

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

PG:
Inventory No. 86A-38

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic _____

other Capitol Baptist Church Tobacco Barn

2. Location

street and number 11505 Croom Road ___ not for publication

city, town Upper Marlboro ___ vicinity

county Prince George's

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

name Beyond The Veil CH. Worship Center, Inc.

street and number P.O. Box 1663 telephone _____

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD zip code 20773-1663

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. liber 16708 folio 300

city, town _____ tax map 137E1 tax parcel _____ tax ID number _____

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

7. Description

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Condition

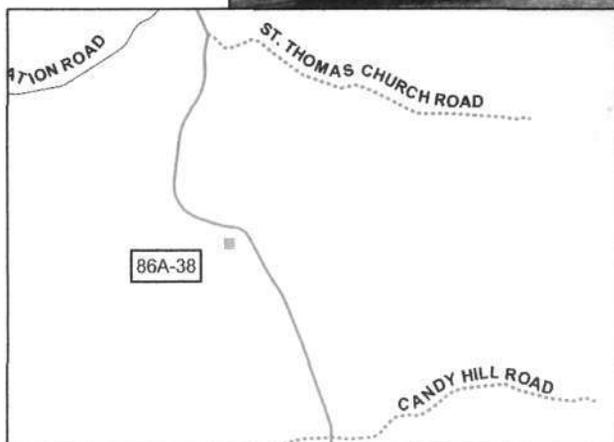
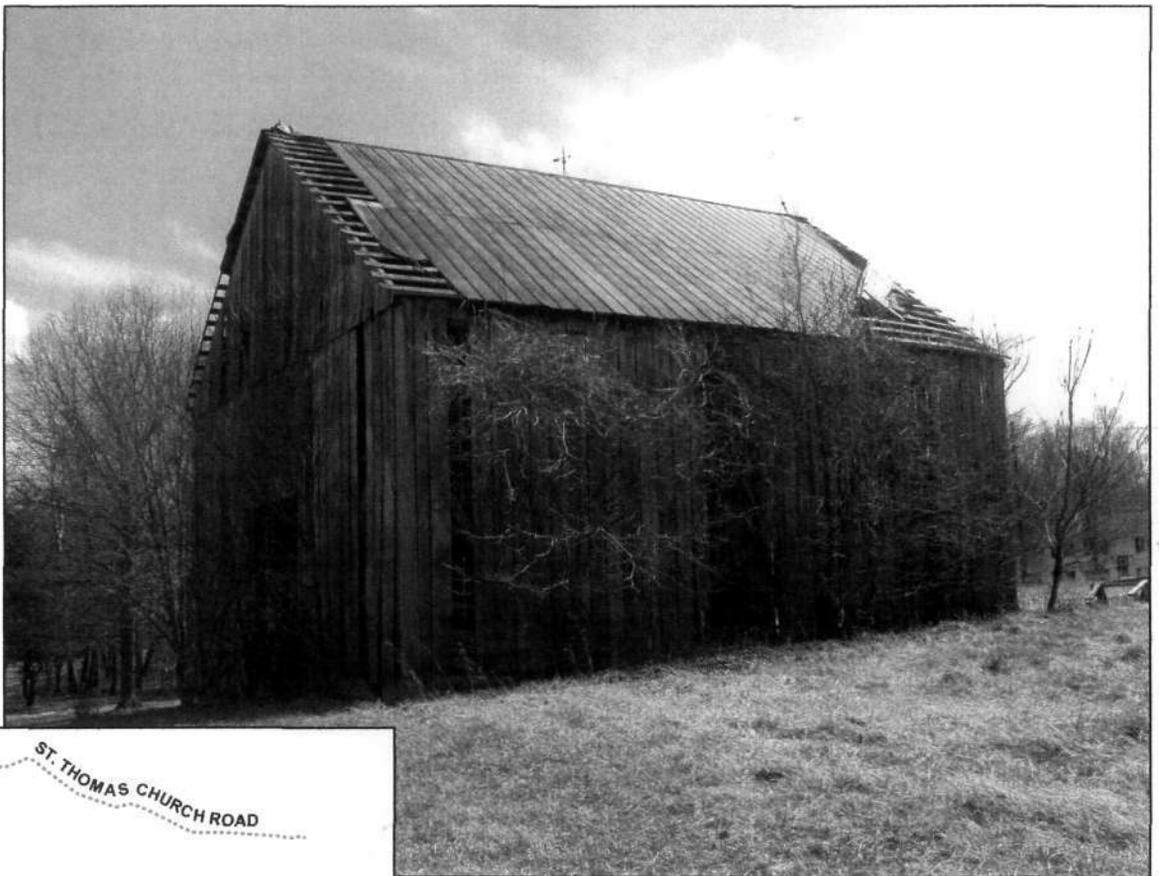
excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

Sited directly to the south of Croom Road on the edge of an open field, this barn is in a severe state of deterioration due to neglect.

