FHR-8-300 (11-78)

AA-179

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic: Rising Sun Farm

and/or common: Rising Sun Inn (preferred)

2. Location

street & number: 1090 Generals' Highway — n/a not for publication

city, town: Millersville — X vicinity of — congressional district: Fourth

state: Maryland — code: 24 — county: Anne Arundel — code: 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	X 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	X other: social

4. Owner of Property

name: Ann Arundel County Chapter of the National Society of the D.A.R.
c/o Mrs. Ruth Keith, Chapter Regent

street & number: 1763 Generals' Highway

city, town: Annapolis — n/a vicinity of — state: Maryland 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.: Anne Arundel County Courthouse

street & number: Church Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Maryland Historical Trust Historic Sites Inventory — has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date: 1969 — ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records: Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town: Annapolis — state: Maryland 21401

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date n/a
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: residence, tavern

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Rising Sun, located on the west side of General's Highway (MD Rt. 178) in central Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is a mid-and late-18th century 1½ story frame house. It is situated on approximately one acre of land and faces northeast toward Generals' Highway. The house which measures approximately 20 by 60 feet was constructed in two sections. The earlier section, circa 1753, is covered with a gable roof and features a brick gable end, laid in header bond. This end incorporates an interior chimney. In the late 18th century, a frame, one-room gambrel roof wing was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation of this wing. In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. Since 1916, the Rising Sun has been used as the headquarters of the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. A portion of it is leased as a residential unit. Also on the property is an early 20th century gambrel roofed garage, which does not contribute to the significance of the resource.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Rising Sun is a 1½ story frame dwelling, constructed in two sections. The earlier section, measuring approximately 20 x 40 feet. was built circa 1755. It features a brick gable end laid in header bond which incorporates an interior chimney. The brick end measures six feet in depth on the northeast and southwest elevations. In the late 18th century, a one-room gambrel roof wing, measuring approximately 20 x 20 feet, was added to the northwest gable end of the house. A brick exterior end chimney is located at the northwest elevation. It sholders-in at both the first and half-story levels. The remainder of the stack is free-standing.

Both sections rest on a brick foundation laid in English bond. There is a watertable. A seam in the foundation marks the two sections. The walls are covered with random-width weatherboards, some of which are beaded. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. Two pitched-roof dormers pierce both the facade (N.E. elevation) and the rear (southwest elevation) slopes of the gable roof. Two shed-roof dormers pierce the facade and rear slopes of the gambrel roof.

The principal entrance is located on the facade and enters into the earlier section of the house. It is covered by a pedimented, one-story wide frame porch. The door is surmounted by a seven-pane transom and flanked by three-pane side-lights. It enters into a stair passage which contains a rear entrance. There is another rear entrance into the gambrel roof wing; it has been blocked. Both rear entrances are accessed by wooden stairs. Also on the rear elevation, a gable-roof frame bulk-head covers the entrance into a full basement.

All windows are 9/6 sash with vertical board shutters, except for those at the northwest elevation which are 6/6 sash. The pitched-roof dormers are lit by 4/2 sash windows and the shed-roof dormers by 6/6 sash windows. The basement is lit by several three-pane windows. The window which pierces the brick gable-end appears to have been widened based on the more narrow relieving arch above it.

Interior: In its present form, the house displays a center-passage plan with one room to either side and a one-room addition on the northwest end. A portion of the earlier section and the one-room addition have been partitioned to accomodate a modern kitchen.

The principal entrance opens into the first floor stair passage. The stair to the second floor rises against the rear (southwest) wall. Just inside the main entrance, a door situated on the southwest partition wall leads into the southeast room. A fireplace, with an early 20th century mantel, is centered on the southeast brick gable-end wall. To the right of the fireplace are two original built-in rounded-arched cupboards. One has a raised-panel door and

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

the other, glass panes. Both are secured with H-hinges. To the left of the fireplace is a window which pierces the southeast brick gable end wall.

Access to the remainder of the first floor is through a door on the central partition wall in the stair hall. In this central room, the original gable end wall no longer survives. This room presently extends into the gambrel-roof wing. A portion of the central room against the rear wall has been partitioned to accomodate a small modern kitchen. A stair leading to the basement is located in the kitchen.

The northwestern room is reached through a large arched opening in the partition wall dividing it from the central room. A fireplace with a mid-19th century wooden mantel is centered on the northwest wall. A batten door leading into the kitchen from this room has been blocked. It is positioned on the northwest partition wall. The second floor is accessed by the stair in the stair hall. The balustrade consists of simple square balusters, narrow square newel posts with chamfered corners, and a rounded handrail. The stair rises along the rear wall in a straight flight and turns northeast to a landing. The stair splits at the landing with three steps on either side leading to the second floor. A separate balustrade divides the stair from the second story central room into which the stair opens. The floor plan of the second floor is the same as the first.

