

**THREATENED RESOURCES DOCUMENTED
IN MARYLAND, 1995-96**

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Newark, Delaware

1996

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Documentation of Threatened Resources

Site Name: Colored Men's Free Library

Location: 111-113 Ice Street
Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: December 1995

Threat: The duplex that once housed the Colored Men's Free Library was threatened by demolition to make room for new housing to be built by Habitat for Humanity. The building was torn down in the spring of 1996.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (11)
35mm color slides (34)
Scaled, annotated field notes (2 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (2)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The duplex at 111-113 Ice Street survives as an example of middling town house construction from the mid-nineteenth century. It has been associated with the African-American population of Frederick since the third quarter of the nineteenth century, serving both as a residence and as the repository for the Colored Men's Free Library.

Description: Located on the west side of Ice Street, in the town of Frederick, Maryland, the Colored Men's Free Library is a four-bay two-and-a-half-story gable-roofed duplex. A two-story gable-roofed wing extends from the west elevation. Situated on a low rise, the house is flush with the sidewalk and faces east. Empty lots used for parking fill the spaces on the north and south sides of the dwelling.

The frame, two-and-a-half-story, four-bay main block, measuring 23'3" by 28'9", and the

two-story, two-bay rear wing, measuring 15'5" by 16'3", rest on a brick basement. Each side of the main block of the duplex holds a two-room, back-to-back plan with a kitchen in the rear wing. The roof of the main block is covered with metal. A small frame gable-roofed privy with three compartments is located approximately eight feet from the west elevation of the house.

The east, or front, elevation of the building contains four bays, with a door and a single six-over-six-light double-hung sash window in each half of the first floor. In each side, the door sits on the north end and the window on the south. On the second floor six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows pierce the elevation above each of the four openings below. This elevation is covered with asbestos siding. Two interior end chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the gable roof.

The south elevations of the main block and the rear ell are sheathed with asphalt shingles. The only openings on the south elevation of the main block are two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in the attic floor. One is positioned in the center of the gable and the other is located to the west of the gable's peak. On the first floor, centered on the peak of the gable, an earlier door opening into the staircase has been covered over by siding. The two bays of the south elevation of the rear ell contain a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window to the east and a frame door to the west on the first floor. On the second floor, a frame door to the east opens onto a small frame porch that overhangs the entrance to the rear ell. A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window fills the bay to the west on the second floor. The first and second floor openings on this elevation do not align with each other.

The west elevation of the house is covered with asphalt shingles. The main block exhibits two narrow six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, one in each of the bays visible on the

north and south sides of the rear ell. Similar windows light the second floor rooms of the main block. The west elevation of the rear ell contains four six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. These windows form a tight square, with two on each floor and two on each side of the peak in the gable roof of the ell. A single chimney pierces the gable roof of the rear ell where the cross gable intersects with the main block. This chimney serves the kitchen fireplaces in both halves of the duplex.

The north elevation, like the south and west elevations, is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Like the south elevation it contains two six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in the attic, evenly spaced on either side of the gable peak. The frame door in the first floor survives in this elevation, providing an exterior entrance to the staircase.

The interior finish of the two duplexes is very similar and will be described only once, with mention of any significant differences. The two doors on the east elevation each provide access into the front room of a duplex. On the gable wall of each duplex is a fireplace with a simple fireplace surround and mantel. The fireplace is positioned in the corner of the room against the partition wall for the stairs. A door on the west wall of the room, close to the central wall of the building, leads into the middle room of the duplex.

The north and south walls of the middle room are blank. The narrow winder stair is located on the partition wall between the east room and the middle room and is accessed by a door near the gable end of the house. Each duplex contains a small closet under this staircase. In the north duplex, this closet contains a set of nine-inch-wide finished shelves against the east wall. The south duplex has a different arrangement, with wider more roughly finished shelves tucked under the stair treads against the south wall. This is one of the few significant differences between

the two halves and may indicate the only physical evidence of the use of the duplex for a library. The west wall of the room contains a door leading into the kitchen wing and a portion of the chimney stack for the kitchen fireplace.

The north (or south) walls of the kitchen wing each contain a single door and window, while the common wall between the two duplexes is blank. The west wall in each kitchen also contains a single window. The fireplace is located on the east wall of the room, with the masonry for one side of the stack being a part of the central party wall. The fireplace is finished with a coat of light plaster over the masonry. A small ledge forms a mantel above the opening.

The staircase in the center of the main block provides access to the second floor, which is laid out on a floor plan which mimics the first floor. Entered through a door from the small square stair landing, the east room contains only a chimney stack in the corner. A similar door leads to the middle room which is also devoid of trim, containing only the staircase that continues up to the attic. The rear room over the kitchen is accessed through a door in the same location as the one on the first floor. From this room, a door leads to the second-floor porch. In both duplexes, this rear room has been partitioned to allow the installation of twentieth-century bathroom fixtures.

The circular-sawn rafters in the attic are butt-joined with thin slats nailed across to serve as collar beams.

The frame privy measures 4'0" by 8'0" and is covered with narrow vertical board siding painted white. The structure contains three sitting areas, two opening to the south and the third to the north. The privy rests on a concrete foundation.

History: The duplex at 111-113 Ice Street was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and survives as an extremely well-preserved pair of middling town houses that incorporate a clearly articulated hierarchy of function. This hierarchy begins with the parlors in the front of the dwellings, separated from the dining room by not only a partition but a stair, and continues into the dining room, which is designed to be heated by a stove piped into the flue of the fireplace in the rear kitchen. A high level of finish survives in both dwellings, including mantles over parlor fireplaces and the library shelving in the stair closet of the north house.

Originally, the duplex stood two full stories in the front main block, with a one-and-a-half-story rear wing. Sanborn Insurance Maps for the early twentieth century show the shift to a two-story rear ell between 1922 and 1930.

The dwelling was part of primarily residential block located near a variety of industrial activities, including breweries, greenhouses, and carriage maker's shops. Since the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the street has been associated with housing for African-Americans. It was probably during this period that the north duplex first housed the Colored Men's Free Library, using the shelves in the stair closet to hold books.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Sanborn Insurance Maps for the Ice Street neighborhood, Frederick, Maryland: 1890-1930.

Historian: Rebecca J. Siders and Jeroen van den Hurk
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

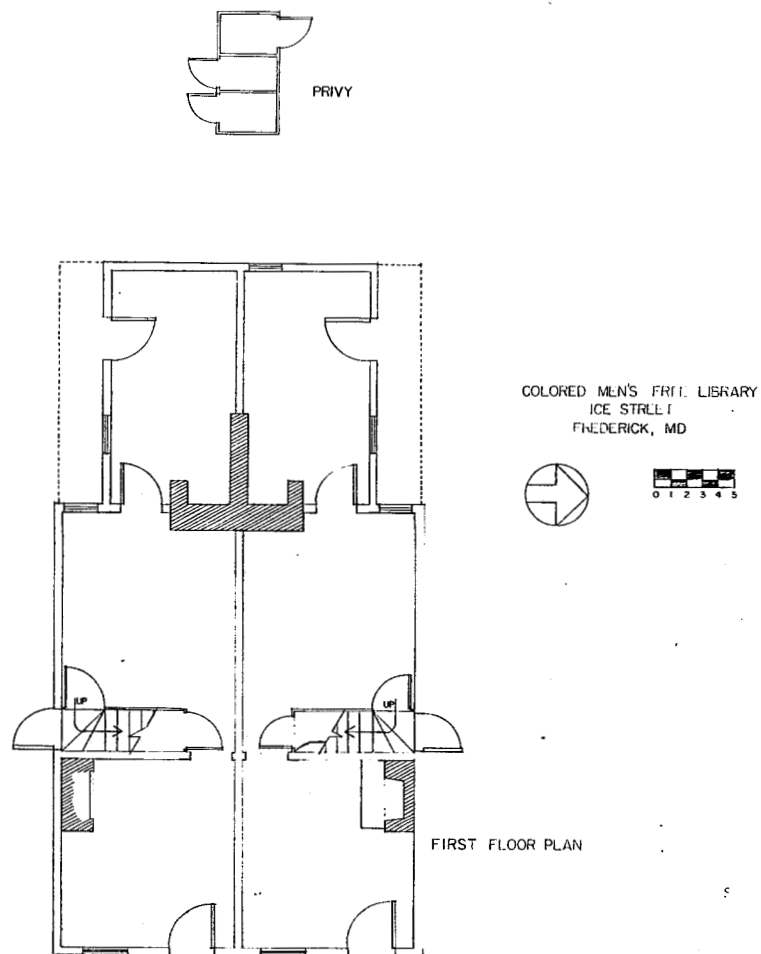


Figure 1: First floor plan of 111-113 Ice Street.

COLORED MEN'S FREE LIBRARY
ICE STREET
FREDERICK, MD



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

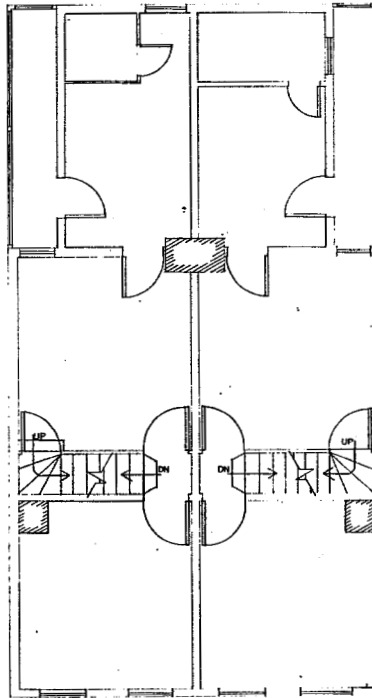


Figure 2: Second floor plan of 111-113 Ice Street.

**MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY
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Colored Men's Free Library
111-113 Ice Street
Frederick County
Frederick, MD

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

December 1995

- MD-000-1 Perspective of the north and east elevations looking south
- MD-000-2 View of the east elevation looking west
- MD-000-3 Perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast
- MD-000-4 Perspective of the south and west elevations of the kitchen wing and privy looking northeast
- MD-000-5 View of the west elevation looking east
- MD-000-6 First floor: detail of the fireplace on the north wall of northeast room
- MD-000-7 First floor: detail of shelves in the closet under the north stairs, looking north
- MD-000-8 First floor: view from the northwest kitchen wing looking east
- MD-000-9 First floor: detail of the north staircase looking south
- MD-000-10 Second floor: view from the northeast room through the stair-passage to the kitchen wing, looking west
- MD-000-11 Second floor: view of the east wall in the north middle room, looking east

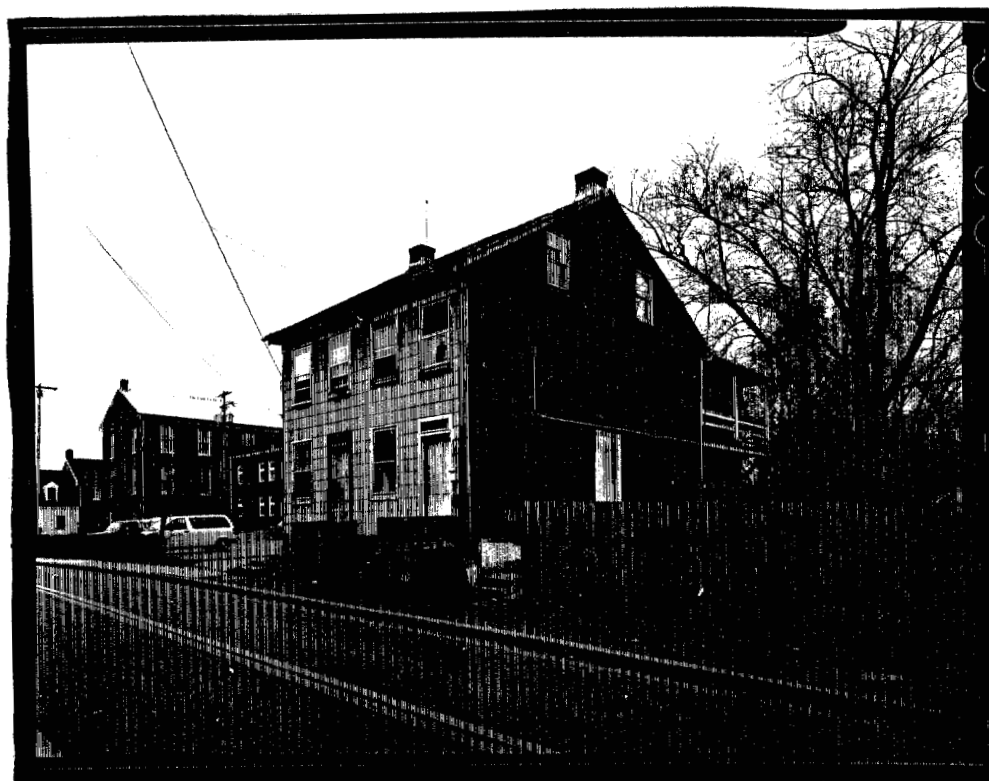


Figure 3: 111-113 Ice Street, perspective of the north and east elevations looking south.

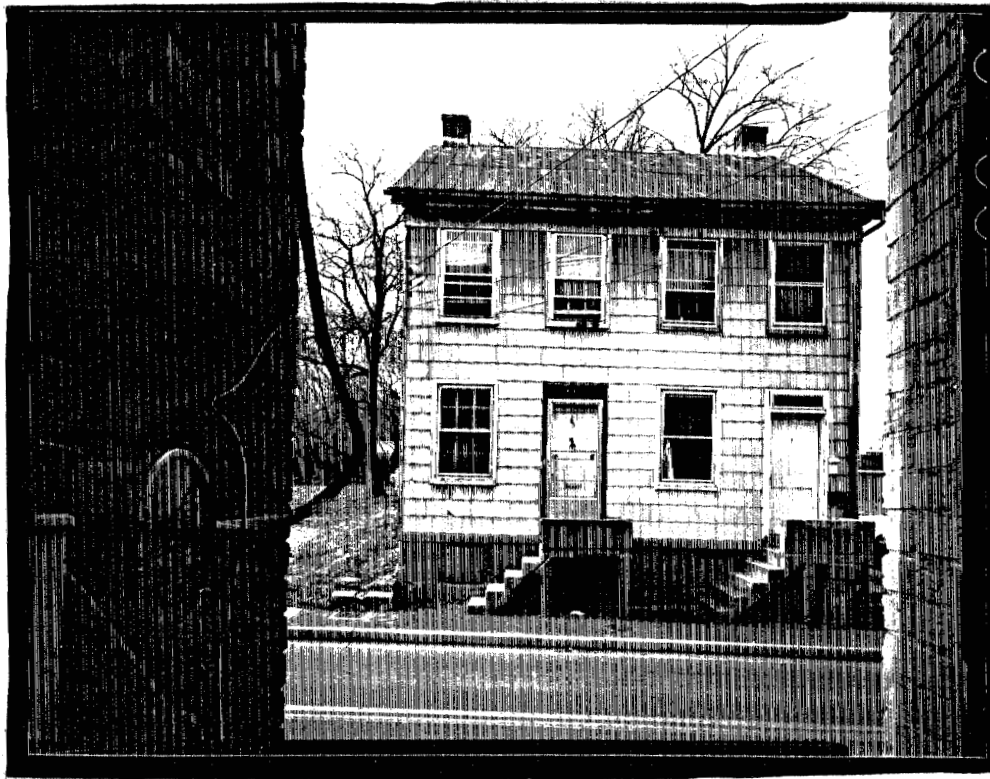


Figure 4: 111-113 Ice Street, view of the east elevation looking west.

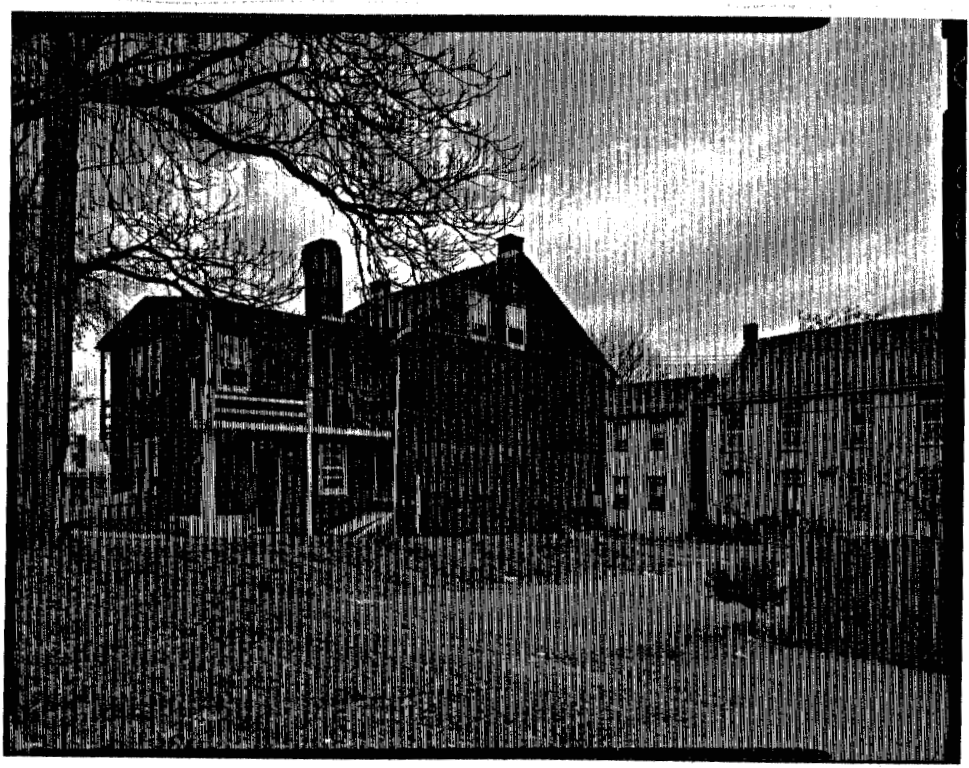


Figure 5: 111-133 Ice Street, perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast.

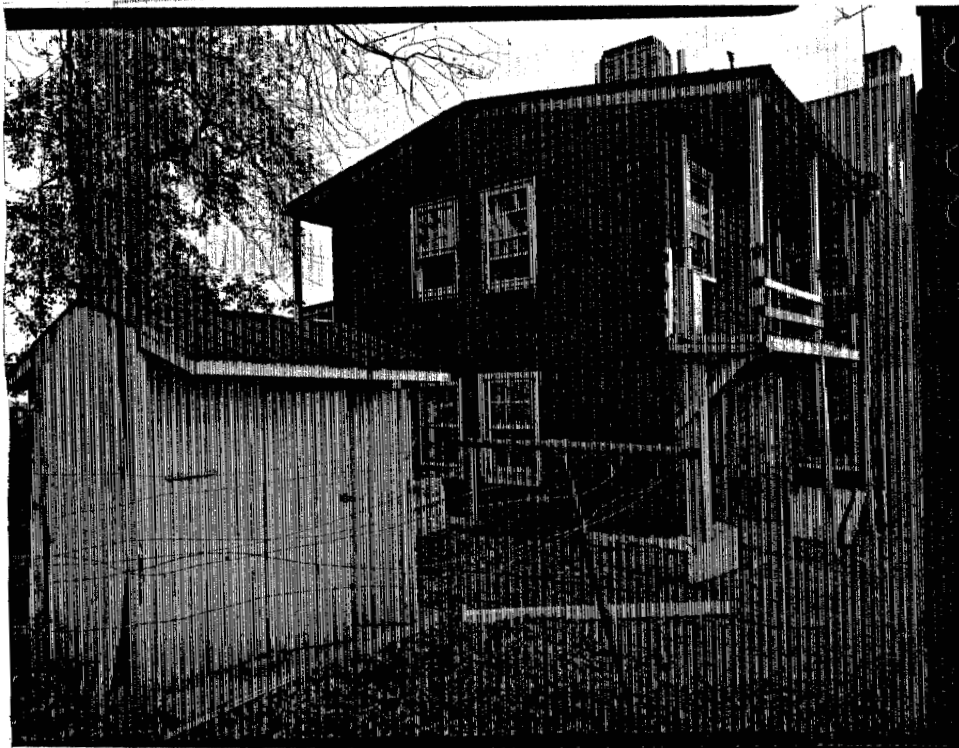


Figure 6: 111-113 Ice Street, perspective of the south and west elevations of the kitchen wing and privy looking northeast.

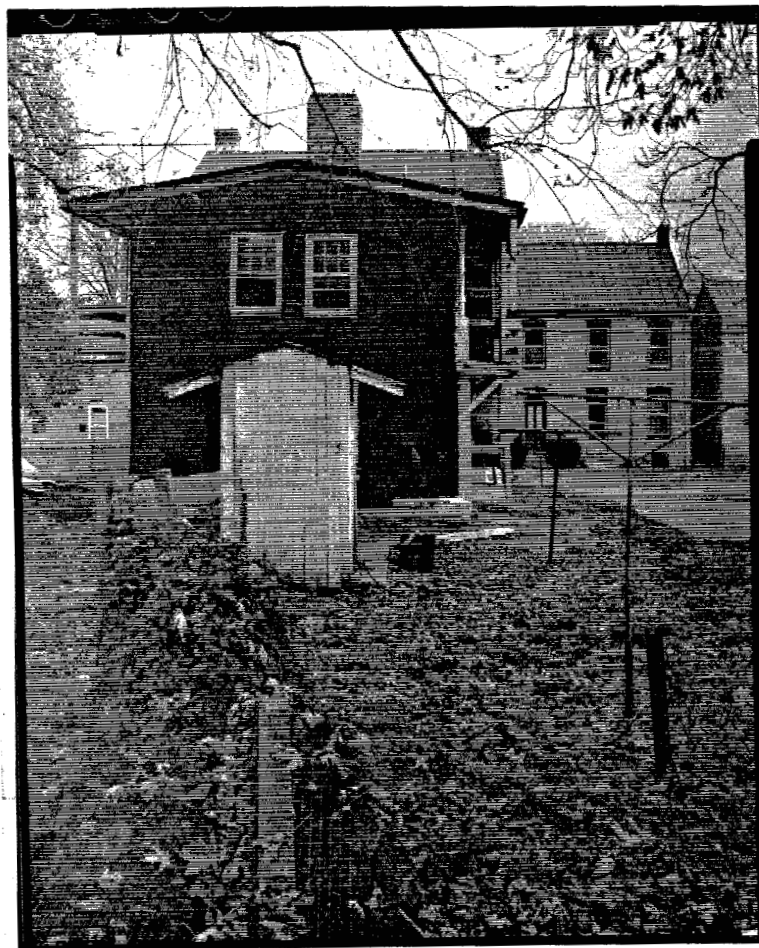


Figure 7: 111-113 Ice Street, view of the west elevation looking east.

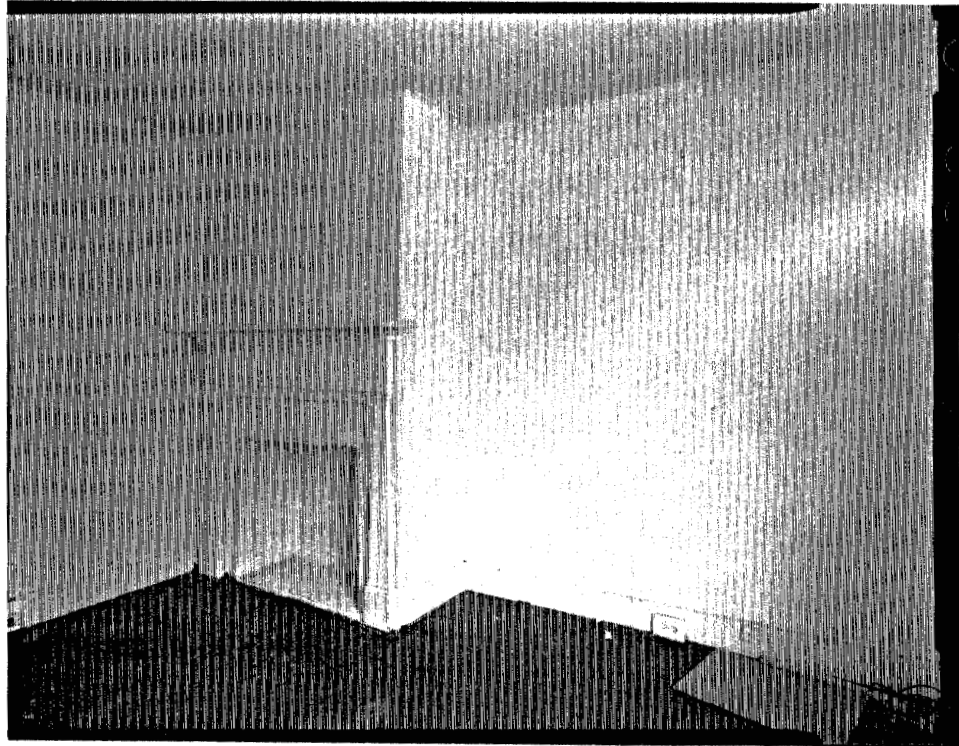


Figure 8: 111-113 Ice Street, first floor: detail of the fireplace on the north wall of northeast room.

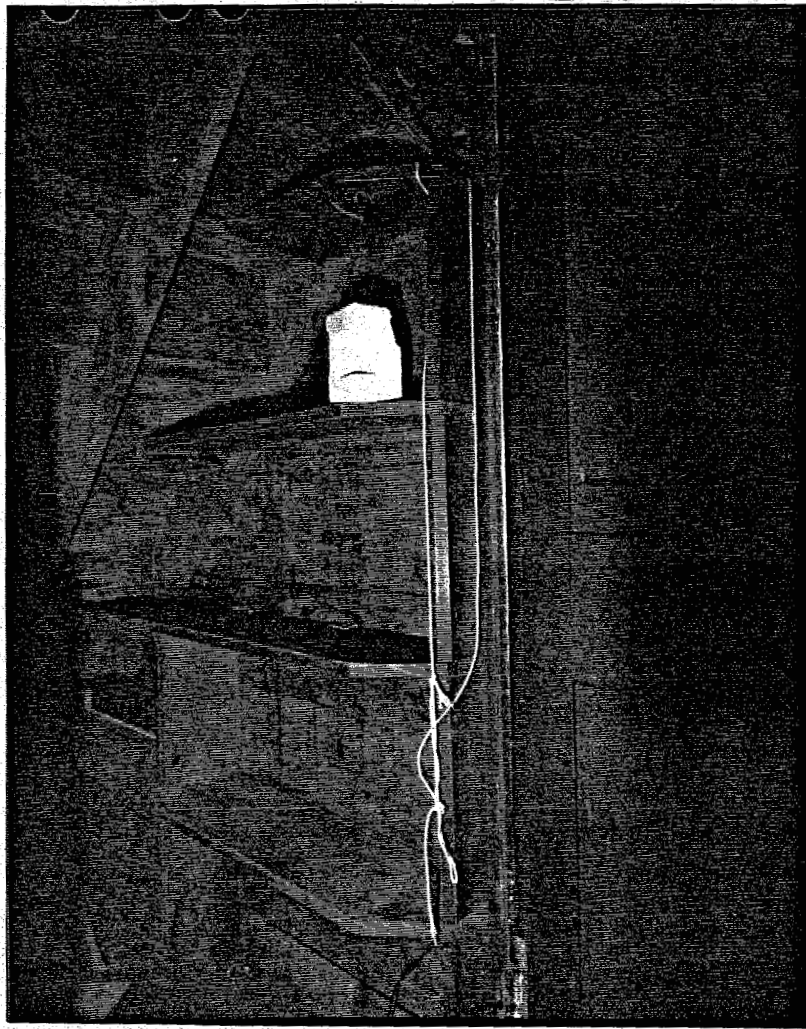


Figure 9: 111-113 Ice Street, first floor: detail of shelves in the closet under the north stairs, looking north.

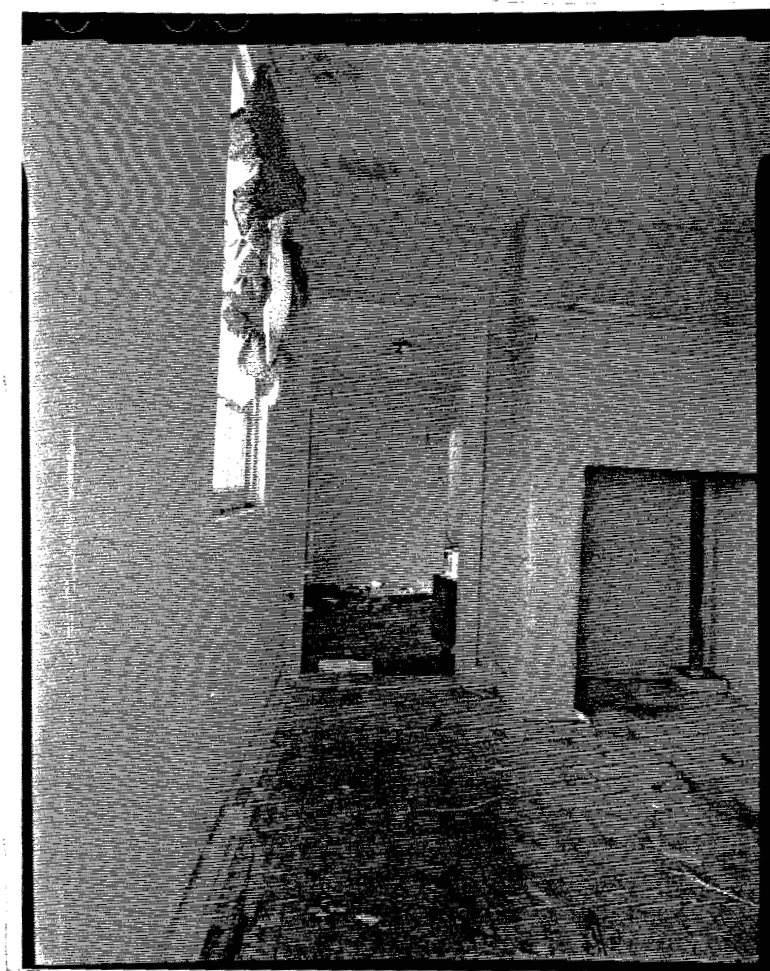


Figure 10: 111-113 Ice Street, first floor: view from the northwest kitchen wing looking east.

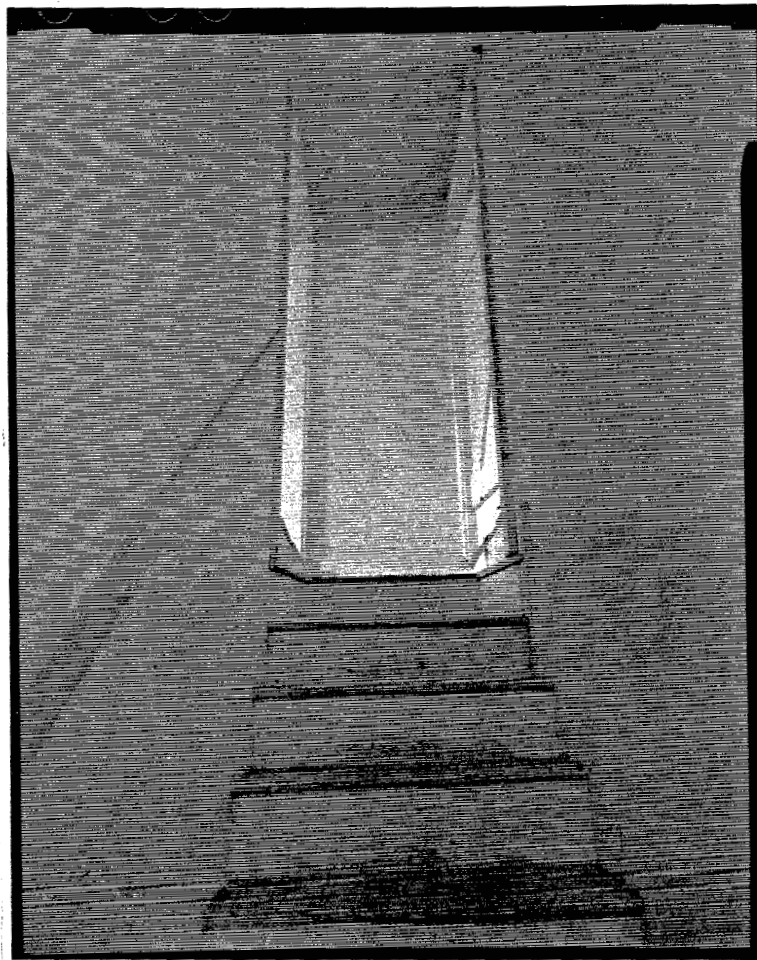


Figure 11: 111-113 Ice Street, first floor: detail of the north staircase looking south.

