

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Cedar Point Tobacco Barns Inventory Number: CH-1017
 Address: Windmill Point Road off Windmill Point Road (within the Cedar Point Wildlife Management Area) Historic district: yes no
 City: Welcome Zip Code: 20693 County: Charles
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Mathias Point
 Property Owner: Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 001233
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 15 Tax Map Number: 62
 Project: Documentation of 6 Barns Agency: Maryland Department of Natural Resources
 Agency Prepared By: JMA
 Preparer's Name: Sarah Traum Date Prepared: 4/21/2015
 Documentation is presented in: see continuation sheet
 Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended 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 no Listed: yes no
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns date from the twentieth century and embody the growth and importance of tobacco in southern Maryland during the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. During this period tobacco was the dominant crop in southern Maryland, with over two-thirds of the farms in the area growing tobacco. This level of production had not been seen here since the Civil War and was spurred by an increase in the popularity of cigarettes in Europe and the United States (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E20-E21).

High tobacco prices in the late 1970s and early 1980s lead to the boom year of 1982, when Maryland farmers made a \$57 million profit on tobacco sales. The exceptionally dry 1983 growing season caused a decline in quality and price for Maryland tobacco. The financial difficulties of tobacco farmers were compounded by increasing labor costs and land values and a decline in demand for tobacco. The decline was hastened further in 2001 with the inception of Maryland's tobacco buyout program which provided money to tobacco farmers who agreed to grow other crops. By 2004, only 1,200 acres of tobacco were harvested in southern Maryland, when 1982 had seen 27,000 acres grown (Thursby and Schomig 2010:E25-E27).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G
MHT Comments: <u>Late examples, compromised integrity.</u>	
<u>Jonathan Sawyer</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>11/2/15</u> Date
<u>BKuntze</u> Reviewer, National Register Program	<u>10/26/15</u> Date

201504102

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns stand on a 1,914-acre parcel that was purchased by the State of Maryland in April 2009 from the Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen for \$20,000,000 (Charles County Land Records 683:385). This parcel was originally granted to the Catholic Church as part of the 4,000-acre St. Thomas Manor in October 1649. This manor was the oldest and largest of Maryland's five Jesuit estates. This included land on the east and west sides of the Port Tobacco River and the Potomac River. The land was farmed by tenants to provide support for the Jesuits' work. Crops grown on the manor included tobacco, oats, wool, peas, beans, and orchard crops. The Jesuits also operated mills on the manor and even a summer resort at Chapel Point, across Port Tobacco River from the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns (Hardy 2002).

While the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns resource only consists of barns now, historic maps from the twentieth century show that houses were also present on the property. The 1968 Matthias Point, MD quadrangle shows all six tobacco barns currently standing on the property. This map also shows houses and other outbuildings, including a barn and house immediately east of Numbers 1 and 2, a house northwest of Numbers 3 and 4, and a house southwest of Number 6. Another barn is shown in a field northwest of Number 4 (USGS 1968).

It appears that several of the tobacco barns were built in the mid-twentieth century, as they do not appear on a 1954 map of the area. Numbers 1 and 2, 4, and 6 are all first shown on the 1968 map. The 1954 topographic map shows Numbers 3 and 5 (USGS 1954). Topographic maps from 1948, 1944, and 1913 do not show outbuildings, but only primary structures, such as houses. These maps show the houses near Numbers 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 6 that are shown on the 1968 map (USGS 1948, 1944, and 1913).

These six tobacco barns follow the center aisle plan of tobacco barns that is the dominant form for twentieth-century tobacco barns. These barns have a central aisle accessed by double doors on each gable end. These drive-through barns became more popular than the earlier transverse aisle plan because they saved labor in hanging tobacco and were able to better accommodate tractors and trucks that were growing in popularity (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E54). While the plan of tobacco barns changed in the twentieth century, the interior framing system of continuous sill, vertical posts, tiers, rafters, and collars for hanging tobacco remained from the earlier barn forms. Twentieth-century tobacco barns used circular-sawn timber with wire nails rather than the heavy timber frames of earlier barns. Ventilation was typically provided by vertical siding with hinged boards spaced evenly along the exterior (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E55).

