

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Buena Inventory Number: G-I-A-163

Address: Twin Churches Road Historic district: yes no

City: Grantsville Zip Code: 21536 County: Garrett

USGS Quadrangle(s): Avilton

Property Owner: William and Kathleen Tunney Tax Account ID Number: 028240

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 137 Tax Map Number: 27

Project: Tunney Property Agency: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources

Agency Prepared By: Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 2/6/2013

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties #G-I-A-163, "Buena," (2013) and "Bernard M. Merrill Farm" (1982)

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)*

Statement of Significance

The Buena farmstead, once an active hillside farm typical of rural Garrett County, Maryland, stands vacant today (2013), in deteriorated condition with only 11.8 acres remaining of the historic 96-acre farm. Subdivided in 1873 from Joseph R. Anderson's 46,000-acre accumulation of tracts he called Swanton, the 96-acre farm Anderson dubbed Buena was sold to the Broadwater family. The farmstead was likely developed around 1900 by either the Broadwater family or by William Jinkins. Buena remained in the Jinkins family until 1946 and was recorded for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in 1982 under the name "Bernard M. Merrill Farm" for an MHT/Bureau of Mines survey. Since that time the house was abandoned, two chicken houses, the wash house, and log silo collapsed or were dismantled. Buena is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion A or C as an agricultural complex. The farmstead is not associated with a significant individual and is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion B.

Property Description Summary

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Sayre
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

4/29/14
Date

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

4/28/14
Date

201401983

Originally a 96-acre hillside farm called Buena, only 11.8 acres remain of the farm on the east face of Red Ridge near the site of the historic hamlet of New Germany. The vacant and deteriorating frame house, the concrete foundation of a wash house, the heavily framed Pennsylvania barn, and a dilapidated log shed are all that remain of the once-active farm.

Description

On an 11.8-acre parcel of land that was part of a farm called Buena since the 1870s, this complex is located just to the east of New Germany State Park, about seven miles south of Grantsville in Garrett County Maryland. The buildings stand at the end of a half-mile long gravel lane that leads south from Twin Churches Road, opposite the two churches that give the road its name.

The house faces east and the barn west. Like much of Garrett County, the landscape associated with Buena is hilly with considerable woodland and forest. The farmstead is on the west slope of Red Ridge east of Poplar Lick Run and the lake at New Germany State Park. A spring run behind the house flows down the slope to the west.

Three buildings remain on the property, and a foundation of a fourth. All appear to date from ca. 1900. The gravel access lane arrives at the back of the frame, closed-forebay bank barn. The house is located to the southeast of the barn, and a log shed stands to the northeast of the barn.

The house was constructed into a slope, facing east, with a grove of evergreen trees planted around it. It is of light frame construction, resting on a coursed stone foundation. The two story, three bay building has shed roofed porches front and rear. The fenestration pattern is irregular, and it appears that the north end bay is an addition because that end of the house has a poured concrete foundation. The building is covered with German siding, over which is asphalt Insul brick rolled siding dating from the 1920s or 30s (or later). Windows have flat trim pieces and a variety of sash types, six over six, two over two and single pane. Both the front and rear porches have been enclosed, but the front porch was later partially reopened. A concrete block flue extends up the south gable wall. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. A small gabled well cover extends from the north end wall, near the northwest corner of the house. Behind the house is a concrete and stone foundation of a square building that was probably a spring house or wash house, or both.

To the northwest of the house is the barn, a timber framed building with a wide, fully enclosed forebay. The barn is covered with vertical siding and has circular sawn framing members. The horse stable is in the section of the barn closest to the house with the cattle stalls to the north side. The upper threshing floor includes an interior enclosed granary, and a hay track and pulley along the roof ridge. Large doors on a roller track provide access to the threshing floor. Beside and to the south of the doors is the remnant of an attached log silo mentioned in the 1982 MIHP form. It had a square concrete-lined base, which remains, and the imprint of a gabled attachment to the main barn roof. The barn's roofing material is corrugated sheet metal.

A log shed in deteriorated condition stands to the northeast of the barn along the driveway. The building is side gabled with vertical board siding infilling the gables. Round logs form the side and rear elevations, while the front has a cutaway opening large enough to pull a vehicle into the shed. The remaining roofing material is corrugated sheet metal.

Of the three remaining buildings on the property, the barn appears to be the most intact and is a good example of a type of framed barn construction common in Garrett County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house has received substantial alteration and is one of a relatively common house type in the area. There are other examples in a better state of preservation. The integrity of the log shed is diminished due to its poor condition and removal of much of its front wall to create an opening.

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

Historical Context

Historically the main routes through the far-western region of what would become Maryland was the ancient Indian trail, the north-south Great Warrior's Path, now approximated by U.S. Route 219 and the east-west Nemascolin's Path, later followed by the National Road (U.S. Rt. 40). In 1755, General Braddock carved a military road following Nemascolin's Path, as he marched toward Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. Although this area was explored in the mid-eighteenth century, it was not settled until after the French and Indian War ended in 1763, reducing the Indian threat. There were few inhabitants in this remote area until the National Road, begun at Cumberland in Allegany County in 1806, was completed through the western reaches of Maryland in 1816.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled far western Maryland in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to these German farmers. As settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, western Maryland was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed, covering all of western Maryland. Largely unoccupied, the far western mountain lands of Washington County became bounty lands to aid in the recruitment of American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. The 1777 act passed by the Maryland legislature gave a 50-acre lot to "Every effective recruit...provided he shall not desert from the army" and gave four 50-acre lots to officers. (Laws of Maryland 1763-1784, page 182).

"Colonel Francis Deakins was appointed to 'lay out the manors, and such parts of the reserves and vacant lands belonging to this state, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, as he might think fit and capable of being settled and improved, in lots of fifty acres each' (Laws of Maryland 1785-1791, page 351). He, with the help of 10 surveyors, returned a general plot of the state of Maryland west of Fort Cumberland (now Cumberland in Allegany County), on which 4165 lots of fifty acres each are laid out. Deakins also found 323 families already living on 636 of these lots, and the Assembly agreed that settlers could purchase the land. Some did. For example, Joseph Warnick and his wife, Sarah, occupied lots 3836 and 3837 on Big Savage Mountain, and in 1787, George Fazenbaker was listed as a settler on Military Lot 3869 near Barton (Walt Warnick)." (WHILBR)

By 1789, settlement had progressed enough to form a new western county and Allegany County was carved from the western mountainous region of Washington County, with Cumberland as the county seat.

Settlement west of Cumberland remained sparse, much of the land heavily wooded and mountainous. Land not reserved as soldier's lots was owned by eastern speculators. Those farmers who did settle on the western frontier were dependent on the rough track of General Braddock's road, cut in the 1750s to transport troops and supplies, as the primary route for the transport of agricultural products to the eastern markets. Braddock's route west from Fort Cumberland provided a template for Thomas Jefferson's National Road to access the Ohio territories newly acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. The National Road, which began construction in 1811 at Cumberland, eventually connected eastward with the international shipping port at Baltimore via a series of private turnpikes. This vital link to the east and international markets spurred settlement in western Maryland as the American agricultural frontier spread westward.

The National Road was an important step in transportation improvements in western Maryland. However, much of the later progress in the region was largely due to the establishment of both the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal Company in 1828. Following similar routes through Maryland, both companies began construction in 1828 in a race to reach Cumberland and on to Ohio and beyond. The railroad reached Cumberland in 1842 and the canal arrived eight years later in 1850. The B&O Railroad stretched on to Oakland in 1852. Providing cheaper transportation

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

options to a region plagued by the expense of moving products over land, the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal both significantly impacted far western Maryland and its industries. As a result, in 1872 the farthest west county of Garrett, named for John W. Garrett, president of the B&O Railroad, was established with Oakland as the county seat.

