

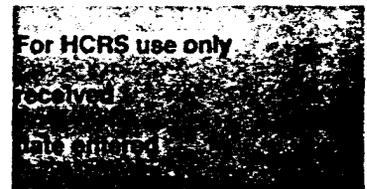
AA-179
Rising Sun Inn
Millersville
Private

Circa 1753 and 1784

The Rising Sun is important architecturally as a rare example of a frame 18th century dwelling which features a massive brick gable end laid in header bond. The house which measures approximately 20 x 60 feet was constructed in two sections. The earlier section, circa 1753, is covered with a gable roof and features a brick gable end, laid in header bond. This end incorporates an interior chimney. In the late 18th century (circa 1784), a frame, one-room gambrel roof wing was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation of this wing. In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end.

Historically, the Rising Sun is significant for its use as a tavern during the late 18th century. Built in circa 1753 by Edward Baldwin, it was expanded in circa 1784 by his son, Henry Baldwin. Henry Baldwin operated it as a tavern from 1785 until his death in 1793. The Rising Sun is also significant for its location on a major colonial road between Baltimore and Annapolis. This road was used by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution and continued to be an important north-south route into the 20th century. The Rising Sun is important for its association with the early 19th century owners, Richard and Mary Caton, the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the Signer. And finally, since 1916 the Rising Sun has been owned by the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. which rescued it from a near ruinous condition.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service



National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rising Sun Farm
and/or common Rising Sun Inn (preferred)

2. Location

street & number 1090 Generals' Highway n/a not for publication
city, town Millersville vicinity of congressional district Fourth
state Maryland code 24 county Anne Arundel code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: social

4. Owner of Property

name Ann Arundel County Chapter of the National Society of the D.A.R.
c/o Mrs. Ruth Keith, Chapter Regent
street & number 1763 Generals' Highway
city, town Annapolis n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse
street & number Church Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1969 federal state county local
depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle
city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

AA-179

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed
Contributing	Noncontributing	National Register properties
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings	included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	Original and historic functions
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	and uses: residence, tavern
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Rising Sun, located on the west side of General's Highway (MD Rt. 178) in central Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is a mid-and late-18th century 1½ story frame house. It is situated on approximately one acre of land and faces northeast toward Generals' Highway. The house which measures approximately 20 by 60 feet was constructed in two sections. The earlier section, circa 1753, is covered with a gable roof and features a brick gable end, laid in header bond. This end incorporates an interior chimney. In the late 18th century, a frame, one-room gambrel roof wing was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation of this wing. In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. Since 1916, the Rising Sun has been used as the headquarters of the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. A portion of it is leased as a residential unit. Also on the property is an early 20th century gambrel roofed garage, which does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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date entered

Continuation sheet Rising Sun Inn Anne Arundel County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Rising Sun is a 1½ story frame dwelling, constructed in two sections. The earlier section, measuring approximately 20 x 40 feet. was built circa 1755. It features a brick gable end laid in header bond which incorporates an interior chimney. The brick end measures six feet in depth on the northeast and southwest elevations. In the late 18th century, a one-room gambrel roof wing, measuring approximately 20 x 20 feet, was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation. It sholders-in at both the first and half-story levels. The remainder of the stack is free-standing.

Both sections rest on a brick foundation laid in English bond. There is a watertable. A seam in the foundation marks the two sections. The walls are covered with random-width weatherboards, some of which are beaded. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. Two pitched-roof dormers pierce both the facade (N.E. elevation) and the rear (southwest elevation) slopes of the gable roof. Two shed-roof dormers pierce the facade and rear slopes of the gambrel roof.

The principal entrance is located on the facade and enters into the earlier section of the house. It is covered by a pedimented, one-story wide frame porch. The door is surmounted by a seven-pane transom and flanked by three-pane side-lights. It enters into a stair passage which contains a rear entrance. There is another rear entrance into the gambrel roof wing; it has been blocked. Both rear entrances are accessed by wooden stairs. Also on the rear elevation, a gable-roof frame bulk-head covers the entrance into a full basement.

All windows are 9/6 sash with vertical board shutters, except for those at the northwest elevation which are 6/6 sash. The pitched-roof dormers are lit by 4/2 sash windows and the shed-roof dormers by 6/6 sash windows. The basement is lit by several three-pane windows. The window which pierces the brick gable-end appears to have been widened based on the more narrow relieving arch above it.

Interior: In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. A portion of the earlier section and the one-room addition have been partitioned to accomodate a modern kitchen.

The principal entrance opens into the first floor stair passage. The stair to the second floor rises against the rear (southwest) wall. Just inside the main entrance, a door situated on the southwest partition wall leads into the southeast room. A fireplace, with an early 20th century mantel, is centered on the southeast brick gable-end wall. To the right of the fireplace are two original built-in rounded-arched cupboards. One has a raised-panel door and

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

AA-179

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Rising Sun Inn

Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, Maryland Item number

7

Page

2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

the other, glass panes. Both are secured with H-hinges. To the left of the fireplace is a window which pierces the southeast brick gable end wall.

Access to the remainder of the first floor is through a door on the central partition wall in the stair hall. In this central room, the original gable end wall no longer survives. This room presently extends into the gambrel-roof wing. A portion of the central room against the rear wall has been partitioned to accomodate a small modern kitchen. A stair leading to the basement is located in the kitchen.

The northwestern room is reached through a large arched opening in the partition wall dividing it from the central room. A fireplace with a mid-19th century wooden mantel is centered on the northwest wall. A batten door leading into the kitchen from this room has been blocked. It is positioned on the northwest partition wall. The second floor is accessed by the stair in the stair hall. The balustrade consists of simple square balusters, narrow square newel posts with chamfered corners, and a rounded handrail. The stair rises along the rear wall in a straight flight and turns northeast to a landing. The stair splits at the landing with three steps on either side leading to the second floor. A separate balustrade divides the stair from the second story central room into which the stair opens. The floor plan of the second floor is the same as the first.

