

TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND 20TH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL CONTEXT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY

Prepared for:

Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission
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2003

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A county-wide thematic context for agricultural buildings and structures dating from 1900 to 1955 and a survey of fifteen (15) related historic resources was conducted by URS Corporation (URS) on behalf of the Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission and the Talbot County Council in 2003. The purpose of this project was to correct one of the deficiencies in the existing survey data for Talbot County that was noted by Paul Baker Touart in his 1992 thematic context study for the county using Certified Local Government (CLG) funds, passed through the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT).

A historic context focused on twentieth-century agricultural properties located in Talbot County may be found in Section 3 of this report. A discussion of the various building typologies associated with Talbot County agriculture is located in Section 4. Descriptions and analysis of the fifteen surveyed resources is located in Section 5.

URS recommends the following:

- That previously surveyed Talbot County properties declared not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) be reexamined for their eligibility as twentieth-century Talbot County agricultural resources;
- Efforts be made to continue to identify and survey agricultural properties; and
- An oral history focusing agriculture be compiled, and further research be conducted to address identified gaps in the body of knowledge for Talbot County agriculture in the twentieth century.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	vii
1.0 Introduction	1-1
2.0 Research Design	2-1
2.1 Survey Goals and Objectives	2-1
2.2 Survey Methodology.....	2-1
Archival and Background Research.....	2-1
Context Development	2-1
Field Survey	2-2
2.3 Summary of Findings.....	2-3
3.0 Historic Context	3-1
3.1 Description of Talbot County	3-2
3.2 Pre-Twentieth-Century Agriculture in Talbot County.....	3-3
Colonial Period: 1632-1783	3-3
New Republic: 1783-1860	3-4
Late Nineteenth-Century Changes: 1860-1900	3-5
3.3 Early Twentieth-Century Stability: 1900-1914	3-7
3.4 World War I: 1914-1920.....	3-9
3.5 The Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal: 1920-1939...	3-12
3.6 World War II: 1939-1946	3-19
3.7 The Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm: 1946-1960	3-22
4.0 Building Typologies	4-1
4.1 Overview	4-1
4.2 Landscape Features	4-3
4.3 Residences.....	4-4
4.4 Domestic Outbuildings	4-9
4.5 Animal Housing	4-16
4.6 Barns/ Sheds.....	4-18
4.7 Dairy Buildings.....	4-24
4.8 Crop Storage	4-28
4.9 Orchard Buildings.....	4-34
4.10 Poultry Buildings	4-35
4.11 Canneries.....	4-40
4.12 Grain Companies	4-44

5.0	Results of Field Investigation	5-1
5.1	Conditions and Constraints	5-1
5.2	Analysis of Resources	5-1
5.3	Descriptions of Surveyed Resources	5-5
	T-42: Radcliffe Manor Dairy Complex	5-5
	T-215: Langdon Farm Complex (Bridges; Hebron)	5-12
	T-229: Rich Bottom	5-19
	T-342: Schofield (Scofield) House Agricultural Buildings	5-24
	T-385: Chenar Farm (Bennett's Neglect; Mackay Farm; Sycamores)	5-28
	T-386: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (New House Orchard Buildings)....	5-38
	T-387: Country Rectory (Bryan Farm; Crosiadore Tenant Farm).....	5-42
	T-388: Defender Cannery (Landing Neck Cannery; Bay Country Foods).....	5-49
	T-389: Mullikin Farm (Mushaw Farm)	5-58
	T-390: Mullikin Tenant Farm (Mushaw Tenant Farm)	5-66
	T-391: Lindemann Farm (Pleasant Acres).....	5-71
	T-392: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road.....	5-78
	T-393: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (Walter Barnes Farm; part of Pitt's Range)	5-84
	T-394: Wye Mills Feed Company (Talbot Grain)	5-90
	T-395: Voshell Farm (Hopkins Farm; Hopkins Home Farm)	5-97
6.0	Summary and Recommendations	6-1
6.1	Summary	6-1
6.2	Recommendations.....	6-1
7.0	References	7-1

APPENDICIES

Appendix I: Index of Surveyed Sites

Appendix II: Index of Previously Surveyed Properties Which May be Eligible Under the New Context

Appendix III: Windshield Survey List

Appendix IV: Resumes of Key Personnel

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area	1-1
Figure 1-2: Map Showing the Locations of the Surveyed Properties in Talbot County.....	1-2
Figure 3-1: Train Depot ca. 1890.....	3-5
Figure 3-2: Corn Shocks in the Fields	3-7
Figure 3-3: A Small-Scale Dairy Operation in Talbot County.....	3-9
Figure 3-4: Field Plowed Using Horse and Iron Plow.....	3-10
Figure 3-5: Label from Wm. H. Valliant & Bro. Cannery	3-13
Figure 3-6: Threshing Wheat ca. 1931	3-14
Figure 3-7: J. McKinney Wills & Son Grain Elevator Building in Easton, ca. 1930.....	3-16
Figure 3-8: African American Field Hands Having Lunch ca. 1935.....	3-17
Figure 3-9: Edward Patchett and Workers Haying in Talbot County ca. 1940.....	3-20
Figure 3-10: Women Working at Tilghman Packing Company, ca. 1950	3-23
Figure 4-1: Concrete Drainage Channel	4-3
Figure 4-2: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Farmhouse, ca. 1937	4-4
Figure 4-3: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Overseer's House, constructed ca. 1920	4-6
Figure 4-4: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House Dwellings	4-7
Figure 4-5: Defender Cannery (T-388) Concrete Masonry Unit Migrant Worker's Barracks, constructed ca. 1945.....	4-8
Figure 4-6: Chenar Farm (T-385) Boathouse, ca. 1942.....	4-9
Figure 4-7: Chenar Farm (T-385) Delco House (left), constructed ca. 1923	4-10
Figure 4-8: Chenar Farm (T-385) Gas House (right), constructed ca. 1922.....	4-10
Figure 4-9: Garages (left- Mullikin Farm [T-389] example, constructed ca. 1910; right- Lindemann Farm [T-391] example, constructed ca. 1957).....	4-11
Figure 4-10: Chenar Farm (T-385) Greenhouse, ca. 1942.....	4-12
Figure 4-11: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Wood Frame Privy, constructed ca. 1920.....	4-13
Figure 4-12: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Pump House, constructed ca. 1915	4-14
Figure 4-13: Chenar Farm (T-385) Smokehouse, constructed ca. 1900.....	4-15
Figure 4-14: Chenar Farm (T-385) Stable Exterior (left), constructed ca. 1920	4-17
Figure 4-15: Langdon (T-215) Stable Interior (right), with Feed Bin, constructed ca. 1910 ...	4-17
Figure 4-16: Country Rectory (T-387) Transverse Crib Barn, constructed ca. 1920.....	4-18
Figure 4-17: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Gable Roof Barn with Side Shed Roof Additions, constructed ca. 1910	4-19
Figure 4-18: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Barn with a Hay Hood, constructed ca. 1900	4-20
Figure 4-19: Langdon (T-215) Barn with Ventilators and a Hay Hood, constructed ca. 1939.....	4-20
Figure 4-20: Machinery Sheds (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Schofield House [T-342] example, constructed ca. 1935).....	4-23
Figure 4-21: Dairy Barns (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Schofield House [T-342] example, constructed ca. 1935).....	4-24
Figure 4-22: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Barn Interior with Stalls, a Concrete Floor, and Drainage Channels, constructed ca. 1935	4-25

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 4-23: Chenar Farm (T-385) Specialized Barns, ca. 1942 (left- the Calf Barn; right- the Bull Barn).....	4-25
Figure 4-24: Dairy Barn and Milk House Floor Plans.....	4-26
Figure 4-25: Milk Houses (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Voshell Farm [T-395] example, constructed ca. 1935).....	4-27
Figure 4-26: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Corncrib (left), constructed ca. 1920	4-28
Figure 4-27: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Drive-Thru Corncrib (right), constructed ca.1942 & 1952.....	4-28
Figure 4-28: Chenar Farm (T-385) Pre-Fabricated Metal Corncrib, constructed ca. 1920	4-29
Figure 4-29: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Grain Bin Adjacent to a Broiler House, constructed ca. 1950	4-30
Figure 4-30: Lindemann Farm (T-391)Granary, constructed ca. 1940 with windows added at a later date	4-31
Figure 4-31: Langdon (T-215) Grain Bin, constructed ca. 1930	4-31
Figure 4-32: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tile Masonry Silo with a Hipped Roof (left), constructed ca. 1910.....	4-33
Figure 4-33: Mullikin Tenat Farm (T-390) Poured Concrete Silo with a Hemispherical Roof (right), constructed ca. 1950.....	4-33
Figure 4-34: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Picker's Shed, constructed ca. 1930.....	4-34
Figure 4-35: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Hen House, constructed ca. 1937.....	4-35
Figure 4-36: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Broiler House with Adjacent Grain Bin, constructed ca. 1935.....	4-36
Figure 4-37: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Automated Feeding and Watering System	4-36
Figure 4-38: Broiler House Floor Plan	4-37
Figure 4-39: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Hatchery, constructed ca. 1960	4-38
Figure 4-40: Hatchery Floor Plan	4-39
Figure 4-41: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, constructed from ca. 1910 to ca. 1960	4-41
Figure 4-42: Defender Cannery (T-388) Warehouse, constructed ca. 1935.....	4-43
Figure 4-43: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Grain Elevator and Grain Bins, constructed ca. 1974 to the present	4-45
Figure 4-44: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Seed House, constructed ca. 1960.....	4-47
Figure 4-45: Seed House Floor Plan.....	4-48
Figure 4-46: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Warehouse, constructed ca. 1920.....	4-49
Figure 5-1: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Complex.....	5-5
Figure 5-2: Map Showing the Location of Radcliffe Manor (T-42).....	5-6
Figure 5-3: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Barn.....	5-7
Figure 5-4: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Milk House and Silo	5-8
Figure 5-5: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Chicken House (left- exterior; right- interior).....	5-9
Figure 5-6: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Tenant House	5-10
Figure 5-7: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Overseers' House	5-10
Figure 5-8: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Site Plan	5-11
Figure 5-9: Langdon (T-215) Farm Complex	5-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 5-10: Map Showing the Location of Langdon (T-215).....	5-13
Figure 5-11: Langdon (T-215) Chicken House	5-13
Figure 5-12: Langdon (T-215) Smokehouse.....	5-14
Figure 5-13:Langdon (T-215) Slaughterhouse	5-14
Figure 5-14: Steel Meat Rail in Langdon (T-215) Slaughterhouse (left)	5-15
Figure 5-15: Langdon (T-215) Meat Locker Door Mechanism (right)	5-15
Figure 5-16: Langdon (T-215) Storage Building.....	5-15
Figure 5-17: Langdon (T-215) Outbuilding Block	5-16
Figure 5-18: Langdon (T-215) Barn	5-17
Figure 5-19: Langdon Farm Complex (T-215) Site Plan.....	5-18
Figure 5-20: Rich Bottom (T-229) Complex	5-19
Figure 5-21: Map Showing the Location of Rich Bottom (T-229).....	5-20
Figure 5-22: Rich Bottom (T-229) Signpost.....	5-20
Figure 5-23: Rich Bottom (T-229) Smokehouse with Tool Shed to the Left.....	5-21
Figure 5-24: Rich Bottom (T-229) Grain Elevator (left)	5-22
Figure 5-25: Rich Bottom (T-229) Grain Bins (right)	5-22
Figure 5-26: Rich Bottom (T-229) Site Plan	5-23
Figure 5-27: Map Showing the Location of Schofield (T-342).....	5-24
Figure 5-28: Schofield House (T-342) Barn.....	5-25
Figure 5-29: Schofield House (T-342) Machinery Shed	5-25
Figure 5-30: Schofield House Agricultural Buildings (T-342) Site Plan	5-27
Figure 5-31: Chenar Farm (T-385) ca. 1942.....	5-28
Figure 5-32: Map Showing the Location of Chenar Farm (T-385)	5-29
Figure 5-33: Chenar Farm (T-385) Main House, West Façade (left)	5-30
Figure 5-34: Chenar Farm (T-385) Main House, North Façade (right).....	5-30
Figure 5-35: Chenar Farm (T-385) Boathouse	5-31
Figure 5-36: Chenar Farm (T-385) Powerhouse.....	5-31
Figure 5-37: Chenar Farm (T-385) Dairy Barn	5-32
Figure 5-38: Chenar Farm (T-385) Animal Pen and Stable	5-33
Figure 5-39: Chenar Farm (T-385) Silo.....	5-34
Figure 5-40: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #1	5-34
Figure 5-41: Chenar Farm (T-385) Gas House.....	5-35
Figure 5-42: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #2.....	5-35
Figure 5-43: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #3.....	5-36
Figure 5-44: Chenar Farm (T-385) Site Plan.....	5-37
Figure 5-45: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Complex.....	5-38
Figure 5-46: Map Showing the Location of the Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386)	5-39
Figure 5-47: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Picker's Shed (left) and Storage Building (right)	5-39
Figure 5-48: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Masonry Shed.....	5-40
Figure 5-49: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Site Plan.....	5-41
Figure 5-50: Country Rectory ca. 1950	5-42
Figure 5-51: Map Showing the Location of Country Rectory (T-387)	5-43
Figure 5-52: Country Rectory (T-387) Prior to Renovations	5-43
Figure 5-53: Country Rectory (T-387) During the ca. 1949 Renovations.....	5-44
Figure 5-54: Country Rectory (T-387) Main Residence, Southwest Façade (left).....	5-44

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 5-55: Country Rectory (T-387) Main Residence, Northwest Façade (right)	5-44
Figure 5-56: Country Rectory (T-387) ca. 1935 Milk House	5-45
Figure 5-57: Country Rectory (T-387) Carriage House (left) and ca. 1950 Milk House (right).....	5-46
Figure 5-58: Country Rectory (T-387) Barn.....	5-46
Figure 5-59:Country Rectory (T-387) Tenant House	5-47
Figure 5-60: Country Rectory (T-387) Site Plan	5-48
Figure 5-61: Defender Cannery (T-388) Complex	5-49
Figure 5-62: Map Showing the Location of the Defender Cannery (T-388).....	5-50
Figure 5-63: Defender Cannery (T-388) Employment Card (left) and Pay Stub (right).....	5-50
Figure 5-64: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, Part 1.....	5-51
Figure 5-65: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6	5-52
Figure 5-66: Defender Cannery (T-388) Tomato Warehouse	5-53
Figure 5-67: Defender Cannery (T-388) Overseers' House	5-53
Figure 5-68: Defender Cannery (T-388) Migrant Worker Housing	5-54
Figure 5-69: Defender Cannery (T-388) Office.....	5-55
Figure 5-70: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery First Floor Plan	5-56
Figure 5-71: Defender Cannery (T-388) Site Plan	5-57
Figure 5-72: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Complex	5-58
Figure 5-73: Map Showing the Location of Mullikin Farm (T-389).....	5-59
Figure 5-74: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Residence	5-59
Figure 5-75: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Play House	5-60
Figure 5-76: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Carriage House.....	5-61
Figure 5-77: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Pump House	5-61
Figure 5-78: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Barn	5-62
Figure 5-79: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Animal Pen Area	5-62
Figure 5-80: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Machine Sheds	5-62
Figure 5-81: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Potential Seed House (right) and Machinery Shed (left).....	5-63
Figure 5-82: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Site Plan	5-65
Figure 5-83: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Complex	5-66
Figure 5-84: Map Showing the Location of the Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390).....	5-67
Figure 5-85: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Barn and Silo (left).....	5-67
Figure 5-86: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Barn, Rear Addition (right).....	5-67
Figure 5-87: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Milk House.....	5-68
Figure 5-88: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Tenant House	5-69
Figure 5-89: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Dairy Manager's House	5-69
Figure 5-90: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Site Plan	5-70
Figure 5-91: Lindemann Farm (T-391) ca. 1937	5-71
Figure 5-92: Map Showing the Location of Lindemann Farm (T-391).....	5-72
Figure 5-93: Lindemann Fam (T-391) Residence ca. 1937 (left).....	5-72
Figure 5-94: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Residence (right).....	5-72
Figure 5-95: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Granary	5-73
Figure 5-96: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Barn.....	5-74
Figure 5-97: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Drive-Thru Corncrib	5-75
Figure 5-98: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Garage	5-76
Figure 5-99: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Hen House.....	5-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 5-100: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Site Plan	5-77
Figure 5-101: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Complex.....	5-78
Figure 5-102: Map Showing the Location of the Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392)	5-79
Figure 5-103: Poultry Farm (T-392) Residence.....	5-79
Figure 5-104: Poultry Farm (T-392) Broiler House #1 with Grain Bin	5-80
Figure 5-105: Poultry Farm (T-392) Hatchery with Grain Bin	5-81
Figure 5-106: Poultry Farm at 30030 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Site Plan.....	5-83
Figure 5-107: Map Showing the Location of the Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393).....	5-84
Figure 5-108: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Residence	5-85
Figure 5-109: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Broiler House #1	5-86
Figure 5-110: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Corncrib	5-87
Figure 5-111: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Barn with Machine Shed Addition	5-87
Figure 5-112: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Privy.....	5-88
Figure 5-113: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Site Plan	5-89
Figure 5-114: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Complex	5-90
Figure 5-115: Map Showing the Location of the Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394).....	5-91
Figure 5-116: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Grain Elevator and Grain Bins	5-91
Figure 5-117: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Fertilizer Tanks	5-92
Figure 5-118: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Seed House	5-92
Figure 5-119: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Brick Masonry Warehouse.....	5-93
Figure 5-120: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Timber Frame Warehouse.....	5-93
Figure 5-121: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Second Timber Frame Warehouse	5-94
Figure 5-122: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Office.....	5-94
Figure 5-123: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Caretaker's House	5-95
Figure 5-124: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Site Plan.....	5-96
Figure 5-125: Map Showing the Location of Voshell Farm (T-395)	5-97
Figure 5-126: Voshell Farm (T-395) Residence	5-98
Figure 5-127: Voshell Farm (T-395) Smokehouse (left) and Pump House (right)	5-99
Figure 5-128: Voshell Farm (T-395) Milk House	5-99
Figure 5-129: Voshell Farm (T-395) Machinery Shed.....	5-100
Figure 5-130: Voshell Farm (T-395) Site Plan.....	5-101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1: National Register Eligibility of the Surveyed Properties	5-4
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Since 1969, the Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission and the Talbot County Council have been actively involved in the inventory and documentation of historic properties in the county. To date, these efforts have resulted in a major survey of the county's resources, which was published in 1984 as *Where Land and Water Intertwine, an Architectural History of Talbot County*, and several smaller surveys focused on unincorporated towns and villages. Each of these surveys was conducted by Talbot County in conjunction with the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). Additionally, Paul Baker Touart developed a thematic context study for the county in 1992. This study focused on the major periods of development in the county and identifies the architectural characteristics specific to each period. The Touart study noted deficiencies in previous surveys and identified areas of focus for future inventory and documentation efforts. One area of particular interest identified in the Touart study was domestic farm architecture in Talbot County during the twentieth century, which was identified as being under-represented in existing surveys.

In 2002, the Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission and the Talbot County Council received a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant from MHT to fund the development of a county-wide thematic context for agricultural buildings and structures dating from 1900 to 1955, and to conduct a limited survey of related historic resources.

Archival research was conducted by URS Architectural Historian Amy Barnes in February and March 2003. This research was used to develop the historic context for twentieth-century agricultural properties in Talbot County. URS Architectural Historians Fred Holycross and Amy Barnes conducted a field survey of related resources in March 2003. Intensive-level field survey of fifteen (15) selected resources was conducted by URS Architectural Historians Mark Edwards and Amy Barnes.

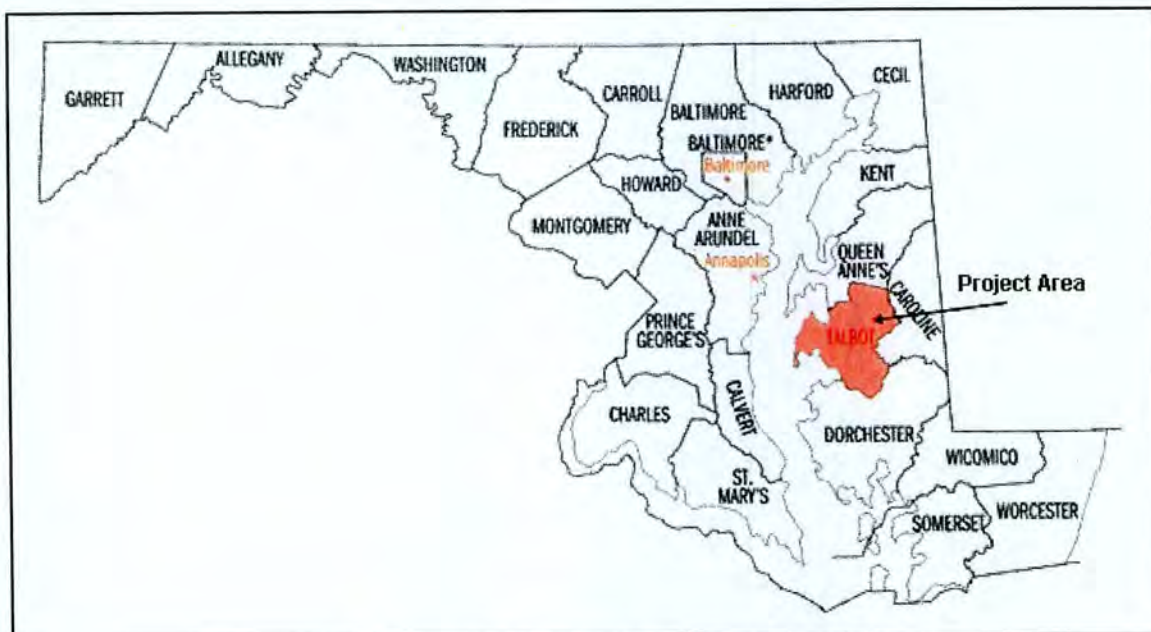


Figure 1-1: Location of the Project Area

The area surveyed includes the agricultural areas located within the boundaries of present-day Talbot County. The total acreage of the county is 279 square miles; the size of the individual resources to be surveyed varies from resource to resource. The surveyed resources are evenly distributed throughout the county.

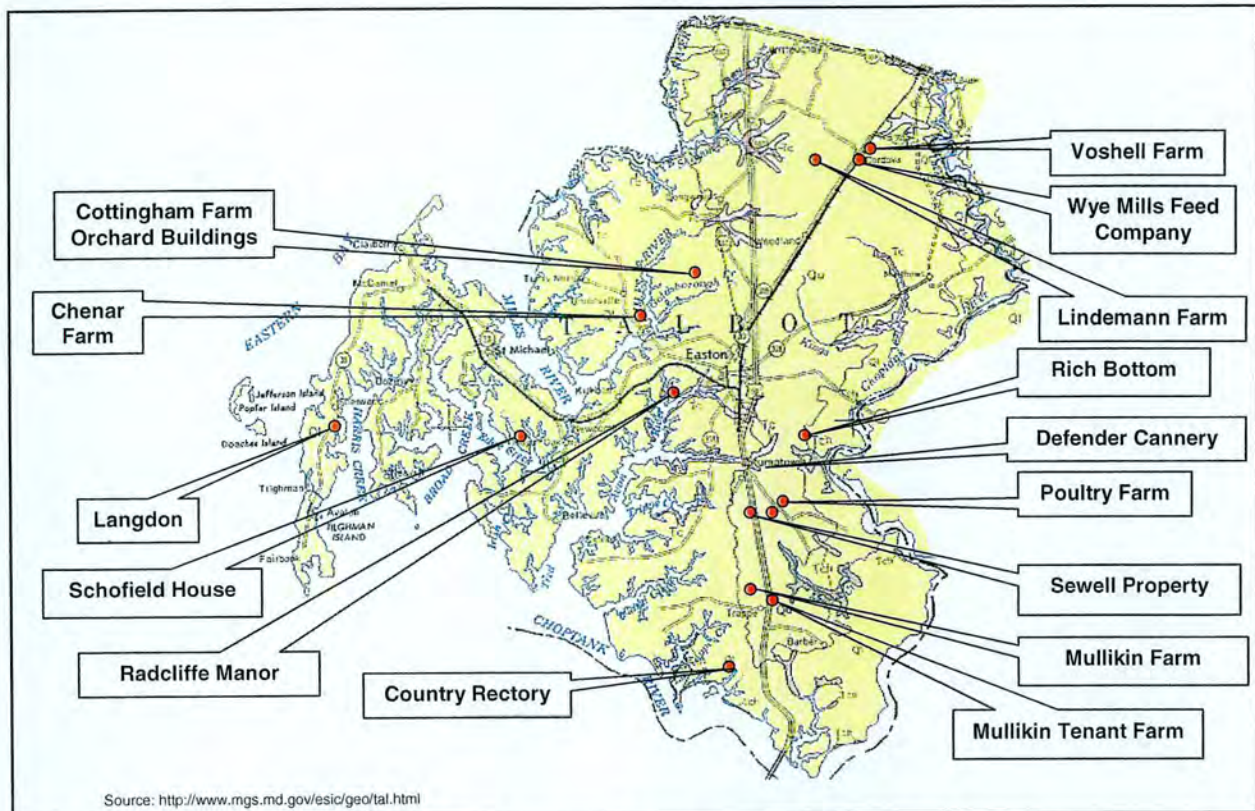


Figure 1-2: Map Showing the Locations of the Surveyed Properties in Talbot County

This report is organized according to MHT standards, as outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland*, with modifications. The document contains the following sections:

- Section 2: Research Design, including survey goals, methodology, and a summary of the findings
- Section 3: Historic Context
- Section 4: Building Typologies
- Section 5: Results of Field Investigation, including a complete, illustrated description of each surveyed property
- Section 6: Summary and Recommendations
- Section 7: References

2.1 SURVEY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this project were twofold. The first was to develop an agricultural context for Talbot County that covers the period between 1900 and 1960. This goal was in keeping with the recommendations of the Touart study. The second was to identify and survey representative resource types that best illustrate the major twentieth-century agricultural themes found in Talbot County. The context and survey developed during this project will be used by the Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission, Talbot County Planning Office, and local citizens to aid in the development of a historic preservation plan for twentieth-century agricultural resources. The context and survey will also be used in conjunction with the existing surveys and historic contexts to increase the amount of information available about significant architectural and historical sites present in the county.

2.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Archival and Background Research

Background and documentary research was conducted in the repositories of the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland, the University of Maryland Library at College Park, as well as the Talbot County Library and the Talbot County Historical Society in Easton. Among the primary source materials reviewed were newspapers, magazines, annual agricultural reports and censuses, individual Talbot County farm records, photographs, and maps. These materials provided valuable information about twentieth-century farming practices on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Talbot County.

Property research was conducted for individually surveyed properties at the National Archives, the Talbot County Courthouse, the Talbot County Library and the Talbot County Historical Society in Easton. This research provided information about the history of each property and its owners, approximate dates of construction and/or alteration, historic functions, and data on important landscape attributes such as trees, fences, silage pits, roads, ponds, and creeks.

Context Development

It is the purpose of an agricultural context to synthesize information about a period of settlement and settlement patterns, cropping and livestock transitions, evolving farm technology, and important economic trends into a coherent chronology of dominant localized farm economies in the selected region. Because this study provides an in-depth context for Talbot County and the previously defined property types, the research focused on identifying significant local and/or regional trends as well as broad national or worldwide historical patterns' which had an impact on agricultural activities in Talbot County during the twentieth century, especially those trends influencing farm production, such as war or crop failures.

Context development began with map research to identify and date transportation corridors (roads and railroads), population movement, and settlement patterns as well as to provide a broad temporal and geographic overview of the state, region, and county. Maps and atlases portraying road and rail networks were also used for their comprehensive information and narratives. The typical agricultural products found on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in Talbot County during the twentieth century, were identified, along with the types of resources associated with

each specific farming practice. The resulting overview of Maryland's agricultural history included the agricultural processes, technologies, land use patterns, and the influences that various ethnic groups had upon the rural landscape. This overview also served as a general template for the county-specific context and allowed for the classification of the surveyed properties.

The second step was the preparation of an overview of the historical development of Talbot County's farms and agricultural landscapes. An emphasis was placed on the historical development of the physical resources associated with agriculture, including farmhouses, outbuildings, farmstead layouts, and agricultural landscape features (fields, pastures, orchards, fences, and farm roads). The overview also addressed the county's physical geography and the natural resources (landforms, soil types, the availability of water, and prior ground cover) that determined settlement patterns. This effort, combined with the general overview of the state's agricultural history discussed above, resulted in the identification of a preliminary twentieth-century agricultural context for Talbot County.

This context was further refined using the results of the field survey and synthesizing this information with all of the data previously gathered. This approach has several benefits. First, the main themes of the context were validated. Second, this work led to the creation of temporal divisions and resource types used in formalizing the context. Finally, this approach allowed for the creation of new sections of the context based on the fieldwork.

Field Survey

In consultation with the Talbot County Historical Commission, URS selected fifteen (15) twentieth-century agricultural properties for intensive-level field survey. The majority of the properties selected had nineteenth-century components with later twentieth-century alterations that reflect transitions in agricultural practices. The survey recorded all aspects of each farmstead, regardless of the date of construction. A sufficient amount of information was collected on each site in order to provide an accurate and complete overview of site activities and changes from 1900 to 1955, including changes in ownership, functions, and use.

For each resource identified, documentation resulted in the completion of a *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties* (MIHP) form. Each MIHP form includes a copy of the portion of the appropriate USGS Quadrangle map giving the property's position on the map; a site plan of the farmstead showing the layout of all buildings, structures, and landscape features; a photographic record of the farmstead, including multiple views of principle buildings such as dwellings and barns, and at least one exterior view of each outbuilding or structure; a written description of each building or structure, including its approximate dates of construction and/or alteration, and a discussion of its historic functions; as well as a description of important landscape attributes such as trees, fences, silage pits, roads, ponds, and creeks. When possible, the survey team obtained oral information from the current owners or occupants to supplement the primary historical research on the property's history.

2.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

URS developed a comprehensive historic context for twentieth-century agriculture in Talbot County and surveyed fifteen (15) representative resource types. The historic context discusses the events that helped to shape the agricultural environment of Talbot County including the dominant crops, national agricultural events and trends, government programs, technological advances, demographics, and rural social conditions for each of the five identified time periods. In the process of developing the historic context, thirteen (13) agricultural building typologies were identified as pertaining to the development of agriculture in the County. This list of resource types was used during the windshield survey of the county to identify a total of twenty-nine (29) potential properties for survey.

A total of fifteen (15) properties representing all thirteen (13) identified agricultural building typologies were surveyed. Four of the properties were previously identified in survey efforts during 1976 and 1977, though their outbuildings were not documented on the survey forms. All properties were documented according to MHT standards as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Conducting Research in Maryland*. Six (6) of the surveyed properties have been identified as being potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

All field records and research data are in the possession of URS Corporation, National Capital Area Cultural Resources Group, located at 200 Orchard Ridge Drive, Suite 101, Gaithersburg, Maryland. Final survey products, including survey forms and photographs, are in the possession of the MHT Library in Crownsville, Maryland and the Maryland Room of the Talbot County Free Library in Easton, Maryland

This agricultural context spans the period between 1900 and 1960, and focuses on agricultural properties located in Talbot County, Maryland. The context was expanded beyond the survey end date of 1955 to 1960 as the later date was the more logical end date for the period and the transition point between historic and contemporary agricultural practices. Much of the context was based upon secondary source materials, including historical monographs about farming on the Eastern Shore, in the state of Maryland, and in the Middle Atlantic region. In addition to fulfilling the traditional role of providing an interpretative framework for physical properties, the overview narrative aided in defining the physical attributes and integrity standards for the property types.

The time periods in this report are based upon, and correlate with, those roughly established by David B. Danbom in *Born in the County: A History of Rural America* and Hiram M. Drache in *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*. The following time periods have been identified in United States and Maryland agriculture:

- Colonial Period (1632-1783)
- New Republic (1783-1860)
- Prosperity and Stability (1860-1914)
- World War I (1914-1920)
- The Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939)
- World War II (1939-1946)
- The Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960)

For the purposes of this context, the period *Prosperity and Stability (1860-1914)* was divided into two periods:

- Late Nineteenth-Century Changes (1860-1900)
- Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914)

A general overview of agriculture in the county is provided for the periods prior to 1900, with more in-depth contexts provided for the twentieth century. For each period, the events that helped to shape the agricultural environment of Talbot County including the dominate crops, national agricultural events and trends, government programs, technological advances, demographics, and rural social conditions are discussed.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF TALBOT COUNTY

Talbot County is centrally located on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The county is 279 square miles in size with 602 miles of coastline. The county had a population of 33,812 individuals in 2000, the majority of which reside in the western portion of the county. The county seat is Easton, while Saint Michaels, Oxford, and Trappe are the other incorporated areas of the county. The county is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay to the west; Queen Anne County and the Wye East River to the north, Caroline County, Tuckahoe Creek and the Choptank River to the east; and the Choptank River and Dorchester County to the south.

The topography of Talbot County is relatively flat, rising no more than 72 feet above sea level. The western half of the county is characterized by numerous tidal rivers, creeks, and bays defining a land form that rises only a few feet above sea level in many areas. The eastern half of Talbot County is characterized by deep soils and is the location for many of the county's farms. The four major tidal rivers in Talbot County are the Wye East River, which marks the northern boundary of the county; the Miles River, which is located to the north of Saint Michaels; the Tred River, which is located to the north of Oxford, and the Choptank River, which marks the eastern and southern boundaries of the county. Tuckahoe Creek, along the eastern border of the county flows south into the Choptank River, the other major waterways flow into the Chesapeake Bay.

Talbot County's fertile soils and long growing season makes land there ideal for agricultural uses. Today, eighty percent of Talbot's land area is agricultural, including the woodland and marshlands associated with the farmland. Prior to European settlement of the area, the region was heavily forested with an abundance of native wildlife, including fox, raccoons, beavers, otters, squirrels, rabbits and deer. The area also had a wide variety of waterfowl, including swans, geese, and ducks. Subsequent hunting during the past three centuries has greatly reduced the number and species of wildlife found in Talbot County.

The county contains several major transportation arteries that link it to other towns and cities in the state of Maryland. The primary north-south route in Talbot County is U.S. Route 50, which runs through both Easton and Trappe. There are no major east-west routes through the county, though two western routes and three eastern routes do connect with U.S. Route 50 within the incorporated area of Easton. Maryland State Route 33 runs west to Saint Michaels and Tilghman Island; Maryland State Route 333 runs southwest to Oxford; Maryland State Route 309 runs northeast to Queen Anne and Hillsboro along the historic rail line; and Maryland State Routes 328 and 331 run east to Caroline County. Today, there are no freight or passenger rail lines in the county and earlier railroad beds have all been abandoned, with sections converted to recreational trails. One airport, Easton Airport (also known as Newman Field), is centrally located in the county, within the incorporated area of Easton.

3.2 PRE-TWENTIETH-CENTURY AGRICULTURE IN TALBOT COUNTY

Colonial Period: 1632-1783

During this period, “planter” and “plantation” were the terms used instead of “farmer” and “farm” in the local vocabulary. Agriculture in Talbot County began in 1661, when the first settlers arrived in the area from the Western Shore of Maryland. The first arrivals were tobacco planters who were looking for new lands to replace the exhausted soils on the Western Shore tracts.¹ The primary crop in the county was tobacco, a crop that required an extensive amount of manual labor and land to be profitable. The crop was so dominant in Maryland that laws were passed at the height of the tobacco era requiring planters to grow at least two acres of corn in order to prevent starvation.² Tobacco went into decline as a major crop in the 1750s due to soil exhaustion, poor quality, and low prices. Planters turned to grains, especially wheat, and corn as their major cash crops.³ Maryland and the Eastern Shore became the first breadbasket of the colonies.⁴ Most plantations during this period grew one crop for profit and raised other crops and animals solely to feed the family and any laborers.⁵

Farm technology during this period was primitive, with a reliance on manual labor and a few wooden tools, including plows. Oxen and horses were used by some farmers to assist with the plowing. The biggest advance in farming technology during this period was the development of a new type of scythe for cutting grain.⁶

Plantations in the Talbot County area averaged a size of 329 acres in 1755 and families worked the majority of the tracts.⁷ The owners of the larger plantations used indentured servants to work in the fields. Slavery developed slowly in the county after 1700, but was the preferred choice for large plantations as it ensured that the field hands would not leave after a few years. By the end of the American Revolution in 1783, almost half of the county’s population was of African descent.⁸

¹ Dickson J. Preston, *Talbot County: A History* (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1983), 60.

² Hiram M. Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present* (Danville, Ill.: Interstate Publishers, Inc., 1996), 35; W.S. Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland* (Baltimore: Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, 1934), 2; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 61.

³ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 52; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 105.

⁴ Richard Walsh, editor, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974* (Baltimore, Md.: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), 398.

⁵ David B. Danbom, *Born in the Country* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1995), 27-28, 44-45.

⁶ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 45-50.

⁷ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 27, 41; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 35-36; Arthur Bryan Hamilton and C.K. McGee, *The Economic and Social Status of Rural Negro Families in Maryland* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, 1948), 13; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 92.

⁸ Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 62, 92.

New Republic: 1783-1860

During this period, “farmer” and “farm” replaced the terms “planter” and “plantation” in the local vocabulary. Agriculture in Talbot County during the New Republic Period is characterized by the diversification of crops and the increase in the number of large farms. Tobacco continued its decline in popularity during this period as grains continued to be the principle money crop of the Eastern Shore and Talbot County.⁹ Wheat was the primary grain grown in the county, though corn and rye were also grown. During this period, Talbot County farmers also turned to livestock for income. Hogs, sheep, and cattle were all raised with their various products used on the farm or sold.¹⁰ The economic prosperity of the American farmer was tied to Europe, to which the country was in debt. The sale of crops to various European nations provided the necessary funds for America to pay off its numerous debts.¹¹

Farm technology during this period in Talbot County continued to be primitive for the most part, with a continued reliance on manual labor. Innovative tools including the cast iron plow, mower, rake, reaper, header, binder, fanning mill, thresher, seeder, and drill, all of which utilized animal power, were all patented and used elsewhere in the country. The reluctance to utilize these new inventions in Talbot County was due to local farmer’s attitudes and the local economy, which remained stagnant throughout this period.¹²

Many small farm properties in the county were abandoned as the population, especially the younger members of the community, left for new lands in the West. As the population and farm production declined, the abandoned lands on the Eastern Shore were allowed to return to scrub, and land values spiraled downward. The larger estates in the county thrived as the small family farm went into decline. The owners of these properties were more willing to try new techniques and had the interest and funding to invest in equipment. They formed agricultural societies, subscribed to farmer’s journals, and treated farming as an industry.¹³ They also encouraged educating men to become better farmers and landowners with the formation of the Maryland Agricultural College, later the University of Maryland at College Park, in 1856.¹⁴ With the development of better transportation routes, including roads and railways, markets in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia opened up to Talbot County farmers and the larger estates were able to sell their goods in urban markets for a better profit than they would have been able to obtain locally.¹⁵

⁹ Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 189.

¹⁰ Charles B. Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1950), 485-490.

¹¹ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 73-74.

¹² Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 80-81, 85; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 77, 103-115; J.E. Metzger, *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community, 1865-1924* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1926), 23-24, 57-59; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 172; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 190.

¹³ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 490, 493; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 68-69, 82-85; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 75-87, 251-253; Maryland State Planning Commission, *Population of Maryland, 1790-1945*, (Baltimore: State Department of Health, 1934), Table 2; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 172; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 189, 217.

¹⁴ *University of Maryland Timeline*, Located at <<http://www.inform.umd.edu/nowandthen/timeline/>>.

¹⁵ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 65, 76-77; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture’s Story to the Present*, 101-103.

Late Nineteenth-Century Changes: 1860-1900

Major changes in farming practices, the adaptation of technological advances, and continued social changes characterize agriculture in Talbot County during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Eastern Shore was one of the most important agricultural areas in Maryland during this period.¹⁶ Wheat was the principle money crop of the Eastern Shore and Talbot County, though Maryland was no longer the breadbasket of the country. Rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, and hops were also among the grains grown in the county during this period. More farmers became involved in raising crops specifically for sale to urban markets. Among the crops sold by Talbot County farmers were peas, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hemp, flax, fruits, and vegetables. Wool, wine, butter, hay, seed, beeswax, and honey were also produced and sold by local farmers. The farms continued to be self-sufficient and the items sold were excess goods produced by the farmer. Farmers in Talbot County benefited from increased consumer demand, though the types of goods wanted by consumers varied widely from decade to decade. The diversification of Talbot County farms and the dependence on wheat, a staple, as the primary crop of the county allowed the area to thrive despite consumer whims.¹⁷



Figure 3-1: Train Depot ca. 1890

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

In the 1870s, the United States experienced an agricultural depression. The low prices and poor returns farmers received across the country contributed to the first regulation of the agricultural market. The regulations established quality, transportation, and price standards for the American market. These efforts were supported by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA),

¹⁶ Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 399.

¹⁷ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 503-504; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 149-150; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 149-159; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 401.

which was founded in 1862. The USDA's main goal was to support farmers with the latest information on scientific advances in farming.¹⁸

Farm production in Talbot County continued to be tied to manual labor during this period. The cast iron plow was in common use in the county during this period. Neighbors would share the use of larger, more expensive pieces of equipment such as mowers, reapers, and threshers. The equipment that had been developed during the previous period evolved into steam-powered, rather than animal-powered, machinery in the late nineteenth century.¹⁹

The farm population in Talbot County, and throughout America, continued to decline in the second half of the nineteenth century.²⁰ The westward population shift and the abolition of slavery in Maryland led to critical shortages of farm labor and the decline of the large estates, which had dominated the previous period. Many former slaves remained in Talbot County as tenant farmers, since the crops still required manual labor.²¹ The small family farm again dominated the Talbot County agricultural landscape. Due to the continued abandonment of properties on the Eastern Shore, the State of Maryland attempted to persuade immigrants to repopulate the abandoned rural areas, but this effort was largely unsuccessful.²²

¹⁸ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 151-154; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 133-139, 141-149, 152-154.

¹⁹ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 103-115; Metzger, *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community, 1865-1924*, 23-24, 57-59; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 397; Henrietta Callaghan Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

²⁰ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 251-253; Maryland State Planning Commission, *Population of Maryland, 1790-1945*, Table 2.

²¹ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 251-253; Hamilton and McGee, *The Economic and Social Status of Rural Negro Families in Maryland*, 13; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 397.

²² Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 399.

3.3 EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY STABILITY: 1900-1914

Agriculture in Talbot County at the beginning of the twentieth century was a continuation of the practices and developments present during the second half of the nineteenth century. This phase was also a time of general prosperity for American farmers.²³ Almost two-thirds of the county was under cultivation in 1900. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hops, hemp, flax, tomatoes, and other fruits and vegetables were all grown and sold by Talbot County farmers to urban markets, transported by road, sea, and rail.²⁴ Advances in farm technology continued into the twentieth century and provided a stable market and prices for agricultural goods.²⁵



Figure 3-2: Corn Shocks in the Fields

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

During this period, the USDA expanded its mission to improve the social aspects of farm life as they worked to increase American farm diversification. The department worked to re-educate all the members of the farm family through boys' clubs, men's clubs specific to a certain area of farming, home demonstrations, and women's clubs. The USDA also began to conduct surveys and research into farm life and conditions in an attempt to obtain an accurate picture of American farm life. The federal government and the State of Maryland also expanded their services into training on farm management practices and the establishment of local extension services.²⁶

Farm technology in Talbot County experienced little change during this period. The tractor was introduced to the American farm in 1900, but was not used by the average Talbot County farmer for another 30 years.²⁷ The most important technological impact on local farmers was the

²³ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 161.

²⁴ Henry Gannett, *Gazetteer of Maryland* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1904); Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 296-297; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 401.

²⁵ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 162-164; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 149-159.

²⁶ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 172-175; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 133-139, 141-149, 248-249, 322-328.

²⁷ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 163-165; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

introduction of the Model T Ford in 1909. The automobile, and the associated improvements to local roads, led to increased markets for local products. It also gave farmers access to new goods and services, as they were able to travel to larger towns where more items were available for purchase at better prices than the local store.²⁸

Farmers during this period invested their profits into improving their lifestyle and farming operations. Homes were renovated with new carpeting, drapes, wallpaper, and furnishings that were in keeping with the styles and values of the urban middle-class. Some farmers took the opportunity to install water pumps and telephones in the house. Farming operations were improved with the purchase of mowers, reapers, and threshers, additional land, new outbuildings, and improved livestock. They also invested in their community, upgrading and improving roads, schools, and churches. The average middle-class farmer's children were also more likely to be sent to high school or college during this period than the previous agricultural periods. The rural farmer aspired to the urban standard of living, though it remained incongruous with the reality of his situation.²⁹

The decline of the farm population continued, as did the shortage of available farm labor. The total number of farms reported in Talbot County rose slightly during this period from 1,199 farms in 1900 to 1,297 farms in 1910 and the average farm size decreased during this period from 137.4 acres to 125.7 acres. This decline is primarily due to the re-definition of what constituted a farm by the federal government between the 1900 and 1910 census.³⁰ Farms in Talbot County continued to be self-sufficient and worked by the family with some African-American tenant labor.³¹ Since the majority of the individuals leaving the farm were young, education efforts focused on this segment of the population in order to demonstrate that there was a future in farming and the agricultural industry. The rural youth of Talbot County, and elsewhere, had an expanded worldview that their ancestors lacked. With the establishment of Rural Free Delivery (RFD) and new means of communication, such as film and radio, the farm population was exposed to more ideas and events than ever before.³²

²⁸ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 165- 166; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 287-288; Metzger, *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community, 1865-1924*, 23-24, 57-59; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 296.

²⁹ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 161-167.

³⁰ Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 49-52, 71-74, 104-119.

³¹ Oliver E. Baker, "Agricultural Regions of North America: Part VII- The Middle Atlantic Trucking Region," *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 68; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 78, 79, 83-90; Hamilton and McGee, *The Economic and Social Status of Rural Negro Families in Maryland*, 14-17; Maryland State Planning Commission, *Population of Maryland, 1790-1945*, Table 2; E.P. Walls and R.S. Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33, National Archives at College Park, College Park, Md.; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 398.

³² Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 132, 201-202, 247-253.

3.4 WORLD WAR I: 1914-1920

Wheat continued to be the dominant crop in Talbot County during the World War I period and was grown on almost all farms in the county. Other crops grown in the county during this period included corn, rye, beans, Irish potatoes, and the “canning crops” consisting of tomatoes, beans, apples and peaches. Soybeans, clover, cowpeas and alfalfa were all grown as hay crops.³³ In addition, the dairy industry began to be developed in Talbot County during this period. The first cooperative in the county was formed by dairymen for marketing purposes. Most Talbot County dairy products went north to the Philadelphia market because problems with the rail lines made transporting fresh milk to Baltimore and Washington unfeasible due to the lack of an easy transportation route across the Chesapeake Bay. During the same period, agriculture across the United States experienced a period of unprecedented prosperity as crops were in high demand both domestically and abroad, leading to high prices and high land values. The average farmers’ income was higher than an urban income and these profits continued to be invested in material goods and upgrading the farming operation, leading to rising debt. Many farmers began to think of farming less as a lifestyle choice, and more as an economic interest group. This period of prosperity continued for two years after the end of the war in 1918.³⁴



Figure 3-3: A Small-Scale Dairy Operation in Talbot County.

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

During World War I, farmers in Talbot County worked under federal programs to increase their yields to support the war effort and help feed Britain and France. The federal government monitored farm production and waste in an effort to obtain the highest yield per acre possible. In an effort to avoid profiteering on food products, the government placed price caps on farm goods, decided who would produce what, and instituted high penalties for hoarding of food

³³ Baker, *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 46-50, 59-60; Maryland Bureau of Immigration, *Maryland, its Lands, Products and Industries; the Ideal Home for the Immigrant* (Baltimore: Baltimore City Printing and Binding Company, 1915); Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33;

³⁴ Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 2-4; P.R. Poffenberger and S.H. DeVault, *Wartime Prices and Agriculture* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1942), 182-183; P.R. Poffenberger, S.H. DeVault, and W.P. Walker, *Farm Mortgage Trends in Maryland*, (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1943), 39; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

supplies. Rural agents monitored production and reported to the government on agricultural issues in order to help monitor agricultural activities. To aid in their efforts, the government increased the number of extension services to one per agricultural county, with the Talbot County branch of the extension service office established in 1918. They also insisted upon the formation of farm bureaus and cooperatives made up of local farmers and community members whose purpose was to support the work of the extension service. In Talbot County, the extension service was supported by the Talbot County Farmer's Federation made up of the five local granges (a fraternal organization of farmers who worked together to further their interests), the Talbot County Milk Producers Association, and the National Farm Loan Association. Together, these groups formed a network representing 76 percent of all Talbot County farmers.³⁵

Advances in farm technology continued in Talbot County as they had during the previous period. The federal government encouraged the use of tractors and other equipment that would permit larger yields per acre, but it did not force the issue. Tractors and ride-on plows continued to be rare in the county as the high prices for these machines were still beyond what most Talbot County farmers could afford, though most farmers did own an automobile by the end of this period.³⁶



Figure 3-4: Field Plowed Using Horse and Iron Plow

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

³⁵ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 176-179, 192; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 306-307; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

³⁶ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 263; Metzger, *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community, 1865-1924*, 23-24, 57-59; Poffenberger and DeVault, *Wartime Prices and Agriculture*, 191; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

With the enlistment of young men to serve in the military during World War I, the farm population experienced another decline, which continued after the war. Talbot County had fewer men drafted than other areas, as farmers were considered essential war workers who could not easily be spared to fight and local farmers continued to rely on their family members and tenants for their main workforce. Following the war, it became increasingly difficult to encourage young men to stay on the farm as they became exposed to different environments and lifestyles. With the continued rural population drop, the number of farms in Talbot County decreased and the average farm size began to grow, expanding from an average of 125.7 acres in 1915 to 133.2 acres in 1920. By 1920, there were 1,205 farms in the county, down from the 1,297 active farms found in the county in 1915.³⁷

Waterfront farms began to be highly desired by individuals with personal wealth at the end of this period. These individuals moved into the county from elsewhere, creating gentleman's farms in the western portion of the county. The new property owners replaced or remodeled older residences on the property and constructed model farm buildings. These property owners were not traditional farmers raising crops for sale, but focused instead on creating prize-winning farms and raising award winning cattle and sheep.³⁸

³⁷ Baker, *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 68; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 179-180; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 291-292, 294; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 51, 71-74, 78, 79, 83-90, 104-119; Maryland Bureau of Immigration, *Maryland, its Lands, Products and Industries; the Ideal Home for the Immigrant*; Maryland State Planning Commission, *Population of Maryland, 1790-1945*, Table 2; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

³⁸ Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 104-119; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 302; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

3.5 THE POST-WAR RECESSION, THE GREAT DEPRESSION, AND THE NEW DEAL: 1920-1939

The agricultural situation in Talbot County during this period was summarized by E.P. Walls, the county extension agent, in his annual report for 1922 when he said:

A condition which has influenced the extent of the development of agricultural work in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1922, has been the great scarcity of ready money which the farmers have had. On account of this, it has been, in a great many cases, very difficult for him to carry on his routine work on the farm and has made it impossible to invest much additional capital for new machinery, for drainage, and for proper progressive development of the farm. In other words, the farmer has felt that it was absolutely necessary to keep his expenses at a minimum.³⁹

The overall situation would not improve as the period progressed.

