NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Catalpa Farm

other names/site number: S-408

2. Location

street & number: Old Princess Anne-Westover Road [ ] not for publication

city, town: Princess Anne [X] vicinity

state: Maryland code: MD county: Somerset code: 039 zip code: 21853

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	6	1 buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district		sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	1	structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		objects
	[ ] object	7	1 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [signature] Date: 9-23-88

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official: Date:

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register.
[ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.

[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.

[ ] other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action:

6. Function or Use

S-408

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/single dwelling	Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/secondary structure	Domestic/secondary structure
Agriculture /processing	Agriculture/processing

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
roof Asphalt
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Catalpa Farm is located one mile south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland on the east side of the old Princess Anne-Westover Road. A long farm lane intersects the Princess Anne-Westover Road and leads to the farmhouse and a significant group of outbuildings. The farmhouse faces west with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis. The house is a two-story, five-bay center passage structure built in two principal stages, beginning with a two-story, three-bay side-hall parlor house with service wing erected around 1825-1840. A two-story one-room plan frame addition was attached shortly thereafter to the north gable end of the front block. A two-story one-room plan kitchen was originally joined to the main block by a single-story hyphen, the present dining room, which was later raised to a two-story height. More recent shed roofed additions have been attached to the south and east sides of the service wing. Supported by a minimal brick foundation, the two-story house is largely covered by beaded weatherboards. The second floor level of the hyphen, added later, is the most conspicuous section not sheathed with the beaded siding. A layer of asphalt shingles covers the medium sloped gable roof. The west or main elevation is an asymmetrical facade with a centrally located front door and flanking nine-over-six sash windows on the first floor. Five unevenly spaced six-over-six sash windows light the second floor. The outbuildings that accompany the house include an early nineteenth-century dairy and smoke house of the same period, a late nineteenth-century privy, a modern garage, a mid nineteenth-century corn crib, an early twentieth-century gambrel roofed barn, and an early nineteenth-century tobacco house.

[X] See continuation sheet for GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Catalpa Farm is located one mile south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland on the east side of the old Princess Anne-Westover Road. A long farm lane intersects the Princess Anne-Westover Road and leads to the farmhouse and a significant group of outbuildings. The farmhouse faces west with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis.

The house is a two-story, five-bay center passage structure built in two principal stages, beginning with a two-story, three-bay side-hall parlor house with service wing erected around 1825-1840. A two-story one-room plan frame addition was attached shortly thereafter to the north gable end of the front block. A two-story one-room plan kitchen was originally joined to the main block by a single-story hyphen, the present dining room, which was later raised to a two-story height. More recent shed roofed additions have been attached to the south and east sides of the service wing. Supported by a minimal brick foundation, the two-story house is largely covered by beaded weatherboards. The second floor level of the hyphen, added later, is the most conspicuous section not sheathed with the beaded siding. A layer of asphalt shingles covers the medium sloped gable roof.

The west or main elevation is an asymmetrical facade with a centrally located front door and flanking nine-over-six sash windows on the first floor. Five unevenly spaced six-over-six sash windows light the second floor. Separating the third and fourth bay from the south is a vertical seam in the weatherboarding. The flush panel front door is flanked by three-over-two sidelights and three-light transom. Protecting the entrance bay is a classical Tuscan columned portico with a simple pedimented front. Flanking each window is a pair of louvered shutters held back by twisted iron shutter dogs. A boxed cornice with bed molding finishes the base of the roof; however, in later years, the eaves were extended with short returns at the base of the roof.

The north and south gable ends of the main block are essentially the same with an exterior, single-shouldered, seven-course common bond brick chimney centered between two nine-over-six sash in the first floor and two six-over-six sash on the second. The attic is lighted by a pair of two-over-two sash windows.

The east (rear) elevation of the main house is partially covered by the two-story dining-room service wing and its shed additions. An interior brick stove stack rises from the central portion of the service wing, while a large double-shouldered brick chimney rises against the east wall of the kitchen. Window and door details remain basically unchanged from the front of the house.

The early nineteenth-century interior of the house has not been altered significantly. The center passage retains its period stair which rises against the south wall of the passage beginning with several winder steps. The square

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/2

newel post and square balusters support a circular-profile handrail. The stringer is decorated with scrolled trim. A four-panel door opens into the stair closet. Flush six-panel doors framed by thumb mold backband surrounds open into the adjacent dining room, parlor and living room. The north room, probably used as a formal parlor, is finished in a more elaborate manner than the other rooms with a Federal style mantel, molded chair rail, and a decorative plaster cornice. The mantel has fluted pilasters which support a five-part frieze. The end blocks are fluted while the center tablet was left plain. The mantel shelf is decorated with a reeded bed molding. The shelf is stepped and broken at each end. Carpenter box locks still remain on many of the doors.

The south room is finished in a less elaborate manner. The Federal mantel has reeded pilasters and reeded frieze end blocks; the center tablet is plain. Similar to the mantel in the parlor is the molded and broken shelf. The room is fitted with the same early nineteenth-century chair rail and baseboard, but the room does not have a molded plaster cornice.

The second floor is divided into four rooms with the same wide center passage. The south room has an early nineteenth-century mantel with a molded surround, a plain frieze and a molded mantel shelf. The doors and windows are framed in this room by cyma curve surrounds. The north end of the second floor is divided into three small rooms. The hall door enters into a small hall-like space that provides access to the north bedroom and another small bedroom or storage room. The smallest room, now used for storage, has a six-panel door topped by a three-light interior transom. These two spaces were never directly heated. The north bedroom, on the other hand, has a Federal style mantel with a molded surround that supports a five-part frieze with three undecorated blocks. The mantel shelf is correspondingly molded and broken at each end.

The attic of the main house is reached through a four-panel door that opens from the second floor of the hyphen. The attic space is divided into two rooms. The north room is plastered, while the space above the initial house has an exposed common rafter roof held together with wood pins and mature cut nails.

