CAPSULE SUMMARY
CT-1355
Morsell Barn
840 Wilson Road
Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland
c. Early-twentieth century
Private

The Morsell tobacco barn has a steeply pitched, gable-roof with one modern shed-roof addition on the west elevation. The barn construction and layout date from the early-twentieth century. The barn has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof that is clad with corrugated metal sheets and replacement metal sheets. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn, vertical planks of varying width that are not flush. The planks are affixed with wire cut nails. Corrugated metal sheets and modern planks replace some original exterior planks on the south elevation's gable end, having the most extensive deterioration of all the elevations. Unlike many twentieth century tobacco barns, the Morsell barn's exterior vertical planks do not have ventilation doors. The barn is wood-frame, the trussing system of drying poles is indicative of the barn's use as a tobacco barn.

The Morsell Barn is significant architecturally, as an example of an early-twentieth century tobacco barn. Tobacco barns are rapidly vanishing from the Calvert County landscape and the Morsell Barn is a typical representation of a gable-roof barn with an interior stripping room. Tobacco farming is significant to Calvert County and the history of Maryland and the Morsell Barn exemplifies the farm's role in agriculture.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1355

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Morsell Barn (preferred)
other	

2. Location

street and number	840 Wilson Road	__	not for publication
city, town	Huntingtown	__	vicinity
county	Calvert County		

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

name	Howard Samuel Morsell Jr. et al				
street and number	c/o Emma W. Easton 6010 Solomons Island Road			telephone	
city, town	Huntingtown	state	MD	zip code	20639-8875

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Calvert County Courthouse			liber	382	folio	745
city, town	Huntingtown	tax map	22	tax parcel	12	tax ID number	016141

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

_____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
_____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
_____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
_____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
_____ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
_____ Other:_____

6. Classification

Category
_____ district
_X_ building(s)
_____ structure
_____ site
_____ object

Ownership
_____ public
_X_ private
_____ both

Current Function
_X_ agriculture
_____ commerce/trade
_____ defense
_____ domestic
_____ education
_____ funerary
_____ government
_____ health care
_____ industry
_____ landscape
_____ recreation/culture
_____ religion
_____ social
_____ transportation
_____ work in progress
_____ unknown
_X_ vacant/not in use
_____ other:

Resource Count

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

_____

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-1355

Condition

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
X fair ___ altered

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

SUMMARY

The Morsell barn is located on a 15-acre parcel on the west side of Wilson Road (840 Wilson Road) before it intersects with Emmanuel Church Road. The barn is set back from the road approximately two hundred feet. A rolling agricultural field surrounds the barn to the south, east and north. An undeveloped forest is to the west. An unpaved, dirt and gravel driveway leads from Wilson Road to the barn. The property has three buildings, an early-twentieth century tobacco barn, a fire damaged tenant house, and a semi-permanent trailer. The Morsell parcel is bound to the south by a residential property on Tax Map 22, Parcel 156 and Emmanuel Church Road; it is bound to the north by a residential property on Tax Map 22, Parcel 182, to the west by an undeveloped forest and to the east by Wilson Road.

DESCRIPTION

The Morsell tobacco barn has a steeply pitched, gable-roof with one modern shed-roof addition on the west elevation. The barn construction and layout date from the early-twentieth century. The barn has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof that is clad with corrugated metal sheets and replacement metal sheets. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn, vertical planks of varying width that are not flush. The planks are affixed with wire cut nails. Corrugated metal sheets and modern planks replace some original exterior planks on the south elevation's gable end, having the most extensive deterioration of all the elevations. Unlike many twentieth century tobacco barns, the Morsell barn's exterior vertical planks do not have ventilation doors. The barn is of wood-frame construction; the trussing system of drying poles is indicative of the barn's use as a tobacco barn.

The barn has a concrete foundation. The northeast bay of the barn has a concrete masonry block foundation. In this bay there are two, eight-pane, wood casement windows on the east elevation and one eight-pane, wood casement window on the north elevation. This bay likely contained the interior stripping "room". This room was used for stripping tobacco once it was dry. There is a double, batten door on the south, east, and west elevations. The doors are secured with a wooden latch.