Wheat continued its reign as the principle crop of Talbot County during this period with corn, barley, rye, and hay crops also found in the fields. Efforts were made to grow multiple crops of fruits and vegetables each year for sale to the urban markets of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Wilmington. During this period, "canning crops" became known as "truck farm crops" and were seen as the answer to Talbot County's economic woes. The main crops grown for this industry in Talbot County were tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, cabbage, asparagus, apples, and peaches. Tomatoes were a major industry on the Eastern Shore, which was part of the largest tomato producing area in America. Many families grew several acres of tomatoes each year and sold them to one of the local canning factories.⁴⁰

The dairy and poultry industries along the entire Eastern Shore began to experience growth as the nearby urban centers of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington experienced a population boom. Improved transportation routes and methods, including boat, vehicle, and rail lines, allowed Talbot County goods to be transported to these major markets, which in turn made the dairy industry the single-most profitable agricultural business in the county. The poultry industry in the county focused on turkey and egg production during this period, with few farmers involved in the broiler industry until the mid-1930's, when low egg prices and disease outbreaks made commercial broiler production the primary component of the poultry industry in Talbot County.⁴¹

³⁹ Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

⁴⁰ Baker, *Economic Geography 5* (April 1929), 38, 43, 46-50, 59-60; Arthur Bryan Hamilton, *Comparative Census of Maryland Agriculture by Counties*, Misc. Publication, no. 113. (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1951), 43-52; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 267; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

⁴¹ Baker, *Economic Geography 5* (April 1929), 53-55, 60; Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 866; T.J. Davies, P.R. Poffenberger and S.H. DeVault, *The Broiler Industry in Maryland* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1942), 98-100; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 2-3; Hamilton, *Comparative Census of Maryland Agriculture by*

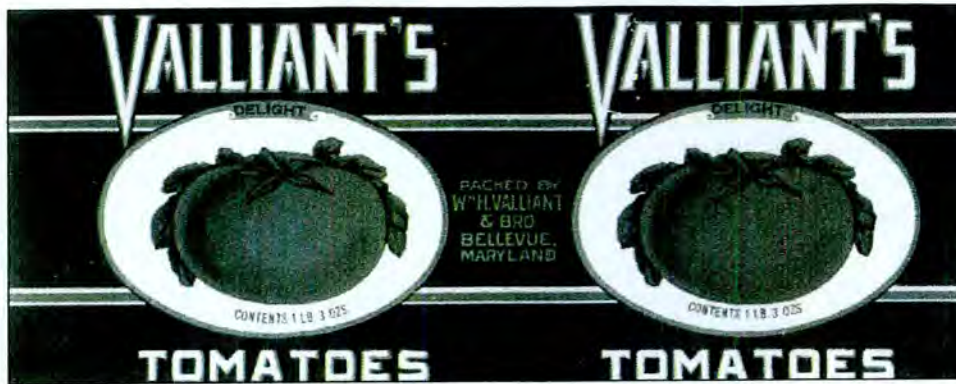


Figure 3-5: Label from Wm. H. Valliant & Bro. Cannery

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

Beginning in the summer of 1920, commodity prices took a sharp downturn from those during World War I and farmers saw a devastating effect on their income. The post-war recession was due to a return to the normal levels of supply and demand, but also because of changes in domestic consumption patterns, and the fact that America was now a creditor nation as opposed to a debtor nation needing to sell its goods to foreign markets. Prices for agricultural products stabilized in 1921 and remained static until the stock market crash in October 1929 and the beginning of the Great Depression. The Great Depression led to a continued reduction in domestic demand and exports for agricultural goods, this in turn led to a reduction in crop values.⁴²

Hardest hit by the recession were those who had borrowed heavily to finance expansion during the previous period, those farmers who had resisted mechanization, and those who grew basic commodities, such as wheat, and could not compete with overseas competition, especially in Britain and France. Talbot County farmers were especially affected by the recession due to the fact that wheat had long been their primary cash crop and that they had continued to rely on manual labor since the Colonial Period. Farmers in the county were unable to pay off their debts beginning in the mid-1920s, and as a result, a large number of properties were foreclosed upon and sold at auction. Those that survived this period did so through diversification of their crops, which allowed a farmer to maintain his family farm and weather the drop in crop prices, a willingness to try new methods and crops, and efforts at the federal, state, and local levels to improve the economic conditions for farmers.⁴³

Counties, 43-52; P.R. Poffenberger and S.H. DeVault, *Marketing Maryland Turkeys* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1939) 97; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

⁴² Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 185-188, 197-199; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 3; Poffenberger and DeVault, *Wartime Prices and Agriculture*, 186-198; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration, *So They Meet* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, [1934]).

⁴³ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 185-188; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 264; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 95-97, 100; Metzger, *Agricultural Progress in a Typical Maryland Community, 1865-1924*, 23-24, 57-59; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 302; Poffenberger, DeVault, and Walker, *Farm Mortgage Trends in Maryland*, 39; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration, *So They Meet*, Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and*

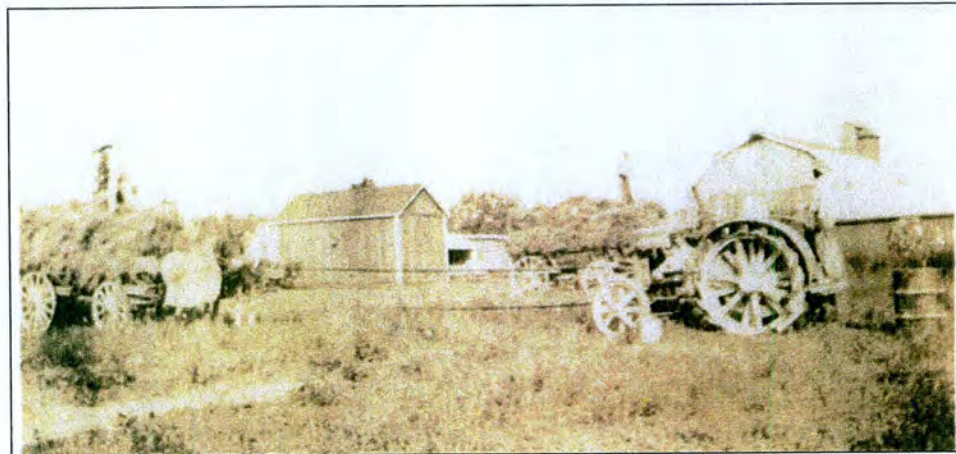


Figure 3-6: Threshing Wheat ca. 1931

Images from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Walsh, Maryland: A History 1632-1974, 747.

Several efforts were made to help farmers survive this period. The federal government sought voluntary controls of basic commodities, including corn, wheat, potatoes, and milk, through acreage limitation and crop holding (keeping crops off the market until a certain price is reached) to drive up prices. The government subsidized farmers by paying them for what they did not produce through the Agricultural Adjustment Acts. They also helped farmers who participated in the acreage limitation programs with loans. Wheat farmers in Talbot County benefited the most from these programs as they produced a crop considered to be a basic commodity. Few of the county's farmers took advantage of the crop loan programs, but almost 200 wheat farmers participated in the Federal Crop Insurance program for wheat. Fruits and vegetables were not considered basic commodities, and truck farmers did not benefit from these government programs.⁴⁴

In order to avoid farm foreclosures, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration established the Farm Credit Administration, later known as the Farm Security Administration. This department purchased mortgages on farms and refinanced the loan in terms favorable to the farmer. The department also helped provide start-up funds for rural lending agencies that were local and farmer-owned. The State of Maryland also actively worked to reduce farm foreclosures beginning with county debt conciliation programs in 1934 that were designed to repair farmers' credit and provide lower monthly payments. These programs were extremely effective in Talbot County, leading to a reduction in the number of farm foreclosures and helping farmers to obtain the cash needed for property improvements.⁴⁵

During this period, both the federal and state governments actively encouraged farmers to be self-sufficient so that they could save money on food and clothing.⁴⁶ Talbot County farms had remained self-sufficient for the most part, but some farmers had begun to rely on products produced outside of the area, including fertilizers, corn, and grain. In 1930, J. McKenny Willis & Son was established in Talbot County. The company improved the market for local farmers by providing a local market for corn and grain.⁴⁷ Also during this period, several farmers' co-operatives were formed in the region, with each product typically represented by its own group. These groups worked to monitor supply and prices in the markets, market Talbot County goods, obtain lower prices on fertilizers and feed, and prevent a glut of certain products. Most of the cooperatives in Talbot County did little to improve the market conditions for their products, with the exception of the Talbot County chapter of the National Milk Producers Association, which helped to ensure the continued strength of this agricultural activity in the county.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 202, 208-215; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 314-319; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration, *So They Meet*, Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 748.

⁴⁵ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 202, 208-215; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 314-319; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration, *So They Meet*, Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Walsh, *Maryland: A History 1632-1974*, 748.

⁴⁶ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 199-200; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

⁴⁷ Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 299.

⁴⁸ Baker, *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 61; Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 863; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 209-210; United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration,



Figure 3-7: J. McKinney Wills & Son Grain Elevator Building in Easton, ca. 1930

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

Technological advances continued during this period contributing to the problems caused by surplus agricultural products. Through such improvements, tractors became more efficient and affordable. Hybrid varieties of corn were developed that allowed for greater yields on less land. Talbot County farms also received indoor plumbing and electricity for the first time through federal government programs such as the Rural Electrification Administration, beginning in 1938. These changes to the domestic life allowed farm families to spend less time on domestic tasks and further increased their productivity.⁴⁹

At the same time that farmers began to obtain higher yields from their lands, less acreage became necessary to raise crops, especially in light of acreage limitation programs. This paradox was encouraged by government programs that promoted a reduction in waste and increased productivity. In addition, the national surplus of every agricultural product found in Talbot County throughout this period made the business environment increasingly challenging for local farmers.

Just half of the Eastern Shore population was engaged in agriculture during this period. Farms began to be consolidated into larger tracts and the mid-sized farmer was squeezed out. The

So They Meet, Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

⁴⁹ Baker, *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 45, 68; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 186; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 265-267, 314-319, 328-335, 339-341; Arthur Bryan Hamilton, G.S. Abshier and S.H. DeVault, *Labor Requirements for Selected Crops in Maryland* (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1942), 91; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 302; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

number of farms in Talbot County declined from a high of 1,205 in 1920 to 1,113 ten years later as the average acreage increased from 133.2 acres to 137.1 acres. Small farms survived because these were inhabited by sustenance farmers who were self-sufficient and better able to weather the economic downturns. Many of these farms were worked by the farmer and his family with little outside labor, except during the harvest. Some farmers continued to rely on tenant labor to assist with their crops. Approximately thirty percent of the farms in the Eastern Shore region were operated by tenants, who were mostly African American, though most farmers continued to rely on their families especially as they were unable to pay for hired labor. Several tenants in Talbot County took advantage of the federal government's Tenant Purchase program, which helped them to establish their own farms.⁵⁰



Figure 3-8: African American Field Hands Having Lunch ca. 1935

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

Waterfront farms along the bays and estuaries opening into the Chesapeake Bay began to disappear from the county as the land was purchased by individuals with personal wealth. This influx of residents did not rely on farming for their livelihood, instead using their property as a country retreat. These property owners created model dairies, raised prize winning cattle, and developed farms which did not have crops as their principle agricultural product. If they farmed

⁵⁰ Baker, *Economic Geography* 5 (April 1929), 64; Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 857; Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 51, 54, 71-74, 78, 79, 83-90. 95; Hamilton and McGee, *The Economic and Social Status of Rural Negro Families in Maryland*, 14-17; Hamilton, Abshier and DeVault, *Labor Requirements for Selected Crops in Maryland*, 91; Maryland State Planning Commission, *Population of Maryland, 1790-1945*, Table 2; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

at all, the new farmers were more willing to experiment with crops and techniques than the more established Talbot County farmer and were not greatly affected by the economic downturn.⁵¹

The young men and women of the county continued their migration to urban areas, taking advantage of secondary education programs, vocational training, and job opportunities that would keep them away from their rural home. By the end of the 1930's Talbot County was living in self-imposed isolation mostly due to the county's economic situation.⁵²

⁵¹ Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 104-119; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 302; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

⁵² Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, 104-119; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 302; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

3.6 WORLD WAR II: 1939-1946

Corn, wheat, barley, rye, and hay were the principle crops of Talbot County during this period. The truck farming of fruits and vegetables continued as before, with multiple truck crops grown each year. The main crops grown for this industry in Talbot County were tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, cabbage, asparagus, apples, and peaches. The dairy and poultry industries along the Eastern Shore, including Talbot County, continued to grow, and flourish with dairy remaining a dominant agricultural industry. Poultry production continued to focus on commercial turkey and broiler production, with the commercial egg industry practically non-existent in the county.⁵³ During World War II, acreage limitation programs were suspended by the federal government and the increased production provided a surplus for export to American allies. The production increased most dramatically on the larger farms that had mechanized during the prior periods.⁵⁴ Agriculture across the United States experienced a period of prosperity similar to that during the World War I period as crops were in high demand both domestically and abroad, leading to higher prices and higher land values. Most farmers remembered the lessons of the previous period, and used their surplus income to pay off their mortgages, improve their properties, and invest in new farming technologies.⁵⁵

Farmers in Talbot County also worked under fewer federal government programs than they had during World War I. All of the programs were instead administered at the local level by the county Extension Service offices. The federal government again monitored farm production and waste in an effort to get the highest yield per acre possible. For example, the Food Administration controlled seed, fertilizer, and other resources ensuring that it went to those who could produce the most with what they were provided. The federal government also implemented price controls on food products in 1943, limiting the amount of profit farmers could receive. Special allocations of rationed goods, such as tires and gasoline, were provided to farmers to help them produce more crops, though machinery was difficult to come by.⁵⁶

Farm technology experienced a revolution in Talbot County during this period. The federal government encouraged the use of tractors and other equipment that would permit larger yields per acre and its programs benefited the mechanized farmer. Tractors, ride-on plows, combines, and threshing machines all became common sights on farms in the county. New milking

⁵³ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 859, 866; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003; Wysong, *The Role of Maryland and the North in United States Farm Production*, 1, 7.

⁵⁴ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 859, 862; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 231; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 265-266; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

⁵⁵ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 231-232; Poffenberger, DeVault, and Walker, *Farm Mortgage Trends in Maryland*, 39; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; John W. Wysong, *Adjustments and Changes in the Geographical Location and Product-Mix of the Maryland Farm Industry, 1939-1969*, Misc. Publication, no. 832 (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1974).

⁵⁶ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 229-230; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 265-267; Poffenberger and DeVault, *Wartime Prices and Agriculture*, 193-210; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

machines were also made more affordable and allowed for greater milk production with fewer laborers.⁵⁷



Figure 3-9: Edward Patchett and Workers Haying in Talbot County ca. 1940.

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

The improved mechanization of Talbot County farms helped to alleviate the continuing decline of the rural population, which accelerated following the start of World War II. It became increasingly difficult to encourage young men and women to stay on the farm as jobs and opportunities became available elsewhere and the draft began. In 1942, draft deferments were issued by the federal government for farmers and farm laborers of essential crops, including corn, wheat, and dairy. This meant Talbot County had fewer men drafted than other areas, as they were considered essential war workers. This did not alleviate the continued labor shortage however, and local farmers had to rely on new labor sources. The federal government assisted with this by providing young men and boys from an Emergency Farm Labor camp, migrant workers from the South, Bahamian laborers, and German Prisoners of War to help with Talbot County crops and the local canning industry. Most farmers continued to rely heavily on their family members and neighbors.⁵⁸

With the continued rural population drop and increased mechanization, the number of farms in Talbot County decreased and the average farm size continued to grow. The average Talbot

⁵⁷ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 265-267; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

⁵⁸ Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 229-232; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 265-268; Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 862-863; Hamilton and McGee, *The Economic and Social Status of Rural Negro Families in Maryland*, 14-17; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Wood, Personal Communication, February 6, 2003.

County farm size grew during this period from 147 acres in 1940 to 152.7 acres in 1945 as they were consolidated into larger tracts. Despite these developments, however, agriculture remained the principle industry on the Eastern Shore throughout this period, with 976 farms in Talbot County in 1945.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 861.

3.7 THE POST-WAR BOOM AND INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE FARM: 1946-1960

Corn, wheat, barley, rye, and hay crops were the principle grain crops of Talbot County during this period. The truck farming of fruits and vegetables continued as before, with multiple truck crops grown each year. The main crops grown for this industry in Talbot County were tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, cabbage, asparagus, apples, and peaches. The dairy industry began to experience a decline while the poultry industry, especially broiler production, flourished. The large-scale poultry operation currently found in Talbot County began to develop at the end of this period. Farmers during the post-war period moved away from crop diversification as agribusiness rose. Farmers also put all of their efforts into growing a single profitable crop and became increasingly reliant on products produced outside of their home and Talbot County.⁶⁰

Following World War II, farmers did not experience as severe of a post-war downturn in the agricultural economy as they had after World War I due to federal government food aid programs for foreign nations, which guaranteed a permanent export market for agricultural products. Acreage limitation programs were implemented again by the government in order to control the large grain surpluses, especially wheat surpluses, in America. These programs accounted for a significant percentage of the income of many Talbot County farmers who raised corn, wheat, barley, rye, and oats.⁶¹

The major reason for the surplus of agricultural products in America was the industrialization of the farm, known popularly as agribusiness. Farmers utilized new machinery and methods including power machinery, chemical crop treatments, and close-row planting to increase the amount and quality of their crops. New hybrid varieties of crops were developed that produced more constant results. Farms continued to expand in size, and be consolidated into large tracts containing over 1,000 acres. Many of the tracts were operated not by a single family, as in the past, but by a corporation growing crops for sale to the food industry. With the innovations in farming and the increased production capabilities that had been realized during the previous period, it became apparent that there was a surplus of farmers in America, and that seasonal labor shortages could be alleviated through the use of migratory labor.⁶²

⁶⁰ Herman Bluestone, *Broiler Statistics and Related Data, 1937-1957, Maryland-Delaware-Delmarva* (College Park, Md.: Maryland-Delaware Crop Reporting Service and the U.S. Agricultural Marketing Service, 1958), 3-4; Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 863, 866; Hamilton, *Comparative Census of Maryland Agriculture by Counties*, 42-52; Ervin L. Peterson, "Farmers in the Middle," *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 24-27; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 337; George M. Worrilow, "Agriculture- at the Crossroads," *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 28-31; Wysong, *Adjustments and Changes in the Geographical Location and Product-Mix of the Maryland Farm Industry, 1939-1969*, Misc. Publication, no. 832; Wysong, *The Role of Maryland and the North in United States Farm Production*, 1-2.

⁶¹ Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 268; Hamilton, *Comparative Census of Maryland Agriculture by Counties*, 1; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 337; Worrilow, *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 28-31; Wysong, *Adjustments and Changes in the Geographical Location and Product-Mix of the Maryland Farm Industry, 1939-1969*, Misc. Publication, no. 832.

⁶² Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 863; Danbom, *Born in the Country*, 231-232; Drache, *Legacy of the Land: Agriculture's Story to the Present*, 266-268, 390-402; Hamilton, *Comparative Census of Maryland Agriculture by Counties*, 42; Peterson, *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 24-27; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 337.; Worrilow, *Annual*

The segment of the county's population engaged in agriculture continued its decline as more young men and women left the farm. Opportunities were opened to them after World War II in new industries. The majority of the people, who had left Talbot County during the previous period for war work, did not return to the county. Talbot County nevertheless experienced a smaller population decline than other rural areas, as agriculture continued to be the predominant industry in the county and the influx of wealthy "gentleman farmers" continued. Many of the men and women who did stay on the farms worked other jobs in order to supplement their income.⁶³



Figure 3-10: Women Working at Tilghman Packing Company, ca. 1950

Image from the H. Robins Hollyday Photographic Collection at the Historical Society of Talbot County, Easton, Maryland.

Report (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 28-31; Wysong, *The Role of Maryland and the North in United States Farm Production*, 2.

⁶³ Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia*, 863; R.E. DePass and F.E. Bender *Growth Patterns of Counties in Maryland Since 1940*, Misc. Publication, no. 614, (College Park, Md.: Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1968), 5-10; Maryland State Department of Information, *Agricultural Maryland* (Annapolis, Md.: Maryland Department of Information, 1952), 6-7; Peterson, *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 24-27; Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 337; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33; Worrilow, *Annual Report* (Maryland Agricultural Society) 43(1958), 28-31.

This section is intended to aid in the future identification of twentieth-century agricultural properties in Talbot County, including property types, which, while not direct components of an individual farm, are directly linked to the county's agricultural history and processes. The typical characteristics of each identified building type as seen in Talbot County are described. Illustrations of types, features, and plans are provided when available. The building typology discussions were developed from a combination of field and archival research. Period plan books, brochures, and agricultural treatises were reviewed and provided an understanding of layouts, materials, and building plans. This information was supplemented using the results of the field survey to further refine the typologies.

It is important to remember that it may not always be possible to assign a historic function or date to agricultural properties based solely upon their appearance. This difficulty is due to the various building adaptations that are known to have occurred and the lack of extensive studies at both the state and national levels that would allow for identification based on generalizations. Thus, the information provided in this section is not comprehensive, and should be used in conjunction with property research and discussions with past and present owners and residents.

4.1 OVERVIEW

Agricultural properties are complex entities composed of various buildings designed and built for a specific purpose or use. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, there was increasing discussion about the best way to organize a farm from the landscape to the building plans, to the choice of materials. There was also increasing involvement by the federal and state government in how agricultural products were produced. This led to production and quality standards which impacted the buildings in which milk, eggs, and poultry were produced and processed. Building plans, site plans, and prefabricated structures based on the latest scientific methods were readily available at little to no cost to Talbot County farmers from various catalogs, manuals, and the local extension service.⁶⁴ As farmers improved their properties and changed their primary agricultural products, some of their buildings became obsolete or were adapted to new uses, impacting the built environment of the farm.

There are three types of farms found in Talbot County in the twentieth century. The first, and most dominant, property type is the pre-twentieth-century farm with twentieth-century improvements. On these properties, the main residence and possibly some of the outbuildings were constructed prior to 1900. The majority of agricultural buildings on this property type were replaced prior to 1940, and may have been adapted to new uses as agribusiness took hold in Talbot County.

The second agricultural property type found in the county are the "gentleman's farms" located along the waterways in the western portion of the county. The majorities of these farms were built from 1915 to 1940 and were often designed by landscape architects as model farms according to the most up-to-date principles of farming practices. Gentleman's farms were built

⁶⁴ United States Department of Agriculture, *Maryland Farm Handbook, 1940* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940), 9-10; Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33.

on the site of existing farmsteads and may contain older houses and/or outbuildings, which were adapted for new uses, including tenant houses and sheds.

The rarest agricultural property type in the county is the early twentieth-century farmstead in which both the residence and the majority of the outbuildings were constructed prior to 1960 and completed within a short time span of each another.

4.2 LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Layout

The landscape of twentieth-century Talbot County farms is based on scientific methods of farming. The properties are almost always laid out in a linear plan along an access road. The road may run parallel to the buildings or through the farmyard. The buildings form one or more straight lines, which can either run parallel to each other, or be set at right angles to form a farmyard. This type of site layout allowed farmers to be more productive with their tasks. Fields are also laid out using straight lines. In the twentieth century farmers moved away from organic field patterns in favor of geometric layouts. The straight lines were easier to farm using plows and tractors.

Ponds, Creeks, and Drainage Channels

Since Talbot County has a large number of natural waterways, irrigation channels and ponds are not necessary. Some low-lying farms have retention ponds to collect run off, but most properties allowed the fields to drain naturally. Larger farms have culverts that lead to the nearest body of water. These channels were often originally constructed of poured concrete, which may have since been replaced with corrugated metal tubing. Because many drainage channels have since become buried, they may not be readily identifiable. Often the only visible portion of the channel is its mouth which is located at the bottom of an earthen ditch. Many of the drainage ditches have collapsed over time. The location of collapsed drainage ditches may be visible in aerial photographs as lines of trees and vegetation in a ditch running in between fields to a body of water.



Figure 4-1: Concrete Drainage Channel

Fencing

The dominate fencing type in Talbot County is the post and rail fence. This type of fence consists of upright posts with two or three mortised rails. Examples in the county are constructed of dimensioned lumber, split rails, and concrete posts with wood plank rails. Though this type of fencing is expensive to build and maintain, there is no evidence that less expensive types of wood fencing were constructed. Some farms did use barbed wire, though this was not a common material. Many farmers also appear not to have fenced their property, except for placing a fence around of a small portion of the farmyard for hogs and chickens.

4.3 RESIDENCES

Farmhouses

The architecture of farmhouses in Talbot County during the twentieth century is a continuation of the rural building traditions found across the state and the nation from colonization to the present. Rural dwellings rarely fall easily into established stylistic categories due to isolation, which led to the slow adaptation of stylistic elements and the development of regional building types. Many farmhouses are based on traditional forms, such as the hall-parlor plan and the central hall, single-pile or double-pile plans. Forms such as the foursquare, while common in towns, were rarely found on the farm. Architectural detailing was often either simple or non-existent.

Plans for farmhouses began to appear in agricultural journals in the mid-nineteenth century and continued in the twentieth century through the federal government and extension service. These plans were for farmhouses that were designed primarily for practicality and function rather than style. National plan types, such as the I-house, and architectural elements such as brackets and window hoods, began to be more common during the second half of the nineteenth century. More buildings began to display stylistic characteristics, especially on the larger and more profitable farms.

As farming practices began to change and there was an increased focus on efficiency and science in agriculture, the farmhouse evolved from a few unified spaces, where a variety of activities occurred, to a series of specialized and isolated rooms. By the twentieth century, farmhouses had separate living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, and bathrooms. Larger farmhouses often included an office, occasionally with a separate entrance, from which the farmer could manage his land. Older properties were frequently expanded to accommodate growing families and as the prosperity of the farmer allowed. These changes were especially common in Talbot County during the following periods: Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960).



Figure 4-2: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Farmhouse, ca. 1937

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

The farmhouses found on twentieth-century Talbot County farms are primarily vernacular dwellings, which rarely exhibit a distinctive architectural style. Many of these were constructed in the nineteenth century and altered to accommodate changes in farming practices and domestic

technology. Few farmhouses in the county do not display some level of alteration. The exception to the vernacular farmhouse in Talbot County is the gentleman's farm. The residences on these properties are commonly Colonial Revival in style, were designed by architects, and are much larger in size than the vernacular farmhouse. Some properties have homes from the eighteenth and nineteenth-centuries which were restored and/or expanded when the property became a gentleman's farm in the early twentieth-century.

Overseers' Houses/ Managers' Houses/ Caretakers' Residences

Overseers' houses, also known as Managers' Houses and Caretakers' Residences, are found on both gentleman's farm and industrial complexes. These residences are generally larger than a tenant house and are situated closer to the main residence. The buildings are often wood frame residential structures no more than two stories high with a hall-parlor plan. Overseers' houses frequently had their own set of outbuildings, such as hen houses, sheds and garages. In Talbot County, most overseers' houses date from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods, though older main residences were occasionally converted into the overseers' house.



Figure 4-3: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Overseer's House, constructed ca. 1920

Tenant Houses

Tenant houses are found primarily in the western portions of the county as part of the gentleman's farm complexes. Many of these buildings are small wood frame residential structures no more than two stories high with a hall-parlor plan. In Talbot County these buildings frequently date from the mid-to-late nineteenth century and may have once served as the main residence for the property. When a new main residence or overseer's house was constructed, the older building was commonly converted into a tenant house. Occasional examples appear in Talbot County from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period on some Gentleman's farms as owners constructed new housing to accommodate their workers.

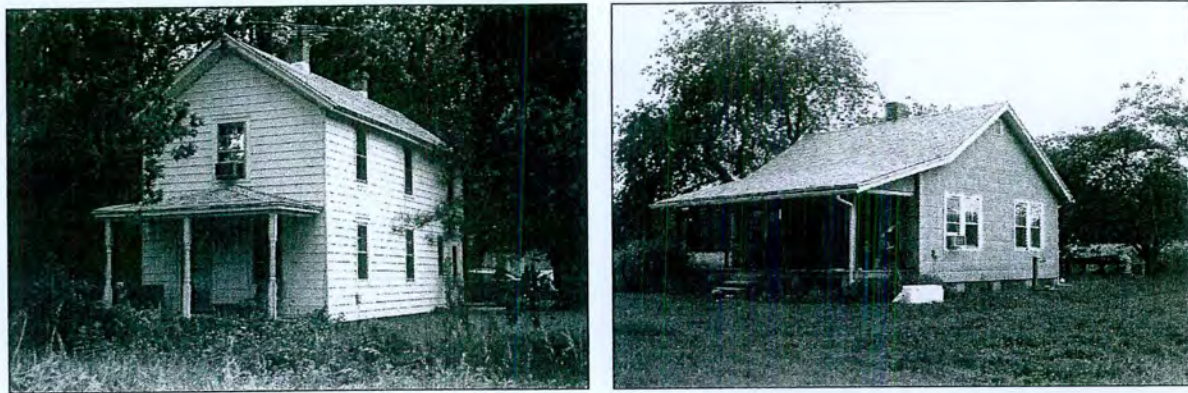


Figure 4-4: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House Dwellings (left- a mid-to-late nineteenth-century example; right- a 1930s example)

Migrant Worker Housing

Extant examples of migrant worker housing are rare in Talbot County. Housing for migrant workers was constructed at farms and canneries beginning in the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period for the seasonal laborers who traveled from region to region during the planting and harvesting seasons. The housing was constructed of wood or concrete masonry units with side gable roofs. There were two types of units, the individual housing, which was a separate building with a single-pen or hall-parlor plan and no fireplace, and the barracks style, which was a series of single-pen units. Both types were constructed in rows. The units had a door and a few square openings for windows. Glass was rare in early examples, but became more common as the twentieth century progressed. The interior of the building was left unfinished. Porches were occasionally constructed, expanding the available living area for the workers. Cooking took place outside or cooked food was provided, depending on the property owner. Communal privies and showers were separated from the housing and were often located to the rear of the residential area.

Migrant worker housing was constructed in Talbot County during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods. Extant examples are rare.



Figure 4-5: Defender Cannery (T-388) Concrete Masonry Unit Migrant Worker's Barracks, constructed ca. 1945

4.4 DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS

Boathouses and Docks

Boathouses are one-story, single-room, rectangular structures intended to house boats. The boathouse rests on a wood pier foundation, with the piers sunk into the bottom of the waterway. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The side gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The gable end of the building that faces the water is either left open or has a set of sliding doors to allow access from the water into the interior of the building. The building is entered through a solid panel hinged door from the dock which is of wood planks on a timber frame foundation. The interior of the building was left unfinished.

Boathouse and docks are associated with the gentleman's farms located along Talbot County's waterways. They are associated with the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.



Figure 4-6: Chenar Farm (T-385) Boathouse, ca. 1942

Image from the Private Collection of Thomas R. Hughes, Jr.

Delco Houses/ Gas Houses

Delco houses are small, single-room, rectangular structures intended to protect Delco (a type of early electrical equipment using an AC current) and other electrical generators from the elements. Delco houses were typically adapted to new uses and the equipment removed after the arrival of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) in Talbot County in 1938. Delco houses are typically one-story structures situated near the main residence, which rest on a poured concrete foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The interior of the building is accessed through a solid panel hinged door. There are typically no windows and the interior of the building was left unfinished.

Delco houses are rare in Talbot County as electrical equipment was purchased only by those farmers who could afford it and many did not survive after rural electrification. Delco houses were constructed in the county during the World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.

Gas houses are of similar construction with the exception that they were intended to protect gas jets and small coal gasification plants from the elements. Gas houses are also rare in Talbot County as the equipment was purchased only by those farmers who could afford it and many of these buildings did not survive after rural electrification. Gas houses were constructed in the county during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.



Figure 4-7: Chenar Farm (T-385) Delco House (left), constructed ca. 1923



Figure 4-8: Chenar Farm (T-385) Gas House (right), constructed ca. 1922

Garages/ Carriage House

Garages are often single-room, rectangular structures intended to shelter automobiles. The garage may be a barn or carriage house converted to a garage when the farm purchased a vehicle. Garages are one-story structures which rest on a poured concrete foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. One side wall is either left open or has one or more sliding or swinging garage doors to allow vehicular access to the interior. Most garages have a secondary entrance through a solid panel hinged door. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished. A portion of the interior was generally set aside as a workshop and/or storage space for the farmer. In some cases, one or more side additions to the garage were constructed to accommodate the workshop and storage spaces.

Wood frame garages were constructed on most farms in Talbot County during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

This building type is also found as a pre-fabricated metal frame structure. Pre-fabricated examples are clad with clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels and are generally later in date than wood frame examples, dating from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods to the modern day.

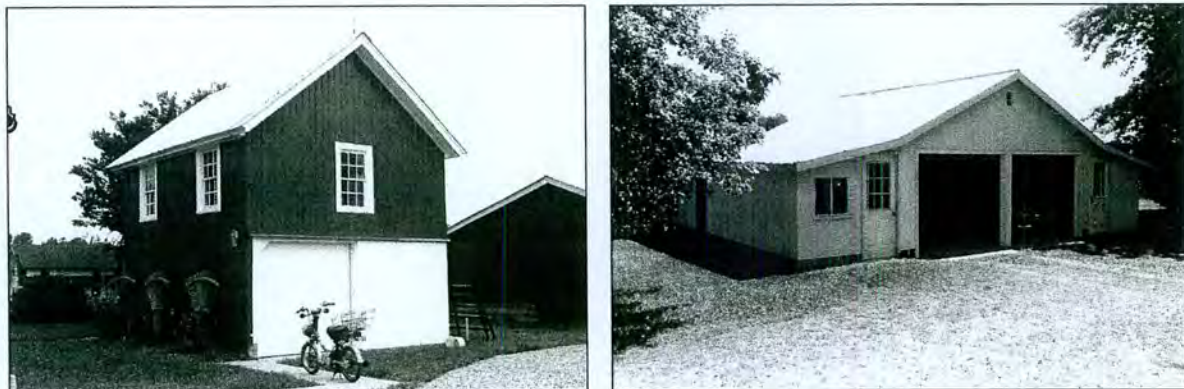


Figure 4-9: Garages (left- Mullikin Farm [T-389] example, constructed ca. 1910; right- Lindemann Farm [T-391] example, constructed ca. 1957)

Greenhouses

Greenhouses are single-room, rectangular structures intended to regulate the temperature and humidity of the environment for the cultivation of delicate or out-of-season plants and crops. In the twentieth century, many greenhouses were pre-fabricated frame structures. Greenhouses are one-story structures which rest on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit foundation. The frame is of wood or metal, with the space in between the panels filled with large sheets of glass. The low-pitch front-gable roof is also constructed of wood or metal framing with glass panels. The interior of the building is accessed through a solid panel hinged door. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished.

Greenhouses in Talbot County are rare as they were constructed solely for personal use and were never used as part of the development of the county's agriculture. They are often associated with gentleman's farms during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.



Figure 4-10: Chenar Farm (T-385) Greenhouse, ca. 1942.

Image from the Private Collection of Thomas R. Hughes, Jr.

Privies

Privies are narrow, single-room, rectangular structures located away from the residence to avoid odors, but close enough to be reached in poor weather. The residential privy rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. Usually, the building has either a roof ventilator or a series of horizontal openings at the roof line to allow for ventilation. The building is entered through a solid panel hinged door. Occasionally, the doors had decorative cutouts. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished with a boxed portion covered with wood planks with a hole cut in the planks.

Larger privies associated with migrant worker housing (see Section 4.3) were occasionally constructed with concrete masonry units and multiple toilets. After the introduction of indoor plumbing, these buildings had flush toilets installed.

This building type first appeared in Talbot County during the Colonial Period. Existing privies are rare in Talbot County and surviving examples were constructed primarily during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods, prior to the introduction of indoor plumbing on the farm.



Figure 4-11: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Wood Frame Privy, constructed ca. 1920

Pump Houses

Pump houses are small, single-room, rectangular structures intended protect the well and the mechanical water pump from the elements. Pump houses were typically adapted to new uses and the equipment removed after the arrival of plumbing systems on Talbot County farms after 1935. Pump houses are one-story structures situated near the main residence or barn, which rest on a poured concrete foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The interior of the building is accessed through a solid panel hinged door. There are typically no windows and the interior of the building was left unfinished.

Pump houses were constructed in the county during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.



Figure 4-12: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Pump House, constructed ca. 1915

Smokehouses

Smokehouses are small, single-room, rectangular structures intended to house meat during the smoking and curing process. Smokehouses were typically adapted to new uses after the decline of farm self-sufficiency. They are one-story structures situated near the main residence or barn, and can rest on either a pier or continuous masonry foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The front-gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. Ventilators are located in the gable ends or along the roofline to allow the smoke to create a draw and allow smoke to escape. The interior of the building is accessed through a solid panel hinged door. There are typically no windows and the interior of the building was left unfinished with an earthen floor.

This building type first appeared in Talbot County during the Colonial Period. Smokehouses are rare in Talbot County as the home preservation of meat declined rapidly during the twentieth century. Smokehouses were constructed in the county during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.



Figure 4-13: Chenar Farm (T-385) Smokehouse, constructed ca. 1900

4.5 ANIMAL HOUSING

Hog Houses

Hog houses are small, rectangular structures developed in response to increased focus on pork management methods and increased government standards regarding hygienic production standards for pork. Pork production was not a Talbot County agricultural industry, so hog houses were intended to hold only a few pigs for personal consumption and some sale. Hog houses were typically adapted from older structures, such as sheds or hen houses, and were adapted to new uses with the decline of pork production on Talbot County farms. Hog houses are one-story structures, typically oriented to the south. The structure rests on a poured concrete foundation with a one-foot curb around the perimeter to keep hay and animal waste inside the building. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

The solid panel hinged doors are located on the end walls and are primarily for human use. Large horizontal window openings are found along on side wall, usually the one with the southernmost exposure. A set of smaller openings can occasionally be found along the opposite site wall. Originally, these openings had top or bottom hinged wood and/or screen panels that allowed for ventilation. The majority of the openings have since been boarded up or have had glass installed. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished.

Hog houses were constructed in Talbot County primarily during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.

Stables

Stables are small, rectangular structures specifically designed for holding horses. The average Talbot County farmer kept his horses in a multi-purpose barn (see Section 4.6) with his cattle and other livestock. In rare cases on some Gentleman's Farms, large aisled barns (see Section 4.6) were constructed specifically for use as a stable. The simplest and most common stables found in the county are one-story structures, which rest on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed or side gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

A row of Dutch doors are located along one side wall leading into the pens. Dutch doors were preferred because they restricted animal movement, but still allowed light and ventilation into the building. A solid panel hinged door is occasionally located on one end wall for human use. Large horizontal window openings or windows are found along the opposite side wall. Originally, these openings had top or bottom hinged wood panels that allowed for ventilation. When glass was used, it was typically a wood awning sash. The majority of these openings have since been boarded up. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished. The interior half walls that separate the interior space into individual pens were constructed of wood planks and framing.

Stables are rare as most examples were converted into garages or machinery sheds. Stables were constructed primarily on larger farms in Talbot County during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.



Figure 4-14: Chenar Farm (T-385) Stable Exterior (left), constructed ca. 1920



Figure 4-15: Langdon (T-215) Stable Interior (right), with Feed Bin, constructed ca. 1910

4.6 BARNs/ SHEDS

Multi-Purpose Barns

Though agriculture became increasingly specialized in Talbot County during the twentieth century, the principal agricultural building type remained the multi-purpose barn. The building was used for a variety of purposes, including stables, crop storage, and equipment storage. Many barns in Talbot County date from the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century and were modified to accommodate changing agricultural practices and equipment. Shed roof side additions are a common feature, as this was a frequent means of expanding a barn's capacity.

The most common type of barn construction in the region is a heavy timber frame, post and beam structure. This structural system consists of vertical structural members, known as posts, which are connected by the horizontal beams to form the rigid box-like structure. The members are held together either by wooden pegs, in older barns, or by nails in newer barns. Frame barns are typically constructed in sections called bents. The bents are assembled on the ground and raised into place where they are connected to each other by girts. Girts are horizontal structural members, which are typically much lighter than the beams. The distance between bents is known as a bay.

The majority of the barns built in Talbot County throughout the twentieth century are Transverse Crib, or Aisled Barns. This barn type is commonly one-and-a-half to two-stories high with a hayloft located in the attic space. The building is entered through either of the gable ends, usually through a pair of large swinging or sliding doors. A central aisle runs down the length of the barn with at least three bays on either side. This type is ideal for multi-purpose barns because it is easy to construct and lends itself to versatility. The central passageway could be used for threshing or machinery storage while the side bays could accommodate animals and other storage. These barns were frequently adapted for machinery use and storage as animal use declined on the farms.



Figure 4-16: Country Rectory (T-387) Transverse Crib Barn, constructed ca. 1920

The Pole Barn is a modern variation on the Aisled Barn found in Talbot County. It is a one-story structure with a low-pitch gable roof and no hayloft. The frame is constructed entirely of wood or metal poles set into a poured concrete foundation or the ground. The siding is attached directly to the poles. There are often multiple door openings on any building façade. This barn type dates from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period and is still found today as pre-fabricated structures on many farms.



Figure 4-17: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Gable Roof Barn with Side Shed Roof Additions, constructed ca. 1910

Roofs are the most commonly altered feature on barns and the roof type is not wholly indicative of the age of the barn. The earliest, and simplest, roof type is the Gable Roof. Barns with this roof type are generally older than barns with other roof types, though this is not always the case. In Talbot County, the roof pitch on gable roof barns commonly does not exceed 45 degrees. The roof is supported by a lightweight framing system of rafters connected to a ridge board and the post and beams. A variant of this type, known as the broken roof variant, occurs when additions with different roof pitches are attached to the side of a barn. Talbot County barns from all twentieth-century periods have this roof type.

The second most common roof type found on Talbot County barns is the Gambrel Roof. The gambrel roof was developed in an effort to increase the amount of loft space available for storage. The vaulted interior space created by this roof type allowed for greater loft space and the installation of new hay handling equipment that could not be accommodated within a gable roofed structure. Gambrel roofs have a broken pitch, with the lower slope being steeper than the upper slope. The roof is supported by a series of truss beams, which makes a gambrel roof more expensive and labor-intensive than a gable roof. The gambrel roof is most commonly associated with dairy barns (see Section 4.7) and is found on Talbot County barns from the late nineteenth century and the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.

The least common roof type found on barns in Talbot County is the Arched, or Round Roof. This roof type is frequently the product of renovations to an existing barn, though some prefabricated barns did feature round roofs. This roof type allowed for an even greater amount of loft space than was available in a gambrel-roofed barn. Round roofs have a round or arched roof space, occasionally reaching a point along the ridge line. The roof shape is formed by a series of laminated rafters, making this the most expensive of the three roof types. This type is uncommon in Talbot County, and occurs during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.



Figure 4-18: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Barn with a Hay Hood, constructed ca. 1900

Hay hoods are found on some barns in Talbot County, though they are uncommon. Hay hoods are roof extensions located at the ridge of the roof which are used to support and protect the pulleys used to load hay into the loft space. They can also be used to shelter the loft door from weather. They are most commonly found on barns with gable-end loft openings, such as the aisled barn.

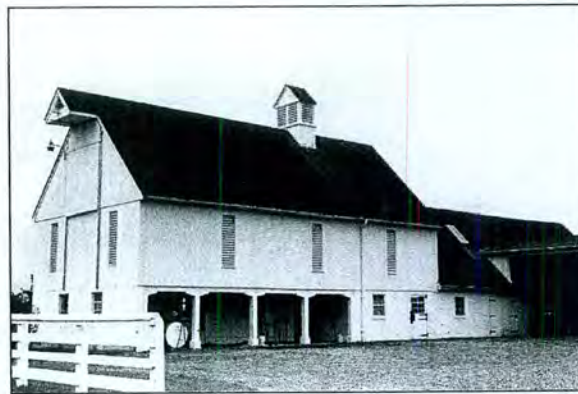


Figure 4-19: Langdon (T-215) Barn with Ventilators and a Hay Hood, constructed ca. 1939

Other features found on Talbot County barns are ventilators, dormers, and lightning rods. Ventilators are used to increase air circulation in loft spaces and prevent the spontaneous combustion of hay. Ventilators can be as simple as an opening on the building's gable end, or as ornate as a metal cupola located on the ridge line. Dormers are also used to help with hay loft ventilation with the additional benefits of allowing light into the loft area and providing additional access points for loading the hayloft. The twentieth century barn dormers in Talbot County all have gable roofs. Lightning rods are another roof feature located along the ridge line of the barn. They may be simple metal poles, or more ornate designs with glass accents. The lightning rods are connected to a grounding wire, which runs the length of the roof and down the side of the building to the ground.

The foundations of twentieth-century barns in Talbot County are typically poured concrete slabs. Some barns have earthen floors with the structural system resting on poured concrete, concrete masonry unit, or brick piers. The piers may be either exposed, or buried in the ground.

The walls of barns in the county are typically clad with some form of vertical siding. Wood was the predominate building material during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods due to its availability and low cost. Frequently, Talbot County farmers would side their barn with timber cut from their own woodlands using either planks or board and batten siding. After World War II, synthetic siding became more common and affordable for farmers. From the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period to today, barns are typically clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. These types of siding gained in popularity due to lower costs and the ease of maintenance associated with these products, displacing wood as the standard siding material. Older wood siding can often be found underneath the manufactured materials.

The barn roofs in the county are clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing due in large part to the longevity and low maintenance associated with these materials. Some barns continue to have wood or asphalt shingle roofs, though these roofing materials are becoming increasingly uncommon throughout Talbot County. As with the walls, older roofing materials can often be found underneath the current roofing layer.

Door and window openings are minimal on multi-purpose barns and occur primarily on the gable ends of a building. Doors are usually rectangular and come in two sizes: large, for draft animals and equipment, and small, for humans and small animals. Large door openings have sliding doors which were used in order to reduce the wind damage that occurs with large hinged doors. Small doors are hinged and are single panels with no lights. Hay loft doors are medium-sized hinged doors located in the gable ends above the sliding doors. In larger barns, there may be multiple hay loft doors on a single façade. Window openings are either irregular or nonexistent in multi-purpose barns. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished.

Fodder Sheds

The fodder shed was developed as a shelter for protecting animal fodder from the elements. On some Talbot County farms, the fodder shed may have been converted into a machine shed with the decline of animal power on farms. Fodder sheds are one-story structures with one of the side façades left open to allow the animal access to the fodder. The structure rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with vertical wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed or offset gable roofs are typically clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. There are no door or window openings. The interior of the building was left unfinished.

Wood frame fodder sheds were constructed during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.

Machinery Sheds

The machinery shed was developed as a shelter for protecting farm equipment and machinery from the elements. On some Talbot County farms, the machinery shed may be an earlier structure converted to a new use with the decline of animal power on farms. Machinery sheds are one-story structures with one of the side façades left open to allow for equipment access. The structure rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with vertical wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed or offset gable roofs are typically clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. Typically, there are no door or window openings. The interior of the building was often left unfinished.

Wood frame machinery sheds were constructed throughout the twentieth century.

This building type is also found as a pre-fabricated metal frame structure. Pre-fabricated examples are clad with clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels and are later in date than wood frame examples, dating from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period to the modern day.



