cliffs Farm, environmental view of the granary and tobacco barn #1, looking southwest.

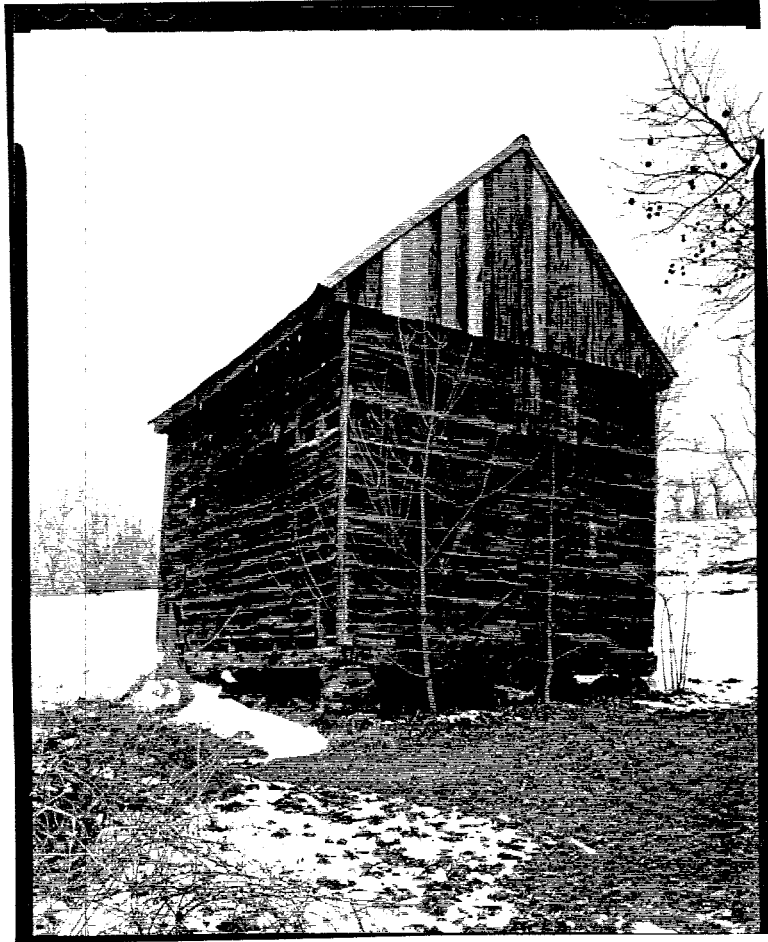


Figure 164: White Cliffs Farm granary, perspective of the west and south elevations looking northwest.