The rear dining room/kitchen wing has been remodeled to some degree, but many of the original features were left undistrubed. An enclosed stair rises from the dining room to the second floor bedroom above the kitchen. The first floor kitchen interior has been enlarged with the removal of the south wall; however, the original dimensions of the six-foot cooking hearth were retained. The second floor of the kitchen is divided into a bedroom and bathroom, while the second floor of the hyphen is one large room. An enclosed ladder stair rises to the kitchen attic, which is plastered. A small window opening in the west wall of the kitchen attic (now covered over by the raised hyphen) permits access into the hyphen attic. Visible on the rear wall of the main house and the west wall of the kitchen are the flashing lines of the former hyphen roof. The shed additions that surround the kitchen were apparently added around the turn of the century.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/3

The outbuildings that accompany the house include an early nineteenth-century dairy and smoke house of the same period, a late nineteenth-century privy, a modern garage, a mid ninteenth-century corn crib, an early twentieth-century gambrel roofed barn, and an early ninetenth-century tobacco house. Standing nearest the house on the north side is the single-story frame dairy that dates to the same period as the house, c. 1835-1840. The one-room, weatherboarded frame structure was enlarged on the south side with a shed addition that houses the pump. The structure is supported by a minimal brick pier foundation, and is covered with a mixture of plain lapped weatherboards, flush weatherboarding, and German siding. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front (west) elevation is marked by a centered six-panel door. A six-pane window lights the adjacent pump house shed. The north side of the dairy is pierced by a simple four-pane window, while the east (rear) elevation has two four-pane windows, one lighting each floor. A narrow brick stove stack has been added to the east end. The south side of the dairy is fully covered by the shed addition. The dairy interior has remained largely intact with plastered wall surfaces and bracketed shelving. Riven lath held with cut-nails is exposed in a few sections. A layer of old blue paint remains on sections of the shelving. The loft space is entered through a small access hole in the northwest corner, where a common rafter roof is clearly visible.

Located directly north of the dairy is the contemporary frame smoke house which rests on a minimal brick foundation and has been resheathed with new weatherboards. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt tile shingles. The west (main) facade is marked by a single board door with round-tipped iron strap hinges. The interior has a brick paved floor and fully blackened walls and ceiling. The studs are set on one-foot centers.

Standing behind the smoke house is a frame privy sheathed with German siding and covered by a medium sloped wood shingle roof. The front (west) wall has a diagonal board door, and the north side has a louvered opening. The clean-out is located at the bottom of the east side. Inside, the privy has three seats, and exposed framing members have been whitewashed.

The c. 1850-1875 corn crib stands south of the house between the modern garage and the gambrel roofed barn. Supported by a clay-pot pier foundation, the corn crib is sheathed with narrow vertical slats, and the rectangular structure is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. Two doors are located on the west side to provide access into the divided interior. Some of the framing members of the corn crib including the corner posts, plates, joists, and rafters were reused from an earlier structure.

The gambrel roofed barn, built around 1910, was assembled on a minimal brick foundation and sheathed with narrow weatherboard siding. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (main) elevation is distinguished by a center passage entrance as well as several other smaller doors. Located in the

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/4

upper gable is a hay loft door and hay rack. The south side of the barn is covered by a shed roofed implement shed, while the north side is marked by four-pane windows. The east end has a center passage sliding door as well as a small window in the upper gable. The interior is divided into animal stalls which flank a wide center passage. The upper floor, on the other hand, is one large cavernous space used for hay storage. A complex rafter system of multiple rafter layers relieves any need to obstruct the interior space with roof framing.

Finally, the tobacco house is located at the south end of the farmyard. The single-story gable front frame structure is supported by a minimal brick foundation, and it is sheathed with a combination of weatherboards and German siding. The squarish frame center structure is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof, while the side sheds are covered by a less steep shed roof; all of which is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (main) elevation is marked by a central board door and another door that opens into the south shed. The interior is divided into three sections with a center room and flanking sheds. The pit-sawn lumber is held together by a combination of mortise-and-tenon joints for the principal posts and mature cut-nails for the studs. Two tiers of collars rise above the tie beams. Corresponding rails are nailed into the interior face of the front and rear gables where tobacco sticks were supported. The rafter peaks have pinned mortise-and-tenon joints. An odd feature of the roof frame is a pair of lateral, diagonally placed beams that stretch downward from the center of the roof to the front and rear girts.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7/5

8. Statement of Significance

S-408

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1825-1875

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Caltalpa Farm is significant in Somerset County for the architectural character of the domestic and agricultural buildings standing on the property. The two-story, early nineteenth-century farmhouse reflects the strong vernacular traditions of the area established during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The two-story center hall passage farmhouse with a hyphenated service wing was developed in stages, beginning around 1825-1840 with a two-story side passage/parlor dwelling. Attached to the back of the main block was a single-story hyphen or colonade which joined the two-story kitchen. The resulting stepped profile of the house was a common feature of regional southern Maryland architecture until the early twentieth century. Shortly after initial construction, a second building program included the addition of a two-story one-room plan wing that resulted in the traditional center passage, single-pile house. The exterior finishes have remained well preserved with most of the beaded weatherboarding, windows, shutters, and shutter dogs intact. Likewise, the interior survives with large percentages of the late Federal mantels, doors, chair rail, stairs, and cornice intact. Catalpa farm also contains an unusual number of agricultural or domestic outbuildings that have not commonly survived on other farms. The most significant outbuilding is the tobacco house, probably built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This tobacco house is one of five known to survive on the Eastern Shore and represents the last generation of tobacco houses erected on the lower Eastern Shore before the growth of tobacco was suspended. In contrast to the other three tobacco houses, the Catalpa farm example is smaller and was built with a broken roofline. The working elements of the interior spaces are basically the same. The dairy is also a relatively infrequent survival, especially with its shelving and plastered interior. The smoke house, privy, corn crib, and gambrel roofed barn are more typical survivals from their various periods.

☒ See continuation sheet for HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographical Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):
Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

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

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
single dwelling
domestic/secondary structure
agriculture/processing

Known Design Source: unknown

Catalpa farm has had its longest historical associations with the Long family, beginning with Zadock Long, who purchased several tracts of land, "Law's Purchase," "Davis's Choice," and "Walton's Improvement" from John and Margaret Byrd and Mary Smith in 1804 (P/392). Prior to Long's ownership, the plantation was apparently tenanted by Joseph Matthews, whose name is listed on the 1798 tax assessment as occupying the land of John Bird. The description of the house reads,

> 1 Dwelling House 34 by 16 feet, wood one story with 3 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 3 windows 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and in midling repair, 1 cook house 20 by 16 feet.

Also on the property was another dwelling occupied by Peggy Politte, which was described as,

> 1 Dwelling House 30 by 18 feet wood, one story high, 4 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide with addition of 15 by 10 feet with 1 window 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet four inches wide, 1 Cook house 16 by 15 feet, 1 Laundry house 16 feet, 1 stable 20 by 10 feet, 1 Necessary house, 8 feet square, all in good repair.

See Continuation Sheet No. 8/2

However, neither of these descriptions fits the present dwelling on the property. Due to the late Federal design of the exterior and interior woodwork as well as the use of mature cut-nails throughout the house and outbuildings, it is thought the earliest extant structures were erected during the ownership of Zadock Long, which stretches from his purchase in September of 1808 to his death in February of 1838.