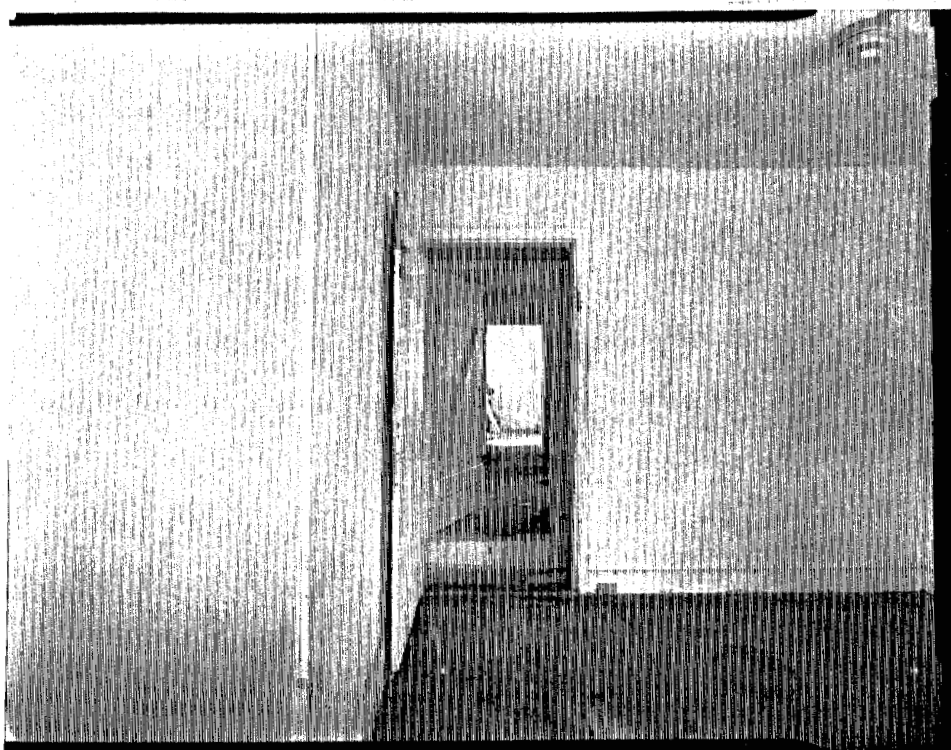


Figure 12: 111-113 Ice Street, second floor: view from the northeast room through the stair-passage to the kitchen wing, looking west.

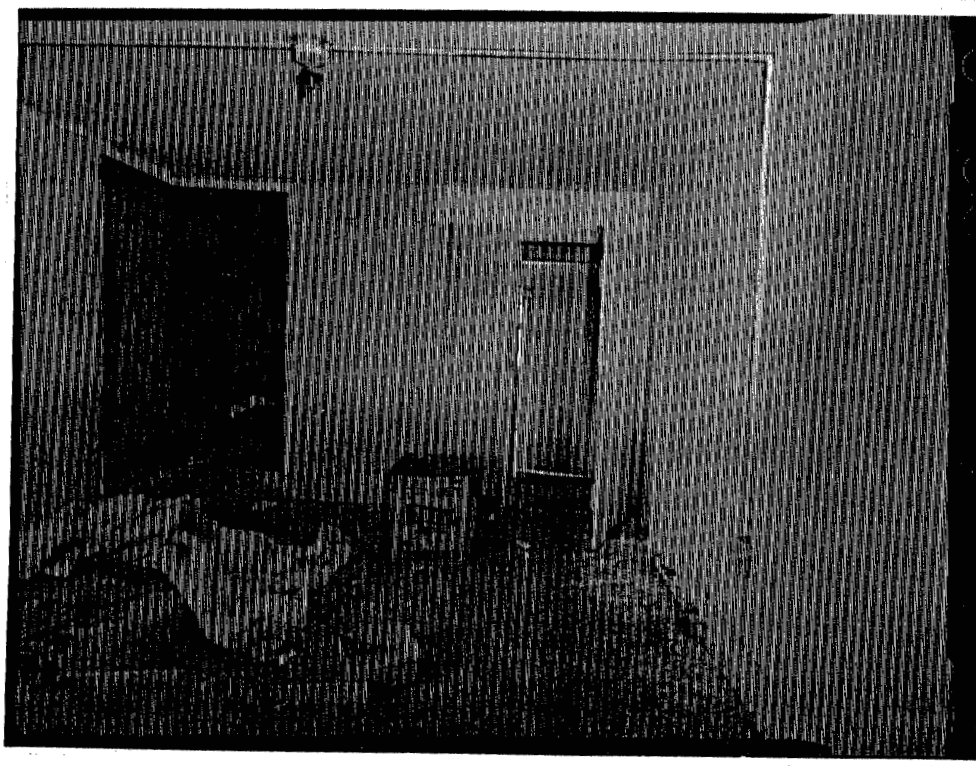


Figure 13: 111-113 Ice Street, second floor: view of the east wall in the north middle room, looking east.

Site Name: James Webb House

Location: Grove Road
Preston vicinity
Caroline County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: May 1996

Threat: The Caroline County Historical Society plans to move the small log dwelling to its museum in a nearby town. Since the moving process may require taking the building apart, recordation of the building in situ was important.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (8)
35mm color slides (32)
Scaled, annotated field notes (3 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (0)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The James Webb House represents a rare surviving example of the minimal level of housing constructed by both poor whites and African-Americans in the late nineteenth century. Key features include the poles used for joists and rafters, the root pit in front of the fireplace, and the plank support for the first floor joists.

Description: On a country road near the town of Preston, Maryland, sits a one-and-a-half story v-notched log house. The dwelling measures 16'2" by 14'5" and encloses a one-room plan. The walls consist of face-hewn logs v-notched at the corners. The spaces between the logs are chinked with a mix of saplings, wood scraps, and trash, and then sealed with a mud-based mortar. The exterior walls are currently exposed but notches in the exterior wall logs reveal the later addition of batten siding. Layers of later exterior coverings include clapboard and asbestos cement shingles. The dwelling rests on sills at each gable end, with floor joists supporting the

central portion of the house. The ends of the joists rest on a one-inch thick plank that connects the two sills across the north and south elevations.

The gable-roofed house faces north towards the road. The front door is no longer used, with access into the building coming through the door on the south elevation. These two doors are centered on opposite walls. Both the front and rear doors are constructed of wide vertical boards with horizontal battens at the top and bottom. Only one six-over-six-light double-hung sash window lights the ground floor, located on the west side of the door on the north elevation. A single four-pane window lights each gable end of the attic. Evidence suggests that originally a Period I window pierced the east gable end of the house to light the first-floor room. Another window in the west gable end was filled in with logs at a later date.

On the interior of the dwelling, a single room fills the first floor. On the west gable end is a fireplace with a raised brick hearth. In front of the fireplace hearth is a root pit lined with stone and brick. The original configuration of the fireplace and chimney is not clear. An exterior firebox extends from the interior fireplace opening but has no chimney above it. A square opening cut in the ceiling directly in front of the fireplace accesses the chimney stack in the second floor. Smoke is currently vented via a stove flue connected to the interior chimney stack. An earlier box stair in the southeast corner was replaced by a twentieth-century ladder stair when an additional door was cut in the east wall to provide access to another wing, now demolished.

Pole joists, left in the round and stripped of bark, are exposed on the white washed ceiling of the first floor room. They rest on a heavier plate log that overhangs one inch from the wall surface. The joists extend past the wall.

In the half-story attic pole rafters, left in the round and stripped of bark, support a wood

shingle roof. Interior walls in this space show evidence of lath and plastering.

History: James Webb, a free African-American, built the house in the mid-1850s facing north parallel with the road. Later in the nineteenth century, a one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed frame addition was constructed on the east gable end of the dwelling, and the log building served as a kitchen. The third building period, in the early twentieth century, witnessed a frame two-story gable-front addition to the east end of the Period II section. In the latter part of the twentieth century, the owners built a new home to the south of the log dwelling. The frame additions were torn down, but the log dwelling was preserved.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Historian: Dawn Melson and Rebecca Siders
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September 1996

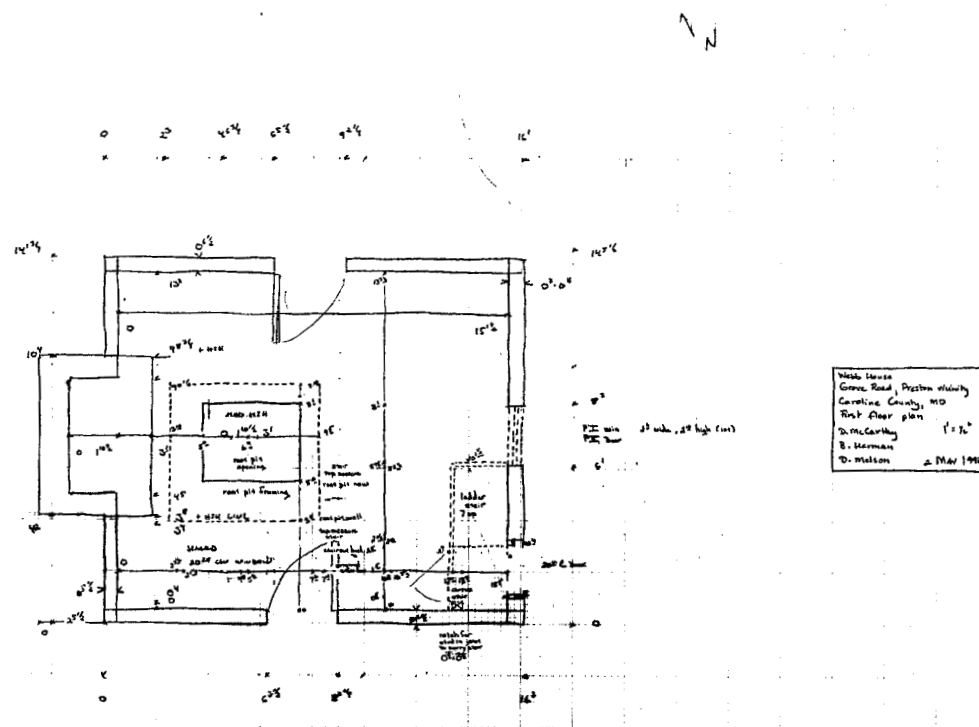


Figure 14: Webb House, field notes for first floor plan.

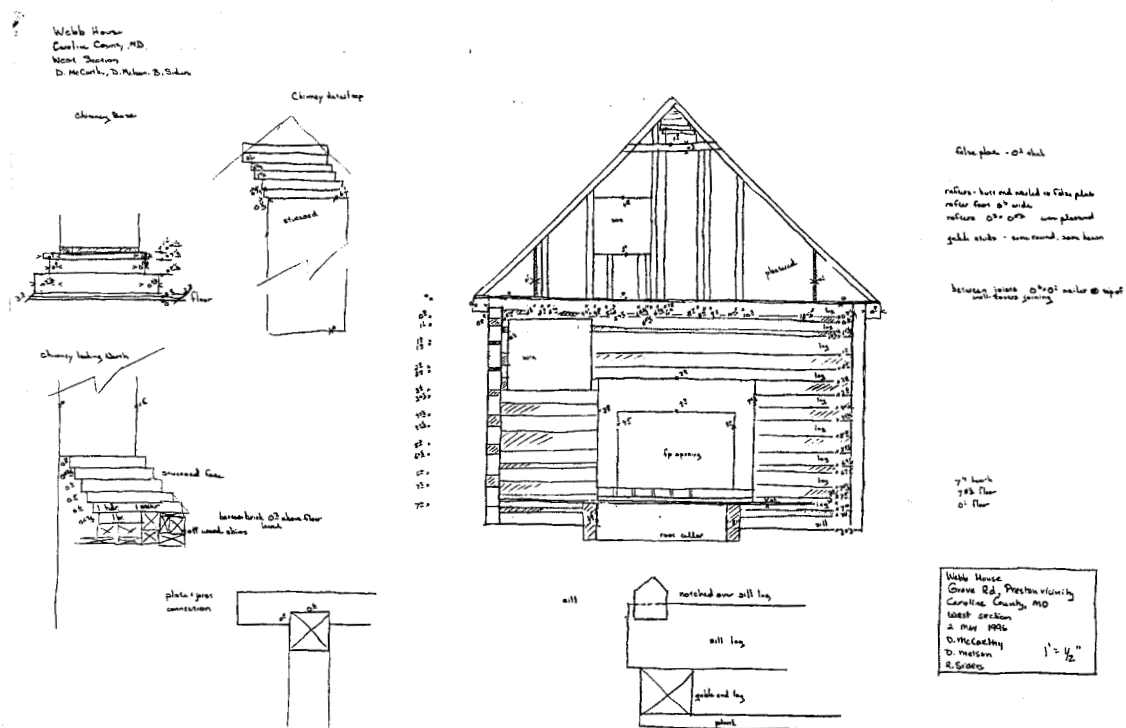


Figure 15: Webb House, field notes for framing section of west fireplace wall.

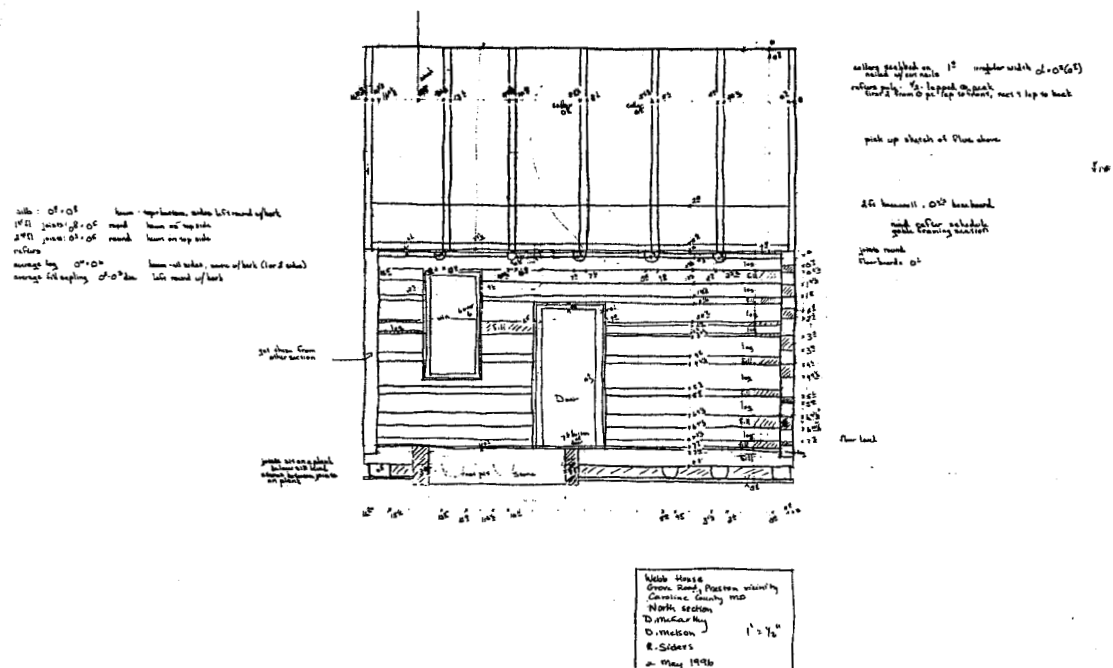


Figure 16: Webb House, field notes for framing section of north wall.



Figure 17: View of Webb House with Period II frame addition.

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Webb House
Grove Road
Preston vicinity
Caroline County, MD

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

May 1996

- MD-000-1 Perspective of the north and east elevations looking southwest
- MD-000-2 Perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast
- MD-000-3 View of south elevation looking northeast
- MD-000-4 View of east elevation looking west
- MD-000-5 Detail of the southwest corner on the south elevation, looking north
- MD-000-6 Detail of wall construction on the north elevation, looking west
- MD-000-7 First floor: detail of shelves and wall construction in southwest corner, looking southwest
- MD-000-8 First floor: detail of wall construction in northeast corner looking northeast



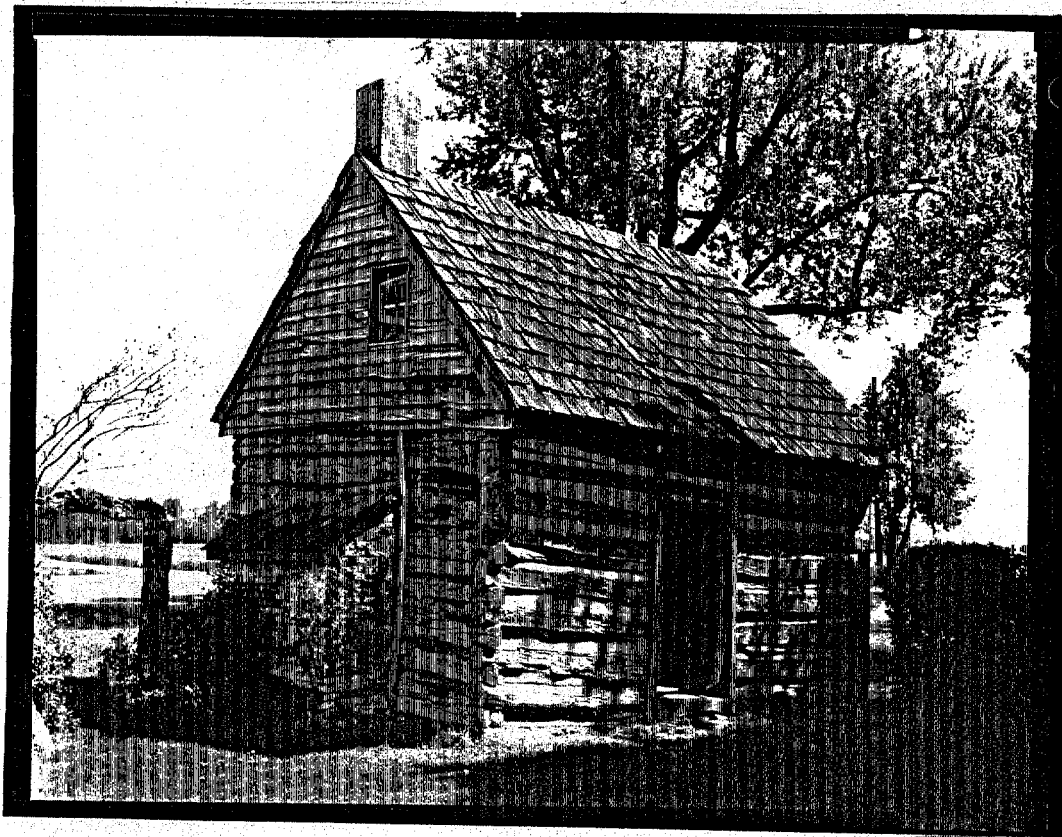


Figure 19: Webb House, perspective of the south and west elevations looking northeast.

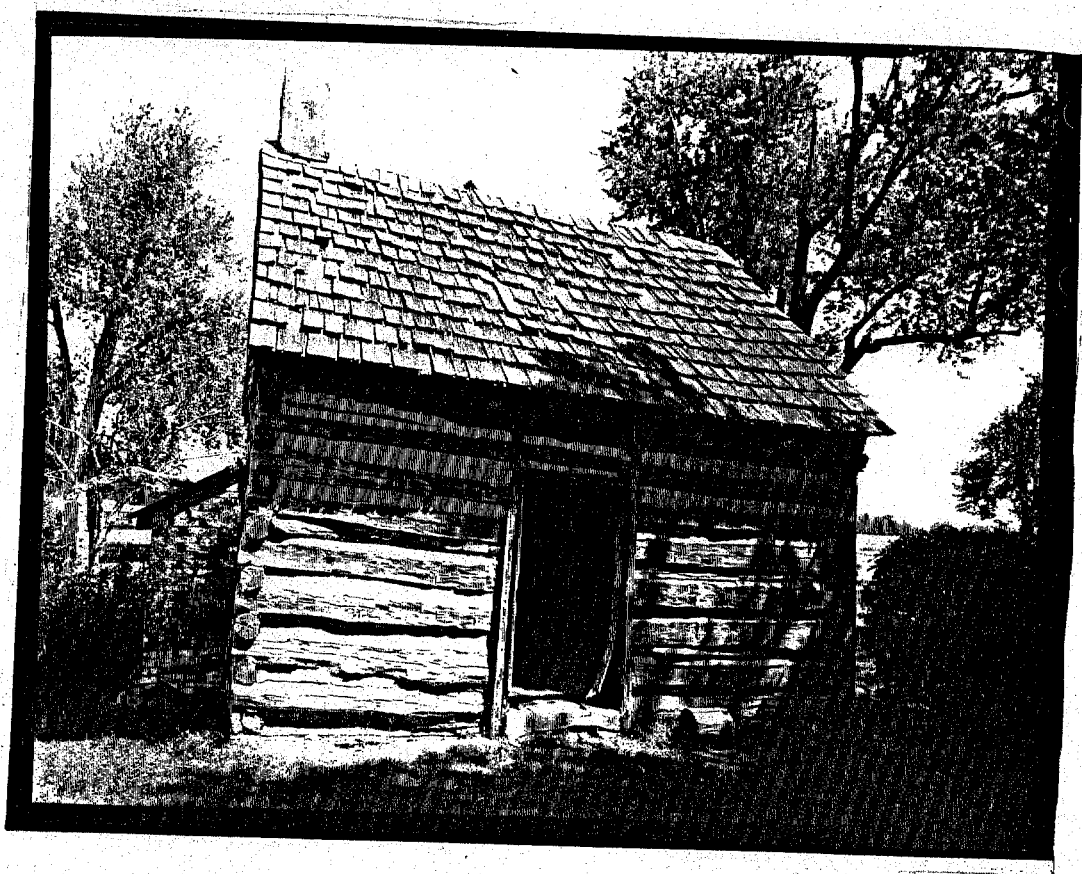


Figure 20: Webb House, view of south elevation looking northeast.

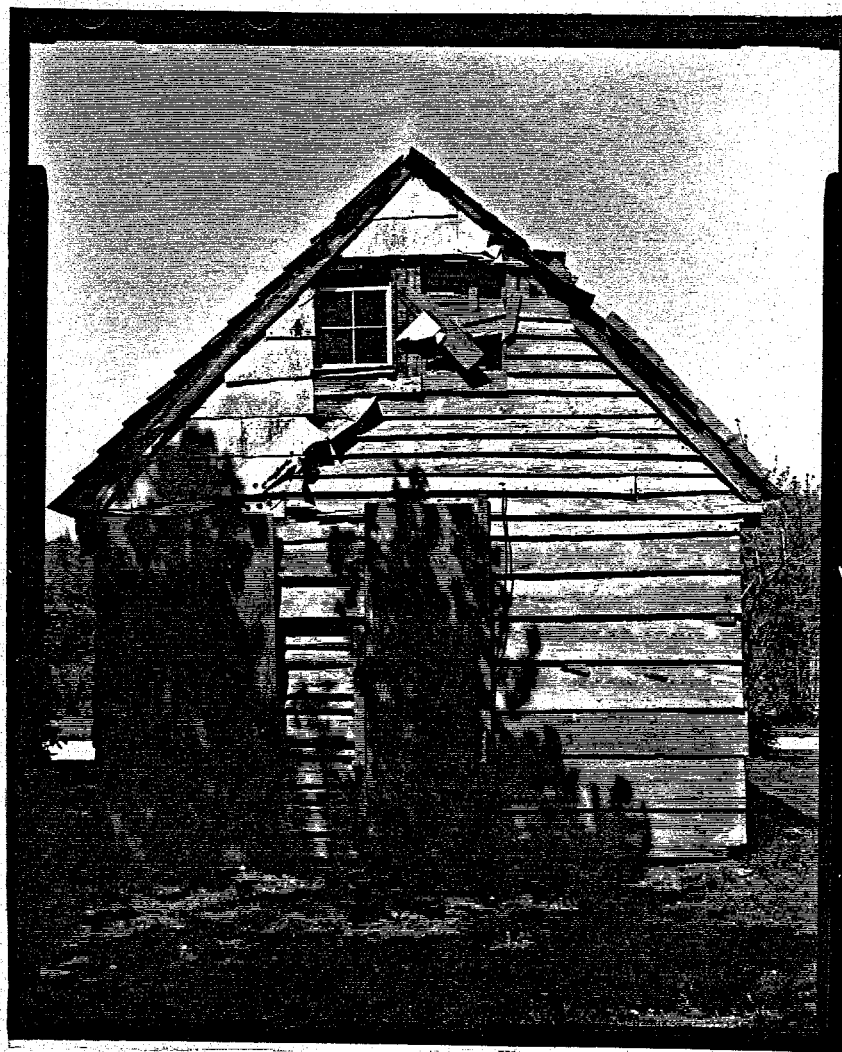


Figure 21: Webb House, view of east elevation looking west.

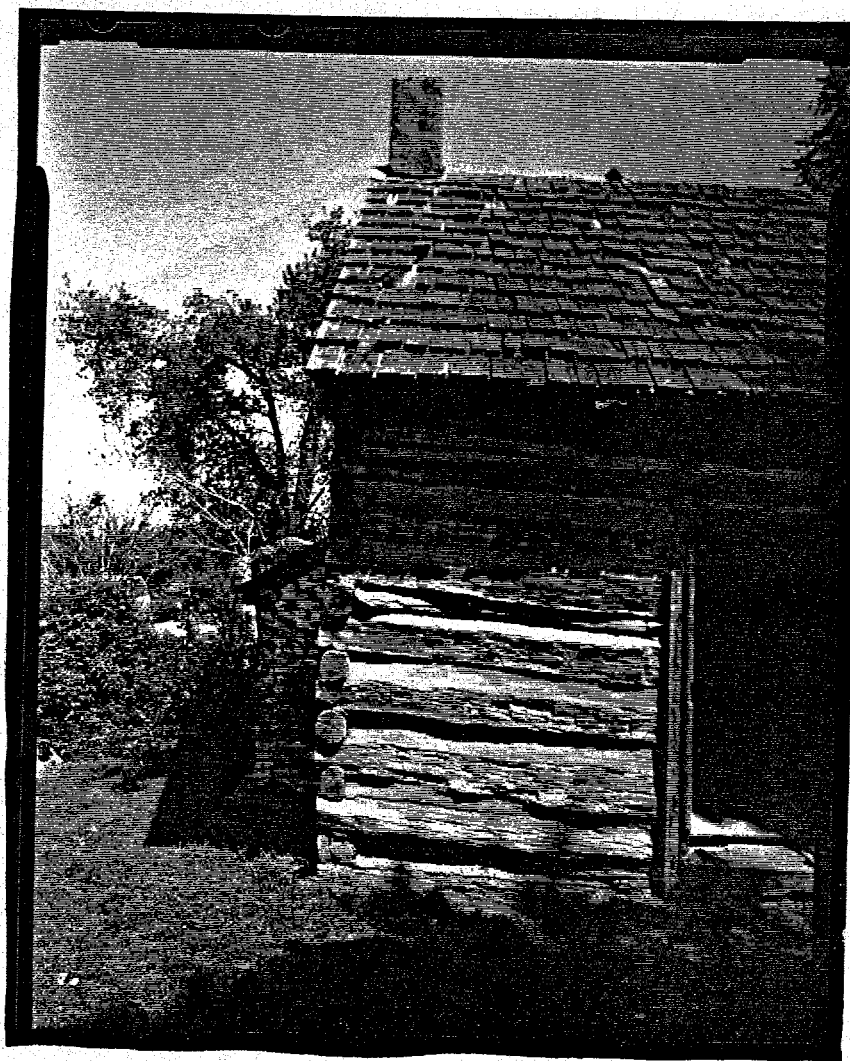


Figure 22: Webb House, detail of the southwest corner on the south elevation, looking north.

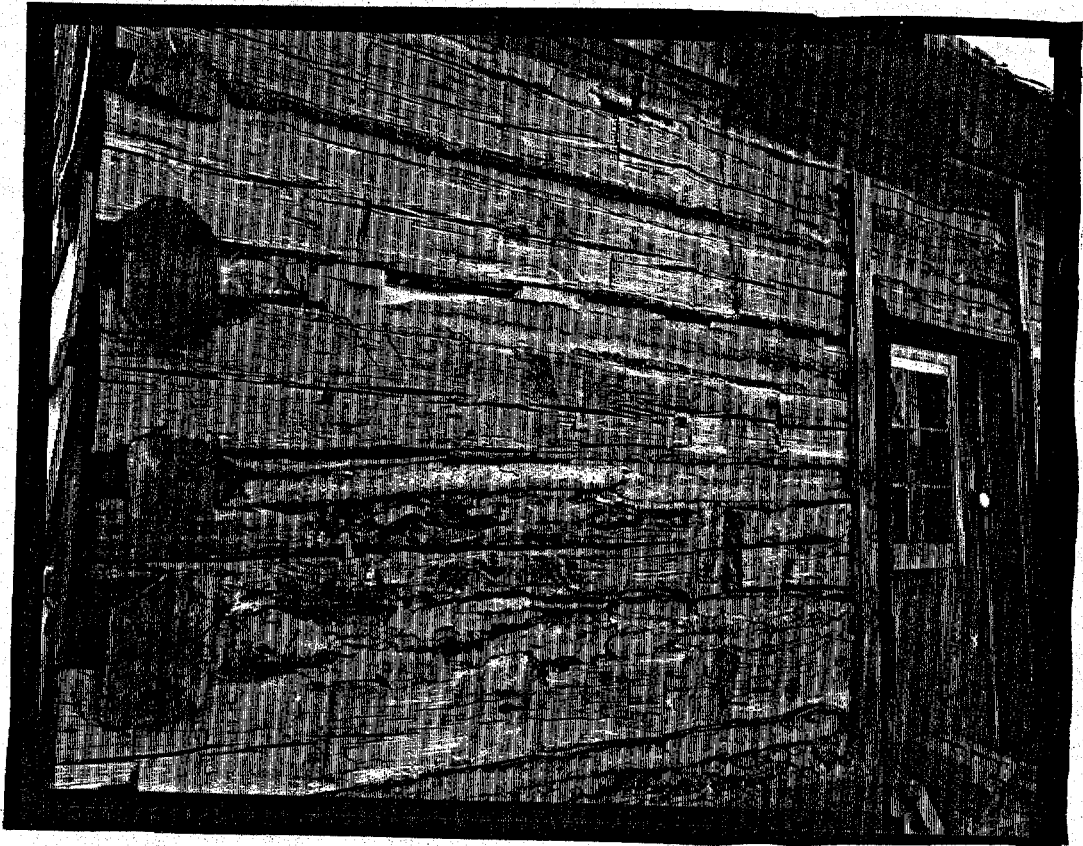


Figure 23: Webb House, detail of wall construction on the north elevation, looking west.

