CAPSULE SUMMARY
Patuxent River State Park
MIHP # HO-760/M:15-98
Damascus vicinity
Montgomery and Howard Counties, Maryland
Park = 1965
Public

Patuxent River State Park comprises 6,684 acres of natural areas and farmlands along the upper 12 miles of the Patuxent River. The park was established as a linear stream valley park in 1965. The park property comprises two discontiguous areas interrupted by the Triadelphia Reservoir. In all, 3,179 acres are in Montgomery County and 3,505 acres are located in Howard County (MdDNR 2002).

Patuxent River State Park has been managed essentially as open space. The park as a MdDNR land unit does not meet the definition of a district as a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of resources united historically or aesthetically and therefore does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation or the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

The built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park primarily illustrate the evolution of agricultural history of Howard and Montgomery counties from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. A secondary theme is illustrated by five individual buildings constructed post 1940 and associated with the beginnings of post World War II suburbanization.

Agricultural resources are concentrated on the contiguous portion of the park between Howard Chapel Road on the east and Long Corner Road on the north. The agricultural complexes are oriented along the main roads that cross the Patuxent River. The direct result of the transportation network has been a pattern of dispersed farmsteads, often isolated from each other, and not linked visually or through the road networks. The farmsteads do not form a cohesive district of agricultural resources. While the built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park do not qualify as a district, many possess the qualities of significance and integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as detailed in the accompanying table.

# Maryland Historical Trust
# Maryland Inventory of
# Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-760
M:15-98

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

| | |
|---|---|
| historic | Patuxent River State Park |
| other | |

## 2. Location

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| street and number | MD Route 97 | ___ | not for publication |
| city, town | Damascus | X | vicinity |
| county | Howard/Montgomer | | |

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

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| name | Maryland Department of Natural Resources | | | | |
| street and number | 580 Taylor Avenue, E-3 | | | telephone | 410-260-8164 |
| city, town | Annapolis | state | MD | zip code | 21401 |

## 4. Location of Legal Description

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. | Howard Co./Montgomery Co. Courthouses | tax map and parcel: | multiple |
| city, town | E.C./Rockville | liber | folio |

## 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
X Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
___ Recorded by HABS/HAER
___ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
___ Other _____

## 6. Classification

**Category**
X district
___ building(s)
___ structure
___ site
___ object

**Ownership**
X public
___ private
___ both

**Current Function**
___ agriculture
___ commerce/trade
___ defense
___ domestic
___ education
___ funerary
___ government
___ health care
___ industry
___ landscape
X recreation/culture
___ religion
___ social
___ transportation
___ work in progress
___ unknown
___ vacant/not in use
___ other: _____

**Resource Count**

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| ___ | ___ | buildings |
| ___ | ___ | sites |
| ___ | ___ | structures |
| ___ | ___ | objects |
| 138 | ___ | Total |

**Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory** 97

## 7. Description

Inventory No. HO-760
M:15-98

**Condition**

| | |
|---|---|
| ___ excellent | ___ deteriorated |
| ___ good | ___ ruins |
| X fair | ___ altered |

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

RESOURCE COUNT

Resources National Register eligible = 29
Resources Not National Register eligible = 82
Unevaluated Resources = 19

TOTAL = 130

SUMMARY

Patuxent River State Park comprises approximately 6,684 acres located in Montgomery and Howard counties, Maryland; designated wildlands comprise 1,579 acres (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) Public Lands 2002; MdDNR Acquisition List 2002). The park contains 3,179 acres in Montgomery County, while 3,505 acres are located in Howard County (MdDNR 2002). The Patuxent River is the boundary line between the two counties.

The park encompasses a linear stream valley located along the banks of the upper Patuxent River drainage. The park landscape includes steep and gently rolling hills, flat hilltops and valleys that are generally oriented towards the Patuxent River. The Patuxent River winds a northwest to southeast path through the park. Branches, feeder creeks and seasonal drainages supply the river. The river is generally shallow and rocky. The river flows swiftly in some places and slowly in other places, depending on the topography, seasonal runoff, and the width of the channel. The river ranges from ten to fifty-feet in width. The river coursing through the park supports trout, bass, panfish, bottom feeders and baitfish.

The Patuxent State Park landscape can be divided into the upper Patuxent and the lower Patuxent regions. The landscape comprises wooded areas of varying ages, fallow and active agricultural fields, and meadows. The upper Patuxent region stretches from the northwestern park border to approximately 2-3 miles southeast of Annapolis Rock Road. This landscape is generally stony with the least productive farming soils. Hardwoods, oaks and pines grow wild in the forested areas. Trees, undergrowth and wildlife are abundant. Undergrowth is densest where the forests have recently reclaimed the landscape. Rare, wet areas are encountered proximal to pooled or slowly moving drainage flows. In these rich areas wildlife is abundant and a great variety of plant life abounds.

The lower Patuxent landscape ranges from approximately 2-3 miles southeast of Annapolis Rock Road to the southeastern borders of the park. This area includes large areas of prime farmland in terraced areas above the river shore. The soils are less stony than the upper Patuxent landscape. Large areas have reforested yet some areas remain active or fallow agricultural fields. Hardwoods, oaks and pines grow wild in the forested areas. Undergrowth is densest where the forests have recently reclaimed the landscape. Wildlife is abundant in the area. In this area, the likelihood of wet areas associated with drainages increases as does the wildlife count and the variety of plantlife.

The park is traversed by several roads that cross the river at widely spaced intervals. The roads are carried over the river on a variety of bridges; most bridges are modern concrete construction. Dirt and formerly paved farm and logging roads crisscross the landscape; most of these have been adapted to informal equestrian trails and hunter tracks. Some roads are deeply gullied tracks while others are recent logging and residential surface roads. Fishing trails follow the stream corridor. Occasional farm and millponds can be found dotting the landscape. Signs of historic-period habitation abound throughout the park. There is scarcely a quarter of a square mile without a cultural feature apparent on the landscape.

Property acquisition for the park began in 1965. The properties transferred to Maryland Department of Natural Resources

(MdDNR) contained a wide variety of built and archeological resources representing prehistoric occupation and historic settlement from the early eighteenth century through 1960. Patuxent River State Park contains 123 sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects dating prior to 1960. The resources comprise 1 prehistoric archeological site, 2 historic archeological sites, 16 farm complexes, 5 single-family residences constructed between ca. 1940 and 1977, and 3 resources related to mills. A few resources that post date 1960 and are part of building complexes that were evaluated as part of this investigation were also evaluated. All resources are listed in the accompanying table. The two bridges noted on the table are not owned by MdDNR. The Log Barn (MIHP # M:15-30) mapped on the MHT GIS as located within park boundaries was moved to a curatorship Seneca Creek State Park. In addition, a previously undocumented barn located off MD Route 97 was moved to the Alfred Brown House (MIHP # 23-36) by a curator in 1999. The buildings acquired the MdDNR are managed in three primary ways. Several buildings are managed under the curatorship program, some are rented, and some have been adapted for MdDNR park use. The curatorship program was initiated in 1982, when the Gittings-Baldwin House in Gunpowder Falls State Park was renovated. Under the curatorship program, private individuals rehabilitate and maintain historic buildings in return for life tenancies.

METHODS

The overall purpose of this project is to provide the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) with consistent data on the cultural resources contained within Patuxent River State Park. The survey area for this inventory consisted of MdDNR-owned lands within the park boundaries as of April 2003. The park boundaries were based on a review of property maps verified by MdDNR staff knowledgeable about the park. No MdDNR leased properties were surveyed as part of this project. Property owned by other state agencies, such as the State Highway Administration, private entities, or county maintained facilities were not surveyed as part of this project.

Historical Research

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms and the archeological site files on file at MHT and MdDNR provided base-line data for historical research conducted for each MdDNR-owned land unit included in the survey. An analysis of the property types and occupation periods of cultural resources supported the identification of historic themes/historic contexts appropriate to evaluate the historic resources in the park. Historic contexts relevant to history of the park prior to state ownership were developed and synthesized from the architectural and archeological forms and expanded to incorporate information contained in historic maps and other secondary sources, such as published county and local histories and National Register documentation. Research in primary archival materials, such as deed research or genealogical materials available in local historical societies, was not conducted for this project.

Historical research also was undertaken to document the history of the MdDNR land unit. Research was conducted at MdDNR to provide an overview of the development and evolution of the park. The purpose of this research was to identify the impetus for the establishment of land unit and subsequent management practices. Sources examined in this research effort included MdDNR real estate acquisition files, land unit files, personnel interviews, park master plans, and relevant secondary sources on the development of parks in the state of Maryland..

Field Survey

Archeological reconnaissance survey focused on the relocation of archeological sites recorded in the archeological site files maintained by MHT. The data in the archeological site files was augmented through review of published literature and unpublished reports available at the MHT library. The mapped or reported location of each recorded site was visited and its condition was assessed, based on surface conditions, (e.g., undisturbed, plowed, eroded, graded/contoured, collected, vandalized,

dredged, or other). Archeological survey of the resources at the park was conducted during April 2003.

Architectural field survey comprised built resources constructed prior to 1960, the landscape elements associated with the individual resources, and the overall landscape of the MdDNR-owned land unit. The list of built resources included in the survey was compiled from the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties maintained at the Maryland Historical Trust and the Detailed Maintenance List (DMI) provided by the MdDNR. The DMI, compiled during the late 1990s, contained information on building materials and components, as well as information on location, estimated construction date, dates of renovations, and condition. The list of built resources for survey was refined through a review of 1:600 scale maps provided by MdDNR and through interviews with MdDNR personnel. Construction dates for built resources were assigned based on available MIHP or published documentation, MdDNR Detailed Maintenance Inventory (DMI), historic maps, building construction materials, stylistic ornamentation, and building typologies.

Architectural field investigations were conducted on the exteriors of all pre-1960 buildings to verify the character-defining features and materials of previously identified historic buildings as recorded on MIHP forms and to assess the integrity and overall physical conditions of the exterior materials of the resources. No additional architectural data or photographs were collected for pre-1960 MdDNR-owned buildings that are pending demolition for which MdDNR and MHT have previously undertaken consultation. The architectural survey of built resources at the park was conducted in April-May 2003.

Building conditions of excellent, good, fair, poor, or ruin were assigned during the architectural survey based on the physical appearance of the exterior materials present on the resource at the time of the site visit. The building classifications do not necessarily reflect those condition assessments recorded in the MdDNR's DMI. For the purposes of this survey, excellent was defined as the overall absence of conditions requiring maintenance or cosmetic repairs. Good meant that building systems and materials appeared to be sound with minimal problems noted. Cosmetic conditions, such as minor paint failure due to age of paint or minor deterioration in contained wood elements, could still be classified as good condition if they appeared to be correctable with minor repair. Fair condition was used to denote problems in several types of exterior materials or systems, such as deterioration in wood elements in several systems, that could be corrected through maintenance, but without apparent structural damage. Poor denoted systematic problems in several materials or systems, such as large sections of missing siding or roofing, often resulting in evidence of structural failure. Ruin was used to classify buildings or structures that were no longer usable in their current condition.

DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions are organized by property type. The property classifications were assigned based on the primary historic function of the property as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service 1991).

PREHISTORIC RESOURCE

The PEPCO No. 1 Site (18MO330) is a small prehistoric lithic scatter located on the flanks of low hill overlooking the confluence of a unnamed drainage and Hawlings Creek. The site was identified in 1990 during an archeological survey in advance of the proposed PEPCO Brighton-High Ridge 500-KV transmission line (Dinnel 1990). The investigators believed that the main portion of the site was located north of the surveyed corridor. The portion of the site located within the PEPCO transmission corridor was recommended ineligible due to the low density and limited diversity of artifacts on the site. The surface of the mapped site location was low grass when visited in April 2003 so the location of the site could not be confirmed. The site does not exhibit any clear signs of subsurface disturbance.

MULTI-COMPONENT ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The Patuxent Overlook Site (18HO225) is a multi-component late nineteenth and twentieth century rural domestic site and a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a hilltop overlooking the Patuxent River. The site is located on a hilltop approximately 600 ft north of the Patuxent River and 300 ft east of Brookeville Pike. Two stone foundations were identified during a survey in advance of planned bridge construction and assessed as requiring no further work in 1997 (Wall and Kollman 1998). When visited in April 2003, the site location was overgrown with vines and briars but marked by pushpiles and occasional shallow holes but no obvious evidence of the foundation reported six years earlier. It appears that an unknown portion of the site was destroyed. In 1998, an MHT internal determination of eligibility form reported that the site was not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (MHT DOE files).

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The RIDGELEY/BOWMAN FARM (MIHP # HO-544) (former Abb Property) is located at 3896 Hipsley Mill Road on the west side of the road. The farm complex contains a house, a water tower, a barn, a wagon shed/corncrib, a shed, and a stable. The house is set back from the road and accessed by an unpaved lane. A modern one-story, metal building has been constructed west of the complex to house the restoration business that has a lease on the property.

The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame building adopts an L-shaped ground plan. The oldest part of the house is log and reported to be constructed ca. 1825; the log core is currently incorporated into the ell. The wood-frame clapboard addition was appended to the southwest end of the log core ca. 1890 (Coxe 1979). A third addition, constructed ca. 1963, was added to the northwest elevation of the ell. The building rests on a stone foundation. The walls of the ca. 1890 addition are clad with wood clapboard. The gable ends are clad with fishscale wood shingles. The southeast end has cutaway corners that form a two-story projecting bay; the cutaway corners are ornamented with wood sawtooth scrollwork. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The centrally-located doorway in the south elevation contains a nine-light over cross-panel wood door set under a transom. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Two, four-over-four-light units are located in the upper gable ends to light the attic. The windows have quarter bead surrounds. A full-façade porch spans the front. The hipped porch roof is supported by square wood posts. The porch has a concrete floor and is accessed by flagstone steps. The ell has three bays along the east elevation and a large exterior brick shouldered chimney on the north elevation. The ell is clad in wood drop siding. The centrally-located door duplicates the front door. The most recent addition extends along the west elevation of the ell. This addition, constructed ca. 1963, has wide horizontal wood siding, a single door, and paired windows. The house is in good condition.

A two-story, wood-frame water tower, constructed ca. 1900, contains an elevated metal tank and is located southwest of the house. The tower rests on a concrete slab and is sided in horizontal wood siding. The pyramidal roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. A single board-and-batten door is located in the front elevation. A single window opening is located in the side elevation. The water tower is in fair condition. The concrete foundation is cracked. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements. Selected siding boards are cracked. Some siding boards are loose or missing.

The barn is located northwest of the water tank. The three-bay bank barn, constructed ca. 1900, has the banked opening on the northeast elevation and the partially enclosed forebay on the southwest elevation. The lower portion of the barn is constructed of rubble stone. The upper wood-frame portion is timber-framed H-bents. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The wide doorway on the north elevation has a sliding wood door suspended from a metal track. The forebay is closed on the west end with a stone wall. The barn is in fair condition and is currently under

renovation by the current leasee.

The round concrete silo, constructed ca. 1940, is located at the northwest end of the barn. The metal roof is missing. The silo is in fair condition.

The wagon shed/corncrib, constructed ca. 1940, is located north of the barn. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on wide piers constructed of large aggregate concrete that support the cribs on either side of the wagon passage. The walls are clad in vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Each crib has a vertical wood door in the southeast end. The wagon passage is open, although metal tracks above the openings suggest that the building had doors at one time. The interior walls of the cribs are clad with non-flush narrow vertical wood siding. The wagon shed/corncrib is in fair condition. The roof sheathing has some holes. The concrete piers have holes and deterioration is evident along the bases of some wood cladding boards.

A one-story, wood-frame shed is located northwest of the main house. The shed, constructed ca. 1900, rests on the concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad in German lap siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A plywood door is located in the east end. Two four-light casement windows are located in the north and south elevations. The shed is in fair condition. Rust is evident on the roof and loose boards along the foundation.

The one-story, wood-frame stable is located northwest of the main house and north of the wagon shed/corncrib. The stable, constructed ca. 1900, is oriented north-south. The building rests on dirt and has a concrete slab porch spanning the east side of the building. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The shallow gable roof is sheathed with corrugated and standing-seam metal. The windows are six-light fixed wood-sash units. The windows in the east elevation are paired. A five-bay porch supported by wood posts is located on the front elevation. The stable has ten door openings, some of which are constructed of vertical wood boards. The building is fair condition. The roof across the east elevation is sagging, suggesting structural failure. Some vertical siding is missing and holes are visible in the siding. The roof is detached in some places. The door lintel showed signs of collapse in the side elevation.

The WILLIAM BELT HOUSE (MIHP # M:23-10) (former Williams Property) is located at 23511 Howard Chapel Road. The main house and small-scale agricultural outbuildings are located near the road. The William Belt House currently is managed under the curatorship program.

The William Belt House, constructed ca. 1880 (Deale 1979), is a two-story, five-bay, wood-frame and log dwelling. The house adopts an L-shaped ground plan and rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing with a boxed cornice at the eaves. The doorway is centrally located on the south elevation and contains a wood door with six-light transom and three-light-over-wood-panel sidelights. The main entry is sheltered by a one-bay entry porch with a front gable roof supported by square posts. The windows are wood-frame, three-over-one-light units. The gable end elevations are blind except for two, four-light windows in the attic. Louvered blinds decorate the windows in the front elevation. Brick interior chimneys project from the east and west gable ends. The ell may be log construction and features a massive exterior shouldered stone chimney on the north elevation. A wood clapboard addition is appended along the east elevation of the ell and may have been a porch that was enclosed. The house is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the exterior wood elements. Some asbestos shingles are chipped and cracked. One wood porch post exhibits deterioration at the base.

A wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located northeast of the house. The one-story building rests on a log sill and is clad with a variety of wood sidings, including vertical boards, board-and-batten, and plywood. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt

shingles. Paired hinged doors are located the south elevation. The door is missing on the rear elevation. The building is in fair condition. Vegetation is growing on the building. Paint has failed and the door on the rear elevation is missing. The garage dates from post 1960.

A former springhouse, constructed ca. 1880, is located southeast of the house. The building is constructed of rubble stone. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A vertical wood door is located off-center in the north elevation. The condition of this building is good. It is overgrown with vegetation. The base of the wood door exhibits deterioration. This building has been identified as a springhouse though no water is evident nearby.

A former small animal barn, constructed ca. 1950, is located east of the springhouse. The barn is one-and-a-half stories with an animal pen accessed from the south elevation and a banked half story for hay storage accessed from the north elevation. The east, north and west walls are coursed stone. The south elevation is open. The gable roof is supported by log posts that rest on poured concrete piers. The roof is sheathed with composition roll roofing over wood boards. The roof is constructed with two shallow gable peaks that support the overall gable roof. The area in between the shallow gable peaks is used for hay storage. The barn is in poor condition. The southeast corner of the building has collapsed because one supporting post is missing. Some cross beams supporting the roof have collapsed.

A one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located northeast of the small animal barn. The shed is clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single door was located in the north elevation and a window opening in the west elevation. The shed is in good condition. Paint failure is evident and shrubs are overgrowing the building.

The former WILLIAMS BARNS are accessed by an unpaved farm lane, now overgrown, that is approximately 1,200 feet northeast of the driveway to the William Belt House (MIHP # M:23-10). The barns are located at the top of a slope overlooking a small valley that was once pasture. Some metal fences remain to define the former animal pens. The main barn, constructed ca. 1940, is composed of three different sections. Two, two-story, wood-frame barns are linked by a one-story, concrete-block hyphen. The overall ground plan of the complex is an L-shape. The roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal. The southern section of the barn rests on an aggregate concrete foundation wall. The two-story walls are clad with board-and-batten and vertical board siding. A wide doorway and rectangular window openings are located in the south elevation. The south end was divided into animal stalls. The north section of the barn is a two-story, wood-frame building set on a poured concrete foundation and clad with vertical board siding and T1-11 siding. A single door and a large opening under a pentroof are located in the north elevation. A collapsing shed addition is attached to the east elevation of this section. The concrete-block hyphen has a single door in the west elevation and is open along the east elevation. The condition of the barn is fair. The east elevation of the south portion of the barn is pulling outward from the roof and is missing siding. The shed addition on the north portion is collapsing. Holes are evident in the roof sheathing. The doors and windows are missing.

Two buildings are located south of the main barn. A loafing shed, constructed ca. 1940, abuts a stone foundation of a possible barn. The loafing shed has a shed roof, with sides clad in vertical wood siding. The east elevation of the shed was open. Access was limited because of fencing and dense vegetation. The building is in poor condition. The roof is buckling and paint failure is evident.

A shed abuts the south end of the loafing shed. The one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1940, is clad in vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed standing-seam metal. A single doorway occupies the east elevation. Access to this building was limited because of fencing and dense vegetation. The building was in poor condition. Roof sheathing is rusted and some roofing sections are missing. The door is missing.

The WARFIELD FARM (Vierling-Hutchinson House) (MIHP # HO-547) is located at 3248 Jones Road, west of Jennings Chapel Road and north of Jones Road. The farm contains a complex of eight buildings and one ruin.

The Warfield Farmhouse, constructed circa 1850-1860, is a southeast-facing, wood-frame, three-bay farmhouse that rests on a rubble stone foundation and occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding with corner boards. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The boxed cornice features gable returns. An interior corbelled brick chimney projects from each gable end. The main entrance has a rectangular, three-light transom, four-light sidelights and wood panels. The front door is protected by a metal storm door. The windows are six-over six-light, wood-frame, double-hung sash units with shutters. The six-over-six light windows have metal storms. Two square windows are located in each gable end of the main block In the first-story of the northeast gable are two strip windows. A nearly full-width front porch with a standing-seam metal, shed roof spans the front elevation. Tuscan columns support the roof. This porch is a concrete slab built over a rubble stone foundation. The ell rests on a rubble stone foundation. The gable-roofed ell has been modified with various shed roof, side porch and porch enclosure additions that wrap around the three exposed ell elevations. Doors are wood boards and the four-board door on the eastern facade of the ell has a single light transom. The northeast elevation of the ell has a wood board cellar door. Non-flush thin vertical wood lattice strips enclose the foundation under the porch additions. Recent additions include the enclosure of the first-floor corner porch that was formerly located under a shed-roof, second-floor addition on the southwest facade. This enclosure has been sided with horizontal wood siding and now includes metal-framed horizontal sliding windows. A bay window was added to the northwest elevation of the ell. The condition of this domestic residence is excellent. Settling in the stone foundation is evident at either side of the main entrance; this condition is more pronounced left of the entry. The porch slab is cracked due to this settling and the concrete porch steps are separating from the slab. The cornerboards are deteriorating slightly. Paint failure is evident in isolated locations, especially in the areas around drainpipes. The metal storm door over the main entrance is missing a lower screen. The second floor gutter is falling from the eave. The roof exhibits rust. The right chimney cap exhibits eroded mortar and brick and a missing a brick or two. Insects have infested areas of the eave. The landscaping surrounding this residence is maintained regularly. Shrubs, hedges and trees of varying sizes (including some massive specimens) are located around the yard. The view from the front porch overlooks farm fields and tree lines.

A stone foundation ruin of unknown date or use is located to the rear of Warfield Farmhouse. This rectangular foundation appears to be horizontally aligned with the main block of the farmhouse. The foundation ruin comprises dry-laid stone that has been capped with concrete and a header course of bricks. The size is approximately thirty by eighteen feet. It appears that a stairway was constructed into the rear, central face of this foundation ruin. The condition of this foundation ruin is poor. Erosion and settling are affecting the foundation ruin, as is heavy undergrowth.

The Warfield Farm Bank Barn was constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century. This barn is located at the foot of a rise and north of the Warfield Farmhouse. The south-facing, wood-frame barn rests on a stone and concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is vertical wood board siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and the eave is fitted with a fascia board. The main entries are double sliding track doors located on the north elevation and four, one-over-one doors at grade on the south elevation in the paddock. Doorways are located in the foundation walls of the gable elevation; they are fitted with one-over-one panel doors. Windows are one-over-one-light and three-over-three-light units asymmetrically located along the paddock level. In the gable elevations, the windows are fitted with heavy wood slip sills. The barn is in good condition. Some siding is deteriorating; some window lights are missing; the roof appears to sag a bit; and the mortar is eroding from the foundation in places. Attempts have been made to repoint. The south gable apex is missing vertical boards. This barn is set amidst a grassy area. A large circular well/spring/trough is located off the west corner of the foundation. A possible former silo is marked by a dry laid rubble foundation capped with a concrete ring.

