

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received
date entered 31

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

1. Name

historic

and or common Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2; (Coe Barn)

2. Location

street & number 1/4 mile east down dirt road, from its intersection with MD Rt. 2,
equal distance from MD Rt. 2's intersection with N/A not for publication
Bristol and Deale Roads.

city, town Tracy's Landing vicinity of congressional district Fourth

state Maryland code 24 county Anne Arundel code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Colonel and Mrs. Peter Coe

street & number Lochlea Farm

city, town Tracy's Landing _____ vicinity of state Maryland 20869

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

street & number Church Circle

city, town Annapolis _____ state Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date April 1980 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis _____ state Maryland 21401

7. Description

AA-756

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2 is a 24'3" by 45'2" heavy timber framed tobacco barn with a construction date of 1805 based on dendrochronological evidence. The building retains a great deal of its original fabric, and exhibits significant construction features. Resting on brick piers, the ground sills are anchored by pegged double tenons. The roof, which is clad in side-lapped shingles, utilizes a tilted false plate rafter system with decorative rafter ends. Access to the barn is through doors in the east and west walls; one of these doors is hung on original pintles. Later 19th century sheds have been added to the east and west walls; structural evidence suggests that a shed originally existed on the east facade. Both hand-wrought iron nails and early machine-cut common nails with handmade heads are found in the structure.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2 is located along a dirt road, about one-quarter mile east of its intersection with Solomon's Island Road, Maryland Route 2. This intersection is located approximately one-quarter mile north of the junction of Solomons Island Road and Deale Road, Maryland Route 256, in Tracy's Landing, southern Anne Arundel County.

The building erected during the winter of 1805, measures 24'3" by 45'2". Sheds were added to the building in the 19th century to the east and west facades. The original framing system, as well as roof rafter system, are secured by wrought iron nails. A significant construction detail is found on all ground sills, where double tenons, secured into mortises with huge pegs, anchor the base of the building. The frame itself sits on brick piers. Riven feather-edged clapboards are extant on the east, west, and north walls, secured by both wrought iron and second generation machine nails. Wrought iron nails also secure some roof nailers, diagonal braces on the underside of some rafters, and the rafters themselves.

Structural evidence indicates that the east facade originally had a shed, probably an animal shelter. A heavy mortised rail on this wall probably supported joists for framing of the shed. A 19th century shed has been added to the west wall. A combination of vertical and horizontal boards now cover the exterior walls

The most significant construction features are found in the roof framing system which utilizes a typical 18th century tilted false plate rafter system, notable also for its decorative rafter ends. The side-lapped shingle roof, an extremely rare extant example, is secured by wrought and machine nails.

Horizontal sills, running longitudinally, were added in the 19th century. These support a number of vertical poles, placed at five foot intervals which in turn support saplings laid horizontally. These serve as the support for a number of layers of tobacco spears, which are supported within each "room" of the tobacco interior.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

8. Significance

AA-756

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

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) _____ Applicable criterion: C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2, erected in the winter of 1805,¹ is significant as the earliest identified tobacco house extant in Anne Arundel County. It represents one of the earliest recorded examples of this type of agricultural building in Tidewater Maryland and is a visual expression of the tobacco economy which continues to support this region of the state. This tobacco house has remained virtually unchanged, except for the addition of sheds to the east and west facades, and the resheathing of its roof with a 19th century tin covering. This tobacco house is also significant as it illustrates important structural details found in other 18th century barns in the state, which are "holdovers" of construction methods standardized for this region in the 17th century. These include the overall framing system employed,² riven clapboard sheathing (held by wrought iron nails) for walls, tilted false plate and decorative-overhanging rafter construction, and the use of side-lapped shingles for a roofcovering. In addition, it is one of only two barns recorded which utilizes a five foot, rather than the more standard four foot, "room" configuration. A "room" in a tobacco house or barn refers to interior partitioned sections which support hanging tobacco spears.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

A second tobacco house, dating from the same period with many identical construction details, was located on a contiguous parcel of land. This structure was given to the National Park Service by the Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks which owns the site of the second tobacco house and is converting the property for recreational purposes. The tobacco house was recorded and disassembled for future use at the National Colonial Farm in Charles County, Maryland.

Notes

¹ A recently completed Survey and Planning project, co-sponsored by the Maryland Historical Trust and the St. Mary's City Commission, another state agency, used a technique known as dendrochronology, or the analysis of tree rings, to firmly date some 28 historic buildings in the lower Southern Maryland test area. Based on the findings produced by the American Institute of Dendrochronology, Inc., researchers found the building was erected during the winter of 1805. This further corroborates nail technology evidence, which had produced the original date range of 1790-1810, based on finding both wrought iron and early machine cut common nails with handmade heads in the structure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AA-756

National Register of Historic Places
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received

date entered

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2; (Coe Barn)

Continuation sheet Anne Arundel County, Maryland Item number

7, 9 & 10 Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Two doors offer access into the structure, a wide door on the west wall, and a narrower door on the east wall. One door is hung on original pintels, whereas the other hangs on H strap hinges.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for this nomination are drawn to provide a minimum amount of land necessary to protect the structure, using the dirt road to the south as a beginning point and excluding the surrounding area and structures which are associated with the barn.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Carson, Gary and Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton, "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies". Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, Numbers 2/3 Summer/Autumn, 1981, pp.135-197.