Form of the buildings as it relates to historic context - page 56

The average tobacco barn had the capacity to store and cure 5 acres of tobacco (Thursby and Schomig 2010:E26).

Based on the registration requirements set forth in the "Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties" Multiple Properties Documentation, in order to be eligible under Criteria A and C, it needs to be built before 1960 and the barn must be in its original location in one of the five counties in Southern Maryland. The barn must have been built before 1960. The barn should include the majority of the character-defining features of air-curing barns, such as its framing system, the tiers and transverse rows of vertical posts, and the form of ventilation, whether gaps between horizontal logs or vertical board siding, hinged ventilators, or a series of doors (Thursby and Schomig 2010: F5)

The barn also should retain a rural or agricultural setting. For twentieth-century tobacco barns, the significance and integrity evaluation should be more stringent than for earlier and rarer barns. "Substantial historic material loss or poor condition of a property would likely affect the ability of the barn to convey its historical or architectural significance." (Thursby and Schomig 2010:F6). Twentieth century barns with intact stripping rooms would carry greater significance and integrity than those without.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Using the Multiple Property Documentation as a guide, the six barns and one shed of the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns were evaluated as a historic district. These twentieth-century agricultural resources are significant under Criterion A for their association with tobacco production in southern Maryland from the 1630s - 2005 with state and local significance deriving from the importance of tobacco in Maryland's agricultural economy during this period. They are also significant under Criterion C for their association with the historic context, Southern Maryland Tobacco Barns, 1790s - 1960. They are locally significant as examples of southern Maryland's distinctive tobacco barn design and tobacco production system. While the barns are associated with the Jesuit order in Maryland and their St. Thomas Manor, these barns are not associated with the productive work of the Jesuits. The St. Thomas Manor House (CH-6), St. Ignatius Chapel (CH-7), and Chapel Point (CH-16) are resources that were part of St. Thomas Manor that have a much stronger link to the productive work of the Jesuits than the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns, which were built to be used by the Jesuits' tenant farmers rather than the Jesuits themselves. The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns are not significant under Criterion B for their association with the Jesuit order.

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns were built before 1960, retain a rural setting, and are on their original location in Charles County. All six barns are also of twentieth-century, air-cured construction and thus the most common type of southern Maryland tobacco barns, and subject to more rigorous significance and integrity evaluations. None of these barns includes a stripping room which reduces their significance and integrity, per the Multiple Property Documentation. All of the barns retain their interior framing and exterior, vertical ventilation. Four of the barns (Numbers 1, 2, 5, and 6), however, are at least partially encased in vegetation, which reduces the visibility of the historic materials. Number 4 also has a large machine shed addition which cuts through the original exterior wall, changing the interior configuration of the space and diminishing its integrity of design. Number 1 has a deteriorated west gable end, with missing exterior siding, reducing its integrity of design. Due to these issues, the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns lack the integrity to convey their significance.

References:

Charles County Land Records
2009 <https://mdlandrec.net>. Accessed 27 October 2014.

Hardy, Cathy
2002 Chapel Point CH-16" Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust.

Thursby, Lori and Carrie Schomig
2010 Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
1968 Mathias Point, MD. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

