

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Hayden Farmhouse, Secondary Buildings Inventory Number: SM-177

Address: 41515 Hayden Farm Lane City: Leonardtown Zip Code: 20650

County: St. Mary's County USGS Topographic Map: Leonardtown

Owner: St. Mary's County Is the property being evaluated a district? ___yes

Tax Parcel Number: 25 & 39 Tax Map Number: 32 Tax Account ID Number: MD200091007-1:341

Project: Hayden Property Elementary School Site Agency: St. Mary's County Public Schools

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? ___yes X no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>		District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ___yes	Eligible district ___yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ___yes ___no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ___		

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>	
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ___yes <u>X</u> no	

Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Hayden Farmhouse documented on MIHP SM-177

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

This DOE addresses the agricultural and secondary domestic buildings associated with the historic Hayden Farmhouse (SM-177). That c.1878 building was destroyed in a controlled burn by the fire department c.2000. The Hayden Farmhouse MIHP did not document the other buildings on the property.

The abandoned and sometimes derelict buildings associated with the non-operational Hayden Farm stand on the west side of Hollywood Road, in a rapidly developing area north of Leonardtown, St. Mary's County. The southwestern farm field, historically part of the Hayden Farm property, is subdivided and in the process of being developed. The study area contains 20 buildings or structures, situated on four separate parcels of land that totals 161.49 acres. Buildings, some of which are in ruins, are clustered in three groups. Buildings 1-8 are situated adjacent to the farmhouse site (Figure 2). These are in the best condition among the farm's 20 buildings or structures. In a field approximately 500' west stand Buildings 9-12. Buildings 13-17, none of which are historic, can be found approximately 300' east of the original house site. The three remaining structures, Buildings 18-20, are dispersed across an area north of the farmhouse site. The different sections of the farm are linked by unpaved paths, the courses of which (and other now-abandoned paths) are shown in aerial photographs (Figures 2, 3 and 4).

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Eligibility recommended ___	Eligibility not recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D	Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None
Comments: _____	
<u>Jonathan Sagan</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>2/27/14</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR Program	<u>2/26/14</u> Date

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Continuation Sheet No. 1

Of the farm's 20 buildings or structures, 11 were constructed between c.1920s-1950s.¹ The remaining nine date to the 1960s-1980s period. Three of the historic buildings (Buildings 11, 12 and 20) are collapsed or in near ruinous condition. Most of the other historic structures, as well as many of the more recent buildings, are at best in a fair state. Only one historic structure -- the shed identified as Building 5 --can be described as in good condition.

1. Brick Dwelling at 41515 Hayden Farm Drive (1960s): This house is located on the west side of Hayden Farm Lane and faces east towards fallow fields. It is a one-story, five-bay, hipped-roof, running-bond brick "ranch house." Defining features of this 67' x 32' dwelling include a low, horizontal emphasis with overhanging eaves, and a large, tripartite "picture window" flanked by immovable, metal shutters. The other windows are original 2/2 (horizontal) wood sash units, generally arranged in pairs. A small brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge line near the building's center. In addition, a large exterior fireplace projects from the dwelling's south end wall. The centrally placed, recessed and splayed front entrance is situated at grade level. The opening is fitted with the original wooden paneled door, which is flanked by a classically inspired transom and pilastered sidelights. The house is vacant, but in good condition.

2. Woodshed (1920s/30s with earlier and later components): Located 30' west of the ranch house stands this badly deteriorated building described by a local source as a wood shed. Measuring 20' x 12', this gable-roofed, frame structure is constructed of recycled material, including sills and down-braces that may date to the 19th century. Walls rest on low and uneven concrete piers. The low-pitch roof displays overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Modern plywood has been applied over the original horizontal 6" wide siding. Large sections of both the original and replacement wall material are both deteriorated and missing; so too are portions of the roof covering.

The interior is unfinished with framing members exposed and unpainted. There is no evidence of a heat source. A partially demolished partition wall divides this small building into two rooms. The four-inch wide floor boards are continuous underneath the partition wall, indicating the subdivision post-dates the original construction. Each room originally featured an exterior door and a small-fixed sash, multi-light window. The door opening located in the long south wall remains fitted with a c. 1960s era storm door. Both the door associated with the east gable, and the window sash in the north wall, are now absent.

3. Frame Dwelling (1980s): A few yards north of the brick ranch house stands this rather plain, one-story, frame, vinyl-clad dwelling. Deteriorating composition shingles cover the low-pitch roof. Measuring 49' x 24', its appearance is consistent with that of a manufactured home. Walls rest on a low, running-bond brick foundation. The somewhat asymmetrical entrance features a slightly left-of-center entrance. Three low steps lead up to the metal main door and storm door. The entrance is protected by a gable-roofed portico, which is supported by a pair of slight and ill-proportioned turned columns. A pair of vinyl sash, faux-8/8 light windows flanks the entrance. Located at the façade's right end is smaller, single, faux-6/6 light window. Rear wall fenestration consists of four windows of varying size and placement and a glazed-and-paneled wooden door. The north end wall contains a door and portico-covered entrance, and a window on the right side of the opening. This building is vacant, but in very good condition.

4. Three-Part Garage (1920s/30s): This tripartite, brace-framed structure stands a mere 15' north of the frame dwelling. It is composed of a 12'-wide, one-and-a-half story, gable-roof center section, and two 12'-wide flanking sheds. The building is 25' deep. The roof and siding of the right wing are both badly damaged by wind and neglect. The roof, supported by mitered and nailed rafters, has slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. Large sections of the roof's sheet metal covering are missing. The walls, clad in deteriorating, random-width siding, rest on a continuous, 1'-tall poured concrete foundation.

Doors associated with the center bay are missing, and there is no evidence of doors on the wings. The frames of the two south-wall windows openings are also absent. So too are the frames associated with the upper gable windows. The size of the gable openings was reduced early in the building's history. The building may have been partially resided. Unlike the rest of the structure, the upper gable walls are sheathed with board-and-batten siding.

The building's framing consists of light-dimensioned, circular-sawn material built up and assembled with wire nails that form structural bays. Corner and intermediate posts measure 6" x 4"; down braces 4" x 4"; and sills 6" x 8". The later is composed of lap-joined units. Rough-cut scantling is used as wind braces and scabbed onto structural members for reinforcement. An

¹ A section of Building 9 (tobacco barn) appears to date to the 3rd quarter of the 19th century.

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Continuation Sheet No. 2

enclosed loft is located above the center bay. The loft's longitudinal walls are fashioned out of beaded board wainscot. The loft's gable walls are finished with horizontal boards. This loft area does not appear to be original, but was added early in the building's history. The space, accessed by a ladder, is poorly lit and ventilated. The garage is in poor condition, with the north shed being especially deteriorated.

5. Equipment Shed (mid-20th century): Measuring 20' x 27', this one-and-a-half story, board-and-batten covered, frame structure stands 10' north of the three-part garage. It has a steeply pitched metal roof covered with rusted galvanized metal. Walls rest on a concrete block foundation. The nearly full-width front (east) opening is angled at the top to allow ingress/egress of the large equipment it was built to accommodate. There is no evidence of a door. Studs measure 4" x 6", corner posts 6" x 6", and horizontal rails, 2.5" x 4". Mitered and nailed rafters rest on a thin false plate. Unsecured plywood serves as an informal loft floor. Wire nails are used throughout.

6. Meat Processing Shed (1920s/30s): This side-gable, frame structure measures 31' x 17', and is four structural bays wide and two structural bays deep. Construction methods used here are similar to that used to build the three-part garage. The front wall is open and faces south. Sills are composed of a mix of hewn and machine-finished components, all of which are supported by a poured concrete block pier foundation. Corner and intermediate posts measure 6" x 6", and are reinforced with 4" x 4" down braces. Wire nails are used throughout. Board and batten siding covers the three enclosed walls. It is in poor condition, as is the sheet metal roof. A poured concrete pad provides a finished floor area.