Heikkenen, Herman J., The Key-Year Dendrochronological Pattern for the Oaks (Quercus spp.) of Maryland's Western Shore: 1570-1980, A Demonstration Project on the Dating of Historical Structures. Blacksburg, Va., American Institute of Dendrochronology, Inc., 1981. Draft report on file with Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory: Anne Arundel County (AA-756). Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, Maryland, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

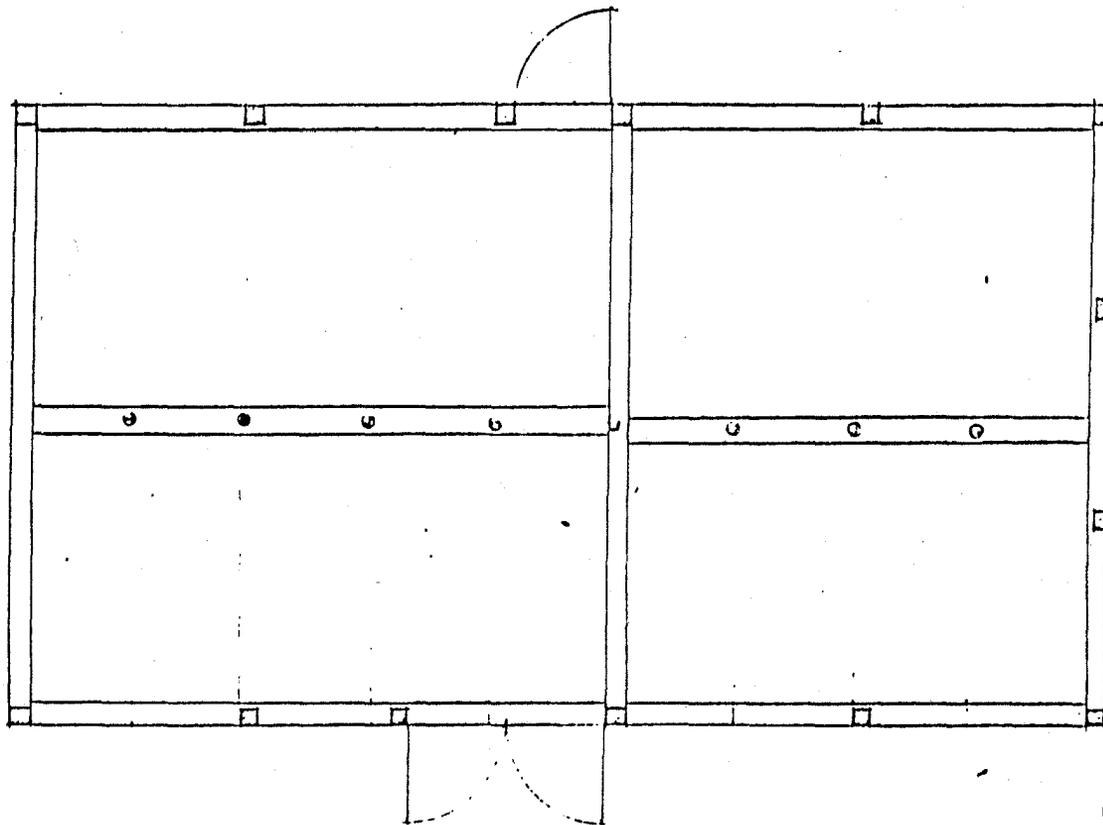
For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet Tracy's Lnading Tobacco House #2: (Coe Barn)
Anne Arundel Countv, Maryland Item number

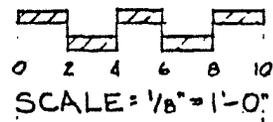
8 Page 2

Notes (continued)

² 17th and 18th century primary records in Maryland indicate that many tobacco houses were sheathed completely to ground level to aid in the curing process. Unfortunately, no extant examples of this construction technique have been found in Maryland, as this sheathing practice had already fallen out of favor by the late 18th century. With this structure, evidence on the underside of each sill shows that this was how the barn originally was framed and sheathed. Mortise pockets which are found on 2 foot centers, are extant throughout the structure. Originally, small studs were inserted into the sills, and secured directly into the ground, and acted as nailing strips for the clapboard sheathing. This structural arrangement was corroborated by archeological investigation undertaken in the spring of 1980, by Garry Wheeler Stone, archeologist with the St. Mary's City Commission. The investigation clearly indicated, through soil discoloration, that studs were indeed placed directly into the ground. For more information on this technique, see "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies", by Cary Carson, Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone, and Dell Upton, in Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 16, Numbers 2/3, Summer/Autumn, 1981.



does not show 19th C
wings attached to east
and west elevations



ORLANDO RIDOUT V

AA-756

TOBACCO HOUSE No. 2
TRACY'S LANDING, MARYLAND
Anne Arundel County

MAR. 19, 1980.

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-756

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Deale

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 8	3 6 1 7 8 10	4 12 9 13 5 19 10
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for this nomination is a square measuring 75' on a side and is delineated by a broken line on the attached map labeled "Survey for T. David Parrack" and drawn to a scale of 1"=200'. For Boundary Justification see Continuation Sheet #1.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mark R. Edwards, Survey and Planning Administrator