Alterations have been made to the original building over the course of its use as a tobacco barn. One alteration is the construction of a one-story, one-by-one bay shed-roof addition off of the west elevation. The shed-roof is of shallow pitch clad with asphalt paper. It has a wood cornice. Asphalt paper covers part of the barn's west elevation where the addition and barn connect. The addition is of masonry construction with a concrete block exterior. There is a six-panel wood door that was reused from another dwelling.[1] The rear, north elevation has asymmetrical fenestration with a pair of one-over-one, double hung vinyl sash windows and a single, one-pane sliding vinyl window. There is one window opening that has not glazing in it and is secured with plywood.

[1] On the door is the address numbers 1250. The original location of the door is unknown.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CT-1355

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

Specific dates **Architect/Builder**

Construction dates

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register _____Maryland Register ____X___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.[2] 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 Morsell Barn, is 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.[3] 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.[4] Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.[5] In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones

[2] Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.
[3] 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.
[4] Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.
[5] Morris Suit Interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-1355

Calvert County Land Records Deeds: ABE 382: 475, AAH 47: 182, ABE 230:57, ABE 237: 64, ABE 234: 59, AAH 23: 1, GWD 9: 379, SS 6:1, GWD 9: 379

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

Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996.

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

Kulikoff, Allan, "Tobacco and Slaves." University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986.

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

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	15.28		
Acreage of historical setting	30 acres		
Quadrangle name	Prince Frederick	Quadrangle scale:	1=24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Morsell Barn is located on the west side of Wilson Road before the intersection with Emmaunel Church Road. The Morsell Barn is bound by Parcel 182, a residential property, to the north. It is bound by an undeveloped forest to the west and Wilson Road to the east. The original acrage was subdivided in the 1970s creating the current property's southern boundary, a residential property on Parcel 156.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Amy Bolasky Skinner		
organization	The Ottery Group, Inc.	date	August 12, 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive, Suite 100	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-1355

Name Morsell Barn
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Behind the barn to the west is another semi-permanent dwelling. Although originally designed to be pulled behind an automobile the mobile trailer has been expanded and permanently affixed by a concrete masonry block and poured concrete foundation. The trailer is clad in various materials including some vinyl siding. There are three, new, six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash windows on the east façade. A modern, vinyl paneled door with a screen door is accessible off of a wooden landing. It is unknown if the trailer is currently inhabited. The land between the trailer and the barn is set up as an "outdoor workshop." With saw horses and tools as well as old windows, doors, and wood.

The driveway for the Morsell barn forks where a house has been severely damaged by fire. The house was one-story, two-by-two bays with an unknown roofline. The house was of masonry block construction with an English basement. The exterior was previously clad in aluminum siding. There are many window openings however the windows were damaged in the fire. The window sills are brick headers. An antenna is affixed to the west elevation. The house is overgrown with vines and weeds;a tree approximately ten inches in diameter is growing in the inside of the house's ruins. A vinyl clad well is located to the west of the house ruins.

Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).[6]

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.[7] 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.[8] 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.[9] 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

[6] A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.
[7] Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.
[8] Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.
[9] Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

Wilson Road.[10] 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."[11]

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.[12] 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 community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the

[10] 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.

[11] Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

[12] 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.

community."[13] 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."[14] 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.[15] 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.[16] Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is "cultivated and

[13] Kulikoff, Allan, "Tobacco and Slaves." University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.
[14] Dames & Moore 1995: 4.
[15] Dames & Moore 1995: 17.
[16] Stein, 1977: 46.

cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market."[17]

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.[18] Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.[19] "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."[20]

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."[21] 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.[22]

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.[23] 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.'"[24] 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, front-gable roof with two shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900.

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[17] Stein, 1977: 46.
[18] Stein, 1977: 46.
[19] 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.
[20] Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.
[21] Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.
[22] "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.
[23] "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991.
[24] Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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.[25] 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."[26] 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.[27] 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 Morsell Barn is located on a 15-acre parcel on the west side of Wilson Road before it intersects with Emmanuel Church Road. The property has three buildings, an early-twentieth century tobacco barn (extant), a fire-damaged tenant house (partially demolished), and a semi-permanent trailer. For the last seventy-three years the property has been owned by descendants of Howard Ellsworth Morsell. The Morsell family ownership is important for its association with an African-American family as well as for the family's longevity along Wilson Road.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Morsell Barn is significant architecturally, as an example of an early-twentieth century tobacco barn. Tobacco barns are rapidly vanishing from the Calvert County landscape and the Morsell Barn is a typical

[25] Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.
[26] Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.
[27] "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 20th century.