Figure 4-20: Machinery Sheds (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Schofield House [T-342] example, constructed ca. 1935)

4.7 DAIRY BUILDINGS

Dairy Barns

The dairy barn is an early twentieth-century barn type developed to specifically serve the needs of the dairy industry and the production standards established by the state and local governments. Dairy barns in Talbot County were often of frame construction. Similar to other barns, these buildings were typically constructed with an aisled barn plan, which allowed for two rows of cattle stanchions and a gambrel roof (see Section 4.6). This building type used a lighter framing system than is typically found in other Talbot County barn types. The foundations and floors are of poured concrete, with drainage channels incorporated into the floor. Concrete masonry units were typically used to form the lower portion of the walls, rising from a foot to three or more feet from the finished floor level. The rest of the building was clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

Dairy barns were designed to be well ventilated, and are more likely to have roof features such as hay hoods, ventilators, and dormers than other barn types. Steel ventilators located along the cupola ridge were located on many dairy barns in Talbot County. These ventilators were manufactured prior to World War II, and were designed specifically for dairy barns.

Doors and windows were also used to increase building ventilation and are found on all building façades. Large sliding doors are located on the gable ends, with hinged hay loft doors above. Smaller doors for humans are either single panels or Dutch doors. Dutch doors were preferred for dairy buildings as they restricted animal movement, but still allowed light and ventilation into the building. A large number of regularly spaced windows for light and ventilation are the single-most defining characteristic of dairy barns. In Talbot County, these windows were wood frame hopper or awning sashes. They have occasionally been replaced with fixed metal or vinyl frame windows.



Figure 4-21: Dairy Barns (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Schofield House [T-342] example, constructed ca. 1935)

The interior of the building was left unfinished. In order to meet the increasingly stricter sanitary regulations in the twentieth century, these buildings had a poured concrete floor, which had a channel cut into it on either side of the aisle. These channels allowed for easy drainage of animal wastes from the interior. The interior pens were originally constructed of wood planks and framing. After World War II, dairy operations replaced the wooden pens with stanchions made of tubular steel. Milking machinery was located in a portion of the dairy barn. The stainless steel bars and machines were frequently placed on top of a one-foot concrete curb.



Figure 4-22: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Barn Interior with Stalls, a Concrete Floor, and Drainage Channels, constructed ca. 1935

Large Talbot County dairy operations occasionally had a series of specialized barns. On these farms there could be bull barns, maternity barns, and milking parlors in addition to the main dairy barn. These barns were often constructed using the same shape, roof form, materials and construction methods as the multi-purpose and dairy barns in the county. Existing examples of these types of operations are rare in the county.

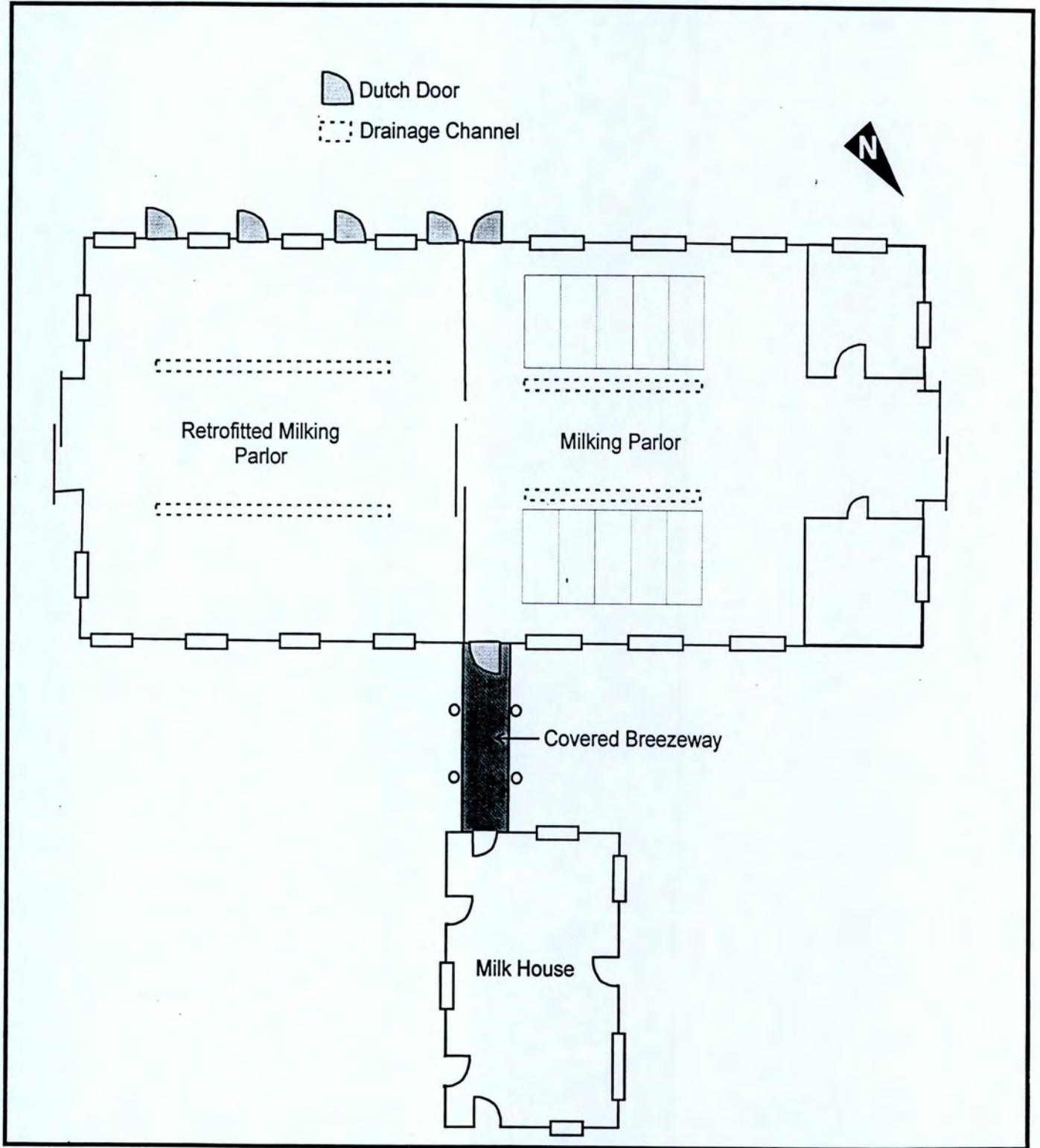


Figure 4-23: Chenar Farm (T-385) Specialized Barns, ca. 1942 (left- the Calf Barn; right- the Bull Barn).

Image from the Private Collection of Thomas R. Hughes, Jr.

Dairy barns are most common in the central and northern parts of Talbot County, where the local dairy industry was located. Talbot County dairy barns date from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.

T-42
Radcliffe Manor Dairy Complex
7768 Radcliffe Manor Road
Talbot County
Dairy Barn Plan - 2003



Milk Houses

Milk houses are associated with dairy barns and were developed in response to increasingly stricter government production and sanitation standards. These standards mandated that milk and dairy products be processed in a building separate from the dairy barn, with its own entrance, a concrete floor, and running water. Milk houses may be attached to the dairy barn, sharing a common wall, or be connected to the barn via a covered walkway or hyphen though they cannot be accessed directly from the barn. Examples of this building type are not always found on dairy farms. Many small farms in the county engaged in the dairy business as a means of producing additional income, making the milk house one of the first buildings constructed on a farm.

This building type is one-story in height with a rectangular plan and was often built to complement the adjacent dairy barn. The building was typically of wood frame construction, though concrete masonry unit examples are known to exist in Talbot County. The foundations and floors are of poured concrete. Concrete masonry units were also used to form the lower portion of the walls, rising from a foot to three or more feet from the finished floor level. The rest of the building was clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. There is at least one hinged door into the building, and many milk houses had wood frame sash windows to allow for light and ventilation.

The interior of the building was typically simply finished with plaster or beadboard walls which were whitewashed. A concrete or metal trough was located in one corner of the building to accommodate the milk cans and cool the milk to the regulated temperature. Water would be brought into the building from a pump or well outside through a metal pipe into the trough where the milk cans were placed in the cool water. The water could then be drained off via a pipe at the base of the trough and replaced with fresh water as needed.

Milk houses are most common in the central and northern parts of Talbot County, where the local dairy industry was located. Talbot County milk houses date from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.



Figure 4-25: Milk Houses (left- Radcliffe Manor [T-42] example, constructed ca. 1935; right- Voshell Farm [T-395] example, constructed ca. 1935)

4.8 CROP STORAGE

Corncribs

Corncribs are long, narrow, rectangular structures designed to provide the maximum air circulation possible for drying unshelled ears of corn. The building was raised off the ground in order to promote the drying process and to protect the corn from rodents, livestock, and moisture. The building is typically one-story high and of wood frame construction on a raised concrete, concrete masonry unit, or brick pier foundation. The floor of the corncrib is of wood planks with no more than three inches of space between the boards. The walls are clad with spaced vertical wood planks. The roof is typically a front-gable, though shed roof examples are known to occur in the region. The roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The hinged loading door is typically located on the gable end and is of wood boards with the same spacing as the walls. Corn was kept away from the door opening by a temporary wall of boards set in vertical grooves in the wall. The boards could be removed as needed to access or load the corn. Traces of this temporary wall are often difficult to locate due to its transient nature and property owners adapting the building to new uses. The more elaborate examples of this building type have two corncribs connected by a common roof. The space between the buildings was left open to accommodate wagons and other vehicles. The interior of the building was left unfinished.



Figure 4-26: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Corncrib (left), constructed ca. 1920

Figure 4-27: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Drive-Thru Corncrib (right), constructed ca. 1942 & 1952

Older examples of this building type can be identified by the dimensions of the exterior cladding boards and the building width. Examples from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and World War II (1939-1946) periods are clad with boards approximately six inches wide. Examples from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period are clad with boards approximately three inches wide and the building is narrower. The difference in lumber and building dimensions is due to a change in government recommendations as to the amount of air circulation needed to dry corn.

A variation of the timber frame corncrib is the pre-fabricated metal frame circular corncrib. The circular corncrib is one-story high and of metal frame construction on a poured concrete slab. The walls are constructed of wire mesh or pierced metal panels. The wall materials allowed for maximum drying capability with the wide diameter of a round structure. The roof is conical and clad with standing-seam metal. The interior of the structure was left unfinished. This variation of

the corn crib is extremely rare in Talbot County, though manufactures patented and sold various designs during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.



Figure 4-28: Chenar Farm (T-385) Pre-Fabricated Metal Corncrib, constructed ca. 1920

Grain Bins

Grain bins in Talbot County are commonly associated with the poultry industry due to the need to store corn for the poultry. Grain bins were originally located adjacent to the broiler house or hatchery (see Section 4.10), and were later attached to the buildings. Most grain bins measure eight to sixteen feet in diameter, with a height of twelve to twenty-five feet and rest on poured concrete slab foundations. Grain bins are constructed of corrugated metal panels, which are bolted onto a rigid steel frame. The bottom of the grain bin is tapered into a funnel shape and is constructed of smooth metal panels. The roofs have a hemispherical form and are also constructed of smooth metal panels. An access hatch is located at the top of the bin, and is accessed via a metal ladder attached to the outside of the structure. Feed is dispensed from the bottom of the grain bin into the buildings through the use of metal pipes and a timed pressurized system. The interior of the structure was left unfinished.

Grain bins are common on Talbot County poultry farm and date from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period to the present.



Figure 4-29: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Grain Bin Adjacent to a Broiler House, constructed ca. 1950

Granaries

Granaries are small rectangular structures designed for storing small grains such as wheat, barley, and oats. The building was raised off the ground in order to protect the grain from rodents, livestock, and moisture. The Talbot County granary is typically one-story high and of wood frame construction on a raised concrete, concrete masonry unit, or brick pier foundation. Metal disks or other barriers intended to help keep animals out are occasionally found where the piers meet the sills of the building. The floor of the granary is of wood planks placed tightly together. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks in Talbot County. The front-gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. There are no openings into the building other than the hinged loading door, which is typically located on the gable end and is of wood boards. The interior space would have been divided into bins to separate the various types of grain, though these dividers have often been removed due to property owners adapting the building to new uses. The interior of the building was left unfinished.

Granaries were constructed in Talbot County throughout the twentieth century.



Figure 4-30: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Granary, constructed ca. 1940 with windows added at a later date

Figure 4-31: Langdon (T-215) Grain Bin, constructed ca. 1930

Silos

The round silo found in Talbot County is a twentieth-century agricultural building type. The silo was developed for storing green fodder crops, such as field corn, or ensilage (fermented fodder) in an air tight environment. The round silo evolved from covered pits and wooden rectangular structures. The round form is more efficient for storing ensilage as the circular shape of the building eliminates air space, thereby reducing spoilage. Records indicate that there were fewer than twenty silos in the county prior to 1912. Local Agricultural Extension Service agents made a concerted effort beginning in the 1910's to increase the number of silos in the county in an effort to reduce the fodder costs for local farmers.⁶⁵

Silos in Talbot County are commonly associated with the dairy industry due to the need to store fodder for the cattle. Silos were located adjacent to or, in rare cases, attached to dairy barns via a hyphen (see Section 4.7). Most silos measure eight to twenty-four feet in diameter, with a height of sixteen to forty feet and rest on poured concrete slab foundations. Early silos in Talbot County have gable or gambrel roofs with dormers for the loading doors, and in rare cases the roof may cover a set of paired silos. As silo construction improved, roof forms evolved into conical, hipped-conical, low-dome, and hemispherical forms. Silo roofs may be constructed of concrete, or clad with wood shingles, asphalt shingles, corrugated metal, standing-seam metal, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The interior of the structure was left unfinished.

Hinged loading doors are located at the top of the silo, often as a hinged panel in the roof. The loading door is accessed via a metal ladder attached to the outside of the structure. Rarely in Talbot County is the ladder enclosed. A small, hinged, metal loading door is located at the bottom of the silo to allow for the removal of the fodder.

Five types of silos were constructed in Talbot County. The earliest examples of this building type were wooden-stave silos. Tongue-in-groove vertical wooden staves were held in place by iron bands and turnbuckles. This silo type is extremely rare in Talbot County due to the materials used in construction.

After 1910, new construction methods and materials allowed larger silos to be built. The second silo type constructed in Talbot County was the tile masonry silo. Glazed hollow-tiles were produced by companies and sold as kits. The tiles interlocked, and were secured with mortar. Tile silo construction was expensive and labor-intensive, so examples are extremely rare in Talbot County.

As wooden-stave construction declined, farmers in Talbot County shifted to cement-stave silo construction. The silo was purchased as a kit and went together in the same manner as a wooden-stave silo, though the staves were made of cement rather than wood. This silo type has the benefit of being more durable than a wooden-stave silo and less expensive than a tile masonry silo. This silo type is common in Talbot County, though it is not easily distinguishable from other silo types at a distance. The thin iron bands and turnbuckles are what distinguish this silo type from the poured concrete silo.

⁶⁵ Walls and Brown, *Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports for Talbot County, Maryland*, Records of the Extension Service, Record Group 33

The poured concrete silos were the last silo type to be constructed in Talbot County. The silo is constructed of concrete which is poured into a mold lined with steel reinforcement and allowed to set. The process is repeated until the necessary number of rings is constructed, and then the concrete rings are stacked on top of each other and mortared together. The silo has no exterior bands or turnbuckles and each layer of concrete is clearly visible. This is the most common type of silo found in Talbot County today, and most predate World War II, though post-war examples do exist.

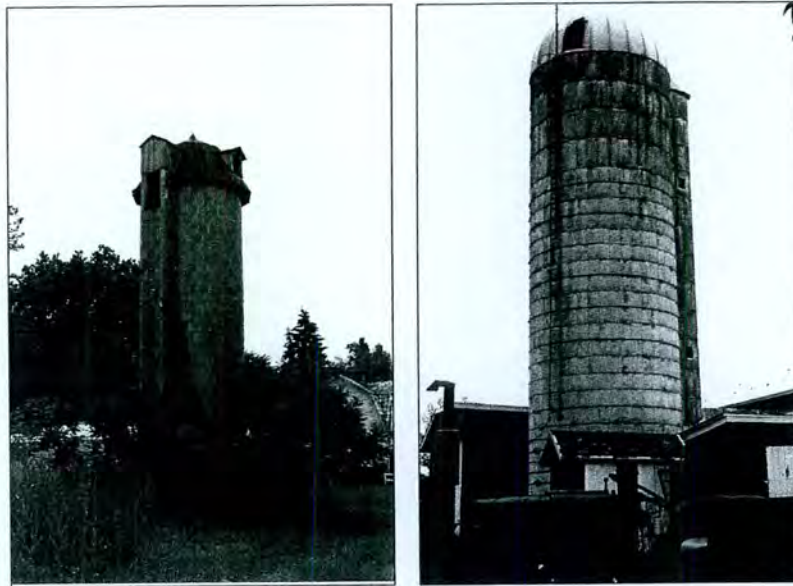


Figure 4-32: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tile Masonry Silo with a Hipped Roof (left), constructed ca. 1910

Figure 4-33: Mullikin Tenat Farm (T-390) Poured Concrete Silo with a Hemispherical Roof (right), constructed ca. 1950

Silos are most common in the central and northern parts of Talbot County, where the local dairy and poultry industries were located. Wooden-stave silos in Talbot County date from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914) and World War I (1914-1920) periods. Tile masonry silos in Talbot County date from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914) and World War I (1914-1920) periods. Cement stave silos in Talbot County date from the World War I (1914-1920) and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods. Poured concrete silos in Talbot County date from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods. No silos were constructed during the World War II (1939-1946) period due to material shortages and rationing.

4.9 ORCHARD BUILDINGS**Picker's Shed**

The picker's shed was developed as a shelter for protecting crops and workers from the elements during harvest time. Picker's sheds were adapted to new uses, usually machinery sheds (see Section 4.6), or enclosed with the decline of the orchard industry in Talbot County. Picker's sheds are one-story structures with one of the side façades left open to allow for access. The structure rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with vertical wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The side gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. There are no door or window openings. The interior of the building was left unfinished.

Picker's sheds were constructed on all orchards in Talbot County primarily during the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.

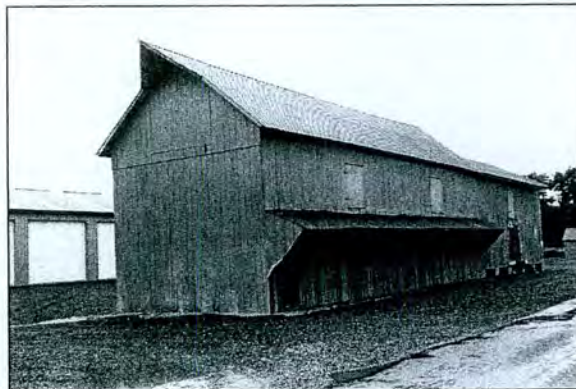


Figure 4-34: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Picker's Shed, constructed ca. 1930

4.10 POULTRY BUILDINGS

Hen Houses

Hen houses are small, rectangular structures associated with the small-scale poultry industry that was the backbone of the egg industry in the county until after World War II. Hen houses were adapted to new uses with the decline of the small-scale poultry industry in Talbot County. The buildings were found on nearly all farms, and were typically located near the house. Poultry houses are one-story structures, often oriented to the south. The structure is ordinarily about fourteen feet by twenty feet in size. The structure rests on a poured concrete foundation with a one-foot curb around the perimeter to keep animal waste inside the building or on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation with a dirt floor. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The shed roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

Large horizontal window openings and solid panel hinged doors are found along on side wall, usually the one with the southernmost exposure. A set of smaller openings can occasionally be found along the opposite site wall. Originally, these openings had top or bottom hinged wood and/or screen panels that allowed for ventilation. The majority of the openings have since been boarded up or have had glass installed. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished, with wood paneling extending up approximately three feet from the finished floor level to aid in containing the poultry and waste. Wood nesting boxes were attached to the rear wall. In most cases, the nesting boxes have been removed due to property owners adapting the building to new uses.

Hen houses were constructed in Talbot County throughout the twentieth century.



Figure 4-35: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Hen House, constructed ca. 1937

Broiler Houses

As the poultry industry evolved, specialized buildings evolved to accommodate large numbers of birds. Broiler houses were developed in response to increased focus on poultry management methods and government standards regarding hygienic production standards for poultry. Broiler houses are one-story structures, which rest on a poured concrete foundation with a one-foot curb around the perimeter to keep animal waste inside the building. The structure is ordinarily about twenty feet wide and 150 to 200 feet long. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with a row of columns set approximately twenty feet apart running the length of the center of the building. The building is clad with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The low-pitch side gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

Large horizontal window openings and solid panel hinged doors are found along the side walls, with doors interspersed at regular intervals. Originally, these openings had top or bottom hinged wood and/or screen panels that allowed for ventilation. The majority of the openings have since been boarded up. Large sliding doors are located on the gable ends of the building. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished. Poultry were fed and watered through a series of metal pipes that ran the length of the building. Regularly spaced circular metal feeders were connected by the pipes and food was dispensed via a timed system from the grain bin located next to the building (see Section 4.8). Water ran through the pipes located on either side of the feeders. This feed and water system was located on either side of the wood posts.

Broiler houses are most common in the central and southern parts of Talbot County, where the local poultry industry was located. Talbot County broiler houses date from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), the World War II (1939-1946) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

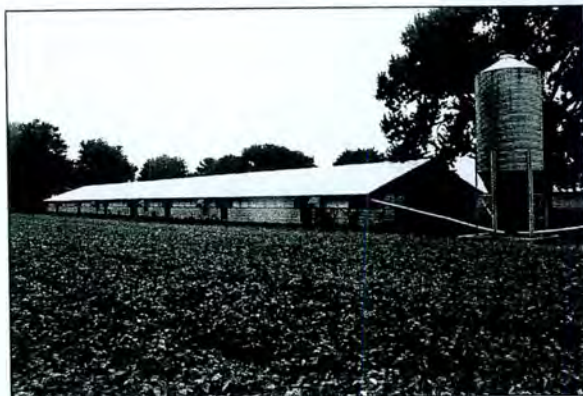
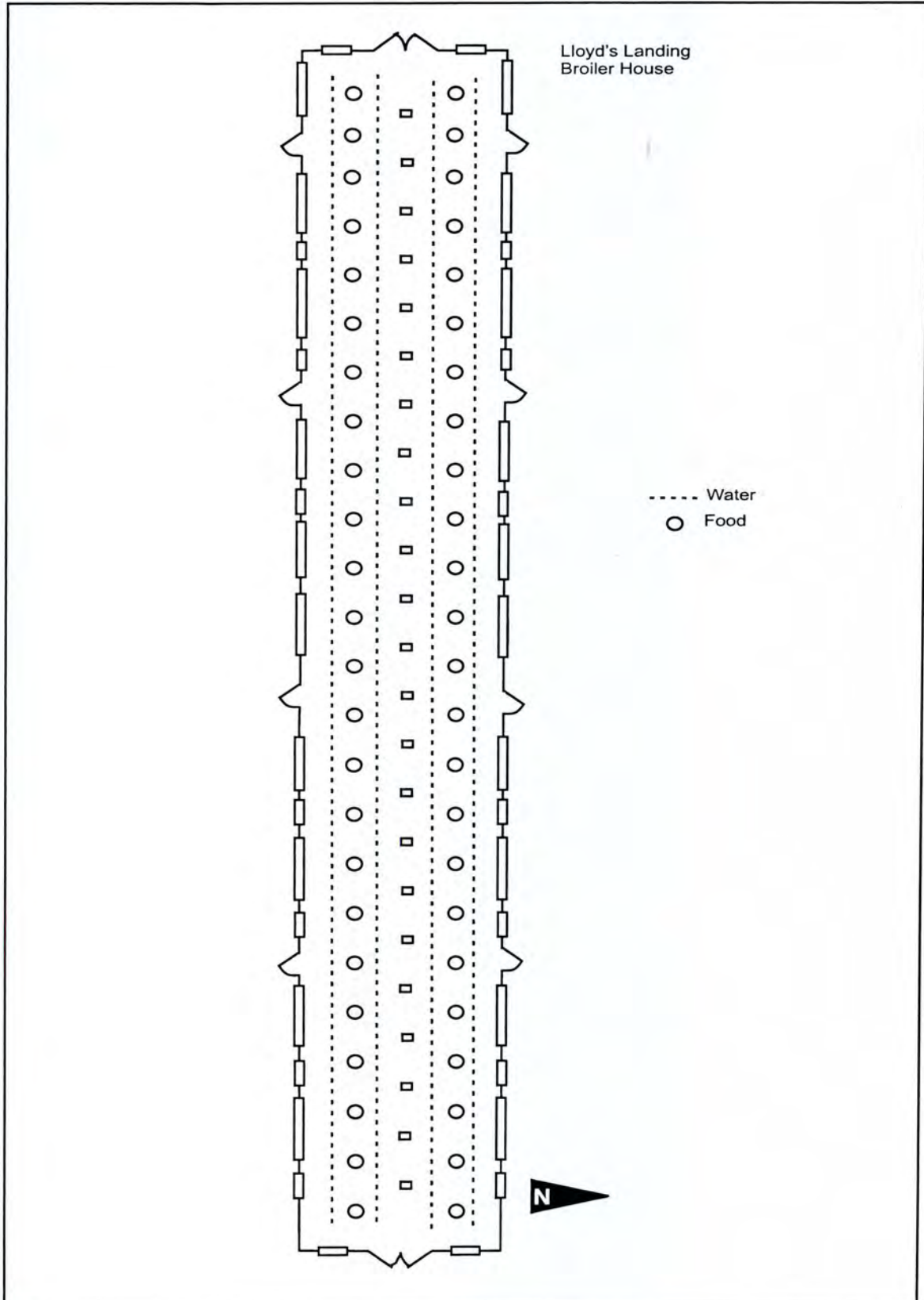


Figure 4-36: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Broiler House with Adjacent Grain Bin, constructed ca. 1935

Figure 4-37: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Automated Feeding and Watering System

T-392
Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road
30090 Lloyds Landing Road
Talbot County
Broiler House Plan - 2003



Hatcheries

As the poultry industry continued to evolve, hatcheries were developed to accommodate larger numbers of birds. Hatcheries are two-story or three-story structures which rest on a poured concrete foundation with a one-foot curb around the perimeter to keep animal waste inside the building. The structure is ordinarily about twenty feet wide and 150 to 200 feet long. The frame is of wood post and beam construction, with two rows of columns set approximately ten feet apart running the length of the center of the building. The building is clad with wood planks or board and batten siding attached directly to the horizontal framing members. The walls may have been clad with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels at a later date. The low pitched side gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing.

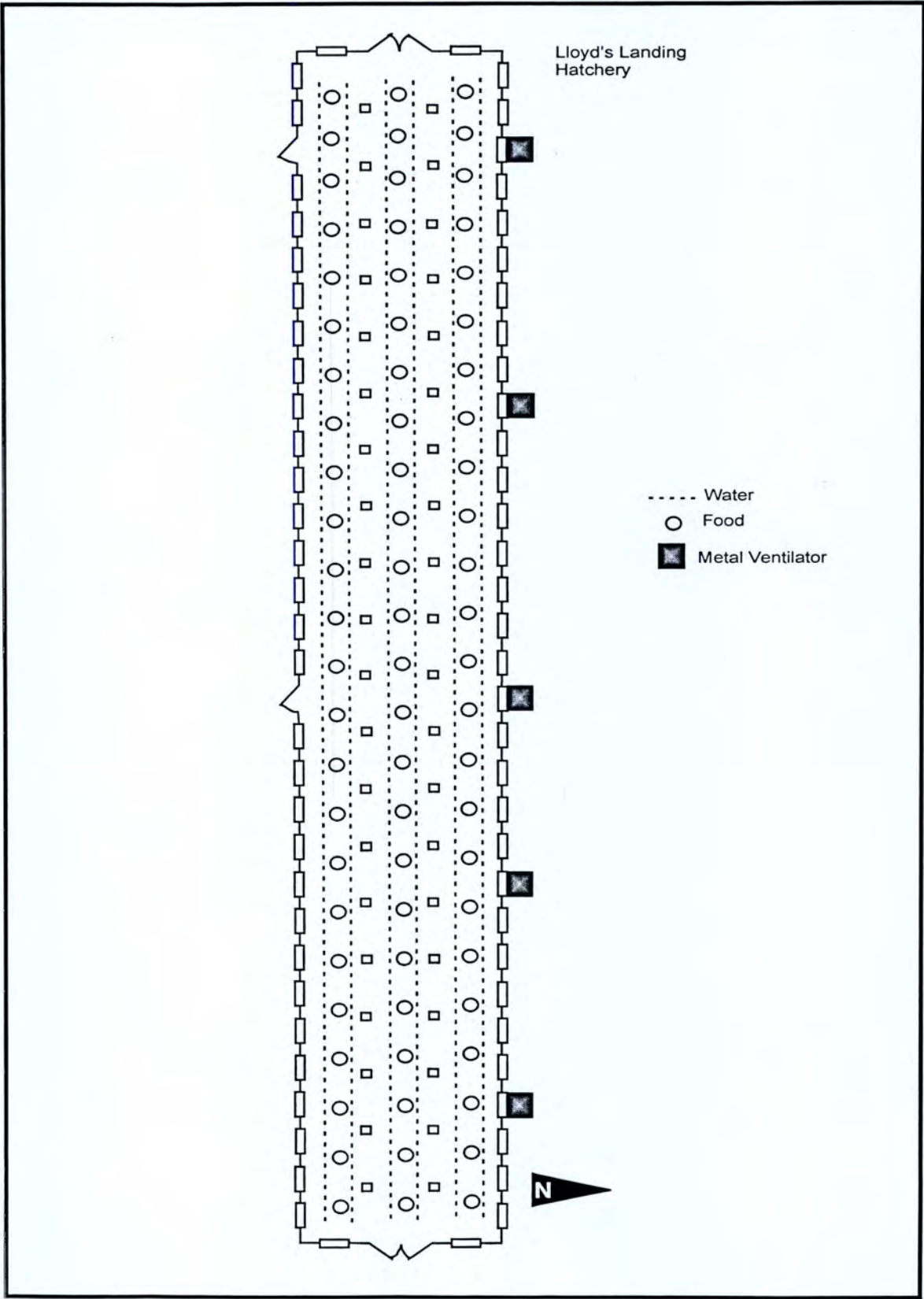
Square window openings and solid panel hinged doors are found along the side walls, with doors interspersed at regular intervals. Originally, these openings had top or bottom hinged wood and/or screen panels that allowed for ventilation. The majority of the openings have since been boarded up. Large hooded metal vents are located along one side wall to aid in ventilation. Large sliding doors are located on the gable ends of the building. The interior of the building was typically left unfinished with wood flooring on the second and third levels, which are reached via wooden stairs. Poultry was fed and watered through a series of metal pipes that ran the length of the building. Regularly spaced circular metal feeders were connected by the pipes and food was dispensed via a timed system from the grain bin located next to the building (see Section 4.8). Water ran through the pipes located on either side of the feeders. This feed and water system was located between each set of wood posts.

Hatcheries are most common in the central and southern parts of Talbot County, where the local poultry industry was located. Talbot County hatcheries date from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period.



Figure 4-39: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Hatchery, constructed ca. 1960

T-392
Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road
30090 Lloyds Landing Road
Talbot County
Hatchery Plan - 2003



4.11 CANNERIES

Canneries were developed in Talbot County as a response to the fruit, vegetable, and seafood industries and the county's distance from the major regional market centers. Canning Talbot County's agricultural products allowed them to be easily shipped to not only Baltimore and Washington, D.C., but to more distant markets, such as Chicago. Canneries were located throughout the county placing them near the primary goods that they canned. A total of 110 canneries operated throughout the county from 1877 to 1982, when the last cannery, Bay Country Foods (T-388: Defender Cannery), closed.⁶⁶

Cannery complexes have one central building and several outbuildings laid out in a linear plan. The plan increases the efficiency of the industrial process. The primary building is the cannery when the food was processed and the canning process occurred. Canneries also had an office and at least one warehouse to store the raw agricultural product, cans, and/or canned goods that were ready for market. Many canneries also had a caretaker's cottage for security and migrant worker housing. The workers could work for the cannery either harvesting in the fields or canning in the plant.

Canneries were found across Talbot County in the first half of the twentieth century. Extant examples are extremely rare as many complexes were destroyed. Talbot County canneries date from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the World War II (1939-1946) periods.

⁶⁶ R. Lee Burton, Jr. *Canneries of the Eastern Shore* (Centreville, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1986), 139-149.

Cannery

The cannery was divided into six sections. As the fruit, vegetable, or seafood entered the building it was placed in a holding area. The food product would be taken from this space into the processing area where it would be prepared for canning. Preparation included washing the item, peeling the skin, removing pits, seeds, or cobs, and cutting the item into smaller pieces. The processing area had an open wash pit or trench cut into the floor, which allowed for the efficient removal of the waste products using water and gravity. The food product was then taken to the canning area where it would be placed into the metal cans, which were then sealed. The machinery was of cast iron and was operated using manual or steam power. The cans would then be taken into the pasteurization room. This space was developed in response to growing government regulations in the twentieth century on the food processing industry. The cans were heated to a set point at which any bacteria present would be destroyed. When the cans were removed, they were taken to the cooling area where they would be allowed to come to room temperature before having a label affixed and being removed to the storage area.

This building type is typically one to one-and-a-half stories in height with a rectangular plan. Wood frame examples tend to be of earlier construction than concrete masonry unit examples. The foundations and floors are of poured concrete. The building could have walls constructed of concrete masonry units or could be clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. Some examples have a skylight located along the roofline. The building is accessed through hinged and sliding doors. Small rectangular window openings located at regular intervals along the top of the side walls were common until the late 1930s, when larger windows became more common.

The interior of the building was typically left unfinished. A simple wood stair led to the upper level storage spaces. Trap doors were located at various points in the wooden floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes.



Figure 4-41: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, constructed from ca. 1910 to ca. 1960

Office

The office was the center of cannery management and was located adjacent to the canning building. From this building, records were kept, wages paid, and produce was purchased. Most offices are simple wood frame cottages with a hall-parlor plan, and were constructed using standard construction methods.

Storage/ Warehouses

The warehouse was used for the storage of the various goods needed for canning and for storing the cannery's completed product. The building is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building is three or more bays deep and rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls were clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The front-gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The building was accessed through sliding wood plank doors. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 4-42: Defender Cannery (T-388) Warehouse, constructed ca. 1935

4.12 GRAIN COMPANIES

Grain companies first began in Talbot County in 1930 when J. McKenny Willis & Son was established in Easton.⁶⁷ After J. McKenny Willis & Son burned in 1940, there was no major grain elevator in the county until after World War II when commercial farming began to dominate the local agricultural market. The grain companies provided a local market for Talbot County grains, improving prices and profits for farmers. The companies were located near the major rail lines and roadways for ease of shipping.

Grain companies have a grain elevator and several outbuildings laid out in a linear plan. The plan increases the efficiency of the industrial process. The primary structure is the grain elevator and associated grain silos. Grain companies also had an office building and at least one warehouse and/or seed house to store seed and grain. Some grain companies also had a caretaker's cottage for security.

Grain companies were found along Talbot County's major rail lines and roadways. Pre-1960 examples are extremely rare as many of the older complexes were destroyed. Talbot County grain elevators date from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

⁶⁷ Preston, *Talbot County: A History*, 299.

Grain Elevators

Grain elevators use a mechanized conveyer belt system designed to move grain and seed from a truck at ground level to the top of a grain silo. The elevator is constructed of a steel frame mast with diagonal conveyer belts leading to the top of the grain bins. The mast is bolted onto a poured concrete pad and is supported by tension wires anchored into poured concrete piers. The adjacent grain bins are also located on a poured concrete slab and have a steel frame. The bins are typically clad with corrugated metal and have conical roofs clad with standing-seam metal. The bins are entered through metal hatches at ground level and on the roof where the end of the conveyer belt is located.

Older examples of grain elevators were enclosed within timber frame towers. The tower rested on a poured concrete foundation and the walls were clad with corrugated metal panels. The gable roof was also typically clad with corrugated metal. The building was accessed through sliding wood plank doors on the front façade. Enclosed grain elevators had window openings to provide ventilation in an effort to prevent the grain from combusting. The grain was stored in bins located within a large one-story timber frame structure attached to the grain elevator tower. The structure was clad in the same materials as the grain elevator tower. The interior of the tower and the building was unfinished with a wood plank floor.

Scales were located in front of, or adjacent to, the grain elevator. The vehicle would drive onto the scale and be weighed prior to being filled with grain or seed. After being filled, the vehicle would be weighed again to determine how much product the farmer had purchased.



Figure 4-43: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Grain Elevator and Grain Bins, constructed ca. 1974 to the present

Office

The office was the center of the grain company and was located adjacent to the grain elevator. From this building, records were kept, wages paid, grain was purchased, and seed was sold. Most offices are simple wood frame cottages with a hall-parlor plan and were constructed using standard construction methods.

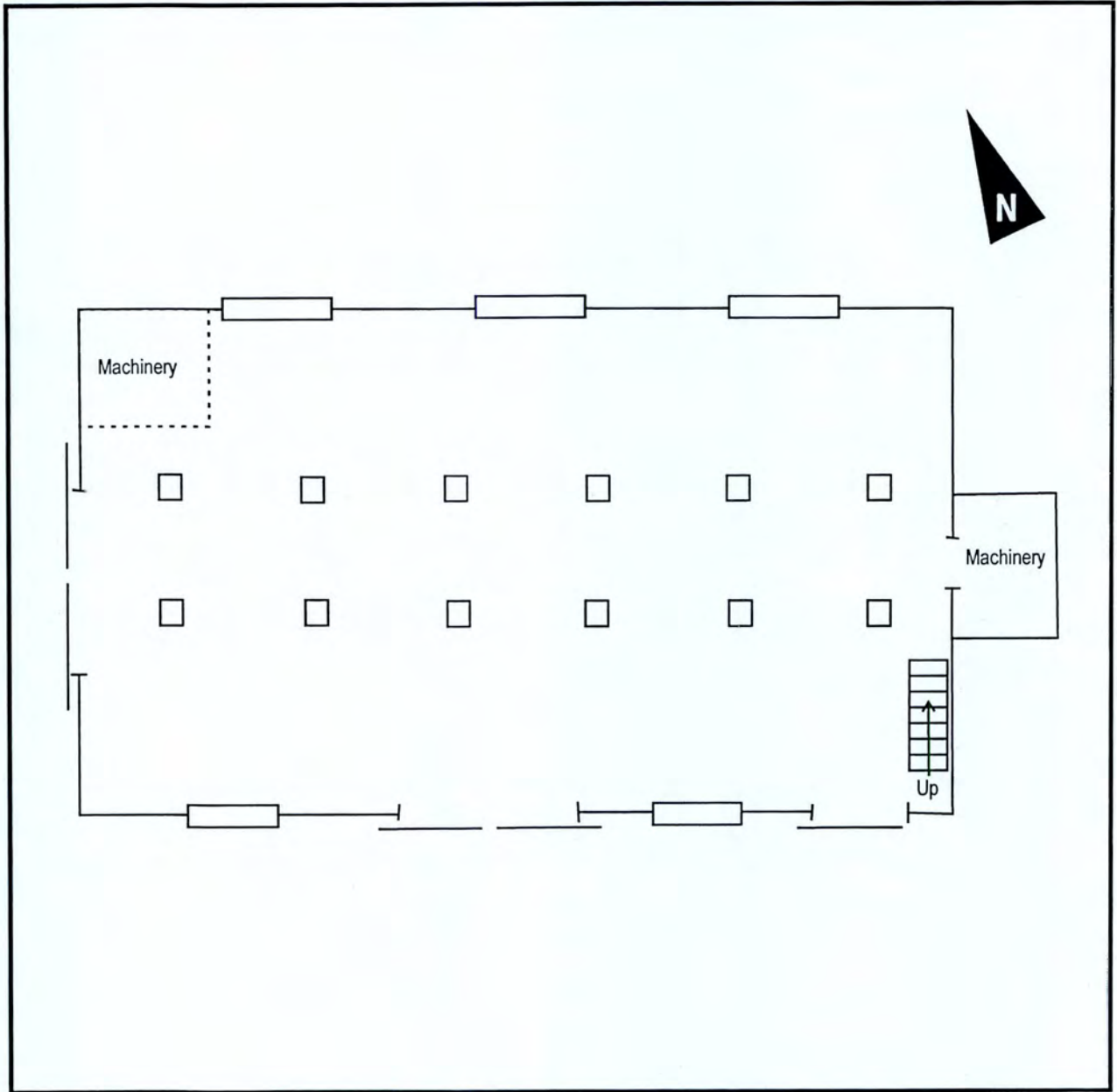
Seed Houses

The seed house is a warehouse developed specifically for storing seed. The building is raised up off the ground, like a granary, and has a grain elevator for moving the sacks of seed. Seed houses are two-story timber frame structures with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls were clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The front-gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The building was accessed through sliding wood plank doors on all façades. Hinged wood plank doors are located on the second level to allow for easy loading and unloading of the second floor. Most seed houses had window openings to provide natural light and ventilation. The grain elevator may be located on either the interior or exterior of the building. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 4-44: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Seed House, constructed ca. 1960

T-394
Wye Mills Feed Company
11791 Cordova Road
Talbot County
Seed House Plan - 2003



Storage/ Warehouses

The warehouse was used for the storage of feed and grain. The building is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building is three or more bays deep and rests on a poured concrete or concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls were clad with wood planks or board and batten siding, which may have been replaced with corrugated, standing-seam, and corrugated standing-seam metal panels. The front-gable roof was typically clad with wood or asphalt shingles, which have since been replaced by corrugated, standing-seam, or corrugated standing-seam metal roofing. The building was accessed through sliding wood plank doors. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 4-46: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Warehouse, constructed ca. 1920

5.1 CONDITIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

This survey was affected by the following conditions and constraints:

- Sites identified by members of the Talbot County Historic Preservation Commission prior to the beginning of this project have been destroyed between the beginning of context development and field survey. Some of the destroyed sites may have been the best, or only, example of a typology or practice in the county;
- Access to some properties identified as the best, or only, example of their type was prohibited by the property owner; or
- Properties were so extensively altered that those agricultural resources constructed on the property between 1900 and 1960 were unidentifiable.

5.2 ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES

The following thirteen (13) property types were identified during the research component of this survey:

- Pre-Twentieth-Century Farms with Twentieth-Century Improvements
- Early Homes/Farms with Early Twentieth-Century Improvements
- Post-WWII Housing/ New Barns and Outbuildings
- Gentleman's Farms
- Tenant Housing
- Migrant Labor Housing
- Dairy Farms
- Poultry Houses
- Large Scale Poultry/ Broiler Houses
- Granaries
- Orchards
- Canneries
- Farm Bureaus/ Cooperatives Buildings/ Elevators

Most resources fell into multiple categories due to the scale of their operations.

Four examples of Pre-Twentieth-Century Farms with Twentieth-Century Improvements were surveyed. They are:

- Rich Bottom (T-229),
- Schofield (T-342),
- Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392), and
- Voshell Farm (T-395).

Five examples of Early Homes/Farms with Early Twentieth-Century Improvements were surveyed. They are:

- Mullikin Farm (T-389),
- Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390),
- Lindemann Farm (T-391),
- Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393), and
- Voshell Farm (T-395).

Two examples of Post-WWII Housing/New Barns and Outbuildings were surveyed. They are:

- Radcliffe Manor (T-42), and
- Country Rectory (T-387).

Four examples of Gentleman's Farms were surveyed. They are:

- Radcliffe Manor (T-42),
- Langdon (T-215),
- Chenar Farm (T-385), and
- Country Rectory (T-387).

Five properties with Tenant Houses were surveyed. They are:

- Radcliffe Manor (T-42),
- Langdon (T-215),
- Chenar Farm (T-385),
- Country Rectory (T-387), and
- Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390).

Defender Cannery (T-388) was the only example of Migrant Labor Housing surveyed.

Three examples of Dairy Farms were surveyed. They are:

- Radcliffe Manor (T-42),
- Chenar Farm (T-385), and
- Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390).

Five properties with Poultry Houses were surveyed. They are:

- Langdon (T-215),
- Mullikin Farm (T-389),
- Lindemann Farm (T-391),
- Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392), and
- Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393).

Two properties, Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392), and the Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) are dedicated poultry farms, the remaining properties have small-scale examples of poultry houses as poultry was a secondary source of income.

The Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) was the only property with an example of Large Scale Poultry/Broiler Houses surveyed.

Four properties with a Granary component were surveyed. They are:

- Rich Bottom (T-229),
- Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392),
- Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393)
- Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394)

Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) was the only example of an orchard property surveyed.

The Defender Cannery (T-388) was the only example of a Cannery surveyed.

The Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) was the only example of Farm Bureaus/Cooperatives Buildings/ Elevators surveyed.

Based upon the results of this survey effort, the percentage of twentieth-century agricultural properties identified in Talbot County during this survey from each of the identified periods is as follows:

- 26.6 percent of the surveyed resources are, or have components from, the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914) period.
- 06.6 percent of the surveyed resources are, or have components from, the World War I (1914-1920) period.
- 86.6 percent of the surveyed resources are, or have components from, the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.
- 06.6 percent of the surveyed resources are, or have components from, the World War II (1939-1946) period.
- 66.6 percent of the surveyed resources are, or have components from, the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960).

National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Criteria

As the Talbot County context was refined, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria that recognize variations in the physical property types, or at least allow for identifying them, were developed. The criteria that were developed enhanced the understanding of individual farmsteads and aided in determining the integrity and eligibility of each identified agricultural property. These criteria reflect the farming strategies (e.g. cattle and grain combinations, or dairy farming) used in Talbot County during the twentieth century. Though this project did not include the completion of formal Determination of Eligibility forms for each property, all of the properties selected were chosen for their ability to best convey the story of twentieth-century agriculture in Talbot County. The table below lists each property and its

eligibility. Those properties marked “yes” require further research and a formal Determination of Eligibility before they can be nominated to the National Register.

Table 5-1: National Register Eligibility of the Surveyed Properties

MHT #	Name	Address	Town	USGS Quad	NRHP Eligibility
T-42	Radcliffe Manor	7768 Radcliffe Manor Road	Easton	Easton	Yes
T-215	Langdon	5620 Landing Neck Road	Tilghmann	Claiborne and Tilghman	Yes
T-229	Rich Bottom	7103 Dover Neck Road	Easton	Trappe	No
T-342	Schofield House	7132 Pea Neck Road	St. Michaels	Oxford	Yes
T-385	Chenar Farm	9284 Chenar Farm Road	Easton	St. Michaels	Yes
T-386	Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings	28038 Goldsborough Neck Road	Easton	Easton	No
T-387	Country Rectory	3030 Crosiadore Lane	Trappe	Trappe	Yes
T-388	Defender Cannery	5620 Landing Neck Road	Trappe	Trappe	Yes
T-389	Mullikin Farm	4215 Old Trappe Road	Trappe	Trappe	Yes
T-390	Mullikin Tenant Farm	4093 Ocean Gateway	Trappe	Trappe	Yes
T-391	Lindemann Farm	30742 Skipton Cordova Road	Cordova	Trappe	Yes
T-392	Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road	30090 Lloyds Landing Road	Trappe	Wye Mills	No
T-393	Clarke W. Sewell Farm	5781 Old Trappe Road	Trappe	Trappe	Yes
T-394	Wye Mills Feed Company	11761-11791 Cordova Road	Cordova	Trappe	No
T-395	Voshell Farm	12018 Voshell Road	Cordova	Fowling Creek	No

5.3 DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEYED RESOURCES**T-42: Radcliffe Manor Dairy Complex**

Figure 5-1: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Complex

Radcliffe Manor (T-42) was originally surveyed in August 1976 by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant with the Maryland Historical Trust. Research on the property was conducted in June 1976 by Cynthia B. Ludlow, Research Historian with the Talbot County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust. During this survey effort, the main residence was documented.

The property is located on a peninsula of land between the South Fork of the Avon River and Dixon Creek, to the west of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. There are twelve buildings in the dairy complex, consisting of an overseers' house, tenant house, and twentieth-century dairy complex, with a dairy barn, milk house, silo, fodder shed, hog house, chicken house, and two machinery sheds (Figure 5-1). These resources are located to the northeast of the main residence, outside of the wood post and rail fence, and along the entry drive.

The property was purchased by Andrew A. Hathaway from the Hollyday family, who had built the house, in 1902. The Hathaway family resided on the property until 1936, when Andrew Hathaway's children sold the property to John W. McCoy. The dairy operation was begun during the Hathaway's residency and was continued by the McCoys. The property was sold again in 1945 to Ambassador Gerard C. Smith and his wife, Bernice, who restored the house and grounds. The property was sold by the Smiths to the present owners in 1995. This property is an excellent example of a pre-twentieth-century gentleman's farm with a twentieth-century dairy farm dating to the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.

