

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Williams Farm

and/or common Lake Shore Farm Complex

2. Location

street & number Maryland Route 100 and Woods Road ___ not for publication

city, town Lake Shore vicinity of congressional district 1

state Maryland 21122 county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

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

name Anne Arundel Co. Department of Recreation & Parks

street & number Winterode Building telephone no.: 301-621-9552

city, town Crownsville state and zip code Maryland 21032

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel Clerk of Court liber L.N.P.1916

street & number 7 Church Circle folio 71

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Not Applicable

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-21

Condition
 excellent deteriorated **Check one** unaltered **Check one** original site
 good ruins altered moved date of move N/A
 fair unexposed

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

See attached sheet.

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-21

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

See attached sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-21

See attached sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 132

Quadrangle name Round Bay, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached sheet.

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Hugh McAloon</u>
organization	<u>R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.</u>
date	<u>1-4-93</u>
street & number	<u>337 East Third Street</u>
telephone	<u>301-694-0428</u>
city or town	<u>Frederick</u>
state	<u>Maryland</u>

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

The Lake Shore farm complex includes a two-story frame principal dwelling, a one-story stone outbuilding, a one-story frame corn crib, a two-story frame stable, a one-story frame feeding shed, and a one-story frame stable. Also within the farm complex are deteriorating mobile homes and vehicles dating from the late twentieth century. The complex is accessible from Woods Road in Lake Shore by way of an unpaved drive; the farm complex is oriented towards the northeast, parallel to the area's main road, Route 100. The complex is surrounded by open fields and woods. All of the buildings contained in the complex have been altered and are in poor to deteriorated condition. The farmstead currently is unoccupied.

Principal Dwelling (A)

The principal dwelling in the agricultural complex is a five-bay, two-story, frame building constructed in three stages, supported by a random rubble foundation. The dwelling occupies an "L" shaped footprint. The building incorporates a single gable roof over the main block of the structure, and a shed roof over the rear addition.

The first section of the dwelling was constructed ca. 1840. In its original incarnation, the dwelling was a three-bay, two-story, single-pile frame building with a side passage plan, random rubble foundation, and full basement. Later building campaigns, renovations, and a fire have eradicated the original features of this dwelling.

The second building phase, ca. 1900, also was of frame construction. This building campaign elongated the dwelling by adding two bays to the south end of the building. This first addition changed the plan from a side passage to a central passage configuration, roughly doubling the living space and giving the principal elevation its current five-bay fenestration. Evidence of this expansion is found on the south wall of the first building unit where exterior clapboards from the ca. 1840 construction separate the stair hall from this addition. The south addition is supported by a random rubble foundation.

The third construction phase added a one-story frame addition to the west wall of the first addition, again evidenced by exposed clapboarding within the interior of the building. This second addition reflects use as a kitchen, incorporating modern plumbing and appliances. This rear addition also is supported by a random rubble foundation.

The eave line of the principal block is marked by a simple board cornice lacking returns. Brick interior end chimneys punctuate the roof ridge at both gable ends. Roof planes are sheathed in composition shingles and tar paper. The eave of the rear addition lacks a cornice, and the roof plane is sheathed in composition shingles.

None of the building's original windows have survived. Window unit remains indicate that they were composed of a wooden sash supported by wooden sills. Shutters still flank several of the window cavities.

The principal entrance to the building is housed in the central bay of the northeast elevation. This bay lacks a door, and is flanked by the ghosts of what once were either shutters or louvered blinds. A three light transom is located above the door jamb.

A porch spans the three central bays of the northeast elevation. The element includes a concrete base in which paving stones are set; a flat roof sheathed in composition shingle is supported by simple octagonal wooden posts. An entrance with an associated stoop composed of concrete, incorporating a now

collapsed gable roof sheathed in composition shingles, is located in the gable wall of the first addition. An integral porch in the southwest corner of the second addition incorporates a concrete base and shares the second addition's shed roof.

A small passage of concrete block construction provides covered access from the rear of the dwelling's central hall to a door in the north wall of the second addition; this passage has a shed roof sheathed in composition shingle.

