

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Flossie Johnson Bungalow, Tenant House "A" Inventory Number: G-I-B-001
 Address: Route 40 Highway Historic district: yes no
 City: Frostburg Zip Code: 21532 County: Garrett
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Frostburg
 Property Owner: Ernest L. and Carolyn J. Ganoë and Daniel L. I. Ganoë Tax Account ID Number: 005978
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0025 Tax Map Number: 0021
 Project: Fourmile Ridge Wind Energy Project Agency: USACE
 Agency Prepared By: GAI Consultants, Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Tegan Baiocchi Date Prepared: 12/3/2013
 Documentation is presented in: MIHP form
 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 Listed: yes
 Site visit by MHT Staff yes no Name: _____ Date: _____

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

Physical Description

The Flossie Johnson Bungalow is located on the north side of U.S. Route 40/National Pike, west of Pocahontas Road just west of Frostburg in Garrett County. The resource is comprised of a circa-1912 bungalow/tenant house and a circa-1970 garage.

Dwelling (Circa 1912)

The dwelling, known as the Flossie Johnson Bungalow, is a circa-1912 one-story wood-frame bungalow constructed upon a cut stone foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and capped with a hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof in the south and west slopes. The façade features a full-width shed roof porch supported by square wood columns and a concrete block basement foundation with a glass block window. A cellar entrance with a metal bulkhead is also located on the façade. A large one-story hipped roof ell addition constructed on a cut stone and concrete block foundation is appended to the rear (north) elevation, and a gable roof addition is appended to the west elevation. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung metal sash windows, casement windows, sliding sash windows, and a tripartite window unit on the east elevation. A circa-1970 wood-frame garage constructed upon a concrete slab foundation, clad in vinyl siding, and capped with a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles stands to the northeast of the main dwelling.

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 Beyer 1/3/14
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date
NA _____
 Reviewer, National Register Program Date

History and Significance

The first Europeans began to arrive in the area around Avilton, Maryland in the mid-eighteenth century. There is little record of those who settled in the area first, as they did not file patents or commission surveys, but built cabins and cleared small portions of land. However, after the Revolutionary War development in the area greatly expanded. The forests that covered the mountains were slowly but surely cleared. Pine forests largely made up the land between Savage and Negro Mountains, with a few other varieties like spruce and hemlock intermixed (Brown 1896:54). These large wood-covered miles attracted many hunters to the area, including Meshach Browning, who wrote a book about the many years he spent living as a pioneer in the area around Avilton and directly west. Hunters like Browning who populated the area used the National Road, which was constructed through the area in the early nineteenth century, to get their hides and meats back to eastern markets (Browning 1942:195). While the hunters settled early, it was not long before additional lots were readied for settlement. Many of the earliest lots in the area were surveyed for veterans of the Revolutionary War. Some of these lots went to men like Thomas Johnson, who eventually became Governor of Maryland. There were also land speculators who made their mark on the area, including men like Brooke Beall and William Deakins (Rowland 2009:39).

The earliest land records of the area typically consist of people with large tracts of land selling those tracts to other speculators. But, starting in the mid-1800s that began to change, as smaller portions of land were sold off, and more and more farms were raised in the valleys between the mountains. As land was freshly cleared, many farmers from east of the Appalachians began to plant tobacco. However, they learned quickly that the soil was made too poor by tobacco farming in this area (Brown 1896:300). The settlement that would later become Avilton was originally known as "The McKenzie Settlement" for the many numbers of Scottish immigrants, particularly McKenzies, who settled there. The early farmers of this area grew primarily wheat, rye, oats and potatoes. A partial listing of the founding families of this area was included in Garrett County: A History of Maryland's Tableland and includes: Garlitz, Blocher, Wilhelm, Broadwater, Miller, Crowe and Merrill among others. By 1885, the area was known as Avilton, and a post office was opened under that name (Schlosnagle 1978:65).