Zadock Long's will, proved on February 13, 1838, stipulated that the "land purchased of John Byrd and wife and Mary Smith and the mill lot adjoining" would pass to Edward H. C. Long (JP 5/17). Edward Long occupied the farm until 1865, and at his death the "home farm and mill lot" passed to Charles Whittington Long, who held on to the property for fifty years. Charles W. Long sold the 335-acre farm, then known as "Catalpa Farm" to E. Walter Long in 1915 (JMT 106/525). After E. Walter Long's death in 1971, the property passed to his personal representatives, Virginia L. Long and John W. Long (276/748). In 1974, Robert W. and Lois Long sold 5.94 acres surrounding the house and outbuildings to Donald L. and Elizabeth M. Henderson (280/237). In 1984, the house was sold once more to Dr. Raymond Zeigler.

The other tobacco houses, different and earlier than tobacco barns, stand at Clays Hope in Talbot County (T-189), Daniel Ballard Farm (S-161), Thomas Sudler Farm (S-173), and Sutler's Conclusion (S-56) in Somerset County. This group, including the one on Catalpa Farm have been professionally and scientifically studied and are the only known examples to exist.

The Catalpa Farm has a high potential for the presence of important archeological resources associated with its historic occupation and use. Archeological investigations may assist in documenting dates of construction and alterations of the main house and outbuildings. In addition, testing may provide information concerning the farm's spatial organization and the social/cultural/economic patterns of its inhabitants.

The 5.94 acre parcel has a low potential for containing prehistoric archeological resources, due to its environmental location.

9. Major Bibliographical References

S-408

Land Records of Somerset County, MD, Somerset County Courthouse, various volumes, Princess Anne, MD.

1798 Federal Direct Tas Assessment, Microfilm, Somerset County Library.

Register of Wills, Somerset County Courthouse, various volumes, Princess Anne, MD.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Specify repository:
Somerset Co. Historical Trust
Princess Anne, MD

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 5.94 acres

USGS quad: Princess Anne, MD

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	440500	4262460	B			
C				D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are delineated on the boundaries and resource sketch map on Continuation Sheet 10/1.

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The 5.94 acres included in this nomination comprise the immediate area around the Catalpa farm buildings. The boundary line is arbitrary but does follow the current property line established in 1973 when the house and outbuildings were divided from the surrounding farmland which does not contribute to the significance of the site.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart, Architectural Historian

organization Somerset County Historical Trust date 10/9/87

street & number P. O. Box 5 telephone (301)651-1094

city or town Westover state Maryland zip code 21871

Survey No. S-408

Magi No. 2004085435

DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Catalpa Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number East side of Old Princess Anne - Westover Road ___ not for publication

city, town Princess Anne X vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Somerset

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	___ other:

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

name Dr. Raymond Zeigler

street & number Catalpa Farm telephone no.: 651-9359

city, town Princess Anne state and zip code Maryland 21853

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of Court liber

street & number Somerset County Courthouse folio

city, town Princess Anne state Maryland 21853

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. S-408

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

Catalpa Farm is located one mile south of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland on the east side of the old Princess Anne-Westover Road. A long farm lane intersects the Princess Anne-Westover Road and leads to the farmhouse and a significant group of outbuildings. The farmhouse faces west with the principal gable oriented on a north/south axis.

The two-story, five-bay center hall house was built in two principal stages, beginning with a two-story, three-bay side hall/parlor house erected c. 1825-1840. A two-story one-room plan frame addition was added shortly thereafter to the north gable end of the front block. Dating from the same c. 1825-1840 period, the service wing has also been modified. The two-story one-room plan kitchen was originally attached to the house by a single-story hyphen (present dining room), which was later raised to a two-story height. More recent shed roofed additions have been attached to the south and east sides of the service wing.

Supported by a minimal brick foundation, the two-story house is largely covered by beaded weatherboards. The second floor level of the hyphen (added later) is the most conspicous section not sheathed with the beaded siding. A layer of asphalt shingles covers the medium sloped gable roof.

The west (main) elevation is an asymmetrical facade with a centrally located front door and flanking nine over six sash windows on the first floor. Five unevenly spaced six over six sash windows light the second floor. Separating the third and fourth bay from the south is a vertical seam in the weatherboarding. The flush panel front door is flanked by three over two sidelights and a three-light transom. Covering the entrance bay is a classical Tuscan columned portico with a simple pedimented front. Flanking each window is a pair of louvered shutters held back by twisted iron shutter dogs. A boxed cornice with bed molding finishes the base of the roof; however, in later years, the eaves were extended with short returns at the base of the roof.

The north and south gable ends of the main block are essentially the same with an exterior, single-shouldered, seven-course common bond brick chimney centered between two nine over six sash on the first floor and two six over six on the second. The attic is lighted by a pair of two over two sash windows.

The east (rear) elevation of the main house is partially covered by the two-story dining room/kitchen service wing and its shed additions. An interior brick stove stack rises from the central portion of the service wing, while a large double-shouldered brick chimney rises against the east wall of the kitchen. Window and door details remain basically unchanged from the front of the house.

The early nineteenth-century interior of the house has not been altered significantly The center hall retains its period stair which rises against the south wall of the hall beginning with several winder steps. The square newel post and square balusters support a circular-profile handrail. The stringer is decorated with scrolled trim. A four-panel door opens into the stair closet. Flush six-panel doors framed by thum molded surrounds open into the adjacent dining room, parlor and living room. The north room, probably used as the formal parlor, is finished in a more elaborate manner

8. Significance

Survey No. S-408

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

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

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.

Catalpa Farm contains an unusual number of agricultural buildings no longer standing on most early nineteenth-century Somerset County farms. The most significant outbuilding is the c. 1825-1840 tobacco house, one of four known tobacco houses standing on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland. In contrast to the other three, the Catalpa farm tobacco house is smaller and contains a broken roofline. The working elements and spaces of the barn are basically the same. The dairy is also a relatively infrequent survival, especially with its shelving and plastered interior. The smokehouse, privy, corn crib and gambrel roofed barn are more typical survivals from their periods. The two-story farmhouse is a traditional center hall frame house that was developed in stages, beginning with a side hall/parlor house. Shortly after construction, Zadock Long, the attributed owner/builder, chose to enlarge the formal spaces by adding a parlor to the north. Exterior finishes remain well preserved with most of the beaded weatherboarding, windows, shutters, and shutter dogs intact. The interior has been equally well maintained with its late Federal period doors, mantels, stair, etc.