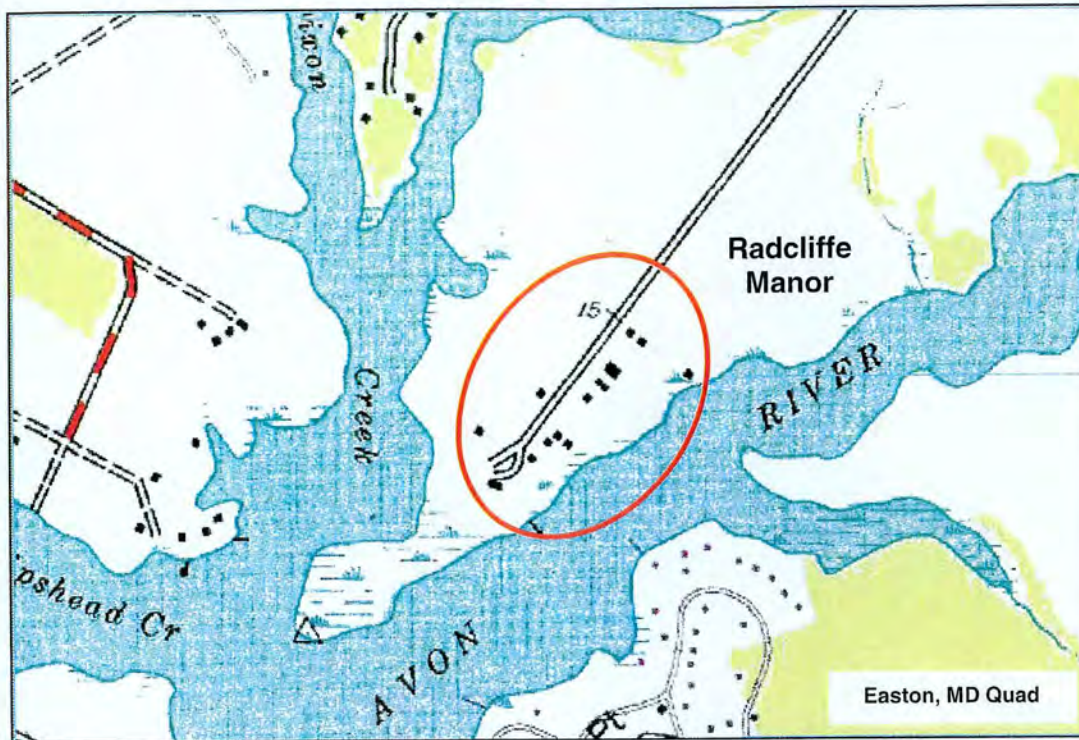


Figure 5-2: Map Showing the Location of Radcliffe Manor (T-42)

The dairy complex is arranged in a linear plan that runs parallel to the access road (Figure 5-2). The paved access road for the property runs through the site. The ca. 1920 tenant house is located on the eastern side of the road, closest to the main house. The ca. 1935 dairy complex is located directly to the northeast of the tenant house and is separated from the access road by a wood post and rail fence. The ca. 1910 overseers' house is located across from the dairy complex on the western side of the access road and is also separated from the access road by a wood post and rail fence. The buildings are surrounded by grassy fields and cultivated agricultural fields with the main house complex located to the southwest. Trees are planted between the overseers' and tenant houses and the main house, obstructing the view between these properties.

The main building of the complex is the gambrel-roofed dairy barn, built ca. 1935 (Figure 5-3). The barn is a two-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The building is eight bays deep and has a center aisle plan with a hayloft on the second level. The gambrel roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has hay hoods on either end and four shed roof dormers. Two dormers with paired six-pane wood awning sash windows are located on each side of the roof. Eight lightning rods are located along the roof ridge.



Figure 5-3: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Dairy Barn

The principle building entry is located on the east and west gable ends. The gable ends have rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry units forming the lower two-and-a-half feet of the wall. The upper portion of the wall is clad with beveled wood siding. The building is entered through a central set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing. The doors are flanked by nine-pane wood awning sash windows. Two sets of hinged hayloft doors are located on the west façade. The lower door is constructed of wood planks with diagonal bracing. The upper set of doors is also constructed of wood planks with diagonal bracing. Two nine-pane wood awning sash windows are located between the hay loft doors.

The side walls have rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry units forming the lower two-and-a-half feet of the wall. The upper portion of the wall is clad with beveled wood siding. The south façade has five Dutch doors on the eastern half of the wall constructed of wood planks with diagonal bracing with nine-pane wood awning sash windows located to the right of the four eastern-most doors. The two eastern most doors have been converted into sliding doors. Four evenly spaced nine-pane wood awning sash windows are located along the western half of the wall. The north façade has a central hinged wood plank door with diagonal bracing and 8 lights. The door leads to the adjacent milk house, which is connected to the barn via a covered walkway. Four evenly spaced nine-pane wood awning sash windows are located on either side of the doorway.

The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The lower two-and-a-half feet of the wall is constructed of the smooth rear face of the exterior rusticated, rock-faced concrete masonry units. The upper portion of the wall is clad with three inch horizontal tongue and groove beadboard. The ceiling of the first floor is clad with the same beadboard. The twelve interior columns are of steel. The first floor is evenly divided into two spaces by a timber frame wall with a sliding wood plank door with diagonal bracing. Two storage rooms are located in the northeast and northwest corners of the western half. The eight stalls in this portion of the building are of wood plank construction. The stalls in the eastern half of the building have been replaced with tubular steel stanchions. The second floor hayloft is an undivided space accessed via a wood ladder. The space is unfinished, with a wood plank floor and exposed trusses and framing.

Located adjacent to the dairy barn to the northeast is the milk house which is connected to the barn via a covered gable roof walkway with four steel columns and a poured concrete floor. The

ca. 1935 milk house is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. Rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry units form the lower two-and-a-half feet of the walls. The upper portions of the walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The doors on the south gable end and west side wall are hinged wood plank doors with diagonal bracing and eight lights. The original windows have been replaced with one-over-one wood and six-over-six vinyl sashes which are smaller than the original windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The bottom three feet of the wall are clad with three inch horizontal tongue and groove beadboard.



Figure 5-4: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Milk House and Silo

To the east of the milk house, within a fenced enclosure, is a poured concrete silo on a poured concrete pad. The silo has a conical roof clad with standing-seam metal. An enclosed metal ladder is located on the west façade. Just to the east, outside of the enclosure is a timber frame fodder shed with an open east façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

To the southwest of the dairy barn are the remainders of the agricultural buildings. The ca. 1935 hog house is located closest to the dairy barn and is a one-story light timber frame structure. The interior is divided into three rooms, one of which is an internal corn crib. A one room side addition has been constructed on the north façade. The building rests on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The walls of the corn crib portion of the building are clad with three-foot wood planks, spaced approximately one-half-inch apart. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Four exterior doors on the east and south façades are hinged plywood panels and one exterior door and the two interior doors are hinged five-panel wood. The majority of the window openings have been boarded up. Nine-pane wood awning sash windows are located on the west and south façades. The horizontal openings which flank the central entry doors on the east façade have been left open, with a single one-over-one horizontal vinyl sash used as infill. The building has an interior concrete masonry unit chimney, which is not visible on the interior. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The walls are clad with a combination of beadboard and wood planks. The ceiling is clad with the same beadboard.

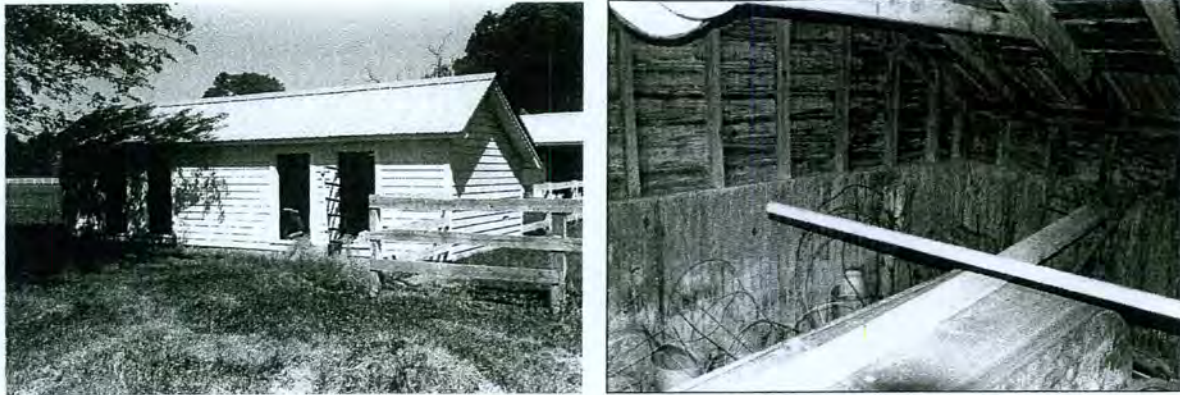


Figure 5-5: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Chicken House (left- exterior; right- interior)

To the south of the hog house is the ca. 1935 chicken house (Figure 5-5). The building is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal over wood shingles. Four exterior door openings are located on the east façade. The window openings have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The bottom four feet of the wall are clad with beadboard.

Two machinery sheds are located on the property. Shed #1 faces east, and is located between the hog house and the access road. It is seven bays wide with the three southern most bays enclosed. The shed is of timber frame construction with an open east façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten siding. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The enclosed portion of the building has sliding wood plank doors. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

Shed #2 faces south, and is located between the chicken house and the tenant house. It is five bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open south façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks with tongue and groove siding used on the north façade. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

The ca. 1920 tenant house is located to the southwest of the dairy complex (Figure 5-6). The residence is a one-and-a-half story wood frame structure with a hall-parlor plan and a ca. 1960 two-story rear shed roof addition. The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation, with a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation on the rear addition. The building is clad with wood shingles. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has three gable roof dormers. The central entry door is flanked by six-over-six wood sashes. The same windows are used on the ca. 1920 portion of the building. The ca. 1960 addition has one-over-one wood sashes. The building has a central brick masonry chimney. The rear porch has been enclosed with tongue and groove siding. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-6: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Tenant House

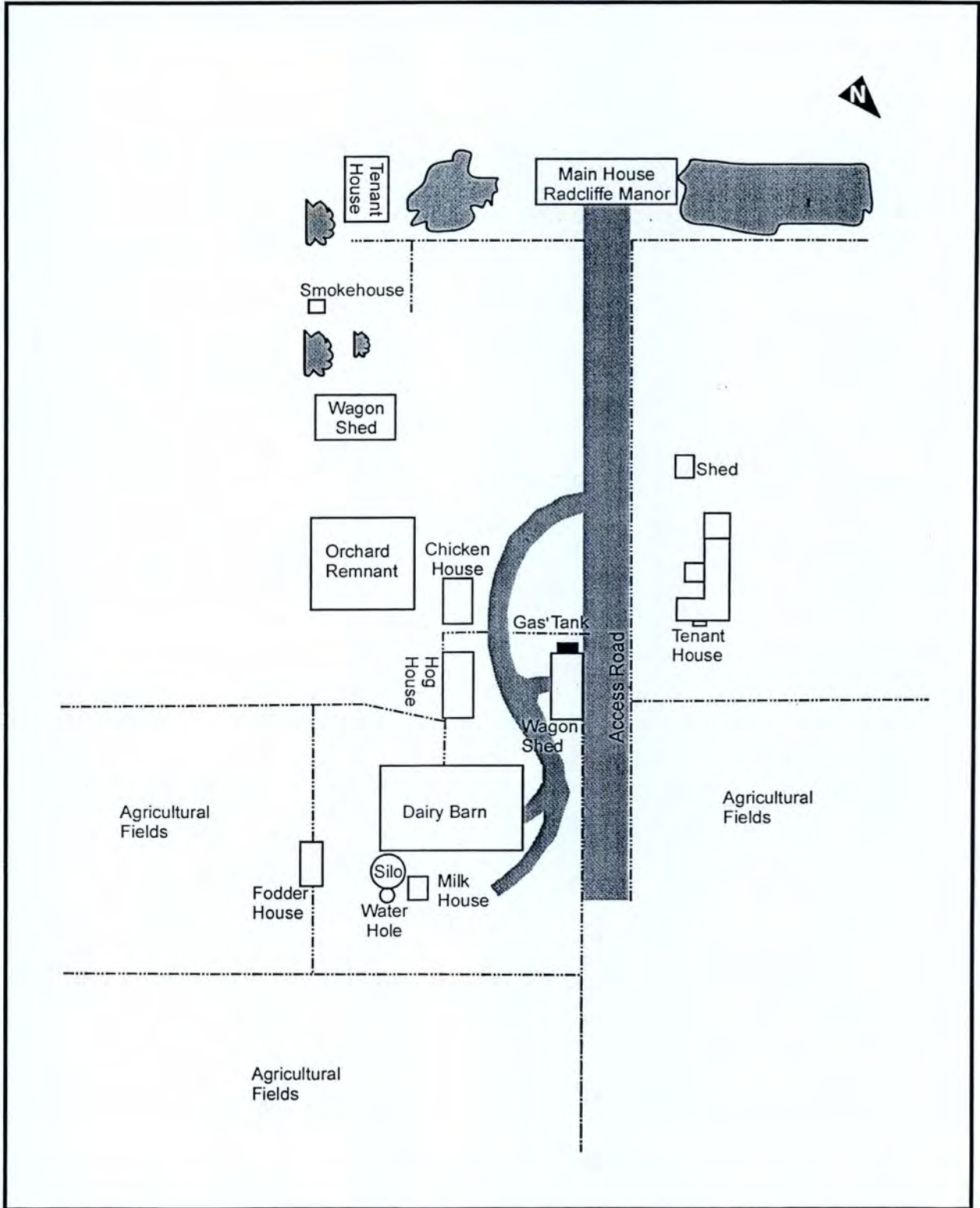
A wood frame smokehouse has been moved onto a concrete pad at the rear of the tenant house. The smokehouse is clad with vertical wood siding and has a front-gable roof clad with standing-seam metal over wood shingles. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door on the west façade. There are no windows.

The ca. 1910 overseers' house is located to the southwest of the dairy complex, across the access road (Figure 5-7). The residence is a two-story wood frame structure with a front facing "L"-shaped plan and a ca. 1940 front shed roof addition. The building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The building is clad with horizontal wood siding and has a cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The entry door has two wood panels with two panels of glass above. The windows are predominantly six-over-six wood sashes with a few six-pane and three-pane hopper sashes. The building has a exterior end wall brick masonry chimney. The wraparound front porch has a wood plank floor, six wood posts, and a hipped roof. A portion of the porch has been enclosed. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-7: Radcliffe Manor (T-42) Overseers' House

A wood frame shed is located to the south of the overseers' house. The shed has a poured concrete foundation. Rusticated, rock-faced concrete masonry units forming the lower two-and-a-half feet of the wall. The upper portion of the wall is clad with board and batten siding. The building has a front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door on the north façade. One windows opening is located on each remaining façade.



T-215: Langdon Farm Complex (Bridges; Hebron)



Figure 5-9: Langdon (T-215) Farm Complex

Langdon (T-215) was originally surveyed in 1977 by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant with the Maryland Historical Trust. The property was recorded as “Bridges,” with the alternate name of “Hebron.” During this survey effort, the main residence, Seth Family graveyards, and domestic grounds were documented.

The property is located on Harris Creek, off of Tilghman Island Road to the north of Tilghman Island in Talbot County, Maryland. There are eighteen buildings on the property, consisting of the main house, the overseers’ house, a springhouse, a wood shed, a garage, a chicken house, a greenhouse, a smokehouse, a slaughter house, a storage building, a machine shed, a barn, and a long block containing a stable, a carriage house, a storage shed, a machine shed, a granary, and a corncrib. These resources are located to the west of the main residence, outside of the wood post and rail fence, off of the entry drive. A related tenant house is located on an adjacent tract of land.

The property known as Langdon, and also known as “Bridges” or “Hebron” prior to the twentieth century, was purchased by S. James Sewell from Blanche L. Butler and Louisa S. Ensey in 1926. Mabel Lindsay Gillespie, the Pittsburgh heiress to a large lumber fortune, purchased the property from S. James Sewell in 1929 and developed the entire farm complex as a summer home for herself and her mother with the assistance of a Pittsburgh architect. Ms. Gillespie re-developed the entire property, building a new manor house around the original farm house structure or foundation and also adding a slaughter house, corn crib, stables, and a chicken coop. The farm buildings also appear to be architect-designed and are atypical examples of their typeology. Alvin E. Strock purchased the farm from the Gillespie’s estate in 1969. The land was subdivided into ten tracts and subsequently sold by Strock in 1971 with the 1929 farmstead and main house intact on a single lot. This property is an excellent example of a gentleman’s farm from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.



Figure 5-10: Map Showing the Location of Langdon (T-215)

The main residence is located approximately one-eighth of a mile down a straight paved access road (Figure 5-10). The agricultural buildings are located off of the access road to the south and are arranged in a linear plan that forms a square farmyard. The tenant house is located to the south of the agricultural complex and is accessed via a separated paved road. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and water. The property is an active farm.

At the property owner's request, the main house and grounds as well as the overseers' house and associated springhouse, wood shed, and garage were not included in this survey and no photographs were taken of these structures.

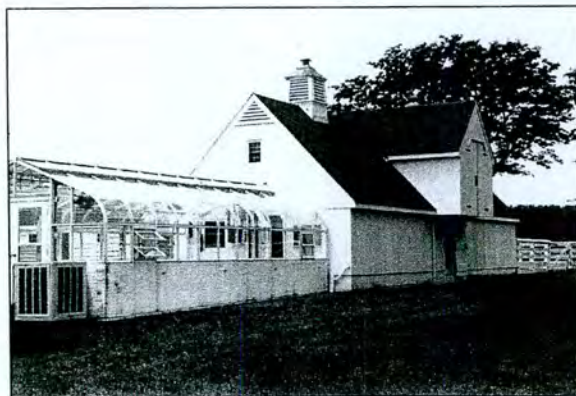


Figure 5-11: Langdon (T-215) Chicken House

The chicken house, constructed ca. 1930, is currently used as a recreation building (Figure 5-11). The building is a one-story light timber frame structure with a central passage single-pile plan.

The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has two square cupolas and a projecting hayloft. The building is accessed through new French doors on the north and south façades. The window openings have been infilled with six-over-six vinyl sashes. The interior of the building is finished with drywall and has a poured concrete floor. A modern metal frame greenhouse is attached to the east façade.



Figure 5-12: Langdon (T-215) Smokehouse

The smokehouse, constructed ca. 1930, is currently used as a recreation building (Figure 5-12). The building is a one-story brick masonry structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The walls are constructed of brick using a Flemish bond and have vents worked into the brick pattern. The pyramidal roof is clad with wood shingles and has a metal ventilator. The building is accessed through a wood plank door on the east façade. The interior of the building is unfinished with a brick floor.



Figure 5-13: Langdon (T-215) Slaughterhouse

The slaughterhouse, constructed ca. 1930, is currently used as an office and shop (Figure 5-13). The building is a one-story light timber frame structure with a three pen plan. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The side gable roof has a steep pitch and is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through hinged wood plank doors with twelve lights on all façades and metal roll up doors into the central pen. There is an interior brick masonry incinerator chimney on the west façade. The windows are six-over-nine and eight-over-twelve wood sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished and has a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-14: Steel Meat Rail in Langdon (T-215) Slaughterhouse (left)

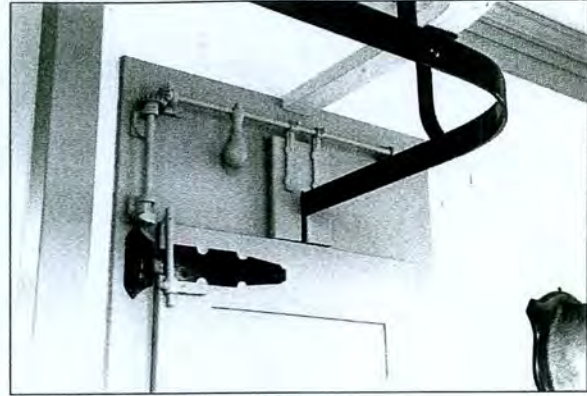


Figure 5-15: Langdon (T-215) Meat Locker Door Mechanism (right)

The interior of the building contains the original steel rail that allows the meat to be slid from the slaughterhouse floor into a cooler located in the northwest corner of the office (Figure 5-14). The meat locker is clad in vertical wood siding and has a three inches thick door. A mechanism lifts a wood flap above the door allowing the hook to slide freely when the meat locker door is opened approximately 130 degrees (Figure 5-15). The meat locker was manufactured by the Bernard Gloekler Company, which was located at 1627-1633 Penn Avenue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Figure 5-16: Langdon (T-215) Storage Building

The storage building, constructed ca. 1930, is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-16). The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The overhanging front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through hinged wood plank doors on the east and south façades. A wooden loading dock is also located on the east façade. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes and six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished and has a wood plank floor.

A machinery shed is located on the west façade of the storage building. It is five bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open south façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



Figure 5-17: Langdon (T-215) Outbuilding Block

The western edge of the farmyard is enclosed by a long block of buildings primarily constructed ca. 1930 (Figure 5-17). The exceptions to this date are the two spaces at the northern end, the stable and the carriage house, which have been reclad and integrated into the block. The building is designed to give the appearance of a building that grew over time, with different rooflines and doors. The block rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gable roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. The spaces are described from north to south.

The stable is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction. There are no doors and the windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. Eight wooden animal pens with feed troughs are located within the space.

The carriage house is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with stone masonry piers in the interior. The doors are modern hinged replacements and there are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

The storage space is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door with six lights on the east façade. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished and has a wood plank floor.

The machinery shed is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open east façade. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

The granary is a one-and-a-half story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building is accessed through two hinged wood plank Dutch doors with twelve lights on the east façade. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes and six-pane wood awning sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished and has a wood plank floor. Seven large raised wooden grain bins, two of which have been screened in, are located within the space.

The drive-thru corncrib is a one-story timber frame structure with a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with six-inch vertical wood boards, spaced approximately three

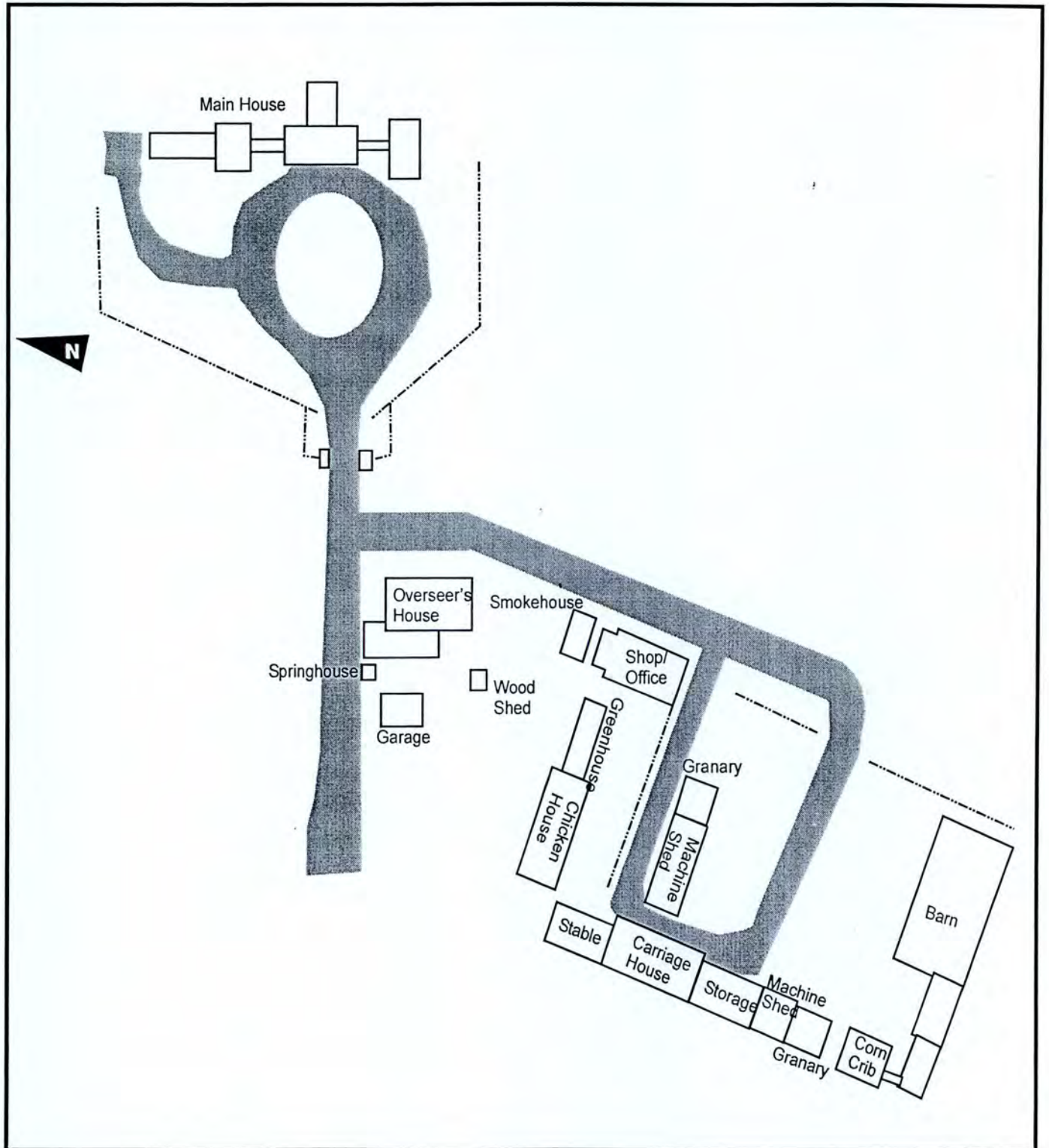
inches apart. Metal wire fills in the space between the boards. The crib is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 5-18: Langdon (T-215) Barn

The corncrib connects to the multi-purpose barn, constructed ca. 1939, with a rear animal pen addition (Figure 5-18). The building was significantly altered when a new access road was constructed to the east of the barn. The length of the building was shortened by 15 feet to 30 feet and the roof was replaced. The structure rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The timber frame structure is clad with vertical wood siding. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The barn has a hay hood on the east gable end. The Dutch doors are hinged wood plank with diagonal bracing and twelve lights. Sliding wood plank doors are located on the gable ends. The windows are nine-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor and metal animal pens.

T-215
Langdon; Bridges
7373 Tilghman Island Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-229: Rich Bottom

Figure 5-20: Rich Bottom (T-229) Complex

Rich Bottom (T-229) was originally surveyed in April 1977 by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant with the Maryland Historical Trust. During this survey effort, only the residence was documented.

The farm is located at 7103 Dover Neck Road and known as “Rich Bottom” is located on 341.80 acres of land to the east of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located across Dover Neck Road from the Seth Demonstration Forest and contains six structures. The structures include a residence, a shed/smokehouse, a tool shed, a machine shed, a barn, and a grain elevator.

The property known as Rich Bottom was one of several tracts of land purchased by Robert L. Kemp, Robert K. Startt, and others in 1913 from the estate of Edmund L. F. Hardcastle whose property had been divided and sold after his death. The tract containing Rich Bottom passed from Robert K. Startt to Lemmon C. Elliott, L. Leonia Elliott, and Mary E. Elliott. The relationship between Startt and the Elliots is unclear. The property remained in the Elliott family until 1963, when it was purchased at auction by Roy G. and Anne C. Brooks. This property is a good example of a pre-twentieth-century farm with twentieth-century improvements, including a grain elevator, from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

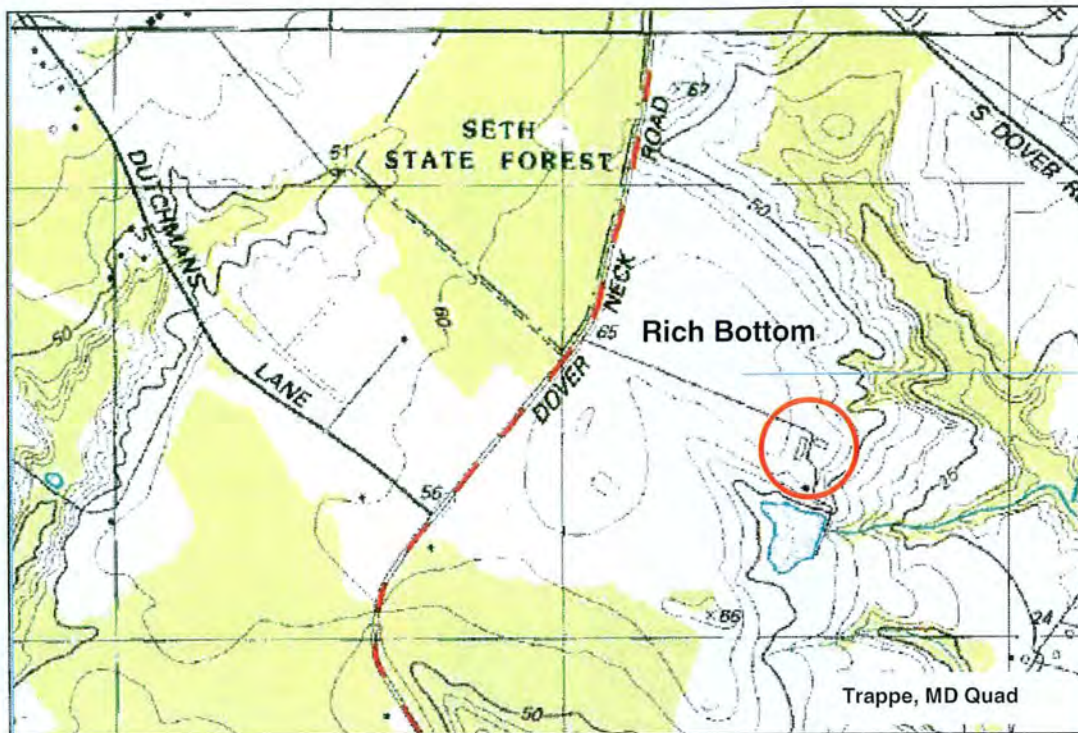


Figure 5-21: Map Showing the Location of Rich Bottom (T-229)

The residence is located approximately one-quarter-mile down a straight access road with the agricultural buildings located along the access road, and the residence at the end of the access road (Figure 5-21). The outbuildings are arranged in a linear plan along the road. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields. The gravel access road is flanked by two brick columns. The southernmost column is inscribed with the words "RICH/BOTTOM/1924." (Figure 5-22) The columns have metal hinges attached, indicating that the property was once gated.



Figure 5-22: Rich Bottom (T-229) Signpost

In addition to the previously surveyed residence, there is a smokehouse, built ca. 1900, with a shed addition on its northeast elevation located in the agricultural area (Figure 5-23). The building is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The smokehouse rests on a continuous brick foundation and is clad with beaded horizontal siding. The pyramidal roof has wide overhanging eaves and a metal ventilator. The roof is clad with corrugated

standing-seam metal. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door on the southeast façade. One nine-pane wood hopper sash is located on each of the remaining façades. There is an exterior brick masonry chimney. The side addition was constructed ca. 1930 as a shed. The addition rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten siding and the building has a side gable roof clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The addition is entered through a sliding wood plank door on the southeast façade. Five six-pane wood hopper sashes are located around the building.



Figure 5-23: Rich Bottom (T-229) Smokehouse with Tool Shed to the Left

The tool shed, constructed ca. 1945, is a one-story masonry structure (Figure 5-23). The building rests on a poured concrete slab and is constructed of concrete masonry units. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The building is entered through a large hinged plywood panel door on the southwest façade. The building has eight two-over-two metal sash windows.

The machinery shed is five bays wide with an open southeast façade. The timber frame shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. There is a rear shed roof addition open on both the southwest and northeast façades to allow for additional machinery storage.

The barn is a one-story, three bay timber frame structure with a crib addition. The barn rests on a brick pier foundation with poured concrete footers used as the crib foundation. The building is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The shed roof crib portion of the building is clad with vertical wood boards. The building has a side gable roof, which is clad with corrugated metal. The building is accessed through sliding metal doors on the southwest façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. The rear portion of the barn has been altered to accommodate modern farm machinery.



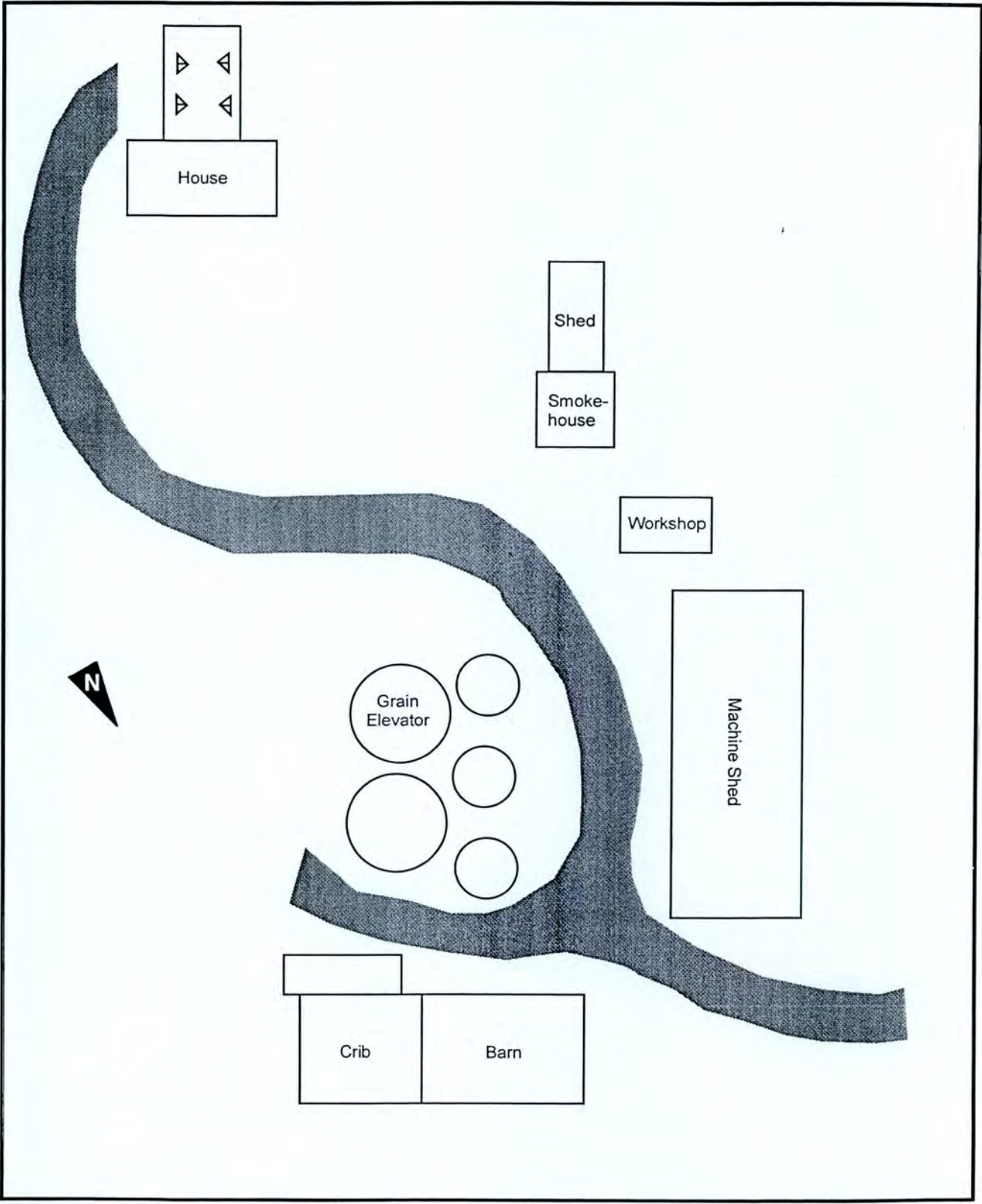
Figure 5-24: Rich Bottom (T-229) Grain Elevator (left)



Figure 5-25: Rich Bottom (T-229) Grain Bins (right)

The grain elevator is a modern steel structure connecting five grain bins (Figures 5-24 & 5-25). There are three small and two large grain bins. All are located on a poured concrete slab and have a steel frame. The bins are clad with corrugated metal and have conical roofs clad with standing-seam metal. Grain is inserted into the grain bins through metal hatches.

T-229
Rich Bottom
7103 Dover Neck Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-342: Schofield (Scofield) House Agricultural Buildings

Schofield House (T-342) was originally surveyed in April 1977 by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant and Joe Getty with the Maryland Historical Trust. The property was incorrectly recorded as Schofield; the correct spelling of the family name is Scofield. During this survey effort, only the residence was documented.

The property is located on a peninsula of land between Barrett Creek and Solitude Creek, to the west of the community of Royal Oak in Talbot County, Maryland. There are four structures on the agricultural portion of the property. These four resources consist of a modern house, a modern shed, a dairy barn, and a machine shed. The resources are located to the northwest of Schofield House.

Schofield House has been in the possession of the Scofield family since it was constructed ca. 1730. These outbuildings are probably associated with a series of additions and renovations that occurred at the property in the 1930s. This property is an excellent example of a pre-twentieth-century farm with improvements dating to the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.

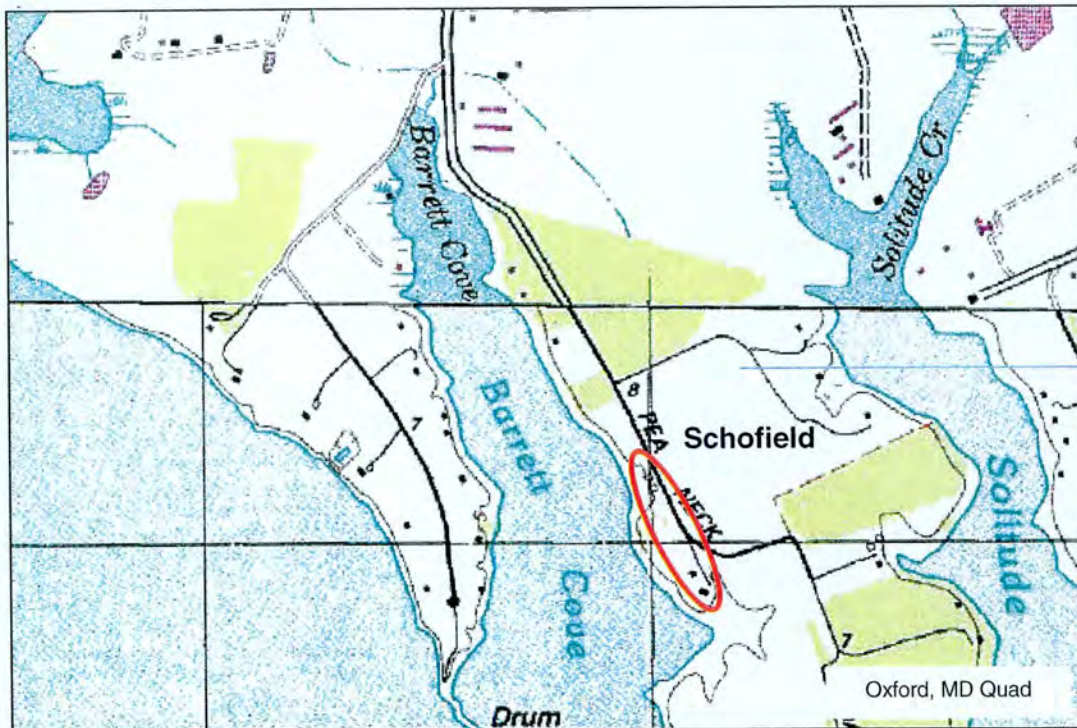


Figure 5-27: Map Showing the Location of Schofield (T-342)

The buildings are located directly adjacent to Pea Neck Road and are arranged in a linear plan along the roadway (Figure 5-27). The property is surrounded by vegetation. An open field is located directly across Pea Neck Road from the buildings. A gravel drive leads to the modern house. The remaining structures are reached via a wooded path.



Figure 5-28: Schofield House (T-342) Barn

The main building of the complex is the gambrel-roofed dairy barn with flared eaves, built ca. 1935 (Figure 5-28). The barn is a two-story masonry structure with a continuous poured concrete foundation. The building is three bays deep and has a center aisle plan with a hayloft on the second level. The gambrel roof is clad with corrugated metal and has three metal roof ventilators.

The barn's principle entry is located on the west side wall. The walls are constructed of rusticated concrete masonry units. The building is entered through hinged wood plank doors with diagonal bracing. The windows are evenly spaced six-pane wood awning sashes.

The gable walls are also constructed of rusticated concrete masonry units. The upper portion of the wall is clad with six inch vertical wood boards. A set of hinged hayloft doors are located on the north façade. The doors are constructed of wood planks with diagonal bracing. The windows are evenly spaced six-pane wood awning sashes.

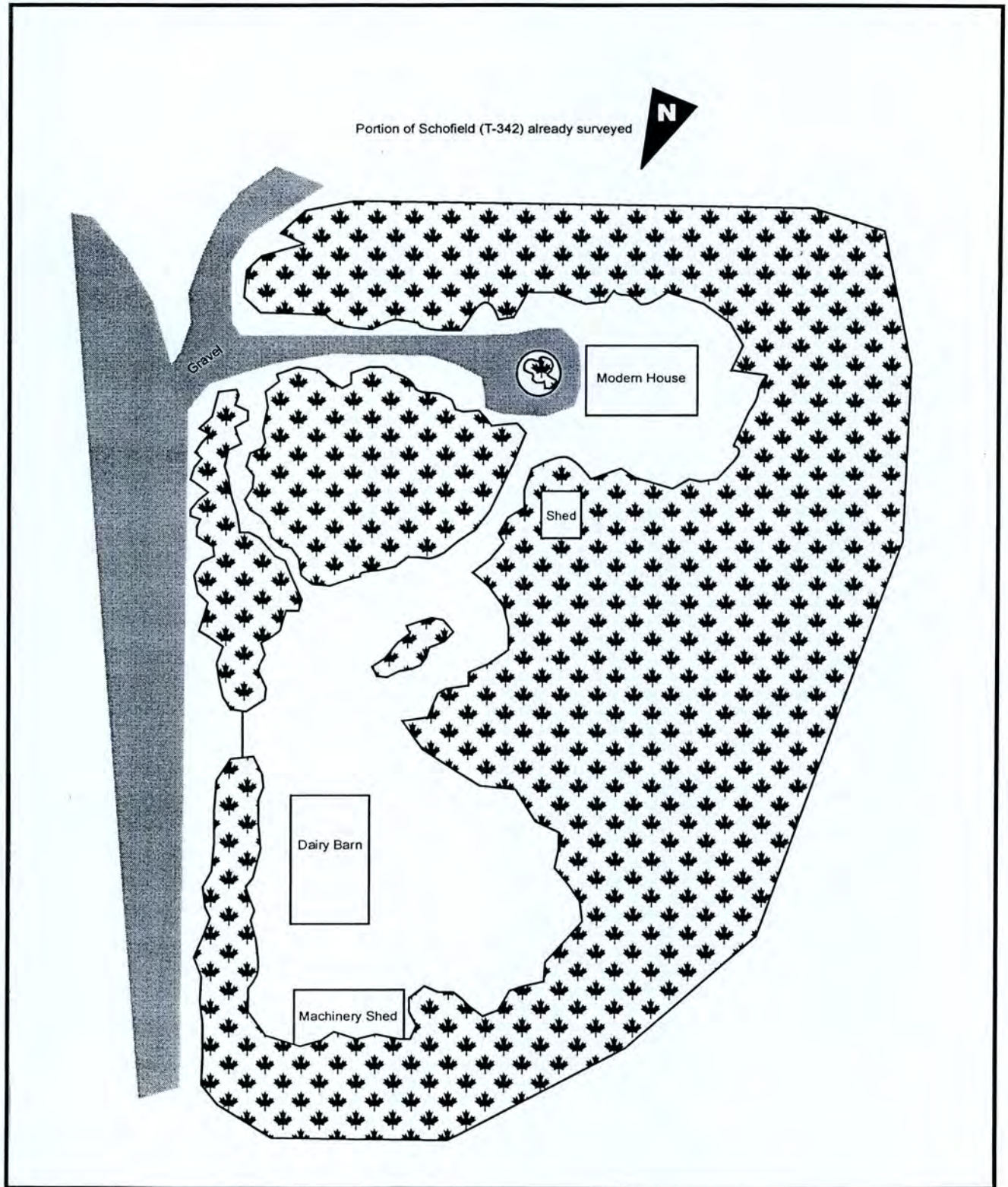
The east side wall is constructed of rusticated concrete masonry units. The building is entered through hinged wood plank doors with diagonal bracing. The windows are evenly spaced six-pane wood awning sashes.

The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. There are new wooden posts as interior supports. The second floor hayloft is an undivided space accessed via a wood ladder. The space is unfinished, with a wood plank floor and exposed trusses and framing.



Figure 5-29: Schofield House (T-342) Machinery Shed

The machinery shed, constructed ca. 1935, is located to the south of the dairy barn (Figure 5-29). It is five bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open north façade. The shed rests on a combination continuous poured concrete and concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated metal. The offset side gable roof is also clad with corrugated metal. The machinery shed has no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



T-385: Chenar Farm (Bennett's Neglect; Mackay Farm; Sycamores)



Figure 5-31: Chenar Farm (T-385) ca. 1942

Images from the Private Collection of Thomas R. Hughes, Jr.

Chenar Farm is located on 95.50 acres of land on the banks of the Miles River, to the west of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland and contains eighteen structures. The structures include a residence, boathouse, tool shed, powerhouse, cook's house, smokehouse, carriage house, garage, dairy barn, corncrib, animal shed, stable, silo, three tenant houses, gas house, and a machine shed.

The property known as Chenar Farm, also known variously as "Bennett's Neglect," "Mackay Farm," and "Sycamores," was purchased by James M. and Lida A. Cowgill in 1891 from Sarah A. Mackey, F. Eugenia Smith, and her husband, Sidney W. Smith. The Cowgills sold the property to Winfield Scott Way and his wife Kate A. in 1908, who owned the property until 1914 when it was purchased by Louis A. and Amanda J. Hazard. The Hazards sold the farm to Ernst Puttkammer in 1917. Henry F. DePuy purchased the property from Ernst Puttkammer and his wife in 1919 and began construction of the house, grounds, and agricultural buildings found on the property today. The trustee of the DePuy Estate sold the property to Lela Bartlett Hughes in 1925. The property has remained within the Hughes family since that time. This property is a good example of a gentleman's farm from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period, containing general agricultural buildings, dairy buildings and tenant houses.

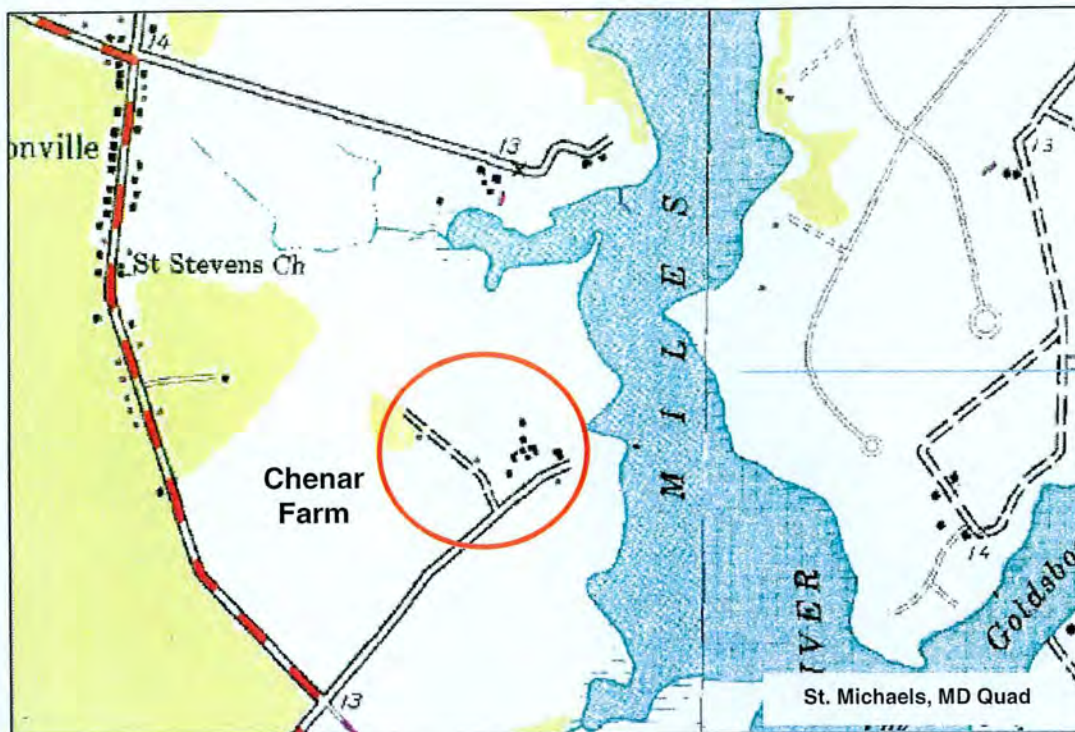


Figure 5-32: Map Showing the Location of Chenar Farm (T-385)

The main residence is located approximately one-eighth of a mile down a straight gravel access road (Figure 5-32). The agricultural buildings are located on the north side of the access road and are arranged in a linear plan that forms a square farmyard. The domestic outbuildings are located adjacent to the main residence. A ca. 1910 tenant house is located on the northern side of the road, closest to the main house. A ca. 1930 tenant house is located directly to the northwest of tenant house #1 and is separated from the main complex by cultivated agricultural fields and trees. A ca. 1890 tenant house is located furthest from the main house and northeast of tenant house #2. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and water. The property is an active farm.

The landscaping was designed by J. Franklin Meehan & Son, a landscape architecture firm with offices located in Mt. Airy, Maryland and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The plan called for the property to be approached down a long road lined with sycamores, and with the main house at the end of the drive with a circular driveway and grassy circle in the front. Between the main house and the Miles River, the land gently slopes with specimen plantings. Gardens were to be located to the south of the house. The original plans also called for a formal flower garden, arbors for roses and vines, a berry garden, a vegetable garden, and grape vines. The landscape plan was followed closely, with the exception of the garden area. The formal garden was developed in its intended location, but there are no traces of the planned arbors, berry garden, vegetable garden, or grape vines. In the intended vegetable garden location a second formal garden was planted. The areas away from the main house were left as grassy fields, with deciduous trees planted as windbreaks and view screens. The house, tool house, powerhouse, and tenant house #1 are located amongst dense overgrowth.