The first floor plan of the structure is similar to that of an I-house-with-ell on an L-shaped footprint. The stair in the central hall no longer has a railing or balusters. Surviving interior features include bull's eye corner blocks and wood-grained fiberboard paneling. Fire and unchecked natural deterioration have affected the original features; the structure lacks the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Stone Outbuilding (B)

A one-story, single pile, rubble outbuilding is located southwest of the principal dwelling. The square building rises to a pyramidal roof sheathed in tar paper. The east wall incorporates an entry bay; a single door hinge survives. The north and south exterior walls have small wood frame window units. The door step, wall patching, and interior floor are Portland cement. In the southwest corner, a Portland cement pedestal supports one of two defunct water heaters currently housed in the structure. This modern modification has changed the structure to such an extent that it lacks the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Corn Crib (C)

A one-story frame corn crib is located northeast of the dwelling. This rectangular building rests on brick piers. The structure is oriented on an east-west longitudinal axis and rises to a gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets. The interior is divided into thirds. The east and west sections are open rooms with spaced vertical slat wall construction, while the central portion has plastered walls. The south wall of the central section incorporates the entrance to the structure. Doorways lead to the side sections at the south wall. Each section has a single window unit in its north wall. The structure does not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Stable (D)

A two-story, mortise and tenon frame stable is located east of the corn crib. The structure is supported by a deteriorating masonry foundation incorporating random rubble and brick. The building is oriented on an east-west longitudinal axis and rises to a gable roof clad in standing seam metal sheets. The eave line of the building is accented by a bargeboard with an arched design that emphasizes the vertical board and batten wall construction. The barn has a double door entrance in the south wall, and a sealed double door opposite the entrance. The interior is divided into four unequal areas: a vestibule occupying the southwest quadrant of the interior; a pen in the southeast quadrant of the building; two pens occupying

the northwest quadrant of the building; and a pen in the northeast quadrant of the building. The structure does not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Stable (E)

A rectangular one-story structure is located southwest of the dwelling. The structure is in deteriorated condition. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The structure is oriented on an east-west longitudinal axis and rises to a gable roof clad in tar paper and asphalt shingle. The building appears originally to have been either a garage or a stable, with three double door entrances in the north wall, two of which are now sealed with particleboard. Access to the building also is gained through a double door in the east wall. Two thirds of the interior space is open. A storage shed and a feeding stall occupy the western quarter of the building. The structure does not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Outbuilding (F)

Building F, constructed ca. 1950, is a one-story, post-in-cement structure rising to a pressed metal shed roof. The structure is oriented on a north-south longitudinal axis. The south and east elevations have no walls; the northern half of the west elevation and the north elevation have particleboard walls. A feeding trough runs the length of the building. Structures less than fifty years of age must possess exceptional qualities of significance to be considered significant. The unidentified outbuilding does not possess the exceptional significance necessary for designation as a potentially historic cultural resource. The structure does not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Animal Pens (G)

A row of five one-story frame animal pens is located northeast of the dwelling. The structures are related to a carnival that wintered at the Lake Shore farm complex (see structure type H), and are oriented on an east-west longitudinal axis. The walls and roofs are sheathed in chicken wire. Each pen has a rectangular shelter, with horizontal board walls and flat board roofs, along the north wall; each shelter has an open entrance in its south elevation. The pens were constructed for animal habitation during periods when the carnival was not touring. Structures less than fifty years of age must possess exceptional qualities of significance to be considered significant. The animal pens do not possess the exceptional significance necessary for designation as a potentially historic cultural resource. The structures do not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Mobile Homes (H)

Scattered within the farm complex are seven deteriorating mobile homes reflecting the property's use as a carnival storage facility. The occupation of the Lake Shore Farm Complex by the carnival took place at a time during the Pasadena Enterprises ownership of the property. None of the mobile homes retain windows, and most no longer have wall sheathing, leaving the wall insulation exposed. The two trailers directly east of the dwelling lack walls and roofs. Associated with the mobile homes is a large trash scatter consisting of household items and carnival ride remnants, which are strewn throughout the site and

in the dwelling house. Structures less than fifty years of age must possess exceptional qualities of significance to be considered significant. None of the mobile home structures possesses the exceptional significance necessary for designation as a potentially historic cultural resource. The mobile homes do not possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).