In the second half of the nineteenth century, railroads made their way through Garrett County, connecting the area like never before. As the railroads arrived, the many pine forests that surrounded area farms were looked at with a new sense of their value. While they had been used as a source of building materials for years, the forests were now logged and the timber was shipped to larger markets on the railroad. On Savage Mountain, it was the Juniata Lumber Company that took advantage of the fine timber of the area (Brown 1896:264,275). Increasingly, the agricultural area was dotted throughout by people who worked in the industry. As Jacob Brown described the area "she grew from a county of crude backwoods settlements and small self-sufficient farms to a county of coal towns, timber towns, resort towns, trade towns, and increasingly fertile fields and meadows (Brown 1896:304)." While the area was still largely rural, times were slowly changing.

By the first half of the twentieth century, more and more people were working both on their farms and in various industries. By the 1940 Census, many household heads were listed as working in mining or timbering, while it is also indicated that many continued to pursue agriculture (Ancestry.com). While they produced goods for local markets, the demands of an increasingly connected society drew more and more residents off their farms. The effects of the great depression were also seen in the 1940 Census of the area, with many people listed as road builders or general laborers who were employed in emergency government work (Ancestry.com). After World War II, some farms began to not be used for agriculture. This has led to the decline of some of the properties, and the destruction of others. Many families, descendants of the original settlers at McKenzie Settlement, continue to use the fields around Avilton to raise cows and some grains, continuing some of the traditions that were started so many years ago.

The Flossie Johnson Bungalow is located west of Frostburg on the north side of U.S. Route 40/National Pike in Garrett County. It

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

is part of a larger property known historically as the Johnson Farm (G-I-B-002). The earliest evidence of land ownership recovered dates from 1814, when, according to Hoyer's Pioneer Families of Garrett County, Thomas Johnson V of Frederick County acquired 14,800 acres of land from Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis, John Miller, Jr., John Ashby, and Jacob Baker, merchants of Philadelphia. The purchase included 296 50-acre military lots, including numbers 500 through 799 (excepting 661, 662, and 684) (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:329-333). Born in 1734 to Thomas Johnson IV, a delegate of Cecil County to the Maryland General Assembly, the younger Johnson was a Revolutionary War veteran and colleague of George Washington (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:328-329). In 1777, Thomas Johnson V became the first governor of Maryland, and he went on to serve as a member of the continental congress and the Maryland House of Delegates, and an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Following his death in 1819, Thomas Johnson V willed his estate to his daughter Rebecca Johnson, son Joshua Johnson, and grandson Thomas J. Grahame (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:329-333). In 1827, Thomas J. Grahame died, willing his interest in the estate to Joshua Johnson (Allegany County Deed Book CC:60). Joshua Johnson moved from Frederick to the property located on the National Road in 1836. According to Hoyer's Pioneer Families of Garrett County, Joshua Johnson was "land poor" after inheriting his father's estate, meaning that while he owned an abundance of land, he lacked the funds to improve or maintain it. To help Joshua start his farm, his brother Thomas Jennings Johnson loaned him \$20,000. When Joshua Johnson could not make his payments, Thomas J. Johnson, who owned the Catoclin Iron Furnace in Loudon County, Virginia with his sister Rebecca, sold his business and moved to the property circa 1840 (Garrett County Historical Society 1988: 329-333).

