

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Thomas W. Hall Farm Inventory Number: AA-2382

Address: 1286 Johns Hopkins Road City: Gambrills Zip Code: 21054

County: Anne Arundel USGS Topographic Map: Odenton

Owner: B/A Williams LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

Tax Parcel Number: 67 Tax Map Number: 37 Tax Account ID Number: 12461400

Project: Enclave at Riedel Pond Subdivision Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes X no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes <u>X</u> no	

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)*

Property Description

The Thomas W. Hall Farm is a collection of 11 standing domestic and agricultural buildings and one partially collapsed barn constructed between ca. 1870 and ca. 1950. The property consists of 130.25 acres of forest and overgrown agricultural fields. The farm is no longer active and the buildings are in deteriorated condition. The present-day farmstead is part of two parcels unified under one deed. The farm complex includes a dwelling, a tenant house, two sheds, a privy, a garage-barn, a stable, two standing tobacco barns, a collapsed tobacco barn, a chicken coop, and a corncrib. An unpaved drive provides access to the Thomas W. Hall Farm.

Otho Williams purchased the 130.25-acre tract that is the subject of this Determination of Eligibility and an adjoining 62-acre tract under one deed in 1949. The two parcels function as one farm; however, each tract retains a separate parcel number. The smaller tract is described in greater detail in a separate Determination of Eligibility (AA-2383 Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road).

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Bayes</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>9/20/07</u> Date
<u>NA</u> Reviewer, NR Program	Date

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Building Descriptions

The property previously was documented as part of a Phase I archeology survey completed in April 2005 (Child et. al. 2005). The current investigation was completed in response to the Maryland Historical Trust request for additional information on the buildings. The following descriptions incorporate data from the earlier survey; site conditions were field verified in August 2007.

Primary Farm Complex

The domestic area of the primary farm complex includes four wood-frame buildings: a main house, two sheds, and a privy. The fifth domestic building, a tenant house, is located separate from the main domestic area.

Primary Dwelling

The ca. 1870 wood-frame main house consists of a two-story main block with a two-story addition, which extends from the east gable end. The addition is slightly lower in height than the main block. Both sections feature sandstone foundations, horizontal wood siding, and gable roofs sheathed in composition shingles. The orientation of the house has changed over time. The house originally faced north, as indicated by the bargeboard-decorated center gable peak and the full-width porch on the north elevation. The 1907 USGS Relay quadrangle map (survey completed in 1905) supports this original orientation; a former driveway led to the northeast elevation of the dwelling. Currently, the original rear elevation serves as the primary entrance to the house. The 1947 USGS Relay quadrangle map depicts the present driveway orientation, leading to the southwest elevation of the dwelling, suggesting that the functional change had occurred by that date.

The three-bay main block has an interior brick chimney on each gable end. A six-panel wood door is centered on the north elevation. The doorway features a five-light transom and sidelights that consist of three lights over one wood panel. Windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units, flanked by louvered wood and plastic shutters. The windows on the first floor are larger than those on the second floor. The center gable peak, ornamented with bargeboard, contains a six-over-three-light arched window. A full-width porch spans the north elevation. The porch rests on a brick-pier foundation and has a wood floor and a beaded-board ceiling. Square wood posts decorated with simple corner brackets support the flat roof. The original block's west elevation has one four-light-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash unit in the gable end. No other windows were present on the elevation.

The south elevation is accessed by a central paneled wood door sheltered by a one-bay porch with a front-gable roof. The porch rests on brick piers; a tree trunk partially supports the porch's northeast corner. The porch floor is tongue-and-grove wood and the ceiling is beaded-board siding. Simple square posts resting on square posts support the porch roof. Windows are similar to those found on the north elevation. Metal bulkhead doors, located between the porch and the side addition, provide access to the basement's interior.

The dwelling's two-bay east addition has a gable-end exterior, shouldered brick chimney. A four-over-two light, double-hung, wood sash window is located in the gable end. The addition's north elevation features wood-frame, six-over-six light windows on the first story and three-over-three light windows on the second. Louvered wood shutters flank the windows. The addition's south elevation has an enclosed, wood-frame, shed-roof porch that rests on concrete-block piers. The porch is enclosed in a variety of materials including interior wood paneling, plastic sheathing, and corrugated plastic. A four-light, three-panel wood door provides access to the interior from the porch. The window configuration on the rear elevation is the same as that found on the front elevation. Plastic louvered shutters flank the first floor windows.

The I-house building's interior features a center-hall plan with flanking rooms. The interior has little ornamentation, which is limited to simple window and door surrounds. A turned newel post and tapered balusters

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characterize the central stair with landing. Six-panel wood doors provide access to each room. Each first floor fireplace has a wood mantel. The front door is not centered in the hall. The building generally is in poor condition. The north and west elevations are nearly completely engulfed in overgrown vegetation. The porches on the north and south elevations are deteriorated, and missing features such as support posts, and ceiling members. On the interior, settling was noted. In addition, the floor of the west parlor has completely collapsed into the basement below. The damage was caused by termites (personal communication, John Martel).

Domestic Outbuildings

Three domestic outbuildings are located in a linear arrangement south of the main house; all three buildings face west.

Wood-Frame Shed

The early twentieth-century wood-frame shed rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. Exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in composition shingles covered with plastic; rafters are exposed at the eaves. The front elevation features an off-center, four-panel wood door, a wide vertical board door turned on its side, and a two-over-two-light fixed window in the front gable. The remaining three sides are blind.

Privy

The early twentieth-century two-seat, wood-frame privy rests on a wood-sill foundation. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. Exterior walls are clad with vertical beaded-board siding. The front-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; rafters are exposed under the eaves. An off-center beaded-board door provides access to the interior, which features a wood floor, vertical boards on the walls, and beaded board on the ceiling.

Board-and-Batten Shed

The early twentieth-century board-and-batten shed rests on a wood-sill foundation that is reinforced with concrete block in the east corner. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. The exterior wood siding is circular sawn. The front-gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Gables are clad with vertical-board siding and contain wood louvered ventilation openings. The off-center door is constructed with vertical boards.

Tenant Dwelling

The ca. 1900 tenant house is located northeast, and far removed, from the main domestic area. The one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame house faces north. The gable roof extends over a rear addition, creating a saltbox form. The house rests on wood sills that are raised and supported by concrete piers. Exterior walls are clad with wood shingles; windows and doors are missing. The east and west elevations are one bay; window openings are located on the first floor and in the gable end. The roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. An interior chimney is located on the east elevation. The interior of the house is finished with plaster. The house is overgrown with vegetation and partially collapsed.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Agricultural outbuildings located east of the principal dwelling include a board-and-batten garage-barn, a concrete-block stable, a frame corncrib, and a collapsed frame tobacco barn. These four buildings appeared on the 1947 USGS Relay quadrangle map.

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Board-and-Batten Garage-Barn

The board-and-batten garage-barn is located south of the main house and appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. The building faces southwest and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal; rafters are exposed under the eaves. One-over-one-light, aluminum storm windows enclose the window openings; the sash are no longer extant. Three large, paired board-and-batten doors are located on the front (south) elevation. The west elevation features a single-leaf wood door and a metal-frame. A shed roof hood with exposed rafters is located above the door; the hood is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The west elevation also features a window opening. Three window openings with one-over-one light aluminum storm windows are located on the rear (north) elevation and two are located on the east elevation. Louvered wood vents are located in each gable end.

Concrete-Block Stable

The concrete-block stable is located behind the board-and-batten garage-barn and faces southwest. The building appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The stable has a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Gables are clad with vertical boards; rafters are exposed under the eaves. Board-and-batten paired doors with external hinges are placed off-center on the south elevation. The west elevation features two Dutch doors on each end and a larger wood door in the center. The northernmost Dutch door is beaded-board on the lower half and flush, narrow vertical board on the top half. The southernmost door has a solid panel on both the upper and lower halves. A wood-frame addition clad in vertical wood boards is located on the east elevation. The addition rests on a wood-sill foundation. The south elevation has two wood stable doors. The east elevation of the addition opens into a fenced area.

