

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-1363

A.E. Young Lodge

10 Sheckells Road

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

Ca. 1930

Private

The A.E. Young Lodge occupies a one-acre lot at the southwest intersection of Sheckells Road and Sheckells Way, north of Huntingtown, in Calvert County, Maryland. The property consists of a ca.-1930 frame, gable-front building and a small ca.-1960 one-story shed. The building has undergone recent improvements, including the application of replacement siding and installation of replacement windows. In 2012, the property serves as the meeting place for the Church of the Ministry of Miracles, the current owner.

The A.E. Young Lodge was constructed ca. 1930 as a meeting place for two African-American fraternal organizations. The St. James Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows acquired the property in 1929 upon which to construct their meeting hall. The building also housed Alfred E. Young Lodge # 99 of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge Order of the Free Masons, after which the building was named. The building still serves as a focal point for the surrounding African-American community, as it has housed church worship and meeting space since 1996.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-1363

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic A.E. Young Lodge
 other St. James Lodge, The Church of the Ministry of Miracles

2. Location

street and number 10 Sheckells Road not for publication
 city, town Huntingtown vicinity
 county Calvert County

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

name The Church of the Ministry of Miracles
 street and number PO Box 238 telephone
 city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 20639

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Clerk of Circuit Court liber 3003 folio 102
 city, town Prince Frederick tax map 15 tax parcel 025 tax ID number 113708

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
- X Other: Calvert County Planning Department

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u> </u> agriculture	Contributing
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> defense	<u>1</u> buildings
<u> </u> site		<u> </u> domestic	<u>0</u> sites
<u> </u> object		<u> </u> education	<u>0</u> structures
		<u> </u> funerary	<u>0</u> objects
		<u> </u> government	<u>1</u> Total
		<u> </u> health care	
		<u> </u> industry	
		<u> </u> landscape	
		<u> </u> recreation/culture	
		<u>X</u> religion	
		<u> </u> social	
		<u> </u> transportation	
		<u> </u> work in progress	
		<u> </u> unknown	
		<u> </u> vacant/not in use	
		<u> </u> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

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Condition

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

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

The A.E. Young Lodge occupies a one-acre lot at the southwest intersection of Sheckells Road and Sheckells Way, north of Huntingtown, in Calvert County, Maryland. The property consists of a ca.-1930 frame, gable-front building and a small ca.-1960 one-story shed. The building has undergone recent improvements, including the application of replacement siding and installation of replacement windows. In 2012, the property serves as the meeting place for the Church of the Ministry of Miracles, the current owner.

The A.E. Young Lodge consists of a two-story, gable-front building that rests upon a brick pier and concrete block foundation. Vinyl sheets extend between each brick pier at the east and north elevations. Vinyl siding covers the north, south, and east elevations, while the exposed original clapboard siding is visible at the west elevation. The gabled roof is sheathed in tin. A brick interior chimney extends from the northern roof slope. The building is lit by six-over-six light, double-hung, vinyl-sash replacement windows, except where noted.

The building faces east, parallel to Sheckells Road (Photograph 1). The three-bay façade features a set of four poured-concrete steps, with a ramp extending to the south [left] to connect to a poured-concrete sidewalk. The ramp and steps feature a simple wood railing. The main entry, which occupies the center bay of the first story, consists of a single-leaf, steel, replacement door, sheltered by a two-light storm door. Two typical windows flank the door, while two evenly spaced windows occupy the second story. A wooden cross is located at the gable peak. A one-story, two-bay concrete block addition extends from the northwest corner of the building (Photograph 2). The addition is capped by a side-gable roof, sheathed in tin sheets. Four poured concrete steps, lined to the south [left] by a simple wood railing, provide access to a secondary entry situated in the southernmost bay of the east elevation. The entry consists of a single-leaf steel door, sheltered by a two-light storm door. A one-over-one-light, double-hung, aluminum-sash window is located to the north [right].

The north elevation of the building measures three-bays wide (Photograph 3). Two typical windows occupy the first story, with the one-story addition concealing any former openings in the westernmost bay. The second story features three evenly spaced typical windows. The north elevation of the concrete block addition contains one evenly spaced one-over-one light, double-hung, aluminum-sash window (Photograph 4).

A one-story, one-bay, gabled roof addition, constructed of concrete blocks and plywood, extends from the northwest corner of the building (Photograph 3). The gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The north elevation contains a single-leaf steel door. The south and west elevations lack openings.