While ownership of the farm remained in Joshua Johnson's name, Thomas J. Johnson, Sr. took an active role in operations on the property after 1840. He made improvements to an existing log house on the property, constructing "a large, two-story structure with four stone chimneys located on the site of the present day frame house that sits on the north side of Route 40," likely G-I-B-002 (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:329-333). When he lived in Frederick County, Joshua was listed in the 1830 United States Census as owning 12 slaves, and may have continued to own slaves after his move to the Johnson Farm property, though the 1840 Census lists him as owning none (United States Census Bureau 1830; 1840). Hoyer's Pioneer Families of Garrett County states that Joshua and Thomas Johnson grew "a notable amount of tobacco on the farm," which they cured and stored in three log barns on the property. A grist mill and saw mill on the property also operated until 1855 (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:330-331). According to the 1850 United States Census, the residence on the property (G-I-B-002) may also have served as a hotel. In the census record, Thomas J. Johnson is listed as an innkeeper, and in addition to his wife Julia Ann Ogle Johnson and ten children, at least four boarders resided on the property (United States Census Bureau 1850). Joshua Johnson also lived on the property in 1850, though likely in a separate residence. While Joshua Johnson had remained a bachelor most of his life, by 1850 the 69-year-old Johnson was married to 24-year-old Harriett A. Beall (United States Census Bureau 1850).

Joshua Johnson died in 1853 and is reportedly buried in the Johnson family cemetery "in the rear of the homestead" (Garrett County Historical Society 330-333). After Joshua Johnson's death, the property, which at the time totaled 14,175 acres, was to be offered for private sale. However, the private sale never took place, and in 1858, the property was divided among Joshua Johnson's heirs, including his wife, Harriett Beall Johnson, brother Thomas J. Johnson, Sr., nephew John W. McPherson, and nieces Fanny McPherson and Margaret Graham (Allegany County Deed Book 17:311). In 1859, the four heirs divided the property into four equal parts, with Thomas J. Johnson, Sr. receiving Division #1 comprising 60 military lots, including the former Johnson residence and the land encompassing the present Flossie Johnson Bungalow. Thomas J. Johnson, Sr. continued to live on the property with his family, and according to the 1860 and 1870 United States Census, work as a farmer (United States Census Bureau 1860; 1870). Several of his sons including Samuel, Joshua, Charles, and Thomas Jr. continued to live on the property and work as lumber merchants.

After Thomas J. Johnson, Sr. died in 1873, Julia Ann Johnson and her four sons continued to reside on the property (United States

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MHT Comments:												
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Reviewer, National Register Program						Date						

Census Bureau 1880). In 1882, the four Johnson boys demolished the log and frame dwelling and constructed a two-story wood frame house in its place (G-I-B-002). This structure remains on the property, but currently stands in ruinous condition. Julia Ann Johnson died in 1896, and the 390-acre property passed to Thomas and Julia Ann Johnson's surviving heirs: Thomas J. Johnson, Jr., Samuel Johnson, Charles Johnson, Joshua Johnson, and Carrie Johnson Coulehan (Garrett County Historical Society 1988:330-333). In 1899, Thomas J. Johnson, Jr. and his wife Maud C. Pulliam purchased his siblings' interest in the property (Garrett County Deed Book 39:235). The 1900 United States Census reveals that Thomas J. Johnson, a farmer, lived on the property with his wife, Maud, and five children, along with several relatives and servants (United States Census Bureau 1900). By 1910, Thomas and Maud were raising nine children on the property (United States Census Bureau 1910). In 1912, Thomas and Maud conveyed an approximately one-half-acre portion of the Johnson Farm property, containing the property where G-I-B-001 is currently located, to their nephew Samuel Johnson and niece Julia "Flossie" Johnson, children of his brother Joshua Johnson (Garrett County Deed Book 64:333).

According to the 1910 United States Census, Samuel Johnson was the manager of a lumber mill in nearby Frostburg, Allegany County, where he and his sister Flossie lived on Bowery Street (United States Census Bureau 1910). The present bungalow residence was constructed soon after the 1912 purchase, and though Samuel Johnson held one-half interest in the property, it is not clear if he ever resided in the dwelling. According to the 1920 United States Census, Julia "Flossie" Johnson lived in the residence alone, while Samuel B. Johnson lived with his aunt Helen Berkey in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a foreman for the Cambria Steel Company (United States Census Bureau 1920). While Flossie Johnson cannot be located in the 1930 United States Census, Samuel B. Johnson is listed as living with a roommate in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and working as a rigger for the Cambria Steel Company (United States Census Bureau 1930).