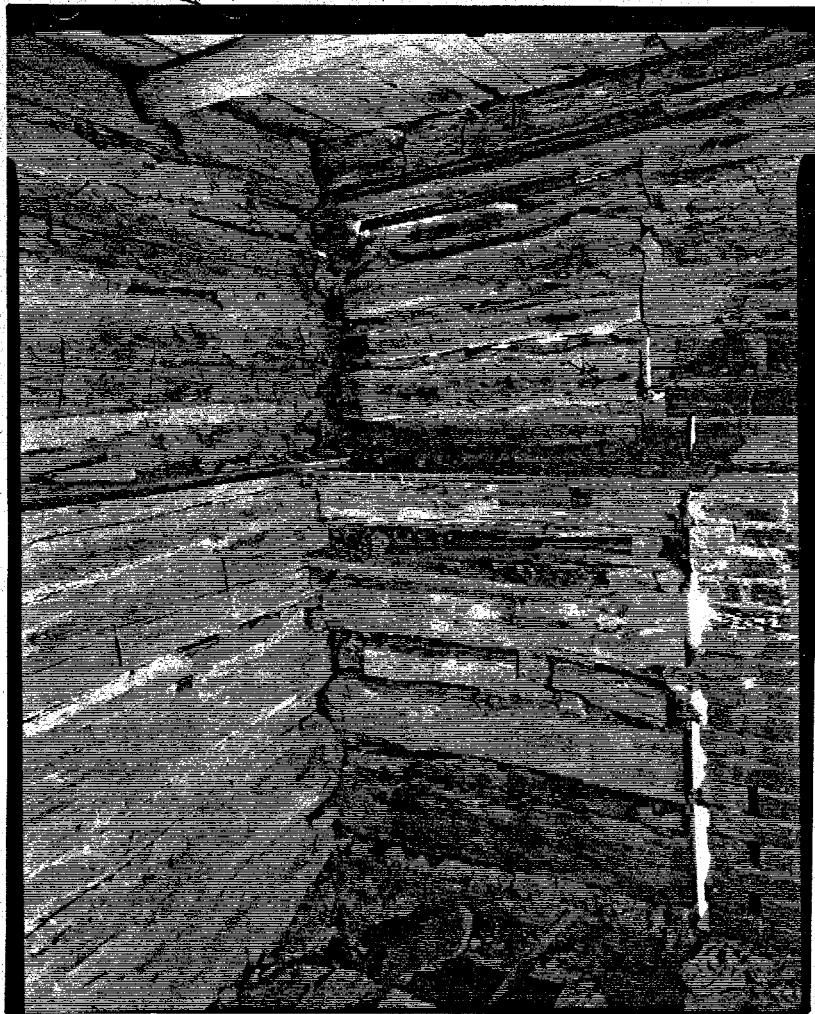


Figure 24: Webb House, first floor: detail of shelves and wall construction in southwest corner, looking southwest.

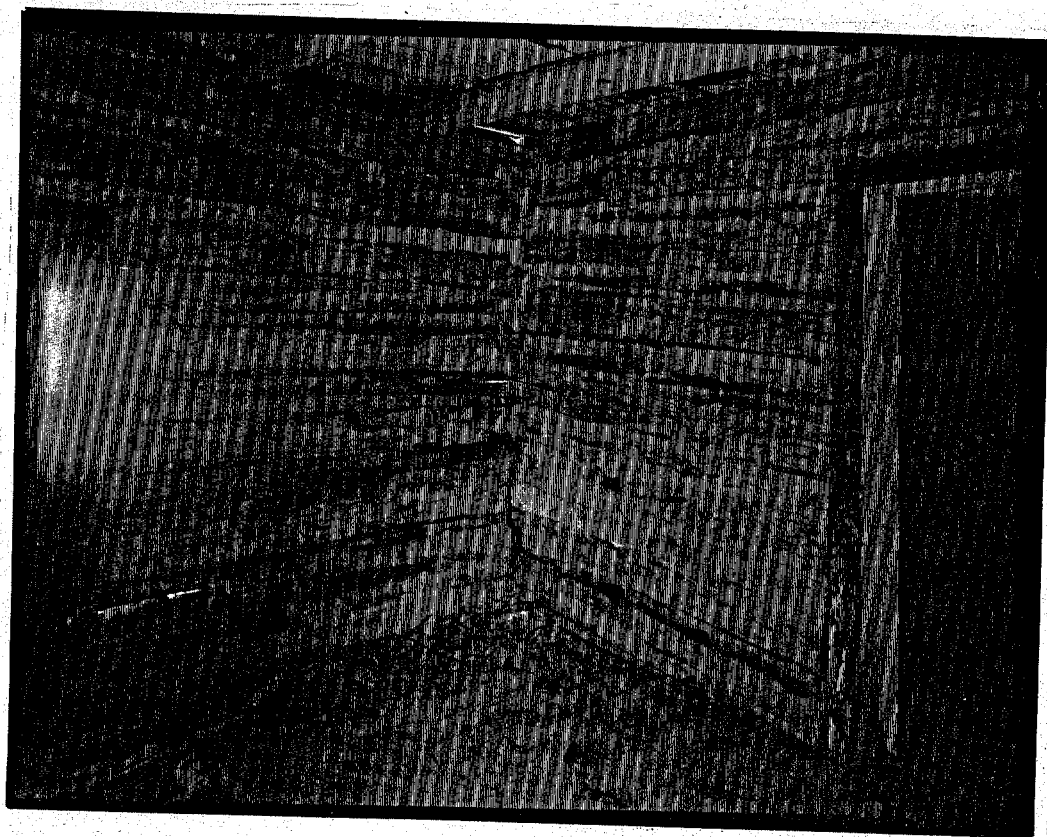


Figure 25: Webb House, first floor: detail of wall construction in northeast corner looking northeast.

Site Name: Annington Quarter

Location: South side of Whites Ferry Road (Route 107)
 Poolesville Vicinity
 Montgomery County
 Maryland

Date of Field Work: April 1996

Threat: The slave quarter at Annington was threatened by renovation.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (1)
 35mm color slides (20)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (2 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (0)
 Architectural data narrative

Significance: The double slave quarter at Annington, although heavily renovated on the interior, is significant for the the survival of its exterior features and setting. The quarter maintains both its orientation to the main dwelling on the farm and to the agricultural landscape.

Description: The Annington Quarter, located halfway down the lane and behind the main house, retains its original proximity to both the main living space at Annington and also to the working buildings on the property. With its back to fields and a large barn located behind it, the quarter shares a prospect of the woods across the way with the main house, slightly diminished by the quarter's position lower on a natural rise in the land.

The four-bay, five-to-one common bond brick quarter measures approximately 36' by 18'. It stands one-and-one-half stories in height with a gable roof and a central chimney. The dwelling was renovated in the mid-twentieth century with the addition of a rear one-and-one-half story wing, 14' 8" by 15', and extensive interior remodeling. Though the original two-room floor plan

remains on both floors, most other evidence of original use has been lost. Currently used as a guest house, the building retains the exterior features of a double slave house. The symmetrical four-bay facade (south elevation) consists of two central doors, each providing access into one room of the first floor, and two windows, one each on the far side of the doors. Two dormers light the second floor, each placed directly above the first-floor doors. Characterized by flat arches above the doors and windows, and a diagonal toothed brick cornice, the front facade is further embellished with two star-shaped decorative or structural tie rods. Additional fenestration includes two windows on the rear (north) elevation, one lighting each of the first floor rooms, and two gable-end windows, lighting the two second-floor rooms.

The west room on the first floor retains its original hearth and winder stair to the half-story above. The east room also retains its original hearth, but a modern stair leads to the floor above. A doorway punched through the rear wall of this room provides access to the rear kitchen wing. The second floor of the quarter consists of two rooms and a central rear hallway leading back into the rear wing. The partitions between the rooms and the hall are modern, and may not reflect the original second floor plan.

History: N/A

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Historian: Susan Taylor and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
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September 1996

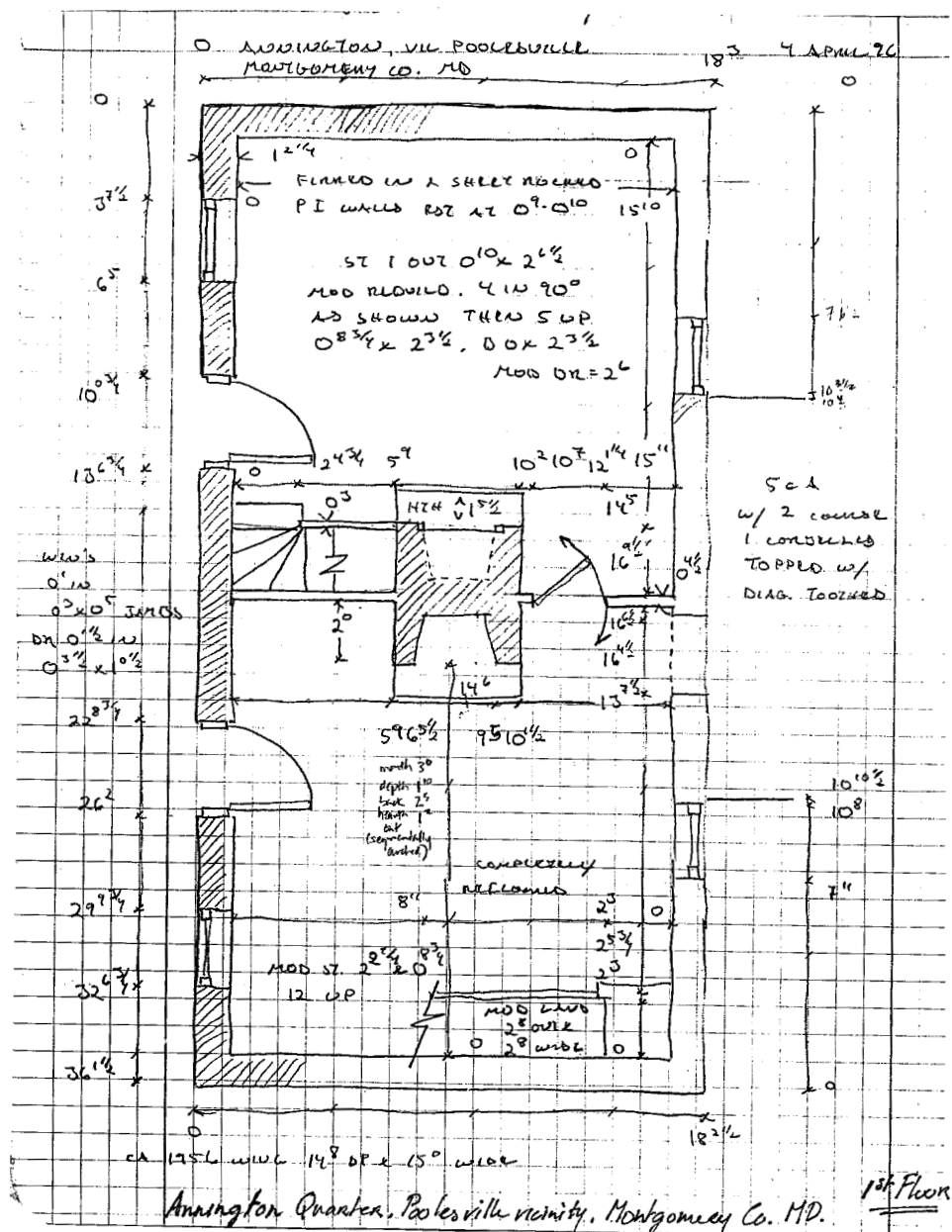


Figure 26: Annington Quarter, field notes for first floor plan.

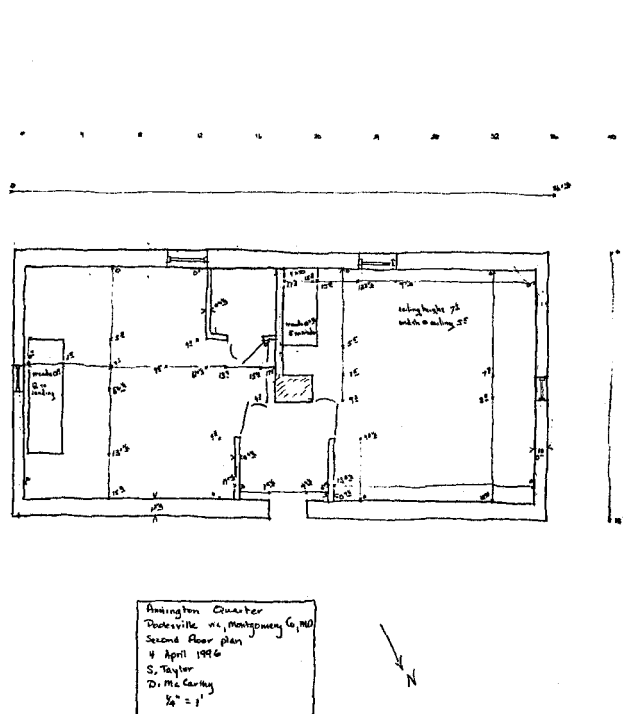


Figure 27: Annington Quarter, field notes for second floor plan.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY

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Annington Quarter MD-000
South side of Whites Ferry Road (Rt. 107)
Poolesville Vicinity
Montgomery County

Photographer: David L. Ames April 1996

MD-000-1 View of north elevation, looking south

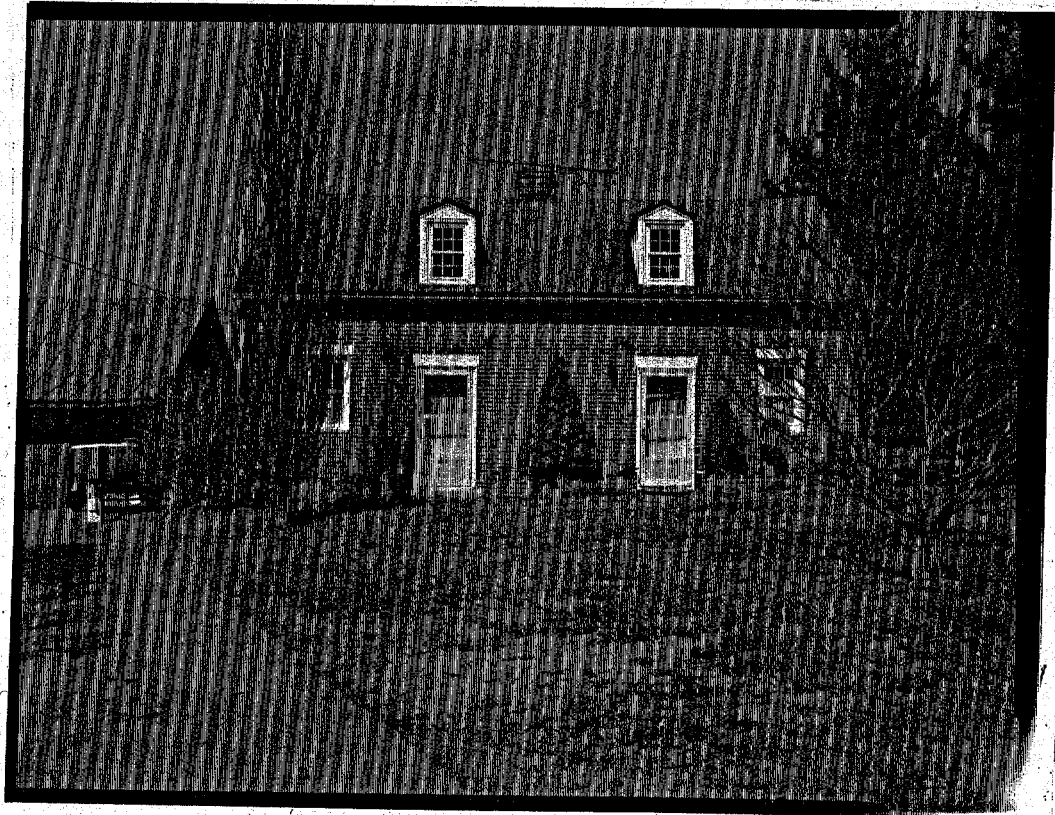


Figure 28: Annington Quarter, view of north elevation, looking south.

Site Name: Hermitage Quarter

Location: Tilghman's Neck
Queen Anne County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: May 1996

Threat: The quarter at the Hermitage was heavily damaged by tornados in 1994-95. Much of the building was exposed and deteriorating. Documentation efforts focused on construction techniques in this timber-frame structure. The owners will be working to stabilize and protect the quarter for the future.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (9)
35mm color slides (23)
Scaled, annotated field notes (3 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (2)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The Hermitage Quarter stands as a rare survival of a mid-nineteenth century timber-frame quarter that experienced an upgrade in finish at about the time of the Civil War.

Description: The Hermitage Quarter stands on a large working farm in Tilghman's Neck, Queen Anne County, Maryland. The farm contains a wide variety of buildings, including the main dwelling, agricultural outbuildings, and several different forms of housing for laborers. The quarter sits between a farm lane and the nearby creek; across the lane is a row of late nineteenth and early twentieth century tenant houses.

The Hermitage Quarter is a one-and-a-half-story timber-frame dwelling with three uneven bays across the front (west) elevation and a gable roof. Above the brick foundation, weatherboard exterior siding with cornerboards clads the walls, while wood shingles finish the roof. An interior end brick chimney with a corbelled crown is located in the south gable. The

chimney was heavily damaged by a tornado and the south elevation is very deteriorated. A boxed cornice lines the eaves.

The west elevation has an off-center batten door with a framed opening the size of a double-hung window to the south and a small, high opening to the north. No glazing remains in the building. The north gable elevation has two symmetrically-placed small window openings on the ground story and an identical opening centered at the attic level. The east elevation has an off-center opening the size of a double-hung window, located in the south end of the elevation. The wall of the south elevation appears to have contained no windows.

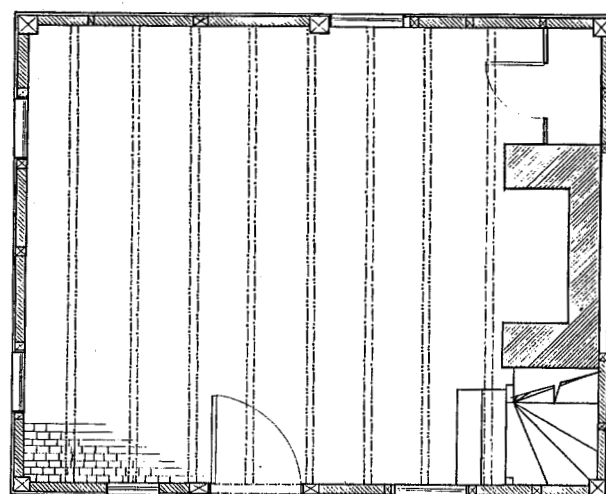
A braced timber frame infilled with brick nogging supports the building. Hewn corner-posts and down-braces sit on the plate, with sawn studs interspersed. The ceiling joists date from two periods, the first being the original construction and the second supporting the flooring added in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Both sets are hewn and pinned through the plate. Circular-sawn tongue-and-grove boards attached with machine cut nails floor the attic. Attached to tilted false plates are common rafters, some hewn and some sash-sawn. Rafters are pinned at the peak of the roof. Collar beams are pinned and half-lapped to the rafters. The collar beam is missing on the north gable end, but at the south gable end one is clamped to the studs.

The interior has a double-layer brick floor at the first story-level. A brick fireplace stands centered in the south gable end. To the east is a cupboard with three shelves covered with a batten door, while a second batten door to the west leads to a winder stair. The bottom two steps of the stair project into the room. The interior walls at both levels and the attic rafters have been whitewashed. A later frame partition separates the northeast corner of the first floor room.

History: The Hermitage Quarter was probably built in the second quarter of the nineteenth century as a timber frame one-room plan dwelling. About 1850 to 1860, the building underwent a series of upgrades in finish, including the addition of a second set of ceiling joists to support a floor for the attic, the insertion of brick nogging, and possibly the construction of the cupboard and winder stair.

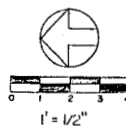
Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Historian: Julie Darsie and Rebecca Siders
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University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996



HERMITAGE QUARTER
QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, MARYLAND
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN BY: D. MCCARTHY



== PERIOD 1 JOISTS
== PERIOD 2 JOISTS

Figure 29: Hermitage Quarter, first floor plan.

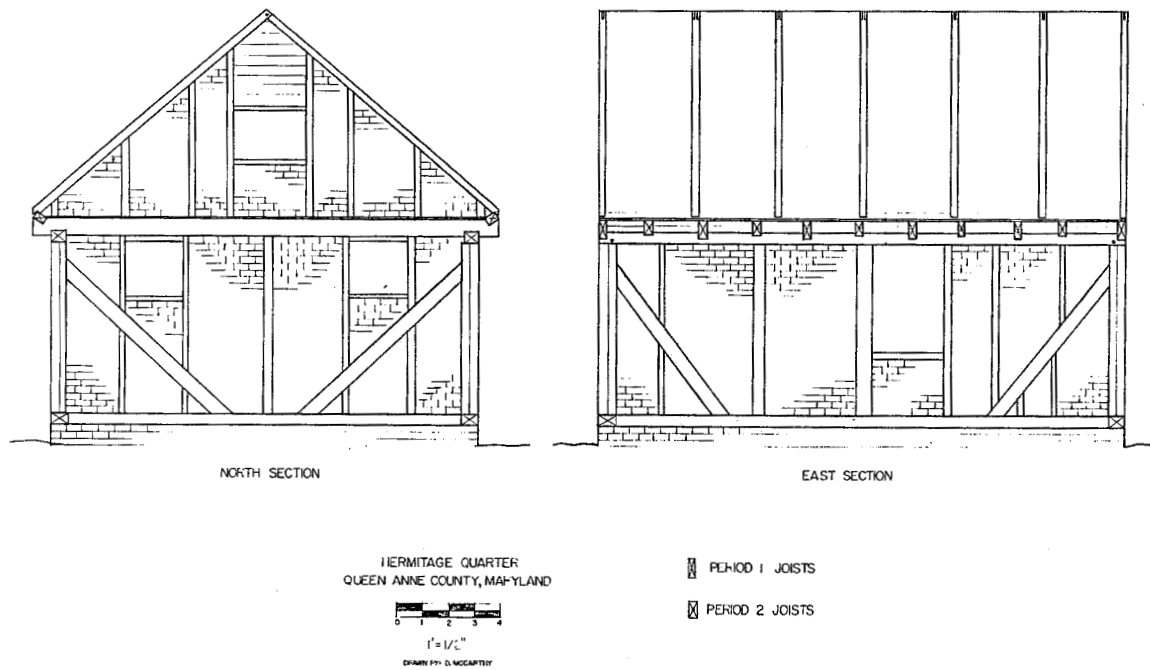


Figure 30: Hermitage Quarter, framing sections of north and east walls.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Hermitage Quarter
Tilghman's Neck
Queen Anne County, Maryland

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

April 1996

- MD-000-1 Perspective of north and east elevations looking southwest
- MD-000-2 Perspective of south and west elevations looking northeast
- MD-000-3 Perspective detail of southwest corner looking northeast
- MD-000-4 Detail of cornice on west elevation looking southeast
- MD-000-5 First floor: view of east wall looking east
- MD-000-6 First floor: view of south fireplace and stair wall looking south
- MD-000-7 Detail of corner bracing in staircase looking southwest
- MD-000-8 Attic: view of north gable wall looking north
- MD-000-9 Attic: detail of collar beam and chimney stack in south gable end looking south



Figure 31: Hermitage Quarter, perspective of north and east elevations looking southwest.

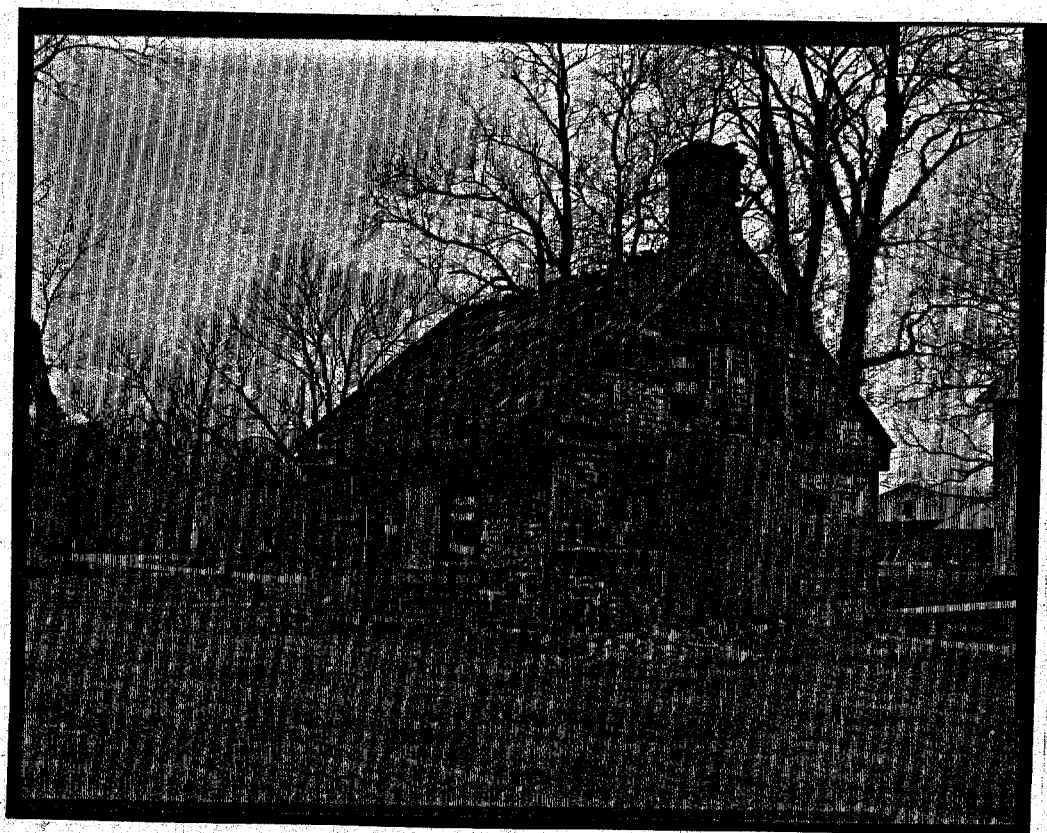


Figure 32: Hermitage Quarter, perspective of south and west elevations looking northeast.

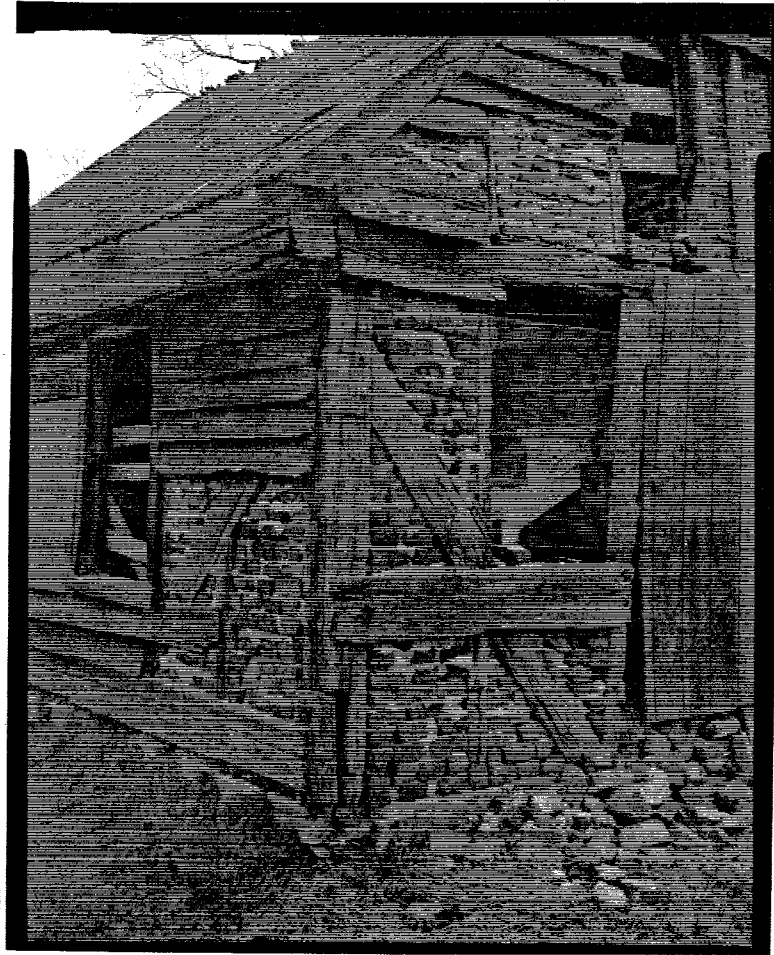


Figure 33: Hermitage Quarter, perspective detail of southwest corner looking northeast.

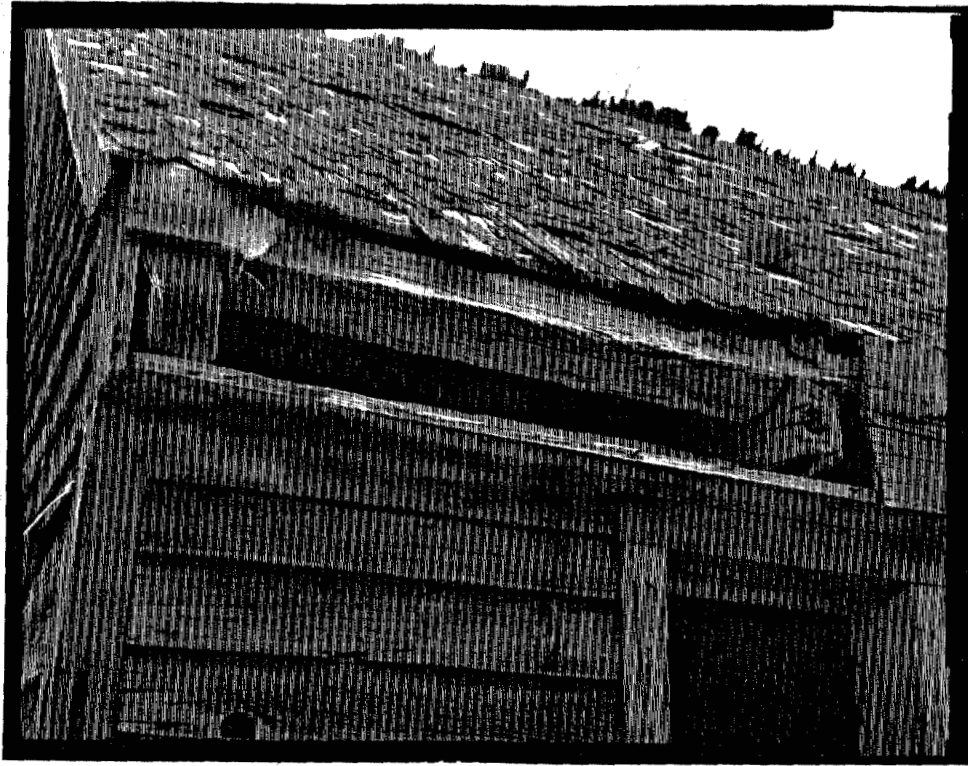


Figure 34: Hermitage Quarter, detail of cornice on west elevation looking southeast.