The Warfield Corncrib/Wagon Shed is located north, and above the barn. The wood-frame corncrib faces south and rests on a

rubble stone foundation. The exterior siding is vertical wood boards; vertical wood slats define the interior walls of the cribs. The corncrib has a gambrel roof sheathed in corrugated metal with exposed rafter ends along the eaves. The central bay, wagon entrance is open. The cribs feature vertical board doors. Crib loading hatches are located in the interior crib walls. A loft is located inside the gambrel roof above the first-floor bays. The condition of this corncrib is good. Some erosion of the foundation mortar has been repaired with concrete and some areas are in need of paint.

The mid-twentieth-century Warfield Shed is a long, low shed located northeast of the corncrib. This one-story, rectangular shed rests on a concrete-block and concrete slab foundation. This shed is constructed into a bank slope with the main facade below the hill slope. The exterior has vertical wood board siding in the gables and above the doors. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and translucent fiberglass panels. A single, off-center, metal stovepipe projects from the roof. Eight sliding track doors have been installed across the front elevation. Other walls are blind. The condition of this building is good. Some deterioration is evident on the fascia boards. Birds are nesting in the eaves and interior.

The Warfield Garage, constructed in the mid-twentieth century, is located southwest of the shed and faces northwest. The one-story, concrete-block, rectangular garage rests on a concrete slab foundation. This garage has been constructed into a bank slope so the facade is located below the hill slope. The rear gable has a wood board door that serves the attic. Vertical wood board siding is located in the upper gables and above the doors. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A fixed one-over-one-light window is located in the front upper gable. Two overhead-track doors have been installed on the facade. The condition of this garage is good. One overhead track door is missing; paint failure is evident in areas and drainpipes need replacement. The rear and side elevations are becoming overgrown with weeds and undergrowth.

The Warfield Privy, constructed during the mid-twentieth century is located east of the barn. The wood-frame, one-story, square structure faces southeast. The privy rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad with board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed in composition roll roofing and the eaves have exposed rafter ends. The single entry is a wood, off center, board-and-batten door. The condition of this privy is fair. Corner boards are deteriorated and insects have severely infested the structure.

Two small sheds, constructed in the mid-twentieth century, are located next to each other behind the Warfield Farmhouse. Both sheds face southeast. The southwest shed is square and the northeast shed is rectangular. Both sheds have wood frames that rest on block piers. The exteriors are clad with wood boards and repaired with plywood. The southwest shed has a shed roof sheathed with composition roll roofing. The northeast shed has a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Both shed eaves have exposed rafter ends. The southwest shed has two symmetrical wood screen doors on the front elevation. The northeast shed has a single wooden door fitted with chicken wire. The conditions of these sheds are fair. Deterioration is affecting the wood members, paint is failing, and insect infestation is evident. The corrugated roofing of the northeast shed is peeling up while the southwest shed has been shot through with buckshot.

The DRIVER FARM (Mathias Farm) (MIHP # HO-546) is located at 3770 Woodbine Road, west of the intersection of Annapolis Rock Road and MD Route 94. This agricultural complex is set among large hardwood and evergreen trees, shrubs, hedges, and mowed lawns. Active agricultural fields are located to the north, east, and west of the farm complex. A dirt road passes the front of the complex and a semi-circular drive surrounds the house.

The Driver Farmhouse is a two-story, three-bay, wood-frame farmhouse that occupies a T-shaped ground plan. It was constructed between 1883 and 1909 (Deale 1979; USGS Mt. Airy quad 1909) and exhibits at least three periods of construction. The house rests on a stone foundation. Sections of the foundation have been replaced with concrete. The exterior is clad with horizontal wood siding with cornerboards between the wing and the main block. Fishscale wood shingles are located on the cross-gable of the southwest elevation. The cross-gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The eave has a boxed cornice and pedimented

gable ends. An interior brick chimney is located on the northwest gable. A second brick chimney is located in the center of north elevation ridge. The main entrance is a single light, three-panel wooden door installed off-center on the front elevation. The windows are generally two-over-two-light, wood-sash, double-hung units with simple wood surrounds. A lunette window is located in the fishscale-shingled, front-facing gable. A shed-roof, wraparound porch spans the west and front elevations. Tuscan columns support the porch roof. The wing features gable end cornice returns and brackets. A two-story, polygonal bay, with cut-away corners projects from the east elevation. This bay has two-over-two-light, wood-sash, double-hung windows with simple wood surrounds. A single-light window has been installed above the bay in the upper gable. A two-story, shed roof addition has been constructed against the rear elevation. The foundation is a concrete wall. The exterior of the first-story is clad with horizontal wood siding. The first-story windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, wood-sash units, double-hung with simple wood surrounds. The second floor of the addition is a screened porch. This porch has four-by-four posts and the porch roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The condition of this house is good. The foundation mortar is eroding, as is the mortar in the brick chimneys. Paint failure is evident on the wood siding and window frames. The roof is rusted and mold and mildew was visible along the lower areas of wood siding.

The Driver Farm well was constructed during an unknown period. The well is located in a grove of trees and underbrush in the midst of an active agricultural field northeast of the farmhouse. The well is capped with a substantial concrete dome. The dome has a circular dugout area at its peak with a metal loop protruding from it. This dome rests on a concrete pad that appears to be older than the dome. The well once supplied water by pipe to a second concrete well located behind the house. The second well features an electric pump. The pipes have been cut but the alignment points from the house well to the domed well. Both wells are in fair condition. They are inoperative and the concrete is eroding. The well located to the rear of the house is covered with old, unpainted plywood.

The Driver Farm Shed was constructed in the mid-twentieth century and is located northwest of the farmhouse and faces east. The wood-frame, one-story shed appears to have sills that rest directly upon the ground, but it is possible that buried corner posts anchor the shed. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The main entries are symmetrical doorways on the front elevation cut out of the siding. Doors are wooden, three-board units. The condition of this shed is fair. The right door has fallen from its hinges. Some boards have been damaged. The roof exhibits rust.

The Driver Farm Corncrib/Barn was constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The outbuilding faces southeast and is located north of the farmhouse. This rectangular, wood-frame corncrib/barn rests on a concrete-block wall foundation. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A one-over-one, metal-sash window is located in the southeast gable. Wood double doors are located in both gable ends. Smaller swinging doors are located on either side of the double doors on the southeastern gable end. This barn is in fair condition. Some boards are missing and the concrete foundation is eroding slightly. Once exhibiting a painted exterior, the paint has almost completely washed away. The roof is rusted, the panels between the foundation piers are deteriorated, some are missing, and the southeastern double door is collapsing.

The Driver Farm Gambrel Roof Barn was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. The barn lies west of the corncrib/barn and faces northwest. This rectangular, wood-frame barn rests on a concrete wall foundation. Some interior members are sawn log beams that are joined with pegs. The exterior is clad with board-and-batten siding. The gambrel roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The main entrance is a sliding track door located on the northwestern elevation. Twin, gable-end, swinging, double doors occupy the southwest elevation. The suggestion of arched windows has been painted on the southwest and southeast sides of the barn. The condition of this barn is poor. The northwest end of the barn is collapsing. Portions of the walls and roof are missing. The wood siding exhibits deterioration. Doorways are collapsing. The interior floor is caving in, and the paint is faded, chipped away, and peeling.

The Driver Farm Shed II was constructed during the mid-twentieth century. This shed is located northwest of the farmhouse and faces southeast. The wood-frame, one-story shed rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior is clad with wood lap siding and the gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The cornice is boxed. The single door in the southeast elevation is a thin vertical board unit. The condition of this shed is good. Paint failure is evident, the roof is rusting and some areas of the roof ridge do not appear to be solid.

The Former HILTON FARMHOUSE (MIHP # HO-746), constructed between 1883 and 1909 (Deale 1979; USGS Mt. Airy quad 1909) is located west of Annapolis Rock Road at 3780 Woodbine Road. The wood-frame, two-story house occupies an L-shaped ground plan. Each section rests on a stone foundation. The building has three bays on the east elevation and four bays along the south elevation. The exterior cladding is primarily horizontal wood siding with asbestos shingles installed on the eastern elevation. The intersecting gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The east elevation features a fishscale-shingled central gable peak with a lancet window. The eave features a boxed cornice and gable-end returns. The main entry in the east elevation is centrally located and contains a wood door with a large glass pane. A fixed, single-light transom has been fitted over the door. Sidelights have been boarded over. A wood storm door fitted with two full-length panes has been installed over the main entry. The main entry opens onto a single-bay, wood, front porch that rests on a stone foundation and is covered with a standing-seam metal roof supported by wood posts. Windows in this section of the building are simple wood-frame, two-over-one-light, double-hung sash units installed in 1997 (MdDNR DMI 2002). An ell has been constructed off the southwest corner of the main block. This two-story, wood-frame addition also rests on a stone foundation. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. An interior brick chimney is located on the rear interior roof ridge. The door has a four lights and three wood panels. This door is covered with an aluminum, two-light storm door. Windows in the ell are two-over-one light, double-hung sash units installed since 1997 (Mazurek 1997). A more than full-ell-width concrete slab porch with brick based wood supports adjoins the south elevation and extends north beyond the ell almost to the southeast corner of the main block. A shed addition has been constructed on the west elevation of the ell. The shed is rectangular and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The walls are clad with T1-11 siding and the roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. One-over-one and nine-over-nine-light windows illuminate the interior while a fifteen-light door provides entry to the addition. The condition of the former Hilton House is good and it is in the process of repair by a curator. The rear elevation siding needs paint and the standing-seam metal roof over the front porch is rusting.

The Former Hilton Bank Barn, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located south of the Former Hilton House. This wood-frame bank barn faces north. This barn rests on a stonewall foundation. The exterior is clad with vertical wood boards. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. Sliding, wood, double-doors open onto the bank elevation and above the lower paddock on the rear elevation. Arched, louvered vents are located on all sides of the barn. These are cut out of the siding and are not framed; some are boarded over. Many entries and a few windows are located along the basement walls of the paddock. These are generally wood doors installed into the stone foundation and opening onto a boardwalk. The boardwalk is overhung by the open forebay that is supported by wood posts. The condition of this barn is fair. Some siding is warped or deteriorated. The mortar in the stone foundation under the rear overhang is crumbling. A few of the vents and doors have been boarded over with plywood.

The mid-twentieth century former Hilton Block Shed is located south of the house between the house and the barn. The north-facing, one-story, concrete-block shed rests on a concrete-block foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Flush, horizontal, wood siding has been installed in the upper gable ends. The main entrance is an empty, off-center doorframe. On the east elevation, a fifteen-light wood door has been installed. A screened window frame is located in the north elevation. Windows on the south elevation are fixed-light or casement units. A metal rail leads from the fifteen-light wood door onto a brick walkway. The condition of this shed is good. The door is in need of a replacement.

The Former Hilton Horse Shed was constructed during the late twentieth century and is located east of the house. The shed faces

south. The wood-frame shed rests on a stone pier and post-in-ground foundation. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The eave is open. A single open doorframe allows entry. The condition of this shed is fair. Rafters exhibit deterioration, as do some siding boards. A tree growing in the rear of the shed is beginning to affect structural stability. Plywood and corrugated metal have been used to patch voids in the siding.

The H. E. CHROBOT FARM is located at the end of a long overgrown lane accessed from the south side of Jennings Chapel Road. The ca. 1900 farm features a two-story dwelling, a barn foundation, an animal pen, five sheds, and an ice pit. The ruinous condition of the house and agricultural outbuildings have compromised the complex's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

The two-story Chrobot dwelling is an L-shaped wood-frame building resting on a stone foundation. A basement is located under the east half of the house. The dwelling features a combination of hewn wood sills and sawn mortise-and-tenon and balloon wood framing. The walls are clad with wood clapboard and the gable roof is sheathed with metal. The roof has gable returns, a center brick chimney, and a rear interior chimney. The principal block is three bays, two-rooms wide and one-room deep. The east elevation features a three-sided, two-story bay. A hipped roof porch once protected the central entrance and its four-panel door. A three-bay deep, two-story ell featured a curved staircase. An enclosed porch was located along the west elevation of the ell. A ca. 1920 bathroom was located near the rear elevation of the ell. The one-story, gable roofed building had a concrete bathtub. The house is in ruinous condition. The roof and the center of second floor of the rear ell and the front porch have collapsed. The walls are deteriorated, the windows are missing, and the stone foundation is falling apart.

A bank barn was located to the east of the house. The barn collapsed many years ago and the vast majority of the wooden structure has rotted away. Portions of the stone foundation are still extant.

The animal pen is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame building that rests on a concrete wall. The mortise-and-tenon wood frame is clad with vertical boards and the gable roof is sheathed with metal. An off-center wood door provides access to a feeding trough and stairs to the loft. The structure is in poor condition. The sills and walls cladding are rotten, the foundation is cracked with portions missing, and the roof has holes.

The five woodsheds are one-story, gable roofed structures. They rest on stone piers. Four sheds are clad with vertical boards and one shed has horizontal wood siding. The roofs are sheathed with metal. Three sheds have collapsed. One standing structure has wood double doors; the doors are missing on the other standing shed. The sheds are in poor condition. The walls are rotten and the roofs have holes.

The ice pit is a stone-lined hole, currently about 6' deep and 10' wide. Remains of a corrugated metal roof are located within the pit. The ice pit is in poor condition.

An ABANDONED FARM COMPLEX OFF OF LONG CORNER ROAD (MIHP # HO-745) is located in a wooded area along the northeast side of an abandoned dirt farm road that leads southwest from Long Corner Road. The farmhouse was constructed ca.1900 (USGS Mt. Airy quad 1909; Hopkins 1878). This two-story, three-bay farmhouse faces northwest and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A gabled dormer projects from the center of the facade. This dormer is sheathed with wood siding and has an empty window frame. Two interior, straight-stack brick chimneys project from the center of the roof ridge. The eave features a boxed cornice and gable returns. The main entry is a three-panel wood door, now severely damaged. Windows are two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-sash units with slip sills and simple wood surrounds. A porch once spanned the front elevation, but is now missing. The wood porch supports have collapsed, as has the roof. The slab and block foundation and steps remain. A stone basement entry is located on the southwest

elevation. A rear full-width porch and hood remains. This house is in poor condition. One-half of the foundation that supports the front elevation has collapsed into the basement. The siding is cracked and mildewed. Half of the dormer remains but the window is missing. The rear facade has collapsed onto the rear porch slab, leaving the house interior open to the elements. The house is overgrown. Many window lights are missing; some openings are missing frames entirely. Two large, open wells are located near the north and south corners. These are open, concrete-walled shafts and are hazardous. The house and complex no longer possess sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C.

A Bank Barn constructed circa mid-twentieth century is located southwest of the house. The foundation wall along the west elevation is stone, but has been repaired with concrete wall sections. The lower wall along the east elevation overlooking the paddock is constructed of concrete and concrete block. The upper portion is wood-frame and the end elevations are clad in vertical wood siding above the foundation and in horizontal wood siding along the lower level. The shallow gambrel roof sheathed in standing-seam metal extends to the foundation walls on the east and west elevations. The west elevation (banked) has a central gabled dormer located over the main entry. The main entry contains a set of large, swinging, wood-board doors. This dormer has fascia installed in the gable eave. Three empty doorframes and six empty window frames are located in the lower east elevation facing the yard. Empty wood window frames also are located in the upper gable ends. The condition of this barn is poor. The foundation mortar is eroding and stones are loose. Cracking is evident in the concrete-block sections. The interior flooring is collapsing. The roof is rusting and the wood board siding in the gable elevations is deteriorating.

A Corncrib/Wagon Shed constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century is located between the house and the barn. The building faces southeast and is of wood-frame construction; some wood-frame members are pegged. This building rests on a stone piers. The exterior cladding is vertical wood siding that is not set flush. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The main entrance is an open, central, wagon bay. Crib loading hatches are located along the interior walls of the cribs. The condition of this crib is poor. The building exhibits a severe lean. The foundation piers have collapsed. Siding has been removed from large areas of the walls. Doors leading into the cribs are missing, as are some of the loading hatches. The interior of the cribs and the wagon bay has been used for storage.

Two mid-twentieth century ruined agricultural outbuildings are located northwest of the house. The outbuilding closest to the house is low stone foundation with the remains of a fallen brick chimney. This ruin is in poor condition. It is overgrown and the walls and roof have collapsed. The second outbuilding is wood frame and is partially collapsed. The foundation was not visible. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards. It appears that the roof was once a saltbox form covered with standing-seam metal. Doors and window frames are empty. This outbuilding is in poor condition. One-half of the structure has collapsed and windows and doors have been removed.

The former ANDERSON FARM (MIHP # HO-744) is located east of Long Corner Road and west of MIHP # HO-745. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame Anderson Farmhouse, constructed ca. 1900 (Hopkins 1878; USGS Mt. Airy 1909) occupies an L-shaped ground plan and faces east. The foundation is whitewashed stone wall. The exterior cladding is wood shingle. The gable roof is sheathed with gray asphalt shingles. The eave features a fascia board. The main entrance is a metal door with a large half-height single light. The windows have concrete, lug sills on the first floor and slip sills on the second floor. The windows are almost entirely one-over-one-light, vinyl, double-hung sash units. A full-width front porch has a shed roof supported on battered wood posts set on concrete-block piers. Two additions have been built across the rear elevation. The ell rises two stories, rests on a stone foundation, and is clad with wood shingles. A brick chimney is located on the northern plane of the roof. A pressure-treated wood deck has been placed off the north elevation of this addition. The second addition is south of the first. The one-story addition rests on a concrete-block and wooden post foundation. The exterior cladding is T1-11 and the flat and shed roof combination is covered with gray shingles. The additions contain various aluminum and vinyl-framed window and door units. A pressure-treated wood deck is located on the south elevation. The condition of this house is good. Wood elements are weathered and paint has failed in isolated areas.

The former Anderson Garage constructed ca. 1950 is located northeast of the house facing southwest. This building has been converted into a shop/residence. The four-bay, one-story garage is constructed of concrete block. The exterior cladding of the upper gables ends is horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A metal stovepipe protrudes from the northwestern wall. The main entries are a T1-11 sliding track door on the southeast (shop) side and a metal door with a metal storm door on the northwest (residence) side of this former garage. The windows are metal-sash, one-over-one light units with wood slip sills. The condition of this building is good. Paint failure is evident.

The ca. 1900 former Anderson Wagon Shed/Corncrib is located southeast of the farmhouse, southwest of the garage, and faces north. The rectangular, wood-frame corncrib rests on a stone pier and wall foundation. The exterior cladding is wood siding that is flush in the gables but not flush on the interior and exterior crib walls. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The main entrance is an open wagon bay. A row of three hatches is located in the interior walls of the cribs; some of these have been boarded over. The north elevation has a vertical board wood door that provides entry into the right crib and a like unit that provides entry into gable loft. The condition of this corncrib is good. Recent repairs to the interior siding have been made. The foundation has settled slightly and the north elevation appears to have settled lower than the rest of the structure.

The former Anderson Gambrel Roof Dairy Barn was constructed during the mid-twentieth century and is located southwest of the farmhouse and faces northeast. This rectangular, wood-frame barn rests on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior cladding is concrete block with T1-11 siding in the upper gambrel ends. The gambrel roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The main entrances are sliding track plywood doors on either gable ends. Plywood doors are located in the loft gable ends above the sliding doors. Windows are three-light hopper-units; these are located on the sides and in the gambrel ends. A loafing shed addition is located on the southeastern elevation. This is a pole barn construction with corrugated metal and wood siding. The condition of this pole barn and main barn is fair. Some lights are missing from the hopper windows and the pole barn has partially collapsed.

Two silos are located close to this barn. A large silo is located northeast of the barn and a smaller silo is located immediately south of the southwestern corner. These silos are concrete with metal reinforcement hoops and steel doors. The silos are in poor condition. Roofs are missing.

The ca. 1900 former Anderson Bank Barn is located west of the farmhouse; the bank is on the northeast elevation. The rectangular, wood-frame barn rests on a stone foundation and is clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Lightning rods have been installed along the roof ridge. Vents installed on the barn walls feature triangular pediments. The main entrance on the banked elevation contains twin sliding doors of vertical wood boards with a smaller, swinging door inserted into the lower left corner of the left door. Stone walls on either side support an earthen ramp that leads to these doors. Three mid-twentieth-century additions have been added to the bank barn. To the southeast, a one-story, concrete-block, gable roof shed has been added. This shed exhibits six-light hopper windows, the main entrance is a particleboard door. A milking parlor addition attached to the northwest elevation is one-story with concrete-block walls on a concrete slab. This addition has a gambrel roof covered with standing-seam metal. Two-light fixed windows illuminate the interior. A third addition is located in front of the gambrel roof addition and to the right of the main barn access ramp. This small, square addition rests on a concrete-block and slab foundation, has concrete-block walls and a gable roof that is covered with standing-seam metal. An open bay provides access to the interior. The condition of this barn complex is good. Some vertical boards are missing from the main barn, some wood vent slats are missing. Some lights are missing from the hopper windows. Paint is failing.

A one-story, wood-frame, corrugated metal shed is located beyond the rear of the bank barn. The shed is open on southeast elevation. A Havastore silo is located northwest of this shed. RCGA staff could not gain access to these resources due to the presence of livestock in the barnyard.

MIHP # M:15-24 has been assigned to portions of two agricultural complexes that are located side by side north of Annapolis Rock Road, west of the Patuxent River, and south of Log Tobacco Barn (MIHP # M:15-97). Both complexes are on property formerly owned by R. Warfield. In general, the complex contains a ruined house with domestic outbuildings on the eastern portion of the property and a house foundation with a complex of undistinguished early-to-mid twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings on the western portion of the property. Coxe (1979) described and photographed the farmhouse associated with the easternmost complex and referenced the agricultural outbuildings associated with western complex. In 1984, Getty amended the 1979 MIHP form by expanding descriptions for the agricultural outbuildings associated with the western complex. Mazurek (1997) identified the two separate complexes located on the property.

A farmhouse with domestic secondary outbuildings is the easternmost complex nearest the Patuxent River. The farmhouse, constructed ca. 1915 (USGS Mt. Airy map 1909) is a wood-frame, two-story, three-bay dwelling that occupies an L-shaped ground plan. The farmhouse rests on a stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with corrugated metal. A brick chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge. The eave features a boxed cornice and gable end returns. The main entrance is centrally located. All door and window frames are empty in the main block and ell. Porches are located along the front elevation and along the ell. These have collapsed and the details and materials have been obscured. A two-story ell is located to the rear of the main block. This addition has a stone foundation with horizontal wood siding. The condition of this house is ruinous. The interior and exterior have been vandalized with spray paint graffiti. The porches have collapsed. Wood siding is falling off and rotting. The chimney has collapsed into the interior. Trees have fallen into the house on the northeast elevation and the house is otherwise heavily overgrown. The ruinous condition of the house has compromised the house's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship so

that the house no longer exhibits the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C.

One outbuilding, possibly constructed concurrently with the farmhouse, is located northeast of the farmhouse ell and faces east. This one-story, wood-frame outbuilding rests on a roughly coursed, stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The eave has been fitted with a fascia board. A single chimney was once located on the west elevation roof ridge, but it has since been removed. A stain on the wall and roof remains. The main entrance is a single, centered, five-panel wood door. The windows are empty frames fitted with slip sills. A hood over the doorway has collapsed. The supports and other elements are not visible. This outbuilding appears to have been assembled with scrap materials or it has been heavily renovated. Building techniques and types of materials are inconsistent. The condition of this outbuilding is poor. Paint is peeling from all surfaces. All wooden elements are rotting. Doors and windows are missing from their frames. Heavy undergrowth surrounds the exterior.

A smaller outbuilding, constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century, is located northwest of the outbuilding. This wood-frame, one-story outbuilding rests on a stonewall foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave has been fitted with fascia board. The main entrance is a single, centrally-located doorframe. The door is missing. The walls are blind. The condition of this outbuilding is poor. The siding is rotting, boards are missing and patched with corrugated metal. The foundation is unsound and the structure has a pronounced lean. A concrete-block lined privy shaft sits open directly in front of this outbuilding.