Samuel B. Johnson and Flossie Johnson sold the one-half-acre property, including their bungalow residence, to Milton W. and Clara Race in October 1936 (Garrett County Deed Book 118:167). Milton W. Race also purchased the remaining 390-acre "Johnson Farm" property from the Pennsylvania Joint Land Bank of Philadelphia in December 1936 after the property entered into foreclosure (Garrett County Deed Book 117:272). In the 1940 United States Census, Samuel B. and Flossie Johnson are once again listed as living together in Johnstown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, where Samuel continued to work as a rigger for the Cambria Steel Company (United States Census Bureau 1940). Samuel Berkey Johnson died in 1942, and Julia "Flossie" Johnson died in 1973 (Find a Grave 2012a; 2012b).

According to United States Census records, Milton and Clara Race lived with their children on Maple Street in Frostburg, Allegany County in 1910, 1920, and 1930 (United States Census Bureau 1910; 1920; 1930). Clara Race died in 1938, and according to the 1940 census, Milton Race continued to live on Maple Street in Frostburg, suggesting that they never resided in the Flossie Johnson Bungalow or elsewhere on the property (United States Census Bureau 1940). The dwelling was likely used as a tenant house at this time. Milton W. Race conveyed the property to his son Ralph M. Race and his wife, Martha, in 1957. Ernest J. Ganoe, Jr., his wife Caroline J. Ganoe, and Daniel L. Ganoe purchased the 390-acre property from Ralph and Martha Race in 1990 (Garrett County Deed Book 555:96). The property was divided into nine parcels. The Flossie Johnson Bungalow is located on Parcel 3, totaling 60.978 acres (Garrett County Plat Drawer I, File 101).

NRHP Evaluation

No information could be located that connects the Flossie Johnson Bungalow to significant events or themes in local, state, or national history. While once part of a prosperous farm, the Flossie Johnson Bungalow no longer reflects this association and contains no agricultural structures associated with the prosperous "Johnson Farm." Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A. The dwelling is associated with Julia "Flossie" Johnson, who resided at the residence from 1912 until circa 1930, and her brother Samuel Berkey Johnson, who co-owned the property. Though the property was once

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part of the larger "Johnson Farm" property and owned by several prosperous and significant members of the Johnson Family, the extant dwelling is not associated with the larger Johnson Family overall. Local historical and genealogical sources identify Samuel B. Johnson as an employee of the Cambria Steel Company in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, but provide no further information related to Flossie Johnson, Samuel Johnson, or any other individual associated with the property, and there is no evidence that any individuals associated with the property were significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore this resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion B. The Flossie Johnson Bungalow is a common, deteriorated, and altered example of an early-twentieth-century bungalow in rural western Maryland. The residence, which was later used as a tenant house, has lost much of its historical character and integrity, largely due to the application of vinyl siding, vinyl replacement windows, alterations to original window openings, and the addition of a porch. Therefore, this resource is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. Eligibility under Criterion D cannot be determined as this resource has not undergone archaeological testing.

References

Allegany County Land Records

Various years Recorder of Deeds. Retrieved from <http://www.mdlandrec.net>.

Brown, Jacob

1896 Brown's Miscellaneous Writings Upon a Great Variety of Subjects. J. J. Miller: Cumberland, MD.

Browning, Meshach

1942 44 Years of the Life of a Hunter. Winston Printing Company: Winston-Salem, NC.

Find a Grave

2012a "Samuel B. Johnson." Find A Grave. Electronic document, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&Grid=94808470>, accessed 3 December 2013.

2012b "Julia F. Johnson." Find A Grave. Electronic document, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&Grid=94808400>, accessed 3 December 2013.