The west (rear) elevation of the building contains an additional entry situated in southernmost bay of the concrete block addition (Photograph 6). Three poured concrete steps lead to a single-leaf one-light over wood panel door, sheltered by a metal storm door. A single one-over-one light, double-hung, aluminum-sash window is located to the north [left]. The building's main block features a single opening situated near the southern bay. A single one-over-one light, double-hung, vinyl-sash window is located in both the first and second stories (Photograph 6).

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The south elevation of the building consists of three evenly spaced bays (Photograph 5). A single-leaf pedestrian entry consisting of a steel replacement door, sheltered by a one-light metal storm door occupies the westernmost bay in the first story. Two single typical window openings are situated to the east [right], and three evenly spaced typical windows occupy the second story.

Overall, the building, which is currently used by the church, is in good condition.

SHED

A small one-story ca.-1960 shed is located to the northeast of the former lodge (Photograph 6). The shed sits atop a poured concrete foundation. Aluminum siding covers the frame walls, and the shed roof is clad in metal sheets. A single-leaf steel six-light replacement door is situated in the easternmost bay of the south elevation, and a single one-over-one light, double-hung, aluminum-sash windows is located to the west as well as centered in the east elevation. Overall, the building, which is used for storage, is in fair condition.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

A gravel driveway leads southwest from Sheckells Road to terminate at the east side of the former lodge building. A poured-concrete sidewalk stretches from the gravel driveway to access the poured-concrete ramp at and landing at the east elevation of the building and the secondary entry in the south elevation. The lot is heavily wooded with mature evergreen and deciduous trees.

INTEGRITY

The A.E. Young Lodge retains its integrity of location, situated on the south side of Sheckells Road. Integrity of setting has been slightly compromised through the construction of modern residential buildings to the south and southwest as well; however, much of this is screened by the trees that characterize the property. Integrity of materials and workmanship has been compromised through the application of replacement siding on the primary elevations and the addition of replacement windows and entries; however, the overall footprint remains, despite the construction of additions, thereby supporting integrity of design. A.E. Young Lodge no longer retains any signage or features associated with its historic use as a meeting hall for fraternal organizations, therefore, integrity of association and feeling is no longer present as the building's current appearance reflects its use as a church for The Church of the Ministry of Miracles.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<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 checked="" 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 ca. 1930

Architect/Builder

Construction dates ca. 1930

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.)

The A.E. Young Lodge was constructed ca. 1930 as a meeting place for two African-American fraternal organizations. The St. James Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows acquired the property in 1929 upon which to construct their meeting hall. The building also housed Alfred E. Young Lodge # 99 of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of the Order of the Freemasons, after which the building was named. The building still serves as a focal point for the surrounding African-American community, as it has housed church worship and meeting space since 1996.

FRATERNAL LODGES¹

Prior to the Civil War, strong sanctions prohibited African Americans from gathering in public. Therefore, while clandestine fraternal orders existed, meetings and membership identity was done in secrecy. After the abolition of slavery, benevolence and community-building emerged through the establishment of mutual aid societies and fraternal orders in addition to the strengthening of the African-American church. Many benevolent societies established before the abolition of slavery and end of the Civil War also helped to transition African Americans by providing financial services as they transitioned into a life of freedom. From Reconstruction through the mid-twentieth century, these organizations typically functioned as an expanded resource to help families through hard times and offer social and educational benefits.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF THE ODD FELLOWS

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), out of which the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (GUOFF) would form, most likely began in the early eighteenth century in England; however, the exact date is unknown. The first recorded meeting of an Odd Fellows lodge occurred at London's Globe Tavern in 1748. The founding purpose of the fraternal benevolent order was and remains to make the world a better place in which to

¹ The following comes from Stuart W. Doyle, "Fraternal Lodges," <http://www.nathanielturner.com/blackfraternalorders.htm> (accessed April 2012), except where noted.

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live and to improve and elevate the character of mankind. Two explanations exist for the naming of this order. The first states that:

Ordinary people from different trades and walks of life found it necessary to group together as brothers and sisters and contribute some of their hard-earned wages to a common fund which they could use for unfortunate times such as sickness, losing a job, and even death. They would work together to help each other and the unfortunate families back on their feet, whether it was rebuilding a barn that had burned or putting in a new crop after a devastating season.

