MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ____ no ____

Property Name: Spring Bank Farm Inventory Number: CAR-375

Address: 11813 Holly Road Historic district: ____ yes X no

City: Ridgely Zip Code: 21660 County: Caroline

USGS Quadrangle(s): Denton

Property Owner: Maryland Environmental Services (MES) Tax Account ID Number: 07-001088

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 120 Tax Map Number: 23

Project: Midshore II Regional Solid Waste Facility - Soil Borrow Area Agency: Maryland Environmental Services

Agency Prepared By: EAC Archaeology

Preparer's Name: Matt Manning Date Prepared: 2/10/2012

Documentation is presented in:

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ____ Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property:

Inventory Number: Eligible: ____ yes Listed: ____ yes

Site visit by MHT Staff ____ yes X no Name: Date:

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The Spring Bank Farm is a late nineteenth century farmstead located at the intersection of Holly Road and Holsinger Lane in Caroline County. The 121.04-acre parcel encompasses a farmhouse, accessory buildings, and agricultural fields. According to state tax records, the farmhouse was constructed in 1895. The property is located in a rural area, surrounded by agricultural fields and buildings ranging in date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to the late twentieth century.

The farmhouse is a two-and-one-half-story, L-shaped dwelling with a facade that faces northwest along Holly Road. The house's gable-front-and-wing form comprises a three-bay, side-gabled wing with a two-bay, front-gabled ell on the southwest. A continuous brick foundation encloses a shallow crawlspace beneath the wing and a basement beneath the gabled ell. The house is wood framed and clad in vinyl siding with painted wood trim and a medium-pitch asphalt shingle roof.

The symmetrical, three-bay side-gabled wing is two stories high. The main entrance is located in the wing's center bay. It consists of a paneled wood door with four-light glazing in its upper half. Wide wood muntins separate the lights. The door is currently

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NA

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boarded over on the exterior.

A secondary entrance occupies the gabled ell's northeast elevation. This entrance comprises a paneled wood door with a filled or painted rectangular transom. Like the other entrance, this doorway is boarded over.

Single windows flank the side-gabled wing's center-bay entrance and are centered along the second level above the porch roof. Windows are wood-framed two-over-two double-hung sash with wide wood muntins and flat wood surrounds. The first-floor windows are slightly taller than those on the second floor, and all windows include an aluminum-framed storm window.

A one-story, shed-roof porch spans the side-gabled facade. Approximately eight feet deep, the porch rests on a concrete slab foundation. Chamfered wood posts ornamented with flat, jigsaw-cut trim support a simple molded, wood cornice and an asphalt shingle roof. A box cornice with wood brackets crowns the three-bay wing. The molded brackets are evenly spaced and are jig-sawn like the porch trim.

The two-bay, two-and-one-half-story gabled ell holds a flat-roofed polygonal bay window on the first floor and two individual windows on the second floor. These windows are taller than those on the three-bay wing but are identical in configuration and construction. The polygonal bay holds a single window on each face; the bay is crowned with a narrow wood cornice. A paired attic window is centered beneath the front gable. A wide wood mullion separates the two four-over-four wood-framed units. These windows are smaller and narrower than the others on the facade but feature the same wide muntins and flat wood trim.

The ell's front-gabled roof terminates in an overhanging, open eave with enclosed rafters and a narrow molded fascia. The gabled ell is taller than the side-gabled wing and its eave intersects the wing's roofline above the bracketed cornice.

The house's two-bay southwest elevation is two-and-one-half stories with a central cross gable. The windows in the northwest bay match those along the facade. The southeast bay's first-floor window is a non-original, square one-over-one double-hung sash wood unit. The second-floor window comprises paired, one-over-one double-hung sash wood units. A paired attic window identical to that on the facade occupies the cross gable. The gabled ell's overhanging eave is continued along the southwest elevation.

On the building's southeast (rear) elevation, the gabled ell and side-gabled wing are flush. Two rear entrances stand along the southeast elevation. One is located beneath the gable, northeast of center. It is paneled wood with a single-light upper half.

The other entrance is located along the side-gable wing, southwest of center. This door is identical to the paneled and glazed wood door on the facade. Southwest of the entrance is a wood-framed one-over-one, double-hung sash window. A non-original four-part, aluminum-framed casement window stands at the elevation's northwest end.