Garrett County Historical Society

1988 Hoye's Pioneer Families of Garrett County. McClain Printing Company, Garrett County, MD.

Garrett County Land Records

Various years Recorder of Deeds. Retrieved from <http://www.mdlandrec.net>.

H., W. A.

1935 Map of Military Lots, Tracts, Escheats, &c. in Garrett County, MD and Allegany County, MD. West of Cumberland: Prepared Under Act of 1874 Chapter 322 &c.

Rowland, Tim

2009 Maryland's Appalachian Highlands. History Press: Charleston, SC.

Schlosnagle, Stephen and the Garrett County Bicentennial Committee

1978 Garrett County: A History of Maryland's Tableland. McClain Printing Company: Parsons, WV.

United States Census Bureau

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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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

1830 1830 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1840 1840 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1850 1850 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1860 1860 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1870 1870 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1880 1880 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1900 1900 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1910 1910 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1920 1920 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1930 1930 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.
1940 1940 United States Federal Census. Available at Ancestry.com.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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Eligibility not recommended _____

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

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date



Main Dwelling

Garage

l Pike

ALT
40

Piney Run Rd

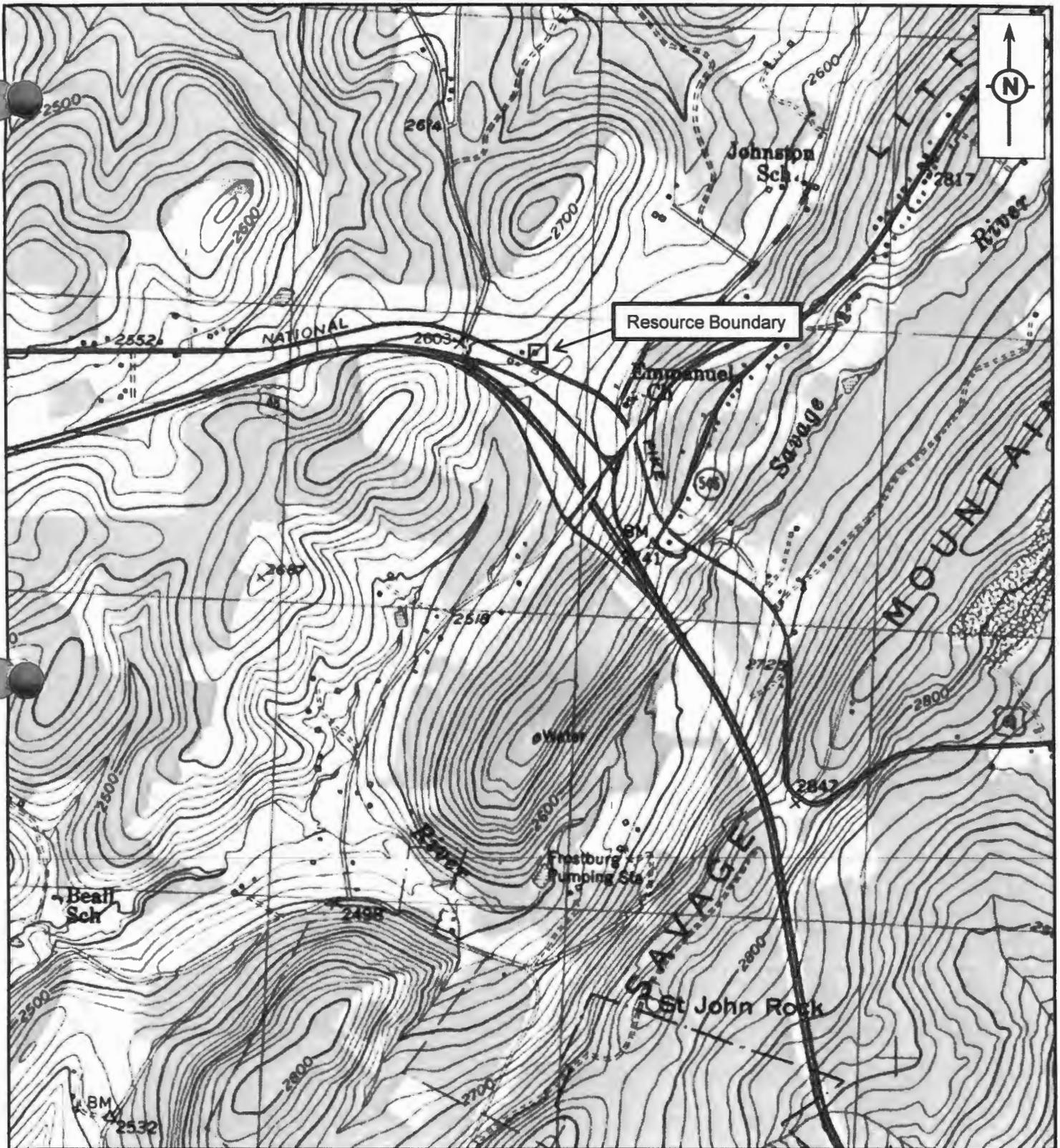


SOURCE: MICROSOFT CORPORATION, 2013.

gai consultants

G-I-B-001
Resource Sketch Map

Flossie Johnson Bungalow (Race
Farm Tenant House "A")
3084 Piney Run Road
Frostburg, Garrett County



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE FROSTBURG QUADRANGLE MAP (1998).

G-I-B-001



gai consultants

Flossie Johnson Bungalow (Race Farm Tenant House "A")
 3084 Piney Run Road
 Frostburg, Garrett County

G-I-B-001

Flossie Johnson Bungalow (Race Farm Tenant House "A")

GAI Consultants, Inc.

Previously Recorded Resources within Indirect APE – Fourmile Wind Energy Project

Garrett County, Maryland

Epson Premium Glossy Paper/Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_01 – Main dwelling, southwest façade, facing northeast