Such altruistic and friendly society came to be known as "*Odd Fellows*" because it was odd to find people organized for the purpose of giving aid to those in need and of pursuing projects for the benefit of all mankind. It was believed that they were "*an odd bunch of fellows*" who would behave in such a selfless and seemingly impractical fashion.²

The second explanation is that the original Odd Fellows were men engaged in a variety of smaller trades and unable to join the organizations already established, or those in larger trades.³

The Odd Fellows organized following the Order of Freemasonry with degrees, symbols, and moral lessons taught through ritual. Their principal emblem became the chain with three links. The three links in their emblem represent "Friendship, Love, and Truth." These three links symbolize the chain that binds members together and illustrates that communities, states, provinces, and nations are strongest when joined together.

The IOOF was founded on the North American continent in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 26, 1819. On this date, Thomas Wildey and four members of the Odd Fellows from England instituted Washington Lodge No. 1. At that time, Washington, D.C. was suffering from a yellow fever epidemic and mass unemployment, so the chartering members dedicated the organization to "visit the sick, relieve the distress, bury the dead, and educate the orphans."⁴ The "Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States of America" was formed in 1821. By 1826, Odd Fellow lodges were also established in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. From this start, lodges spread throughout the northeast United States and then westward, reaching California in 1849; however, despite their "brotherhood" and "fellowship" doctrines, the IOOF was largely a white society.⁵

² Independent Order of Odd Fellows website, <http://www.ioof.org>, accessed April 2012.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

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Throughout the early 1840s, a group of African-American men in New York and Philadelphia unsuccessfully petitioned the American IOOF for membership. After repeated failures, Peter Ogden, a mariner and member of Liverpool's Victoria Lodge, took the petition to England, where the British Grand Order approved the charter, thereby establishing the American "Grand United Order of Odd Fellows" solely for African-American members; shortly thereafter, the fellowship established the "Household of Ruth," as women's auxiliary. By the end of the nineteenth century, the GUOFF was the second-largest African-American fraternal organization in the country, with over 200,000 members and over 2,000 lodges.⁶ The GUOFF remained involved in numerous charitable efforts and humanitarian endeavors, including scholarships, low-interest student loans and grants, low-cost nursing homes for the elderly, family and youth summer camps, and annual donations to various charities. Although still in existence today, the GUOFF membership has declined due to the desegregation of the IOOF and overall decline of fraternal organizations in general.⁷

FREEMASONS⁸

The freemasons are the largest and oldest fraternal organization in the world. Evidence suggests that freemasonry existed as early as the sixteenth century in Scotland. The first Grand Lodge of England was officially established on June 24, 1717. By 1731, the organization had spread to America for Benjamin Franklin is recorded as joining at this time. After the Revolutionary War, these lodges separated from England. The Grand Lodge of Maryland was established at the Talbot County Court House in Easton on April 17, 1787. Since this time, a Grand Lodge has been founded in each state, with the state Grand Lodge operating as the supreme authority for all chartered lodges.

Freemasons believe in three great principles that to them represent a way of achieving higher standards in life: brotherly love, relief (practice charity and to care for the community as a whole through charitable giving and voluntary efforts), and truth (requiring high moral standards). However, like the IOOF, the Masonic Lodges were historically segregated. On March 2, 1784, Prince Hall, along with 14 other African Americans, petitioned the Grand Lodge of England for a charter authorizing an "African" lodge. On May 6, 1787, African Lodge No. 459 was established, and on June 6, 1791, the lodge was erected into the African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

⁶ Charles H. Brooks, *The Official History and Manual of the Grand Order of the Odd Fellows in America* (Philadelphia, Odd Fellows Journal Print, 1902), 14-16.

⁷ Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America and Jurisdiction website, http://guoofamerica.com/oddfellows_natl/Home.html, accessed April 2012.

⁸ The following comes from "Maryland Masonry: Making Good Men Better," http://www.unionlodge48.org/about_fm.html#11 accessed April 2012, and "The Evolution of Prince Hall Masonry in Maryland," <http://www.mwphglmd.org/Grand-Lodge-History.html>, accessed April 2012.

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The first African Independent Grand Lodge of North America No. 1 of the State of Pennsylvania, whose own authority came directly from Prince Hall, warranted the first lodge of African Americans constituted in Maryland on February 2, 1825, with the African Friendship Lodge of Baltimore. Thereafter, the same authority authorized St. James Lodge and Enterprise Lodge. In 1845, these three subordinate lodges formed the First Colored Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. (Accepted Free and Accepted Masons), which eventually became The Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Maryland, of which A.E. Young Lodge became a part. In 2012, there are 70 Prince Hall lodges within the State of Maryland.