The second-floor windows are wood one-over-one, double-hung sash units. They are irregularly spaced: one unit occupies the gabled ell's southwest side, a paired unit is centered over the northeast entrance, and another single unit is centered above the four-part window. A louvered wood vent is centered beneath the gable at the attic level.

A one-story shed-roof porch with a concrete floor spans the two southeast entrances, sheltering both doors. The porch is open to the southeast and southwest, where geometric wood framing supports the roof. The porch's northeast elevation is clad in the same vinyl siding as the rest of the house. A wood fascia, now deteriorated, originally enclosed the porch roof's rafter ends. Southwest of the porch, a slanted metal cellar door provides access to the basement.

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At the roofline, the gabled ell's open eave continues along the southeast elevation, and the side-gable wing features a simple box cornice. Similar to the facade, the eave and cornice are discontinuous.

The house's northeast elevation is unfenestrated. The overhanging roof forms an open rake with enclosed rafters. A non-original exterior brick chimney with a metal chimney cap rises from the elevation's center. At the gabled ell, an interior chimney pierces the center of the roof ridge. This chimney appears to have undergone repair and exhibits material loss.

The house's interior has been extensively renovated and little original detail remains. The primary entrance leads to a large living room that occupies most of the side-gabled wing's first floor. A non-original brick fireplace and wood mantle are located on the room's northeast wall. To the southeast, a hallway along the rear elevation leads southwest to a modern bathroom and a stairway on the wing's southwest side. The stairway runs northwest toward the facade.

The gabled ell holds a front parlor (accessed directly via the secondary facade entrance) and a modern kitchen opposite the parlor to the southeast. Two bedrooms occupy the upper level. The stairway runs northwest from the kitchen along an interior wall between the wing and gabled ell. It includes a non-original wood balustrade with turned narrow balusters and a slightly curtailed newell. The gabled ell's second floor is higher than that of the side-gabled wing; two additional steps lead up to the bedrooms on the house's southwest side.

The living spaces are all carpeted, and the kitchen, rear hall, and baths have vinyl flooring. Original floors have been removed and replaced. Attic framing members and floor joists in the crawlspace and basement are joined with wire nails and demonstrate curved saw marks consistent with circular sawn lumber.

Three accessory buildings are located to the house's southeast. Closest to the residence is a small well house styled to complement the larger house. Oriented on a northwest-southeast axis, this square-plan, single-room building is constructed of poured concrete with a front-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. The entrance faces northwest toward the house. It comprises an off-center opening with a wood surround and decorative crown. Single square window openings with wood trim occupy the northeast and southwest elevations. The roof features a shallow box cornice complete with returns on the northwest gable.

Southwest of the well house is a gable-roofed barn with an extended shed-roof addition on its northeast side. Oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, the barn is clad in ribbed metal sheathing with a corrugated metal roof. Centered on the barn's southwest elevation, a large top-hung, sliding wood door provides access to a storage/stable area and loft. The northwest elevation includes a garage bay opening at the shed roof addition and a loft-level cross-braced wood door centered below the gable. On the northeast elevation, the shed roof addition has two square window openings at its southeast end. The barns's southeast elevation features a ground-level doorway beneath the shed roof and a loft-level opening opposite the northwest elevation's braced door. Inside, the barn consists of braced wood-frame construction with circular sawn framing members.

A large machine shed, oriented on a northeast-southwest axis, stands southeast of the barn. It has a low-pitch, gabled roof and features the same ribbed metal paneling and corrugated metal roof as the barn. The building's wood frame rises on a concrete slab foundation; light-frame wood trusses support the roof. All elevations but the northeast include a central, full-height wood-framed sliding metal door. The northwest elevation also has a flush metal door northeast of the sliding door. An aluminum gutter borders the roof on the northeast and southwest elevations. Six skylights light the building's interior.

Landscape/Setting

The property is roughly bounded by Holly Road on the west, Holsinger Lane on the south, adjoining agricultural fields to the east,

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and the Choptank River's Chicken Bridge Branch to the north.

The house and accessory buildings are set back from Holly Road approximately 200 feet. They are accessed via a dirt and gravel driveway that passes south of the house and curves north between the well house and the barn. It appears to have once looped back to Holly Road along the house's north side, but this return leg has become overgrown.

Agricultural fields surround the buildings to the north, west, and south. A center pivot irrigation system supplies water to the fields. The yard in front and behind the house is overgrown with tall grass, sapling trees, and shrubs. A mix of deciduous and evergreen trees are scattered around the house and to its north along Holly Road. A small pond is located at the property's northern end, adjacent to the Chicken Bridge Branch.

