

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Belts <sup>Survey</sup> Historic District Inventory Number: AA-2112

Address: Belts Road and Sir Walter Raleigh Roads City: Millersville Zip Code: 21108

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Odenton

Owner: Various Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes

Tax Parcel Number: 390, 21,23 Tax Map Number: 30 Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: MD 3 from MD 32 to US 50 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

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

Is the property is located within a historic district? \_\_\_ yes  no

<p><i>If the property is within a district</i> District Inventory Number: _____</p> <p>NR-listed district ___ yes Eligible district ___ yes Name of District: _____</p> <p>Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___ yes ___ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___ yes</p>
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<p><i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i> Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes ___ no</p>
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Criteria:  A \_\_\_ B  C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G \_\_\_ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

**Description of Property and Eligibility Determination:** *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Belts Historic District is comprised of several homes built circa 1900 through 1940 including AA-744 known as the "frame cabin" as well as the adjacent archeological site, 18AN512, the Belt Site. Access to these properties is from MD 3 via county roads (Belts Road and Sir Walter Raleigh/Holiday Park Drive), although the properties abut each other through back and side yards.

When traveling up Belts Road, it is heavily wooded on each side providing a buffer to MD 3. The road is steep and curves sharply to access open space and provide access to each home. The homes range in age from 1918 to the early 1950s. Most of the current occupants are part of the Belt family.

"Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigations, Maryland Route 3, From Maryland Route 32 and US 50, Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, Maryland," reports that the Belt Site is the former home of William and Lillie Belt, African-Americans hired to do farm work and domestic services for the Sands family. Also, according to the report, the Belts left the tenant house circa 1920. The oldest and largest structure in the Belts Historic District was built in 1918 - presumably to house their expanding family.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G ___ None
MHT Comments <u>Documentation does not support significance.</u>	
<u>Jim Galumand</u> ✓ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/11/04</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>2/19/04</u> Date

NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Belts Historic District

Inventory Number: AA-2112

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The Belts Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The remaining structures and adjacent archeological site weave and illustrate a family history. After the Civil War, an attitude of self reliance and self sufficiency grew out of dashed hopes for equality. This can be seen through the growth and popularity of church attendance and benevolent groups, as well as a strong reliance on family. The Belts Historic District is also illustrative of the landlord-tenant or sharecropper system that developed after the Civil War. Lillie and William Belt were hired as domestic help and as a farm laborer for the Sands family. Eventually, the Belt's moved from the two-room tenant house into a much larger two story house as the land owners. Moreover, the District is illustrative of the specific agricultural heritage to Anne Arundel County at the turn of the century as an example of truck farming.

The Belts Historic District is considered not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B. Research did not indicate that the Belts were community leaders.

The Belts Historic District is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as the collection of houses built specifically to relate to one another and function as a group. The facing of the properties to each other illustrates the need and dependence of the family had on each other.

While the Belts Archeological site is considered individually eligible for the National Register, the Belt Historic District as a full entity was not completed examined for its National Register eligibility under Criterion D.

Prepared by: Becky Kermes

Date Prepared: 10/13/2003

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

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

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G \_\_\_ None

MHT Comments

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, NR Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Belts Survey District

MIHP AA-2112

Gambrills, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Period of Significance: 1890-1940

Private Property

The Belts District is a small collection of houses, circa 1900-1940 built in a cluster around a common yard space. Adjacent to the structures is the Belt Archeological Site, 18AN512. These resources comprise one African American family's history from tenant farmers to property owners.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2112

## 1. Name of Property

Belts Historic District

historic

other

## 2. Location

street and number Belts Drive & Sir Walter Raleigh Drive

not for publication

city, town Millersville

vicinity

county Anne Arundel

## 3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Various

street and number Belts Drive & Sir Walter Raleigh Drive

telephone

city, town Millersville

state MD

zip code 21108

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

folio

city, town

tax map Map 30 tax parcel 390, 21, 23, etc

tax ID number

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

Contributing Resource in National Register District

Contributing Resource in Local Historic District

Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register

Recorded by HABS/HAER

Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	5	2 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	1	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____	_____ Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>	
				<b>1 (AA-744) &amp; 18AN512</b>	

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2112

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### Condition

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

The Belts Historic District is a small collection of houses, circa 1900-1940 built in a cluster around a common yard space. The district also includes the Belts Archeological Site, 18AN512. Sir Walter Raleigh Drive/Holiday Road offers direct access to two of the structures, but both can also be accessed indirectly through Belts Drive. Both Belts Drive and Sir Walter Raleigh Drive are located off MD 3 Southbound between MD 32 and MD 175. There is a large buffer of trees between the structures and MD 3. Additionally, the houses are built up on a steep hill from the driveway.