Built c.1900, this barn has a solid concrete-block foundation supporting a wood frame structural system clad in vertical boards and capped with a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. Strips of the metal roofing have blown off the barn. Hinged vertical air doors line the east and west elevations. Double-leaf vertical board doors, which are falling off their hinges, are centrally positioned in the gable ends. A brick stove flue is located on the west elevation.

Access to the interior of this barn was not granted. Tobacco is no longer cultivated on the land associated with this barn.



8. Significance

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| 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 | c.1900 | Architect/Builder | Unknown |
| Construction dates | c.1900 | | |

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.)

During the more than two centuries in which tobacco served as the money crop in Prince George's County, planters, indentured servants, slaves, and farmers developed utilitarian structures for tobacco curing and packing that have remained essentially the same to the present day. Early barns were square in plan and constructed of notched logs with open spaces between the logs to permit the circulation of air (a log dwelling had chinking and caulking between the logs to prevent the infiltration of air). Inside, scaffolding held the tobacco sticks with the leaves suspended from them in such a way as to allow air to flow over the drying tobacco to prevent mold. Farmers employing the fire-curing method lit small fires on the barn's earthen floor to lower the relative humidity (Percy 1979:33). The Prince George's County barns differed from those constructed in Virginia and North Carolina for the flue curing of bright-leaf tobacco, which employed a stove or firebox with a flue and require a different type of barn—one that was essentially airtight to hold the heat. By the 19th century, the increasing availability of sawn lumber enabled southern Maryland's farmers to construct timber-frame tobacco barns covered with wooden siding, usually vertical board siding. Southern Maryland's air cured tobacco utilized barns constructed with air doors along the sides that could be opened to facilitate the circulation of air. These air doors were three or four vertical boards fastened together and usually hinged that could be opened.

The earliest tobacco barns identified in the survey along Croom Road are the ca. 1820 Duvall Tobacco Barn (87A-31) and the 1800-1830 Watson Tobacco Barn (87A-55) and the most recent barns date to the middle of the twentieth century such as the Stielper (87A-48), Jackson (87A-47), and Chase (87A-44) tobacco barns. Although the dates of construction for the surveyed barns range over one hundred and thirty years, the construction materials, methods of construction, and form of the tobacco barn changed very little. All of the barns surveyed are wood-frame and clad in vertical boards; all of the barns contain four-foot by four-foot rooms to hang the tobacco; and all of the barns have hinged vertical board air doors to control the circulation of air within the barns. The changes in form are very minor but provide the most insight into the date of construction. Early nineteenth century barns have steeply pitched gable roofs. From about 1830 until 1900 the barns have more standardized gable roofs, sometimes with one side of the gable extended to create a shed roof over a stripping room. Around 1900, the use of tractors increased in Prince George's County and central double-leaf doors opening onto a wide central passage began to appear in the barn. The final form change was the advent of the gambrel roof, which created more space within the barn to hang tobacco. Gambrel roofs begin to appear in the 1930s and 1940s.

This barn is significant as an example of a c.1900 tobacco barn in Prince George's County, Maryland and the fits into the third period of tobacco barn construction. The c.1900 date is based on the form of the barn, the gable roof, and the double-leaf doors which would have allowed machinery to enter the barn.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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David O. Percy, *The Production of Tobacco Along the Colonial Potomac. The National Colonial Farm Research Report No. 1, Agricultural History Series* (Accokeek, Md.: The Accokeek Foundation, 1979), 10-11.]

National Register of Historic Places, Red Fox Farm, Mecklenburg Co., Va., File 58-131, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va.