The full basement is reached by a stair in the kitchen. Joists in the earlier section are hewn and have been whitewashed. The joists in the gambrel-roof wing are early 20th century replacements - they are circular sawn and are supported with cross bracing.

8. Significance

AA-179

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	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
___ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates c. 1753, c.1784 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: none
Significance Evaluated: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Architecturally, the Rising Sun is important as an example of a frame 18th century dwelling which features a massive brick gable end laid in header bond. Few 18th century dwellings survive in central Anne Arundel County, making this structure particularly noteworthy. Historically, it is significant for its association with the Baldwin family, prominent Anne Arundel County citizens and builders of the Rising Sun. It is also important for its association with the early 19th century owners, Richard and Mary Caton, the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the signer. Catonsville in Baltimore County was named for Richard Caton in circa 1800. Since 1916 the Rising Sun has been owned by the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. which rescued it from a near ruinous condition.

For History and Supporting Documentation, See Continuation Sheet #3

History and Support

The Rising Sun was constructed in two parts, the earliest section in circa 1753 and an addition in circa 1784. The earliest section is covered with a gable roof and includes the massive header bond brick gable end (S.E. elevation). This section was constructed by Edward Baldwin, a planter in Anne Arundel County, presumably shortly after he acquired 244 acres from Charles Worthington of Baltimore County. This land included parts of Howard's First Choice, Howard's Addition, and Howard's and Porter's Range.[1]

The circa 1784 addition was made by Henry Baldwin, the second son of Edward Baldwin. Henry Baldwin was born in 1753. In late 1759 or early 1760 Edward Baldwin died (at age 35), leaving his wife and four young children. In his will, he bequeathed his property to his two sons, James and Henry Baldwin, to be divided equally. James Baldwin, the eldest, was to receive "all the Houses and orchard" on his portion of the land. Also, within the will, Edward Baldwin requested that his sons "be bound out to Trades" at the age of 14. His brother, Henry Baldwin, was named executor. In that capacity, he was to use the profit from Edward Baldwin's plantation for the care and maintenance of the children and for their education.[2]

It is through the connection with Henry Baldwin that the history of the Rising Sun develops.

Henry Baldwin served as quartermaster, ensign and lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment, Maryland Line, during the Revolutionary War.[3] During this time the Baldwin's plantation supplied the Continental Army with tobacco which was inspected and shipped from Indian Landing on the south shore of the Severn River, a few miles from Rising Sun.[4]

In 1784, Henry Baldwin married Sarah Hall Rawlings, the widow of Francis Rawlings, Jr., a tavernkeeper. Baldwin obtained a license to operate a tavern in the following year (1785).[5] A comparison of Francis Rawlings, Jr.'s inventory (1781) and Henry Baldwin's inventory (which was a room-by-room inventory made in 1794) was made at the suggestion of Phebe Jacobsen, archivist at the Hall of Records. Several items appear to be the same, including a silver watch, a desk, a tea chest, a tea board, a backgammon table, brass candlesticks, a large looking glass, 17 leather bottom chairs, 2 slaves (Beck and Amos) and other household objects.[6] Most of Francis Rawlings' inventory was used to start the Baldwin tavern at Rising Sun.

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

History and Support (continued)

The August 1785 Judgement Court Proceedings reads:

"Henry Baldwin with John Bryan and Philemon Warfield his sureties recognizes in 6000 lbs tobo. [tobacco] for said Henry Baldwin's keeping Tavern agreeably to law."

Baldwin's tavern license was renewed yearly for this amount until his death in 1793.[7]

Sarah Rawlings Baldwin died in circa 1789. Only one child, Sarah, resulted from her short marriage to Henry Baldwin.[8] The daughter, Sarah Baldwin, later became the wife of Denton Hammond.

In 1790 Henry Baldwin married Maria Graham Woodward. Two children resulted from this short marriage--Eliza and William Henry Baldwin. Eliza Baldwin became the wife of Thomas Worthington,[9] who later was a tenant of the Rising Sun. William Henry Baldwin was the builder of nearby Bunker Hill (see AA-177).

In 1793, at the age of 40, Henry Baldwin died intestate. His inventory reveals a well-furnished and well-stocked tavern, including 10 beds and bedsteads, 1 pair of dining tables, 1 pair of card tables, and 7 other tables, 18 chairs with leather bottoms, 6 windsor chairs, 5 flagg-bottom chairs and 1 armchair, 1 Japand [sic] tea board and waiters, a fair amount of spiritous liquors and other household items, 11 slaves, and numerous farm animals.[10]

The Rising Sun continued to be operated as a tavern after Henry Baldwin's death, as is noted on Dennis Griffith's 1794 map of Maryland. It is marked as a tavern with "Baldwins" written next to it.