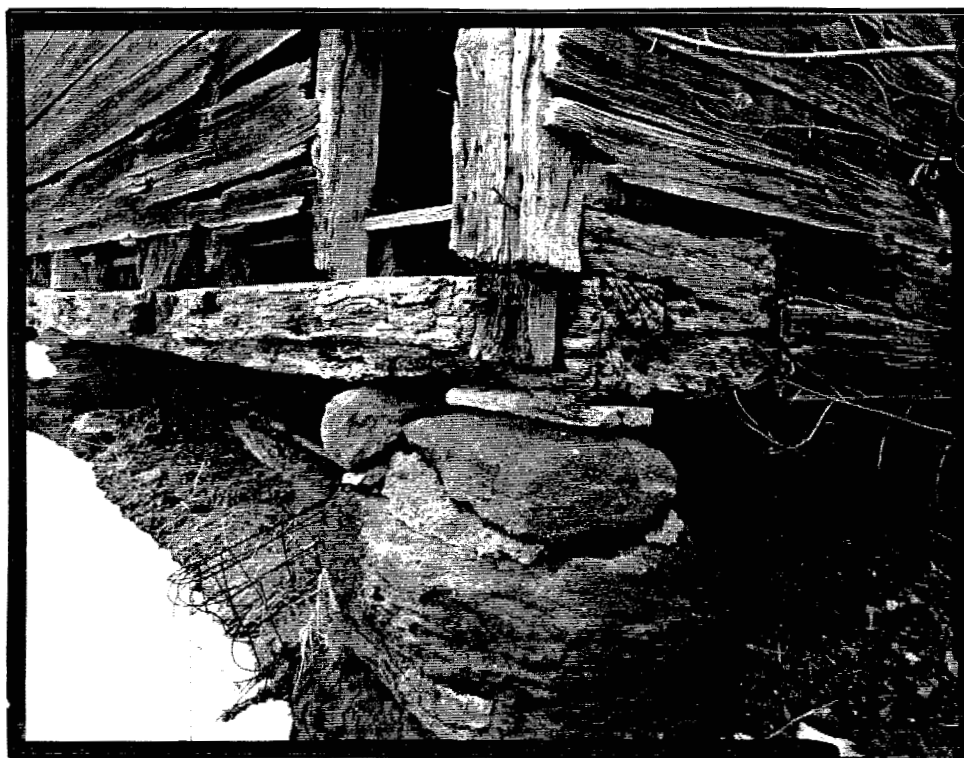


Figure 165: White Cliffs Farm granary, detail of the southeast corner sill construction looking northwest.

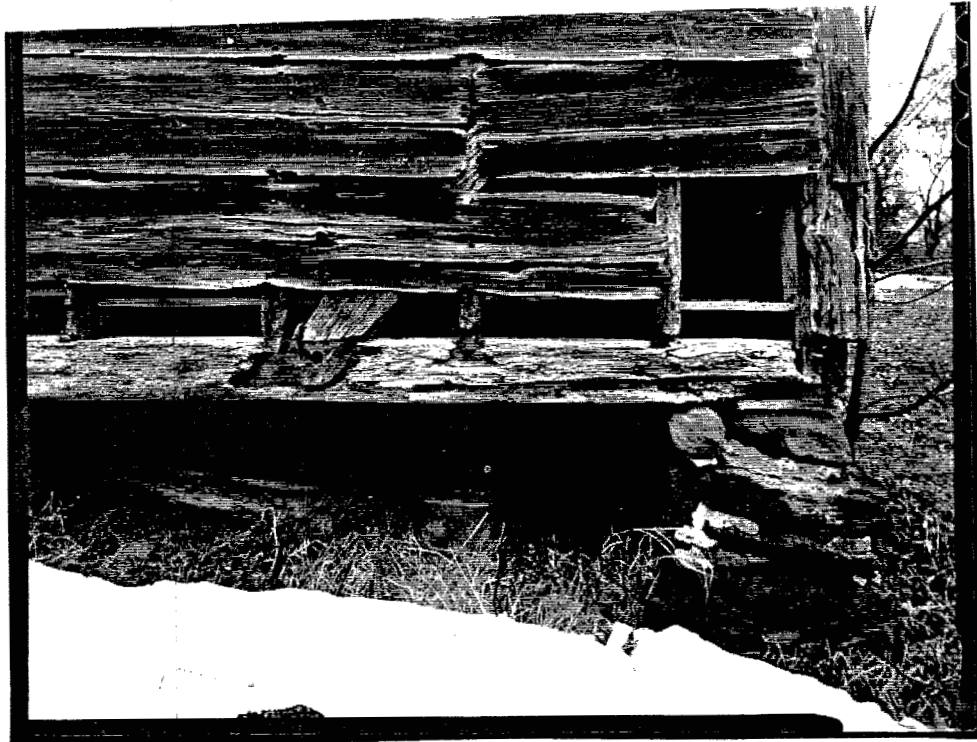


Figure 166: White Cliffs Farm granary, detail of the south elevation and framing looking north.