organization Maryland Historical Trust

date April 24, 1980

street & number 21 State Circle

telephone 301-269-2438

city or town Annapolis

state Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

[Signature] 10-25-82

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

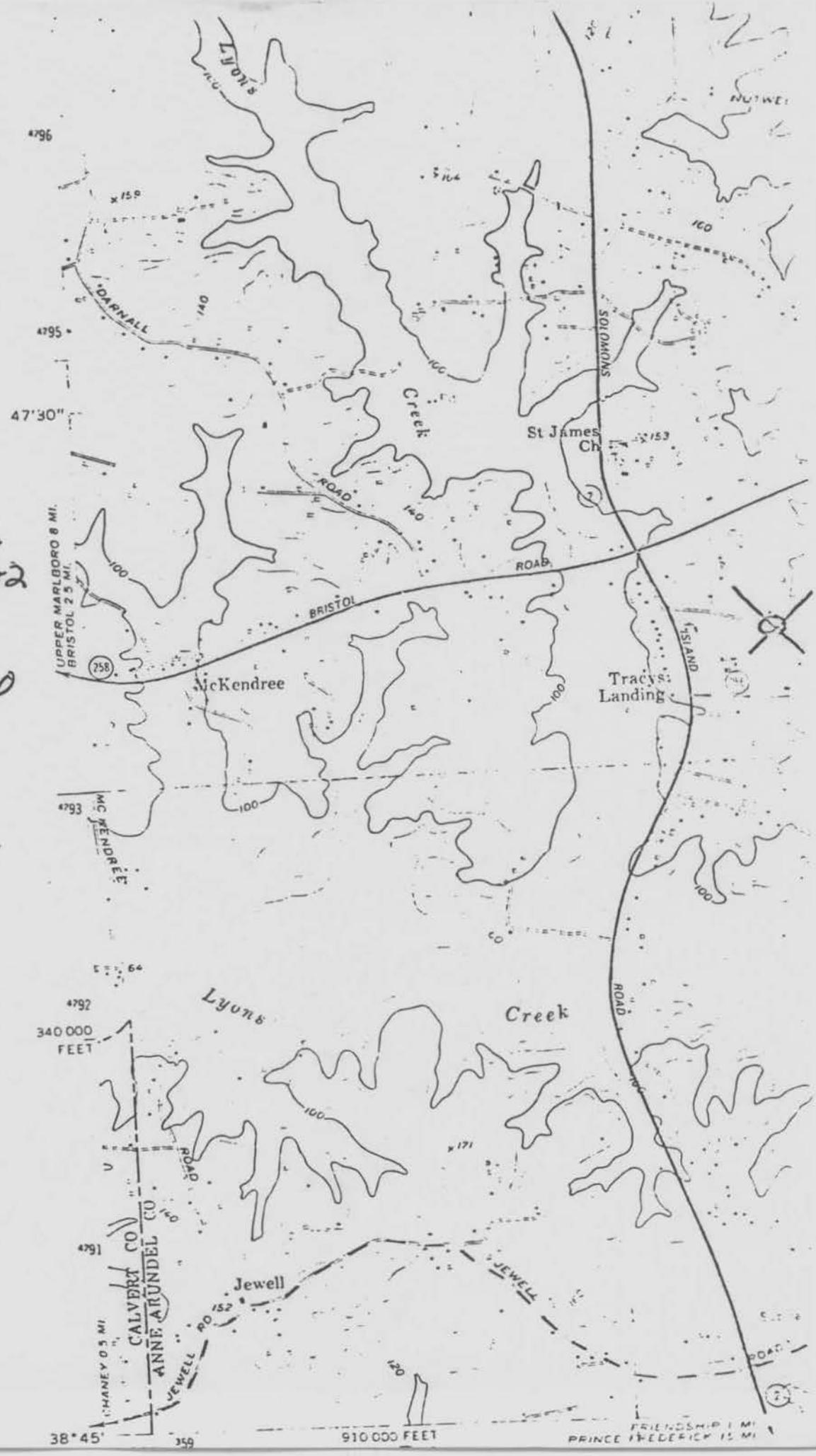
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

3road
VER
aven

AA-756
Tracy's Landing
Tobacco House #2
A 18/361780
4293590



INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2; (Coe Barn)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 1/4 mile east down dirt road, from its intersection with Md. Rt. 2, equal distance from Md. Rte. 2's intersection with Bristol & Deale Roads.

CITY, TOWN

Tracy's Landing

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

___ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Col. and Mrs. Peter Coe

Telephone #: 263-8141, 8146

STREET & NUMBER

Lochlea Farm

CITY, TOWN

Tracy's Landing

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20869

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Anne Arundel County Courthouse

~~District~~

~~Block~~

STREET & NUMBER

Church Circle

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

AA-756

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2 is located off a dirt road, one-quarter mile east of its intersection with Solomon's Island Road (Maryland Route 2). This intersection is located approximately one-quarter mile north of the junction of Solomons Island Road and Deale Road (Maryland Route 256) in Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel County, Md.

The original section of this 24' 3 1/2" by 45' 2" tobacco house consists of a late 18th century section, with later 19th century shed added to the east and west facades. The original framing system, as well as roof rafter system, are secured by wrought iron nails. A significant construction detail is found on all ground sills, where double tenons, secured into mortised with huge pegs, anchor the base of the building. This frame itself sits on brick piers. Riven feather-edged clapboards are extant on the east, west, and north walls, secured by both wrought iron and second generation machine nails. Wrought iron nails also secure some roof nailers, diagonal braces on the underside of some rafters, and the rafters themselves.

Structural evidence indicates that the east facade once had an original shed, probably an animal shelter. A heavy mortised rail on this wall probably supported jousts for framing of the shed. A 19th century shed has been added to the west wall. A combination of vertical and horizontal boards now cover the exterior walls.

The most significant construction features are found in the roof framing system. This utilizes a typical 18th century tilted false plate rafter system, notable also for its decorative rafter ends. The side lapped shingle roof -- an extremely rare extant example -- is secured by wrought and machine nails.

Horizontal sills, running longitudinally, have been added in the 19th century. These support a number of vertical poles, placed at four foot intervals, which in turn support saplings laid horizontally. These serve as the support for a number of layers of tobacco spears.

Two doors offer access into the structure. A wide door on the west wall, and a narrower door on the east wall. One door is hung on original pintils, while the other is hung on H strap hinges.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tracy's Landing Tobacco House #2 is highly important as one of two identified, late 18th century tobacco houses extant in Anne Arundel County, representing one of the earliest recorded examples of this type of agricultural building in Tidewater Maryland. As a visual expression of the tobacco economy ^{which} continues to support this section of the state, this tobacco house has remained virtually unchanged, except for the addition of sheds to the east and west facades, and the resheathing of its roof with a 19th century tin covering. This tobacco house is also significant as it illustrates important construction details found in other 18th century barns in the state, which are "holdovers" of construction methods standardized for this region in the 17th century. These include the overall framing system employed, riven clapboard sheathing (held by wrought iron nails) for walls, tilted false plate and decorative-overhanging rafter construction, and the use of side-lapped shingles for a roof covering.

A second tobacco house, dating from the same period with many identical construction details, is located on a contiguous parcel of land.

The Anne Arundel County Department of Recreation and Parks has donated this structure to the National Park Service, as the county's current plans to redevelop this property for recreational use do not include its retention. The National Park Service is now in the process of measuring, photographing, and disassembling this tobacco house for a future move to the National Colonial Farm in nearby Charles County. Because of the barn is late 18th century construction, the NPS will reassemble it there for interpretive use as part of its overall outdoor farm museum complex.

Located nearby is a brick burial vault (see attached correspondence with Smithsonian Institution).

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mark R. Edwards, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

April 24, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

21 State Circle, John Shaw House

TELEPHONE

269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland 21401

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

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

AA-756

Field Notes: TRAVIS'S LAWN TOBACCO BARN #2 (COE BARN) AA-756

3/19/80

Travis's Tobacco Barn #2 (Coe Barn)

See plan and compare w/ No. 1

The original framing seemed w/ out roof

roughly made. Framing system essentially identical

to #1 except one transverse sill.