In 1795, Maria Woodward Baldwin married Augustine Gambrill, also of Anne Arundel County.[11] Gambrill continued to operate the Rising Sun as a tavern as is noted in an April 28, 1796, announcement in the Maryland Gazette which stated that LaFayette was to stand a season at Augustine Gambrill's tavern. LaFayette was a race horse ... an obviously popular one, because he was also spending three days a week during the 1796 season at Williams Tavern in Annapolis!

See Continuation Sheet No. 5

History and Support (continued)

In 1798 Augustine Gambrill offered the Rising Sun for rent. His advertisement, which described the Rising Sun as: "The plantation whereon the subsriber now lives, known by the name of the Rising Sun," contains the first known documented reference to the name "Rising Sun."[12]

In the 1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment, the Rising Sun was assessed as belonging to the heirs of Henry Baldwin, with Augustine Gambrill as occupant. Approximately 500 acres were assessed in addition to several structures. Interestingly, the dwelling was described as being "one story of wood," measuring 100 x 20 feet.(!) Presumably the size was incorrectly transcribed into the tax record since the house measures 60 x 20 feet. Four outbuildings, which are no longer extant, were assessed. The assessment also records that the dwelling was "very old and good for but little ..." This additional description, which was rarely included in the 1798 tax assessment, is interesting. The tax assessor for the Severn River Hundred was Augustine Gambrill, occupant of the Rising Sun and husband of one of the heirs responsible for the taxes.[13]

In 1816, the heirs of Henry Baldwin sold 282 3/4 acres of the Rising Sun to George Gambrill. The Chancery Records regarding this sale mention that Thomas Worthington, widow of Eliza Baldwin Worthington (the daughter of Henry Baldwin) was the tenant at the Rising Sun. It can be conjectured that Augustine Gambrill was successful in renting the Rising Sun to Thomas Worthington. George Gambrill assigned the Rising Sun to Richard and Mary Caton of Baltimore County.[14]

Richard and Mary Caton were the son-in-law and daughter of Charles Carroll, the Signer. Richard was the business manager for Carroll, and in 1818, he and his wife purchased the Carroll Mansion in Baltimore as their winter residence and as his office. Carroll lived with them from 1822 until his death in 1832. It was during this time, from 1816 until 1836, that the Catons owned the Rising Sun Farm, presumably as a speculative venture.

The Catons sold the Rising Sun to Adam T. Allen of Anne Arundel County in 1836 for $2,500.00. Allen died in 1845. In 1856, 185 acres with the structures were sold to P. W. Whitwright, Richard Baldwin, and Alexander Randall, all neighbors of the Rising Sun. Randall received the portion with the Rising Sun. According to Equity documents recording the sale of the property, the widow and children of Allen were not living on the property. It was rented and the improvements were "old and in rapid decay." The heirs could no longer keep up the premises and therefore wanted to sell.[15]

Alexander Randall sold his 47 acres including the dwelling to Benjamin Williams in 1867.

See Continuation Sheet No. 6

History and Support (continued)

The Rising Sun is significant for its location on the Generals Highway (Route 178). This road was a major north-south route during the colonial period and into the 20th century. It appears on some of the earliest colonial maps of Maryland. It was used by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution--hence its name.

Rochambeau's troops, under the command of Jean-Francois Louis, Comte De Clermont-Crevecoeur, traveled this route, past the Rising Sun, on September 18, 1781, on their way from Spurrier's Tavern (which stood near Waterloo in Howard County) to Annapolis. In Annapolis some of the troops sailed to Jamestown, where they assisted in defeating the British at Yorktown.[16]

Although Washington traveled this road many times, the most famous trip is the one he made to Annapolis in 1783 to resign as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

The Rising Sun is also significant for its association with (and owes its salvation to) the Ann Arundel Chapter of the D.A.R. This chapter, formed in 1911, was the 14th D.A.R. Chapter to organize in Maryland. Founded in 1890, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized as a result of a vote in that same year made by the Sons of the American Revolution, refusing to admit women into their society. As Mrs. John Edward Duker describes in A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., "a storm of protest burst among prominent women residents of the Capitol City."[17] They complained of sexual discrimination and failure to recognize the role of women in the American Revolution. The Daughters of the American Revolution was organized shortly thereafter with the assistance of a sympathetic member of the Sons of the American Revolution, William O. McDowell (whose great-great-grandmother was Hannah Thurston Arnett, a well-known Revolutionary heroine).

