

CT-26

Old Delight, (Ireland Farm)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Amy Bolasky Skinner
The Ottery Group, Inc.
August 7th, 2009

Section 7. DESCRIPTION

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

SUMMARY

The Ireland Farm, is located east of Wilson Road, along Patience Place, in Huntingtown. Originally purchased by the Bassfords in the mid-nineteenth century, the Herbert Ireland Family came into the farm by marriage. The farm consists of 194 acres; the Chesapeake Bay is to the east, Plum Point Road and the Carpenter Family Farm (Bellcar) to the north, and Paul Hance Road and the Hance family's subdivisions to the south. The Ireland Farm consists of rolling agricultural fields, hills from which to view the Bay, and undeveloped forest land. The farm includes many buildings in addition to its extensive farmland; there is a farmhouse, a domestic outbuilding, a small dwelling with a shed, five barns, six sheds, six beach cabins, and four tenant houses with respective secondary sheds, for a total of 29 buildings associated with the property.¹

DESCRIPTION

Farmhouse

The farmhouse on the Ireland Farm is two-story with an ell-shaped plan and a full-length porch. The house is located at the top of a hill south of Patience Place off of Wilson Road. There is a pull off area for parking along Patience Place to the north of the house. Stairs and a brick lined path lead to the main entrance. There are no foundation plantings along the house but large, old-growth pine trees to the southwest of the main house block. The house has a view of its agricultural fields to the north, agricultural fields and the beach cabins to the east, and its tenant houses along Wilson Road to the west.

The farmhouse was previously documented in 1978 with a Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form. The following paragraphs expand and update that original survey form; for additional information regarding the interior of the farmhouse reference the 1978 form. The farmhouse was originally constructed as a "one-and-a-half story colonial type with dormers."² The house faced the Bay and was on the property when the Irelands ancestors, the Bassfords, purchased the farm from Asa Needham in the 1850s. In the mid-nineteenth century the Bassford family expanded and reoriented the building to the north, adding a two-story rear wing and connected the rear kitchen. The result of their extensive modifications is the current house on the Ireland property.

¹ The tenant houses are described in more detail in Skinner, Amy Bolasky MIHP Form CT-1350 "Ireland Tenant Houses" 2009.

² Skinner, Amy Bolasky MIHP Form CT-1350 "Ireland Tenant Houses".

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The farmhouse is a two-story, five-by-two bays dwelling with an ell-shaped plan. The shallow pitched, side-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has a thin cornice. There are two large, exterior end chimneys on the main house block. The chimneys are brick, with double-flues and corbelled caps. The house is wood-frame with a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in weatherboard with corner boards. The fenestration is symmetrical with single, six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows on the north façade. A full-length shed-roof porch extends across the north façade supported by wood, Tuscan columns. The roof has as a shallow pitch and is clad with asphalt shingles.

The rear ell is two-story, two-by-two bays and has a front-gable roof that intersects with the main house block on the east bays. The shallow pitched roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has a thin cornice. There is one exterior end brick chimney on the north elevation. It is modest compared to the exterior end chimneys on the main house block, with one flue and a corbelled cap. The rear ell is of wood-frame construction with a brick foundation. The exterior is clad with weatherboard and corner boards. The fenestration is symmetrical with single, two-over-two, double-hung sash wood windows on the west façade. The secondary elevation has asymmetrical fenestration; a pair of two-over-two, double-hung sash wood windows are on the first story and two single, two-over-two, double-hung sash wood windows are on the second story. There is a front-gable entry porch on the east elevation. The porch is clad with asphalt shingles and supported by wooden posts. Two wood stairs lead to the wood panel door. There is a full-length shed-roof porch on the west façade. It has a wood railing and is partially enclosed by screens. Lattice work covers the porch's foundation.

The rear kitchen is log and was attached to the house during the remodeling in the nineteenth century. The kitchen is one-story, two-by-two bays with a steeply pitched gable-roof clad with asphalt shingles. The roof has slightly overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. There is an exterior end, brick chimney on the south elevation. The chimney has as a double-flue and corbelled cap and is similar in massing to the other chimneys on the main house block. The foundation is concrete and the exterior is clad in weatherboard. There are single six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows on the west and east elevations. There is a rectangular wood vent to the east of the exterior chimney. Five metal stairs with a railing lead to a rear entrance through the kitchen on the north elevation. The door is glazed-light and wood panel with a modern storm door.

There are two outbuildings in close proximity to the farmhouse. There is a modern, prefabricated storage shed with a gambrel roof in the southeast corner of the yard adjacent to a goat pen. There is a domestic outbuilding, likely a chicken coop, located to the east of the farmhouse. The building is located at the edge of the farmhouse's manicured lawn adjacent to an agricultural field. The building has a pyramidal roof clad with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. The exterior is clad with wide, weatherboard. The door is wood panel. The building is in poor condition with the north elevation exposed and no longer stable.

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Small Dwelling

There is one smaller familial dwelling on the Ireland farm besides the farmhouse. It is located at 2231 Wilson Road, north of Patience Place, on the northern parcel (owned by brothers Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland). Accessible off of Wilson Road it is at the top of a hill, surrounded by old growth trees and brush. A rolling agricultural field surrounds the house to the north, east, and south. A gravel driveway leads to the modest property. The small dwelling was built circa 1920 for Jackson Wilson Ireland upon his marriage. Later in the 1940s Jackson Wilson Ireland purchased the northern parcel of the Ireland Farm, including the property where this house is located.

This small dwelling is a one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay house with a shallow pitched side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has a boxed cornice, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails on the south elevation. There are two shed-roof dormers, one on the north and south elevations. The dormers have shallowly pitched roofs clad with asphalt shingles and sit low and wide across the roofline. The roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The dormers' exterior is clad with clapboard. There is a pair of two-pane, sliding, vinyl replacement windows in each dormer. There are two exterior end, brick stretcher chimneys on the east and west elevations. The east elevation chimney is narrow with one flue and pierces the roofline. The west elevation chimney is wide with two flues and likely an expansion or replacement of the original west elevation chimney. Both chimneys have corbelled caps.

The house is of wood-frame construction with a raised, decorative, concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in a secondary sheathing of asbestos siding; the original material was likely clapboard to match the dormers. The dwelling has asymmetrical fenestration with paired and single windows. All windows are metal, one-over-one, double-hung sash. There is a recessed, enclosed porch in the east bay of the north façade. The porch has a ribbon of four, louvered glass windows. The central entrance has a modern, vinyl storm door with a wood door with multi-lights; four concrete stairs lead to the entry. There is a recessed porch in the west two bays of the south elevation. It is enclosed by a low wood panel wall and wood framing for screen. Two concrete stairs lead to the wood panel screen door. The east bay on the south elevation is enclosed in a secondary sheathing of asbestos siding like the main house block.

There is exterior access to the basement level of the house by concrete stairs off of the east elevation. A former well of concrete block is located to the southeast of the house. It has been sealed and is no longer in use. There is a shed to the northeast of the house. The shed has a metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is of wood-frame construction; the exterior is clad in vertical plank siding. There are rectangular openings on the west and east elevations; it is likely the shed was a storage facility for farm equipment that could drive in and out either elevation. The shed is in extremely poor condition as it is collapsing, no longer stabilized, and overgrown by vines and brush.

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Ireland Barns

There are five barns on the Ireland property. The various barns date between the 1850s to the 1950s and highlight different construction methods and functions. One of the current owners of the northern parcel and farmhouse, Jackson Evans Ireland, recalled during a 2008 interview two barns that were demolished. The first, constructed circa 1950 was located on the northwest side of the fork in the road on Patience Place where the road split toward the beach cabins. The barn collapsed in 2008 due to a storm; its ruins remain in place. The second barn was located on the west side of Wilson Road just south of the Ireland Tenant House One. This barn was constructed by the Trueman Lumber Company during the twentieth century; it was destroyed, likely by arson in the 1990s.³

Barn One

Barn One is located to the southwest of the main house parcel off of a dirt access road. The dirt trace road connects Barn One and its agricultural field to the other outbuildings that surround the main farmhouse. Barn One's location highlights the practice that barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.⁴

Barn One has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is a typical example of twentieth century tobacco barns in Calvert County with its double-aisle plan and interior stripping room. The exterior is clad in machine-cut, vertical planks that are not flush with one another and vary in width. Unlike many twentieth century tobacco barns, Barn One's exterior vertical planks do not have vertical 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 foundation at the barn's northwest elevation is concrete masonry block. There are also tall brick piers along the north façade that have sheet metal infill. On the northwest corner is the stripping room. The room has two window openings that no longer have mutins or glazing. This room was used for stripping tobacco once it was dry. There are double batten, wood plank doors on the north and south elevations. They are secured by a wooden latch. The doors sizes signify the ability to drive modern, twentieth century farm equipment into the barn.

Barn Two

Barn Two is located to the west of the main house parcel off of a dirt access road. The access road connects Barn Two and the other outbuildings that surround the farmhouse to Patience Place. It is surrounded by undeveloped forest to the west and southwest. Barn Two is comprised of three separate

³ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

⁴ 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.

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buildings now attached; a circa 1900 corn crib to the north, an early-twentieth century barn to the south, and a mid-twentieth century central tractor shed in the middle.

The corn crib has a steeply pitched, standing seam metal saltbox roof with an overhang. The corn crib is wood-frame, mortise and tenon construction. The exterior is clad in wide, rough-hewn planks resting on a stone foundation. The corn crib's massing was likely altered when the tractor shed was added to the south elevation. Only on the east façade is the original corn crib framing visible. There is a batten, wood plank entry door with a modern, six-pane awning window to the south on the east façade. A second entry to the corn crib is on the north elevation through double, batten wood plank doors.

The next building constructed was a tobacco barn slightly to the south of the corn crib. Constructed in the early-twentieth century is has a double aisle plan and an asymmetrical roof. The front-gable metal standing seam roof is of steep pitch and has a shed-roof bay on the west elevation. The planks are affixed with wire cut nails. The foundation is not visible; the barn is of wood-frame construction. The exterior is clad in machine cut, vertical planks that are not flush. There are small double batten doors with hinges on the south elevation and standard, double batten doors with hinges on the east façade. There are numerous "cut outs" in the barn, likely done as the barn's function changed from drying tobacco to storage. One window opening on the east façade does not have mutins or glazing. A second cut out is on the south elevation's east bay. The vertical planks have been removed to the roofline and reused wood has been used to secure the opening. This cut out was most likely done to provide storage for farm equipment that would not fit through the older, narrower doors.

In the 1950s the owner, Herbert Ireland (the current co-owner's grandfather) saw the small space between the corn crib and barn and decided that "the walls were there."⁵ He added a metal standing seam saltbox roof to bridge the gap, creating a tractor shed and storage area. The exterior is clad in machine cut wood planks.