Summary

The six-building Lake Shore agricultural complex was assessed applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The five-step methodology outlined in *National Register Bulletin 15* was used in this analysis (National Park Service 1991:3). The property first was categorized as a district, due to the concentration of buildings historically associated with the site. Next, the appropriate historic context was identified following *The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan* (Maryland Historical Trust 1986). Archival research and site data next were reviewed to determine the National Register criteria appropriate to assessment of the resource. Criterion C was identified as potentially applicable. The Lake Shore Farm Complex was assessed as a distinguishable entity that potentially embodied the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction (36 CFR 60.4 [c]).

The complex and its components finally were assessed for integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The complex retains its integrity of location. However, changes in use, the physical deterioration of the agricultural landscape and building fabric, and the alteration or removal of character defining architectural features, together have compromised the complex's integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, and feeling. The complex does not retain the tangible and abstract qualities of integrity necessary to convey significance within the identified historic context. Therefore, the Lake Shore Farm Complex does not possess those qualities of integrity necessary to qualify for National Register listing.

Site Specific History

Archival research revealed that the property containing the Lake Shore farmstead originally was part of a 359-acre tract of land patented by Nicholas Maccubbin in 1760, and named "Dear Bought" (Anne Arundel County Land Patents B.C. & G.S. 19:214). John Henry Maccubbin, son of Nicholas Maccubbin, inherited approximately 545 acres, including the "Dear Bought" tract, following his father's death in 1787 (Anne Arundel County Wills T.H.H. 2:9).

Upon his death in 1803, John Henry Maccubbin conveyed all but 500 acres of his property to his son, also named John Henry Maccubbin. The 500-acre tract withheld from the inheritance was willed to Robert, a slave emancipated by the elder Maccubbin (Anne Arundel County Wills J.G. 2:250). John Henry Maccubbin the younger sold 163.75 acres of his inheritance to Elijah Williams in 1826, including a portion of "Dear Bought," and portions of four other tracts accumulated by Nicholas Maccubbin between 1758 and 1787 (Anne Arundel County Deeds W.S.G. 12:170).

Elijah Williams deeded four tracts of land totalling over 600 acres, including his portion of "Dear Bought," to his son James Williams in 1853. James' ownership of the property is indicated on the 1860 Martenet *Map of Anne Arundel County*. The depiction of the James Williams property on the 1860 map is the first evidence establishing the property's dwelling at its present site. James Williams granted trusteeship of his property to his son John in 1874, with the express direction that the property be sold to satisfy debts accumulated by James. John sold the tract of land designated as the house lot, comprising 153.75 acres, to Elizabeth Williams, his mother, for \$2,500 in 1877 (Anne Arundel County Equity Record G.W. 33:225). In 1890, Elizabeth Williams sold the property to John Williams, her son, for \$1,600 (Anne Arundel County Deeds S.H. 37:676). John Williams sold the property in 1911 to James S. Billingslea, a medical doctor (Anne Arundel County Deeds G.W. 88:75). The USGS topographic Relay quadrangle (1907) shows two structures

northwest of the Williams house within the project area by the early twentieth century. These structures probably served as tenant houses (Ginger Ellis, personal communication 1991).

James Billingslea conveyed the property in 1919 to Robert W. and Jefferson M. Cook (Anne Arundel County Deeds W.N.W. 5:331). During the 1920s and 1930s, the property had a succession of owners until 1937, when Ethel and Walter Klingelhoefers purchased it for an undisclosed price. The Klingelhoefers assumed a \$6,000 mortgage on the property. The mortgage was negotiated by Robert Cook in 1923; a balance of \$4,377.46 was outstanding in 1937 (Anne Arundel County Deeds F.A.M. 168:114). The Klingelhoefers utilized the land for truck farming. During the late 1930s and early 1940s, five tenant houses were constructed near the eastern bank of the stream that forms the western boundary of the project area. Two Virginia families occupied these houses and assisted with the cultivation and harvesting of such crops as tobacco, asparagus, and soybeans. The Klingelhoefers retained the property until the 1960s, when the northern portion of their farm was condemned for construction of Route 100 (Ginger Ellis, personal communication 1991).