Figure 5-33: Chenar Farm (T-385) Main House, West Façade (left)



Figure 5-34: Chenar Farm (T-385) Main House, North Façade (right)

The main house is a two-and-a-half story wood frame structure with a two-story south side wing and a one-story north side wing, built ca. 1923. The residence was designed by Frank Ross, an Easton architect. The side wings are part of the original design. The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation and has a central passage, double-pile plan. The hipped roof with large overhanging eaves is clad with asphalt shingles and has four hipped roof dormers with 8-pane hopper sashes. Two dormers are located on each of the front and rear façades. There are two exterior end gable brick masonry chimneys.

The west façade is the principle building entry and faces the entry drive (Figure 5-33). The walls are clad with wood shingles. The building is entered through a central hinged four panel wood front door with fifteen-light sidelights. The side entry doors are hinged five panel wood doors. The windows are a combination of six-over-one and eight-over-one wood sashes. The front entry porch has a poured concrete floor, two fluted wood Doric columns, and a front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles.

The north façade is clad with wood shingles (Figure 5-34). The windows are eight-over-one wood sashes. The windows on the wing are grouped in threes. There are no doors on this façade.

The east façade of the house is the secondary entry and faces the Miles River. The walls are clad with wood shingles. The building is entered through a central hinged four panel wood door with fifteen-light sidelights. The side entry doors are hinged five panel wood doors. The windows are a combination of six-over-one and eight-over-one wood sashes with an elliptical window on the second level. A bay window is located on the north end of the second story. The rear entry porch has a poured concrete floor, two fluted wood Doric columns, and a front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles.

The south façade is clad with wood shingles. The side entry door is a hinged four panel one-light wood door. The windows are six-over-one wood sashes with one six-over-six vinyl replacement units.

The interior has six rooms on the first floor and eight rooms on the second floor. The floors are of wood planks with an open string staircase to the upper levels. The walls and ceiling are of plaster with a simple plaster cornice running through all rooms.

There are five domestic outbuildings: a boathouse, tool shed, powerhouse, cook's house, and smokehouse.



Figure 5-35: Chenar Farm (T-385) Boathouse

The boathouse is located at the end of a wood dock and is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-35). The building rests on wood piers. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the north façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The tool house is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood planks. The low-pitched hipped roof with large overhanging eaves is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 5-36: Chenar Farm (T-385) Powerhouse

The powerhouse is a two-story wood frame structure with a double pen plan (Figure 5-36). The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The walls are clad with wood shingles. The clipped gable roof with is clad with asphalt shingles. The front and side entries have hinged two panel one-light wood doors on the north and west façades. The basement entry has a pair of hinged wood plank cellar doors. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes, with an arched six-over-six wood sash on the gable ends. The interior walls and ceiling are clad with beadboard.

The interior has a wood plank floor and open wood stair to the second level. A wood frame greenhouse was originally attached to the rear of the building, but was removed due to deterioration ca. 1980.

The building known as the Cook's House, or the Help's Quarters, is a two-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space, originally used as a residence for the domestic help. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes and six-pane wood hopper sashes. The building has an exterior side wall brick masonry chimney. A one seat privy with a shed roof is located on the north façade. The interior walls and ceiling are clad with beadboard. A portion of the building has been removed.

The smokehouse is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood planks. The front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Ventilators are located on the gable ends. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. The building has been moved to its current location from elsewhere on the property.

The agricultural complex consists of seven structures: a carriage house, garage, dairy barn, corncrib, animal shed, stable, and silo.

The carriage house, constructed ca. 1922, is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with open entries on the north and south façades. The easternmost bay is a storage room. The structure rests on a continuous combination brick and poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The cross gambrel roof with clipped gable ends is clad with standing-seam metal and has a cupola at the intersection. The doors are hinged four panel wood doors with sliding Dutch doors on the side façades. The front hayloft door is arched. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor in one bay, poured concrete in the second bay, and a wood plank floor in the third bay. The walls of the third bay are clad with wood planks.



Figure 5-37: Chenar Farm (T-385) Dairy Barn

The dairy barn, constructed ca. 1922, is three bays deep and is of timber frame construction with a one-story milk house rear addition (Figure 5-37). The structure rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has a cupola. The doors are hinged wood planks with diagonal bracing. The windows are two-pane steel hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. Original plans of the barn in the possession of the current owner indicate that the barn was designed by the Extension Service, University of Maryland, Division of Agricultural Engineering, and that the design was either a free or low cost plan.

The corncrib, constructed ca. 1922, is a one-story round structure with a metal frame constructed by the Iron Crib and Bin Company of Wooster, Ohio and has a 1909 patent date. The structure rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with pierced steel panels bolted together. The conical roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The door is a pierced steel panel. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-38: Chenar Farm (T-385) Animal Pen and Stable

The ten-bay animal shed and stable are connected structures that form an "L" shape (Figure 5-38). The stables are located on the eastern end. A portion of the southern end of the animal shed was enclosed in the 1960s and converted into a hen house. The animal shed rests on a poured concrete pier foundation. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood plank siding. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The doors are hinged wood planks with diagonal bracing. The windows are four-pane wood fixed sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. The stable portion rests on a poured concrete pier foundation. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood plank siding. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The Dutch doors are hinged wood planks with diagonal bracing. The windows are six-pane wood awning sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



Figure 5-39: Chenar Farm (T-385) Silo

The silo, constructed ca. 1920, is of glazed hollow-tile construction and rests on a poured concrete pad (Figure 5-39). The silo has a hipped roof clad with standing-seam metal. An enclosed metal ladder is located on the north façade.

The garage is of modern construction.



Figure 5-40: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #1

Tenant house #1, constructed ca. 1910, is a one-and-a-half story wood frame structure with a hall-parlor plan (Figure 5-40). According to a past caretaker, the building was the original main house for the property and was moved to this location ca. 1922 to make room for the construction of the current main residence. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The building is clad with aluminum siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has a paired gable roof dormer on the front façade. The central entry door is flanked by paired nine-over-one wood sashes. The windows are a combination of nine-over-one, eight-over-one, and six-over-one wood sashes. A curved bay window is located on the west façade. The building has two interior brick masonry chimneys. The integral front porch has four square wood columns and a wood plank floor. The rear porch has been enclosed with screening. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-41: Chenar Farm (T-385) Gas House

A one-story octagonal wood frame gas house, constructed ca. 1922, with an undivided interior plan is located to the rear of tenant house #1 (Figure 5-41). The building encloses a brick lined pit. The exterior walls and conical roof are clad with wood shingles. The upper portions of the walls are louvered wood panels. The door is a hinged plywood panel.



Figure 5-42: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #2

Tenant house #2, constructed ca. 1930, is a one-story wood frame structure with a hall-parlor plan (Figure 5-42). The building rests on a poured concrete pier foundation with plywood panels infilling the space between piers. The building is clad with asbestos shingles, embossed with a wood texture. The broken side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The hinged two panel four-pane wood entry door is offset. The windows are paired six-over-one wood sashes. The building has a central brick masonry chimney. The integral front porch has four square wood columns and a wood plank floor. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

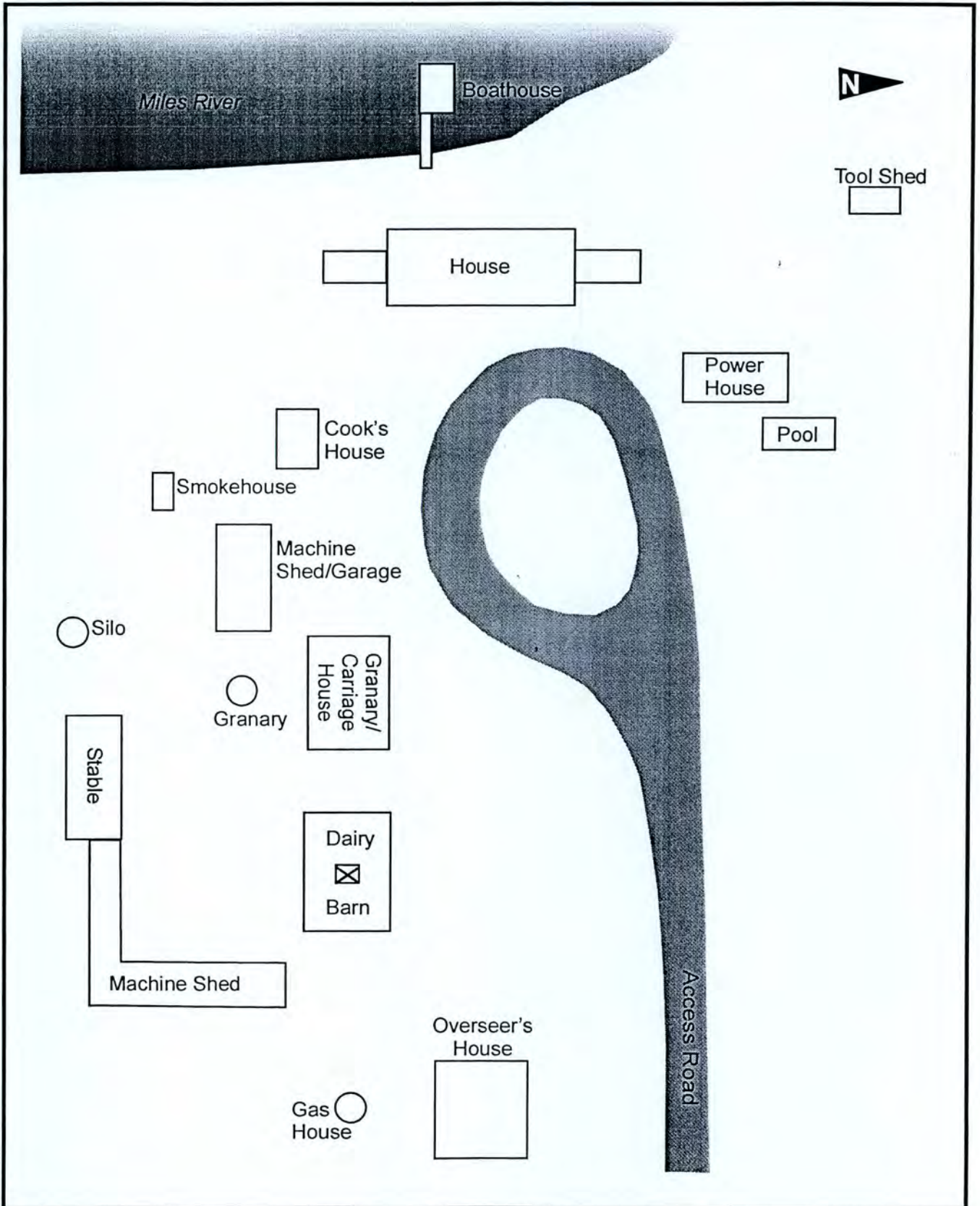
A machinery shed is located to the east of tenant house #2 and faces southwest. It is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open southwest façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



Figure 5-43: Chenar Farm (T-385) Tenant House #3

Tenant house #3, constructed ca. 1890, is a two-story wood frame structure with a three room shotgun plan (Figure 5-43). The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation. The building is clad with aluminum siding. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The hinged four panel wood entry door is offset. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The building has two central brick masonry chimneys. The front porch has a wood plank floor, three turned wood columns and hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

T-385
Chenar Farm
9284 Chenar Farm Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-386: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (New House Orchard Buildings)

Figure 5-45: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Complex

The orchard complex associated within the historic boundaries of the Cottingham Farm and “New House” properties. The tract is located on 341.80 acres of land to the west of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located on Goldborough Neck Road and contains four structures. The structures include a picker’s shed, a storage building, and two sheds.

The property was inherited from Charles Goldsborough estate by his nieces and nephews Robert G. Henry, W. Laird Henry, Charlotte G. Henry, and Mary Y. Fletcher. This site is located on the boundary of two tracts known as “Cottingham Farm” and “New House.” The Goldsborough heirs sold the property as part of a larger tract to J. McKinney Willis, Jr. in 1963. The larger tract was subdivided into smaller parcels and sold. The property was once associated with an orchard which has since vanished. This property is an excellent example of the types of buildings associated with an orchard property during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.

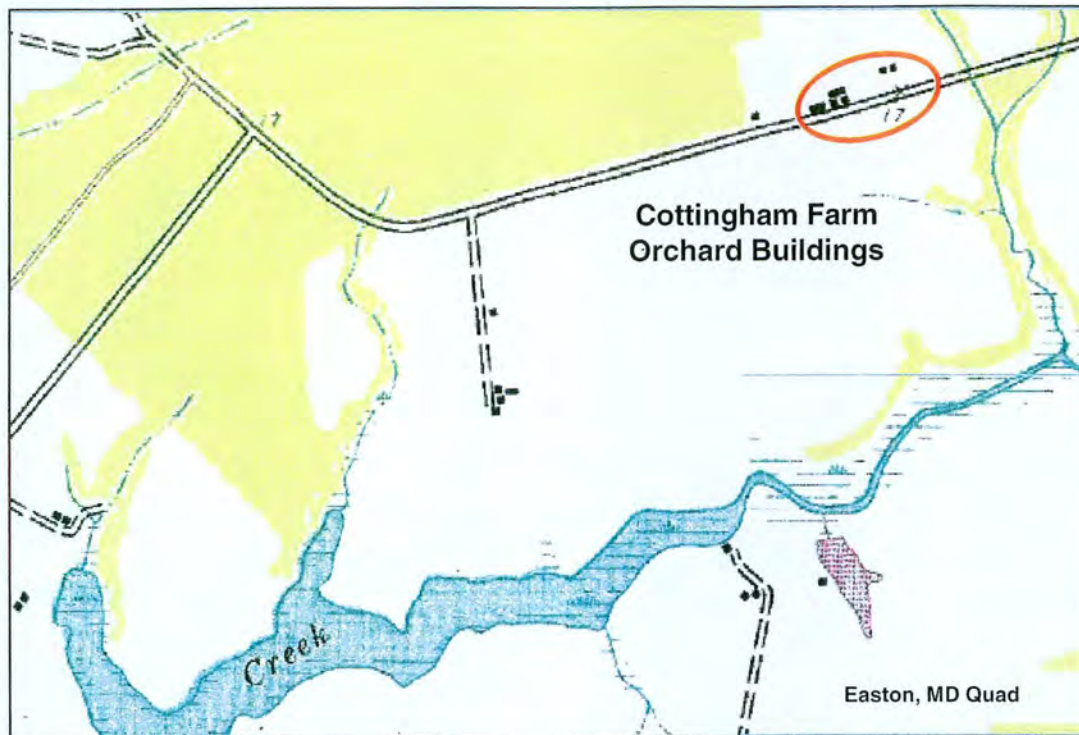


Figure 5-46: Map Showing the Location of the Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386)

The complex is located directly on Goldborough Neck Road and is arranged in a linear plan along the roadway (Figure 5-46). The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields. The orchard is no longer extant and no traces remain.



Figure 5-47: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Picker's Shed (left) and Storage Building (right)

The main building of the complex is the picker's shed, built ca. 1935 (Figure 5-47). The shed is a two-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete pier foundation. The building is six bays deep with a hayloft on the second level. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal and has hay hoods on either end.

The principle building entry is located on the south side wall. The wall is clad with vertical wood boards. The original open bays have been enclosed with vertical wood board and steel core doors. There are no windows. A pent roof runs above the open bays.

The west façade is the gable end. The wall is clad with vertical wood boards. The hayloft door is constructed of wood planks with diagonal bracing. There are no windows.

The north façade is clad with vertical wood boards. Three wood plank sliding doors are located on the first level. There are no windows.

The one-and-a-half story storage building is connected to the picker's shed on the east façade (Figure 5-47). The storage building rests on a brick pier foundation. The building is clad with vertical wood boards. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The interior is accessed via a hinged wood plank door located three-feet above ground level on the south façade. The loading dock has been removed from the south façade, but its outline remains.

The interiors of both the picker's shed and the storage building were not accessible at the time of the survey.

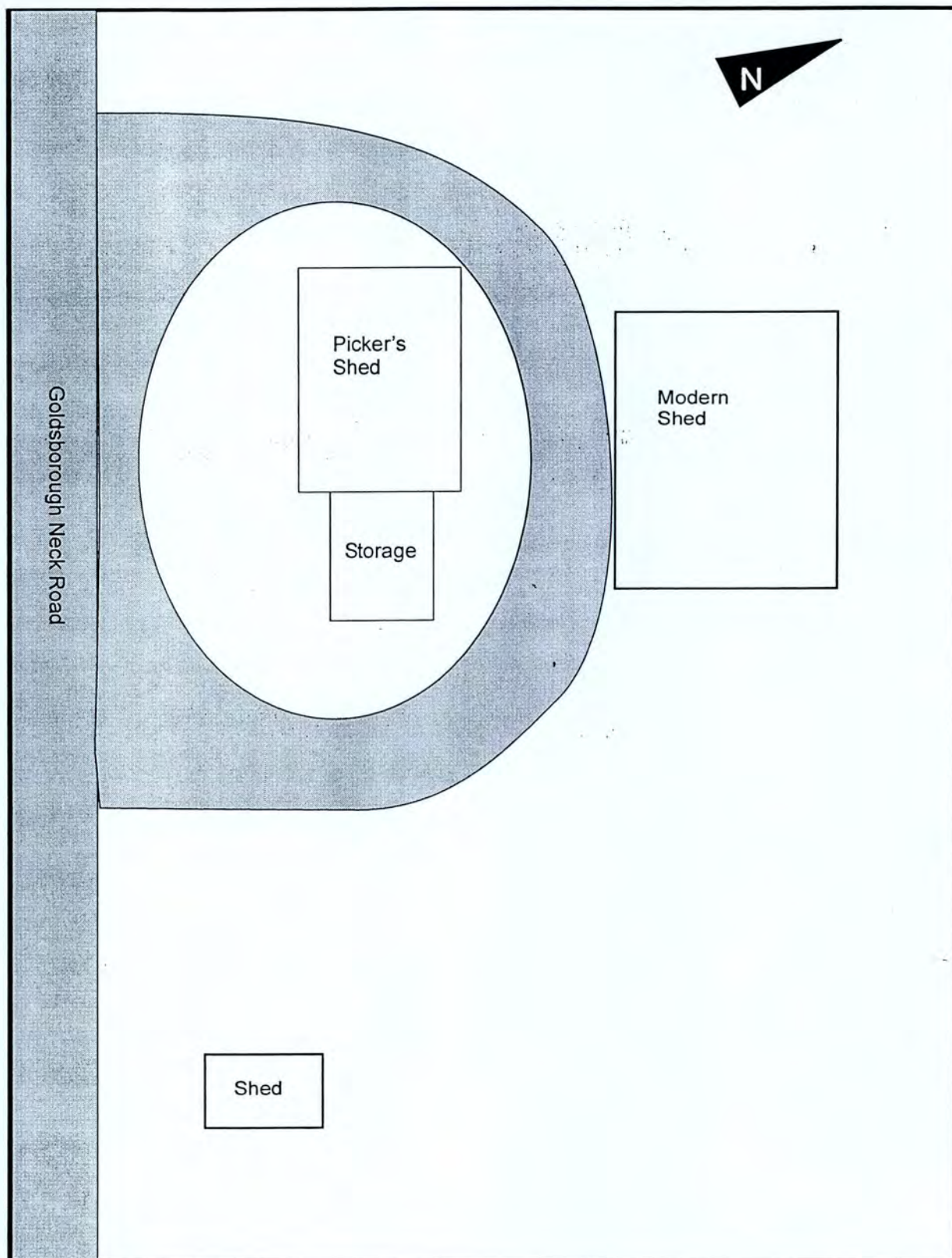


Figure 5-48: Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings (T-386) Masonry Shed

The shed, constructed ca. 1935, is a one-story masonry structure. The building rests on a poured concrete slab and is constructed of rusticated, rock-faced concrete masonry units. Plywood sheathing is used to infill the gable ends. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door on the south façade. One rectangular window opening, since boarded up, is located on each remaining façade. A poured concrete slab approximately three-feet by three-feet is located outside the entry door. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

The remaining shed is of modern construction.

T-386
Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings
Goldsborough Neck Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-387: Country Rectory (Bryan Farm; Crosiadore Tenant Farm)

Figure 5-50: Country Rectory ca. 1950

Image from the Private Collection of Leslie H. Passano

Country Rectory is located on 11.23 acres of land on the banks of Holmes Creek to the south of the community of Trappe in Talbot County, Maryland and contains ten structures. The structures include a residence, two milk houses, a tool shed, a carriage house, a barn, a shed, a machine shed, a stable, and a tenant house.

Country Rectory, also known as “Bryan Farm,” was originally a tenant farm for the Crosiadore Estate. The Crosiadore property was purchased by J. Overton Dickson in 1896 from a trustee for the estate. The property containing the tenant farm was left by Dickson to Madie T. Huglett in his will prior to 1940 when she and her husband, Edward, sold the property to Reverend Christopher Keller and his wife and Kathryn P. The Kellers extensively renovated the property in 1949, gutting the tenant house and constructing several additions in the Colonial Revival style. They named the property “Country Rectory” and lived on the farm until 1971, when Kathryn Keller sold the property to the Holmes Creek Corporation. The land was subdivided and the lots were subsequently sold, with the 1949 farmstead left intact. This property is an excellent example of a gentleman’s farm from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period.

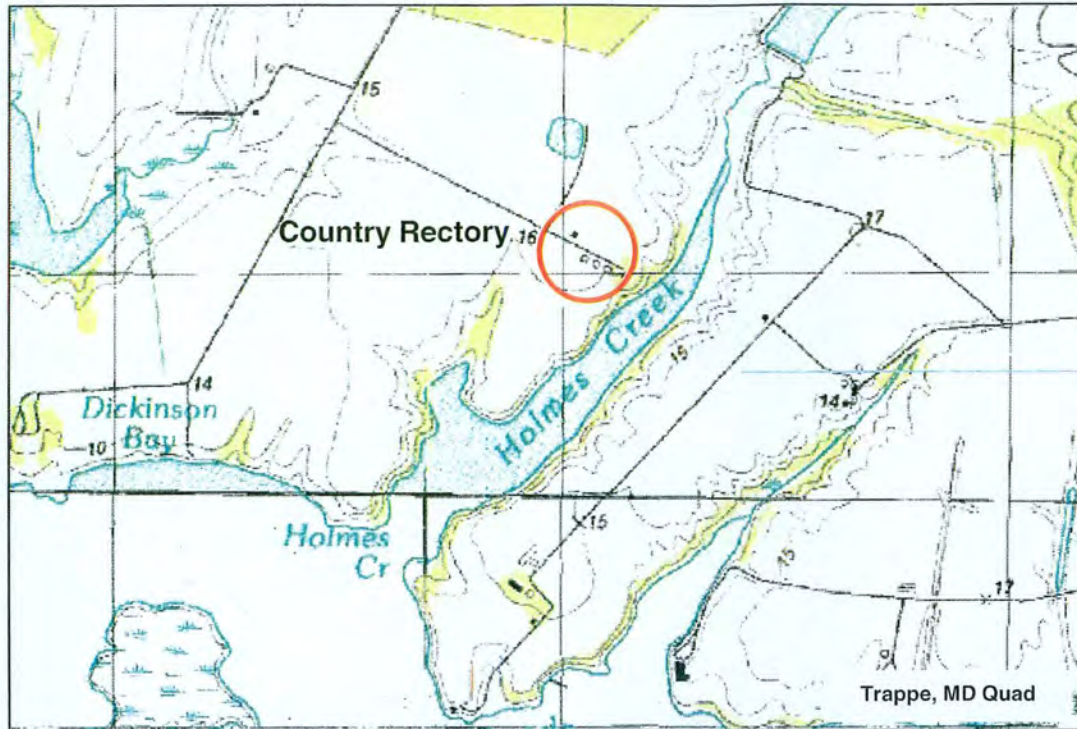


Figure 5-51: Map Showing the Location of Country Rectory (T-387)

The residence is located approximately one-quarter-mile down a straight gravel access road lined with conifers (Figure 5-51). The agricultural buildings are arranged in a linear plan running from west to east as visitors approach the residence. The agricultural buildings are enclosed within a wood post and rail fence. The property is surrounded by fields and modern development. It is no longer an active farm.



Figure 5-52: Country Rectory (T-387) Prior to Renovations
Image from the Private Collection of Leslie H. Passano



Figure 5-53: Country Rectory (T-387) During the ca. 1949 Renovations

Images from the Private Collection of Leslie H. Passano

The residence is a two-and-a-half story simple wood frame building, constructed ca. 1890, which originally had a hall-parlor plan (Figure 5-52). The building was significantly altered and turned into a large Colonial Revival residence ca. 1949 when two one-and-a-half story additions were constructed. The existing stylistic elements, including the telescoping additions, Tidewater Maryland interior gable wall chimney, and the stepped exterior brick masonry chimney, all date to the ca. 1949 renovations (Figures 5-53). The building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation and has a central passage, single-pile plan with a rear ell. The cross-gable roof is clad with wood shingles and has a total of six gable roof dormers on the ca. 1949 additions. The building has an exterior gable wall brick masonry chimney, an interior gable wall brick masonry chimney, and an interior brick masonry chimney.



Figure 5-54: Country Rectory (T-387) Main Residence, Southwest Façade (left)

Figure 5-55: Country Rectory (T-387) Main Residence, Northwest Façade (right)

The southwest façade was originally the principle building entry (Figure 5-54). The walls of the original building are clad with wood shingles. Horizontal wood siding is used on the 1949 additions. The building is entered through a hinged twelve-light, wood French door into the original building. The windows on the first floor are eight-over-eight wood sashes with six-over-six wood sashes used on the second level and in the dormers. The front entry porch on the side addition has a wood plank floor, three chamfered wood posts, and a shed roof clad with wood shingles. It has been enclosed with screening.

The northwest façade is currently the principle building entry (Figure 5-55). The walls of the original building are clad with wood shingles. Horizontal wood siding is used on the 1949 additions. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door into the rear addition. A pent roof clad with wood shingles shelters the door. The windows on the first floor are eight-over-eight wood sashes with six-over-six wood sashes used on the second level. The windows have wood shutters. The integral side porch has a wood plank floor and two square wood posts. Two modern skylights have been inserted into the porch roof.

The northeast façade is clad with horizontal wood siding. There are no doors. The windows on the first floor are eight-over-eight wood sashes with six-over-six wood sashes used on the second level and in the dormers. A square single-pane vinyl awning sash window is located in the gable end.

The walls of the original building on the southeast façade are clad with wood shingles. Horizontal wood siding is used on the 1949 addition. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door into the rear addition. The windows on the first floor are eight-over-eight wood sashes with six-over-six wood sashes used on the second level. A four-pane wood casement window is located in the gable end of the original portion of the building. There is a new dormer on the rear addition with a rectangular single-pane vinyl awning sash window and a demi lune vinyl window above. The windows have wood shutters. The rear entry porch on the rear addition has a wood plank floor, three square wood posts, and a shed roof clad with wood shingles. Originally open, the porch has been enclosed with screening.

The interior has four rooms and a hall on the first floor. The floors are of wood planks with a new open string staircase to the upper level. The walls and ceiling are of plaster with a simple plaster cornice running through all rooms.



Figure 5-56: Country Rectory (T-387) ca. 1935 Milk House

The milk house, constructed ca. 1935, is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The pyramidal roof is clad with wood shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the southeast façade. There are no windows, but there are window openings on the remaining three façades which have been enclosed with screening. The interior of the building is finished with a poured concrete floor and plaster walls and ceiling.

The tool shed, constructed ca. 1945, is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are clad with board and batten siding. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the southwest façade. The windows are paired six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is finished with particle board on the walls and ceiling.



Figure 5-57: Country Rectory (T-387) Carriage House (left) and ca. 1950 Milk House (right)

The carriage house is a one-story timber frame structure, constructed ca. 1950, with an undivided interior space and a side shed addition. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation with poured concrete piers. The addition has a continuous brick foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten siding with vertical wood planks used on the shed addition. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through three solid wood plank garage doors. The windows are paired six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The addition is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The second milk house, constructed ca. 1950, is a one-story masonry structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units with three-inch vertical wood boards in the gable ends. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the northeast façade. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is finished with a poured concrete floor, beadboard walls, and a beadboard ceiling.



Figure 5-58: Country Rectory (T-387) Barn

The multi-purpose barn, constructed ca. 1930, is four bays deep with a hayloft. The structure rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation. The timber frame barn is clad with board and batten siding. The front-gable roof is clad with wood shingles. The barn has a hay hood on the southeast gable end. The doors are hinged wood planks with diagonal bracing. The windows openings had six-pane wood hopper sashes, many of which are missing. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

The shed, constructed ca. 1930, is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with board and batten siding. The offset front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the southwest façade. The windows openings have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a raised wood plank floor.

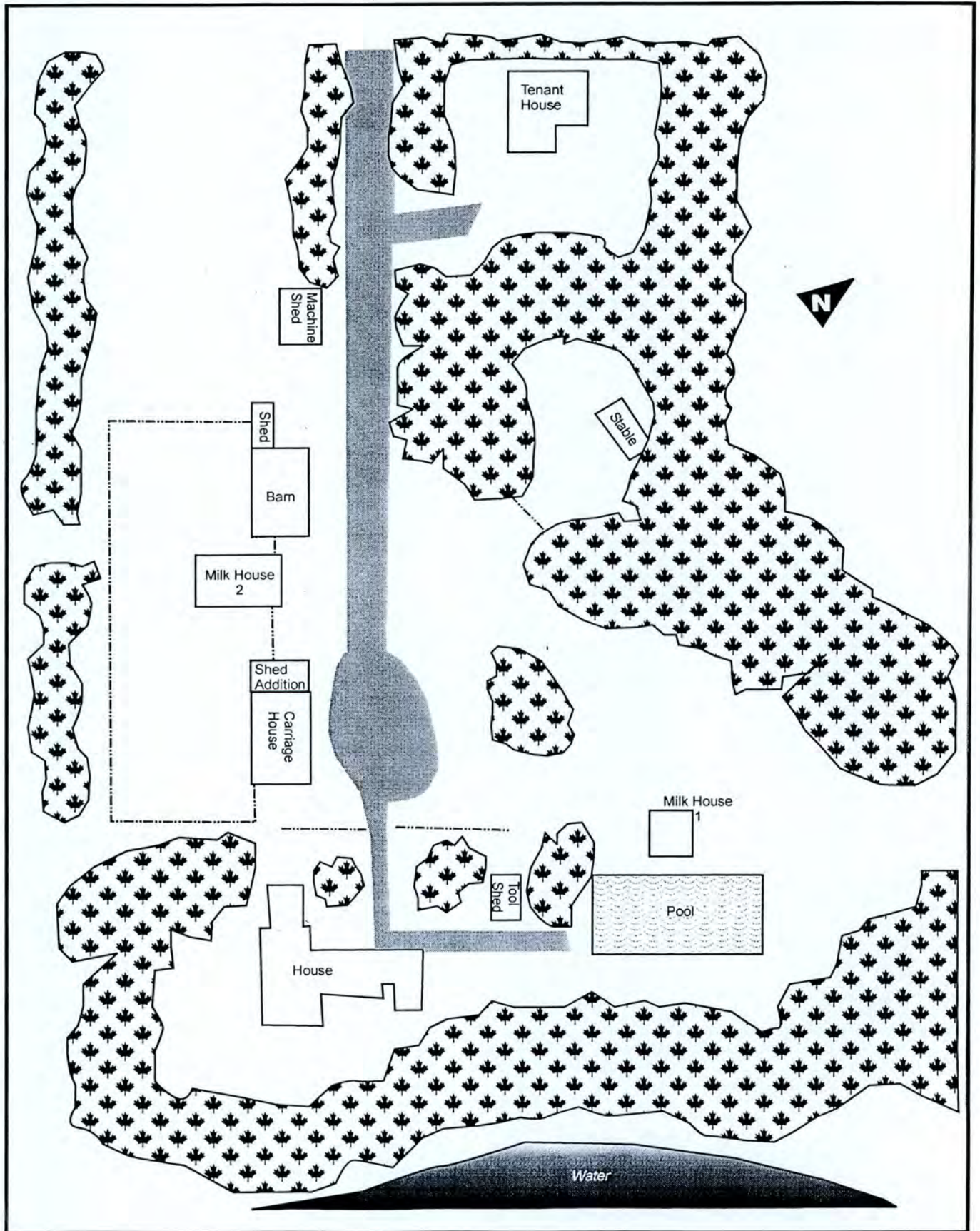
The machine shed is four bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open southwest façade. The shed rests on a poured concrete pier foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

The stable is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The foundation was not visible. The walls are clad with vertical wood siding. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



Figure 5-59: Country Rectory (T-387) Tenant House

The tenant house, constructed ca. 1920, is two-story wood frame structure with a single-pen plan and a side and rear addition. The foundation was not visible. The building is clad with asbestos shingles. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through an offset hinged wood four panel entry door. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The building has an exterior end gable brick masonry chimney. The front porch shed roof porch has been enclosed with screening. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



T-388: Defender Cannery (Landing Neck Cannery; Bay Country Foods)

Figure 5-61: Defender Cannery (T-388) Complex

The Defender Cannery, also historically known as Landing Neck Cannery, is located on 4.19 acres of land south of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located on Landing Neck Road at its intersection with Lloyds Landing Road. The property contains eight structures. The structures include a cannery, two warehouses, an overseers' house, migrant worker's housing, and an office.

The property known as the Defender Cannery was purchased by Lewis A. Conwell in 1891 from Margaret A. and James H. Covington. William J. Macklem inherited the property in 1903 from Conwell's estate. William Macklem developed the Landing Neck Cannery on the site, which was active from 1919 to 1921. In 1921, the company was merged with the Defender Cannery in Trappe. This cannery specialized in the canning of tomatoes, using produce from the surrounding fields. The property was purchased by a group known as "Harrison and Jarboe" in 1943 from the William J. Macklem Estate. "Harrison and Jarboe" consisted of Raymond L., Robert S., Nora A., Stanley R., J. Lester, and Gladys W. Harrison; Clara V., Harvey J., and Wilson M. Jarboe; and James E. Warner. Members of the original Harrison and Jarboe group sold their interests to the following remaining investors in 1946: Harvey J. Jarboe, Wilson M. Jarboe, Stanley R. Harrison, J. Lester Harrison, and James E. Warner. The cannery was sold exclusively to James E. Warner in 1958 by the remaining members of the Harrison and Jarboe group. All machinery, tools and equipment then located and used at the cannery were conveyed to James E. Warner under the terms of the sale. Bay Country Food, Inc. purchased the property in 1974 from James E. Warner and operated the cannery until 1982. The land was subdivided and the lots were subsequently sold, leaving the cannery site intact. The property is an excellent example of a cannery from the World War I (1914-1920) period which was modified during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), the World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods. It also has good examples of manager's housing and migrant worker housing in Talbot County during these periods.

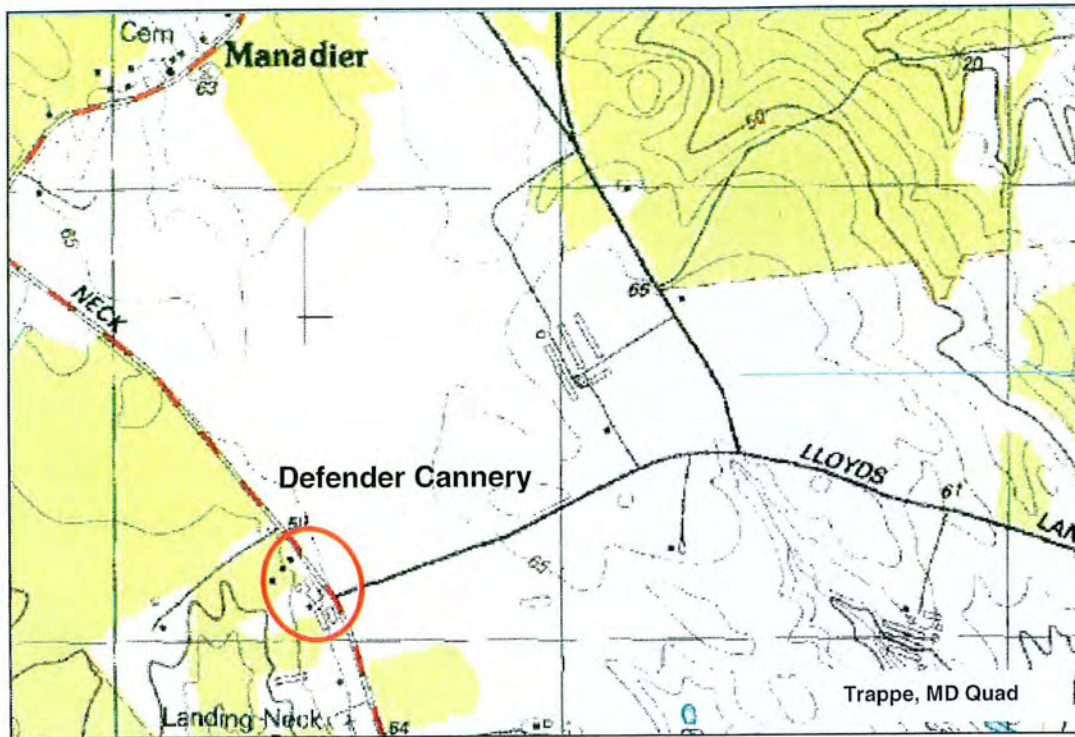


Figure 5-62: Map Showing the Location of the Defender Cannery (T-388)

The complex is located directly on Landing Neck Road and is arranged in a linear plan along the roadway (Figure 5-62). A pond was located to the southeast of the complex, but which has since been filled in. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is currently used as a commercial warehouse and storage facility.

DEFENDER PACKING CO., INC. PACKERS AND GROWERS OF VEGETABLES Trappe, Md., 19				
Address _____				
S.S. No. _____				
Reg. No.	Clerk	Amount Forwarded		
Fri.	No. Hours			
Sat.				
Mon.				
Tues.				
Wed.				
Thurs.				
Cash Total _____				
Held for S.S. Tax _____				
Withholding Tax _____				
State Withholding Tax _____				
Cash <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Your account stated to date. If error is found return of office. ACCOUNT NUMBER CO., INC. HAYDEN, MD. 21451 215-228-2				

Name _____				
Address _____				
Age	Month	Day	Year	
White <input type="checkbox"/>	Colored <input type="checkbox"/>			
Married <input type="checkbox"/>	Single <input type="checkbox"/>			
Mother's Maiden Name _____				
Father's Name _____				
Birth Certificate	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Permit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
S. S. No. _____				
Started Work _____		Stopped Work _____		
Column No. _____				

Figure 5-63: Defender Cannery (T-388) Employment Card (left) and Pay Stub (right)

Images from the Private Collection of Lucius and Deanna Daniels

The main building of the complex is the cannery, which was built in seven phases beginning ca. 1910 and continuing to ca. 1960. The building is described in the order in which it was constructed (see Figure 5-70 for the first floor plan).



Figure 5-64: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, Part 1

Part 1 of the cannery is a two-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete slab foundation (Figure 5-64). The first floor space was most recently used for holding baskets of tomatoes prior to beginning the canning process. The second floor was used for storing the canned goods. Part 1 is six bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The building is clad with corrugated metal. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is entered through four sets of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing on the first level. Four sets of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing are located on the second level to allow for access to the second floor storage space. The window openings have six-pane wood hopper sashes, which have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor on the first floor. The second floor is accessed via an open string wood stair. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 2 of the cannery is a one-and-a-half story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The first floor space was most recently used for processing the tomatoes. The second level was used for storing the canned goods. Part 2 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space with an office and a tool shed located in the north and east corners. A toilet was added in the south corner in the 1950s. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units and are clad with vertical boards on the southwest façade. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has a boarded up skylight with a side gable roof located along the ridgeline. The roof covers both Part 2 and Part 4. This section of the building is entered through a set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing. A set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing allow for access from the second floor storage space to Part 3. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor on the first floor. A deep wash pit and trench has been cut into the floor to accommodate the waste. The trench was connected to the pond via metal pipes. The second floor is accessed via the stair in Part 1. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 3 of the cannery is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation (Figure 5-65). The space was most recently used for storing the canned goods as they were cooling from the pasteurization process. Part 3 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building has no exterior doors. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes which have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-65: Defender Cannery (T-388) Cannery Building, Parts 3, 4, 5, and 6

Part 4 of the cannery is a one-and-a-half story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation (Figure 5-65). The space was most recently used for canning the processed goods. Part 4 is three bays deep and has an undivided interior space. A lab is located in the east corner of the space with a kitchen space to the rear. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units and are clad with vertical boards on the northwest and southwest façades. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has a boarded up skylight with a side gable roof located along the ridgeline. The roof covers both Part 4 and Part 2. This section of the building is entered through a hinged wood plank door into the kitchen. A set of sliding wood plank doors with diagonal bracing allow for access from the second floor storage space to Part 3. The windows are two-pane metal hopper sashes. The kitchen has a large rectangular opening for food distribution which has since been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. Drainage channels have been cut into the floor to accommodate the waste water. The trench was connected to the pond via metal pipes. The second floor is accessed via the stair in Part 1. Trap doors are located at various points in the wooden second floor to allow for the movement of goods using chutes, which have since been removed.

Part 5 of the cannery is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation (Figure 5-65). The space was most recently used as a loading area. Part 5 is one bay deep and has an undivided interior space. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units. The gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building has a metal roll-up door. The windows are six-over-six-over-one double hung metal sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

Part 6 of the cannery is the ruins of a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation (Figure 5-65). The space was used for the pasteurization process and contained the boilers for the cannery. Part 6 had an undivided interior space. The walls were constructed of

concrete masonry units. The gable roof was clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is being reconstructed by the current property owners.

Part 7 of the cannery is a one-story timber frame structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The space was most recently used for storage. Part 7 is six bays deep and has an undivided interior space. The building is clad with corrugated metal. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. This section of the building is entered through a metal roll-up door and a modern hinged steel core door. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-66: Defender Cannery (T-388) Tomato Warehouse

There are two timber frame warehouses, both constructed prior to 1943, located to the northeast of the cannery building. The northernmost warehouse was used for tomato storage (Figure 5-66) while the other warehouse was used for empty can storage. Both warehouses are one-story structures with an undivided interior space. The buildings are six bays deep and rest on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls of the tomato warehouse are clad with corrugated metal and the walls of the can warehouse are clad with corrugating standing-seam metal. The front-gable roofs are clad with corrugated metal. The buildings are accessed through roll up metal doors on the northwest façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. Insulation has been installed on all interior walls.



Figure 5-67: Defender Cannery (T-388) Overseers' House

The overseer's house is a one-story wood frame structure, constructed ca. 1940, with a hall-parlor plan and a rear shed roof addition (Figure 5-67). The building rests on a concrete masonry

unit pier foundation with a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation on the rear addition. The building is clad with asbestos shingles and has horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. The rear addition is clad with vertical wood siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a single-panel three-pane hinged wood entry door into the enclosed porch. The windows are two-over-two horizontal wood sashes. The building has an interior concrete masonry unit chimney. The front porch has been enclosed and has three-pane metal louvered windows. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-68: Defender Cannery (T-388) Migrant Worker Housing

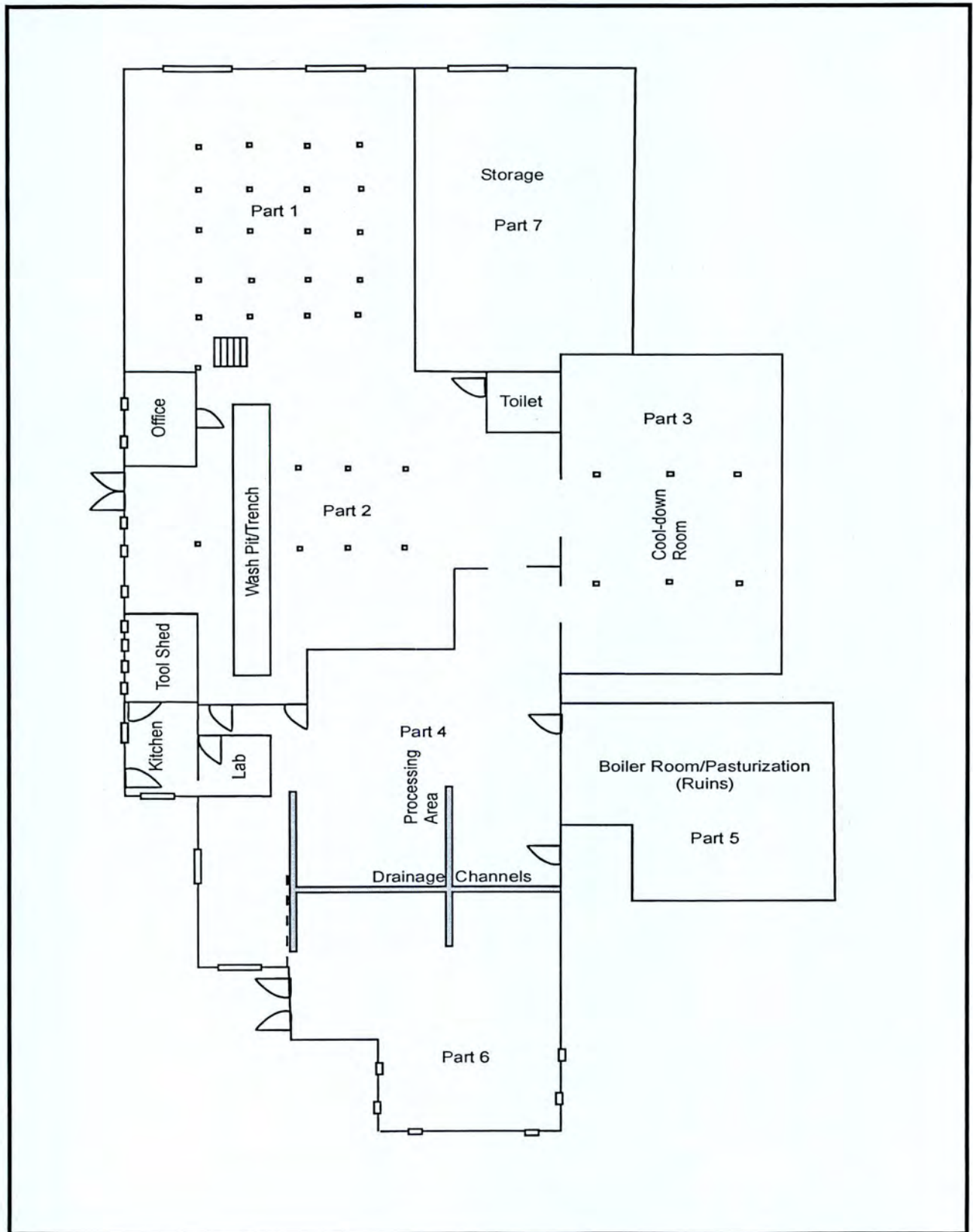
There are two blocks of migrant worker's housing, one housing ten single-pen units and one housing fourteen single-pen units (Figure 5-68). Each block, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. Oyster shells have appeared in part of the foundation during recent renovations. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Each unit is entered through a modern hinged steel core door. The windows were two-over-two wood sashes, which have since been boarded up. Each unit is approximately twelve feet by twelve feet and is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

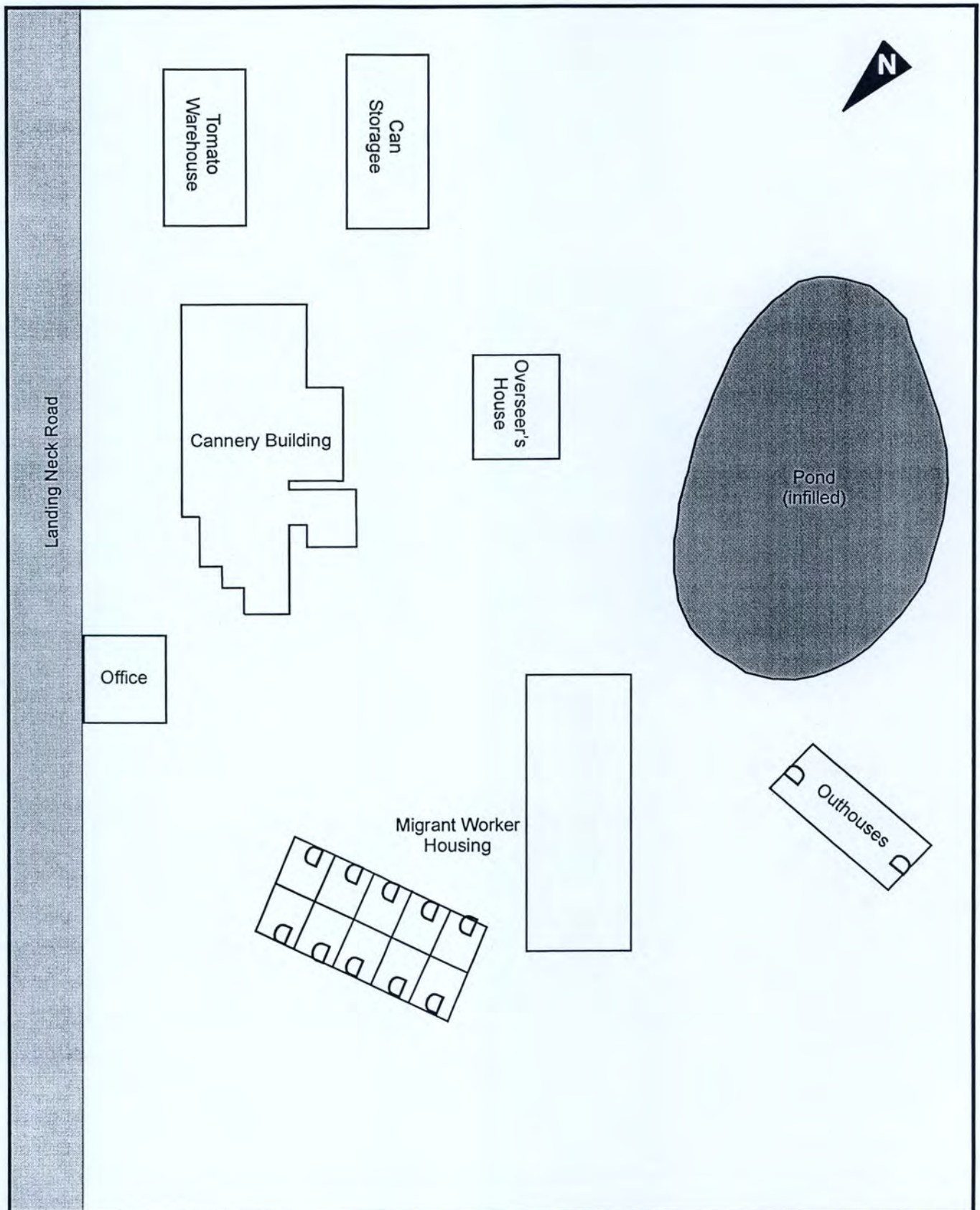
To the rear of the migrant worker's housing is a privy, constructed ca. 1940. The privy is a one-story masonry structure with a poured concrete slab foundation. The interior space is divided into two rooms, one for men and one for women. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is entered through modern hinged steel core doors on the east and west façades. The windows were two-pane metal hopper sashes, which have since been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-69: Defender Cannery (T-388) Office

The office is a one-story wood frame structure, constructed ca. 1940, with a hall-parlor plan and a rear shed roof addition (Figure 5-69). The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The building is clad with asbestos shingles. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a hinged single-panel, single-pane, cross braced wood entry door. The windows are two-over-two horizontal wood sashes. The building has an exterior end gable concrete masonry unit chimney. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.