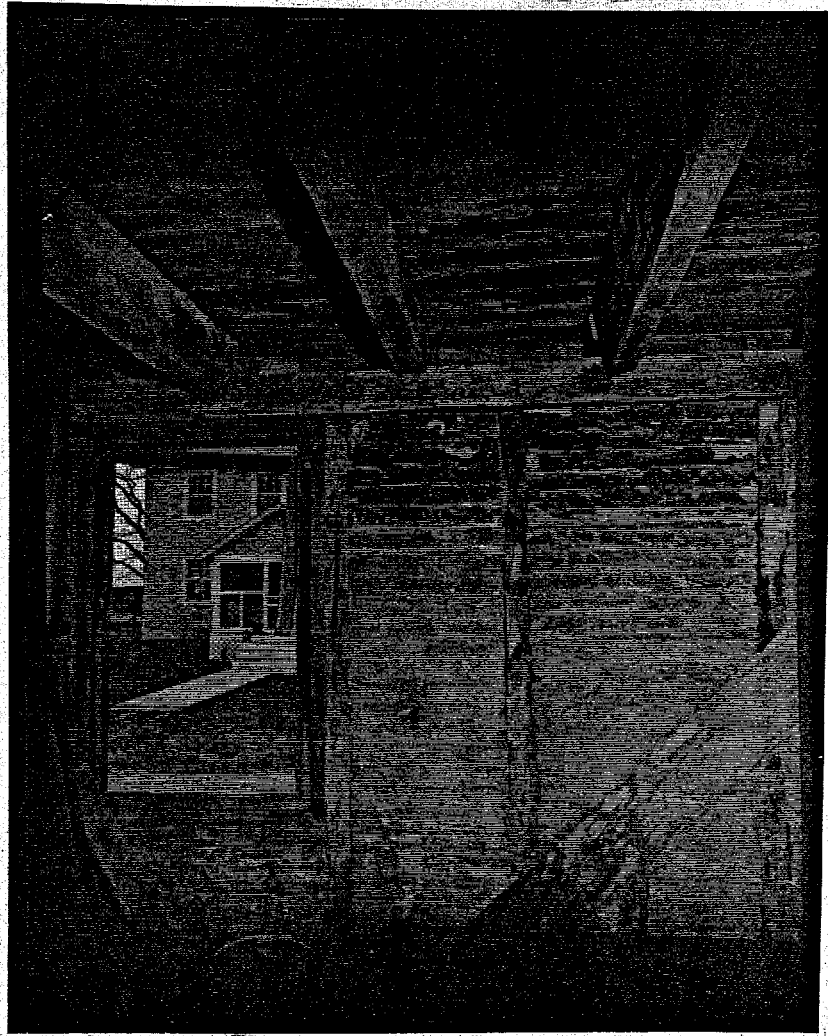


Figure 35: Hermitage Quarter, first floor: view of east wall looking east.

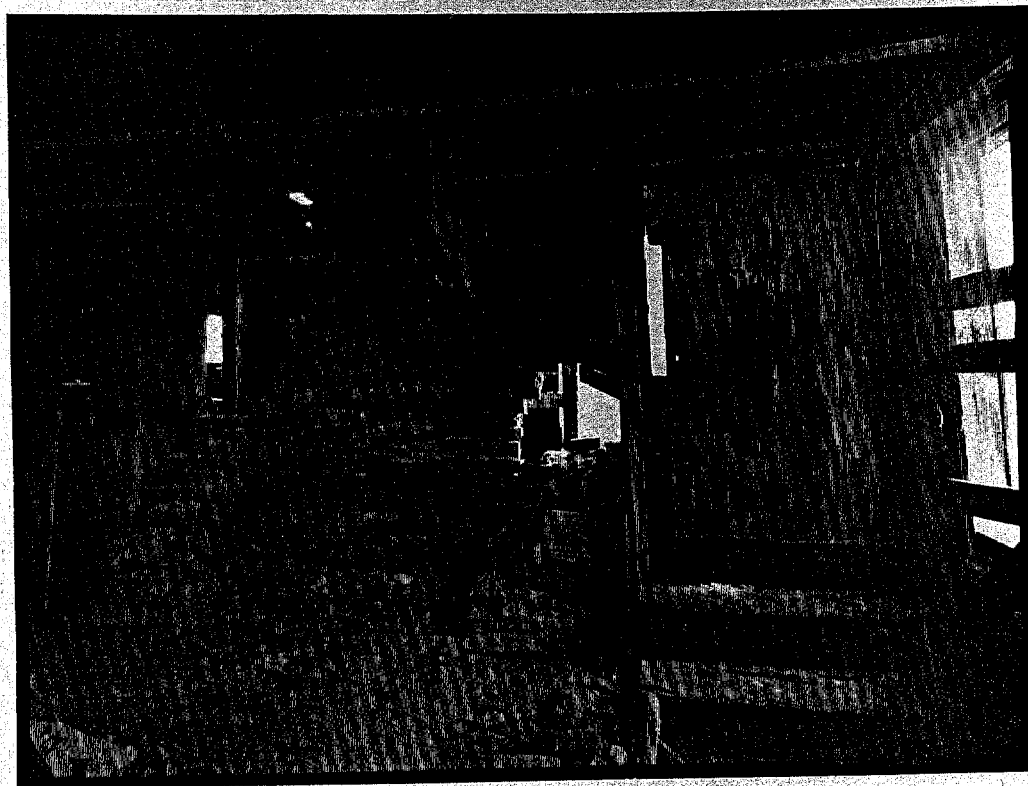


Figure 36: Hermitage Quarter, first floor: view of south fireplace and stair wall looking south.

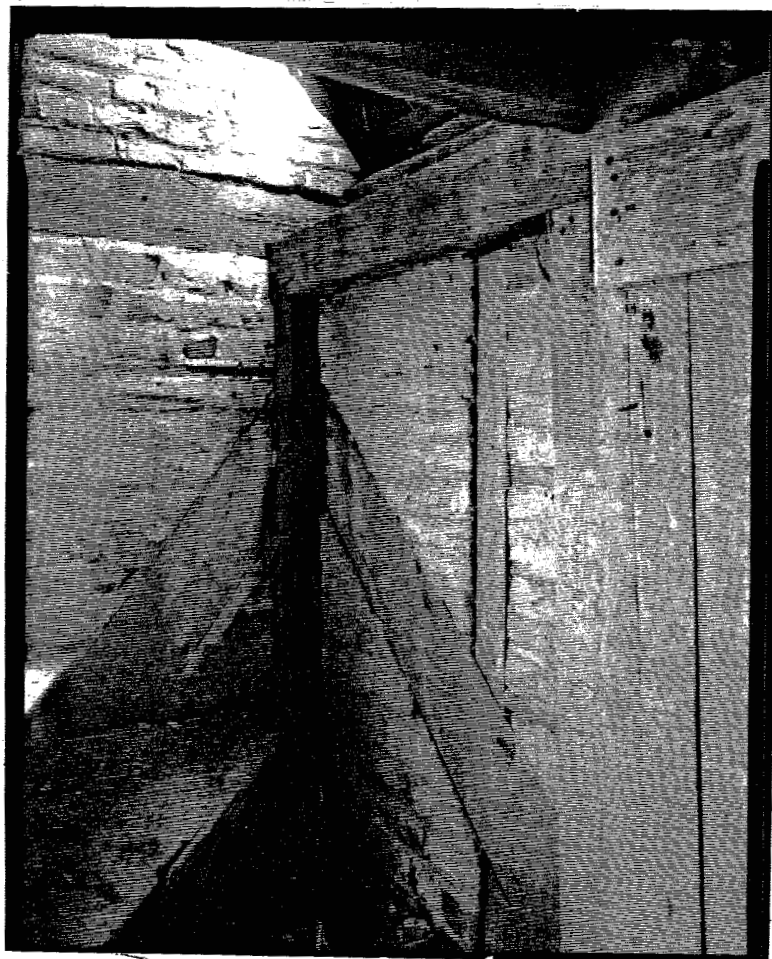


Figure 37: Hermitage Quarter, detail of corner bracing in staircase looking southwest.

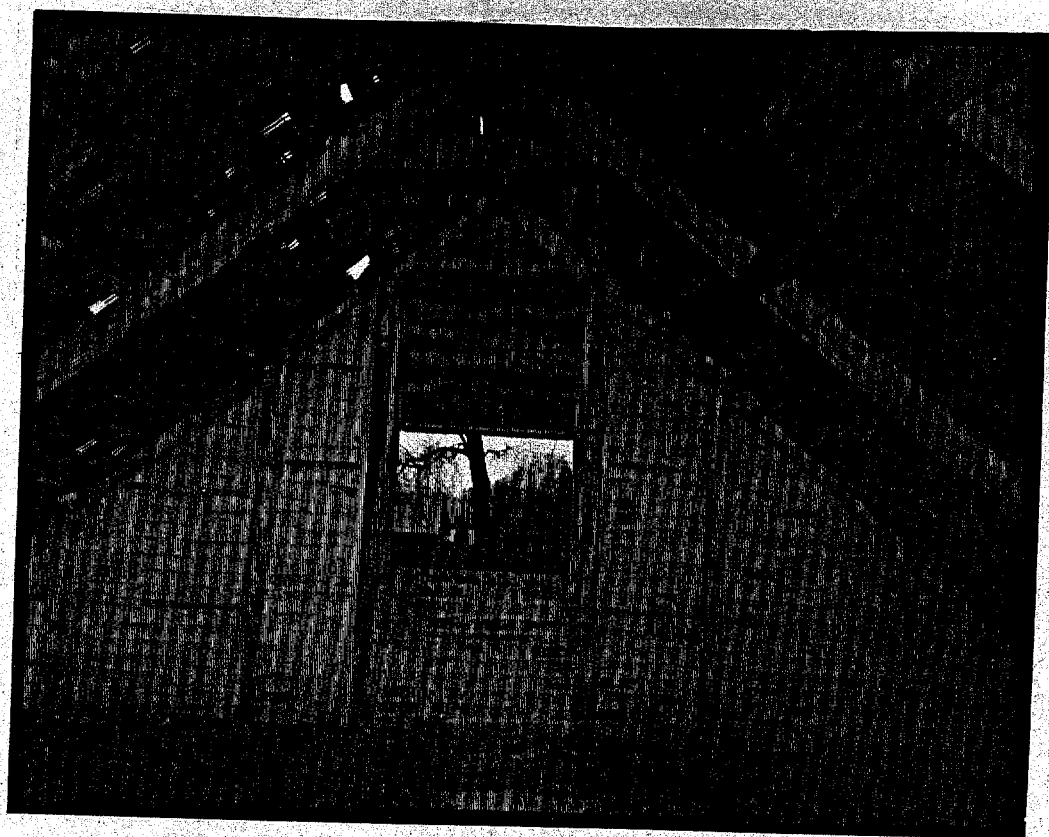


Figure 38: Hermitage Quarter, view of north gable wall in attic looking north.

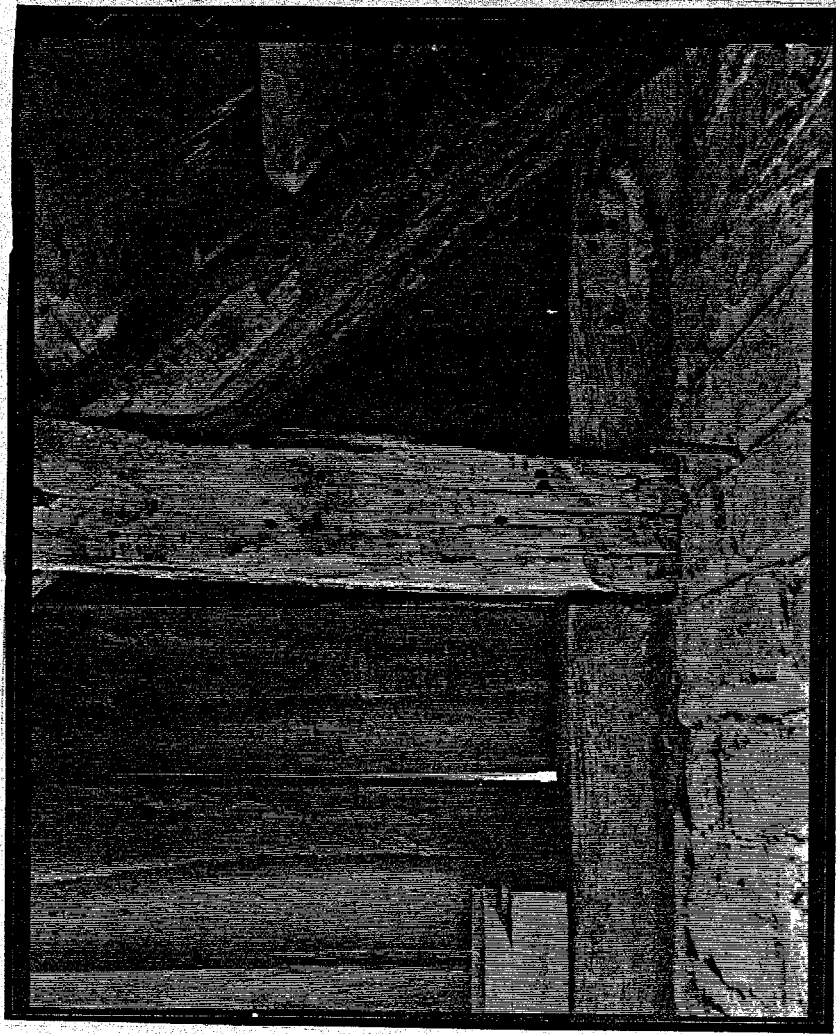


Figure 39: Hermitage Quarter, detail of collar beam and chimney stack in south gable end of attic, looking south.

Site Name: Darnall Farm Quarter

Location: Poolesville Vicinity
Montgomery County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: April 1996

Threat: The quarter at Darnall Farm has undergone extensive renovation in the past decade.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (11)
35mm color slides (34)
Scaled, annotated field notes (2 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (0)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The slave quarter at Darnall Farm is significant as a surviving early nineteenth-century quarter built of sandstone. The quarter survives in the middle of a farm complex dating to the same period of construction.

Description: The slave quarter at Darnall Farm is one of four red sandstone buildings dating from the early nineteenth century on the site. Situated to the southeast of the dwelling, kitchen, and a combination dairy and smoke house, the slave quarter consists of a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed, stone building, measuring approximately 18 by 20 feet. An exterior end chimney runs up the southeast gable wall. A door and a single window pierce the front (southeast) facade. An additional window on the northwest elevation lights the first floor space. A door in the southwest gable end reached by an outside ladder provides access to the second floor.

In 1980, the Cooper-Lecky Partnership was commissioned to prepare a study for the restoration of Darnall Farm which was then in severe disrepair. Since that time, the slave quarter and other stone buildings have undergone extensive renovation. Drawings were completed before

the restoration process began, and some of the information on the original structure and form of the buildings is taken from the drawings and the report. Currently the building stands as a one room plan, floored with wood planks, with an internal stair to the second floor. Originally, the first floor had only a dirt floor and was divided into two spaces by a partition of horizontal planks. A large fireplace heated the larger space, while the second floor remained unheated.

Exposed ceiling joists characterized the first floor finish, along with pegged mortised and tennoned frames around the door and windows. The rafters appear to have been reused from an earlier building. The only existing wood material from the original building seems to be the exterior doorway to the loft. All other material was lost at the time of renovation.

History: Darnall Farm is believed to have been built by Thomas Darnall in the early nineteenth century, from native Seneca sandstone cut from a nearby quarry. The complex includes a frame and stone dwelling, an outbuilding that houses a dairy and smoke house, a barn, and a slave quarter. Darnall purchased the property in 1808. Dating of the complex is based on the absence of any stone buildings from a 1783 tax assessment as well as framing details, nail chronology and use, and hardware and decorative embellishments. In addition, this region of Montgomery County witnessed an increase in the use of stone for building construction in the early nineteenth century with a surge in population and the arrival of experienced labor. Darnall sold the farm to Samuel Dyson in 1857 and the Dyson family retained ownership until the mid 1920s.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

A Study for the Restoration of : Darnall Farm, prepared by the Cooper-Lecky Partnership for Montgomery County Department of Housing and Community Development, December 1980.

Historian: Susan Taylor and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

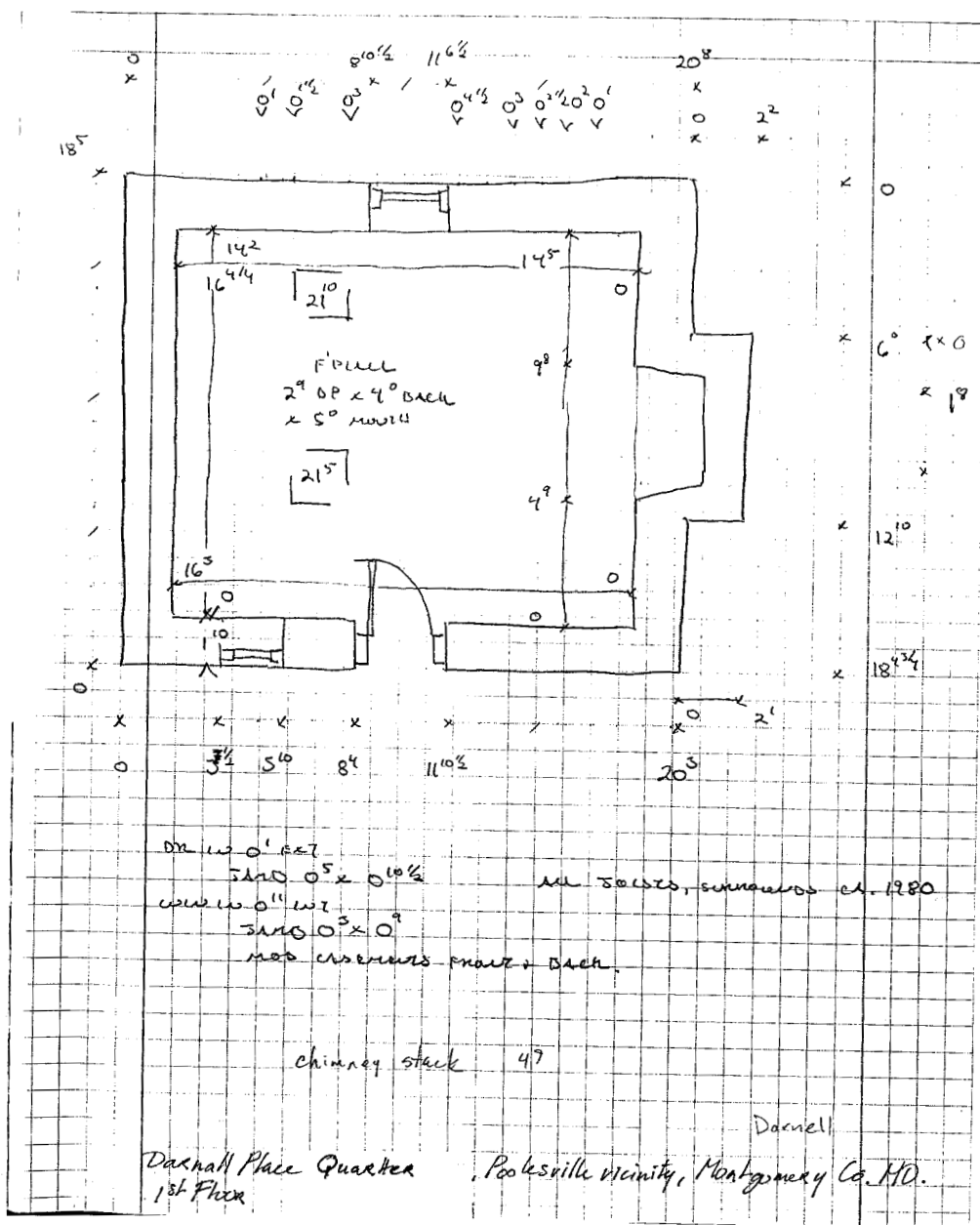


Figure 40: Darnall Farm Quarter, field notes for first floor plan.

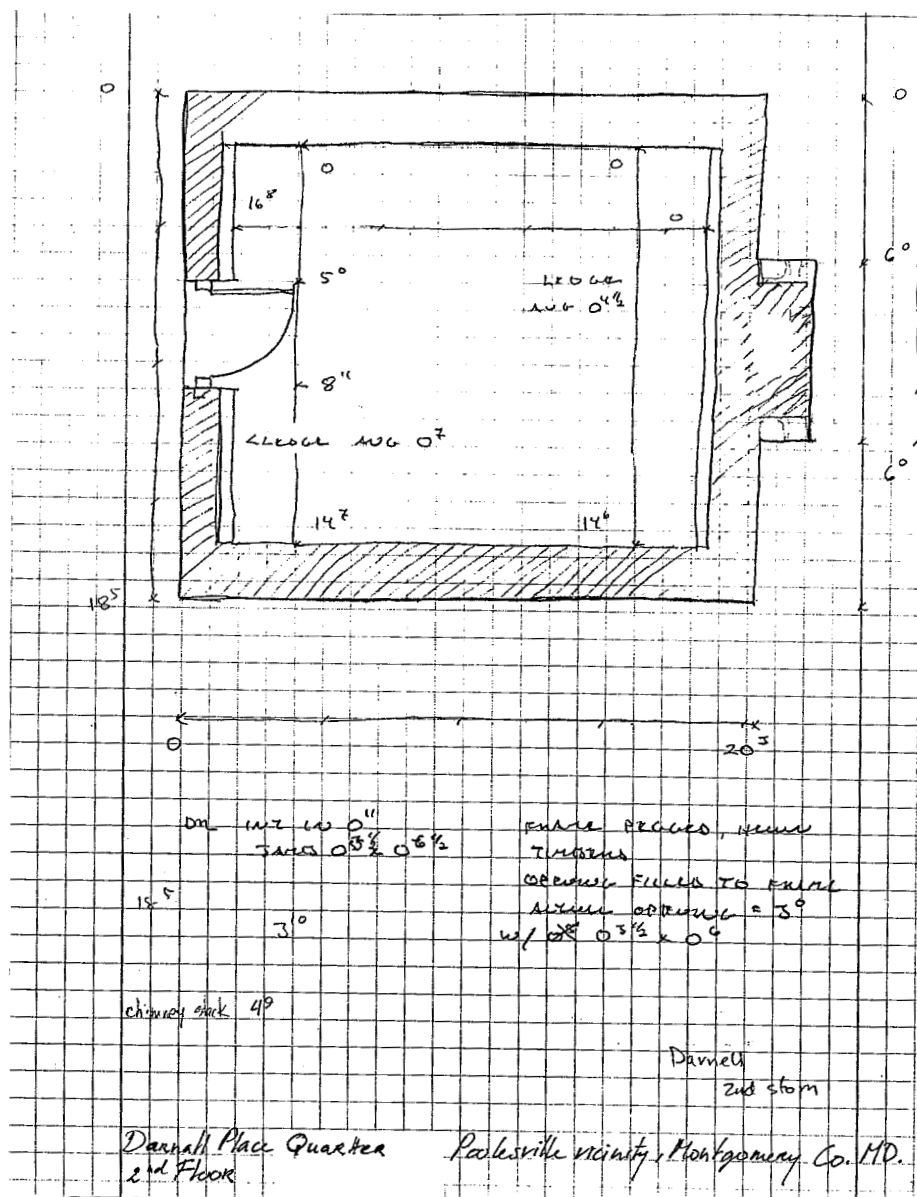


Figure 41: Darnall Farm Quarter, field notes for second floor plan.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Darnall Farm
Poolesville Vicinity
Montgomery County, Maryland

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

April 1996

- MD-000-1 Environmental view of house, kitchen, slave quarter, and barns looking north
- MD-000-2 Environmental view of slave quarter, dairy, and kitchen, looking northwest
- MD-000-3 Perspective of south and east elevations of kitchen and dairy looking northwest
- MD-000-4 Environmental view of house, dairy, and slave quarter looking south
- MD-000-5 Perspective of north and east elevations of slave quarter, dairy, and kitchen
 looking southwest
- MD-000-6 Detail of north elevation of slave quarter looking south
- MD-000-7 Perspective of south and west elevations of slave quarter looking northwest
- MD-000-8 Perspective of south and west elevations of slave quarter looking northwest
- MD-000-9 View of south elevation of slave quarter looking north
- MD-000-10 Perspective detail of quoining on southwest corner of slave quarter looking
 northeast
- MD-000-11 First floor: detail of fireplace looking east



Figure 42: Environmental view of Darnall Farm house, kitchen, slave quarter, and barns looking north.



Figure 43: Environmental view of Darnall Farm slave quarter, dairy, and kitchen, looking northwest.



Figure 44: Darnall Farm, perspective of south and east elevations of kitchen and dairy looking northwest.



Figure 45: Darnall Farm, environmental view of house, dairy, and slave quarter looking south.

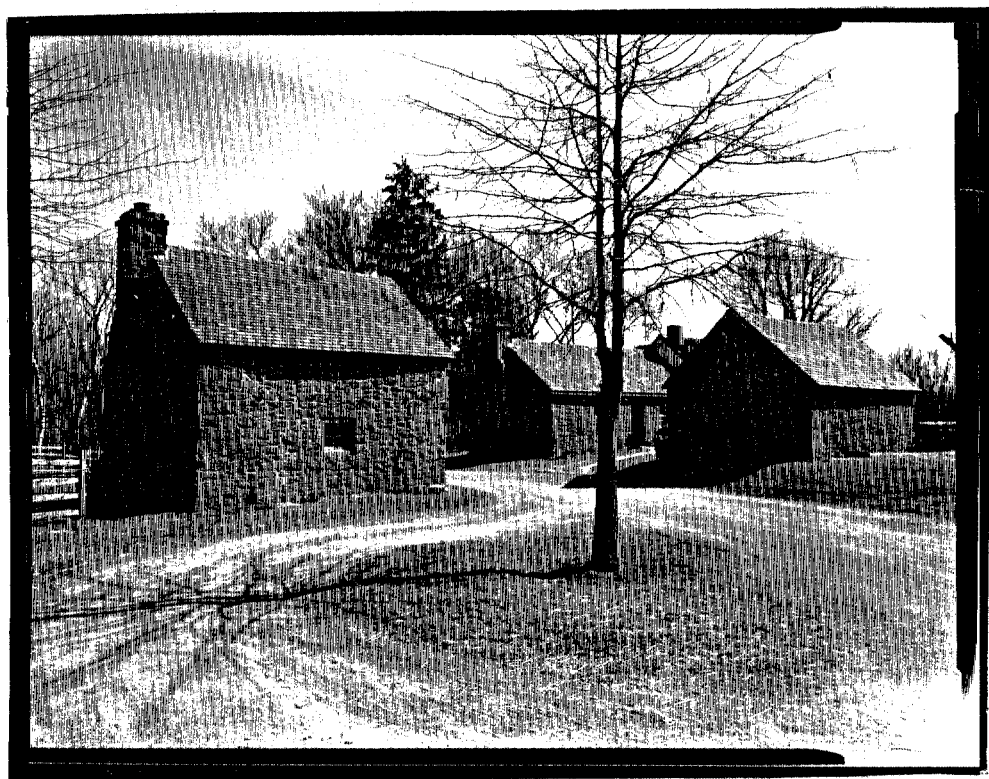


Figure 46: Darnall Farm, perspective of north and east elevations of slave quarter, dairy, and kitchen looking southwest.

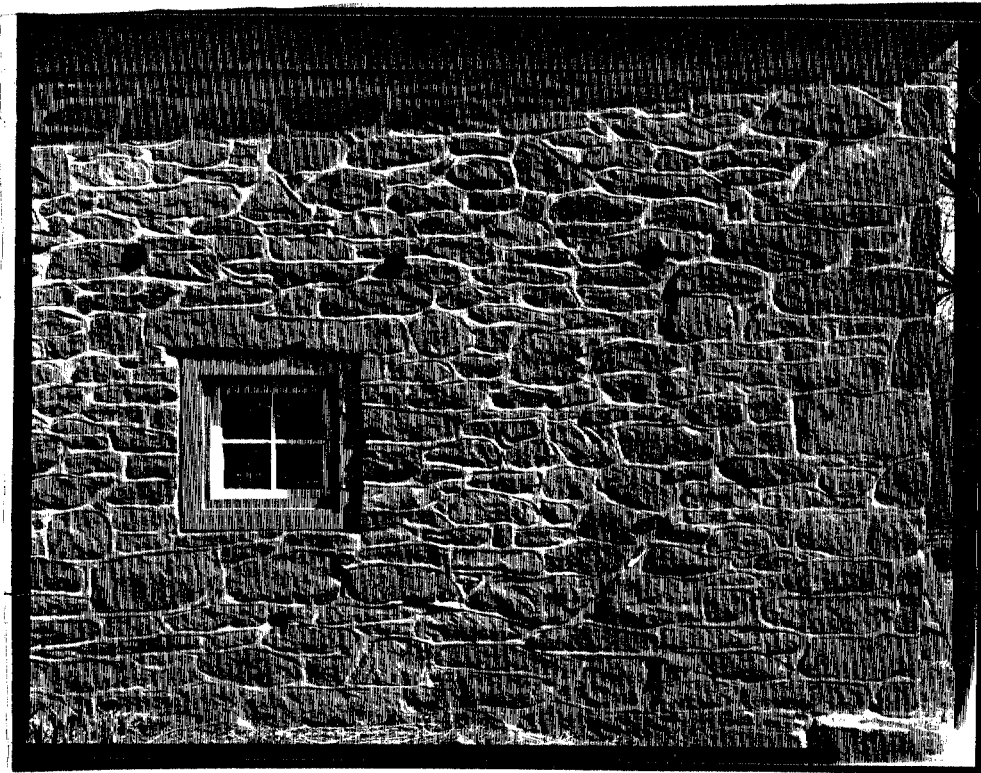


Figure 47: Darnall Farm, detail of north elevation of slave quarter looking south.

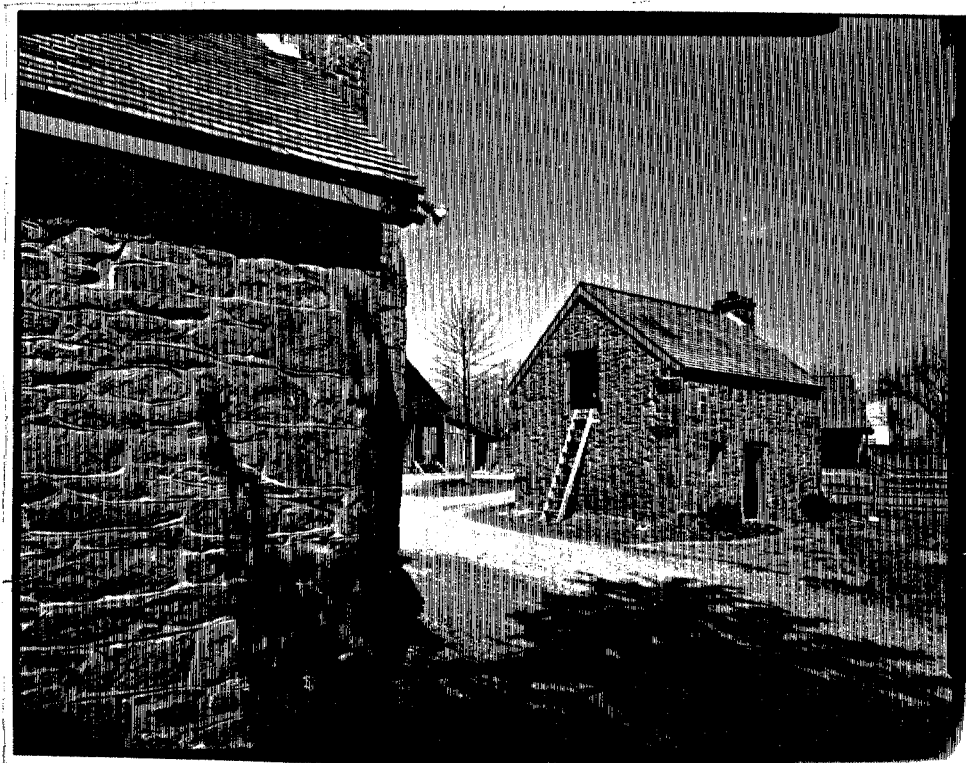


Figure 48: Darnall Farm, perspective of south and west elevations of slave quarter looking northwest.