The first resource, that is labeled as Resource #1 on the provided Sketch Map is accessed through Sir Walter Raleigh Drive. At the top of the drive is the circa 1955 side gable house with a projecting front gable porch. The house is clad with vertical board siding and aluminum frame sliding windows. Its immediate front yard is flat with very little landscaping details.

The second resource, that is labeled as Resource #2 on the provided Sketch Map is also accessed through Sir Walter Raleigh Drive. This house has been previously recorded as an individual Maryland Inventory of Historic Property (MIHP AA-744). When first inventoried in 1980, the structure was in good shape, but now its future is tenuous. The circa 1915 one story frame building is three bays wide and two bays deep. The exterior siding of the front façade and most of the windows (only one 6/1 window remains) and doors have been taken off to leave a partial shell of the original structure.

The resource noted as #3 on the Sketch Map is one of the non-contributing resources to the survey district. It is a circa 1950, compact 1 ½ story side gable house with two dormer windows. The roof is clad with a composite shingle and the house appears to have new vinyl siding and replaced windows.

The resource noted as #4 on the Sketch Map is a one story, side gable house. The primary access to the house is by Belts Drive; however, the front façade of the house faces south, towards Sir Walter Raleigh Drive. The circa 1950 house features a composite rolled roof, a gable end chimney and overhanging eaves. The house is clad in vinyl siding and its fenestration consists of unevenly spaced windows with three different sizes (W-W-W-W-D-W). The house sits on a concrete block foundation.

Resource #5 is situated across from Resource #4 and its front façade faces south. The house is a circa 1920, 1 ½ story, side gable house with a centered shed dormer window and composite shingles. The front porch has been enclosed. The house is clad with vinyl siding and there are two small shed additions to each side. While it is considered contributing to the district, the mobile home to the rear is a non-contributing structure.

The last resource, resource #6, is a two story, side gable house with a projecting front gable. The front façade of the house faces south. There is very little front yard as it is overgrown with trees and there is a steep drop-off to the drive way below. The house features 6/6 windows and novelty board siding. According to the Anne Arundel tax records, this house was constructed in 1918.

The archeological site, the Belt Site 18AN512 is the remains of the tenant house belonging to the Belt Family. The Belt family occupied the tenant house from circa 1890 to approximately 1920.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-2112

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

**Specific dates** 1890-1940

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates**

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Belts Historic District is a small cluster of circa 1900-1940 homes with no discernable relation to the road in front or to the roads that access the property. Perhaps they were built in relation to the former railroad beds that run nearby. Additionally, it is interesting to note that the occupants of the houses are generally from the same family, echoing the past importance of close family ties.

The early history of the area discusses that settlers to the Crofton, Bowie, and Gambrills areas traveled up the South River to find land between the two tributaries to the Chesapeake as early as the 1660s. Early land holdings include the Francis Day, Thomas Linthicum, Richard Snowden, and Charles Hammond (AA-171 and AA-172) properties, and the Jesuit retreat at Whitemarsh (now Sacred Heart Chapel, PG 71A-19).

As early as 1717, the Anne Arundel County Court ordered the building of a road connecting the head of the Severn River to the Patuxent River. This road was the forerunner of today's MD 3. It ended at what is roughly MD 424, which is historically known as the Ridge Road.

One of the many changes brought on by the Revolutionary War was the shift in the economic center of the state to Baltimore City from Annapolis. Shifting patterns of trade promoted its growth at a time when Anne Arundel's land was declining in productivity. Post Revolution, the economy in Anne Arundel was still based on tobacco, grain, and slave labor. While not all African-Americans were enslaved, and some prominent Quaker families did free their slaves prior to the Civil War, a large portion of the African-American population was enslaved during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

In 1837, the General Assembly chartered the Annapolis and Elkrige Railroad Line. The Annapolis and Elkrige Railroad was the second successful passenger railroad in the United States, preceded only by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This line eventually linked Annapolis to Baltimore and Washington with service starting in 1840. People in the Bowie-Crofton-Millersville-Gambrills area could catch the train at Millersville.