Corncrib

The heavy wood-frame corncrib is located south of the board-and-batten garage-barn and south of the dirt track leading to the tenant house. The building appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The foundation was not visible due to overgrown vegetation. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are clad with widely spaced, circular-sawn vertical boards lined on the interior with wire mesh. A squat vertical board door is located on the west elevation. A large square opening in the east elevation gable is covered in plastic. The building is overgrown with vegetation.

Collapsed Tobacco Barn

The early twentieth-century collapsed tobacco barn is isolated in a field east of the main house. The walls of the wood-frame tobacco barn have fallen, leaving the roof and one gable resting on the ground. The roof features corrugated-metal sheathing and sawn framing members fastened with wire nails. The gable is clad with wide vertical-board siding and contains a wood louvered ventilation opening.

Agricultural outbuildings located west of the main house include three wood-frame buildings: a chicken coop, a large tobacco barn, and a small tobacco barn. The two barns appeared on the 1947 USGS Relay quadrangle map.

Chicken Coop

The early twentieth century, wood-frame chicken coop faces southeast. The building rests on a wood-sill foundation and terminates in a front-facing gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. Exterior walls are clad with circular-sawn, board-and-batten siding with flush vertical board siding in the gable ends. An off-center door opening and a window opening enclosed with wire mesh are located on the east elevation. The front gable features a square window opening with a ledge. An opening also is located on the south elevation. The west and north

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openings are blind. The building is nearly completely engulfed in overgrown vegetation on the east and south elevations.

Large Tobacco Barn

The ca. 1900, large tobacco barn is located west of the chicken coop. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint. The tall, wood-frame building rests on wood-sills supported by concrete piers and has a gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are clad in hinged, vertical-board siding. The barn features H-bent construction, hewn framing members and pegged joints. Tobacco curing racks were noted on the ground. A door opening with a wide vertical board door is located on the west elevation. A shed-roof, wood-frame addition extends from the south elevation and features a large open doorway. The south elevation is encapsulated in overgrown vegetation. A one-story, late twentieth-century concrete-block addition is located on the east elevation and features metal-frame, nine-light windows; the roof is missing. A door opening leads from the concrete-block addition to the wood-frame barn.

Small Tobacco Barn

The early twentieth-century, small tobacco barn was located northwest of the large tobacco barn. This building recently was destroyed by fire. The tobacco barn previously was documented in a Phase I archeological survey completed in April 2005.

According to the April 2005 report, the barn rested on wood sills reinforced by concrete blocks and had a front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls were clad with vertical-board siding. The barn featured circular-sawn framing members and wire nails. An off-center door opening was located on the front elevation and contained one half of a paired set of wood doors. The doorway aligned with a similar door opening on the rear elevation. The front elevation featured two small, square window openings south of the door and one in the gable (Child et. al. 2005:37, 41).

Property History

The Thomas W. Hall Farm currently comprises 131.25 acres that were part of four historic tracts: Whites Hall, What You Will, Cool Spring Hill, and Wilson's Grove. Research into Anne Arundel County land records indicates that Basil D. Hall obtained the land as part of two purchases of larger tracts in 1840 and 1856 (Anne Arundel County Land Records WSG 25:393; NHG 6:72). Basil Hall's land included both the 131.25-acre parcel that is the subject of this Determination of Eligibility and an adjoining 62.07-acre tract discussed in the Determination of Eligibility for Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties No. AA-2383. The former parcel was conveyed to Basil Hall's son, Thomas W. Hall, and the latter parcel was part of a tract conveyed to another son, Edward, after his father's 1875 death. Thomas W. Hall acquired the 131.25-acre farm through two transactions: a 130-acre portion conveyed by Basil and his wife, Ann D. Hall, in 1868, and a 1.25-acre portion conveyed by Basil's widow and three other heirs, Thomas's brothers, in 1879 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 14:357; SH 2:366). The two parcels were owned simultaneously by one owner on two occasions from 1923 to 1949, but they were not united again in one land deed until purchased by Otho H. and Kathleen E. Williams in 1949.

Basil D. Hall was a great-great grandson of Rev. Henry Hall, who was sent to the Province of Maryland by the bishop of London in 1698 to serve as the rector of St. James Parish in Anne Arundel County (Hall 1941:13). Born in 1796, Basil Hall married Margaret S.W. Davidson ca. 1838, and the couple had four children who lived to adulthood: Samuel D., Edward (known as Edward Hall of B.), Thomas W., and Francis C. (O'Neill 1995:236; Hall 1941:155). Basil and Margaret Hall maintained the Hall family's historic connection to the Episcopal faith. Basil was elected to the vestry of Severn Parish when it was created in 1839, a position he held until his death. The parish constructed St. Stephen's church near the Hall land, at present-day Johns Hopkins and St. Stephen's Church

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roads (Browne 1985:72). Thomas and Edward also became vestrymen, and Samuel served the church as a minister (Browne 1985:192).

The Halls also supported education. Basil Hall was a founder and a trustee of Anne Arundel Academy, a secondary school opened in Millersville in 1855, and some of the Hall sons attended Maryland Agricultural College (Browne 1985:70, 192).

Margaret Hall died at 45 in 1856; her tombstone described her as an "affectionate wife & fond mother" (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007). Basil married Ann D. Mulliken, 42, in 1863. Basil died in 1875 at 78, and Ann died in 1896. Margaret, Basil, and Ann are buried in St. Stephen's cemetery, along with Basil and Margaret's sons Edward, Thomas, and Francis and two other children who died in childhood (O'Neill 1995:236; Powell 1991; Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007).

While Basil D. Hall first obtained title to a portion of the subject property in 1840, Martenet's 1860 *Map of Anne Arundel County* indicates that his residence was located west of the subject property on a 175-acre portion of the Lugg Ox tract, which he purchased in 1845 (Anne Arundel County Land Records JHN 1:333; Martenet 1860). Lugg Ox was located west of present-day Crain Highway/MD 3 (Browne 1985:10).

The 1860 map depicted one building, a "store" on the site of the Thomas W. Hall Farm. A dwelling associated the farm does not appear on historic maps until 1878. A house is depicted on the 1878 Hopkins's *Atlas of Anne Arundel County* with T. W. Hall recorded as resident. However, both the 1850 and 1860 agricultural censuses document that Basil Hall, who was listed as a farmer in the 1850 through 1870 population censuses, grew tobacco, corn, and wheat on this property using slave labor (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b). The elder Hall's agricultural production and livestock holdings were typical of farms in the vicinity (Browne 1985:81). At the time of the 1850 agricultural census, Basil Hall farmed 255 acres -- 175 improved and 80 unimproved -- with a total value of \$7,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1850a). This land comprised the 254-acre portion of the Whites Hall and What You Will tracts, purchased by Hall in 1840 for \$5,085 (Anne Arundel County Land Records WSG 25:393).

Hall produced 10,000 pounds of tobacco, near the middle of the area's production range of 2,000 to 25,000 pounds (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b; Browne 1985:81). In addition, he produced 1,250 bushels of Indian corn and 1,000 bushels of wheat, as well as oats, rye, butter, Irish potatoes, wool, and hay. Livestock, valued at \$700, included 50 swine, ten working oxen, nine other cattle, seven horses, six sheep, and five milk cows (U.S. Census Bureau 1850a). Hall's holdings also included twelve slaves, seven males and five females ranging in age from one month to 60 years old (U.S. Census Bureau 1850b). An average number of eight slaves were owned by farmers in the vicinity (Browne 1985:88).

Basil Hall's wealth increased by 1860. That year's agricultural census indicated that Hall farmed 557 acres -- 350 improved and 207 unimproved -- valued at \$24,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). The 1860 population census attributed to Hall a total real estate value of \$35,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). Tobacco production doubled to 20,000 pounds; 1,500 bushels of Indian corn and 1,000 bushels of wheat also were produced, along with oats, wool, butter, hay, and Irish potatoes. Preceding the post-Civil War shift in the region toward truck farming, \$100 in orchard products were produced (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). The number of slaves increased to 17, and the Hall household included a free black farmhand, a 50-year-old man named Jack Hall (U.S. Census Bureau 1860c, 1860b). The value of Hall's livestock increased to \$1,670 and included swine, sheep, horses, working oxen, other cattle, and milk cows (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a). His personal estate was valued at \$15,800 (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). The farm was indicative of increased agricultural production that occurred in the vicinity during the first half of the nineteenth century, the likely result of soil-improvement strategies such as application of lime

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and manure and increased farm efficiency following a population decline that made more land available for farm expansion (Browne 1985:80).