The second complex of buildings is located west of the standing farmhouse. In this complex, the main house is no longer standing, but the farmstead has at least fifteen abandoned agricultural outbuildings dating from the first half of the twentieth century in various conditions and states of disrepair. The disrepair of the buildings has compromised integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

The Warfield Farmhouse Ruin, constructed ca. 1900, is located in the south corner of the complex. This ruin consists of a cellar hole and a porch slab that faces southwest. The partially filled cellar hole is outlined by a stone foundation. In places, the foundation exterior has been faced with stucco. A cellar entry is located southeast of the foundation. The porch slab is concrete and concrete block fitted with brick porch steps. The ruin of a brick chimney lies collapsed northeast of the cellar hole. Demolition debris and standing-seam metal roofing material lies scattered around the site. The condition of this ruin is poor. The area is heavily overgrown and the cellar hole is becoming overgrown with ivy.

A woodshed, constructed circa 1920, is located north of the house ruin. This one-story, wood-frame shed faces southeast. The shed rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is horizontal wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The gable extends over the front elevation approximately two-and-one-half feet. The main entry is a centrally-located, wood door constructed of thin boards. The walls are blind. The interior has log and sapling beams in the rafters that appear to have been used for hanging storage. Daffodils have been planted outside of the southeast elevation. The condition of this woodshed is fair. The exterior is in need of paint; the foundation is eroding and settling. Trees are pushing the structure off of the foundation; otherwise this structure is not overgrown.

A well house, constructed circa 1920, is located west of the woodshed. This one-story, wood-frame well house faces southeast and rests on a concrete slab and concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The main entry is a wood, five-board door installed to the right of center in the southeast elevation. Wood framed, casement windows with lug sills were installed in the gable ends. An exterior faucet installed on the southeast elevation is connected to a pump located in a well inside the well house. The condition of this well house is fair. Wood board siding and other elements are rotting. The exterior is in need of paint. The window frames are empty and the building has been used for shotgun target practice.

A concrete-wall foundation ruin of unknown construction date or function is located northwest of the well house. This ruin comprised four low wall segments. One, approximately twenty-foot section of the wall oriented northwest to southeast lies perpendicular to three, approximately four-foot northeast to southwest running walls. The condition of this ruin is poor. The walls are eroding and the site is heavily overgrown with small trees and shrubs.

A concrete-block garage constructed circa 1950 is located northeast of the concrete wall foundation ruin. This one-story building rests on a concrete and concrete-block foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Wood clapboards have been installed in the gable ends. The main entrance is a wood, sliding track door installed on the front elevation. A six-board wood door has been installed off-center on the southeast elevation. The southeast and the southwest elevations have windows that have been covered in plywood. The window openings have brick slip sills. The interior houses a belt-driven sawmill and various farm implements. The condition of this building is fair. Wood elements need paint. The six-board door has fallen from the hinges. The interior is moldy and damp.

A wagon shed constructed in the early twentieth-century is located east of the concrete-block building. This one-story, wood-frame, wagon shed faces southwest. The foundation is concrete. The exterior cladding is vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The walls of this shed are blind. The main entry is an open bay located on the front elevation. A wagon and bales of hay stand in the interior. The condition of this shed is fair. The siding and framing of the shed exhibit deterioration.

A large, early to mid-twentieth century, combination hay and animal barn is located northwest of the wagon shed. This one-story, wood-frame, southeast-facing barn has a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The main entry is in the southeast gable elevation, through the central open bay. Centered, wood board, sliding track doors are located on the northeast and southwest elevations. Various other swinging doors allow entry into the interior. The walls are otherwise blind. An addition has been added to the northwest gable end. This one-story, shed-roof addition has a hayloft. The foundation is a concrete wall, and the walls are clad with board-and-batten siding. Doors and window openings are covered with board-and-batten covered swinging doors and hatches located on all three sides of this addition. The condition of this barn is fair. The barn appears structurally sound but the addition is collapsing. Barn siding has minimal damage. Some sections of corrugated metal roofing are missing. Several doors and windows are missing. The addition is overgrown, has been partially burnt, and is collapsing.

A collapsed shed constructed in the mid-twentieth century, is located northeast of the barn addition. This one-story, wood-frame shed faces southeast and rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior cladding is wood, board-

and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. An off-center, open bay on the southeast elevation serves as the main entry. The walls are blind. This shed is in poor condition. The building is more than fifty-percent collapsed and is heavily overgrown.

A small shed, possibly a former animal pen, approximately of the same construction date as the collapsed shed, is located southeast of the collapsed shed. This one-story, wood-frame shed has a timber sill that rests directly on the ground. The exterior cladding is thinly cut, board siding. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; a metal stovepipe protrudes from the center of the roof plane. The main entry is a single, empty wood doorframe located on the northeast elevation. The front elevation contains empty window frames. The condition of this shed is fair. Window and doorframes are empty. Wood elements are rotting, and the shed is overgrown.

A second small, mid-twentieth century shed is located northeast of the first. This one-story, wood-frame shed has a post-in-ground foundation. The exterior cladding is thinly cut, board siding. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The main entry is an empty doorframe located on the northeast elevation. Empty, four-light window frames are located on the northeast and southwest elevations. The front of the shed is covered with a corrugated metal sheet. The condition of this shed is poor. The siding and framing are rotting. Window and doorframes are empty. Portions of siding have fallen.

A long shed, constructed during the mid-twentieth century is located southeast of the second shed. This one-story, wood-frame shed faces southwest. This shed rests on a concrete wall. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards atop concrete-block walls. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. This shed has been divided into three sections from northwest to southeast. These consist of an animal pen, equipment storage area, and a worker break room area. Each section features open bays. The largest entry is in the animal pen. This section features a three-panel wood door. The worker break room area features a wood, one-over-one door on the northeast elevation. Interior doors connect the sections. The condition of this shed is fair. The shed is becoming overgrown. Doors are missing, as are portions of the roof sheathing and wall boards.

A chicken coop, constructed in the mid-twentieth century, is located south of the long shed. This one-story, wood-frame coop faces southwest. The coop rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. The main entrance is a single, off center, wood-framed, chicken-wire door located in the southwest elevation. This elevation serves as a functioning front elevation. Empty window frames have been inserted in the front and southeast elevations. The condition of this coop is fair. Some board-and-batten siding has been removed. Windowpanes are missing. Deterioration is evident on wood elements.

An early twentieth-century, partially collapsed chicken coop is located southwest of the standing chicken coop. This one-story, wood-frame coop faces northwest. The coop rests on a concrete wall foundation. The exterior is clad in vertical wood boards. The collapsed roof appears to have been a shed roof covered with corrugated metal. The main entrance is unknown, but it is assumed that the entrance was once located in the northwest elevation. The condition of this coop is poor. Two-thirds of this coop has collapsed; only the southeast third stands.

A privy ruin, constructed in the mid-twentieth century, is located east of the standing chicken coop. This one-story, wood-frame, two-hole privy faces southeast. The foundation is concrete-block. The exterior cladding is vertical wood boards. The shed roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and fascia board has been installed in the eave.

The door has fallen from the single, central entry. The condition of this privy is poor. Only three walls stand and these exhibit a severe lean. The roof is collapsing. All wood elements are rotting. The privy walls are overgrown.

A small shed, constructed in the early to mid-twentieth century, is located northeast of the privy ruin. This one-story, wood-frame shed faces southwest. The sills rest on single brick piers. The exterior cladding is horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal and the cornice is boxed. The main entry is a low, wide, empty, central doorway. An empty, window frame with a slip sill has been installed in the northeast elevation. This shed is in poor condition. The shed has a pronounced lean. The door is missing. Paint failure is evident on the exterior and the metal roof is rusting.

A brick scatter is located southeast of the privy ruin. This dense scatter is approximately circular. No foundations were observed in the immediate area of this scatter. This scatter may be the result of dumping or the site of a structural ruin. The condition of this scatter is poor and the location is overgrown.

Isolated Agricultural Resources

A nineteenth-century LOG TOBACCO BARN (MIHP # M:15-97) is located above the western bank of the Patuxent River northeast of the Wilson-Warfield Farm Complex. This structural log ruin rises two-stories. It is unclear which direction this barn faces, but entries are located in the northeast and southwest elevations. The exposed exterior is round log joined by saddle notching and tightly chinked with clay and stone. Logs with the greatest diameter are located closest to the foundation. The log walls rest on a stone foundation. The logs were once clad with wood siding, the wood blocks used to stabilize the siding material are still in evidence. The standing-seam metal roofing has fallen into the interior. The northeast and southwest elevations each contain an empty doorway. The larger doorway is on the southwest elevation while a smaller doorway is on the northwest elevation. The doorframes are milled lumber that are pegged and nailed with cut nails. Hinges remain on the right side of the northwest doorframe. Peg holes are located in the logs at various heights and locations. Some provide hints to the locations of interior floor joists and ceiling rafters. A small addition was once located off the northeast corner. The only remnants of this addition are empty joist and rafter notches in the log walls. The condition of the building is poor. The logs are sound but the chinking is crumbling. The notching is exposed but also in solid condition. The roof has collapsed into the interior and lies rusting. Abandoned farm implements are piled next to the southeastern elevation. The area is heavily overgrown except for the location of an equestrian trail that runs northeast to southwest. This building no longer possesses integrity of design. The materials and the workmanship on the logs are visible.

The former MIDDLETON BARNS are located off Howard Road accessed from the north side of MD Rte 650 in Montgomery County. The complex contains two wood-frame barns, constructed ca. 1955 (USGS Sandy Spring 1945, photo-revised 1979), located on the west side of an unpaved farm lane and a metal shed constructed ca. 1968 on the east side of the farm lane. The north barn rests on concrete piers. The walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Doorways are located on the north, east, and south elevations. The barn is in poor condition. Metal roofing sheets are missing. Some exterior cladding boards are missing, particularly at the southwest corner. The doors are broken or missing. The southwest corner is collapsing.

The south building is an equipment shed and animal pen. The one-story, wood-frame building has a shallow shed roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. The walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The north end of the

building is open along the east elevation and divided into animal stalls. The east elevation of the south end of the building is enclosed with four sets of paired wood doors with exterior hinges. The shed is in poor condition. Wood members are rotted. Metal roofing sheets are missing. The lintel spanning the east elevation is cracked and sagging. The doors are falling off the hinges. Some exterior cladding boards are missing along the west elevation.

The ANIMAL PEN OFF ELTON FARM ROAD, constructed circa 1960, is located west of Elton Farm Road in a lightly wooded area surrounded by boulders and fallen barbed wire fencing. A high voltage power corridor is located south of the structure. This one-story, wood-frame pen faces south and rests on concrete-block piers. The exterior is clad with corrugated metal. The shed roof is covered with standing-seam metal. A single, open bay on the front elevation is located off center and serves as the main entrance. A feeding trough is located on the inside rear wall. The condition of this pen is fair. The southern sill has been broken causing the front elevation and roof to sag. The exterior cladding reveals damage caused by firearms. Some sections of siding are missing. A small tree has fallen across the roof. A sizeable animal burrow is located in the interior.

Agricultural Ruins

The former RAMSEY FARMSTEAD site (MIHP # M:23-149) is located west of Howard Chapel Road on the south side of the Patuxent River. The site was dated from the first quarter of the twentieth century (USGS Mt. Airy 1909). The site comprised a house set on a hill and a series of farm buildings that lined the former farm road. Mazurek (1997) described a concrete foundation. Several foundations are evident, including a series of wide stone pier foundations. These foundations probably supported a corncrib/wagon shed. A two-story, freestanding chimney that marks the former house site is located north of the line of agricultural outbuildings on a slight rise. The site is densely overgrown with multi-flora rose.

A mid-twentieth century outbuilding is located along the unpaved farm lane. The one-story, wood-frame shed is clad in corrugated metal. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal with a raking board in the gable eaves. The entered entry is an empty, unframed doorway. An empty wood window frame is located on the northwest elevation. The shed is in poor condition. The door and window are missing. The roof cladding is rusting, the framing is sagging and wood elements are rotting, and the walls are perforated with bullet holes.

The former RAMSEY BARN FOUNDATION is located off a short lane accessed from Jennings Chapel Road in Howard County. The stone foundation of a bank barn is located along the south side of the lane. The hayloft was accessible from the lane. Appended to the east elevation is a rusticated concrete-block and concrete foundation of what was likely a dairy. A house, located on a hill at the end of the lane, is no longer extant. The complex appeared on a 1909 Mt. Airy USGS map.

A barn was reported as located north of Mullinix Mill Road just above the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River (Mazurek 1996). In a visit to this site in May 2003, a farm pond and a small springhouse ruin near the spring that feeds this farm pond were noted. The ruin includes brick and stone chunks. Sherds of stoneware are scattered around the site. This ruin is in poor condition. The site has been nearly leveled. The farm pond is nearly full of sediment due to the processes of alluviation and eutrophication. No barn was observed in the mapped location.

RELIGIOUS/FUNERARY

An area northeast of BROWNS CHURCH ROAD RUINS contains at least two foundations, the probable site of a cemetery, the site of a church and a privately installed historical marker. The Browns Chapel Site Marker is located immediately south and below the Browns Church Road shoulder. This marker is a small granite stone that reads "Site of Brown's Chapel Founded 1846." Poured concrete steps lead from the marker area to the roadbed. The marker is located in a small, mowed clearing surrounded by hardwoods. The condition of the marker is good but the site is currently used as a dump for household waste. No artifacts were observed in a plowed field located across the road from the site of the marker.

Two foundation ruins are located near the marker. The farthest western ruin is a rectangular stone foundation with an east to west alignment. The nineteenth or early-twentieth century ruin is located on a low, heavily overgrown and wooded rise between farm fields. A second ruin is located directly east of this foundation. This cellar hole and foundation has very large stones alongside cut coursed stones. This ruin is aligned with the cardinal directions and is heavily overgrown. The condition of both foundations is poor.

The site of a possible Browns Chapel cemetery is located south of the second ruin. This location is heavily wooded with small to medium-sized hardwood and cedar trees. The ground surface is covered with Vinca Minor and patches of daffodils. Considering that this site has been logged or cleared for agricultural purposes in the recent past, it is likely that this site is heavily disturbed. No stones, fences or markers were observed.

The HOWARD CHAPEL SITE AND CEMETERY (MIHP # M:23-11) site is located at the northwest corner of Howard Chapel Road and Elton Farm Road in Montgomery County. The chapel was constructed in 1889 on land donated by Enoch George Howard (MIHP # M:23-08). As of May 2003, no above-ground evidence of the chapel remains. The cemetery is a cleared area marked by monuments. Burials were begun in the cemetery in 1901 with the burial of George Howard. The latest burial stone was dated 1942 (Williams and Naru 1999). The gravestones include squat obelisks, segmental arched headstones, and some cubes. The stones are sited near Howard Chapel Road, but the site may contain unmarked burials.

A family CEMETERY was reported by MdDNR personnel as located west of Howard Chapel Road. The cemetery is marked on MdDNR 1:600 scale maps of the park. When a site visit to this location was attempted in April-May 2003, the site was overgrown with multi-flora rose and no cemetery was observed.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES

The GAITHER/HOWARD HOUSE (MIHP # M:23-08A assigned on the MHT GIS) is the northernmost ruin of the pair of houses located north of Howard Road and accessed from the north side of MD Rte 650 in Montgomery County. The ruin sits in a wooded area, overgrown with vegetation, beyond the edge of an active agriculture field and is essentially inaccessible by vehicle. Portions of fieldstone walls on the south elevation and the north end are the only portions of the building that remain standing. The front wall has collapsed outward. The gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal and featuring gable dormers has collapsed straight down. The gable end walls are weathering. As a ruin, the building no longer possesses integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criteria A or C.

The Gaither/Howard House was constructed in 1790 by Beale Gaither; a datestone was reported in the 1979 MHT survey (Coxe 1979). Descendants of the Gaither family owned the property until 1862, when it was sold to Enoch George Howard, a former slave of the Gaither family who purchased his own freedom and that of his wife in 1857. Enoch George Howard became a prosperous farmer in the area, eventually owning 600 acres. After his death in 1885, the property was divided among Howard's children (Williams and Naru 1999).

A one-story, wood-frame shed is located west of the ruin. The exterior walls are clad with vertical wood boards. The front gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal over wood boards. A single door is located in the east elevation. The shed is in poor condition. The building is overgrown with dense vegetation. Deterioration is evident on the wood members. The metal roof is detached. A pronounced lean to the wood-frame building suggests a structural problem. The shed no longer possesses integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association.

The Howard Family Cemetery (MIHP # M:23-008A) is located in a cornfield south of the Patuxent River. This cemetery is rectangular and aligned east-to-west with east facing stones. Wooden fence posts and wire fencing delineate the cemetery area. Daffodils are growing variously around the perimeter and a large tree grows in the northeast corner. This cemetery contains three standing headstones and two standing footstones. Depressions within the perimeter suggest that more burials may lie unmarked. Members of the Howard and Brown family have been buried here. Hattie H. Brown was the latest individual interred. Her burial is dated at 1969. The condition of this cemetery is poor. The area has not been mowed or maintained. The fence posts and fencing is failing. The gate is missing. Headstones and footstones are leaning and eroded while some exhibit cracks. Fieldstones have been used to support failing monuments.

The HOWARD HOUSE (MIHP # M:23-08B as assigned by the MHT GIS) is located south and east of the Gaither-Howard House and Howard family cemetery. The house and agricultural outbuildings are located in a densely wooded area, overgrown with vegetation, beyond the edge of an active agriculture field and are essentially inaccessible by vehicle. The date of the house has not been resolved. Coxe (1979) dated the house to ca. 1885 based on the archival evidence of land distribution following the death of Enoch George Howard to Greenbury Howard. Getty (1984) reported that the house appeared to date from the mid-to-late nineteenth century and that the main block and ell appeared to be constructed at the same time (Getty 1984). Williams and Naru (1999) dated the one-and-a-half-story ell as ca. 1790 with the main block dating to the nineteenth century. The historic maps (Martenet 1865; Hopkins 1877) depicted only one dwelling in this area. The house is oriented to face east. The two-story, three-bay house is constructed of coursed fieldstone and adopts an L-shaped ground plan. A two-story, wood-frame addition, reported as constructed in the 1950s (Rodericks 1999), is appended to the north end. The wood-frame addition is clad with asbestos shingles over weatherboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The eave along the east elevation has a boxed cornice. A brick corbelled chimney projects from the north stone gable end. The doorway is centrally located on the east elevation; the door is missing. The windows are missing. A porch spanned the east elevation; the porch has collapsed. The ell is one and a half stories. A massive exterior stone chimney occupies the west end of the ell. A wood-frame, one-story porch/summer kitchen was constructed to incorporate the ell. This porch is collapsing. The house is in ruinous condition and is basically a shell. The doors and windows are missing. The interior woodwork has been removed; however, the metal tin ceiling in the south room remains in the house, although rusted. Deterioration is evident in the exterior wood members and in the massive log interior floor joists. The porch supports on the summer kitchen have rotted and the addition is collapsing. The wood-frame addition on the north of the stone house is pulling away

from the wall and the entire addition has a pronounced northward lean. The asbestos shingles are cracked and chipped. The building no longer possesses integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criteria A and C.

Associated outbuildings located south of the house include a wood-frame wagon shed/corncrib barn, a shed, and the stone foundations of a bank barn. All outbuildings are in poor condition and do not possess sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling or association to illustrate their association with agricultural history or types, periods, or methods of construction. The wagon shed/corncrib is collapsed. The wide stone pier foundations identify the locations of the former corncribs. The timber frame upper portion of the building has collapsed downward. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal.

The wood-frame shed has a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The building has collapsed straight down.

The stone foundations of a barn are located east of these outbuildings. The west side of the walls are set higher than the end walls, suggesting that the bank was on the west elevation. The east elevation was clear of stones, suggesting that the animal pastures were located east of the barn.

The GEORGE L. STABLER HOUSE (MIHP # M:23-88) (former Mars Property) is located at 105 Haviland Mill Road at the end of an unpaved road that historically was the continuation of Haviland Mill Road. The house sits on the top of a rise. Two former ice ponds are located south of the road. The two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The house adopts an L-shaped footprint. The exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard. The gable ends are clad with wood fishscale shingles. Asbestos shingles clad the west end of the ell. The north gable end is clad with vinyl siding. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with standing-seam metal. The roof on the south elevation features paired parallel peaks. Two entrances are located in the east elevation. One entry contains a twelve-light and wood panel door; the other entry contains a fifteen-light door. The oldest windows in the house date from the 1930s, but are being replaced with new windows. A three-bay porch spans the east elevation. The shed porch roof is supported by square wood posts that have been ornamented by turned brackets and a stylized starburst placed on the porch frieze. A two-story porch has been constructed along the north elevation of the ell. The upper porch level is enclosed. Mr. Mullar, the curator of the property, hypothesizes that the building exhibits four periods of construction. The log section, constructed ca. 1820, was one story and occupies the southeast corner of the current house. Ca. 1830, the house was raised to two stories. Ca. 1840, the two-story ell was added. The final portion of the house constructed was the wood-frame wing that projects northward. Mr. Mullar removed the attached garage from the north gable end, rebuilt the north gable end, and built the sun porch on the south elevation of the ell (Mullar personal communication 1 May 2003). The building is in good condition. The soffit ends at the eave are rotted, but repairs are being planned. However, from the exterior, the details of the construction are not apparent. The exterior materials and details have been continuously renewed and may no longer reflect the historic appearance of the house. At this point in time, it does not appear the house retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A one-story, stone smokehouse, constructed during the late nineteenth century, is located east of the house. The smokehouse is constructed of stone that was parged and painted white. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A vertical board door is located in the west elevation. A board-and-batten door is located in the

east elevation. Single windows are located in the north and south elevations. A pressure-treated wood deck spans the west elevation. The building is in fair condition. Paint failure is evident on the wood members and rust is evident on the roof. The door in the east elevation does not fit the opening. A small hole above the door in the west elevation is exposing the interior to water penetration.

The only other outbuilding is a barn located west of the house. Mr. Mullar reported that barn fell down during the 1920s. Then owner Mr. Oursler rescued the roof and reset it on the stone rubble foundation. Thus, the former barn is shortened in height (Mullar personal communication 1 May 2003). The corrugated metal roof rests on a stone rubble foundation and is set partially into a hill. The front and rear gable ends are open. Access to the first story is from the southeast elevation; access to the loft is from the northwest elevation. The building is in poor condition. The loft has partially collapsed. The roof is partially collapsed and some roof sheathing is missing. The barn no longer has sufficient integrity of materials or design to illustrate an early twentieth century barn type.

The barn noted on the property in the 1997 MIHP form fell down during a snowstorm. The current garage was constructed less than ten years ago and is built over the stone foundations of a former ice house (Mullar personal communication 1 May 2003).

The ALFRED BROWN HOUSE AND MILL SITE (MIHP # M:23-36) (former DeSilva Property) at 23222 Georgia Avenue on the west side of MD Rte 97. The main house faces northeast looking towards the Patuxent River. The house is accessed at the end of a parking lot by an unpaved road that curves in front of the house. The house is surrounded by a lawn with dispersed mature trees. The house, constructed by 1865 (Martenet 1865), has multiple additions and occupies an irregular ground plan. The house suffered a fire during the early twentieth century and was renovated substantially during the 1940s and 1950s. The oldest sections of the house are the exterior stone walls (Dwyer 1972, amended by Williams and Naru 1999). The primary portions of the house are two, two-story sections constructed of stone. The southeast, two-bay section of the house appears to be constructed of granite and features corner quoining. The stone used in the three-bay section of the house is browner and of less quality. The gable roof is sheathed in slate and has a boxed cornice. A large stone exterior chimney projects from the south gable end. The primary entrance is located in the southeast section of the house. The entry contains a two-light and four-panel wood door. The doorway is enframed with a wide surround detailed to suggest applied pilasters. The windows in the front elevation are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung units. The first floor window is a tripartite window with an eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash unit flanked by six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. A one-story polygonal bay window projects from the north section of the building. The southwest elevation is built into the hillside. This elevation has a two-story, wood-frame, gable roof ell and a one-and-a-half-story square addition under a shed roof constructed during the 1940s. A one-story, concrete-block addition with a flat roof was attached to the north end during the 1950s (Dwyer 1972, amended by Williams and Naru 1999). The house is in good condition and is enrolled in the MdDNR curatorship program. Williams and Naru (1999) conducted an inspection of the interior of the house in which they noted that the interior was entirely remodeled during the 1940s and 1950s and did not retain original space configuration, or original materials and features. It appears that the house no longer retains sufficient integrity of materials or workmanship to illustrate a late nineteenth-century house associated with a mill.