Calvert County Historic District Commission, "Tobacco Barns Calvert County Maryland," Prince Frederick, Md: Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991), brochure.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 17.1837
Acreage of historical setting _____
Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale: Brandywine

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|---------------|
| name/title | Jana Shafagoj, Architectural Historian | | |
| organization | Ashley Neville, LLC | date | March 1, 2006 |
| street & number | 11311 Cedar Lane | telephone | 804.798.2124 |
| city or town | Glen Allen | state | VA |

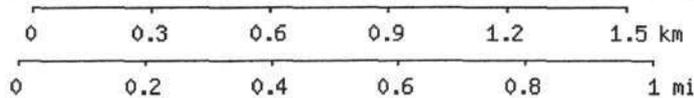
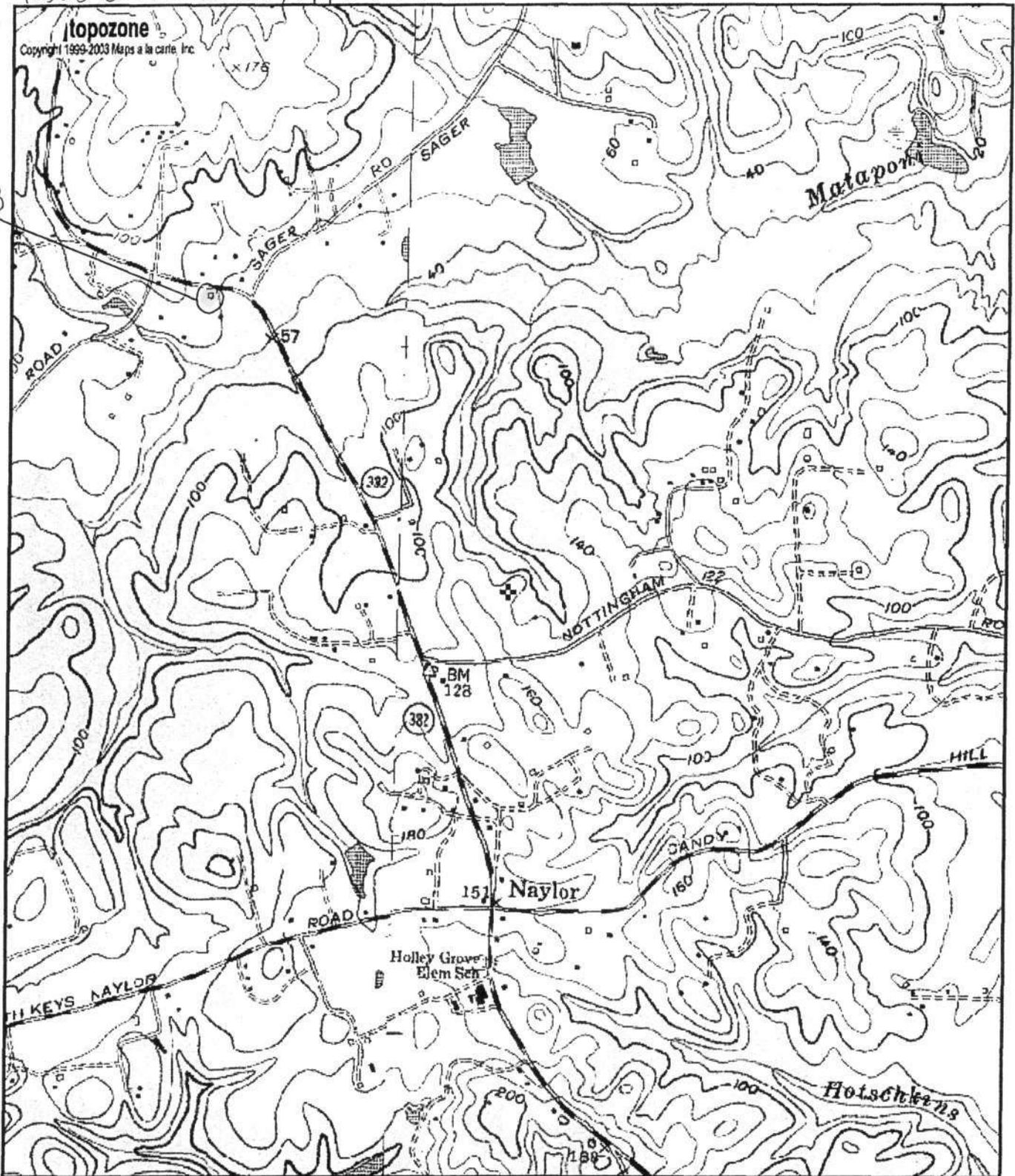
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

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

Capitol Baptist Church Tobacco Barn
11505 Croom Road, Upper Marlboro

PG:
86A-38



UTM 18 348268E 4287373N (NAD83/WGS84)
USGS Lower Marlboro (MD) Quadrangle
 Projection is UTM Zone 18 NAD83 Datum



M=-10.984
G=-1.092

Brandywine