The full basement is reached by a stair in the kitchen. Joists in the earlier section are hewn and have been whitewashed. The joists in the gambrel-roof wing are early 20th century replacements - they are circular sawn and are supported with cross bracing.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1753, c.1784 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
 Applicable Exceptions: none
 Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Architecturally, the Rising Sun is important as an example of a frame 18th century dwelling which features a massive brick gable end laid in header bond. Few 18th century dwellings survive in central Anne Arundel County, making this structure particularly noteworthy. Historically, it is significant for its association with the Baldwin family, prominent Anne Arundel County citizens and builders of the Rising Sun. It is also important for its association with the early 19th century owners, Richard and Mary Caton, the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the signer. Catonsville in Baltimore County was named for Richard Caton in circa 1800. Since 1916 the Rising Sun has been owned by the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. which rescued it from a near ruinous condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

AA-179

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Continuation sheet Rising Sun Inn Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 3

History and Support

The Rising Sun was constructed in two parts, the earliest section in circa 1753 and an addition in circa 1784. The earliest section is covered with a gable roof and includes the massive header bond brick gable end (S.E. elevation). This section was constructed by Edward Baldwin, a planter in Anne Arundel County, presumably shortly after he acquired 244 acres from Charles Worthington of Baltimore County. This land included parts of Howard's First Choice, Howard's Addition, and Howard's and Porter's Range.

The circa 1784 addition was made by Henry Baldwin, the second son of Edward Baldwin. Henry Baldwin was born in 1753. In late 1759 or early 1760 Edward Baldwin died (at age 35), leaving his wife and four young children. In his will, he bequeathed his property to his two sons, James and Henry Baldwin, to be divided equally. James Baldwin, the eldest, was to receive "all the Houses and orchard" on his portion of the land. Also, within the will, Edward Baldwin requested that his sons "be bound out to Trades" at the age of 14. His brother, Henry Baldwin, was named executor. In that capacity, he was to use the profit from Edward Baldwin's plantation for the care and maintenance of the children and for their education.

It is through the connection with Henry Baldwin that the history of the Rising Sun develops.

Henry Baldwin served as quartermaster, ensign and lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, Maryland Line, during the Revolutionary War. During this time the Baldwin's plantation supplied the Continental Army with tobacco which was inspected and shipped from Indian Landing on the south shore of the Severn River, a few miles from Rising Sun.

In 1784, Henry Baldwin married Sarah Hall Rawlings, the widow of Francis Rawlings, Jr., a tavernkeeper. Baldwin obtained a license to operate a tavern in the following year (1785). A comparison of Francis Rawlings, Jr.'s inventory (1781) and Henry Baldwin's inventory (which was a room-by-room inventory made in 1794) was made at the suggestion of Phebe Jacobsen, archivist at the Hall of Records. Several items appear to be the same, including a silver watch, a desk, a tea chest, a tea board, a backgammon table, brass candlesticks, a large looking glass, 17 leather bottom chairs, 2 slaves (Beck and Amos) and other household objects. Most of Francis Rawlings' inventory was used to start the Baldwin tavern at Rising Sun.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

AA-179

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Rising Sun Inn
Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, MD Item number

8

Page 4

History and Support (continued)

The August 1785 Judgement Court Proceedings reads:

"Henry Baldwin with John Bryan and Philemon Warfield his sureties recognizes in 6000 lbs tobo. [tobacco] for said Henry Baldwin's keeping Tavern agreeably to law."

Baldwin's tavern license was renewed yearly for this amount until his death in 1793.

Sarah Rawlings Baldwin died in circa 1789. Only one child, Sarah, resulted from her short marriage to Henry Baldwin. The daughter, Sarah Baldwin, later became the wife of Denton Hammond.

In 1790 Henry Baldwin married Maria Graham Woodward. Two children resulted from this short marriage--Eliza and William Henry Baldwin. Eliza Baldwin became the wife of Thomas Worthington, who later was a tenant of the Rising Sun. William Henry Baldwin was the builder of nearby Bunker Hill (see AA-177).

In 1793, at the age of 40, Henry Baldwin died intestate. His inventory reveals a well-furnished and well-stocked tavern, including 10 beds and bedsteads, 1 pair of dining tables, 1 pair of card tables, and 7 other tables, 18 chairs with leather bottoms, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flagg-bottom chairs and 1 armchair, 1 Japand [sic] tea board and waiters, a fair amount of spiritous liquors and other household items, 11 slaves, and numerous farm animals.

The Rising Sun continued to be operated as a tavern after Henry Baldwin's death, as is noted on Dennis Griffith's 1794 map of Maryland. It is marked as a tavern with "Baldwins" written next to it.

In 1795, Maria Woodward Baldwin married Augustine Gambrill, also of Anne Arundel County. Gambrill continued to operate the Rising Sun as a tavern as is noted in an April 28, 1796, announcement in the Maryland Gazette which stated that LaFayette was to stand a season at Augustine Gambrill's tavern. LaFayette was a race horse ... an obviously popular one, because he was also spending three days a week during the 1796 season at Williams Tavern in Annapolis!

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

AA-179

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 5

History and Support (continued)

In 1798 Augustine Gambrill offered the Rising Sun for rent. His advertisement, which described the Rising Sun as: "The plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the Rising Sun," contains the first known documented reference to the name "Rising Sun."¹²

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, the Rising Sun was assessed as belonging to the heirs of Henry Baldwin, with Augustine Gambrill as occupant. Approximately 500 acres were assessed in addition to several structures. Interestingly, the dwelling was described as being "one story of wood," measuring 100 x 20 feet.(!) Presumably the size was incorrectly transcribed into the tax record since the house measures 60 x 20 feet. Four outbuildings, which are no longer extant, were assessed. The assessment also records that the dwelling was "very old and good for but little ..." This additional description, which was rarely included in the 1798 tax assessment, is interesting. The tax assessor for the Severn River Hundred was Augustine Gambrill, occupant of the Rising Sun and husband of one of the heirs responsible for the taxes.¹³

In 1816, the heirs of Henry Baldwin sold 282 3/4 acres of the Rising Sun to George Gambrill. The Chancery Records regarding this sale mention that Thomas Worthington, widow of Eliza Baldwin Worthington (the daughter of Henry Baldwin) was the tenant at the Rising Sun. It can be conjectured that Augustine Gambrill was successful in renting the Rising Sun to Thomas Worthington. George Gambrill assigned the Rising Sun to Richard and Mary Caton of Baltimore County.¹⁴

Richard and Mary Caton were the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the Signer. Richard was the business manager for Carroll, and in 1818, he and his wife purchased the Carroll Mansion in Baltimore as their winter residence and as his office. Carroll lived with them from 1822 until his death in 1832. It was during this time, from 1816 until 1836, that the Catons owned the Rising Sun Farm, presumably as a speculative venture.