Zadock Long, the owner of the property during the estimated date of construction figures prominently in Somerset County history as a distinguished planter as well as the owner of the Washington Hotel from 1797 until his death in 1838 when the property passed to another Long.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

Catalpa farm has had its longest historical association with the Long family, beginning with Zadock Long, who purchased several tracts of land, "Law's Purchase," "Davis's Choice" and "Walton's Improvement" from John and Margaret Byrd and Mary Smith in 1804 (P/392). Prior to Long's ownership, the planation was apparently tenanted by Joseph Matthews, whose name is listed on the 1798 tax assessment as occupying the land of John Bird. The description of the house reads,

> 1 Dwelling House 34 by 16 feet, wood one story with 3 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inchs wide, 3 windows 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and in midling repair, 1 cook house 20 by 16 feet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. S-408

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____ **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Touart - Architectural Historian

organization Somerset County Historical Trust **date** 7/29/85

street & number 424 N. Somerset Avenue **telephone** 651-0077

city or town Princess Anne **state** Md. 21853

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

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

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

PS-2746

Description (Cont.)

than the other rooms with a Federal period mantel, molded chair rail, and a decorative plaster cornice. The mantel has fluted pilasters which support a five-part frieze. The end blocks are fluted while the center tablet was left plain. The mantel shelf is decorated with a reeded bed molding. The shelf is stepped and broken at each end. Carpenter box locks still remain on many of the doors.

The south room is finished in a less elaborate manner. The Federal mantel has reeded pilasters and reeded frieze end blocks. The center tablet is plain. Similar to the mantel in the parlor is the molded and broken mantel shelf. The room is fitted with the same early nineteenth century chair rail and baseboard, but the room does not have a molded plaster cornice.

The second floor is divided into four rooms with the same wide center passage. The south room has an early nineteenth-century mantel with a molded surround, a plain frieze and a molded mantel shelf. The doors and windows are framed in this room by cyma curve surrounds. The north end of the second floor is divided into three small rooms. The hall door enters into a small hall-like room that provides access to the north bedroom and another small bedroom or storage room. The smallest room, now used for storage, has a six-panel door topped by a three-light interior transom. These two spaces were unheated. The bedroom, on the other hand, has a Federal period mantel with a molded surround that supports a five-part frieze with three undecorated blocks. The mantel shelf is correspondingly molded and broken at each end.

The attic of the main house is reached through a four-panel door that opens from the second floor of the hyphen. The attic space is divided into two rooms. The north room is plastered, while the space above the original house has an exposed common rafter roof held together with wood pins and mature cut nails.

The rear dining room/kitchen wing has been remodeled to some degree, but many of the original features were left undisturbed. An enclosed stair rises from the dining room to the second floor kitchen bedroom. The first floor kitchen interior has been enlarged with the removal of the south wall; however, the original dimensions of the six-foot cooking hearth were maintained. The second floor of the kitchen is divided into a bedroom and bathroom, while the second floor of the hyphen is one large room. An enclosed ladder stair rises to the kitchen attic which is plastered. A small window opening in the west wall of the kitchen attic (now covered over by the raised hyphen) permits access into the hyphen attic. Visible on the rear wall of the main house and the west wall of the kitchen are the flashing lines of the former hyphen roof. The shed additions that surround the kitchen were apparently added around the turn of the century.

The outbuildings that accompany the house include an early nineteenth-century dairy and smokehouse, a late nineteenth-century privy, a modern frame garage, a mid nineteenth-century corn crib, an early twentieth-century gambrel roofed barn and, finally an early nineteenth-century tobacco house.

Standing nearest the house on the north side is the single-story frame dairy that dates to the same period as the house, c. 1825-1840. The one-room, weatherboard frame structure was enlarged on the south side with a shed addition that houses the pump. The structure is supported by a minimal brick pier foundation, and it is covered with a mixture of plain weatherboards, flush weatherboarding, and German siding. The steeply pitched roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The front (west) elevation is marked by a centered six-panel door. A six-pane window lights the adjacent pump house shed. The north side of the dairy is pierced by a simple four-pane window, while the east (rear) elevation has two four-pane windows, one lighting each floor. A narrow brick stove stack has been attached to the east end. The south side of the dairy is fully covered by the shed addition. The dairy interior has remained largely intact with plastered wall surfaces

and bracketed shelving. Riven lath held with cut nails is exposed in a few sections. A layer of old blue paint remains on sections of the shelving. The loft space is entered through a small access hole in the northwest corner, where a common rafter roof is clearly visible.

Located directly north of the dairy is the contemporary frame smokehouse which rests on a minimal brick foundation and has been resheathed with new weatherboards. The steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt tile shingles. The west (main) facade is marked by a single board and batten door with iron strap hinges with round tips. The interior has a brick paved floor and a fully blackened interior. The studs are set on one-foot centers.

Standing behind the smokehouse is a frame privy sheathed with German siding and covered by a medium sloped wood shingle roof. The front (west) wall has a diagonal board door, and the north side has a louvered opening. The clean-out is located at the bottom of the east side. Inside, the privy has three seats, and the interior exposed framing has been whitewashed.

The c. 1850-1875 corn crib stands south of the house between the modern garage and the gambrel roofed barn. Supported by a clay pot pier foundation the corn crib is sheathed with narrow vertical slats, and the rectangular structure is covered by a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. Two doors are located on the west side to provide access into the divided interior. Some of the framing members of the corn crib including the corner posts, plates, joists, and rafters were reused from a earlier structure.

The gambrel roofed barn, C. 1910, was built on a minimal brick foundation and sheathed with narrow weatherboard siding. The gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (main) elevation is distinguished by a center passage entrance as well as several other smaller doors. Located in the upper gable is a hay loft door and hay rack. The south side of the barn is covered by a shed roofed implement shed, while the north side is marked by four four-pane windows. The east end has a center passage sliding door as well as a small window in the upper gable. The interior is divided into animal stalls/which flank a wide center passage. The upper floor on the other hand, is one large cavernous space used for hay storage. A complex rafter system of multiple rafter layers relieves any need to obstruct the interior space to support the roof.

Finally, the tobacco house is located at the south end of the farmyard. The single-story gable front frame structure is supported by a mainimal brick foundation,and it is sheathed with a combination of plain weatherboards and German siding. The squarish frame center structure is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof, while the side sheds are covered by a less steep shed roof; all of which is covered with asphalt shingles. The west (main) elevation is marked by a central board and batten door and another door that opens into the south shed. The interior is divided into three sections with a center room and flanking sheds. The pit-sawn lumber is held together by a combination of mortise and tenon joints for the principal posts and mature cut nails for the studs. Two tiers of collars rise above the tie beams. Corresponding rails are nailed into the interior face of the front and rear gables. The rafter peaks have pinned mortise and tenon joints. An odd feature is the pair of lateral diagonally placed beams that stretch downward from the center of the roof to the front and rear girts.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT CONT.