History and Context

Spring Bank Farm in its present form was created from the larger landholdings of William S. Ridgely in the late nineteenth century. Ridgely was the son of Greenbury W. Ridgely, a native of Kentucky. A lawyer and a reverend, Greenbury settled in Caroline County in 1858. He invested heavily in real estate and in 1867 joined Thomas Bell in donating land for what would become the town of Ridgely. Greenbury spent his final years at William's home, and died there in 1893.

William Ridgely (1838-1903) inherited a significant amount of his father's property around Denton and Ridgely, and he had post office addresses in both towns. He is listed in the 1878 Caroline County directory as a both a farmer and an attorney. Ridgely also played a small role in local politics; he served on the Caroline County school board in 1867 and was a county commissioner in 1878. Ridgely stayed in Caroline County until several years after his father's death. Mortgage documents from 1896 list his residence as 909 McCulloh Street in Baltimore; by 1899 he and his wife, Anne W. Ridgely, had moved to Anne Arundel county.

In 1872, William Ridgely purchased 526 acres southwest of Brick Mill Run (now Chicken Bridge Run) from his brother, James W. Ridgely, for $5,000. At the time, the property was commonly known as the "Orrell Farm" after William Orrell, who owned the land from 1830 to 1854.

The 1872 deed includes a plat with a depiction of a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay house with a high-pitched, side-gabled roof. The house is shown facing west along the "County road Leading from Denton to Greensboro" (present-day Holly Road). This house is farther south than the present house at Spring Bank Farm and the plat does not indicate any other structures on the property.

John B. Isler's 1875 map of Caroline County depicts three buildings owned by W.S. Ridgely along Holly Road. One is in the approximate location of the house shown on the 1872 plat. The other two buildings are farther north, one on each side of Holly Road. The building on the road's east side could indicate the present-day Spring Bank Farm house.

In 1877, Ridgely sold the southern half of the original 526-acre Orrell Farm to Joseph L. Patterson. A revised version of Isler's 1875 map indicates Patterson as the owner of two of the three Holly Road buildings previously ascribed to Ridgely. The northernmost building, on Holly Road's east side near the Chicken Bridge Branch, remains in Ridgely's name.

An 1897 Caroline County map drawn by M.L. Saulsbury depicts several changes in the area. A new road connects the town of Ridgely to the Choptank River. This road, currently known as Holsinger Lane, now forms Spring Bank Farm's southern boundary. Saulsbury's map shows three Ridgely-owned buildings bordering Holly Road north of Holsinger Lane: the building included in the

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1875 map and two nearby buildings to its north. One stands on Holly Road's west side and one is located to the east along the Chicken Bridge Branch.

In 1899, Ridgely sold 150 acres to David P. Holsinger for $1,700. This parcel encompassed the present-day Spring Bank Farm boundary and a smaller 25-acre parcel west of Holly Road along the Chicken Bridge Branch. The deed describes the property as "Spring Bank Farm" and the residence of William S. Ridgely. Later deeds continue to refer to the property as Spring Bank Farm.

Based on historical documents and physical evidence, the house at Spring Bank Farm was probably built by William S. Ridgely between 1872 and 1875, shortly after he purchased the 526-acre Orrell Farm. It is the building depicted on Isler's 1875 map near the Chicken Branch Run on Holly Road's east side.

The original house most likely began as a basic I-house with elements of the Folk Victorian style, such as the ornamented porch posts and bracketed cornice. Typical I-houses are one room deep and at least two rooms wide. They have a variety of plans, but central hallway and hall-parlor plans are observed most often. The house form was present across the United States before the advent of railroads, especially in the Tidewater region of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. As railroads expanded, the form became popular in the Midwest and throughout the eastern United States. Post-railroad examples were frequently elaborated with fashionable stylistic details.

The Folk Victorian style first became widespread around 1870 as popular Victorian decorative details were applied to traditional house types. Inspiration is typically drawn from the Italianate or Queen Anne styles, but Gothic Revival-style elements also appear. Detail is most frequently applied to the porch and cornice. Porch posts may be Queen Anne-style spindles or Italianate-derived square posts with chamfered corners. Lace-like spandrels commonly adorn the porch, and boxed cornices typically incorporate brackets. Unlike Queen Anne-style houses, Folk Victorian-style residences usually have symmetrical facades and lack textured wall surfaces.