The Catons sold the Rising Sun to Adam T. Allen of Anne Arundel County in 1836 for \$2,500.00. Allen died in 1845. In 1856, 185 acres with the structures were sold to P. W. Whitwright, Richard Baldwin, and Alexander Randall, all neighbors of the Rising Sun. Randall received the portion with the Rising Sun. According to Equity documents recording the sale of the property, the widow and children of Allen were not living on the property. It was rented and the improvements were "old and in rapid decay."¹⁵ The heirs could no longer keep up the premises and therefore wanted to sell.

Alexander Randall sold his 47 acres including the dwelling to Benjamin Williams in 1867.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

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AA-179

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Rising Sun Inn Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 Page 6

History and Support (continued)

The Rising Sun is significant for its location on the Generals Highway (Route 178). This road was a major north-south route during the colonial period and into the 20th century. It appears on some of the earliest colonial maps of Maryland. It was used by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution--hence its name.

Rochambeau's troops, under the command of Jean-Francois Louis, Comte De Clermont-Crevecoeur, traveled this route, past the Rising Sun, on September 18, 1781, on their way from Spurrier's Tavern (which stood near Waterloo in Howard County) to Annapolis. In Annapolis some of the troops sailed to Jamestown, where they assisted in defeating the British at Yorktown.

Although Washington traveled this road many times, the most famous trip is the one he made to Annapolis in 1783 to resign as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The Rising Sun is also significant for its association with (and owes its salvation to) the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. This chapter, formed in 1911, was the 14th D.A.R. Chapter to organize in Maryland. Founded in 1890, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized as a result of a vote in that same year made by the Sons of the American Revolution, refusing to admit women into their society. As Mrs. John Edward Duker describes in A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., "a storm of protest burst among prominent women residents of the Capitol City." They complained of sexual discrimination and failure to recognize the role of women in the American Revolution. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized shortly thereafter with the assistance of a sympathetic member of the Sons of the American Revolution, William O. McDowell (whose great-great-grandmother was Hannah Thurston Arnett, a well-known Revolutionary heroine).

The Ann Arundel Chapter was formed on November 13, 1911; 5 of the 12 founding members traced their Revolutionary War ancestor back to Lt. Henry Baldwin. From its early days, the Ann Arundel Chapter did much to recognize and preserve local history, including the restoration of the Rising Sun, which by 1900 had fallen into decay and was being used for grain storage. The Ann Arundel Chapter acquired the Rising Sun and 1/4 acre surrounding it from Richard Thomas Williams. The driving force behind the acquisition and restoration was Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, the first Regent of the Chapter. The Chapter borrowed between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to pay for the restoration. By 1925, this debt was paid off with money raised by the Chapter members, largely through funds raised by dinners and teas held at the Rising Sun. The Rising Sun continued to be used as a teahouse until 1944.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

AA-179

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Continuation sheet Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel County, MD Item number 8 and 9 Page 7

History and Support (continued)

The Ann Arundel Chapter was also instrumental in naming Route 178 (the road on which the Rising Sun is located) "The Generals Highway," in recognition of its use by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution. A bronze plaque mounted on a boulder was erected at Severn Crossroads in 1917 to commemorate the importance of the road.

The Ann Arundel Chapter maintain and continue to use the Rising Sun as a meeting place.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

Footnotes

1. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber RB #3, Folio 627.
2. Anne Arundel County original wills, Edward Baldwin, 1759, Box B, Folder 4.
3. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Army Journal No. 1"; and Revolutionary Papers Index at Hall of Records.
4. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Intendant's Letter Book No. 12," p. 42.
5. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100.
6. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Francis Rawlings, Jr., 1781, Box 3, Folder 26; and Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
7. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100; August 1786, p. 3; August 1787, p. 156; March 1789, p. 246; August 1789, pp. 428 and 438; August 1791, p. 143; September 1792, p. 220.
8. Anne Arundel County Chancery #542, Recorded in Liber 98, Folio 647 (1815).
9. Ibid.
10. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
11. Anne Arundel County Marriage Index, Hall of Records, Drawer 5.
12. Maryland Gazette, July 19, 1798.
13. 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Severn River Hundred, Folio 3.
14. Chancery Record #98, Folio 647.
15. Equity Record, Old Series #121, October 4, 1855.
16. Howard C. Rice, Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown, translators and editors, The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, and Providence, R.I.: Brown University Press, 1972), Vol. I, p. 55.
17. Mrs. John Edward Duker, A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., n.p.
18. Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-179

See footnotes, Continuation Sheet No. 7

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 1.338 acres

Quadrangle name Round Bay, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	3	60	2	60	4	32	3	17	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached map, and utilize existing property lines which encompass the resource within its immediate setting.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Anne Arundel County date March 1985

street & number Arundel Center telephone (301) 224-1270

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

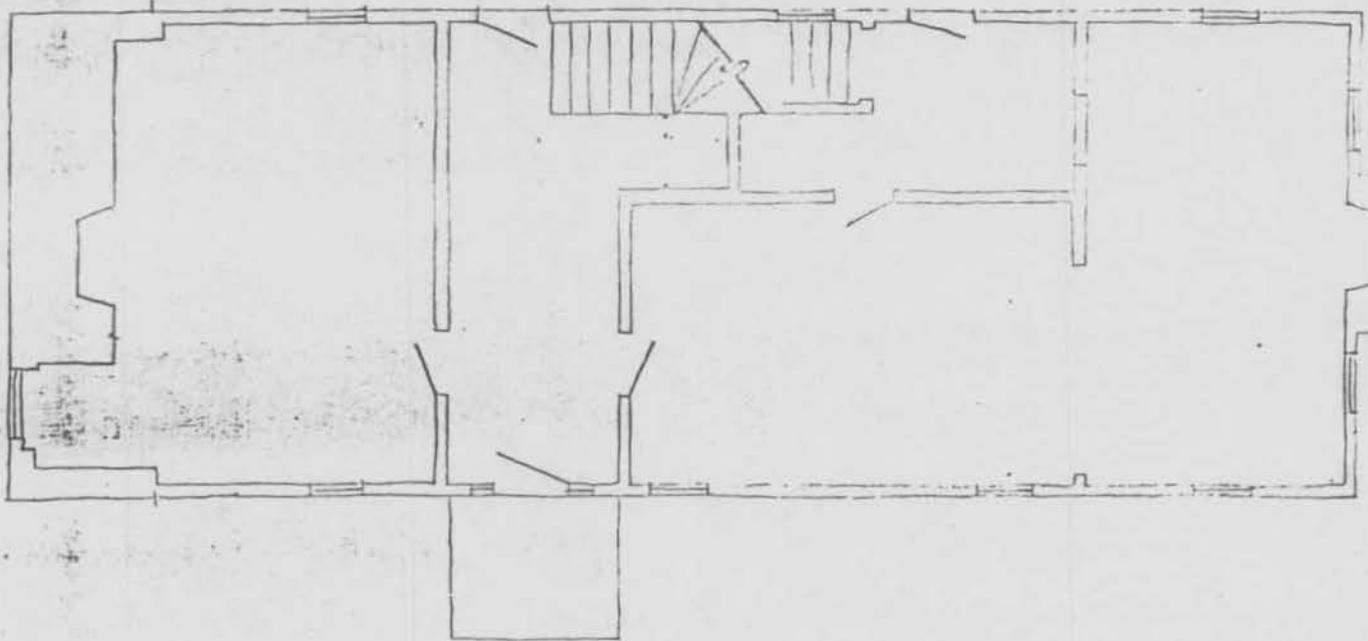
title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date 8-9-85