Thomas Hall purchased 130 acres of his father's Whites Hall land in 1868. Agricultural and population censuses and a memoir of the Hall family included in *Colonial Families of the United States* suggests that Thomas was living with Basil and his second wife, Ann, on the adjacent property discussed in the Determination of Eligibility prepared for the Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road (AA-2383) that Basil also owned (Duvall 1966). These resources further suggest that by this period, Basil was renting the Lugg Ox.

The Hall family memoir included in *Colonial Families of the United States* claimed that Basil gave the land to his son upon his marriage (Duvall 1966:229). However, the deed stated that Thomas paid \$3,250 for the land; in addition, he was not married until 1873 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 2:366). Also, 30-year-old Thomas was recorded in the 1870 population census as still living with his father and Ann Hall, with the two elder Halls listed first and second, respectively, implying that Basil Hall was the head of the household. The values of Thomas's real and personal estates were listed under his name, at \$5,200 and \$695, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a).

The 1870 agricultural census suggested that the household, which also included 22-year-old son Francis and a 44-year-old white housekeeper named Catherine Mullikin, likely was living on an adjacent property owned by Basil. The adjacent property is discussed in the Determination of Eligibility prepared for the Tobacco Farm on Johns Hopkins Road (AA-2383). According to the census, Basil Hall farmed 254 acres, indicating he and his wife now lived on the parcel of this size adjacent to Thomas's land (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a, 1870b). The property described in MIHP No. AA-2383 was derived from this property. Meanwhile, Basil was renting out Lugg Ox; an 1875 inventory of Basil's personal estate completed after his death listed "rent of Lugg Ox Farm" as one of his assets (Anne Arundel County Register of Wills WB1 76:490).

The 1870 agricultural census indicated that tobacco, corn, and wheat remained staple crops on the 130-acre parcel under Thomas W.'s ownership, but that the farm likely suffered from the economic upheavals caused by the Civil War. The farm produced 7,000 pounds of tobacco, below the 8,000-pound average for the vicinity that year and well below the area's 13,500-pound average for 1850 (Browne 1985:104; U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). However, Thomas's father's adjacent farm produced 10,000 pounds of tobacco for a total of 17,000 pounds for the two farms, well over the average. The agricultural census indicated that the two farms shared the \$1,500 cost of wages for farm laborers, providing a possible explanation for the output (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). Reflecting the area's reduced production of other crops, Thomas W.'s farm produced 500 bushels of Indian corn and 200 bushels of winter wheat, as well as oats and Irish potatoes. Livestock, valued at \$495, included three horses and one milk cow; farm equipment was valued at \$50 (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a).

Thomas married Violetta Duvall in 1873. According to *Colonial Families of the United States*, Thomas built a dwelling on the land conveyed by his father – the year of construction was not specified – and named it "Valley View" (Duvall 1966:229). The 1880 census indicated that the couple had two sons and had established their own household (Powell 1991; U.S. Census Bureau 1880a). The family's land holdings grew by 1.25 acres in 1879 when Basil Hall's other heirs conveyed to him a parcel called Cool Spring Hill, bringing the property to its current configuration of 131.25 acres (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 14:357). Hall was not listed in Anne Arundel County's 1876-1896 assessment record, but the 1880 agricultural census indicated continued farm production. This census indicated that he acquired additional land; his holdings consisted of 225 acres of improved, tilled land and 40 acres of woodland. Although the size of his holdings had increased since 1870, its worth remained static at \$5,000, reflecting continued depressed land values. The agricultural census listed livestock but no crops; the reason for the absence of this information was not indicated (U.S. Census Bureau 1880b).

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Thomas Hall continued the family's participation in the community. In addition to serving St. Stephen's as a vestryman, he also was church treasurer and succeeded his mother, Margaret, as organist. He was a justice of the peace in Anne Arundel County during an unknown period (Duvall 1966:229). An avocational historian of religious history, Hall contributed articles to Episcopal periodicals and wrote a history of St. Stephen's (Duvall 1966:229).

Thomas and Violetta Hall sold their 131.25-acre farm to John and Elizabeth Aftung in 1884 for \$4,500 (Anne Arundel County Land Records SH 23:119). As quoted in a local history, Thomas Hall believed that the sale resulted "partly from the result of changes which affected all the old families of southern Maryland by reason of the war of succession" (Browne 1985:100). These changes included the increased labor costs that resulted from the end of slavery. Many farmers in the vicinity rented land to tenants or sharecroppers (Browne 1985:100). The Halls moved to Baltimore, and later to Talbot County, where Thomas Hall was elected county surveyor. In 1891, they returned to Baltimore but were buried in St. Stephen's cemetery (Duvall 1966:229; Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007).

The Aftung family resided in Baltimore, where they maintained their residence during their entire 30-year ownership of the farm. According to the 1900 census, John Aftung, a German immigrant, was a real estate agent, and the couple's son, John, was a student at St. John's College in Annapolis. A granddaughter, 11-year-old Katie Darwell, also was part of the household (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). Building assessments totaled \$3,035 and comprised: a dwelling worth \$1,000, a barn valued at \$200, a tenant house valued at \$175, and a corn house and crib valued at \$100 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1904-1910). German immigrants were attracted to the area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries due to the availability of cheap land and the area's proximity to the large German population of Baltimore (Browne 1985:131).

John Aftung of Harry, the name recorded in the deed, and Myrtle Aftung bought the 131¼-acre parcel in 1914 (Anne Arundel County Land Records GW 106:231). Their relationship to the prior owner is unclear, but they only paid "\$5 and other considerations" for the land, suggesting they might have been related (Anne Arundel County Land Records GW 106:231). An assessment completed between 1918 and 1922 indicated that the 90 tillable acres were assessed at \$15 an acre for \$1,350 and the 40-acre wooded section was assessed at \$8 an acre for \$320, totaling \$1,670. A dwelling was assessed for \$772.80, barns totaled \$68, and "other buildings" totaled \$75 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1918-1922). Unlike the prior owner, the Aftungs and their two young daughters resided on the land; John Aftung of Harry's occupation was listed as "farmer" in the 1920 census (U.S. Census Bureau 1920).

The Aftungs sold the 131.25-acre property in 1923 to William G. Williams, who retained it until 1935 but did not occupy the farm (Anne Arundel County Land Records WNW 60:101). Williams, married to Mary Louise Cecil, previously had lived in Anne Arundel County, but later moved to Baltimore with his family. (In 1924, they also bought the 62.07-acre parcel discussed in MIHP No. AA-2383.)

Williams was the son of William G. Williams, a doctor who joined the Confederate Army at the beginning of the Civil War. Doctor Williams was a descendant of Osborn Williams, a soldier in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, and who also was a grandson of a Welsh immigrant. Osborn Williams was born in Prince George's County but settled in Anne Arundel County after the revolution. The elder William G. Williams originally resided in Prince George's County but moved to Anne Arundel to live with his aunt after the federal government confiscated his Prince George's County land because of his Confederate service (Browne 1985:181-5).

The doctor's son, William G. Williams, was born in 1877. The local history *From Sotweed to Suburbia: A History of the Crofton, Maryland Area, 1660-1960* described him as a real estate agent, while the 1920 census listed

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him as a traveling salesman of electrical supplies (Browne 1985). William and Mary Louise's oldest child was born in New York and the second in Michigan; their two younger children were born in Maryland (Browne 1985:181-5; U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Both William G. and Mary Louise were buried at St. Stephen's cemetery, he in 1952 and she in 1968 (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007).

An assessment of the farm completed between 1923 and 1927 recorded 90 acres assessed at \$20 an acre for a total of \$1,800, 40 acres assessed at \$10 an acre for a total of \$400, and a dwelling assessed at \$800 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1923-1927). A county assessment completed between 1928 and 1934 listed 90 acres assessed at \$25 an acre for a total of \$2,250; 40 acres assessed at \$10 an acre for a total of \$400; a dwelling assessed at \$800; three new barns with a total assessment of \$1,200; and one or more outbuildings with a total assessment of \$200. The land and building assessment totaled \$4,850 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1928-34).

