

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: King Barns Inventory Number: M:23-157

Address: off Howard Chapel Road Historic district:  yes  no

City: Brookeville Zip Code: 20833 County: Montgomery

USGS Quadrangle(s): Sandy Spring

Property Owner: MD Department of Natural Resources Tax Account ID Number: 00009250

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 888 Tax Map Number: HW 52

Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: MD Dept. of Natural Resources

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

Preparer's Name: Edie Wallace Date Prepared: 9/12/2014

Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties M:23-157, King Barns

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility recommended  Eligibility not recommended

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

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

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible:  yes Listed:  yes

Site visit by MHT Staff  yes  no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Summary Statement of Significance

The King Barns, known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located on part of Enoch George Howard's extensive farm property located along the Patuxent River in Montgomery County near Brookeville (see M:23-11, Howard Chapel & Cemetery). The frame barns were likely constructed by Charles and Sarah King after their 1908 purchase of the 95-acre parcel from Howard. Howard, born a slave on the nearby Beale Gaither farm, purchased his own freedom in 1853 and bought the Gaither farm in 1862. In 1869, he purchased the 204-acre tract, on which the subject farm is located Richard H. Griffith. Howard's heirs divided the tract into three parcels in 1897, including the northern 95-acre parcel later sold to the Kings.

The physical integrity of the three attached King Barns is greatly degraded by the full collapse of the two of the barns, the associated house is no longer extant, and the surrounding property is completely overgrown. Any sense of this property as a farmstead is gone. The King Barns are therefore considered not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The property is not associated with the significant life or work of any person and is therefore not eligible under Criterion B. Criterion D was not evaluated.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended

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

MHT Comments:

Jonathan Saxe  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/18/14  
Date

NA  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

201405450

Summary Description

The King Barns, also known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located to the east of Howard Chapel Road, and to the south and west of the Patuxent River, just inside the Montgomery County line in Patuxent River State Park. The complex consisted of three attached barns, all apparently dating from the early 20th century. Two of the barns have collapsed, leaving the northernmost barn for the most part intact, but in very deteriorated and overgrown condition.

Physical Description

The site is covered with tall grass, brush and larger deciduous and evergreen trees. Barely discernable is the former driveway leading to the barns. The passageway is now covered with tall grass and brush. The driveway leads east from Howard Chapel Road to the barn complex, which also originally included a house. An aerial photograph from 1993 shows the house, located along the north side of the driveway to the west of the barn complex. Pasture and fields extended to the south and east from the building complex. Other aerial photographs accessed on Google Earth show that the house appears to be gone or in ruin in a view from 2003. By 2009, the southern-most section of the barn had collapsed. Sometime after 2011, the middle section also collapsed, leaving only the northern portion of the barn. The three barn sections had gabled roofs with the two northern sections with the roof ridge running approximately north-south. The southern section was set perpendicular to the rest of the complex.

Currently there is no visible above-ground evidence of the house, although rubble could possibly be observable during the winter months when the vegetation is less. Vegetation and structurally unsound conditions also prevent a clear view of the fallen and still standing parts of the barn complex. All three sections of the barn were of frame construction with vertical wood siding. All three had metal roofing.

The remaining building on the property appears to date from the 1920s. It is a frame ground barn with gable entry. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The timber framework is covered with circular sawn vertical boards. The ground floor level is covered with narrow vertical tongue and groove wood. The north gable end wall is board and batten, with doors leading into a feed entry and into a horse stall. More interior parts of the barn could not be viewed because of the condition of the structure. Areas of plywood interior surfacing suggest that the barn was in use into the late 20th century.

There was a shed extension along part of the barn's east side, but it has collapsed. The north gable has an overhanging projection to shelter a winch and pulley to lift hay and grain into the loft. The roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. Remnants of wood fencing remain to the north and east of the barn.

History and Context

Montgomery County, Maryland, carved from the southern half of Frederick County in 1776, was historically associated with the Southern Maryland region by its agricultural production of tobacco and heavy reliance on enslaved labor. Census figures for the year 1800 showed that nearly 42 percent of the population of Montgomery County was enslaved at that time (John Milner Assoc., "Josiah Henson HSR," 2008, p. 3). Slavery declined in Maryland through the following decades, while the population of free blacks increased through manumissions and free births. At the same time farm production was shifting from primarily tobacco to a more generalized rotation of grains, with wheat as the primary cash crop.

Richard H. Griffith (Sr.) was a farmer in Montgomery County as early as 1820 with nine slaves in his workforce (1820 U.S.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
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MHT Comments:	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, National Register Program	_____ Date

Population Census). In 1823 he purchased two tracts totalling 204 acres adjoining the Patuxent River from Orlando Griffith (Mont. Co. (MC) Deed Book (DB) W, p. 511 and ref. in MC DB JGH 4, p. 446). Then in 1832, Richard, his brothers Jefferson and Israel, and brother-in-law Jeffrey P.T. Magruder, purchased the larger tract known as Pleasant Retreat, from Charles Warfield (MD State Archive, Montgomery Co. Patented Certificate 353, MSA S1202-442). While Israel and Jefferson Griffith, and Jeffrey Magruder made their fortunes as merchandizers in Baltimore, Richard H. Griffith worked the land. In the meantime, Richard H. Griffith (Jr.) was born in 1827, and by 1850, was living in Baltimore with his new wife Susan's family. Young Griffith (age 23) was also a merchant, trading in tobacco (Archives of MD, Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1852, Vol. 527, p. 196).