1954 Mathias Point, MD. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

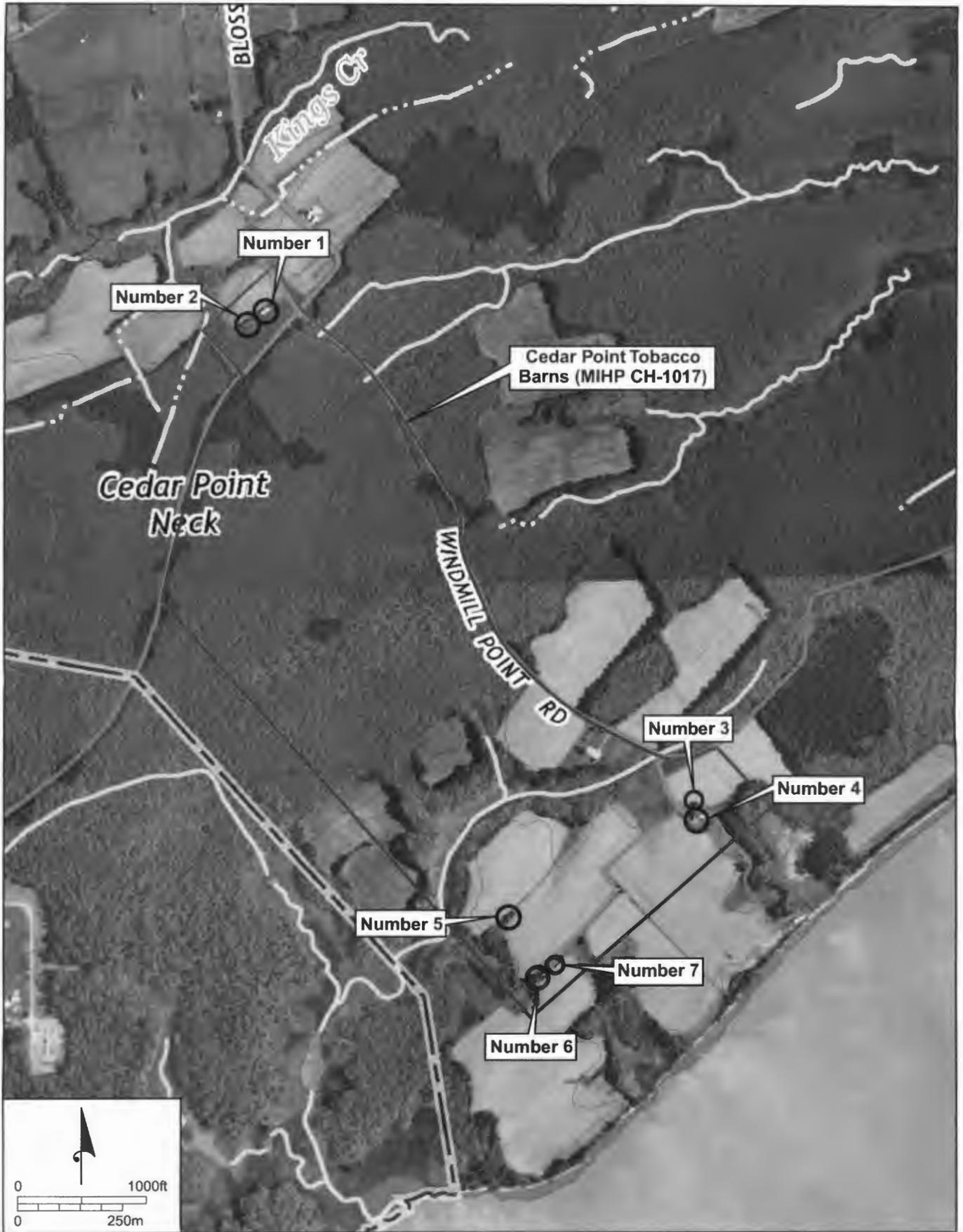
1948 Nanjemoy, MD. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

1944 Nanjemoy, MD. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

1913 Nanjemoy, MD. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date



2013 topographic quadrangle showing the location of the barns and shed at Cedar Point Tobacco Barns (MIHP CH-1017) (USGS 2013).

MATHIAS POINT

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Cedar Point Tobacco Barns

CH-1017

Welcome

Charles County, Maryland

Ca. 1900 - 1960

Public

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns property includes six tobacco barns and one shed located near the intersection of Blossom Point and Windmill Point Roads in southern Charles County, within the 1926-acre Cedar Point Wildlife Management Area. The wildlife management area is found on the northwest side of the intersection of the Port Tobacco and Potomac Rivers.

The barns are all of the air-cured, single-aisle form. They have vertically hinged ventilators and gabled roofs. None of the tobacco barns has a stripping room. All six tobacco barns and the shed appear to date to the early to mid-twentieth century. The tobacco barns all follow a single aisle plan with double doors to access the aisle on each gable end.