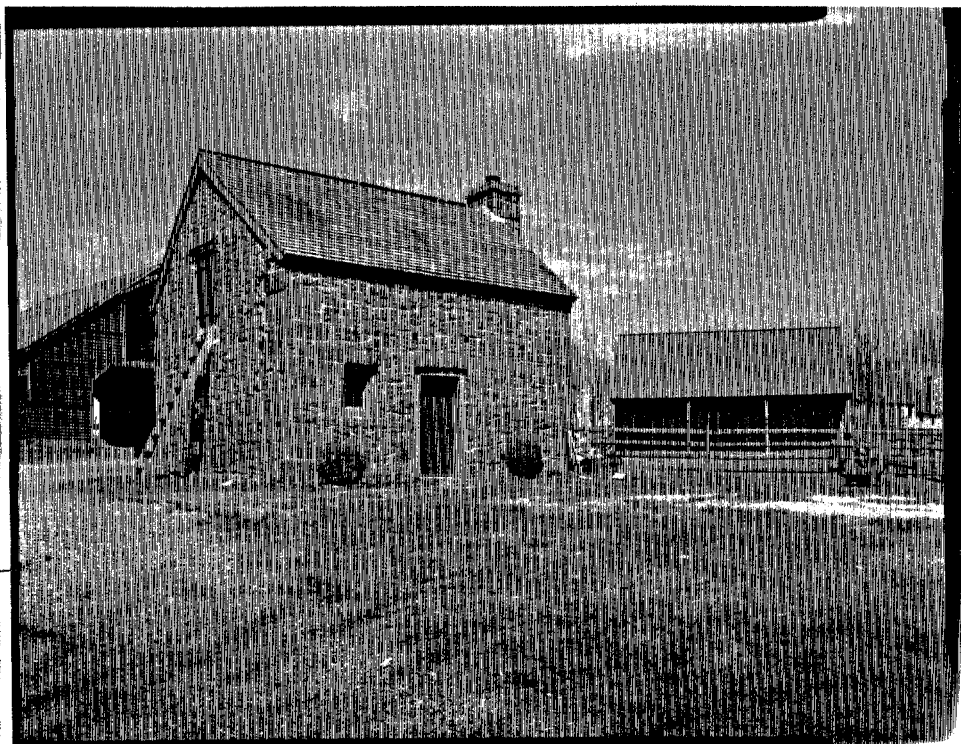


Figure 49: Darnall Farm, perspective of south and west elevations of slave quarter looking northwest.

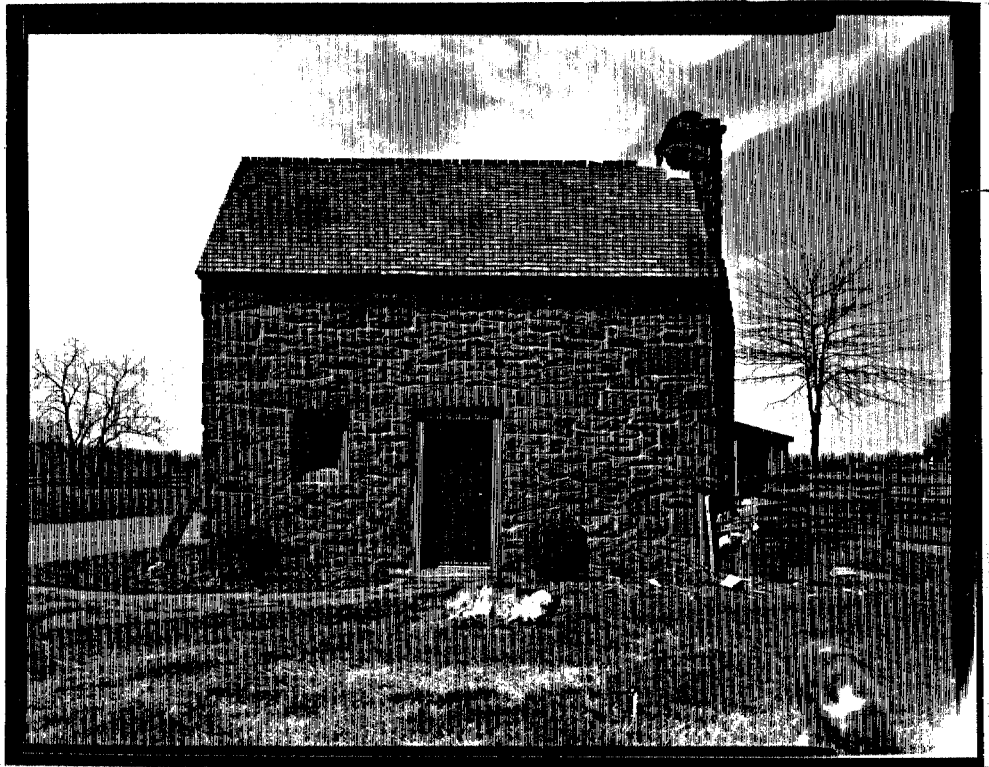


Figure 50: Darnall Farm, view of south elevation of slave quarter looking north.

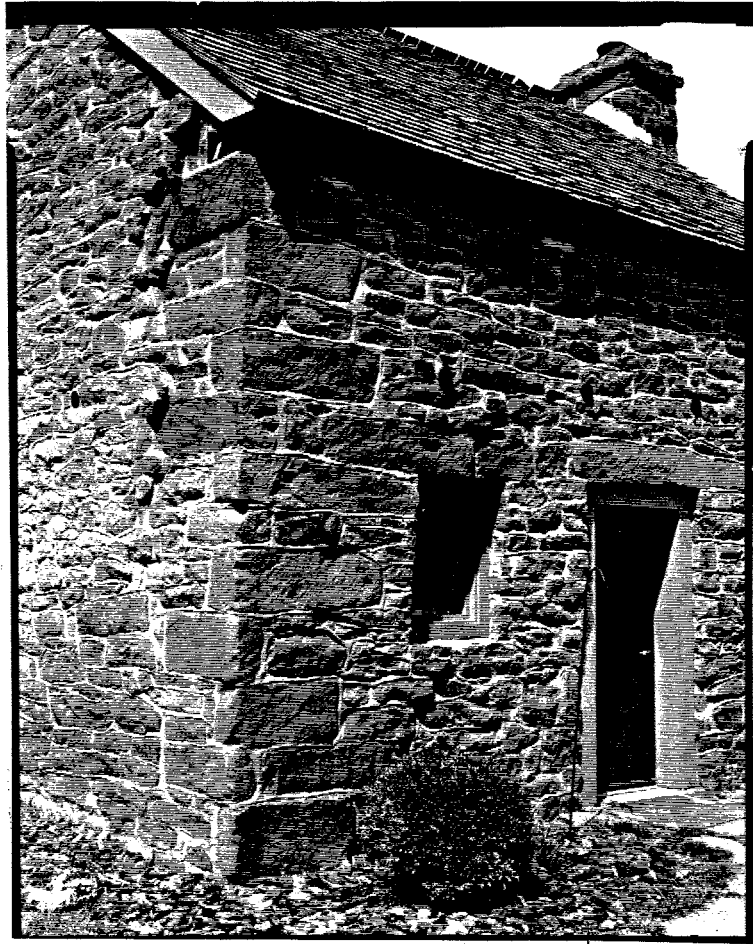


Figure 51: Darnall Farm, perspective detail of quoining on southwest corner of slave quarter looking northeast.

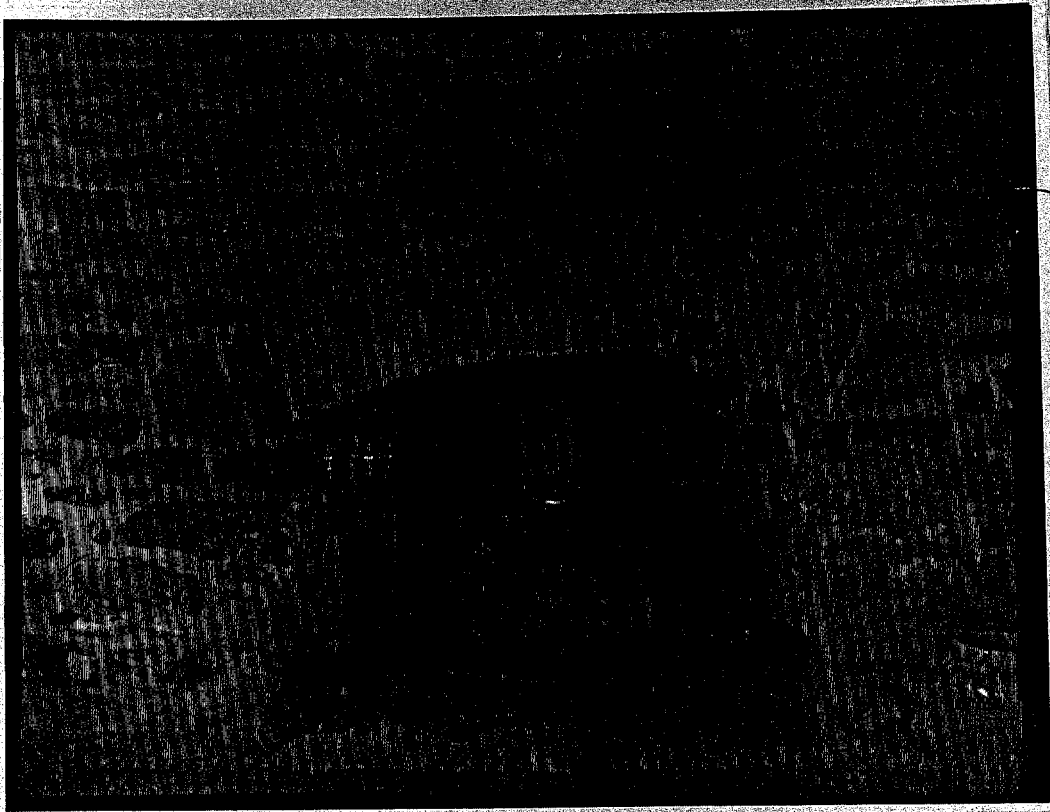


Figure 52: Darnall Farm, first floor: detail of fireplace looking east.

Site Name: Grasslands

Location: Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: February 1996

Threat: The quarter at Grasslands will be undergoing renovations in the near future. It is threatened by commercial/industrial development in the surrounding area.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (13)
 35mm color slides (36)
 Scaled, annotated field notes (3 sheets)
 Scaled pencil drawings (0)
 Architectural data narrative

Significance: Like the Hermitage Quarter, the Grasslands Quarter is a rare survival of a timber-frame brick-nogged slave dwelling from the mid-nineteenth century.

Description: A dwelling, shed, kitchen chimney, dairy, slave quarter, and two barns make up the Grasslands farm in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The outbuildings form two primary areas of activity, one agricultural and one domestic. The agricultural area includes two barns, each with lean-to additions, located southwest of the dwelling. The second area, serving a more domestic capacity, is located northeast of the dwelling and includes the shed, kitchen chimney, dairy, and slave quarter.

The one-and-a-half-story two-bay gable-roofed quarter sits on a foundation of iron-bearing sandstone. This 20' 9" by 12' 4" timber frame building is a one-room plan dwelling with a loft above. The frame is constructed with 4" by 6" squared logs and pinned mortise and tendon joints. The floor joists, with flat top surfaces, are left in the round and notched over the sill. The frame is nogged with brick to a height of 4' 8" above the floor.

Wood siding attached with cut nails covers the exterior of the quarter. The front elevation, facing southwest, contains a window in the north bay and a door in the south bay. A chimney stack was originally located on the southeast gable end, evidenced by the remnants of the stack's footing. A second window punctures the northeast wall.

On the interior, plaster covers a mixture of sash-sawn and circular-sawn lath with cut nails. Evidence survives for a partition wall that divided this space in half, creating two 10' by 12' rooms. This partition may have contained an opening near the east end. Opposite the entry door a window lights the room from the northeast exterior wall. In the southern corner of the room, to the right of the fireplace, are remnants of a built-in dresser with shelving. A stair in the north corner of the room provides access to the loft space.

The unpartitioned loft lacks kneewalls. Sash-sawn rafters without collar beams clasp a flat false plate. At the ridge point the rafters are mitered and cut nailed. A total of nine pairs of rafters, spaced 2' 6" on center, create a 6' 3" high space. The floor of the loft consists of sash-sawn random-width flooring butt joined together.

History: N/A

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Historian: Susan Taylor and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

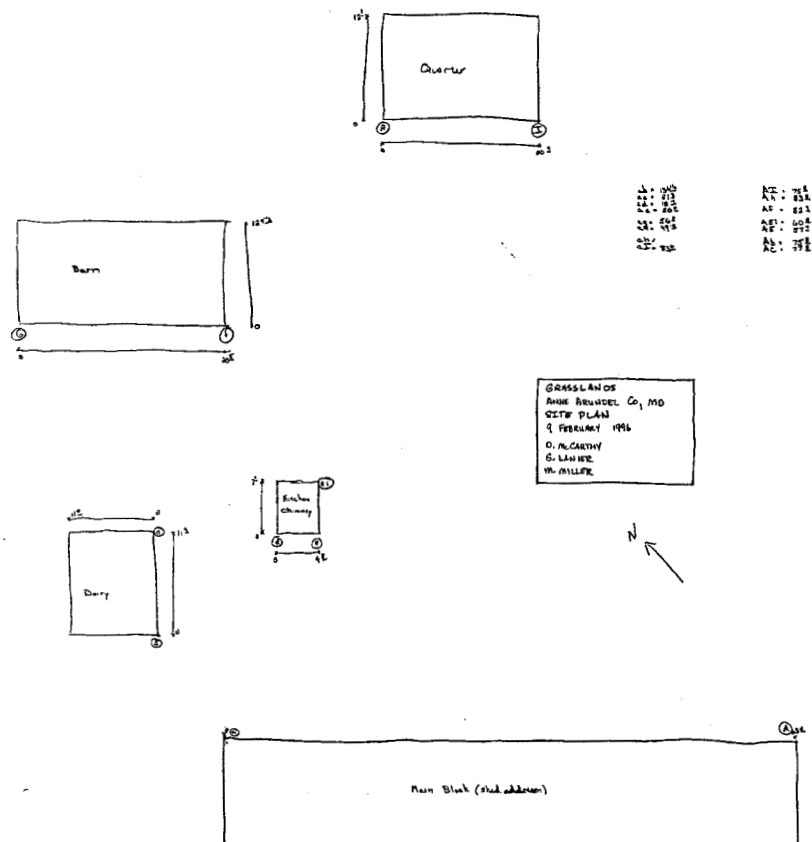


Figure 53: Grasslands, field notes for site plan.

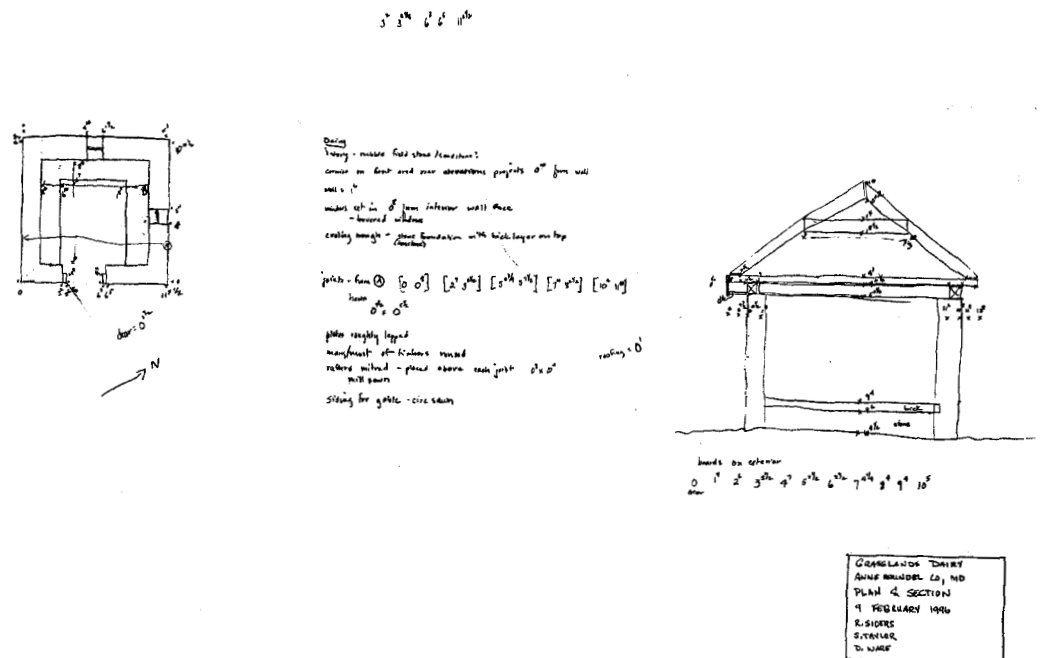


Figure 55: Grasslands Dairy, field notes for plan and section.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY**INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

Grasslands
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

February 1996

- MD-000-1 Perspective of southeast and southwest sides of dwelling, looking north
- MD-000-2 Environmental view of east elevation of dwelling, dairy, kitchen chimney, garage
and slave quarter, looking northwest
- MD-000-3 View of kitchen chimney and northeast elevation of dwelling, looking southwest
- MD-000-4 Perspective of northwest and northeast sides of kitchen chimney, looking south
- MD-000-5 Perspective of northeast and southeast sides of dairy from kitchen chimney,
looking west
- MD-000-6 Environmental view of southwest elevation of kitchen chimney and slave quarter,
looking northeast
- MD-000-7 Perspective of southwest and southeast elevations of slave quarter, looking north
- MD-000-8 Perspective detail of northwest corner of slave quarter, looking east
- MD-000-9 Detail of siding on southwest elevation of slave quarter, looking east
- MD-000-10 First floor: view of south corner of quarter showing details of shelving supports
and brick nogging, looking south
- MD-000-11 First floor: view of east corner of quarter, looking east
- MD-000-12 Perspective view of northwest and northeast elevations of barn, looking south
- MD-000-13 View of northwest elevation of barn, looking southeast



Figure 56: Grasslands, perspective of southeast and southwest elevations of dwelling, looking north.

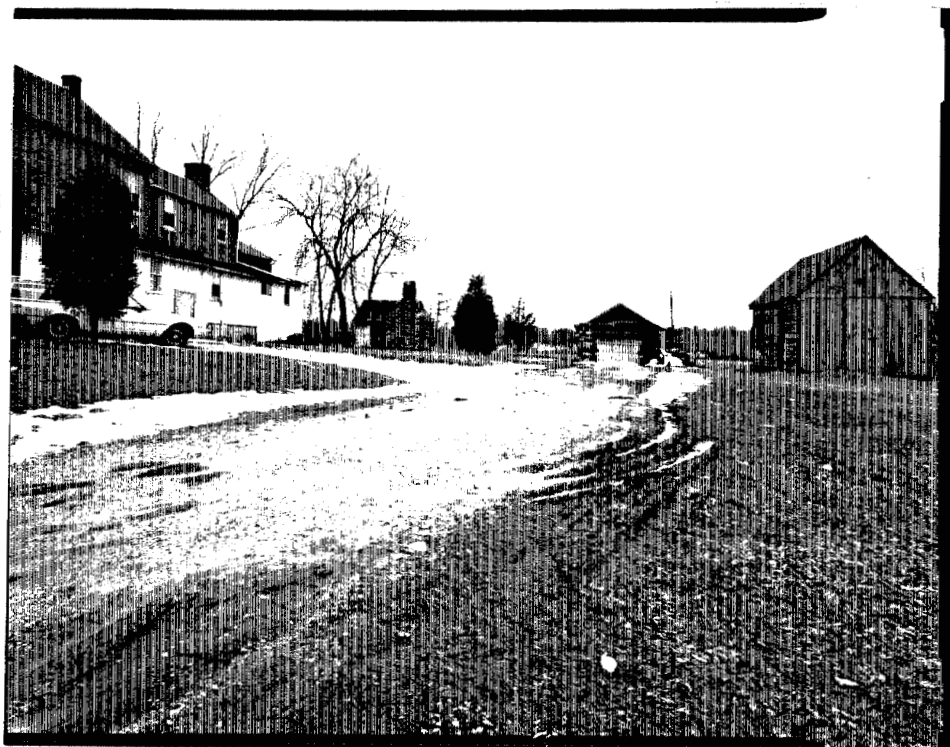


Figure 57: Grasslands, environmental view of east elevation of dwelling, dairy, kitchen chimney, garage and slave quarter, looking northwest.

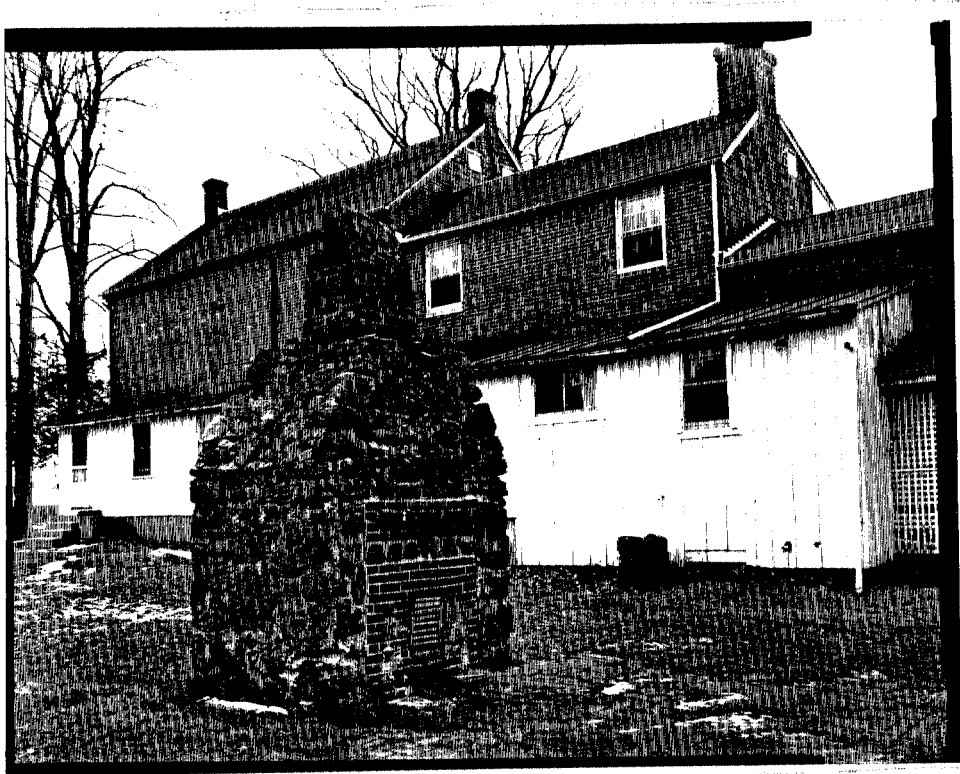


Figure 58: Grasslands, view of kitchen chimney and northeast elevation of dwelling, looking southwest.



Figure 59: Grasslands, perspective of northwest and northeast elevations of kitchen chimney, looking south.

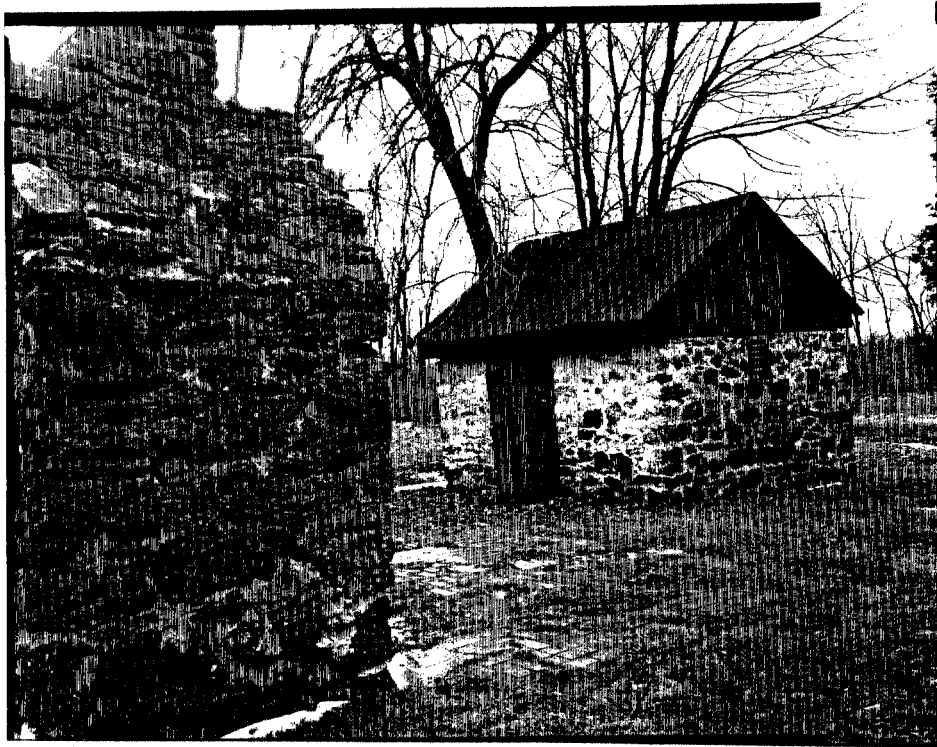


Figure 60: Grasslands, perspective of northeast and southeast elevation of dairy from kitchen chimney, looking west.



Figure 61: Grasslands, environmental view of southwest elevation of kitchen chimney and slave quarter, looking northeast.

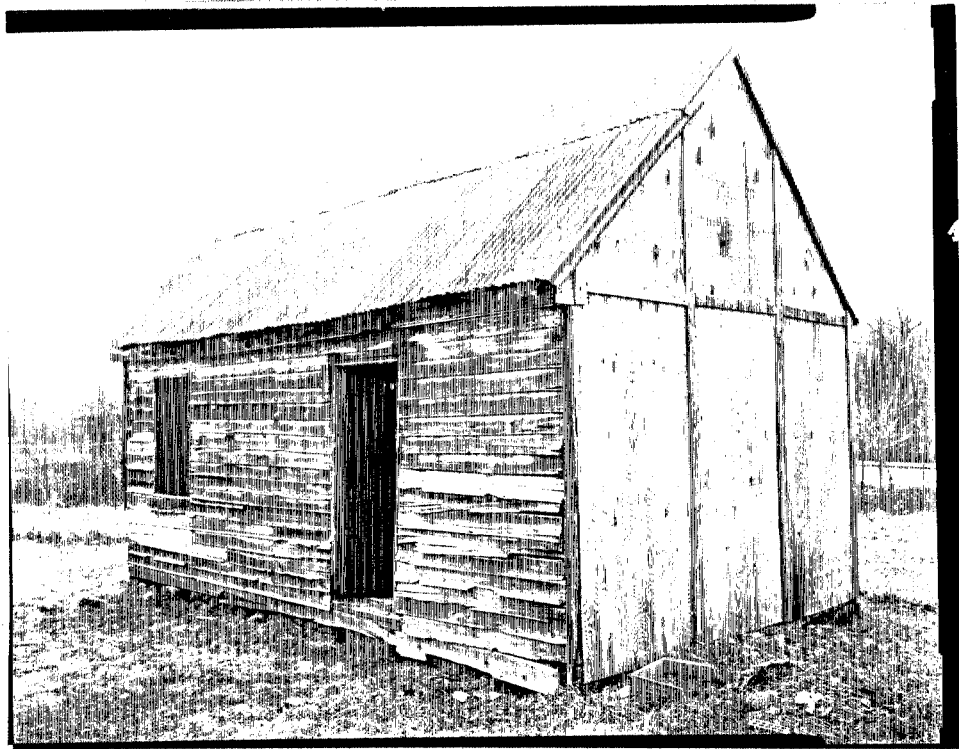


Figure 62: Grasslands Quarter, perspective of southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.



Figure 63: Grasslands Quarter, perspective detail of northwest corner, looking east.

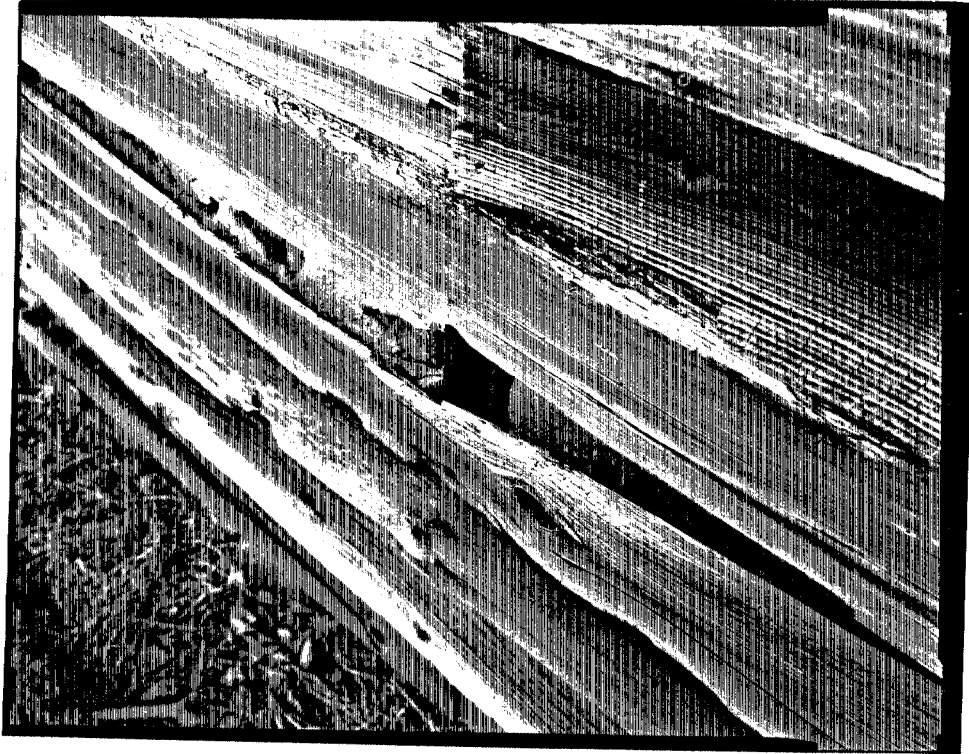


Figure 64: Grasslands Quarter, detail of siding on southwest elevation, looking east.