Settlers coming into the area that would become Garrett County were largely Germans of the Palatinate region, who came to western Maryland either directly from Germany, or from previous American settlements in Pennsylvania. These people were for the most part farmers and established farmsteads around small communities, usually containing a church and a mill. (Ware, p. 30) Grain and livestock farming dominated throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1910, oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, rye and barley were the most widely cultivated crops and combined with livestock production which thrived on good pastureland in the area's grassy glades. Lumbering was also prominent, especially in the last quarter of the 19th century, and in 1912, coal mining began in southwestern Garrett County. (Ware, pp. 32-35)

Though the National Road was marginalized through the late 19th century by the railroad and canal, with the advent of the automobile after the turn of the 20th century came a resurgence of interest in the scenic route. Wrote Robert Bruce in his 1916 National Road booklet:

"Without the automobile, and the demand for improved through roads that has been so wonderfully aided by it, the Old National Pike would probably not be undergoing its present, almost complete transformation... Though only recently made a thoroughly practicable touring route, there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to grow in favor with middle and long-distance tourists..." (Bruce, p. 13)

Lined with inns and hotels at strategic points along the route, some dating to the earliest days of travel on the National Road and around which towns had grown, new transportation-oriented businesses grew from the special needs of the automobile traveler -- gas and service stations, restaurants, "motor inns," and shops of all descriptions. Grantsville in Garrett County grew around several inns, including today's Casselman Inn established in 1824. By the early 20th century, the small town included three hotels, two banks, three churches, and several general merchandise stores, including the Broadwater Store. (Bruce, p. 53; Leo Beachy Collection)

Architectural Context

According to the Maryland Historical Trust's historic properties survey report for Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past, Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles:

"...although scattered early settlement occurred in what is now Garrett County in the third and fourth quarters of the eighteenth century, no structures are known to survive from this period. A handful of buildings, approximately ten to fifteen in number, survive from circa 1800-1840, the first major settlement period in the county. These buildings are predominantly log structures built by settlers of English descent from the Tidewater region of Maryland. ...many house-owners interviewed during the Coal Region Historic Sites Survey revealed that their late nineteenth century vertical plank or balloon-frame homes had replaced earlier log dwellings.

...During the 1860s and 1870s, sawmill activity increased in Garrett County, reaching a peak between the 1880s and the 1920s. At this time, building construction departed sharply from past structural tradition and emerged in two new forms: balloon-frame and vertical-plank construction.

Balloon framing utilizes studs and other lightweight members, rather than cumbersome posts and beams of heavy-timber frame construction. Development of this system began in the 1830s in the Chicago area and was popular throughout the country by the 1860s and 1870s. Balloon framing was used in Garrett County by the 1870s and continues in use today." (Ware, pp. 125-132)

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

In general, throughout much of the far western Maryland coal and timber region, architectural expression was and remains conservative, outside the larger towns and resort areas. In the rural areas of Garrett County buildings are simple and traditional. There is not much in the way of acknowledgement of architectural style, except for embellishments to porches and entrances, and occasional gingerbread trim at the eaves. The German imprint is clearly evident in the type of barns used by the farmers of the region, large structures of frame construction with a bank or ramp at the back and a cantilevered forebay at the front. Known in the 19th century as "Swisser" barns, the term leaves little doubt as to their origins. (Ensminger)

After the turn of the 20th century, and particularly after the popularization of the automobile, new (1920s-1940s) housing sprouted along the edges of rural routes. Inexpensive, easy to build, and even accessible through mail-order catalogues, the Bungalow style is a common sight on small lots outside of town limits. Through the second half of the twentieth century, new building materials, particularly aluminum and vinyl, and a desire to enlarge living spaces has resulted in the alteration of many of these common but historically identifiable architectural types. Among the most frequently seen modifications is the removal or covering of historic siding material; removal and replacement of historic wooden windows; removal of historic roofing material, removal of historic trim and decorative elements; and removal or enclosure of porches. Also common are alterations to the setting of the property through removal of no longer used support buildings such as chicken houses, spring houses, summer kitchens and stables.

Resource History

Land subdivision in the Meadow Mountain ridge and valley area south of Grantsville and the National Road (U.S. Route 40) did not begin in earnest until the middle of the 19th century. A vast amount of acreage totaling around 46,000 acres had been acquired in numerous tracts by Frederick County resident and former Governor of Maryland, Francis Thomas, sometimes in partnership with Jacob Markell, also of Frederick County. Among the larger of these tracts was over 16,000 acres called Cheviot Dale, its corrected survey completed in 1827 and patented by James Cunningham in 1828. (MSA S1188-496)

Through the 1850s Thomas and Markell sold smaller farm-sized parcels to individuals for settlement. Among them, in 1850 Henry Broadwater purchased 160 acres, part of a larger tract called Palo Alto that had been carved from the Cheviot Dale behemoth. (Allegany Co. Deed Book (AC DB) 6, page 140) There Broadwater settled with his wife Rachel and their small children, joining his brother William and cousin(?) Amos who lived on adjoining farms according to the 1860 census. By 1859, John Swauger was operating a mill nearby, around which the hamlet of New Germany would grow. (MIHP #G-I-A-021)

As early as 1850, Francis Thomas' speculative land deals had already landed him hopelessly in debt to a large number of people, including Jacob Markell. By mortgages and sales, Markell had joined Thomas in the ownership of the more than 46,000 acres in the Meadow Mountain area of Allegany County. The two were forced into bankruptcy resulting from an 1852 mortgage of the multiple tracts to Joseph Kunkle. The Chancery Court sold the land in 1859 to Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, Virginia, for \$24,000. (AC DB 34, page 324)

Two years later in 1861, the American Civil War separated Anderson, a Virginia Confederate, from his Maryland land located within Union territory. The United States government seized the acreage for the purpose of resale, but by April of 1865 the war was over. Joseph R. Anderson took the Oath of Loyalty to the United States in 1865 and was given back his Allegany County land. In October 1866, Anderson had his land surveyed and patented under the name Swanton, with 46,118 and 3/4 acres. (MSA S1188-2740) The survey of Swanton left several of the earlier land sales, such as Henry Broadwater's part of Cheviot Dale, as in-holdings appearing as doughnut holes in the plat. When Anderson's Swanton patent was finally recorded in 1873, it appears that his speculative land purchase in 1859 had already begun to pay off in sales of smaller parcels.

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

On December 26, 1873, Joseph Anderson sold a 96-acre tract carved from Swanton, to which he gave the name Buena. The purchaser was Mrs. Rachel Broadwater, wife of Henry Broadwater who had purchased his 160 piece of Cheviot Dale back in 1850. Mrs. Broadwater paid \$768 for Buena, indicating the property was likely not much improved. (Garrett County (GC) DB 1, page 267) It appears the Broadwaters purchased the land for their son Perry Broadwater, who by 1880 was married with a family of his own and living in a separate household. In 1882, he took ownership of Buena and some time before 1886 conveyed a one acre lot on which the New Germany Schoolhouse was erected (MIHP #G-1-A-021). By the turn of the 20th century, the large extended Broadwater family had spread across the Meadow Mountain ridge and valley region. Nearly all were famers, though Noah Broadwater operated a store in Grantsville.

The Buena farm briefly passed out of the Broadwater family ownership beginning in 1886, but in 1892 returned with the purchase of the 96-acre parcel (minus the schoolhouse lot) by Joseph Broadwater. (GC DB 19, page 500) Joseph Broadwater may have been responsible for the construction of the frame house, barn, and outbuildings on his hillside farm. In 1899, Broadwater conveyed Buena to William Jinkins for \$1,000, and the property remained in the Jinkins family until 1947. (GC DB 36, p. 211) The long tenure of the Jinkins family saw several additions to the old Broadwater house and probably the construction of the wash house with its concrete foundation near the spring.

The 96-acres (minus the schoolhouse lot) of Buena remained intact until 1995 when 40 acres with the house and barn were subdivided out and sold by then owners Vera and Pansy Merrill. (GC DB 666, p. 629) By 2007, in the sale to William Tunney, the farmstead lot had again been reduced to just under twelve acres. (GC DB 1353, p. 455)

Bibliography

Allegany County Land Records. Mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Allegany and Garrett County Patents and Certificates. Plats.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Bruce, Robert. The National Road. Washington, DC: National Highways Association, 1916, digitized version on Internet Archive (On openlibrary.org), www.unz.org/Pub/BruceRobert-1916, accessed February 4, 2013.

Garrett County Land Records. Mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Ware, Donna M., et al. Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles: The Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991.