Barn Three

Barn Three is located directly west of the main farmhouse parcel off of a dirt access road. The three buildings comprising Barn Two are located directly south. The barn sets slightly uphill from Patience Place in the dense outbuilding area of the main farmhouse parcel. Undeveloped forest is to the west and a rolling field is to the north towards Patience Place.

Barn Three has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves. Constructed in the 1950s by the current owner's grandfather, Herbert Ireland, the barn is wood-frame with a concrete block pier foundation. The exterior is clad in machine-cut, flush wood vertical planks of consistent width. There are two sets of double, batten wood plank doors on the south facade. Although

⁵ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

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Barn Three's historical function is not known it was unlikely a tobacco barn as it lacks ventilation doors and the interior framing to dry tobacco.

There is a one-story, one-by-one bay, front-gable addition off the barn's east elevation. It is square in plan and has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The addition is of wood frame, the foundation is not visible. The exterior is clad in vertical, batten siding. There is a paneled wood door on the south façade's west bay and a window opening with no glazing or mutins on the south façade. There are two, original wood, six-pane fixed windows on the east elevation and a single, six-pane fixed window on the north elevation.

Barn Four

Barn Four is located off of Patience Place to the north set back from the property's boundary at Wilson Road. The barn is surrounded by a flat, agricultural field. There is a shed (Shed Five) located to the west of the barn. Constructed circa 1933 by the current owner's grandfather, Herbert Ireland, the barn was built with wood from the former Plum Point wharf. The wharf was destroyed by a hurricane in 1933 leaving only some of the pier supports. Ireland family lore contends that Herbert found wood from the wharf washed up along his Chesapeake Bay shoreline. Being a resourceful farmer, he used that wood to construct a barn shortly off of the farm's entrance on Patience Place.⁶

Barn Four has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof clad with corrugated metal. The roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The barn has a concrete block pier foundation visible only on the west elevation and south façade. The barn is of wood-frame construction with an interior stall. The exterior is clad in vertical, rough-hewn wooden planks. Barn Four has a large opening on the south façade that is wide and tall enough for farm equipment to be stored in the building. The barn's garret is visible as vertical planks have been removed above the opening. There were double, wood plank doors on the east elevation but the north wall has partially collapsed.⁷ Barn Four is a good example of non-tobacco barn types, namely equipment storage, used on farms in the twentieth century.

Barn Five

Barn Five is located northwest of the fork in the road along Patience Place. The barn is surrounded by a flat, rolling agricultural field. There is a shed (Shed Six) to the east of the barn. Barn Five, like Barn One's location, highlights the practice of placing barns in the middle of fields of tobacco at a point situated to take advantage of passing winds.

Barn Five is a tobacco barn that has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof with one shed-roof wing on the east elevation. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900. It is an example of a nineteenth century tobacco barn type popular in Calvert County, being rectangular in plan with an

⁶ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁷ Additional details on the doors were not visible or accessible due to stability concerns.

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asymmetrical roof, and one door on each elevation. One of the property's current owners, Jackson Evans Ireland recalls the barn being on his family's deed when they purchased the property in 1851. Therefore the construction dates between the 1830s and 1850s. The roof is corrugated metal which is rusting. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn, vertical planks that are not flush. There are some replacement planks that are machine-cut. The planks are affixed with wire cut nails.

The barn is of wood-frame construction, the foundation is concrete block pier. Drying poles and framing separate the interior into "rooms" for hanging and drying the tobacco. The barn has one narrow batten door with metal hinges on the east end of the north elevation in the shed-roof bay. There are a pair of wide batten doors secured by wood planks on the east and west elevations. The east elevation is in poor condition as many vertical planks have been removed or are in a great state of decay.

Ireland Sheds

There are six smaller outbuildings on the Ireland property.⁸ Due to the fluctuating nature of outbuilding use and need it is likely that other outbuildings were constructed, demolished, relocated, or reused over the course of the Ireland family's ownership. Most of the existing outbuildings cluster around the main house (three); another shed is located near the main house where the dirt access road intersects with Patience Place. The final two sheds are located with larger barns, off of Patience Place (Shed Five and Barn Four) and where Patience Place splits into two roads (Shed Six and Barn Five). Due to the nature of outbuildings fluctuating in use and purpose it is difficult to provide concrete dates of construction and use. It is believed that the majority of buildings were constructed between 1851 and the 1950s during the farm's most prosperous periods. Common outbuildings in the nineteenth and twentieth century for tobacco farms of this size were: stables, smokehouses, meathouses, dairies, icehouses, chicken coops, various storehouses (food or equipment), and tool sheds.

Shed One

Shed One is located directly south of the main farmhouse's rear kitchen wing. The building is surrounded by brush to the east and south. The outbuilding is one-story, one-by-one bays with a rectangular plan. The roof is a side-gable clad with corrugated metal sheathing; it has a boxed cornice, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter tails. The building is of wood-frame construction with no visible foundation, a dirt floor and concrete entry sill. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn vertical planks and affixed with wire-cut nails. There is a plank door on the north façade with loop and strap hinges across the door. Due to its close proximity to the main house as well as its form, Shed One could have been used as a wood shed, meathouse, or storehouse for food. There are vertical planks missing on the west elevation leaving the interior, horizontal plank sheathing exposed. Boards on the southwest corner of the shed are decaying and no longer flush to the ground level.

⁸ Any outbuilding of modest size was considered not a barn but categorized as a "shed" with various functions over the course of its history.

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Shed Two

Shed Two is located directly south of Shed One to the southwest of the main house. Shed Two is accessible off of the dirt access road and sits above the road on a slope. The outbuilding is a one-story, one-by-one bay building with a rectangular plan. The shallowly pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof has overhanging eaves. The building is of wood-frame construction with a brick pier foundation. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn weatherboard. There is a wood plank entry door on the west façade and a ribbon of four, fixed, two-pane wood windows on the south elevation. Due to its proximity to the storage barns as well as fenestration on the south elevation, Shed Two could have been used as a tool shed or workroom. The shed is no longer stable, sloping to the south and east. The exterior weatherboard is deteriorating at the corner boards on the west façade and is no longer weatherproofed.

Shed Three

Shed Three is located directly south of Shed Two to the southwest of the main house at the edge of a forested area. Shed Three is accessible off of the dirt access road and is located across from Barn Two. The outbuilding is a one-story, one-by-one bay building with a rectangular plan. The shallowly pitched, metal standing seam shed-roof has exposed rafter tails. The building is of wood-frame construction with a foundation that is not visible. The exterior is clad in vertical wood planks of varying widths. There is a central opening on the south façade. There is a fixed, two-pane wood window on the south façade's western bay and a "cut out" on the south façade's eastern bay. The cut out is sealed with a batten plank "shutter" and iron hinges. There is one fixed, one-pane window on the north elevation. The middle section of the building is an open shed with a partition separating the east portion of the shed. Due to its form, Shed Three could have been used to house animals, possibly as combination a chicken coop and rooster house. The shed-roof is sagging and the building is no longer weatherproof as some planks are fully or partially missing.

Shed Four

Shed Four is located to the south off of Patience Place prior to the access road and the main farmhouse parcel. The shed does not meet Patience Place at a right angle but rather at a thirty degree angle with the principal façade facing northeast. The shed is at the roads end surrounded by a rolling agricultural field and undeveloped forest north of Barn Three. The outbuilding is a one-story, one-by-one bay building with a rectangular plan. The steeply pitched, metal standing seam shed-roof has a thick cornice and overhanging eaves. The building is of wood-frame construction with a foundation that is not visible. The exterior is clad in narrow, wood weatherboard. The batten double door is asymmetrical on the northeast façade in the southeast bay. The corners of the door are cut on an angle. The exact use of this shed is unknown. Alterations have been made to the shed over the course of its use. The exterior sheathing on the west elevation meets in the middle of the shed as if the shed was expanded. The exterior is no longer weatherproof as horizontal boards are missing on the northwest façade adjacent to the door as well as on the west elevation.

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Shed Five

Shed Five is located just north of Patience Place past Wilson Road clustered with Barn Four. Shed Five is surrounded by an agricultural field and is the only shed on the northern parcel of the Ireland Farm. The outbuilding is a one-story, one-by-one bay building with a rectangular plan. The front-gable roof is of steep pitch clad with corrugated metal sheathing, exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves. The building is of wood-frame construction with a concrete block pier foundation on the north and west elevations. The exterior is clad in various types of vertical plank boards, both rough-hewn and machine-cut. Varying exterior materials is common on farms as exterior siding often needs partial or full replacement. The south façade is clad with machine-cut boards of similar width that are not flush. The building's trussing and support system is exposed on the east elevation; the interior vertical wood siding is visible through the trussing. There is a batten, wood plank entry door in the east bay of the south façade. Although likely used for storage the exact use of this shed is unknown.

Shed Six

Shed Six is located east of, and adjacent to, Barn Five and southeast of the fork in the road along Patience Place. The shed is surrounded by rolling agricultural fields. The outbuilding is a one-story, two-by-one bay building with a rectangular plan. The shallowly pitched metal standing seam shed-roof has overhanging eaves. The building is of wood-frame construction with a concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in board and batten wood planks. There is a flush door on the north façade that is tightly secured. There are two, two-pane, fixed wood windows on the east elevation. On the south elevation is a pair of centrally located, two-pane, fixed wood windows that are missing their glazing and are in poor condition. The south elevation is weatherproofed and possibly stabilized below the window sills by a secondary sheathing of corrugated metal sheets. The cornice on the south elevation has fallen off the roofline. The exact use of this shed is unknown although due to its proximity to the tobacco barn and remote location on the property it was likely a workshop or stripping room.

Ireland Beach Cabins

Six Beach Cabins are located high above the Chesapeake Bay and the Ireland shoreline on a hill of the easternmost corner of the northern parcel of the Ireland Farm. The cabins are accessible off of Patience Place where the road forks to the northeast and becomes dirt. The cabins were built throughout the 1950s with the first one constructed in 1952 by Jackson Wilson Ireland and his father Herbert Ireland (father and grandfather of current owners).

There are four rental properties along the hill's edge with two rental properties in a row behind to the west; these six dwellings are known as the Beach Cabins. The land is clear around the cabins with minimal plantings and trees. There is an agricultural field to the west, Carpenter's Beach to the north, the shore of the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and undeveloped woods to the south. For the purposes of documentation and description the surveyors numbered the cabins one through four (south to north)

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along the hill above the shore; second row numbers five to six (south to north). Cabin One has an address of 2261, Cabin Three has an address of 2265, Cabin Five has an address of 2273, and Cabin Six has an address of 2271. There are concrete block stairs that lead between cabins two and three from the dwellings to the shore.