Also on the property was another dwelling occupied by Peggy Politte, which was described as,

> 1 Dwelling House 30 by 18 feet wood, one story high, 4 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide with addition of 15 by 10 feet with 1 window 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet four inches wide, 1 Cook house 16 by 15 feet, 1 Laundry house 16 feet, 1 stable 20 by 10 feet, 1 Necessary house, 8 feet square, all in good repair.

However, neither of these descriptions fits the present building on the property. Due to the late Federal design of the exterior and interior woodwork, as well as the use of mature cut nails throughout the house and outbuildings, it is thought the earliest extant structures were erected during the ownership of Zadock Long, which stretched from his purchase in September of 1804 to his death in February of 1838. Aside from his prominence as a substantial land holder, Zadock Long is well remembered as the owner of the Washington Hotel, beginning in 1797 (L/25).

Zadock Long's will, proved on February 13,1838, stipulated that the "land purchased of John Byrd and wife and Mary Smith and the mill lot adjoining" would pass to Edward H.C. Long (JP 5/17). Edward Long occupied the farm until 1865, and at his death the "home farm and mill lot" passed to Charles Whittington Long, who held onto the property for fifty years. Charles W. Long sold the 335-acre farm, then known as "Catalpa Farm," to E. Walter Long in 1915 (JMT 106/525). After E. Walter Long's death in 1971, the property passed to his personal representatives, Virginia L. Long and John W. Long (276/748). In 1974, Robert W. and Lois Long sold 5.94 acres surrounding the house and outbuildings to Donald L. and Elizabeth M. Henderson (280/237). Within the past year the house has been sold once more to Dr. Raymond Ziegler.

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CHAIN OF TITLE

280/237	Robert W. Long Lois Ann Long To
5/26/1974	Donald L. Henderson Elizabeth M. Henderson 5.94 acres " Catalpa Farm "
276/750	Virginia L. Long To
11/17/1973	Robert W. Long Lois Ann Long
276/748	Virginia L. Long } Personnel Rep. of John W. Long } E. Walter Long To
11/1/1973	Virginia L. Long, Cherry Hill N.J.
L.T.D. 39/74	Will of E. Walter Long To
5/19/1971	Virginia L. Long
J.M.T.]06/525	Charles W. Long To
10/21/1915	E. Walter Long "Catalpa Farm" 335 Acres
S.C.L. 5/162	Will of Edward Long To
11/24/1865	Charles Whittington Long "The Home Farm and Mill Lot"
J.P.5/17	Will of Zadock Long To
12/10/1835 Proved 2/13/1838	Edward H.C. Long- " Land purchased of John Byrd and wife and Mary Smith and Mill Lot Adjoining
P/392 9/14/1804	John Byrd and Margaret and Mary Smith To Zadock Long £5 "Laws Purchase" - originally granted unto John Laws the thirteeth Day day of December, 1783, and containing 215 1/2 arces
	"Davis's Choice" - No acreage given
	"Walton's Improvement" - 131/2 acres (Waltom's)?

1798 TAX ASSESSMENT-

John Bird- occupied by Joseph Mathews, 1 Dwelling House 34 by 16 feet, wood one story with 3 windows 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 3 windows 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide and in middling repair- 1 cook house 20 by 16 feet-

John Bird, occupied by Peggy Politte- 1 Dwelling House - 30 by 18 feet wood one storey high - 4 windows, 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide; 4 windows - 3 feet 8 inches long 2 feet 4 inches wide with addition of 15 by 10 feet wide. 1 cook house 16 by 15 feet, 1 milk house 8 feet square, 1 laundry hause 16 feet, 1 stable 20 by 10 feet, 1 necessary house 8 feet square, all in good repair-

1798 Lands Assessment -

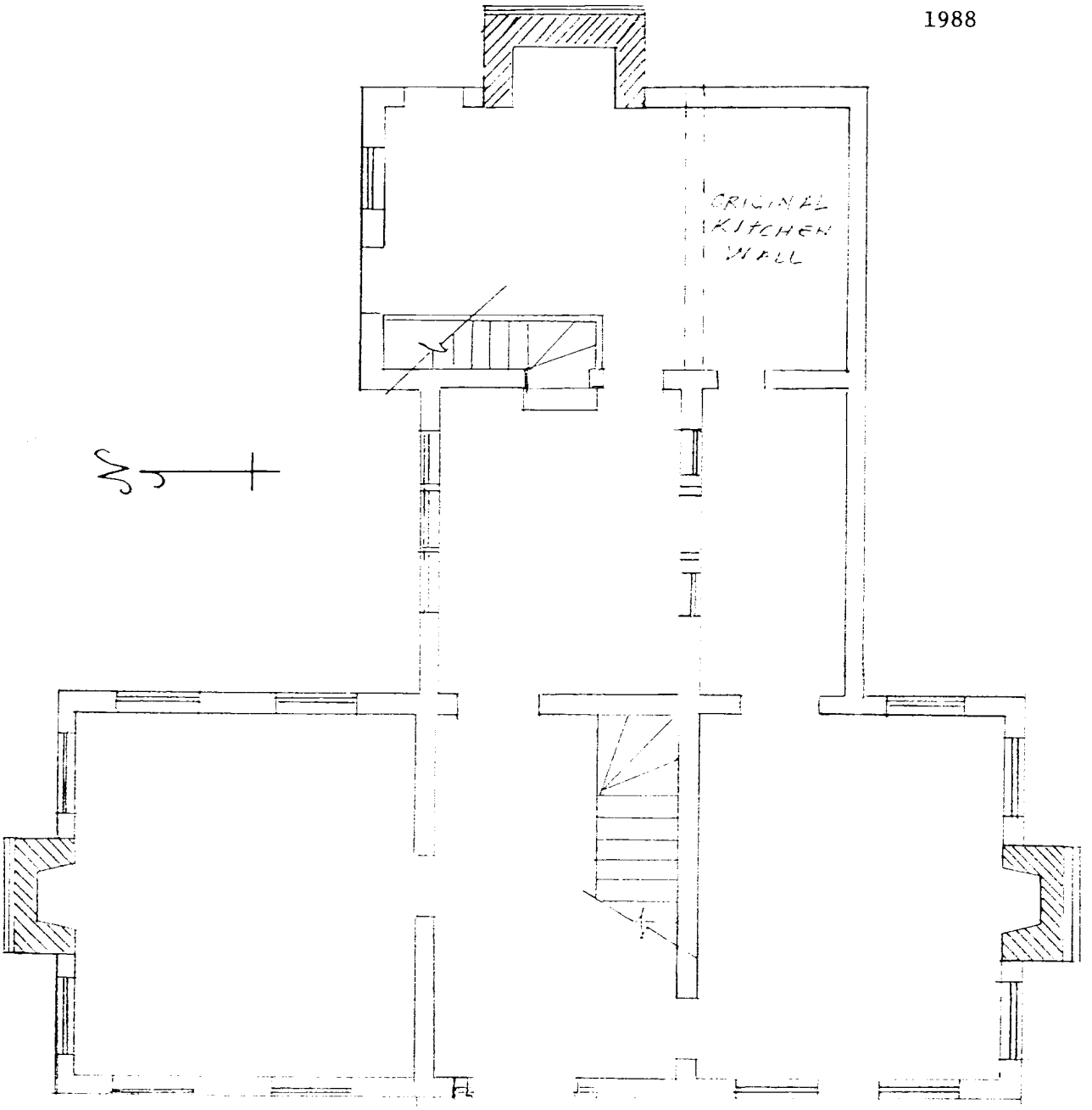
John Bird - occupied by Joseph Mathews- 1 barn 18 by 20 feet with 10 foot sheds on each and one end, 1 corn house 22 by 8 feet.
Part Laws Purchase - 165 1/2 acres
Part Waggaman's Lot - 9acres
Part Walton's Improvement- 13 acres