Following the death of Walter Klingelhoefers in 1960, his son, Walter, inherited title to the property through his father's trustees (Anne Arundel County Deeds G.T.C. 1385:317). The Klingelhoefers conveyed the property in 1965 to Pasadena Enterprises, Inc. (Anne Arundel County Deeds L.N.P. 1916:71).

Area History

Initial Settlement Period (1649-1695):

The colony of Maryland was established in 1634, when 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City in the lower tidewater area of Maryland (Fausz 1984:12). Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, was proprietor of the colony. In 1632, he had inherited the charter for the region from his father, George Calvert, who secured the Maryland grant from Charles I (Wilstach 1931:35). The success of tobacco cultivation in the colony of Virginia encouraged early Maryland colonists to adopt this agricultural focus, requiring a large labor force of indentured servants and slaves.

Settlement in the colony spread northward into the area of Anne Arundel County during the mid-seventeenth century. In 1649, Puritans founded the community of Providence on the Severn River. Overcoming their initial objections to swearing allegiance to a Catholic landlord, the Puritans accepted representation at the opening of the General Assembly in 1650. On April 29 of that year, Providence was included in the new county of Anne Arundel, named in memory of Cecil Calvert's wife (Mathews 1907:435).

One year later, five "hundreds," or formal areas of settlement, had been established (Wesler et al. 1981:92). Situated in the tidewater region of the colony, Anne Arundel County was well-suited for growing tobacco. Population initially was concentrated along the eastern border of the county, where the rivers empty directly into the Chesapeake Bay. However, the land bordering the Patuxent River was being farmed by the 1660s (Wesler et al. 1981:93). The Patuxent, a deep, navigable river, provided a means of transporting hogsheads of tobacco to market.

At the end of the seventeenth century, Anne Arundel County was the most heavily populated English county in British North America. However, a large number of early immigrants found themselves trapped into tenancy during a period of decline in tobacco prices; many small farmers with limited acreage lost everything to a fluctuating market during the late 1600s. A low life expectancy contributed to instability in

the Chesapeake region, as the malaria-ridden environment promoted early deaths for county residents (Ware 1990:7).

Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1695-1800):

In 1695, governor Charles Calvert moved the capital from St. Mary's City to Annapolis, near the county's initial settlement of Providence. The port towns of Annapolis and London Town on the South River reached their height as important market centers by the early eighteenth century, when the tobacco market stabilized and agricultural diversification increased. While they remained the only towns of significant size within the county, small villages and port communities emerged along rivers and streams to support the agricultural-based economy (Wilstach 1931:297-298).

Although eighteenth century farmers turned increasingly to wheat cultivation, both in response to new markets in the West Indies, and to the realization that tobacco was depleting the soil, tobacco remained a staple crop. The passage of the Maryland Tobacco Inspection Act in 1747 helped regulate the quality of the product and improved the reputation of the Maryland variety (Brugger 1988:93). However, this Maryland law altered the handling system of Anne Arundel tobacco. By the mid eighteenth century, transport shifted from the West and South rivers, and from the Severn River drainage basin, to the "freshes" of the Patapsco and the Patuxent rivers (Hemphill 1959:56-57).