An educated and affluent landowner, Ridgely may have wanted to embellish his residence with fashionable architectural details of the period. As more space was needed, a gable-front ell was erected on the house's southwest side, giving the building its current gable-front-and-wing form. Gable-front-and-wing houses became common in rural areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, particularly in the north and midwest. The houses sometimes developed in stages, as front-gabled wings were added to hall-and-parlor or I-house forms. These examples usually have stepped rooflines resulting from different height wings. The Spring Bank Farm house's gabled ell is taller than its side-gabled wing and the cornices are not aligned, indicating the house was built in stages.

Other physical evidence further suggests the gabled ell is a later addition to the side-gabled wing. The ell's windows are slightly taller and narrower, its second-level floor is higher on the interior, and it has a basement foundation rather than the crawlspace that supports the side-gabled wing.

Although the gabled ell appears to have been an addition to the original house, it does not appear to have been constructed long afterward. The windows are similar in shape and form and the same circular sawn lumber and wire nails were used in both sections.

Ridgely may have soon outgrown the new addition and elected to build an entirely new house directly across from the original, on Holly Road's west side. Saulsbury's 1897 map depicts a new Ridgely-owned building where a two-and-one-half story Queen Anne-style residence still stands. It is possible that this house is where Ridgely last resided before selling the property to David Holsinger.

The Spring Bank Farm's well house and barn were likely built shortly after the original residence. Mixed-use barns were

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particularly common along Maryland's Eastern Shore, frequently used for less profitable land or those farms without highly specialized operations. These barns combine the functions of multiple barns, such as stabling and storage, into a single structure. They are most frequently front-gabled, single-story buildings with lofts; additions such as lean-tos and open-fronted sheds are not unusual. The barns are a common component of Victorian-era farmsteads.

In early wells, water was drawn using a timber well sweep, but mechanical pumps had replaced sweeps by the late nineteenth century. Well houses were most often located in a readily accessible area in the house's rear yard. They were typically constructed of brick or wood and were sometimes ornamented in the same style as the house.

Early farms along the Chesapeake Bay developed around a tobacco-based economy. By the middle of the eighteenth century, the Chesapeake-area farming focus had shifted to grain, including wheat and corn. Later technological developments, including canals and railroads, had a tremendous influence on crop selection. Perishable crops such as strawberries and peaches could be shipped beyond local areas via rail. Following the Civil War and a period of agricultural depression, crops became more diversified in an effort to reduce risk. In the mid-Atlantic region, fruits, vegetables, and grains were all grown in abundance.

During Ridgely's ownership, Spring Bank Farm might have grown a variety of grains, vegetables, and fruits. The 1878 Caroline County Directory lists grains, grasses, vegetables, cotton, and tobacco as crops well-suited to the region's soil. Also popular were sweet potatoes and a number of fruits. The directory notes that peaches from the county were sent to cities such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Spring Bank Farm was conveniently located just west of Brick Mill Landing on the Choptank River; here, boats could have picked up grains or carried produce along the river to Greensboro or Denton for canning.

Railroad expansion enabled many Caroline County farmers to take advantage of new markets for their produce. A booming canning industry developed along Maryland's eastern shore in the second half of the nineteenth century, and Caroline County fruits and vegetables were packed and shipped west via the railroad. Tomato canning soon rivaled seafood packaging as the region's most significant canning industry. Fruit farms prospered until a blight in the 1880s devastated the peach crop. Over time, other fruit crops suffered similar problems and fruit farming became less common.

As midwestern and western states increased grain production in the decades following the Civil War, farming in the mid-Atlantic region was undermined. Farms and their associated buildings became increasingly smaller and typically contained a mix of activities and uses. Mixed-use barns were common, and single properties grew a variety of crops. The typical late nineteenth-century small-scale farm comprised a house and several accessory buildings. These frequently included a smokehouse, well house, shed, or barn; all were separated from the house by a small work yard.

After 1925, Spring Bank Farm was used primarily as a tenant farm and typically changed hands every 10 to 20 years, often among the same owners. Crops grown on the land in 1925 included alfalfa, soy beans, corn, and barley.

The farm remained relatively unchanged until the 1970s. Aerial photographs from 1970 and 1977 indicate the machine shed was constructed sometime in the intervening years.