Evaluated using the Southern Maryland Tobacco Barn Multiple Property Documentation as a guide, these six barns are significant under Criterion A for their association with tobacco production in southern Maryland from the 1630s - 2005 with state and local significance deriving from the importance of tobacco in Maryland's agricultural economy during this period. They are also significant under Criterion C for their association with the historic context, Southern Maryland Tobacco Barns, 1790s - 1960. They are locally significant as examples of southern Maryland's distinctive tobacco barn design and tobacco production system. While the barns are associated with the Jesuit order in Maryland and their St. Thomas Manor, these barns are not associated with the productive work of the Jesuits. The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns are not significant under Criterion B for their association with the Jesuit order. While significant, these barns have compromised integrity, including a lack of intact stripping rooms, deterioration, and intrusive additions. The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns lack the integrity to convey their significance.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CH-1017

1. Name of Property

Cedar Point Tobacco Barns

historic

other

2. Location

street and number off Windmill Point Road (within the Cedar Point Wildlife Management Area) not for publication

city, town Welcome vicinity

county Charles County

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number Tawes State Office Building, 580 Taylor Avenue telephone

city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21401-2352

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Charles County Courthouse liber 06834 folio 0385

city, town La Plata tax map 0062 tax parcel 0015 tax ID number 001233

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

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

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>7</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<u>7</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			<u>0</u>

7. Description

Inventory No. CH-1017

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

There are six tobacco barns and one shed within the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns district. The barns are all of the air-cured, single-aisle form. They have vertically hinged ventilators and gabled roofs. None of the tobacco barns has a stripping room.

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns property includes six tobacco barns and one shed located near the intersection of Blossom Point and Windmill Point Roads in southern Charles County, within the 1926-acre Cedar Point Wildlife Management Area. The wildlife management area is found on the northwest side of the intersection of the Port Tobacco and Potomac Rivers.

The barns are grouped in pairs, with the shed (Number 7) located near Numbers 5 and 6. Numbers 1 and 2 are found on the north side of Blossom Point Road near its intersection with Windmill Point Road. Numbers 3 and 4 are found on either side of a gravel farm lane extending from Windmill Point Road approximately three-quarters of a mile south of Blossom Point Road. Numbers 5, 6, and 7 are found approximately one-third of a mile west of Numbers 3 and 4, accessed by a gravel farm road leading to Numbers 3 and 4. The barns stand on level ground, some with views of the Port Tobacco and Potomac Rivers. They stand within pasture or row crop fields.

All six tobacco barns and the shed appear to date to the early to mid-twentieth century. The tobacco barns all follow a single aisle plan with double doors to access the aisle on each gable end. The tobacco barns all have gabled roofs covered with standing-seam metal with close eaves. The roofs feature no ventilators. The exteriors are clad with vertical board siding, with side-hinged boards found periodically along the exterior walls to provide ventilation for air-drying the tobacco. The framing system for all six tobacco barns is with poured concrete footings that support a continuous wooden sill. The barns' interior framing includes four tiers of closely spaced tiers, rafters, and collars that held the sticks of drying tobacco. These tiers are not supported by interior posts, but rather by angled supports connecting the poured concrete footers to the lower span of the tiers.

Numbers 4 and 6 are the only barns to have additions that deviate from the rectangular plan of the other four barns. Number 4 has a one-story tall, machine shed addition to its southwest elevation. This addition partially removed the original exterior wall and features a shed roof. Number 6 has a one-story addition on its southeast elevation. The addition appears to have a cross gabled roof, but the form and materials of the addition are obscured by the heavy vegetation growing around and over it.

Number 7 is a small, one-story tall shed. Its core is a square-planned, gabled roof frame building standing on poured concrete footers. The front gabled roof is covered with standing seam metal and the exterior is vertical boards with regular gaps between the boards for ventilation. A shed-roof addition with open sides extends from the rear, southeast elevation. The interior of this shed is divided into small animal stalls separated by partial walls.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CH-1017

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

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates ca. 1900-1960

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns were built in the twentieth century for the use of tenant farmers at St. Thomas Manor, owned by the Jesuit Order. There are six air-cured tobacco barns on this property. They are significant under Criteria A and C for their association with tobacco production in southern Maryland and as examples of the southern Maryland tobacco barn form. However, diminished integrity has reduced their ability to convey this significance and they are not recommended eligible, as described below.