All six cabins are of similar type and massing; one-story, three-by-two bays with side-gable roofs and a shed-roof porch on the main façade. The side-gable roofs are of shallow pitch and are clad with asphalt shingles. The cabins are wood-frame with a raised, concrete block foundation. The exteriors are clad with various materials depending on when they were updated. Cabin One is the only dwelling with the original exterior weatherboard. Cabins Two, Three, and Four are clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding while Cabins Five and Six are clad in a secondary sheathing of asbestos siding. Cabins One, Two, Five, and Six, have retained the original six-over-six, double-hung sash wood windows. Cabins Three and Four have replacement six-over-six, double-hung sash vinyl windows. Window surrounds are either vinyl or wood depending on the window material. Entry access is off of the side south elevations or through a screen door on the south elevation's porch. Doors are glazed, wood panel with wood casings. The porch on the east façade is full-length, one-story and three bays. The porch is partially enclosed by a low, wall with screens above. The wall is clad in the same exterior materials as its respective cabin. Only Cabin Five has a fully enclosed porch (no screens). The cabins are in varying but overall good condition as the rental tenants often update and maintain the buildings at the start of each summer season.

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Section 8. SIGNIFICANCE

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.⁹ 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 Ireland Farm 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.¹² 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 Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).¹³

⁹ Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

¹⁰ 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

¹¹ Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

¹² Morris Suit Interview.

¹³ A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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 Wilson Road.¹⁷ 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.

¹⁴ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹⁵ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹⁶ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹⁷ 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.

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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."¹⁸

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.¹⁹ 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 community."²⁰ 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

¹⁸ Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Kulikoff, Allan, "Tobacco and Slaves." University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

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principal cash crop.”²¹ 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.²² 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 Carpenter’s at Belcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hance’s at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hance/Jones’ at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Buckler’s 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.²³ Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is “cultivated and cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market.”²⁴

²¹ Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

²² Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

²³ Stein, 1977: 46.

²⁴ Stein, 1977: 46.

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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.”²⁵ Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.²⁶ “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.”²⁷

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.”²⁸ 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.²⁹

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.³⁰ 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.’”³¹ 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.

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

²⁵ Stein, 1977: 46.

²⁶ Ranzetta, Kirk E., 2005: 81-96.

²⁷ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²⁸ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²⁹ “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

³⁰ “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” 1991.

³¹ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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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.³² 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."³³ 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.³⁴ 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 intensive nature of tobacco farming required many farmers in Calvert County to take on extra workers to produce a successful crop. As the cycle of tobacco is over a year from planting to prizing and selling, cheap labor was essential to make the work profitable. Prior to the Civil War, farmers relied on slave labor to plant, tend, pick, strip, and dry the tobacco; however, following emancipation at the end of the war, tenant farming and other forms of sharecropping replaced the system of slavery as the primary means by which the tobacco economy could continue.

Tenant farming and sharecropping were similar forms of economy wherein a landless farmer was provided land on which to produce a crop, primarily tobacco along Wilson Road.³⁵ Because of the relative value of tobacco per acre compared to other crops, it was favored by small farmers who owned less than one hundred acres. Also, the relatively small size of the farms provided plenty of work for tenant farmers who could move from one farm to the other.³⁶ To earn extra income tenants helped farm owners hang and strip tobacco in the winter and often raised their own crops as well.³⁷ Since some aspects of tobacco cultivation were labor intensive yet relatively low skill, tenant farmers with larger

³² Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

³³ Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.

³⁴ "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.

³⁵ Prola, Rosemary. *Ponds Wood Road Historic Context*, 2007: 2-3.

³⁶ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-10.

³⁷ Sundermann, Anne. *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005: 43.

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families could get help from their children to increase profitability.³⁸ The system, much like sharecropping, provided little upward economic or social mobility; as a result, very few tenant farmers earned enough money to buy a farm of their own and improve their situation.³⁹

Tenant farming and sharecropping were essential to tobacco cultivation in the area; however, the impact these forms of labor had on farmers was often negative. Tenant farming and sharecropping were hard ways of life, with long hours, little income, and little promise of advancement. Many farmers also lacked a complete education as they often dropped out or missed a lot of school to work in the fields and earn extra income for their families. Some farmers believed that tenant "farming was akin to slavery" because it allowed landlords to maintain a low cost workforce when slavery was no longer legal.⁴⁰ The economic constraints of tenant farming and the racism and segregation many tenant farmers faced in the first half of the twentieth century made it difficult for tenant farmers to improve their situation.⁴¹ In many cases, tenant farmers drifted from farm to farm and took on side jobs in the off season including construction, oyster fishing, raising other crops, grave digging, and driving tobacco to Baltimore.⁴²

A good relationship was an interdependent one where the farm owner was dependent on the tenant for their labor and the tenant was reliant on the owner for housing, goods and services in the time before the crop was sold.⁴³ If a tenant was in a good situation on a certain farm, they were motivated to be good tenants and hard workers; likewise, if an owner wanted to keep a good tenant, he needed to provide the best resources and equipment.⁴⁴ While whites and African-Americans did not enjoy the same privileges and opportunities, on the farm there was a sense of a common goal and a mutual interest in a successful crop yield. Many farm owners grew up with the children of their tenant farmers and were raised in part by tenant farmer's wives.⁴⁵ The farm owners and tenant farmers worked side-by-side in the tobacco fields and developed a strong sense of kinship and dependency.⁴⁶ Former tobacco farmer Jackson Evans Ireland felt that tenant farming, "was kind of paternalistic, but you had an obligation to take care of your tenants."⁴⁷ Farm owners helped their tenants secure material goods and deal with bureaucracy. As Ireland explained, "if a tenant had a problem... a lot of the older tenants were illiterate... you found things for them to do so they could make some money..."⁴⁸

³⁸ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-12.

³⁹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41.

⁴⁰ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 43.

⁴¹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 88-89.

⁴² Poe, William A. *Images of America: African Americans of Calvert County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008: 114 and 157.

⁴³ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁴ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁵ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 85-86.

⁴⁶ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁷ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁸ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

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Although the tenant houses were small and often did not have running water or even electricity, they allowed the tenant farmers to have their own home at no additional cost.⁴⁹ Tenant houses were often located on the margins of property boundaries. They were typically one or two stories with a chimney and an outhouse. Tenant houses were “plain in appearance” and usually had “no structural or decorative features outside such as a porch, window shutters or door or window trim.”⁵⁰ The interior often had irregular boards and walls that had not been whitewashed.⁵¹ Farm owners would add onto the houses as it became necessary, particularly to accommodate a good tenant’s growing family.⁵² In later years mobile homes replaced the houses as they provided modern amenities. Tenants also had the opportunity to farm the land around their house in their free time to earn extra cash for necessities or future land ownership.⁵³

Like many families along Wilson Road and throughout Calvert County the Ireland’s had tenant farmers to help them with their “money crop.” During the mid-twentieth century there were six dwellings on the Ireland property for tenants; there were four houses and two trailers. During the 2009 survey of the Ireland Farm four dwellings and one trailer were identified. Many of the tenant families remained with the Ireland’s for significant periods of time, fully engaging in the local community, even helping out other farmers. One notable example in Jackson Evans Ireland’s memory is the African-American Harrod. A multi-generational family of tenant farmers, some of the Harrod children came back to the Ireland farm to help with the tobacco crop the year Jackson Evans Ireland’s father, Jackson Wilson Ireland passed away.

A number of farmers along Wilson Road, including the Carpenters and Andersons, had tenant houses built for specific families who were mainstays on the farm. The connection between the farm owner, his tenant and their families played an important role in the continued success of tobacco farming in Calvert County through the late-twentieth century. These relations along Wilson Road are clear from the histories of each farm and the families who worked them.

The nature of tobacco farming led to many large farms but few towns; therefore the community along Wilson Road was tight knit. According to Jackson Evans Ireland, “relations with adjoining property owners were pretty good because we were all related.”⁵⁴ The most common surnames along Wilson Road in the twentieth century were Carpenter, Hance, Bowen, Jones, and Wilson. Jackson Evans Ireland understood the close nature of the community first hand. “Evan Carpenter was raised by my great-grandfather (Thomas Jackson Bassford), Evan was his nephew. [Thomas Jackson Bassford] and

⁴⁹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41-42.

⁵⁰ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People’s Culture*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982: 7-8.

⁵¹ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home* 1982: 8.

⁵² Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁵³ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 45.

⁵⁴ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

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Oscar Carpenter were half brothers.”⁵⁵ Since the majority of the large farm holders were related a unique and tight knit sense of community was formed along Wilson Road in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Despite the social, economic, and racial differences between farmer owners and tenant farmers, a sense of community formed around the farms, as workers and owners relied on one another for a successful tobacco crop yield and therefore income and stability. The connection between the farm owner, his tenant and their families played an important role in the continued success of tobacco farming in Calvert County through the late-twentieth century. These relations along Wilson Road are clear from the histories of each farm and the tenants who worked them. Although the current Ireland owners accepted the Tobacco Buyout in the 1990s, the land is still being worked for agricultural purposes and many of its building remain in use.⁵⁶

The Ireland Family has a long history in Calvert County and along Wilson Road. William Ireland settled in Maryland in 1655; in 1671, Joseph Ireland (probably William’s son) patented a tract called Ireland’s Hope, situated near Hunting Creek.⁵⁷ The Irelands were political leaders in Calvert County, as well as extensive landholders. Descendants of William Ireland have settled all across Calvert County. One Ireland property is a farmstead located along Wilson Road in Huntingtown. Originally owned by the Bassfords, the Herbert Ireland Family came into it by marriage.

The original Ireland homestead along Wilson Road was further south than the current farm. In 1851 John Henry and Sarah Hance Bassford purchased farmland from Asa Needham.⁵⁸ When they purchased the property it had a “house [that] was a one-and-a-half story colonial type with dormers” that John Henry Bassford remodeled. The house is said to have faced the Bay originally but the Bassfords turned it to face north, raised it two stories and added the west wing.”⁵⁹ Few alterations occurred to the main house over the years and the massing remains strikingly similar to the Bassfords remodeling.

John Bassford was an attorney that served as a county commissioner in the 1860s. He also held the position of Clerk of the Orphans Court as well as the Clerk of the Circuit Court after the courthouse fire. He rerecorded his property’s deed, which is how his heirs knew the origins of the property.⁶⁰ Upon his death in 1900, the farm was divided between his three heirs. Daughters Ella and Annie each received

⁵⁵ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁵⁶ Sundermann, Anne, *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005. pp. 58 The Ireland’s accepted the “Tobacco Buyout” a product of the Tobacco Crop Conversion Task Force whose goal was to “get tobacco farmers out of tobacco production and into life-sustaining crops, while preserving the rural-agricultural heritage in Southern Maryland.”

⁵⁷ Stein 1977: 276.

⁵⁸ John Henry and Sarah Hance Bassford are great-great grandparents of the owners of the northern parcel, brother’s Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland.