The Ann Arundel Chapter was formed on November 13, 1911; 5 of the 12 founding members traced their Revolutionary War ancestor back to Lt. Henry Baldwin. From its early days, the Ann Arundel Chapter did much to recognize and preserve local history, including the restoration of the Rising Sun, which by 1900 had fallen into decay and was being used for grain storage. The Ann Arundel Chapter acquired the Rising Sun and 1/4 acre surrounding it from Richard Thomas Williams. The driving force behind the acquisition and restoration was Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, the first Regent of the Chapter. The Chapter borrowed between $5,000 and $6,000 to pay for the restoration. By 1925, this debt was paid off with money raised by the Chapter members, largely through funds raised by dinners and teas held at the Rising Sun. The Rising Sun continued to be used as a teahouse until 1944.[18]

See Continuation Sheet No. 7

History and Support (continued)

The Ann Arundel Chapter was also instrumental in naming Route 178 (the road on which the Rising Sun is located) "The Generals Highway," in recognition of its use by Generals Washington and Rochambeau during the Revolution. A bronze plaque mounted on a boulder was erected at Severn Crossroads in 1917 to commemorate the importance of the road.

The Ann Arundel Chapter maintain and continue to use the Rising Sun as a meeting place.

9. Major Bibliographical References:

Footnotes

1. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber RB #3, Folio 627.
2. Anne Arundel County original wills, Edward Baldwin, 1759, Box B, Folder 4.
3. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Army Journal No. 1"; and Revolutionary Papers Index at Hall of Records.
4. Maryland Revolutionary Records, "Intendant's Letter Book No. 12," p. 42.
5. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100.
6. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Francis Rawlings, Jr., 1781, Box 3, Folder 26; and Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
7. Anne Arundel County Judgements Court Proceedings, August 1785, p. 100; August 1786, p. 3; August 1787, p. 156; March 1789, p. 246; August 1789, pp. 428 and 438; August 1791, p. 143; September 1792, p. 220.
8. Anne Arundel County Chancery #542, Recorded in Liber 98, Folio 647 (1815).
9. Ibid.
10. Anne Arundel County (Testamentary Papers): Inventory - Henry Baldwin, 1794, Box 30, Folder 25.
11. Anne Arundel County Marriage Index, Hall of Records, Drawer 5.
12. Maryland Gazette, July 19, 1798.
13. 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Severn River Hundred, Folio 3.
14. Chancery Record #98, Folio 647.
15. Equity Record, Old Series #121, October 4, 1855.
16. Howard C. Rice, Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown, translators and editors, The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, and Providence, R.I.: Brown University Press, 1972), Vol. I, p. 55.
17. Mrs. John Edward Duker, A Half Century of the Ann Arundel Chapter, D.A.R., n.p.
18. Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

AA-179

See footnotes, Continuation Sheet No. 7

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.338 acres

Quadrangle name Round Bay, Maryland

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	360260	4324317170
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Boundaries are depicted on the attached map, and utilize existing property lines which encompass the resource within its immediate setting.

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

state n/a	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Donna M. Ware, Historic Sites Surveyor		
organization	Anne Arundel County	date	March 1985
street & number	Arundel Center	telephone	(301) 224-1270
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland 21401

