

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex Inventory Number: AL-II-B-150  
 Address: Levi Road off Warrior Mt. Road Historic district:  yes  no  
 City: Oldtown Zip Code: 21555 County: Allegany  
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Oldtown, Patterson Creek  
 Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 010461  
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 22 Tax Map Number: 40  
 Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources  
 Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.  
 Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 8/13/2014

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, MIHP# ; Allegany County Land Records, mdlandrec.net, Maryland State Archives; Paula S. Reed, "Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland," Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation:  Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes  no Listed:  yes  no

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Summary of Significance

The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex, also known as the Yewell Cabin and stable for the last owner prior to purchase by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), is a small log dwelling with frame additions and a small frame stable. Parts of the log section of the house appear to date to before 1900, constructed for use in the harvesting of tan bark, either by James W. Jones (owner 1866-1871) for his Cumberland-based Wills Creek Tannery or by the Appold family (owners 1872-1902) for their Baltimore-based tannery. In 1936, then-owner Melvin Carpenter sold the 600+ acre parcel to The Wood Preserving Corporation, in the business of applying creosote to railroad ties, presumably to conduct logging on the large wooded parcel. It appears the mountain land became a commercial orchard just prior to the 1945 purchase by Charles F. Haudenshield. The log house was enlarged with a frame addition and served as a caretaker's dwelling for the Haudenshield Orchard and continued in use for that purpose as late as 1970 for the Warrior Mountain Orchard, then owned by Carroll Sinclair and Edward Hradesky. Vacant since the 1982 purchase by Maryland DNR, the house is now dangerously dilapidated.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sager  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services  
[Signature]  
 Reviewer, National Register Program

11/21/14  
 Date  
11/18/14  
 Date

201405449

While parts of the current log section of the house may have been originally constructed during the earliest period of use of the land for tan bark production (1863-1890s), there are no definitive, datable features in evidence on the building. All that can be stated with certainty is that a building was located at the current location by the time that the 1900 USGS map was drawn.

The current lack of physical integrity of the Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex precludes the buildings' eligibility for the National Register under Criterion A for its local association with the tanning and orcharding industries. The buildings are not directly associated with the activities of significant persons and are therefore not eligible under Criterion B. The buildings are not a significant example of any architectural style and lack physical integrity and are therefore not eligible under Criterion C. Criterion D was not addressed in this evaluation.

**Description**

On the steep eastern slope of Warrior Mountain, about 300 feet below its 2,000 foot summit, The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex stands in near ruinous condition on a 340-acre property that once was an apple orchard. The property is part of the sprawling 4,400-acre Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area (WMA), west of Flintstone, Allegany County, Maryland. The subject house property is located in the southeastern section of the WMA.

The landscape consists of forest, with open grasslands where the orchard once was. From Warrior Mountain Road a steeply sloped gravel access road (Levi Road) leads to the house, which is set in a relatively flat area of land below the mountain's summit. The land to the west rises to the top of Warrior Mountain, and to the east drops sharply to its base and a narrow valley with a small stream.

The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex consists of the house and a frame stable and attached shed. The house is a one story, one bay side-gabled log structure with an exterior stone chimney at the west gable end. A gable roofed log extension juts to the north, and a frame board and batten addition is attached to the east end. The frame section also has a frame board and batten kitchen and bathroom addition to its north side.

The log portion of the house has its structure exposed both interior and exterior. Some of the logs appear to have been reused from an earlier building as they display a different weathering pattern and hewing technique. The corner joints are very shallow V-notched with concrete daubing. The building rests on stone foundations, partly parged with concrete. There is one window in the south elevation with six over six sash. Vertical boards form the gable end sheathing, and the current roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. The chimney is local mountain sandstone, which appears to be a veneer of stone, possibly over a concrete block flue. The stone is rubble, laid without pattern and with recessed mortar joints to enhance a rustic appearance. There is a rough corbel at the top of the chimney. Two clay flue liners project from the top. The entrance to the house is in the north elevation from a covered porch formed from the L of the main log section and the log extension to the north.

The frame addition is constructed of lightweight milled material, all circular sawn. The exterior finish is board and batten. Attached to the rectangular frame addition to the original log building is a second shed-roofed addition to the north side, which contains a kitchen and bath. Windows are six over six sash.

The interior of the main log section consists of one room with a fireplace in the west end wall, and a wide opening cut in the east end wall leading into the frame addition. A door in the north wall opens into the log addition which appears to have served as a bedroom. This room also has its own entrance onto the covered porch area from its west wall.

The fireplace has an exposed rubble stone front with recessed mortar joints. Metal heat vents have been inserted around the

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Firebox. The hearth, which extends across the room is raised approximately six inches above the floor. The ceiling of the room has been raised, following the slope of the roof.

The frame addition consists of one room with a staircase in the southeast corner that leads to a loft within the gable. The sides of the loft follow the roofline and are covered with horizontal tongue and groove boards. To the north is a later addition, which appears to have covered a former window in the north side of the frame section. This more recent shed-roofed addition contains a kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen has 1960s-1970s era cabinetry and countertop, and wall oven unit.

Not all areas of the interior could be examined closely due to the deteriorated condition of the house.

Several hundred feet south of the house is a small frame stable with a gable roof and shed extension. It has a channel drain metal roof and vertical board siding. The building contains two horse stalls and an interior walkway for access to feed boxes. There are two entrances in the west wall, one into the walkway, and one into the stable area. A third entrance opens from the walkway into the attached shed. The building may also have been used as a hog barn, as there is a small doorway, suitable for pigs in the south wall. The stable is in deteriorated condition.