7. Chicken House (1920s/30s with mid-20th century addition): Composed of two roughly equally sized sections, this somewhat deteriorated, one-story, frame, side-gable building measures 52' x 18'. Although built in two sections, all walls are consistently sheathed with the same type of random width vertical siding. A break in the poured concrete foundation, and a double pair of exposed rafter ends near the center of building, provide evidence of two building episodes. Except for the east wall, where a narrow pedestrian entrance is fitted with a rotten and badly damaged five-panel door, fenestration is limited to the front (south wall). South façade openings consist of two single, and one double, board-and-brace-wooden doors. Plywood now covers over the three windows. The standing seam metal roof is in relatively good condition. It is pierced near the ridge line by two different types of ventilators as well as a slightly off-center brick chimney.

The east section appears to be the structure shown in this location on the 1938 aerial. Here the interior is finished with gypsum board, tongue-in-groove pine flooring and an interior stove chimney. The interior treatment is consistent with the first- or early- second quarter of the 20th century. The west section is unfinished, has a feather-covered dirt floor, and was obviously for chicken rather than human purposes.

8. Shed (late 20th century): This small, frame shed measures 8.5' x 10.5' and is in an advanced state of deterioration. It is inexpertly constructed with modern, light-dimensioned lumber and sheathed with plywood and battens. A single piece of galvanized metal sheeting covers the shed roof. Plywood boards serve as flooring. One window is present in the front (south) wall. It is covered with chicken wire. Entrance is through a low opening in the north wall. The door has been removed.

9. Double Tobacco Barn (3rd quarter of the 19th century with early-20th century addition): Building #9 is situated on a slight hill, in a clearing approximately 600 ft. west of the farmhouse site. It stands parallel to another tobacco barn (Building 10), and near what sources identified as a collapsed stripping barn (Building 12). This long, narrow barn measures 100' x 16'. The long east and west side walls are sheathed in deteriorating, fixed, random-width (8"- 1'2") vertical siding. The roof is steeply pitched and covered with a galvanized metal roof that is in good condition. The barn displays two construction episodes. The 40' long south section was built as a transverse-aisle plan barn that probably dates to the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. Two, 12'-wide openings are located in the south end of the east wall. Their original double doors are now missing. It is likely that this section originally had corresponding doorways in the west wall that were done away with when the barn was later expanded and re-sided. Any sheds, or evidence of sheds, was also lost at that time.

This original section features an 8' bay, braced-frame system. The sills and one corner post are hewn, but reaming posts, rails, down braces, wind braces and rafters were fashioned with a circular saw. Tiers are a mix of barked tree poles and machine lumber. The common rafters rest on a flat, thin false plate.

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The concrete pier foundation and sills are in poor condition and have completely failed in some areas, particularly in the south corners. This has caused more than 1' of outward deflection at the structure's base, which has in turn has begun to compromise the lower studs. Overall, the other structural members are in fair condition.

The south wall's siding is notable. This gable end wall is entirely clad with fixed, riven clapboards, mostly measuring either 6' or 10' in length. This siding, primarily attached with cut nails, is considerably older than that employed throughout the rest of the barn. The presence of riven siding and cut nails, date this part of the barn to the 19th century.

Based on aerial photography it is known that sometime before 1938 the barn more than doubled in length and, except for the south wall, resided. The new 60' section was designed as a balloon-framed, center-aisle barn with a 10' bay system. All framing members display circular-saw marks and are attached with wire nails.

The vertical siding applied to the entire length of both long walls, and the lower part of the north wall varies in widths that range from 8" to over 1'1". An approximate 1" gap between boards allows for ventilation. Some siding is missing and many surviving boards in deteriorating condition. Walls rest on a concrete pier foundation. The area above the north door opening is sheathed with lapped, horizontal siding. The opening's double door has been removed. The siding material is different in character from the horizontal clapboards utilized in the south wall. The interior of this section is in fairly good condition. Some of the lower tiers have been removed and several more are broken. This half lacks the serious structural issues affecting the south section.

It should be noted that by the 1930s barns frequently incorporated interior stripping rooms while older barns had stripping sheds. The 20th century addition did not include a stripping shed. According to oral history, stripping took place in the now-collapsed barn, identified in this report as Building 12.

10. Double-Aisle Tobacco Barn (after 1952): This barn stands 130' west of, and aligned parallel to, the double barn. This mid-20th century, gambrel-roofed, double-aisle plan "drive-through" barn, measures 32' x 97'. Each doorway opening is 12'x12'. The interior is divided on each side of the center aisle into eight, 12'-wide bays, with each bay containing three rooms. The barn is eight tiers high. The rails, tiers, common rafters, etc., are light-dimensioned, circular-sawn material attached with wire nails. Vertical framing members are exclusively re-purposed utility poles set directly into the ground. Many still display serial numbers. The barn was constructed without use of a foundation, sills or down braces.

The common-rafter gambrel roof is sheathed with rusting galvanized metal. Lightning rods of the same type seen on the double tobacco barn are also present on the roof of this barn. A projecting roof hood extends from the peak on the gable ends. This overhang provides protection to the upper-gable ventilation windows. Walls are sheathed with random width vertical boards that measure between 8" and 1'8" in width. These are hinged at the top at regular intervals for ventilation purposes. The remaining siding is nailed to horizontal rails that are attached to the exterior sides of the poles.

At approximately 20' intervals, windows have been created in the long side walls by removing upper sections of siding from and covering the opening with translucent, green plastic. Otherwise, the siding on the east and west walls is generally in good condition. The fixed siding on the north and south walls is in a considerably worse state of repair. Some boards are missing and many show some degree of damage. The fact that the south wall shows nearly the same level of deterioration as the north raises the possibility of partial residing.

11. Relocated Tenant House (late-19th century, moved to present location after 1952): Measuring 30'x17', this dilapidated and over-grown, one-story, side-gable, three-bay, frame dwelling is located about 60' north of Buildings 9 and 10. The original weatherboards are exposed on the north (front) façade. These are attached with cut nails. Remaining walls, as well as the roof, are re-sheathed in badly rusted metal sheeting that was probably applied at the time of the building's relocation. All but one of the six-over-six sash windows are missing or badly damaged. The front door is missing.

The interior is divided into two roughly equally sized rooms, and lacks evidence of a heat or water source. The gypsum wall board and horizontal panel doors appear to date to the 1st, or early 2nd quarter of the 20th century. Plain and unmitered boards serve as surround for door and window openings. The very rotten and unsound flooring is blind-nailed, tongue-and-groove boards.

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12. Stripping barn (2nd quarter of the 20th century): These collapsed/demolished and over-grown ruins are located approximately 30 ft. north of the double-aisle barn and 20 ft. west of the tenant house.

13. Hay Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century): This four-bay, gable-roofed pole structure measures 60' x 30', and is built on the site of a dairy barn that was destroyed by fire in the 1980s. The partial concrete block wall, located at the southeast corner of the structure, relates to that earlier barn. The metal sheeting covering three of the make-shift current structure's four walls was salvaged from that fire. It is in poor condition and missing in places. The front east wall is left intentionally exposed for easy access. The shed's three side-walls are set up with studs and rails, with sills that rest on concrete piers. Minor charring and smoke damage indicate that at least some of framing members were also part of the destroyed dairy barn. The open east wall and the interior vertical supports are re-purposed utility poles set directly into the ground. The building is structurally sound, but the roof and siding are badly degraded.