Joins double fence all joint on No. 1 and at

intervals. Paces depth on side three walls, some

w/ wrought iron chain protect, others w/ gal

w/ machine nails. E. wrought nails

above w/ nails, diagonal braces in water

base of walls, and rafters.

East facade has org. shiplap, possibly

for animals. Heavy, mortared

middle?

part of the wall probably mortared joint

for roof framing of shed. Shows a

most well exposed to the N.E. Joins

mortared into and corner posts but

roof covers give typical shiplap roof

w/ machine nails, nailed to roof rafters

ground w/ wrought nails.

Tiller plate part.

framing with solid lath, center

row of vertical poles with a floor 2' side.

Like door in west wall,

however door to east end of 2 doors

framing in part, like two more H-Strip

w/ wrought nails. Lath for them

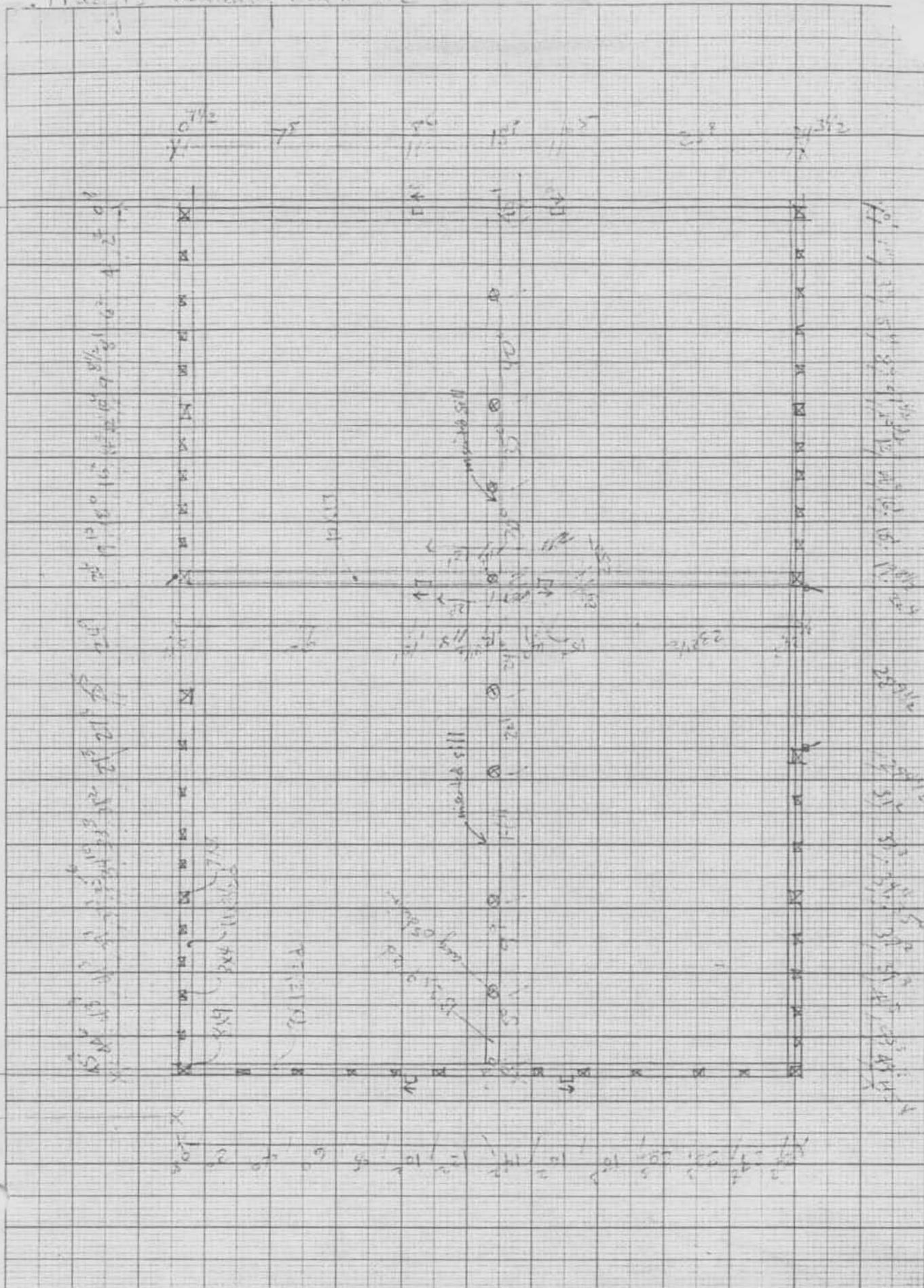
on other beams.

One beam supports heavy line of original shed joint

above this support of late addition remains visible w/

apex. Refer to plan and section (2)

Tracing handing Barn II



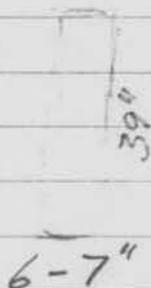
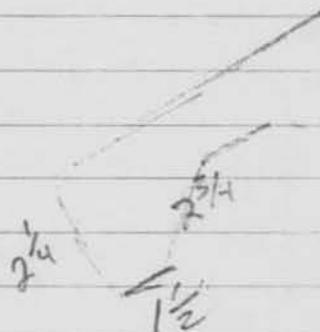
Mar-Apr/80

Hickie #2 Tracy's Pond

Dimensions - OR:J drawings

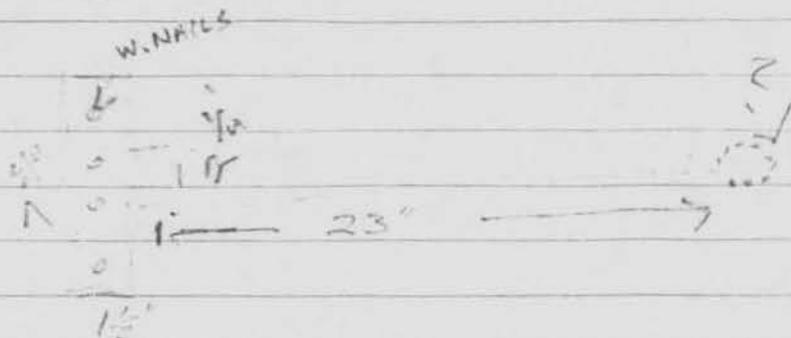
Wrought nails seen in
even deposits on N E W walls
collars & bracing
nails.+ rafters of E. shed at
both top & bottom

E shed org, W & N added

- wrought nails in ^{W.} rafters describe
replacement roof; sidelayed
even shingles attached
w. cut nailsfeather edge
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick end- eaves open, Tilled ^{pitch} plates- ext oriented auger holes
in 3 W studs (S. end) 1" diam

4" x 6 rails on E. wall 5' 6"
above sill mortised into
posts - purpose ...