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration



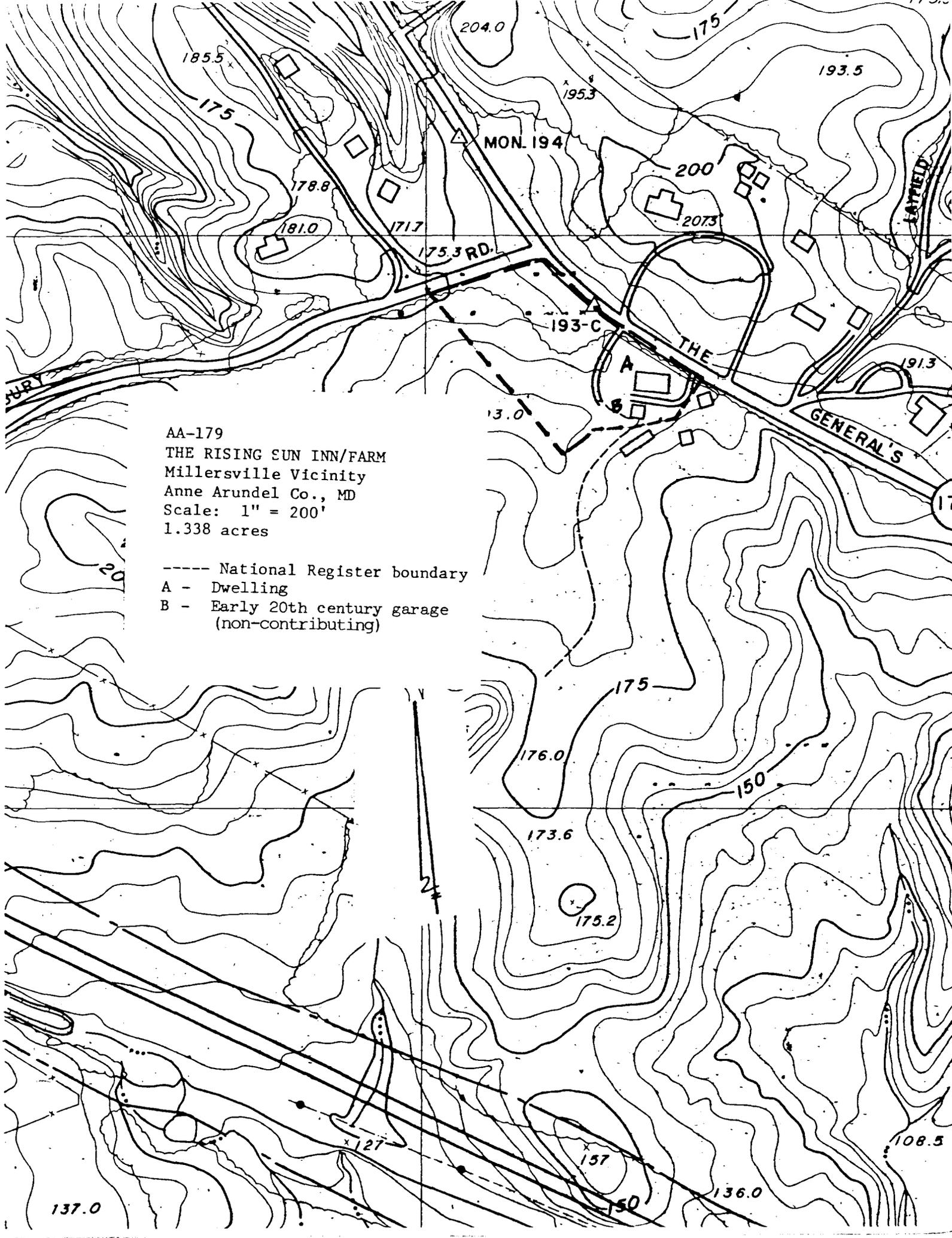
AA-179
Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Sketch Plan - not to scale



AA-179
THE RISING SUN INN/FARM
Millersville Vicinity
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Scale: 1" = 200'
1.338 acres