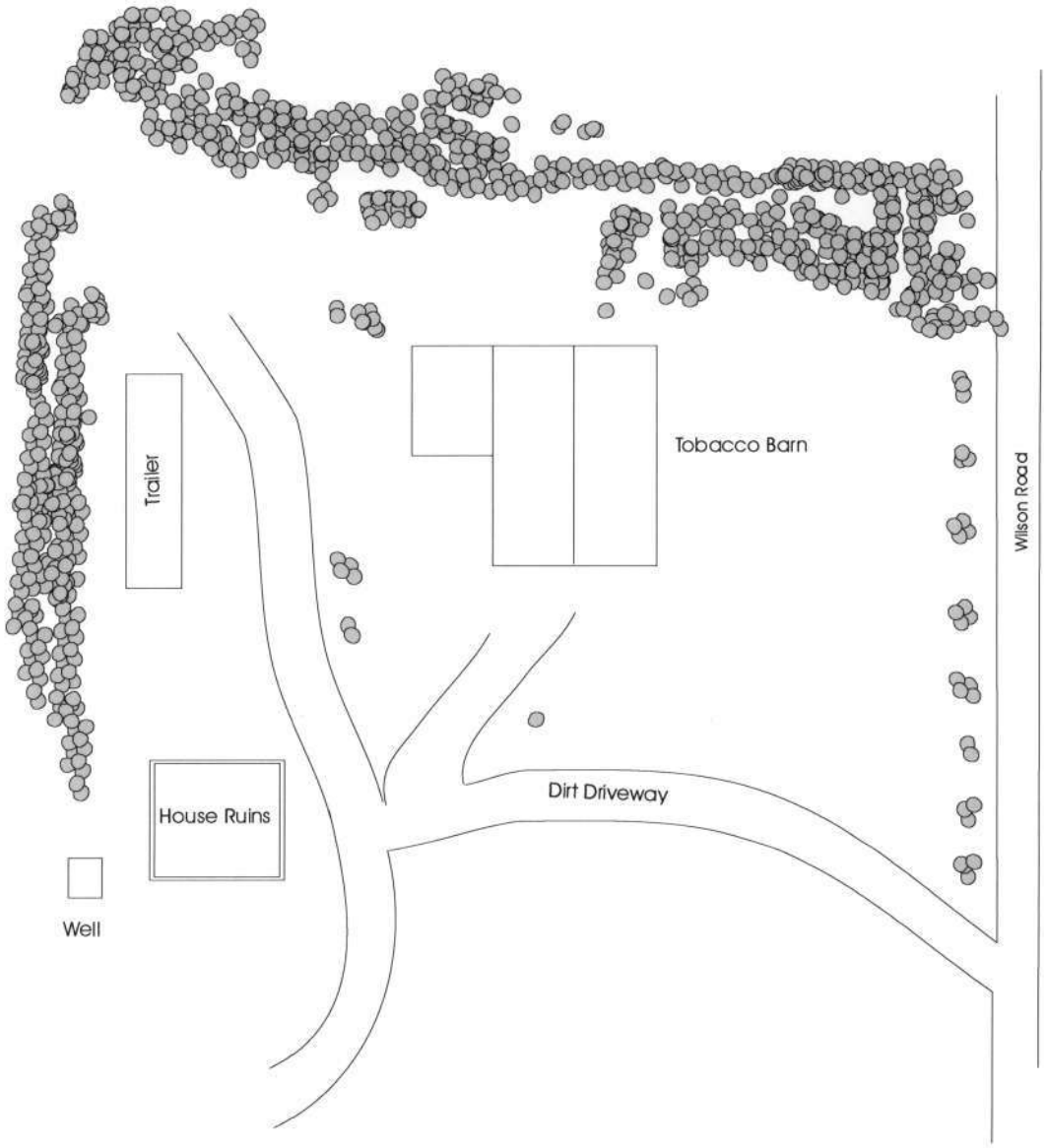
representation of a gable-roof barn with an interior stripping room. Tobacco farming is significant to Calvert County and the history of Maryland and the Morsell Barn exemplifies the farm's role in agriculture.