E. door -



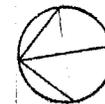
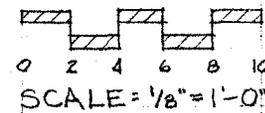
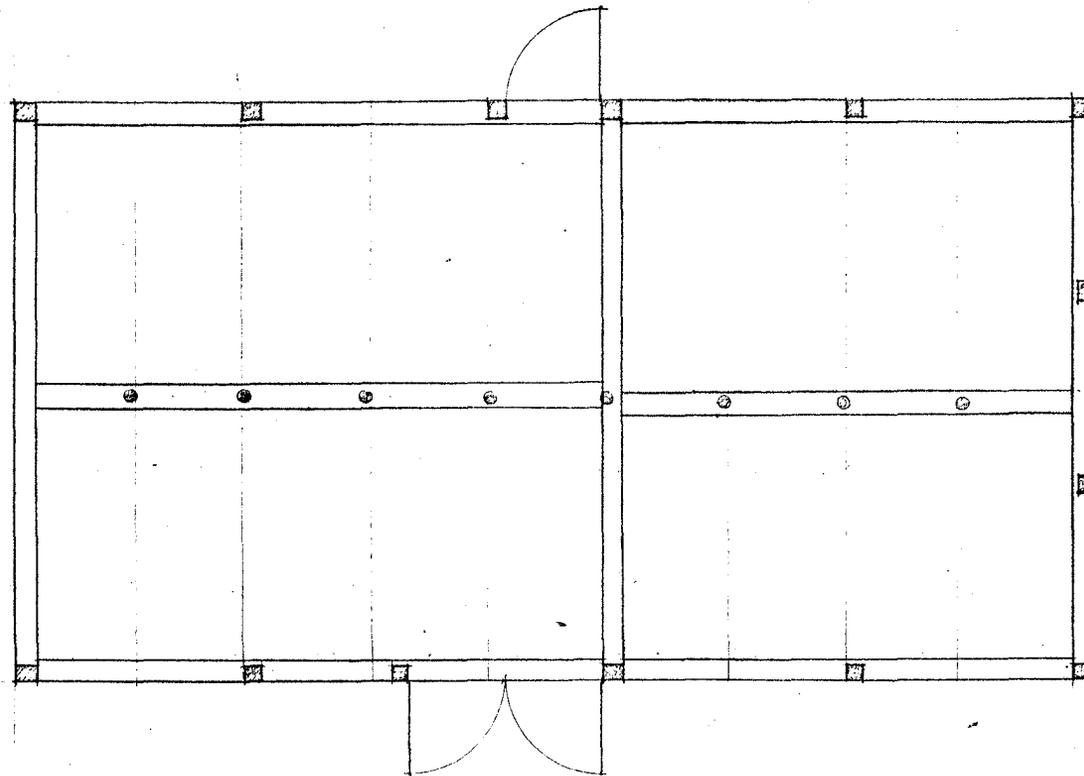
E wall boards replaced w. cut
boards

Refer to #1 Quincy's hand.

- Check 3 1/2" x 4" rails on E. wall 5' 6"
above sill mort into posts
(which mortised & removable),
others are full rails but not mortised
& fixed w. screws;

mort 5' 7" above sill on E side of posts

subsequent
rails



ORLANDO RIDOUT V

AA - 756

TOBACCO HOUSE No. 2
TRACY'S LANDING, MARYLAND

MAR. 19, 1980

When constructed, this tobacco house was both innovative and traditional. It is one of only three known surviving examples of "five foot tobacco house work," the framing and scaffolding module adopted during the second quarter of the 17th century. The Coe Barn is one of two almost identical tobacco houses erected on the _____ Plantation at the beginning of the 19th century. Tobacco house #1 (AA-755), clearly constructed by the same carpenter, may be slightly older. It has been moved to the National Colonial Farm at Accokeek, Maryland. The following description applies to both houses.

While not exceptionally large (documents record 100 ft. houses), these are the most generously dimensioned tobacco houses in this project. Both measure 45 by 24 ft., and originally they were shedded on their east sides. These houses are two tier poles wide and four high in the body, with another four partial tiers in the roof. The vertical spacing of the tiers averages 3'9", which is more than that of the other barns in this project and is almost the spacing recommended by Tatham (4 ft.).

These tobacco houses were experimental in at least two ways: in their posting and provisions for ventilation. Most traditional tobacco houses seem to have had little formal provision for ventilation. As tobacco houses became wider and taller, the ventilation provided by cracks between the clapboard walling and roofing became inadequate. Many early 19th-century tobacco houses retain the remains of experimental ventilation systems. The ventilation provisions for the _____ Plantation tobacco houses were truly exceptional. On their west sides, they had 9 ft. wide openings the full height of the barn walls (12 ft.). Like giant "Dutch doors," these openings were closed by four leaves. Opposite, opening into the sheds, were single leaved doors 4½ x 10½ ft. In addition, tobacco house #1 had a comparable door in its south end. These doorways were not cart entrances, as they were blocked originally by sills. More ventilation was provided by leaving the house eaves open, and the upper part of the walls between the house and shed may have been left open or louvred. But, at the bottom, these tobacco houses could be sealed tightly. Between the brick piers that supported the sills, short studs were lapped into the bottom of the sills with their lower ends set into the ground. Removable boarding applied to these studs excluded vermine, poultry, and drafts. Keeping the house floors warm would have been important if they were used for lambing or calving.