The wellhouse, constructed ca. 1950, is located east of the main house. The one-story structure rests on a rubble stone foundation. The upper portion of the building is clad with German lap wood siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A large overhanging eave projects over the front elevation. A single board

wood door is located in the front. Single six-light windows are located in the side and rear elevations. The building is in good condition.

A detached, one-story, concrete-block garage, constructed ca. 1950, is located northwest of the house. The three-bay garage has a gable roof sheathed with composition roll. Each bay on the northeast elevation contains a 24-panel wood door with a row of six lights. Two rows of vinyl siding are applied above the garage doors. A single doorway and a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window are located in the north gable end. A single door is located in the south elevation. The garage is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on wood elements.

A survey of the property in 1972 noted the presence of a wood-frame barn (Dwyer 1972). This barn is no longer extant. In 1999, the current curator moved a wagon shed/corncrib from another MdDNR-owned property along the west side of MD Rte 97 to a location north of the house. The wagon shed/corncrib was rehabilitated; it now rests on round concrete piers. The walls are clad with board-and-batten siding with horizontal wood siding in the upper gable ends. Plywood siding has been applied along the north elevation. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A hipped roof cupola projects from the roof. Paired wood doors with exterior hinges enclose the former wagon passage on the south elevation. The north elevation has sliding track wood doors suspended from a metal track. A shed-roof equipment shed has been added to the north elevation. The building is in good condition.

Few remains of the late nineteenth-century sawmill are evident on the property. Only a portion of the mill race has been identified. These remains are located along the Patuxent River northeast of the house.

The former Margaret Gallagher PRICE FARMHOUSE (MIHP # M:15-71) (Former Price Property), constructed ca. 1900-1910 (MIHP # M:15-71), is located at 24724 Hipsley Mill Road on the west side. The three-bay by two-bay, wood-frame house is sited near the base of a rise so that the fieldstone basement is exposed along the southeast elevation. The exterior walls are sheathed with horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and has a boxed cornice with returns at the side ends. Corbelled interior brick chimneys project from the gable ends. The façade features a central gable peak with a semi-circular window in the center. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. The basement has two entrances that contain six-light over wood cross panel doors. The center bay of the first floor contains a fifteen-light door. The first floor entry is framed with a narrow transom and sidelights. A porch spans the southeast elevation. Large square posts with square bases support the porch along the basement level. The first floor porch has a wood deck and ceiling, a wood railing with square balusters, and turned columns. The hipped roof of the porch is sheathed with standing-seam metal roofing. Single doorways are also located in the northeast and northwest elevations. The house is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the wood members. The northeast corner of the porch is propped up with a metal pipe. Minor deterioration is evident at the bases of the porch supports on the basement level.

A one-story, wood-frame shed, identified as a smokehouse, constructed during the early twentieth century, is located northeast of the house. The wood clapboard walls rest on a concrete wall foundation; the concrete is rough with large aggregates and once was parged. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The eave has exposed rafter ends. The door in the northwest elevation is a vertical wood board unit with exterior hinges. Single six-light fixed windows are located in the southeast and southwest elevations; the window opening in the northeast elevation is boarded up. The shed is in fair condition. Deterioration is evident some wood members, especially along the foundation at the northeast corner. The parging over the concrete foundation is worn

away, and some erosion of the concrete foundation is evident on the southeast corner. Deterioration is evident at the base of the wood door.

The mid-twentieth century, Margaret Gallagher-Price Chicken House/Woodshed is located north of the house. The one-story, concrete-block outbuilding is built into a hill slope and faces east. The saltbox roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The eave has been fitted with a fascia board. The east roof plane overhangs the east elevation by approximately three feet. The east elevation has a seven-panel wood door in the southern bay, two boarded over doorframes in the central area, and a thin slat wood door. The other walls are blind. An open bay is located in the northern most bay. A fenced-in chicken yard encloses the front yard. The condition of chicken house/woodshed is poor. The roof is rusted and sections of roofing are missing. Paint has failed. The concrete-block wall mortar has cracked. The side and rear elevations are heavily overgrown.

When the former Price property was surveyed in 1997, the surveyor noted two sets of fieldstone ruins and a wood-frame shed located northwest of the main house. One fieldstone measured approximately 25 by 50-feet and was identified as a possible barn. The shed was a one-story, wood-frame building with a gable roof. The building rested on a pier foundation and had unglazed openings. The building was in poor condition in 1997 (Coxe 1979 amended by Mazurek 1997). These outbuildings were not relocated during the May 2003 survey of the property.

The JOHN LAYMAN FARMHOUSE (MIHP # HO-545) (former Green Property), constructed in 1908, is located at 3955 Hipsley Mill Road. In 1979, the house was surveyed and the informant stated that the house was built in 1908 by John Layman, a carpenter and farmer, for his daughter and son-in-law, Remus Green. The house remained in the possession of family members until the property was deeded by Martha Lemmon to the State of Maryland for Patuxent River State Park (Coxe and Deale 1979). The house overlooks a lawn on the east side of the road. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame house rests on a rubble stone foundation. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The ground plan is T-shaped with the cross wing on the north elevation. The wing has a gambrel roof. The front-facing portion of the wing has cutaway corners to form a bay. The gambrel roof intersects with a gable roof over the main block of the house. The roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The front gambrel end is clad with fishscale wood shingles and features a heavy pediment with ornamental scrollwork over the cutaway corners. The rear gambrel end features returns.

In 1979, the building was intact. Between 1979 and 1983, the house was vandalized. The mantels and interior woodwork were stripped from the house. The windows, doors, and porch columns also were removed from the building. In 1987, the house was entered into the curatorship program. The curator has rehabilitated the windows and doors by installing period wood-frame windows collected from similar buildings threatened with demolition. The windows include one-over-one-light, two-over-one-light, three-over-one-light, and two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units. The curator has rebuilt the porch with in-kind replacement porch columns based on photo documentation contained in the 1979 MIHP form (Coxe and Deale 1979; Benedik personal communication 5/13/2003). The house is in good condition, but its integrity of materials and design for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying Criterion C has been compromised.

Buildings documented in 1979 as associated with the John Layman Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-545) included a freestanding, wood-frame water tank; a small barn; and several small sheds. The water tank building fell down during a windstorm. The small sheds were in derelict condition and were removed (Benedik personal communication 5/13/2003).

The curator reported that he had rebuilt the small barn (Benedik personal communication 5/13/2003). Only the roof of the barn was intact when he began to curate the property. He rebuilt the walls and reinstalled the roof. The barn was formerly a post-in-ground construction, but was rebuilt on a slab foundation. The exterior cladding is vertical wood and board-and-batten siding while the rear elevation exhibits diagonal wood siding. The gable end has is vertical board siding. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Fascia boards have been installed along the eave of the front gable. A metal stovepipe protrudes from the right front roof plane. The main entrance is a sliding-track door. A fifteen-light side door and a three-light door provide access to the building. A post-in-ground, shed roof addition was added to the northeast elevation. Wood board walls and a standing-seam metal roof have been installed onto this addition. The southeast and southwest elevations of the addition are open bays. The condition of this barn is good, but the materials are not historic.

The WILLIAM DOYLE LOG HOUSE (MIHP # M:15-25) is located along an abandoned gravel road that leads southeast from Annapolis Rock Road. The house was initially constructed ca. 1870 (Martenet 1865; Hopkins 1877). The two-story, log-and-frame house exhibits three phases of construction. It is unclear which elevation was the façade; the orientation may have changed over the years. The oldest portion of the house is log located in the west corner of the building. Wood-frame sections were added to the east and north elevations of the log core to form an L-shaped ground plan. The central log core section of this house rests on a stone foundation while the additions rest on sections of stone and concrete foundations. The overall exterior cladding is wood German siding. The intersecting gable roofs have collapsed and the roofing material is unknown. The cornice has fallen with the roof. The area west of log core has collapsed. A concrete slab porch once stood outside of the west entrance. The joinery of wood-framing to log structural members is visible since siding on the west elevation has fallen. All window and doorframes throughout the building are empty. A concrete slab side porch is situated along the south elevation. This former porch extends the entire width of the log core and the east addition. A brick chimney was constructed on the exterior of the northern wall of this addition. A concrete-block well is located in the rear yard. The farmhouse is in ruinous condition. The roof has collapsed and pulled down most of the second floor framing of the ell and wing wall areas. The log core is exposed and all wood elements exhibit severe deterioration. The mortar in the stone foundation is eroding and the chimney is deteriorating. Windows and doors are missing. The farmhouse and surrounding ruined agricultural outbuildings no longer possess integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying the National Register Criteria.

The William Doyle Shed, probably dating from the early twentieth century, is located east of the house. The wood-frame, one-story shed was constructed into a bank slope allowing the east elevation to be two stories. The shed rests on a stone and concrete-block foundation; some areas of the foundation have been faced with stucco. The exterior of this shed is clad with board-and-batten siding. The collapsed gable roof was covered with standing seal metal. The front-facing gable likely overhung the front elevation. Windows and doors were not visible due to structural collapse. "EDB" was inscribed into concrete in the southwestern corner of the foundation. The condition of this shed is poor. The first floor has collapsed into the foundation and the foundation mortar is eroding. The stucco on the foundation is eroding. The building no longer possesses integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criteria A and C.

An overgrown foundation ruin of a possible barn lies northwest of the William Doyle Log House on the northeast shoulder of the abandoned gravel road. The foundation comprises stone walls, some of which are dry laid; brick walls; concrete-block; and, amorphous concrete and stone piers. The arrangement has an L-shaped appearance. Corrugated metal lies stacked in a weedy area along the roadside but it remains unclear if this was once roofing material. This ruin is in poor condition and remains barely visible from the roadside.

At least three, small outbuilding foundations are located east of the William Doyle Log House. The layout of these square foundations forms an L-shape. The foundations appear to be partially stone. Demolition scatter of milled timbers and corrugated metal suggest frame structures with corrugated metal roof sheathing. These outbuilding foundations are heavily overgrown. A wood utility pole and guy wire is located in the center of the outbuilding area. Stone mill ruins were reported as located southeast of the house and shed (Mazurek 1997). In summer 2003, these were not visible due to heavy undergrowth.

The HIPSLEY MILL MILLER'S HOUSE (MIHP # HO-543) (former Blumenauer House) is located at 3690 Hipsley Mill Road on a rise on the west side of the road. The house, constructed ca.1900 (USGS Mt. Airy map 1909), is accessed by a narrow unpaved driveway that leads up a relatively steep slope. The two-story, four-bay, wood-frame house is clad with brick-patterned asphalt shingle siding. The foundation walls are constructed of poured concrete. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The eave is ornamented with a plain board and enclosed soffit. A doorway is located in the east elevation; the door is missing. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung units. A three-bay, shed-roof porch with cross railings spans the east elevation. The porch roof is supported by square wood posts. The deck is carpeted. A modern open wood deck extends from the west elevation. The house is in fair condition. The exterior cladding is chipping and cracking. The eave board exhibits signs of deterioration. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements. The vacant house has a few broken windows and the front door is missing. In 1998, the house was assessed as not National Register eligible during a State Highway Administration project; MHT concurred with that determination (MHT correspondence 2000).

A one-story, concrete-block shed is located southwest of the house. The shed, constructed ca. 1950, rests on a concrete slab. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. A single metal door is located in the front elevation. A single window opening is located in the side elevation. The shed is in good condition.

The TENANT HOUSE ON MULLINIX MILL ROAD, constructed during the late nineteenth century, is located on the south side of Mullinix Mill Road and faces northwest. The dwelling did not appear on the 1877 Hopkins, but was depicted on the 1909 Mt. Airy USGS map. The wood-frame, two-story house rests on a stone foundation. The exterior cladding is horizontal wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A brick chimney projects from the center of the roof ridge. The cornice is boxed with returns at the gable ends. Two doorways are located on the northwest elevation. Each entry contains a simple, four-panel, wood door. The windows are wood-sash, two-over-two lights, double-hung units. A single-light window is located in the attic of each gable end. A porch has been removed from the facade. An addition has also been removed from the rear elevation. The condition of this building is poor. Deterioration is affecting all wood materials above the foundation. The stone foundation exhibits cracking mortar and loose stones. Weeds and small trees are impacting and affecting the stability of the foundation. Window frames are empty or contain broken lights. The hardware has been removed from the doors. Domestic refuse has been dumped around the foundation. The landscape surrounding the house reveals remnant landscaping. Daffodils surround the foundation. Trails lead to and from the house to an adjacent

property and into the park interior. The deteriorated condition of this simply-constructed building has compromised its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Mullinix Mill Road Tenant House Shed, constructed in the mid-twentieth century is small shed located east of the Mullinix Mill Tenant House. The square, wood-frame, one-story shed rests on a awn timber sill set on the ground. The exterior is clad with vertical wood siding. The gable roof is sheathed with corrugated metal that has been repaired with standing-seam metal sheeting. A single, centered, eight vertical board wood door serves as the main entry. The walls are blind. The condition of this shed is poor. The foundation is failing and the shed exhibits a lean. All wood members are deteriorating. Vines and undergrowth are affecting wall stability. The roof is rusted and has been inadequately repaired.

Post-1940 Houses

The former SAGER HOUSE, constructed in 1956, is located at 17400 Annapolis Rock Road in Howard County. The house currently serves as the regional forestry office. The house faces south towards the road and is surrounded by a lawn. The one-story, three-bay, pink brick house has an exposed basement. The walls are all stretcher bond. The gable roof is sheathed with composition roll. The eave has an enclosed soffit. Large exterior brick chimneys project from the gable ends. The main entry is centrally located in the south elevation of the house. The door is a nine-light over three-wood panel unit. The windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units, arranged in threes across the facade. The door is accessed by a stoop raised on a brick foundation and accessed by a flight of wood steps. The basement opens at grade long the rear of the building and contains a single door. The house is in good condition.

The post-1960 former Sager Shed is located behind the house. This wood-frame shed faces east. The foundation is utility poles sunk into the ground and concrete-block piers. The exterior cladding is T1-11 siding. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The eave has exposed rafter ends. The main entry is an off-center T1-11 door. The condition of this shed is fair. The siding is mildewed and paint is failing. Vines are beginning to overgrow the structure. The roof shingles are deteriorating. Fascia boards once installed in the eave are now missing.

The former RICKER PROPERTY is located at 4555 Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97) on the east side of the road in Howard County. The one-story, stretcher-bond brick ranch house was constructed in 1950 (USGS Sandy Spring map 1945, photo-revised 1979). The house rests on a concrete slab. The upper gable ends were clad in vinyl in 2000. The building has three asymmetrical bays along the front (west) elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in composition roll. The eave has a wood soffit with a plain frieze. Two exterior brick chimneys project from the north end. The windows along the façade include one sliding unit and a large picture window flanked by one-over-one-light, double-hung sash units. The entry is centrally located and contains solid wood door with three lights cut in a diagonal. A secondary entry is located on the north end between the two chimneys. This doorway contains a three-light-over-two-wood-panel unit. The house is in good condition.

The former Ricker Property also contains a smokehouse, a shed, a barn, an above-ground swimming pool, and two outdoor fireplaces. The swimming pool and outdoor fireplaces are not appear older than 1960.

The smokehouse, constructed ca. 1950, is located northeast of the main house. This building is constructed of concrete block on a rubble stone foundation. The upper gable end is sheathed with plywood. The gable roof is

sheathed with standing-seam metal. A metal chimney pipe projects from the roofline. The main door in the west end is solid wood with three exterior metal hinges. The metal track of a former sliding door is located above the doorway. A four-light window is located in the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

A one-story, wood-frame shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located north of the smokehouse. The shed rests on a concrete slab. The exterior walls are clad with plywood. The shed roof is sheathed with composition roll. Windows are two-over-two-light, metal-frame, double-hung sash units. A single doorway is located in the south elevation. The shed is in fair condition. Paint failure is evident. The doors are missing.

A barn with an attached shed, constructed ca. 1950, is located at the base of the hill east of the house. The foundation and first story are constructed of concrete block. The upper walls and the gable roof are sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single door is located in the west elevation of the gable end. The barn is in good condition. It is overgrown with vines.

The former BERRY HOUSE is located at 4548 Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97) on the west side of the road in Howard County. The main house was constructed in 1950 (USGS Sandy Spring map 1945, photo-revised 1979). The two-story, wood-frame house has a three bay façade and an L-shaped ground plan. The house rests on concrete wall foundation. The exterior walls are clad with aluminum siding on the first story of the front elevation and horizontal wood siding on the second story. The north gable end is clad with vertical wood boards. The roof is a shallow asymmetrical gable and is sheathed with composition roll. A single interior brick chimney projects from the south gable end. An exterior concrete-block chimney is attached to the west end of the ell. The windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light units. The windows have wide plain wood surrounds. The main entry is centrally located in the front (east) elevation and contains a multi-light and wood panel door. A one-bay, gable-roof porch shelters the doorway. The porch roof is supported on narrow wood posts; the porch floor is a concrete slab. A one-story, three-bay porch is located on the north elevation of the ell. The porch is supported on concrete piers, has a wood deck, and a shed roof. The side door is a three-light over wood panel unit. The house is in good condition. The beginning of paint failure is evident on some wood elements.

A one-story, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1950, is located northwest of the house. The garage rests on a log sill. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Two door openings are located in the east elevation. One opening contains a vertical board wood door and one opening contains a garage door. An addition is attached to the south elevation. This one-story, wood-frame addition has horizontal wood siding and a corrugated metal roof. The building is in good condition. Paint failure is evident.

A second garage, animal pen/chicken coop is located southwest of the garage. This one-story, wood-frame building, constructed ca. 1950, adopts an L-shaped ground plan. The walls are clad in plywood and the gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A metal stove pipe projects from the roof. The east elevation contains a sliding plywood door. The chicken coop addition attached to the west elevation has a shed roof. The building is in good condition. Paint failure is evident.

The former JONES HOUSE is located at 4554 Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97) on the west side of the road in Howard County. The wood-frame house, constructed ca. 1950 (USGS Sandy Spring map 1945, photo-revised 1979), has a two-story, gable roof section that is flanked on the north and south elevations by one-story, shed roof additions. The foundation is not visible. The walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The roofs are sheathed in

asphalt shingles. The gable roof features a wide eave board along the north and south elevations. A single brick chimney projects from the center of the gable roof. The main entry is centrally located in the east elevation and contains a solid wood door with three lights set in a diagonal. The windows are six-over-six, six-over-one, and one-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash units. A full-façade, one-story porch spans the east elevation. The shed roof of the porch is supported on four turned columns. The porch has a concrete floor. The house is in good condition. The top of the chimneystack is missing a few bricks.

A shed or chicken coop, constructed 1950, is located southwest of the main house. The one-story, wood-frame building is clad with horizontal wood siding. The shed roof is unsheathed as of April 2003; the roof rafters are exposed. Two doorways are located on east elevation. One door is a two-panel wood unit and the other door is a screen door sheltered by a metal hood. The chicken coop has a single eight-light window in the west elevation. The building is in fair condition. The door is missing and the building has no roof sheathing.

A one-story, plywood shed, constructed post 1960, is located east of the chicken coop.

The former HOSTIC HOUSE, constructed ca. 1947 (MdDNR DMI 2002), is located as 24601 Hipsley Mill Road in Montgomery County. In 1974, the property contained a house, a garage, and a chicken coop (Ms. Shipley, personal communication 5/13/2003). The one-story, three-bay, wood-frame house faces northwest toward the road. The house occupies a T-shaped ground plan with a front-to-rear projecting wing that has become rectangular through the construction of front and rear porches. The foundation walls are concrete. The exterior walls are clad with asbestos shingles. The intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with composition roll roofing. The vinyl-clad, one-over-one-light windows were installed in 2000 (Mrs. Shipley, personal communication 5/13/2003). The front doorway in the northwest elevation contains a wood panel door with a row of four lights across the top; the door was installed in 1984 (MdDNR DMI 2002). Vertical-slat wood shutters accent the window in the front wing. A two-bay porch spans the northwest elevation. The porch shed roof is supported by square wood posts. The porch has a wood railing and is accessed by wood steps. A former open porch on the southeast elevation has been enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. The house is in good condition. Minor chips and cracking are evident on the asbestos shingles. The walls along the northwest elevation are stained, possibly because moisture may be retained by nearby vegetation. Paint failure is evident on the wood elements, such as the wood corner boards.

The former Hostic garage, constructed ca. 1947, is located northeast of the house. The one-story, wood-frame garage faces east and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is T1-11 siding and asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed in gray asphalt shingles. The cornice is boxed along the side elevations. The main entrance is a wood, overhead track door fitted with four lights. The rear door is a six-panel wood door. Wood-sash, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows illuminate the interior. An addition has been constructed along the north side. The one-story, post-in-ground addition has a shed roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. This garage is in good condition. Deterioration is affecting the base of the sliding track door framing. Some siding is cracked.

The former Hostic chicken coop, constructed ca. 1947, is located in a wooded area southeast of the house. The one-story, wood-frame coop rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior walls are clad in board-and-batten siding. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. A single board-and-batten door with exterior metal hinges is located in the south elevation. A single opening below the eave is located in the east elevation. The chicken coop is in good condition. Paint failure is evident on the wood members. Some battens are missing from the siding.

The former HIMEL HOUSE, constructed in 1977 (USGS Woodbine quad photo-revised 1979), is located at the end of a long unpaved drive at 3960 Hipsley Mill Road. The house faces northeast and is set in a clearing surrounded by woods and overlooking a pond. The one-story house has a full basement accessible at grade. The basement is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond. The upper walls are vertical wood boards. The front gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The primary entry is through the basement level. The centrally-located door is a nine-light over cross-panel wood unit. The windows are sliding units. A wood deck spans the first floor of the northeast elevation. The deck has a square wood balustrade. The deck is accessed only from the interior by two sets of sliding glass doors. The house is in fair condition. Paint failure is evident on the wood siding. The deck across the front had loose floorboards. Mildew is evident throughout the house.

The former Himel Garage is located southeast of the house. The one-story, wood-frame garage rests on a concrete-block foundation. The exterior cladding is T1-11 siding. The gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is an open bay. A secondary entrance is an empty doorframe located on the northwest elevation. Three-light casement windows illuminate the interior. A one-story addition is located off the northwest elevation. The addition has a concrete-block foundation, T1-11 siding, a gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles and illuminated by wood-frame, casement windows. The condition of the building is poor. The siding is deteriorated and the foundation mortar is cracked. The structure is collapsing inwards and the roof has deteriorated. Holes have penetrated all sheathing materials.

DOMESTIC RUINS

The FRAME FARMHOUSE Ruin off Elton Farm Road dates from the early twentieth century and is located north of an abandoned road segment of Elton Farm Road. This dirt road is now used as a foot and equestrian trail. This two-story house faces south and rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is clad with asbestos shingles. The gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. A brick chimney once stood on the central ridge; the chimney has collapsed into the interior. The main entry is a single, centrally-located front doorway that is missing the door. A rubble cellar entrance is located on the east elevation. All wood window frames are missing lights and most are missing sashes. The landscape that surrounds this former residence is densely overgrown; areas of daffodils stand in the former front yard. Domestic dumps are scattered about, as well as pits and abandoned vehicles. No barns or outbuildings were observed. This building is in ruinous condition. The foundation has collapsed in sections; the sills sag; all windows and doors are missing; portions of siding have fallen off; mildew and mold are deteriorating wood elements; and, shotgun damage has affected all elevations. The structure is collapsing into the basement. The roof cladding appears solid though the chimney has collapsed. The roof framing is sagging with the rest of the house framing. The building no longer possesses integrity of design, materials, or workmanship to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Twentieth-century HOUSE RUINS are located on the south side of Elton Farm Road. The ruins comprise a rectangular concrete slab, concrete block, and brick. Two parallel rows of three, poured-concrete piers fitted with metal brackets are located northwest of the foundation. A low, dry-laid fieldstone wall is located off the south corner of the foundation. This wall runs roughly north to south. This ruin is in poor condition. The foundation mortar is eroded and the concrete blocks and brick are cracked. The piers are solid but the brackets are rusted. Trees have fallen on top of the foundation and a domestic dump surrounds the site.