Another close by railroad was the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad that was originally incorporated in 1853 as the Baltimore and Aquia Creek Railroad. The company graded some of the route to Southern Maryland (also known as the Drum Point Railroad bed in Calvert County CT-1295 and 18CV172), but the tracks were never laid (presumably due to the Civil War). The Baltimore and Potomac was taken over by Oden Bowie and under his leadership, obtained a charter to complete the Baltimore-Washington line. The rail was built about 4 miles north of the old Baltimore and Aquia Creek line. However, the economy in the Millersville-Gambrills area could still be categorized a rural, poor, and agrarian as this account reveals that:

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As late as 1864, a passenger riding the train from Baltimore wrote in his dairy "I set out for Annapolis and reached it...The railroad passes....through one of the dreariest and most poverty stricken countries I ever saw." However, the railroad did offer convenient and affordable transportation and small villages sprung up at the stations at Jessup, Odenton, Gambrills, and Millersville.

The economy in Anne Arundel was in a slump. Tobacco production dropped 42% between 1879 and 1889. However, in 1905, it was estimated that there were about 4500 farms in Anne Arundel County and that "truck farming" was becoming the trend as "some of the earliest and finest berries and fruits...[come] from these farms." Additionally, the canning and packing of vegetables is a growing industry in the area, including the David Wigley canning factory in Gambrills, the George M. Murray canning factory in Odenton, and the Gambrills Packing Company were considered noteworthy in 1905.

The City of Crofton was developed in the mid 1960s as a planned community. With its growth the character of MD 3 started to change to provide services to this quickly growing community. The area along the MD 3 corridor has seen its most dramatic change in appearance in the last twenty years – going from a residential area to a mixed use area, to now being highly commercialized.

Specific information from the archeological report titled ***Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigations, Maryland Route 3, from Maryland Route 32 and US 50, Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, Maryland*** by Affleck et al, 2003 is summarized for this inventory form The Belt Site 18AN512 is the former home of William and Lillie Belt, African-Americans hired to do farm work and domestic services for the Sands family. The Belts left the tenant house and moved to the adjacent property – the current two story structure labeled as #6 on the site map. The current residents are members of the Belt Family.

Deed research indicated that the parcel in which the tenant house was located at one time belonged to the large estate of Rezin Hammond. Rezin's estate was divided among several descendents, including Anne Hammond. A Richard Isaac of Baltimore purchased the property from Anne Hammond and consequently it was conveyed to Martha Hughlett in 1878. Martha Hughlett sold the property to Emma Dubois in 1883. She died intestate in 1906 and her husband was awarded the land. Upon his death, the property went to Christine Dubois Sands. Ms. Sands is listed as the current landowner for this particular parcel. While it was once part of the extensive holdings of the Hammond family properties, it has been associated with the Dubois-Sands family since 1883, and bears no relationship to the Hammond holdings that were sold to the Naval Academy in 1913. Those parcels sold to the Naval Academy lie on the south side of MD 175 and west of the Dubois-Sands property.

Terrence W. Epperson identified the Belt Site (18AN512) in 1980. As part of his research, he interviewed Charles and William Sands, property owners of the land in which the remains of the tenant house was located. During the interview, Charles S. Sands described a small gable-roofed board and batten house constructed on a sandstone foundation. As a result of these interviews, Epperson indicated that Charles Sands' grandfather, Joseph H. Sands had commissioned the house to be built for William (born 1873) and Lillie (born 1870) Belt. Epperson further added that Mr. Belt was an African-American who had been retained to do farm work and train horses, while Ms. Belt was employed to perform domestic services at the Sands House. Epperson's research determined that the Belts were married on March 17, 1892, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in nearby Millersville.