Both tobacco houses reveal that their carpenter was experimenting on how to frame a large building. Tobacco house #1 is posted at 5 ft. intervals except at the corners where 10 ft. bays were used to allow for the down braces. Tobacco house #2 is more economically posted in 10 ft. bays.

Although large and experimental, these also are traditional buildings. Their carcasses are studded for clapboard (some of which survives), and the roofs are raftered on 30 inch centers as if for 5 ft. clapboards. But, here, as at the Sims-Bond log barn, the roofs were lathed for shingles. Tobacco house #2 retains fragments of a second generation covering of long-side-lapped shingles. (Short oak clapboard applied vertically.) The rafters rest on diagonal false plates, and the oversailing rafter feet are molded as at Sarum. The roof scantlings are sawn poplar.

These houses exhibit the tension that developed during the 18th century between the traditional 5 ft. wide tobacco room and available clapboard timber. In 17th-century tobacco houses, form and function were combined perfectly. Tobacco houses were walled and roofed with 5 ft. clapboards, and tobacco was hung in them on 5 ft. sticks. During the 18th century, probably due both to the depletion of clapboard

timber and an increasing desire for tight construction, carpenters switched to 4 ft. clapboards. As a consequence, 4 ft. rooms and 8 or 12 ft. bays gradually replaced the older 5 and 10 ft. modules. In these buildings, both systems inefficiently coexist. The houses are tier poled, collared, and posted on a 5 ft. module, but are studded on 2 ft. centers for 4 ft. clapboard. Hence some wall posts have parallel studs only inches away.

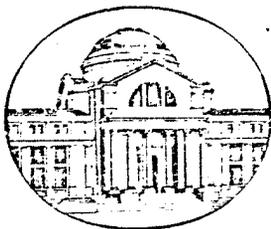
Tobacco house #2 is constructed with both wrought and machine-cut, hand-headed nails. Hence, prior to tree-ring dating, it had been dated c.1790-1810.

Sources: AA-755, 756, Historic Sites Inventory files, Maryland Historic Trust. ^{al}

Mark R. Edwards, "Coe Tobacco Barn." National Register Nomination, 24 April 1980.

Orlando Rideout, V, Field Notes and Drawings, 19 March 1980.

Gordon J. Fine, Archaeology Field Notes, Tobacco House #1. Ms. in excavator's files.



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November 27, 1973

AA-756 MRE
RECEIVED

APR 18 1980

MARYLAND HISTORICAL
TRUST

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Coe
Lochlea Farm
Tracy's Landing, Maryland 20869

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Coe:

This is a letter of thanks to you for your courtesy and kindness to Dr. Douglas Ubelaker and myself on November 7 and for your gift to the Smithsonian of the 2 human skeletons which we excavated from the old burial vault on your property, after the careful and arduous preparation work by Mr. Glyn Edwards. We are most grateful.

I enclose a copy of our preliminary report.

Since that time I have mended the north skeleton; he is a muscular man with rather linear build, tall (stature estimate ca. 183.5 cm -- just over 6'), about 40-45 years old, with a big long head and long face with very thin nose. 24 out of his 32 teeth were diseased or lost in life and it is hard to see if the extra wear of right lower incisor and right canine is from a pipestem or not because the corresponding upper teeth were lost (a short time?) before death. The right sacro-iliac joint was fused along its upper edge but in general there is little arthritis.

The south skeleton, unmended, is a middle-aged woman about 160 cm tall (ca. 63"). We found no teeth or facial bones.

Donald Kloster, in charge of military history, is accessioning the bone buttons from the north skeleton. He says they can date from the Revolutionary War period (or earlier?) well into the 19th century; they would have been covered with cloth and the central hole is where the special drill used to cut the bone was centered.

Richard Ahlborn has the coffin nails and has not added to Malcolm Watkins' estimate of 1st half of 19th century. And Mr. Watkins has not returned and so has not yet seen the 2 bricks.

You are really in a better position than we are to get a date through the local historical society. I suppose there may be land records or a registry of deeds dating back to the Revolutionary War. It is certainly of interest if this particular Hall family can be

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Coe--November 27, 1973

-2-

sure that there was no record of a (burial) vault.

I hope it becomes a useful root-cellar.

Very sincerely,

J. Lawrence Angel

J. Lawrence Angel
Curator of Physical Anthropology
Department of Anthropology

AA-756

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Dr. Porter Kier (Copy to Malcolm Watkins)
Thru Dr. Clifford Evans

FROM : J. Lawrence Angel, Curator of Physical Anthropology
 Department of Anthropology

SUBJECT: Excavation of a post-Colonial burial vault

DATE: November 8, 1973

As a result of the visit to the S.I. of Mrs. Peter Coe and her father Glyn Edwards on October 23 with bones, coffin nails, and description of an old burial vault, Drs. J. L. Angel and Douglas Ubelaker at 9 a.m. on November 7, 1973 left by car for Lochlea Farm at Tracy's Landing, Maryland.

About 150' south and 50' west of the house (now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Coe) is an underground brick burial vault with an arched roof which makes a slight (ca. 8-12") bulge in the general level of grass along the west side of the house and barn and called attention to itself because bricks at the west end had fallen in or been removed for other uses revealing a hole at the end of arch. Earth filled the vault to within about 18" of the top. Mr. Edwards dug out this clayey earth during the summer. It contained many chunks of white lime. The Coe family's aim is to use the vault as a root-cellar for storage.

When Angel and Ubelaker arrived they could see on the floor of the vault two low mounds of clay running west to east, with a broken skull visible at the west end of the south mound. About 3' (at the south side) to 4' (at the north side) of the west end of the vaulted roof had been removed and the west wall cut off along a flat plane about 10-15" below the inner height of the vault forming a shelf slightly below ground level. This space allowed ladder access to the two skeletons enclosed by remnants of wooden coffins. The south skeleton lay about 4" lower than the north one and with less clay over the upper end and Dr. Ubelaker cleared this skeleton while Dr. Angel took pictures of the vault and general area and cleared the head end of the north skeleton. Later Dr. Ubelaker cleared this skeleton also. Mr. Edwards already had carefully removed and saved the right upper extremity of the south skeleton and feet and lower half of tibiae of the north one. The south skeleton, clearly a middle-aged female, measured about 158 - 160 cm in length in a coffin of long hexagonal shape 79" long and 16 to 23" wide. The north skeleton obviously male (apparently between 40 and 60, white, robust, with teeth worn by a pipestem), had apparently measured about 175 cm long (130 cm vertex to knee joint) and was in a coffin about the same length as the other and 17 to 20" wide. Exact sizes are uncertain since with collapse of the lids of the coffins over the skeletons, until they were separated from the floors only by the bones, the sides and ends tended to bulge. One piece of wet wood showed clearly the imprint of the teeth of the male. Coffin nails of 2 sizes located these coffin edges, and the almost black wood (cedar?) showed up sharply against the white bedded clay of the floor and the light red color of the bones.