Parts of the Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex house could date from the late nineteenth century, since a building is shown on this site on a 1900 USGS map. However, very little datable material remains in the house other than mid-twentieth century features and finishes. Some of the logs that are part of the structure may be older than others. The apparent older logs are a different color and species and show distinct tooling and workmanship. Thus, if this building did exist as early as 1900, only remnants are in place today. The older logs are silver-grey in color with better quality of hewing, while others are more brown in color and appear to be later in time period. Moreover, all millwork is circular sawn. The frame additions possibly date from the 1940s and the kitchen area was likely built in the 1960s when other updates and renovations were made.

The buildings are in poor condition with little integrity before the mid twentieth century.

**Resource History and Context**

In February 1851, James Smith of Allegany County, Maryland was granted a resurvey of over two thousand wooded acres on *Warrior Mountain*. The tract, which he named Spanish Leather, included most of the original Oak and Iron and part of Moskova Resurveyed. It seems implied by the new name given to the 1851 resurvey that Smith intended the land to be used in tannery production. (MSA S 1188-2618) By 1863 the tract was owned by James W. Hewlett of Baltimore City (ACDB 20/531), who also owned the Flintstone Tannery adjoining his Warrior Mountain property (ACDB 24/354).

Small industries, such as tanneries, often operated in rural towns close to the necessary resources such as animal hides and tanning bark. Like agriculture in the remote western region of Maryland, tanneries received a boost from improved transportation, particularly the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad with its direct link to the international port at Baltimore. In Cumberland, Maryland, the prospect of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal - its construction begun on the same day in 1828 as the B&O Railroad - provided an additional boost to future transportation options. The railroad reached Cumberland first, in 1845, with the canal arriving nine years later in 1854.

James Hewlett used the large wooded mountain tract for "peeling tan bark" to supply his nearby tannery operation. In 1866, he conveyed the mountain tract to James W. Jones of Allegany County, with the provision that Hewlett retained the "right of peeling tan bark from the timber on said land beginning to peel on the part of said land nearest Flintstone Tannery and peeling regularly towards Old Town," (north to south) for which he paid a royalty to Jones of 75 cents per cord. Jones too had the right to peel tan

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_  
 Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

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 Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

bark, from the land beginning near Old Town "and peels regularly towards Flintstone Tannery" (south to north). (ACDB 24/354) James W. Jones and his son Richard, owned and operated the Wills Creek Tannery in Cumberland.

Though no documentation to date has been found to positively identify the date of the subject log building, its historic parcel of 600+ acres was located within the southern half of the Spanish Leather (2,700+ acres) tract, the section within which Jones was permitted to peel tan bark. It is possible, though not proven, that the log building was associated with those tan bark peeling operations.

In 1860, leather production was among the top five industries in Maryland by value of product. But the industry had reached its peak of importance and began a slow decline through the 1870s and 1880s, probably largely due to consolidation of the industry, more "mass" production, and less value of product. (Walsh and Fox, p. 483)

By 1871, James W. Jones was deeply in debt and all of his property, including the Wills Creek Tannery and the Warrior Mountain property (Spanish Leather) was sold by trustees to Samuel Appold of Baltimore (ACDB 32/597 and 34/555). Samuel and his brother George J. Appold were the sons of the successful Baltimore City leather manufacturer, George Appold (Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Clayton Coleman Hall, "Samuel Appold" biographical note). George Appold & Sons had been producing high-quality leather products in Baltimore City for decades by the time of this Warrior Mountain land purchase. Still apparently a fine source of tan bark, the 1872 deed for the Spanish Leather mountain tract continued to be subject to the agreement between Hewlett and Jones, thus allowing Appold to peel bark within the southern half of the tract. The earliest map available, a 1900 USGS map (Flintstone Quadrangle), shows a building at the location of the subject log building.

Following the deaths of both George J. and Samuel Appold in the 1890s, the Appold heirs sold 710 acres of the larger tract to John D. Twigg in 1902 (90/626). Twigg immediately conveyed a half interest in the property to John W. Carder, proprietor of a general merchandise store in nearby Old Town (91/365). The "wood land property" passed through the Twigg and Carder families until its sale in 1936 (by then 680 acres) to Melvin H. Carpenter (174/594). There was no indication as to how the Twigg and Carder families used the Warrior Mountain land.

One month after his purchase of the land in 1936, Melvin Carpenter transferred ownership of 640 acres to The Wood Preserving Corporation (of Allegheny Co., PA). The Wood Preserving Corporation treated wood railroad ties with creosote. The Warrior Mountain property may have been used as a source of timber for the company after they experienced tax difficulties in Indiana in 1933, where they were then sourcing their wood (Open Jurist, "313 U.S. 62 - Department of Treasury of State of Indiana v. Wood Preserving Corporation," accessed 7/26/14, <http://openjurist.org/313/us/62/departement-of-treasury-of-state-of-indiana-v-wood-preserving-corporation>.) In 1939, the corporation reconveyed the tract to Carpenter, noting that it had originally been conveyed to the company "for security purposes" (185/185). When Carpenter sold the property to George P. Davis and wife in 1940, he reserved "the right to remove two piles of slabs from said tract," indicating the land was indeed being timbered (188/165).