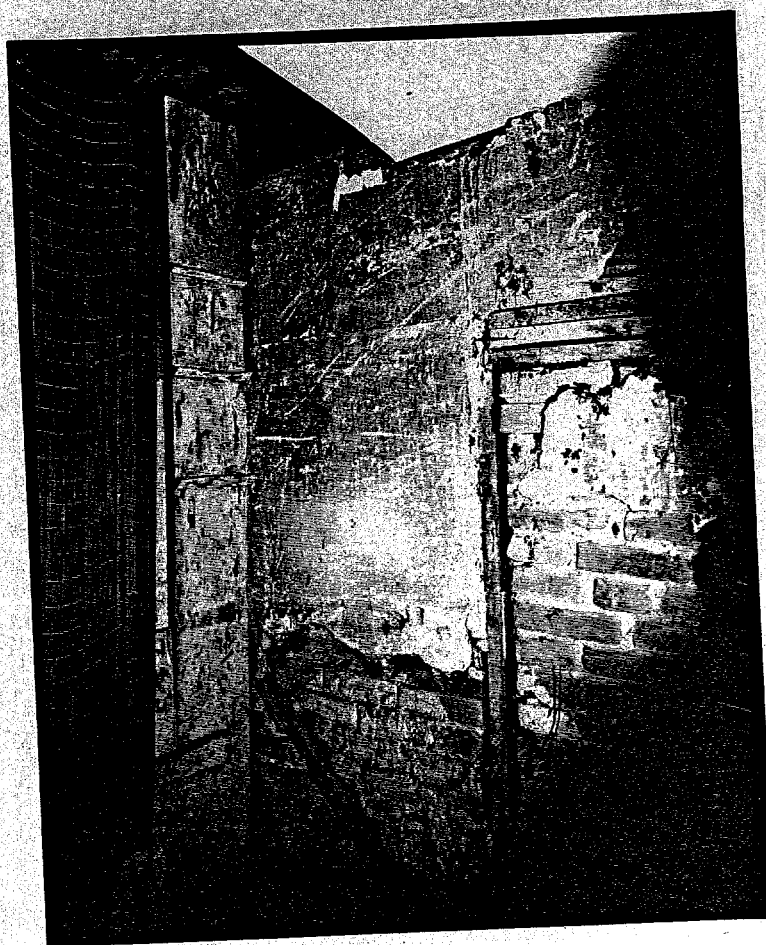


Figure 65: Grasslands Quarter, first floor: view of south corner showing details of shelving supports and brick nogging, looking south.

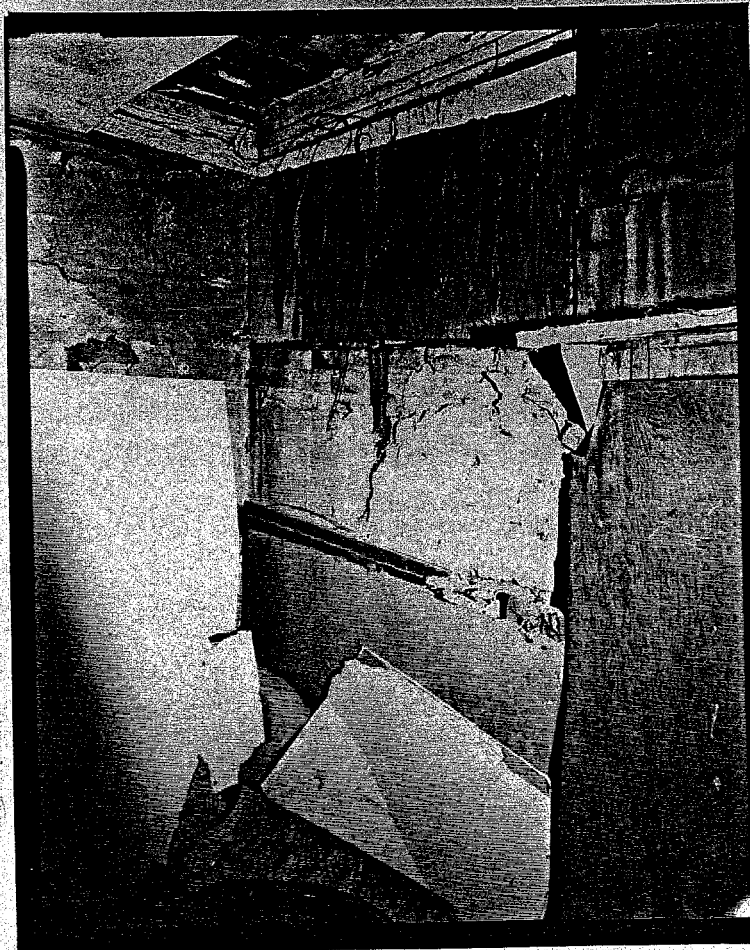


Figure 66: Grasslands Quarter, first floor: view of east corner, looking east.

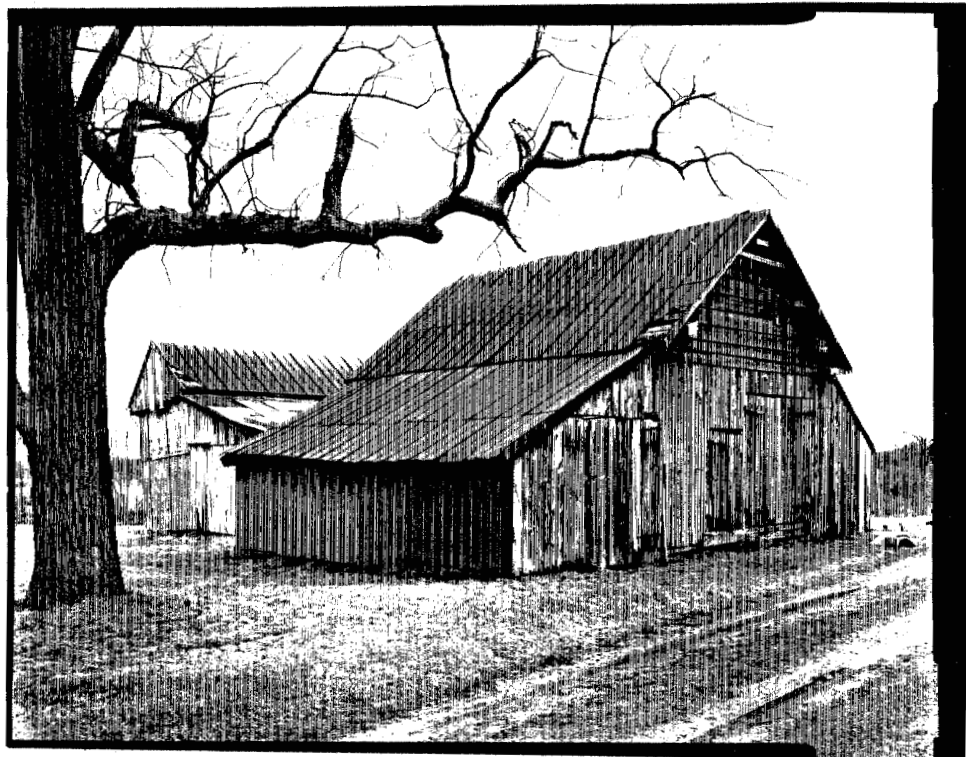


Figure 67: Grasslands, perspective view of northwest and northeast sides of barn, looking south.

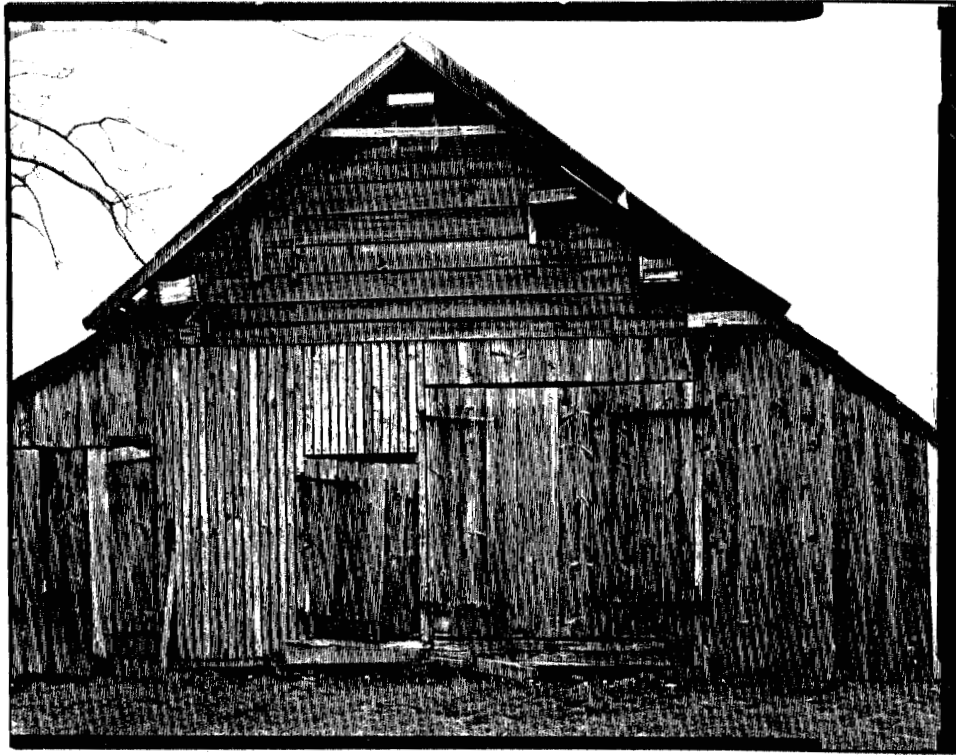


Figure 68: Grasslands, view of northwest elevation of barn, looking southeast.

Site Name: Hampton

Location: Towson vicinity
Baltimore County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: April 1996

Threat: The Hampton Quarters are part of the Hampton National Historic Site and may become part of a new interpretation program on African-American life at the Site.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (18)
35mm color slides (58)
Scaled, annotated field notes (7 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (0)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The Hampton Quarters represent a rare survival of multiple quarters in a single location. Built at different times, the two types of double quarters reflect changing ideas about the type of space suitable for housing slaves.

Description: The Hampton National Historic Site occupies a parcel of land immediately north of Interstate 695 in Towson, Maryland. The bulk of the property lies between I-695 and Hampton Lane, but the three slave quarters studied here stand on a small extension of the property north of Hampton Lane. Together with the L-shaped overseer's house, the three quarters enclose a rectangular outdoor space on the Farm Site.

Quarter Number One stands at the northwest corner of the cluster. One-and-one-half-stories tall and four bays wide with a gable roof, this log quarter contains two differently-sized units supported by a stone foundation and separated by a massive stone and brick chimney stack. Six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows pierce the first floor of the north and south

elevations, while the gable ends each have a four-light window at the attic level. On the primary (south) elevation, a door is located in each end bay. The ends of the logs forming the interior partition appear slightly west of center on the north and south elevations. The logs, hewn on each side with bark left on the tops and bottoms, are joined at the corners and at the partitions with V-notches. Some have been reused. Evidence remains in the logs for former openings on this building as well as use in another building.

A stone basement, partially above grade on the north and east sides, occupies the space under the east end of the quarter. The basement is entered only from the outside and has a single window on the north wall. A stone fireplace with a wrought iron crane occupies the west wall. The basement has a dirt floor. Overhead, the joists supporting the first floor are set on centers of about two feet. Several layers of whitewash cover the interior walls.

The east room is the larger of the two rooms on the first floor. Entered from the south, it has windows on the north and south walls. A plastered stone fireplace with a brick hearth projects from the west wall. The space north of the fireplace once contained an opening (not original) into the west room. On the south side of the fireplace evidence survives to mark the location of an original built-in cupboard. A ladder stair to the attic begins in the southeast corner. The east room has a wood floor and exposed log walls with whitewashed chinking. The ceiling and joists display evidence for both plaster and lath and whitewash.

The west room is also entered from the south and has windows on the north and south walls. The fireplace on the east end of the room sits flush with the wall and has a brick hearth. An opening for a stovepipe pierces the wall above. A ladder stair in the southwest corner leads to the attic. Finishes are the same as in the east room.

The east attic is an unheated space with a single window in the gable end. The stair is in the southeast corner. The plastered chimney projects into the room from the west wall. Rafters are mortised and pegged at the peak and have random collars. The walls and ceiling are whitewashed. The west attic is a similar but smaller space with no chimney.

Quarter Number 2 faces south on the northeast corner of the cluster. One-and-one-half-stories tall and four bays wide, it is constructed of rubble stone with rough quoins and jack arches over doors and windows. The building is symmetrical with doors in the first and fourth bays and a brick chimney rising through the center of the gable roof. On the south elevation, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows occupy the bays between the two doors on the first floor. On the second story, two symmetrically placed six-light windows appear just under the eaves. The east and west gable ends each have a single four-light window under the gable. The north elevation has two windows on each story.

An exposed basement appears on the east and north sides of the quarter. A door is located on the east gable end. The basement has dirt floors, stone walls, and an exposed beam ceiling. A massive stone relieving arch under the central chimney divides the space into two rooms. A single four-light window lights each room on the north wall.

The west room of the first story is entered from the southwest corner. Windows on the north and south walls light the space. A boxed stair in the southwest corner leads to the second story. A stone fireplace with an iron trammel and stone hearth dominates the west wall. A cupboard with three shelves and a full door occupies the corner south of the fireplace. Evidence for a similar cupboard remains in the corner north of the fireplace where a door now leads to the east room.

The east room is a mirror image of the west room. The trammel in its fireplace has been removed.

The west room in the attic has small windows on the north, west, and south walls. The box stair rises into the southwest corner. The chimney stack projects into the room on the east wall. South of the chimney, a narrow door leads to the east room of the attic. Plaster finishes the walls of the space.

The east room of the attic is a mirror image of the west room. These spaces were heated by a stove.

Quarter Number Three, in the southeast corner of the complex, is also a one-and-one-half-story, four-bay stone building with a gable roof. Its fenestration and detailing on the first and second stories are identical to those of Quarter Number Two with the exception of an additional double-hung sash window on the first story of the south gable end. Stone pillars for a former porch remain off the north end of the east elevation.

The basement, exposed on the north and east sides, can only be reached by a modern stair from the north room of the first floor. Evidence remains of a former ladder stair along the north wall. The basement has only been partially excavated under the north end of the building. The stack projects into the room from the south wall. Clues to the use of the space include a faucet and shelf on the west wall and a sink in the northeast corner. A single window on the east wall lights the space.

The north room of the first story is entered through a batten door on the west and has windows on the east and west walls. A box winder stair with another batten door in the northwest corner leads to the second story. Underneath, a modern stair leads to the basement.

The fireplace, now filled and plastered over, projects into the room from the south wall. To its west is a cupboard containing two shelves. To its east, a door leads to the south room. Plaster and baseboards finish the space.

The south room is a mirror image of the north with some exceptions. The winder stair occupies a smaller space and has a closet underneath rather than access to the basement. The projecting stack has slightly different proportions, and the cupboard to its west lacks a base. This space also is finished with plaster and baseboards.

The north attic space is entered from the winder stair in the northwest corner. Windows light the space on the west, north and east walls. The stack, with a flue for a stovepipe, projects off the south wall. To its east, a narrow opening leads to the south attic. Shelves fill the space to its west. Sash-sawn common rafters with pegged mortise and tenon joints at the peak and half-dovetailed collar beams support the roof. The walls and ceiling were plastered at one time.

The south attic is a mirror image of the north but lacks evidence for a partition.

History: The estimated construction date of Quarter Number One is between 1835 and 1860. Although an 1843 map of Hampton by surveyor Joshua Barney identifies a “hen house” at this location, the G.M. Hopkins’ Baltimore County Atlas of 1877 does show a building on this site. Dating was partially based on the discovery of the July 5, 1862, issue of the Baltimore American newspaper in the chinking. Machine-made fabric and cut nails further suggest that the building was erected in the mid-nineteenth century. Three late-nineteenth century photographs show the building with the addition of board and batten siding and a front porch. Evidence also suggests that the building was rehabilitated circa 1870 for use by the tenants on the Hampton Farm.

There is much speculation regarding the original use of Quarter Number One. This structure may have been used to house slaves, as a post-Civil War tenant house, or as a plantation office, storehouse, or workshops. Evidence suggests that the existing structure was constructed from two earlier and smaller log farm buildings. The log timbers, wrought nails, and spikes embedded in the logs and cuts for earlier doors and windows all suggest reuse. The pair of buildings, perhaps originally stables or workshops, were combined as a single building in the ante-bellum period, and later joined through the installation of an interior door to create a single tenant house. This layout is consistent with the two other slave quarters known to have existed at Hampton before the Civil War. Emancipation may have encouraged a less restrictive arrangement of living space for former slaves.

Quarters Number Two and Three both occupy one-and-one-half stories, are constructed of rubble stone, and are symmetrically arranged, unlike Quarter Number One. The buildings are four bays wide and gable-roofed. All three buildings indicate occupancy by at least two family groups, one in each side. The cellar kitchen in Quarter Number One may have served as a collective kitchen for the two groups in that quarter.

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

Engle, Reed, "Stabilization Report: 'Slave Quarters Number One,' Hampton National Historic Site, Towson, Maryland," October 1986.

Historian: Julie Darsie and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

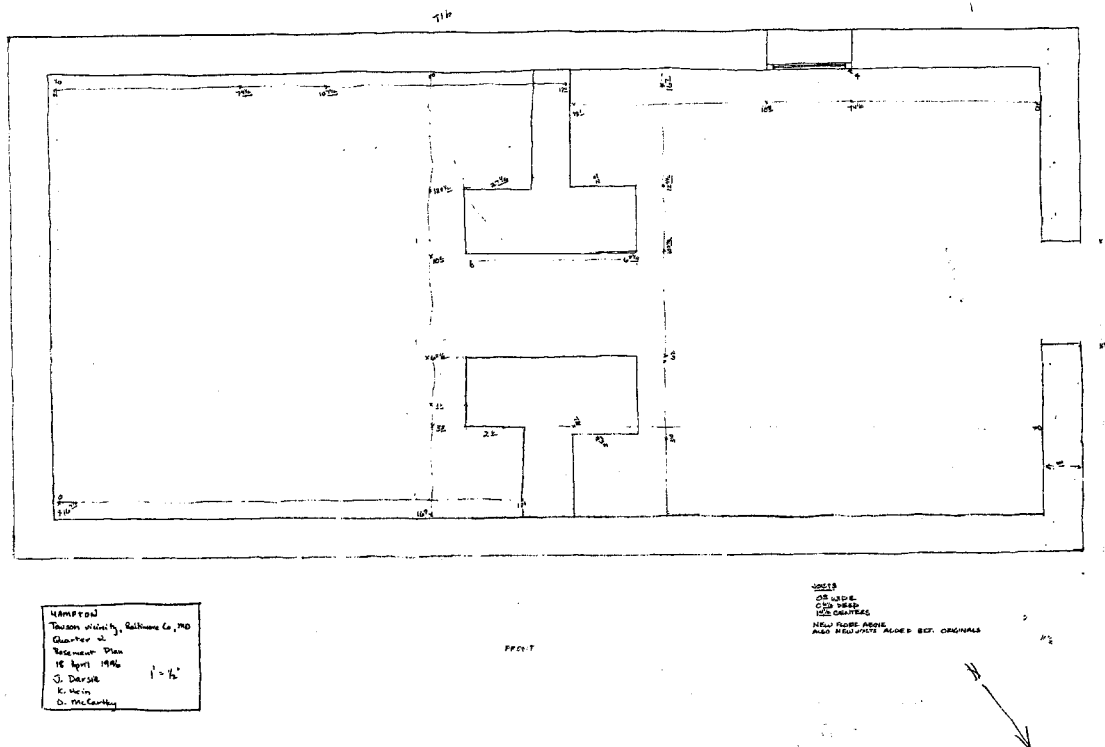


Figure 70: Hampton Quarter 2, field notes for basement plan.

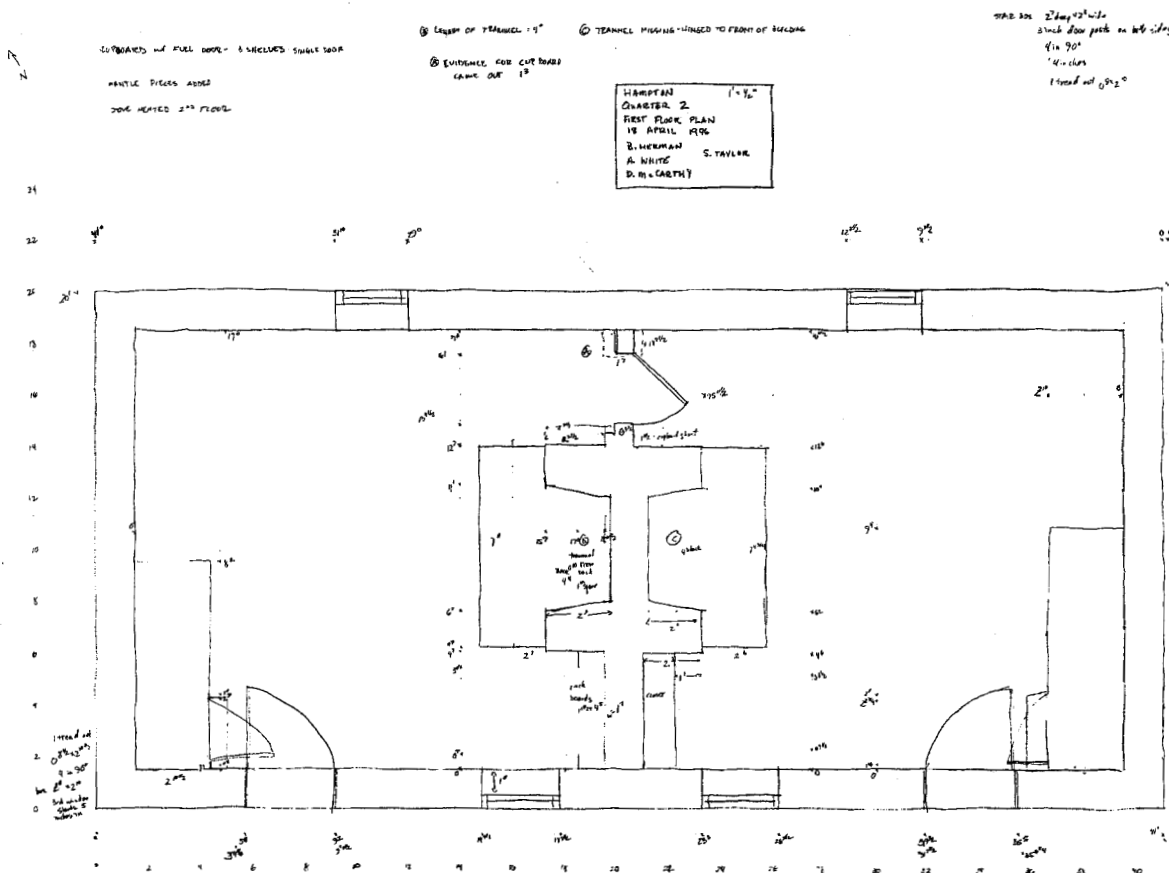


Figure 71: Hampton Quarter 2, field notes for first floor plan.

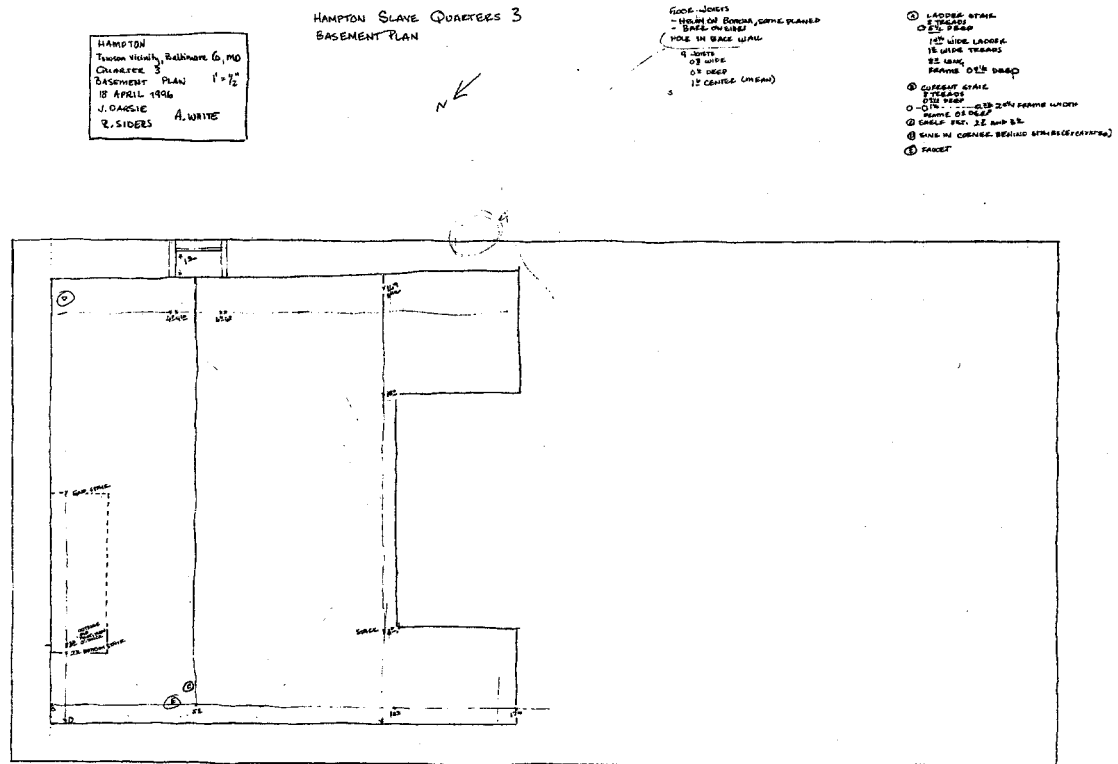


Figure 72: Hampton Quarter 3, field notes for basement plan.

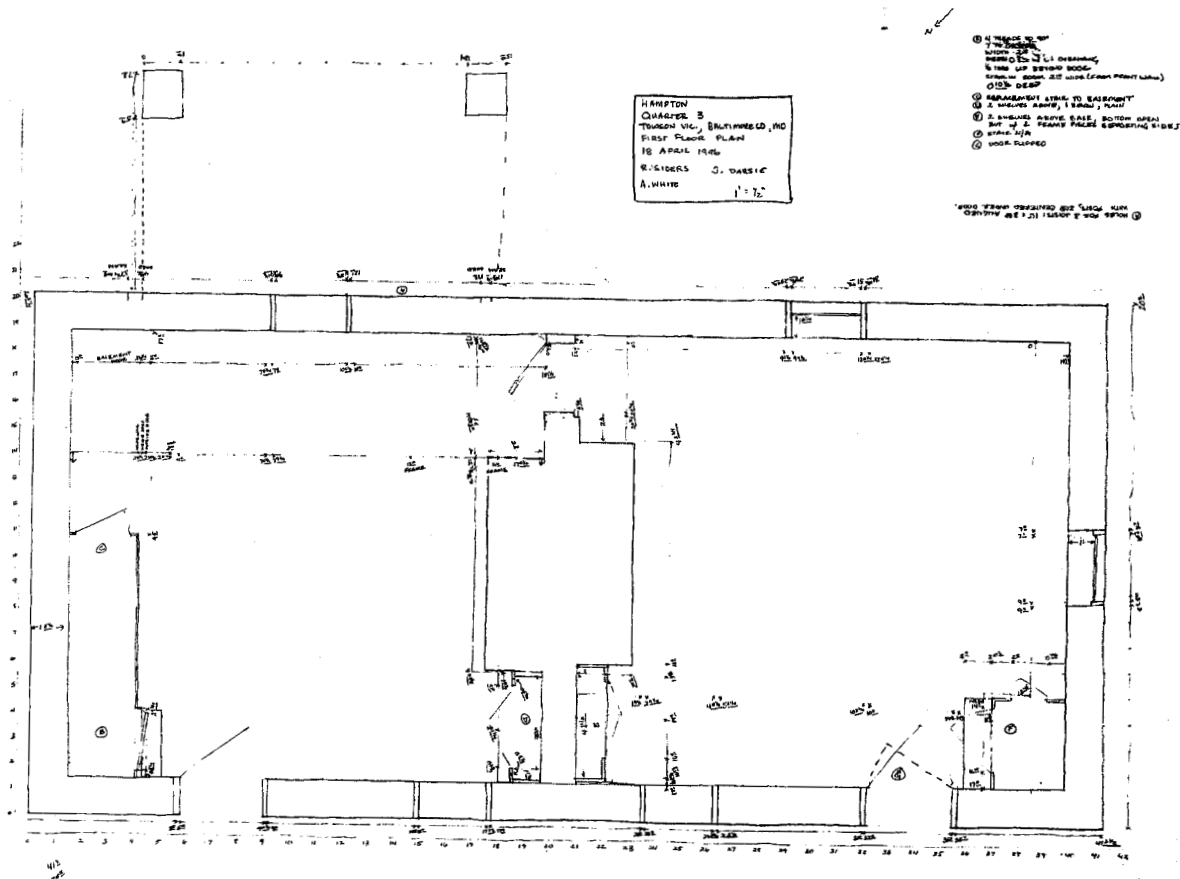


Figure 73: Hampton Quarter 3, field notes for first floor plan.

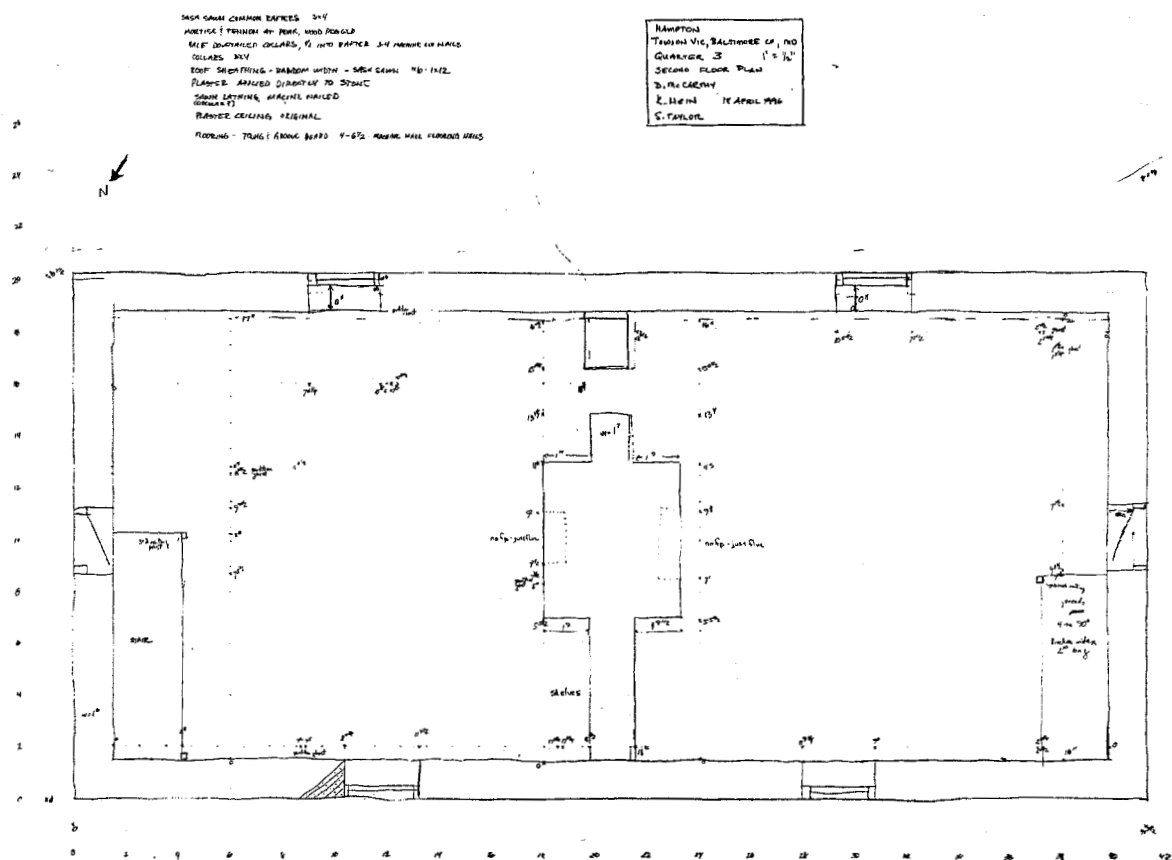


Figure 74: Hampton Quarter 3, field notes for second floor plan.