By 1860, most Maryland slave owners were well-aware that the institution of slavery was on its way out as an economically viable labor system. Still, in 1850, Richard Griffith Sr. listed nine slaves in his household, including one adult woman and seven children ages 15 and younger (1850 slave census). There is no record of manumissions by Richard H. Griffith (Sr.), who by 1860 was 73 years old. Griffith's neighbors Samuel R. and Sarah Gaither freed their slaves, a family by the name of Howard, as they reached the legal age for manumission in Maryland. [Enoch] George Howard was freed in 1851 at the age of 36. In 1853, Harriet Howard was freed at the age of 35. Finally in 1860, Harriet purchased their four children still enslaved on the Gaither farm. (MC DB STS 5, p.282, 1851 from Sarah Gaither; the family lore says that he saved the cost of his freedom by selling produce from a garden plot given to him by his master Samuel; MC DB JGH 2, p. 425, 1853 from Samuel R. Gaither; the story being that George paid the cost of her freedom; MC DB JGH 8, p. 36; the children would remain enslaved to their mother until they reached the legal age required. See Coleman and Lewis, Montgomery Co. Pictorial History, 1984, cited in M:23-08 "Gaither-Howard Houses.") When George Howard bought the Gaither farm in 1862, they became Richard H. Griffith's immediate neighbor (MC DB JGH 8, p. 671). Both families prospered on the fertile Patuxent River landscape.

In 1855, it appears that Richard H. Griffith Jr's marriage to Susan was ending. In an apparent divorce settlement (not directly stated as such), his father conveyed the 204-acre farm (purchased in 1823 from Orlando Griffith) in Trust to Jeffrey Magruder, "for the sole and separate use of Susan M. Griffith...shall not be...subject to the disposal, power and control of her present or any future husband...during her lifetime," and at her death, if she had not sold or devised it in a will, would revert to Richard Griffith Jr. (MC DB JGH 4, p. 446). By 1869, Susan Griffith was deceased and the property reverted to Richard Griffith Jr., who had remarried to the young widow Eliza P. Towner in 1867.

George Howard added to his land wealth in 1869 when he purchased the 204-acre farm from Richard H. Griffith for \$3,600, now located along today's Howard Chapel Road (MC DB EBP7, p. 122). It was on part of this parcel that Howard established a school - apparently as early as 1870 - and later donated land for the Methodist chapel known as Howard Chapel (see M:23-11, Howard Chapel). At the time of the 1870 census, Howard's 16-year old daughter Maria was listed as "Teaching School." The school and the location of George Howard's house near the Patuxent River appeared on the 1879 "Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland." To the east, the "J.F.D. Magruder" house, located on the 204-acre farm now owned by George Howard, marks the later route of today's Howard Chapel Road. (see attached)

E. George Howard died in 1895 at the age of 84, a prosperous farmer and landowner, his obituary in the Montgomery County Sentinal noting that "he was an old and respected citizen" (as cited in M:23-08, Gaither-Howard Houses). His five children, John, Greenbury, Maria, Martha, and Harriet divided their father's estate (approx. 600 acres total) in a series of deeds (MC DB 53, pp. 492-499 cover the subject 204-acre tract). The 95-acre parcel (Lot No. 2 in the division) conveyed to Harriet Coxen of Newport Rhode Island, and Martha Johnson of Montgomery County, was the northern half of the tract adjoining the Patuxent River. Martha Johnson was just 20 years old and her husband Thomas was 24. On the 1900 U.S. Census, Thomas was listed as a Farm Laborer living in a rented house, so it is not clear if they occupied the subject farm. By 1907, Coxen and the Johnsons were in default of their mortgage on the farm, their brother Greenbury the holder of the mortgage at the time (MC DB 196, p. 472). In 1908,

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
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_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Greenbury Howard sold the 95-acre parcel to Charles and Sarah King for \$2,000 (MC DB 196, p. 495).

In 1910, Charles and Sarah King, listed as "mulatto" on the census, occupied their "General Farm," indicating they were growing a variety of grains and probably had a small herd of milk cows - typically less than 25 in 1910 (Paula Reed, Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland, p.71). A 1908 USGS Rockville Quad map shows a house at the location of the subject barns (barns/sheds were not shown on USGS maps at that time). In 1937, the Kings also defaulted on their mortgage and the property was again sold (MC DB 674, p. 297). After two additional owners, in 1944 and 1953 (MC DB 934, p. 283 and 1832, p. 272) the 204-acre tract was recombined and sold to the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks by Leonard and Jene Williams (MC DB 3784, p. 460).