In 1945, Davis sold the approximately 600-acre Warrior Mountain tract, along with a lot of other property, to Charles F. Haudenschild (205/331). Davis had established an orchard on Warrior Mountain, though it is not clear from the deed on which tract that orchard was located. In 1946, Haudenschild had his property surveyed and the plat drawn was titled "Haudenschild Orchard Lands" (MSA C 1741-2039). The plat shows a building at the same location as the building shown on the 1900 map and where the current log building is now located. A 1951 USGS map (the first in this area to indicate vegetation) showed the orchard covering the eastern slope of the Warrior Mountain property. Three buildings were indicated, including the log house and frame stable, and an unshaded "barn" building that was likely a fruit barn and is no longer standing today. It seems likely that the Haudenschilds enlarged the old log building with a frame addition, converting it to use as an orchard caretaker's house.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The Warrior Mountain land now occupied by Haudenshield's Orchard was well suited to its new purpose. In order for optimum fruit production to occur, several conditions had to be met: "The fruit grower is exacting when he selects a site for an orchard. He prefers deep, fertile medium textured soil that is on gentle and moderate slopes and is well drained. The site should be higher than the surrounding area so that air drainage is adequate. For some fruits, the aspect of slope is important. Generally a deep, well drained soil on the warmer slopes produces fruit that has a good color. The color of apples is improved if there is a wide range of temperature during the ripening stage." (US Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey, Adams County, Pennsylvania. (May, 1967) p. 15) The Haudenshield Orchard actually came late to the development of orchards on Western Maryland mountain lands. In the 1870s, fruit processing plants provided a new agricultural based industry producing canned fruit and juice. So important was this new industry that in 1880, it was the third largest in Maryland. Mountain land owners in Western Maryland began converting their woodland to orchards at a quickening pace. (Reed, Mid-Maryland Ag History, Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2011)

Major influences on the fruit growing industry included advances in transportation, refrigeration and canning. Access to railroads made commercial orcharding possible in remote Western Maryland. The refrigerated railroad car made transporting perishable fruit viable over longer distances. New developments in the container industry also allowed for less damage during shipping. The development of the commercial canning industry in Baltimore, not only promoted the long term storage of perishable fruits, but also provided a steady market for Maryland orchards. (Reed 2011)

Beginning with its sale in 1954, the Haudenshield orchard property passed through several subsequent owners. The acreage was wittled down to 343 acres by the time of the Equity Court sale in 1959 (318/80). Purchased by Washington, D.C. resident LeRoy LaMaster, the sale included a long list of orcharding equipment as well as "personal property located on premises." LaMaster sold the tract one year later to E. L. Hradesky (326/348). The sale was publicised on September 27, 1960, when the Cumberland Times newspaper announced "Warrior Mt. Orchard Purchased." This was the first reference to this property being called the Warrior Mountain Orchard. Though there had been a Warrior Mountain Orchard Company in operation since 1913, according to Maryland treasury records, it does not appear that the subject property was part of that orchard company until just prior of the 1960 announcement.

It was likely during the Hradesky ownership that the orchard caretaker's house was again enlarged with a "modern" kitchen and bathroom. It appears that the hearth and chimney were also replaced at that time.

Through the second half of the 20th century, rising labor costs began to take a toll on Maryland orchards. Government crackdowns on migrant and undocumented laborers, along with the inability of relatively small eastern orchards to compete with the large orchards of California forced the abandonment of the old orchards. (Reed 2011)

In 1971, Edward Hradesky and his partner Carroll Sinclair sold the 343-acre Warrior Mountain Orchard to Erle Herbert and Thomas B. Yewell, trustees for the Warrior Mountain Joint Venture (449/590). Whatever the "Joint Venture" had planned to do with the land appears not to have developed and in 1982 the Warrior Mountain land was sold to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (528/613).

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Capsule Summary**  
**Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex**  
**MIHP #AL-II-B-150**  
**Levi Road off Warrior Mt. Road**  
**Oldtown, Allegany Co., Maryland**  
**Date: ca. 1890; 1940s and 1960s additions**

#### Summary Description

On the steep eastern slope of Warrior Mountain, about 300 feet below its 2,000 foot summit, The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex stands in near ruinous condition on a 340-acre property that once was an apple orchard. The property is part of the sprawling 4,400-acre Warrior Mountain Wildlife Management Area (WMA), west of Flintstone, Allegany County, Maryland. The subject house property is located in the southeastern section of the WMA.

The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex consists of the house and a frame stable and attached shed. The house is a one story, one bay side-gabled log structure with an exterior stone chimney at the west gable end. A gable roofed log extension juts to the north, and a frame board and batten addition is attached to the east end. The frame section also has a frame board and batten kitchen and bathroom addition to its north side.

Parts of the Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex house could date from the late nineteenth century, since a building is shown on this site on a 1900 USGS map. However, very little datable material remains in the house other than mid-twentieth century features and finishes. The buildings are in poor condition with little integrity before the mid twentieth century.

#### Summary of Significance

The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex, also known as the Yewell Cabin and stable for the last owner prior to purchase by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), is a small log dwelling with frame additions and a frame stable. Parts of the log section of the house appear to date to before 1900, constructed for use in the harvesting of tan bark, either by James W. Jones (owner 1866-1871) for his Cumberland-based Wills Creek Tannery or by the Appold family (owners 1872-1902) for their Baltimore-based tannery. In 1936, then-owner Melvin Carpenter sold the 600+ acre parcel to The Wood Preserving Corporation, in the business of applying creosote to railroad ties, presumably to conduct logging on the large wooded parcel. It appears the mountain land became a commercial orchard just prior to the 1945 purchase by Charles F. Haudenshield. The log house was enlarged with a frame addition and served as a caretaker's dwelling for the Haudenshield Orchard and continued in use for that purpose as late as 1970 for the Warrior Mountain Orchard, then owned by Carroll Sinclair and Edward Hradesky. Vacant since the 1982 purchase by Maryland DNR, the house and stable are now dangerously dilapidated. (See DOE form for Criterion discussion)

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex

other Yewell Cabin

### 2. Location

street and number Levi Road off Warrior Mt. Road  not for publication

city, town Oldtown  vicinity

county Allegany

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number Tawes State Office Bldg telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Allegany Co. Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 40, Parcel 22

city, town Cumberland liber 528 folio 613

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<u>2</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<u>2</u>
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
			<u>0</u>

**Condition**

excellent     deteriorated  
 good         ruins  
 fair          altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

**Description**

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The frame addition is constructed of lightweight milled material, all circular sawn. The exterior finish is board and batten. Attached to the rectangular frame addition to the original log building is a second shed-roofed addition to the north side, which contains a kitchen and bath. Windows are six over six sash.