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties Form

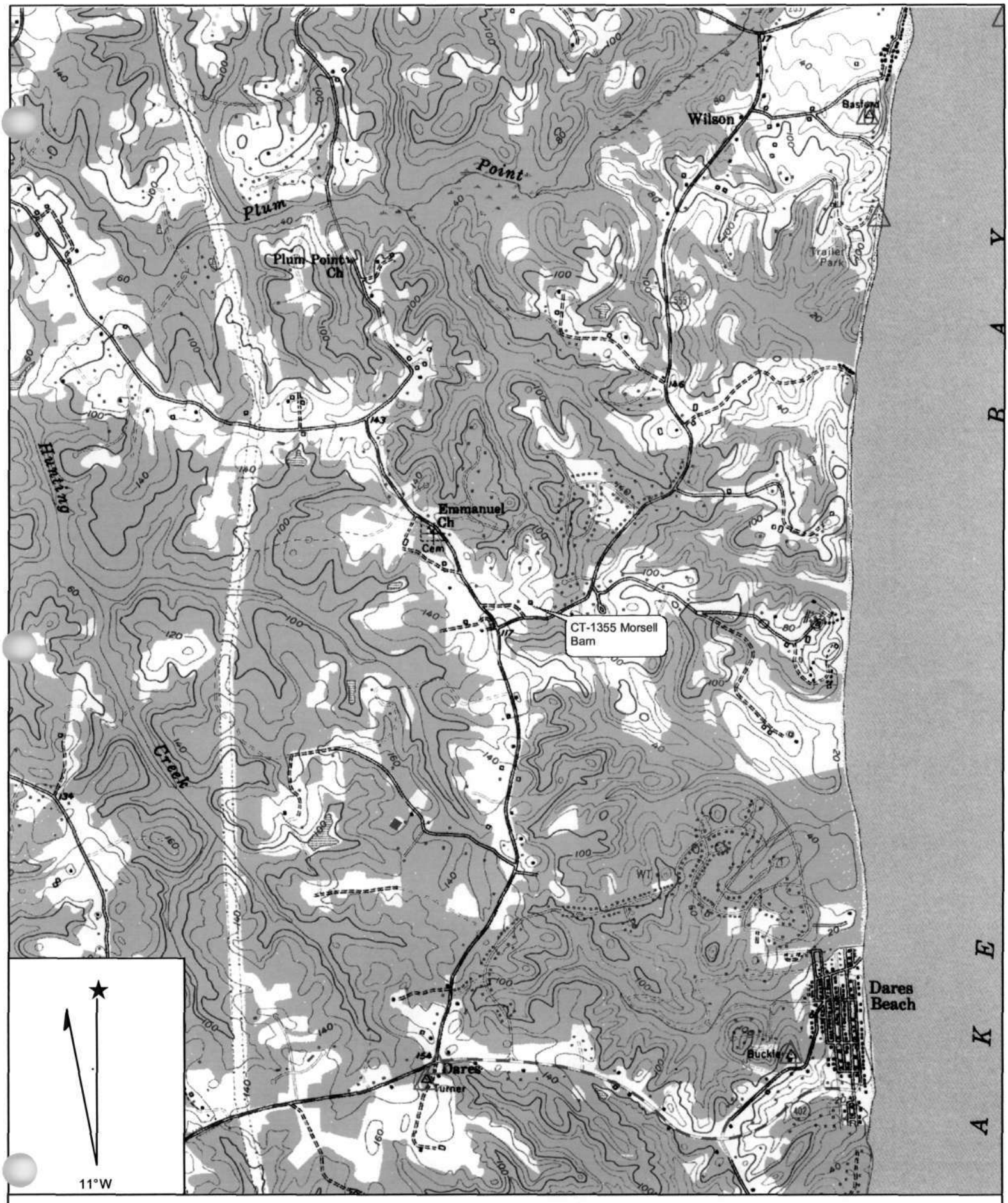
Inventory No. CT-1355

Name Morsell Barn
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7



Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Barn, 840 Wilson Road

