

## CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-1353

Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns

1461 Wilson Road

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1900

Private

The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are located on the east side of Wilson Road, north of Angelica Drive and the Jones property. The tobacco barns are located at the western end of a large parcel that stretches east to the Chesapeake Bay. This parcel was once part of a larger land holding that stretched west of Wilson Road and was owned by the Baden and Anderson Family in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There is a small trace that runs from Wilson Road between the two barns, east to several subdivided lots on the Bay. The majority of the land on the property is wooded with agricultural fields spread along the central trace. One of the two barns on the property has collapsed.

The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are an important part of the tobacco farming history of the Wilson Road corridor. As evidenced by the barn which has collapsed, these resources are threatened and quickly disappearing from the landscape. The tobacco barns are significant for their architecture which is vanishing throughout Maryland, in particularly in Calvert County. The barns is also significant for its historical association with the Baden and Anderson families, who were important families living along Wilson Road in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



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## 7. Description

Inventory No. CT - 1353

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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

### SUMMARY

The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are located on the east side of Wilson Road, north of Angelica Drive and the Jones property. The tobacco barns are located at the western end of a large parcel that stretches east to the Chesapeake Bay. This parcel was once part of a larger land holding that stretched west of Wilson Road and was owned by the Baden and Anderson Family in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. There is a small trace that runs from Wilson Road between the two barns, east to several subdivided lots on the Bay. The majority of the land on the property is wooded with agricultural fields spread along the central trace. One of the two barns on the property has collapsed.

### DESCRIPTION

The standing barn is three-by-four bay, one-and-a-half story, with a double-aisle plan and a shallowly pitched front-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The barn is of wood-frame construction with a concrete block foundation that sets into a hill on the west elevation. The barn is clad in vertical wood plank siding with hinged plank ventilator doors that are used for drying tobacco. There are large, paired, vertical wood sliding doors on a metal track on the north and south elevations. The widths of the doors indicate twentieth century construction as they can accommodate motorized vehicles. There are two single wood doors on the east elevation, one of which has metal hinges. There is a single wood plank door with metal hinges in the center of the west elevation and one paired wood plank door with metal hinges at the south end of the west elevation. There are three openings for windows in the northeast corner of the barn, all of which are empty, and two openings for windows in the northwest corner of the barn, one of which is covered by a six-pane metal window. The stripping room was likely in the northwest corner of the barn. The interior is framed with poles for drying tobacco. The barn is currently used for storage of farming equipment.

The second barn is south of the first and has collapsed. The barn had a steeply pitched gable roof clad in standing seam metal and constructed with a frame trussing. The barn was a three-by-four bay, one-and-a-half story tobacco barn with a large concrete block foundation.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. CT - 1353

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

### Specific dates

### Architect/Builder

Construction dates 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

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

### SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.<sup>1</sup> Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity. The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are located on a stretch of road between the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road intersection to the north and the Wilson Road and Emmanuel Church Road intersection to the south.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.<sup>2</sup> Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.<sup>3</sup> Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.<sup>4</sup> In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand

<sup>1</sup> Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidreith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

<sup>3</sup> Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Morris Suit Interview.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-1353

Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995.

Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

Land Records of Calvert County.

Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977.

Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 73.83 acres  
Acreage of historical setting 75 acres  
Quadrangle name Prince Frederick Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns property is bounded to the north by the Goldstein property and to the south by the Owen H. Jones farm and its subdivided lots. Wilson Road is the western property of the boundary, although the property historically stretched from the Chesapeake Bay to the east, west across Wilson Road to where the Baden-Anderson (Jones) House and Dairy Barn are located. Today the property is only 73.83 acres as it has been subdivided in the twentieth century.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Stacy Montgomery, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Ottery Group, Inc.	date	August 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	301-562-1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1353

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along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).<sup>5</sup>

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.<sup>6</sup> The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.<sup>7</sup> The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.<sup>8</sup> Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

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<sup>5</sup> A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>6</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>7</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>8</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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Wilson Road.<sup>9</sup> The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."<sup>10</sup>

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.<sup>11</sup> The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

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<sup>9</sup> Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

<sup>10</sup> Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

<sup>11</sup> Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.