The house at Spring Bank Farm is currently unoccupied, but the fields are still tilled. The current owners, Maryland Environmental Systems (MES), purchased the property in 2008; the house had been vacated several years before, and a mobile home was present south of the barn and machine shed. The mobile home has since been removed.

Vacant, the house has fallen into disrepair. Vegetative growth has encroached upon the porch floors and the foundation. First-floor doors and windows have been boarded up, but several upper story windows are broken. Paint is peeling from the trim, and dry rot

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is evident in many places where the wood is exposed. The original northeast-elevation chimney has been replaced, and non-original windows are evident on the southeast and southwest elevations. Although the asphalt shingle roof is in poor condition, it appears free of any significant leaks. No major structural damage is apparent in the roof or foundation.

The well house is no longer in use and the concrete is deteriorating in several places, particularly at edges, revealing a smooth gravel aggregate. The wood trim around the cornice and window and door openings is suffering from paint loss and rot. Many of the roof's asphalt shingles are damaged.

The barn's metal exterior is in fair condition, with only minor rust apparent in the siding and roof. The metal siding is modern application, and the building's original cladding has been removed. Though the wood framing appears stable, the barn is not in use and is currently empty. The machine shed is in good condition and is currently used by MES for storage.

Significance Evaluation

Spring Bank Farm was evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the NRHP bulletin "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

Spring Bank Farm is typical of modest rural farmsteads established in the mid-Atlantic region and in Maryland and is a basic example of the type commonly built in Caroline County in the late nineteenth century. The house, associated accessory buildings, and surrounding agricultural land demonstrate a common rural development pattern. The farm did not introduce any innovations in agriculture or farm design and function. Furthermore, the property is not associated with any other events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion A.

Although William S. Ridgely was an active participant in local politics, he made no significant contributions in this role. Research has not shown that the property is associated with the lives of other persons significant in the past. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Spring Bank Farm house is a modest, basic, and altered example of a Folk Victorian-style residence. The original I-house, modified to a gable-front-and-wing form, includes standard elements such as chamfered porch posts, jig-sawn ornament, and a bracketed cornice; it demonstrates no distinctive stylistic details. The house is not the work of a master architect and exhibits common materials and forms, which have been altered over time; windows and exterior cladding have been replaced, and the interior has been extensively modified. Collectively, these alterations diminish the building's integrity of design and materials.

The property's other buildings are also indistinct. The well house matches the residence and is typical of similar buildings in the mid-Atlantic region. The barn's original cladding is no longer extant, obscuring its original appearance. Therefore, because Spring Bank Farm does not convey any distinctive characteristics or artistic values, the property is not eligible under Criterion C.

Spring Bank Farm was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment. Based on the evaluated Criteria, Spring Bank Farm is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Spring Bank Farm encompasses 121.04 acres and is confined to the following tax parcel boundary:
07-001088: Map 23, Parcel 120