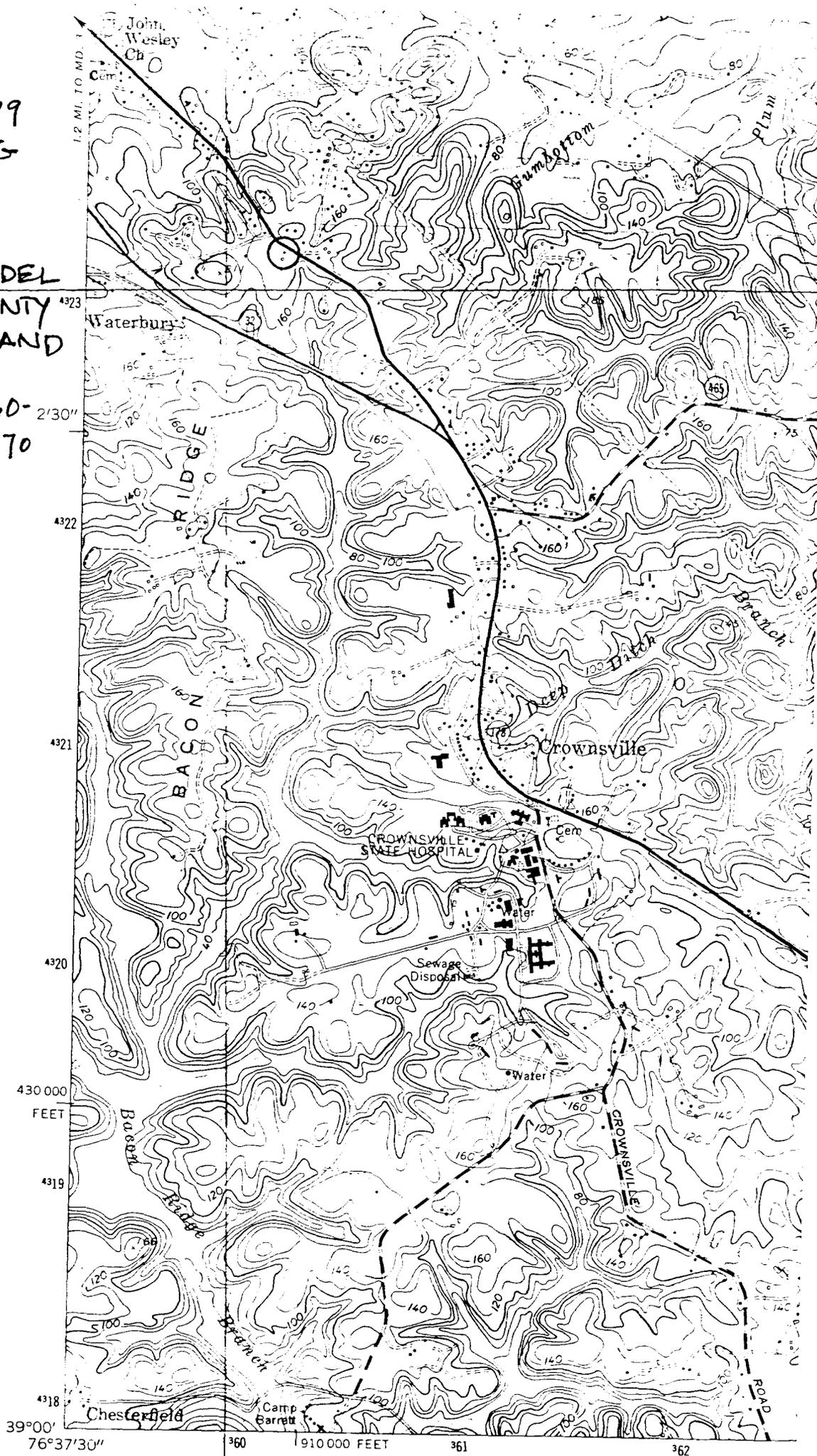
- National Register boundary
- A - Dwelling
- B - Early 20th century garage (non-contributing)



AA-179
RISING
SUN
INN

ANNE
ARUNDEL
COUNTY
MARYLAND

18-360260-2/30"
4323170



Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic RISING SUN FARM

and/or common RISING SUN INN

2. Location

street & number 1090 Generals Highway (MD Rt. 178) not for publication

city, town Millersville vicinity of congressional district

state MD county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: (social)

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

name Ann Arundel Chapter of the National Society of the D.A.R.

c/o Mrs. Ruth Keith (Chapter Regent)

street & number 1763 Generals Highway telephone no.: 301-849-2254

city, town Annapolis state and zip code MD 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber G.W. 135

street & number Church Circle folio 268

city, town Annapolis state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust Inventory

date 1969 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Annapolis state MD

7. Description

Survey No. AA-179

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

Description Summary:

The Rising Sun, located on the west side of General's Highway (MD Rt. 178) in central Anne Arundel County, is a mid-and-late 18th century 1 1/2 story frame house. It is situated on approximately one acre of land and faces northeast toward General's Highway. The house which measures approximately 20 x 60 feet was constructed in two sections. The earlier section, circa 1753, is covered with a gable roof and features a brick gable end, laid in header bond. This end incorporates an interior chimney. In the late 18th century (circa 1784), a frame, one-room gambrel roof wing was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation of this wing. In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. Since 1916, the Rising Sun has been used as the headquarters of the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. A portion of it is leased as a residential unit.

General Description:

The Rising Sun is a 1 1/2 story frame dwelling, constructed in two sections. The earlier section, measuring approximately 20 x 40 feet, was built in circa 1753. It features a brick gable end laid in header bond which incorporates an interior chimney. The brick end measures six feet in depth on the northeast and southwest elevations. In the late 18th century (circa 1784), a one-room gambrel roof wing, measuring approximately 20 x 20 feet, was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation. It shoulders-in at both the first and half-story levels. The remainder of the stack is free-standing.

Both sections rest on a brick foundation laid in English bond. There is a watertable. A seam in the foundation marks the two sections. The walls are covered with random-width weatherboards, some of which are beaded. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. Two pitched-roof dormers pierce both the facade (N.E. elevation) and the rear (S.W. elevation) slopes of the gable roof. Two shed-roof dormers pierce the facade and rear slopes of the gambrel roof.

The principal entrance is located on the facade and enters into the earlier section of the house. It is covered by a pedimented, one-story wide frame porch. The door is surmounted by a seven-pane transom and flanked by three-pane sidelights. It enters into a stair passage which contains a rear entrance. There is another rear entrance into the gambrel roof wing; it has been blocked. Both rear entrances are accessed by wooden stairs. Also on the rear elevation, a gable-roof frame bulkhead covers the entrance into a full basement.

All windows are 9/6 sash with vertical board shutters, except for those at the northwest elevation which are 6/6 sash. The pitched-roof dormers are lit by 4/2 sash windows and the shed-roof dormers by 6/6 sash windows. The basement is lit by several three-pane windows. The window which pierces the brick gable-end appears to have been widened, based on the more narrow relieving arch above it.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-179

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or	
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary Paragraph:

The Rising Sun is important architecturally as a rare example of a frame 18th century dwelling which features a massive brick gable end laid in header bond. Header bond brickwork was not commonly used in the United States, except in Maryland. Examples are rare outside Annapolis and Chestertown. Historically, the Rising Sun is significant for its use as a tavern during the late 18th century. Built in circa 1753 by Edward Baldwin, it was expanded in circa 1784 by his son, Henry Baldwin. Henry Baldwin operated it as a tavern from 1785 until his death in 1793. The Rising Sun is also significant for its location on a major colonial road between Baltimore and Annapolis. This road was used by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution and continued to be an important north-south route into the 20th century. The Rising Sun is important for its association with the early 19th century owners, Richard and Mary Caton, the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the Signer. And finally, since 1916 the Rising Sun has been owned by the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. which rescued it from a near ruinous condition.