The George G. Wilson House Site (MIHP # HO-107) has been reforested and is densely overgrown. The landscape reveals no evidence of a former house site aside from large concentrations of daffodils. The site is located on the south side of Annapolis Rock Road.

The SITE OF HIPSLEY MILL ROAD LOG HOUSE (MIHP # HO-108) (undated) also has been reforested and is densely overgrown. The current landscape reveals no evidence of a former house.

HOUSE RUIN ON HOWARD CHAPEL ROAD (MIHP # M:23-150), constructed ca. 1900 (USGS Mt. Airy map 1909), is located in a treed area north of Howard Chapel Road. A fieldstone chimney marks one end of the ruin. The area is littered with building materials, including logs, wood-framing, and portions of exterior walls clad in horizontal wood siding and asbestos shingles. The roof has collapsed and no door or window openings were visible.

A GROUP OF HOUSE RUINS (MIHP # HO-743) dating ca. 1950 (USGS Woodbine quad 1945; photo-revised 1979) is located north of Annapolis Rock Road on the north and south sides of an unnamed dirt road. Concrete blocks and concrete pads are located throughout this area. Utility poles lead to the site. Daffodil beds are scattered throughout the area. Large cedar and maple trees grow around the site. The largest concrete pad is aligned north to south. This site is in poor condition. Domestic refuse litters the area and the site components are almost completely covered with multi-flora rose.

INDUSTRIAL/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

The Grove Hill Lime Kiln Site (18HO529) is the remains of an historic Lime Kiln located on the hill south of Hawlings River, on a small parcel belonging to MdDNR a few hundred feet south of Site 18MO330. When visited in April 2003, the site consisted of a shed and a stonewall set into an embankment approximately 100 ft off the existing power line corridor. James Sorenson identified the site during a Phase I survey in 1993.

The MULLINIX MILL SITE (MIHP # M:15-15) is an overgrown complex of ruins consisting of a mill ruin, the miller's house ruin, a springhouse, and a millpond with stone walls located above a bank. The complex is located south of an abandoned dirt road that leads south of Mullinix Mill Road lies above the west bank of the Patuxent River. The gristmill and sawmill complex was constructed between 1865 and 1877 (Martenet 1865; Hopkins 1877).

The Miller's House Ruin is a rectangular foundation west of the dirt road. The house ruin overlooks the other ruins, the pond, and the river. A cellar hole ringed by the stone foundation walls lies open. This foundation has been repaired with concrete block on the interior. Demolition debris has been pushed into the hole. Brick scatters are located around the foundation as are large areas of daffodils. The condition of this ruin is poor. Domestic refuse lies scattered about the site. It is becoming overgrown with brush and undergrowth.

The Barn Ruin is a stone, concrete-block, and concrete wall foundation that was constructed northeast of the house foundation. This barn ruin was built into the bank to the southwest. The pond lies to the west. This ruin is in poor condition. Burned timbers and domestic refuse litter the overgrown site.

The ruins of several sheds lie above the Mullinix Mill Site. These are located southwest of the barn and house ruins. The sheds are set in a small, steep-sided, intermittent drainage valley. The group consists of one concrete-block foundation fragment and a gable roof-segment that rests on concrete blocks. These structures and fragments appear to have been moved to this location following their construction. They may date from the post-1960 period.

The millpond, the stone walls just above the south bank, and a sizeable stone pier may be all that remains of the mill site. The stone walls and pier may be the remnants of a millrace or of a foundation associated with the mill itself. The condition of this site is poor. Dense undergrowth makes the crumbling walls nearly invisible from the dirt road to the west. The bank slope is also eroding and burying these ruins.

Patuxent River S[illegible]rk Resource Table

| MIHP/Site # | SITENO (or DMI #) | MHT Name | MdDNR/Other Names | County | Quad | Address | Property Category | Property Sub-Category | Property ID | Date of Resource | Condition | Resource Count | | Notes | MHT Concurrence | Map Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18HO225 | 225 | Patuxent Overlook | | Howard | Sandy Spring | | Domestic | Unknown | rural domestic site | Late 19th, 20th, Prehistoric Unknown | unknown | site-1 | | | | |
| 18MO330 | 330 | PEPCO No.1 | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | | Unknown | Unknown | prehistoric lithic scatter | Prehistoric Unknown | unknown | site-1 | | | | |
| 18MO529 | 529 | Grove Hill Limekiln | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | | Industry-Processing-Extraction | Manufacturing Facility | lime kiln | Historic Unknown | unknown | site-1 | | | | |
| HO-107 | | George G. Wilson Log House, site | | Howard | Woodbine | Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | late 19th century | unknown | site-1 | | burned 1981-82 | | 2 |
| HO-108 | | Hipsley's Mill Road Log Ruins, site | | Howard | Woodbine | Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | unknown | unknown | site-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-543 | 008 | Hipsley Mill Miller's House | Former Blumenaur House | Howard | Woodbine | 3690 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house-rental | ca. 1900 | fair | building-1 | | Not on 1878 Hopkins, on 1909 USGS Mt. Airy map | | 2 |
| HO-543 | | | Former Blumenaur Shed | | | 3690 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | shed | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-544 | 010 | Ridgeley-Bowman Farm House | Former Abb Property | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1825; ca. 1890; ca. 1963 | good | building-1 | | Coxe 1979, on 1909 Mt. Airy USGS map | | 2 |
| HO-544 | 035 | Ridgeley-Bowman Barn | Former Abb Barn | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | ca. 1900 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-544 | | Ridgeley-Bowman Water Tower | Former Abb Water Tower | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | water tower | ca. 1900 | fair | structure-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-544 | 032 | Ridgeley-Bowman Shed | Former Abb Shed | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | shed | ca. 1900 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-544 | 033 | Ridgeley-Bowman Stable | Former Abb Shed/Stable | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | stable | ca. 1900 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |

46-760/M:15-98

| MIHP/Site # | SITENO (or DMI #) | MHT Name | MdDNR/Other Names | County | Quad | Address | Property Category | Property Sub-Category | Property ID | Date of Resource | Condition | Resource Count | | Notes | MHT Concurrence | Map Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HO-544 | 034 | Ridgeley-Bowman Wagon Shed/Corncrib | Former Abb Corncrib | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | ca. 1940 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-544 | | Ridgeley-Bowman Silo | Former Abb Silo | Howard | Woodbine | 3896 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | silo | ca. 1940 | fair | structure-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-545 | 045 | John Layman Farmhouse (Martha Lemmon House) | Former Green Property | Howard | Woodbine | 3955 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | 1908 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-545 | | John Layman Farmhouse (Martha Lemmon House) | Former Green Small Barn | Howard | Woodbine | 3955 Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | barn | early 20th century; rebuilt 2000 | good | building-1 | | Rebuilt in 2000 by curator. | | 2 |
| HO-546 | 016 | Driver Farm (Mathias Farm) | Former Driver House | Howard | Damascus | (3370) 3770 Woodbine Road (MD 94) | Domestic | Single Dwelling | residence-rental | between 1888 and 1909 | good | building-1 | | On 1909 Mt. Airy USGS map, not on 1878 Hopkins, post 1888. | | 2 |
| HO-546 | 023 | Driver Farm (Mathias Farm) | Former Driver Shed | Howard | Damascus | 3370 Woodbine Road (MD 94) | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | out building | mid-20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-546 | | Driver Farm (Mathias Farm) corncrib/ barn | Former Driver Corncrib/ barn | Howard | Damascus | 3370 Woodbine Road (MD 94) | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | corncrib | mid-20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-546 | | Driver Farm (Mathias Farm) | Driver Farm Gambrel Roof Barn | Howard | | 3370 Woodbine Road (MD 94) | Agriculture/Subsistence | | barn | mid-20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |

HO-700/M-15-98

Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

| MIHP/Site # | SITENO (or DMI #) | MHT Name | MdDNR/Other Names | County | Quad | Address | Property Category | Property Sub-Category | Property ID | Date of Resource | Condition | Resource Count | | Notes | MHT Concurrence | Map Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HO-662 | | Bridge, Hipsley Mill Road over Cabin Branch (# HO-35) | | Howard | Woodbine | Hipsley Mill Road | Transportation | Road-Related | bridge | | | | | Not owned by MdDNR. | | |
| HO-743 | | Foundations off Annapolis Rock Road | A Group of House Ruins | Howard | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1950 | poor | site-1 | | Not on 1945 Woodbine USGS map, on 1979 photo-revised. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 018 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Dairy Barn | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | barn | 1950 | fair | building-1 | | W/loafing shed. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 022 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Cement Silo | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | silo | 1950 | poor | structure-2 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 019 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Milking Parlor | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Aminal Facility | barn | 1950 | good | | | Addition to bank barn. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 003 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Garage | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 005 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Pole Shed | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Agricultural Outbuilding | out building | 1950 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 007 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Wagon shed/corncrib | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 009 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Barn | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 017 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson House | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | residence-rental | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | not on 1860 Martenet, poss. On 1878 Hopkins; on 1909 Mt. Airy quad | | 2 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HO-662 | | Bridge, Hipsley Mill Road over Cabin Branch (# HO-35) | | Howard | Woodbine | Hipsley Mill Road | Transportation | Road-Related | bridge | | | | | Not owned by MdDNR. | | |
| HO-743 | | Foundations off Annapolis Rock Road | A Group of House Ruins | Howard | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1950 | poor | site-1 | | Not on 1945 Woodbine USGS map, on 1979 photo-revised. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 018 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Dairy Barn | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | barn | 1950 | fair | building-1 | | W/loafing shed. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 022 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Cement Silo | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | silo | 1950 | poor | structure-2 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 019 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Milking Parlor | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Aminal Facility | barn | 1950 | good | | | Addition to bank barn. | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 003 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Garage | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 005 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Pole Shed | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Agricultural Outbuilding | out building | 1950 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 007 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Wagon shed/corncrib | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 009 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Barn | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-744 | 017 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson House | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | residence-rental | ca. 1900 | good | building-1 | | not on 1860 Martenet, poss. On 1878 Hopkins; on 1909 Mt. Airy quad | | 2 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HO-744 | 021 | Anderson Farm | Former Anderson Havastore Silo | Howard | Damascus | Long Corner Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | silo | post 1960 | fair | | | | | 2 |
| HO-745 | | Abandoned Farm Complex off of Long Corner Road | Abandoned Farm Complex wagon shed/corncrib | Howard | Damascus | off Long Corner Road between house and barn | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | 1st half 20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-745 | | Abandoned Farm Complex off of Long Corner Road | Abandoned Farm Complex farmhouse | Howard | Damascus | off Long Corner Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | farmhouse | ca. 1900 | poor | building-1 | | not on 1865 Martenet, not on 1878 Hopkins, on 1909 Mt. Airy quad | | 2 |
| HO-745 | | Abandoned Farm Complex off of Long Corner Road | Abandoned Farm Complex bank barn | Howard | Damascus | southwest of Abandoned farm Complex farmhouse | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | mid-20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-746 | 047 | Hilton Farm | Former Hilton Farm House | | Damascus | 3780 Woodbine Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | residence-curatorship | between 1888 and 1909 | good | building-1 | | On 1909 Mt. Airy USGS map, not on 1878 Hopkins, after 1883 | | 2 |
| HO-746 | | Hilton Farm | Former Hilton Bank Barn | | Damascus | 3780 Woodbine Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | early 20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| HO-746 | | Hilton Farm | Former Hilton Horse Shed | | Damascus | 3780 Woodbine Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | horse shed | late 20th century | fair | | | | | 2 |
| HO-746 | | Hilton Farm | Former Hilton Block Shed | | Damascus | 3780 Woodbine Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | block shed | mid-20th century | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-015 | | Mullinix Mill, site | | Montgomery | Damascus | Mullinix Mill Road | Industry-Processing-Extraction | Manufacturing Facility | mill | ca. 1870 | poor | site-1 | | | | 2 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Damascus | Annapolis Rock Lane | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1900 | ruin | site-1 | | not on 1877 Hopkins, on USGS Mt. Airy map published in 1909 | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farmhouse | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Damascus | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1915 | ruinous | building-1 | | Not on 1909 Mt. Airy map | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Damascus | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | outbuilding (2) | ca. 1915 | poor | building-2 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed | early 20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | woodshed | ca. 1920 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | ca. 1950 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | wellhouse | ca. 1920 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | chicken coop (2) | mid-20th century | fair, poor | structure-2 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | hay barn/ animal pen | early-mid-20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | long shed | mid-20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | sheds (3) | mid-20th century | fair, poor, collapsed | structures-3 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-024 | | Wilson Warfield Farm | Former Warfield property | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | privy | mid-20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |

AG-760/M:15-98

Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

| MHP/Site # | SITENO (or DMI #) | MHT Name | MdDNR/Other Names | County | Quad | Address | Property Category | Property Sub-Category | Property ID | Date of Resource | Condition | Resource Count | | Notes | MHT Concurrence | Map Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M:15-025 | | William Doyle Log House, site | | Montgomery | Damascus | Annapolis Rock Road (MD 94) | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1870, later additions | ruinous | site-1 | | Not on 1865 Martenet, on 1877 Hopkins, on 1909 USGS | | 2 |
| M:15-025 | | | William Doyle Shed | Howard | Damascus | gravel road southeast of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/subsistence | Storage | shed | early 20th century | ruin | | | | | 2 |
| M:15-025 | | | William Doyle Agricultural Outbuildings | Howard | Damascus | gravel road southeast of Annapolis Rock Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | barn | unknown | ruin | | | | | 2 |
| M:15-030 | | Log Barn | | Montgomery | Damascus | Originally located off Hipsley Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | barn | | N/A | site-1 | | Building moved to Albiol curatorship in Seneca Creek SP. | | 2 |
| M:15-071 | 029 | Margaret Gallagher Price Farmhouse | Former Price Property | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24724 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1900-1910 | good | building-1 | | Not on 1877 Hopkins, not on USGS map published in 1909 | | 2 |
| M:15-071 | 043 | Margaret Gallagher Price Smokehouse | Former Price Shed | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24724 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | smokehouse | mid-20th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-071 | | Margaret Gallagher Price Chicken Coop | Former Price Chicken Coop | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24724 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | chicken coop | mid-20th century | poor | structure-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:15-097 | | | Log Tobacco Barn | Montgomery | Damascus | west bank of Patuxent River, NE of Wilson-Warfield Farm Complex | Agriculture/Subsistance | Storage | tobacco barn | 19th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| M:23-008A | | Gaither-Howard House, ruin | | Montgomery | Woodbine | Elton Farm Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | 1790 | ruinous | building-1 | | MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M:23-008A | | | Gaither-Howard House Shed | Montgomery | Woodbine | | Domestic | Secondary Structure | shed | 19th century | poor | building-1 | | MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |
| M:23-008A | | Howard Family Cemetery | | Montgomery | Woodbine | | Funerary | Cemetery | cemetery | 19th century-1969 | poor | site-1 | | MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |
| M:23-008B | | Howard House | | Montgomery | Woodbine | Elton Farm Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | 19th century | ruinous | building-1 | | Williams/Naru 1999, Coxe 1979, Getty 1984. MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |
| M:23-008B | | Howard House Wagon Shed/ Corncrib | | Montgomery | Woodbine | | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | ca. 1900 | ruin | building-1 | | MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |
| M:23-008B | | Howard House Shed | | Montgomery | Woodbine | | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | Shed | ca. 1900 | ruin | building-1 | | MHT number from MHT GIS. | | 3 |
| M:23-010 | 006 | William Belt House | Former Williams Property | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1880 | good | building-1 | | MIHP documentation, not clear if on 1877 Hopkins, on 1909 USGS map | | 3 |
| M:23-010 | 039 | William Belt Springhouse | Former Williams Pump House | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | springhouse | ca. 1880 | good | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| M:23-010 | 036 | William Belt Garage | Former Williams Garage (wood) | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | ca. 1930 | fair | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| M:23-010 | 037 | William Belt Small Aminal Barn | Former Williams Small Animal Barn | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | small animal barn | ca. 1950 | poor | building-1 | | On photo-revised 1979 USGS map | | 3 |
| M:23-010 | | William Belt Shed | Former Williams Shed | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | shed | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 3 |

96-760/4115-98

Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M:23-010 | | William Belt Garage | Former Williams Garage (concrete blk) | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23511 Howard Chapel Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | post 1960 | | | | | | 3 |
| M:23-011 | | Howard Chapel Ruin | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | Howard Chapel & Elton Farm Roads | Religion | religous facility | chapel | 1889-1930 | unknown | site-1 | | Williams/Naru 1999 | | 3 |
| M:23-011 | | Howard Chapel Cemetery | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | Howard Chapel & Elton Farm Roads | Funerary | Cemetery | cemetery | 1901-1930 | good | site-1 | | | | 3 |
| M:23-036 | | | Wagon Shed/Corncrib | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23222 Georgia Avenue (MD 97) | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | wagon shed/corncrib | unknown; moved 1999 | good | building-1 | | moved from DNR map 6, property 140, in 1999 to present location and renovated. | | 3 |
| M:23-036 | 4 | Alfred Brown House and Mill, site (DeSilva House) | Former DeSilva Property | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23222 Georgia Avenue (MD 97) | Domestic/ Industry-Processing-Extraction | Single Dwelling/ Manufacting Facility | house/saw mill | ca. 1865, 1950s | good | building-1 | | on 1865 Martenet map | | 3 |
| M:23-036 | | | Former DeSilva Wellhouse | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23222 Georgia Avenue (MD 97) | Domestic | Secondary Structure | wellhouse | ca. 1950 | good | structure-1 | | probably rebuilt during 1950s | | 3 |
| M:23-036 | | | Former DeSilva Garage | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 23222 Georgia Avenue (MD 97) | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| M:23-088 | 027 | George L. Stabler Farmhouse | Former Mars Property | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 101 Haviland Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1820-1840 w/later addition | good | building-1 | | On 1865 Martenet and 1877 Hopkins | | 4 |
| M:23-088 | | George L. Stabler Barn | Former Mars Property | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 101 Haviland Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | small barn | ca. 1920 | poor | building-1 | | Barn fell over in 1920s; roof rebuilt on original foundation. | | 4 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M:23-088 | | Mullar Garage | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 101 Haviland Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | ca. 1995 | | | | Curator built garage within last 10 years. | | 4 |
| M:23-088 | | George L. Stabler Smokehouse | Former Mars Property | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | 101 Haviland Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | smokehouse | late 19th century | fair | building-1 | | | | 4 |
| M:23-149 | | Ramsey House | Former Ramsey Property | Montgomery | Woodbine | West of Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Domestic/Agricultural Outbuildings | farmstead | ca. 1900 | unknown | site-1 | | On 1909 USGS map | | 3 |
| M:23-149 | | | Ramsey Shed | Montgomery | Woodbine | north of dirt road near Ramsey House | Agriculture/Subsistance | Storage | shed | mid-20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| M:23-150 | | Ruin on Howard Chapel Road | | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | West of Howard Chapel Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1900 | ruin | site-1 | | on 1908 USGS map, missmapped in MHT GIS database. | | 3 |
| | | | Former Hostic Chicken Coop | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24601 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | chicken coop | 1947 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| | | | Former Himel House | Howard | Woodbine | 3960 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | | house | 1977 | fair | | | USGS Woodbine map 1979 photo-revised | | 2 |
| | | | Former Himel Garage | Howard | Woodbine | southeast of Former Himel House | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | 1977 | poor | | | | | 2 |
| | 028 | | Former Hostic Garage | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24601 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | 1947 | good | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| | 012 | | Former Hostic House | Montgomery | Woodbine | 24601 Hipsley Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house-rental | 1947 | good | building-1 | | MdDNR DMI | | 2 |

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Patuxent River State Park Resource Table

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 015 | | Former Sager House-Woodbine Forestry Ofc | Howard | Woodbine | 17400 Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | 1956 | good | building-1 | | On 1979 photo-revised USGS map | | 2 |
| | | | H.E. Chrobot Farmhouse | Howard | Woodbine | end of lane on south side of Jennings Chapel Road | Dwelling | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1900 | ruinous | building-1 | | On 1909 USGS Mt. Airy map; not on 1877 Hopkins, on 1945 USGS map | | 3 |
| | | | H.E. Chrobot Barn | Howard | Woodbine | end of lane on south side of Jennings Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | bank barn | ca. 1900 | ruin | site-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | H.E. Chrobot Animal Pen | Howard | Woodbine | end of lane on south side of Jennings Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | animal pen | ca. 1900 | poor | structure-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | H.E. Chrobot Woodsheds | Howard | Woodbine | end of lane on south side of Jennings Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | woodsheds (5) | ca. 1900 | poor | structure-5 | | | | 3 |
| | | | H.E. Chrobot Ice Pit | Howard | Woodbine | end of lane on south side of Jennings Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | ice pit | ca. 1900 | poor | structure-1 | | | | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ramsey Barn Foundation | Howard | Woodbine | short drive off of Jennings Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | barn | ca. 1900 | ruin | site-1 | | on 1909 USGS map | | 3 |
| | | | Mullinix Mill Road Tenant House | Montgomery | Damascus | south side of Mullinix Mill Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | ca. 1900 | poor | building | | not on 1877 Hopkins, on 1909 USGS Mt. Airy map | | 2 |
| | 038 | | Former Williams Loafing Shed/Barns | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | East of Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | barn | ca. 1940 | fair | building-1 | | On 1945 Sandy Spring USGS map | | 3 |
| | | | Former Williams Loafing Shed | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | East of Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | loafing shed | ca. 1940 | poor | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Former Williams Shed | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | East of Howard Chapel Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | shed | ca. 1940 | poor | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | 046 | | Former Jones House | Howard | Woodbine | 4554 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house-rental | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | Not on 1945 Sandy Spring USGS map | | 3 |
| | 044 | | Former Berry House | Howard | Woodbine | 4548 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house-rental | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | Not on 1945 Sandy Spring USGS map | | 3 |
| | | | Former Berry Garage | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4548 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | garage | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Former Berry Animal Pen | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4548 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | animal pen | ca. 1950 | good | structure-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Former Jones Chicken Coop | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4554 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | chicken coop | ca. 1950 | fair | building-1 | | | | 3 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 040 | | Former Ricker Barn/Pole Shed | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4555 Georgia Avenue | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | barn | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | 001 | | Former Ricker House | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4555 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house-rental | ca. 1950 | good | building-1 | | Not on 1945 Sandy Spring USGS map | | 3 |
| | 041 | | Former Ricker Shed | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4555 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | shed | ca. 1950 | fair | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Former Ricker Smokehouse | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4555 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | smokehouse | ca. 1950 | good | structure-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Middleton Barn 1 | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | Off Howard Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | barn | ca. 1955 | poor | building-1 | | Not on 1945 Sandy Spring USGS map, on photo-revised 1979 | | 3 |
| | | | Middleton Barn 2 | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | Off Howard Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage/Animal Facility | equipment/loafing shed | ca. 1955 | poor | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Middleton Barn 3 | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | Off Howard Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage/Animal Facility | hay barn/office | post 1960 | fair | | | | | 3 |
| | | | Former Sager Shed | Howard | Woodbine | 17400 Annapolis Rock Road | Domestic | Secondary Structure | shed | ca. 1960 | fair | building-1 | | | | 2 |
| | | | Animal Pen | Montgomery | Woodbine | Off Elton Farm Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Animal Facility | pen | ca. 1960 | fair | structure-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Frame Farmhouse | Montgomery | Woodbine | Off Elton Farm Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | early 20th century | ruin | site-1 | | on 1909 USGS map, not on 1877 Hopkins | | 3 |
| | | | Ruin off Elton Farm Road | Montgomery | Woodbine | Off Elton Farm Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | house | early 20th century | ruinous | building-1 | | on 1909 USGS map, not on 1877 Hopkins | | 3 |
| | | | Browns Chapel Site Marker | Montgomery | Damascus | south of Browns Church Road | | | marker | late 20th century | good | object | | Marks site of Brown's chapel | | 1 |
| | | | Mullinix Mill Road Tenant House Shed | Montgomery | Damascus | south side of Mullinix Mill Road | Agriculture/Subsistence | Storage | shed | mid-20th century | poor | building-1 | | | | 2 |

HO-760/M:16-96

Patuxent River Su[illegible]ark Resource Table

| MIHP/Site # | SITENO (or DMI #) | MHT Name | MdDNR/Other Names | County | Quad | Address | Property Category | Property Sub-Category | Property ID | Date of Resource | Condition | Resource Count | | Notes | MHT Concurrence | Map Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Former Jones Shed | Howard | Sandy Spring | 4554 Georgia Avenue | Domestic | Secondary Structure | shed | post 1960 | | building-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Family Cemetery | Montgomery | Sandy Spring | West of Howard Chapel Road | Funerary | Cemetery | cemetery | unknown | unknown | site-1 | | | | 3 |
| | | | Browns Church Road Ruins | Montgomery | Damascus | northeast of Browns Church Road | Domestic | Single Dwelling | foundation | mid-19th century | poor | site-1 | | Brown family complex on 1865 Martenet map. | | 1 |
| | | | Browns Church Road Ruins | Montgomery | Damascus | northeast of Browns Church Road | Religion/Funerary | Church Ruins/Cemetery | church/cemetery | 1846 | unknown | site-1 | | | | 1 |
| HO-745 | | | Abandoned Farm Complex | Howard | Damascus | off Long Corner Road northwest of house (closest to house) | Agriculture/Subsistence | Agricultural Outbuilding | outbuilding | unknown | ruin | site-1 | | | | |
| | | | Barn on Mullinix Mill Road | Montgomery | Possibly Damascus | Unknown | Agriculture/Subsistence | Agricultural Outbuilding | outbuilding | unknown | unknown | building-1 | | MdDNR documentation identified building as located on Mullinex Road, near Hipsley Mill Road, and on Annapolis Rock Road. 2004 suvey did not relocate building. | | |

HO-760/14:15-98

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-760

M:15-98

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Specific dates** | 1825,1850,1900 | **Architect/Builder** | unknown |
| **Construction dates** | 1825,1850,1900 | | |

Evaluation for:

X National Register X 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 reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

SUMMARY

Patuxent River State Park consists of 6,684 acres of natural areas and farmlands along the upper 12 miles of the Patuxent River (Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MdDNR) 2002). The park was established as a linear stream valley park, one of four established in the Central Region. The park property comprises two discontiguous areas interrupted by the Triadelphia Reservoir and property owned by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (WSSC). The southeastern portion of the park contains approximately 217 acres in several discontiguous parcels. Ninety-seven percent of the park is a contiguous block of land in Howard and Montgomery Counties following the Patuxent River between Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97) and MD Rte 27. In all, 3,179 acres are located in Montgomery County, while 3,505 acres are located in Howard County (MdDNR Public Lands 2002). The Patuxent River serves as the boundary line between the two counties.