The interior of the main log section consists of one room with a fireplace in the west end wall, and a wide opening cut in the east end wall leading into the frame addition. A door in the north

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

Name  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

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wall opens into the log addition which appears to have served as a bedroom. This room also has its own entrance onto the covered porch area from its west wall.

The fireplace has an exposed rubble stone front with recessed mortar joints. Metal heat vents have been inserted around the firebox. The hearth, which extends across the room is raised approximately six inches above the floor. The ceiling of the room has been raised, following the slope of the roof.

The frame addition consists of one room with a staircase in the southeast corner that leads to a loft within the gable. The sides of the loft follow the roofline and are covered with horizontal tongue and groove boards. To the north is a later addition, which appears to have covered a former window in the north side of the frame section. This more recent shed-roofed addition contains a kitchen and bathroom. The kitchen has 1960s-1970s era cabinetry and countertop, and wall oven unit.

Not all areas of the interior could be examined closely due to the deteriorated condition of the house.

Several hundred feet south of the house is a small frame stable with a gable roof and shed extension. It has a channel drain metal roof and vertical board siding. The building contains two horse stalls and an interior walkway for access to feed boxes. There are two entrances in the west wall, one into the walkway, and one into the stable area. A third entrance opens from the walkway into the attached shed. The building may also have been used as a hog barn, as there is a small doorway, suitable for pigs in the south wall. The stable is in deteriorated condition.

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The buildings are in poor condition with little integrity before the mid twentieth century.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

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

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<b>Specific dates</b>	unknown	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	unknown
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**Construction dates** ca. 1890; 1940s; 1960s

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary of Significance

The Warrior Mt. Tan Bark and Orchard Complex, also known as the Yewell Cabin and stable for the last owner prior to purchase by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR), is a small log dwelling with frame additions and a frame stable. Parts of the log section of the house appear to date to before 1900, constructed for use in the harvesting of tan bark, either by James W. Jones (owner 1866-1871) for his Cumberland-based Wills Creek Tannery or by the Appold family (owners 1872-1902) for their Baltimore-based tannery. In 1936, then-owner Melvin Carpenter sold the 600+ acre parcel to The Wood Preserving Corporation, in the business of applying creosote to railroad ties, presumably to conduct logging on the large wooded parcel. It appears the mountain land became a commercial orchard just prior to the 1945 purchase by Charles F. Haudenshield. The log house was enlarged with a frame addition and served as a caretaker's dwelling for the Haudenshield Orchard and continued in use for that purpose as late as 1970 for the Warrior Mountain Orchard, then owned by Carroll Sinclair and Edward Hradesky. Vacant since the 1982 purchase by Maryland DNR, the house and stable are now dangerously dilapidated. (See DOE form for Criterion discussion)

While parts of the current log section of the house may have been originally constructed during the earliest period of use of the land for tan bark production (1863-1890s), there are no definitive, datable features in evidence on the building. All that can be stated with certainty is that a building was located at the current location by the time that the 1900 USGS map was drawn.

### Resource History and Context

In February 1851, James Smith of Allegany County, Maryland was granted a resurvey of over two thousand wooded acres on Warrior Mountain. The tract, which he named *Spanish Leather*, included most of the original *Oak and Iron* and part of *Moskova Resurveyed*. It seems implied

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

Name  
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by the new name given to the 1851 resurvey that Smith intended the land to be used in tannery production. (MSA S 1188-2618) By 1863 the tract was owned by James W. Hewlett of Baltimore City (ACDB 20/531), who also owned the Flintstone Tannery adjoining his Warrior Mountain property (ACDB 24/354).

Small industries, such as tanneries, often operated in rural towns close to the necessary resources such as animal hides and tanning bark. Like agriculture in the remote western region of Maryland, tanneries received a boost from improved transportation, particularly the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad with its direct link to the international port at Baltimore. In Cumberland, Maryland, the prospect of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal – its construction begun on the same day in 1828 as the B&O Railroad – provided an additional boost to future transportation options. The railroad reached Cumberland first, in 1845, with the canal arriving nine years later in 1854.

James Hewlett used the large wooded mountain tract for “peeling tan bark” to supply his nearby tannery operation. In 1866, he conveyed the mountain tract to James W. Jones of Allegany County, with the provision that Hewlett retained the “right of peeling tan bark from the timber on said land beginning to peel on the part of said land nearest Flintstone Tannery and peeling regularly towards Old Town,” (north to south) for which he paid a royalty to Jones of 75 cents per cord. Jones too had the right to peel tan bark, from the land beginning near Old Town “and peels regularly towards Flintstone Tannery” (south to north). (ACDB 24/354) James W. Jones and his son Richard, owned and operated the Wills Creek Tannery in Cumberland.

Though no documentation to date has been found to positively identify the date of the subject log building, its historic parcel of 600+ acres was located within the southern half of the *Spanish Leather* (2,700+ acres) tract, the section within which Jones was permitted to peel tan bark. It is possible, though not proven, that the log building was associated with those tan bark peeling operations.

In 1860, leather production was among the top five industries in Maryland by value of product. But the industry had reached its peak of importance and began a slow decline through the 1870s and 1880s, probably largely due to consolidation of the industry, more “mass” production, and less value of product. (Walsh and Fox, p. 483)

By 1871, James W. Jones was deeply in debt and all of his property, including the Wills Creek Tannery and the Warrior Mountain property (*Spanish Leather*) was sold by trustees to Samuel Appold of Baltimore (ACDB 32/597 and 34/555). Samuel and his brother George J. Appold were the sons of the successful Baltimore City leather manufacturer, George Appold (*Baltimore: Its History and Its People*, Clayton Coleman Hall, “Samuel Appold” biographical note). George

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name  
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Appold & Sons had been producing high-quality leather products in Baltimore City for decades by the time of this Warrior Mountain land purchase. Still apparently a fine source of tan bark, the 1872 deed for the *Spanish Leather* mountain tract continued to be subject to the agreement between Hewlett and Jones, thus allowing Appold to peel bark within the southern half of the tract. The earliest map available, a 1900 USGS map (Flintstone Quadrangle), shows a building at the location of the subject log building.