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns date from the twentieth century and embody the growth and importance of tobacco in southern Maryland during the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. During this period tobacco was the dominant crop in southern Maryland, with over two-thirds of the farms in the area growing tobacco. This level of production had not been seen here since the Civil War and was spurred by an increase in the popularity of cigarettes in Europe and the United States (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E20-E21).

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While the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns resource only consists of barns now, historic maps from the twentieth century show that houses were also present on the property. The 1968 *Matthias Point, MD* quadrangle shows all six tobacco barns currently standing on the property. This map also shows houses and other outbuildings, including a barn and house immediately east of Numbers 1 and 2, a house northwest of Numbers 3 and 4, and a house southwest of Number 6. Another barn is shown in a field northwest of Number 4 (USGS 1968).

It appears that several of the tobacco barns were built in the mid-twentieth century, as they do not appear on a 1954 map of the area. Numbers 1 and 2, 4, and 6 are all first shown on the 1968 map. The 1954 topographic map shows Numbers 3 and 5 (USGS 1954). Topographic maps from 1948, 1944, and 1913 do not show outbuildings, but only primary structures, such as houses. These maps show the houses near Numbers 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 6 that are shown on the 1968 map (USGS 1948, 1944, and 1913).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

These six tobacco barns follow the center aisle plan of tobacco barns that is the dominant form for twentieth-century tobacco barns. These barns have a central aisle accessed by double doors on each gable end. These drive-through barns became more popular than the earlier transverse aisle plan because they saved labor in hanging tobacco and were able to better accommodate tractors and trucks that were growing in popularity (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E54). While the plan of tobacco barns changed in the twentieth century, the interior framing system of continuous sill, vertical posts, tiers, rafters, and collars for hanging tobacco remained from the earlier barn forms. Twentieth-century tobacco barns used circular-sawn timber with wire nails rather than the heavy timber frames of earlier barns. Ventilation was typically provided by vertical siding with hinged boards spaced evenly along the exterior (Thursby and Schomig 2010: E55).

Based on the registration requirements set forth in the "Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland, Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties" *Multiple Properties Documentation*, in order to be eligible under Criteria A and C, it needs to be built before 1960 and the barn

must be in its original location in one of the five counties in Southern Maryland. The barn must have been built before 1960. The barn should include the majority of the character-defining features of air-curing barns, such as its framing system, the tiers and transverse rows of vertical posts, and the form of ventilation, whether gaps between horizontal logs or vertical board siding, hinged ventilators, or a series of doors (Thursby and Schomig 2010: F5)

The barn also should retain a rural or agricultural setting. For twentieth-century tobacco barns, the significance and integrity evaluation should be more stringent than for earlier and rarer barns. "Substantial historic material loss or poor condition of a property would likely affect the ability of the barn to convey its historical or architectural significance." (Thursby and Schomig 2010:F6). Twentieth century barns with intact stripping rooms would carry greater significance and integrity than those without.

Using the Multiple Property Documentation as a guide, the six barns and one shed of the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns were evaluated as a historic district. These twentieth-century agricultural resources are significant under Criterion A for their association with tobacco production in southern Maryland from the 1630s - 2005 with state and local significance deriving from the importance of tobacco in Maryland's agricultural economy during this period. They are also significant under Criterion C for their association with the historic context, Southern Maryland Tobacco Barns, 1790s - 1960. They are locally significant as examples of southern Maryland's distinctive tobacco barn design and tobacco production system. While the barns are associated with the Jesuit order in Maryland and their St. Thomas Manor, these barns are not associated with the productive work of the Jesuits. The St. Thomas Manor House (CH-6), St. Ignatius Chapel (CH-7), and Chapel Point (CH-16) are resources that were part of St. Thomas Manor that have a much stronger link to the productive work of the Jesuits than the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns, which were built to be used by the Jesuits' tenant farmers rather than the Jesuits themselves. The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns are not significant under Criterion B for their association with the Jesuit order.