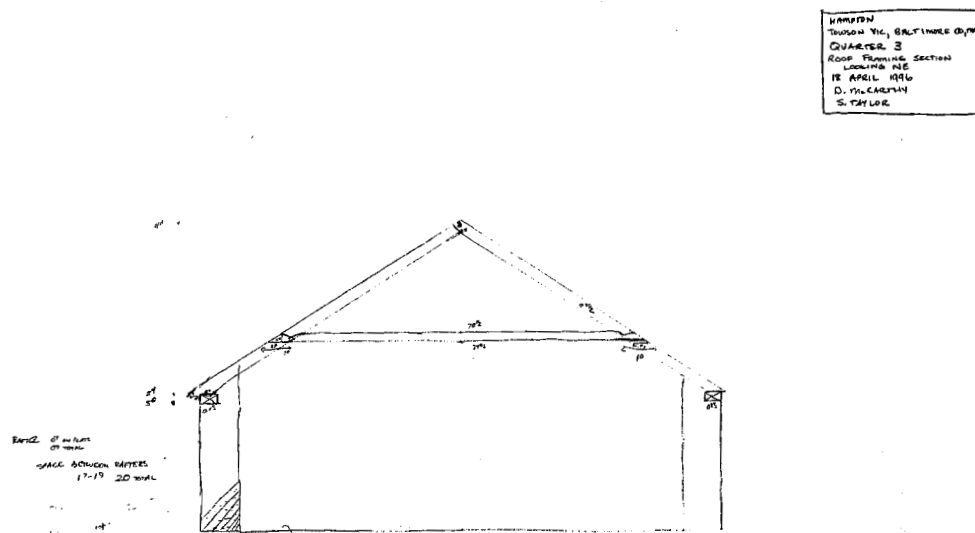


Figure 75: Hampton Quarter 3, field notes for roof framing section.

MARYLAND THREATENED BUILDING SURVEY

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Hampton
Towson Vicinity
Baltimore County, Maryland

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

April 1996

- MD-000-1 Environmental view of quarter area from porch of main house
- MD-000-2 Environmental view of overseer's house and stone quarters looking north
- MD-000-3 View of southwest elevations of house and stone quarters looking northeast
- MD-000-4 View of work yard and southwest elevations of stone quarters looking northeast
- MD-000-5 Perspective of southwest and northwest elevations of Quarter 3 looking east
- MD-000-6 View of northwest elevation of Quarter 3 looking southeast
- MD-000-7 First floor of Quarter 3: perspective of stair in west corner of southwest room looking west
- MD-000-8 First floor of Quarter 3: view of northeast stove wall of southwest room looking northeast
- MD-000-9 Perspective of southwest and southeast elevations of Quarter 3 and Quarter 2 looking north
- MD-000-10 Perspective of southwest and northwest elevations of Quarter 2 looking east
- MD-000-11 View of southwest elevation of Quarter 2 looking northeast
- MD-000-12 Perspective of southwest and southeast elevations of Quarter 1 and ash house looking north
- MD-000-13 Environmental view of Hampton main house from overseer's house, looking southwest
- MD-000-14 Detail of southwest elevation of Quarter 1, looking northeast

- MD-000-15 First floor of Quarter 1: View of northwest fireplace wall in southeast room looking northwest
- MD-000-16 First floor of Quarter 1: Detail of chimney cupboard support along southwest wall of fireplace, looking north
- MD-000-17 Attic of Quarter 1: View of northwest fireplace wall in southeast room looking northwest
- MD-000-18 Attic of Quarter 1: View of southeast gable end wall, looking southeast

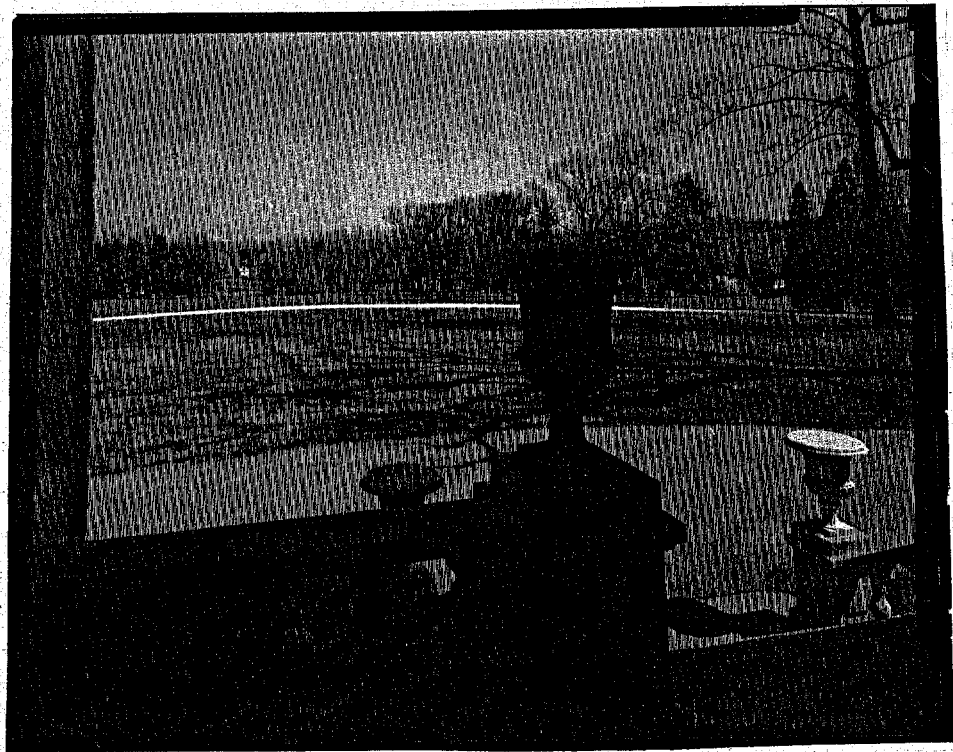


Figure 76: Hampton, environmental view of quarter area from porch of main house.



Figure 77: Hampton, environmental view of overseer's house and stone quarters, looking north.

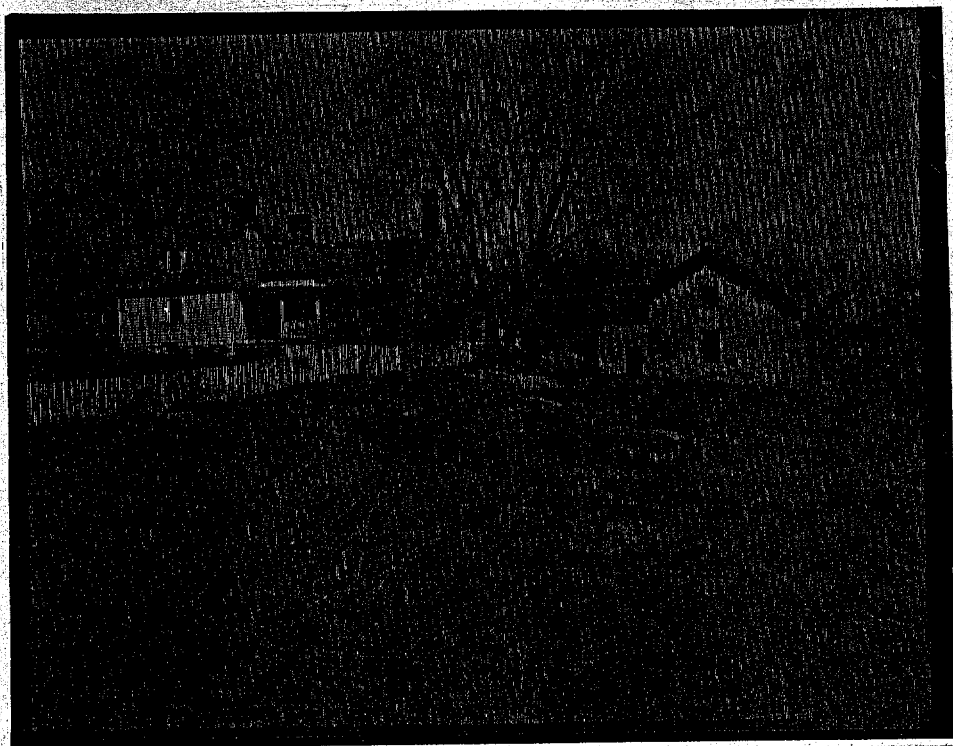


Figure 78: Hampton, view of southwest elevations of overseer's house and stone quarters, looking northeast.

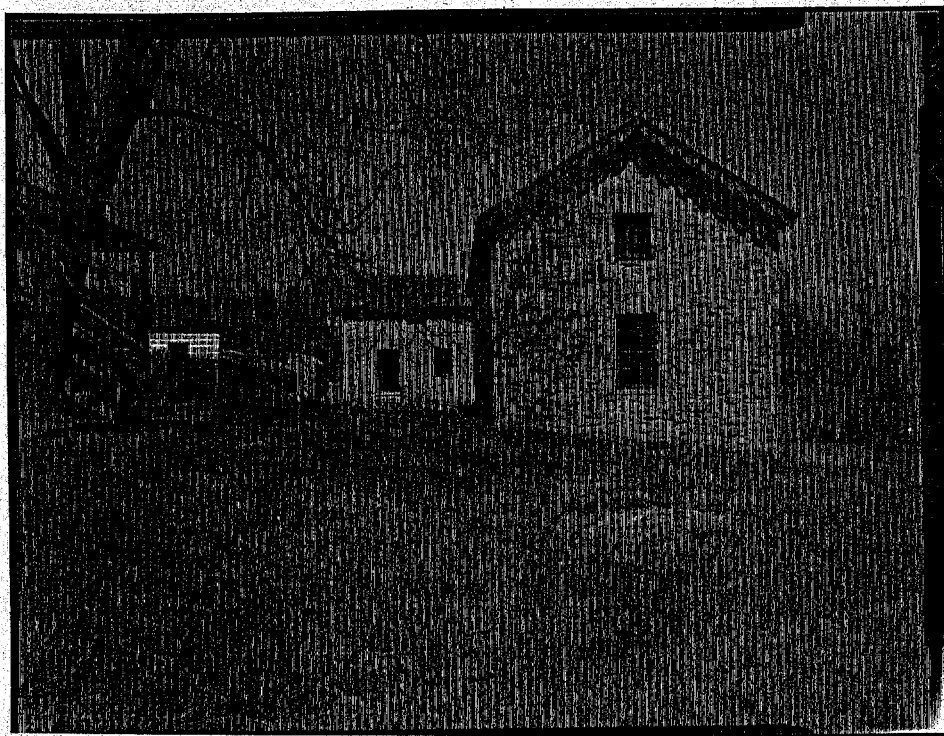


Figure 79: Hampton, view of work yard and southwest elevations of stone quarters looking northeast.



Figure 80: Hampton Quarter 3, perspective of southwest and northwest elevations, looking east.

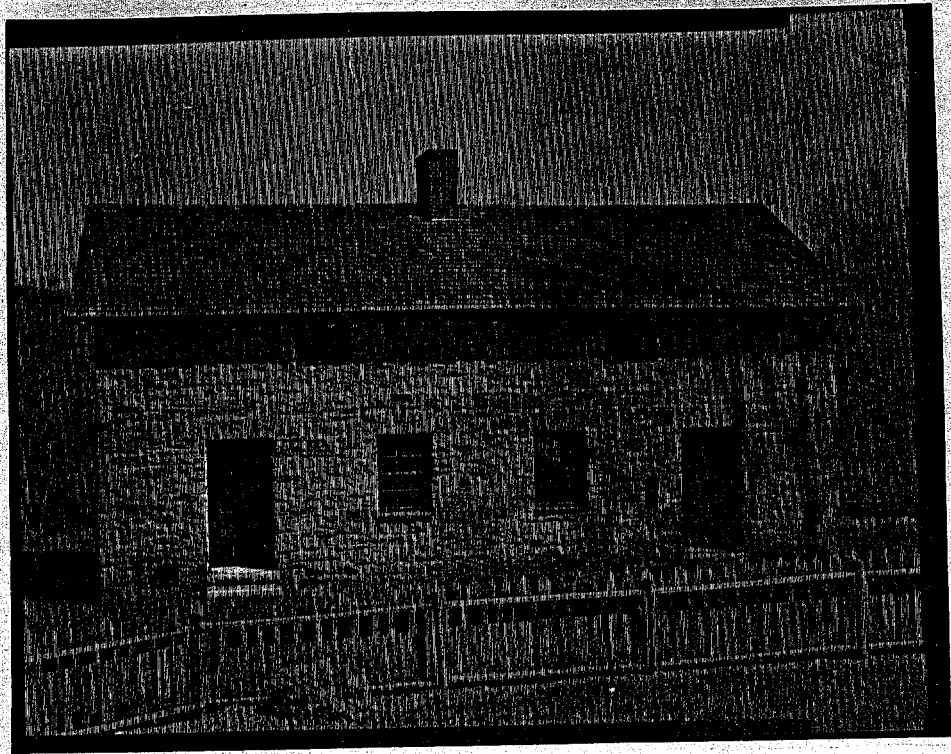


Figure 81: Hampton Quarter 3, view of northwest elevation looking southeast.

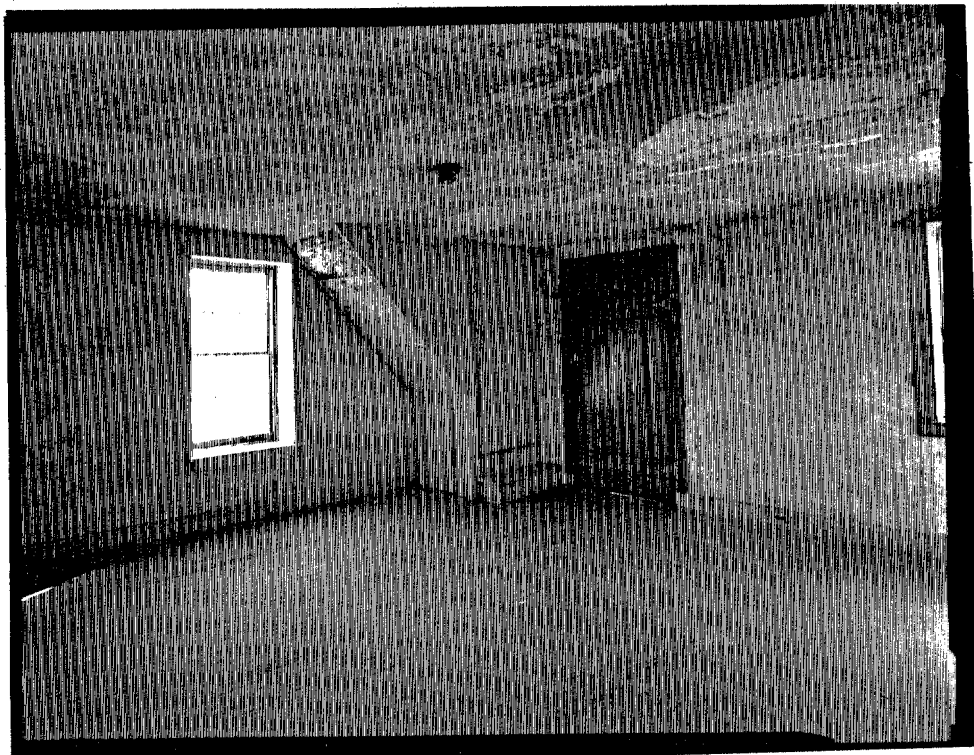


Figure 82: Hampton Quarter 3, first floor: perspective of stair in west corner of southwest room looking west.

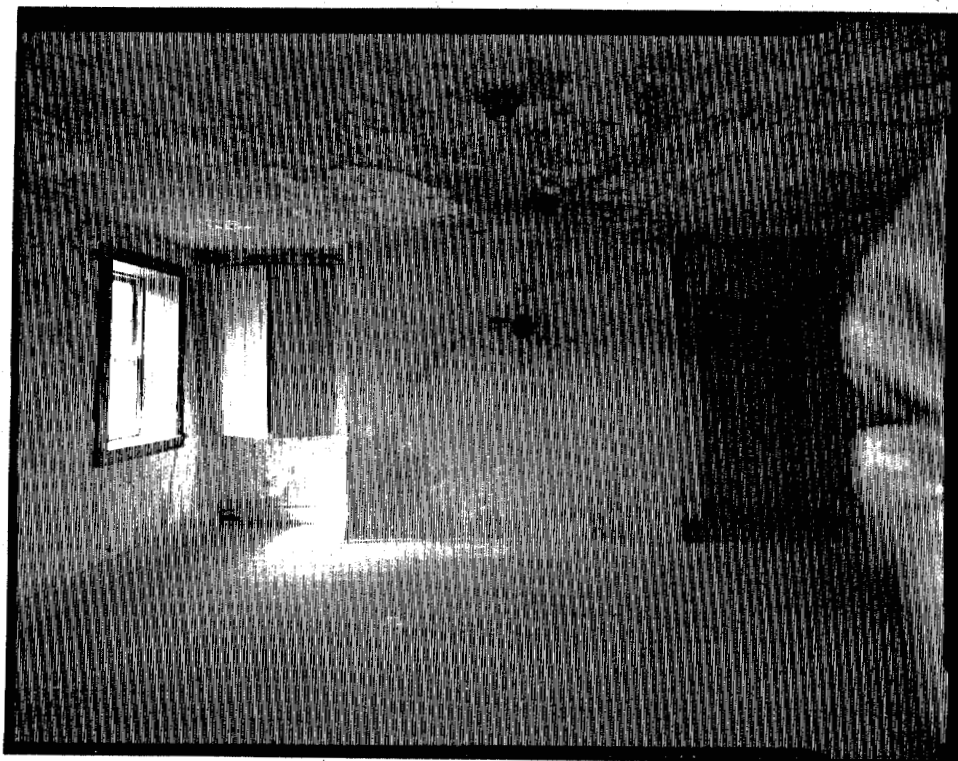


Figure 83: Hampton Quarter 3, first floor: view of northeast stove wall of southwest room looking northeast.

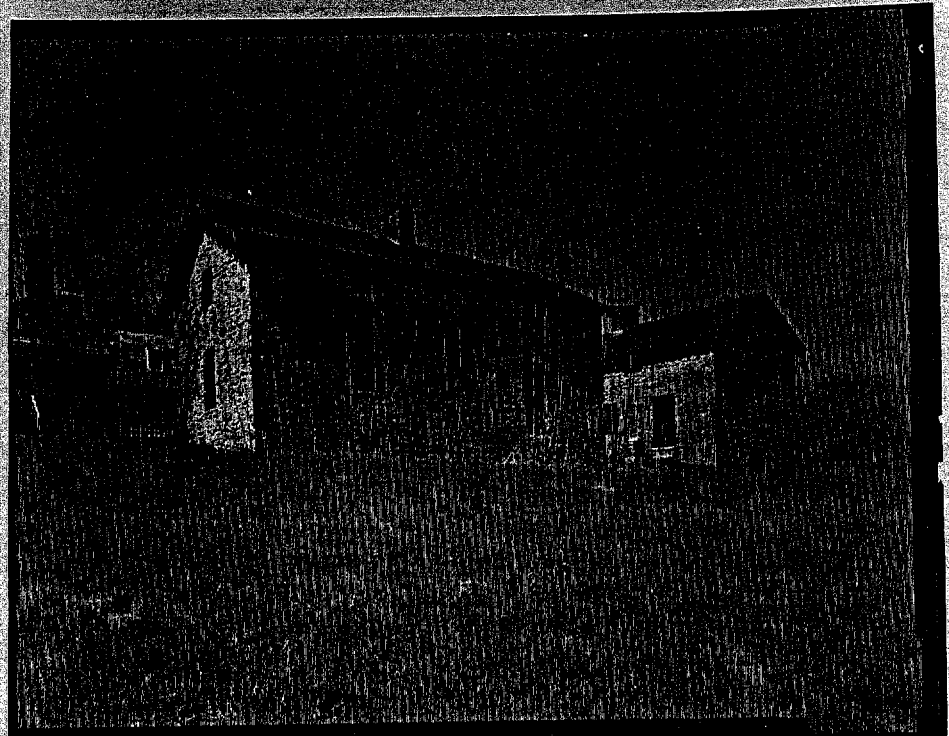


Figure 84: Hampton Quarters 2 and 3, perspective of southwest and southeast elevations looking north.

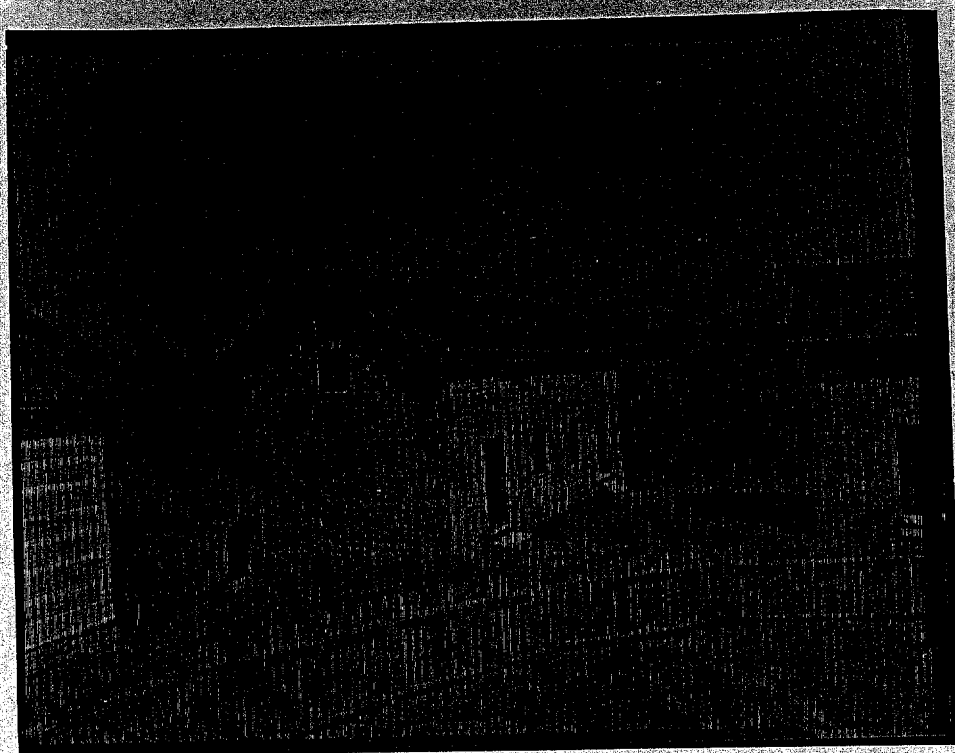


Figure 85: Hampton Quarter 2, perspective of southwest and northwest elevations, looking east.

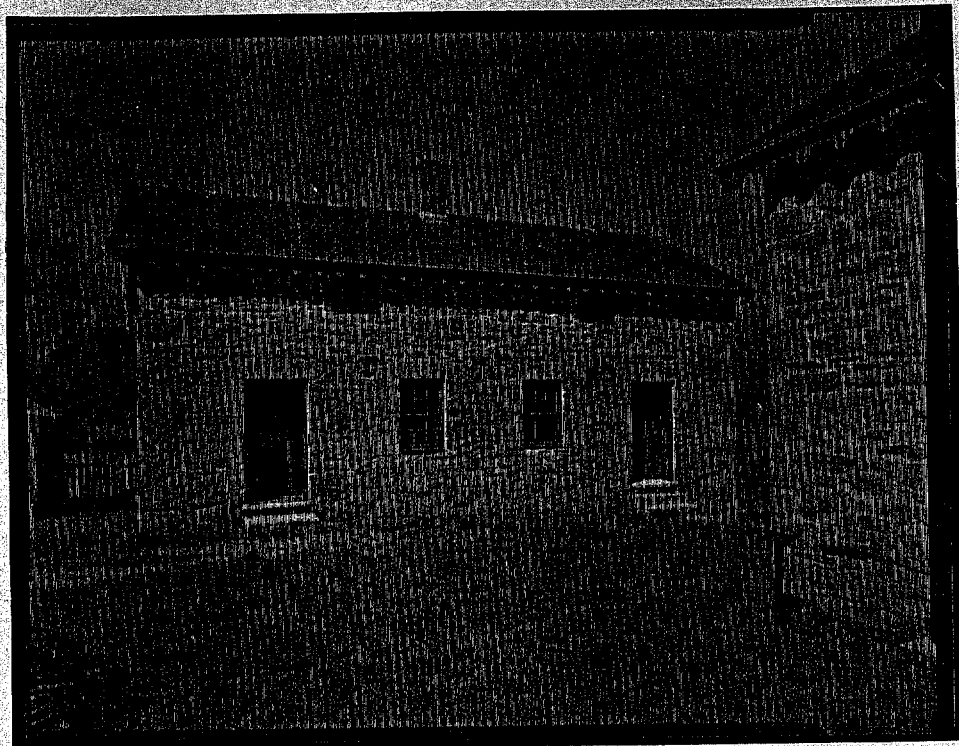


Figure 86: Hampton Quarter 2, view of southwest elevation looking northeast.

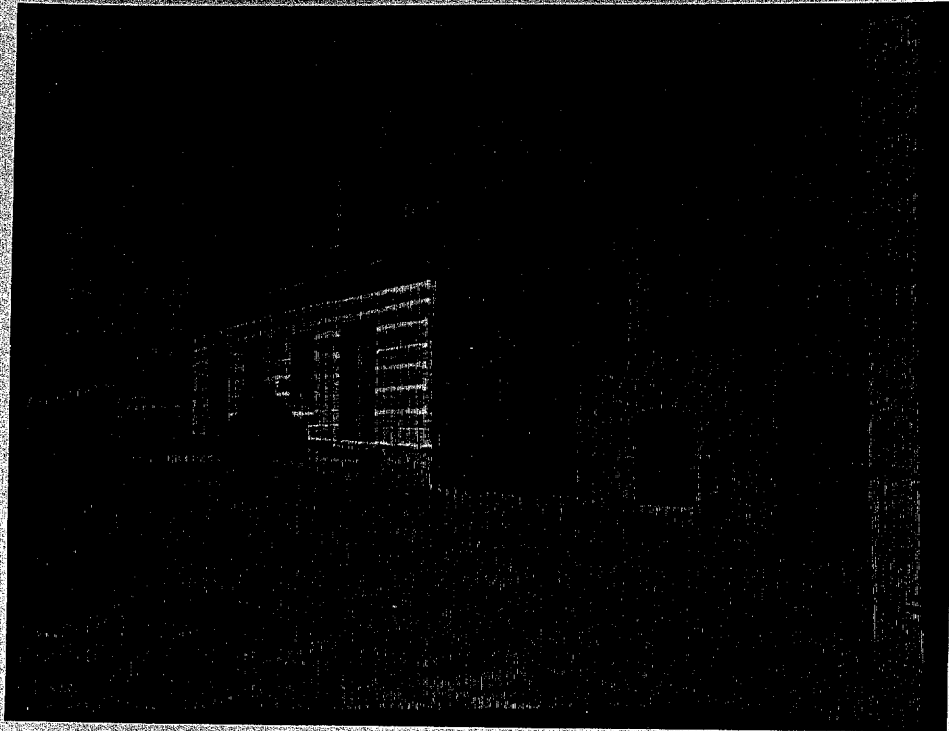


Figure 87: Hampton Quarter 1, perspective of southwest and southeast elevations looking north.

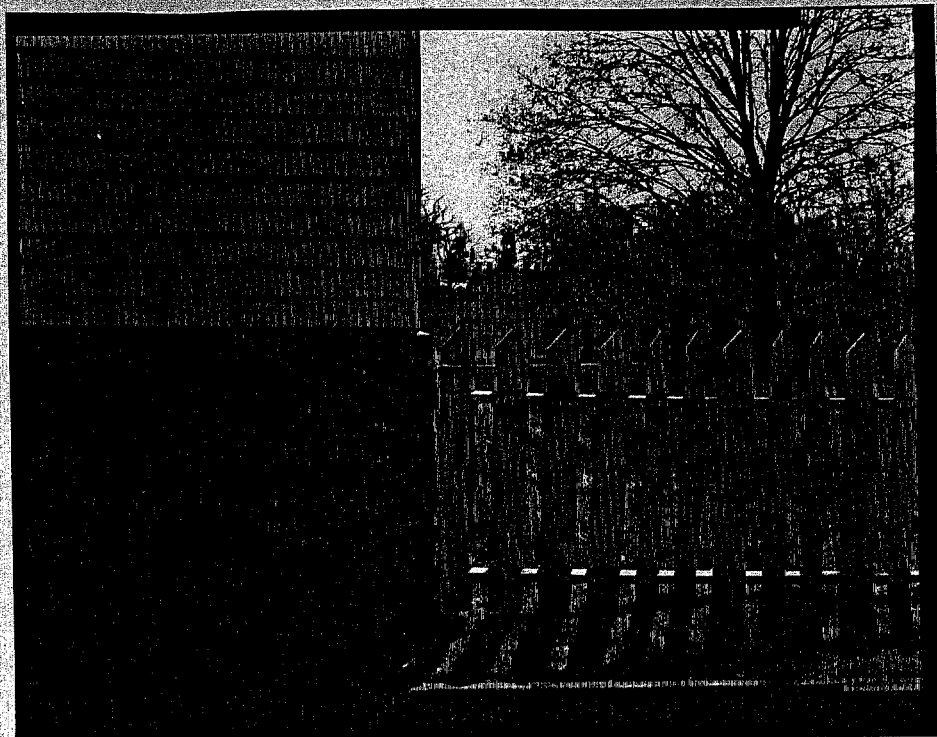


Figure 88: Environmental view of Hampton main house from overseer's house, looking southwest.

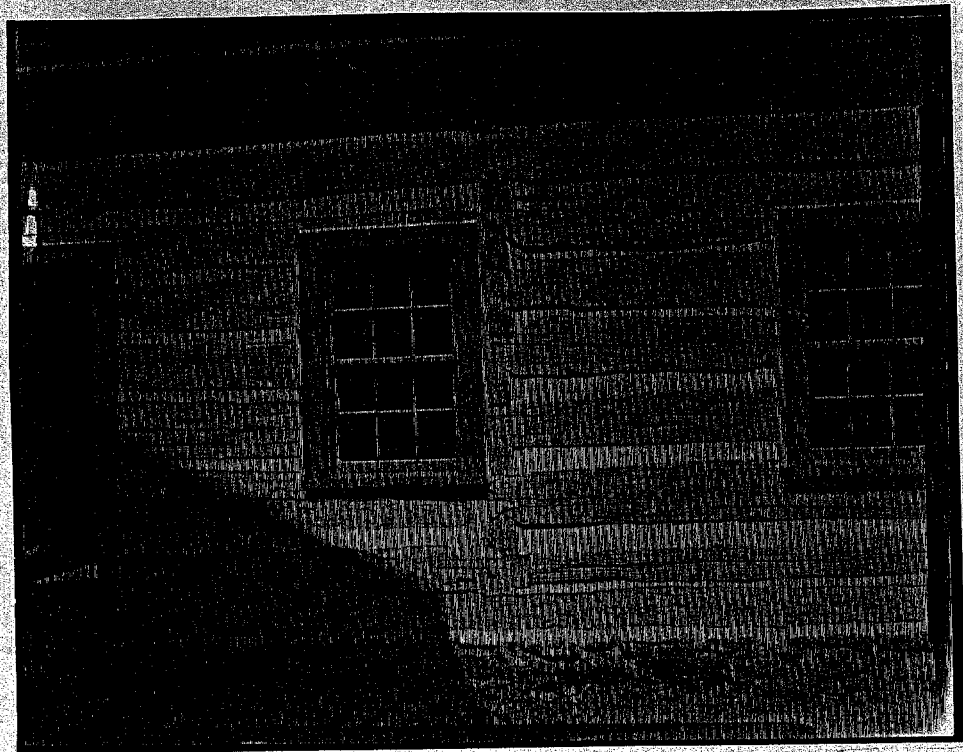


Figure 89: Hampton Quarter 1, detail of southwest elevation looking northeast.