14. Cattle Shed (1960s or 70s): Fire and smoke damage are clearly seen on framing members of this 100' x 60' cattle barn. Walls are sheathed in 8" wide horizontal weather boards. Rusted sheet metal covers the low-pitch gable roof. Openings have been cut into the roof and fitted with plastic to provide illumination. The interior is divided into two aisles that parallel the roofline. Stables and animal pens adjoin the exterior (east and west) walls and feed troughs run down the middle. As with many of the Hayden Farm's more recent buildings, re-purposed utility poles set into the ground serve as vertical supports. This building is in good condition.

15. Granary (4th quarter of the 20th century): This improvised, vine-covered structure measures 12' x 20' and is constructed of two parallel rows of four utility poles, whose bottoms rest directly on a concrete block foundation. The poles are wrapped in chicken wire that is reinforced from the outside with the application of 1.5" x 6" horizontal rails set at irregular intervals. A rusted standing seam metal covers the roof. It is assumed to be a replacement granary. It stands next to the remains of a metal silo destroyed in the fire.

16. Pole Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century): Now in a state of partial collapse, this tall, two-bay structure measures 32' x 54'. It is constructed out of utility poles set into the ground and lumber salvaged from the fire. The metal-clad gable roof is destroyed and most of the wall sheathing is missing as well.

17. Large Pole Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century): This building is yet another poorly constructed utility pole structure erected in this area following the 1980s fire. It measures 50' x 100' and is two structural bays wide and six structural bays deep. The low-pitch, common-rafter roof is reinforced with king trusses, which explains why, unlike the other structures of this type, the roof remains intact. The south front wall was intentionally left open. The three other walls were originally clad with metal sheeting, large sections of which are now missing.

18. Tobacco Barn (1939-1951): Located 70' west of the pond that was blasted into creation in the 1960s, stands this atypical tobacco barn. It is in fair, but rapidly deteriorating, condition and partially overgrown with vines. It measures 61' x 46' with long walls oriented east-west. The somewhat low-pitched gable roof is covered with galvanized sheet metal, sections of which are missing. In addition to the center chimney two other small ventilator pipes are present.

Three double-door openings on sliding metal tracks were originally located in each of the long walls. Two of the six doors are missing. Other openings include a pedestrian entrance (doors missing), topped by a now-damaged six-over-six double sash window in each gable end. Walls rest on a continuous (except for doorways) lap-joined sill that sits directly on a 3' tall poured concrete foundation.

Board-and-batten siding covers the exterior walls that is in turn wire-nailed to interior horizontal rails. Board-and-batten is a very unusual choice for a Southern Maryland tobacco barn. As is discussed in the history section, the air-tight siding and heat source suggest this was a flue-curing barn. At the base the siding overlaps the concrete foundation to limit air penetration.

Framing members are all regularly dimensioned, machine-sawn lumber. Unlike the other tobacco barns, the 6"x6" intermediate posts rest high above the ground on 2.5" tall concrete piers. Rooms measure 4'6" with three rooms to each structural bay. A six-foot wide center aisle runs longitudinally down the center of the barn from gable end to gable end. At the center of this narrow aisle stands a brick chimney with a flue hole on the south side. Tobacco was brought into the barn

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through the east side doors. Above the level of the plate, tobacco was hung the width of the entire structure, i.e. spanning the center north-south aisle. In this part of the barn tobacco was hung nine tiers high. Tier poles are a mix of lumber and small tree poles. Below the plate tobacco was only hung on either side of the narrow center aisle.

19. Unknown Structure: (1960s): This small frame and concrete block structure is a collapsed and over grown ruin. It is immediately adjacent to the pond and is likely the remains of a pump house.

20: Collapsed Barn/ Sawmill (1st half of the 20th century): Collapsed frame, metal and concrete ruins, reportedly that of a barn later adapted as a saw mill.

Farm History:

All of the 20 buildings or structures examined in this study are part of what was once a larger farm operated by the Hayden Family for the majority of the 20th century.² All extant buildings, with the exception of one section of one barn and the relocated tenant house, were built while the Haydens owned the property.

The family's association with the study area begins with Joseph Ignatius "Nace" Hayden's (1889-1983) purchase of 80 acres of land in 1903. In 1918 Hayden expanded his holdings through the acquisition of an adjoining 217 acres parcel. According to a source interviewed for the archaeology report, the buildings on the land at the time of Hayden's purchase were in very poor condition. In 1979, a few years before his death, Nace Hayden conveyed most of the land to his son, Walter Vincent Hayden (1923-1999). A controlled burn by the fire department destroyed the original c. 1870s farm house (SM-177) c. 2000.

An accidental fire in the 1980s also destroyed or damaged most of the farm structures in the area where Buildings 13-17 stand. None of the buildings seen on a 1952 aerial appear to match present-day structures (Figures 2 and 3). Though, as noted in the description, the post-fire rebuild did incorporate material salvaged from the burned structures.

Typical of other area farms, tobacco was the Hayden Farm's staple crop. Tobacco played an important role, but the Hayden's was a diversified operation that also grew corn, and kept livestock, including dairy cows, swine and chickens. Around 1986, Vincent Hayden turned to Black Angus beef cattle and planted the former tobacco fields with feed crops, especially hay. All of these activities are reflected in the farm's surviving buildings.

In 2009 the Board of County Commissioners for St. Mary's County acquired four parcels of land totaling 171.2 acres from the Hayden heirs for the construction of a school.

Individual Building History

1. Brick Dwelling at 41515 Hayden Farm Drive (1960): This ranch type house was constructed for Vincent and Janice Hayden, who were the son and daughter-in-law of Nace and Bertha Hayden.

2. Woodshed: The building's framing appears to date to the 1930s. The farm's last occupants used this building as a wood shed, but interior is divided into two rooms. This, and the presence of windows and pedestrian sized doors indicate it was originally constructed for human use. There is no heat source, so if this was a tenant house, it would have only been occupied during warm weather months. Aerial photographs indicate this is not its original location.

3. Frame Dwelling (1980s): This inexpensively constructed dwelling has the appearance of a prefabricated house. The Haydens used it as a rental house.

² Unless otherwise noted, the property history is taken from the August 2012, Phase I archaeology survey report by Applied Archaeology & Associates, Inc.