Following the deaths of both George J. and Samuel Appold in the 1890s, the Appold heirs sold 710 acres of the larger tract to John D. Twigg in 1902 (90/626). Twigg immediately conveyed a half interest in the property to John W. Carder, proprietor of a general merchandise store in nearby Old Town (91/365). The “wood land property” passed through the Twigg and Carder families until its sale in 1936 (by then 680 acres) to Melvin H. Carpenter (174/594). There was no indication as to how the Twigg and Carder families used the Warrior Mountain land.

One month after his purchase of the land in 1936, Melvin Carpenter transferred ownership of 640 acres to The Wood Preserving Corporation (of Allegheny Co., PA). The Wood Preserving Corporation treated wood railroad ties with creosote. The Warrior Mountain property may have been used as a source of timber for the company after they experienced tax difficulties in Indiana in 1933, where they were then sourcing their wood (*Open Jurist*, “313 U.S. 62 - Department of Treasury of State of Indiana v. Wood Preserving Corporation,” accessed 7/26/14, <http://openjurist.org/313/us/62/departments-of-treasury-of-state-of-indiana-v-wood-preserving-corporation>.) In 1939, the corporation reconveyed the tract to Carpenter, noting that it had originally been conveyed to the company “for security purposes” (185/185). When Carpenter sold the property to George P. Davis and wife in 1940, he reserved “the right to remove two piles of slabs from said tract,” indicating the land was indeed being timbered (188/165).

In 1945, Davis sold the approximately 600-acre Warrior Mountain tract, along with a lot of other property, to Charles F. Haudenschild (205/331). Davis had established an orchard on Warrior Mountain, though it is not clear from the deed on which tract that orchard was located. In 1946, Haudenschild had his property surveyed and the plat drawn was titled “Haudenschild Orchard Lands” (MSA C 1741-2039). The plat shows a building at the same location as the building shown on the 1900 map and where the current log building is now located. A 1951 USGS map (the first in this area to indicate vegetation) showed the orchard covering the eastern slope of the Warrior Mountain property. Three buildings were indicated, including the log house and frame stable, and an unshaded “barn” building that was likely a fruit barn and is no longer standing today. It seems likely that the Haudenschilds enlarged the old log building with a frame addition, converting it to use as an orchard caretaker’s house.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name

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The Warrior Mountain land now occupied by Haudenshield's Orchard was well suited to its new purpose. In order for optimum fruit production to occur, several conditions had to be met:

The fruit grower is exacting when he selects a site for an orchard. He prefers deep, fertile medium textured soil that is on gentle and moderate slopes and is well drained. The site should be higher than the surrounding area so that air drainage is adequate. For some fruits, the aspect of slope is important. Generally a deep, well drained soil on the warmer slopes produces fruit that has a good color. The color of apples is improved if there is a wide range of temperature during the ripening stage. (US Department of Agriculture, *Soil Survey, Adams County, Pennsylvania*. (May, 1967) p. 15)

The Haudenshield Orchard actually came late to the development of orchards on Western Maryland mountain lands. In the 1870s, fruit processing plants provided a new agricultural based industry producing canned fruit and juice. So important was this new industry that in 1880, it was the third largest in Maryland. Mountain land owners in Western Maryland began converting their woodland to orchards at a quickening pace. (Reed 2011)

Major influences on the fruit growing industry included advances in transportation, refrigeration and canning. Access to railroads made commercial orcharding possible in remote Western Maryland. The refrigerated railroad car made transporting perishable fruit viable over longer distances. New developments in the container industry also allowed for less damage during shipping. The development of the commercial canning industry in Baltimore, not only promoted the long term storage of perishable fruits, but also provided a steady market for Maryland orchards. (Reed 2011)

Beginning with its sale in 1954, the Haudenshield orchard property passed through several subsequent owners. The acreage was wittled down to 343 acres by the time of the Equity Court sale in 1959 (318/80). Purchased by Washington, D.C. resident LeRoy LaMaster, the sale included a long list of orcharding equipment as well as "personal property located on premises." LaMaster sold the tract one year later to E. L. Hradesky (326/348). The sale was publicised on September 27, 1960, when the *Cumberland Times* newspaper announced "Warrior Mt. Orchard Purchased." This was the first reference to this property being called the Warrior Mountain Orchard. Though there had been a Warrior Mountain Orchard Company in operation since 1913, according to Maryland treasury records, it does not appear that the subject property was part of that orchard company until just prior of the 1960 announcement.

It was likely during the Hradesky ownership that the orchard caretaker's house was again enlarged with a "modern" kitchen and bathroom. It appears that the hearth and chimney were also replaced at that time.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

Name  
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

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Through the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, rising labor costs began to take a toll on Maryland orchards. Government crackdowns on migrant and undocumented laborers, along with the inability of relatively small eastern orchards to compete with the large orchards of California forced the abandonment of the old orchards. (Reed 2011)

In 1971, Edward Hradesky and his partner Carroll Sinclair sold the 343-acre Warrior Mountain Orchard to Erle Herbert and Thomas B. Yewell, trustees for the Warrior Mountain Joint Venture (449/590). Whatever the "Joint Venture" had planned to do with the land appears not to have developed and in 1982 the Warrior Mountain land was sold to the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (528/613).

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. AL-II-B-150

See attached continuation sheet

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property approx. 340 acres  
Acreage of historical setting approx. 5 acres  
Quadrangle name Oldtown and Patterson Creek      Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is described in Allegany Co. Deed Book 528, page 613 and is shown on the attached tax map.