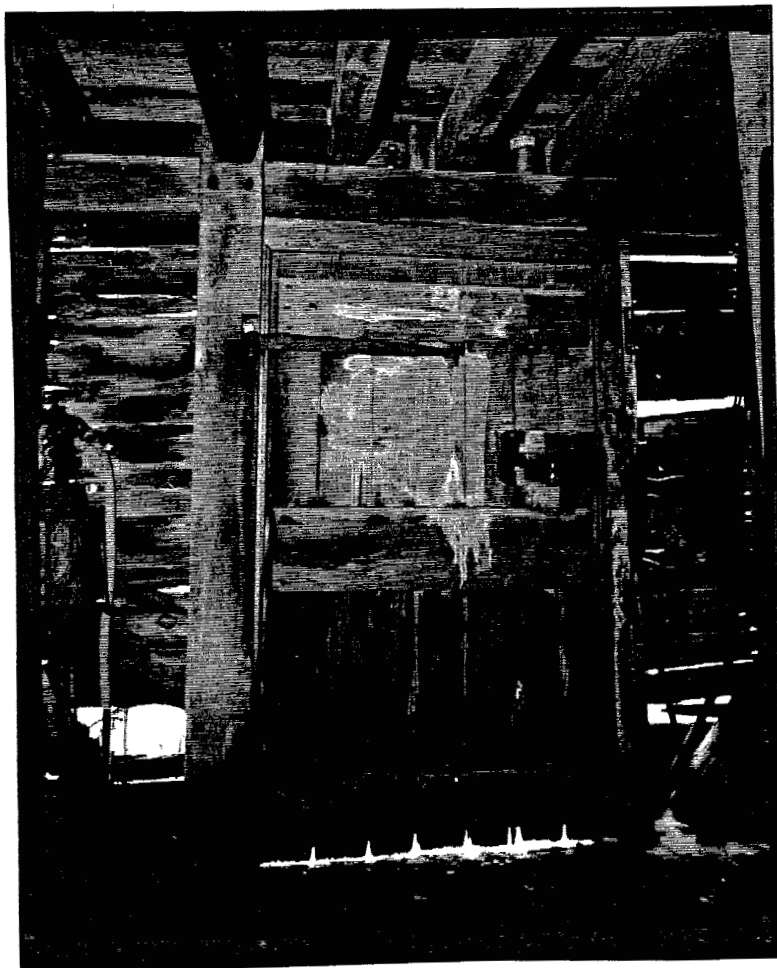


Figure 167: White Cliffs Farm granary, first floor: view of the north wall and door looking north.



Figure 168: White Cliffs Farm granary, second floor: view of the south and east walls and roof framing, looking southeast.

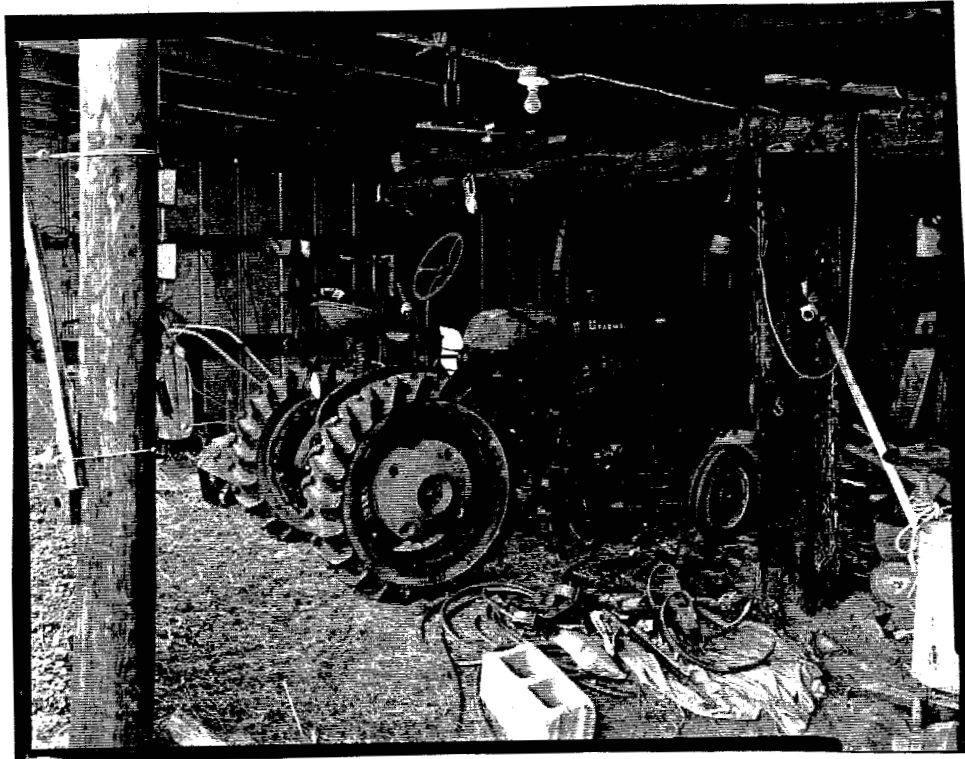


Figure 169: White Cliffs Farm tractor shed, view of the west and north walls looking northwest.