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- 4. Three Part Garage (1920s/30s):** This building stood adjacent to the original farmhouse and according to oral history was used as garage. A building matching this footprint is shown in the 1938 aerial photograph.
- 5. Equipment Shed (3rd quarter of the 20th century).** Used for vehicle and equipment storage. It is not shown on the 1952 aerial.
- 6. Meat Processing Shed (1920s/30s):** This structure was used for the slaughter of animals.
- 7. Chicken House. (1920s/30s with post-1952 addition):** This building can be seen on the 1938 aerial photograph. One half of this two-section building has a finished interior and was designed for human use. Given its close proximity within yards of the main farmhouse, it was more likely a farm office, rather than a tenant house. The west half of the building is the later addition. It has not been added by the time of the 1952 aerial photo. It has a dirt floor and evidence of somewhat recent use as a chicken house.
- 8. Shed (late 20th century):** The use of this structure is unknown. The semi-open window suggests it was used for animals, but such a purpose is inconsistent with the plywood flooring, which would be imprudent
- 9. Double Tobacco Barn (c. 3rd quarter of the 19th century and c. 1st quarter of the 20th century):** See below.
- 10: Double-Aisle Plan Tobacco Barn (after 1952):** See below.
- 11. Tenant House (late-19th century):** According to sources interviewed for the Phase I archaeology study, this building was moved to the Hayden Farm from a site along Cemetery Road. Evidence of a heat source is lacking, which suggests it was only occupied during warmer months.
- 12. Stripping Barn (1937-1951):** This barn has collapsed. Aerial photograph indicates it was constructed during the 2nd quarter of the 20th century. According to a source interviewed for the archaeology report, this building was a tobacco stripping barn. The presence of a separate, nearby stripping barn explains the lack of a stripping room or stripping shed associated with the two other nearby tobacco barns. According to oral history, it had a central chimney and a subterranean "cellar" hole. These features are consistent with a flue-curing barn, but that type of structure is not believed to have been constructed in this area after c. 1880 and would be highly unusual for a barn built no earlier than the 1930s.³ The "cellar hole" may have been a partially subterranean pit for stripping tobacco, and the chimney related to a stove for heating. That would still be remarkable, as according to Thursby and Schomig, subterranean stripping rooms are thought to be geographically limited to Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties.⁴
- 13. Hay Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century):** This 4-bay, gable-roofed pole structure is built on the site of a dairy barn that was destroyed by fire in the 1980s. The metal sheeting that covers three of the structure's four walls was salvaged from that fire. It was built for hay storage.
- 14. Cattle Barn (3rd quarter of the 20th century):** Built as a cattle shed by Vincent Hayden in the 1960s or 70s. It was extensively damaged during 1980s fire. Framing members show charring.
- 15. Granary (4th quarter of the 20th century):** This looks like a hastily constructed and improvised granary. It is located immediately south of the foundation of a silo destroyed by fire. One hypothesis is that it was quickly erected after the fire to hold animal fodder.
- 16. Pole Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century):** This structure's purpose is unknown. The height and width of the bays would be consistent with the storage of large farm equipment.

³ Julie A. King. "The Southern Maryland Tobacco Barn," *SlackWater: Oral Folk History of Southern Maryland Vol III* (2001): 46.

⁴ Lori Thursby and Carrie Schomig, *Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland: Anne Arundel Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties*. (On file at Maryland Historical Trust, 2010), E6 and E57.

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17: Large Pole Barn (4th quarter of the 20th century): This structure was used to store farm equipment and hay.

18. Tobacco Barn (Between 1938 and 1952): See below.

19. Unknown Structure (c. 1960s): This small frame and concrete block structure is not visible on the 1952 aerial. Its location immediately adjacent to the pond, which was created in the 1960s, suggests there is a connection between the two. A pump house is a reasonable guess based on its location.

20. Collapsed Barn/Sawmill (1st half of the 20th century): This building is clearly visible on the 1952 aerial photograph. The 1938 aerial shows a shadow in this location, but it is not clear whether or not that image is a building or terrain feature. The building's ruins reveal little about its use, but oral history, reports it was a tobacco barn later use as a sawmill.

Hayden Farm Significance and National Register Eligibility:

The Hayden Farm does not meet any of the four National Register eligibility criteria. While the farm is associated with important regional agricultural themes, specifically tobacco production in Southern Maryland, it did not make a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history during its operation (Criterion A). No historically important person is associated with the property (Criterion B). Furthermore, the Hayden Farm is a poor example of a modest St. Mary's County family farm, whose components, whether viewed collectively or individually, fail to reach the level of significance necessary for National Register listing (Criterion C). Both an architectural analysis and archaeological investigation conclude that the property is not likely to provide information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D).

Even if the Hayden Farm's surviving buildings possessed National Register level historic significance, the loss of the historic farmhouse (SM-177), combined with the collapsed or deteriorated condition of 25% of the farm's 20 surviving buildings prevent the complex from communicating its historic associations. The few structures that are in good or fair condition are undistinguished examples of common building types. Furthermore, the new houses are an incongruent juxtaposition against the historic farm structures. In addition, five of the farm buildings, representing another 25% of the building stock, date to the late 20th century and are not historic. Encroachment by subdivision activity, including part of what was Hayden Farm land, further detracts from the site's integrity. The Hayden Farm suffers from diminished integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association.

Tobacco Barns National Register Eligibility:

Due to the paramount cultural significance of tobacco production to Southern Maryland history, the three Hayden Farm tobacco barns were individually evaluated for National Register eligibility using the criteria set out in National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland: Anne Arundel Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties*.

Building 9. Double Tobacco Barn (3rd quarter of the 19th century with 1st quarter of the 20th century addition):

This structure is a double tobacco barn, which is a type that typically dates to between 1870 and 1940.⁵ The period 1 barn was designed as a braced-frame, transverse-aisle plan barn, where entry was through either of the long walls. Physical evidence, including the saw marks, joinery and cut nails, indicates the south section likely dates to the 3rd quarter of the 19th century, though an earlier date is possible.

Although it's original design has largely been disguised by a later addition and residing, this original section remains interesting for a variety of reasons. First, the presence of riven clapboards (seen on the south wall) would have been old-fashioned even in the 3rd quarter of the 19th century. Vertical siding became commonplace by the mid-19th century, though horizontal siding by no means became obsolete. This barn's width is also notable. While transverse-aisle plan barns continued

⁵ Thursby and Schomig, E52.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 8

to be built into the 20th century, this example's 16' width is remarkably narrow, and again typically associated with an earlier date.⁶

As former St. Mary's County architectural historian, Kirk Ranzetta, notes, St. Mary's County tobacco barns are particularly difficult to date. Old building traditions, even those from as early as the 17th century, persisted into the 20th. Ranzetta has written about the perception of complacency of St. Mary's County tobacco farmers, and their perceived reluctance to adopt new forms. "Despite advances in framing technologies and building materials, no one building method dominated the construction of tobacco barns in the late 19th century." He continues, "[tobacco barns continued to be] erected using archaic methods."⁷

According to the aerial photograph, sometime before 1938, the period 1 barn more than doubled in size by the addition of 60' long, center-aisle plan, balloon-framed, barn attached at the north end of the original structure. The completed structure's long and narrow form, and hinged vertical siding, assumed the appearance, not of a double barn, but of a single center-aisle plan, 20th century barn. Double barns are a common resource type, but the addition of a center aisle-barn to a transverse-aisle plan structure is considered by historians to be atypical. Most previously surveyed double barns are two similar type (e.g. cross-axial, transverse aisle, etc.) structures in juxtaposition.⁸ True double barns, where there are no shared framing members, such as we have here, generally have the appearance of two side-by side structures, not that of a single building.⁹

The aerial photograph from 1952 shows well worn paths leading to and from the farm's other tobacco barns, but little evidence of traffic near this structure. Is there relevance to that image, perhaps indicating that by the 1950s this barn had become obsolete, or not in regular use?

Building 9. Double Tobacco Barn Eligibility

This barn does not appear to be individually eligible for National Register listing due to loss of integrity. It is, of course, related to the uniquely important agricultural theme of tobacco production in Southern Maryland (Criterion A), and its form displays a number distinctive characteristics of its type (Criterion C), but the absence of doors, deteriorated siding, and interior structural failure in the south end adversely impact the building's integrity of workmanship, materials, and feeling. In addition to condition issues, this building displays numerous idiosyncrasies that cause it to not be a particularly good example of its type. Furthermore, eligibility guidelines favor 20th century barns that are both in good condition and have an intact stripping room; a feature absent in this barn.¹⁰

Building 10. Double-Aisle Plan Tobacco Barn (after 1952): This tobacco barn was built in the mid-20th century in response to an extended period of high tobacco prices. Very large, double-aisle plan barns of this type began to appear in the region by about 1955. Both the earlier center-aisle and later double-aisle plan barns were developed in response to the arrival of gasoline-powered tractors and farm trucks. The form was promoted by the University of Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service as requiring less labor to fill than other barn types.¹¹

Building 10: Double-Aisle Tobacco Barn Eligibility

This barn does not appear to be individually eligible for National Register listing due to integrity and other issues related to its design and construction. As with the above-described double barn, this structure is associated with tobacco production in Southern Maryland (Criterion A), and its form displays a number distinctive characteristics of its type (Criterion C). Mid-20th century tobacco barns, however, are to be evaluated more stringently than their older and, corresponding, rarer predecessors. This structure is in good structural condition, but the loss of all doors, areas of damaged and missing siding, and a deteriorating

⁶ Kirk E. Ranzetta, *I'm Goin' Down County: An Architectural Journey Through St. Mary's County* (Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust Press, 2010), 52-53.