The property boundary is the historic orchard parcel as it was conveyed to the current owner (MD DNR).

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## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	Paula Reed, PhD, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	8/19/2014
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:      Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. **AL-II-B-150**

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 9 Page 1

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**Major Bibliographic References**

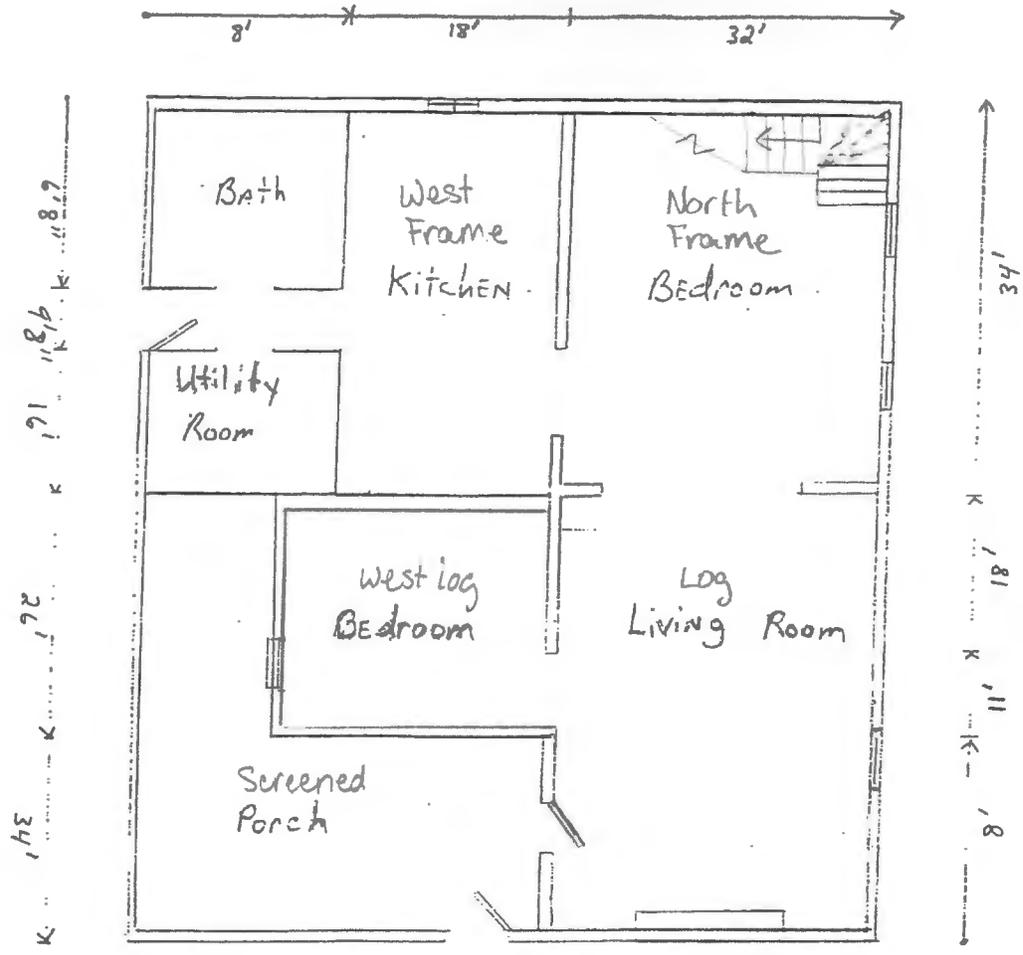
Allegany County Land Records, mdlandrec.net, Maryland State Archives.

Allegany County Land Surveys and Condominium Plats, plats.net, Maryland State Archives.

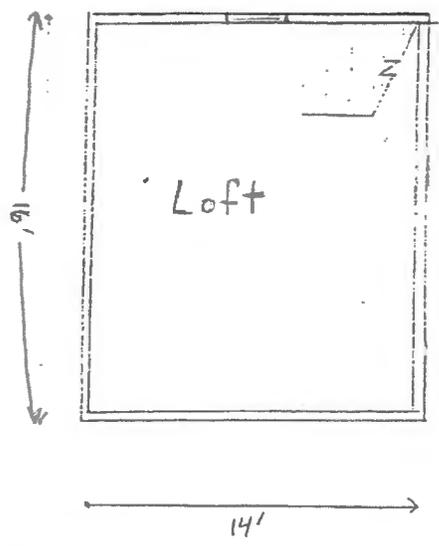
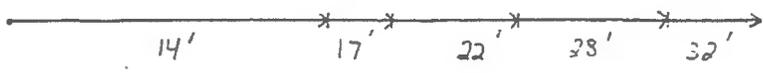
*Open Jurist*, "313 U.S. 62 - Department of Treasury of State of Indiana v. Wood Preserving Corporation," accessed 7/26/14, <http://openjurist.org/313/us/62/department-of-treasury-of-state-of-indiana-v-wood-preserving-corporation>.

Reed, Paula S. *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2001.

Walsh, Richard, and William Lloyd Fox. *Maryland: A History 1932-1974*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.