Figure 170: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, perspective of the north and east elevations looking southwest.



Figure 171: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, view of the north elevation looking south.



Figure 172: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, perspective of the west and south elevations looking northeast.

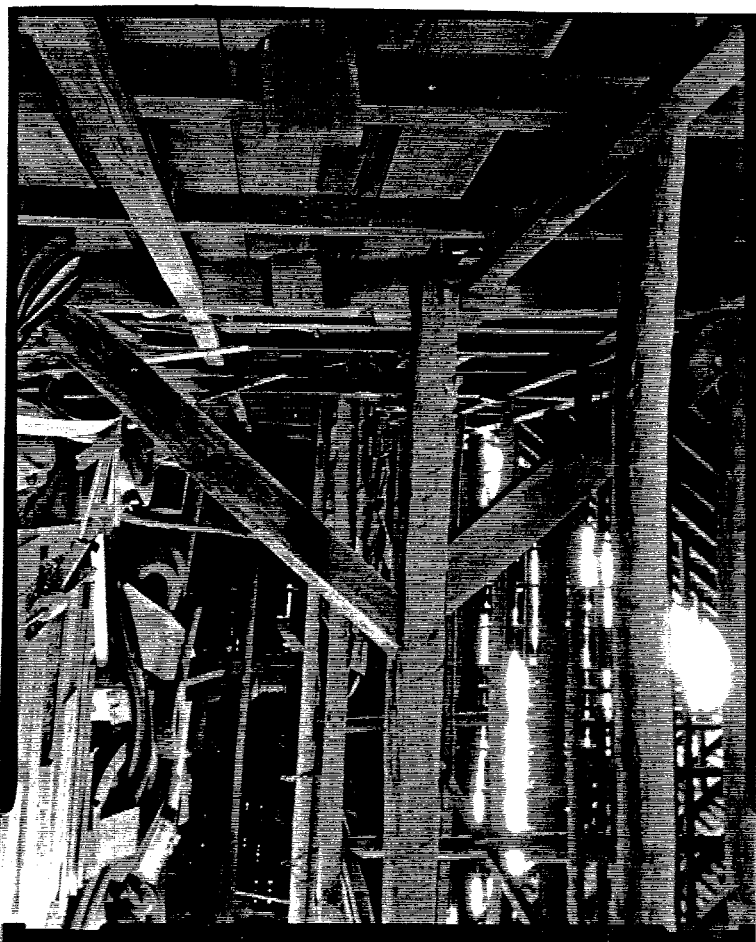


Figure 173: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, interior view of east wall and framing looking south.



Figure 174: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, interior view of curing system and roof framing looking southwest.



Figure 175: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, interior view of curing system and roof framing.



Figure 176: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, detail of sill and door framing in west wall looking south.