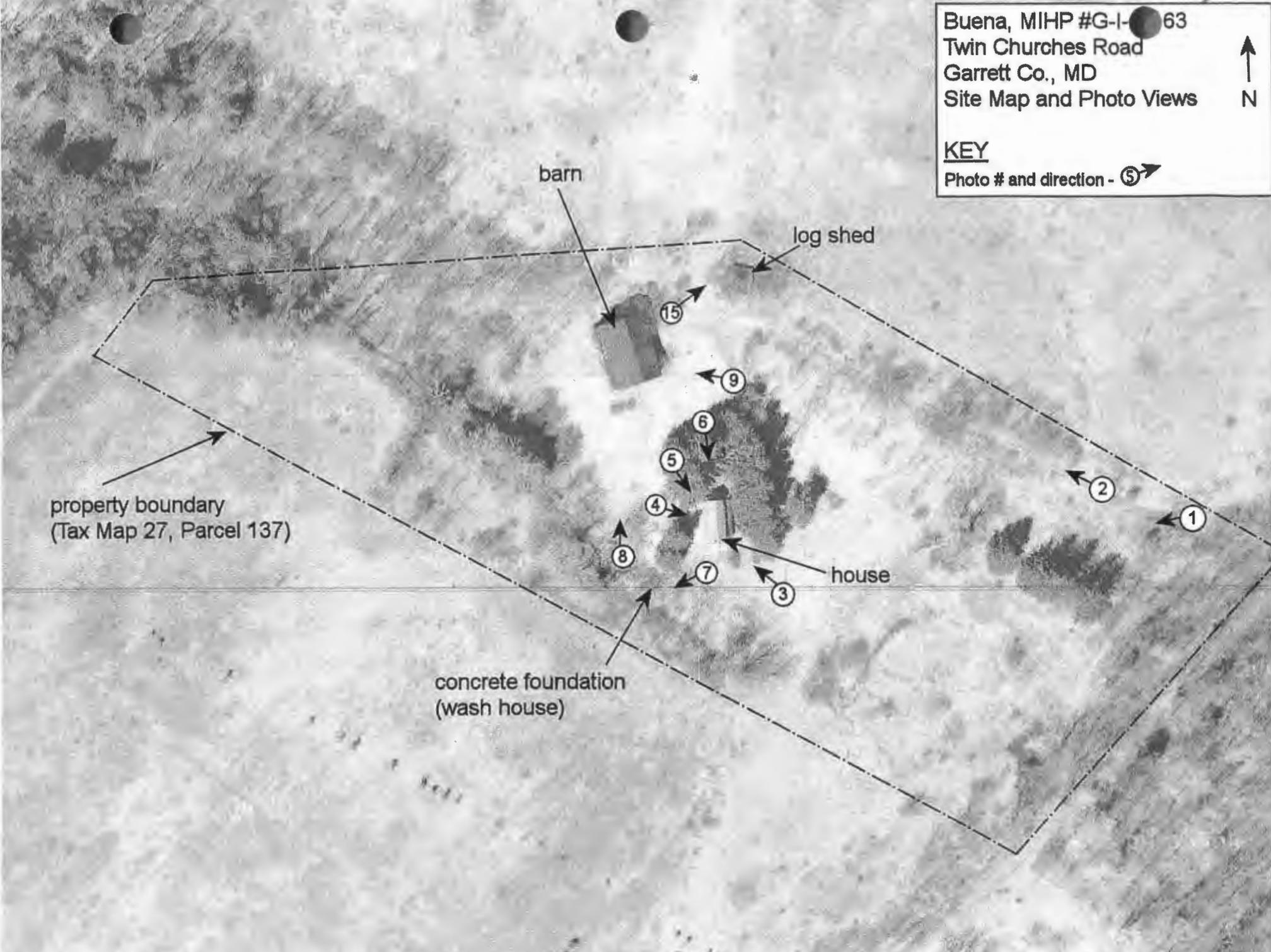
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register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

Buena, MIHP #G-I-63
Twin Churches Road
Garrett Co., MD
Site Map and Photo Views



KEY

Photo # and direction - ⑤➔



barn

log shed

property boundary
(Tax Map 27, Parcel 137)

house

concrete foundation
(wash house)

Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Buena, MIHP #G-I-A-163
City or Vicinity: Grantsville
County, State: Garrett County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: January 2013
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 15

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_01

Buena, setting, view west from the NE corner of the property, driveway entrance.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_02

Buena, setting, view NW along the driveway and northern property boundary line.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_03

House, south and east elevations, view NW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_04

House, west elevation, view E.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_05

House, north elevation detail view of the well, view SE.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_06

House, north elevation, view S.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_07

Wash house concrete foundation, view SW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_08

Barn, south elevation, view N from rear house yard.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_09

Barn, south and east elevations, view NW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_10

Barn, forebay interior, view NE of stall doors.

Buena, MIHP #G-I-A-163
Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_11

Barn, forebay interior, view SW of west enclosure wall and heavy framing.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_12

Barn, stall interior, view E toward southeast corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_13

Barn, stall interior, view N toward NE corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_14

Barn, upper level interior, view NW toward north end wall and northwest corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_15

Log shed, west and south elevations, view NE.

Capsule Summary

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Buena
Twin Churches Road
Garrett County, MD
Ca.1900
Access: Private

Descriptive Summary

Originally a 96-acre hillside farm called "Buena," only 11.8 acres remain of the farm on the east face of Red Ridge near the site of the historic hamlet of New Germany. The vacant and deteriorating frame house, the concrete foundation of a wash house, the heavily framed Pennsylvania barn, and a dilapidated log shed are all that remain of the once-active farm.

Significance Summary

The Buena farmstead, once an active hillside farm typical of rural Garrett County, Maryland, stands vacant today (2013), in deteriorated condition with only 11.8 acres remaining of the historic 96-acre farm. Subdivided in 1873 from Joseph R. Anderson's 46,000-acre accumulation of tracts he called *Swanton*, the 96-acre farm Anderson dubbed *Buena* was sold to the Broadwater family. The farmstead was likely developed around 1900 by either the Broadwater family or by William Jinkins. Buena remained in the Jinkins family until 1946 and was recorded for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in 1982 under the name "Bernard M. Merrill Farm" for an MHT/Bureau of Mines survey. Since that time the house was abandoned, two chicken houses, the wash house, and log silo collapsed or were dismantled. Buena is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion A or C as an agricultural complex. The farmstead is not associated with a significant individual and is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion B.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Buena (preferred)
other Bernard M. Merrill Farm; Tunney Property

2. Location

street and number Twin Churches Road ___ not for publication
city, town New Germany X vicinity
county Garrett County

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

name William and Kathleen Tunney
street and number P.O. Box 660 telephone
city, town Grantsville state MD zip code 21536

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garrett County Courthouse tax map and parcel Map 27, P. 137
city, town Oakland liber 1353 folio 455

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 type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>3</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				<u>4</u>	

7. Description

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Description Summary

Originally a 96-acre hillside farm called "Buena," only 11.8 acres remain of the farm on the east face of Red Ridge near the site of the historic hamlet of New Germany. The vacant and deteriorating frame house, the concrete foundation of a wash house, the heavily framed Pennsylvania barn, and a dilapidated log shed are all that remain of the once-active farm. The property was previously recorded with MIHP # G-I-A-163 in 1982. At that time the house was occupied and additional outbuildings were noted.

Description

On an 11.8-acre parcel of land that was part of a farm called "Buena" since the 1870s, this complex is located just to the east of New Germany State Park, about seven miles south of Grantsville in Garrett County Maryland. The buildings stand at the end of a half-mile long gravel lane that leads south from Twin Churches Road, opposite the two churches that give the road its name.

The house faces east and the barn west. Like much of Garrett County, the landscape associated with Buena is hilly with considerable woodland and forest. The farmstead is on the west slope of Red Ridge east of Poplar Lick Run and the lake at New Germany State Park. A spring run behind the house flows down the slope to the west.

Three buildings remain on the property, and a foundation of a fourth. All appear to date from ca. 1900. The gravel access lane arrives at the back of the frame, closed-forebay bank barn. The house is located to the southeast of the barn, and a log shed stands to the northeast of the barn.

The house was constructed into a slope, facing east, with a grove of evergreen trees planted around it. It is of light frame construction, resting on a coursed stone foundation. The two story, three bay building has shed roofed porches front and rear. The fenestration pattern is irregular, and it appears that the north end bay is an addition because that end of the house has a poured concrete foundation. The building is covered with German siding, over which is asphalt Insul brick rolled siding dating from the 1920s or 30s (or later). Windows have flat trim pieces and a variety of sash types, six over six, two over two and single pane. Both the front and rear porches have been enclosed, but the front porch was later partially reopened. A concrete block flue extends up the south gable wall. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. A small gabled well cover extends from the north end wall, near the northwest corner of the house. Behind the house is a concrete and stone foundation of a square building that was probably a spring house or wash house, or both.

To the northwest of the house is the barn, a timber framed building with a wide, fully enclosed forebay. The barn is covered with vertical siding and has circular sawn framing members. The horse stable is in the section of the barn closest to the house with the cattle stalls to the north side. The upper threshing floor includes an interior enclosed granary, and a hay track and pulley along the roof ridge. Large doors

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

on a roller track provide access to the threshing floor. Beside and to the south of the doors is the remnant of an attached log silo mentioned in the 1982 MIHP form. It had a square concrete-lined base, which remains, and the imprint of a gabled attachment to the main barn roof. The barn's roofing material is corrugated sheet metal.

A log shed in deteriorated condition stands to the northeast of the barn along the driveway. The building is side gabled with vertical board siding infilling the gables. Round logs form the side and rear elevations, while the front has a cutaway opening large enough to pull a vehicle into the shed. The remaining roofing material is corrugated sheet metal.