Ground Floor



Upper Floor

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
 MIHP #AL-II-B-150  
 Levi Road of Warrior Mt. Road  
 Oldtown, Allegany Co., MD  
 House Floor Plan

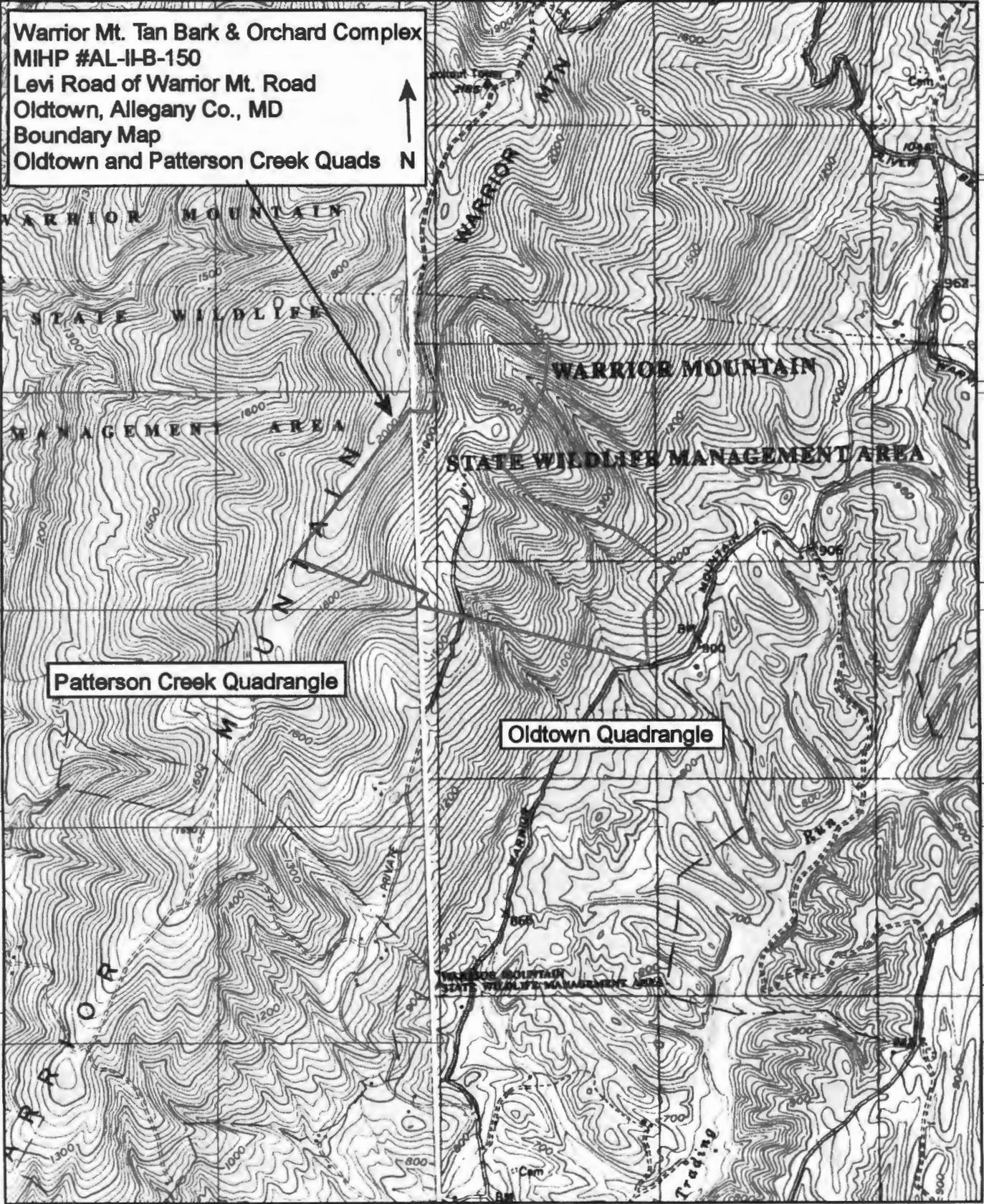
N

78°38'30" 78°38' 78°37'30" 78°37' 78°36'30" 78°36' 703 000 704 000 705 000 706 000

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
MIHP #AL-II-B-150  
Levi Road of Warrior Mt. Road  
Oldtown, Allegany Co., MD  
Boundary Map  
Oldtown and Patterson Creek Quads

39°37' 43 88 000  
39°36'30" 43 87 000  
39°36' 43 86 000  
39°35'30" 43 85 000  
39°35' 43 84 000

39°37' 43 88 000  
39°36'30" 43 87 000  
39°36' 43 86 000  
39°35'30" 43 85 000  
39°35' 43 84 000



Patterson Creek Quadrangle

Oldtown Quadrangle

78°38'30" 78°38' 78°37'30" 78°37' 78°36'30" 78°36' 703 000 704 000 705 000 706 000

1:24000 scale

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection  
North American Datum of 1983  
UTM



Metric scale in feet at center of map  
1 inch = 1 mile



Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
MIHP #AL-II-B-150  
Levi Road of Warrior Mt. Road  
Oldtown, Allegany Co., MD  
Site Plan