The William and Lillie Belt household appears in the 1900 federal census of Anne Arundel County. The data indicates that William Belt was a black male born in November 1873 and his profession was recorded as "farm laborer" and he could not read or write. Lillie was characterized by the census as a black female born in December 1870 and that she

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## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2112

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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was also illiterate. The couple at this time had two sons and two daughters – Willie (1892), Eugie (1893), Lillian (1897), and William Jr. (1898).

The 1910 census data for this family was not located. However, by 1920, the federal census reports that the household consisted of William and Lillie and five children – Thomas (age 21), William (age 28), Joseph (age 14), Rachel (age 17) and Eugie (age 26). Eugie's husband, George Dorsey and their children were also part of the household. In addition, Florence Thomas (age 50), Lillie's sister, was also recorded as residing with the family. William Sr.'s occupation was recorded as "truck-driver," William Jr. was listed as a "blacksmith," and Thomas and George Dorsey worked as "day laborers." Joseph was listed as being "at school." Moreover, all the members of the household over the age of 14 could read and write except Lillie and William. The census data also indicated that William owned the house in which the family lived, and that he owned it outright. This characterization suggests that the Belt Family had acquired sufficient funds to purchase the adjacent property, and had vacated the tenant cabin by 1920.

The census data relates to the structures that are remaining on the adjacent legal parcels. Visits to the property in 2003 confirmed that the current property owners are part of the Belt family. The house listed as #6 on the provided sketch map is listed with the State Department of Assessment and Taxation as constructed in 1918 – is the two story side gable house that would have provided room for the larger family. The other contributing building to the district, noted as resource #5 on the sketch map, was constructed in 1920. This smaller house may have been built for Eugie and her husband George Dorsey. Additionally, the use of the structure #2 as noted on the sketch map is not clear whether it is a residence or commercial structure. The earlier MIHP form suggested that this structure may have had a commercial use. With the proximity to the railroad and a blacksmith in the family, this structure would have been an ideal location for a blacksmith to show his wares.

Placing this family's experience in the overall perspective of the history of the time can be achieved by looking at several factors. Based on research from several sources it became apparent that at the end of the Civil War, an attitude of self-reliance and self-sufficiency grew out of dashed hopes for equality. From Black Baltimore: A New Theory of Community it is suggested that this self help can be seen through the formation of benevolent societies and the strong ties to church and reliance on family. This self-reliance can be seen through the distinct physical relationship of each house in the Belts Historic District.

Furthermore, in Richard Westmacott's (1992) ethnographic study of African-American yards and gardens in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, he focused on folk gardening traditions and the use of space on farmsteads and houselots. He also briefly discusses patterns in land ownership that were likely present in the Upper South as well. He states that many of the African-American families he studied had grown up in places where a family member had succeeded in acquiring some land in the past, and sold portions to other family members. Because African-Americans historically had difficulty finding a landowner willing to sell, it is suggested here that the relationship between the Belt and Sands families may have enabled the Belt's to initially acquire the property that subsequent generations built and lived upon.

Westmacott also observed cases in Georgia and Alabama, and less frequently in South Carolina, where several family members lived in separate dwellings on the same property, making up a small village community with no clear boundary between dwellings. However, he also observed another pattern where relatives lived close by but with distinct boundaries between properties. In both cases there was a considerable amount of cooperation between the households. This often involved plowing all the gardens at one time, or at hog-killing and butchering times, or for sugar cane grinding. Older relatives cared for children and performed chores for younger members working outside the home. Well-developed

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Name

### Continuation Sheet

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systems of cooperation are evident in wider communities that are based on favors, barter, and cash payments for services, notably transportation.