HISTORY OF A.E. YOUNG LODGE

The earliest recorded deed pertaining to the A.E. Young Lodge dates to March 23, 1929, when William Garrett conveyed one acre of unimproved land “at the intersection with the public road and south side of private leading to the residence of Allen Sheckells” to Arthur Carter, Howard Thomas, Daniel Kent, David Thomas, and William Jacks, Trustees for St. James Lodge No. 11070 of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows “to hold, use, improve, and dispose of the said real estate for the benefit of St. James Lodge.”⁹ Shortly thereafter, the two-story gable-front frame building was erected, as a simple structure surrounded by cleared land is evident on a 1938 aerial photograph of the site.¹⁰ The building housed not only the GUOOF lodge but also A.E. Young Lodge # 99 of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Maryland. The lodge was named after Alfred E. Young, a prominent and influential African American for the surrounding community during the late-nineteenth century.

The building continued to house the GUOFF and Freemasons throughout the twentieth century. In 1996, the Zion Church of Jesus Christ Apostolic began using the first floor as church space, while the fraternal organizations continued to use the second floor for meetings. By 2007, both lodges appear to have been dissolved, when the property was acquired by the Church of the Ministry of Miracles, who retains ownership in 2012.¹¹ The Church has undertaken many improvements to the building, including the construction of the sidewalk and poured-concrete ramp.

⁹ Calvert County Clerk of Circuit Court Land Records Liber 21: 365.

¹⁰ Calvert County Department of Technology Services, “Historical Aerial Imagery,” http://calvertgis.co.cal.md.us/flexviewer_imagery/, accessed April 2012.

¹¹ Calvert County Clerk of Circuit Court Land Records Liber 3003: 102.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Calvert County Clerk of Circuit Court, Land Records, Prince Frederick, Maryland.

Charles H. Brooks, *The Official History and Manual of the Grand Order of the Odd Fellows in America*. Philadelphia, Odd Fellows Journal Print, 1902.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America and Jurisdiction website, http://guoofamerica.com/oddfellows_natl/Home.html, accessed April 2012.

"Maryland Masonry: Making Good Men Better," http://www.unionlodge48.org/about_fm.html#11 accessed April 2012.

"The Evolution of Prince Hall Masonry in Maryland," <http://www.mwphglmd.org/Grand-Lodge-History.html>, accessed April 2012.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.00 acres
Acreage of historical setting 1.00 acres
Quadrangle name North Beach, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary for the A.E. Young Lodge is designated as Calvert County Tax Parcel 0025 on Tax Map 15. The boundary includes the ca.-1930 building that has occupied the property since the time of its construction.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Emma K. Diehl/Sr. Architectural Historian		
organization	A.D. Marble & Company	date	June 2012
street & number	10989 Red Run Boulevard, Suite 211	telephone	410.902.1421
city or town	Owings Mills	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

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Photograph 1: A.E. Young Lodge, east and south elevations, view looking northeast. March 2012.

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Photograph 2: A.E. Young Lodge, east and north elevations, view looking southwest. March 2012.

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Photograph 3: A.E. Young Lodge, north elevation of concrete block addition and plywood addition, view looking southeast. March 2012.

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Photograph 4: A.E. Young Lodge, west elevation, view looking east. March 2012.

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Photograph 5: A. E. Young Lodge, south and east elevations, view looking northwest. March 2012.