**Bibliographic References**

Archives of MD, Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1852, Vol. 527, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. "Gaither-Howard Houses," M:23-08, Kimberly Williams and Michele Naru, 1999.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. "Howard Chapel," M:23-11, Kimberly Williams and Michele Naru, 1999.

Maryland State Archives, Montgomery County Patented Certificates, Patented Certificate 290, MSA S1202-373.

Milner, John, Associates, Inc. "Historic Structure Report for The Riley House / Josiah Henson Site." Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Montgomery Co. Dept. of Parks, 2008.

Montgomery County Land Records. mdlandrec.net, www.msa.maryland.gov.

Reed, Paula S. Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland. Frederick, MD: Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox. Maryland: A History 1632-1974. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

<b>MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW</b>	
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MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services</b>	<b>Date</b>
_____	_____
<b>Reviewer, National Register Program</b>	<b>Date</b>

**Capsule Summary**  
**King Barns**  
**MIHP #M:23-157**  
**Off Howard Chapel Road**  
**Brookeville vicinity, Montgomery Co., Maryland**  
**Date: ca. 1920**

### **Description Summary**

The King Barns, also known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located to the east of Howard Chapel Road, and to the south and west of the Patuxent River, just inside the Montgomery County line in Patuxent River State Park. The complex consisted of three attached barns, all apparently dating from the early 20th century. Two of the barns have collapsed, leaving the northernmost barn for the most part intact, but in very deteriorated and overgrown condition.

### **Significance Summary**

The King Barns, known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located on part of Enoch George Howard's extensive farm property located along the Patuxent River in Montgomery County near Brookeville (see M:23-11, Howard Chapel & Cemetery). The frame barns were likely constructed by Charles and Sarah King after their 1908 purchase of the 95-acre parcel from Howard. Howard, born a slave on the nearby Beale Gaither farm, purchased his own freedom in 1853 and bought the Gaither farm in 1862. In 1869, he purchased the 204-acre tract, on which the subject farm is located Richard H. Griffith. Howard's heirs divided the tract into three parcels in 1897, including the northern 95-acre parcel later sold to the Kings. (See DOE for NR Criteria evaluation)

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:23-157

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

historic King Barns (preferred)

other William Belt Barns

## 2. Location

street and number off Howard Chapel Rd. \_\_ not for publication

city, town Brookeville X vicinity

county Montgomery

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

name Maryland Department of Natural Resources

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

## 4. Location of Legal Description

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

city, town 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
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	_____ structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	_____ objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b>
				<u>0</u>

**Condition**

excellent       deteriorated  
 good             ruins  
 fair               altered

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

**Summary Description**

The King Barns, also known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located to the east of Howard Chapel Road, and to the south and west of the Patuxent River, just inside the Montgomery County line in Patuxent River State Park. The complex consisted of three attached barns, all apparently dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two of the barns have collapsed, leaving the northernmost barn for the most part intact, but in very deteriorated and overgrown condition.

**Physical Description**

The site is covered with tall grass, brush and larger deciduous and evergreen trees. Barely discernable is the former driveway leading to the barns. The passageway is now covered with tall grass and brush. The driveway leads east from Howard Chapel Road to the barn complex, which also originally included a house. An aerial photograph from 1993 shows the house, located along the north side of the driveway to the west of the barn complex. Pasture and fields extended to the south and east from the building complex. Other aerial photographs accessed on Google Earth show that the house appears to be gone or in ruin in a view from 2003. By 2009, the southern-most section of the barn had collapsed. Sometime after 2011, the middle section also collapsed, leaving only the northern portion of the barn. The three barn sections had gabled roofs with the two northern sections with the roof ridge running approximately north-south. The southern section was set perpendicular to the rest of the complex.

Currently there is no visible above-ground evidence of the house, although rubble could possibly be observable during the winter months when the vegetation is less. Vegetation and structurally unsound conditions also prevent a clear view of the fallen and still standing parts of the barn complex. All three sections of the barn were of frame construction with vertical wood siding. All three had metal roofing.

The remaining building on the property appears to date from the 1920s. It is a frame ground barn with gable entry. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The timber framework is covered with circular sawn vertical boards. The ground floor level is covered with narrow vertical tongue and groove wood. The north gable end wall is board and batten, with doors leading into a feed entry and into a horse stall. More interior parts of the barn could not be viewed because of the condition of the structure. Areas of plywood interior surfacing suggest that the barn was in use into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There was a shed extension along part of the barn's east side, but it has collapsed. The north gable has an overhanging projection to shelter a winch and pulley to lift hay and grain into the

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

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Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

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loft. The roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. Remnants of wood fencing remain to the north and east of the barn.