History and Support

The Rising Sun was constructed in two parts, the earliest section in circa 1753 and an addition in circa 1784. The earliest section is covered with a gable roof and includes the massive header bond brick gable end (S.E. elevation). This section was constructed by Edward Baldwin, a planter in Anne Arundel County, presumably shortly after he acquired 244 acres from Charles Worthington of Baltimore County. This land included parts of Howard's First Choice, Howard's Addition, and Howard's and Porter's Range.

The circa 1784 addition was made by Henry Baldwin, the second son of Edward Baldwin. Henry Baldwin was born in 1753. In late 1759 or early 1760 Edward Baldwin died (at age 35), leaving his wife and four young children. In his will, he bequeathed his property to his two sons, James and Henry Baldwin, to be divided equally. James Baldwin, the eldest, was to receive "all the Houses and orchard" on his portion of the land. Also, within the will, Edward Baldwin requested that his sons "be bound out to Trades" at the age of 14. His brother,

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-179

See Footnotes.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 1 acre

Quadrangle name Round Bay

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna M. Ware

organization Anne Arundel County Historic Sites Survey date 1985

street & number, Arundel Center telephone 301-224-1270

city or town Annapolis state MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory 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
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

#7. Continuation Sheet, page 2

Interior: In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. A portion of the earlier section and the one-room addition have been partitioned to accommodate a modern kitchen.

The principal entrance opens into the first floor stair passage. The stair to the second floor rises against the rear (S.W.) wall. Just inside the main entrance, a door situated on the southeast partition wall leads into the southeast room. A fireplace, with an early 20th century mantel, is centered on the southeast brick gable-end wall. To the right of the fireplace are two original built-in rounded-arch cupboards. One has a raised-panel door and the other, glass panes. Both are secured with H-hinges. To the left of the fireplace is a window which pierces the southeast brick gable end wall.

Access to the remainder of the first floor is through a door on the central partition wall in the stair hall. In this central room, the original gable end wall no longer survives. This room presently extends into the gambrel-roof wing. A portion of the central room against the rear wall has been partitioned to accommodate a small modern kitchen. A stair leading to the basement is located in the kitchen.

The northwestern room is reached through a large arched opening in the partition wall dividing it from the central room. A fireplace with a mid-19th century wooden mantel is centered on the northwest wall. A batten door leading into the kitchen from this room has been blocked. It is positioned on the northwest partition wall.

The second floor is accessed by the stair in the stair hall. The balustrade consists of simple square balusters, narrow square newel posts with chamfered corners, and a rounded handrail. The stair rises along the rear wall in a straight flight and turns northeast to a landing. The stair splits at the landing with three steps on either side leading to the second floor. A separate balustrade divides the stair from the second story central room into which the stair opens. The floor plan of the second floor is the same as the first.

The full basement is reached by a stair in the kitchen. Joists in the earlier section are hewn and have been whitewashed. The joists in the gambrel-roof wing are early 20th century replacements--they are circular sawn and are supported with cross bracing.

#8. Continuation Sheet, page 2

Henry Baldwin, was named executor. In that capacity, he was to use the profit from Edward Baldwin's² plantation for the care and maintenance of the children and for their education.

It is through the connection with Henry Baldwin that the history of the Rising Sun develops.

Henry Baldwin served as quartermaster, ensign and³ lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, Maryland Line, during the Revolutionary War. During this time the Baldwin's plantation supplied the Continental Army with tobacco which was inspected and shipped from Indian Landing⁴ on the south shore of the Severn River, a few miles from Rising Sun.

In 1784, Henry Baldwin married Sarah Hall Rawlings, the widow of Francis Rawlings, Jr., a tavernkeeper. Baldwin obtained a license to operate a tavern in the following year (1785).⁵ A comparison of Francis Rawlings, Jr.'s inventory (1781) and Henry Baldwin's inventory (which was a room-by-room inventory made in 1794) was made at the suggestion of Phebe Jacobsen, archivist at the Hall of Records. Several items appear to be the same, including a silver watch, a desk, a tea chest, a tea board, a backgammon table, brass candlesticks, a large looking glass, 17⁶ leather bottom chairs, 2 slaves (Beck and Amos) and other household objects. Most of Francis Rawlings' inventory was used to start the Baldwin tavern at Rising Sun.

The August 1785 Judgement Court Proceedings reads:

"Henry Baldwin with John Bryan and Philemon Warfield his sureties recognizes in 6000 lbs tobo. [tobacco] for said Henry Baldwin's keeping Tavern agreeably to law."

Baldwin's tavern license was renewed yearly for this amount until his death in 1793.⁷

Sarah Rawlings Baldwin died in circa 1789. Only one child, Sarah, resulted from her short marriage to Henry Baldwin. The daughter, Sarah Baldwin, later became the wife of Denton Hammond.⁸

In 1790 Henry Baldwin married Maria Graham Woodward. Two children resulted from this short marriage--Eliza and William Henry Baldwin. Eliza Baldwin⁹ became the wife of Thomas Worthington, who later was a tenant of the Rising Sun. William Henry Baldwin was the builder of nearby Bunker Hill (see AA-177).

In 1793, at the age of 40, Henry Baldwin died intestate. His inventory reveals a well-furnished and well-stocked tavern, including 10 beds and bedsteads, 1 pair of dining tables, 1 pair of card tables, and 7 other tables, 18 chairs with leather bottoms, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flagg-bottom chairs and 1 armchair, 1 Japand [sic] tea board and waiters, a fair amount of spiritous liquors and other household items, 11 slaves, and numerous farm animals.¹⁰

The Rising Sun continued to be operated as a tavern after Henry Baldwin's death, as is noted on Dennis Griffith's 1794 map of Maryland. It is marked as a tavern with "Baldwins" written next to it.