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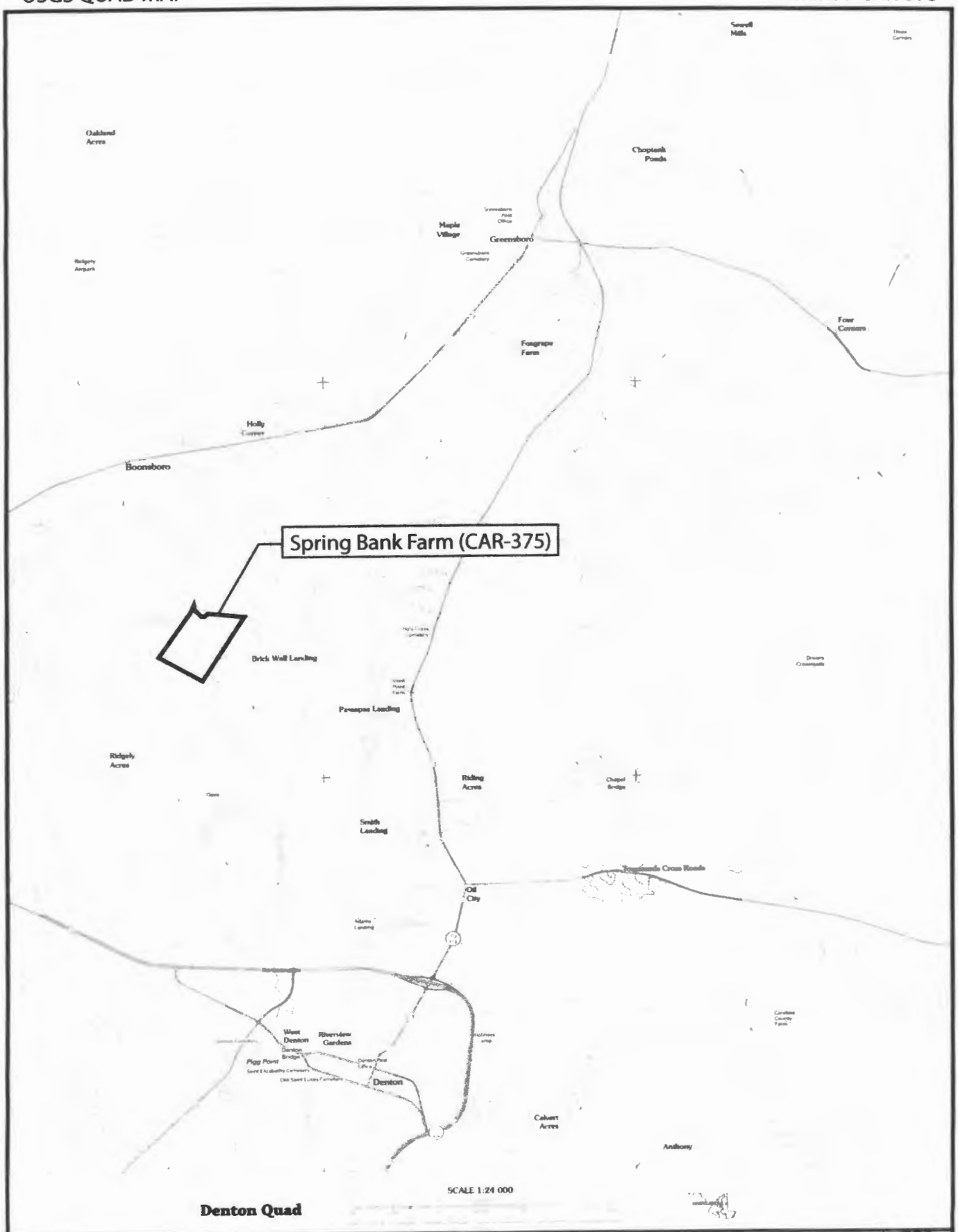

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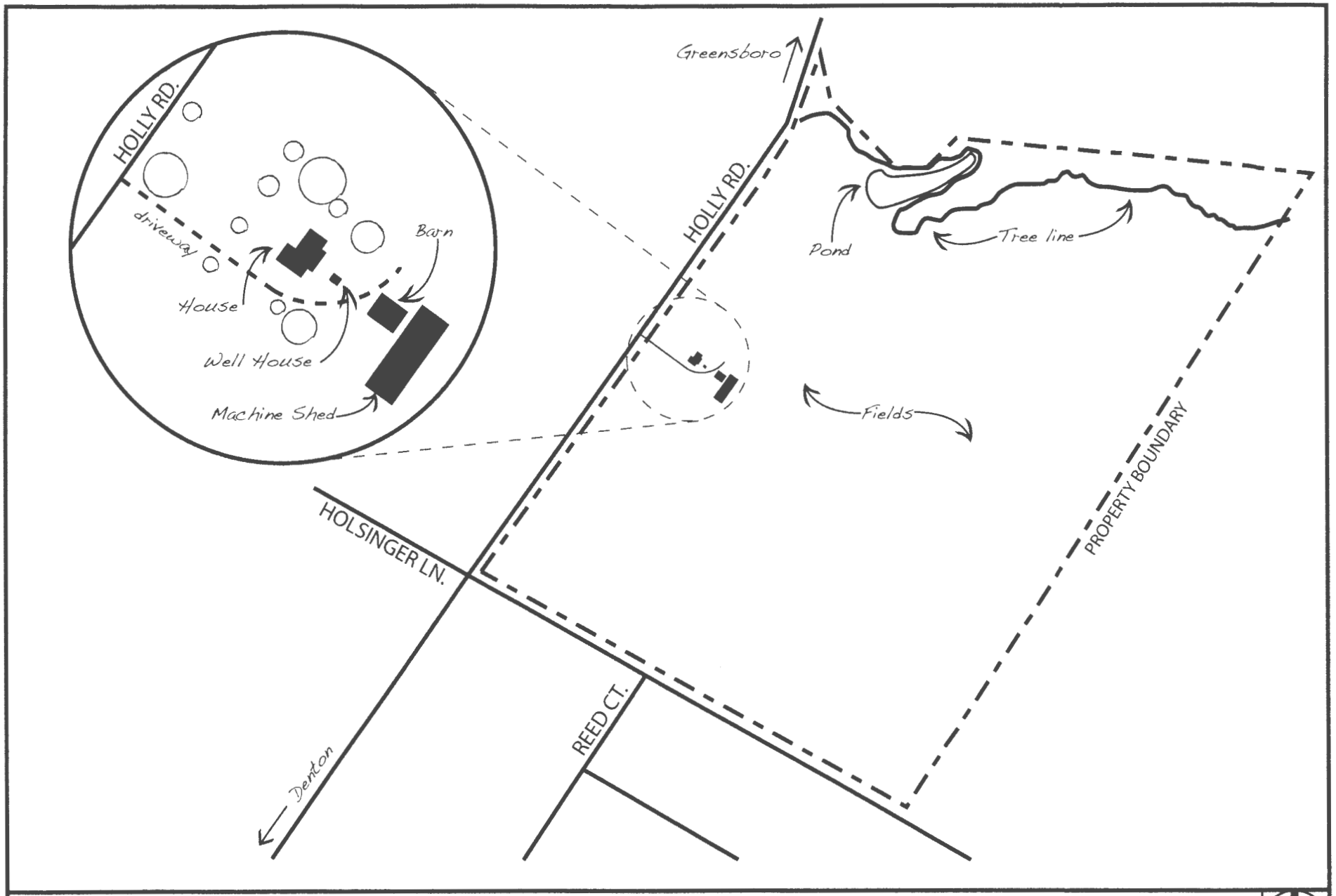