As the century progressed, Baltimore superseded Annapolis in importance as a port town and economic center. The years of tobacco farming had exhausted the soil, causing the agricultural productivity of the county to decline. Erosion of the farmland and silting of the waterways hampered transportation. Throughout the early 1800s, the economy faltered as grain and tobacco production declined. Many young county farmers moved west (McWilliams 1977:2).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1800-1870):

The problems of exhausted soil and diminishing crop yields prompted the formation of agricultural societies designed to encourage a more scientific approach to farming. These organizations, including one formed in Anne Arundel County in 1817, advocated the practices of crop rotation and field fertilization (Brugger 1988:206). However, these types of improvements often required significant monetary investment, which the average county farmer could not afford. Throughout the 1830s and 1840s, the poverty level rose, forcing many residents to flee Anne Arundel County (Brugger 1988:208). The population fell further in 1851, as the northern third of Anne Arundel County became part of the newly formed Howard County (Mathews 1907:441). The first few decades of railroad service in Maryland failed to stimulate the economy of the county. The project area and vicinity remained untouched by rail service during this period. The Martenet *Map of Anne Arundel County* (1860) illustrates the agrarian character of the region prior to the Civil War. West of the project area, a small farming community emerged around Johnson's Store and post office. The farms of William and James Williams were located in the vicinity.

As Southern states began to secede from the Union, attention focused on the actions of Maryland. Of the state's 23,900 inhabitants in 1860, 7,332 were slaves and 4,864 others were free blacks. Much of the white populace supported the South, but the state leaders were predominantly pro-Union (Newman 1977:269). Southern sympathizers were so numerous in the Maryland capital that the Confederate flag was raised to greet the arrival of Union troops in 1861. However, such overt expressions of pro-Confederate sympathy generally were met with Federal arrests. Although no major battles were fought in Anne Arundel, the county was under military occupation throughout the war. The Union army did not leave the county until April 1866 (Newman 1977:273,275).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930):

After the Civil War, crop diversification gained prominence as emancipated blacks left worn tobacco fields to move out of the county or onto their own farms. The Hopkins (1878) *Atlas of Anne Arundel County* shows the project area and vicinity in the second decade after the Civil War. An improved network of roads, lead to an increased population. Residents in the vicinity of the project area included James and Oliver Williams. Rural post offices such as Jacobsville, west of the project area, served as nuclei for the small villages that dotted the countryside. Jacobsville included a blacksmith shop, a store, two churches, and a temperance hall (Hopkins 1878).

In the northern portion of the county, grain cultivation gave way to truck farming during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as local farmers found the sandy soil of northern Anne Arundel County well-suited to the growth of tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, and strawberries (Molter 1988:17). The Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis Electric Railroad, completed in 1908, assured the success of truck farming, as Baltimore provided a ready market for north county products. Truck crops also encouraged development of a canning industry in northern Anne Arundel County; canning and packing plants were built near rail lines, and small industrial towns developed at these locations (McWilliams 1977:3,4).

The railroads also spawned a recreation industry. As the population mushroomed in Washington and Baltimore, urban dwellers sought refuge on the county's bay and river beaches. Baltimore residents seeking a day or weekend of refuge were drawn to nearby beaches along the tributaries of the Patapsco River. During the late nineteenth century, steamboat lines based in Baltimore initiated stops at landings along Rock and Stoney Creeks both to ferry passengers to and from the city, and to transport local farm products to urban markets (Cox 1989:3).

As the population grew more mobile, with ferryboats and railroads succumbing to improved highways and affordable automobiles, the shores of the Patapsco tributaries became increasingly developed as resort areas. In 1926, the City of Baltimore purchased 100 acres on the tip of Hog Neck for recreational purposes. The park, known as Fort Smallwood, became a popular spot for city dwellers during hot summer weekends (Kaminkow 1985:139). Also during the 1920s, T. W. Pumphrey purchased the peninsula between Stoney and Rock Creeks to form the Riviera Beach Development Company. Initiated as a summer resort, the area gradually emerged as a year-round, middle-class community filled with affordable duplexes and single-family homes (Kenny 1984).

The Modern Period (1930 - present):

The emergence of the automobile and improved road systems encouraged many urban workers to search for the relative peace and space of country life. Following World War II, the suburban trend intensified. Government sponsored housing loans and highway programs made owning a country house and commuting to Baltimore more affordable for the average worker (McWilliams 1977:7).