⁵⁹ Stinson, Merry MIHP Form CT-26 “Ireland Farm” 1978.

⁶⁰ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

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one-quarter of the land on the northern parcel, while his son, Thomas Jackson, known as Jackson, received one-half of the land (the southern parcel). After Annie's death in 1917 her sister Ella (unmarried) inherited her one-quarter parcel giving her ownership to the entire northern parcel.⁶¹

(Thomas) Jackson Bassford married a local woman named Ida Isabel Cranford, whose family still lives on Plum Point Road.⁶² Jackson and Ida had three daughters, Amelia, Jessie, and Ida. Ida Bassford married Herbert Ireland, whose family lived further south on Wilson Road near the present day Camp Kaufman Road.⁶³ After buying out her sisters shares Ida and Herbert Ireland settled on the farm (southern parcel); their descendant's own the Ireland Farm today. Ida and Herbert had two sons, Jackson Wilson Ireland and Thomas Herbert Ireland. Jackson Wilson Ireland purchased the northern parcel from his "Aunt" (great-great Aunt) Ella in the 1940s. His son's Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland inherited the property upon his death in the 1980s and continue to work the land today. Their uncle, and Jackson Wilson Ireland's brother, Thomas Herbert Ireland inherited the southern parcel when his father Herbert Ireland passed away. The parcel on which the house was located was transferred from Thomas Herbert's possession on the southern parcel to his nephews (Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland) by Ida Ireland (Jeffery and Jackson Evans Ireland's grandmother) in 1980 after Herbert's death.⁶⁴

The Irelands own extensive property along Wilson Road; the farm is located off of Patience Place. The Ireland Farm totals 194 acres spread over three parcels. The property is bound to the north by the Carpenter Farm, Belcar, as well as some subdivided private homes, to the east by the Chesapeake Bay, and to the south by the former Hance farm that has been subdivided. Although the property has been "divided" in ownership since the 1900s the land remains one contiguous piece of property with the main house, a smaller family dwelling, tenant's houses, tobacco barns, outbuildings, and beach cabins. There are four tenant houses, one trailer, a small dwelling, and farmhouse, six beach cabins, five barns and six sheds, and a few miscellaneous buildings, for a total of 29 buildings associated with the property.

Diverse entrepreneurs, the Ireland family constructed six beach cabins along the Chesapeake Bay in the 1950s. Locating small rental properties near the Chesapeake Bay was originated by the Ireland's family northern neighbors, the Carpenter family. Evelyn B. Carpenter and her husband Oscar built their first rental dwelling on their property in 1936. The Carpenter's rental cottages, known collectively as Carpenter's Beach, is adjacent to the Ireland Beach Cabins to the north. The parcels are separated by a steep slope in the land to the north and a treeline.

The Ireland Beach Cabins were rented by the week, month, or season by the Ireland's to families from out of town wanting to spend summers along the shore. Jackson Evans Ireland mentioned in his July 2008 interview that one family has been coming to the same cabin for four generations. With the same

⁶¹ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁶² Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁶³ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁶⁴ Calvert County Land Records Deed ABE 512: 417 and Calvert County Land Records Deed 271: 794.

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families or descendants renting year after year many have a “proprietary interest” in the cabins and often due improvements on their own.⁶⁵ Beach cottages and cabins are significant and recognizable feature along the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road landscape and within the local community as a place of relaxation and community gathering that has brought multiple generations to the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

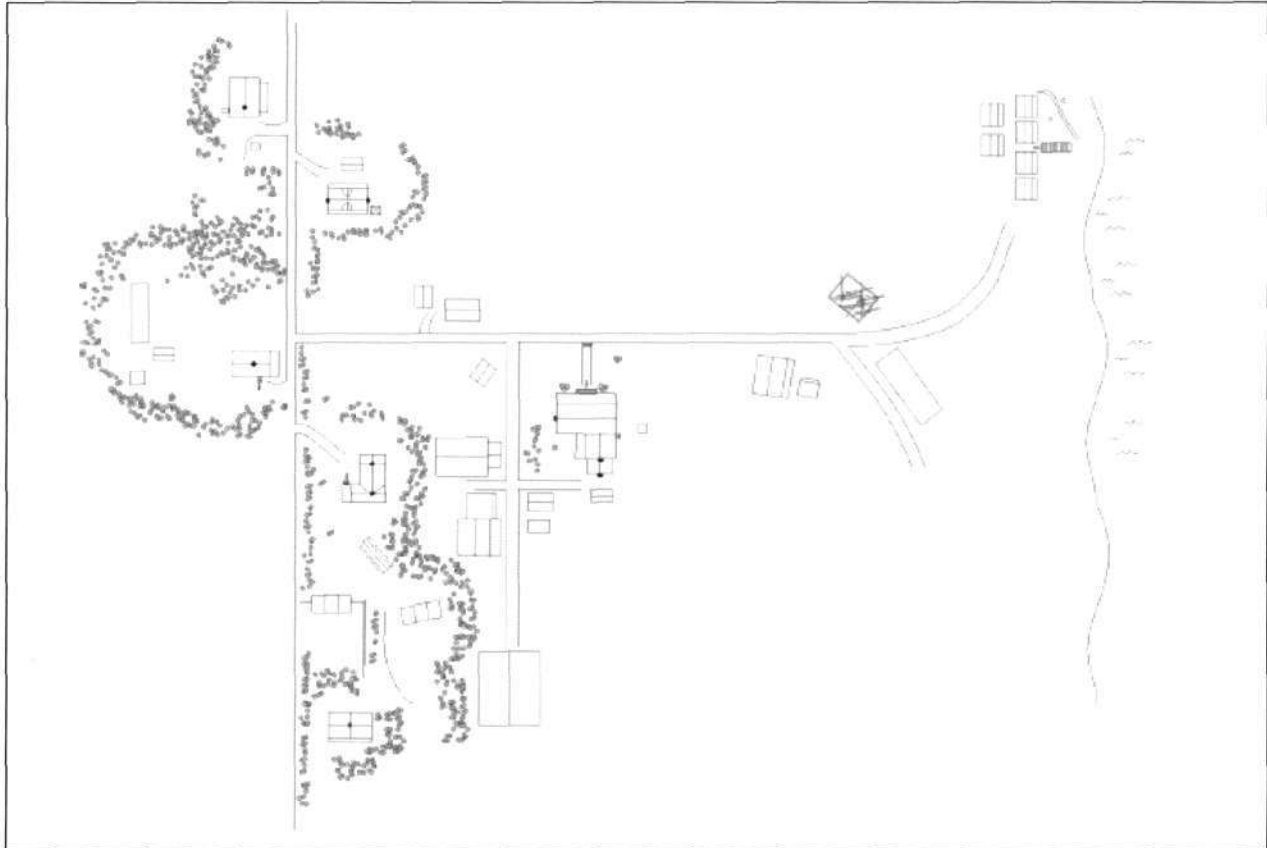
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ireland Farm is significant architecturally, as the large farmhouse is a nineteenth century vernacular dwelling. Its outbuildings are representative of small farm outbuildings and tenant houses, including the vanishing Maryland tobacco barn. The property is also significant to Calvert County’s rural-agricultural heritage as an example of a family tobacco farm that relied on tenant farming.

⁶⁵ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. This proprietary interest is the reason for some cabins having different exterior sheathing; tired of painting the weatherboard every year renters began adding modern exterior sheathing.

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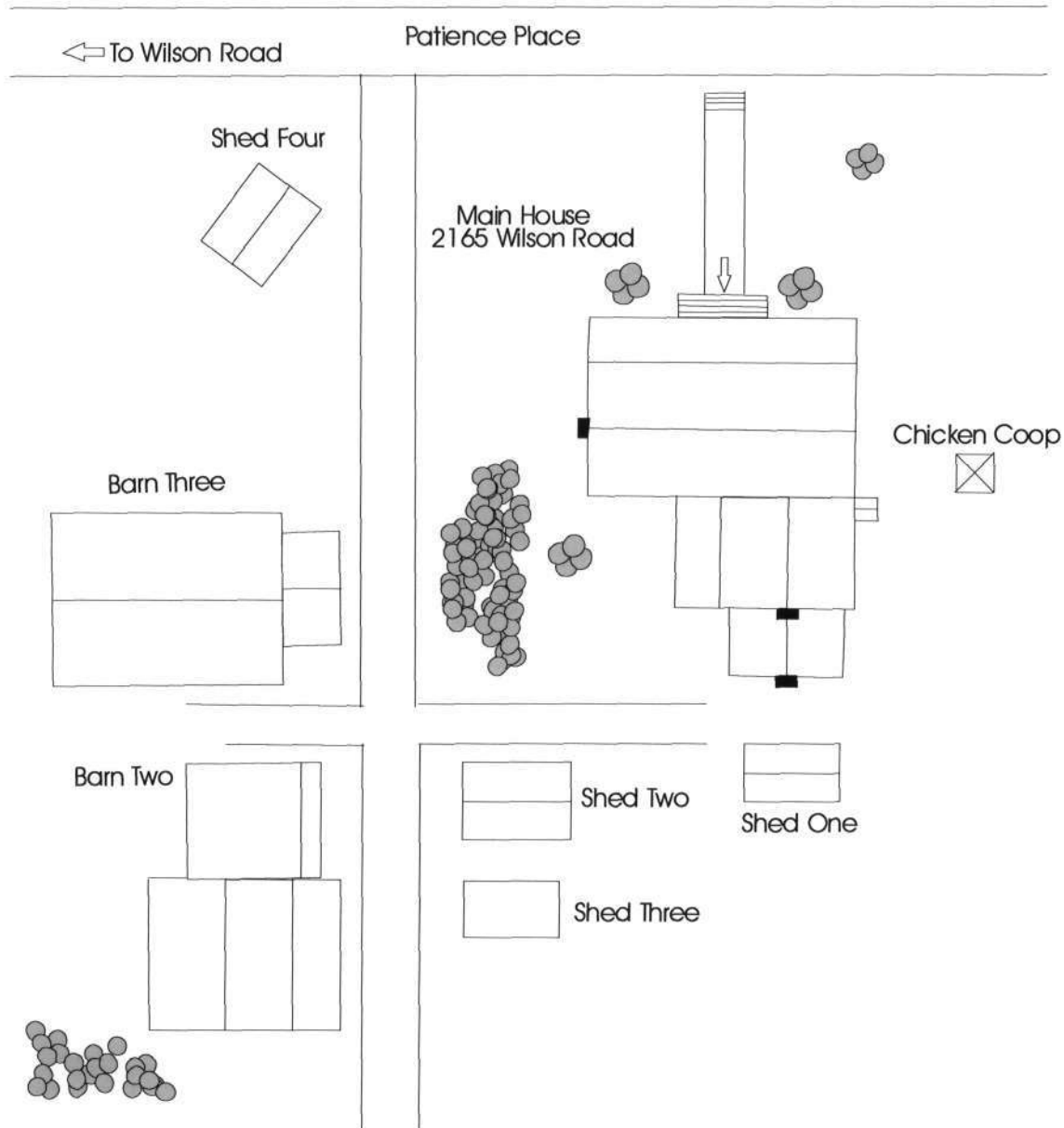
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Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-26 and CT-1350
Ireland Farm Context
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Farm, 2165, Wilson Road