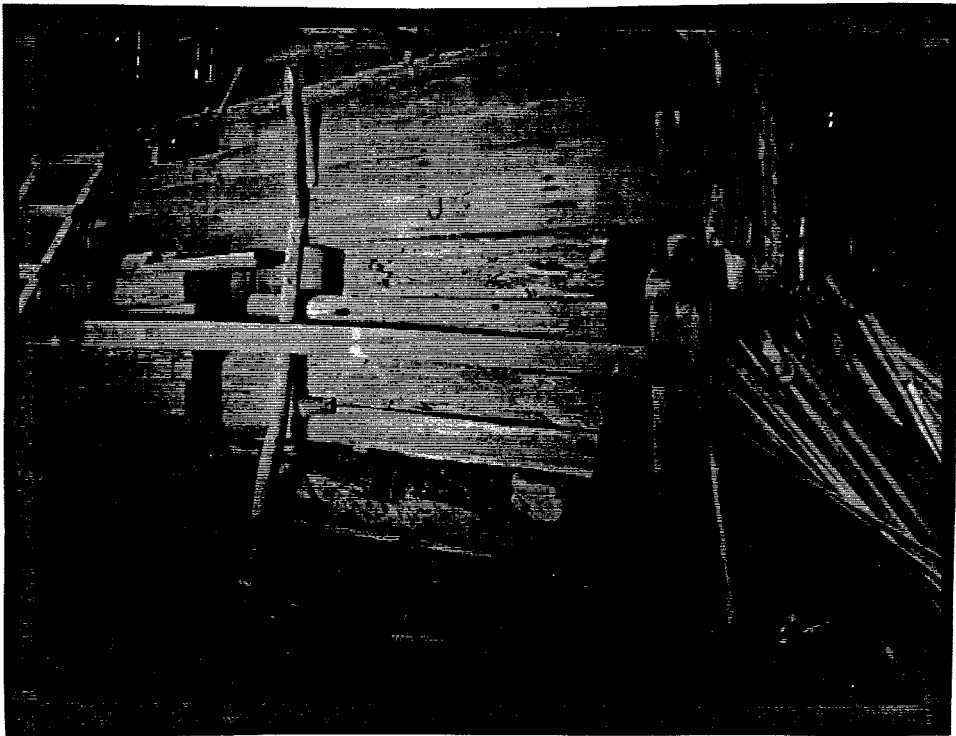


Figure 177: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #1, detail of original exterior southeast corner looking northwest.



Figure 178: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barns #2 and #3, environmental view of south and east elevations looking northwest.



Figure 179: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #3, perspective of south and east elevations looking northwest.

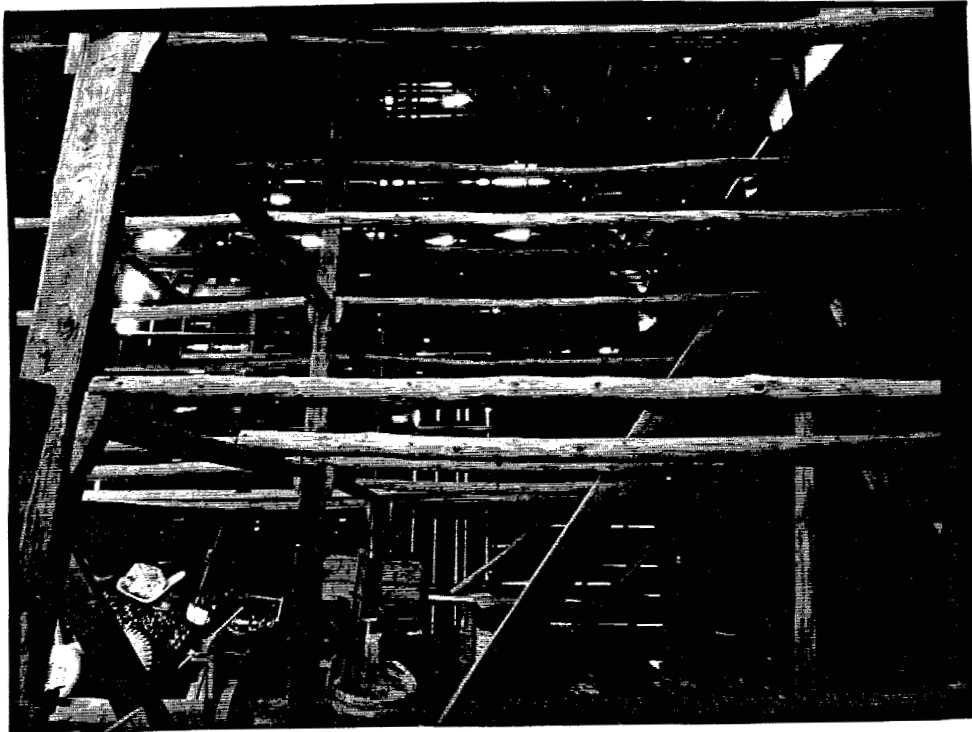


Figure 180: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #3, interior view of west wall and curing system looking west.



Figure 181: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #3, view of the original north elevation and decoy geese looking south.