However, the quiet country nature of northern Anne Arundel County rapidly changed. Air travel expanded into the county in 1950 with the opening of the Friendship International Airport. Financed by the City of Baltimore, the airport served as an alternative to the congested Washington National Airport. The State of Maryland purchased the airport in 1972, changing the name to the Baltimore/Washington International Airport. By 1975, the airport provided direct employment for 3,000 workers and established 17,000 airport-related jobs (Fredland 1977:42).

AA-21

Lake Shore Farm Complex
Anne Arundel County
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Today, suburbanization dominates the northern portion of Anne Arundel County, although Annapolis is the only town of significant size in the county. Those intending to escape the congestion of city living are no longer attracted to the urbanized northern county. The former agricultural dominance of Anne Arundel has diminished, and subdivisions and corporate parks have replaced farmland (McWilliams 1977:9).

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Government Documents**Anne Arundel Circuit Court**

- 1760 Land Patent, Liber B.C. & G.S. 19:214
1826 Land Record Liber W.S.G. 12:170
1877 Equity Record Liber G.W. 33:225
1890 Land Record Liber S.H. 37:676
1911 Land Record Liber G.W. 88:75
1919 Land Record Liber W.N.W. 5:331
1937 Land Record Liber F.A.M. 168:114
1960 Land Record Liber G.T.C. 1385:317
1965 Land Record Liber L.N.P. 1916:71

Anne Arundel County Register of Wills

- 1787 Will Book T.H.H. 2:9
1803 Will Book J.G. 2:250

Interviews

Ginger Ellis, personal communication 1991

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATAHistoric Context:

- Region: Western Shore
- Periods: Agricultural - Industrial Transition 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930
- Period Themes:
- I. Agriculture
 - A. small family farmstead
 - 1. Standing structures
 - a. dwelling
 - b. stone outbuilding
 - c. corn crib
 - d. stable
 - e. stable
 - f. unidentified outbuilding
 - 2. Landscape features
 - II. Architecture
 - A. rural vernacular structures
 - 1. agricultural
 - 2. domestic

Resource type:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Category | - | Buildings |
| Historic Environment | - | Rural |
| Historic Function | - | Agricultural Complex |
| Known Design Source: | - | None |

AA-21

Lake Shore Farm Complex
Anne Arundel County
Page 10.1

Of the 600 acres comprising the Lake Shore farm complex tract at the time of the dwelling's construction, 132 acres remain. Title to the 132-acre tract is held by Anne Arundel County. Three edges of the rectangular tract follow topographical features. The northern boundary of the tract is defined by Mountain Road (MD Rt. 100). Nanny's Branch Stream, a tributary of Cockey Creek, marks the western edge of the property. The southern boundary of the property is defined by Woods Road. The eastern boundary of the property does not follow a topographic feature; it runs roughly parallel to Nanny's Branch Stream, approximately 0.35 miles east of Nanny's Branch Stream. A legal description of the tract boundaries is available at the Anne Arundel County Clerk of Court office in Annapolis, Maryland.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Lake Shore Farm Complex
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