While it is difficult to ascertain the exact landlord-tenant relationship the Belts had with the Sands family (as there are several types of landlord-tenant relationships including tenant farming, sharecropping, and farm management) it is known that the Sands family built the tenant house for the William and Lillie Belt. If the relationship was that of the tenant farming system, it is well documented that it was very difficult to make a profit for those tenants tilling the land. It is also known that during this time period at the turn of the century, truck farming was prevalent in Anne Arundel County. From Strawberries, Peas and Beans: Truck Farming in Anne Arundel County, author William Mumford states a substantial number of farmers were African-American. Some African-Americans worked as laborers working directly for farmers on a year-round basis, some worked on the farms as tenant farmers, working sections of larger farms and living in tenant houses furnished by the land-owner and "others saved enough money to purchase their own farm." Either of these scenarios could describe the Belts relationship with the Sands. According to The Agricultural Industry of Maryland produced by the Maryland Development Bureau in 1934, Anne Arundel County had 1,420 White Farm Operators in 1900 and 469 Black Farm Operators in 1900. In 1930, there were 1,211 White Farm Operators and 544 Black Farm Operators. Based on these numbers it would appear that African-American ownership of farms was less common. Mumford asserts that African Americans who did own their farms owned about 20 acres of farm land and for the most part were located in regions where the land was wasteland, swampy, or woodlands. This statement would characterize the property that the Belts obtained – close to a defunct railroad.

Therefore, it can be surmised that the Belts did improve their standard of living when the overall Anne Arundel economy was depressed. The act of moving from a two room tenant house to being landowners in less than a twenty year period is a significant increase in their standard of living. Additionally, the spatial arrangement of houses within the Belt Historic District is a tangible expression of the value of land ownership, family, and community among African-Americans that has grown from a historical context characterized by the transience of slavery and insecurity of tenancy. Lastly, the district is illustrative of an African-American family's participation in the truck farming industry of Anne Arundel County.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Inventory No AA-2112

Brown, Joseph L. From Sotweed to Susburbia: A History of Crofton, Maryland Area, 1660-1960. Gateway Press, Incorporated. Baltimore. 1985.

Bradford, James C. Ed. Anne Arundel County, Maryland: A Bicentennial History for the Anne Arundel County and Annapolis Bicentennial Committee. James C. Bradford, Publisher. Annapolis. 1977.

Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce. "The Agricultural Industry of Maryland." W. S. Hamill, Director. Baltimore, Maryland 1934.

McDougall, Harry A. Black Baltimore: A New Theory of Community. Temple University Press. Philadelphia. 1993.

Mumford, William R. Strawberries, Peas, and Beans: Truck Farming in Anne Arundel County. Ann Arundell Historical Society. Linthicum. 2000.

Riley, Elihu S. A History of Anne Arundel County in Maryland: Adapted for Use in the Schools of the County. Charles G. Feldmeyer, Publisher. Annapolis. 1905.

Westmacott, Richard. African-American Gardens and Yards in the Rural South. The University of Tennessee Press. Knoxville. 1992

*Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigations, Maryland Route 3, from Maryland Route 32 and US 50, Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, Maryland* by Affleck et al

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of surveyed property approximately 14 acres

Acreage of historical setting \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name Odenton \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000\_\_\_\_\_

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

The proposed boundary for the Belts Survey District consists of several legal parcels found on Anne Arundel County Tax Map #30. It includes parcels #21, #22, #23, #24, #390 and #345 to include the Belt Site, 18AN512.

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**11. Form Prepared by**

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name/title Becky Kermes, Architectural Historian