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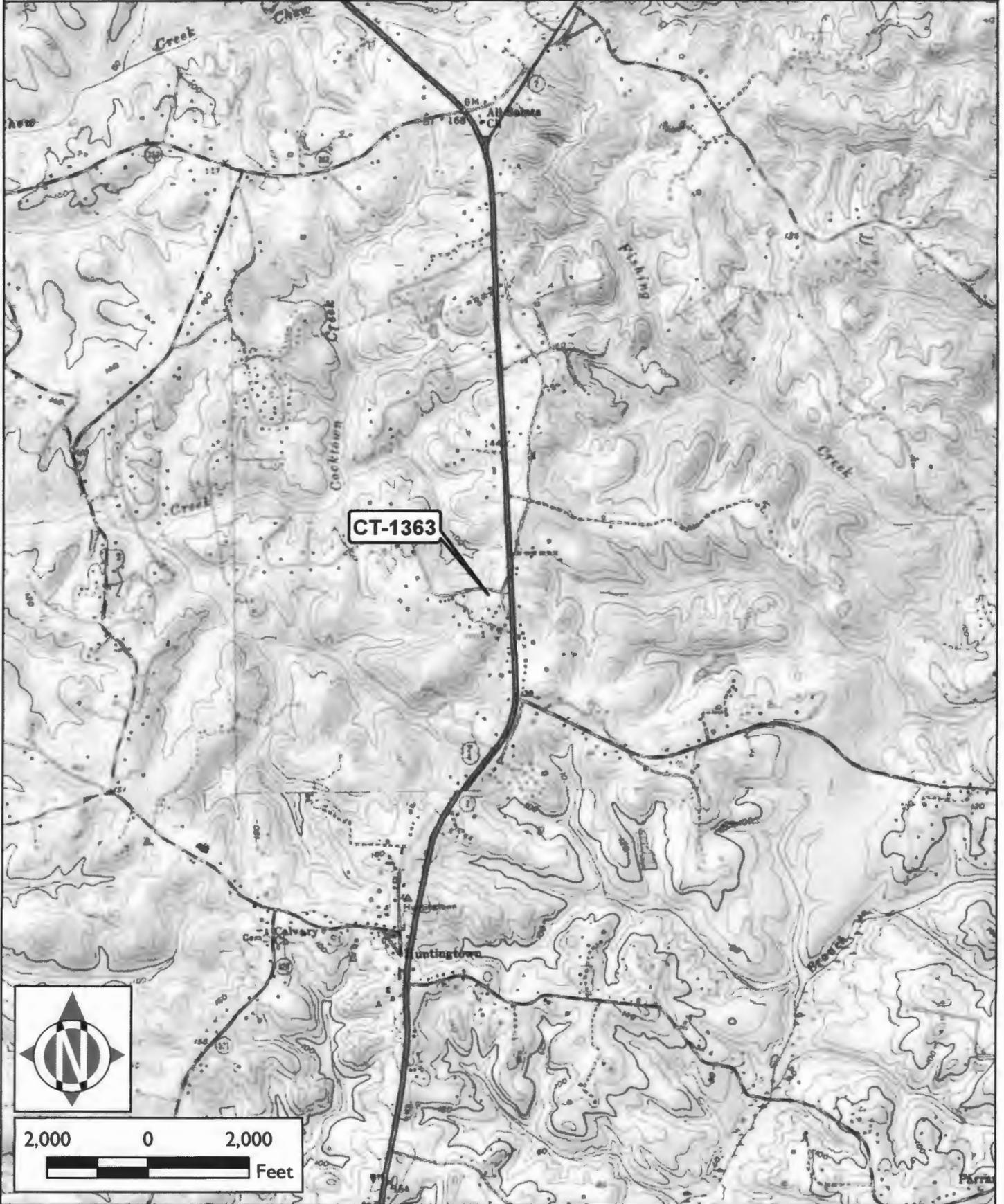
Name A.E. Young Lodge
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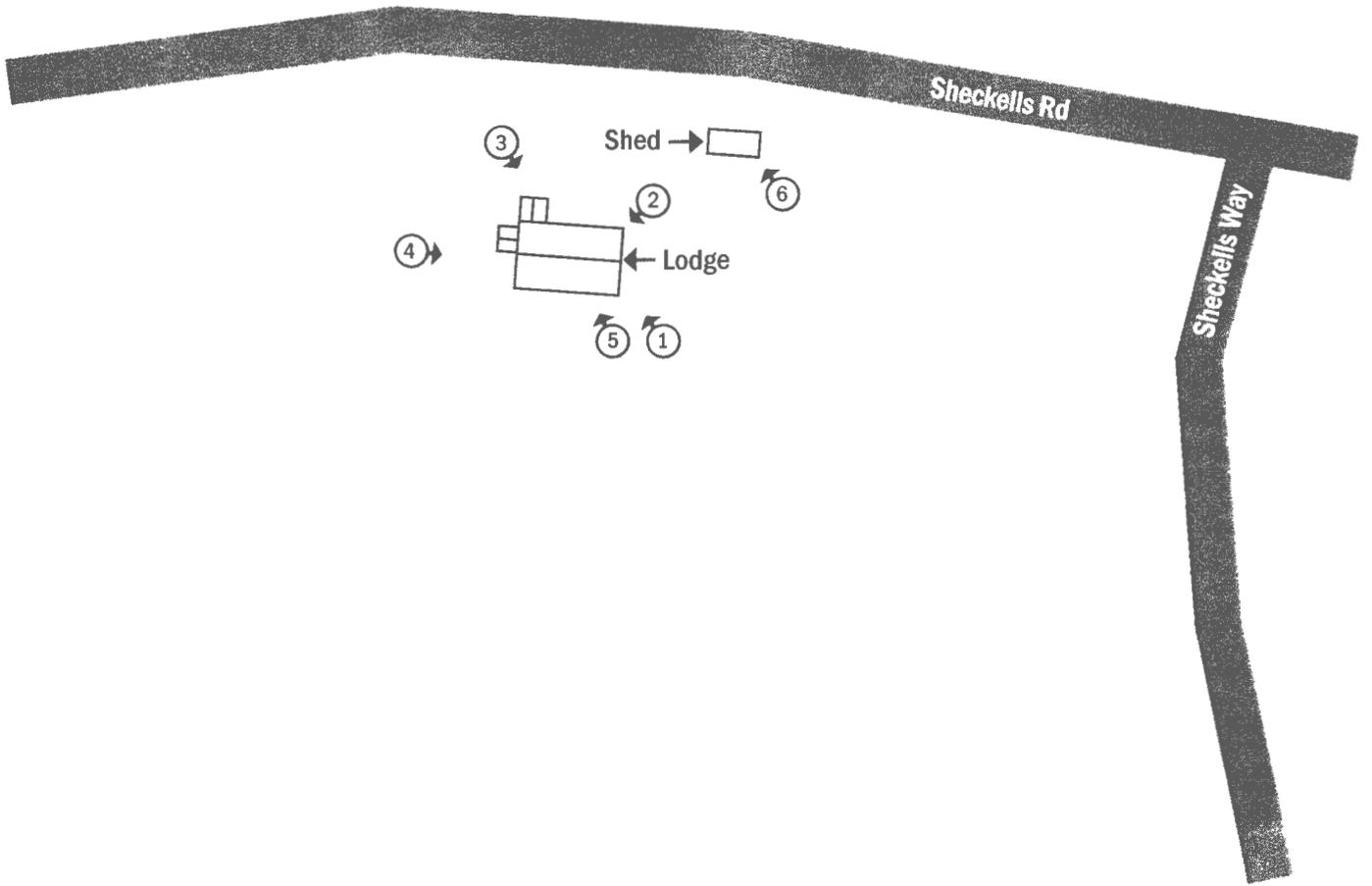