# 8. Significance

Inventory No. M:23-157

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

Specific dates      none known      Architect/Builder      unknown

Construction dates      ca. 1930

Evaluation for:

National Register       Maryland Register       not evaluated

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

## Significance Summary

The King Barns, known as the William Belt Barns in DNR files, are located on part of Enoch George Howard’s extensive farm property located along the Patuxent River in Montgomery County near Brookeville (see M:23-11, Howard Chapel & Cemetery).<sup>1</sup> The frame barns were likely constructed by Charles and Sarah King after their 1908 purchase of the 95-acre parcel from Howard. Howard, born a slave on the nearby Beale Gaither farm, purchased his own freedom in 1853 and bought the Gaither farm in 1862. In 1869, he purchased the 204-acre tract, on which the subject farm is located Richard H. Griffith. Howard’s heirs divided the tract into three parcels in 1897, including the northern 95-acre parcel later sold to the Kings. (See DOE for NR Criteria evaluation)

## History and Context

Montgomery County, Maryland, carved from the southern half of Frederick County in 1776, was historically associated with the Southern Maryland region by its agricultural production of tobacco and heavy reliance on enslaved labor. Census figures for the year 1800 showed that nearly 42 percent of the population of Montgomery County was enslaved at that time.<sup>2</sup> Slavery declined in Maryland through the following decades, while the population of free blacks increased through manumissions and free births. At the same time farm production was shifting from primarily tobacco to a more generalized rotation of grains, with wheat as the primary cash crop.

Richard H. Griffith (Sr.) was a farmer in Montgomery County as early as 1820 with nine slaves in his workforce.<sup>3</sup> In 1823 he purchased two tracts totalling 204 acres adjoining the Patuxent River from Orlando Griffith.<sup>4</sup> Then in 1832, Richard, his brothers Jefferson and Israel, and brother-in-law Jeffrey P.T. Magruder, purchased the larger tract known as *Pleasant Retreat*, from Charles Warfield.<sup>5</sup> While Israel and Jefferson Griffith, and Jeffrey Magruder made their fortunes

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. M:23-157

Name  
Continuation Sheet

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as merchandizers in Baltimore, Richard H. Griffith worked the land. In the meantime, Richard H. Griffith (Jr.) was born in 1827, and by 1850, was living in Baltimore with his new wife Susan's family. Young Griffith (age 23) was also a merchant, trading in tobacco.<sup>6</sup>

By 1860, most Maryland slave owners were well-aware that the institution of slavery was on its way out as an economically viable labor system. Still, in 1850, Richard Griffith Sr. listed nine slaves in his household, including one adult woman and seven children ages 15 and younger.<sup>7</sup> There is no record of manumissions by Richard H. Griffith (Sr.), who by 1860 was 73 years old. Griffith's neighbors Samuel R. and Sarah Gaither freed their slaves, a family by the name of Howard, as they reached the legal age for manumission in Maryland. [Enoch] George Howard was freed in 1851 at the age of 36. In 1853, Harriet Howard was freed at the age of 35. Finally in 1860, Harriet purchased their four children still enslaved on the Gaither farm.<sup>8</sup> When George Howard bought the Gaither farm in 1862, they became Richard H. Griffith's immediate neighbor.<sup>9</sup> Both families prospered on the fertile Patuxent River landscape.

In 1855, it appears that Richard H. Griffith Jr's marriage to Susan was ending. In an apparent divorce settlement (not directly stated as such), his father conveyed the 204-acre farm (purchased in 1823 from Orlando Griffith) in Trust to Jeffrey Magruder, "for the sole and separate use of Susan M. Griffith...shall not be...subject to the disposal, power and control of her present or any future husband...during her lifetime," and at her death, if she had not sold or devised it in a will, would revert to Richard Griffith Jr.<sup>10</sup> By 1869, Susan Griffith was deceased and the property reverted to Richard Griffith Jr., who had remarried to the young widow Eliza P. Towner in 1867.

George Howard added to his land wealth in 1869 when he purchased the 204-acre farm from Richard H. Griffith for \$3,600, now located along today's Howard Chapel Road.<sup>11</sup> It was on part of this parcel that Howard established a school – apparently as early as 1870 – and later donated land for the Methodist chapel known as Howard Chapel.<sup>12</sup> At the time of the 1870 census, Howard's 16-year old daughter Maria was listed as "Teaching School." The school and the location of George Howard's house near the Patuxent River appeared on the 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington, including the County of Montgomery, Maryland*. To the east, the "J.F.D. Magruder" house, located on the 204-acre farm now owned by George Howard, marks the later route of today's Howard Chapel Road. (see attached)

E. George Howard died in 1895 at the age of 84, a prosperous farmer and landowner, his obituary in the *Montgomery County Sentinel* noting that "he was an old and respected citizen."<sup>13</sup> His five children, John, Greenbury, Maria, Martha, and Harriet divided their father's estate (approx. 600 acres total) in a series of deeds (MC DB 53, pp. 492-499 cover the subject 204-acre tract). The 95-acre parcel (Lot No. 2 in the division) conveyed to Harriet Coxen of Newport

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Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 2

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Rhode Island, and Martha Johnson of Montgomery County, was the northern half of the tract adjoining the Patuxent River. Martha Johnson was just 20 years old and her husband Thomas was 24. On the 1900 U.S. Census, Thomas was listed as a Farm Laborer living in a rented house, so it is not clear if they occupied the subject farm. By 1907, Coxen and the Johnsons were in default of their mortgage on the farm, their brother Greenbury the holder of the mortgage at the time.<sup>14</sup> In 1908, Greenbury Howard sold the 95-acre parcel to Charles and Sarah King for \$2,000.<sup>15</sup>