organization for State Highway Administration

street & number 707 N. Calvert Street

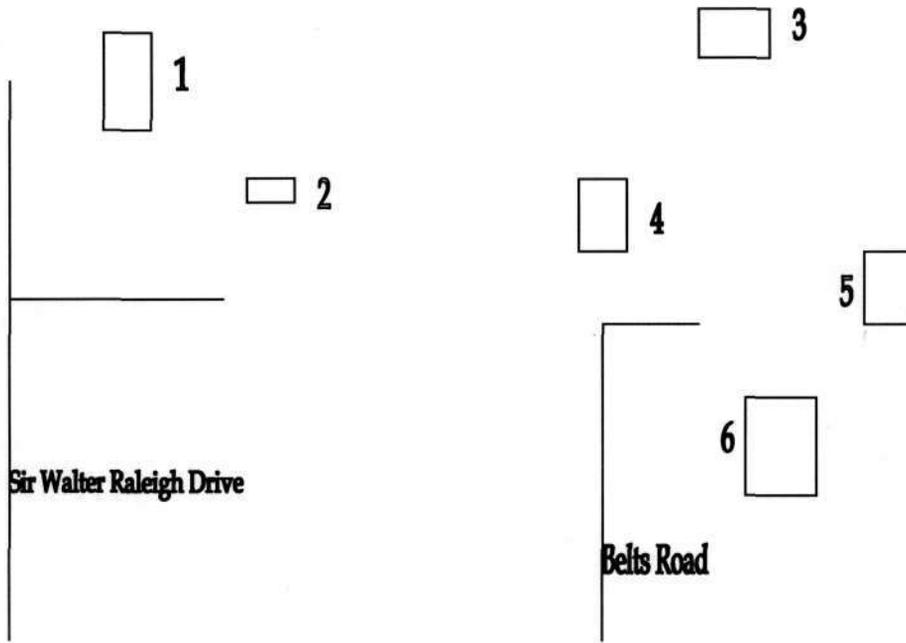
city or town Baltimore

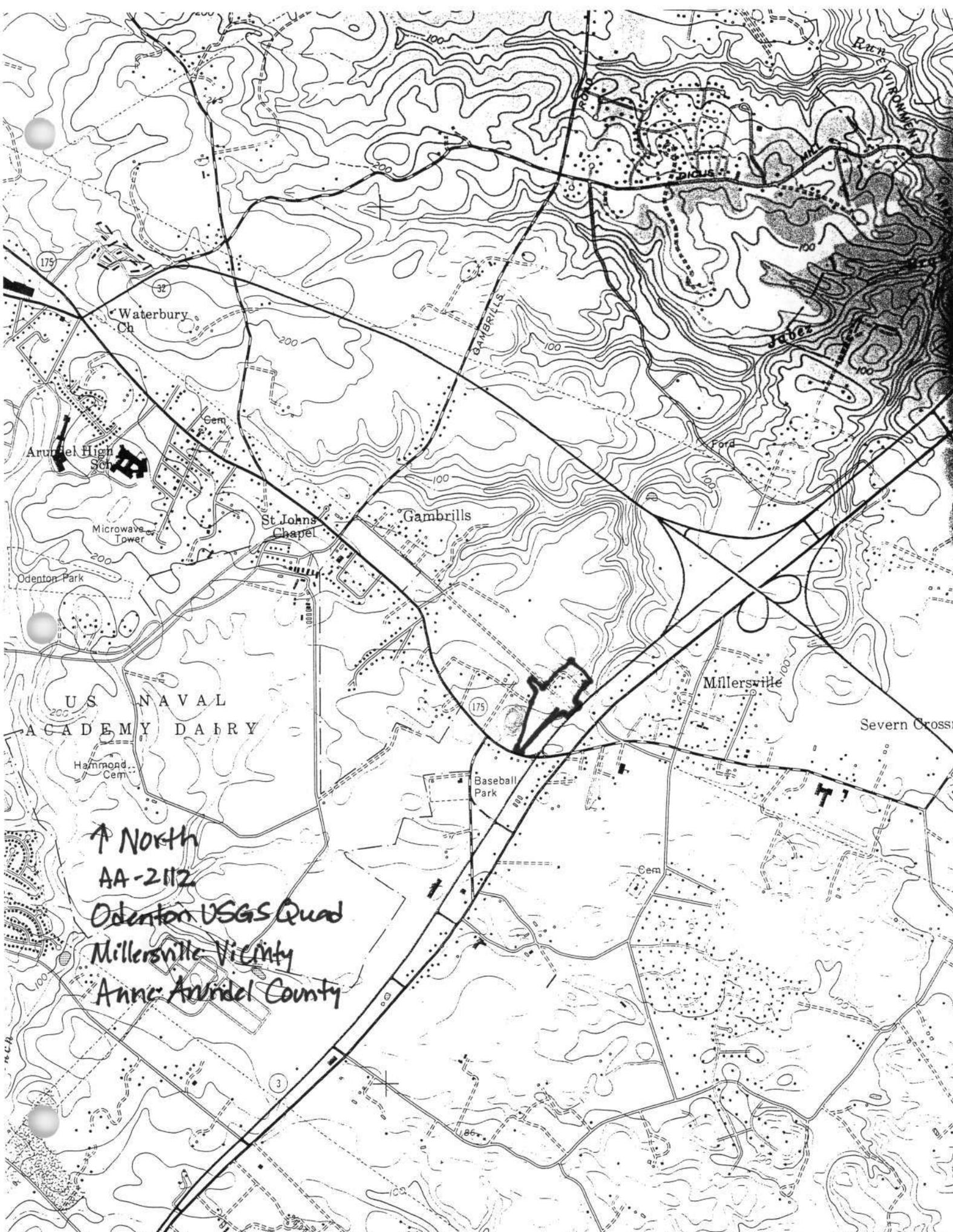
date October 2003

telephone 410-545-2884

state MD

Sketch Map of AA-2112  
Not to Scale





↑ North  
AA-2112  
Odenton USGS Quad  
Millersville Vicinity  
Anne Arundel County



MIHP AA-2112  
Belts Survey District  
Anne Arundel County  
B. Kermes, photographer

9-2003

Negatives @ MDSHPO

Photo is looking @ MD 3 Southbound where  
MD3 intersects w/ Belts Road.











AA-2112

Belts Survey District

Anne Arundel County

B. Kermes, photographer

9-2003

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo is taken from "Common area yard" of Resource labeled #6 by the Sketch Map. This is an oblique view of south west corner. The south facade looks towards Belts Road.

TechLab <NO. 28 >007 BN  
7048 25 N N N N N 14 AC 1 32 AS 1 03 0110 1  
0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101 0101



AA-2112

Belts Survey District

Anne Arundel County

B. Kermes

9-2003

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo is taken from the "Common" area of the yard. Resource is labeled # 5 by the Sketch Map. This is the facade that faces south.



AA-2112

Belts Survey District

Anne Arundel County

B. Kermes, Photographer

9-2003

Negatives @ MDSHPO

Photo is taken from the "common" area of the yard. Resource is labeled #4 by the Sketch Map. This is the rear of the house - which faces north towards Resource #5.



AA-2112

Belts Survey District

Anne Arundel County

B. Kermes, photographer

9-2003

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo is taken from across of Sir Walter Raleigh Drive of the front facade of this house which is labeled Resource # 4 on the Sketch Map.