T-389: Mullikin Farm (Mushaw Farm)



Figure 5-72: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Complex

The Mullikin Farm is located on 19.12 acres of land just to the north of the community of Trappe in Talbot County, Maryland and contains twelve structures. The structures include a residence, play house, carriage house, pump house, granary, three machine sheds, barn, corncrib, hen house, and what appears to be a seed house.

The property known as Mullikin Farm, currently known as the “Mushaw Home Farm,” was originally sold to George F. Adams by H. A. Towers in 1901. William A. Kirby purchased the property in 1911 from the trustee for the George F. Adams Estate. John R. Mullikin and J. Edward Merrick inherited the property from William A. Kirby in 1919 and lost the property to foreclosure in 1936. A representative of Talbot County sold the property at auction to Mary W. McKnett that same year. Oliver L. Corkran and his wife, Nellie E., purchased the property from Mary W. McKnett in 1944. The Corkrans sold the property in 1952 to Brice H. Barnes and his wife, Alta H. who sold the property to Rumsey L. Seymour and his wife, Gretchen T. in 1968. Harvey Mushaw and Bertha V. Mushaw obtained the property in 1969. The property was originally sold to Mushaw intact, however, after the construction of US Route 50 (also known as Ocean Gateway) the property was divided into two tracts. The descendants of Harvey and Bertha Mushaw are the current property owners. This property is an excellent example of a general farm from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.

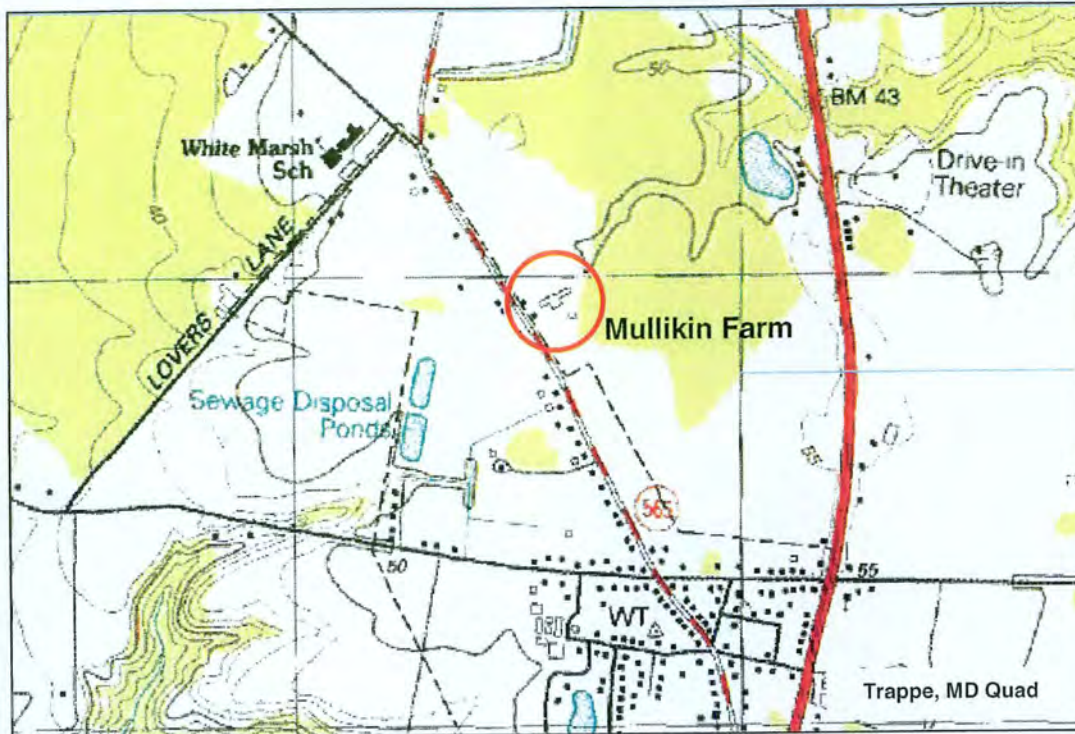


Figure 5-73: Map Showing the Location of Mullikin Farm (T-389)

The residence is located approximately 250 feet from Old Trappe Road. A straight gravel access road is located adjacent to the residence and runs in a straight line back to the barn. The agricultural buildings are arranged in a linear plan running from west to east at the rear of the residence. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is an active farm.



Figure 5-74: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Residence

The residence is a two-and-a-half story wood frame foursquare house, constructed ca. 1910 (Figure 5-74). The building rests on a continuous rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit foundation. The pyramidal roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has two dormers. The hipped roof dormers are located on the west and east façades and have paired three-pane wood hopper sashes. The building has an interior brick masonry chimney.

The west façade is the principle building entry. The walls are clad with horizontal vinyl siding above the basement level. The building is entered through a hinged one panel one-pane wood

front door with a three-light transom and one-light sidelights. The windows are paired three-over-one wood sashes. The basement has three-pane wood hopper sashes. The front entry porch has a wood plank floor on a rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit pier foundation, four wood Doric columns, and a hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles.

The north façade is clad with horizontal vinyl siding above the basement level. The windows are paired three-over-one wood sashes on the first floor and single three-over-one wood sashes on the second level. The basement has three-pane wood hopper sashes. There are no doors on this façade.

The east façade is clad with horizontal vinyl siding above the basement level. There is a projecting one-story hipped roofed kitchen portion of the building that runs the full width of the house. The building is entered through a hinged one panel one-pane wood door with diagonal bracing. The windows are paired three-over-one wood sashes on the first floor and single three-over-one wood sashes on the second level. The basement has three-pane wood hopper sashes.

The south façade is clad with horizontal vinyl siding above the basement level. The windows are paired three-over-one wood sashes on the first floor and single three-over-one wood sashes on the second level. The basement has three-pane wood hopper sashes. There are no doors on this façade.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-75: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Play House

The play house, constructed ca. 1940, is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-75). The building rests on a rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding. The gambrel roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a small hinged wood plank door. The square window openings have had Plexiglas inserted. The interior of the building is finished with a linoleum floor and wallpaper.



Figure 5-76: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Carriage House

The carriage house is a two-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-76). The building rests on a continuous rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal with two lightning rods. The building is accessed through a sliding wood plank door. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The second floor is accessed via an enclosed staircase.

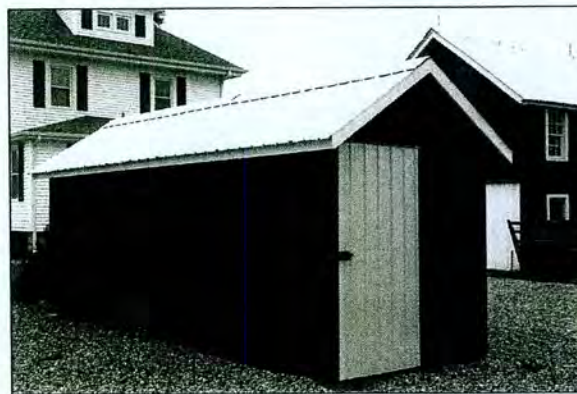


Figure 5-77: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Pump House

The pump house is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The western half of the building, which covers the well has open walls on the north and south façades. The building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The front-gable roof is also clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade that has been clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The windows are four-pane wood awning sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

The granary is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the north façade that has been clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The machine shed is attached to the west façade of the barn. It is five bays wide and is of timber frame construction. The building has recently been enclosed. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The offset side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through four metal roll-up doors and a hinged four pane four-pane wood door. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

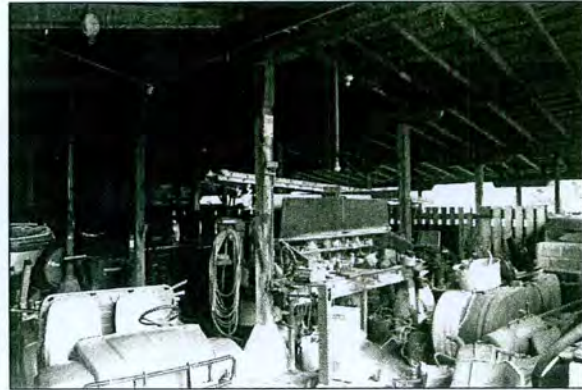
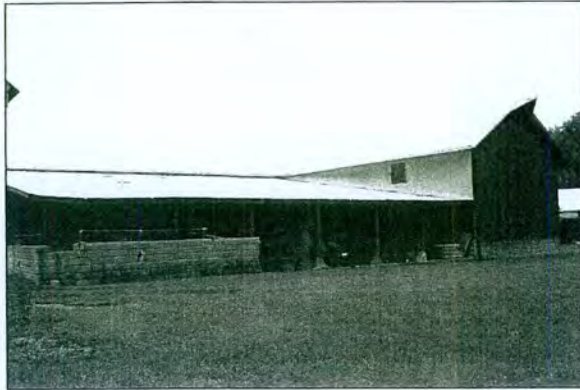


Figure 5-78: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Barn

Figure 5-79: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Animal Pen Area

The barn is ten bays deep with a hayloft and an addition which creates an “L” shape (Figure 5-78). The structure rests on a rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit foundation with poured concrete piers. The bottom three-feet of the walls are constructed of rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry units with the upper portion clad with a combination of six-inch vertical wood planks and corrugated metal. The cross-gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal over corrugated metal and has seven lightning rods. The barn has a hay hood on the south gable end. The doors are hinged wood plank with diagonal bracing with some Dutch doors of the same construction. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor and metal animal pens. The space within the “L” has been covered with an open shed roof addition that covers animal pens (Figure 5-79). The exterior pen wall is four feet tall and constructed of rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry units. The roof is supported by inverted trusses.



Figure 5-80: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Machine Sheds

A row of four timber frame machinery sheds is located on the east façade of the barn (Figure 5-80). The sheds are four bays, one bay, one bay, and one bay in size. The sheds rest on a combination pier and continuous rusticated rock-faced concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The side and front-gable roofs are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The buildings are open on the south façade. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

The corncrib is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has three ventilators along the roofline. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the north façade that has been clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The hen house is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a small hinged wood plank door on the east façade. The windows are six-pane wood awning sashes. The interior of the building is finished with a wood plank floor and beadboard on the walls.



Figure 5-81: Mullikin Farm (T-389) Potential Seed House (right) and Machinery Shed (left)

The building that appears to be a seed house is a two-story structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-81). The building is four bays deep and rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with asphalt shingles over wood boards. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal and has four lightning rods located along the roof ridge. The building is accessed through hinged wood plank doors on the west façade. Hinged wood plank doors are also located on the second level. There are no window openings. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor. A wood open string stair leads to the second floor.

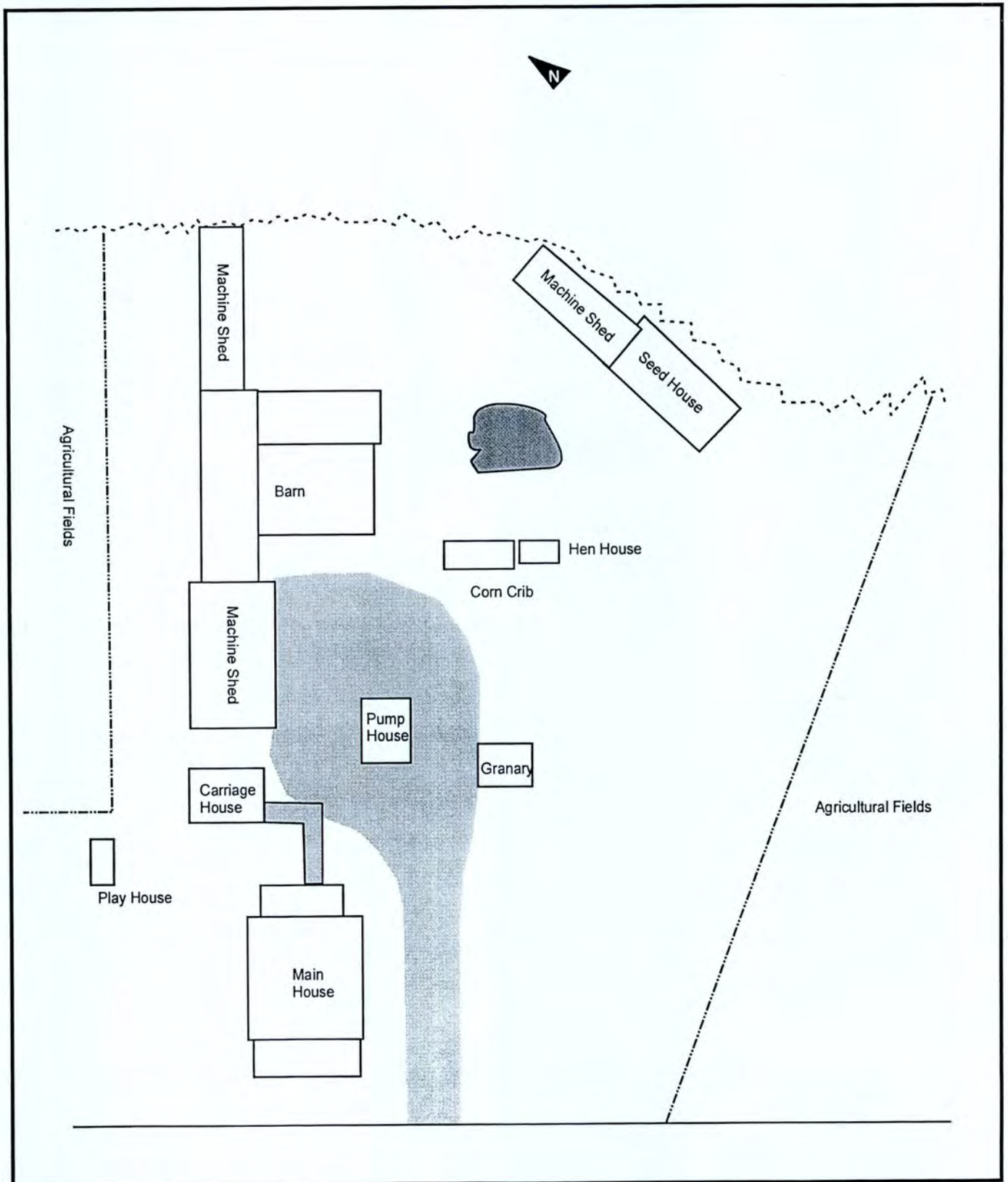
A six bay timber frame machine shed is attached to the north façade of the seed house (Figure 5-81). The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with six-inch horizontal wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated metal.

SECTION FIVE

Results of Field Investigation

The building is open on the west façade. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

T-389
Mullikin Farm
4215 Old Trappe Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-390: Mullikin Tenant Farm (Mushaw Tenant Farm)



Figure 5-83: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Complex

The Mullikin Tenant Farm is located on 29.26 acres of land just inside the northern boundary of the community of Trappe in Talbot County, Maryland and contains seven historic structures. The structures include a barn, shed, privy, silo, milk house, tenant house, and dairy manager's house. A number of other structures are located on the property, including a gambrel roof barn constructed ca. 1970, which are associated with the property's current commercial use.

The property known as Mullikin Tenant Farm, currently known as the "Mushaw Tenant Farm" or "Pop's Market," was originally sold to George F. Adams by H. A. Towers in 1901. William A. Kirby purchased the property in 1911 from the trustee for the George F. Adams Estate. John R. Mullikin and J. Edward Merrick inherited the property from William A. Kirby in 1919 and lost the property to foreclosure in 1936. A representative of Talbot County sold the property at auction to Mary W. McKnett that same year. Oliver L. Corkran and his wife, Nellie E., purchased the property from Mary W. McKnett in 1944. The Corkrans sold the property in 1952 to Brice H. Barnes and his wife, Alta H. who sold the property to Rumsey L. Seymour and his wife, Gretchen T. in 1968. Harvey Mushaw and Bertha V. Mushaw obtained the property in 1969. After the construction of US Route 50 (also known as Ocean Gateway) the property was divided into two tracts, with the eastern tract that contained the dairy operation and tenant house becoming a separate farm. The descendants of Harvey and Bertha Mushaw are the current property owners. This property is an excellent example of a tenant farm from the Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914), World War I (1914-1920), and the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) periods.

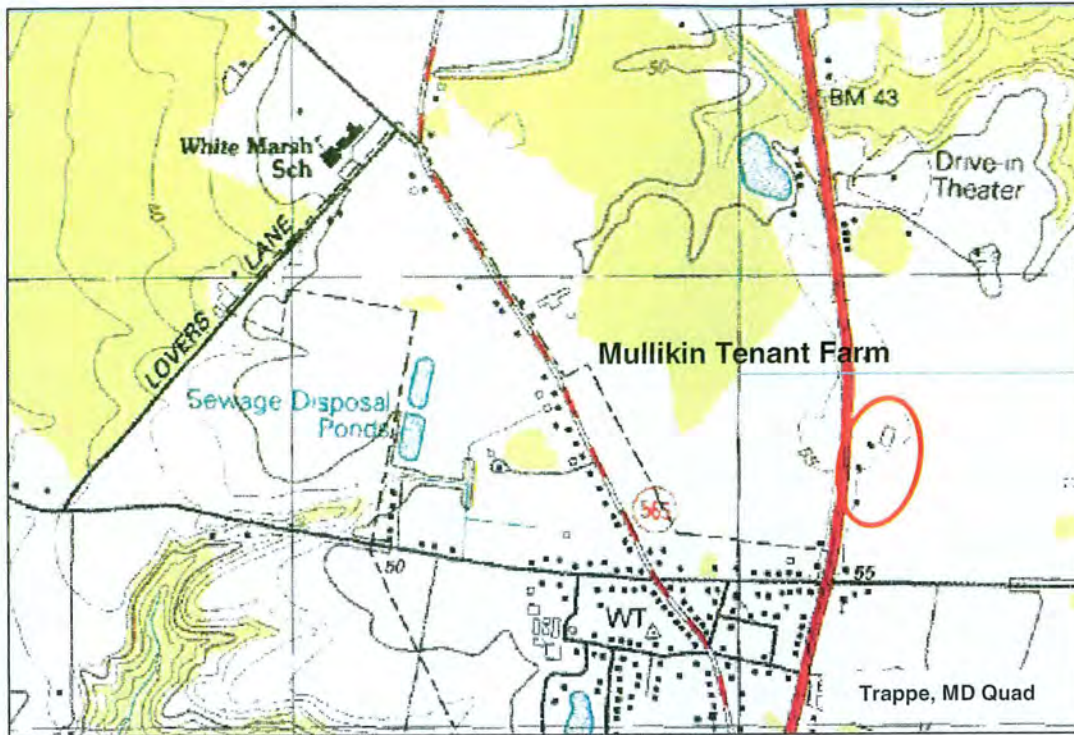


Figure 5-84: Map Showing the Location of the Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390)

The complex is located directly on Ocean Gateway (US 50) (Figure 5-84). A gravel access road runs parallel to the road and leads to the barn. The agricultural buildings are arranged in a linear plan along the access road. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is currently a commercial property specializing in agricultural implements and pre-fabricated outbuildings.



Figure 5-85: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Barn and Silo (left)



Figure 5-86: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Barn, Rear Addition (right)

The barn has been extensively altered. The original building had a center aisle plan with five side and rear additions (Figures 5-85 & 5-86). The central and oldest portion of the building had the roof raised within the last five years in order to accommodate machinery. The structure rests on a concrete masonry unit foundation with poured concrete piers. The walls are clad with standing-seam metal with asphalt shingles located in the gable ends. The various gable and shed roofs are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The roof of the rear front-gable addition is supported

by inverted trusses. The doors are hinged wood plank with diagonal bracing and sliding metal. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor and metal animal pens.

The shed is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the west façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The privy is a one-story wood frame structure with the interior divided by a partition wall into two rooms. The building was recently moved to this location and has no foundation. The walls are clad with six-inch vertical wood planks with wood shingles used on the east façade. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles over wood shingles. The building is accessed through two hinged wood plank door on the west façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor. There are two seats with no lids.

The silo, constructed ca. 1940, is of concrete stave construction and rests on a poured concrete pad (Figure 5-85). The silo has a hemispherical roof clad with standing-seam metal. A metal ladder is located on the north façade.



Figure 5-87: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Milk House

The ca. 1935 milk house is a one-story masonry structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-87). The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are constructed of concrete masonry units. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the south façade. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is finished with a poured concrete floor, beadboard walls, and a beadboard ceiling.



Figure 5-88: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Tenant House

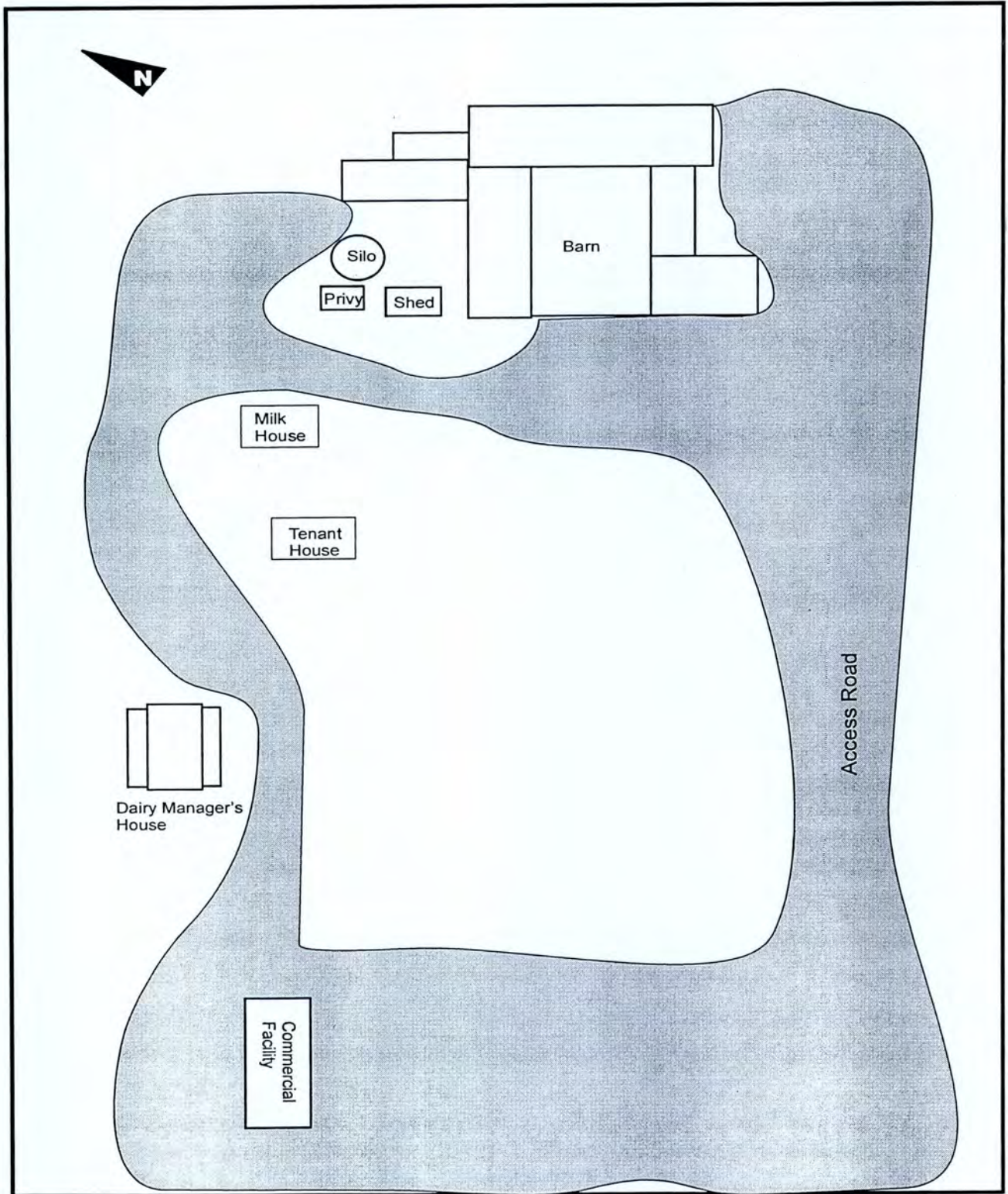
The tenant house, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story wood frame structure with a single-pen plan (Figure 5-88). The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation which has been covered with pressed metal sheets designed to imitate rusticated concrete masonry units. The building is clad with wood shingles. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through an offset hinged wood three panel four light entry door. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes, each of which has a pent roof. The building has an exterior brick end gable masonry chimney. The front porch has been enclosed with screening. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-89: Mullikin Tenant Farm (T-390) Dairy Manager's House

The Dairy Manager's house, constructed ca. 1920, is a two-story wood frame structure with a hall-parlor plan (Figure 5-89). The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The building is clad with asbestos shingles. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a single-panel and eight-light French door into an entry vestibule. The rear entry door is a wood three panel four light entry door. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes, each of which has a pent roof. The building has a central brick masonry chimney. The front porch has been enclosed with screening. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

T-390
Mullikin Tenant Farm
4093 Ocean Gateway
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-391: Lindemann Farm (Pleasant Acres)

Figure 5-91: Lindemann Farm (T-391) ca. 1937

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.

Lindemann Farm is located on 4.20 acres of land to the west of the community of Cordova in Talbot County, Maryland and contains eleven structures. The structures include a residence, implement shed, granary, barn, cattle shed, chicken house, milk house, corncrib, smokehouse, garage, and hen house.

The property, also known as “Pleasant Acres,” was willed to Lettie J. Farnsworth by William S. and Susan B. Arnold in 1892. W. J. Hopkins inherited the property from Lettie Farnsworth in 1936 and sold the property to Henry F. and Anna Lindemann in 1937. The property was left to the Lindemanns’ daughter, Sophie, who passed the property on to her son, Harry W. Heinsohn, the current property owner. Today, the property is known as Pleasant Acres. This property is an excellent example of a general farm from the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) period.

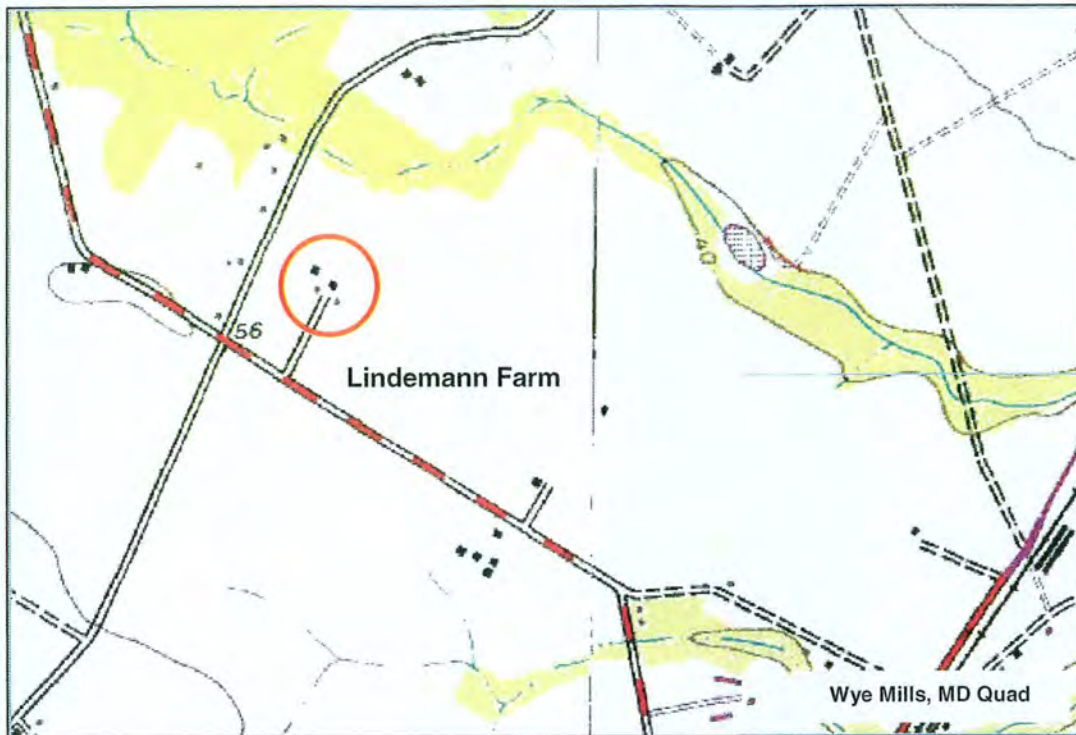


Figure 5-92: Map Showing the Location of Lindemann Farm (T-391)

The residence is located approximately 500 feet down a straight gravel access road (Figure 5-92). The entire complex is contained within a wood post and rail fence. The agricultural buildings are arranged in a linear plan running from east to west at the rear of the residence. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is an active farm.



Figure 5-93: Lindemann Fam (T-391) Residence ca. 1937 (left)

Image from the Private Collection of Harry W. Heinsohn.



Figure 5-94: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Residence (right)

The residence is a two-story wood frame building, constructed ca. 1890, with significant twentieth-century alterations including side and rear additions (Figures 5-93 & 5-94). The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation and has a hall-parlor plan. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building has an exterior gable wall brick masonry chimney and an exterior side wall brick masonry chimney.

The south façade is the principle building entry. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The building is entered through a hinged three panel wood front door with five-light sidelights on the west addition. There is a five panel hinged wood door on the original building portion and a two panel three-pane hinged wood door on the east addition both of which are used as secondary entries. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sashes. There is a bay window addition with one-over-one vinyl sashes on the first floor of the original building. The front entry porch on the western addition has a poured concrete floor on a continuous brick masonry foundation, four square wood posts, and a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles. The eastern front porch has been enclosed and has three one-over-one vinyl sashes.

The west façade is clad with aluminum siding. The windows are paired one-over-one vinyl sashes. There are no doors on this façade.

The north façade is clad with aluminum siding. The modern rear kitchen addition is a one-story projecting wing with a front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The building is entered through a hinged two panel wood front door with nine-light sidelights on the rear addition. There is a two panel three-pane hinged wood door on the east addition which is used as a secondary entry. The windows are one-over-one vinyl sashes and single-pane vinyl casements. The rear porch has been enclosed and has a shed roof clad with corrugated metal.

The east façade is clad with aluminum siding. The windows are paired one-over-one vinyl sashes. There are no doors on this façade.

The interior has four rooms on the first floor. The floors are of wood planks with a new open string staircase to the upper level. The walls and ceiling are of plaster with a simple plaster cornice running through all rooms. The original well for the property is located in the northeast corner of the rear porch.

The implement shed, constructed ca. 1940, is located to the west of the residence, across the access road. It is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open east façade. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



Figure 5-95: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Granary

Adjacent to the implement shed is the granary which is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-95). The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood planks. The front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged plywood panel door on the east façade. There are four three-pane vinyl double sash windows, which were added at a later date. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 5-96: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Barn

The multi-purpose barn, constructed prior to 1937, is three bays deep with a hayloft and a ca. 1945 addition built to accommodate a hay fork (Figure 5-96). The structure rests on a brick masonry pier foundation. The timber frame has pegged mortise and tendon joints and was originally clad with board and batten. The building is currently clad with six-inch vertical wood planks. The front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal over corrugated metal and, on the oldest portion, wood shingles. The barn has a hay hood on the south gable end. The Dutch doors are hinged wood plank with diagonal bracing. Sliding wood plank doors are located on the gable ends. The windows are two-pane steel hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor and wood animal pens. There is a two bay shed roof machine shed addition on the west façade.

On the eastern side of the barn is the cattle shed, constructed prior to 1937. It is three bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open east façade. The westernmost bay has been enclosed. The shed rests on a combination pier and continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

Adjacent to the cattle shed is the chicken house, constructed prior to 1937, which was converted into a hog house in the 1950s and is currently used as a recreation room. The building is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The walls are clad with vertical beadboard. The shed roof is clad with corrugated metal. The building is accessed through a hinged two panel nine-pane wood door on the south façade. The window openings have been infilled with a combination of one-over-one vinyl and six-over-six wood sashes. The interior of the building is finished with drywall and has a poured concrete floor.

The milk house is located south of the chicken house. The ca. 1937 milk house is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are clad with vertical beadboard. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged four panel six-pane wood door on the south façade. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor. A poured concrete cooling trough is located in the southwest corner of the building and is connected to the exterior well via a set of metal pipes.



Figure 5-97: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Drive-Thru Corncrib

The drive-thru corncrib is a one-story timber frame structure constructed in two phases (Figure 5-97). The original eight-foot wide corncrib was constructed in 1942 and has a pier foundation constructed of terra cotta soil pipes. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood boards, spaced approximately one-inch apart. The crib is accessed through a hinged six inches wood plank door with one-half-inch spacing on the south façade. In 1952, a second crib was constructed to the west of the first. The same construction methods and materials were used, with the only difference being that the second crib is six-foot wide and is clad with three inch vertical wood boards, spaced approximately 1-inch apart. In 1952, the front-gable roof clad with standing-seam metal was also added, bridging the two cribs. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

The smokehouse, constructed prior to 1937, is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with twelve-inch vertical wood planks with metal battens added in 1946 to fill in the gaps between the planks. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the south façade. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. The building has been moved to its current location from elsewhere on the property.



Figure 5-98: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Garage

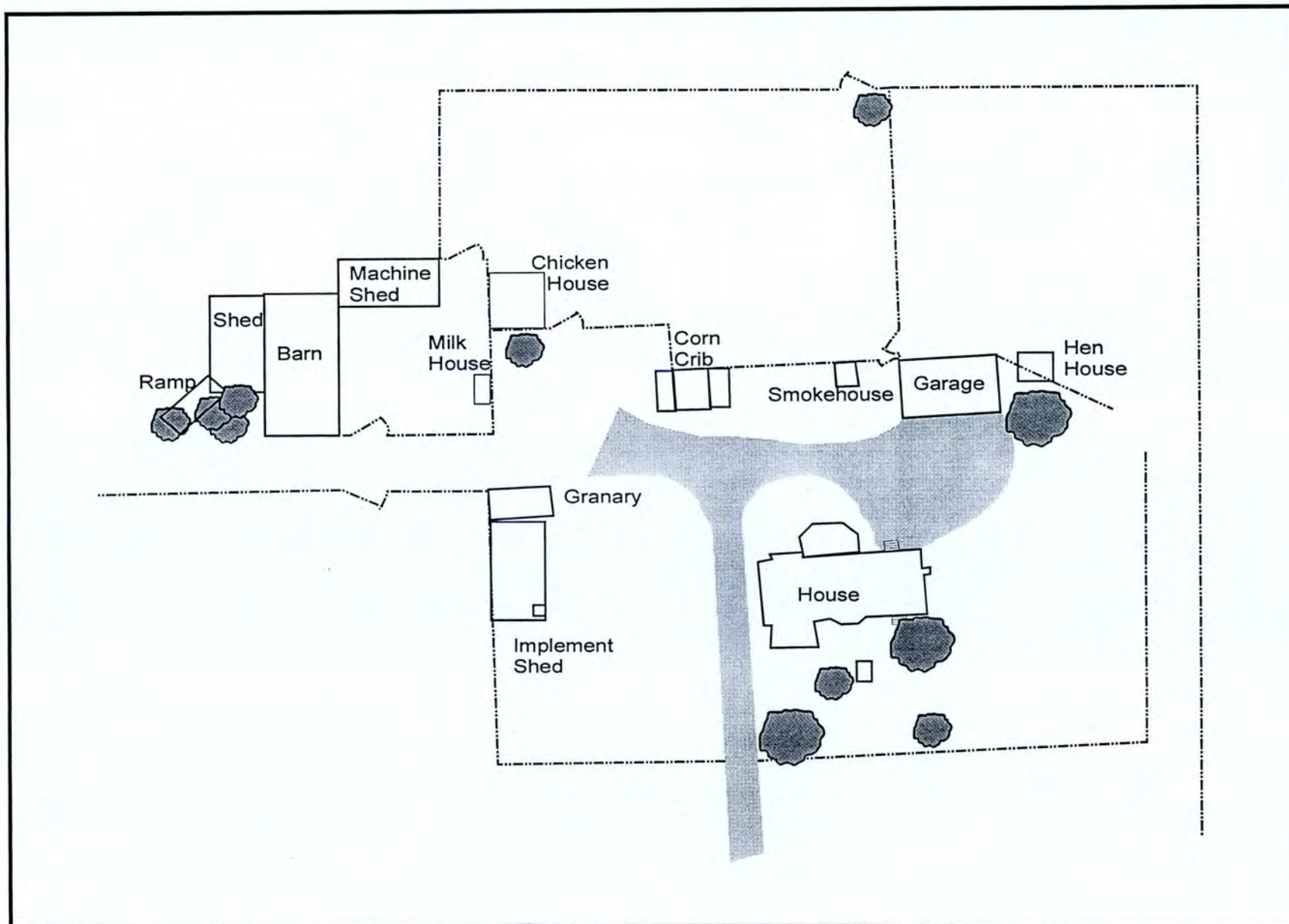
The garage, constructed ca. 1957, is a one-story light timber frame structure three bays wide with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-98). The side bays are used for storage and as a workshop space. The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood boards. The broken front-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through two hinged two panel nine-pane wood doors on the south façade which flank the two large central rectangular openings for the cars. The rear doors are hinged plywood panels. The windows are six-pane and two-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.



Figure 5-99: Lindemann Farm (T-391) Hen House

Adjacent to the garage is the hen house, constructed prior to 1937, which has been moved to its current location from elsewhere on the property (Figure 5-99). The building is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with six inch vertical wood board. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is accessed through a hinged plywood panel on the north façade. The window openings have been infilled with nine-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.

T-391
Lindemann Farm
30742 Skipton Cordova Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-392: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road



Figure 5-101: Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392) Complex

The poultry farm located at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road is located on 2.82 acres of land to the south of the community of Easton in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located on between Landing Neck Road and Schwaninger Road and was historically known as Parcels A and B of the “Jamaica” tract. The property contains fourteen structures. The structures include a residence, three broiler houses, a hatchery, five grain bins, three machinery sheds, and a multi-purpose shed.

The poultry farm located at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road was originally obtained by George W. Griffin in 1877 from the estate of Joseph Williams. George W. Griffin eventually passed the property onto his heirs, with his son, Charles T. Griffin, becoming the sole property owner in 1904 when he purchased the other heirs’ interests. Charles T. Griffin and his wife sold the property to William S. Hoover in 1917 who sold the property to John W. Martin in 1919. Mr. Martin lost the property due to foreclosure in 1935. The property was sold at auction that same year to Elsie M. Collins. The trustee for the Collins’ estate sold the property to James A. Steele and his wife, Leta E., in 1949. The Steeles sold the property in 1976 to John W. Maynard and his wife, Stella S. Four years later in 1980, the Maynards lost the property to foreclosure and Leta E. Steele repurchased the land. The property was purchased by Joseph Pendergast in 1982. Donald R. and Karen L. Koepke purchased the property in 1986 and are currently residing on the land. This property is an excellent example of a pre-twentieth-century poultry farm with twentieth-century improvements dating to the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

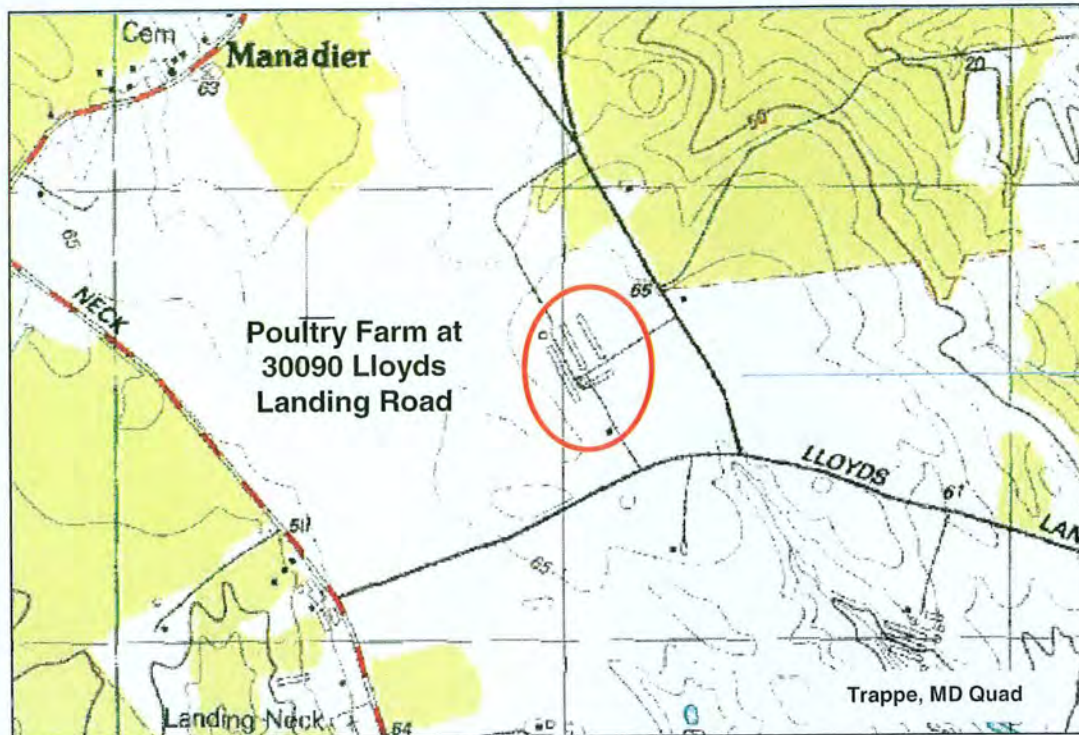


Figure 5-102: Map Showing the Location of the Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road (T-392)

The residence is located approximately one-quarter-mile down a straight gravel access road with the agricultural buildings located an additional one-quarter-mile down the access road (Figure 5-102). The outbuildings are arranged in three rows with access roads between each line of buildings. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is an active poultry farm.



Figure 5-103: Poultry Farm (T-392) Residence

The main house is a two-story wood frame structure, built ca. 1900, with two rear and one side wood frame addition (Figure 5-103). The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation and has a front facing "L"-shaped plan. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. There is one interior brick masonry chimney in the rear addition. The property is currently undergoing renovations with the windows and siding being replaced and the wood shutters being removed.

The southeast façade is the principle building entry. The walls are clad with a combination of beveled wood and horizontal vinyl siding. The building is entered through a central hinged four panel wood front door. The door has a three-light transom and two-light sidelights. The seven original windows are two-over-two wood sashes with a six-over-six vinyl sash being used as a replacement unit. A hipped roof bay window with two-over-two and one-over-one sashes is located on the projecting wing. Shutters are located on the windows in the first floor porch area. The front porch has five turned wood columns with scrollwork brackets. The porch has a wood plank floor on a brick pier foundation. The hipped porch roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

The southwest façade is clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The four windows are six-over-six vinyl replacement sashes. There are no doors on this façade and all shutters have been removed.

The northwest façade is where the rear additions attach to the original structure. The walls are clad with a combination of beveled wood and horizontal vinyl siding. The two original windows are two-over-two wood and three-pane wood hopper sashes with a six-over-six vinyl replacement sash. There are no doors on this façade and all shutters have been removed.

The northeast façade is dominated by the low-pitch hip roof side addition. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The building is entered through a hinged wood front door with a nine-pane window on the side addition. The two original windows are two-over-two wood sashes with paired one-over-one vinyl sashes in the addition. Shutters are located on the side addition windows; all other shutters have been removed. The side porch has a flat roof and two square wood posts on a poured concrete foundation.

The telescoping rear additions are both of wood frame construction and rest on a continuous brick foundation. The walls are clad with beveled wood siding. The addition is entered through a hinged wood front door with a four-pane window. There are two one-over-one aluminum sashes, three six-over-six vinyl sashes, two one-over-one vinyl sashes, and two nine-pane wood frame hopper sash windows. All shutters have been removed.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-104: Poultry Farm (T-392) Broiler House #1 with Grain Bin

There are three broiler houses, built ca. 1935, located in the agricultural area. Each building is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-104). The

buildings are fifteen bays deep and rest on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The gable ends have paired hinged wood plank doors. Horizontal rectangular openings flank the doorway and a large fan is located in both gable ends. Hinged wood plank doors are located at regular intervals along the side walls with horizontal rectangular opening between the doorways. All window opening have been boarded up with rigid sheet insulation. The interior of all three broiler houses are unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

The exterior walls of broiler house #1 are clad with six inches wide vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated metal.

The exterior walls of broiler house #2 are clad with horizontal corrugated metal. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal.

The exterior walls of broiler house #3 are clad with T-111 siding. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt paper. The building collapsed during winter 2002-2003.



Figure 5-105: Poultry Farm (T-392) Hatchery with Grain Bin

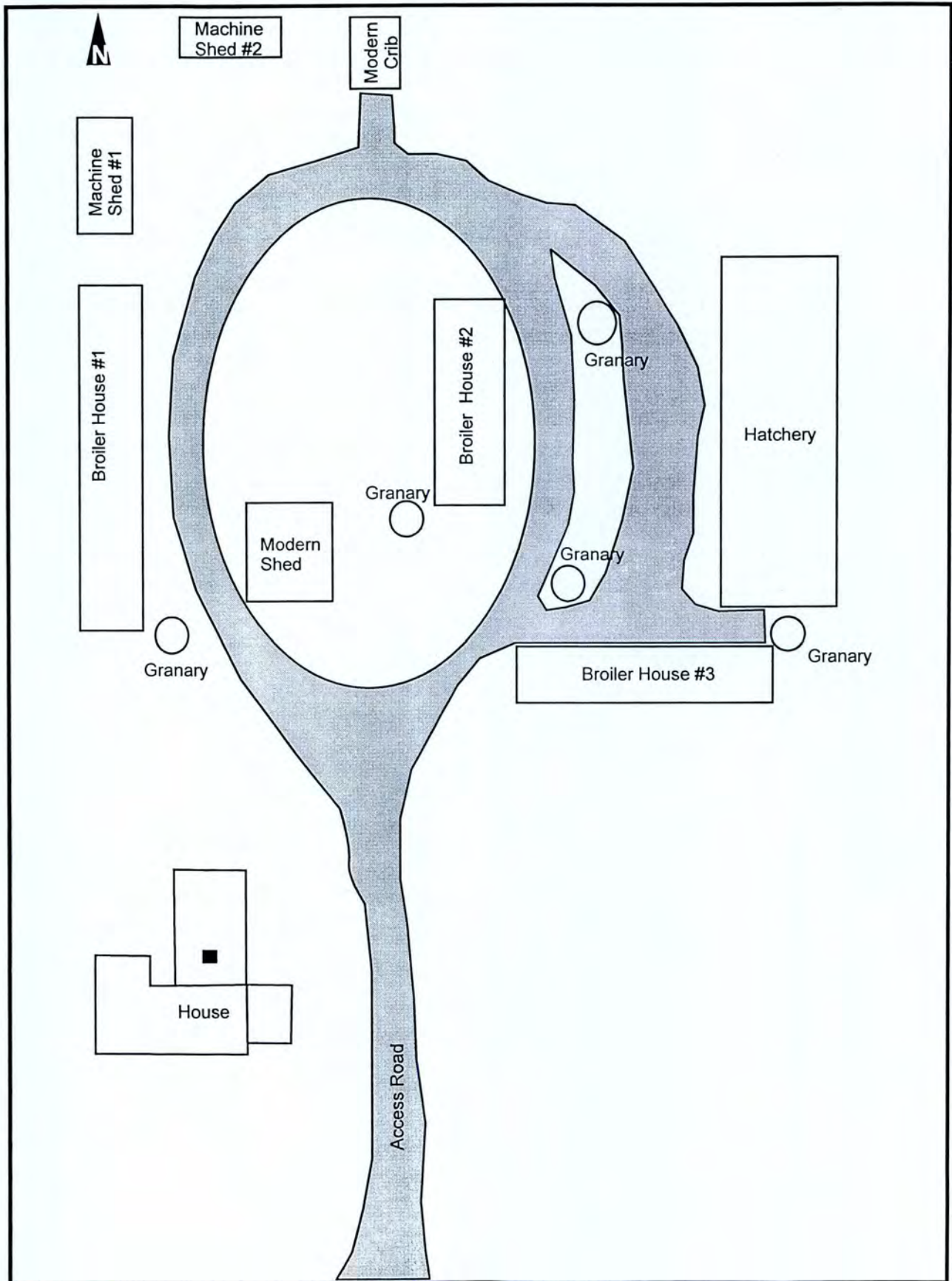
The hatchery, built ca. 1960, is a three-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-105). The building is fifteen bays deep and rests on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. The walls are clad with horizontal corrugated metal and the side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The gable ends have paired hinged wood plank doors. Square openings flank the doorway and a large fan is located in both gable ends. Hinged wood plank doors are located at regular intervals along the west façade with regularly spaced square opening between the doorways. All window opening have been boarded up with rigid sheet insulation. Hooded metal ventilators are located at regularly spaced intervals along the east faced. The interior of all three broiler houses are unfinished with a poured concrete floor. The second and third floors have wood plank floors and are reached via an open string wood staircase.