In 1910, Charles and Sarah King, listed as “mulatto” on the census, occupied their “General Farm,” indicating they were growing a variety of grains and probably had a small herd of milk cows – typically less than 25 in 1910.<sup>16</sup> A 1908 USGS Rockville Quad map shows a house at the location of the subject barns (barns/sheds were not shown on USGS maps at that time). In 1937, the Kings also defaulted on their mortgage and the property was again sold.<sup>17</sup> After two additional owners, in 1944 and 1953 the 204-acre tract was recombined and sold to the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks by Leonard and Jene Williams.<sup>18</sup>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. M:23-157

See continuation sheet

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property approx. 4 acres  
Acreage of historical setting approx. 4 acres  
Quadrangle name Sandy Spring Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The King Barns boundary begins at the intersection of the 440' topographic line on the south side of the remnant farm lane, from that point a straight line is drawn southeastward to intersect the 440' topographic line just south of the barns and house site, then continues northward following the 440' topographic line and around to the beginning point, enclosing approximately 4 acres.

The boundary is drawn following the 440' topographic line to include the barns and house site and part of the hilltop setting.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Paula Reed, PhD, architectural historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., historian		
organization	Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.	date	9/11/2014
street & number	1 W. Franklin St., Suite 201	telephone	301-739-2070
city or town	Hagerstown	state	Maryland

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Name  
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### Major Bibliographic References

- Archives of MD, *Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1852*, Vol. 527, [www.msa.maryland.gov](http://www.msa.maryland.gov).
- Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. "Gaither-Howard Houses," M:23-08, Kimberly Williams and Michele Naru, 1999.
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- Montgomery County Land Records. [mdlandrec.net](http://mdlandrec.net), [www.msa.maryland.gov](http://www.msa.maryland.gov).
- Reed, Paula S. *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*. Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2011.
- Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox. *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974.

### Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties record M:23-10 "William Belt House," identifies the house located at 23511 Howard Chapel Road (on the same 204-acre parcel on which the King Barns are located) as historically constructed by William Belt. This appears to be based upon a mis-interpretation of the 1879 Atlas map showing a William Belt house beside a road. That road is no longer in existence and was superseded by today's Howard Chapel Road, a straighter route from Unity to the Patuxent River crossing. M:23-10 is likely actually building identified with the name "J.F.D. Magruder" on the 1879 Atlas map (see attached).
- <sup>2</sup> John Milner Assoc., "Josiah Henson HSR," 2008, p. 3.
- <sup>3</sup> 1820 U.S. Population Census.
- <sup>4</sup> Mont. Co. (MC) Deed Book (DB) W, p. 511 and ref. in MC DB JGH 4, p. 446, located on today's Howard Chapel Rd. and incorrectly identified as the "William Belt House" in M:23-10.
- <sup>5</sup> MD State Archive, Montgomery Co. Patented Certificate 353, MSA S1202-442. It was surveyed for over 700 acres, patented by Charles Warfield in 1815.
- <sup>6</sup> Archives of MD, *Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circular for the Year 1852*, Vol. 527, p. 196.

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

Inventory No. M:23-157

Name  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 9 Page 2

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<sup>7</sup> 1850 slave census.

<sup>8</sup> MC DB STS 5, p.282, 1851 from Sarah Gaither; the family lore says that he saved the cost of his freedom by selling produce from a garden plot given to him by his master Samuel; MC DB JGH 2, p. 425, 1853 from Samuel R. Gaither; the story being that George paid the cost of her freedom; MC DB JGH 8, p. 36; the children would remain enslaved to their mother until they reached the legal age required. See Coleman and Lewis, *Montgomery Co. Pictorial History*, 1984, cited in M:23-08 "Gaither-Howard Houses."

<sup>9</sup> MC DB JGH 8, p. 671.

<sup>10</sup> MC DB JGH 4, p. 446.

<sup>11</sup> MC DB EBP7, p. 122.

<sup>12</sup> see M:23-11, Howard Chapel & Cemetery.

<sup>13</sup> as cited in M:23-08, Gaither-Howard Houses.