Photograph 6: A.E. Young Lodge, shed, south and east elevations, view looking northwest. March 2012.

AE Young Lodge
CT-1363
10 ~~110~~ Sheckells Road
Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland



GIS - reflecta.pl
CT-1363.mxd



50'

Site Plan and Photograph Locations
A.E. Young Lodge
CT-1363
10 Sheckells Road
Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland



 Photograph Locations

A.E. Young Lodge (CT-1363)**Digital Photo Log: All photographs printed using Epson Ultrachrome Pigmented Ink on Epson Premium Matte Photo Paper**

Photo File Name	MIHP #	Property Name	County	Photographer	Date of Photo	Photo Description	Photo Sequence
CT1363_201203_01	CT-1363	A.E. Young Lodge	Calvert	E. Diehl	03/2012	East and south elevations, view looking northeast.	1 of 6
CT1363_201203_02	“	“	“	“	“	East and north elevations, view looking southwest.	2 of 6
CT1363_201203_03	“	“	“	“	“	North elevation of concrete block addition and plywood addition, view looking southeast.	3 of 6
CT1363_201203_04	“	“	“	“	“	West elevation, view looking east.	4 of 6
CT1363_201203_05	“	“	“	“	“	South and east elevations, view looking northwest.	5 of 6
CT1363_201203_06	“	“	“	“	“	Shed, south and east elevations, view looking northwest.	6 of 6



CT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03.2012

MD SHPO

EAST & SOUTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST.

PHOTO # 1 of 6



CT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03.2012

MD SHPO

EAST & NORTH ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST.

PHOTO # 2 of 6



J&J
Portables
401-257-4444

CT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03. 2012

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION OF CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION & PLYWOOD
ADDITION, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

PHOTO # 3 OF 6



LT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03.2012

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING EAST

PHOTO # 4 of 6



CT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03.2012

MD SHPO

SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 5 of 6



LT-1363

A.E. YOUNG LODGE

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

E. DIEHL

03.2012

MDSHPO

SHED, SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

PHOTO # 6 of 6