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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community.”<sup>12</sup> Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a “combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County’s being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop.”<sup>13</sup> Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a “dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County” occurred.<sup>14</sup> The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth’s Chance (CT-25), the Carpenters at Bellcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hances at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hances and Jones at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Bucklers at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

Tobacco became the principal agricultural crop in Calvert County due, in part, to fertile soil conditions and the accessibility to water transportation. Tobacco grew naturally in Calvert County and was used by Native Americans; however, early Colonists cultivated a tobacco plant used by the Spanish in South America, known as Orinoco.<sup>15</sup> Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is “cultivated and

<sup>12</sup> Kulikoff, Allan, “Tobacco and Slaves.” University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

<sup>13</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

<sup>14</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

<sup>15</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

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cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market.”<sup>16</sup>

Tobacco farming not only impacted the social networks along Wilson Road, it also had a profound effect on regional architecture. Maryland Broadleaf tobacco is best air-cured; this practice led to the development of a regional barn type. Tobacco barns specific to this region are “a type of structure in which the board siding of the barn is left with cracks or air spaces to permit the air to circulate, thereby drying and curing the tobacco.”<sup>17</sup> Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.<sup>18</sup> “Tobacco barns differed from other barns and granaries because they were built to satisfy two basic requirements: to provide a dry and protected building for storing tobacco leaves, and to allow for the circulation of air needed to cure the tobacco. Thus, the strength and durability of construction usually required for barns was modified to provide an open and well-ventilated interior in which to dry the leaves. Long poles spanning the width of the building were hung with tobacco and then set in several tiers.”<sup>19</sup>

Barns in Calvert County were constructed during three distinct periods, creating an evolution in the tobacco barn style. The earliest extant tobacco barns in Calvert County (1800-1830) were square in the barn’s main section and were built of heavy timbers. “Drying poles separated the interior into ‘rooms’ and formed the basis of the structural system. The standard barn consisted of four-foot rooms and eight-foot bays, although a system of five-foot rooms and ten-foot bays was common in the eighteenth century.”<sup>20</sup> Doorways were narrow, limited to foot traffic, and spanned with large, hand-hewn sills. Sheds for tobacco stripping and storage were commonly added to two, three or four sides.<sup>21</sup>

Between 1830 and 1900, farmers in Calvert County began to construct fairly standardized barns for curing tobacco. These barns are more rectangular than the square barns of the early-nineteenth century and often have only one original shed located on the south side.<sup>22</sup> The roof is usually an asymmetrical gable; there is a door for foot traffic on each long elevation. “On the interior, these barns had four tiers of poles below the plate and three above, with the small top known as the ‘cat tier.’”<sup>23</sup> In the Wilson Road vicinity, along Plum Point Road is the North tobacco barn, one of the two Carpenter Barns (CT-1348). The North tobacco barn has a steeply pitched,

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<sup>16</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

<sup>17</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

<sup>18</sup> Ranzetta, Kirk E. “The Myth of Agricultural Complacency: Tobacco Barns of St. Mary’s County, Maryland 1790-1890.” Building Environments Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Knoxville : The University of Tennessee Press:, 2005: 81-96.

<sup>19</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

<sup>20</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

<sup>21</sup> “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

<sup>22</sup> “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” 1991.

<sup>23</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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front-gable roof with two shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900.

The shift to mechanization on the tobacco farms of Calvert County in the twentieth century is evident in tobacco barn construction of this period. Low barns with doors in the gable ends began to appear; barns became longer structures with single or double aisle plans to provide access for modern farm vehicles. The large door opening now allowed a tractor to be driven through it, which improved efficiency. A specialized room for stripping tobacco is also found within the modern barn's footprint. The room might be heated or made more airtight (than the rest of the barn) for the comfort of the laborers.<sup>24</sup> The large number of vertical ventilation planks, propped open by hinges suggests a change in the method of ventilation. This new type of barn was often built "60, 80, or 100 feet in length."<sup>25</sup> An example of this type of tobacco barn can be found on the Ireland Farm (CT-26). The barn has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is a typical example of twentieth century tobacco barns in Calvert County with double aisle plan and interior stripping room. Other examples of twentieth century barns along Wilson Road can be found on the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476).