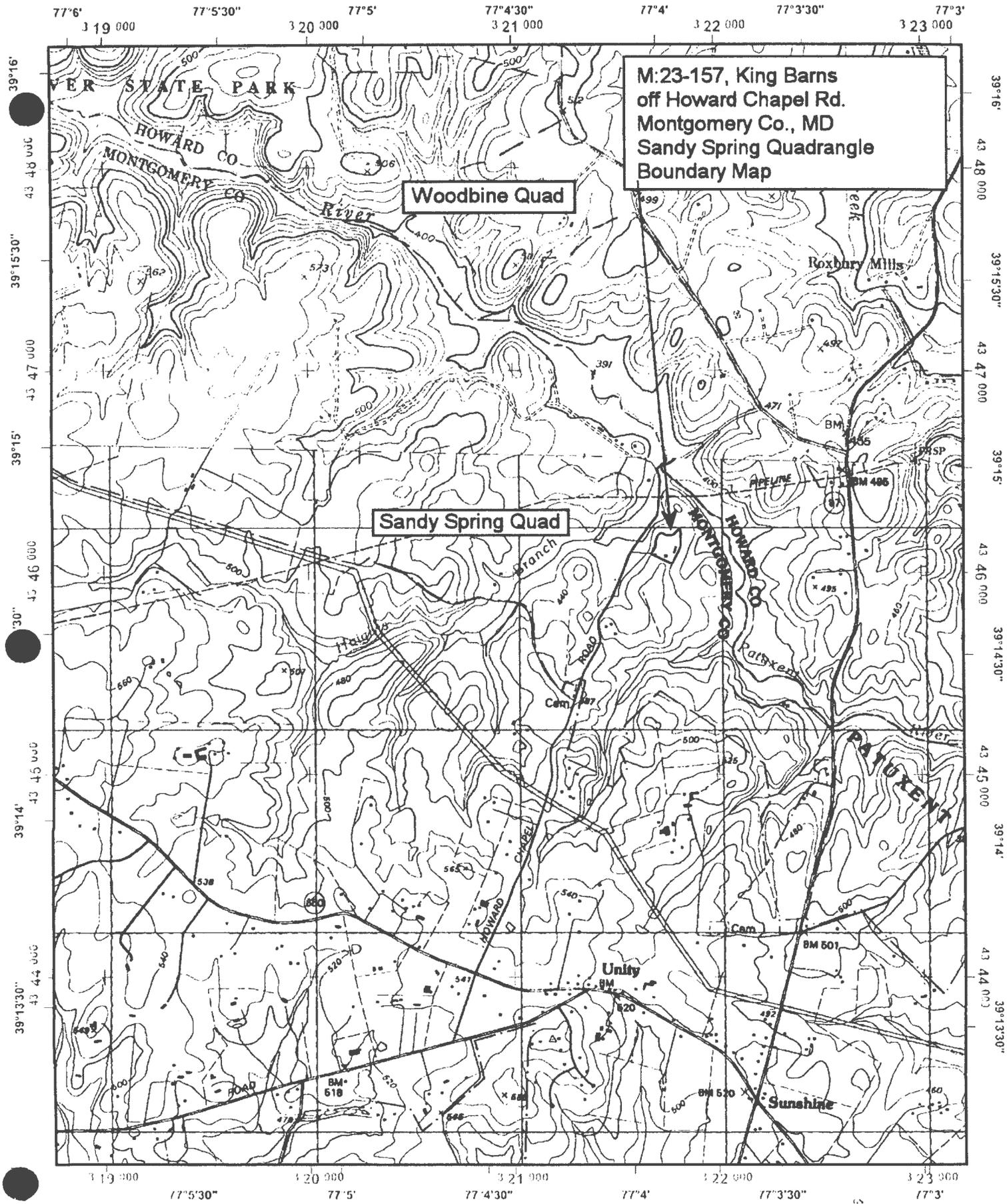
<sup>14</sup> MC DB 196, p. 472.

<sup>15</sup> MC DB 196, p. 495.

<sup>16</sup> Paula Reed, *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland*, p.71.

<sup>17</sup> MC DB 674, p. 297.

<sup>18</sup> MC DB 934, p. 283 and 1832, p. 272; MC DB 3784, p. 460.



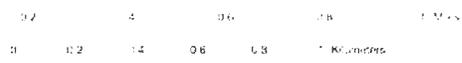
M:23-157, King Barns  
 off Howard Chapel Rd.  
 Montgomery Co., MD  
 Sandy Spring Quadrangle  
 Boundary Map