Of the three remaining buildings on the property, the barn appears to be the most intact and is a good example of a type of framed barn construction common in Garrett County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house has received substantial alteration and is one of a relatively common house type in the area. There are other examples in a better state of preservation. The integrity of the log shed is diminished due to its poor condition and removal of much of its front wall to create a garage opening.

8. Significance

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

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 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 unknown

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction dates ca. 1900

Evaluation for:

 National Register Maryland Register not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

The Buena farmstead, once an active hillside farm typical of rural Garrett County, Maryland, stands vacant today (2013), in deteriorated condition with only 11.8 acres remaining of the historic 96-acre farm. Subdivided in 1873 from Joseph R. Anderson's 46,000-acre accumulation of tracts he called *Swanton*, the 96-acre farm Anderson dubbed *Buena* was sold to the Broadwater family. The farmstead was likely developed around 1900 by either the Broadwater family or by William Jinkins. Buena remained in the Jinkins family until 1946 and was recorded for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties in 1982 under the name "Bernard M. Merrill Farm" for an MHT/Bureau of Mines survey. Since that time the house was abandoned, two chicken houses, the wash house, and log silo collapsed or were dismantled. Buena is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion A or C as an agricultural complex. The farmstead is not associated with a significant individual and is therefore not considered potentially significant under National Register Criterion B.

Historical Context

Historically the main routes through the far-western region of what would become Maryland was the ancient Indian trail, the north-south Great Warrior's Path, now approximated by U.S. Route 219 and the east-west Nemaquin's Path, later followed by the National Road (U.S. Rt. 40). In 1755, General Braddock carved a military road following Nemaquin's Path, as he marched toward Fort Duquesne during the French and Indian War. Although this area was explored in the mid-eighteenth century, it was not settled until after the French and Indian War ended in 1763, reducing the Indian threat. There were few inhabitants in this remote area until the National Road, begun at Cumberland in Allegany County in 1806, was completed through the western reaches of Maryland in 1816.

A few pioneering farmers and fur traders initially settled far western Maryland in the 1730s and 1740s. At that time Lord Baltimore had just opened Maryland's frontier or "back country" for settlement, and Germans were migrating through the area to create settlements in Virginia. Speculators from eastern Maryland responded by acquiring large tracts for subdivision and resale to these German farmers. As

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

settlement progressed, political divisions of the frontier occurred. Until 1748, western Maryland was part of Prince George's County. Afterward it was Frederick County until 1776 when Washington County was formed, covering all of western Maryland. Largely unoccupied, the far western mountain lands of Washington County became bounty lands to aid in the recruitment of American soldiers during the Revolutionary War. The 1777 act passed by the Maryland legislature gave a 50-acre lot to "Every effective recruit...provided he shall not desert from the army" and gave four 50-acre lots to officers.¹

Colonel Francis Deakins was appointed to "lay out the manors, and such parts of the reserves and vacant lands belonging to this state, lying to the westward of Fort Cumberland, as he might think fit and capable of being settled and improved, in lots of fifty acres each" (Laws of Maryland 1785-1791, page 351). He, with the help of 10 surveyors, returned a general plot of the state of Maryland west of Fort Cumberland (now Cumberland in Allegany County), on which 4165 lots of fifty acres each are laid out. Deakins also found 323 families already living on 636 of these lots, and the Assembly agreed that settlers could purchase the land. Some did. For example, Joseph Warnick and his wife, Sarah, occupied lots 3836 and 3837 on Big Savage Mountain, and in 1787, George Fazenbaker was listed as a settler on Military Lot 3869 near Barton (Walt Warnick).²

By 1789, settlement had progressed enough to form a new western county and Allegany County was carved from the western mountainous region of Washington County, with Cumberland as the county seat.

Settlement west of Cumberland remained sparse, much of the land heavily wooded and mountainous. Land not reserved as soldier's lots was owned by eastern speculators. Those farmers who did settle on the western frontier were dependent on the rough track of General Braddock's road, cut in the 1750s to transport troops and supplies, as the primary route for the transport of agricultural products to the eastern markets. Braddock's route west from Fort Cumberland provided a template for Thomas Jefferson's National Road to access the Ohio territories newly acquired with the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. The National Road, which began construction in 1811 at Cumberland, eventually connected eastward with the international shipping port at Baltimore via a series of private turnpikes. This vital link to the east and international markets spurred settlement in western Maryland as the American agricultural frontier spread westward.

The National Road was an important step in transportation improvements in western Maryland. However, much of the later progress in the region was largely due to the establishment of both the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal Company in 1828. Following similar routes through Maryland, both companies began construction in 1828 in a race to reach Cumberland and on to Ohio and beyond. The railroad reached Cumberland in 1842 and the canal arrived eight years later in 1850. The B&O Railroad stretched on to Oakland in 1852. Providing

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

cheaper transportation options to a region plagued by the expense of moving products over land, the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal both significantly impacted far western Maryland and its industries. As a result, in 1872 the farthest west county of Garrett, named for John W. Garrett, president of the B&O Railroad, was established with Oakland as the county seat.

Settlers coming into the area that would become Garrett County were largely Germans of the Palatinate region, who came to western Maryland either directly from Germany, or from previous American settlements in Pennsylvania. These people were for the most part farmers and established farmsteads around small communities, usually containing a church and a mill.³ Grain and livestock farming dominated throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1910, oats, corn, buckwheat, wheat, rye and barley were the most widely cultivated crops and combined with livestock production which thrived on good pastureland in the area's grassy glades. Lumbering was also prominent, especially in the last quarter of the 19th century, and in 1912, coal mining began in southwestern Garrett County.⁴

Though the National Road was marginalized through the late 19th century by the railroad and canal, with the advent of the automobile after the turn of the 20th century came a resurgence of interest in the scenic route. Wrote Robert Bruce in his 1916 *National Road* booklet:

Without the automobile, and the demand for improved through roads that has been so wonderfully aided by it, the Old National Pike would probably not be undergoing its present, almost complete transformation... Though only recently made a thoroughly practicable touring route, there is no reason to doubt that it will continue to grow in favor with middle and long-distance tourists...⁵

Lined with inns and hotels at strategic points along the route, some dating to the earliest days of travel on the National Road and around which towns had grown, new transportation-oriented businesses grew from the special needs of the automobile traveler – gas and service stations, restaurants, “motor inns,” and shops of all descriptions. Grantsville in Garrett County grew around several inns, including today's Casselman Inn established in 1824.⁶ By the early 20th century, the small town included three hotels, two banks, three churches, and several general merchandise stores, including the Broadwater Store.⁷

Architectural Context

According to the Maryland Historical Trust's historic properties survey report for Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past, *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles*,

...although scattered early settlement occurred in what is now Garrett County in the third and fourth quarters of the eighteenth century, no structures are known to survive from this

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

period. A handful of buildings, approximately ten to fifteen in number, survive from circa 1800-1840, the first major settlement period in the county. These buildings are predominantly log structures built by settlers of English descent from the Tidewater region of Maryland. ...many house-owners interviewed during the Coal Region Historic Sites Survey revealed that their late nineteenth century vertical plank or balloon-frame homes had replaced earlier log dwellings.

...During the 1860s and 1870s, sawmill activity increased in Garrett County, reaching a peak between the 1880s and the 1920s. At this time, building construction departed sharply from past structural tradition and emerged in two new forms: balloon-frame and vertical-plank construction.