The Williamses sold the 131.25-acre property in 1935, while they were living in Washington, D.C., to Frank and Gladys Deems who lived in Baltimore. The Deemeses paid \$4,500 (Anne Arundel County Land Records FAM 145:74). In 1936, the Deemeses purchased the adjacent 62.07-acre parcel discussed in the Determination of Eligibility prepared for MIHP No. AA-2383. Between 1935 and 1938, the 90-acre parcel was assessed at \$25 an acre for a total of \$2,250, 40 acres was assessed at \$10 an acre for a total of \$400, a dwelling was assessed for \$800, an unspecified number of "new barns" were assessed for \$1,200, an unspecified number of outbuildings were assessed for \$200, and another barn was assessed at \$300 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1935-1938).

Another county tax assessment, completed between 1938 and 1947, is difficult to read because it was handwritten and some entries were crossed out. According to assessment records, the land was assessed as two different parcels: 28 acres at \$30 an acre for a total of \$840 and 103¼ acres at an illegible rate for a four-figure total that also was unreadable. The dwelling was assessed for \$1,000, a tenant house was assessed for \$100, a stable also was assessed for \$100, and an outbuilding was assessed for \$50. The assessment amount for the barns was difficult to determine. Three barns numbered two through four were included in the assessment, but five corresponding assessment figures were listed. An entry for the first barn and its corresponding assessment was crossed out (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1938-1947).

In 1949, Otho H. and Kathleen E. Williams purchased the 131.25-acre property and the adjacent 62.07-acre parcel discussed in MIHP No. AA-2383 and consolidated the two properties. Otho Williams, born in 1913, was the son of the second William G. Williams (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). A 1952 assessment listed their primary address as Washington, D.C. The 131.25-acre parcel was assessed for \$2,815. Nine buildings were assessed: a dwelling for \$2,810; three barns for \$500, \$700, and \$900, respectively; two sheds for \$1,000 and \$400; a stable for \$100, a corn house for \$50, and an outbuilding for \$50 (Anne Arundel County Assessments 1952-1955).

Otho and Kathleen Williams owned the property through the early twenty-first century. Otho Williams died in 2002 and is buried in St. Stephen's cemetery (Anne Arundel County Historical Society 2007). His heirs sold the land to B/A Williams LLC (Anne Arundel County Land Records 15202:793).

Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Anne Arundel County underwent a period of economic and population growth during the first half of the nineteenth century. The county was the third most populous in the state by 1850 (Wesler et al. 1981:97). The county's prosperity likely contributed to the diversification of crops, and the ability of county farmers to sell their products in the larger markets of Washington, D.C. and Baltimore (Wesler et al. 1981:98). Commercial cultivation of garden products, including fruits and vegetables, to the Baltimore and Annapolis markets also developed by 1850

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(Wesler et. al. 1981:98). In 1850, the county had 1,295 farms occupying 222,228 acres of land (Historical Census Browser).

County farmers produced a variety of agricultural products in 1850 including tobacco (4,523,340 pounds), wool (22,685 pounds), potatoes (51,871 bushels), hay (5,580 tons), oats (147,263 bushels), rye (11,439 bushels), buckwheat (4,490 bushels), corn (925,448 bushels), and wheat (360,923 bushels) (Child et. al. 2005:16). The 15 farms in the Crofton area that grew tobacco in 1850, contributed to Anne Arundel County becoming the second largest producer of tobacco in the state (Wesler et al. 1981). Crofton area farms produced between 2,000 to 25,000 pounds per farm (Child et. al. 2005:16). Three local farms did not cultivate tobacco, while eighteen farms produced Indian corn, and 15 cultivated wheat (Child et. al. 1981:16). Land values averaged \$15.00 per acre in the Crofton vicinity in 1850, with the average local farm totaling 340 acres (Browne 1985:80-81; Child et. al. 2005:16).

Tobacco as a dominant agricultural crop declined after the Civil War as crop diversification continued to gain in popularity. The county's tobacco production dropped from the second highest by volume in the state among the five western shore counties to the fifth highest between 1850 and 1930 (Wesler 1981:99). The production of tobacco in the Crofton area declined to an average of 8,200 pounds by 1870; in 1850 it had averaged 13,500 pounds (Browne 1985:104). The end of slavery resulted in an agricultural labor shortage as many former slaves left the area for better opportunities. Increased labor costs contributed to an increase in the number of bankruptcies and foreclosures during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1850, 17 owner-operated farms existed in the Crofton area; by 1880 less than half remained (Browne 1985:100, 104).

The county's agricultural industry underwent dramatic changes during the period after the Civil War. An economic depression plagued county farmers; farm prices fell and a labor shortage affected the county's agricultural industry. As the urban population in Baltimore continued to grow after the Civil War, Anne Arundel found expanded markets for its agricultural products. County farmers recruited immigrants from Baltimore to pick fruits and vegetables (Mumford 2000:6). The nearby railroads facilitated transport to urban markets (Browne 1985:105-106). More and more county farmers turned to increasingly profitable truck farming. Truck farming peaked at the turn of the nineteenth century (Mumford 2000:6).

Despite the declining tobacco economy, some Crofton-area farmers continued to cultivate tobacco. Indeed, county farmers produced 2,761,535 pounds of tobacco on 4,132 acres in 1924 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926). The county also produced a variety of cereal products; however, the county's production of cereals, such as barely, wheat, corn, and oats, generally was low when compared to other counties in the state. Some county farmers began growing fruits and vegetables and made a living at truck farming. Data on the amount of orchard and garden products were collected as early as 1860. The county ranked sixth in the state in the value of its orchard products and third in the state in the value of its garden products in 1860 (Historical Census Browser). The value of the county's produce market gardens nearly doubled from 218,680 in 1860 to 434,505 in 1870, making the value of the county's produce market gardens the highest in the state (Historical Census Browser). This increase could be the result of Anne Arundel County farmers adapting to the post-Civil War agricultural economy by producing goods for the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore markets.

The number of farms in the county fluctuated during the mid-nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries. There was total of 1,035 farms in 1860 (Historical Census Browser). With the exception of a decrease in the number of farms in 1900, the number of farms in the county steadily increased between 1870 and 1910. The county had a total of 1,889 farms in 1900; ten years later the number of farms jumped to 2,038 (Historical Census Browser). During the second half of the nineteenth century, the number of farms having 100-499 acres increased, with 605 such farms in 1860 and 948 farms in 1890 (Historical Census Browser). The average farm size declined from a high of 146 acres in 1880 to a low of 110 acres in 1900 (Historical Census Browser). Data on average farm size is not available

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after 1900. Farms of 100-174 acres declined between 1900 and 1950. In 1900, the county had a total of 494 farms between 100 and 174 acres (Historical Census Browser). By 1950, the number had declined to 152 (Historical Census Browser).

Census data on the number of tenant farms and owner-occupied farms is inconsistent prior to 1910. The number of owner-occupied farms remained relatively constant, with minor fluctuations between 1910 and 1950. However, the number of tenanted farms steadily declined during the same time period. In 1910, there were 601 farms operated by tenants; by 1950 that number had fallen by nearly half to 307 (Historical Census Browser).

Agricultural Outbuildings

Tobacco barns were constructed for curing tobacco. The wood-frame tobacco barns of Southern Maryland are different from other barns constructed in tobacco-growing regions (Wilson 2004:4). Regional differences emerged in the construction of tobacco barns. These differences are apparent between tobacco barns constructed in Maryland and those built in Virginia, Kentucky, and North and South Carolina. Maryland tobacco growers air dried their tobacco rather than using heat curing methods (Wilson 2004:4). Heat curing methods for curing tobacco required a different type of barn construction. The tobacco barns of Southern Maryland were constructed near the fields, and preferably on a hilltop that could afford ventilation of air and drainage of water (Hart and Mather 1961:284).

The exteriors of the barns were rarely painted (Hart and Mather 1961:284). The interior of tobacco barns consisted of a number of "rooms" divided into four- or five-foot bays (Wilson 2004:4; Vlach 2003:136). Tobacco hung on stakes attached to rafters was dried in the rooms. Ventilation was important in curing tobacco. Generally, hinged vertical siding that could be opened and closed permitted ventilation. The interiors were rarely braced making bracing of the side walls and roof necessary (Hart and Mather 1961:284). Stripping rooms, which could be attached or detached to the barn, were constructed to store tobacco for a short period of time. The tobacco is stripped after the stems of the leaves have lost their color and moisture through the curing process. The tobacco was graded in the stripping rooms. Stripping rooms were constructed with plenty of natural light (Posey W.B. 1945:27).