⁷ Ranzetta, 108-109.

⁸ Thursby and Schomig, E52.

⁹ *Tobacco Barns: Calvert County, Maryland* (Prince Frederick: Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991).

¹⁰ Thursby and Schomig, F6.

¹¹ Thursby and Schomig, E 54.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
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roof undermine its integrity. In addition, according to evaluation guidelines, particular regard should be given to barns that have a stripping room or shed. That feature is absent in this example. Furthermore, the use of utility poles as a sort of modern day post-in-ground construction is an interesting cost-saving improvisation, but it is not a typical tobacco barn design and, as such, not a good example of a double-aisle barn.

Building 18. Tobacco Barn (1939-1951): This is an unusual example of a Southern Maryland tobacco barn. From the east and west exterior, the series of side doors cause it to initially read as a transverse aisle barn. There are, however, two particularly unusual features about this barn.

First is the wall sheathing. Instead of employing spaced vertical boards, or siding hinged to allow air-flow, this barn was built with very closely spaced, board-batten siding. It is now much degraded with many missing battens. As a result, photographs fail to adequately show how well-sealed the walls of this barn originally were. As mentioned in the description section, the siding extends several inches over the foundation, to further limit air flow. Tight fitting siding is a complete contradiction to design theory of a typical Southern Maryland air-curing barn. The second unexpected feature is the presence of a center stove chimney. Chimneys were sometimes constructed in corner stripping rooms as a heat source, so while the presence of a chimney is not surprising, its center location is. Furthermore, there is no stove or furnace, or excavated pit, associated with the chimney.

The attempt to make this barn airtight and the presence of a heat source are consistent with flu-curing. Yet, the barn's construction also differs from traditional flue-cure barns. Flue-cure barns almost always had a pit (often brick lined) in the floor. There is a minor depression around the chimney, but the soil below is solid and not that of an excavated pit. Also arguing against this being a flue-curing tobacco barn is the fact that previous studies concluded flue curing was a relatively rare and short lived practice in Southern Maryland terminating in the 19th century.¹² Perhaps this barn was used to cure a specialty variety of tobacco.

Also notable is the presence of a double-hung sash window over a pedestrian door in each of the gable ends. Windows are rarely seen in tobacco barns. Gaps in the siding and open doors provided adequate light for most tobacco curing activities. That was not apparently the case in this barn where, if the doors were closed, tight siding made for a dark interior. As a result panels have also been cut in the roof and fitted with a translucent plastic that allows natural light to filter into the barn. The panels are relatively new, though the openings may be older.

Building 18. Tobacco Barn Eligibility

This idiosyncratic mid-20th century barn is not individually eligible for listing on the National Register due to condition, design and construction issues. In addition to its deteriorating state, it fails to meet eligibility requirements due to lacking the necessary distinguishing characteristics of either an air-curing or flue-curing tobacco barn.¹³ Its unusual features raise questions about tobacco processing, particularly the prevalence of flue curing, in the second half of the 20th century. Still, this is an atypical building with marginal integrity that does not meet the eligibility criteria set out in the multiple property nomination.

Bibliography

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Phase I Archaeology Report for Hayden Farm, Leonardtown, Maryland. Applied Archaeology and Associates, Annapolis, Maryland, 2013.

¹² Thursby and Schomig, E57.

¹³ Thursby and Schomig, F6.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

Ranzetta, Kirk E. *I'm Goin' Down County: An Architectural Journey Through St. Mary's County*. Crownsville: Maryland Historical Trust Press, 2010.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 11



Figure 1: Site plan and building numbers used in this document. Source: Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Hayden Farm, Applied Archaeology & History Associates, Inc, August 2013.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 12



Figure 2: This recent Google Earth© aerial view of the Hayden Farm was taken before subdivision activity started on the property's southwest corner.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 13



Figure 3: This 1952 aerial photograph shows the presence of the original farmhouse, which burned c. 2000. The gambrel-roofed tobacco barn (Building 10) and the tenant house (Building 11) are not yet built. Also absent is the pond, created in the early 1960s. The paths to barns (Buildings 12 and 18) are well worn, but there seems to be little traffic activity around the original barn (Building 9). Part of the poultry house (Building 7) is identifiable, as well as what appears to be the garage and shed (Buildings 4 and 5). A 1980s fire destroyed the buildings shown at the right side of the image.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 14



Figure 4: The resolution of this 1932 aerial photograph makes it difficult to compare the foot prints of buildings shown here with the current farm plan. Only one of the existing tobacco barns (Building 9) is shown in this image. It appears that the garage, shed and part of the poultry house were in place by this time (Buildings 4, 5 and 7).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 15