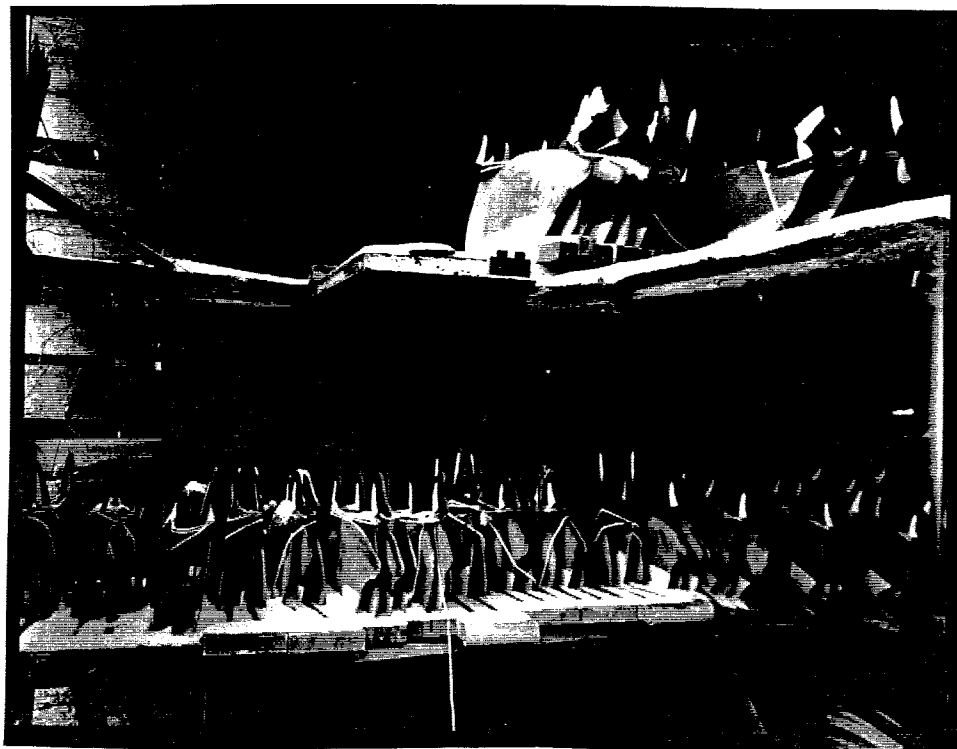


Figure 182: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barns #3 and #4, perspective of north and east elevations looking southwest.

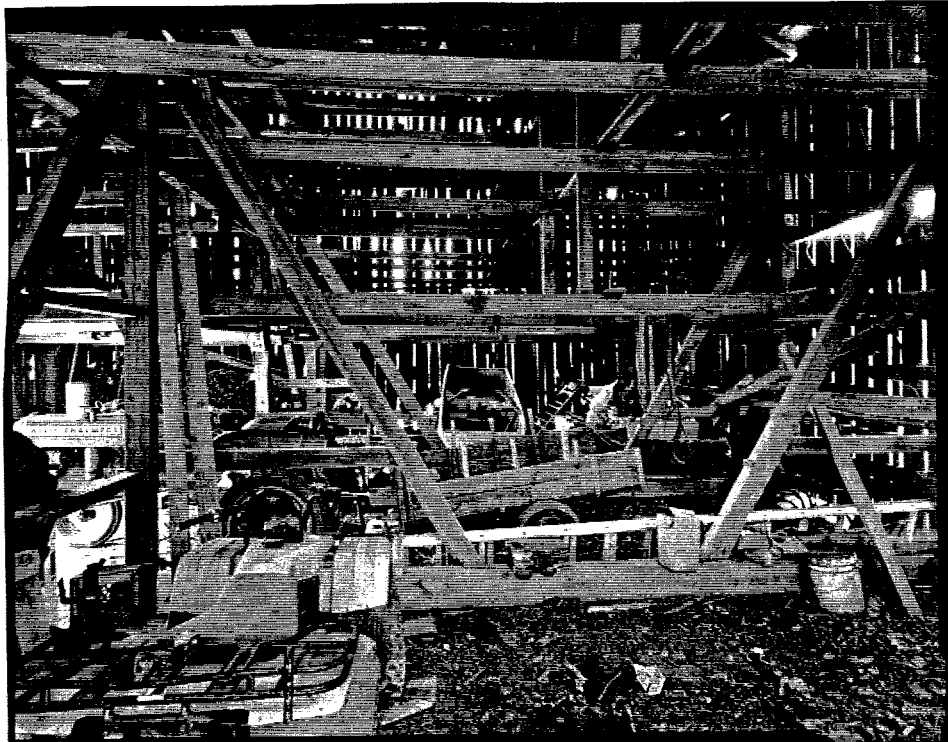


Figure 183: White Cliffs Farm tobacco barn #4: interior view of south wall, curing system, and framing looking south.