The farm's mechanical or industrial functions were incorporated in the design and plan of agricultural outbuildings constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Lanier and Herman 1997:197). The number of small sheds, with a different shed for every purpose characterized farms in the Lowland South, including Maryland (Vlach 2003:124). An "array of small buildings, including granaries, dovecotes, and chicken coops" resulted in a separation of uses (Vlach 2003:153). Outbuildings were constructed for equipment storage. Corncribs were "obligatory building(s)" because of the universality of grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153; Peeler et al. 2006).

The construction of corn cribs, which were built to protect crops against the weather and animals and for drying field corn, changed over time. Earlier corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). To provide access to the building's interior, doors could be constructed at one or both ends (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.). Corn cribs were constructed primarily to allow corn to dry slowly and steadily and to prevent mold and mildew (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). Narrow corncribs facilitated the drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). Harvest technology changed by the mid-1950s. Two technological changes made corn cribs superfluous: the use of combines made the shelling of corn in the fields possible and the use of artificial dryers eliminated the need for long drying periods (PHMC n.d.).

Today, suburbanization dominates the area, as the influence of Baltimore and Washington in the region expands. The former agricultural dominance of the Crofton area, and of Anne Arundel County as a whole, has

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
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diminished. The number of farms in the county and the amount of land devoted to agriculture has continued to decrease, with 477 farms and 43,320 acres in agriculture reported in 1992 and 432 farms and 35,218 acres in agriculture reported in 2002 (National Agricultural Statistics Service n.d.). County farmers continued to produce grains, including wheat and corn, vegetables. While the number of acres harvested for wheat and corn increased between 1987 and 1992, the acreage devoted to vegetable production declined during the same time period (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2002). County farmers also continued to grow tobacco; however, the number of acres devoted to the product dramatically decreased from 1,544 acres in 1987 to 79 acres in 2002 (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2002). Subdivisions and corporate parks have replaced farmland (McWilliams 1977:9).

Nineteenth Century Domestic Architecture

House form became standardized during the nineteenth century. Mass produced building materials and the proliferation of house designs through builder's handbooks, pattern books, and architectural publications helped to replace traditional or vernacular buildings (Ware 1990:13, 15). Rail transportation helped spread materials and styles across the country. The central-passage or full-Georgian house popular during the eighteenth century evolved into the nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling, commonly known as the I-house (Ware 1990:15). The I-house had a symmetrical plan, generally was two stories in height, one room deep, and at least two rooms in length (Upton and Vlach 1986:8). One room was located on either side of the central passage which contained the stair. Chimney location, central, inside gable end, outside gable end, or paired on the ridge, was based on regional practices (Upton and Vlach 1986:8). A rear ell forming an L-shape or T-shape plan was common.

The vernacular I-house farmhouse was the "predominate type of dwelling built in Anne Arundel County in the mid-to-late nineteenth century" (Ware 1990:15). This house type was particularly popular in the northern part of Anne Arundel County due to the post-Civil War rise in truck farming which resulted in a building boom (Ware 1990:15). Nineteenth-century dwellings incorporated design elements from the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Stick, and Queen Anne architectural styles. The principal dwelling on the Thomas W. Hall Farm reflects characteristics of vernacular Victorian-period architectural styles. The style was less ornate than its more robustly ornamented high-style counterparts. Chamfered square posts, brackets, center gables, simple door and window surrounds, and a regular rhythm of solids to voids are common elements.

Evaluation

The Thomas W. Hall Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The property was evaluated under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of local, state, or national history. The farm produced tobacco, corn, and wheat, and under Hall ownership, raised livestock. Although the post-Civil War era saw an increase in truck farming, the farm continued to grow tobacco. The number of tenant farms also increased during the period. Archival records did not specify the types of crops cultivated during the twentieth century; however, the presence of the three twentieth-century tobacco barns suggests tobacco was the primary product. The extant agricultural outbuildings were constructed during the early to mid-twentieth century. Because two of the three tobacco barns are no longer extant, the property can no longer convey a tobacco farm that was operational during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition, the farm is no longer active. Archival research did not identify associations between the Thomas W. Hall Farm and events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of local, state, or national history.

The property also was evaluated under Criterion B for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. From as early as 1840 until 1884, members of the Hall family owned the property. Basil D. Hall was a successful farmer and a participant in local public life as a vestry member at St. Stephen's and a founder and trustee

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of Anne Arundel Academy. Although he owned the land from as early as 1840 through 1878, Basil D. Hall is not responsible for the construction of the dwellings or agricultural outbuildings.

His son, Thomas W. Hall, was a vestryman, treasurer, and organist at St. Stephen's, and wrote a history of the parish. He also was an Anne Arundel County justice of the peace. Thomas Hall owned the property between 1868 and 1884. Although he built the dwelling, agricultural outbuildings associated with his tenure are no longer extant. However, the Halls' activities were locally focused and not distinctive. Detailed biographical data was unavailable for subsequent property owners. In addition, subsequent property owners did not maintain a primary residence on the property or in the vicinity, but lived in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore. Archival research has not identified significant historical events associated with any of the property owners (Criterion B).

Thomas W. Hall Farm also was evaluated for its ability to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). The primary dwelling retains some character-defining features of vernacular, Victorian-era architecture including the chamfered porch posts, simple brackets, and center gable. The dwelling retains integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. The full-width front porch is nearly completely deteriorated. The porch roof has partially collapsed. The rear porch on the main block also has suffered from deteriorated materials, which has led to the porch being supported, in part, by a large tree trunk and root. The rear porch on the addition has been enclosed with a variety of materials including plastic and wood paneling. On the dwelling's interior, uneven floors were noted on the second floor suggesting structural deficiencies. A parlor has completely collapsed into the basement below, a condition caused by termite damage.

The agricultural outbuildings were constructed during the early and mid twentieth century. However, of the three tobacco barns on the property, one remains standing. The remaining tobacco barn, the rear of which has partially collapsed, has a late-twentieth century concrete-block addition. Other agricultural outbuildings include a board and batten garage/barn, a corn crib, a chicken coop, and a concrete-block stable. These buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction.

The Thomas W. Hall Farm represents a twentieth-century tobacco farm with a late nineteenth-century dwelling. With two-thirds of the tobacco barns no longer extant, the farm no longer represents a large tobacco producing operation. The complex does not retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for an Anne Arundel County tobacco farm for the period 1868, the date the property was acquired by Thomas W. Hall to 1977, the date the current tenant moved to the property.

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1870b Schedule 3, Productions of Agriculture
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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 16

AA-2382

Photo Log

Photos Taken: 1 August 2007

Photos Taken By: T. Shaw

1. Primary Dwelling, North Elevation
2. Primary Dwelling, South and East Elevations
3. Primary Dwelling, East Elevation
4. Primary Dwelling, Main Stair
5. Primary Dwelling, Parlor
6. Wood-frame Shed, West Elevation
7. Privy, West Elevation
8. Board-and-Batten Shed, South and West Elevations
9. Tenant Dwelling, East Elevation
10. Board-and-Batten Garage/Barn, East and South Elevations
11. Concrete-block Stable, East Elevation
12. Corncrib, West Elevation
13. Collapsed Tobacco Barn, East Elevation
14. Chicken Coop, North and West Elevations
15. Large Tobacco Barn, North and East Elevations
16. Site of Small Tobacco Barn, looking South

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager
and Christine Heidenrich,
Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin &
Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street

Prepared by:

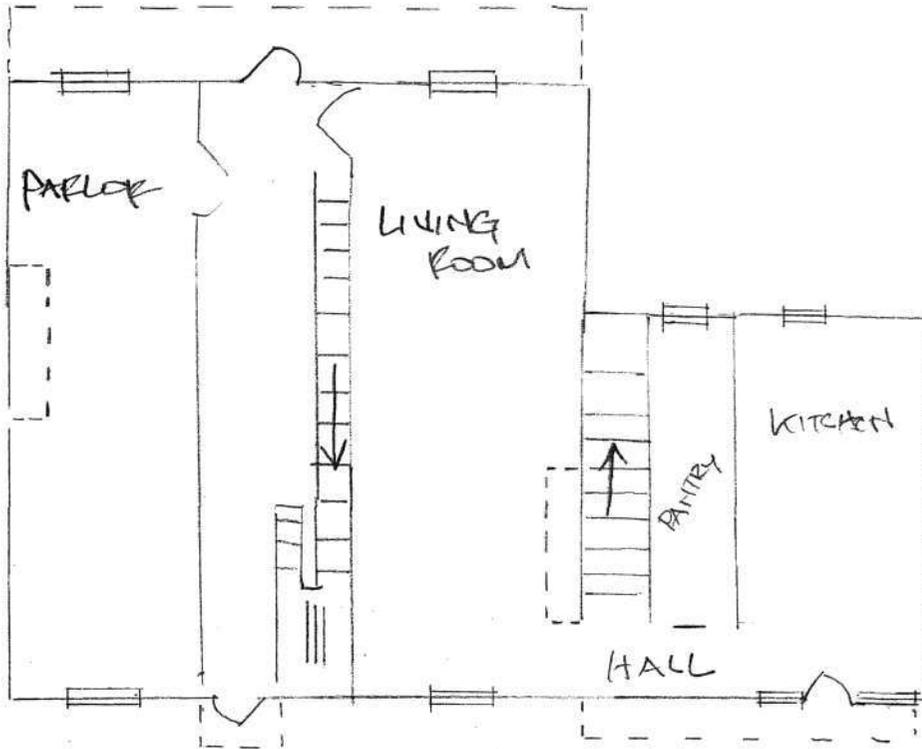
Frederick, Maryland, 21071

Date Prepared: 23 August 2007

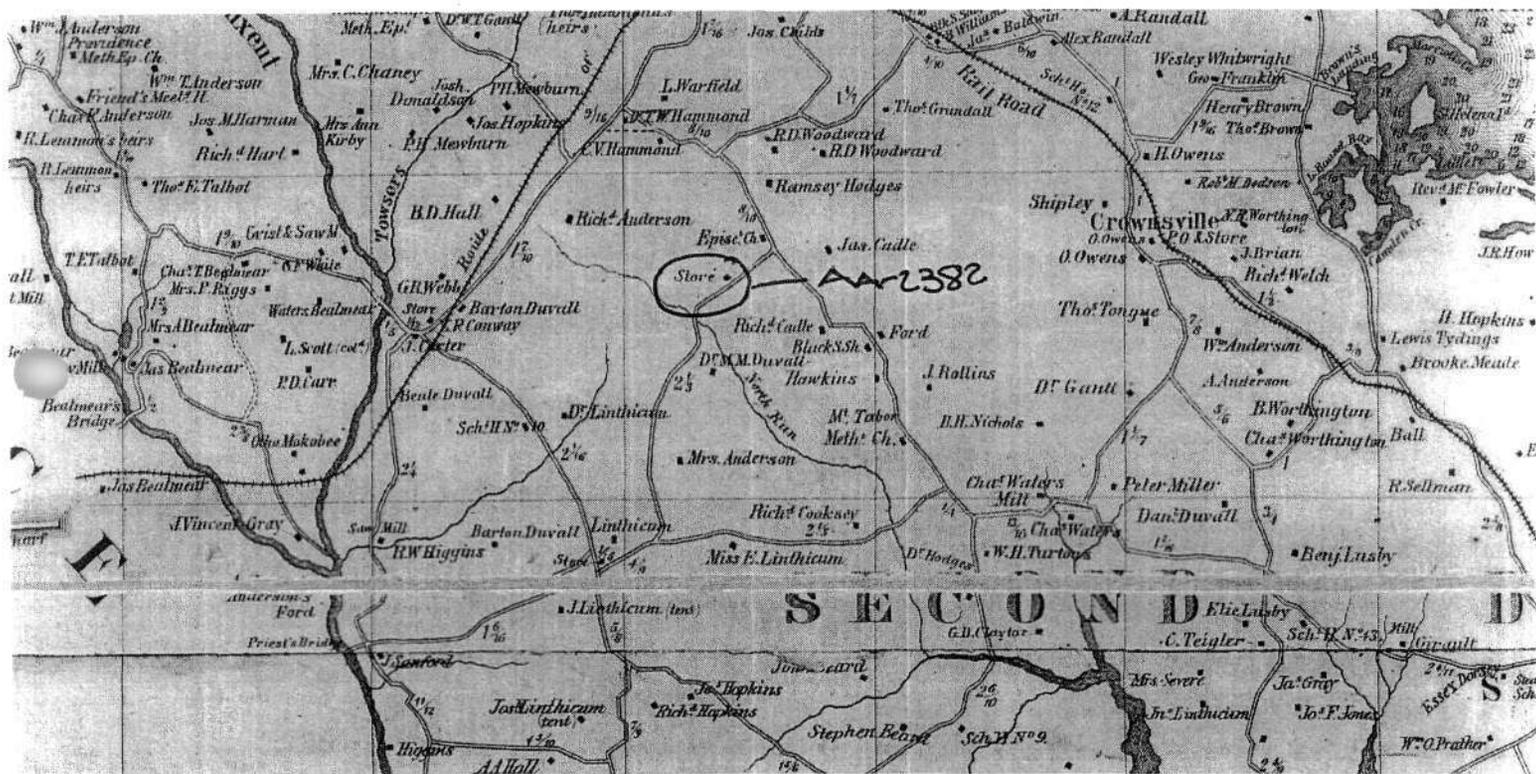


MIHP # AA-2382
THOMAS W. HALL FARM
GAMBRIUS,
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

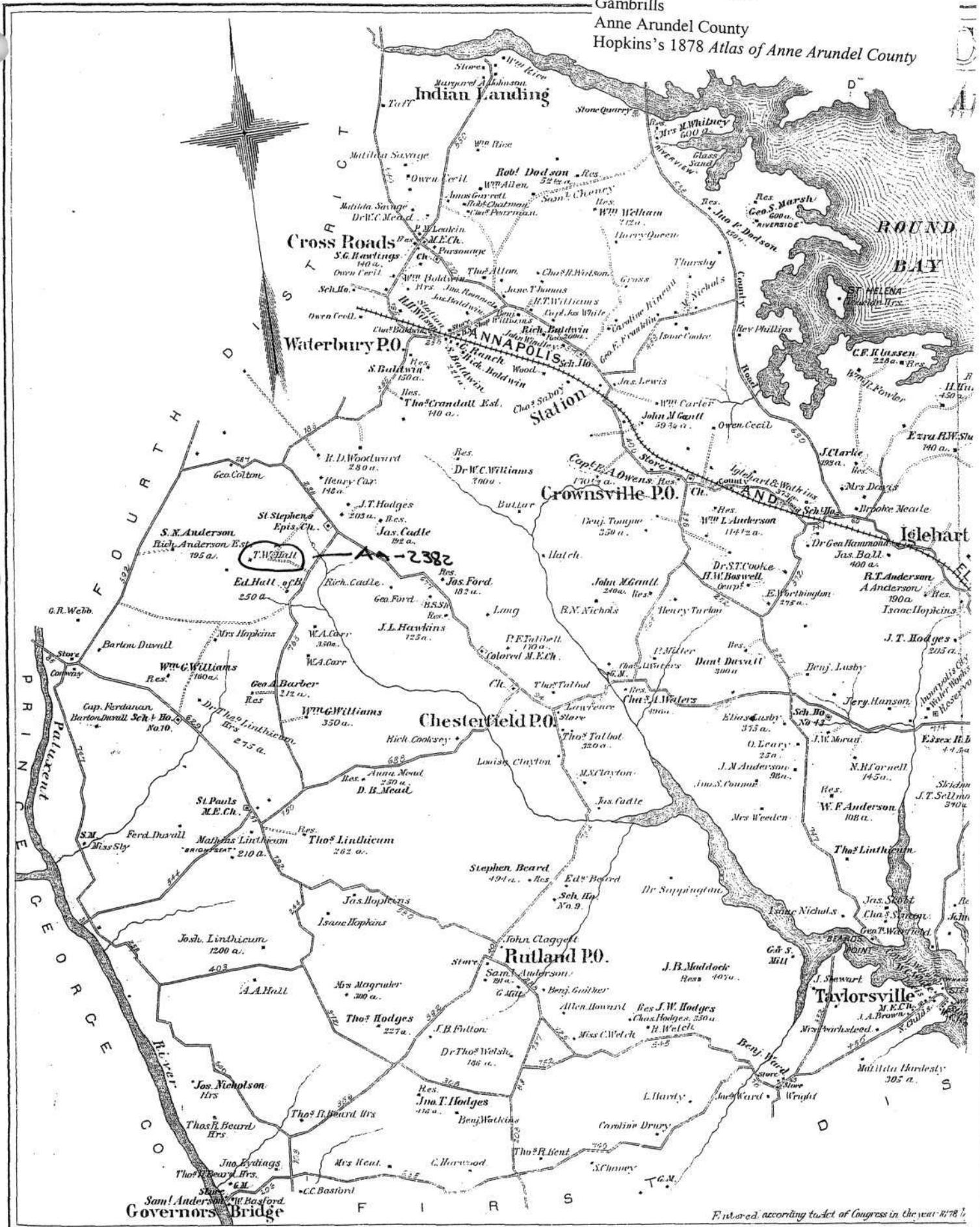
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NOT TO SCALE