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_02 – Main dwelling, southeast façade, facing west

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_03 – Main dwelling, northeast façade, facing south

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_04 – Garage, facing east

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_05 – Main dwelling, northwest façade, facing southeast

G-I-B-0001_2013-08-22_06 – Main dwelling, northwest and southeast facades, facing northeast



G-1-B-1001
Flossie Johnson Bungalow
Garrett County, Maryland
Liz Williams
8-22-13
MD SHPO

Main dwelling, southwest facade, facing northeast

1/6



G-1-B-001

Flossie Johnson Bungalow

Garrett County, Maryland

Uz Williams

8-22-13

MD SHPO

Main dwelling, southeast facade, facing west

2/6



G-1-8-001

Flossie Johnson Bungalow
Garrett County, Maryland

Liz Williams

8-22-13

MD SHPD

Main dwelling, northeast facade, facing south

3/6



G-1-B-001
Flossie Johnson Bungalow
Garrett County, Maryland
Liz Williams
8-22-13
MD SHPO
Garage, facing east
4/6



G-1-B-.001

Flossie Johnson Bungalow
Garrett County, Maryland

Liz Williams

8-22-15

MO SHPD

Main dwelling, northwest facade, facing southeast

5/6



G-1-B- 001

Flossie Johnson Bungalow
Garrett County, Maryland

Liz Williams

8-22-13

MO SHPO

Main dwelling, northwest and southeast facades, facing northeast

6/6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

ADDENDUM SHEET

R. L. Andrews
31 July 1974

subject: Tenant House "A", Race Farm
"Flossie Johnson Bungalow"
U. S. Route 40
Garrett County, Maryland

note: This building was erected as the residence
Miss Julia F. Johnson who was known as
Flossie Johnson.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME					
COMMON: Tenant house "A", Race Farm					
AND/OR HISTORIC: "Flossie Johnson Bungalow"					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: U. S. Route 40, .2 mile west of Pocahontas Road					
CITY OR TOWN:					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Garrett		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<u>Tenant house</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Ralph Race					
STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 6					
CITY OR TOWN: Frostburg			STATE: Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Garrett County Courthouse					
STREET AND NUMBER: Alder and Third Streets					
CITY OR TOWN: Oakland			STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 207 - 149					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY:					
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:					
STREET AND NUMBER:					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