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns were built before 1960, retain a rural setting, and are on their original location in Charles County. All six barns are also of twentieth-century, air-cured construction and thus the most common type of southern Maryland tobacco barns, and subject to more rigorous significance and integrity evaluations. None of these barns includes a stripping room which reduces their significance and integrity, per the Multiple Property Documentation. All of the barns retain their interior framing and exterior, vertical ventilation. Four of the barns (Numbers 1, 2, 5, and 6), however, are at least partially encased in vegetation, which reduces the visibility of the historic materials. Number 4 also has a large machine shed addition which cuts through the original exterior wall, changing the interior configuration of the space and diminishing its integrity of design. Number 1 has a deteriorated west gable end, with missing exterior siding, reducing its integrity of design. Due to these issues, the Cedar Point Tobacco Barns lack the integrity to convey their significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-1017

Charles County Land Records
2009 <https://mdlandrec.net>. Accessed 27 October 2014.

Hardy, Cathy
2002 "Chapel Point CH-16" Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form. On file at Maryland Historical Trust.

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United States Geological Survey (USGS)
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1954 *Mathias Point, MD*. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

1948 *Nanjemoy, MD*. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

1944 *Nanjemoy, MD*. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

1913 *Nanjemoy, MD*. 15-minute topographic quadrangle. Reston, VA.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 230
Acreage of historical setting 4,000
Quadrangle name Mathias Point, MD

Quadrangle scale: _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns are located within the Cedar Point Wildlife Refuge. This property includes agricultural fields, meadows, and woodlands. The Cedar Point Tobacco Barns district is a small portion of the larger refuge. The boundary for the district follows Windmill Point Road and existing field lines to encompass the tobacco barns while excluding those parts of the refuge that have no tobacco cultivation related resources.

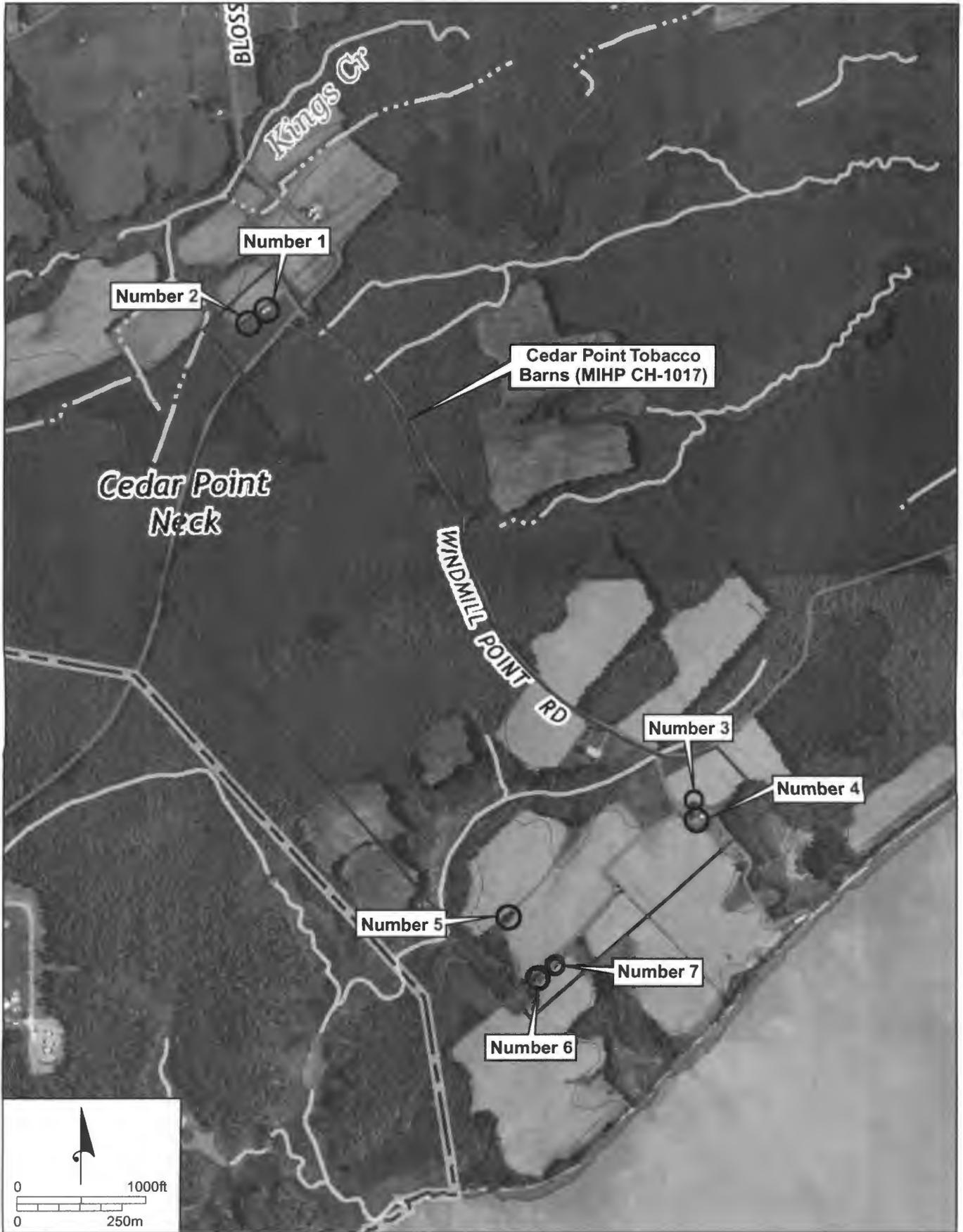
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sarah G. Traum	date	04/20/2015
organization	JMA	telephone	703-354-9737
street & number	5250 Cherokee Ave., Ste. 300	state	VA
city or town	Alexandria		