Balloon framing utilizes studs and other lightweight members, rather than cumbersome posts and beams of heavy-timber frame construction. Development of this system began in the 1830s in the Chicago area and was popular throughout the country by the 1860s and 1870s. Balloon framing was used in Garrett County by the 1870s and continues in use today.⁸

In general, throughout much of the far western Maryland coal and timber region, architectural expression was and remains conservative, outside the larger towns and resort areas. In the rural areas of Garrett County buildings are simple and traditional. There is not much in the way of acknowledgement of architectural style, except for embellishments to porches and entrances, and occasional gingerbread trim at the eaves. The German imprint is clearly evident in the type of barns used by the farmers of the region, large structures of frame construction with a bank or ramp at the back and a cantilevered forebay at the front. Known in the 19th century as "Swisser" barns, the term leaves little doubt as to their origins.⁹

After the turn of the 20th century, and particularly after the popularization of the automobile, new (1920s-1940s) housing sprouted along the edges of rural routes. Inexpensive, easy to build, and even accessible through mail-order catalogues, the Bungalow style is a common sight on small lots outside of town limits. Through the second half of the twentieth century, new building materials, particularly aluminum and vinyl, and a desire to enlarge living spaces has resulted in the alteration of many of these common but historically identifiable architectural types. Among the most frequently seen modifications is the removal or covering of historic siding material; removal and replacement of historic wooden windows; removal of historic roofing material, removal of historic trim and decorative elements; and removal or enclosure of porches. Also common are alterations to the setting of the property through removal of no longer used support buildings such as chicken houses, spring houses, summer kitchens and stables.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

Resource History

Land subdivision in the Meadow Mountain ridge and valley area south of Grantsville and the National Road (U.S. Route 40) did not begin in earnest until the middle of the 19th century. A vast amount of acreage totaling around 46,000 acres had been acquired in numerous tracts by Frederick County resident and former Governor of Maryland, Francis Thomas, sometimes in partnership with Jacob Markell, also of Frederick County. Among the larger of these tracts was over 16,000 acres called *Cheviot Dale*, its corrected survey completed in 1827 and patented by James Cunningham in 1828.¹⁰

Through the 1850s Thomas and Markell sold smaller farm-sized parcels to individuals for settlement. Among them, in 1850 Henry Broadwater purchased 160 acres, part of a larger tract called *Palo Alto* that had been carved from the *Cheviot Dale* behemoth.¹¹ There Broadwater settled with his wife Rachel and their small children, joining his brother William and cousin(?) Amos who lived on adjoining farms according to the 1860 census. By 1859, John Swauger was operating a mill nearby, around which the hamlet of New Germany would grow.¹² (see 1873 Atlas map)

As early as 1850, Francis Thomas' speculative land deals had already landed him hopelessly in debt to a large number of people, including Jacob Markell. By mortgages and sales, Markell had joined Thomas in the ownership of the more than 46,000 acres in the Meadow Mountain area of Allegany County. The two were forced into bankruptcy resulting from an 1852 mortgage of the multiple tracts to Joseph Kunkle. The Chancery Court sold the land in 1859 to Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, Virginia, for \$24,000.¹³

Two years later in 1861, the American Civil War separated Anderson, a Virginia Confederate, from his Maryland land located within Union territory. The United States government seized the acreage for the purpose of resale, but by April of 1865 the war was over. Joseph R. Anderson took the Oath of Loyalty to the United States in 1865 and was given back his Allegany County land. In October 1866, Anderson had his land surveyed and patented under the name *Swanton*, with 46,118 and $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.¹⁴ The survey of *Swanton* left several of the earlier land sales, such as Henry Broadwater's part of *Cheviot Dale*, as in-holdings appearing as doughnut holes in the plat. When Anderson's *Swanton* patent was finally recorded in 1873, it appears that his speculative land purchase in 1859 had already begun to pay off in sales of smaller parcels.

On December 26, 1873, Joseph Anderson sold a 96-acre tract carved from *Swanton*, to which he gave the name *Buena*. The purchaser was Mrs. Rachel Broadwater, wife of Henry Broadwater who had purchased his 160 piece of *Cheviot Dale* back in 1850. Mrs. Broadwater paid \$768 for *Buena*, indicating the property was likely not much improved.¹⁵ It appears the Broadwaters purchased the land for their son Perry Broadwater, who by 1880 was married with a family of his own and living in a

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

separate household. In 1882, he took ownership of *Buena* and some time before 1886 conveyed a one acre lot on which the New Germany Schoolhouse was erected (MIHP #G-1-A-021).¹⁶ By the turn of the 20th century, the large extended Broadwater family had spread across the Meadow Mountain ridge and valley region. Nearly all were famers, though Noah Broadwater operated a store in Grantsville.

The *Buena* farm briefly passed out of the Broadwater family ownership beginning in 1886, but in 1892 returned with the purchase of the 96-acre parcel (minus the schoolhouse lot) by Joseph Broadwater.¹⁷ Joseph Broadwater may have been responsible for the construction of the frame house, barn, and outbuildings on his hillside farm. In 1899, Broadwater conveyed *Buena* to William Jinkins for \$1,000, and the property remained in the Jinkins family until 1947.¹⁸ The long tenure of the Jinkins family saw several additions to the old Broadwater house and probably the construction of the wash house with its concrete foundation near the spring.

The 96-acres (minus the schoolhouse lot) of *Buena* remained intact until 1995 when 40 acres with the house and barn were subdivided out and sold by then owners Vera and Pansy Merrill.¹⁹ By 2007, in the sale to William Tunney, the farmstead lot had again been reduced to just under twelve acres.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Allegany County Land Records. *Mdlandrec.net*, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Allegany and Garrett County Patents and Certificates. *Plats.net*, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Bruce, Robert. *The National Road*. Washington, DC: National Highways Association, 1916, digitized version on *Internet Archive* (On openlibrary.org), www.unz.org/Pub/BruceRobert-1916, accessed February 4, 2013.

Garrett County Land Records. *Mdlandrec.net*, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Ware, Donna M., et al. *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles: The Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past*. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 11.8 acres

Acreage of historical setting 96 acres

Quadrangle name Avilton

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the "Buena" property is described by the metes and bounds of the Dinal A. Cottrell Trust deed to William and Kathleen Tunney dated November 30, 2007, found in Garrett County Deed Book 1353, page 455, as shown on Garrett County Tax Map 27, Parcel 137.

The 11.8-acre parcel is all that remains of the once 96-acre *Buena* farm.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Paula Reed, PhD., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, Historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	February 6, 2013
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Endnotes

¹ Laws of Maryland 1763-1784, page 182, as cited on "Map of Military Lots assigned to soldiers, Garrett County, Maryland. 1787," *WHILBR Western Maryland's Historical Library*, www.whilbr.org/garrettlots/index.aspx, accessed February 4, 2013.

² "Map of Military Lots assigned to soldiers, Garrett County, Maryland. 1787," *WHILBR Western Maryland's Historical Library*, www.whilbr.org/garrettlots/index.aspx, accessed February 4, 2013.

³ Donna M. Ware, et al., *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles: The Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past*, (Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 1991), p. 30, 130, citing Stephen Schlosnagle, et al., *Garrett County: A History of Maryland's Tableland* (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1978), p. 73-74; and Deiter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1948), p. 213.

⁴ Ware, et al, *Green Glades*, pp. 32-35.

⁵ Robert Bruce, *The National Road*, (Washington, DC: National Highways Association, 1916), p. 13, digitized version on *Internet Archive* (On openlibrary.org), www.unz.org/Pub/BruceRobert-1916, accessed February 4, 2013.

⁶ "History of the Casselman," www.thecasselman.com/history.php, accessed February 4, 2013.

⁷ Bruce, p. 53; Leo Beachy Photography Collection, "Grantsville Community Museum," *Garrett County Historical Society Museums*, www.garrettcountymuseums.com/grantsvillemuseum.html, accessed February 4, 2013.

⁸ Ware, et al, *Green Glades*, pp. 125, 126, 131, 132, citing, Walker Field, "A Re-examination into the Invention of the Balloon Frame," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, October, 1942, pp.3-29; and Robert Jensen, "Board and Batten Siding and the Balloon Frame: Their Incompatibility in the Nineteenth Century," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, March, 1971, pp. 40-50; T. Ritchie, "Plankwall Framing, a Modern Wall Construction With and Ancient History," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, March, 197, p. 66; Abbott Lowell Cummings, *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725*, (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1979), p. 89.

⁹ See Robert Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992).

¹⁰ Allegany Co. Patented Certificate #468, MSA S1188-496; "Cheviat Dale" was resurveyed again in 1841 by William Cunningham and other (probably the heirs of James Cunningham) for just over 2,400 acres, so it is not clear exactly how large the tract was, AC Patented Certificate #466, MSA S1188-494; *Plats.net*, www.msa.maryland.gov.

¹¹ Allegany Co. Deed Book (AC DB) 6, page 140.

¹² "New Germany Schoolhouse," G-I-A-021, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, *mdihp.net*, www.mht.maryland.gov.

¹³ AC DB 34, page 324.

¹⁴ AC Patented Certificate #2665, MSA S1188-2740; the patent was also recorded in 1873 in Garrett County, GC Patent Record GLLD 1, page 392 (MSA S 1591-1863) and Patent Record WRH 1, page 85 (MSA S 1591-1864), *Plats.net*, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. G-I-A-163

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2

¹⁵ Garrett County (GC) DB 1, page 267.