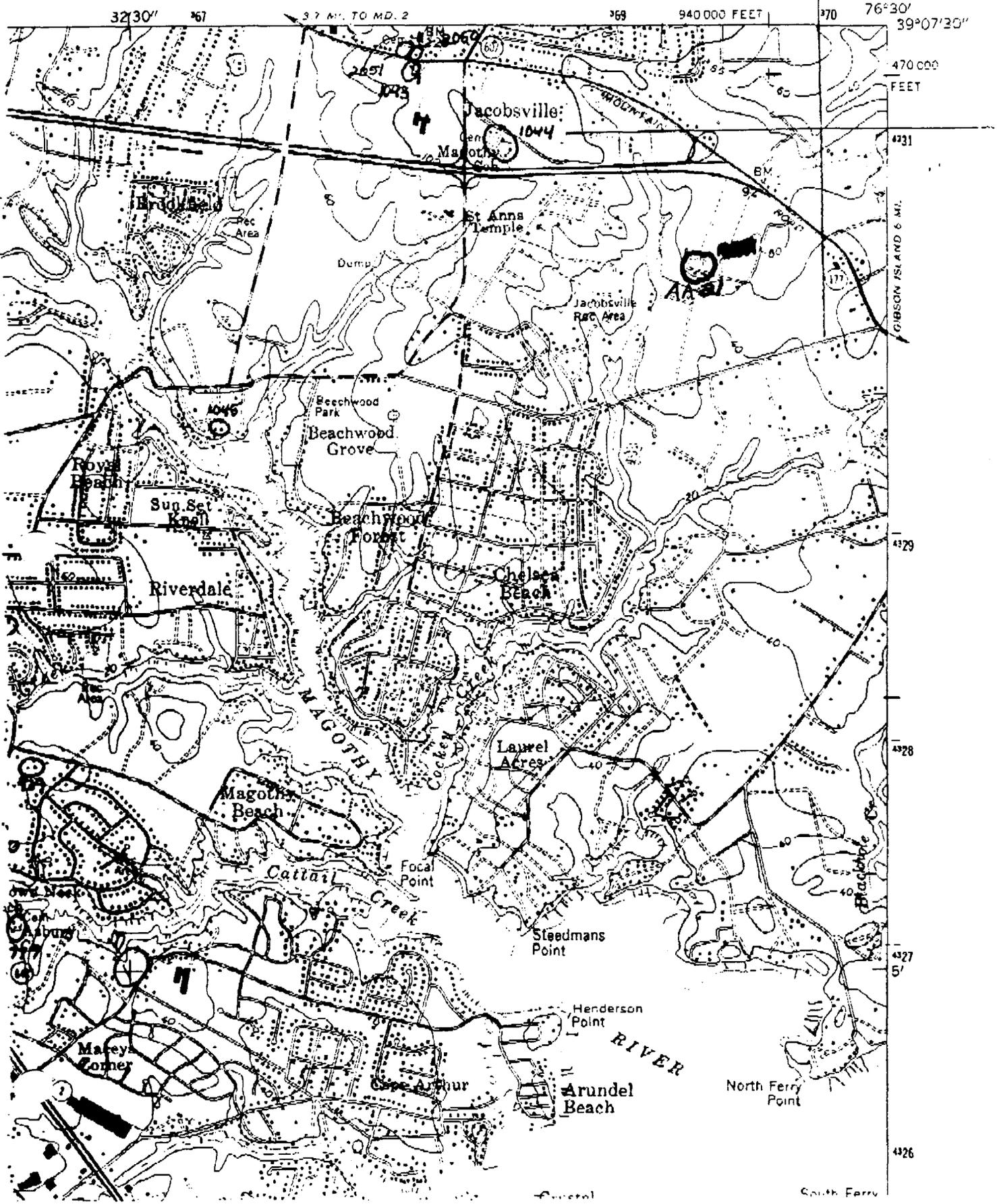
Photographer: Hugh McAloon

December, 1991

- 1 of 14 View south, looking toward Structures A and E, and mobile home ruins.
- 2 of 14 View southeast, looking towards the north elevation of Structure A, the principal dwelling.
- 3 of 14 View southwest, looking towards the north elevation of Structure A and a typical mobile home (structure type H).
- 4 of 14 View northwest, looking towards south elevation of Structure A and the east elevation of Structure B, the unidentified stone outbuilding.
- 5 of 14 View northeast, looking towards the south elevation of Structure A.
- 6 of 14 Interior, view north; looking towards fire-damaged wall in west room, first floor, of Structure A.
- 7 of 14 View east, looking towards the west elevation of Structure B, the unidentified stone outbuilding.
- 8 of 14 View northwest, looking towards the east elevation of Structure C, the corn crib.
- 9 of 14 View southwest, looking towards the southeast (primary) and northeast elevations of Structure D, a stable.
- 10 of 14 View northwest, looking towards the southeast and southwest elevations of Structure D.
- 11 of 14 View southeast, looking towards the northwest (primary) and southwest elevations of Structure E, a stable.
- 12 of 14 View northwest, looking towards the southwest and southeast elevations of Structure E.
- 13 of 14 View west, looking towards the northeast and southeast elevations of Structure F, an unidentified outbuilding.
- 14 of 14 View east, looking toward Mountain Road (MD Rt. 100) from access drive termination at Structure E.