Occupied by Peggy Politte
1 corn house- 16 feet square
1 corn house - 16 feet by 8 feet part -Laws purchased - 50 acres

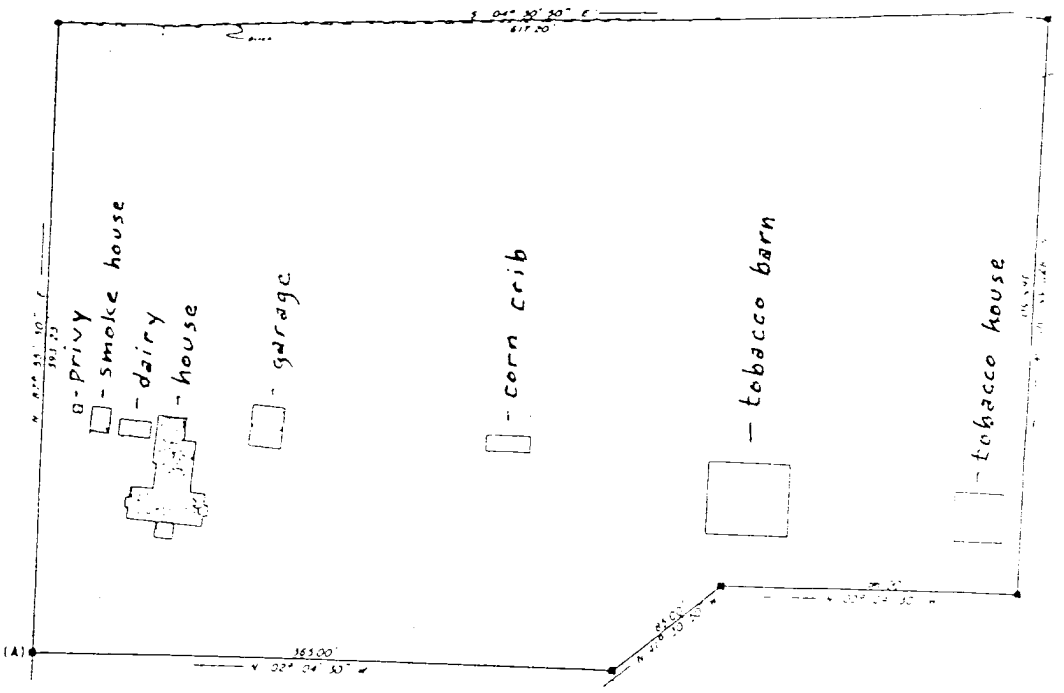
E.B. 17/462	Will of John Laws
	to
Jan 12, 1796	Wife, Eleanor (Nelly)-all real and personnel estate during widdowhood, if she should remarry 1/2 estate Daughters-in-law Peggy(Margaret) Smith and Mary Smith- 1/2 estate.
I/335	John Law
	to
3/31/1792	Maraget Byrd, Mary Smith, 5 shillings Lands called Laws Purchase which was granted to said John Law by patent of confirmation on a certificate of Resurvey by him on two tracts the one called " Hartle Berry " and the other " Addition " 215 1/2 acres