Although many tobacco barn styles can be found throughout Calvert County the most popular barn styles along Wilson Road are the asymmetrical and gambrel types, seen on the Carpenter, Ireland, and Jones Farms.<sup>26</sup> Asymmetrical gable roofs have gable roofs with a lower shed roof wing along the south elevation and are the distinctive feature of many barns built between 1830 and 1900, such as the Carpenter Farm's North barn. The gambrel-roof barn became more popular than previous traditional tobacco barn styles beginning in the 1940s due to the higher interior space provided to cure tobacco.

The Baden and Anderson families owned the farm in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The families owned a significant farm that stretched across Wilson Road, part of which is held by the Anderson family to this day. The Baden-Anderson property historically stretched from the Chesapeake Bay to the east, to wetlands west of Wilson Road. It was bounded to the north by the Goldstein (formerly Hance) property and by the Jones property to the south. The land was divided between family members in 1961 and the western lot was subdivided in 1997.

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<sup>24</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

<sup>25</sup> Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.

<sup>26</sup> "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991. Additional styles include: "Bonnet" Barns result when sheds on both gable ends extend past the barn's face forming a bonnet. This variation occurs in barns built between 1815 and 1880. Decorative elements such as gables, Palladian windows and elaborate doorways were added to some barns at the end of the nineteenth century. Double barns (two barns built side-by-side) share no framing members. They occur between about 1870 and 1940. Ridge vents and other roof ventilations on tobacco barns date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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Rebecca and Jeremiah Baden obtained the property in 1869 from Sheriff Sterling Smith; they owned the property until 1885, when it was sold to Charles H. Anderson.<sup>27</sup> The property remained in the Anderson family until 1965. Upon Charles H. Anderson's death, he willed the property to Ellsworth Nixdorff Anderson. He and his wife Elise May Anderson sold the property on the west side of Wilson Road to their son Ellsworth Nixdorff Anderson, Jr. in 1956.<sup>28</sup> In 1961 Ellsworth Nixdorff Anderson Sr. and Elsie May Anderson sold the property on the east side of Wilson Road to Ellsworth Nixdorff Anderson Jr. He sold the property on the west side of Wilson Road to Arthur D. Anderson in 1961.<sup>29</sup> These sales officially divided the property. While the property on the east side of Wilson Road remains in the hands of Ellsworth Anderson Jr. and his wife Louis E. Anderson, the property on the west side of Wilson Road, where the house and dairy barn are located, has been sold. In 1965 the Anderson family sold this property to the Higgs family.<sup>30</sup> In 1997 the property was subdivided into nine additional lots around the original house and barn.<sup>31</sup> The Baden-Anderson House was historically of identical design to the Owen H. Jones House (CT-476); however, both houses were remodeled at the end of the twentieth century.

The Andersons farmed tobacco along Wilson Road and had help from a number of tenants. One family of tenants, Edna and Albert Holland, lived in a tenant house at the corner of Dunn Road, north of the main house.<sup>32</sup> The tenant house is no longer standing.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns are an important part of the tobacco farming history of the Wilson Road corridor. As evidenced by the barn which has collapsed, these resources are threatened and quickly disappearing from the landscape. The tobacco barns are significant for their architecture which is vanishing throughout Maryland, in particularly in Calvert County. The barns are also significant for their historical association with the Baden and Anderson families, who were important families living along Wilson Road in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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<sup>27</sup> Calvert County Land Records Deed SS 1: 289 and Calvert County Land Records Deed SS 6: 544.

<sup>28</sup> Calvert County Land Records Deed JLB 6: 7.

<sup>29</sup> Calvert County Land Records Deed JLB 44: 631 - 633.

<sup>30</sup> Calvert County Land Records Deed JLB 72: 423.

<sup>31</sup> Land Records of Calvert County Plat: Plat Book KPS 1, Folio 24.