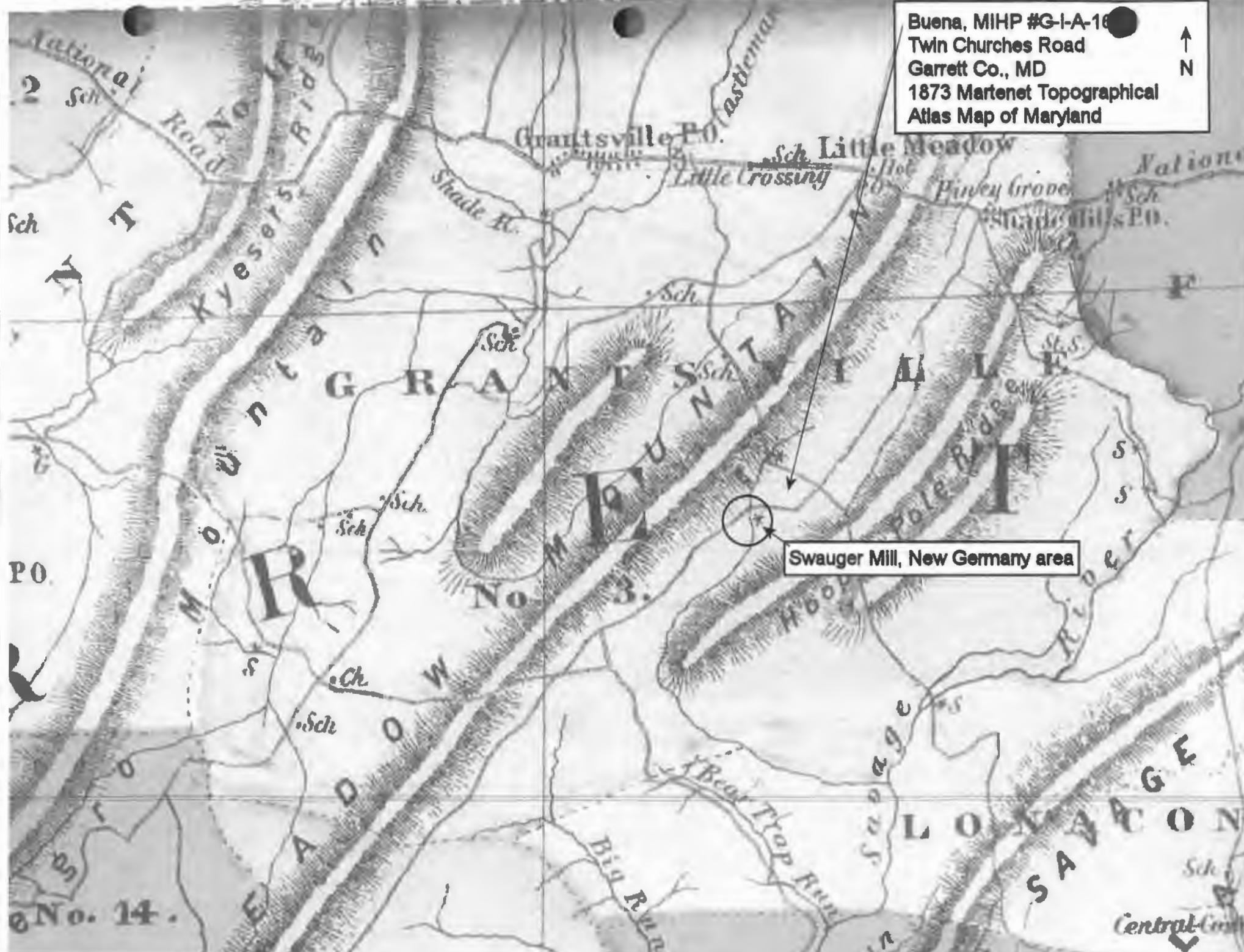
¹⁶ Reference in GC DB 12, page 7; the deed for the schoolhouse lot appears to be unrecorded.

¹⁷ GC DB 19, page 500 (S. S. Warnick to Jos. Broadwater, 1892); GC DB 16, page 25 (Sarah J. Miller to S.S. Warnick, 1890); GC DB 12, page 8 (Perry Broadwater to Sarah J. Miller, 1886).

¹⁸ GC DB 36, p. 211 (Broadwater to Wm. Jinkins, 1899); DB 42, p. 371 (Jinkins heirs to Charles H. Jinkins, 1902); DB 150, p. 363 (Chas. Jinkins estate to Benny Epstein, trustee, 1947); DB 150, p. 365 (Epstein to Elmer Durst).

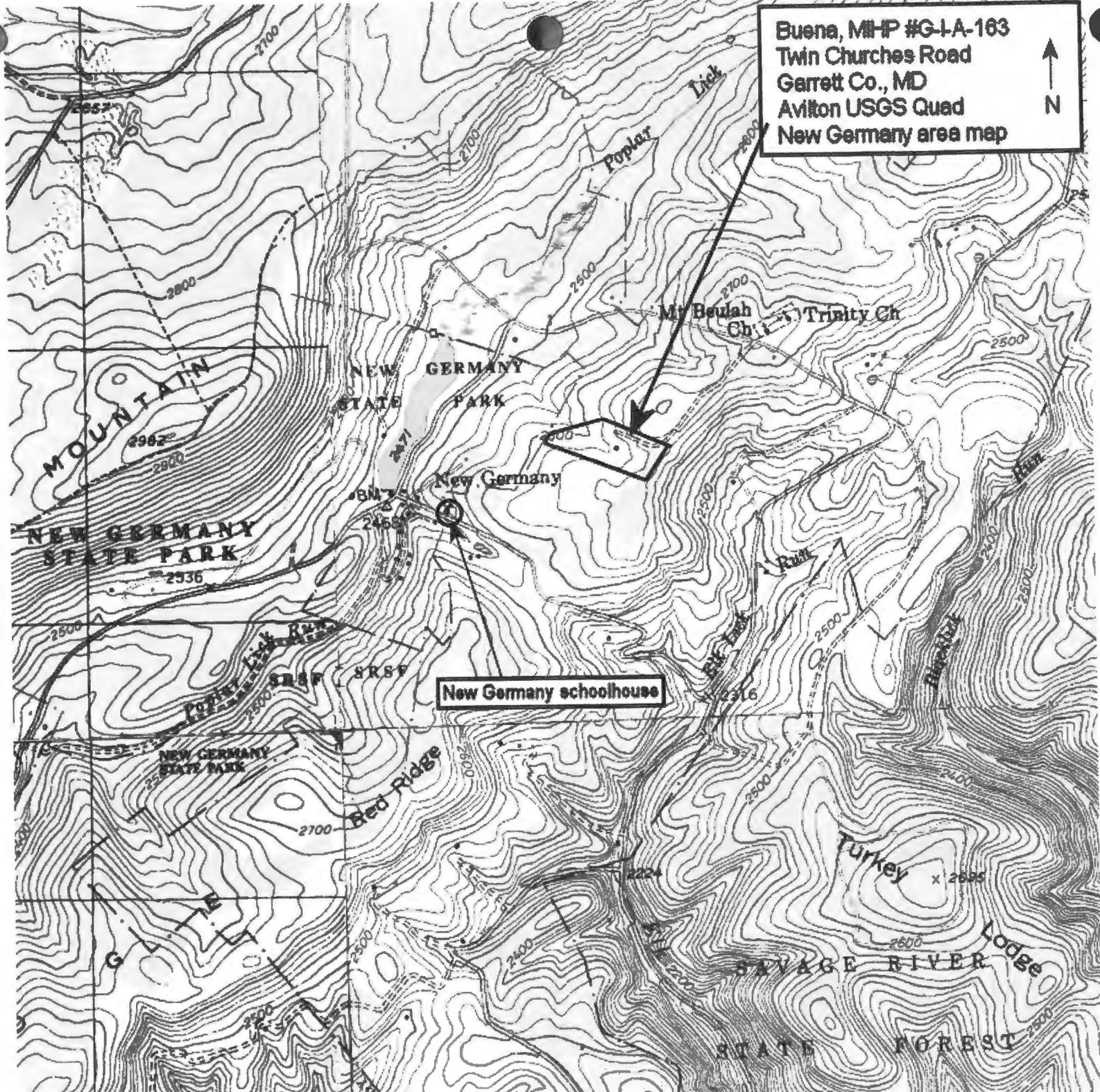
¹⁹ GC DB 240, p. 71 (Durst to Bernard & Vera Merrill and Delwood & Pansy Merrill, 1962); DB 666, p. 629 (Merrill to Archie Wingo, 2001); DB 850, p. 350 (Wingo to Dinal A. Cottrell Trust, 2001); DB 1353, p. 455 (Cottrell Trust to William & Kathleen Tunney).