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date 8-9-85

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

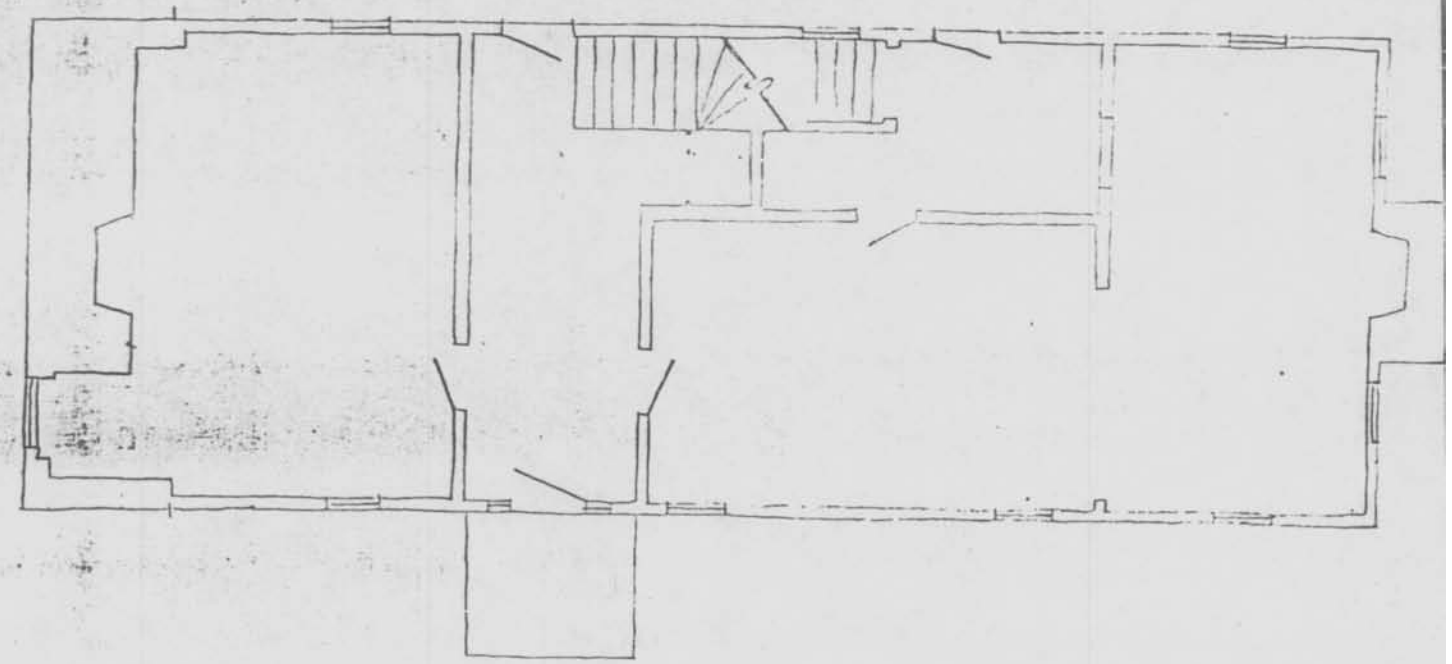
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