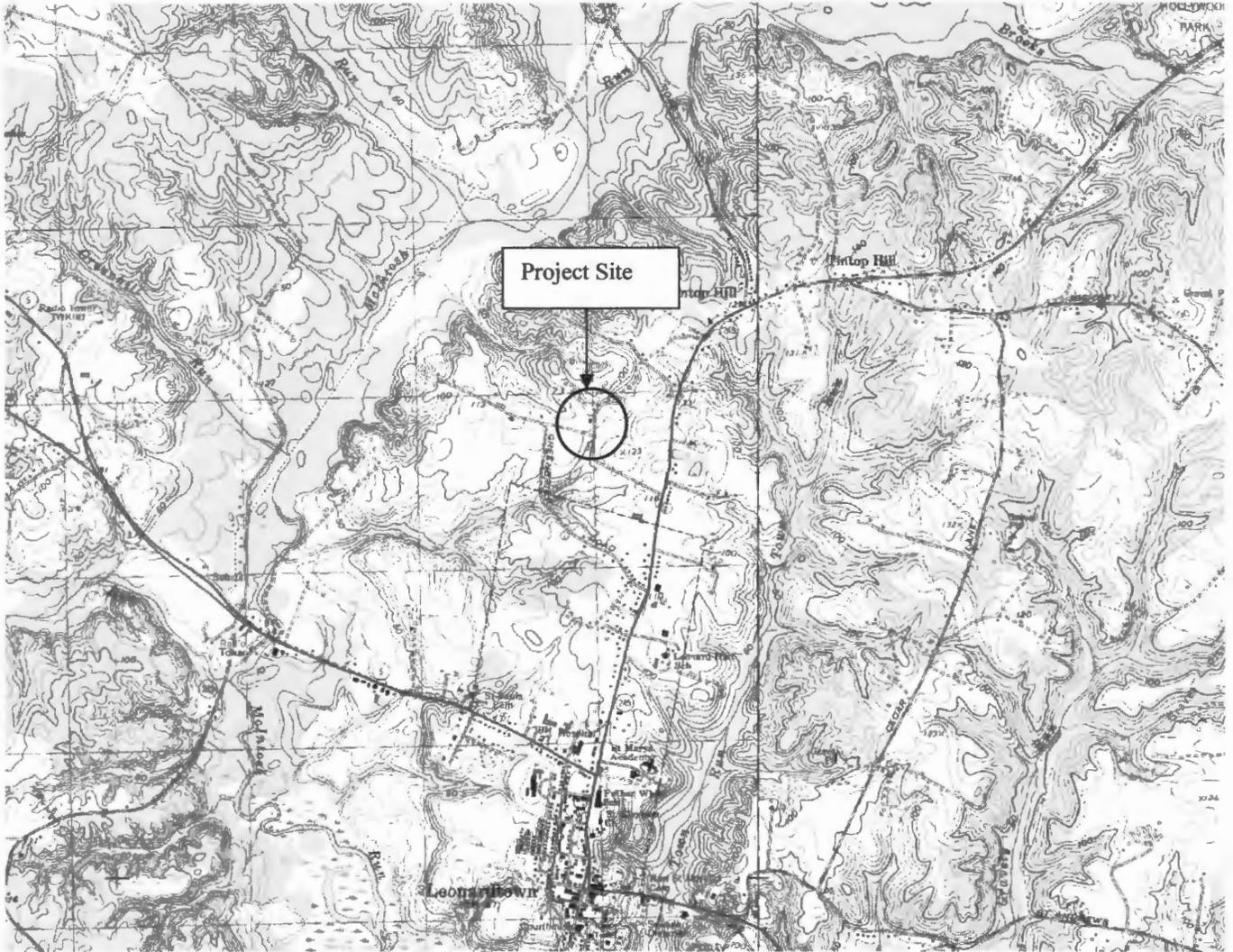
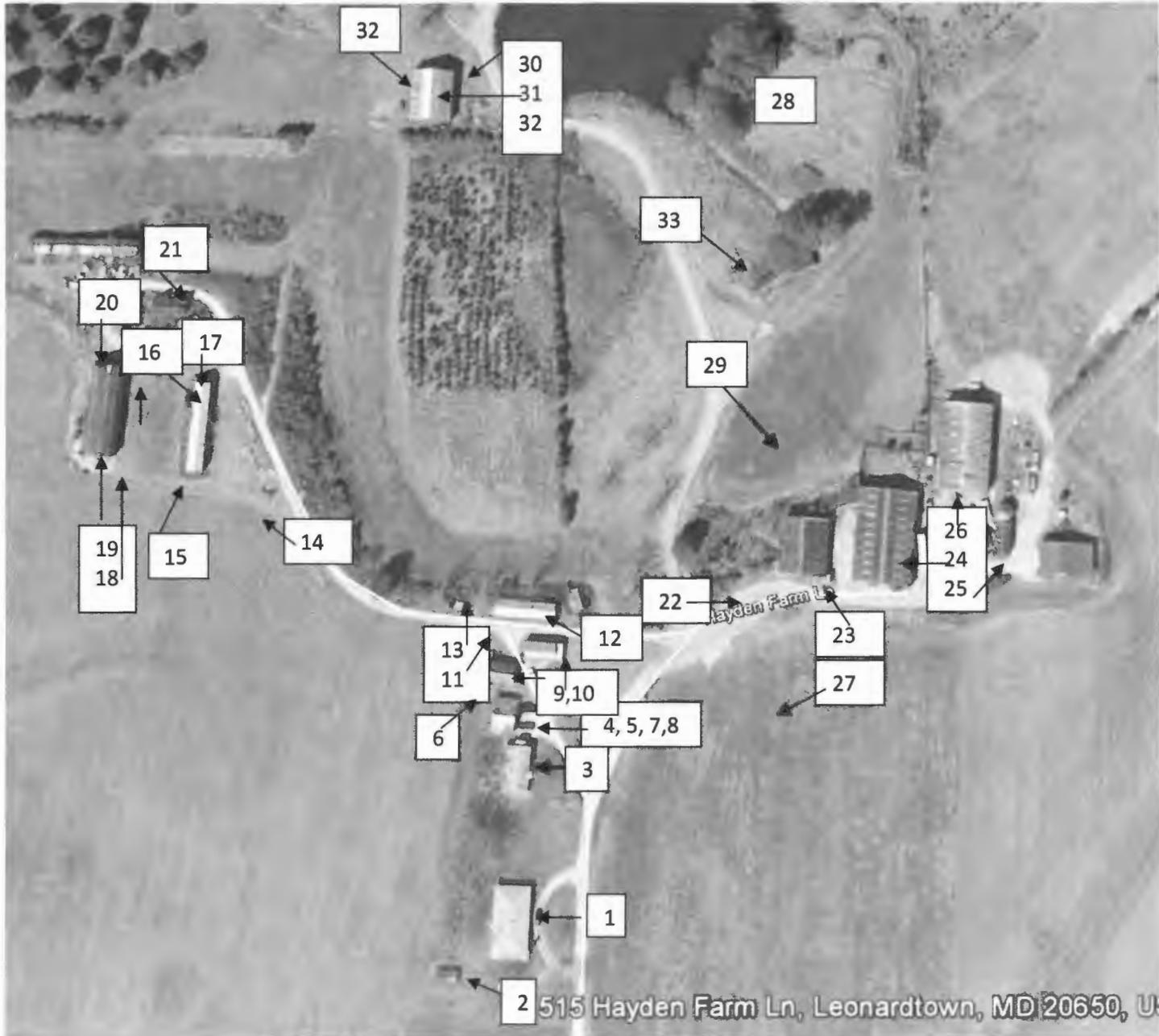


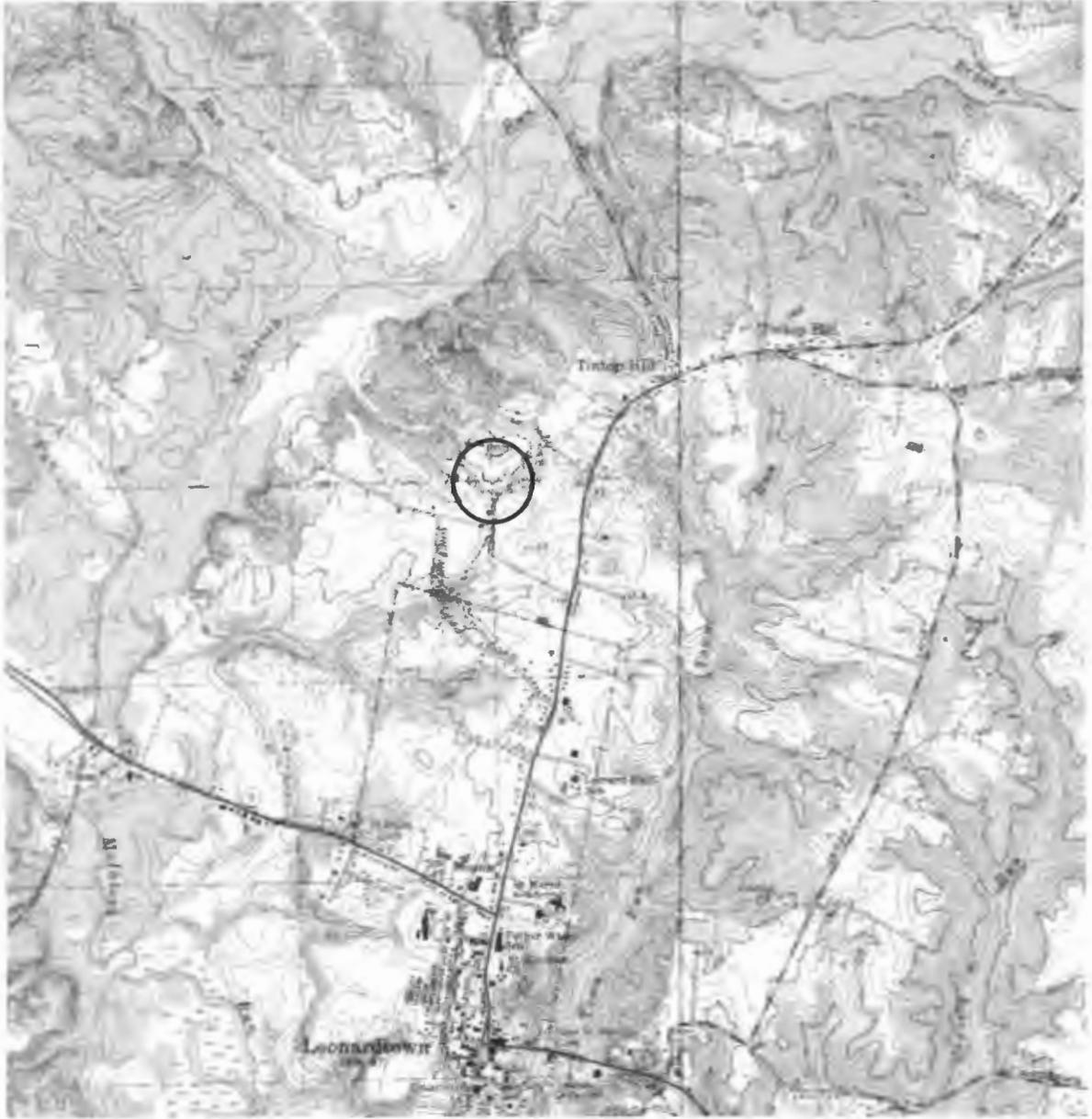
Figure 5: USGS excerpt, Leonardtown Quad showing the location of the Hayden Farm at 41515 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, Maryland, 20650.