Spring Bank Farm

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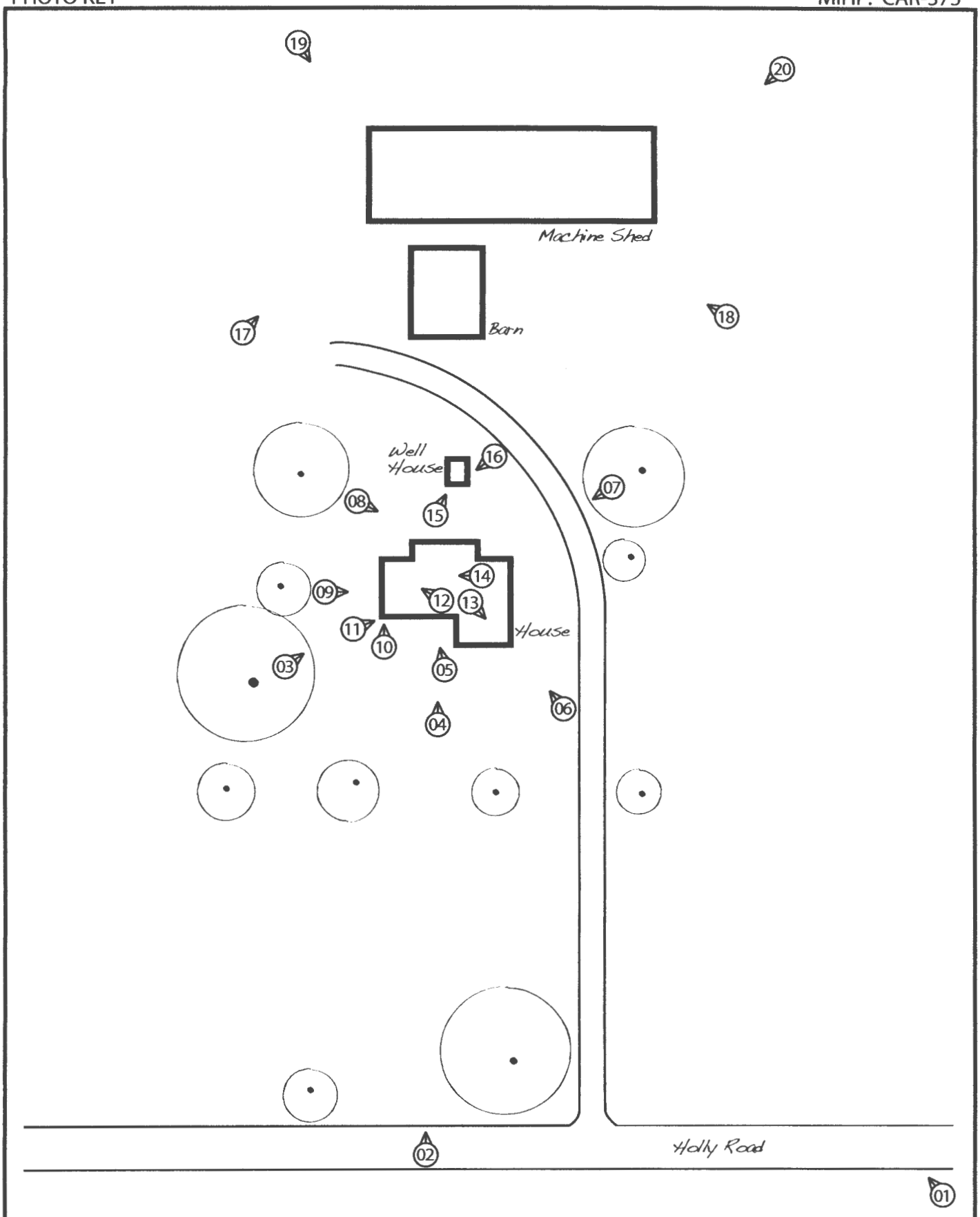