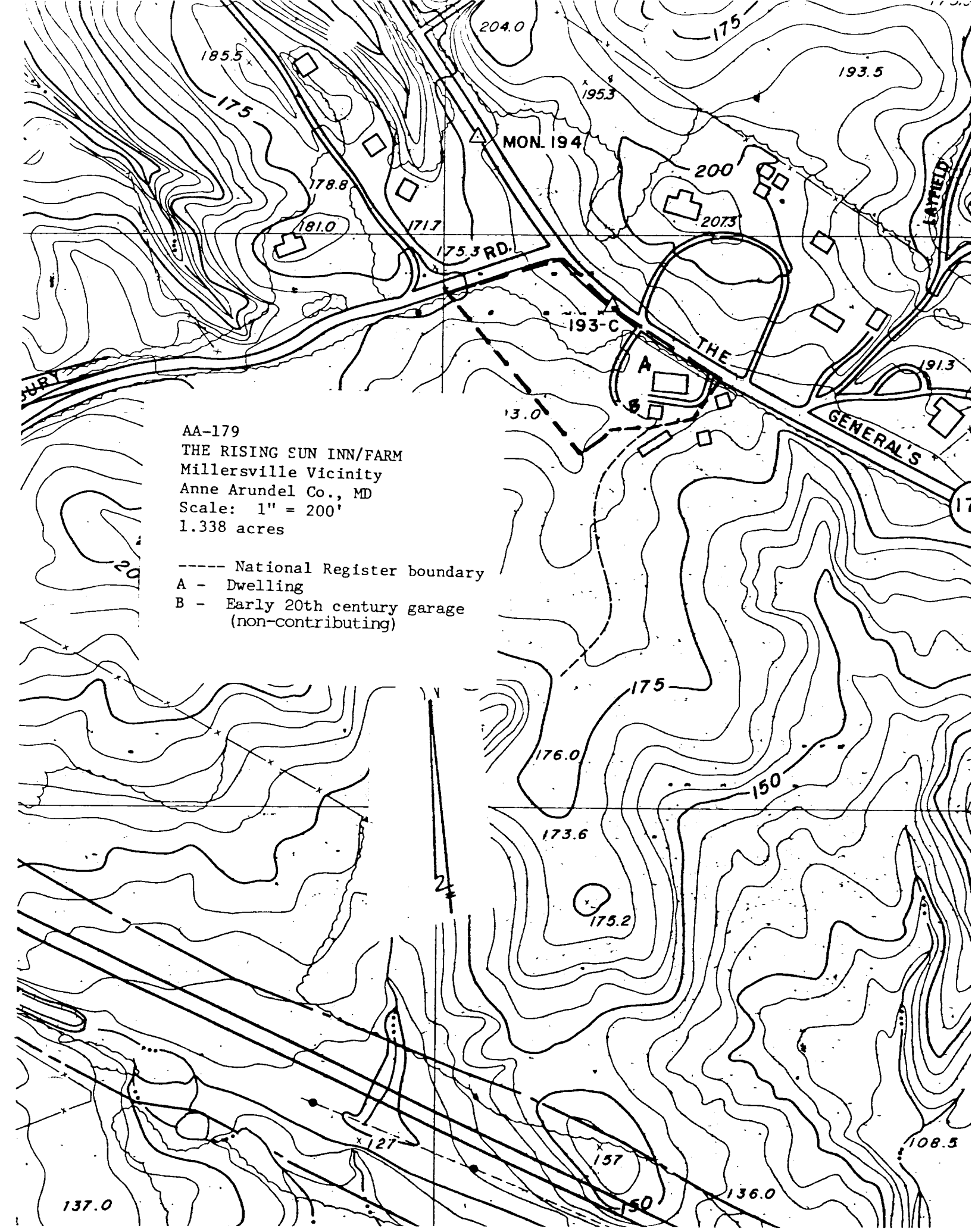
GPO 938 835



AA-179
Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Sketch Plan - not to scale