Prepared by:
 Sherri Marsh Johns
 Retrospect Architectural Research,
 LLC

Date Prepared: February 19, 2014

Hayden Farm Secondary Buildings (SM-177), 41515 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, Maryland 20650.
Photograph Location Map





Location of Hayden Farm at 41515 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, Maryland, 20650. This address is associated with the now-destroyed Hayden Farmhouse (SM-177).

Leonardtown USGS Quad

Hayden Farm Buildings (SM-0177), 41515 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, MD 20650

Photo Log:

- 1. Images taken on February 3, 2014 as .raw files converted to .tif by Sherri Marsh Johns**
- 2. Printed on Ilford Gallerie RC Digital Silver Black and White photo paper using traditional black-and-white chemistry (not printed with ink)**
- 3. Digital Copies recorded on Verbatim UltraLife archival grade DVD_R with 24K gold AZO recording dye with hard coat**

Images:

1. SM-0177_2014-03-02_01: Dwelling, Building1
2. SM-0177_2014-02-03_02: Woodshed, Building 2
3. SM-0177_2014-02-03_03: Rental Dwelling, Building 3
4. SM-0177_2014-02-03_04: Three Part Garage and Equipment Shed, and Meat Processing Shed, Buildings 4, 5 and 6.
5. SM-0177_2014-02-03_05: Three Part Garage and Equipment Shed, Buildings 4 and 5
6. SM-0177_2014-02-03_06: Rear of Three Part Garage and Equipment Shed, Buildings 4 &5
7. SM-0177_2014-02-03_07: Three Part Garage framing detail, Building 4
8. SM-0177_2014-02-03_08: Three Part Garage framing detail, Building 4
9. SM-0177_2014-02-03_09: Equipment Shed, Building 5
10. SM-0177_2014-02-03_10: Meat Processing Shed, Building 6
11. SM-0177_2014-02-03_11: Chicken House, Building 7
12. SM-0177_2014-02-03_12: Chicken House, Building 7
13. SM-0177_2014-02-03_13: Shed, Building 8
14. SM-0177_2013-10-15_14: Tobacco Barns (Double Tobacco Barn, Double Aisle Tobacco Barn), Buildings 9 & 10
15. SM-0177_2014-02-03_15: Double Tobacco Barn, Building 9
16. SM-0177_2014-02-03_16: Double Tobacco Barn, Building 9
17. SM-0177_2014-02-03_17: Double Tobacco Barn interior, Building 9
18. SM-0177_2014-02-03_18: Double Aisle Tobacco Barn, Building 10 with Stripping Barn, Building 12 and Tenant House, Building 11, in distance.
19. SM-0177_2014-02-03_19: Double Aisle Tobacco Barn interior, Building 10
20. SM-0177_2014-02-03_20: Double Aisle Tobacco Barn, Building 10
21. SM-0177_2014-02-03_21: Tenant House, Building 11
22. SM-0177_2014-02-03_22: Hay Barn, Cattle Barn and Granary (Buildings 23-15, left to right)
23. SM-0177_2014-02-03_23: Hay Barn, Building 11
24. SM-0177_2014-02-03_24: Cattle Barn, Building 14
25. SM-0177_2014-02-3_25: Granary, Building 15 and Pole Barn, Building 16

Hayden Farm Buildings (SM-0177) Photo Log, page 2 of 2:

26. SM-0177_2014-02-03_26: Large Pole Barn, Building 17
27. SM-0177_2014-02-03_27: Landscape View of Dwelling, Building 1; Rental Dwelling, Building 3; Three Part Garage, Building 4; Equipment Shed, Building 5; Meat Processing Shed, Building 6
28. SM_0177_2014-02-03_28: Pump House, Building 19
29. SM-0177_2014-02-03_29: Landscape showing, from left to right, Large Pole Barn, Building 17; Cattle Barn, Building 14; and Hay Barn, Building 13
30. SM-0177_2014-02-03_30: Tobacco Barn, Building 18
31. SM-0177_2014-02-03_31: Tobacco Barn Building 18, interior framing
32. SM-0177_2014-02-03_32: Tobacco Barn, Building 18, interior framing
33. S<-0177_2014-02-03_33: Collapsed Barn/Sawmill, Building 20 with Large Pole Barn, Building 17; Cattle Barn, Building 14 and Hay Barn, Building 13) shown in the distance.

Hayden Farm Secondary Buildings (SM-177), 41515 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, Maryland 20650.
Photograph Location Map





SM-177 HAYDEN FARM

ST. Mary's Co., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital Master @ MD SHPO

0113086, SH 0177_2014-2-3_01_059

Dwelling, Building 1, CAMERA facing west

Photo 1 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Pentaax True 55k>, 02/12/14



SM - 177 Hayden Farm

St. MARYS CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital master @ MD SHPO

Woodshed, Building 2

Camera facing NW

Photo 2 of 33

<ILFORD>, (Fomex True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177 Hayden Farm

St. Mary's Co., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital Master @ MD SHPO

Rental Dwelling, Building 3

01130066, SM 0177_2014-2-3_03_061

Camera facing West

Photo 3 of 33

(ILFORD), (Fomex True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177 HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Three part GARAGE (Bldg 4),

0113086, SM-0177-2014-2-3-04-062

Equipment SHED (Bldg 5) And Meat
PROCESSING shed (Bldg 6)

CAMERA FACING NW

photo 4 of 33

(ILFORD), (FPOEX True ECL), 02/12/14



SM-0177 Hayden Farm

St. Mary's Co., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

Three part GARAGE (Building 4)
AND Equipment SHED (Building 5)
CAMERA facing West

(ILFORD). (Fomex True B&W). 02/12/14

Photo 50 of 33



SM-0177 Hayden Farm
St. Mary's Co., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital Master at MD SHPO

Rear of 3 PART GARAGE AND Equipment

0113086, SM-0177-2014-2-3_06_064

SHED, Bldgs 4 AND 5
CAMERA facing NE
Photo 6 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177 Hayden FARM

St. Mary's Co., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

0113086, ST-0177_2014-2-3_07_865

3 PART GARAGE FRAMING Detail
(Building 4)

Photo 7 of 33

(ILFORD), (Flourek True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM
ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

3 PART GARAGE FRAMING Detail, Bldg 4

0113006, SM-0177_2014-2-3_06_066

Photo 8 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fujiflex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177 HAYDEN FARM