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The Ottery Group, Inc.
August 7th, 2009

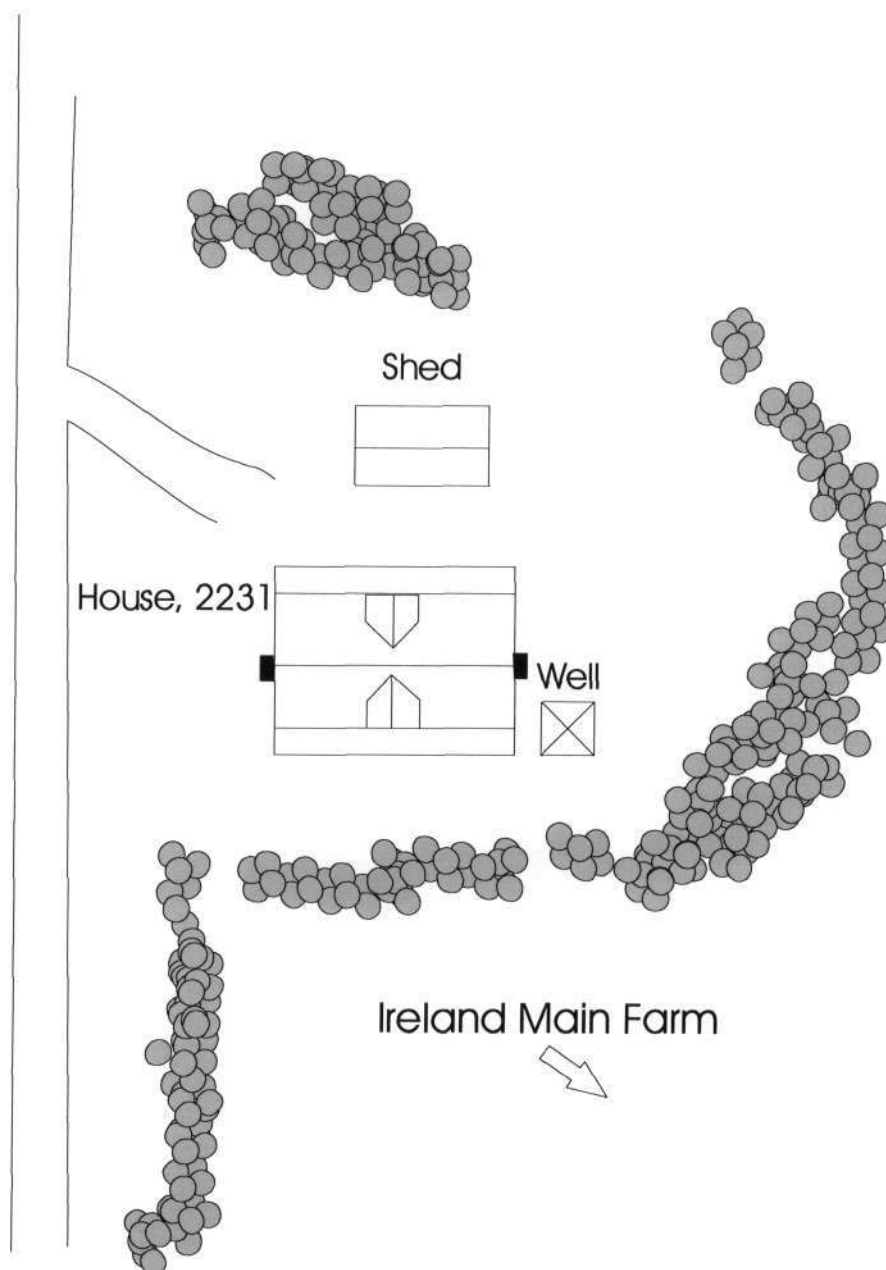


Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-26
Ireland Farm Main House
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Farm, 2165, Wilson Road



ADDENDUM

Ireland Farm
CT-26
2133, 2165, 2169 Wilson Road
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner
The Ottery Group, Inc.
August 7th, 2009



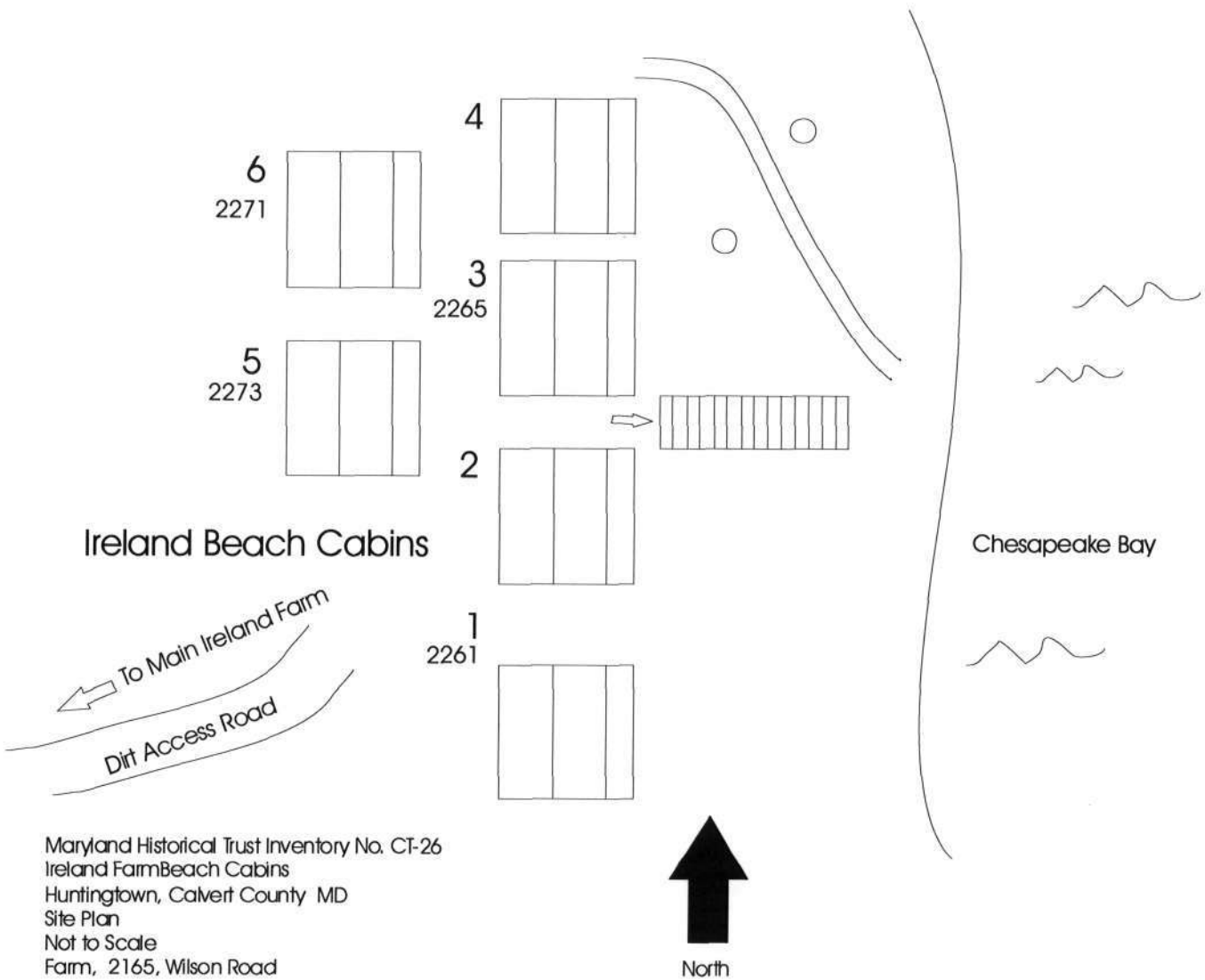
Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-26
Ireland Farm Small Dwelling
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
Farm, 2165, Wilson Road