Woodbine Quad

Sandy Spring Quad

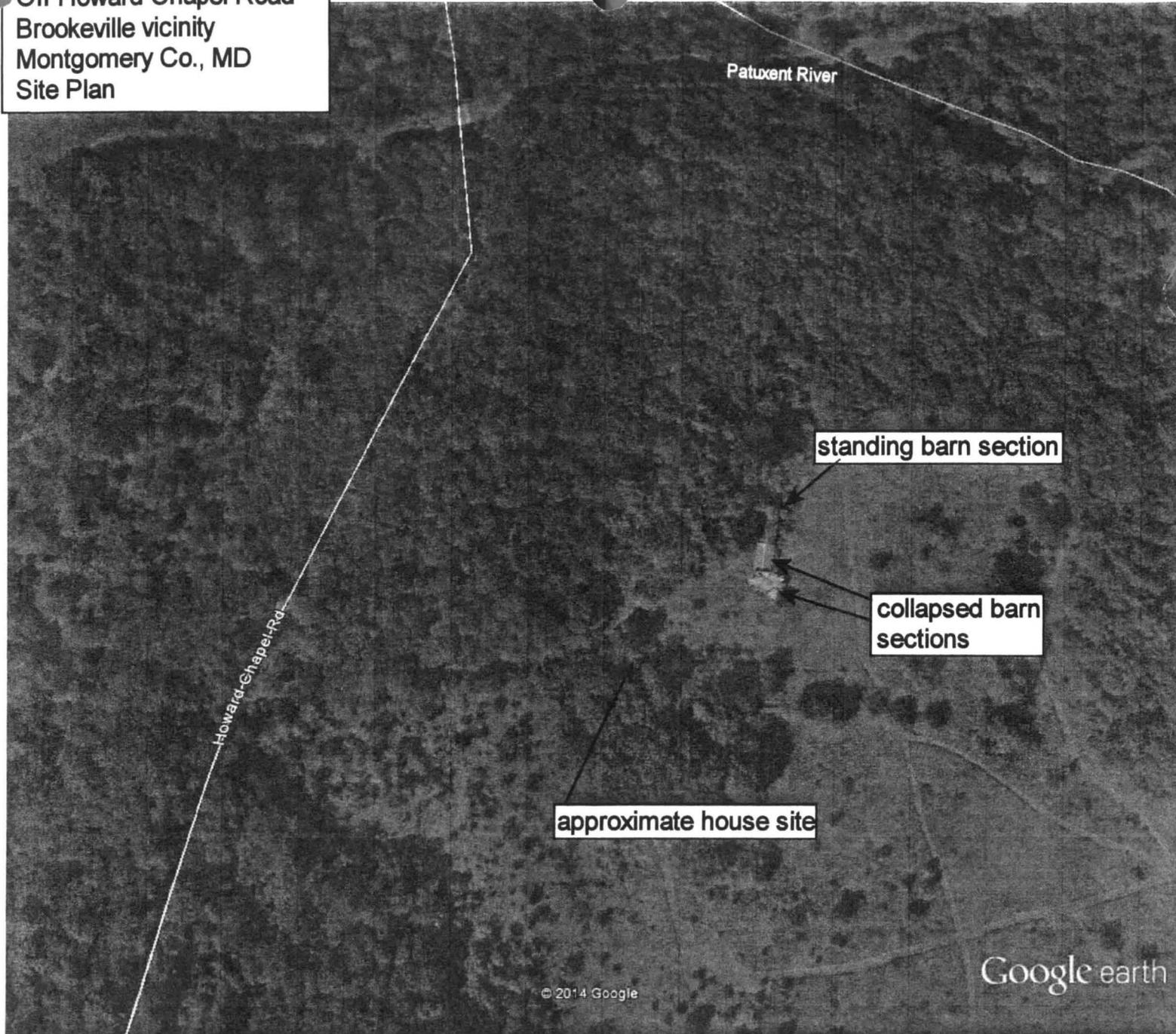
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection Zone 18  
 North American Datum of 1983

1:24000 scale



Magnetic declination of UTM at center of map  
 (March 17, 2015)

M:23-157, King Barns  
Off Howard Chapel Road  
Brookeville vicinity  
Montgomery Co., MD  
Site Plan



Google earth



M : 23-157

M:23-157, King Barns  
 off Howard Chapel Rd.  
 Montgomery Co., MD  
 1879 Atlas Map, Cracklin District  
 (Atlas of Fifteen Miles around Washington,  
 including the County of Montgomery, Maryland)



# CRACKLINTOWN LAYTONVILLE P.O.

Scale: 400 feet per inch

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**REDLAND.**  
*H. B. Penn.*  
 Dry Goods, Groceries, Books, Shoes, etc.  
*Hy S. Thompson.*  
 Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.