ROUND BAY QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND-ANNE ARUNDEL CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

AA-21
5762 III NW
(SPARROWS POINT)





AA-21

LAKE SHORE COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUGH MCALDON

DECEMBER 16, 1991

GOODWILL ASSOC., Frederick, MD

VIEW SOUTH, looking towards structures A, and mobile home

1 of 14 ruins.

7 10 7 11 H 11 11 11



AA-21

LARGE STONE CONCRETE

ANNE ARUNDEL CO. MD

LOS N. F. 200N

DECEMBER 6, 1991

CONVICTS, Alex. Frederick, MD

View Southeast, toward North elevation of structure A.

2 of 14

TOM CLAPPERTON 4187 N N N - 2 1111 2



AA-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUGH McLEOD

DECEMBER 6, 1997

GOODWIN ASSOC., FREEDOM MD

View southward toward the north elevation of
Structure A and a typical arched house

3 of 14



AA-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUBB McELCON

DECEMBER 16, 1991

GOODWILL ASSOCIATES CONSULTANTS

View southwest from a south elevation of Structure
A and the east elevation of Structure 3, the
un 22 - 23 02 10 2 10.

4 of 14



AA-21

LARGE SAND PIT COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUGH McALDON

DECEMBER 16, 1994

6600A - 1/2 mile from

View northwest, looking toward the

of Structure 2.

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AA-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX

ARVING AR. DIST. CO., MD

ULTRA MAR. STON

Dec 1991

Interior view of room

Interior view of room, view toward fire-damaged wall in west room, view of STRUCTURE A.

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AA-21

LAKE SHORE COMPLEX
ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUGH MCALOON
DECEMBER 16, 1991

GOODWIN ASSOC.; Frederick, MD

View East, toward west elevation of structure B.

7 of 14

TOM CLIPKIN 7 JR 25 4182 F N W-2-11 2



AA-21

LAKE SHORE COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD

HUGH MCALOON

DECEMBER 6, 1991

GOODWIN ASSOC., Frederick, MD

View North, toward Southwest (primary) elevations,
8 of 14 of structure C.

TUM CLIPKODAK

KODAK

KODAK

KODAK



APR-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX
ANNAPOLIS SIDELCO., MD.
HIGHT MEADOW
DEC 10 1991

300 - ASST; FREDERICK, MD.

View Southwest, looking towards the site
east of runway and north of structure
of Structure D, a structure.

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AH-21

LAKE SHORE COMPLEX
ANNE ARUNDEL Co., MD
HUGH MCALDON

DECEMBER 16, 1991

GOODWIN & ASSOC.; Frederick, MD.

View Northwest, toward Southeast (primary) & Southwest elevations
of structure D.

10 of 14

11/11 CLAPP 1171825 AH02 N N N-2-11 2



AA-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MD

High Lichm

December 15, 1996

Goodwin & Assoc, Frederick, Md.

View Southeast, looking towards the north-
west (primary) and southwest elevations
of Structure E, a Stable

11 of 14



AA-21

LAKE SHORE COMPLEX

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD

HUGH McALOON

DECEMBER 16, 1991

GOODWIN ASSOC.; Frederick, MD

View Northwest, toward Southwest & Southeast elevations of
Structure E.

12 of 14

TOP CLIFF 1-11-92
82 N N 4-2-93



AA-21

Lake Shore Farm Complex
Anne Arundel Co., MD.

Hugh McAloon

December 16, 1991

Goodwin Assoc.; Frederick, Md.

View west, looking toward the northeast
and southeast elevations of structure
F, an unidentified outbuilding.

13 of 14



AA-21

LAKE SHORE FARM COMPLEX
Anne Arundel Co., MD.

John McAloon
December 16, 1991

2000 HWY 4550C, FREDERICK, MD.

View East, looking toward Mountain
RD. (MAP 100) From Access 100 E
TERMINATION AT 510 5000 E