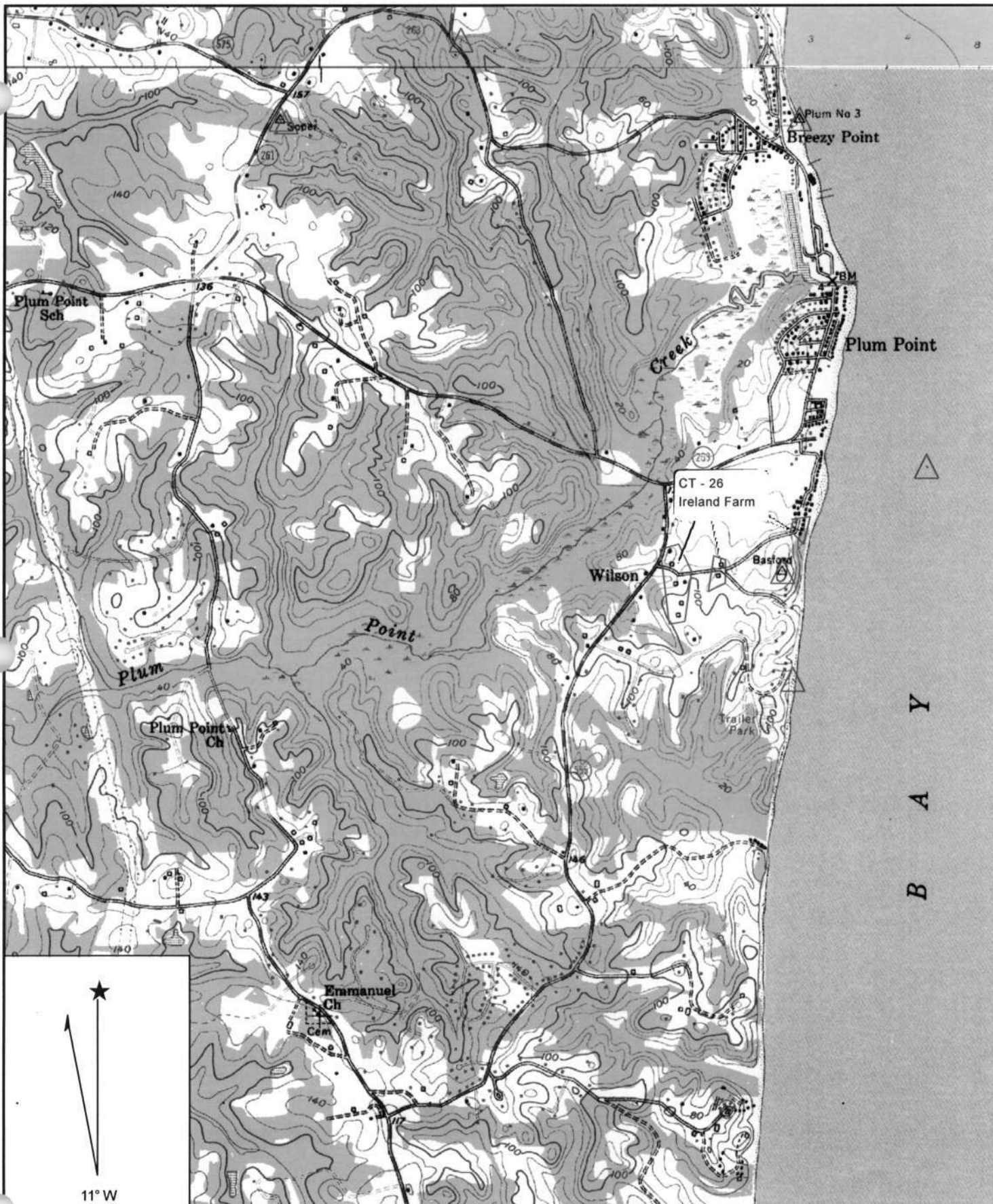


North

ADDENDUM

Ireland Farm
CT-26
2133, 2165, 2169 Wilson Road
Huntingtown, Maryland
Amy Bolasky Skinner
The Ottery Group, Inc.
August 7th, 2009





Name: PRINCE FREDERICK
 Date: 8/26/2009
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038.6014246° N 076.5316178° W
 Caption: CT-26 Ireland Farm
 2133, 2165, and 2169 Wilson Road
 Huntingtown, MD



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County - MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Small House Facade North

1 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Schlegel)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009

MD SHPO

Small House Elevation East

2 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2029

MD SHPO

Small House Elevation South

3 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight).

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Small House West Elevation

4 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Small House Shed East Facade

5 of 60



CT- 26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amey Skinner.

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Small House Well East Elevation

6 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2019

MD SHPO

Main House North Facade

7 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Any Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Main House East Elevation

8 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Main House South Elevation

9 of 60



CT- 26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009

MD SHPO

Building 1 West Elevation

10 of 60



C7-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

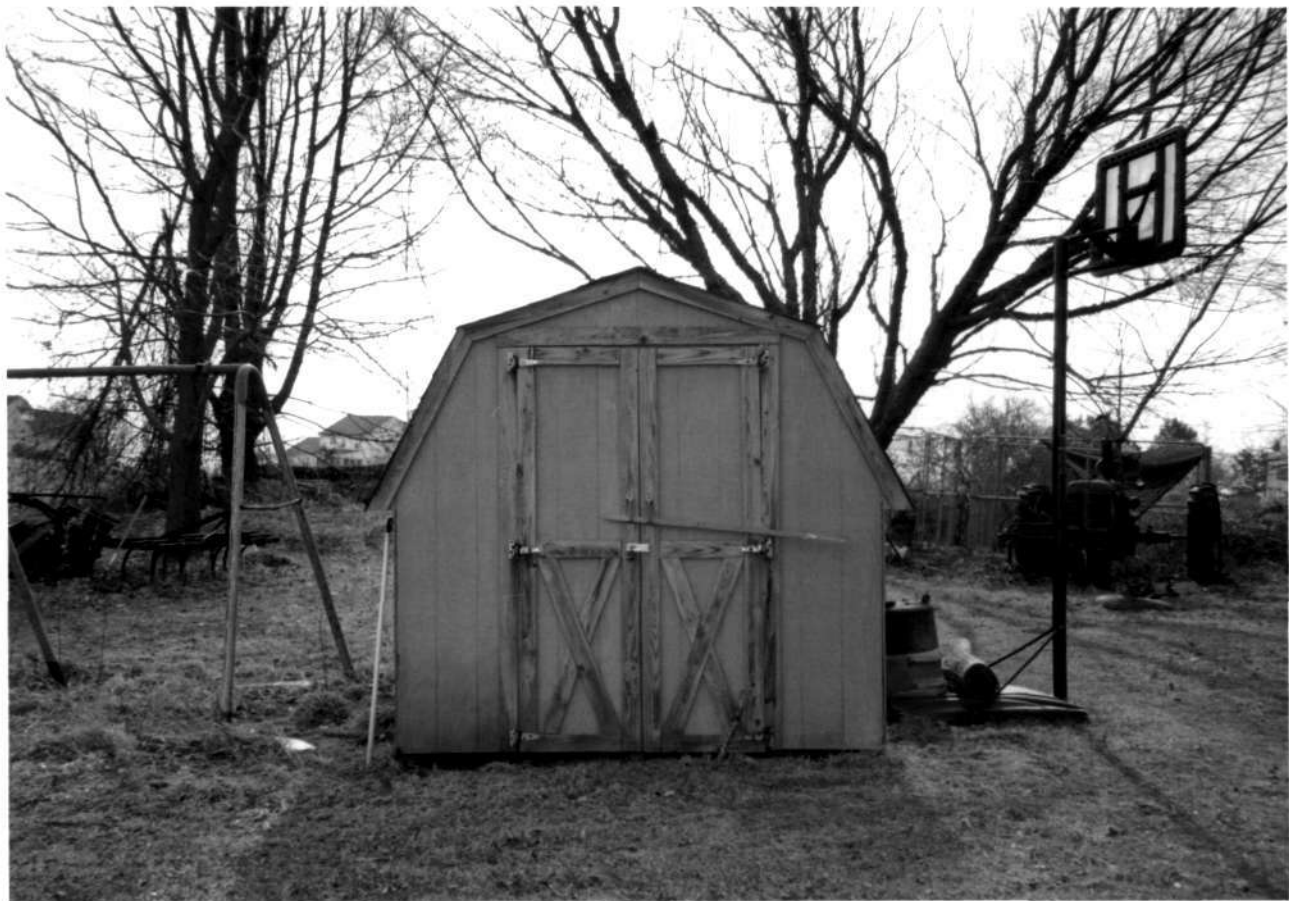
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Building 1 North Elevation

11 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Modern Shed N elevation

12 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

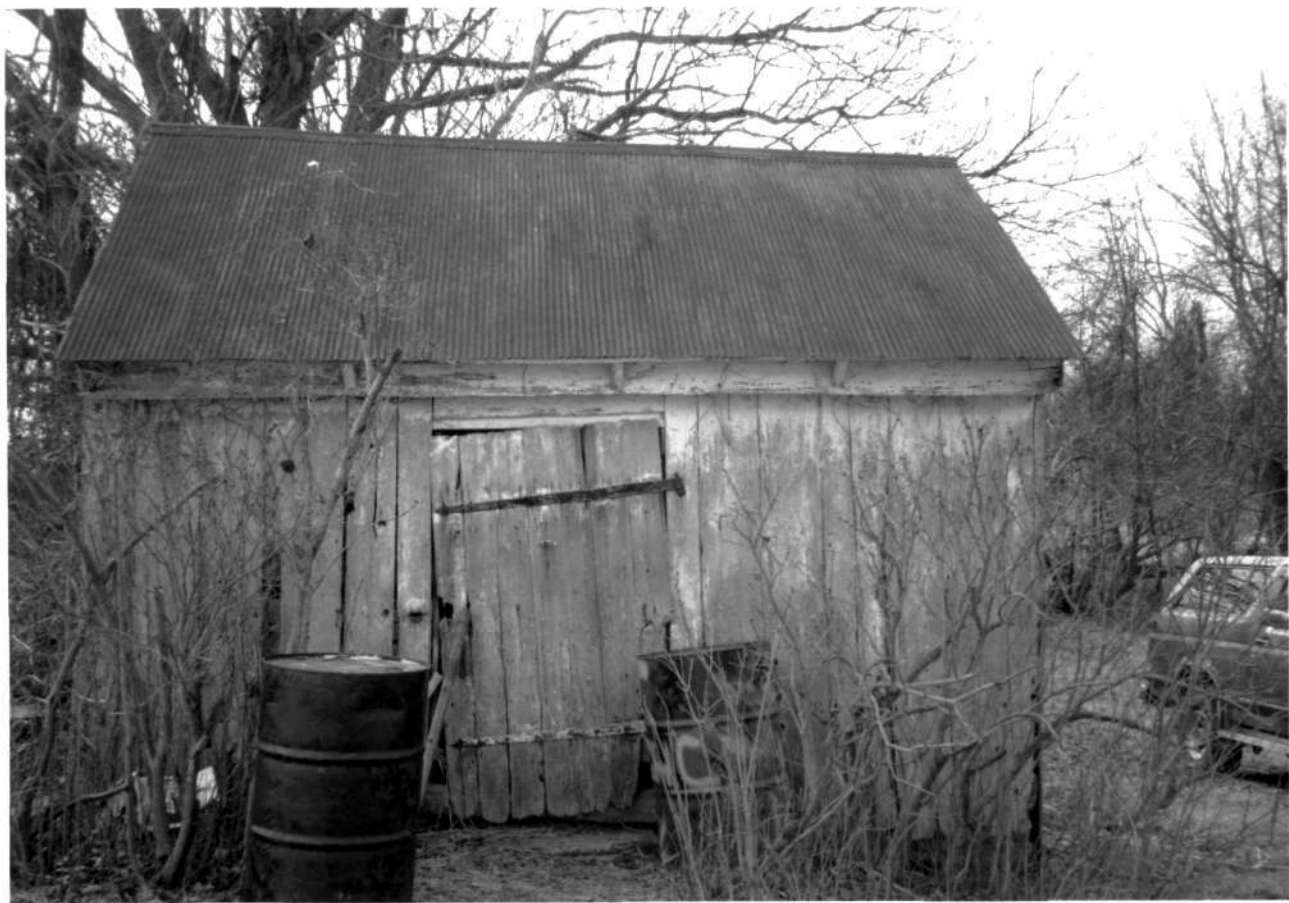
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed West Elevation

13 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert Cliffs, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed North Facade

14 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert Convey MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 2 West Facade.