St. MARYS CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO
Equipment SHED, Bldg 5

0113886, ST-0177_2014-2-3_09_867

Camera facing West

Photo 9 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177 Hayden FARM
St. MARYS CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO
Meat PROCESSING SHED, Bldg 6

01130866, SM-0177_2014-2-3_10_068

CAMERA Facing NORTH

Photo 10 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM- 0177 Hayden Farm

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

Chicken House, Building 7

0113086, SM-0177-2014-2-3-11-069

Camera facing NE

Photo 11 of 33

<ILFORD>. (Faxex True B&W). 02/12/14



SM-0177 HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

0113066. SM-0177-2014-2-3_12_070

Chicken House, Building 7

Camera facing NW

Photo 12 of 33

(LORD), (True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177 Hayden Farm

St. Mary's Co., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER @ MD SHPO

SHED, BUILDING 8

0113006, SM-0177_2014-2-3_13_071

CAMERA FACING NW

Photo 13 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Foster True 55M>, 02/12/14



Sm-0177 Hayden Farm
St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. JOHNS 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Tobacco Barns: 0177_2014-2-3_14_072

Double Barn, bldg 9 (Right)

Double-Aisle Barn, Bldg 10 (left)

Camera facing NW
<ILFORD> <Fomex True B&W> 02/12/14

Photo 14 of 33



SM-0177, Hayden FARM

St. MARY'S Co., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Double tobacco Barn, Bldg 9

0113886, SM-0177_2014-2-3_15_073

Camera facing NE

photo 15 of 33

<ILFORD>. <Fomex True 08U>. 02/12/14



SM-0177, Hayden Farm

by St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPD

Double TOBACCO BARN, Bldg 9

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_16_074

CAMERA facing SE

Photo 16 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, Hayden Farm

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/13/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Double Tobacco barn Interior (Bldg 9)

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_17_075

CAMERA FACING South

photo 17 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. JOHNS 2/3/14

Digital Master at MHT

DOUBLE AISLE TOBACCO BARN, Bldg 10

~~COLLAPSED BARN, Bldg 12 and Tenant House, Bld 11~~

^{IN DISTANCE}
CAMERA FACING NORTH

Photo 18 of 33

(ILFORD), (Fomex True B&W), 82/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM
ST. MARY'S CO., MD
by S.M. Johns 2/3/14
Digital MASTER at MD SHPO
Double-Aisle Tobacco BARN, Bldg 10

0113886; SM-0177_2014-2-3_19_077

CAMERA FACING NORTH
Photo 19 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 82/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

Double-Aisle Tobacco BARN, Bldg 10

0113886, SM 0177_2014-2-3_28_078

CAMERA facing south

Photo 20 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fovek True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO
Tenant HOUSE, Building 11

0113006, SM-0177_2014-2-3_21_079

CAMERA facing SE

Photo 21 of 33

<ILFORD>. <Promex True B&W>. 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

HAY BARN, Bldg 13; CATTLE BARN, Bldg 14; and

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_22_080

GRANARY, Bldg 15 (left to right)

CAMERA facing North east

Photo 22 of 33 (ILFORD, Fomex True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

HAY BARN, Bldg 13. ~~01~~

0113006, SM-0177_2014-2-3_23_001

CAMERA FACING Northwest

Photo 23 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAY DEN FARM
ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO
CATTLE BARN, Building 14

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_24_082

CAMERA facing west

Photo 24 of 33

(ILFORD), (Fomex True B&W), 02/12/14



SM-0177. HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

GRANARY, Building 15; Pole Barn, Building

16 at Right of photo

CAMERA FACING NORTH EAST

Photo 25 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True BSU>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

BY S.M. JOHNS 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SAPO

LARGE POLE BARN BUILDING 17,

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_26_064

Photo 26 of 33

<ILFDR0>, <Promex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, Hayden Farm

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

0113086, SM-0177_2014-2-3_27_085

LANDSCAPE VIEW of Building 1, 3, 4
Photo 27 of 33 5 and 6

<ILFORD>, <Fronex True BSW>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

St. Marys Co., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MHT (SHPO)

Pump House (?), Bldg 19

0113006, SM-0177_2014-2-3_26_006

CAMERA FACING NORTH

Photo 28 of 33

<ILFORD>, <Fomex True B&W>, 02/12/14



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER AT MD SHPO

8113886, SM-0177_2014-2-3_29_887

LANDSCAPE VIEW showing Rear of

Buildings 17, 14 and 13 (left to Right)

which are LARGE pole BARN, CATTLE BARN

(ILFORD), (Fromex True B&W), 02/12/14

and Hay BARN. CAMERA FACING

South

Photo 29 of 33



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

01130866. SM-0177_2014-2-3_30_888

Tobacco BARN, Bldg 18

CAMERA facing southwest

<ILFORD>, <Fresco True B&W>, 02/12/14

Photo 30 of 33



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. JOHNS 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

01130866, SM-0177_2014-2-3_31_089

Tobacco Barn, Bldg 18 interior detail
CAMERA facing north east

<ILFORD>, <Fromex True B&W>, 02/12/14

photo 31 of 33



SM-0177, Hayden FARM
St. MARY'S CO., MD

by S.M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MHT, MD SHPO

0113886. SM-0177_2014-2-3_32_090

Tobacco BARN, Building 18, interior
Detail

<ILFORD>, <Promax True B&W>, 02/12/14

Camera FACING North gable end.

Photo 32 of 33



SM-0177, HAYDEN FARM

ST. MARY'S CO., MD

by S. M. Johns 2/3/14

Digital MASTER at MD SHPO

0113086. SM-0177_2014-2-3_33_091

COLLAPSED BARN / sawmill, Bldg 20
in fore front with LARGE pole BARN,

(ILFORD), (Fromex True B&W), 02/12/14.

Building 17; Cattle Barn, building 14;
and HAY Barn, building 13 (left to right)
in distance

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Addendum

MIHP Number: SM-177

Property Name: Hayden House (Hayden Farmhouse)

Property Address: Hollywood Road (MD 245)
Leonardtown, MD 20650

According to a December 15, 2009 letter from St. Mary's County Public Schools, the Hayden House was demolished prior to 2009. A number of barns remain on the property.

S. M. -177
HAYDEN HOUSE

circa 1872

Leonardtown

Private

Constructed in a style more popular during the first half of the 19th century, this house is two stories with an end hall, double parlor floor plan. At one end are two exterior chimneys. The house was built on the site of an earlier building.

1901715504

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: *Hayden Horse Farmhouse*

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: *nr Old St. Aloysius Cem., Hollywood Road (MD 245)*

CITY OR TOWN: *Leonardtwn*

STATE: *Maryland* COUNTY: *St. Mary's*

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: *Joseph I. Hayden*

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: *St. Mary's County Courthouse*

STREET AND NUMBER: *Washington Street and Courthouse Drive*

CITY OR TOWN: *Leonardtwn* STATE: *Maryland*

Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE:

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Hayden House is a two-story, ~~three bay~~ house, three bays long by two rooms deep. There are two large brick chimneys. ~~This house is~~

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) *C. 1872*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is the site of at least one previous house, which was destroyed by fire.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Blank area for major bibliographical references.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA *CONARDTOWN QUAD*

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Blank area for acreage justification.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: *Bourne and ~~At.~~ Charles Fenwick*

ORGANIZATION: _____ DATE: *8-70*

STREET AND NUMBER: _____

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National State Local

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

4247

190 000
FEET

4246

4245

4244

20'

HOLLYWOOD 3.4 MI.

4242

(HOLLYWOOD)
5660 1 SE

Hayden Farmhouse



DEARDOWN
G.O.A.S