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

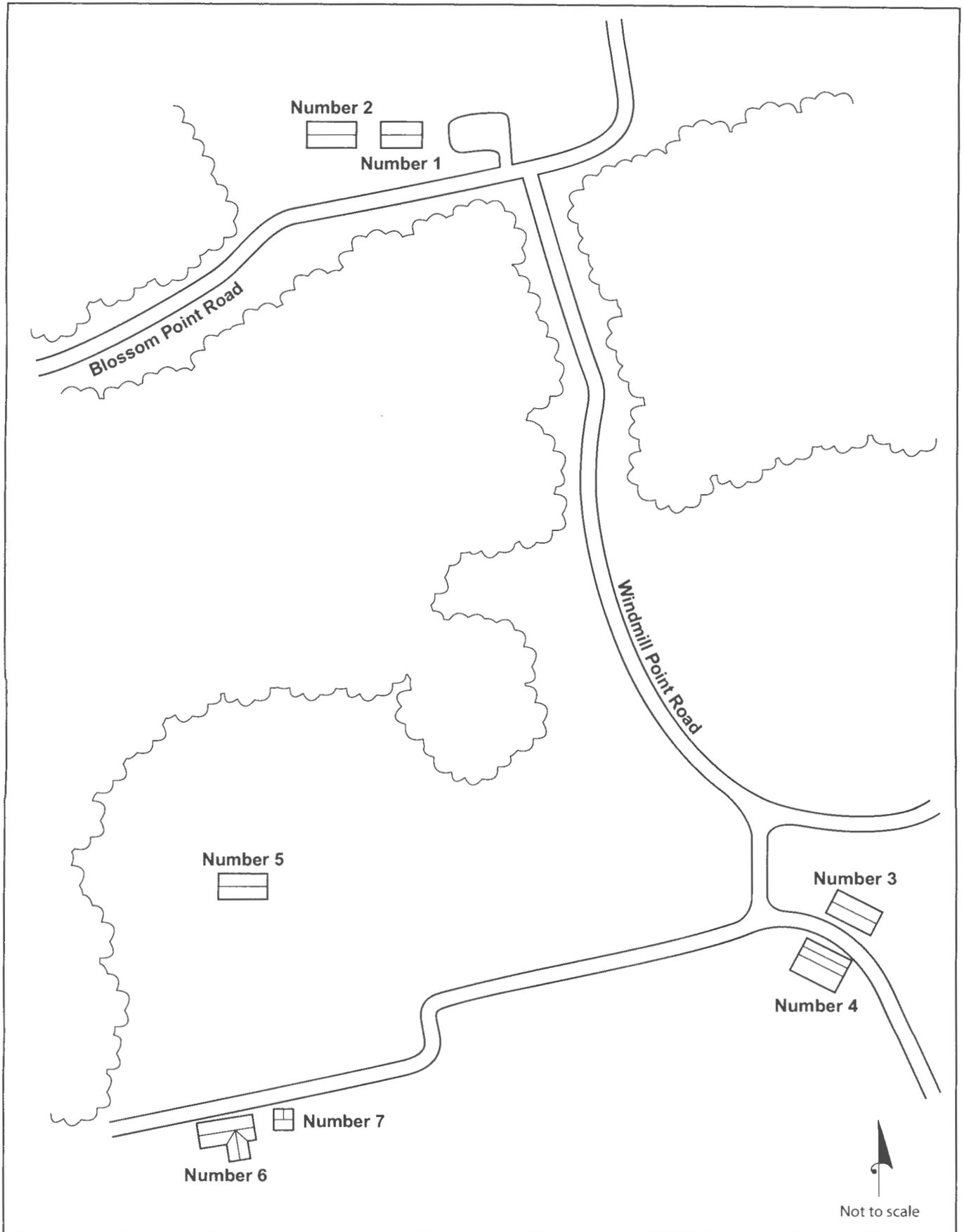
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