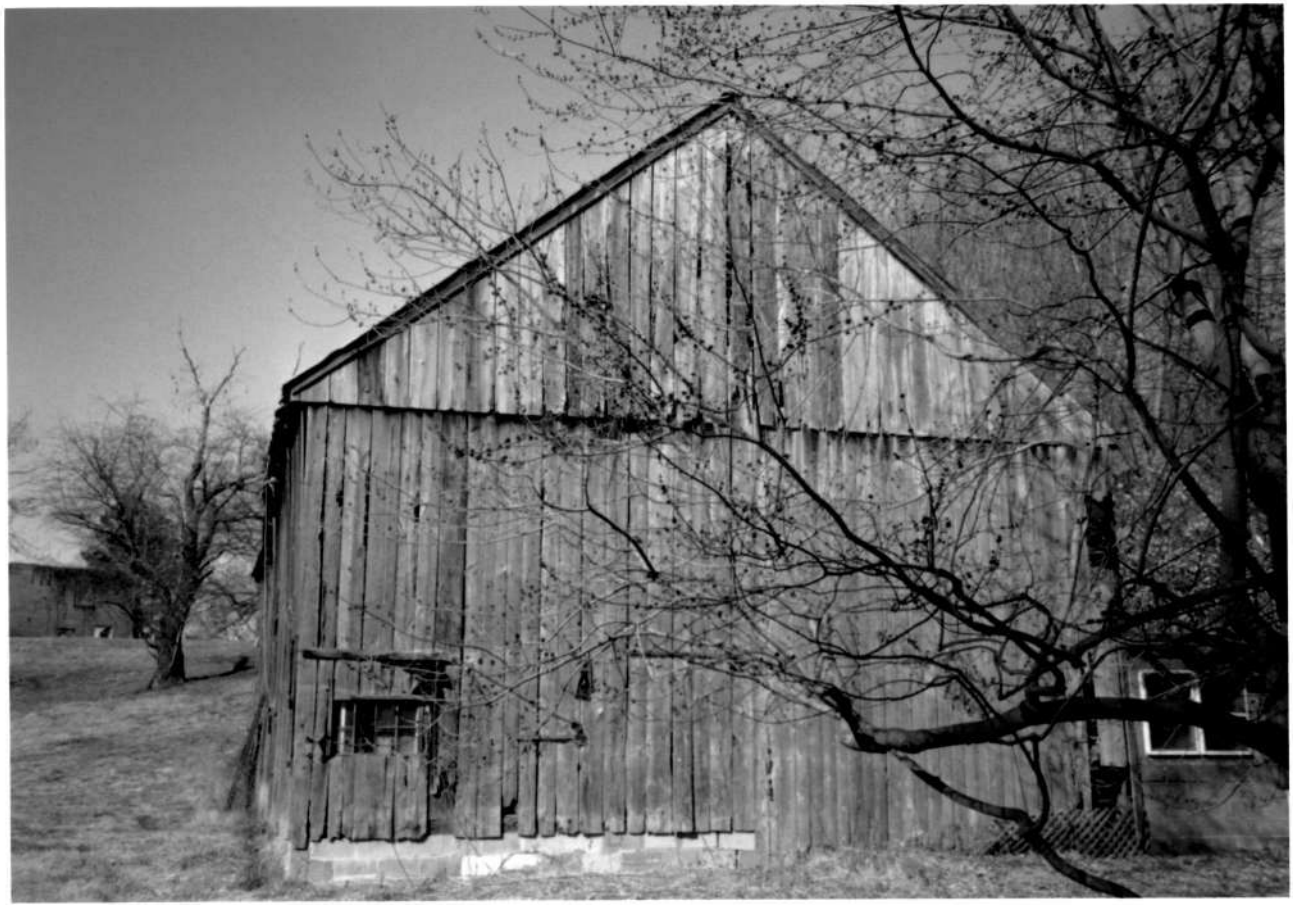


Name: PRINCE FREDERICK
Date: 5/26/2009
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°34' 48.88" N 076°32' 14.39" W
Caption: CT-1355 Morsell Barn
840 Wilson Road
Huntingtown, MD

Copyright (C) 1997, Maptech, Inc.

CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Calvert County MD
Stacey Patterson
2.26.2009
MD SHPO
Elevation East
1 of 7



CT-1355

Morgell Barn

Calvert County MD

Stacy Patterson

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

North Elevation

2 of 7

CT-1355

Morsell Barn

Calvert County MD

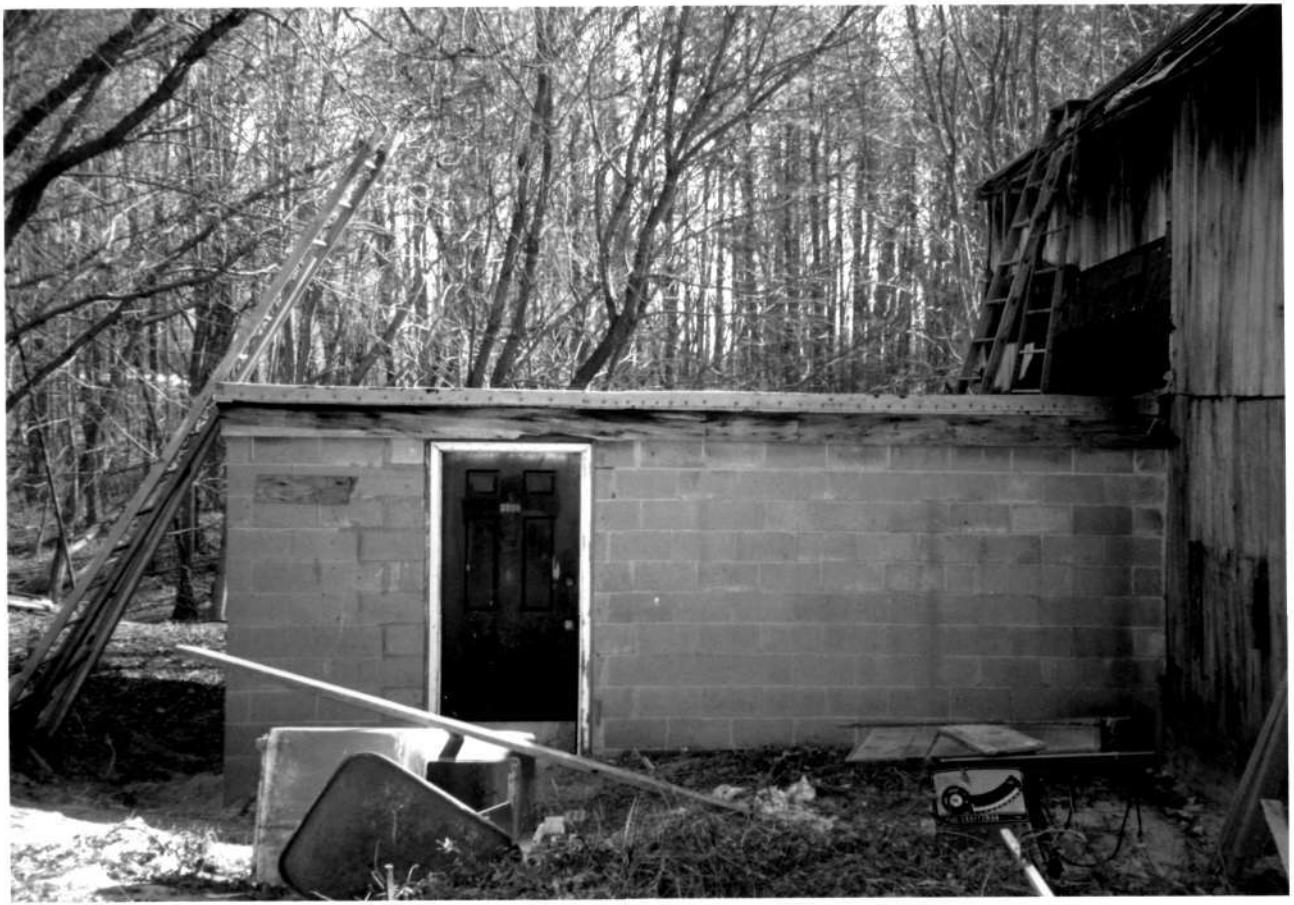
Stacy Patterson

2. 26. 2009

MD SHPO

Addition North Elevation

3 of 7



CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Calvert County MD
Stacy Patterson
2.26.2009
MD SHPO
Addition South Elevation
4 of 7

CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Calvert County MD
Stacy Patterson
2.26.2009
MD SHPO
West Elevation
5 of 7.

CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Calvert County MD
Stacy Patterson
2.26.2009
MD SHPO
South Elevation
6 of 7

CT-1355
Morsell Barn
Calvert County MD
Stacy Patterson
2.26.2009
MD SHPO
Southeast Context
7 of 7