A corrugated metal grain bin is located adjacent to each broiler house and the hatchery. The grain bins are attached to the internal feed system via PVC or metal piping. The internal feed system in all four building is made up of metal piping connecting regularly spaced feed trays. The feed trays are flanked by metal watering tubes.

Three machinery sheds are located on the property. Shed #1 faces east, and is five bays wide with an open east façade. The timber frame shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal and has four lightning rods and a weather vane on the ridge. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

Shed #2 faces south, and is four bays wide with an open south façade. The timber frame shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with fiberglass panels. The shed roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor. It was converted into an animal shelter with tubular steel stalls at an unknown date.

The remaining machinery shed and the multi-purpose shed are of modern construction.



T-393: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (Walter Barnes Farm; part of Pitt's Range)

The Clarke W. Sewell Farm is located on 168.34 acres of land to the north of the community of Trappe in Talbot County, Maryland. The parcel is located between Old Trappe Road and Ocean Gateway (US 50) and contains nineteen structures. The structures include two residences, a garage, four broiler houses, four grain bins, three machinery sheds, a corncrib, a barn, a privy, a shed, and a feed shed.

The Clarke W. Sewell Farm is historically known as both the "Walter Barnes Farm" and as part of "Pitt's Range." The property "formerly known as Pitt's Range" was purchased by Walter L. Barnes in 1900. The tract was sold to Clarke W. Sewell and his wife, Elizabeth G., as "Walter Barnes Farm" in 1930 by the estate of Walter Barnes. The property has stayed in the Sewell family and is currently owned by John M. Sewell, a descendant of Clarke W. Sewell. This property is an excellent example of an early poultry farm from Early Twentieth-Century Stability (1900-1914) period with additions dating to the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939) and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

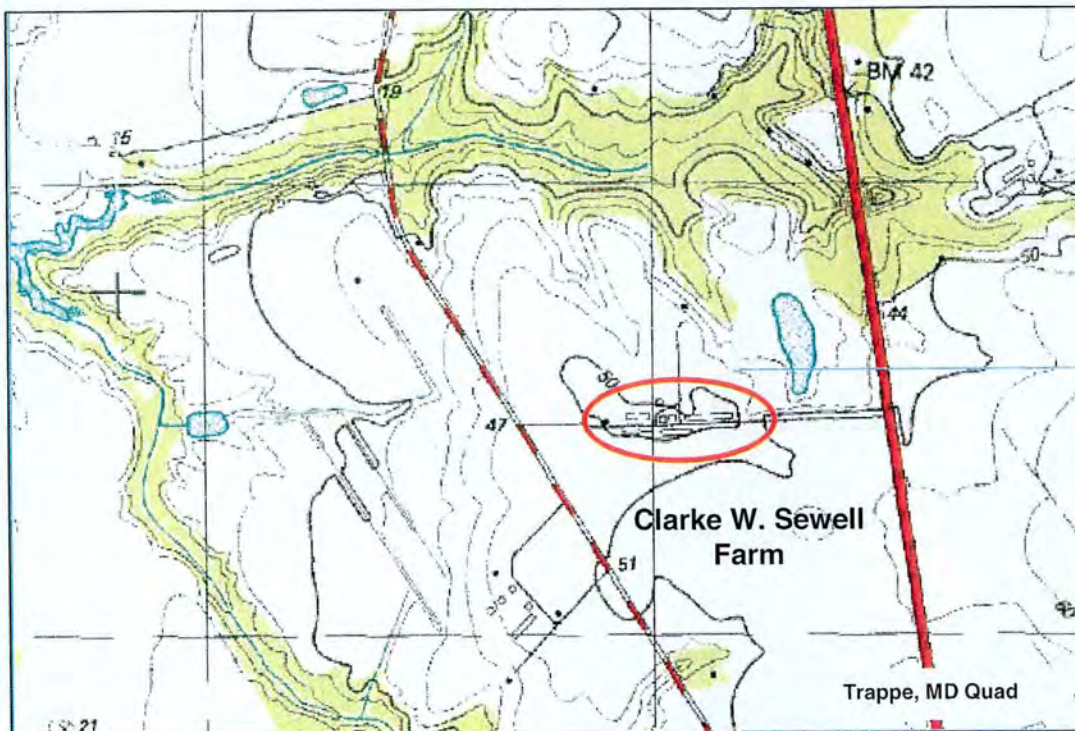


Figure 5-107: Map Showing the Location of the Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393)

The main residence is located approximately 500 feet down a straight gravel access road with the agricultural buildings located in a linear plan flanking the access road to the rear of the main residence (Figure 5-107). The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields and is an active poultry farm.



Figure 5-108: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Residence

The main house is a two-and-a-half story wood frame structure, built ca. 1900, with a rear and a side wood frame addition (Figure 5-108). The building rests on a brick pier foundation with a continuous brick masonry foundation under the side addition. The rear addition has a continuous poured concrete foundation. The building has a hall-parlor plan. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. There is one interior brick masonry end gable chimney.

The west façade is the principle building entry. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The building is entered through a central hinged four panel wood front door into the side addition. The windows in the oldest portion of the building are two-over-two wood sashes, with six-over-six wood sashes in the side addition. The hipped roof front porch has been enclosed.

The north façade is clad with aluminum siding. The windows in the oldest portion of the building are two-over-two wood sashes, with two-over-four wood sashes in the rear addition. There are no doors on this façade. The shed roof side porch on the rear addition has been enclosed.

The east façade is clad with aluminum siding. There is a two panel single-pane wood door into the rear addition. The windows in the oldest portion of the building are two-over-two wood sashes, with two-over-four wood sashes in the rear addition.

The south façade is clad with aluminum siding. There is a two panel single-pane wood door into the rear addition. The windows in the western portion of the façade are six-over-six wood sashes, with two-over-four wood sashes in the eastern portion of the façade. The shed roof side porch on the rear addition has been enclosed.

The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

The garage is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building is accessed through two sliding wood plank doors. The windows are six-pane wood hopper sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

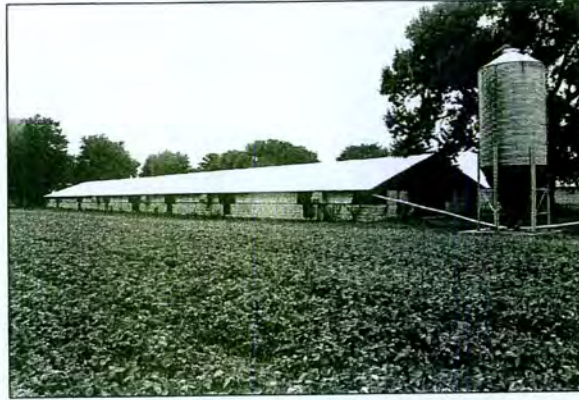


Figure 5-109: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Broiler House #1

There are four broiler houses, with three built ca. 1935, on the property. Each building is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-109). The buildings are fifteen bays deep and rest on a poured concrete slab with a one-foot curb around the perimeter. Concrete masonry units form the lower 2' of the walls. The gable ends have paired sliding wood plank doors flanked by Horizontal rectangular openings. Hinged wood plank doors are located at regular intervals along the side walls with horizontal rectangular opening between the doorways. All window opening have been boarded up with rigid sheet insulation or fiberglass panels. The interior of all four broiler houses are unfinished with a poured concrete floor.

The exterior walls of broiler house #1 are clad with plywood panels. The side gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal.

The exterior walls of broiler house #2 are clad with horizontal corrugated metal with a diamond texture. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Fiberglass louvers are located next to each door.

The exterior walls of broiler house #3 are clad with embossed wood panels. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal.

Broiler house #4 is of modern construction.

A corrugated metal grain bin is connected to each broiler house. One bin services broiler houses #1 and #3, broiler house #4 has two grain bins. The grain bins are attached to the internal feed system via metal piping. The internal feed system in all four building is made up of metal piping connecting regularly spaced feed trays. The feed trays are flanked by metal watering tubes.

Three machinery sheds are located on the property. Shed #1 is located across from the garage and is two bays wide with an open south façade. The timber frame shed rests on a combination pier and continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks and board and batten siding. The broken front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal over asphalt shingles. There is a hinged wood plank door on the west façade. The windows openings have six-pane hopper sash windows and have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

Shed #2 is located to the north of the barn and is five bays wide with an open south façade. The timber frame shed rests on a combination pier and continuous poured concrete foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated metal. The offset side gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

Machine shed #3 is of modern metal frame construction.



Figure 5-110: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Cornerrib

The corner crib is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-110). The building rests on a brick pier foundation with a concrete protective coating. The walls are clad with three inch vertical wood planks spaced approximately 1-inch apart. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. The building is accessed through a hinged plywood panel door on the north façade and hinged wood plank feeder doors at the roofline. There are no windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor.



Figure 5-111: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Barn with Machine Shed Addition

The multi-purpose barn is three bays deep with a hayloft and a two side additions, one of which is a machine shed (Figure 5-111). The structure rests on a brick masonry pier foundation. The timber frame barn is clad with board and batten siding. The side addition is clad with plywood panels. The cross-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. The barn has a hay hood on the north and south gable ends. The doors are hinged wood planks with diagonal bracing and are clad with either plywood panels or board and batten siding. One door is a Dutch door. The windows openings have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor. The machine shed side addition is constructed of concrete masonry units and has a side

gable roof clad with corrugated metal. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.



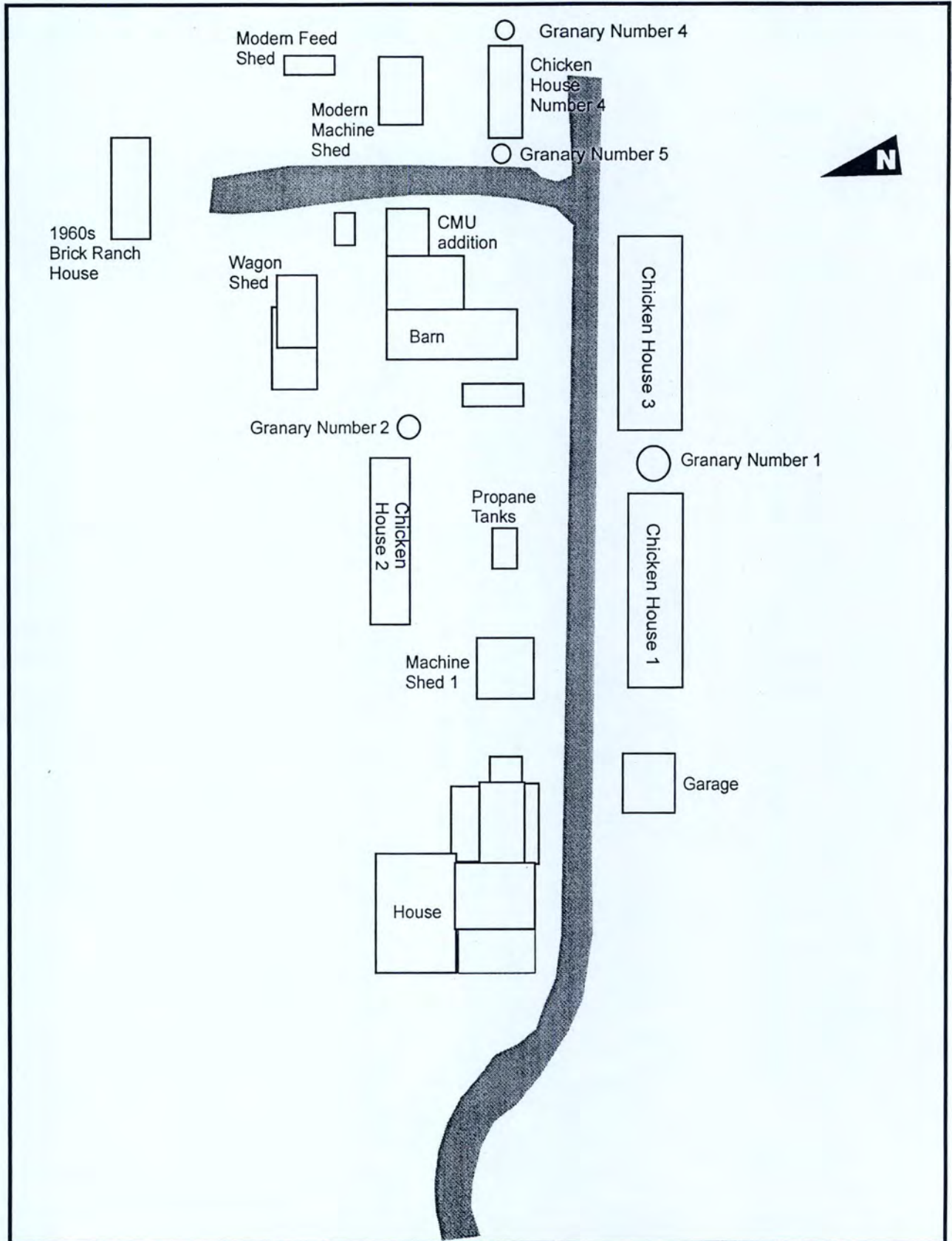
Figure 5-112: Clarke W. Sewell Farm (T-393) Privy

The privy is a one-story wood frame structure with an undivided interior space. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with three inch vertical wood planks with beveled wood siding used on the north façade. The side gable roof is clad with slate and has metal and asphalt shingle patches. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the south façade. The windows have been boarded up. The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor. The ceiling is clad with one-inch wood boards spaced one-half-inch apart. There are three seats with lids and no interior partitions.

The shed is a one-story masonry structure. The building rests on a poured concrete slab and is constructed of concrete masonry units. Vertical wood boards are used to infill the gable ends. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The building is entered through a hinged wood plank door on the south façade. A two-pane metal awning sash window is located on each façade. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.

The second residence on the property is a brick Ranch house, constructed ca. 1965. There is also a modern metal frame feed shed on the property.

T-393
Clark W. Sewell Farm
5705 Old Trappe Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



T-394: Wye Mills Feed Company (Talbot Grain)



Figure 5-114: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Complex

Wye Mills Feed Company, currently known as Talbot Grain, is located on 9.84 acres of land in the community of Cordova in Talbot County, Maryland and contains twenty-eight structures. The structures include four warehouses, a seed house, storage buildings, an office, a caretaker's cottage, a water tank, seven fertilizer tanks, a scale, and a grain elevator with twelve bins.

The Wye Mills Feed Company property, also known as Talbot Grain, was purchased by Saulsbury Brothers, Inc in 1913 from Harvey L. Cooper and his wife. Saulsbury Brothers Inc. established a cannery on the site. In 1911 and 1915, the Talbot Packing and Preserving Company acquired the site in two tracts. The company went bankrupt, and the property was sold at auction in 1939 to the Phillips Packing Company. Phillips Packing Company was purchased by the Consolidated Foods Corporation in 1957 and the cannery continued to operate until 1960, when the property was sold to Alfred B. and Calvin C. Covington, who founded the Wye Mills Feed Company. The company was sold to Talbot Grain, Inc. in 1981. The northern portion of the site containing the brick warehouse was sold off in 1994. The property is an excellent example of a grain operation from the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) period.

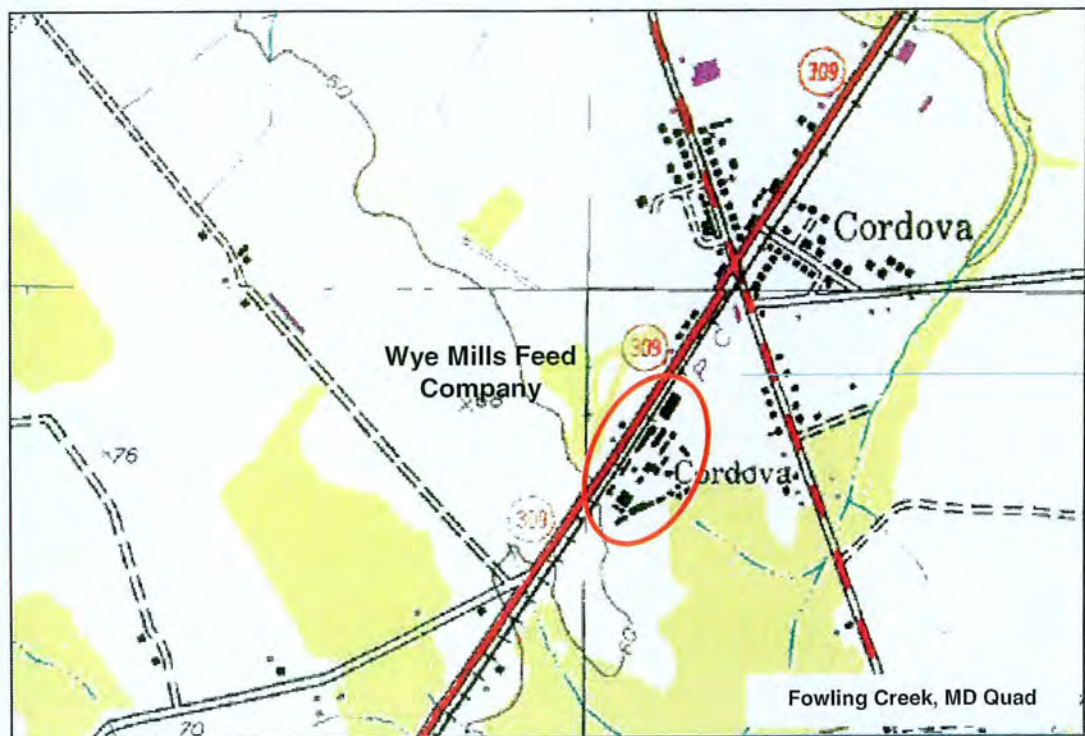


Figure 5-115: Map Showing the Location of the Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394)

The complex is located directly on Cordova Road and is arranged in a linear plan with two rows along the roadway (Figure 5-115). An abandoned railroad line is located between the complex and the roadway. The property is surrounded by domestic and commercial buildings. The property is currently divided into two parcels, with the northern portion used as a boatyard and the southern portion still in use as a grain elevator



Figure 5-116: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Grain Elevator and Grain Bins

The grain elevator, constructed from ca. 1974 to the present, is a modern steel structure connecting twelve grain bins (Figure 5-116). There are four large and eight medium sized grain bins. All of the grain bins are located on a poured concrete slab and have a steel frame. The bins are clad with corrugated metal and have conical roofs clad with standing-seam metal. The bins are entered through metal hatches. A truck scale with concrete masonry unit walls is located directly in front of the tanks.



Figure 5-117: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Fertilizer Tanks

There are seven liquid fertilizer tanks, constructed from ca. 1960 to the present (Figure 5-117). Tanks are located on a poured concrete slab and have a steel frame. The bins are clad with riveted steel plates and have domed roofs also clad with steel plates. The bins have metal hatches on the roof to allow for filling and the product is dispensed through valves and pumps located at the base of the tanks. Five of the tanks are located within a 4' poured concrete wall.



Figure 5-118: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Seed House

The seed house is a two-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-118). The building is eight bays deep and rests on a poured concrete pier foundation. The walls are clad with corrugated metal. The front-gable roof is also clad with corrugated metal and has five lightning rods and a weather vane located along the roof ridge. The building is accessed through sliding wood plank doors on all façades. Hinged wood plank doors are located on the second level. The rectangular window openings contain paired twelve-pane wood hopper sashes which have been boarded up. The second floor windows are six-over-six wood sashes. One grain elevator is located on the southeast façade of the building and a second is located in the north corner of the building. An exterior brick masonry chimney is located on the southwest façade.

The interior of the building is unfinished with a wood plank floor. A wood open string stair leads to the second floor.



Figure 5-119: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Brick Masonry Warehouse

The brick masonry warehouse, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-119). The building is six bays deep and rests on a continuous brick foundation. The brick is laid using a six course American bond. The gable ends have stepped parapet walls. A stepped concrete masonry unit wall is located in the center of the building and projects up above the roofline. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal over standing-seam metal and asphalt roofing layers. There are six skylights with side gable roofs located along the ridgeline which have been boarded up. The original sliding doors on the side walls have been removed and replaced with paired hinged single-panel metal doors. Single hinged metal single-panel doors have also replaced the wood plank entry doors. On the southeast façade the door openings have been enlarged and front-gabled entries with metal roll-up doors installed during recent renovations. All window opening have been boarded up with plywood panels or had one-over-one vinyl sash windows installed. During the recent renovations the interior of the building was finished with drywall partitions, a second floor was created, and the foundation was reinforced with poured concrete. The original wood plank floor and exposed trusses were not disturbed.



Figure 5-120: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Timber Frame Warehouse

The timber frame warehouse, constructed ca. 1920, is a one-story structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-120). The building is six bays deep and rests on a brick pier foundation. The walls are clad with horizontal wood boards over vertical wood boards. The side gable roof is

clad with corrugated metal. The building is accessed through sliding wood plank doors on all façades. There is one six-over-six and one one-over-one wood sash window. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-121: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Second Timber Frame Warehouse

The second timber frame warehouse is a one-story structure with the interior divided by wood plank wall into storage bins (Figure 5-121). According to local residents, it is the remains of a three-story cannery building which was torn down with the exception of these remains which were reused as a warehouse building. The building has a modern metal frame addition which was constructed on the northeast façade forming an “L” shape. The walls are clad with corrugated standing-seam metal over vertical wood boards. The cross-gable roof is clad with corrugated standing-seam metal. The building is open on the southeast and southwest façades. There are no doors or windows. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey. A riveted steel plate water tower is located on a steel frame base within the “L”. The water tank has a hipped roof clad with wood shingles.

The remaining warehouse is of modern metal frame construction.



Figure 5-122: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Office

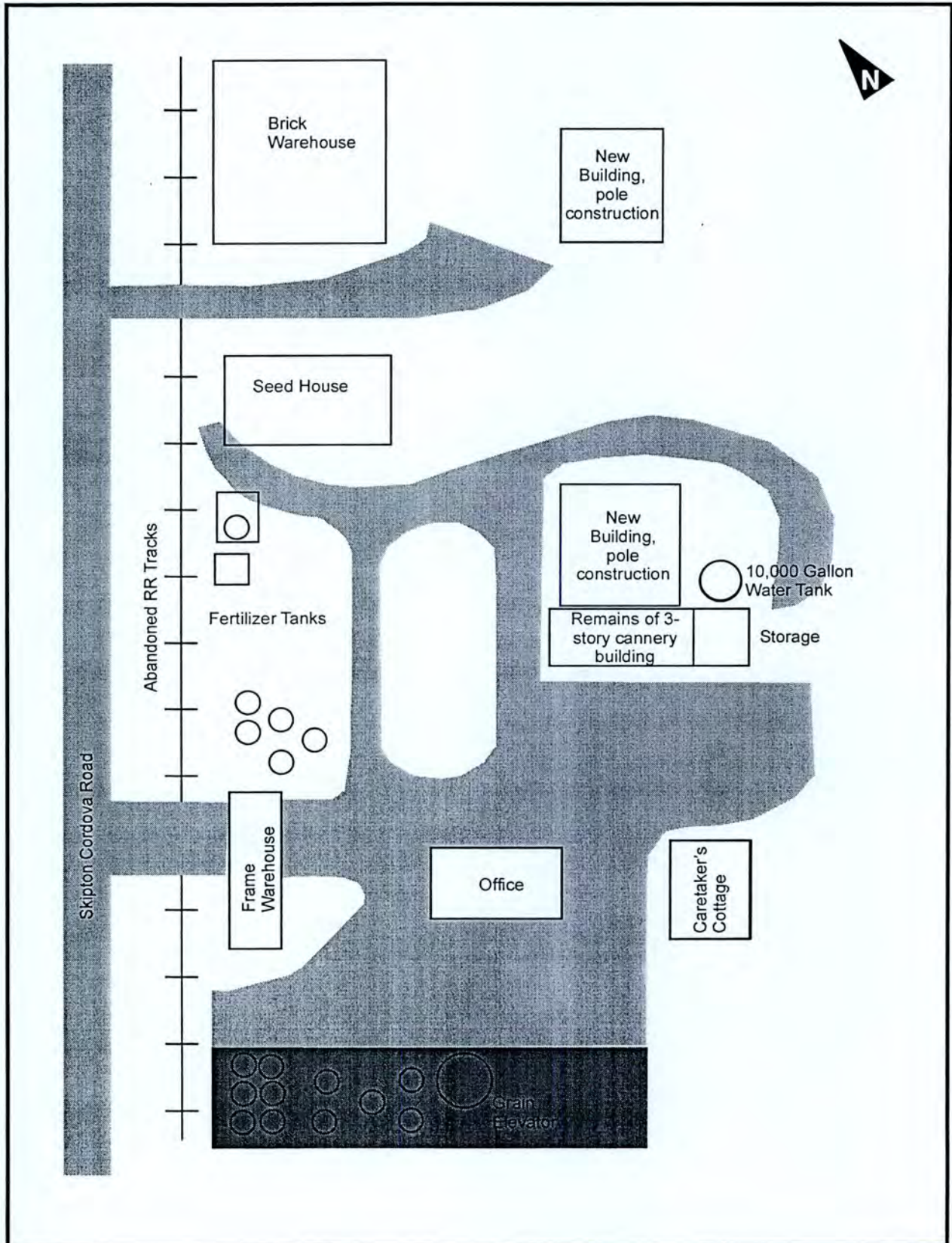
The office is a one-and-a-half story wood frame structure, constructed ca. 1930, with a double pen plan (Figure 5-122). The foundation was not visible. The building is clad with wood shingles. A bay window and vertical wood siding have been added on the northwest façade. The hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has three lightning rods. The building is entered through an offset two panel nine-pane hinged wood door in the enclosed porch. The windows are

six-over-six wood sashes. The building has a metal roof ventilator. The front shed roofed porch has been enclosed with vertical wood board. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



Figure 5-123: Wye Mills Feed Company (T-394) Caretaker's House

The caretaker's house is a one-story wood frame structure with a hall-parlor plan and a rear shed roof addition (Figure 5-123). According to local residents, it was originally part of the ca. 1920 timber frame warehouse which was cut off, moved to this location on the property, and converted into a residence. The building rests on a continuous brick masonry foundation. The building is clad with asphalt shingles. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal. The building is entered through a two panel nine-pane hinged wood entry door. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The building has an interior concrete masonry unit chimney. The interior was not accessible at the time of the survey.



T-395: Voshell Farm (Hopkins Farm; Hopkins Home Farm)

Voshell Farm is located on 4.35 acres of land to the northeast of the community of Cordova in Talbot County, Maryland and contains five structures. The structures include a residence, smokehouse, pump house, milk house, and machine shed.

The Voshell property, also known as the “Hopkins Farm” or the “Hopkins Home Farm,” has been owned by the same family since 1872, when it was purchased by William J. Hopkins. Ulysses S. Voshell inherited the property in 1911 from the Willam J. Hopkins estate. The property has been passed down through subsequent generations to his descendants who currently own the property. The property was once associated with an orchard which has since died. This property is a good example of a pre-twentieth-century general farm with twentieth-century improvements dating to the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods.

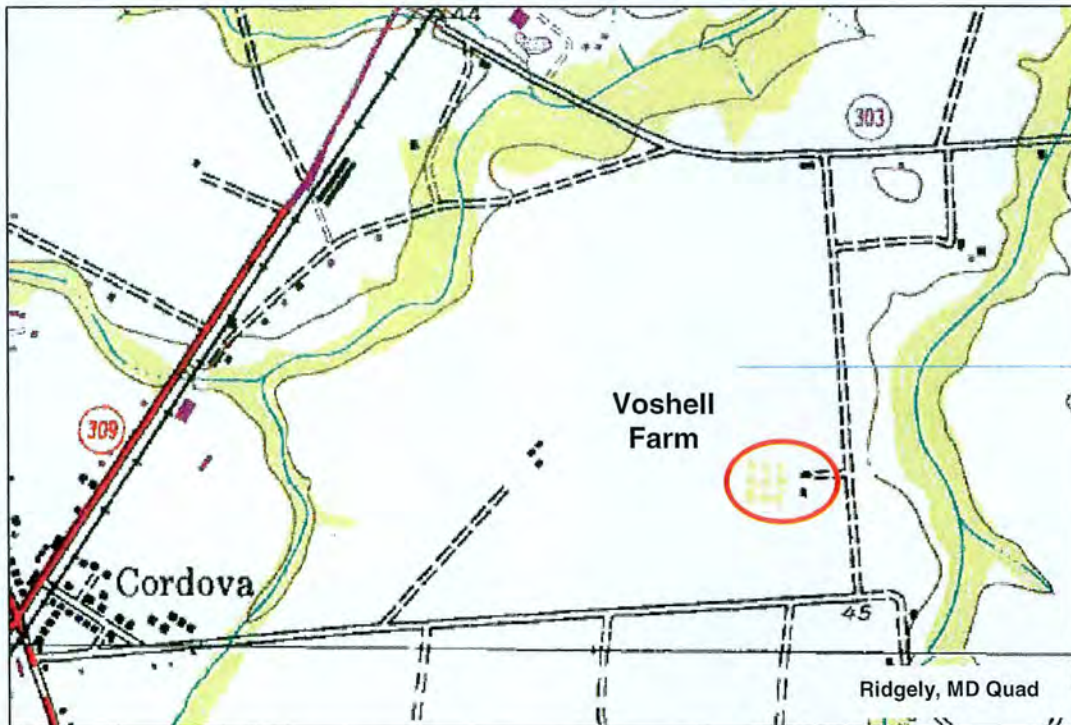


Figure 5-125: Map Showing the Location of Voshell Farm (T-395)

The residence is located approximately one-eighth of a mile down a straight gravel access road (Figure 5-125). The outbuildings are arranged in a linear plan running diagonally from northwest to southeast from the rear of the residence. The property is surrounded by cultivated agricultural fields.



Figure 5-126: Voshell Farm (T-395) Residence

The residence is two-stories tall with three phases of construction (Figure 5-126). The oldest portion of the building was a single-pen log building, constructed ca. 1862. A side addition with a hall and single-pen was constructed ca. 1912, creating a residence with a central hall, single-pile plan. The final phase of additions was constructed ca. 1940 when a single-pen rear ell was constructed with a shed roof porch. The building foundation was not visible. The cross-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The building has an exterior end gable brick masonry chimney and two interior end gable brick masonry chimneys.

The east façade is the principle building entry. The walls are clad with asbestos siding over beveled wood siding. The building is entered through an enclosed porch with two three panel six-pane hinged wood doors leading into the ca. 1862 pen and the ca. 1912 hall. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes with one-over-one vinyl sashes in the enclosed porch. The enclosed porch has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles.

The south façade is clad with asbestos siding over beveled wood siding. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. There are no doors on this façade.

The west façade is clad with asbestos siding over beveled wood siding. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. There are no doors on this façade. The rear porch has been enclosed and has a shed roof clad with asphalt shingles.

The north façade is clad with asbestos siding over beveled wood siding. The building is entered through a three panel four-pane hinged wood door leading into the ca. 1940 addition. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes.

The interior has four rooms on the first floor. The floors are of wood planks with a ca. 1912 open string staircase to the upper level. The ca. 1862 staircase is enclosed. The walls and ceiling are of plaster with the exception of the walls in the ca. 1862 portion of the house which are clad with wood paneling. A simple wood cornice runs through all of the rooms.

The smokehouse, constructed ca. 1915, is a one-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-127). The building rests on a dry laid stone masonry foundation. The walls are clad with three inches wide vertical beadboard which is manufactured to appear as 1-1/2-inch wide beadboard from a distance. The front-gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The

building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. There are three six-pane wood hopper sash windows, which were added at a later date. The interior of the building is unfinished with a dry laid stone masonry floor.



Figure 5-127: Voshell Farm (T-395) Smokehouse (left) and Pump House (right)

The pump house, constructed ca. 1955, is a two-story timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-127). The half-buried first floor contains the pump, with storage on the second level. The building rests on a continuous concrete masonry unit and brick foundation. The walls are clad with three inches wide vertical beadboard which is manufactured to appear as 1-1/2-inch wide beadboard from a distance. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The first floor of the building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade. The second floor is accessed through a four panel four-pane hinged wood door on the east façade. The windows are six-over-six wood sashes. The interior of the building is unfinished with a dry laid stone masonry floor on the first level and a wood plank floor on the second level. The large scale of the building is due to the size of John Voshell, who constructed the building. The building was scaled to accommodate his girth when he went to service the pumps.



Figure 5-128: Voshell Farm (T-395) Milk House

The ca. 1935 milk house is a one-story light timber frame structure with an undivided interior space (Figure 5-128). The building rests on a poured concrete slab. The walls are clad with three inches wide vertical beadboard which is manufactured to appear as 1-1/2-inch wide beadboard from a distance. The front-gable roof is clad with corrugated metal and has ventilation holes in the gable ends. The building is accessed through a hinged wood plank door on the east façade.

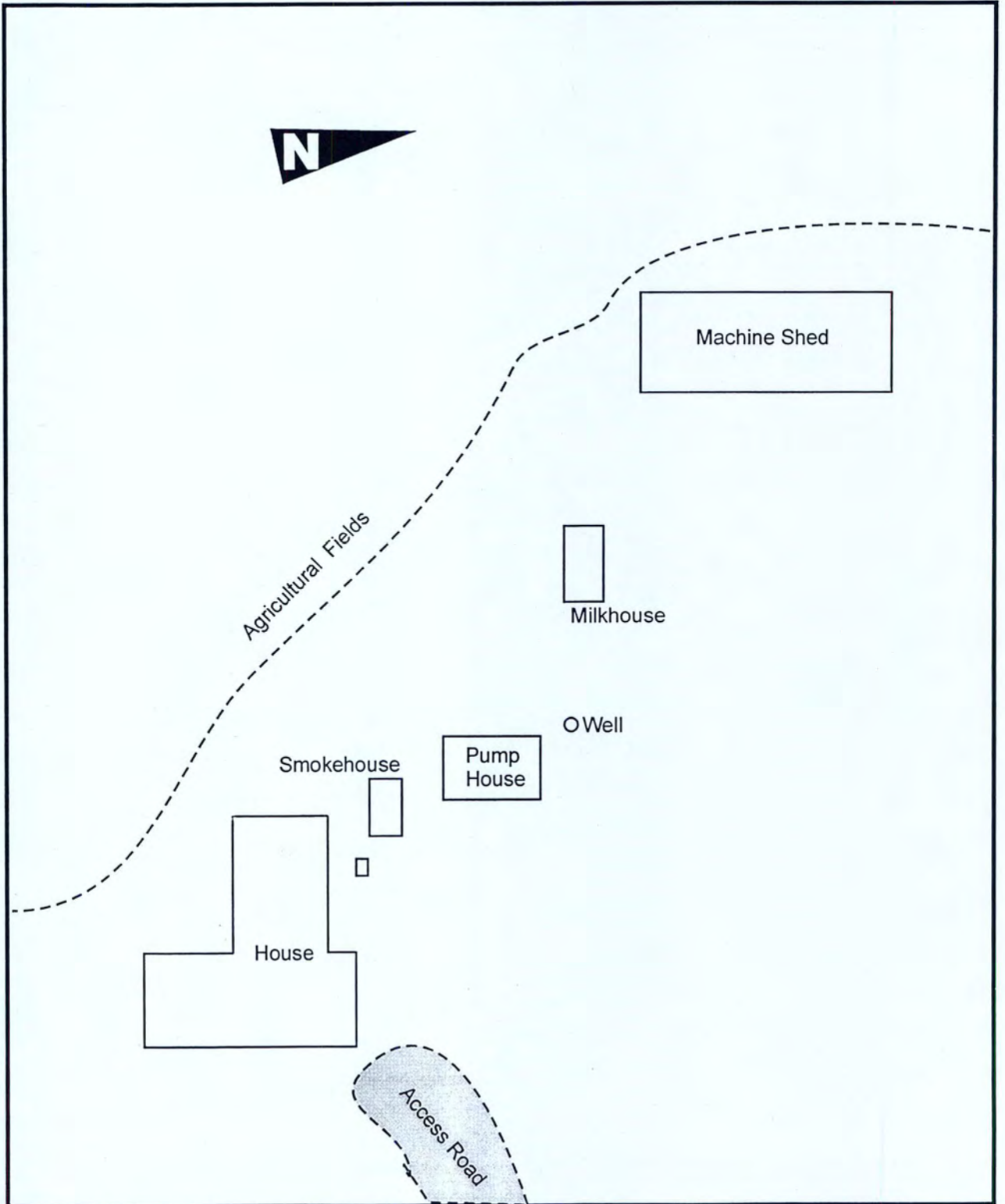
The replacement units are two-pane horizontal vinyl sashes. The interior of the building is finished with a poured concrete floor, beadboard walls, and a beadboard ceiling.



Figure 5-129: Voshell Farm (T-395) Machinery Shed

The machinery shed is five bays wide and is of timber frame construction with an open east façade (Figure 5-129). The shed rests on a combination continuous poured concrete and concrete masonry unit pier foundation. The walls are clad with vertical wood planks. The side gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. There are no doors or windows. The interior of the building is unfinished with an earthen floor.

T-395
Voshell Farm
12018 Voshell Road
Talbot County
Site Plan - 2003



6.1 SUMMARY

URS developed a historic context for twentieth-century agriculture in Talbot County and surveyed fifteen (15) representative resource types. After reviewing the existing Maryland Inventory of Historic Places survey files for Talbot County, it became clear that there had been little focus on farming in Talbot County. Instead, the twentieth century subsistence/agriculture properties listed represent the fishing industry with one related industrial site, a cannery. Also, during previous surveys, properties constructed prior to 1900 with later twentieth-century additions had been determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places despite the fact that these later buildings had achieved significance in their own right.

After reviewing MHT files, URS conducted research at the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland, the University of Maryland Library at College Park, the Talbot County Library, and the Talbot County Historical Society in Easton. Research focused on the events, movements, and agricultural trends in the United States, Maryland, the Eastern Shore, and Talbot County that impacted the built environment of Talbot County's farms and related resources. In the process of developing the historic context, thirteen (13) agricultural building types were identified as pertaining to the development of agriculture in the County. This list of resource types was used during the windshield survey of the county to identify properties for survey.

A total of twenty-nine (29) properties were identified during the field survey in April 2003. These properties represent all of the identified typologies, are distributed across the county, represent all economic classes, and are among the best available examples. Properties that are no longer working farms, have a high degree of alteration, or have lost their integrity of setting, were not included on the initial list. The county contacted property owners to obtain their consent to be included as a part of this survey effort.

Approximately one third of the property owners refused their permission to survey, another third did not reply to multiple attempts by the county to obtain their permission. A second identification effort was made by Talbot County officials to identify additional properties and obtain owner permission for survey. A total of fifteen (15) properties representing all thirteen (13) agricultural building typologies were surveyed. Four of the properties were previously identified in 1976 to 1977 survey efforts, though their outbuildings were not documented on the survey forms. Six (6) of the surveyed properties have been identified as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. All properties were documented according to MHT standards as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Conducting Research in Maryland*.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the fifteen (15) properties surveyed, four properties were associated with previously identified historic properties, but had not been included in the original survey. Upon reviewing the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places files for Talbot County, it is clear that this is a common occurrence. There are currently no twentieth-century agriculture complexes listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places. The mid-to-late-nineteenth-century agricultural complexes listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places that have twentieth-century

additions and alterations have all been declared not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by MHT due to the intrusion of twentieth-century elements. Resources, both standing and those for which no structures are extant, in the communities of Easton, Cordova, Saint Michaels, Oxford, and Trappe have not been assessed for their eligibility through their associations with twentieth-century agriculture in Talbot County. Based upon these facts, URS recommends the following:

- A reexamination of previously surveyed properties declared not eligible due to twentieth-century site additions from Appendix II under the new context;
- A survey of additional twentieth-century Talbot County agricultural properties, using the properties identified on the windshield survey list in Appendix III as a basis for survey efforts;
- A survey focusing on Talbot County gentleman's farms;
- The survey, documentation, and evaluation of urban resources for their associations with twentieth-century agriculture in Talbot County such as transportation resources, original Farm Bureau and Cooperative Buildings and the site of the J. McKenny Willis & Son Building in Easton; and
- The research, identification, and survey of associated twentieth-century agricultural resources for which no standing structures are currently known to exist including the site of the Women's Cooperative Farm Market, property auction sites, and agricultural product auction sites.

As this survey was being conducted, URS personnel spoke informally with a number of long-time county residents to obtain information on agricultural practices, changes in technologies, living conditions, the impact of national and international events on Talbot County farmers, and the history of their properties. It became clear that many of the older residents have a wealth of oral information on themselves and their families, remembering clearly the events that shaped their childhood and the stories told to them by their parents. Many residents provided firsthand information on the adaptation of technology by Talbot County farmers that was unavailable from other sources and confirmed URS research. Because much of this information is irreplaceable and is rapidly being lost due to illness, death, and the decline of farming in the county, URS recommends the following:

- The compilation of an oral history of Talbot County in the twentieth century, focusing on interviewing long-term residents with knowledge of the people, places, and events associated with agriculture and related resources in the county.

Upon completion of the historic context, several gaps in knowledge have been identified. Research and documentation efforts in these areas would significantly expand the body of knowledge on twentieth-century agriculture both in Talbot County and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In order to expand the body of knowledge on Talbot County agriculture, URS recommends the following:

- The research, identification, and survey of Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects in Talbot County, looking at their impact on Talbot County's agricultural history;

- The research, identification, and survey of the locations of the World War II Boys' Emergency Farm Labor camp site, and the German Prisoner of War (POW) camp site (known to have been located in the vicinity of the Easton Airport) in Talbot County; and
- Research at the National Archives at College Park and the University of Maryland on the standardized agricultural building plans available during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), the World War II (1939-1946), and the Post-War Boom and Industrialization of the Farm (1946-1960) periods, obtaining copies of available plans for reference and review when assessing the eligibility of agricultural properties from these periods.

The gaps described above are related to federal and state government programs and labor forces that were active in Talbot County during the Post-War Recession, the Great Depression, and the New Deal (1920-1939), and World War II (1939-1946) periods. A wealth of information is likely available in federal and state archives that could help provide information on these topics and identify additional sites for survey and documentation. Because these sites are not readily identifiable and no standing structures may remain, archaeological excavations may be needed in order to obtain the most comprehensive picture of site activities.

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Appendix I:
Index of Surveyed Sites

Index of Surveyed Sites

MHT #	Name	Address	Town
T-42	Radcliffe Manor	7768 Radcliffe Manor Road	Easton
T-215	Langdon	5620 Landing Neck Road	Tilghmann
T-229	Rich Bottom	7103 Dover Neck Road	Easton
T-342	Schofield House	7132 Pea Neck Road	St. Michaels
T-385	Chenar Farm	9284 Chenar Farm Road	Easton
T-386	Cottingham Farm Orchard Buildings	28038 Goldsborough Neck Road	Easton
T-387	Country Rectory	3030 Crosiadore Lane	Trappe
T-388	Defender Cannery	5620 Landing Neck Road	Trappe
T-389	Mullikin Farm	4215 Old Trappe Road	Trappe
T-390	Mullikin Tenant Farm	4093 Ocean Gateway	Trappe
T-391	Lindemann Farm	30742 Skipton Cordova Road	Cordova
T-392	Poultry Farm at 30090 Lloyds Landing Road	30090 Lloyds Landing Road	Trappe
T-393	Clarke W. Sewell Farm	5781 Old Trappe Road	Trappe
T-394	Wye Mills Feed Company	11761-11791 Cordova Road	Cordova
T-395	Voshell Farm	12018 Voshell Road	Cordova

Appendix II:

**Index of Previously Surveyed Properties Which May be Eligible
Under the New Context**

Previously Surveyed Properties Which May be Eligible Under the New Context

MHT #	Resource Name
T-546	Waterment Farmers
T-655	Whittman (Pot Pie) Village
T-669	Long Point Farm - Early Tenant House
T-696	Bozman Survey District
T-697	Lazy Acres
T-697B	Lazy Acres Barn
T-708	Bozman Tomato Cannery
T-886	Locust Hill
T-946	Trappe Survey District
T-948	Dover Ferry Farm
T-949	Pascault-Sharp Property
T-951	George W. Councell Property
T-952	Charles W. Ross Property
T-1120	Brooks' House
T-1126	Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Corridor
T-1132	Strausburg Residence
T-1133	Environmental Concern Inc.
T-1136	Barnwell
T-1137	Knox Farm
T-1138	Elmwood Farm
T-1139	Glendale Farm
T-1140	Harrison Farm #2
T-1141	Oxford Farm

Appendix III:
Windshield Survey List

Talbot County, Maryland 20th Century Agricultural Survey

List of Identified Survey Property Types

This is nice to have!

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Homes/ Farms with Early 20th Century Improvements 2. Farm Bureaus/ Cooperatives Buildings/ Elevators 3. Poultry Houses 4. Dairy Farms 5. Tenant Housing 6. Orchards | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Canneries 8. Large Scale Poultry/ Broiler Houses 9. Post WWII Housing/ New Barns and Outbuildings 10. Gentleman's Farms 11. Granaries 12. Migrant Labor Housing |
|--|---|

Properties Recommended for Survey (Properties Surveyed in 2003 Marked With a Check)

Surveyed	Name	Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Notes/Comments
Farm Bureaus/ Cooperatives Buildings/ Elevators															
✓	Wye Mills Grain	11600 area of Cordova Road		X											
Poultry Houses & Large Scale Poultry/ Broiler Houses															
✓	Karen Koepke Farm	30090 Lloyds Landing Road	X		X					X				X	
✓	John Sewell Property	5500-5800 area of Old Trappe Road	X		X										
	Barber Farm	30388 Barber Road	X		X					X				X	"Jones" on mailbox
		5720 Manadier Road	X		X					X	X			X	

Surveyed	Name	Address	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Notes/Comments
Dairy Farms															
	Mulberry Farm (?)	87492 Ocean Gateway (US 50)	X			X									Prop. scheduled for demolition; assoc. buildings across US 50
	Brinsfield Farm	12872 Church Lane	X			X									
		28430 Saint Michaels Road	X			X					X				Prop. scheduled for demolition
Orchards															
✓	Cottingham Farm	28036/28038 Goldsborough Neck Road					X	X			X	X			
✓	Voshell Farm	12018 Voshell Road	X					X							
		31913 Blades Road	X					X			X				No trees
Canneries															
✓	Defender Cannery	5620 Landing Neck Road							X					X	
		4234 Lovers Lane					X		X						1 possible tenant house; remains of a second
Gentleman's Farms															
✓	Chenar Farm	Chenar Farm Road				X	X								
✓	Ratcliffe Manor	Ratcliffe Manor Road				X					X	X			Main house previously surveyed
✓	Schofield House		X			X						X			
✓	Country Rectory		X								X	X			
✓	Langdon	7371/ 7373 Tilghman Island Road									X	X			Main house previously surveyed

Appendix IV:
Resumes of Key Personnel

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Historic Preservation
- Cultural Resource Management

EDUCATION

Columbia University
Graduate School of
Architecture and Planning:
M.S., Historic Preservation,
1976

Lafayette College: B.A.,
History, 1974

The CSPA Policy
Development and Planning
Process

Negotiation Strategies for
Preservationists workshop

Victorian Society in America
Summer School

The Historic Houses of
England

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS Corporation, Historic
Preservation and Cultural
Resource Group Manager,
1999-Present

DC Preservation League,
Executive Director, January-
March, 1999

Georgia Historic
Preservation Division,
Georgia State Historic
Preservation Officer and
Division Director, 1994-
1998

Maryland Historical Trust
(Maryland SHPO office),
Deputy SHPO and Deputy

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Edwards' over 26 years of experience in historic and architectural studies and environmental compliance procedures includes historic building analyses and interpretation; programmatic involvement in major historic building restoration programs; direction of preservation planning and emergency response programs at the federal, state, or local level; formulation of tailored stewardship programs for historic property facility managers; direction of consensus-building interdisciplinary teams to design appropriate historic resource protection programs; development of heritage tourism strategies; direction of economic benefits, historic preservation, and economic development studies; and formulation of policies and procedures for preservation activities eligible under TEA-21 enhancement program funding.