Land for the park was assembled between 1965 and 1996. Although a major planning study in 1975 recommended intensive recreational development for sections of the park, the park remains largely undeveloped open space with minor public amenities. The park's main recreational offerings include hunting, fishing, hiking, and horseback riding. Special events include fox chasing under the auspices of the Howard County Iron Bridge Hounds and the Goshen Hounds (MdDNR 1998). An active reforestation program along the river also is ongoing (MdDNR 1998). Parking areas are located at Long Corner, Mullinix Mill, Route 94, Hipsley Mill, Howard Chapel, and Route 97 road crossings. Part of the park (i.e., 1,579 acres) is a designated state wildlands area in which no development will occur.

Patuxent River State Park has been managed essentially as open space. The park as a MdDNR land unit does not meet the definition of a district as a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of resources united historically or aesthetically and therefore does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation or the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

The built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park primarily illustrate the evolution of agricultural history of Howard and Montgomery counties from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. A secondary theme is illustrated by five individual buildings constructed post 1940 and associated with the beginnings of post World War II suburbanization.

Agricultural resources are located throughout the park with the highest concentration found on the contiguous portion of the park between Howard Chapel Road on the east and Long Corner Road on the north. The agricultural complexes are oriented along the main roads that cross the Patuxent River. The historic roads have shaped the subsequent settlement patterns and locations of the farmsteads within park property. The direct result of the transportation network has been a pattern of dispersed farmsteads, often

isolated from each other, and not linked visually or through the road networks. The farmsteads do not form a cohesive district of agricultural resources. While the built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park do not qualify as a district, many possess the qualities of significance and integrity for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places as detailed in the accompanying table.

RESOURCE HISTORY

The historic contexts presented below are those relevant to evaluating the built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park. The historic contexts have been organized around chronological periods and themes identified by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) in its cultural resources documents (Weissman 1987; MHT 2000).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750 A.D.)

The Maryland colony was established in 1634, when 150 English colonists settled at St. Mary's City in the lower Potomac tidewater. Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore and proprietor of the colony, in 1632, inherited the charter for the region from his father, George Calvert, who had secured the Maryland grant from Charles I (Wilstach 1931:35). Political boundaries within the colony fluctuated during the early years of settlement, as new counties and districts were organized. In general, the population moved up the Chesapeake Bay, then westward. Anne Arundel County was established in 1650 and the Patapsco River was designated as its northern border. In 1659, established Baltimore County was established.

The earliest settlers in this region clustered along the tributaries of the Patuxent and Patapsco rivers and along small streams closest to the Chesapeake Bay (Wesler et al. 1981b:155). By the 1670s, a strip of settlement extended upstream along the Patapsco River as far as present-day Ellicott City. The first land grant within the contemporary boundaries of Howard County was at Elkridge in 1687. Adam Shipley's tract known as "Adam the First" initiated a period of intensive development in an area that eventually became the village of Elkridge (Stein 1972:7). In Montgomery County, the earliest land tracts were patented along the Potomac River and its tributaries, such as Rock Creek (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:9). Wealthy aristocratic families dominated early land transactions. Involved in state and local politics, these families held governmental positions that enabled them to garner extensive tracts of land in prime locations (Stein 1972:2).

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815 A.D.)

Tobacco emerged as and remained the primary cash crop throughout most of the colonial period. Initially, planters relied upon indentured servants to assist in producing the labor-intensive cultigen. During the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, they resorted increasingly to slave labor, since Europe's improving economy had reduced the number of people willing to emigrate to America and serve a period of indentured servitude (Chittenden et al. 1985).

During the eighteenth century, tobacco was the primary crop in Montgomery County. By the 1770s, the prominence of tobacco in the piedmont region (i.e., Frederick, Howard, and northern Montgomery counties) of Maryland began to decline and agricultural output began to change. The intensive tobacco monoculture had depleted soil fertility in many areas. Prices obtained for tobacco on international markets had dropped, and the demand for wheat in Europe, South America, and the American Southeast had increased significantly. As a result, progressive planters began to diversify, turning away from tobacco and planting cereal crops, primarily wheat, instead.

Following the initial period of English settlement, Pennsylvania Germans and German immigrants were attracted to the region's rich piedmont soils (Scharf 1882:642). The sudden increase in population in the piedmont region led to the subdivision of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748 (Scharf 1882:640); present-day Montgomery County made up the Lower District of the new county. When the colonies declared their independence from England in 1776, Montgomery County, named for the American patriot Richard Montgomery, became an independent political entity (Hiebert and MacMaster 1976:3).

Although the regional economy concentrated on agriculture, the eighteenth century also saw the first attempts to establish industries in northern Maryland. In 1719, the Maryland Assembly sought to encourage the development of manufacturing by dispensing free land along rivers to anyone who would pledge to use the land for industrial development. This plan was largely successful, particularly in areas with exploitable resources. Numerous streams and falls provided an inexpensive and reliable power source that supported numerous ventures, especially grist and saw mills (Stein 1972:4). Just before the onset of the American Revolution, the Ellicott Brothers, former residents of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, came to the Patapsco River and established the first grist mill complex at the place that eventually became known as Ellicott City (Harding ca. 1940:2). Pre-Revolutionary mill complexes along the Patuxent River were located at Savage (Warfield's Mill) and at Crows Mill on the Patuxent River at Rocky Gorge (Griffith 1794; Harding 1940:36).

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870 A.D.)

The area of Howard County remained part of northern Anne Arundel County, lacking political autonomy and representation in the Maryland General Assembly (Nichols 1980:119). As the region continued to develop and its population grew, its residents demanded a more accessible location for administrative transactions. In 1838, the state designated the area as the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, and established Ellicott's Mills as the location for a new courthouse. In 1851, the district was accorded full-fledged county status, and Ellicott's Mills became the official county seat (Harding 1940:8-9; Stein 1972:115-116). The boundary between Howard and Montgomery counties was fixed along the Patuxent River.

In 1860, Howard County population numbered 13,338 people, including 9,081 whites; 2,862 slaves; and 1,395 free blacks. Montgomery County's population numbered 18,322, of which 11,349 were white, 5,421 slaves, and 1,552 free blacks (Wesler et al 1981b:158, 174). The population was dispersed on farms throughout the region. Farms occupied the upper elevations of the Patuxent River valley. Small crossroad communities, such as Roxbury Mills and Long Corner in Howard County and Triadelphia and Damascus in Montgomery County, provided services to the essentially local agrarian population. Roxbury Mills on Cattail Creek, a Patuxent River tributary, was the site of grist and saw mill. Other grist and saw mills were dispersed along the upper reaches of the Patuxent River, including the Haviland Mill (18MO204); flour, grist and saw mills at Triadelphia; Alfred Browns sawmill and residence (MIHP # M:23-36) near the crossing of Old Washington Road, currently Georgia Avenue, over the Patuxent River; and, Duvall's gristmill at the approximate crossing of Annapolis Rock Road (Martenet 1865; Cramm 1987:116). The primary roads crossed the river near the approximate locations of Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97), Annapolis Rock Road, Long Corner Road, and Ridge Road (MD Rte 27). These roads were generally oriented north-south and linked rural areas to primary east-west corridors in Howard County, such as the Frederick Turnpike and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that followed the Patapsco River between Howard and Carroll counties. Interior roads along the uplands south and north of the river provided links to other local communities (Martenet 1865).

Farming remained the dominant economic base along the upper watershed of the Patuxent River throughout the nineteenth century. Eighty-seven percent of Montgomery County in 1860 and eighty-four percent of Howard County in 1870 were agricultural lands. The average farm size in Howard County in 1870 was 167 acres and the average farm size in Montgomery County approximately 185 acres. In each county, the average farm acreage represented a decrease from the average farm size, which was over 220 acres in 1860. Primary crops in Howard County in 1860 included wheat (151,956 bushels), corn (425,727 bushels), oats (164,193

bushels), and tobacco (400,266 pounds). Primary crops in Montgomery County in 1860 included wheat (142,757 bushels), corn (398,385 bushels), oats (225,168 bushels), and tobacco (1,088,412 pounds) (Wesler et al. 1981b:159-161, 175-177).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930 A.D.)

Between 1870 and 1930 Howard County's population grew by 2,019 people, increasing from 14,150 to 16,169. Of these, 12,896 whites and 3,270 blacks. In Montgomery County, the population more than doubled, increasing from 20,563 in 1870 to 49,206 in 1930. Of these, 40,916 were white and 8,266 blacks (Wesler et al. 1981b:158, 174).

The Hopkins' maps of Montgomery County in 1877 and Howard County in 1878 illustrated the continuation of similar patterns of settlement and development in the latter half of the nineteenth century as in the period 1860-1865. Villages clustered along rail lines and major overland transportation routes, particularly along the Frederick Turnpike and the B&O Railroad that traversed Howard County. In addition to Georgia Avenue, Annapolis Rock Road, and Long Corner Road, two new crossings, Hipsley Mill and Mullinex roads, were depicted on the Hopkins maps. Gristmills included A. Brown's grist and saw mill and residence (MIHP # M:23-36) near Georgia Avenue, Wm. Doyle's gristmill and house (MIHP # M:15-25), and Jno. J. Mullineau grist and saw mill (MIHP # M:15-15) near Mullinex Mill Road. Farmsteads occupied the upper elevations along the river valley (Hopkins 1877; 1878).

Changes that occurred in agricultural practice during this time period included continued decreases in average farm size and a general decrease in overall agricultural land. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, previously large landholdings were subdivided into smaller parcels. As land was subdivided or parceled between family members into more farms, there was a corresponding increase in the number of farm complexes. Of Howard County's 160,000 acres, land in agricultural production remained steady throughout this period, dropping to 80 percent in 1930, down from a high of 94 percent in 1890. The number of farms increased from 809 in 1870 to 1,088 in 1930; the most number of farms in the county was 1,385 in 1910. The average farm size decreased from 167 acres in 1870 to 118 acres in 1930. Of Montgomery County's 333,440 acres, the percentage of land in agriculture decreased to 71 percent in 1930 from a high of 80 percent in 1890. The number of farms in 1870 was 1,791; in 1930, farms numbered 1,924, representing a decrease from the highest number of farms in 1910 (n=2,442). The average farm size decreased from 185 acres to 124 acres in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981b:159-161, 175-177). Examples of this trend were illustrated by the parceling of the Warfield property (MIHP # M:15-24) and the Driver property (MIHP # HO-546 and HO-746). In both cases, it appeared that the land division was accomplished to accommodate family members in separate farmsteads by 1909 (USGS Mt. Airy 1909).

Farms in Howard and Montgomery counties were generally owner-occupied in 1925. In Howard County, the total number of white farmers was 1,154, while the number of black farmers was 100. Tenancy was 16.1 percent, comprising 184 whites and 18 blacks. In Montgomery County, the number of white farmers was 1,772, while the number of black farmers was 198. The rate of tenancy in 1925 was 19.6 percent, with the number of white tenants at 342 and the number of black tenants at 45 (U.S. Bureau of Census 1926).

One example of former African American ownership on land currently within the park boundaries was the history of Enoch George Howard associated with the Gaither/Howard Houses (M:23-08). The land originally was part of "Gaither's Forest" patented by Benjamin Gaither and descended to Beale Gaither. In 1862, Gaither descendants sold 289 acres to Enoch George Howard, a former family slave and field foreman who had purchased his freedom and that of his wife Harriet in 1857; George and Harriet Howard purchased the freedom of their five children in 1860. George Howard prospered as a farmer and added to his landholdings, eventually purchasing 600 acres. In 1885, George Howard sold 289 acres to his son Greenbury Howard. The Howard family donated land to establish a black school and Howard Chapel (Williams and Naru 1999).

Primary agricultural commodities were grains and hay; tobacco production continued to decline, while income from dairy, poultry, and orchard products increased. In 1925, most agricultural acreage in Howard County was in cropland (52 percent) with an additional 21 percent in pasture and 17 percent in woodlots. In Montgomery County, cropland totaled 50 percent, plus an additional 28 percent in pasture and 16 percent in woodlands (U.S. Bureau of Census 1926). The primary crops were hay, corn, and wheat. During this period, tobacco production declined. In Howard County, tobacco production dropped from 182,980 pounds in 1870 to 21,000 pounds in 1930 grown on 11 acres; in Montgomery County, tobacco production dropped from 630,000 pounds in 1870 to 169,890 pounds in 1930 grown on 232 acres (Wesler et al. 1981b:159-161, 175-177; U.S. Bureau of Census 1926).

Between 1900 and 1930, the value of dairy products in the two counties increased dramatically. In 1900, the value of dairy products in Howard County was $171,077; in 1930, the value rose to $824,878, even as the number of milk cows fell from 5,307 in 1900 to 4,856 in 1930. The numbers of beef cattle rose from 3,064 in 1900 to 6,700 in 1930. In Montgomery County, the value of dairy products rose from $450,230 n 1900 to $1,495,451 in 1930, while the number of milk cows decreased from 10,592 in 1900 to 8,475 in 1930. The number of beef cattle in Montgomery County rose from 8,938 in 1900 to 14,431 in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981b:161-162, 177-178). The number of gallons of milk produced in 1924 in Howard County was over 2.5 million, while, in Montgomery County, over 5.4 million gallons of milk were produced (U.S. Bureau of Census 1926). Railroads and improved roadways enabled farmers to transport milk and other perishable products to nearby urban markets in Baltimore and Washington, D.C. (Cramm 1987).

Industrial growth in upper watershed of the Patuxent River during the 1870-1930 remained minimal. The grist and saw mills along the river gradually ceased to operate. Roxbury Mill was the last operating gristmill in the area (Cramm 1987:144). Local tomatoes and sweet corn supported canneries in nearby communities, such as Woodbine (Cramm 1987:120).

Modern Period (1930 to present)

The Great Depression temporarily halted development in the region and initiated a period of economic turmoil. Widespread unemployment forced many residents to look to Baltimore and Washington, D.C. for employment opportunities. Severe drought during the 1930s brought additional distress for farmers. Unable to pay mounting debts, many residents lost mortgaged homes and farms (Cramm 1987:129).

In 1938, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission began to tap the Patuxent River as a water supply for Washington, D.C. In 1942, the Brighton Dam was completed. Water in the Triadelphia Reservoir flooded the Patuxent River valley as far west as Cattail Creek, flooding the former village of Triadelphia under fifty feet of water (Sandy Springs Museum 2004; Cramm 1987:116). The Triadelphia and Rocky Gorge reservoirs provide approximately 50 million gallons of potable water per day to suburban Washington area. In addition to the reservoirs, the WSSC maintains 4,220 acres of forested land to buffer the reservoirs and protect the river (Maryland Department of State Planning 1984:2).

The local economy rebounded somewhat during and after World War II. The rapid proliferation of the automobile prompted a demand for improved roads and paved highways. New transportation routes opened the region to urban workers (Stein 1972:138). Communities in both Montgomery and Howard counties experienced tremendous growth in this period. In Howard County, population soared between 1940 and 1950; during that decade, the number of county residents increased by nearly 35 per cent, from 17,175 to 23,119. The new residents were primarily highly-educated professionals with middle to upper-level incomes (Cramm 1987:93). In Montgomery County, the population in 1950 reached 164,401 (UVA 1998).

Since the 1960s, the trends to suburbanization and expansion visible in the Baltimore-Washington, D.C. corridor in eastern Howard County and in southern Montgomery County have reached the Patuxent River valley. More than 75 per cent of Howard County land was slated for residential use, while farms utilized only 13.1 per cent of assessed land (Industrial Relations 1961). By July 1988, Howard County boasted a population of 168,000, many of whom commuted daily to jobs in Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore (Meehan 1988). In Montgomery County, virtually all farmland within 15 miles of the District of Columbia had disappeared by 1967 (Wilson n.d.:61). Developers capitalized on the widening commuting radius, and the county became an extension of the sprawling cities, particularly in the southern and central portions of the county. While some areas of the Patuxent River valley remain in agricultural production, many of the former farms in Howard and Montgomery counties have been subdivided into large lots that are occupied by large homes.

The growing recognition of the need to protect water supplies was one reason to preserve land along stream valleys. Flood control was a second reason, as evidenced by a history of flooding in the nineteenth century that destroyed industries along the Patapsco and Patuxent Rivers and the cycle of flooding that continued into the twentieth century (Cramm 1987:116; Frank 1956). During the 1950s, efforts began to clean up the Potomac River and conserve and restore its watershed. The Potomac River was the major supply of drinking water to Washington, D.C., and increasingly to suburban Maryland. Flooding along the river was increased through the spread of suburban development and cutting of forests (Frank 1956). Interest grew in protecting other rivers and streams throughout Maryland. The concept of stream valley parks evolved as a way to utilize land for recreation that was not likely to be developed. Las set aside in stream valley parks also provided flood control and water supply protection. The State of Maryland began to acquire land along four stream valleys for parks in the Central Region of the state park system: Patapsco Valley State Park (est. 1907), Seneca Creek State Park (est. 1955), Gunpowder Falls State Park (est. 1960), and Patuxent River State Park (est. 1965). At the same time, during the 1950s, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was actively pursuing land acquisition along eight stream valleys in Montgomery and Prince George's County (Maryland State Planning Commission 1952:31).

In addition, the Patuxent River became a river of special concern to Maryland state planners. The Patuxent River with its 930 square mile watershed is the only river system that lies entirely within the State of Maryland and contains portions of seven Maryland counties. During the 1960s, the continuing pollution noted in the river prompted a series of legislative actions to protect the river. The Patuxent River Watershed Act (Natural Resources Article Section 8-1301) was enacted during the 1960s. In 1968, the Patuxent River was designated a Maryland scenic and wild river after passage of the Maryland Scenic and Wild Rivers Act of 1968. In 1977, a joint Executive-Legislative Committee was formed to determine actions to improve the environmental integrity of the watershed. The work resulted in the Patuxent River Watershed Act of 1980 and the development of a policy plan for the watershed (Maryland Department of State Planning 1984). The policy plan was updated in 1996-1997. The Patuxent River also was designated as a greenway during the 1990s (MdDNR Patuxent River State Park file).

PARK HISTORY

The first proposal for a state park along the upper watershed of the Patuxent River was presented in a January 1960 preliminary study by the Howard County Planning Department and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The study proposed a state park on 6,800 acres along 17 miles of the Patuxent River Valley in Howard and Montgomery counties to complement the 15 miles of water supply reservoirs owned by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission (Scheidt 1961:5; Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and Howard County Planning Commission 1960:1). The 1960 study offered four reasons for the park proposal: to provide a greenbelt buffer between Baltimore and Washington, to protect the Patuxent River as a water supply, to provide recreation for the increasing population, and to protect the natural features of the land (Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission and Howard County Planning Commission 1960:1).

The public responded positively to the idea, and efforts were undertaken to persuade the state legislature to authorize the creation of a park. Melvin E. Scheidt completed a more detailed analysis of the Patuxent River Valley in 1961 on behalf of the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks as a follow-up on the 1960 study. Scheidt recommended that the Department of Forests and Parks buy 8,500 acres stretching 30 miles along the Patuxent from Laurel to the Frederick County line, at a cost of $5 million. He had several reasons for his recommendation. The park would contribute to meeting the recreational needs of Maryland, which provided less than 8 acres of regional park land per 1,000 people, well below the standard of 15 acres per 1,000 people. In addition, the Patuxent River valley's terrain and forest would provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Reserving this land for a park would protect it from development, which Scheidt believed was imminent (Scheidt 1961:1-2). Scheidt anticipated that the park would be used for picnicking, camping, swimming, summer cottage camps, hiking, observation of nature, and winter sports such as skating and cross-country skiing (Scheidt 1961:62-4).

The first property for Patuxent River State Park was purchased in 1965 with the acquisition of 170 acres from H.C. Nicodemus (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002; Maryland Board of Natural Resources 1965:109). By the end of 1965, 314 acres were acquired; by the end of 1969, over 2,148 acres were acquired. Land acquisition for the park was facilitated after the enactment of Program Open Space in 1969. This legislative program authorized the State of Maryland to establish a tax on all real estate title transfers. Monies were used to acquire public lands for recreation and conservation and to help local governments construct recreation facilities. Through this source of long-term funding, the State of Maryland purchased nearly 60,000 acres between 1970 and 1990. Between 1970 and 1979, 4,179 additional acres were acquired for Patuxent River State Park, bringing the total acreage of the park to 6,321 acres. Between 1980 and 1990, 325 more acres were acquired. The last parcel was purchased in 1996. In all, the park was assembled through 148 land transactions. The largest purchase was 479 acres purchased from the Anderson family; the smallest purchases were parcels under two acres (MdDNR Acquisition List 2002).

In 1975, Roger E. Holtman & Associates, Ltd., a landscape architecture and site planning firm, prepared a master plan for the park. The plan reiterated the earlier objectives to maintain the land as a park, but was more specific in addressing park development. The firm explored four recreational development options: (1) no development; (2) total development, in which facilities such as artificial lakes, ponds, athletic fields, and picnic areas would be built at the park's maximum capacity to support them; (3) concentrated development, in which recreational development would be constructed in one area totaling about 20 percent of the park acreage; and, (4) satellite development, in which each category of recreational use would have its own area within the park (Holtman 1975:21-24).

The firm recommended that the park be developed according to the concentrated development approach, which would provide a balance between preserving the park's natural features and providing needed recreation. That option would protect the park from the overuse that might occur with the total development approach, and would provide a sufficient degree of development to serve the numbers of anticipated users. The consultant believed total development was unnecessary owing to the projected visitation. Two sites were proposed for concentrated development: one in Montgomery County between Route 97 and Hipsley Mill Road, and one in Howard County between Cabin Branch and Annapolis Rock Road. The firm recommended development of the Montgomery County site, because of that county's larger population and several features of the site, including access to cool summer breezes from the west, lack of heavy woods, proximity to a municipal sewage system, and access from a major road (Holtman 1975:24-7).