15 of 60



CT-26

Inland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

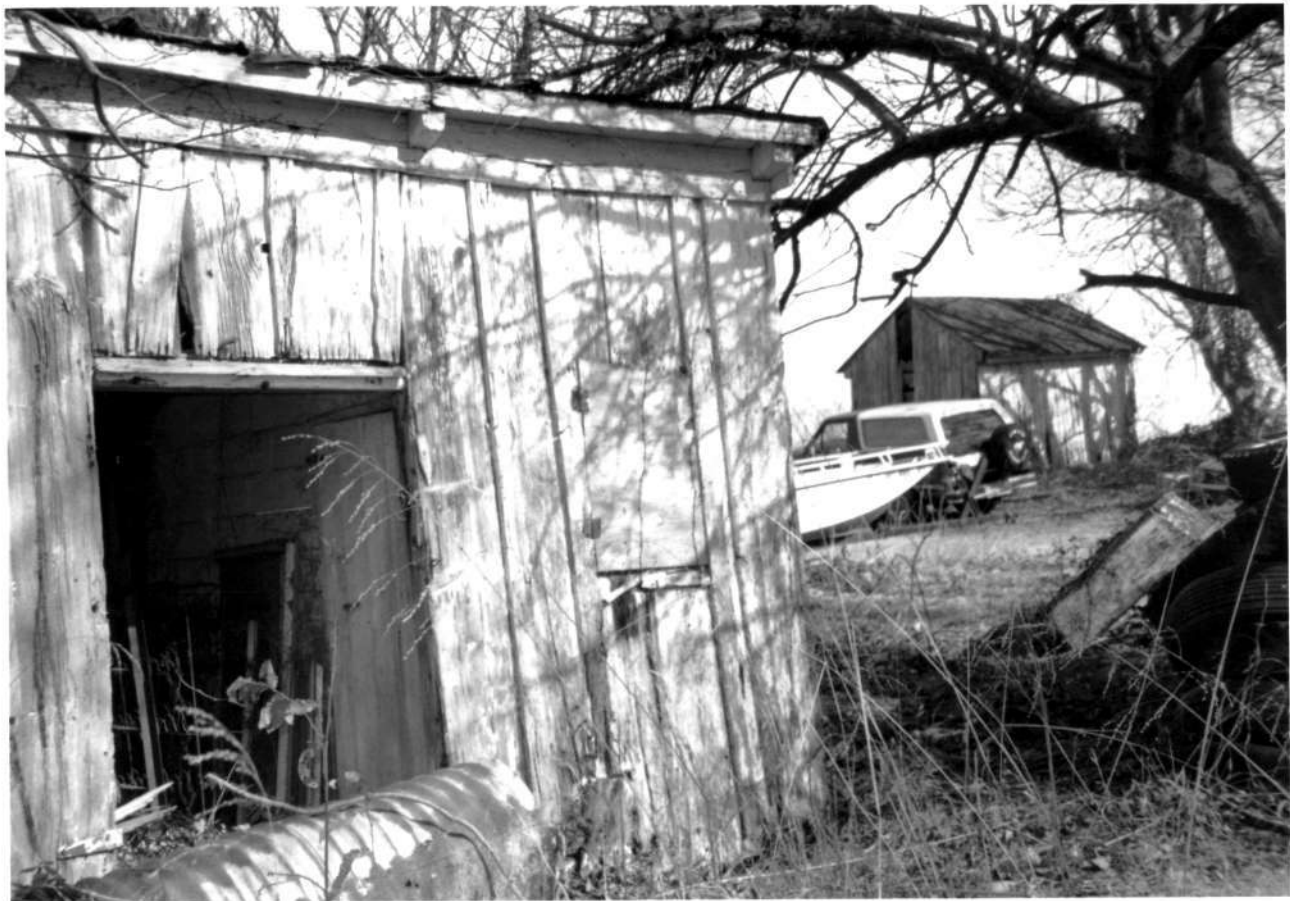
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Shed 2 South Elevation

16 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009

MD SHPO

Shed 3 South Facade

17 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert Convey MD

Army Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 3 South Facing Detail

18 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 3 Northwest Elevation

19 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

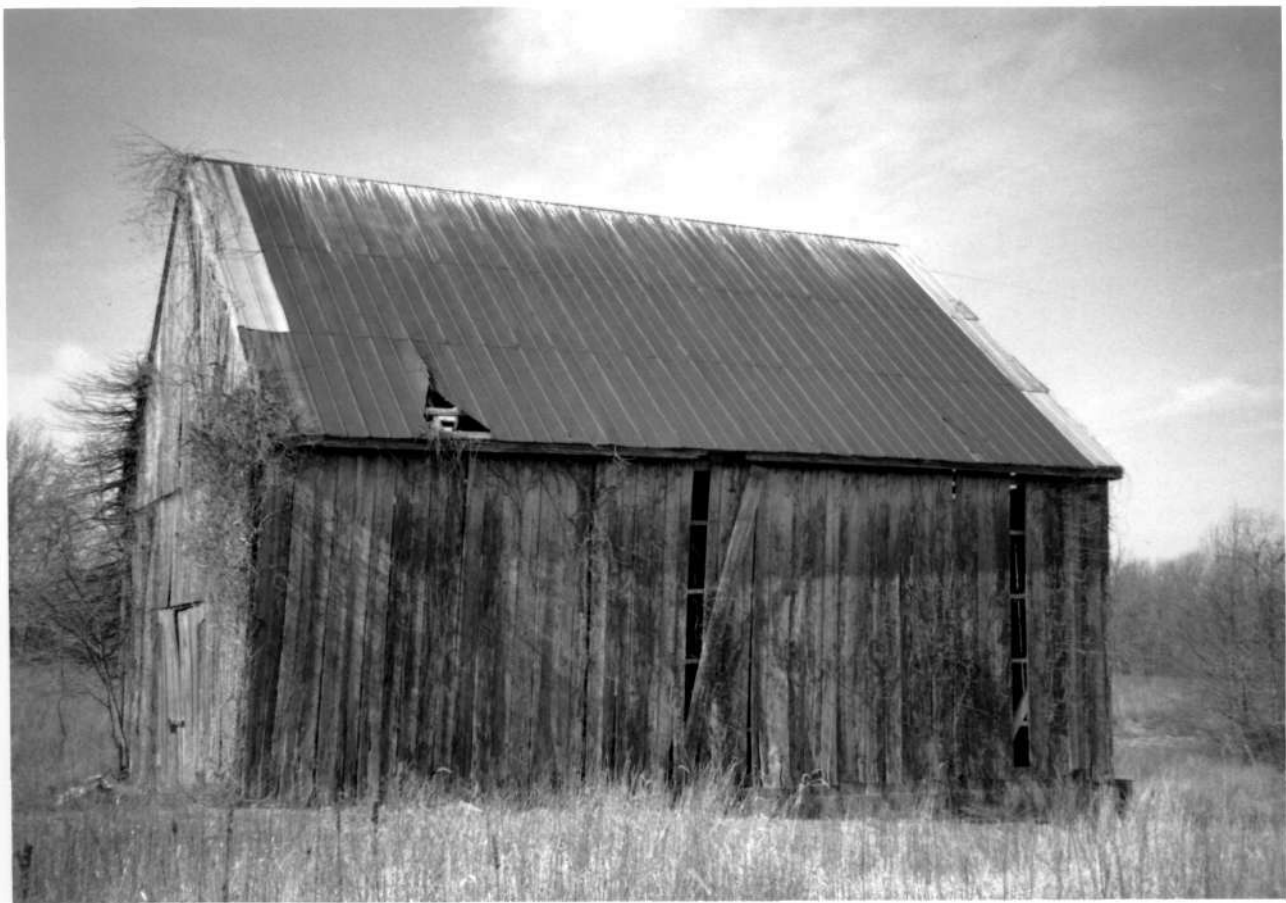
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 South Facade

20 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 East Elevation

21 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SH20

Barn 1 North Elevation

22 of 60



CT-26

Ineland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

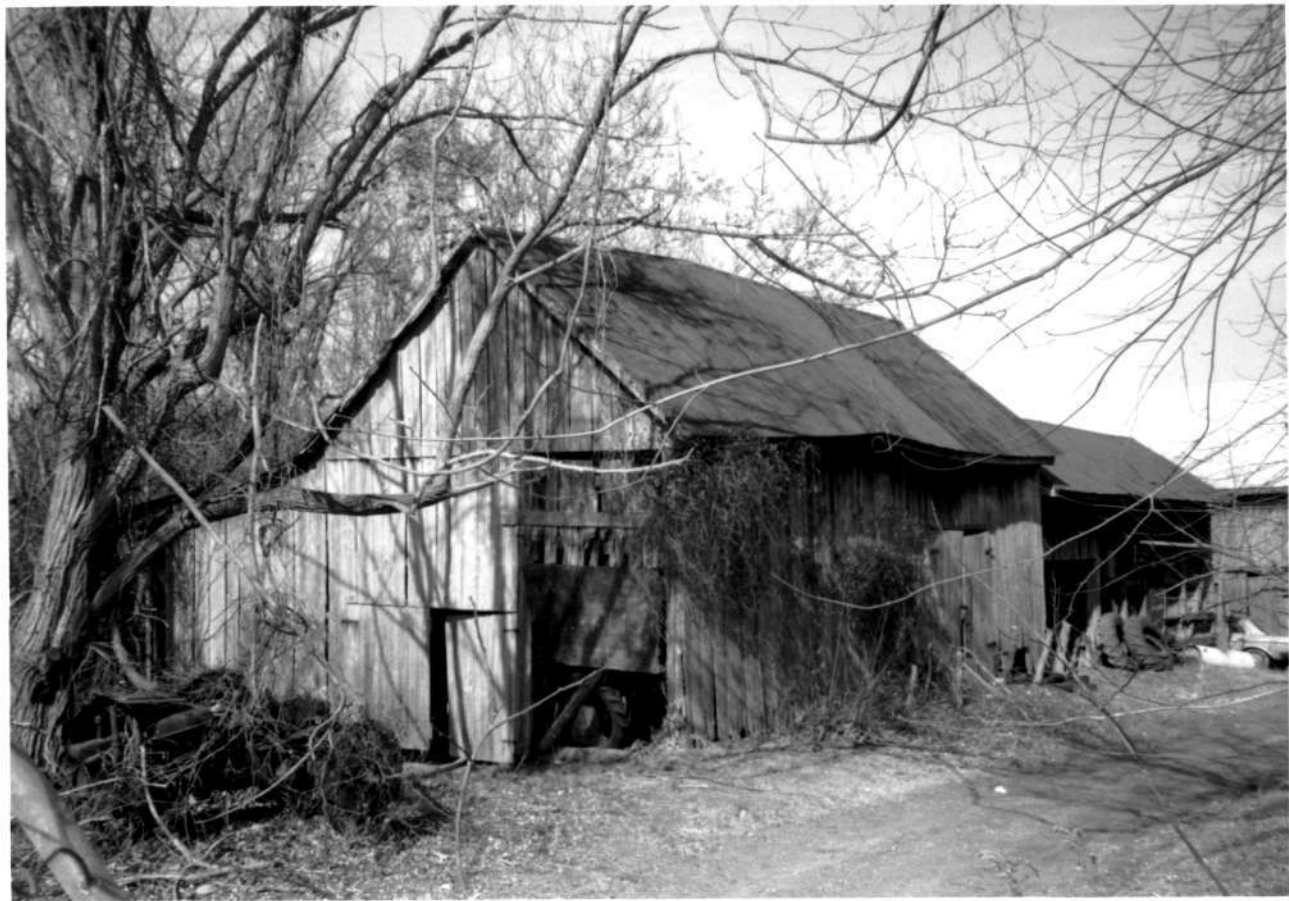
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 West Elevation

23 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)
Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 2 Southeast Facade

24 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Culbert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 2 East Elevation

25 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 2 North Addition East Elevation

26 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Army Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHED

Barn 2 North Addition North Elevation

27 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 3 South Facade

28 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2004

MD SHPO.