#8. Continuation Sheet, page 3

In 1795, Maria Woodward Baldwin married Augustine Gambrill, also of Anne Arundel County.¹¹ Gambrill continued to operate the Rising Sun as a tavern as is noted in an April 28, 1796, announcement in the Maryland Gazette which stated that LaFayette was to stand a season at Augustine Gambrill's tavern. LaFayette was a race horse ... an obviously popular one, because he was also spending three days a week during the 1796 season at Williams Tavern in Annapolis!

In 1798 Augustine Gambrill offered the Rising Sun for rent. His advertisement, which described the Rising Sun as: "The plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the Rising Sun," contains the first known documented reference to the name "Rising Sun."¹²

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, the Rising Sun was assessed as belonging to the heirs of Henry Baldwin, with Augustine Gambrill as occupant. Approximately 500 acres were assessed in addition to several structures. Interestingly, the dwelling was described as being "one story of wood," measuring 100 x 20 feet.(!) Presumably the size was incorrectly transcribed into the tax record since the house measures 60 x 20 feet. Four outbuildings, which are no longer extant, were assessed. The assessment also records that the dwelling was "very old and good for but little ..." This additional description, which was rarely included in the 1798 tax assessment, is interesting. The tax assessor for the Severn River Hundred was Augustine Gambrill, occupant of the Rising Sun and husband of one of the heirs responsible for the taxes.¹³

In 1816, the heirs of Henry Baldwin sold 282 3/4 acres of the Rising Sun to George Gambrill. The Chancery Records regarding this sale mention that Thomas Worthington, widow of Eliza Baldwin Worthington (the daughter of Henry Baldwin) was the tenant at the Rising Sun. It can be conjectured that Augustine Gambrill was successful in renting the Rising Sun to Thomas Worthington. George Gambrill assigned the Rising Sun to Richard and Mary Caton of Baltimore County.¹⁴

Richard and Mary Caton were the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the Signer. Richard was the business manager for Carroll, and in 1818, he and his wife purchased the Carroll Mansion in Baltimore as their winter residence and as his office. Carroll lived with them from 1822 until his death in 1832. It was during this time, from 1816 until 1836, that the Catons owned the Rising Sun Farm, presumably as a speculative venture.

The Catons sold the Rising Sun to Adam T. Allen of Anne Arundel County in 1836 for \$2,500.00. Allen died in 1845. In 1856, 185 acres with the structures were sold to P. W. Whitwright, Richard Baldwin, and Alexander Randall, all neighbors of the Rising Sun. Randall received the portion with the Rising Sun. According to Equity documents recording the sale of the property, the widow and children of Allen were not living on the property. It was rented and the improvements were "old and in rapid decay."¹⁵ The heirs could no longer keep up the premises and therefore wanted to sell.

Alexander Randall sold his 47 acres including the dwelling to Benjamin Williams in 1867.

#8. Continuation Sheet, page 4

The Rising Sun is significant for its location on the Generals Highway (Route 178). This road was a major north-south route during the colonial period and into the 20th century. It appears on some of the earliest colonial maps of Maryland. It was used by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution--hence its name.

Rochambeau's troops, under the command of Jean-Francois Louis, Comte De Clermont-Crevecoeur, traveled this route, past the Rising Sun, on September 18, 1781, on their way from Spurrier's Tavern (which stood near Waterloo in Howard County) to Annapolis. In Annapolis some of the troops sailed to Jamestown, where they assisted in defeating the British at Yorktown.¹⁶

Although Washington traveled this road many times, the most famous trip is the one he made to Annapolis in 1783 to resign as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The Rising Sun is also significant for its association with (and owes its salvation to) the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. This chapter, formed in 1911, was the 14th D.A.R. Chapter to organize in Maryland. Founded in 1890, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized as a result of a vote in that same year made by the Sons of the American Revolution, refusing to admit women into their society. As Mrs. John Edward Duker describes in A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., "a storm of protest burst among prominent women residents of the Capitol City."¹⁷ They complained of sexual discrimination and failure to recognize the role of women in the American Revolution. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized shortly thereafter with the assistance of a sympathetic member of the Sons of the American Revolution, William O. McDowell (whose great-great-grandmother was Hannah Thurston Arnett, a well-known Revolutionary heroine).

The Ann Arundel Chapter was formed on November 13, 1911; 5 of the 12 founding members traced their Revolutionary War ancestor back to Lt. Henry Baldwin. From its early days, the Ann Arundel Chapter did much to recognize and preserve local history, including the restoration of the Rising Sun, which by 1900 had fallen into decay and was being used for grain storage. The Ann Arundel Chapter acquired the Rising Sun and 1/4 acre surrounding it from Richard Thomas Williams. The driving force behind the acquisition and restoration was Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, the first Regent of the Chapter. The Chapter borrowed between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to pay for the restoration. By 1925, this debt was paid off with money raised by the Chapter members, largely through funds raised by dinners and teas held at the Rising Sun. The Rising Sun continued to be used as a teahouse until 1944.¹⁸

The Ann Arundel Chapter was also instrumental in naming Route 178 (the road on which the Rising Sun is located) "The Generals Highway," in recognition of its use by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution. A bronze plaque mounted on a boulder was erected at Severn Crossroads in 1917 to commemorate the importance of the road.

The Ann Arundel Chapter maintain and continue to use the Rising Sun as a meeting place.

#8. Continuation Sheet, page 5

Footnotes

1. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber RB #3, Folio 627.
2. Anne Arundel County original wills, Edward Baldwin, 1759, Box B, Folder 4.
3. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Army Journal No. 1"; and Revolutionary Papers Index at Hall of Records.
4. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Intendant's Letter Book No. 12," p. 42.
5. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100.
6. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Francis Rawlings, Jr., 1781, Box 3, Folder 26; and Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
7. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100; August 1786, p. 3; August 1787, p. 156; March 1789, p. 246; August 1789, pp. 428 and 438; August 1791, p. 143; September 1792, p. 220.
8. Anne Arundel County Chancery #542, Recorded in Liber 98, Folio 647 (1815).
9. Ibid.
10. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
11. Anne Arundel County Marriage Index, Hall of Records, Drawer 5.
12. Maryland Gazette, July 19, 1798.
13. 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Severn River Hundred, Folio 3.
14. Chancery Record #98, Folio 647.
15. Equity Record, Old Series #121, October 4, 1855.
16. Howard C. Rice, Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown, translators and editors, The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, and Providence, R.I.: Brown University Press, 1972), Vol. I, p. 55.
17. Mrs. John Edward Duker, A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., n.p.
18. Ibid.