The Holtman plan recommended specific types of development for the park. The plan envisioned the development of facilities that would serve families or organized groups staying at the park for "vacation-length stays" of one to two weeks. Facilities included cabins, campsites, and group camping areas. To ensure privacy and security, this area would be located at the western end of the developed portion of the park, farthest from the Route 97 entrance and the day-use area (Holtman 1975:28).

According to the plan, 110 cabins, with kitchens and bathrooms, would be built in clusters of 10 to 20. Each cabin would

accommodate four to eight people. Each cluster would have its own parking area, and access to ponds for fishing and swimming. Roads and trails would connect the clusters to other park facilities. For the campgrounds, the plan envisioned 140 units, although it was not clear how a "unit" was defined. Three locations would be designated for use by scout troops. At the east end of the cabin and campground area, a 30-acre open field would provide room for "informal outdoor games" (Holtman 1975:28-9).

East of the cabin/campground/playing field area, a park activities center was planned. It would consist of an activities building, a "naturalistic" swimming pool, a 300-person outdoor amphitheater, a 150-car parking area, and 18 tennis courts. The activities building would serve as a central gathering space for adults and teenagers. It would provide ping-pong tables and shuffle board courts, and space for such activities as parties and movies. The pool would consist of a series of pools at different levels, created by damming a stream valley (Holtman 1975:30-1).

Several other types of recreation would be developed east of the tennis courts. Three nine-hole golf courses and a driving range would be developed. The former Ramsay house (no longer extant) was proposed to be renovated for use as a clubhouse. To the south, an existing barn was designated for use as a stable to house a maximum of 35 horses. The existing DeSilva house, between Howard Chapel Road and Route 97, was proposed as a nature study center staffed by a park naturalist. An internal system of trails would connect the various areas of the park (Holtman 1975:32-4).

An information center and picnic area would be located at the park entrance. The information center would provide information about the park and about points of interest in the area. The picnic area would consist of 75 tables and 25 metal barbecue grills. The picnic area's location at the entrance would make it convenient for day users (Holtman 1975:34).

The plan outlined a first phase of construction to meet current demand within one year. This phase consisted of 40 cabins at the easternmost end of the cabin area; 70 campsites; nine holes of golf at the center of the golf area, and the clubhouse; six tennis courts; the swimming pool complex; the activity center; the nature study center; and the picnic grounds near the information center at the entrance. This phase was estimated to cost more than $3.6 million (Holtman 1975:37-8). The Holtman plan was not implemented due to lack of funding.

In 1979, the built resources in Patuxent River State Park were surveyed as part of an architectural survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT 1979). The survey results were presented in a tabular format based on a numerical ranking system and many Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms were generated. In general, the study identified most of the farmsteads as dating from the twentieth century. The highest ranked complexes were the Howard Houses (MIHP # M:23-8) (n=36, n=40), DeSilva House (MIHP # M:23-36) (n=39), Vierling Hutchinson Farm (MIHP # HO-547) (n=38), Ridgely-Bowman property (MIHP # HO-544) (n=29), Howard Chapel and School House site (MIHP # M:23-11) (n=25), William Belt House (MIHP # M:23-10) (n=24), the Margaret Price House (MIHP # M:15-71) (n=19), and the George L. Stabler complex (MIHP # M:23-88) (n=19). The study also identified the H.E. Chrobot House off Jennings Chapel Road as approved for razing 4/2/1975 and identified the following properties as too prohibitively expensive to renovate because of their condition: William Doyle Farm (MIHP # M:15-25), Hilton Farm (MIHP # HO-746), and Ramsey Farm (MIHP # M:23-149). No significance was assigned to the former Hostick dwelling, the former Ricker pumphouse and storage, or the Murphy House (MHT 1979). In 1996-1997, Charlie Mazurek of MdDNR provided additional survey data and photographs by completing MIHP forms on several new buildings and sites and amending many other older MIHP forms. No evaluations of resources applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 (a-d)) were completed during the 1997 survey (Mazurek 1997).

Since the completion of the built resources survey, many of the properties have been entered into the curatorship program. The curatorship program was initiated in 1982, when a local resident offered to rehabilitate the Gittings-Baldwin House in Gunpowder Falls State Park. This innovative program allows a curator to renovate and maintain an older building in exchange for rent-free

living. Properties in Patuxent River State Park currently enrolled in the curatorship program include the John Layman Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-545), Hilton Farm (MIHP # HO-746), William Belt House (MIHP # M:23-10), Alfred Brown House (MIHP # M:23-36), and George L. Stabler Farmhouse (MIHP # M:23-88). Other properties remain under lease, life tenancy, or rental.

By 1985, it was determined that the entrance to Patuxent River State Park should be located on Route 97, in Montgomery County, in accordance with the Holtman plan. Park activity areas would be located near the stream off the main park road. This entrance was considered safer than one in Howard County because the latter required a bridge (Mallow 1985).

As of 2004, Patuxent River State Park remains undeveloped. The park's main recreational offerings include hunting, fishing, hiking, and horseback riding. Special events include fox chasing under the auspices of the Howard County Iron Bridge Hounds and the Goshen Hounds (MdDNR 1998). An active reforestation program along the river also is ongoing (MdDNR 1998). Parking areas are located at Long Corner, Mullinix Mill, Route 94, Hipsley Mill, Howard Chapel, and Route 97 road crossings. Part of the park (i.e., 1,579 acres) is a designated state wildlands area in which no development will occur.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form is to evaluate Patuxent River State Park as a potential historic district and to assess each MdDNR-owned built resource constructed prior to 1960 applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) and the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Maryland Annotated Code 83B, Title 5). Under this task, the park was evaluated as a cultural landscape applying the Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (McClelland and Keller 1999) and guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1995). Elements examined as part of this analysis included spatial patterns and land use, topography, water features, circulation networks, cultural traditions, buildings and structures, clusters, and archeological sites. In addition, buildings and structures constructed prior to 1960 were evaluated as individual properties applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation or criteria for the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. No archeological sites, building ruins, or cemeteries were evaluated as part of this investigation.

A state park is defined as a property "operated primarily for outdoor recreation purposes and open space conservation" (MdDNR Public Lands 2002). Patuxent River State Park was purchased between 1965 and 1996 and has been designated a park for less than fifty years. Although a plan was proposed for recreational development, construction has been limited to installing paved parking areas along the roads that cross the river. The park has no internal circulation network system, and paths are unmarked. Patuxent River State Park has been managed essentially as open space. The park as a MdDNR land unit does not meet the definition of a district as a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of resources united historically or aesthetically and therefore does not qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The built resources located within the boundaries of Patuxent River State Park primarily illustrate the evolution of agricultural history of Howard and Montgomery counties from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. A secondary theme is illustrated by five individual buildings constructed post 1940 and associated with the beginnings of post World War II suburbanization.

Agricultural resources are located throughout the park, with the highest concentration found on the contiguous portion of the park that stretches between Howard Chapel Road on the east and Long Corner Road on the north. The portion of the park located west of Long Corner Road is devoid of standing buildings. The site of the Brown foundations and cemetery is the only property documented in this sector. As a site, the Brown foundations/cemetery were not evaluated during this investigation.

The agricultural complexes are oriented along the roads that cross the Patuxent River. These main roads are Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97), Howard Chapel Road, Hipsley Mill Road, Annapolis Rock Road, Mullinix Mill Road, and Long Corner Road. These roads generally are oriented northeast-southwest while traversing park property and are not linked by cross roads within park property. The main roads are separated from each other by large amounts of open space devoid of buildings and structures. Most road alignments have been altered over time. Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97) originally passed through Triadelphia; its alignment was altered to its current roadbed after the completion of the Triadelphia Reservoir in 1942 and the flooding of Cattail Creek. The oldest roads that cross the river are Annapolis Rock and Long Corner roads (Martenet 1860, 1865). By 1877-1878, Hipsley Mill and Mullinix Mill roads crossed the Patuxent River (Hopkins 1877, 1878). The last crossing constructed was Howard Chapel Road, which first appeared on a 1909 map (USGS Mt. Airy 1909). The historic roads have shaped the subsequent settlement patterns and locations of the farmsteads within park property. The direct result of the transportation network has been a pattern of dispersed farmsteads, often isolated from each other, and not linked visually or through the road networks. The farmsteads do not form a cohesive district of agricultural resources.

The majority of farm complexes in the park are located in Howard County; no complete agricultural complexes are located in the Montgomery County portion of the park. In general, the farmsteads are organized around late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century dwellings with early to mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings. Houses typically exhibit log and/or wood-frame construction on stone foundations and some illustrate the evolution of several periods of construction. Only two farmhouses, the Gaither/Howard Houses (MIHP # M:23-08), were constructed of stone; none were brick construction. Most occupied residences appear in good condition and illustrate the building practices of their respective periods of construction; however, few occupied houses are unchanged. Modern materials have been applied to older cladding systems, and generally windows and doors have been updated using modern units. Several houses reflect rehabilitation efforts dating from the late-twentieth century. Some houses, most notably the John Layman Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-545) and the Hilton Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-746), have been rescued from near ruin caused by vandalism or deterioration; however, integrity of historic materials and design has been compromised to some degree. Unoccupied residences often are close to ruin. The William Doyle Log House (MIHP # M:15-25) and the Warfield Farm complex (MIHP # M:15-24) have substantially deteriorated, and integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised. Very few of the farmsteads contain a complete collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings typically found on a farmstead. In the case of the Warfield complex (MIHP # M:15-24), one house is a site, the other house is a ruin, and the complex contains mid-twentieth century agricultural buildings that are in various states of disrepair. In the case of the Price House (MIHP # M:15-71), the house and a domestic secondary structure are in good condition and have integrity, but the bank barn and agricultural outbuildings associated with early twentieth century are no longer standing.

The collection of farmsteads within the park boundaries does not form a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development to qualify as a National Register historic district. No cultural traditions have been documented as associated with the farmsteads, the layout of the farms, nor the evolution of the farm residences. The agricultural complexes do not possess sufficient integrity to form a historic district associated with the broad patterns of late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century agricultural history in Howard and Montgomery counties under National Register Criteria A and C. The farmsteads might, however, be contributing elements to as-yet undefined historic districts that potentially extend outside park boundaries, particularly on the Howard County side of the Patuxent River.

Individual Resources

The George L. Stabler Farmhouse (MIHP # M:23-88) is located on a 217-acre parcel of Patuxent River State Park located south of the Triadelphia Reservoir. The house, constructed ca. 1820-1840 with later additions, the late-nineteenth-century smokehouse, and the ca. 1920 barn are the only built resources on the park property south of the Triadelphia Reservoir. These resources are not related to any other buildings on park property, and therefore are not part of a historic district. The exterior materials and details of

the farmhouse have been continuously renewed and no longer reflect the historic appearance of the house. The house does not possess sufficient integrity of design, materials, or workmanship for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the house and late-nineteenth century smokehouse might be contributing elements to an as-yet unidentified historic district that extends outside park boundaries. The barn has no integrity to illustrate its period of construction.

Several buildings and complexes in Patuxent River State Park are so nearly in ruins that integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is too compromised to illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (National Register Criterion C) or to illustrate the broad patterns of the agricultural history of the region (National Register Criterion A). These properties include the Wilson Warfield Farm complex (M:15-24), the Log Tobacco Barn (MIHP # M:15-97), the frame farmhouse ruins off Elton Farm Road, the H.E. Chrobot Farm off Jennings Chapel Road, the Abandoned Farm Complex off Long Corner Road (MIHP # HO-745), and the Tenant House on Mullinix Mill Road. The resources were not evaluated under National Register Criteria B or D.

In the cases of the Warfield House (M:15-24) and the Abandoned Farm Complex off Long Corner Road (MIHP # HO-745), the early to mid-twentieth century agricultural outbuildings are undistinguished, simply-constructed utilitarian buildings that exhibit no significance to qualify for National Register Criterion C.

The Gaither/Howard Houses (M:23-08) were historically associated with two locally-prominent families, the white Gaither family and the African-American Howard family. However, one house is a ruin and the second is a deteriorated shell. The agricultural outbuildings are ruins. The built resources on the property no longer retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, or association to convey significance necessary for National Register listing under Criteria A and C. The resources were not evaluated under National Register Criteria B or D.

The following isolated mid-twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings also do not possess the significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or C: the former Williams Barns, the Middleton Barns, and the Animal Pen off Elton Farm Road. These resources were constructed between ca. 1940 and ca. 1960. They do not reflect the typical farmstead with its domestic center and associated agricultural outbuildings. They are isolated resources with no associated farmsteads. The types of buildings are simply constructed with machine-made materials and possess no significance for their designs, period, or methods of construction under National Register Criterion C.

The John Layman House (MIHP # HO-545) is an example of a house that was rescued from vandalism and ruin. This house has been rehabilitated with period materials from other houses threatened with demolition. However, the windows, doors, and porches are essentially rebuilt elements. As such, the house is a composite of similar window types and doors that might have been used in the original construction of the house. The integrity of historic materials is too compromised for the house to qualify for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The Alfred Brown House and Mill Site (MIHP # M:23-36) is another case of a house returned to a useful life from near ruin. During the 1920s, it was reported that a fire had occurred in the house; after that, the house was adapted as a storehouse. The house was renovated and expanded during the 1940s and 1950s. The only original elements of the house that survive are the exterior stone walls. The interior spatial configuration, materials, and features date from the renovations during the 1940s and 1950s and from the program undertaken by the current curator. The Alfred Brown House and Mill Site does not possess sufficient integrity of materials or workmanship to illustrate type, period, or method of construction under National Register Criterion C. The outbuildings on the property are either ruins constructed during the twentieth century, or, in the case of the barn, were moved to the property in 1999 and are not associated with the history of the complex.

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Five post-1940 individual residences with outbuildings are located within the park. These former dwellings include the ca. 1950 Berry, Jones, and Ricker houses on Georgia Avenue (MD Rte 97), the ca. 1947 former Hostic House and 1977 Himel House on Hipsley Mill Road, and the 1956 Sager House on Annapolis Rock Road. These residences were built post-World War II when acreage along roads in rural areas was subdivided for the construction of small individual houses, often with attached land to support livestock and other rural activities on a small scale. However, this pattern is not prevalent in the acreage assembled for Patuxent River State Park. The Sager House is an undistinguished two-story suburban house with a shed, and the Himel House is an isolated recreation house with a garage. The Berry, Jones, Ricker, and Hostic houses have associated rural outbuildings. The individual residences do not exhibit significant designs or methods of construction from their time periods to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. At this point in time, no significant persons associated with the dwellings have been identified for listing under National Register Criterion B.

As part of a State Highway Administration project in 1998, the Hipsley Mill Miller's House (MIHP # HO-543) was determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (MHT correspondence 5 September 2000).

Several built resources are associated with the theme of agricultural evolution in the area and/or exhibit the distinctive characteristics of their types, periods, and methods of construction; these resources also retain sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The resources are as follows: the Ridgeley-Bowman Farmhouse and outbuildings (MIHP # HO-544), the Driver Farm (MIHP # HO-546), the Hilton Farm (MIHP # HO-746), the Warfield Farm (Vierling-Hutchinson Farm) (MIHP # HO-547), and the Anderson Farm (MIHP # HO-744). In each of these cases, the farmstead contains a domestic complex with associated agricultural outbuildings. Two other houses also possess the qualities of significance and integrity to illustrate their types as farmhouses, their periods of construction, and methods of construction without a full complement of agricultural outbuildings. These resources are the Margaret Price House and smokehouse (MIHP # M:15-71), and the William Belt House and springhouse (MIHP # M:23-10).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-760
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See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acreage of surveyed property | 6,684 | | |
| Acreage of historical setting | 6,684 | | |
| Quadrangle name | Damas/Woodbn/Sandy Sp/Clarksvl | Quadrangle scale | 1:24,000 |

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries of the survey area comprise all property owned by Maryland Department of Natural Resources within the legal boundaries of Patuxent River State Park as of April 2003.

## 11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| name/title | Katherine Grandine, Chris Heidenrich, Jeff Maymon | | |
| organization | R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. | date | 6/30/04 |
| street and number | 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 | telephone | 301-694-0428 |
| city or town | Frederick | state MD | zip code 21701 |

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
410-514-7600

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Patuxent River State Park, Howard and Montgomery Counties
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The following information is the same for each photograph:

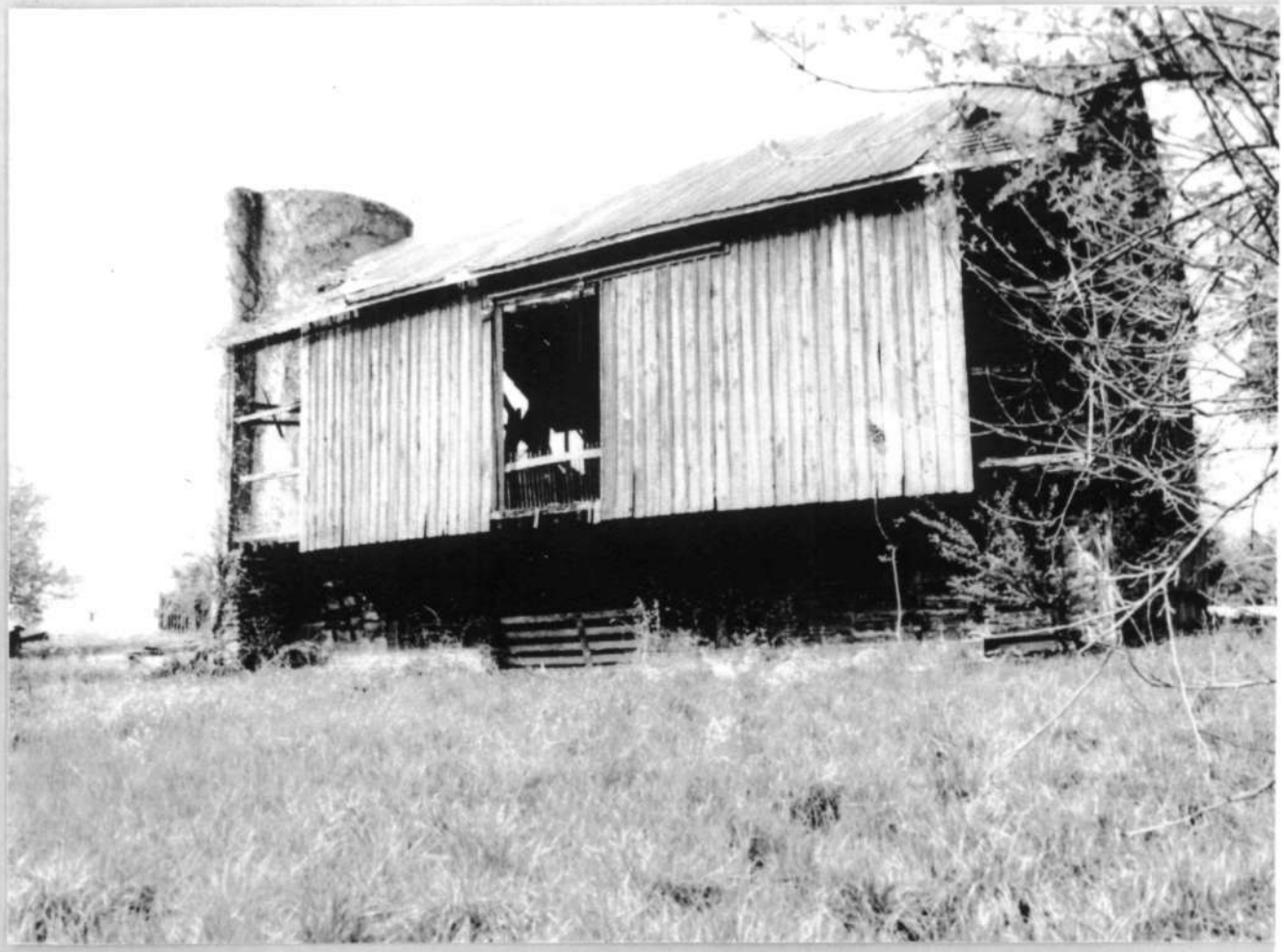
1. MIHP # HO-760/M:15-98
2. Patuxent River State Park
3. Howard and Montgomery Counties, Maryland
4. R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. April-May 2003
6. MD SHPO

Photo #

1. Patuxent River at Annapolis Rock Road, view looking northwest.
2. Ridgeley/Bowman Farmhouse (HO-544), 3896 Hipsley Mill Road, looking northwest.
3. Ridgeley/Bowman barn (HO-544), 3896 Hipsley Mill Road, looking north.
4. William Belt House (MIHP # M:23-10), 23511 Howard Chapel Road, view looking north.
5. Williams barns off Howard Chapel Road, Montgomery County, view looking northeast.
6. Warfield Farm (Vierling-Hutchinson House) (MIHP # HO-547), 3248 Jones Road, view looking north.
7. Warfield barn (Vierling-Hutchinson House) (MIHP # HO-547), 3248 Jones Road, view looking southwest.
8. Driver Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-546), 3770 Woodbine Road, view looking north.
9. Overall view of Driver Farm (MIHP # HO-546), 3770 Woodbine Road, with barns at rear, view looking west.
10. Hilton Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-746), 3780 Woodbine Road, view northwest
11. Hilton Farm barn (MIHP # HO-746), 3780 Woodbine Road, view northwest.
12. H.E. Chrobot Farm off Jennings Chapel Road, Howard County, view looking south.
13. Abandoned Farm Complex off of Long Corner Road (MIPH # HO-745), view looking north.
14. Barn of Abandoned Farm Complex off of Long Corner Road (MIPH # HO-745), view looking east.
15. Anderson Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-744) with wagon shed/corncrib in background, Long Corner Road, view looking east.
16. Anderson barn (MIHP # HO-744) with attached milking parlor and silo, Long Corner Road, view looking south.
17. Warfield Farmhouse (MIHP # M:15-24), Annapolis Rock Road, view looking south.
18. Warfield Farm hay/animal barn (MIHP # M:15-24), Annapolis Rock Road, view looking northwest.
19. Log Tobacco Barn (MIHP # M:15-97), view looking south.