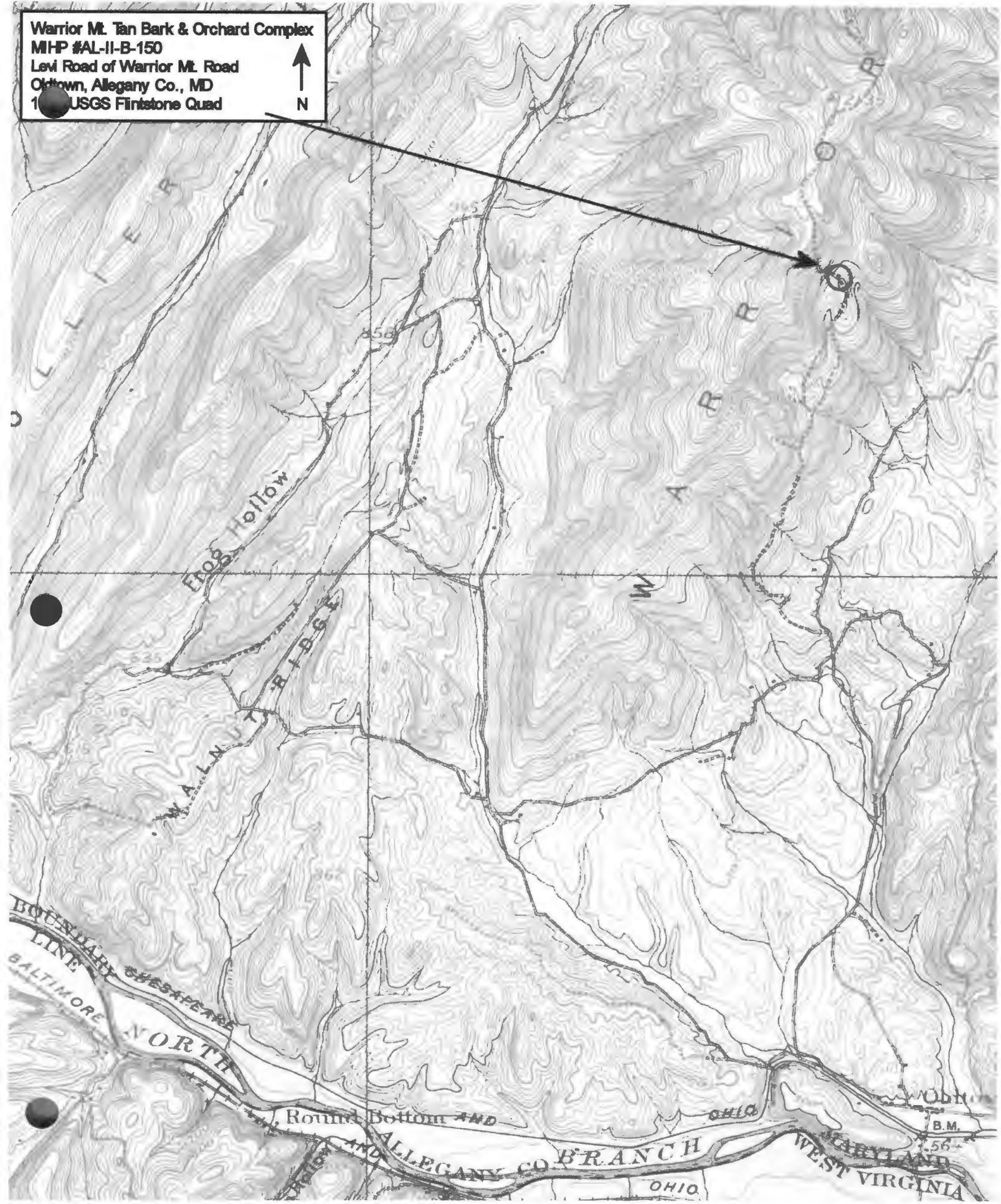
HOUSE

STABLE

Levi Road

001-11-72

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
MHP #AL-II-B-150  
Levi Road of Warrior Mt. Road  
Oldtown, Allegany Co., MD  
1 USGS Flintstone Quad



**Digital Photograph Log**  
**Page 1 of 2**

**Name of Property:** Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
MIHP #AL-II-B-150  
**City or Vicinity:** Oldtown  
**County, State:** Allegany County, MD  
**Name of Photographer:** Edie Wallace  
**Date of Photographs:** July 2014  
**Location of Original Files:** MD SHPO  
**Number of Photographs:** 16

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge  
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_01  
House, east elevation, view SW.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_02  
House, south and east elevations, view N.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_03  
House, north elevation, view S.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_04  
House, south and west elevations, view NE.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_05  
House interior, south log wall, view S.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_06  
House interior, west log room (bedroom), south wall, view SW.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_07  
House interior, north log wall, view NE to north frame addition room and loft.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_08  
House interior, north frame addition room, north and west walls, view NW.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_09  
House interior, west frame addition, kitchen and bath, view NW.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_10  
House, exterior view from southeast corner, view SW.

**Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex, MIHP #AL-II-B-150**  
**Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2**

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_11  
House and stable, view NW.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_12  
Stable, west elevation, view E.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_13  
Stable, north elevation, view S.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_14  
Stable, west and south elevations, view NE.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_15  
Stable interior, stall area, view NE.

AL-II-B-150\_2014-07-17\_16  
Setting, view E.



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegany Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SAPO

House, east elevation, view SW

1/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd.

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House, south and east elevations, view N

2/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd, Oldtown vic off Warrior Mt Rd  
Allegany Co. MD  
E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House, north elevation, view S

3/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt. Rd.

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House, south and west elevations, view NE

4/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd, Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegany Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House interior, south log wall, view S.

5/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tom Bank + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegany Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House interior, west log room (bedroom), view SW

6/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd, Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegany Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House interior, north log wall, view NE to north  
frame addition room and loft

7/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegheny Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House interior, north frame addition room, view NW

8/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd, Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd  
Allegany Co. MD  
E Wallace

July 2014  
MD SAPO

House interior, west frame addition, kitchen and  
bath, view NW

9/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt Rd

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House, exterior view from southeast corner, view SW

10/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt. Rd

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

House and stable, view NW

11/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd, Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt. Rd  
Allegany Co. MD  
E Wallace  
July 2014  
MDSHPO

Stable, west elevation, view E

12/16



AZ-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark & Orchard Complex

Levi Rd., Oldtown vic off Warrior Mt. Rd

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MDS HPO

Stable, north elevation, view S

13/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd., Oldtown vic. off Warrior Mt. Rd.

Allegheny Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SAPO

Stable, west and south elevations, view NE

14/16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex

Lewis Rd., Oldtown vic off Warrior Mt. Rd.

Allegany Co., MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

Stable interior, stall area, view NE

15  
/ 16



AL-11-B-150

Warrior Mt. Tan Bark + Orchard Complex  
Levi Rd, old town vic. off Warrior Mt. Rd

Allegany Co. MD

E Wallace

July 2014

MD SHPO

Setting, view E

16/16