0201795204
 AA-18-P-a
 (179)
 (map 15)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
 for the
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

AA-179

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: Rising Sun Inn				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: East side of Route 178 (General's Highway) just south of jct. with				
CITY OR TOWN: Waterbury Road, Millersville				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Anne Arundel		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment		<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) HDQTRS A.A. CO. CHAPTER OF D.A.R.		<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: Anne Arundel County Chapter of the Daughters of the American				
STREET AND NUMBER: Revolution				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Map # 38, Ad # 2, Parcel # 150 Liber/folio # GW 133/268, Parcel # 200 Liber/folio # FSR 26/161			STATE: Parcel # 283 Liber/folio # 238/863	
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Rising Sun Inn is a 1 1/2 story, 2 part brick and frame dwelling located on the west side of General's Highway near Millersville. It stands close to the road and is sheltered by tall hedges of privet, and of English and American boxwood. The building is 55 feet long and 20 feet wide. The two parts are joined end to end and are distinguished by the west section having a gambrel roof ~~and the longer east section having gambrel roof~~ and the longer east section having a steep A-roof. The roof peaks are at about the same height and the existing box-cornice connects the two roofs without a break. The building faces north and is entered on that side by a porch with a small gabled roof and railings with side benches. There are two entrances on the rear, or south, side of the building.

The most prominent feature of the Rising Sun Inn is the east end wall and chimney. The end wall and 6 feet of the adjacent side walls are built of brick, laid in all header bond up to the cornice level. The gable and the 6 foot wide chimney^{stack} are laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The building stands on a brick foundation and has a full basement below it. The chimney at the west end of the house stands outside the frame wall. Laid in a variety of different bonds. It has two sets of symmetrical weatherings protected by a layer of bricks laid flat along the slope. Above the top weathering the stack stands free of the wall by about 12 inches.

The window and door placements on both sections of the house are slightly irregular. The first floor windows all, except two, have 9/6 pane sashes and appear to be identical in size. The single window in the east (brick) end wall is a replacement as indicated by a segmental arch and a straight joint of another window still visible in the brick work. Also on that wall at the second floor level are straight joints indicating that there was a small opening on either side of the chimney. The two windows on the first floor, west end wall, have 6/6 pane sashes as do the two shed dormers on either side of the gambrel roof. The small gabled dormers on the A-roof (2 on either side) have 4/2 pane sashes. The front door, framed by a 7 light transom and 3 lights on either side, leads into a cross-hall in the A-roof section. At the opposite (south) end of the cross hall is a smaller outside door. Also on the south side of the house are a basement entrance, with enclosed steps, and a narrow door with a three-light transom leading from the gambrel-roofed section. Each door is reached by a set of steps with wooden railings.
from the outside

Major renovation and restoration work has been undertaken by the DAR since their acquisition of the Inn in 1916. The extent of their work is not known but many alterations are apparent. The east end wall has been repointed and a number of the original bricks have been replaced with new ones. The wood shingle roof is recent. The dormers and the west end of the gambrel section are sheathed in the same material. The siding on the south and west walls and the north wall of the gambrel section is all of very regular 5" boards which appear recent. The simple box cornice is also new. The north side of the A-roof section, however, appears to be

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art		<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF ~~PROPERTY~~ PROPERTY: *5 acres*

Acreage Justification:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: _____ DATE: _____

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

covered with an assortment of boards, some of them having beaded edges. The front and rear porches date probably from the 1920 restoration.

The interior plan consists of three rooms and a cross hall with stair on the first floor and three rooms on the second. The east end room is the largest. It has a wide fireplace opening with a window on the north side and two cupboards on the south side. One of the cupboards has a panelled door; the other has glass panes. Both have small HL hinges.

Adjacent to this room is the hall. The stair, set in the south west corner, has a straight run of 8 steps, 3 windows and then a landing. Three steps lead up from either side of the landing into the center room on the second floor. A break in the flooring indicates that there may have been a partition at one time, separating this room from the stair and forming a narrow passage from the landing to the end rooms. The stair has a full round hand rail and square newel posts with champhered corners. There are two square balusters to each step and the step ends are decorated with a simple scroll-cut curve. The space under the stair is enclosed in panneling. Steps leading down to the basement are located under the main stair but they are reached through a small room (now the kitchen) off the dining room on the other side of the hall.

The gambrel-roofed west section of the house contains the dining room and kitchen on the first floor and a bedroom and bath on the second. The addition of modern conveniences has been carefully done and the Rising Sun Inn now makes a pleasant, small home, *as well as a meeting place for the Anne Arundel Chapter, DAR.*



Rising Sun Inn AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

7/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust

S. E. brick gable end



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

7/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust

Garage, S.E. gambrel end



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust

Facade: N. E. elevation



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

N.W. elevation (gambrel end)



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust

Facade: N. E. elevation



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Donna Ware

Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust

N. W. elevation (gambrel end)



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

1st floor stair passage - main
entrance, N.E. elev.



Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel Co., MD

AA-179

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor stair passage and
rear entrance, S.W. elev.



Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel Co., MD

AA-179

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

1st floor southeast room,

S.E. elev.



Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

1st floor southeast room, S.E.

elev. showing original

cupboards.



Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel Co., MD

AA-179

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

1st floor, looking into north-
west room.

Rising Sun Inn

AA-179

Anne Arundel Co., MD

1/85

Photographer: Peter Kurtze

Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust

1st floor view from northwest
room, looking S.E.



Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85

AA-179

Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor northwest room,
N.W. elev.



A-9

(map 15) aa-18-P-a
Rising Sun Inn
front, north elev.



A-9
179

aa-18-p-a (map 15)

Rising Sun Inn

S.W. corner

rear of bldg.



A-9
179

(map 15) aa-18-p-a
Rising Sun Inn
S.E. corner



AA-
179

aa-18-P-a (map)

Rising Sun Inn
window detail
east end wall



AA-
179

aa-18-P-a (map)

Rising Sun Inn
west end wall



AA-
179

AA-18-P-a (map)
Rising Sun Inn
N.W. corner, west
section of bldg.



AA-9
1/19

aa-18-P-a (map)
Rising Sun Inn
West end chimney
South elev.



AA-179

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

Rising Sun Lane AA Jun '69