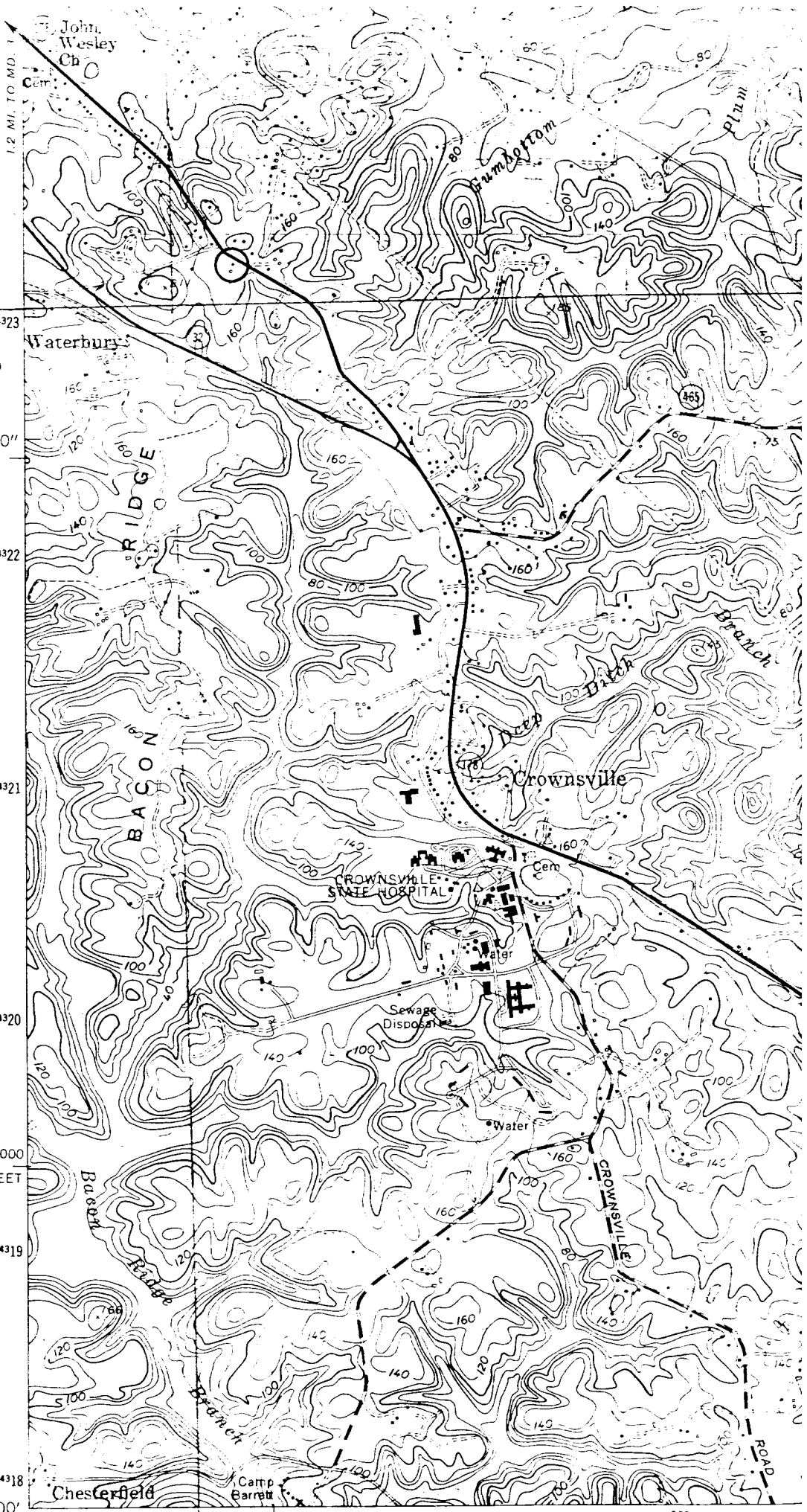
N

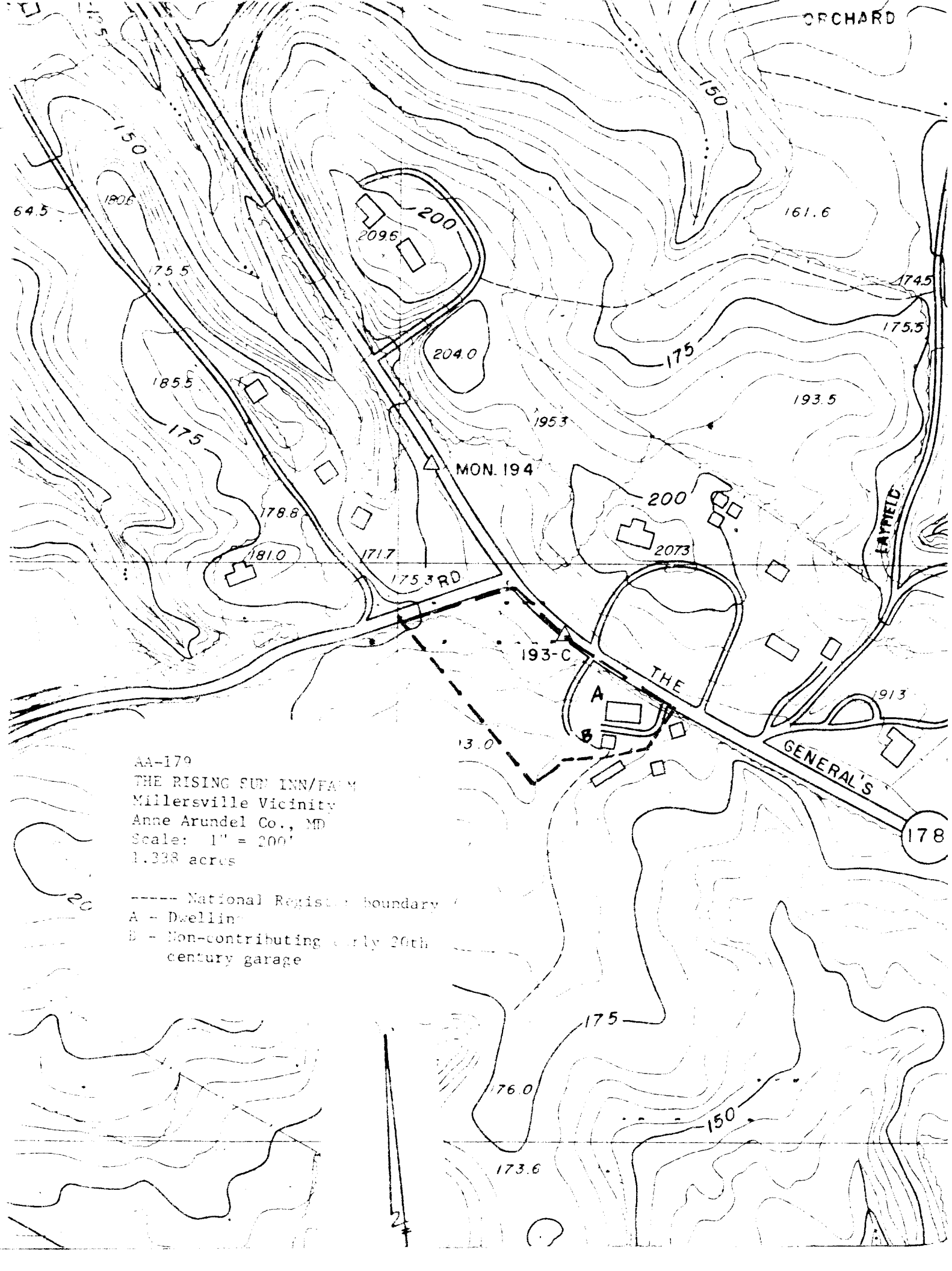

AA-179
THE RISING SUN INN/FARM
Millersville Vicinity
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Scale: 1" = 200'
1.338 acres
----- National Register boundary
A - Dwelling
B - Early 20th century garage
(non-contributing)
MON. 194
175.3 RD.
193-C
THE
GENERAL'S
LAYFIELD
185.5
204.0
193.5
195.3
178.8
181.0
171.7
207.3
191.3
176.0
173.6
175.2
137.0
127
157
136.0
108.5