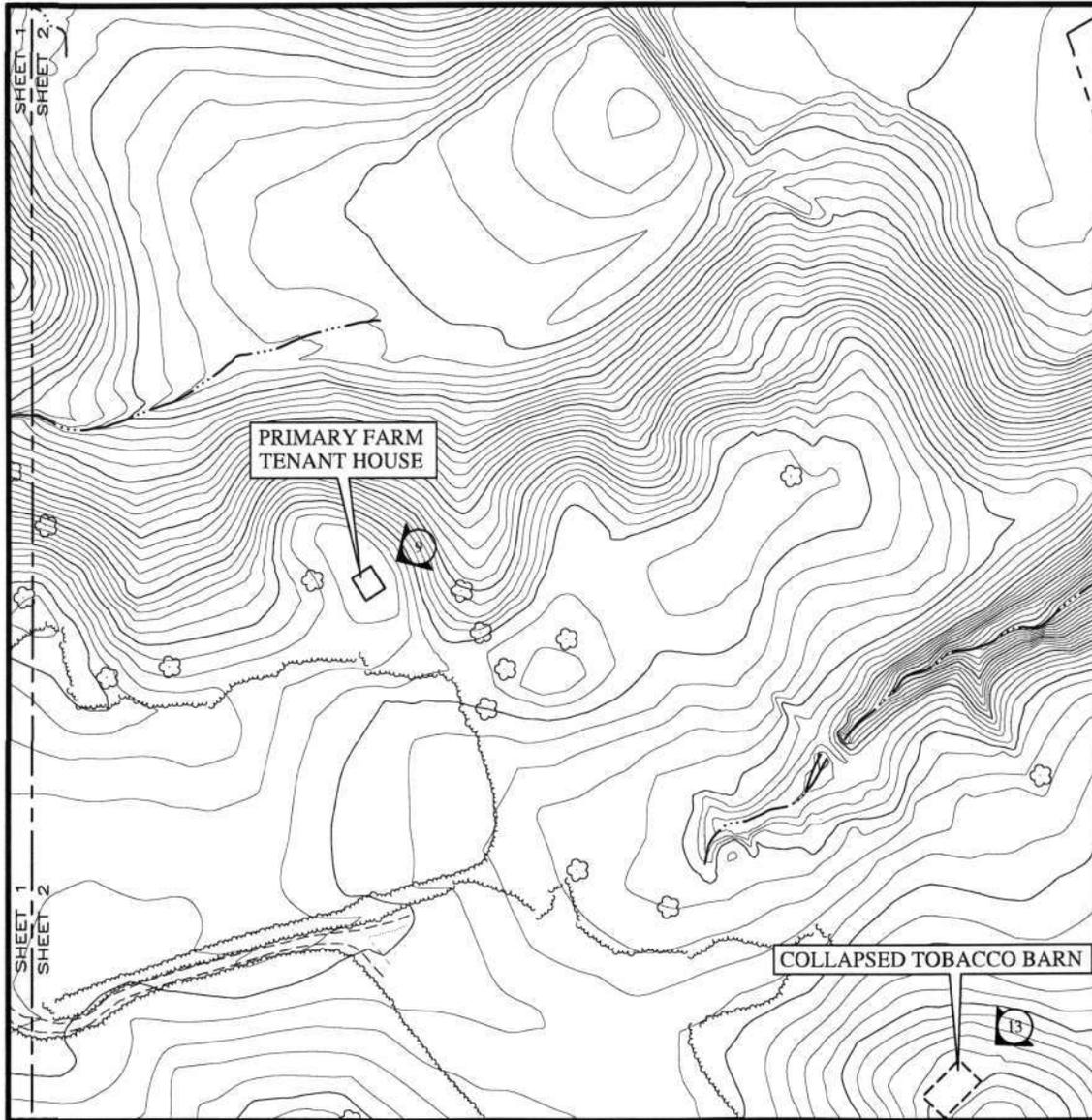


MIHP No. AA-2382
Thomas W. Hall Farm
Gambrills
Anne Arundel County
Martenet's 1860 Map of Anne Arundel County



MIHP No. AA-2382
 Thomas W. Hall Farm
 Gambrills
 Anne Arundel County
 Hopkins's 1878 Atlas of Anne Arundel County





KEY:

--- ROAD - UNPAVED

~~~~~ TREELINE

⊗ TREE

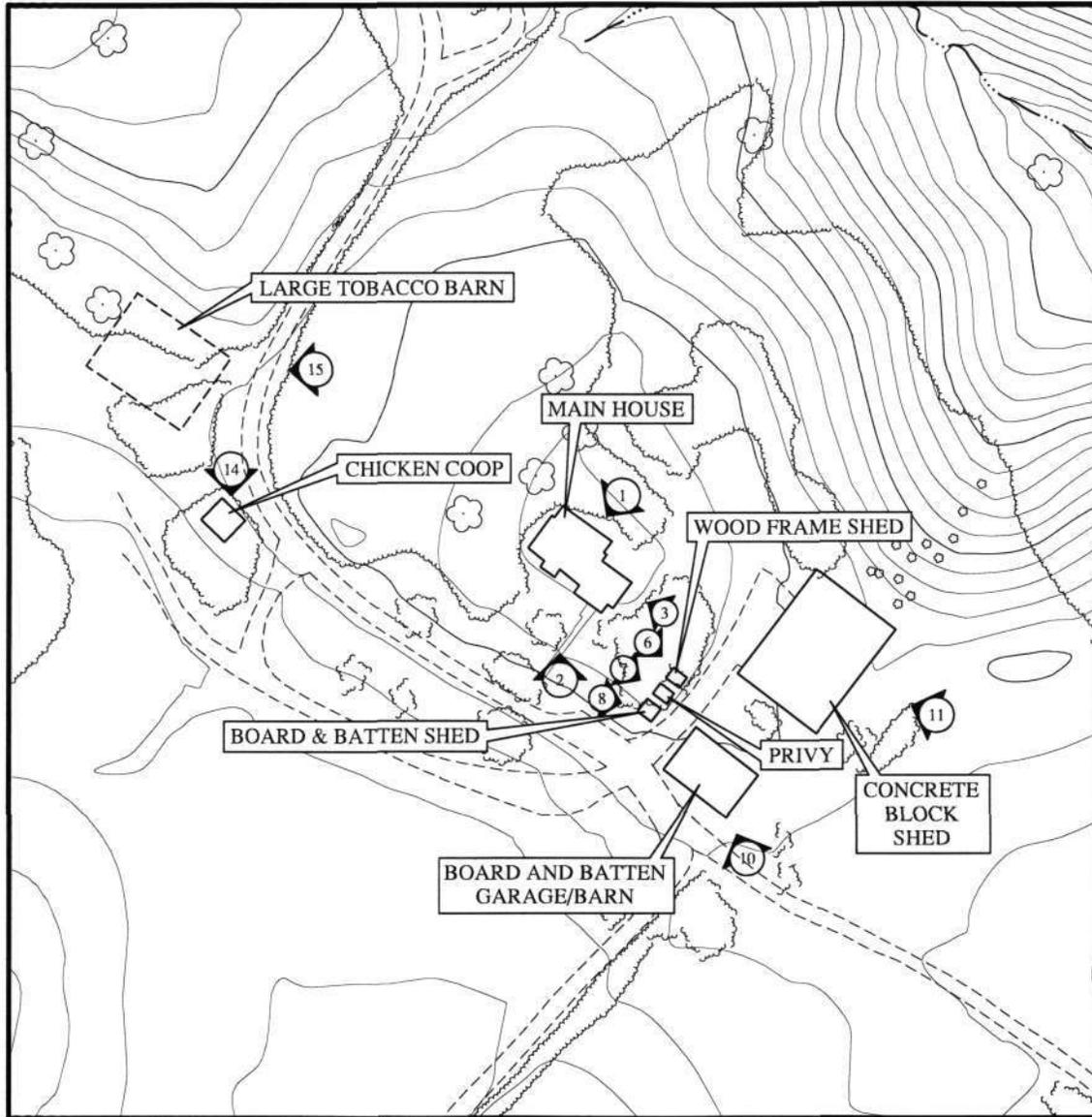
--- WATER

# Photograph Position and Direction



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METERS

MHIP No. AA-2382  
 Thomas W. Hall Farm  
 Anne Arundel County, Maryland  
 Resource Sketch Map, Sheet 2  
 Prepared By: R. Christopher Goodwin &  
 Associates, Inc.  
 August 2007



KEY:

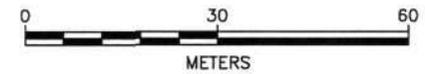
--- ROAD - UNPAVED