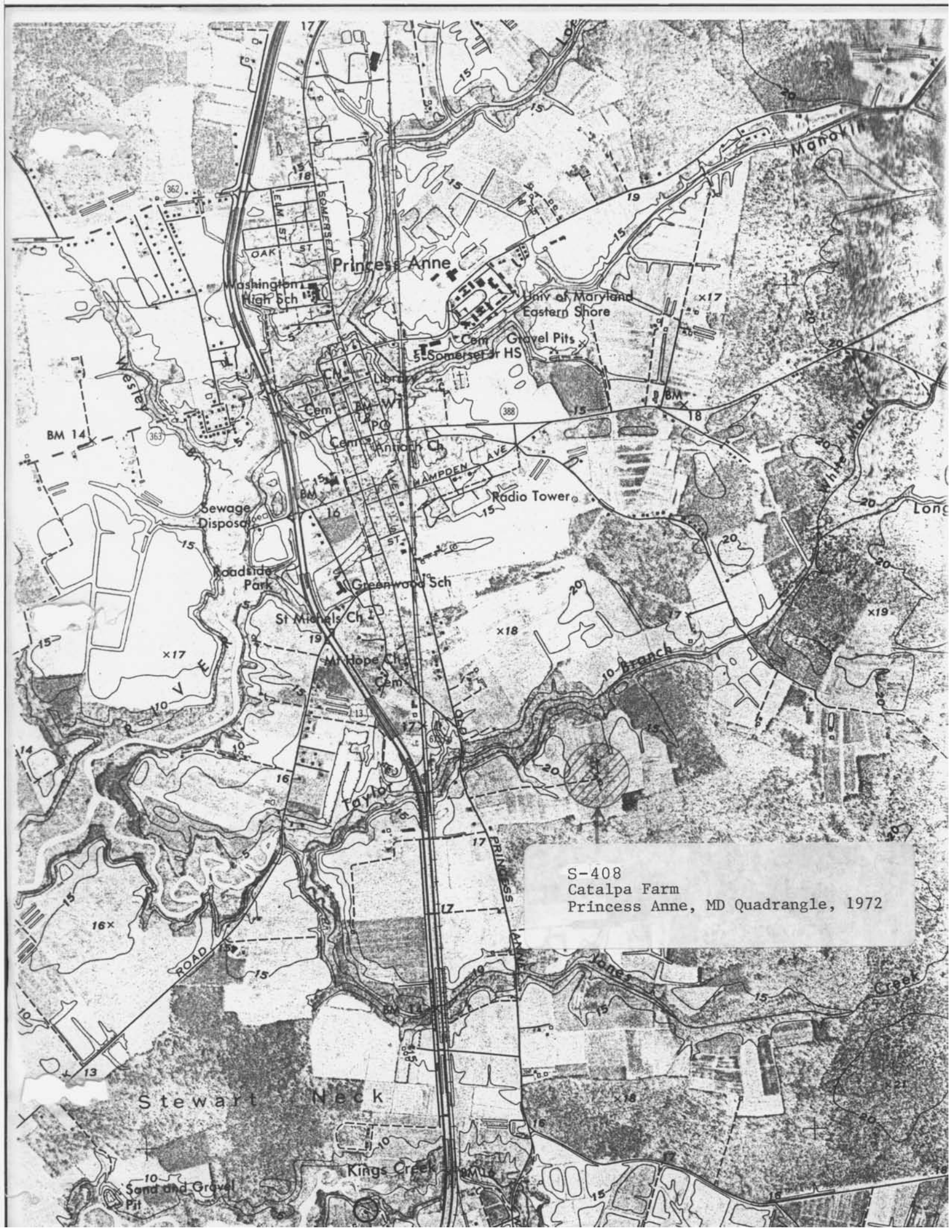
first floor plan

1988



boundaries and resource sketch map, 1988





S-408
Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne, MD Quadrangle, 1972

~~[illegible]~~

408
S-~~116~~

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
West elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

PG AH SM
1008
2 + 3'x4'

S-408

CATALPA FARM
PRINCESS ANNE VIC. SOMERSET CO., MD.
OUTBUILDINGS - NORTHWEST ELEV. OF
HOUSE AND DAIRY
6/85, PAUL TOWNSEND, PHOTOGRAPHER
OVER / MD HIST. TRUST

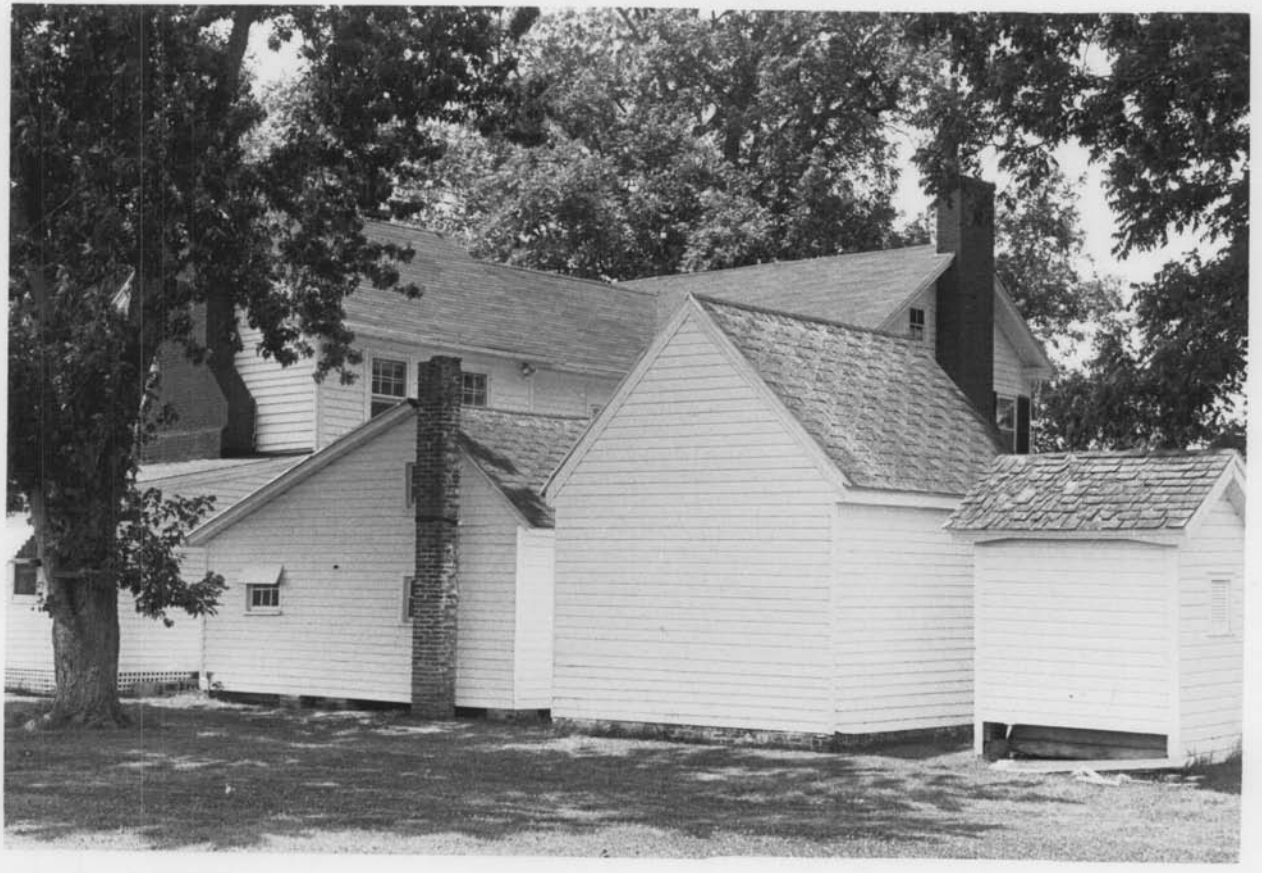
S-408

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
West elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-~~115~~ 408