TechLab <NO. 1  
7049 25 N N N-1 17 AC+02 AS103 BH101 6108 2079/100







AA-2112

Belts Survey District  
Anne Arundel County  
B. Kermes, photographer  
9-2003  
Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo taken from Sir Walter Raleigh Drive of  
the rear (or South facade) of the Resource labeled  
#3 on the Sketch Map. Note the end of Resource  
#4 in the picture.

9 of 13

TechLab <NO. 2 2003 BH  
7049 25 N N N-2 27 AC+02 AS+03 0101 BR03 270704100



AA-2112

Belts Survey District  
Anne Arundel County  
B. Kermes, photographer  
9-2003

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo taken from Six Water Raleigh Drive of  
Resource labeled #1 on the sketch map. The  
photo is of the front (south) facade.

TechLab <NO. 3 2032 BR  
7849 25 N N N-1-07 AC+02 H5+05 SA 001 008 2079/100



63

bobcat

172825W

AA-2112 e. AA-744

Belts Survey District

Anne Arundel County

B. Kermes, photographer

A-2003

Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo taken of the front facade of AA-744  
or Resource #2 as labeled on the Sketch map.  
The front facade faces east, towards MD 3.

TechLab <NO.##> 2-037 BN  
7049 25 N N N+1-03 AC+02 AS+03 SA1011 P100 11/9/100



AA-2112 & AA-744  
Belts Survey District  
Anne Arundel County  
B. Kermes, photographer  
9-2003  
Negatives @ MD SHPO

Photo taken of the side of AA-744 or Resource #2 as labeled on the Sketch Map. The side facade faces south.

TECHLAB <NO. 00 > 036 BH  
7849 25 N N N+1 11 HC+02 HS+02 SH+04  
MSH104 BR00 2007/9/100



AA-2112 & AA-744  
Belts Survey District  
Anne Arundel County  
B. Kermes, photographer  
9-2003  
Negatives @ MD SHPO

View of the rear (west) facade of AA-744  
or Resource # 2 as labeled on the Sketch Map  
for AA-2112.

TechLab <NO. 2035 BN 7049 25 N N N 1 06 AC+02 AS+03 00108 2079/100