



# 7. Description

Survey No. M: 25-24

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The Ward farm contains a collection of early and mid-20th century farm buildings. The house, built in 1902, is the oldest structure remaining on the property. A poured concrete silo dating from 1904 or 1905 stands west of the house, but the barn to which it was attached burned down in the early years of the century. An unusual, hip roof barn stands southeast of the house. This barn consists of a large, dirt-floored stabling area in the southern half, with hayloft above, a driveway just north of that, and a corncrib along the north end of the barn. The foundation is rubble masonry, with a section rebuilt in concrete block. The exterior walls are sheathed in vertical boards (now badly warped) except for the lower two-thirds of the north wall, which is covered with horizontal boards with spaces between them for ventilating the corncrib. High in the walls just beneath the eaves are rectangular openings; the four on the west wall still contain their wood louvers. The hip roof was covered with sheet metal in 1942. On the roof are mounted two rectangular, wood, louvered cupolas with small, metal covered, hip roofs, topped by small spires to which are attached lightning arresters. This barn is currently used to store hay and to fatten cattle for market.

To the west of this barn stands a gable roof barrack barn (built on one level, as opposed to a bank barn). This barn was built in 1942 to store unbaled wheat. Today it is used to store bales of hay. Its structure is heavy sawn oak timbers, with mortise and tenon joints held by locust pegs. The foundation wall is fieldstone, the exterior walls are sheathed in vertical boards, and the roof is covered with sheet metal. Two large pairs of vertical board, horizontally rolling doors - one on the north elevation, the other on the south - give access to the central driveway of the barn. The western end of the barn has a lean-to section attached, which extends well south of the barn to form a gable roof shed open on the east and south. This "run-in" shed, where beef cattle can run in to feed and be sheltered from the weather, is supported by large round timber posts. Running north to south down the center of the shed is a trough along which grain is moved by a rod and paddle device, powered by an electric motor. Moving eight feet at a stroke, the paddles push the grain into feed troughs on either side. A concrete stave silo, built in 1958, stands at the northwest corner of the barn.

Standing north of the hip roof barn is a wood corncrib, built in the 1960's. It is a typical double crib with a gable roof covering a central driveway. Its sheathing is vertical boards with spaces between, and its roof is covered with sheet metal. A grainery stands north of the 1942 barn. It is a gable roof structure, sheathed in vertical board and batten wood siding, resting on a fieldstone foundation. To the east of it is a shed for farm equipment. Built in the 1940's, it consists of a gable roof supported on large, round, timber posts. North of these is a small, saltbox-shaped hen house sheathed in German siding. All three buildings have roofs covered with sheet metal. A hog pen stands in the farmyard to the west of the hip roof barn.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1910, 1942 Builder/Architect Charles & Ira Ward

check: Applicable Criteria:  A  B  C  D  
and/or

Applicable Exception:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Level of Significance:  national  state  local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

When the brothers Charles and Ira Ward bought this farm in 1941, it had been a dairy and general farm, and contained the house, the old barn, the grainery, hen house, and a few miscellaneous structures. The Ward brothers had grown up on a farm on Piney Meetinghouse Road, and were obviously familiar with the types of farm buildings in Montgomery County. When they built their new barn in 1942 they followed local traditions and built it of sawn timbers, mortise, tenon, and pegged, although more modern construction methods were available. The corncrib they built in the 1960's is also quite traditional in its design and appearance. These mid-20th century buildings are significant, then, as late examples of a tradition of building which had existed for over half a century.

The hip roof barn is of great interest because of its unusual form. Its date is unknown, though the Wards believe it was built around 1920. However, its features such as the wood cupolas and the inclusion of a corncrib under its hip roof, would place it much earlier, perhaps 1900 or 1910. This survey has not uncovered another barn like this in the County.

One additional feature deserves mention: the setting of the farm and the siting of its buildings. The imposing house sits atop a broad, low hill, with the farm buildings clustered to the south of it. The view from the cattle shed of the fields and stream below the farm is one of the most beautiful in this section of the county, which is rapidly being divided into two to seven acre lots for new homes. Some thought should be given to the preservation of this vista.





Darnestown

PARK

Travilah

WARD FARM

M-25-24

(ROCKVILLE)  
5662 11 SW

4330

4329

5'

4328

4327

4325

(112)

(190)

Lock 22

LOCK

ROAD

300

ROAD

326

ROAD

342

ROAD

323

ROAD



*M: 25-24*

Charles & Ira Ward Farm

13601 Travilah Road

Rockville, MD

Andrea Rebeck

1987

1942 barn, north elevation