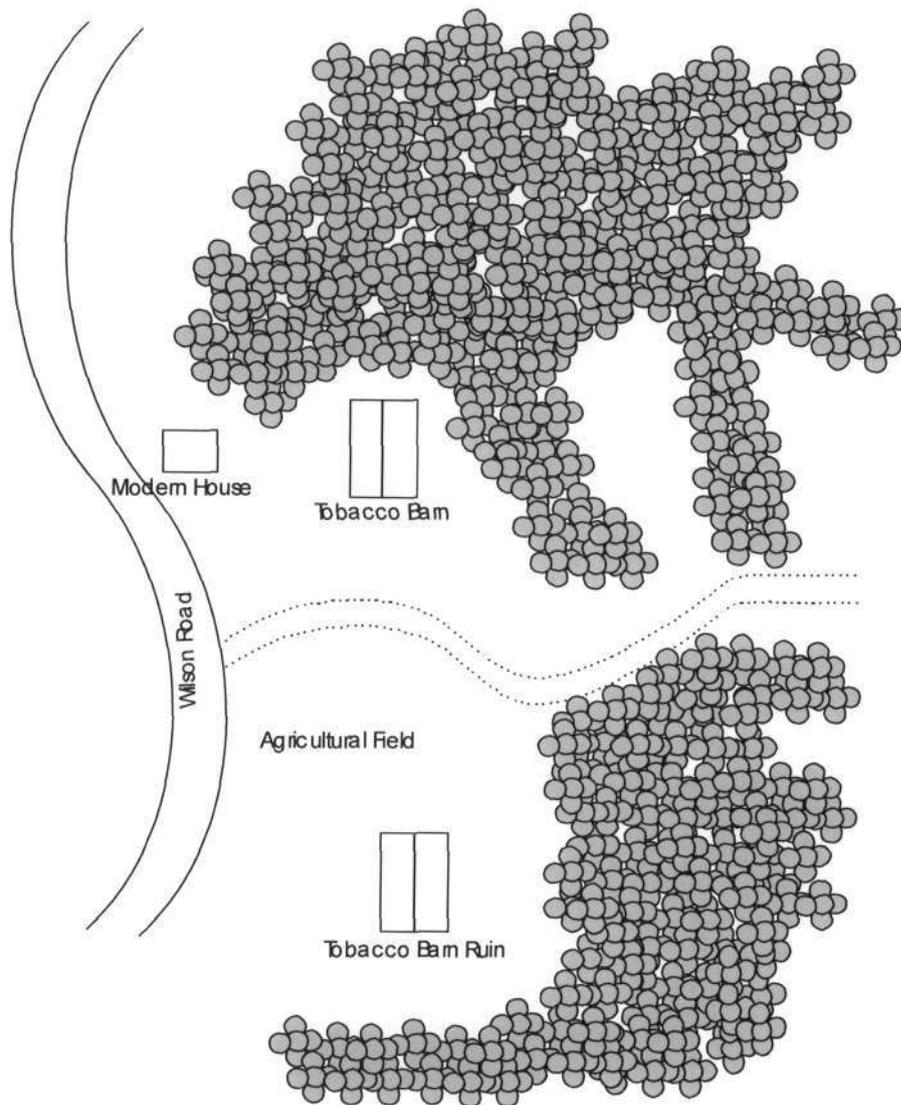
<sup>32</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1353