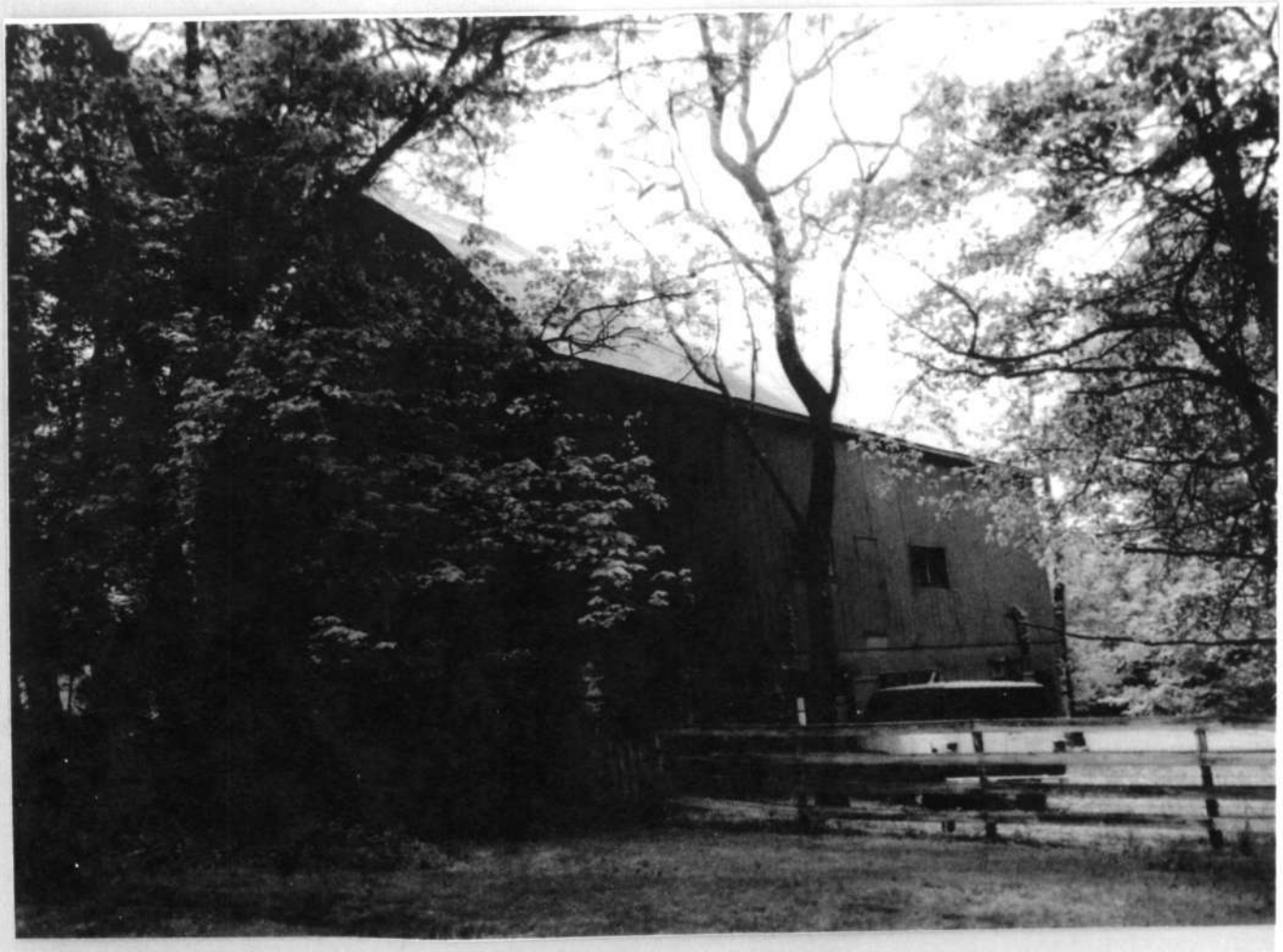
20. Middleton Barns off Howard Road, Montgomery County, view looking south.
21. Gaither/Howard House (MIHP # M:23-08A) north of Howard Road, view looking northwest.
22. Howard House (MIHP # M:23-08B) north of Howard Road, view looking south.
23. George L. Stabler House (MIHP # M:23-88) with smokehouse, 105 Haviland Mill Road, view looking southwest.
24. Alfred Brown House and Mill Site (MIHP # M:23-36) with moved barn, 23222 Georgia Avenue, view looking southwest.
25. Margaret Gallagher Price Farmhouse (MIHP # M:15-71), 24724 Hipsley Mill Road, view looking north.
26. John Layman Farmhouse (MIHP # HO-545), 3955 Hipsley Mill Road, view looking east.
27. William Doyle Log House (MIHP # M:15-25) off Annapolis Rock Road, looking west.
28. Tenant House on Mullinix Mill Road, Montgomery County, view looking southwest.
29. Sager House, 17400 Annapolis Rock Road, Howard County, view looking northeast.
30. Ricker House, 4555 Georgia Avenue, Howard County, view looking east.
31. Berry House, 4548 Georgia Avenue, Howard County, view looking southwest.
32. Jones House, 4554 Georgia Avenue, Howard County, view looking northwest.
33. Hostic House, 24601 Hipsley Mill Road, Montgomery County, view looking south.
34. Himel House, 3960 Hipsley Mill Road, Howard County, view looking
35. Frame Farmhouse Ruins off Elton Farm Road, Montgomery County, view looking north.

HO-760/M:15-98



HO-760/M: 15-98

HO-760/M:15-98



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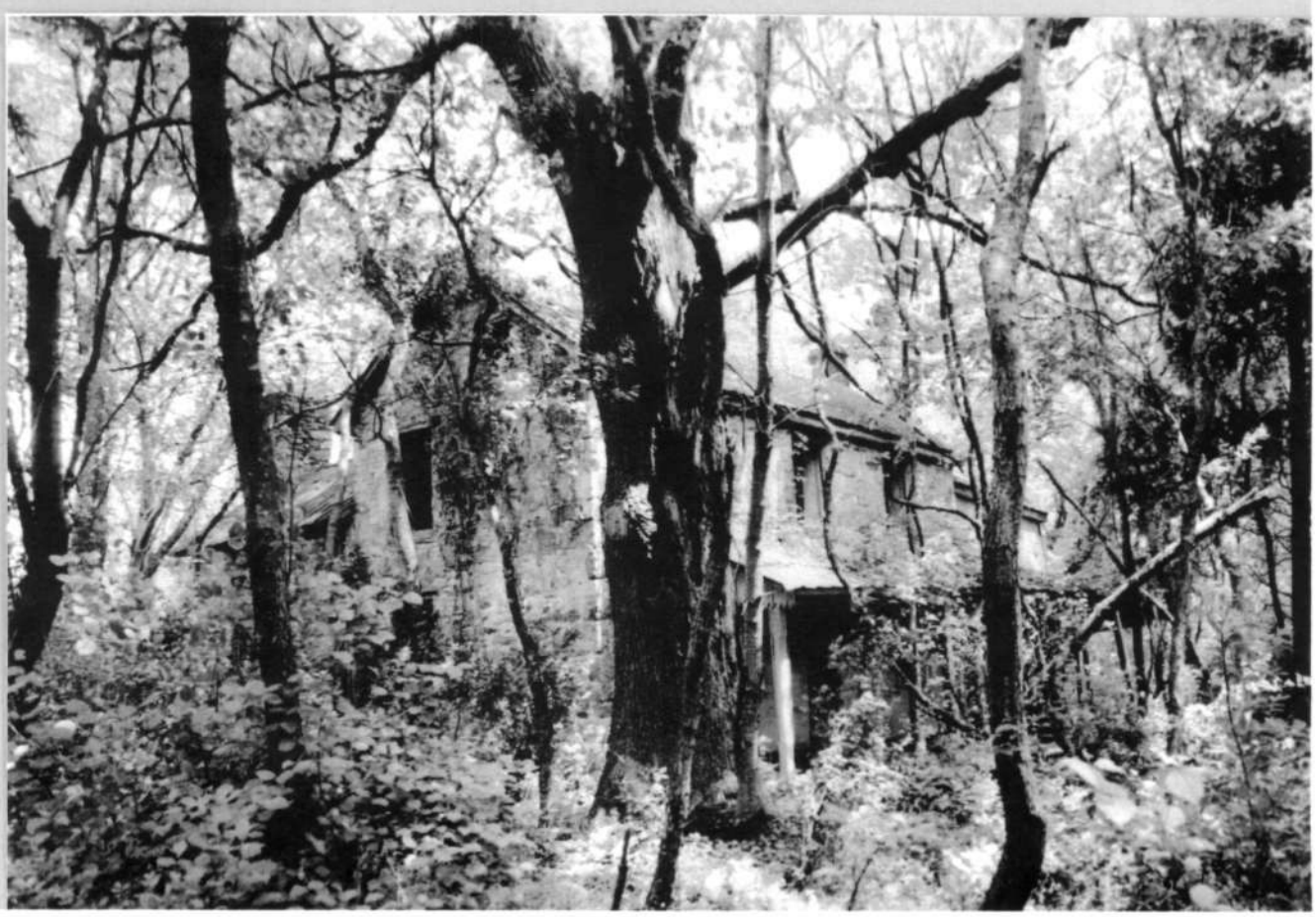

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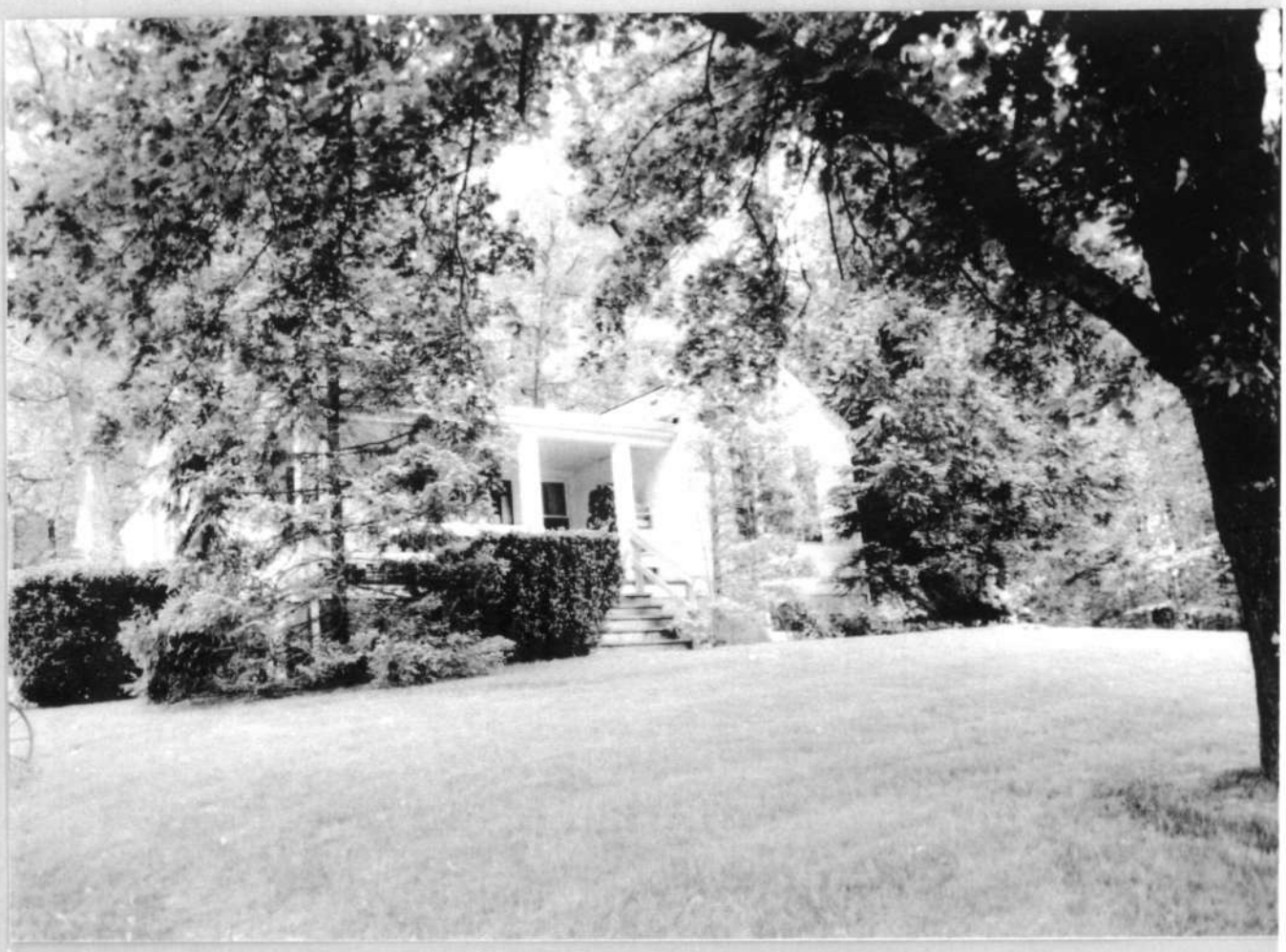
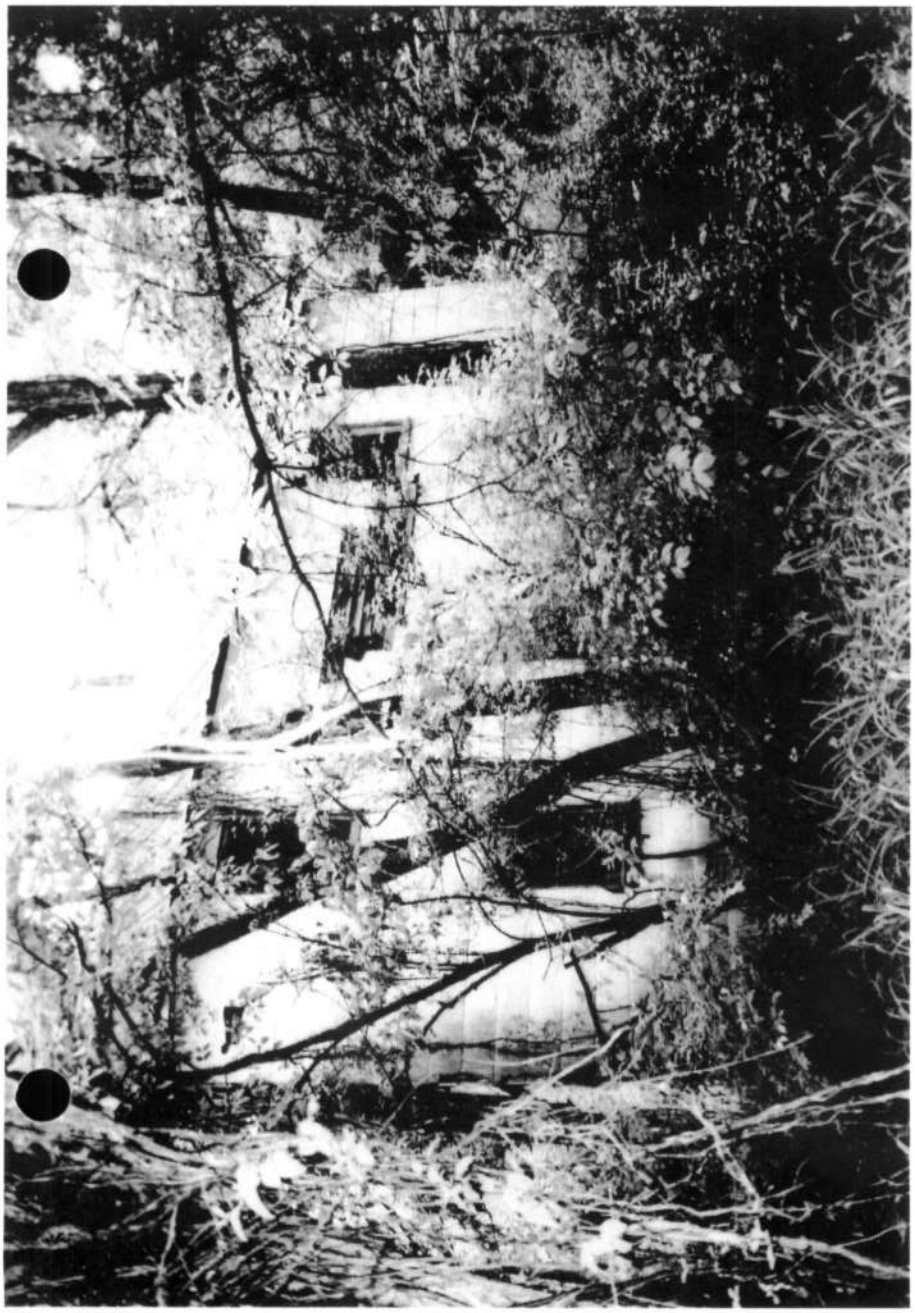


HO-760/M:15-98

HO-760/M: 15-98



Addendum

WITHIN Patuxent River State Park
Inventory Number: HO-760/M: 15-98

House Ruin Off of Elton Farm Road. (SEE M: 15-98: SECTION 7, PAGE 30, DOMESTIC RUINS)

Montgomery Co., MD

C. Mazurek

February 1997

Section 7.1

This house ruin is reached by taking Elton Farm Road to the end when it becomes a dirt road, and from there continuing down the dirt path towards the left about 1/4 a mile. There is nothing left of this structure except for the foundation which is constructed of concrete blocks, and the brick support piers of a porch. From the appearance of the foundation this structure probably dated from the early to mid twentieth century.

# Maryland Historical Trust
# Maryland Inventory of
# Historic Properties Form

Survey No. M:15-98

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other House Ruin off of Elton Farm Road

## 2. Location

street & number Elton Farm Road (Reached through dirt access road) ____ not for publication

city, town Unity _x_ vicinity

county Montgomery County

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street & number Tawes State Office Building telephone

city, town Annapolis state and zip code Maryland, 21401

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. tax map and parcel

city, town liber and folio

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

____ Individually Listed in the National Register/Maryland Register
____ Contributing Resource in National Register District
____ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
____ HSR or Research report at MHT
____ Other:

## 6. Classification

M: 15-98

| Category | Ownership | Current Function | | Resource Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ___ district | x public | ___ agriculture | ___ landscape | Contributing / Noncontributing |
| x building(s) | ___ private | ___ commerce/trade | ___ recreation/ culture | ___ / ___ buildings |
| ___ structure | ___ both | ___ defense | ___ religion | ___ / ___ sites |
| ___ site | | ___ domestic | ___ social | ___ / ___ structures |
| ___ object | | ___ education | ___ transportation | ___ / ___ objects |
| | | ___ funerary | ___ work in progress | ___ / ___ Total |
| | | ___ government | ___ unknown | |
| | | ___ health care | x vacant/not in use | **Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory** |
| | | ___ industry | ___ other: | ___ |

## 7. Description

Survey No.

**Condition**

___ excellent ___ deteriorated
___ good x ruins
___ fair ___ altered

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

*See Attatched

SEE M: 15-98: SECTION 7, Page 30, DOMESTIC RUINS

## 8. Significance

Survey No. M: 15-98

| Period | Areas of Significance | Check and justify below | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| __1600-1699 | __ agriculture | __ economics | __ health/medicine | __ performing arts |
| __1700-1799 | __ archeology | __ education | __ industry | __ philosophy |
| __1800-1899 | x_ architecture | __ engineering | __ invention | __ politics/government |
| _x1900-1999 | __ art | __ entertainment/ recreation | __ landscape architecture | __ religion |
| | __ commerce | __ ethnic heritage | __ law | __ science |
| | __ communications | x exploration/ settlement | __ literature | __ social history |
| | __ community planning | | __ maritime history | __ transportation |
| | __ conservation | | __ military | __ other: |

**Specific dates** **Builder/Architect**

Evaluation for:

____ National Register __X Maryland Register ____ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, and a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, discuss evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual).
*See Attatched

M: 15-98

Addendum

Inventory Number: WITHIN Patuxent River State Park
HO-760/M: 15-98

House Ruin Off of Elton Farm Road

Montgomery Co., MD

C. Mazurek

February 1997

Section 8.1

This foundation was part of a twentieth century house that was either razed or burned.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. M:15-98

Name
Continuation Sheet
Number 8 Page 2

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA**

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Known Design Source: None

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M:15-98

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _____

Quadrangle name WOODBINE

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

**Verbal boundary description and justification**

## 11. Form Prepared By

| | |
|---|---|
| name/title C. Mazurek, Historic Sites Surveyor | |
| organization Maryland Department of Natural Resources | date 2/97 |
| street & number Tawes State Office Building | telephone 410 974-3771 |
| city or town Annapolis | state and zip code Maryland 21401 |

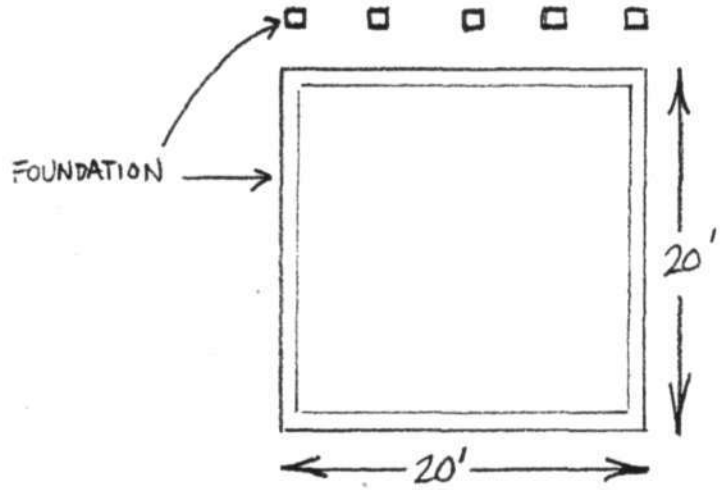
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

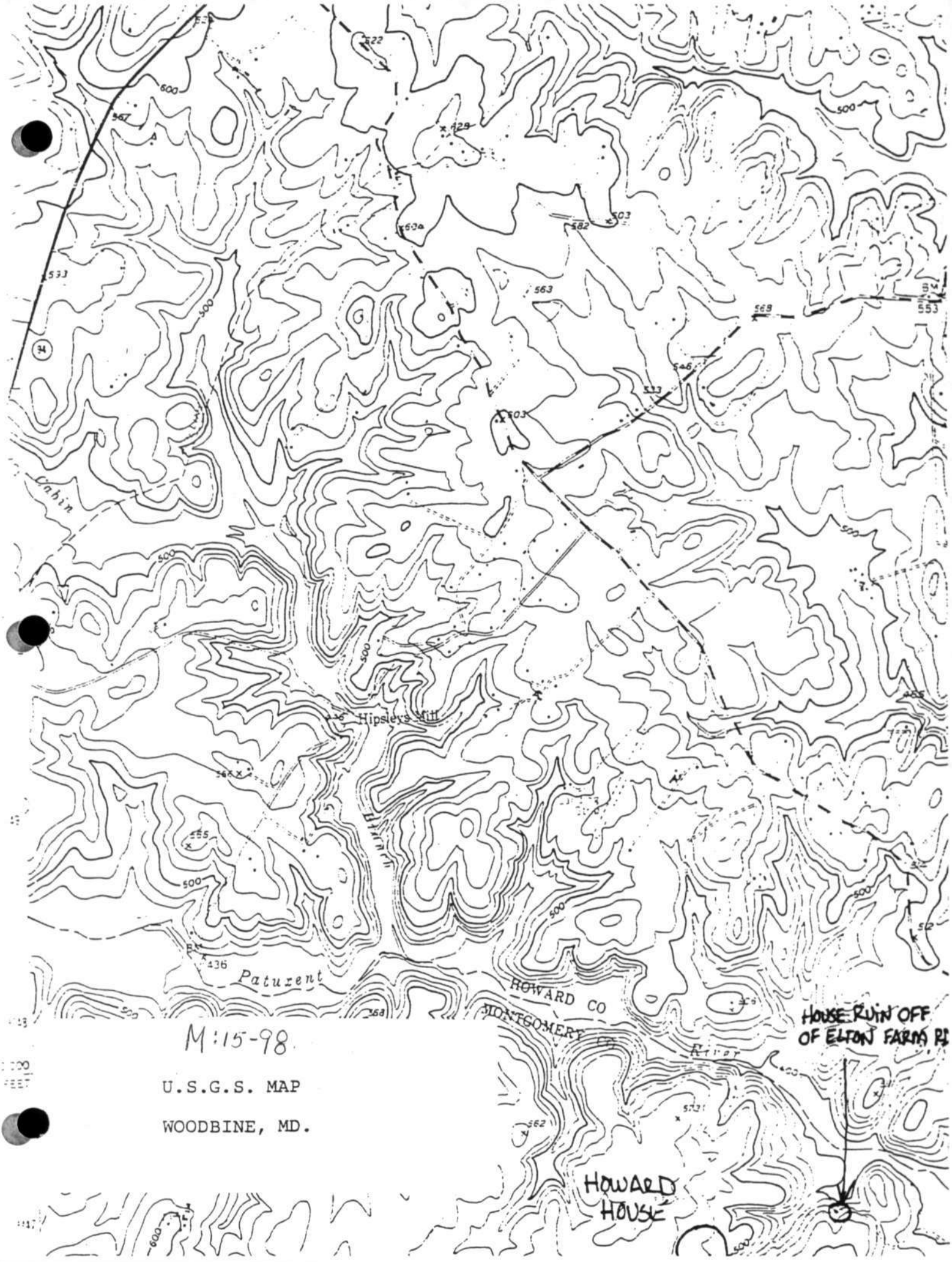
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2 023
410-514-7646

H:1598

MONTGOMERY CO., MD; VICINITY OF UNITY
DRAWN BY C. MAZUREK; FEB 3, 1997
3/32 SCALE, GROSS MEASUREMENTS
(OTHER FEATURES ONLY APPROXIMATED)



* NO REMAINS OF HOUSE LEFT EXCEPT FOR FOUNDATION




M:15-98

U.S.G.S. MAP

WOODBINE, MD.

HOUSE FOUNDATION M:15-98
MONTGOMERY CO., MD
C. MAZUREK
FEB 97
MD DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
S.W. VIEW OF FOUNDATION RUIN
1 OF 1