**GOSHEN.**  
*Asbury H. Martin.*  
 Merchant and Post Master

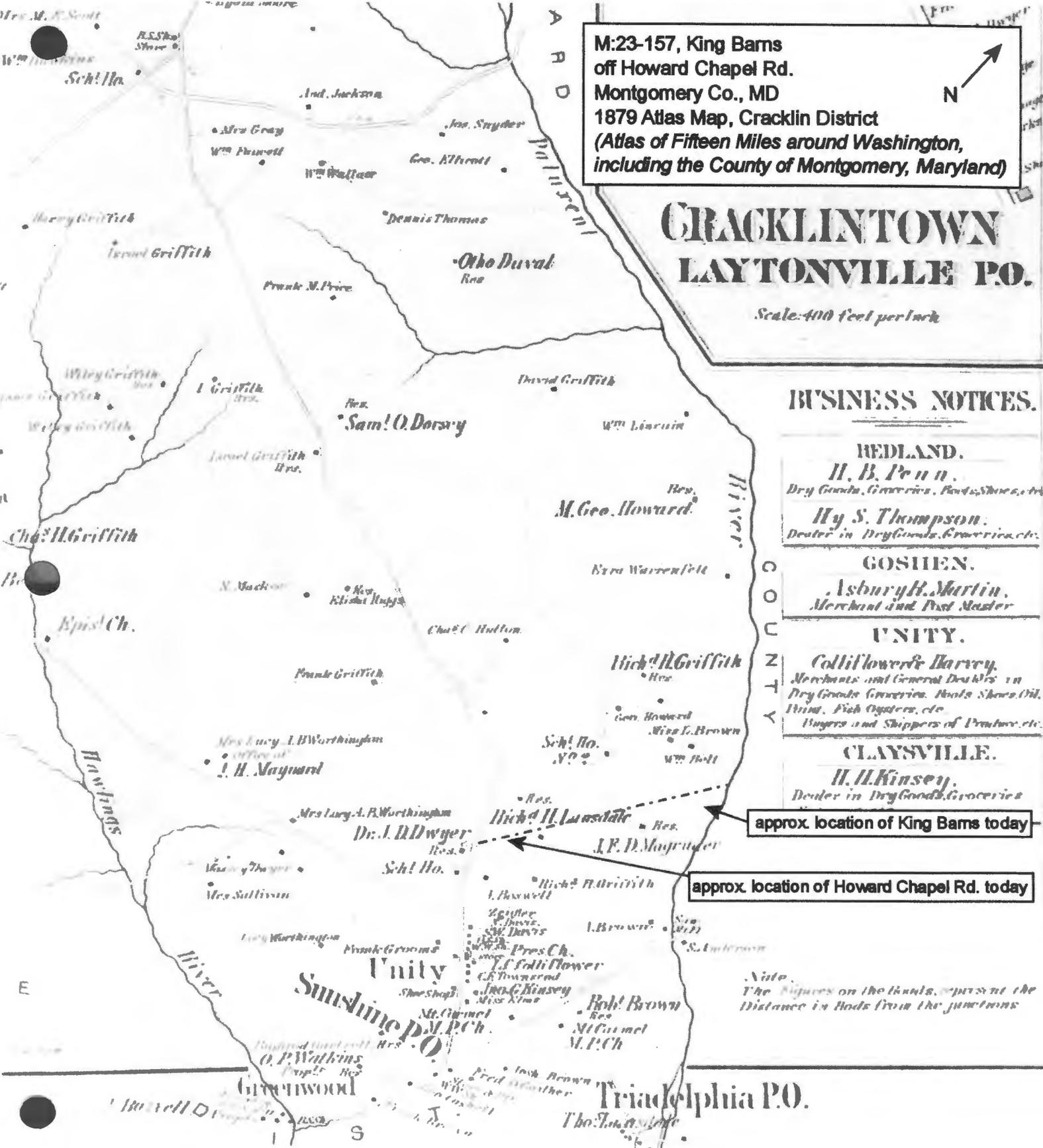
**UNITY.**  
*Colliflower & Harvey.*  
 Merchants and General Dealers in  
 Dry Goods, Groceries, Books, Shoes, Oil,  
 Paint, Fish, Oysters, etc.  
 Buyers and Shippers of Produce, etc.

**CLAYSVILLE.**  
*H. H. Kinsey.*  
 Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries

approx. location of King Barns today

approx. location of Howard Chapel Rd. today

Note:  
 The figures on the roads represent the  
 distance in Rods from the junctions



**Digital Photograph Log**  
**Page 1 of 1**

**Name of Property:** King Barns  
MIHP #M:23-157  
**City or Vicinity:** Brookeville  
**County, State:** Montgomery County, MD  
**Name of Photographer:** Edie Wallace  
**Date of Photographs:** August 2014  
**Location of Original Files:** MD SHPO  
**Number of Photographs:** 8

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge  
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_01  
Overall view of frame barns, view NE.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_02  
View of standing frame barn, south gable end, view NE.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_03  
View of standing frame barn, east elevation, view SE.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_04  
View of standing frame barn, east elevation, view S toward foundation of collapsed middle barn section.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_05  
View of standing frame barn, lower level interior, view S.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_06  
Remaining east wall of middle barn section, view E.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_07  
Setting, west of barns, view NW.

M.23-157\_2014-08-22\_08  
Setting, east of barns, view SE.



M: 23-157

King Barns

off Howard Chapel Rd.

Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

Aug 2014

MDSAPO

Overall view of frame barns, view NE

1/8



M; 23-157  
King Barns  
off Howard Chapel Rd.  
Montgomery Co., MD  
E Wallace  
Aug 2014  
MDSHPO

View of standing frame barn, view NE  
south gable end

2/8



M: 23-157  
King Barns  
off Howard Chapel Rd.  
Montgomery Co., MD  
E Wallace  
Aug 2014  
MDSHPO

View of standing frame barn, view SE  
east elevation

3/4



M: 23-157

King Barns

off Howard Chapel Rd.

Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

Aug 2014

MD SHPO

View of standing frame barn, east elevation,  
view S toward foundation of collapsed middle barn

4/8



M: 23-157  
King Barns  
off Howard Chapel Rd.  
Montgomery Co., MD  
E Wallace  
Aug 2014  
MDSAPO

View of standing frame barn, lower level interior,  
view S

5/8



mi: 23-157

King Barns

off Howard Chapel Rd.

Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

Aug 2014

MDSHPO

Remaining east wall of middle barn section,  
view E

6/8



M: 23-157

King Barns

off Howard Chapel Rd.

Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

Aug 2014

MDSHPO

Setting, west of barns, view NW

7/8



M:23-157

King Barns

off Howard Chapel Rd.

Montgomery Co., MD

E Wallace

Aug 2014

MDSHPO

Setting, east of barns, view SE

8/8