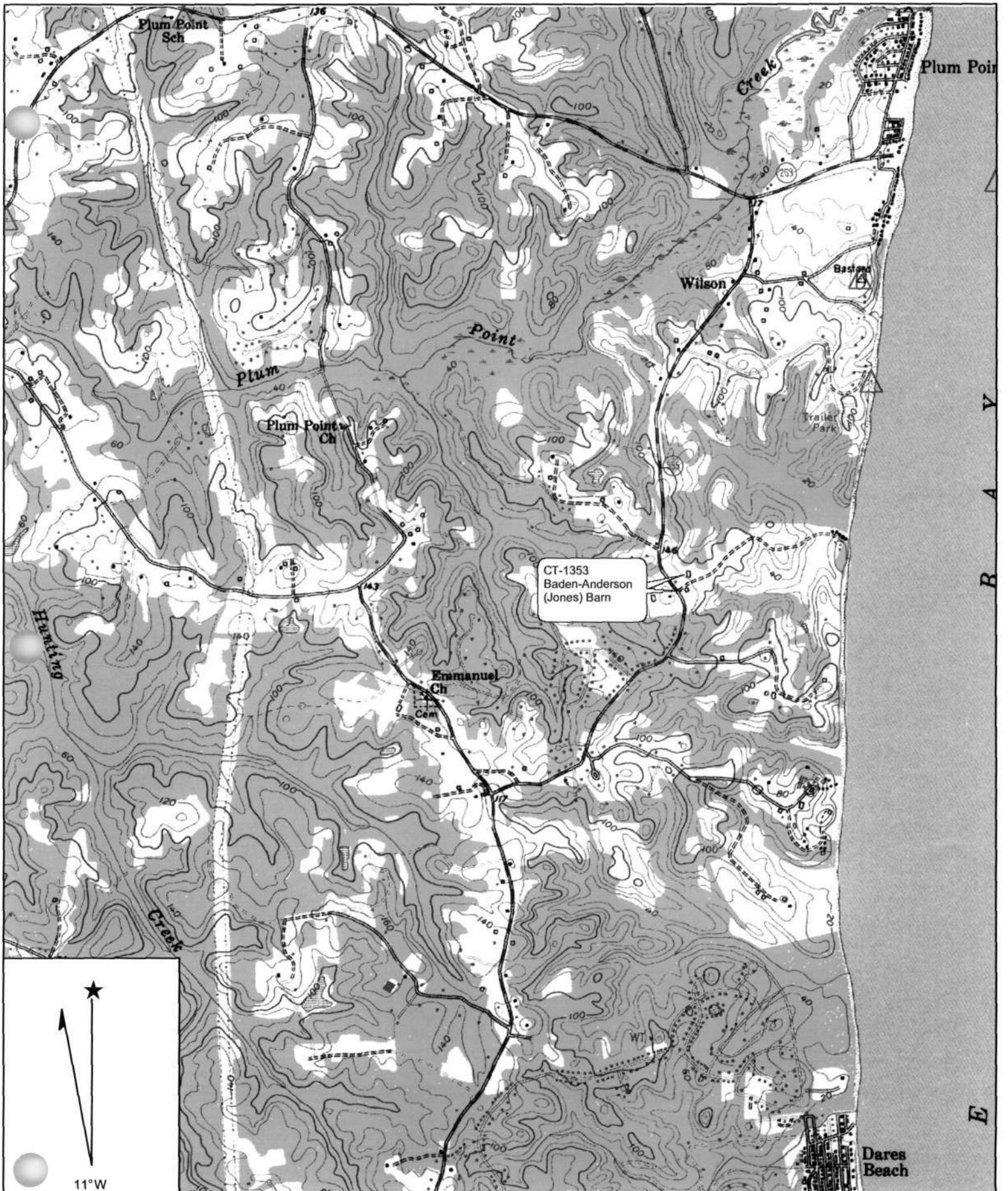
Name Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns  
Continuation Sheet

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Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-1353  
Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns  
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD  
Site Plan  
Not to Scale  
Tobacco Barns, 1461 Wilson Road