PRESENT:

The building is located on the north side of U.S. Route 40 (National Road) about 12 miles west of Pocahontas Road in the northeastern section of Garrett County. It sets on the side of a gently sloping hill which rises to the west. The main facade faces east.

The building, erected about 1912, is a one and a half story, frame structure with a hip roof and a stone foundation. The basic shape is rectangular with projections out the center of the west side and the southern end of the east side. The projection on the west side has a gable with a pent roof and a window. The main entrance (east side) is set back several feet, forming a large recessed porch. The door of the main entrance is of the large frame type with several lights. The doorway is surrounded with side lights and a transom with sidelights.

Most of the windows are of the casement type and set into groups generally of two. A group of three windows form a large opening in the west projection and a group of six in the east projection. The trim around the windows and doorways is composed of flat stiles and cross-pieces with molding at the top.

On the south end of the building is a one story, frame porch with four, free standing posts and a shed roof. The balustrade around the porch consists of a hand rail and generally two balusters in each section. The west end of the porch is closed by a wall containing one window. Both the side and front porches have wooden steps.

The main roof line runs north-south. There are two chimneys, both of brick.

The basic structure of the house appears to be intact. The building, however, is in need of general repair. There are few signs of alteration to the original appearance.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1912

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art		<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house known historically as the "Flossie Johnson Bungalow" is significant for its architecture. The building is an interesting example of early twentieth century domestic architecture. One and a half stories high, the frame structure has a recessed entrance and large casement windows. The stylistic features - the low height, the large windows, and porches - give the appearance that the house may have been intended for seasonal use. This theory, however, does not seem to be the case.

According to the family history, the house was built about 1912 as the residence for Flossie Johnson. The dwelling, now used as a tenant house, sets a few hundred feet east of a mid-nineteenth century house, described in form G-I-002, constructed for the Johnson family. Visually, the "Flossie Johnson Bungalow" has a feel of horizontality while the earlier Johnson house has one of verticality.

The land on which the house stands is known historically as the Johnson farm. Through the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the land was owned by the Johnson family. The early land and tax records of Allegany County (Garrett County was formed from a part of Allegany County in 1972,) indicate that Thomas Johnson and his heirs had large land holdings in the northeastern region of present-day Garrett County. The land was purchased from the Johnson family in the mid-twentieth century by the Race family. The Race farm is currently comprised of about 300 acres.

1872

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Allegany County Land and Tax Records, Cumberland, Md.
 Garrett County Land and Tax Records, Oakland, Md.
 Interview with Richard Johnson, Frostburg, Md. 7 March, 1974
 Geneology research by Mrs. Lewis R. Jones, Oakland, Md.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SE	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"
SW	° ' "	° ' "		°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 3

Acreage Justification:

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

STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Ronald L. Andrews, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: Tri-County Council for W. Md., Inc. DATE: 4/19/74

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Suite 510, Algonquin Motor Inn