~~~~~ TREELINE

⊙ TREE

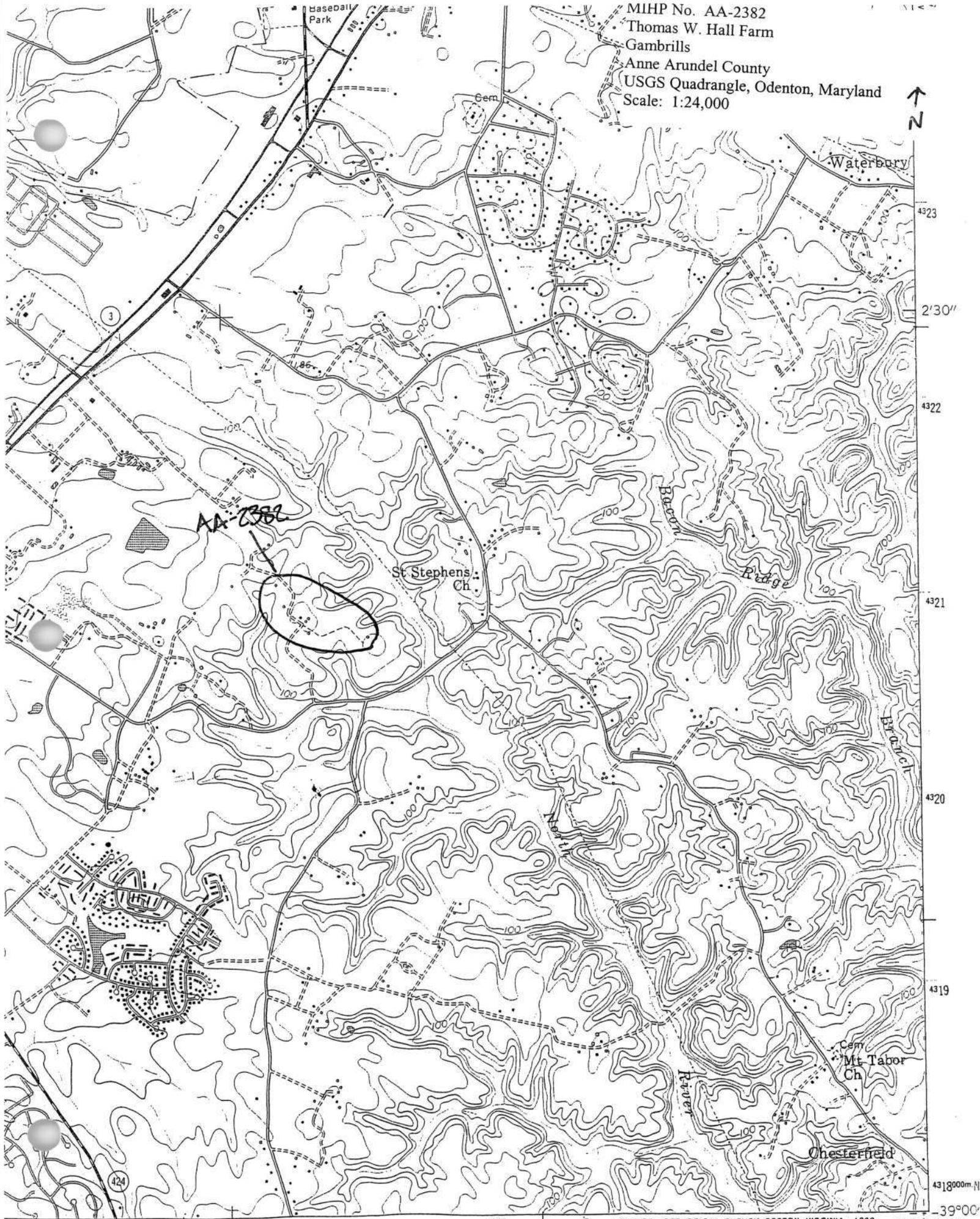
----- WATER

⬆️ # Photograph Position and Direction



MHIP No. AA-2382
 Thomas W. Hall Farm
 Anne Arundel County, Maryland
 Resource Sketch Map
 Prepared By: R. Christopher Goodwin &
 Associates, Inc.
 August 2007

MIHP No. AA-2382
Thomas W. Hall Farm
Gambrills
Anne Arundel County
USGS Quadrangle, Odenton, Maryland
Scale: 1:24,000



4323
2'30"
4322
4321
4320
4319
4318000m N
39°00'
DSONVILLE 6.5 MI. 40' 356 357 358 359000m E 76°37'30"

1 MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

(50' 50")



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANTHE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

PRIMARY DWELLING, NORTH ELEVATION

1 of 14



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SIKAW

1 AUGUST 2005

PRIMARY DWELLING, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS

2 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

PRIMARY DWELLING, EAST ELEVATION

3 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNI ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

PRIMARY DWELLING, MAIN STAIR

4 OF 16



AA. 2582

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

PRIMARY DWELLING PARLOR

5 of 16



AG-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ATHE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SCHWEN

1 AUGUST

WOOD FRAME SHED, WEST ELEVATION

6 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE APPOINTEL COURTNEY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST

PRUNY, WEST ELEVATION

7 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST

BOARD AND DATTEN SHED, S & W ELEVATIONS

8 OF 10



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

TENANT DWELLING, EAST ELEVATION

9 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ADICK DRUMBOEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. STANT

1 AUGUST 2007

~~BUILD~~ AND BATTEN GARAGE, E & S ELEVATIONS

10 OF 16



AD-2582

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

CONCRETE-BLOCK STABLE, EAST ELEVATION

11 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANTHROPOL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. S. HALL

1 AUGUST 1937

CORN CRUS, WEST ELEVATION

2 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM

ANTHONY APURTEL COURTNEY, MARYLAND

T. STANW

1 AUGUST 2005

COLLAPSED TOBACCO BAPT, EAST EQUATOR

15 OF 16



AA-2382

THOMAS W. HALL FARM
ANNIE APPELDEL CONYER, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 1907

CHICKEN COOP, N + E CORNERS

14 OF 16



AA 2582
THOMAS W. HALL FARM
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW
1 AUGUST 2007

LARGE TOBACCO BARN, N & E ELEVATIONS
15 OF 16



MA-2582

THOMAS W. SHAW FARM

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND

T. SHAW

1 AUGUST 2007

SITE OF SMALL TOBACCO BARN, WILKINS STREET
W. OF W.