Barn 3 East Elevation.

29 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Born 3 Month Elevation

30 of 60



CT-26

Inland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barns Center View South

31 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Shed 4 East Facade

32 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 4 North Elevation

33 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Robert Convey MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Context South From Patience Place

34 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009

MD SHPO

Barn 4 South Facade

35 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 4 East Elevation

36 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 5 South Facade

37 of 60



CT-26

Ineland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Sheet 5 East Elevation

38 of 60.



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009.

MD SHPO

Context to Main House

39 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Context From Patience Place North to Small House
40 of 60.



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Context From Patience Place East to Barn 4 and Steel 5
41 of 60



CT -26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Army Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Context East to Barn 5 Cottage

42 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

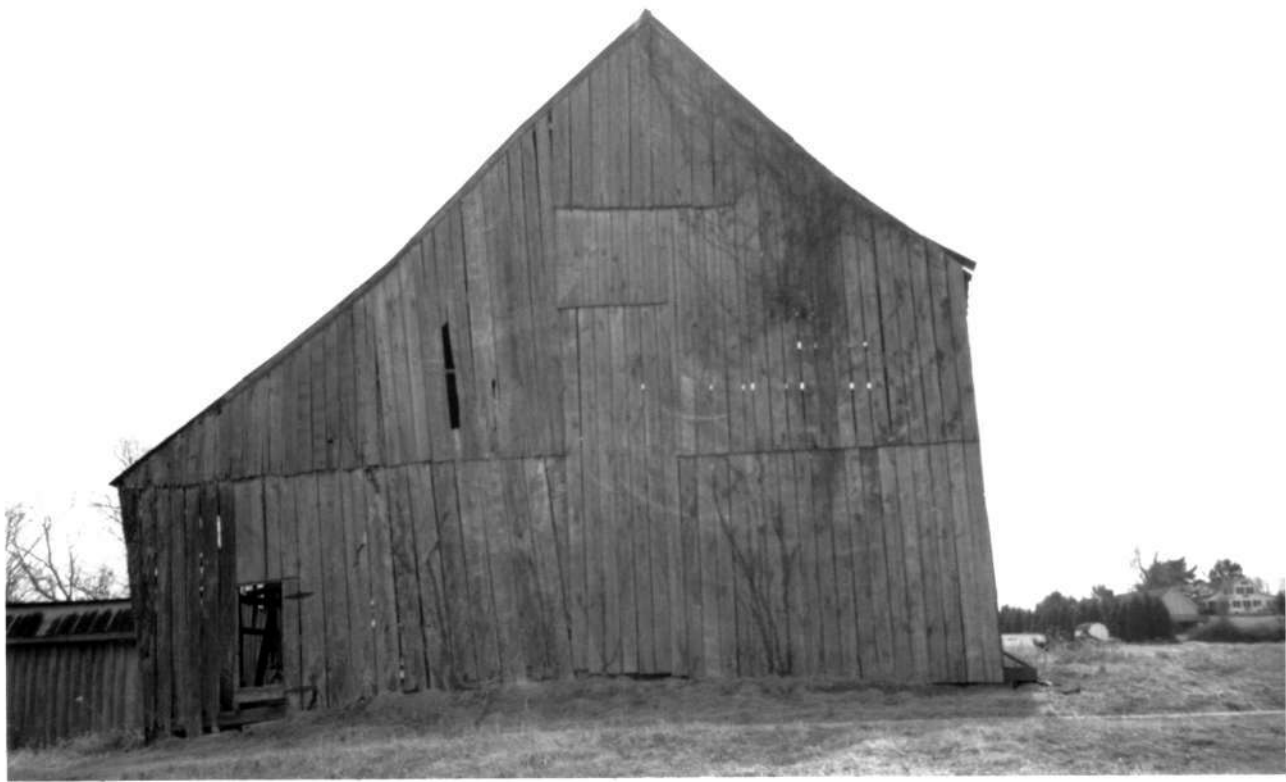
Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Context North of Fields

43 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Barra 5 North Facade

44 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 5 West Elevation

45 of 60



CT-26

Inland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009.

MD STPD

View West of Main House

46 of 62



CT-26

Ineland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Context Northwest of Tenant House 1

47 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

View East to Cabins on Water

48 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Collapsed Barn location

49 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Context East Barn 5 Shed 6

50 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2. 11. 2009

MD SHPO

Shed 6 North Facade

51 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Shed 6 South elevation

52 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2007

MD SHPO

Barn 5 South Elevation

53 of 60



CT-26

Inland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Non-contributing Garage South west Elevation

SE of 60



CT-26

Ineland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Ineland's Beach Context north

55 of 60



CT-26

Inland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Inland's Beach Cottage 6 East facade

56 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Ireland's Beach Cottage 6 South Elevation

57 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009.

MD SHPO

Ireland's Beach Cottage 6 North Elevation

58 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight).

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPD

Ireland's Beach Context West from Beach

59 of 60



CT-26

Ireland Farm (Old Delight)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.11.2009

MD SHPO

Ireland's Beach Trailer on Beach facing West

60 ft x 60

CT-26

early 19th c.

OLD DELIGHT

Of frame construction this two story house has an ell shaped plan resulting from a late 19th c. addition to the rear wall of the original block. The principle facade is five bays in length and a single exterior chimney stands at each end.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Old Delight

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Wilson Road

CITY, TOWN

Plum Point

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

MD

COUNTY

Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Herbert Ireland

Telephone #: 535-0175

STREET & NUMBER

Wilson Road

CITY, TOWN

Plum Point

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

MD

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Calvert County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Prince Frederick

STATE

MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Interior remodeling prevents structural analysis to support this story although mouldings were observed in the middle section which are typical of those seen in eighteenth century houses. Mrs Irelands grandson, Van, says that he has seen beaded ceiling joists in this section while doing plumbing work. There are beaded joists used as tie-beams in the meathouse and he says that they are quite similar.

The plan of the house after its mid-nineteenth century renovation was as follows. There is a north wing that is five bays wide running east to west. It originally provided a central hall with parlors on either side. Each parlor was heated by an exterior end chimney. These fireplaces have plain mantles which are perceived as transitional from Federal to Victorian. The west parlor was the formal parlor in which company was entertained and from which family members were burried. The east parlor was used by the John Irelands as a dining room. It opened into the old house through a tiny hall and was used as a family room (particularly in winter when the formal parlor was closed off). This room leads into the kitchen and until modern times they each had a fireplace that shared the same chimney. Mrs. Ireland says these were large chimneys and the fireplace was a massive stone one.

The upstairs plan follows the one below except for the kitchen which simply has a loft above it. Mrs. Ireland says that this loft was not used for servants but for storage. She remembers that her grandparents had slaves and that there was a quarters on the property that no longer exists.

Many outbuildings are on this property and they are of varying dates. The earliest appear to be the meathouse and corn crib. The meathouse is lap-joined plank structure like the one at neighboring Letchworth Chance. Also like that meathouse this one uses beaded ceiling joists as tie beams. The meathouse door contains what appear to be very early loop and strap hinges and the battens are fixed with large rose-head nails.

The door of the corn house is similar in this respect. It is a proper post-and-beam structure and utilizes what appear to be pit sawn timbers.

There are two barns on the property but they do not appear to pre-date Ireland ownership. Both have post-and-beam frames, the one closest to the bay is ten rooms with a single transverse sill.

There is a significant archaeological site in the field closet to the Bay. Pottery fragments and an assortment of clay pipes have been found as the result of farming activity.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE**PERIOD**

☐ PREHISTORIC
☐ 1400-1499
☐ 1500-1599
☐ 1600-1699
☒ 1700-1799
☒ 1800-1899
☐ 1900-

☐ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
☐ AGRICULTURE
☒ ARCHITECTURE
☐ ART
☐ COMMERCE
☐ COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

☐ COMMUNITY PLANNING
☐ CONSERVATION
☐ ECONOMICS
☐ EDUCATION
☐ ENGINEERING
☐ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
☐ INDUSTRY
☐ INVENTION

☐ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
☐ LAW
☐ LITERATURE
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSIC
☐ PHILOSOPHY
☐ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

☐ RELIGION
☐ SCIENCE
☐ SCULPTURE
☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
☐ THEATER
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES**BUILDER/ARCHITECT****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Mrs. Herbert Ireland has a deed in her possession which shows that her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bassford bought this farm from Asa Needham in the 1850's. She says that at that time the hous was a "one and a half story colonial type with dormers" that John Bassford remodeled. The house is said to have faced the Bay but the Bassfords turned it to face north, raised it to two stories and then added the west wing. There was and is, a log kitchen attached to the rear (south) of the house.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 72.79

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Description and significance statements: Wayne Nield

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

STREET & NUMBER

CITY OR TOWN

Form compiled by:

Merry Stinson

March 1978

DATE

architectural consultant

757-2815

TELEPHONE

*Rt. 5 Box 262 B**Annapolis, Md. 21401*

STATE

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

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

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

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Calvert County TOWN Plum Point VICINITY STREET NO. ORIGINAL OWNER Asa Needam ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Mrs. Ireland PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION clapboard NO. OF STORIES 2		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY CT - 26	
		2. NAME Old Delight DATE OR PERIOD STYLE ARCHITECT BUILDER	
		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION <p>This is a simple frame early 19th century dwelling with a very gently sloping A-roof. It is 5 bays wide and one deep. There is a 2 story wing at the rear. All of the windows are 6/6 sashes and there is a central door. There are no windows on the end walls of the house. There is an exterior brick chimney at each end of the house, separated from the wall above the second story level. A one story porch runs across the front of the house.</p> <p>This simple but attractive old building is situated high on a hill and commands a fine view of the Chesapeake Bay.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior			
Very good.			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Paul A. Brinkman DATE OF RECORD July 21, 1967	





CT-26
Old Delight
N

< E

8/78
M. Stinson



CT-06
Old Delight
5

7 E

8/78
M. Stinson



CT-26
Old Delight
E

LE

8/78
M. Stinson



CT-26

Old Delight