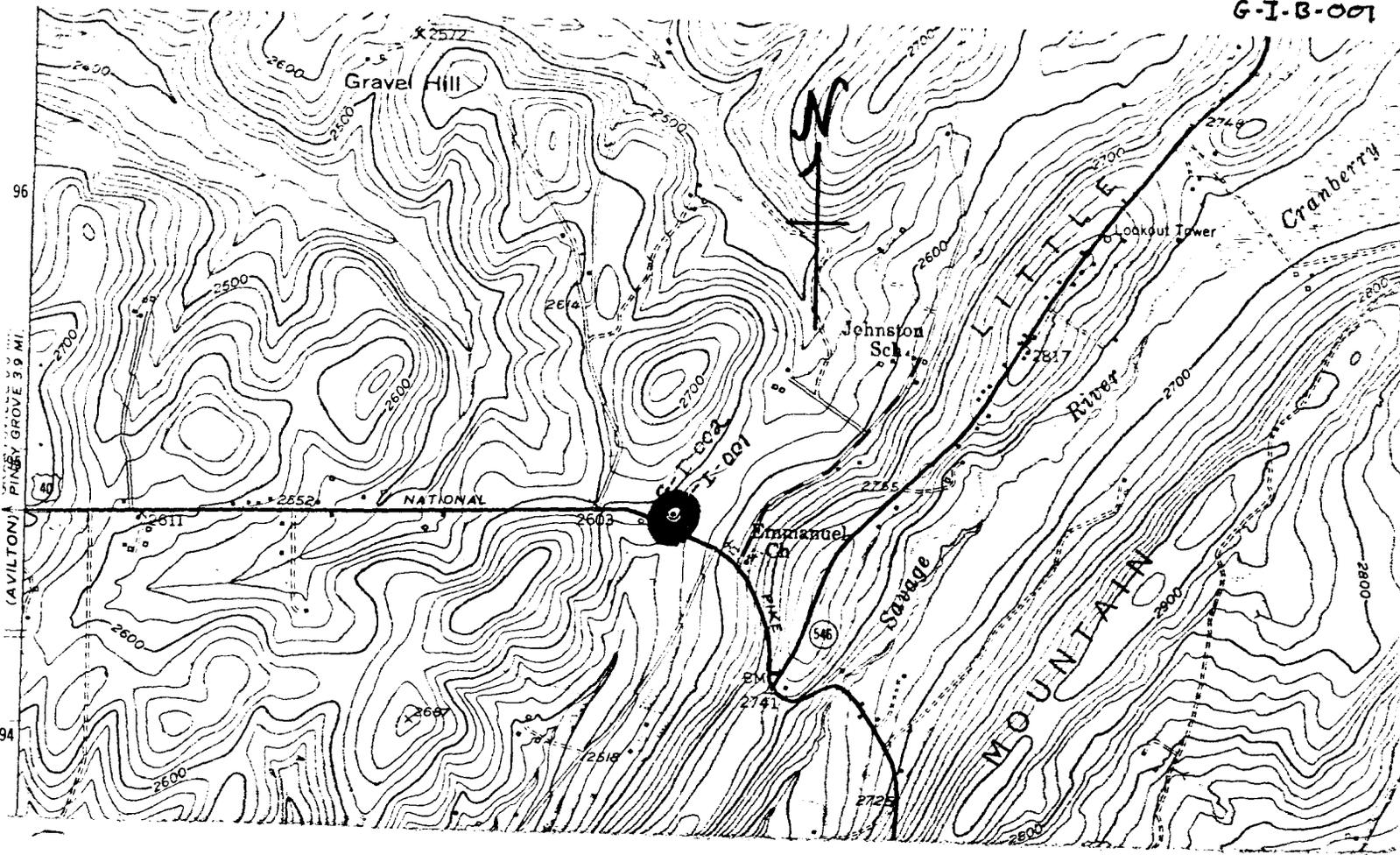
CITY OR TOWN: Cumberland STATE: Maryland

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
 National State Local

 Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



"A"
 tenant house, Race farm (G-I-001)
 "Fleete Johnson Bungalow"
 Route 40, 0.2 m W of Pochontas Road
 Garrett Co, Maryland

Frostburg, Md. - Pa.
 NW/4 Frostburg 15' Quadrangle
 USGS
 1:24 000
 1949





tenant house, ^ARace farm
Route 40, 2 m. W of Peshontas Rd
Barrett Co, Maryland

SW view

February, 1974

RONALD L. ANDREWS