2013 topographic quadrangle showing the location of the barns and shed at Cedar Point Tobacco Barns (MIHP CH-1017) (USGS 2013).

^
MATHIAS POINT



Resource sketch map of Cedar Point Tobacco Barns (MIHP CH-1017), Cedar Point Wildlife Management Area, Charles County, Maryland.



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNs
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM

NUMBERS 1 & 2, SOUTHEAST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS
1/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28_01



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNs
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBERS 1 & 2, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS

2/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28_02



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM
NUMBER 1, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION
3/29
CH-1017-2014-10-28_03



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNs
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM

NUMBER 1, INTERIOR, VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST DOORWAY
4/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28-04



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM

NUMBER 1, INTERIOR, DETAIL OF SOUTHEAST WALL FRAMING AND FOOTER
5/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_05



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 2, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS

6/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_06



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM
NUMBER 2, NORTHWEST ELEVATION
7/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28_07



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAVM

NUMBER 2, INTERIOR, VIEW FROM NORTHWEST DOORS

8/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_08



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 2, DETAIL OF FRAMING

9/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28_09



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 2, NORTHWEST WALL SHOWING VERTICAL VENTILATORS
10/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_10



CH-1017

CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBERS 3 & 4, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS

11/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28-11



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014.

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 3, SOUTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST ELEVATIONS

12/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28-12



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 3, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS

13/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28-13



CH-1017

CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 3, INTERIOR, VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST DOORWAY

14/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_14



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 4, NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS,
IN BACKGROUND POTOMAC RIVER

15/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_15



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM
NUMBER 4, SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS
16/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_16



25300

74

748 HDS 1025
748 HDS 1025

CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM

NUMBER 4, INTERIOR SHOWING ORIGINAL BARW AND MACHINE
SHED ADDITION

17/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_17



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARN

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 4, INTERIOR, SHOWING ORIGINAL BARN AND MACHINE
SHED ADDITION

18/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_18



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM
NUMBER 5, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, NUMBERS 3 AND 4 IN
BACKGROUND

19/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28-19



CH-1017

CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS

CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 5, INTERIOR FROM SOUTHWEST DOORS

20/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_20



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAVN

NUMBERS 5 & 6, NORTHWEST & NORTHEAST ELEVATIONS

21/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_21



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM
NUMBERS 5 & 6, VIEW TO NORTHEAST

22/29

CH-1017_ 2014-10-28_ 22



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBERS 6 & 7, NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS

23/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_23



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBERS 6 AND 7, NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS

24/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_24



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 6, NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS
25/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_25



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 6, SOUTHWEST AND SOUTHEAST ELEVATIONS, ADDITION IN
TREES ON SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

26/29

CH-1017-2014-10-28-26



CH-1017

CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD

OCTOBER 2014

S. TRAUM

NUMBER 6, INTERIOR FROM SOUTHWEST DOOR

27/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_27



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM

NUMBER 6, INTERIOR, DETAIL OF FRAMING ON
SOUTHEAST WALL

28/29

CH-1017_2014-10-28_28



CH-1017
CEDAR POINT TOBACCO BARNS
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
OCTOBER 2014
S. TRAUM
NUMBER 7, INTERIOR
29/29

CH-1017 = 2014-10-28-29