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland

West elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



S-~~110~~ 406

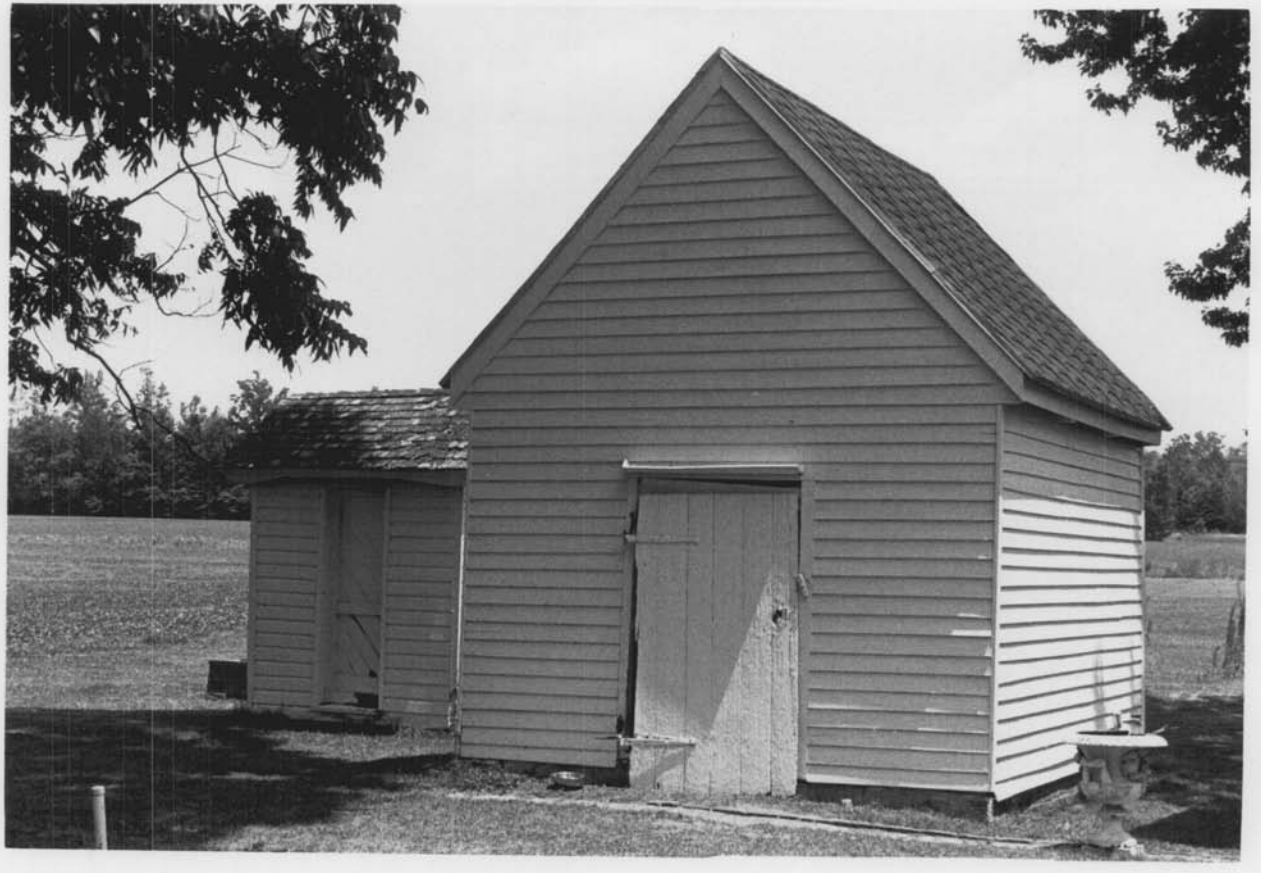
Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Outbuildings - East elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-~~110~~ 408

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
West elevation - outbuildings
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-~~41~~ 40

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Dairy - West elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



408

Catalpa Farm S-~~116~~

Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County, Maryland

Smoke House and Privy - West

6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer

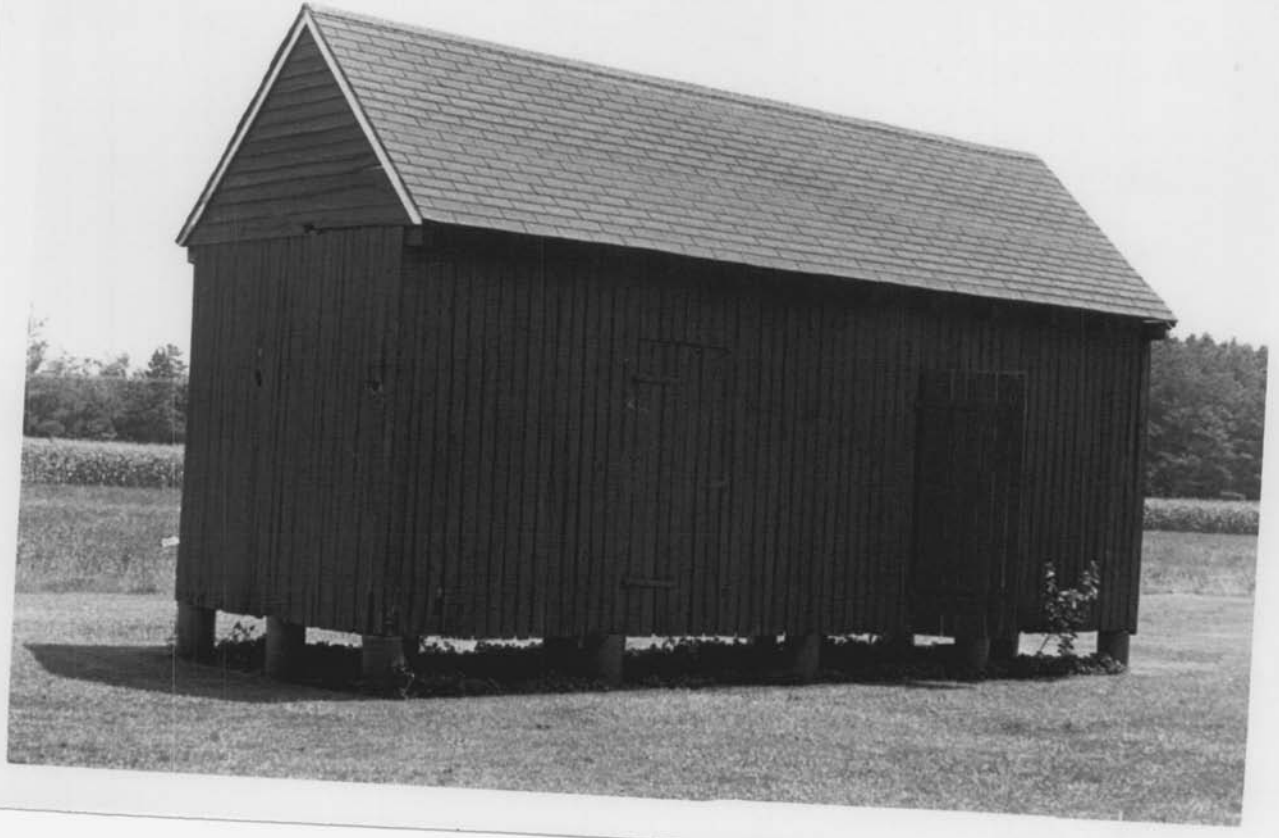
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-108

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Tobacco House - Northwest elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-408

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County
Maryland
Tobacco House - Northeast elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust



S-~~116~~ 406

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Corn Crib - West elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

S-~~410~~ 406

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Barn - Northwest elevation
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

CATALPA FARM S-408
PRINCESS ANNE VICINITY, SOMERSET CO., MD.
STAIR
6/85, PAUL TOUART
NEG. / MD. HIST. TRUST

Catalpa Farm
Princess Anne vicinity, Somerset County,
Maryland
Living Room Mantel
6/85 Paul Touart - Photographer
Neg/Md. Historical Trust

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