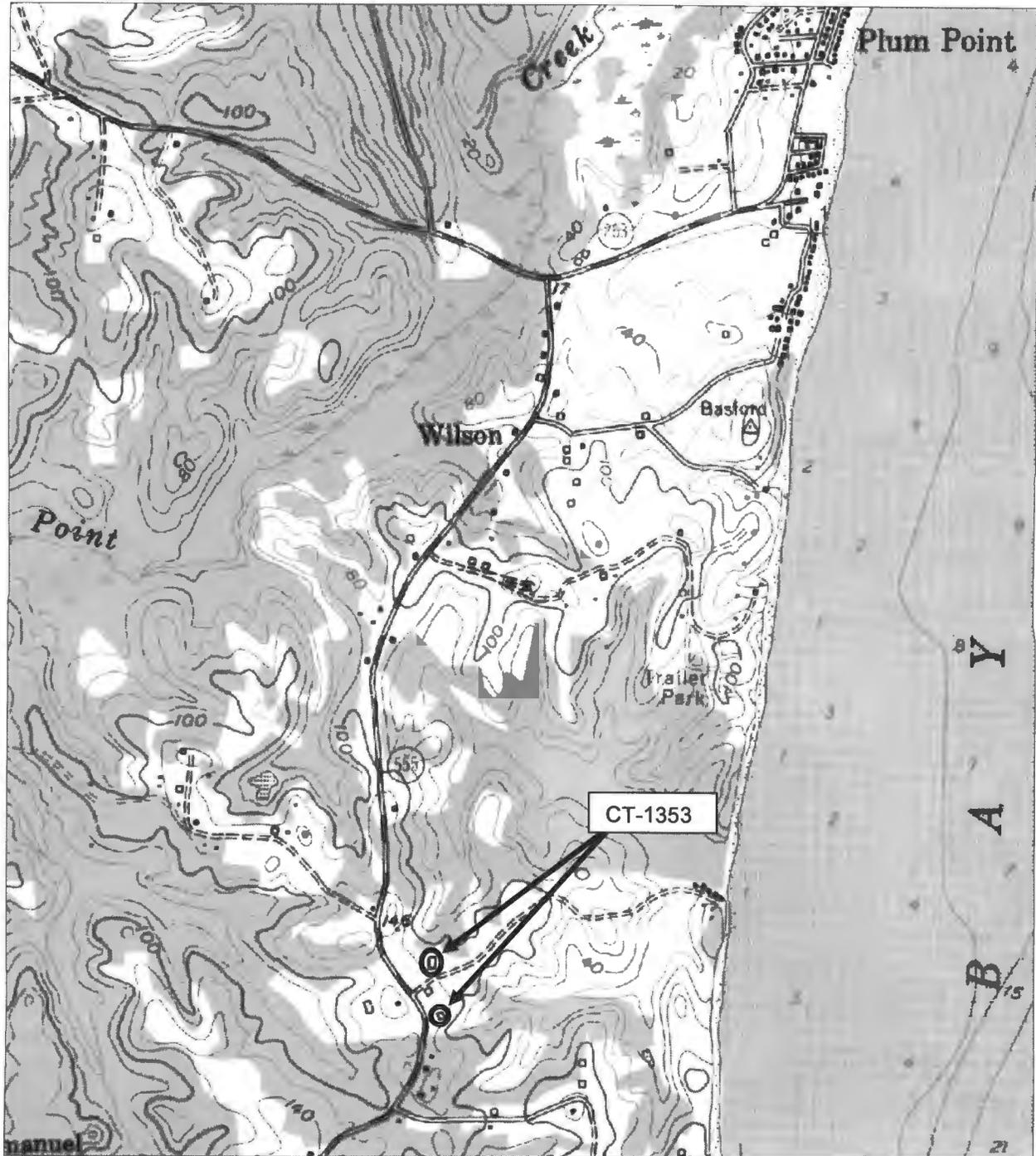


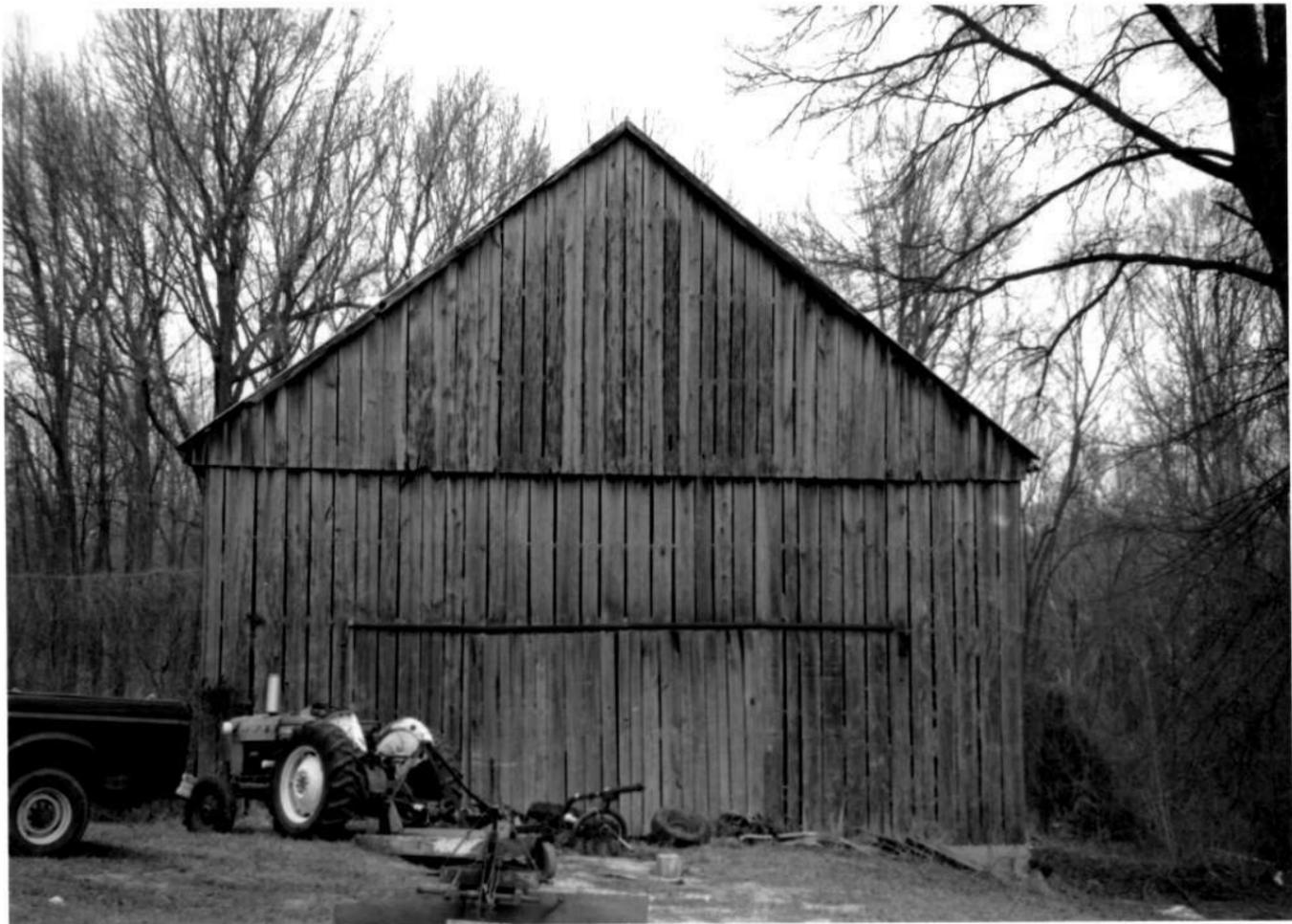


Name: PRINCE FREDERICK  
 Date: 5/26/2009  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°35' 16.67" N 076°32' 14.33" W  
 Caption: CT-1353 Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barn  
 1461 Wilson Road  
 Huntingtown, MD

CT-1353  
Baden-Anderson (Jones) Barns  
1461 Wilson Road  
Prince Frederick Quadrangle 1953, Photorevised 1974





CT-1353

Bader-Anderson (Jones) Barns

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD SHPO

Barn / South Facade

1 of 7



C7-1353

Baden - Anderson (Jones) Barn

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 East Elevation

2 of 7



CT-1353

Baden - Anderson (Jones) Barn

Calvert County MD

Amy Skelmer

2.25.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 North Elevation

3 of 7



CT-1353

Baden Anders, Sus (Jones) Barre

Culvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 West Elevation

4 of 7



C7-1353

Baden Anderson (Jones) Barn

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD. SHPD

Barn 2 North Facade ruins

5 of 7



CT-1353

Baden Andersen (Jones) Barn

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD GHPO

Barn 2 East Toleration Ruins

6 of 7



CT-1353

Baden Andersen (Jones) Barn

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.25.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 1 Interior

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