Buena, MIHP #G-I-A-16
Twin Churches Road
Garrett Co., MD
1873 Martenet Topographical
Atlas Map of Maryland



Swauger Mill, New Germany area

Buena, MHP #G-1A-163
Twin Churches Road
Garrett Co., MD
Avilton USGS Quad
New Germany area map



New Germany schoolhouse

Turkey Lodge

NEW GERMAN MOUNTAIN

NEW GERMAN STATE PARK

NEW GERMAN STATE PARK

New Germany

Poplar Lick

Trinity Ch.

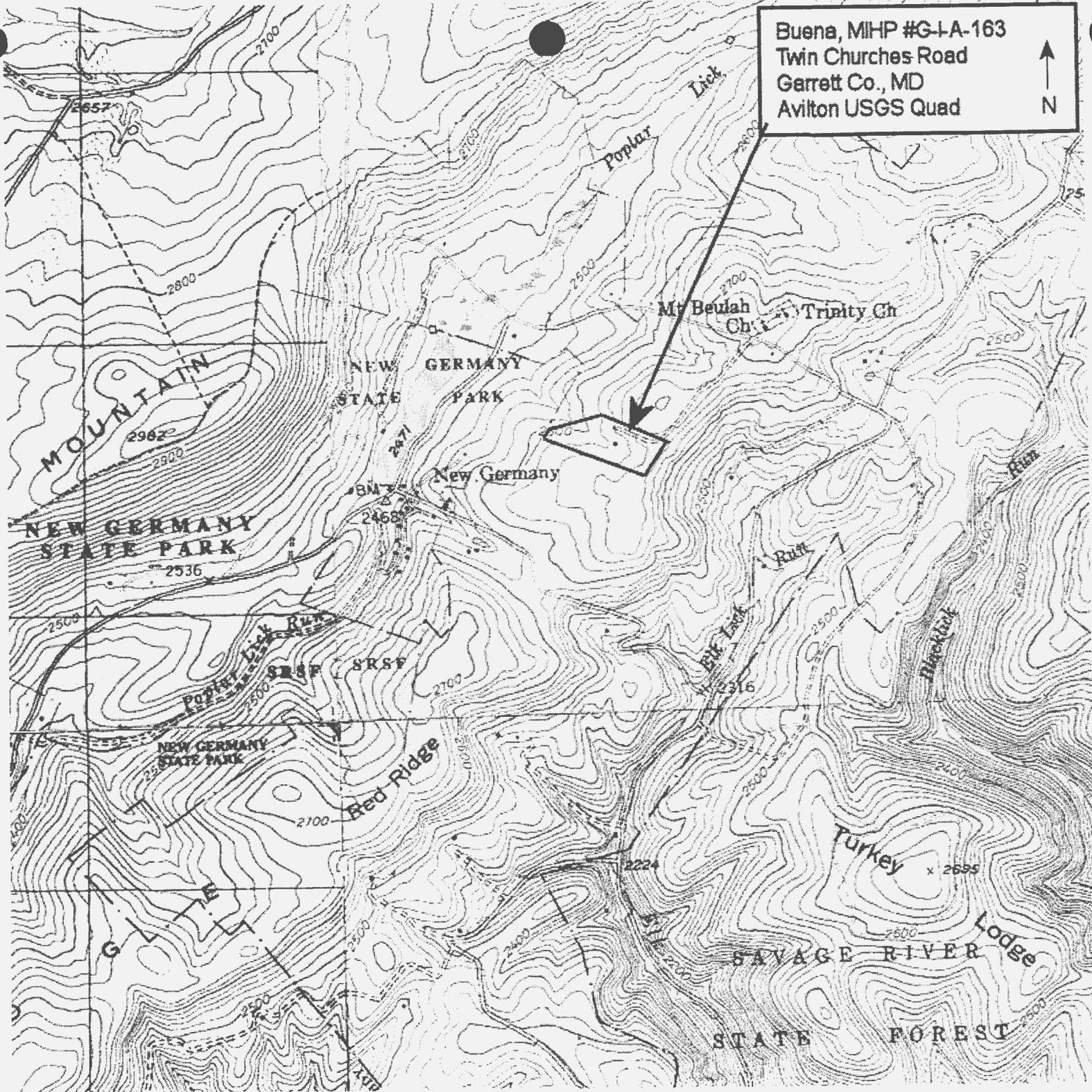
NEW GERMAN STATE PARK

Red Ridge

SAVAGE RIVER

STATE FOREST

Buena, MIHP #G-1A-163
Twin Churches Road
Garrett Co., MD
Avilton USGS Quad

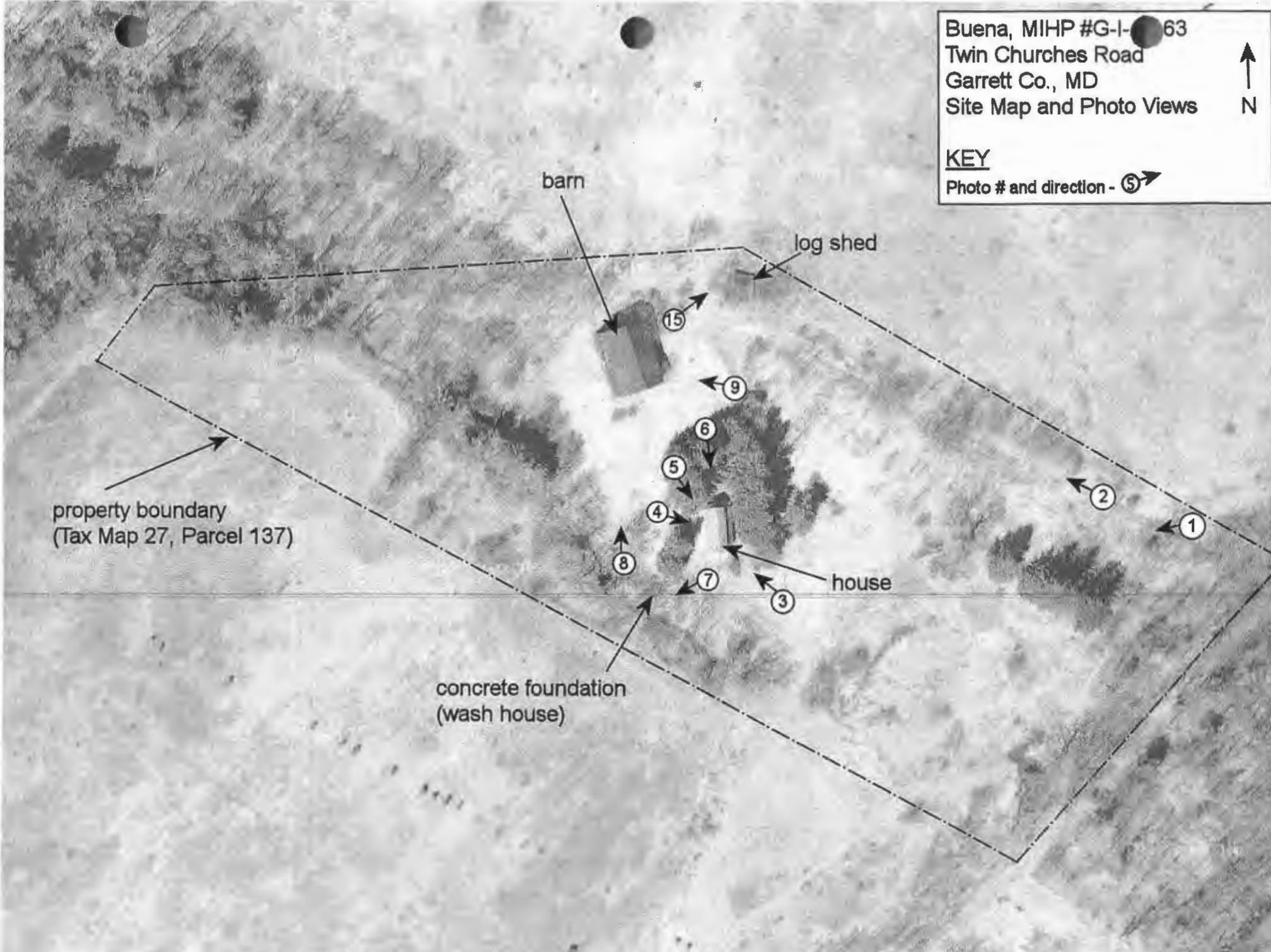


Buena, MIHP #G-I-63
Twin Churches Road
Garrett Co., MD
Site Map and Photo Views



KEY

Photo # and direction - ⑤➔



barn

log shed

property boundary
(Tax Map 27, Parcel 137)

house

concrete foundation
(wash house)

Digital Photograph Log
Page 1 of 2

Name of Property: Buena, MIHP #G-I-A-163
City or Vicinity: Grantsville
County, State: Garrett County, MD
Name of Photographer: Edie Wallace
Date of Photographs: January 2013
Location of Original Files: MD SHPO
Number of Photographs: 15

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_01
Buena, setting, view west from the NE corner of the property, driveway entrance.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_02
Buena, setting, view NW along the driveway and northern property boundary line.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_03
House, south and east elevations, view NW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_04
House, west elevation, view E.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_05
House, north elevation detail view of the well, view SE.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_06
House, north elevation, view S.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_07
Wash house concrete foundation, view SW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_08
Barn, south elevation, view N from rear house yard.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_09
Barn, south and east elevations, view NW.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_10
Barn, forebay interior, view NE of stall doors.