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The bones were quite wet, in some places slightly distorted by pressure, but in general Drs. Angel and Ubelaker successfully lifted them into boxes in layers separated by sheets of newspaper, and transported them back to the S.I. building by 5 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Coe helped with information and curiosity and especially with a delicious hot lunch, for which Drs. Angel and Ubelaker were most grateful.

The inside dimensions of the rectangular vault are: length (E-W) 92-93" breadth 85-86", and height in the middle 70" above the bedded clay. At somewhat above 2' (28" on the north and 26" on the south) there is a slight level discontinuity along the lengths of the north and south walls. Above this the bricks are laid only as stretches and begin to corbel inward slightly, with gradually increasing curve changing to an arched barrel vault at about 5' (ca. 1' below the vault apex). The bricks are absolutely plain flat-sided oblongs about 8 1/4 x 4 x 2 1/8" in size, generally dark red and hard. They are laid rather irregularly in a firm white mortar.

The vault is 28' west and 28' north of the barn (40' diagonally), and immediately west of the present driveway. Apparently this drive was cut through only in the 1930s when the house was rebuilt after a fire had burnt down the original 18th century house. The original drive had approached from the east side; so that the vault lay at the side and back of the house. In 1826 the house was bought by a local family named Hall; some local people believe that the vault and the burials must antedate this purchase since this family is said to have no tradition of any vault. According to Malcolm Watkins at least some of the coffin nails are cut nails, making an 18th century date untenable. The form of brick and of male buttons (flat bone circles of two sizes, with one center hole) may date the burials. There is no grave-marker; a piece of granite nearby has no lettering.

Good weather helped (sunny with light clouds, ca. 50-55°F temperature, breezy); it was much warmer down in the tomb than above.

AA-756 Tongue Tobacco House #2
Lochlea Farm

Constructed
Fall-Winter, 1805

When constructed, this tobacco house was both innovative and traditional. It is one of only three known surviving examples of "five foot tobacco house work," the framing and scaffolding module adopted during the second quarter of the 17th century. A second survivor stood on the same plantation until recently. Clearly built by the same carpenter, tobacco house #1 may be slightly older. It has been moved to the National Colonial Farm at Accokeek, Maryland. The following description applies to both houses.

While not exceptionally large (documents record 100 ft. houses), these are the most generously dimensioned tobacco houses in this project. Both measure 45 by 24 ft., and originally they were shedded on their east sides. These houses are two tier poles wide and four high in the body, with another four partial tiers in the roof. The vertical spacing of the tiers averages 3' 9", which is more than that of the other barns in this project and is almost the spacing recommended by Tatham (4 ft.).

These tobacco houses were experimental in at least two ways: in their posting and provisions for ventilation. Most traditional tobacco houses seem to have had little formal provision for ventilation. As tobacco houses became wider and taller, the ventilation provided by cracks between the clapboard walling and roofing became inadequate. Many early 19th-century tobacco houses retain the remains of experimental ventilation systems. The ventilation provisions for the Tongue Plantation tobacco houses were truly exceptional. On their west sides, they had 9 ft. wide openings the full height of the barn walls (12 ft.). Like giant "Dutch doors," these openings were closed by four leaves. Opposite, opening into the sheds, were single leaved doors 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. In addition, tobacco house #1 had a comparable door in its south end. These doorways were not cart entrances, as they were blocked originally by sills. More ventilation was provided by leaving the house eaves open, and the upper part of the walls between the house and shed may have been left open or louvered. But, at the bottom, these tobacco houses could be sealed tightly. Between the brick piers that supported the sills, short studs were lapped into the bottom of the sills with their lower ends set into the ground. Removable boarding applied to these studs excluded vermin, poultry, and drafts. Keeping the house floors warm would have been important if they were used for lambing or calving.

Both tobacco houses reveal that their carpenter was experimenting on how to frame a large building. Tobacco house #1 is posted at 5 ft. intervals except at the corners where 10 ft. bays were used to allow for the down braces. Tobacco house #2 is more economically posted in 10 ft. bays.

Although large and experimental, these also are traditional buildings. Their carcasses are studded for clapboard (some of which survives), and the roofs are raftered on 30 inch centers as if for 5 ft. clapboards. But, here, as at the Simms-Bond log barn, the roofs were lathed for shingles. Tobacco house #2 retains fragments of a second generation covering of long, side-lapped shingles. (Short oak clapboard applied vertically.) The rafters rest on diagonal false plates, and the oversailing rafter feet are molded as at Sarum. The roof scantlings are sawn poplar.

These houses exhibit the tension that developed during the 18th century between the traditional 5 ft. wide tobacco room and available clapboard timber. In 17th-century tobacco houses, form and function were combined perfectly. Tobacco houses were walled and roofed with 5 ft. clapboards, and tobacco was hung in them on 5 ft. sticks. During the 18th century, probably due both to the depletion of clapboard timber and an increasing desire for tight construction, carpenters switched to 4 ft. clapboards. As a consequence, 4 ft. rooms and 8 or 12 ft. bays gradually replaced the older 5 and 10 ft. modules. In these buildings, both systems inefficiently coexist. The houses are tier poled, collared, and posted on a 5 ft. module, but are studded on 2 ft. centers for 4 ft. clapboard. Hence some wall posts have parallel studs only inches away.

Tobacco house #2 is constructed with both wrought and machine-cut, hand-headed nails. Hence, prior to tree-ring dating, it had been dated c.1790-1810.