Spring Bank Farm

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Photo Log
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Spring Bank Farm

CAR-375_2012-12-03_01.tif
-View northeast along Holly Road to Spring Bank Farm

CAR-375_2012-12-03_02.tif
-View southeast from Holly Road to farmhouse

CAR-375_2012-12-03_03.tif
-Farmhouse; oblique view facing south

CAR-375_2012-12-03_04.tif
-Farmhouse; northwest facade

CAR-375_2012-12-03_05.tif
-Farmhouse; side-gabled wing facade detail

CAR-375_2012-12-03_06.tif
-Farmhouse; oblique view looking east

CAR-375_2012-12-03_07.tif
-Farmhouse; oblique view facing north

CAR-375_2012-12-03_08.tif
-Farmhouse; southeast elevation

CAR-375_2012-12-03_09.tif
-Farmhouse; northeast elevation

CAR-375_2012-12-03_10.tif
-Farmhouse; facade porch detail

CAR-375_2012-12-03_11.tif
-Farmhouse; bracketed cornice detail at facade

CAR-375_2012-12-03_12.tif
-Farmhouse; interior view of side-gabled wing living room, facing northeast

CAR-375_2012-12-03_13.tif
-Farmhouse; interior view of gabled ell parlor, looking east

CAR-375_2012-12-03_14.tif
-Farmhouse; interior view of staircase and rear hall, looking north from kitchen

CAR-375_2012-12-03_15.tif
-Well house; northwest elevation

CAR-375_2012-12-03_16.tif
-Well house; southwest elevation showing relationship to farmhouse

CAR-375_2012-12-03_17.tif
-Barn and machine shed; view facing south

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CAR-375_2012-12-03_18.tif
-Barn and machine shed; view facing north

CAR-375_2012-12-03_19.tif
-View west to machine shed and farmhouse

CAR-375_2012-12-03_20.tif
-View north showing relationship of accessory buildings to farmhouse

Techlab Photo - Baltimore, MD
Epson Professional Paper

CAR-375

SPRING BANK FARM

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

View NE along Holly Road to Spring Bank Farm

1/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

View SE from Holly Road to farmhouse

2/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; oblique view facing south

3/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; NW facade

4/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; side gabled wing facade detail

5/20

CAR -375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; oblique view facing east

6/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; oblique view facing north

7/20

CAR - 375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; southeast elevation

8/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; NE elevation

1/20

CAR - 375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; facade porch detail

10/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; bracketed cornice detail at facade

11/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; interior view of side-gabled wing living room, facing NE

12/20

CAR - 375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; interior view of gabled ell parlor, looking east

13/20

CAR-315

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Farmhouse; interior view of staircase and rear hall, looking north from kitchen

14/20

CAR - 315

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Well house; NW elevation

15/20

CAR - 375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Well house; SW elevation showing relationship to farmhouse

16/20

CAR - 375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Barn and Machine shed; view facing south

17/20

CAR-375

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

Barn and machine shed; view facing north

18/20

CAR-315

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

View west to machine shed and farmhouse

19/20

CAR - 315

Spring Bank Farm

Caroline County, MD

M. Manning

2/3/12

View north showing relationship of accessory buildings to farmhouse

20/20