Buena, MIHP #G-I-A-163
Digital Photo Log, page 2 of 2

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_11

Barn, forebay interior, view SW of west enclosure wall and heavy framing.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_12

Barn, stall interior, view E toward southeast corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_13

Barn, stall interior, view N toward NE corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_14

Barn, upper level interior, view NW toward north end wall and northwest corner.

G-I-A-163_2013-01-28_15

Log shed, west and south elevations, view NE.

Two Legals Protected Forever
Maryland
Environmental
Trust



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville, Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

MD SHPO

View W. from NE corner of the property, driveway
entrance

#1 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Setting, view NW along driveway and N. property
line

2 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

House, S + E elevations, view NW

3 of 15



Buena G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

4/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

House, W Elevation, view E.

4 of 15



Buena G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

House, N Elevation, detail of well, view SE

#5 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Edie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

House, N elevation, view S.

#6 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic., Garrett Co. Md

Edie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Wash house, concrete foundation, view SW

#7 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic, Garrett Co. MD

Edie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, S. Elevation, view N from rear house yard

#8 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, S+E elevations, view NW

#9 of 15



Buena, Q-1-A-163

Grantsville mc, Garrett Co, MD

Edie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc, MD SHPO

Barn, forebay interior, view NE stall doors

#10 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Edie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, forebay interior, view SW, west enclosure
wall framing

#11 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville vic. Garrett Co. MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, Horse Stall, interior view E toward SE
Corner

#12 of 15



Buena, Q-1-A-163

Grantsville inc. Garrett Co, MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, Stall interior, view N toward NE corner

#13 of 15



Buena, G-1-A-163

Grantsville, vic. Garrett Co, MD

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc. MD SHPO

Barn, upper level interior view NW toward
N end wall and NW corner

14 of 15



Buena, Q-1-A-163

Grantsville vicinity, Garrett Co.

Eddie Wallace

1/2013

File Loc, MD SHPO

Log Shed, W + S Elevations, View NE

#15 of 15

G-I-A-163

Bernard M. Merrill Farm
New Germany
Private

circa 1900

The Bernard M. Merrill frame farmhouse is a two story, four bay by one bay gable roof structure. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the house and the roof.

Numerous outbuildings appear including a barn with a log silo, a log building presently used as a garage, two chicken houses and a shed.

12075735

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Bernard M. Merrill House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Twin Churches Rd., approximately 1 mile southeast of New Germany Road.

CITY, TOWN

New Germany

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Garrett County

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
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Garrett County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Third and Alder Streets

CITY, TOWN

Oakland

STATE

Maryland 21550

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

G-I-A-163

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This frame farmhouse is situated on a bank in a hilly, semi-wooded area off Twin Churches Road, approximately 1 mile southeast of New Germany Road. The two story, four bay by one bay gable roof structure faces southeast. A single story, four bay shed addition extends across the facade. A four bay by two bay shed addition, resting on a cinderblock foundation is located at the rear northwest elevation. It appears to be two stories from the rear due to the bank on which the house rests. The house is entered from the facade at the shed addition.

An exterior cinderblock chimney is located at the southwest elevation. A variety of windows light the house including two over two, six over six and modern one over one sash. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the house and the roof.

Numerous outbuildings appear including a barn with a log silo, a log building presently used as a garage, two chickent houses and a shed.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

G-I-A-163

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is an example of a common western Maryland type. Houses of this general configuration, a rectangular main block, were constructed in Garrett County from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Valerie Cesna, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust/Bureau of Mines

DATE

May 1982

STREET & NUMBER

Shaw House, 21 State Circle

TELEPHONE

(301) 269-2438

CITY OR TOWN

Annapolis

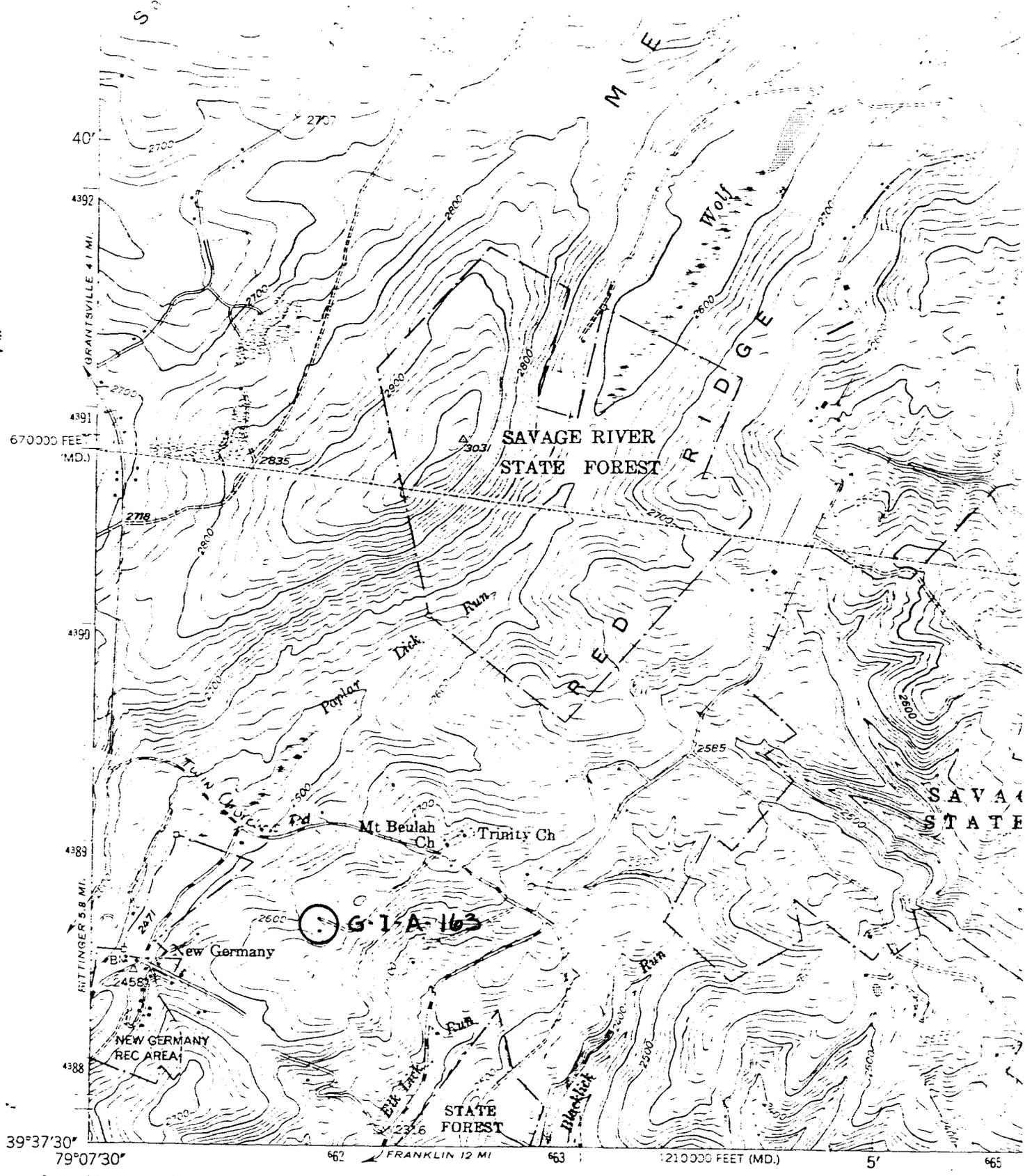
STATE

Maryland 21401

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



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Avilton, MD-PA
 USGS 7.5 Minute Series
 Scale - 1:24,000
 1947; photorevised 1974

Site #: G-I-A-163
 Bernard M. Merrill Farm
 Twin Churches Road approximately 1 mile
 southeast of New Germany Road



G-I-A-163

Bernard M. Merrill Farm

Garrett Co., MD

Valerie Cesna 7/14/81

Rear - NW & SW elevations



G-I-A-163

Bernard M. Merrill Farm

Garrett Co., MD

Valerie Cesna 7/14/81

Facade- SE & NE elevations