Tobacco houses #1 and #2 were built by Mr. Thomas Tongue, a prosperous planter and a vestryman of nearby St. James Church. By 1798, Mr. Tongue had acquired 750 acres adjacent to the St. James glebe. After his death in 1823, the Plantation was sold to John Collingson and later to Thomas J. Hall. Hall renamed the old Tongue plantation "Lochlea Farm." The Plantation was owned by the Hall family from 1854 until 1960.

References:

AA-755, 756, Historic Sites Inventory files, Maryland Historical Trust

Mark R. Edwards, "Coe Tobacco Barn." National Register Nomination. 24 April 1980

Orlando Rideout, V, Field Notes and Drawings, 19 March 1980

Gordon J. Fine, Archaeology Field Notes, Tobacco House #1. Ms. in excavator's files.

Donna Ware, Personal Communication citing: AA-756, Historic Sties files, Anne Arundel County office of Planning and Zoning.

THE KEY-YEAR DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL
PATTERN FOR THE OAKS OF
MARYLAND'S WESTERN SHORE 1570-1980

American Institute of
Dendrochronology

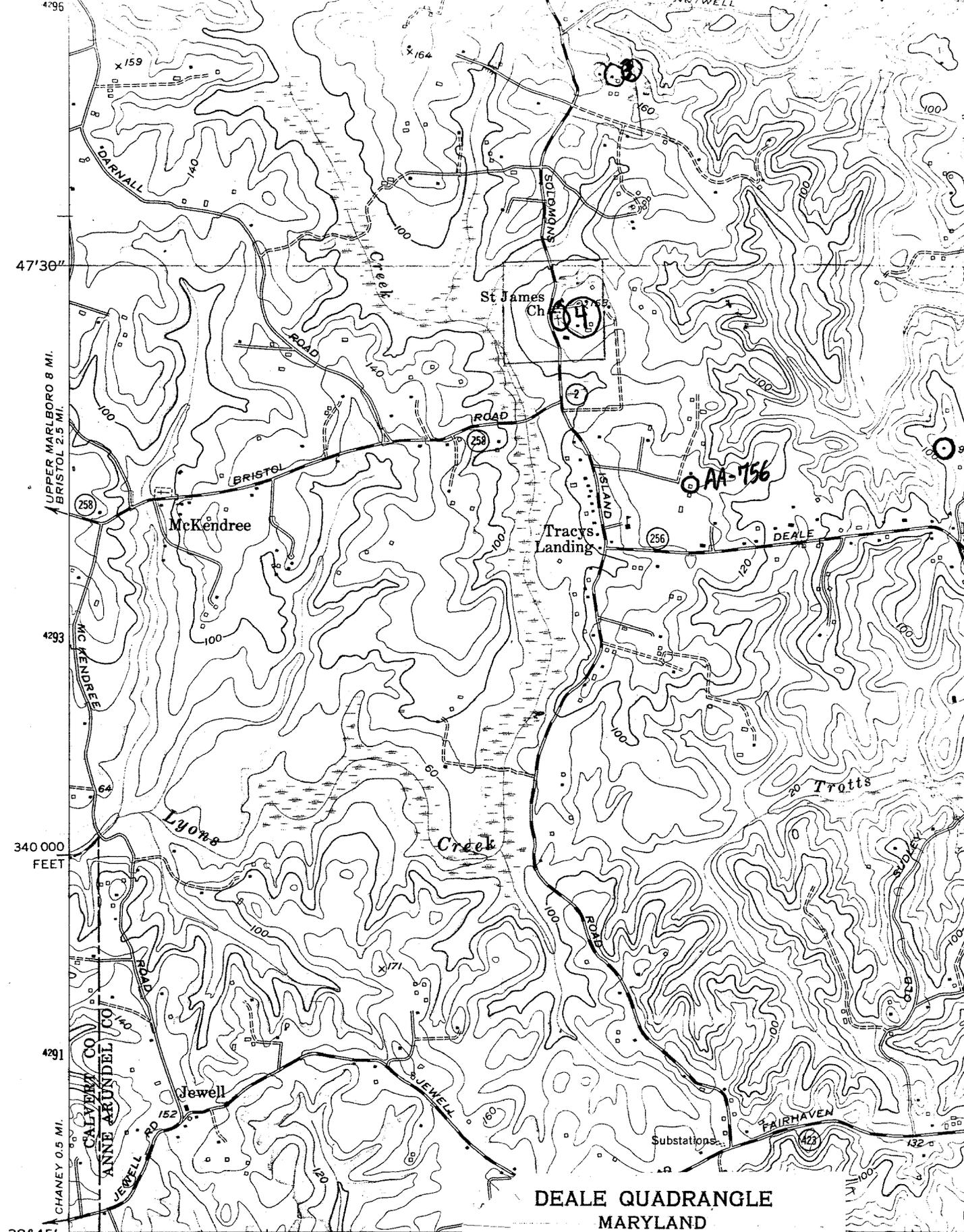
APPENDIX

Building Descriptions

Garry Wheeler Stone

Historic St. Mary's City

1987

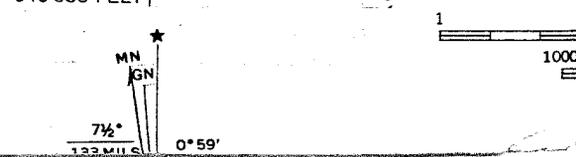


DEALE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

38°45' 76°37'30" 359 910 000 FEET 940 000 FEET 76°3

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE

Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial
 photographs taken 1938 and 1942. Topography by planetable
 surveys 1944. Culture revised by the Geological Survey by



(LOWER MARLBORO)
5661 II NW



TRACY'S LANDING TOBACCO BARN #2 AA-756

Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Mark R. Edwards 3/19/80

Negatives at the Maryland Historical Trust

South gable and west facades.

2 of 4



TRACY'S LANDING TOBACCO BARN #2 AA-756

Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Mark R. Edwards 3/19/80

Negatives at the Maryland Historical Trust
Roof framing (where additions meet) showing
top side of side lapped shingles.

3 of 4



TRACY'S LANDING TOBACCO BARN #2 AA-756
Tracy's Landing, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Mark R. Edwards 3/19/80
Negatives at the Maryland Historical Trust
Interior of original barn roof, showing
underside of side lapped shingles
4 of 4

Fig. 31
52%