AA-179
RISING
SUN
INN

ANNE
ARUNDEL
COUNTY
MARYLAND

18-360260-2'30"
4323170





AA-179
THE RISING SUN INN/FARM
Millersville Vicinity
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Scale: 1" = 200'
1.338 acres

----- National Register boundary
A - Dwelling
B - Non-contributing early 20th century garage

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
7/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust
S. E. brick gable end

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
7/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust
Garage, S.E. gambrel end

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust
Facade: N. E. elevation

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
N.W. elevation (gambrel end)

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust
Facade: N. E. elevation

Rising Sun Inn
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Donna Ware
Neg. Loc.: Md. Historical Trust
N. W. elevation (gambrel end)

AA-179

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor stair passage - main
entrance, N.E. elev.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor stair passage and
rear entrance, S.W. elev.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor southeast room,
S.E. elev.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor southeast room, S.E.
elev. showing original
cupboards.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor, looking into north-
west room.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor view from northwest
room, looking S.E.

Rising Sun Inn AA-179
Anne Arundel Co., MD
1/85
Photographer: Peter Kurtze
Neg. Loc.: Md. Hist. Trust
1st floor northwest room,
N.W. elev.

(map 15) aa-18-P-a

Rising Sun Inn

front, north elev.

AA-179

aa-18-P-a (map 15)

Rising Sun Inn

S.W. corner

rear of bldg.

(map 15) aa-18-P-a

Rising Sun Inn

S.E. corner

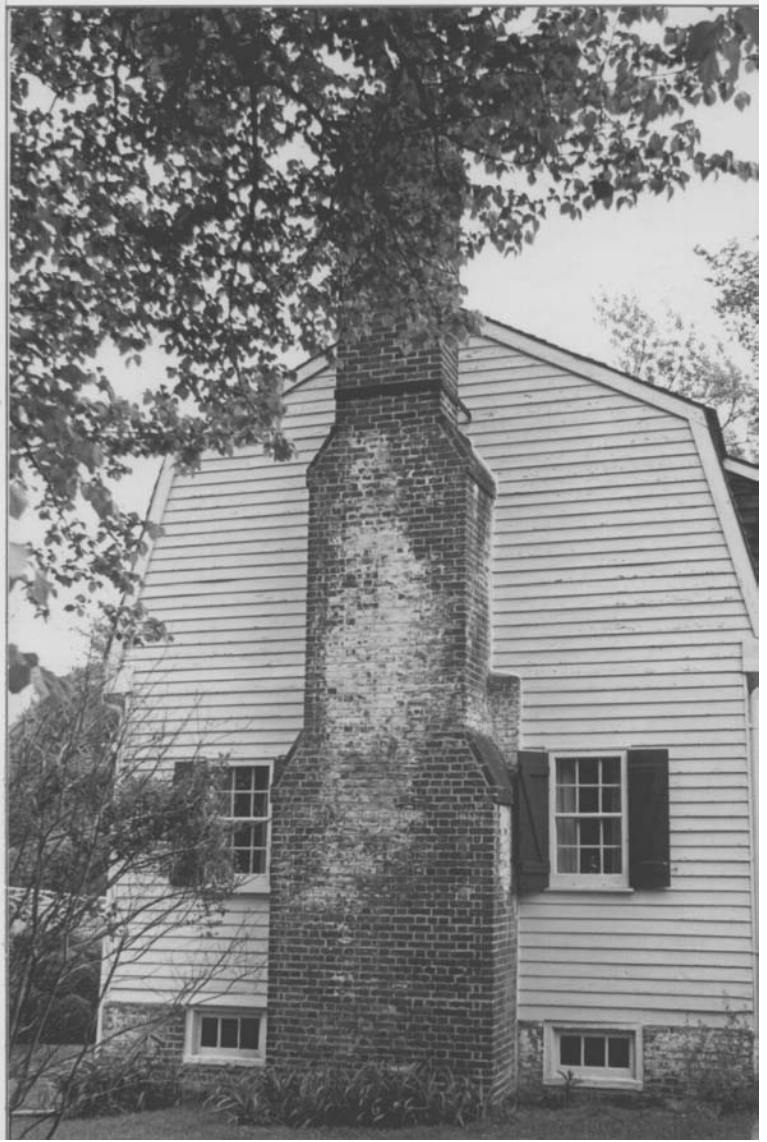
AA-179

aa-18-P-a (map)

Rising Sun Inn

window detail

east end wall



AA-179

aa-18-P-a (map)

Rising Sun Inn

west end wall

AA-179

aa-18-P-a (map)

Rising Sun Inn

N.W. corner, west section of bldg.

AA
1979

aa-18-P-a (map

Rising Sun Inn

West end chimney

South elev.

JUN 69

AA-179

PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

Raising Sun Lun AA Jan '69