Co-Principal Investigator and Co-Author, "Review and Improvement of Existing Processes and Procedures for Evaluating Cultural Resource Significance." Served as one of five Co-Principal Investigators for this study, which was undertaken for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program/Transportation Research Board. This project resulted in nationwide assessment of the use of Information Technology in historic property significance evaluations, with recommendations on how the current practice might be improved. Mr. Edwards was responsible for undertaking nationwide literature review of processes and systems now used by federal, state, local, and non-governmental entities involved in historic property identification, evaluation, and preservation planning, and served as principal author of this section of the project final report. Work on this project was conducted during December 2000 – December 2001.

Cultural Resource Task Manager, Woodrow Wilson Bridge Improvement Project, Virginia/Maryland/D.C.

Managed a variety of cultural resource tasks associated with this \$2 billion bridge replacement, which carries I-95 through Maryland and Virginia. Works tasks involved historic architectural identification, National Register evaluation and documentation, and coordination of historic research activities on two c. 1940 garden apartment complexes and World War I shipbuilding site. Work also included extensive interaction with project teams, including the Environmental Management Group and Design Review Working Group, and significant coordination on Section 106 and 4(f) issues with Virginia,

Director, 1976-1994

**PROFESSIONAL
CERTIFICATION**

36 CFR 61

(Architectural History and
History)

AFFILIATIONS

Association for Preservation
Technology

Georgia Trust for Historic
Preservation

National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Preservation Alumni of
Columbia University

Society of Architectural
Historians

Society for Industrial
Archaeology

Vernacular Architectural
Forum

Member, Board of Directors,
National Conference of State
Historic Preservation
Officers, 1997 – 1998 and
1988 - 1990.

Member, Commission on the
Preservation of the Georgia
State Capitol, 1994 - 1998.

Member, Rhodes Hall Board
of Governors, 1996 - 1998.

Member, Save Our Sculpture!
Professionals Advisory
Group, 1992 – 1994.

Maryland, and D.C. SHPO offices and the National Park Service. Also coordinated and wrote sections of cultural resource portions of 1999 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for project. (Work conducted for Federal Highway Administration.)

Historic Preservation Specialist, Historic Chiswell Farm Assessment and Development Options Study, Montgomery County, Maryland. Served as principal Historic Preservation Specialist with a team of other landscape architects and historic architects evaluating the historic Chiswell Farm, on behalf of the Montgomery County Department of Public Works and Transportation, Division of Solid Waste Services. Work involved preparation of cultural resource assessment, site and building assessment, development of range of options for adaptive reuse and rehabilitation, and recommendations for future use. Project was initiated in 2000 and completed in January 2001.

Historic Preservation/Archaeological Interpretation Specialist, Portland Wharf Urban Archaeological Park Master Plan, Louisville, Kentucky. As part of an interdisciplinary team assembled by Rhodeside & Harwell of Alexandria, Virginia in 2000, provided archaeological and assessment services in support of a new master plan for a proposed urban archaeological park in Louisville. With other URS archaeologists, Mr. Edwards managed a thorough background research effort focusing on previous archaeological investigations throughout the region, in Louisville, and at the Portland Wharf site. Work involved coordination with local and regional archaeological groups, including the University of Louisville and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey, and extensive research at local and regional historical repositories, including the Kentucky Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office), and participation in the Master Plan charrette/public participation process. Based on this information, a predictive model of prehistoric and historic site occurrence with associated mapping was developed, and recommendations made on how the Portland Wharf site might be archaeologically investigated over time. Another major product included a thorough discussion of themes, options, and examples for future public programming at the Portland Wharf site, using information for similar parks throughout the United States and in Europe.

Historic Preservation Specialist, Food and Drug Administration Consolidation Project, White Oak,

Maryland. Retained by the General Services Administration to obtain successful historic preservation review under 36 CFR Part 800 by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Maryland Historical Trust. Work involved extensive coordination among FDA, GSA, historic preservation organizations, and numerous citizen groups. Developed Memorandum of Agreement to allow \$600 million project to proceed.

Project Manager, Measured Drawing Recordation Project, Garrett County, Maryland. Managed project to complete measured drawings of six early-20th century buildings associated with the historic coal mining industry in Western Maryland, under terms of Memorandum of Agreement for Hazard Mitigation Grant project using Federal Emergency Grant Program funding.

Project Manager, Preservation Assistance to Three Virginia Counties. Managed project to bring closure to historic preservation regulatory review for three Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) projects in Bridgewater, Port Republic, and South Boston utilizing Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding. Work involved extensive coordination with FEMA Region III, the Virginia Department of Emergency Services, and local governments and businesses within a three county area. This project developed three Memoranda of Agreements for these projects, which were successfully accepted by the Virginia SHPO office.

Task Manager, Supplemental Historic American Engineering Record Photographic, Written, and Architectural Documentation for the C&P Ore Docks (Hulett Ore Unloaders), Cleveland, Ohio. Managed project to develop additional photographic, narrative, and measured drawing documentation for the Hulett Ore Unloaders, as required by the Cleveland Landmarks Commission. Worked with Project Historian to develop 60-page narrative and 35 additional historic photographs, and with Project Photographer to produce 30 new black and white large format photographs for site. Project also involved coordination with Hardlines Design Company on preparation of seven interpretive measured drawings for Hulett Ore Unloaders.

Project Manager, Minnesota Farmstead Study. As subconsultant for BRW, Inc., performed as Project Manager for project focusing on Minnesota's agricultural heritage. Work involved development of agricultural historic contexts for 30-county area in state, development of specific criteria for

National Register eligibility of resource types, and survey of representative farmsteads.

Instructor, Historic Preservation and Environmental Training, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Developed and presented two hour-long modules for 5-day course presented by FEMA at its Emmitsburg, Maryland training campus. Topics included identification of historic properties, assessing project effects, internal FEMA project coordination, and using standard and customized mitigation actions under both the FEMA state-by-state model Programmatic Agreement, and project MOAs. Work also involved preparation of major "case study" for course, and acting as facilitator at certain training session modules.

Cultural Resource Specialist, U.S. Coast Guard Base San Juan Improvement Project, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Assisted the Coast Guard in negotiating changes to 1998 Programmatic Agreement for Base San Juan to allow demolition of two historic buildings to clear area for construction of new Vessel and Electronics Support Building. Work also involved coordination with Project Archaeologists on Phase II and III identification and evaluation of archaeological sites on the base. This work also involved cataloguing and curating over 50,000 artifacts generated through multiple phases of project fieldwork.

Historic Preservation Specialist, U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Documentation Project. Worked with Project Architectural Historian and provided assistance in development of narrative and photographic documentation for a series of National Register-eligible World War II vessels, the 180-foot Seagoing Buoy Tender Class. This project also involved the development of a Programmatic Agreement and a series of state-by-state Memoranda of Agreement for mitigating project adverse effects, and writing cultural resource sections for Environmental Impact Statement. Significant work also focused on identification of, and coordination with, maritime-related organizations across the country to help meet project public participation requirements.

State Representative, Renovation of the Georgia State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia. As the official representative of the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office, Mr. Edwards provided professional input and oversight to the \$26 million renovation of the Georgia State Capitol in Atlanta, Georgia. This effort was guided through a legislatively-created Committee on the Preservation of the Capitol, on which he

served as an active member. Mr. Edwards' responsibilities with this project spanned four years and included significant on-site interaction with project architects, building managers (the Georgia Building Authority), historic preservation (paint and plaster) specialists, structural engineers, and lighting experts. His work played an important role in guiding overall programmatic decisions on treatment philosophy, spatial use, materials selection, and lighting (both new fixtures and creation of replicated historic fixtures). He chaired two special technical subcommittees, entitled Preservation Review and Museum Development.

State Representative, Rhodes Hall, Atlanta, Georgia.

Served as the official state historic preservation representative on the Rhodes Hall Board of Governors from 1994 to 1998. This property, one of the last early 20th century stone mansions left along Peachtree Street in Atlanta, was donated to the State of Georgia in the 1930s. In late 1997, it was administratively transferred from the Secretary of State's Office and is now managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation now leases this building as its headquarters. In 1994, a special legislatively-created Rhodes Hall Study Committee - on which Mr. Edwards served - examined the building to determine its overall renovation needs. Mr. Edwards managed a series of annual contracts with the Georgia Trust, through which over \$1 million in state funds were provided to address a series of exterior and interior deferred maintenance issues. As with his work with the Georgia State Capitol, his work involved programmatic project oversight, direct involvement in treatment decisions, and work with project architects and preservation specialists (historic structure report preparers, archaeologists, landscape architects, etc.).

Program Developer, State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program for the State of Georgia. Developed a major State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program for the State of Georgia. Based on a recommendation of the 1997 Joint Study Committee on Historic Preservation, Mr. Edwards drafted and obtained passage of a new State law that requires State agencies to develop comprehensive property plans and management systems. This legislation resulted in the development of a new State preservation program and associated treatment standards and guidelines. This is viewed by many as a major preservation milestone in Georgia, and should lead to improved protection and management of the State's historic and archaeological resources.

Executive Director, DC Preservation League (January-March 1999). As Executive Director of the oldest city-wide historic preservation organization in the nation's capital, Mr. Edwards formulated policy, developed programs, interfaced with 20-member Board of Trustees, supervised four professional staff members, created and managed the annual operating budget, and coordinated work of eight major Board committees (full Board, Executive Committee, Development, Membership, Government Affairs, Events, Education, etc.). Recruited through a nationwide search to significantly increase operating capacity of this preservation advocacy and education organization.

State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (1994-1998). Directed all professional planning, management and administrative activities and programs for historic preservation in Georgia, including federal historic preservation activities delegated to the state under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and historic preservation responsibilities specified under Georgia law. Functioned as Director of the Historic Preservation Division, one of seven major administrative units of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and managed day-to-day activities of 36 permanent (plus four contract) professional, technical, and support staff. Served as official SHPO office liaison to a variety of organizations, including the Georgia Civil War Commission, the Georgia Council on American Indian Concerns, the Commission on the Preservation of the State Capitol, Chairman of the Georgia Transportation Enhancement Activity Program Advisory Committee, and the Rhodes Hall Study Committee. Also served on the Department of Natural Resources River Care 2000 Acquisition and Tools for Management Committees, Board of Directors of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, Rhodes Hall Board of Governors, and the Georgia "Buildings of the United States" Publication Advisory Committee.

Chief Programs Administrator / Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland Historical Trust / Deputy Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs, Department of Housing and Community Development (1988-1994). Directed all professional planning, management and administrative activities and programs for historic preservation in Maryland, including federal historic preservation responsibilities delegated to the state, and state

preservation responsibilities. Functioned as Chief Programs Administrator office-wide, and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer in directing the day-to-day activities of 42 permanent (plus 10-20 seasonal contract) professional, technical, and support staff of the Maryland Historical Trust. Also appointed as Deputy Director, Division of Historical and Cultural Programs within the Department of Historical and Cultural Programs to coordinate the reorganization and activities of four units (Maryland Historical Trust, Commission on Indian Affairs, Commission on African American History and Culture, and the Historic St. Mary's City Commission) within the Division, consisting of 100 permanent (plus 20 contract and 40 seasonal) employees.

Deputy Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and Chief, Office of Management and Planning, Maryland Historical Trust (1986 -1988). Mr. Edward's two most import accomplishments were:

- **The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.** This update of Maryland's written planning process document established long term historic preservation goals and strategies, while analyzing needs and opportunities in the following program areas: resource identification (survey), resource evaluation (National Register), resource protection (federal and state environmental review programs, easement program, work with local historic district/preservation commissions, resource enhancement (federal historic rehabilitation tax credit review, state income tax deduction program review, State Capital Grant Fund and Revolving Loan Fund programs), educational programs (public outreach activities, coordination of volunteer efforts, publications, etc.).
- **State Program and Procedures to Implement the "Certified Local Government" Program in Maryland** (provides means for local governments to join federal-state preservation program). Provided technical assistance to jurisdictions on CLG program, and how to best meet state requirements. Evaluated CLG applications from local jurisdictions to determine whether federal and state regulations/guidelines have been met. With Office of Survey and Registration Staff and Grants Coordinator, determined whether annual CLG grant-in-aid applications could be funded, established state preservation goals and objectives were met. Evaluated performance of governments to determine

PUBLICATIONS

qualifications to continue in CLG program. Solicited applications from approximately 260 Maryland jurisdictions to join program.

Administrator, Survey and Planning Services Division and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland Historical Trust (1982-1986).

Historic Sites Survey Coordinator, Maryland Historical Trust (1976-1982). During his 6.5 years as an Historic Sites Survey Coordinator, Mr. Edwards developed the first comprehensive historic building and archeological survey program for State Historic Preservation Office. Advised local governments on survey issues and needs. Formulated, negotiated and supervised all contracts for resource surveys. Coordinated publication of inventory volumes, maps and related publications. Supervised production of historic structure reports for office.

With Terry Klein et. al., Review and Improvement of Existing Processes and Procedures for Evaluating Cultural Resource Significance, report prepared by URS Corporation for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program, 2002.

The Future of Georgia's State Historic Preservation Program: A Personal Perspective, *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, (Spring, 1999), pp 126-129.

Using Computerized Visual Simulations as a Historic Preservation Strategy - A Case Study from Columbus, Georgia, *CRM*, Volume 21, Number 5 (May/June, 1998), pp. 5-8.

Protecting the Public Landscape of a National Historic Landmark - A Look at the Work of the Preserving St. Mary's Townlands Study Committee, *Historic Preservation Forum*, Volume 5, Number 4 (July/August, 1991), pp. 16-28.

Ware, Donna, *Green Glades and Sooty Gob Piles: The Maryland Coal Region's Industrial and Architectural Past*, contributor (Annapolis: Maryland Historical and Cultural Publications, 1991).

Historic Preservation in Maryland: Highlights of the State Historic Preservation Office's Efforts Protect our Built and Natural Heritage, *Proceedings of the May 24, 1986 Conference on Rural Preservation in Pennsylvania*, (published by The French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust, Inc., and The Agricultural Law Committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, 1989), pp. 139-148.

PRESENTATIONS

With Peggy Barns Weissman, Maryland Historical Trust Develops Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, *Maryland Chapter, American Planning Association Newsletter* (Vol. 1, No. 7, January, 1985), pp. 3-4.

With Dr. Herman J. Heikkenen, The Key-Year Dendrochronology Technique and its Application in Dating Historic Structures in Maryland, *Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin* (Vol. XV, No. 3, 1983), pp. 2-25.

With Dr. Herman J. Heikkenen, The Years of Construction and Alteration of Two Buildings, as Derived from the Key-Year Dendrochronological Technique, *Construction of Wooden Monuments: Proceedings of ICOMOS Wood Committee IV International Symposium Canada 1982* (Ottawa, Ontario ICOMOS Canada and Heritage Canada Foundation, 1983), pp. 173-198.

Dating Historic Buildings in Lower Southern Maryland Through Dendrochronology, *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* (Annapolis: Maryland Historical Trust, 1982), pp. 19-30.

The Computer as a Preservation Planning Tool: Maryland's Approach to Improving Resource Management, *Technology and Conservation Magazine*, Volume 4, Number 2 (Summer, 1979), pp. 18-25.

With Terry Klein, Use of Information Technology to Evaluate Cultural Resource Significance: Results of a Nationwide Study, Transportation Research Board 81st Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., January 2002.

An Update on the Planned Improvements for the Jones Point Lighthouse and the D.C. South Cornerstone, Jones Point Park, Alexandria, Virginia, presentation to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mount Vernon Chapter, January 2002.

The Jones Point Lighthouse and District of Columbia South Cornerstone: Jewels of Jones Point Park, presentation to the Alexandria, Virginia Historical Society annual meeting, May 2001.

A Look at the State Historic Preservation Programs in Georgia and Maryland, State of Maryland Preservation and Revitalization Conference, sponsored by Preservation Maryland, Easton, Maryland, April 1999.

Facilitator at the 20th Century – Near Past Historic Properties Workshop, National Forum on Assessing Historic Significance for Transportation Programs, sponsored by the Transportation

Research Board, Washington, D.C., May 1999.

Successes of the Georgia Transportation Enhancements Program Advisory Committee, presentations at the Surface Transportation Policy Project and Rails-to-Trails Conservancy's TEA-21 workshops, Chicago, Illinois and Atlanta, Georgia, December and November 1998.

Historic Preservation and Transportation Policy: The Next Level in Georgia, presentation at the National Trust 52nd Annual Preservation Conference, Savannah, Georgia, October 1998.

The Architectural Significance of the Old Medical College, and the Importance of its Architect, Charles Blaney Cluskey, presentation at the dedication of the Old Medical College as a National Historic Landmark, Augusta, Georgia, May 1997.

Georgia's State Historic Preservation Program – Where Do We Go From Here?, presentation at the Georgia Association of Historians Annual Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, April 1997.

Historic Preservation and Economic Development in Georgia, presentation and report to the Natural Resources Committee, Georgia House of Representatives, Atlanta, Georgia, February 1997.

Recognition of Hog Hammock and Sapelo Island's Listing on the National Register of Historic Places, presentation at Sapelo Island Cultural Day, September 1996.

The Importance of Historic Preservation in Georgia, slide presentation at the International Right of Way Association, Georgia Chapter meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, June 1996.

Repackaging the Historic Preservation Message, presentation at the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, Washington, DC, April 1996.

The Future of Historic Preservation in Georgia, keynote address at Georgia Day Celebration, Savannah, Georgia, February 1996.

Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation – The Big Picture, presentation at annual statewide historic preservation conference, Atlanta, Georgia, February 1996.

The Historic Preservation Division's Role in Civil War Site Protection in Georgia, presentation at the Atlanta Campaign Conference, Decatur, Georgia, September 1995.

The Future of Georgia's Historic Preservation Program, presentation at the 1995 annual meeting of the Coastal

AWARDS AND HONORS

Heritage Society, Savannah, Georgia, May 1995.

Community Conservation, Affordable Housing, and Historic Preservation, presentation at state affordable housing-historic preservation summit, Macon, Georgia, March 1995.

Historic House Museums and Historic Preservation, presentation at Georgia Annual Historic Preservation Conference, Augusta, Georgia, February 1995.

Preserving the Best of Maryland: Open Space and Historic Preservation, slide presentation at Maryland Recreation and Parks Association Annual Meeting, Ocean City, Maryland, April 1993.

Historic St. Mary's City Case Study: Using ISTEA Transportation Enhancements Funding to Link Historic and Scenic Preservation and Protection Goals, slide presentation at Transportation Planning for Livable Communities Conference, Arlington, Virginia, December 1992.

SHPOs and Cultural Conservation Programs: Where People, Places and Traditions Meet, speaker and moderator at National Trust for Historic Preservation's Annual Conference, Miami, Florida, October 1992.

Expanding A State's Preservation Mission: The Work of the Maryland Historical Trust, slide presentation as part of Experts at the Palace '92 Lecture Series, sponsored by the University of Hawaii, Historic Hawaii Foundation and the Honolulu Chapter of the AIA, Honolulu, Hawaii, February 1992.

Rural Preservation in Maryland, slide presentation to historic preservation planning class, Columbia University Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, New York, New York, April 1990.

American Society of Landscape Architects Historic Preservation Open Committee Award (1997), for outstanding contribution to historic landscape preservation.

Georgia Planning Association Honorable Mention for Outstanding Planning Document (1997), for *New Vision - The Preservation Plan for Georgia's Heritage*.

Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation Merit Award for *New Vision - The Preservation Plan for Georgia's Heritage* (1997).

Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation Merit Award for *Resaca Civil War Resources Preservation Plan* (1996).

Selected as one of five national panelists for Excellence in Highway Design, 1996 Biennial Awards, sponsored by Federal

Highway Administration, Washington, DC, July 1996.

1993 recipient of the Governor of Maryland's Salute to Excellence Award, for distinguished leadership and outstanding work performed as Chairman of the Preserving St. Mary's Townlands Study Committee.

1985 recipient with Dr. Herman J. Heikkenen of first Oliver Torrey Fuller Award, presented by the Association for Preservation Technology for best article to appear in *APT Bulletin* in 1984. Article was entitled The Key-Year Dendrochronology Technique and its Application in Dating Historic Structures in Maryland.

In 1974, graduated *Magna cum laude* from Lafayette College with honors in History, and awarded Class of 1910 Prize for best history honors thesis.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Historic Preservation
- Architectural History
- Public History
- American Material Culture Studies

EDUCATION

University of Notre Dame:
M.A., American Studies,
1990

Western Michigan
University: B.S., History,
1987

SPECIAL TRAINING

National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Preservation
Leadership Training
Program (Advanced), 2000

National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Preservation
Leadership Training
Program, 1994

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS, Senior Architectural
Historian. 2001-2003

Cleveland Restoration
Society and Preservation
Resource Center of
Northeastern Ohio, Director
of the Preservation
Resource Center, 1999-
2001

Historic Landmarks
Foundation of Indiana,
Eastern Regional Office

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Holycross has been active in the historic preservation field since 1987. His professional work has included positions with two of the Midwest's leading nonprofit preservation organizations, tenure as a Museum Director, City and County Preservation Officer and university professor. His experience includes preservation program management and project development; historic site conservation and interpretation; community preservation advocacy in urban, rural and small town contexts; Section 106 Process responsibilities and interpretation of national preservation standards and guidelines.

Project Manager (URS), Assessment of Cultural Resources for Proposed Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nashville District, Cumberland, Kentucky. Managed project team conducted historic properties research, conducted historic resources survey of historic architectural resources, and developed an historic architectural resources Eligibility and Effects Assessment Report for Cumberland, Kentucky.

Project Manager (URS), Development of Cultural Resource Interpretation Plan for the Historic Agricultural Preserve Center at Linden Farm, Dickerson, Maryland. Led URS project team, conducted research, and authored a multi-faceted planning document that outlined a program to interpret the archaeological sites, historic standing structures and the cultural landscape at the Montgomery County-owned property in Dickerson that is subject to a 1997 Facilities Master Plan for the Solid Waste Operations in the Dickerson Area.

Project Manager (URS), Assessment of Cultural Resources for Proposed Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nashville District, Cumberland, Kentucky. Led URS project team that conducted historic properties research, conducted historic resources survey of historic architectural resources, and developed an historic architectural resources Eligibility and Effects Assessment Report for Cumberland, Kentucky.

National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106) Training Seminar, United States Postal Service, Washington, D.C. Conducted nationwide series of training seminars that

and the Huddleston
Farmhouse Inn Museum,
Director, 1993-1999

Ball State University,
School of Architecture and
Planning, Assistant
Professor of Architecture,
1997-1998

Historic Preservation
Commission of South Bend
and St. Joseph County,
Director, 1991-1993

AFFILIATIONS

National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Preservation Maryland, Inc.

National Road Alliance,
Inc., Chairman and Co-
Founder, 1998-2000

Indiana National Road
Association, Inc., Board of
Directors/Treasurer/Co-
Founder, 1994-1999

introduced United States Postal Service managers in nine National Facility Service Offices to Federal Historic Preservation regulatory responsibilities under Section 106/110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Architectural Historian (URS), Assessment of Cultural Resources for Proposed Flood Control Project (Dunlap Canal Emergency Spillway), Federal Emergency Management Agency, Seguin, Texas. Conducted historic properties research and wrote Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) eligibility evaluation and effects report for a proposed flood control project.

Architectural Historian (URS), Telecommunications Licensing Compliance Project, Richland Towers, Cusseta, Georgia. Conducted historic properties survey and wrote Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) eligibility evaluation and effects report for a proposed telecommunications tower licensing project near listed and eligible historic properties.

Project Manager (URS), Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP), National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. Led URS project team that developed management and compliance plan (ICRMP) that designed procedures and recommendations for cultural resource management; identified administrative, operational, planning, and maintenance decision-making processes with impact on cultural resources; recommended strategies for maintaining historic and archaeological resources; and complying with Federal, Department of Defense and Department of the Navy regulations.

Project Manager/ Architectural Historian (URS), Telecommunications Licensing Compliance Project, Sprint PCS, Maryland, Maryland. Managed URS project to develop Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Communication Commission, Maryland Historical Trust and telecommunications firm to obtain license to construct facility; carried out mitigation agreement required by MOA including research of community and site and preparation of historic and architectural documentation.

Architectural Historian (URS), Telecommunications Licensing Compliance Project, SBA Communications, Gumboro, Delaware. Undertook research of community and site and prepared historic and architectural

documentation as component of Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act) report to analyze environmental effect and potential adverse impact on historic properties in area surrounding proposed personal wireless services facility; project included visual assessments and an analysis of effects to the historic properties by the proposed undertaking.

Architectural Historian (URS), Assessment of State-Wide Historic Bridge Rating System in West Virginia, West Virginia Division of Culture and History (SHPO), Charleston, West Virginia. Conducted documentary research and field investigation to evaluate current West Virginia Division of Highways Rating System for Bridges in use by WV Division of Highways; authored report recommending changes to system that would allow for better evaluation of National Register eligibility and comply with National Register criteria.

Program Director, Preservation Resource Center of Northeastern Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio. Managed and coordinated program within seven county region surrounding Cleveland. Responsibilities included promoting public awareness of preservation issues and strategies; identifying program revenue sources, grant writing and securing funding; increasing customer base and demand for preservation services; developing membership in the region and; coordinating and providing technical and organizational assistance.

Co-Manager, Neighborhood Historic Preservation Program, Cleveland Restoration Society, Cleveland, Ohio. Co-managed city wide (Cleveland) low interest loan and preservation technical assistance program that lent over \$1 million dollars a year for residential preservation loans ; helped develop \$5 million dollar Heritage Home Loan Program that assists owners of historic homes maintain, repair and improve their property with a home improvement loan and preservation technical assistance.

Regional Director, Eastern Regional Office, Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Cambridge City, Indiana. Provided historic preservation services to 17-county region. Responsibilities included assisting private and public preservation programs and initiatives; advising individual property owners on preservation, conservation, regulatory and design issues; starting new local preservation advocacy groups; identifying solutions for threatened historic

resources; supervising staff; writing grants and; lobbying federal, state and local public officials. Responsible for staff of four.

Museum Director, Huddleston Farmhouse Inn Museum, Cambridge City, Indiana. Managed, maintained and interpreted museum complex associated with historic National Road; directed full-time staff, volunteers and consultants in offering year-round interpretive and educational programs; helped design renovation of site to increase interpretive capabilities and comply with Americans with Disabilities Act.

Project Manager, National Road Scenic Byway Initiative, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Founded and organized a six state historic highway program that resulted in the formation of two not-for profit advocacy groups whose mission is to promote and protect the historic National Road corridor from Maryland to Illinois; wrote and successfully submitted grant applications to the Federal Highway Administration for project funding; wrote and successfully submitted application for 250 mile length of National Road in Indiana to be designated as a National Scenic Byway by the Federal Highway Administration; helped develop interpretive programs, signage and Heritage Tourism strategic plan for byway.

Assistant Professor of Architecture, School of Architecture and Planning, Ball State University, Muncie, IN. Adjunct contract position teaching *Introduction to Historic Preservation and Documentation of Historic Structures* to fifth-year architecture students; class included instruction on Historic American Building Survey (HABS) architectural and historic documentation techniques; approaches to historic research and analyses of historic properties and; introduction to the theory and history of historic preservation in the United States and Europe.

Director, Historic Preservation Commission of South Bend and St. Joseph County, South Bend, IN. Managed city/county historic preservation department. Provided staff support and technical assistance for commission with local historic district design review and Certified Local Government responsibilities; completed and published citywide Historic Site and Structure Inventory. Supervised staff and interns; managed \$100,000+ budget; wrote successful preservation project grants

**PUBLICATIONS/
LECTURES**

Is Preservation a Sprawl Issue? Perspectives. (Cleveland, Ohio) Fall 2001.

How to Start and Sustain a Local Preservation Group. Presented at the 2001 Preservation and Revitalization Conference, Downtown Ohio, Inc., and Heritage Ohio. Columbus, OH, May 2001.

Regional Preservation Advocacy in Northeast Ohio. Keynote Speaker, Annual Meeting, Canton Preservation Society. Canton, OH, May 2001.

An Introduction to Historic Preservation: History and Regulatory Development. Two lectures presented for course "Topics in Urban Design Practice," Graduate Program in Architecture School of Architecture and Environmental Design, Kent State University's Urban Design Center. Cleveland, OH, Spring 2000.

A Regional Approach to Preservation Advocacy. Presented at 2000 Winter Quarterly Meeting, Ohio Conference of Community Development. Columbus, OH, January 2000.

Volunteer Organizations: Together We Can Do It. Presented at 1999 National Preservation Conference, National Trust for Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C., October 1999.

Protecting Scenic Byway Resources. Presented at National Scenic Byway Conference, National Scenic Byway Center. Louisville, KY, August 1999.

America's National Road: Developing a Six-State Scenic Byway Initiative. Presented at Maryland National Road Summit. Hagerstown, MD, February 1999.

The National Road Alliance: Developing Grassroots Organizations to Save Historic Highways. Presented at Historic Highways Conference – National Trust for Historic Preservation. Los Angeles, CA, February 1998.

Historic Preservation and Downtown Revitalization in Indiana. Presented at the Downtown Development Forum. Muncie, IN, June 1997.

Material Culture and Historic Roadways: The National Road Historic Corridor Project. Keynote Presentation for

Midwest Open-Air Museums Coordinating Council
Conference. Richmond, IN, Spring 1997.

Scenic Byways: Economic and Community Benefits.
Presentation to the Indiana Greenways Conference.
Indianapolis, IN, 1997.

Historic Preservation: Current Issues and Directions.
Presentation and Panel Member for Association of Indiana
Architects Convention. Muncie, IN, 1996.

Recycling the Rustbelt: South Bend's Industrial Architecture.
Lecture for the Indiana University Conference on Historic
Preservation. South Bend, IN, 1993.

Researching the History of Your House. Workshop
Coordinator and Speaker for Southhold Restorations, Inc.
South Bend, IN, 1992.

*The American Barbershop: Vernacular Place and Culture
Space.* Presented at the Midwest Popular Culture
Association Annual Conference. Toledo, OH, 1990.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Cultural Resources Management
- Architectural History
- Historic Preservation
- Historic Properties Analysis (Section 106 of the NHPA)

EDUCATION

Savannah College of Art and Design: Masters of Architecture, 2001

Savannah College of Art and Design: B. of Architecture, 2001

Savannah College of Art and Design: B.A., Historic Preservation, 2001

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS, Architectural Historian, 2001-Present

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Ms. Barnes' responsibilities include historic preservation, historic architecture documentation, National and State Register nomination preparation, field surveys, and archival research. She has participated in numerous cultural resources projects, including:

Historic Preservation Projects

- 20th Century Agricultural Historic Context and Property Survey, Talbot County, Maryland, including research into local, state and national agricultural trends and building types, development of a historic context, and a survey of fifteen representative properties. Prepared for Talbot County, Maryland.
- Historic Context and Property Survey, Loudoun County, Virginia, including the development of a historic context, and a survey of 750 previously unidentified properties. Prepared for Loudoun County, Virginia.
- Washington-Rochambeau Route Study. Historic, archival, and field documentation of the route taken by Generals Washington and Rochambeau through Prince William County en route to Yorktown during the Revolutionary War. Prepared for Prince William County, Virginia.
- Old Colchester Road, Fairfax County, Virginia Determination of Eligibility and Determination of Effects Reports prepared for Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.
- Architectural History investigation, including determinations of eligibility for 150 structures, as part of a flood protection project APE in the community of Cumberland, Harlan County, Kentucky. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Nashville District.
- Historic American Building Survey Level II addendum to documentation of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia.
- Historic American Building Survey Level II documentation of Allen Park Veterans Administration Medical Center, Allen Park, Michigan.

- Historic American Building Survey Level I documentation of a portion of the Central of Georgia Railroad Complex, Savannah, Georgia.
- Detailed color history of the African Baptist Church, Raccoon Bluff, Sapelo Island, Georgia.
- Cemetery documentation and conditions assessment at Laurel Grove South, Savannah, Georgia.

United States Postal Service Projects

- Revisions to Fine Arts Management Instruction which provides guidance to all levels of postal management on the care and maintenance of murals and sculptures in the USPS New Deal Arts Inventory.
- Creation of a Fine Arts Database consolidating previous USPS and GSA inventory records into a comprehensive database of murals and sculptures in the USPS New Deal Arts Inventory, including historic images of the completed artworks.
- Creation of a Historic Buildings Database consolidating previous USPS and GSA inventory records into a comprehensive database, including historic images of the structures.
- Update of the Cultural Resources sections of the United States Postal Service Handbooks.
- Development of *Postal Preservation*, an internal newsletter for the USPS on Cultural Resource laws and issues, in conjunction with the USPS Federal Preservation Officer. An issue providing a general overview of Cultural Resource issues was completed in June 2002. A second issue on the New Deal Arts Inventory is currently under development.
- Management of the USPS FY03 artwork projects, including overseeing the restoration of five murals from the New Deal Arts Inventory in New York and Arkansas, monitoring the removal of murals from a surplus postal facility, and aiding in the location of missing artworks.

Archaeology Archival Research Projects

- Dover Air Force Base, Delaware Phase II Background Research on Lackey Field, a potential 18th century tenant farm.
- Fort George G. Meade, Maryland Phase II Background Research on eight historic sites dating from the mid-18th to the early-20th centuries.
- Piscataway Village, Piscataway, Maryland Phase II Background Research on 18th to 20th century area occupants.
- Innovation, Phase II architectural evaluation of a late-nineteenth-century homestead and historical research on twelve historic archeological sites. Historic sites included early eighteenth- through late-nineteenth-century homesteads and a mill, conducted for Prince William County, Virginia.

National Environmental Policy Act

Telecommunications Projects

Ms. Barnes has worked on preparing checklists to respond to Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Regulations at 47 CFR § 1.1307, in which the FCC requires that modifications to or new construction of, cellular antennas address the issues outlined in the National Environmental Policy Act.

Ms. Barnes has conducted site visits and research, completed Environmental Assessments, written Memorandums of Agreement, and produced written reports and letters to the State Historic Preservation Offices, and other federal compliance agencies. Selected URS NEPA projects include:

- Nextel NEPA checklists and letter reports, completed for collocations and new construction of lattice towers and monopoles in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- Sprint NEPA checklists and letter reports, completed for collocations, and new construction of lattice towers and monopoles in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

- American Tower Corporation NEPA checklists and letter reports, completed for collocations, and new construction of lattice towers and monopoles in the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Virginia



TALBOT COUNTY THEMATIC CONTEXT STUDY

PAUL BAKER TOUART

1992

PERIOD IV

REGION: Eastern Shore

TIME PERIOD: Growth of Agriculture and Industry (1830-1900)

CONCEPT/THEME: Domestic Plantation and Farm Architecture

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

After the Civil War, Talbot County farmers continued to grow a variety of crops including large amounts of wheat and Indian corn as well as a host of other grasses and garden crops. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, farmers and businessmen began raising large quantities of vegetables and fruits for local canning houses. Peaches were an especially significant export fruit until disease wiped out the trees during the late nineteenth century. During the same period other businessmen started seafood packing houses that exported oysters, terrapin, and other bay shellfish for city consumption.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The design of domestic architecture dating from the the first half of this period relies largely on traditional mid-to-late eighteenth vernacular house forms. A continued preference for the center hall and the side hall single- and double-pile (one and two rooms deep) plans is evident in large and small plantation houses erected between 1830 and 1870. Although the Federal period in American architecture spanned the decades 1790-1820, as late as 1850 Talbot County plantation houses reflected the tall, attenuated proportions of Federal style architecture. Their interiors became more up-to-date, however, as early as the 1830s, with the delicate molding profiles and intricate gougework of Federal style cornices, mantels, and stair stringers gradually replaced by the bolder, simpler designs associated with the Greek Revival period (1820-1850). Transitional interiors, with both Federal and Greek Revival style finishes, are represented in Jamaica Point (1838) and Judith's Garden (1837). Evidence of Federal-inspired design can be found in Talbot County until the 1850s.

Of slightly later date is the property known as the Yellow House (T-120), one of the few Greek Revival farmhouses ever built in Talbot County. The three-story center hall plan frame dwelling was designed with a low pitched hip roof and narrow third floor windows that provided the top of the front wall with a frieze-like appearance. Trimming the corners of the house are wide pilasters.

Emulating academic Greek taste of the mid-nineteenth century is Fairview (T-60, See Fig. 26), dominated by a colossal columned Ionic order portico. A wide, banded frieze trims the base of the parapet gable roof.

After 1850 the building traditions of Talbot County were increasingly influenced by national trends as promoted by professional architects of the time. Andrew Jackson Downing, Richard Upjohn, A. J.

Davis and others promoted romantic styles inspired by Europe's architectural past. In an attempt to create a distinctive American style, architects and builders experimented freely with the designs of past historic periods. As a result post Civil War dwellings are often exhibit an eclectic nature.

The Gothic Revival appeared early in local church architecture and was used by Richard Upjohn, who designed the Christ Church rectory (T-16) in 1852. Richard Upjohn's son, Richard M. Upjohn, was responsible for the design of Londonderry (T-330), located on the west side of Easton along the Tred Avon River. Built of Port Deposit stone around 1860, Londonderry is marked by Gothic arched windows. Due to a devastating fire, much of the decorative wood trim on the main house was lost. The architectural flavor of the original trim survives on a rear wing.

Concurrent with the Gothic Revival were a number of post-Civil War era derivative styles based on European historic design precedents. The Italianate style, known for its blockish proportions and heavy, bracketed eaves, took many different forms. Architects favored asymmetrical compositions like the Italian Villa design illustrated by Andrew Jackson Downing. Ell-shaped houses trimmed with bracketed eaves and extended by single- and two-story porches or bay windows embodied the ideal of romantic asymmetry commonly promoted by revivalist architects. Closely imitative of the academic version of the Italianate design (see Figure 27) was the former house known as the Villa, which stood on a point of land bordered by the Miles River and Goldsborough and Glebe creeks. Houses built in Talbot County that reflect an Italianate influence include Ashby (T-174), built in 1858, and Beverly (T-240, See Fig. 28). Both houses have been modified with Colonial Revival portico additions.

Another contemporary influence on American architecture was the French Second Empire style, embraced by American builders during the Civil War era. The most distinctive feature of the Second Empire style is the mansard roof, adapted from the designs of the seventeenth century French architect Francois Mansart. Although most of Talbot County's inventoried examples of the Second Empire are located in towns, there are probably rural examples reflecting this influence as well.

The asymmetrical ell- or tee-shaped bracketed house or cottage was a late nineteenth century style introduced in period design manuals and pattern books written by architects of the time. Local builders who made efforts to erect houses in a stylish mode took liberties with published sources. Houses such as Sherwood Forest (T-334) and the Knotts farmhouse (T-74) represent local variations of pattern book styles.

Exercising a freedom from the classicism of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, Victorian architects explored a range of revival styles and juxtaposed a wide variety of architectural shapes in asymmetrical designs. One of the most pervasive Victorian designs to influence Talbot County's domestic architecture of the period was the Queen Anne style. Distinguished by asymmetrical plans with contrasting architectural forms such as complex roofs, towers, and porches, prominent examples of Queen

Anne design are particularly evident in Easton, but a number of noteworthy examples, such as Llandaff (T-231), are found in country and village settings.

RELATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. T-52, THE ANCHORAGE, Easton vicinity, c. 1835, National Register. Around 1835 an extensive Greek Revival remodeling transformed an older house into a five-part dwelling with temple-front facades, clearly influenced by nearby Wye House. In contrast to Wye House, the Anchorage displays a fine colossal columned Doric order portico.
2. T-63, JAMAICA POINT, Trappe vicinity, 1838. Dated two-and-a-half story side hall/double-pile brick house with attached service wing built in a traditional side hall/double-pile plan. In exterior proportions, form, and detail Jamaica Point closely resembles the Bullitt house in Easton. Some interior finishes, like the large plaster ceiling medallions, reflect simpler forms typical of Greek Revival decoration. The house was the residence of William R. Hughlett, a prosperous Talbot County landowner, owner of a shipyard, and director of the Easton National Bank between 1847 and 1875.
3. T-172, JUDITH'S GARDEN, Oxford vicinity, c. 1837. Interesting two-story frame house exhibiting Federal and Greek Revival design influences. The exterior of the two-story main block follows in the fashion of Federal style farmhouses from the early years of the nineteenth century with a center hall/single-pile plan, flush gable ends, and narrow gable-roofed dormers. The interior, however, boasts expertly crafted Greek Revival finishes including original plaster decoration, graining that imitates tiger maple, and period hardware.
4. T-60, FAIRVIEW, Easton vicinity, c. 1820, c. 1850. One of the dominant examples of Greek Revival domestic architecture in Talbot County. The substantial two-story double-pile brick house, featuring parapet gable ends, was extensively reworked around 1850. The most prominent alteration was the addition of an Ionic order portico, perhaps the most exacting representation of academic Greek Revival design in Talbot County. The interiors survive with most of the mid-nineteenth century woodwork.
5. T-120, YELLOW HOUSE, Easton vicinity, c. 1850. Significant three-story Greek Revival frame dwelling with stepped service wing and period outbuildings. The main block is one of the few farmhouses in the county with the distinctive, low Greek Revival hip roof and a row of small windows that light the third floor. Wide pilasters trim the corners of the center hall/single-pile house. The single-story third section probably dates from an earlier period. The house is endangered due to years of neglect.
6. T-174, ASHBY, Easton vicinity, c. 1858. Bracketed Italianate style frame house designed with an irregular plan suggesting the influence of architectural source books.
7. T-313, INGLESIDE, Trappe vicinity, c. 1860. Well-preserved two-story center hall frame house with square proportions and low hip roof surmounted by a widow's walk and trimmed with eave brackets. Four tall

chimneys pierce the roof to serve the double-pile plan structure. The interior survives with mid-nineteenth century finishes.

8. T-178, DONCASTER, Easton vicinity, c. 1870. Three-story, three-bay frame dwelling featuring low third floor pierced by small rectangular windows. The eave is fitted with brackets, and the corners of the house are trimmed with wide pilasters. This house combines Greek Revival forms with Italianate bracketed decoration.

9. T-308, CHERRY GROVE, Trappe vicinity, c. 1860. Two-story bracketed frame house with low-pitched hip roof and unusual third floor gable roofed section. With a low pitched hip roof this house is a mixture of Greek Revival design and bracketed Italianate decoration.

10. T-330, LONDONDERRY, Easton vicinity, c. 1860. Important example of Gothic Revival domestic architecture designed by architect Richard M. Upjohn. One of a small collection of Talbot County dwellings erected with imported stone from a Port Deposit quarry. A pyramidal roofed dairy accompanies the house. Unfortunately the main structure was seriously damaged by a fire that destroyed the distinctive mansard roof.

11. T-240, BEVERLY, St. Michaels vicinity, c. 1860. Beverly is a prominent example of mid-nineteenth century revival architecture influenced by Italianate design. Situated on a beautiful site overlooking San Domingo Creek, this two-and-a-half story, ell-shaped, center hall frame house was initially built with a two-story porch and a cupola trimmed with bracketed decoration. Common to many Italianate dwellings is mixture of neoclassical and Victorian decoration. Paneled corner pilasters, pedimented gable ends, and an arched fanlight entrance contrast with bracketed eaves and window lintels. Unique to this house are the round attic windows with star-shaped muntins that distinguish the east front. The ell-shaped house, built originally with a two-story front porch, was topped by an octagonal cupola. A story-and-a-half service wing extends from the gable end. In nearby St. Michaels, there are several contemporaneous examples of this ell-shaped house form filled with a two-story porch.

12. T-334, SHERWOOD FOREST, St. Michaels vicinity, c. 1860. Civil War era remodeling of early nineteenth century frame house. A gable front addition was attached to the front of a two-and-a-half story center hall/single-pile dwelling. Added within the front ell was a two-story porch. Behind the house is a finely detailed brick ice house, one of the few ice houses to remain standing in Talbot County.

13. T-131, BELMONT, Trappe vicinity, c. 1860. Two-and-a-half story, three-bay frame house with center cross gable and a distinctive octagonal cupola. The center cross gable of this house was a common architectural feature of mid-century rural dwellings.

14. T-74, KNOTTS FARM, Queen Anne, c. 1870. Two-and-a-half story cross-gabled frame farmhouse with bracketed cornice and turned-post porch. This center hall/single-pile farmhouse closely resembles the romantic "bracketed cottage" promoted by architects Andrew Jackson Downing and others before and after the Civil War. Peculiar to this northeastern region of Talbot County are several distinctive features

including the pediment over the second floor window and the paneled sides of the interior brick chimney stacks.

15. T-362, WAKEFIELD, Easton vicinity, c. 1870, Talbot County Historic District. Modest two-and-a-half story side hall/parlor frame addition to a late eighteenth century (1786) brick plantation house. Intact exterior and interior period finishes. Wakefield is an important example of the influence of mid-to-late nineteenth century architectural trends. When an addition was considered for the Wakefield house around 1870, the owner decided to completely reorient and restyle the dwelling in an up-to-date fashion. The cross-gabled frame addition was built to face the entrance lane, and a generous side hall provided a gracious receiving room for guests.

16. T-231, LLANDAFF, Easton vicinity, c. 1880. Prominent two-and-a-half story Queen Anne style frame house with asymmetrical plan and wood shingled exterior. Large paneled chimney stacks rise through various sections of the rambling structure. As is common to the Queen Anne style, the house combines a mixture of Victorian features, such as the bracketed eaves and paneled chimney stacks, and classically derived elements. An enclosed frame windmill, covered with wood shingles like the house, is a rare survivor among Talbot County support buildings from this period.

HISTORIC VALUE

Much of mid-century Talbot County domestic architecture remained closely tied to earlier vernacular traditions, yet at the same time, the diverse designs of mid-to-late nineteenth century plantation and farm houses reflect changing patterns of taste, technology, and the requirements of comfort and efficiency.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES--Plantation and farm dwellings

PERIOD V

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1900-1992)

The turn of the twentieth century marked the beginning of the automobile age which slowly reshaped the nature of Eastern Shore life. Despite the potential for dramatic change that the new motor car represented in 1900 the usefulness of the thin-wheeled vehicles was limited at first because hard shell, macadam, or concrete roads came slowly. Decades would pass before modern pavement stretched between major towns.

With improved interstate and county road transportation in its infancy during the early twentieth century, the many rivers and rail networks provided the most reliable methods to export or import produce and supplies to and from the heartland of Talbot County. Operating together, the steamships and railroads dominated local travel until the 1920s.

Reliable transportation by river, rail, and road, coupled with the introduction of telephone service and widespread rural electrification during the early years of the twentieth century, enhanced the prospects of trade and commerce in Talbot County. Although the population of Talbot County did not grow significantly during the early part of the century, the boundaries of Easton and St. Michaels exceeded their nineteenth century limits with new residential construction.

Beginning during the post Civil War period and continuing through the early-to-mid twentieth century, many of Talbot County's large estates were acquired by families from northern states in search of cheap waterfront property. Estates like the Anchorage and Ratcliffe Manor, to name two, were sold during the early twentieth century to new owners from Philadelphia and Milwaukee, respectively. In some instances old plantation dwellings were carefully restored, while in other instances new owners choose to build entirely new estate dwellings.

Despite many economic, social, and physical changes at work in the twentieth century, the Talbot County landscape has remained rural and agricultural for the most part and comprised of small- to medium-sized farms. Before World War II, corn, wheat, and potatoes along with fields of peas, beans, tomatoes occupied a central position in Talbot County agriculture as did rows of fruit bearing plants and trees. Since the World War II, soybeans have been added to the agricultural profile of Talbot County.

With the completion of the first bay bridge in 1952, Talbot County entered a period of growth and development that was controlled by zoning, implemented in Easton in 1947 and countywide in 1953.

PERIOD V

REGION: Eastern Shore

TIME PERIOD: The Twentieth Century (1900-1992)

CONCEPT/THEME: Agriculture-Domestic Farm Architecture

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Farming in Talbot County during the twentieth century has undergone dramatic technological changes since 1900. First the steam engine, followed by gas-powered motors, revolutionized agricultural practices during the first quarter of the century. Many farmers were freed from the back-breaking labor of tilling fields by hand. Farmers could turn around and devote more land to corn and wheat. By the early-to-mid twentieth century the cultivation of soybeans was entering into the profile of Talbot County agriculture.

As on the rest of the Eastern Shore, a large part of Talbot County's agricultural production was centered on canning companies. Tomatoes and other vegetables were harvested and processed by local canners and shipped by rail or water to distant urban markets. Well over 100 canneries operated at different times during the first half of the twentieth century, and some firms remained in business until the 1980s.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Little work has been done in Talbot County to document the early twentieth century farmhouses and their support buildings. Elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, farmers by and large chose conservative, long-standing building forms on which to base the construction of a new house. Center hall/single-pile floor plans with a minimum of exterior decoration are common in other counties on the Eastern Shore.

However, a smaller number of farm families probably elected to build a new house in a more elaborate fashion with asymmetrical plans and rich exterior decoration. As the century continued national trends in building design and construction increasingly affected the way farmhouses were erected. By the World War I, prefabricated houses were reaching rural Eastern Shore locations from distant manufacturing cities as far as Chicago.

The early twentieth century Colonial Revival had an effect on rural farmhouse design, strengthened during the 1930s and 1940s by the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. Neocolonial style dwellings remain popular to this day. Additional research, however, is necessary to fully determine the post World War I influences on farmhouse architecture in Talbot County.

RELATED HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Undocumented in the current Talbot County survey.

HISTORIC VALUE

Although little studied, the twentieth century structures on Talbot County farms constitute a significant body of architectural and historical information that needs to be assessed and documented before much longer. As building technologies and farm practices continue to change, these twentieth century farm-related structures will slowly disappear as more modern and efficient houses, barns, and outbuildings take their places.

ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES—Domestic farm architecture