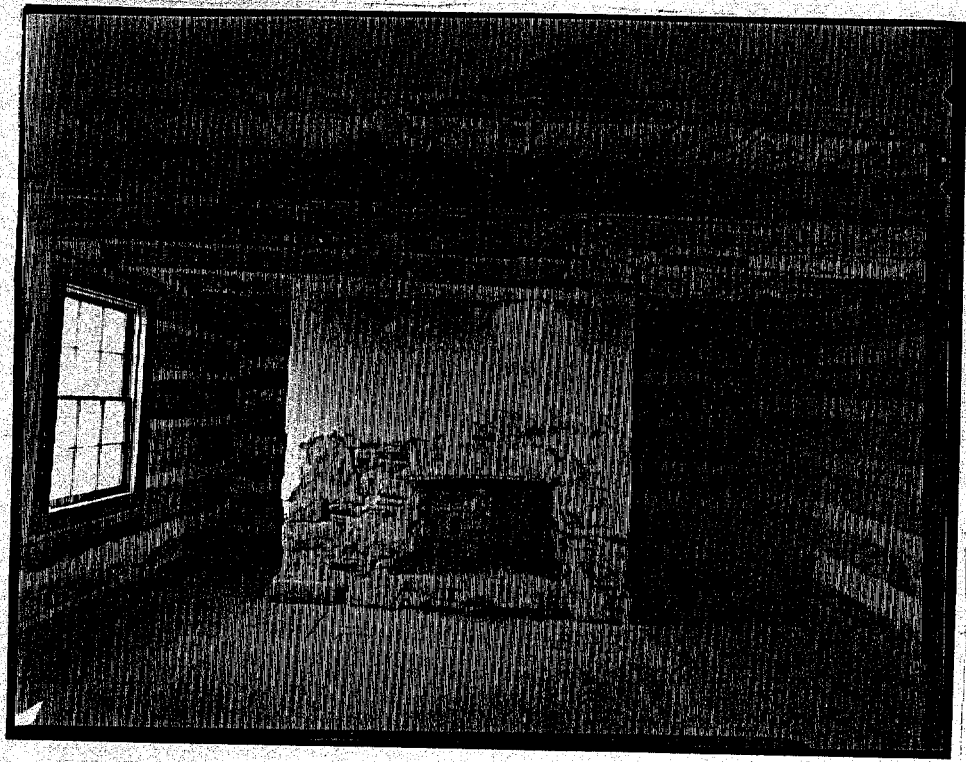


Figure 90: Hampton Quarter 1, first floor: view of northwest fireplace wall in southeast room looking northwest.



Figure 91: Hampton Quarter 1, first floor: detail of chimney cupboard support along southwest wall of fireplace, looking north.

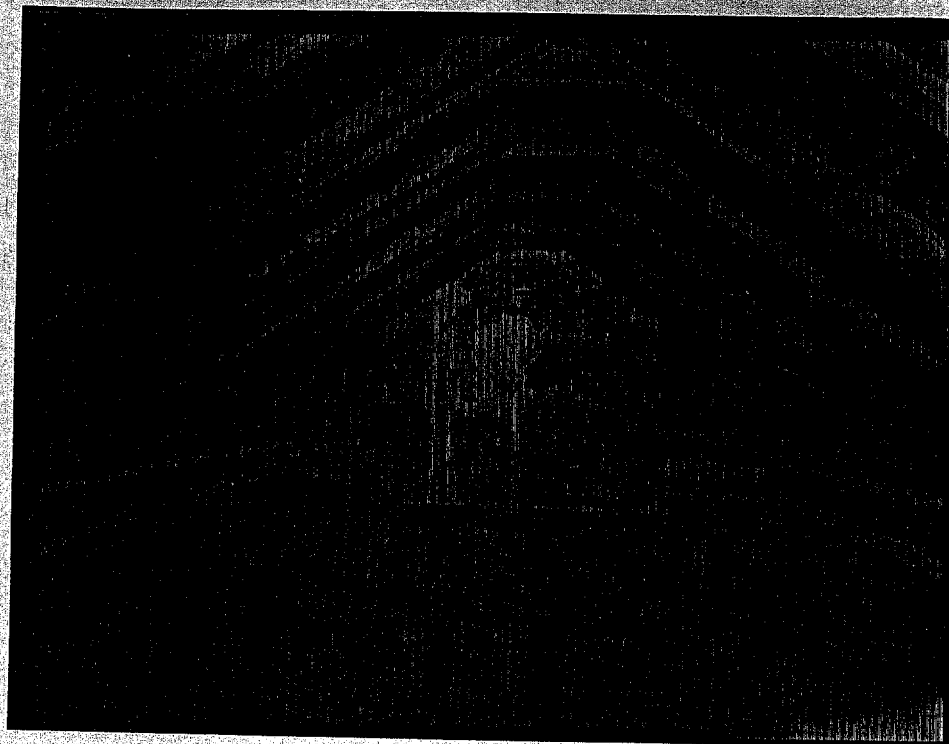


Figure 92: Hampton Quarter 1, attic: view of northwest fireplace wall in southeast room looking northwest.

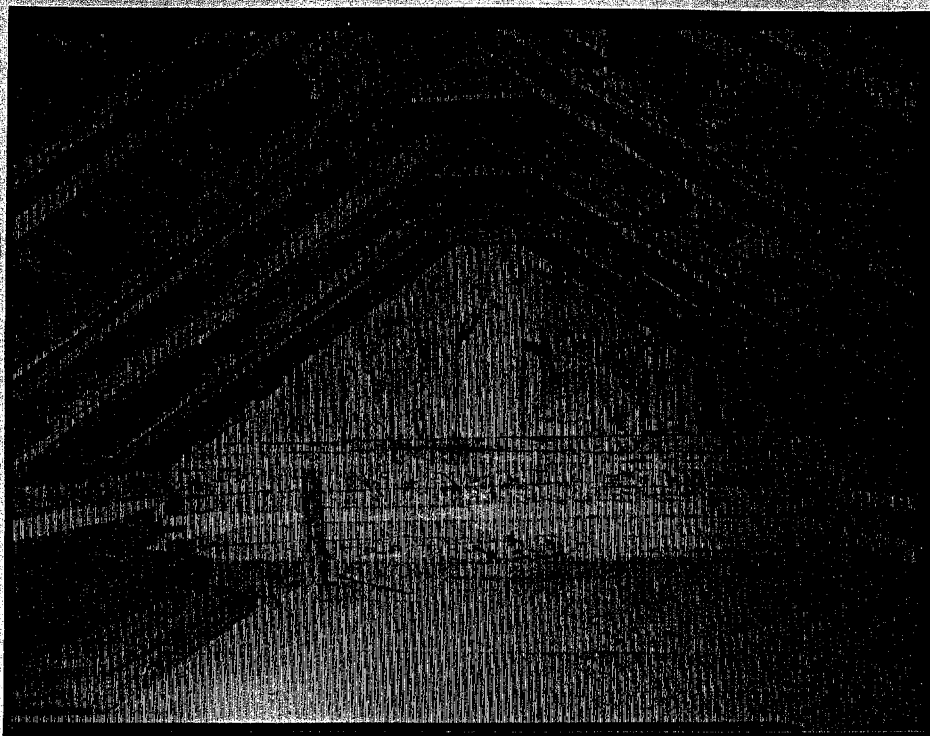


Figure 93: Hampton Quarter 1, attic: view of southeast gable end wall, looking southeast.

Site Name: Bunker Hill

Location: Route 178 and Millersville Road
Millersville vicinity
Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: February 1996

Threat: No active threat at this time.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (13)
35mm color slides (42)
Scaled, annotated field notes (2 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (0)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: The Bunker Hill Quarter survives with much of its mid-nineteenth century landscape complete. The quarter stands as one of a row of outbuildings related to both domestic and agricultural purposes, all of which retain their original appearance and orientation to the main dwelling.

Description: Bunker Hill is located approximately 600' southeast of the intersection of Millersville Road and Route 178 in north central Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The property holds a main dwelling, tenant house, and numerous outbuildings including a smokehouse/dairy, root cellar, tool house, chicken house, slave quarter, carriage house, ice house, pumphouse, barn and corncrib. All but the pumphouse extend along a lane southwest direction from the main house and face northwest towards Millersville Road. The tenant house is located at the southwestern end of this "street" of buildings. Bunker Hill is situated on approximately 54 acres of land.

The slave quarter is a one-story frame structure, measuring 20' by 20', covered with

beaded weatherboard siding. The roofline is oriented northwest to southeast, consistent with the other outbuildings along the street; however, the entrance into the quarter is on the northeast elevation. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. An extension to the southeast gable end is noted by the seam in the exterior siding and on the interior walls and ceiling as well. An exterior chimney is located at this gable end. The base is uncoursed stone and the stack is brick. A shed addition covers the southwest elevation. This addition and the southeast gable end extension are covered with random-width weatherboard siding. A shed-roofed porch, supported by three posts, extends from the northwest gable end of the quarter.

The entrance into the quarter is composed of a vertical board door which is covered by a shed-roofed hood, supported by diagonal braces. The door leads into the main room, which measures approximately 14' by 11'. A stone fireplace is centered on the southeast wall. The enclosed winder stair, which leads to the loft, is located immediately inside the entrance and rises along the northwest wall. The loft is constructed of pit-sawn lumber and is unfinished. The rafters are joined with a half-lap joint and secured with hand-headed, smoke-blackened nails. This space behind the stair on the first floor is partitioned into a smaller room, which is presently equipped as a kitchen. An opening on the southwest wall in the larger room leads into the shed addition. Windows cover the southwest wall of this addition. The additions to the quarter appear to be twentieth-century in date, contemporary to some of the changes made in the main house.

History: About 1820, William Henry Baldwin and his wife Jane Maria built Bunker Hill on a tract of land called Warfields Plains, presently known as Severn Crossroads. The main portion of the house, the kitchen, and several outbuildings were built at this time. There they raised a family

of eleven children, farmed tobacco, and became active members in the local community and Episcopal Church. After their deaths in 1866 and 1874, the property passed to their children and has remained in the hands of Baldwin descendants ever since. In 1884 Dr. Harry Baldwin Gantt moved his family and medical practice to Bunker Hill. The central section of the house, which connects the main block to the kitchen, was built to accommodate his office. Other alterations to the building include a two-story gable roof that was added in 1870 and a early twentieth-century two-story porch. Later Baldwin family members operated a cotton commission and cotton mills. After Summerfield Baldwin's death in 1924, his six living children inherited Bunker Hill and formed a trust to administer the property.

One of the few documentary references to the slave quarter is in an 1846-48 Chancery Court case concerning the partition of John W. Dorsey's property. The land in question was referred to as Lot #7, located on the south side of Millersville Road just west of Waterbury Road. Neighboring landowners were interviewed to assist in the evaluation of the real estate. In William H. Baldwin's testimony, he described "... a Quarter with two bedrooms and a loft, built of logs and weatherboarded."

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1996.

"Bunker Hill," National Register nomination, Maryland Historical Trust.

Historian: Karen Theimer and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

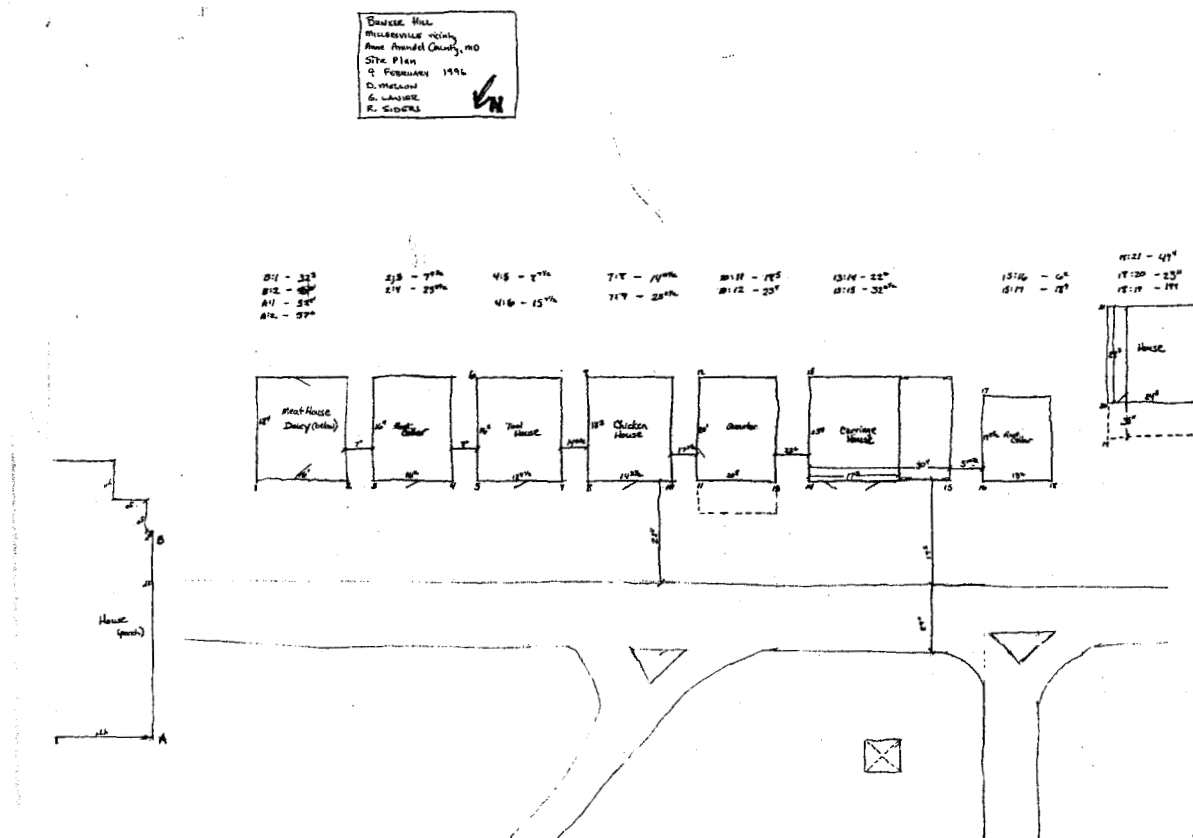


Figure 94: Bunker Hill, field notes for site plan.

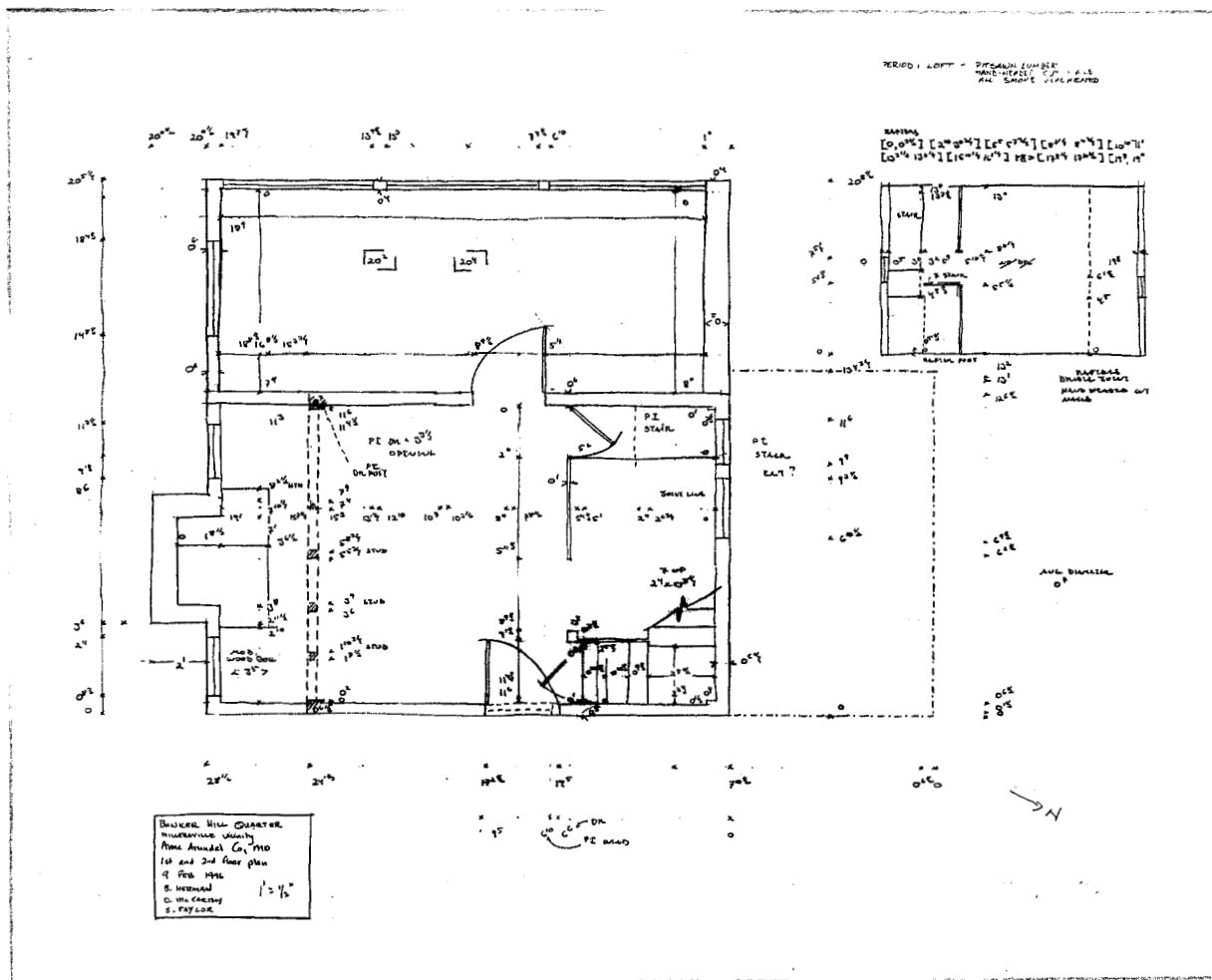


Figure 95: Bunker Hill Quarter, field notes for first and second floor plans.

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Bunker Hill Quarter MD-000
 Route 178 and Millersville Road
 Millersville Vicinity
 Anne Arundel County, MD

Photographer: David L. Ames February 1996

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- MD-000-2 Environmental view of land and outbuildings, looking southwest
- MD-000-3 Perspective of northwest and northeast elevations of slave quarter, looking south
- MD-000-4 Perspective of southwest and southeast elevations of slave quarter and outbuildings, looking north
- MD-000-5 View of southeast elevations of outbuildings, looking northwest
- MD-000-6 Detail of door on southeast elevation of slave quarter, looking west
- MD-000-7 Detail of door sill on southeast elevation of slave quarter, looking west
- MD-000-8 Detail of northwest porch of slave quarter, looking northeast
- MD-000-9 First floor: view of southeast fireplace wall in southeast room, looking southeast
- MD-000-10 First floor: detail of fireplace on southeast wall, looking southeast
- MD-000-11 First floor: view of northwest partition wall in southeast room, looking northwest
- MD-000-12 First floor: view of northwest wall of southwest porch, looking northwest
- MD-000-13 Attic: view of northwest gable and roof framing, looking northwest

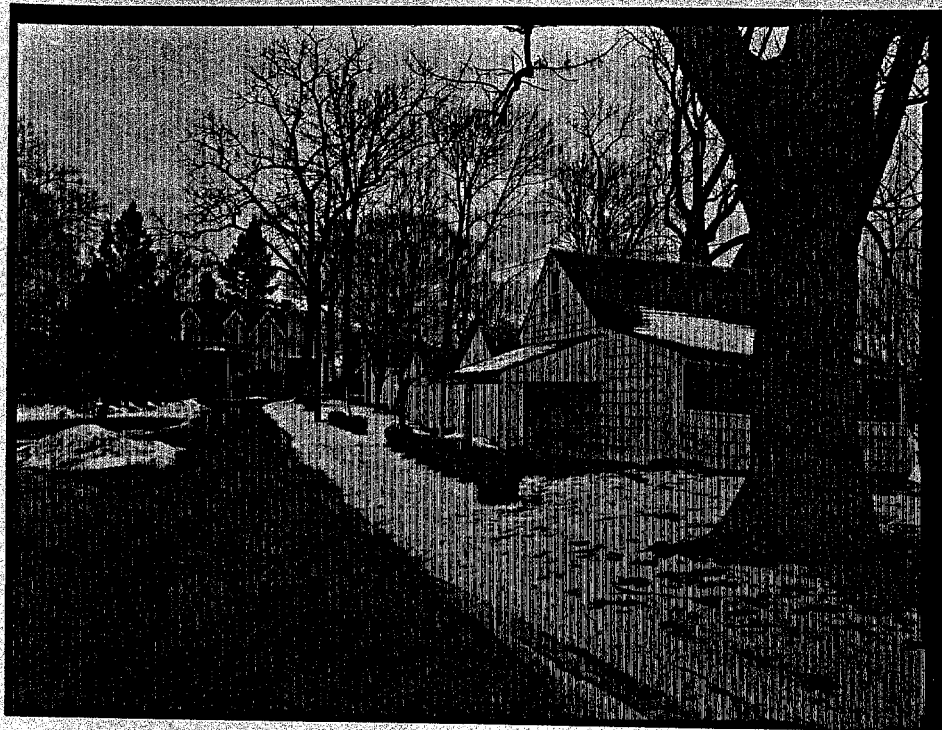


Figure 96: Bunker Hill, environmental view of lane to main house with outbuildings, looking northeast.



Figure 97: Bunker Hill, environmental view of land and outbuildings, looking southwest.



Figure 98: Bunker Hill Quarter, perspective of northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.



Figure 99: Bunker Hill, perspective of southwest and southeast elevations of slave quarter and outbuildings, looking north.



Figure 100: Bunker Hill, view of southeast elevations of outbuildings, looking northwest.

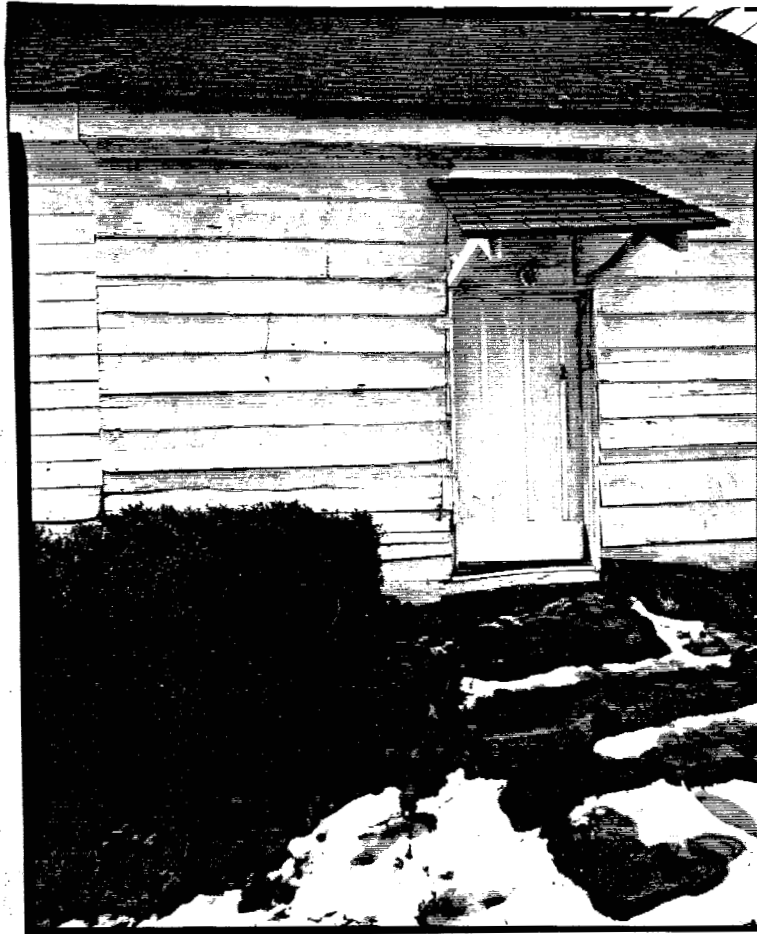


Figure 101: Bunker Hill Quarter, detail of door on southeast elevation, looking west.

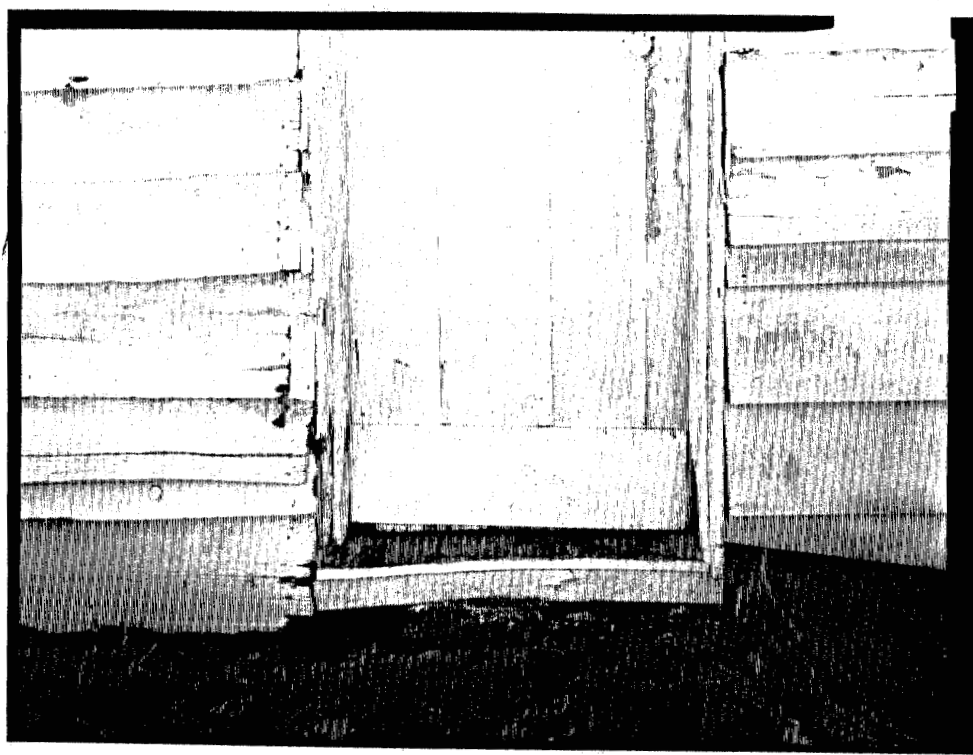


Figure 102: Bunker Hill Quarter, detail of door sill on southeast elevation, looking west.

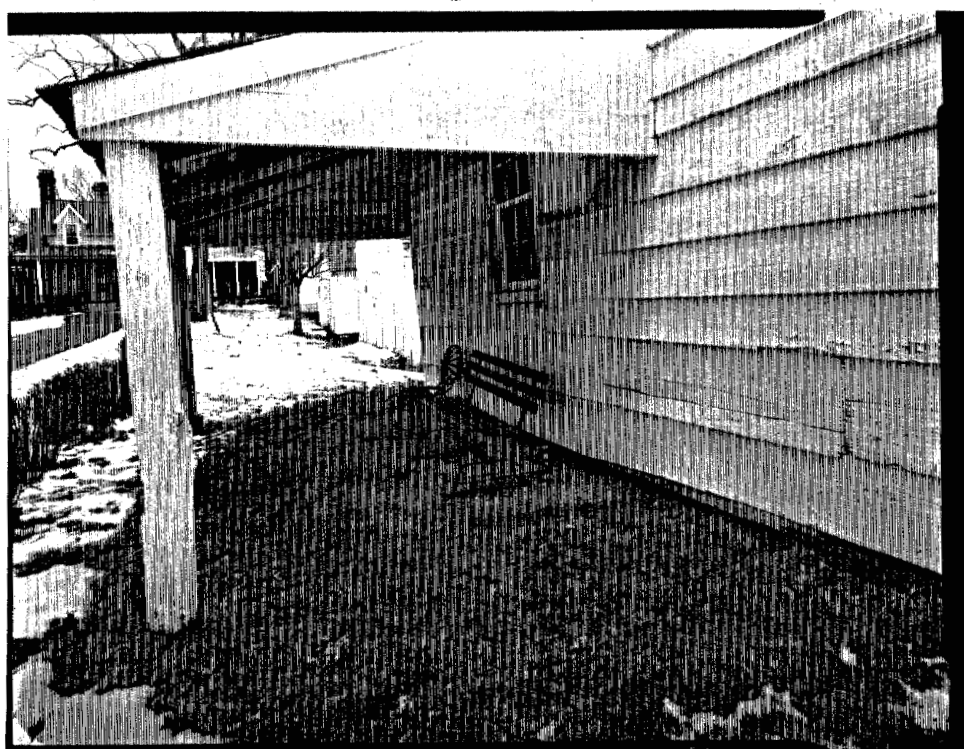


Figure 103: Bunker Hill Quarter, detail of northwest porch looking northeast.



Figure 104: Bunker Hill Quarter, first floor: view of southeast fireplace wall in southeast room, looking southeast.



Figure 105: Bunker Hill Quarter, first floor: detail of fireplace on southeast wall, looking southeast.

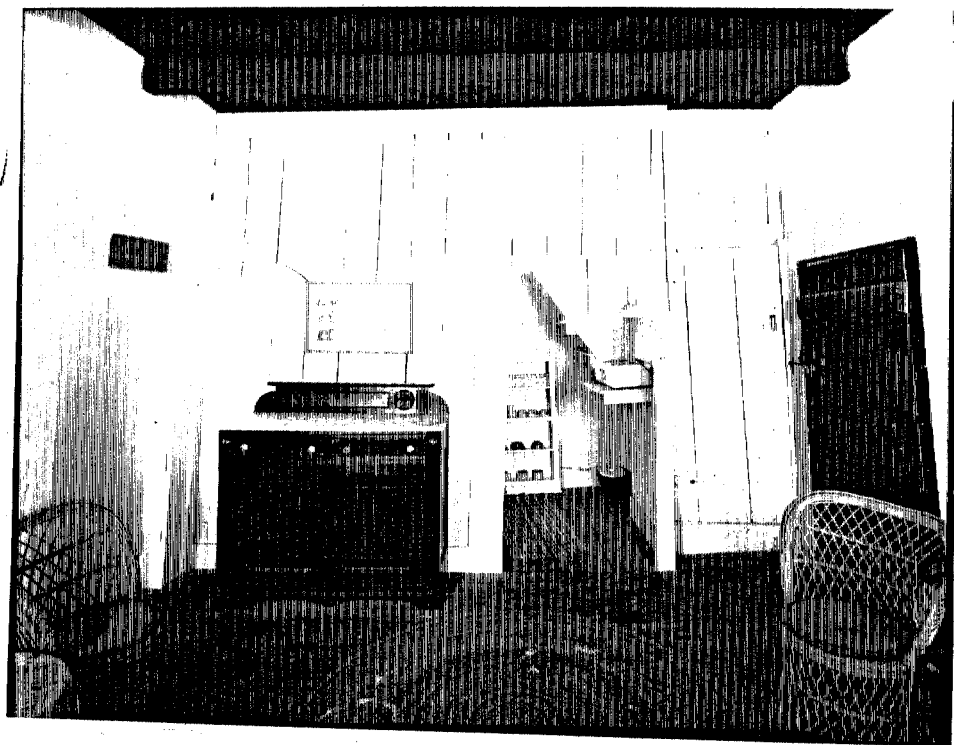


Figure 106: Bunker Hill Quarter, first floor: view of northwest partition wall in southeast room, looking northwest.

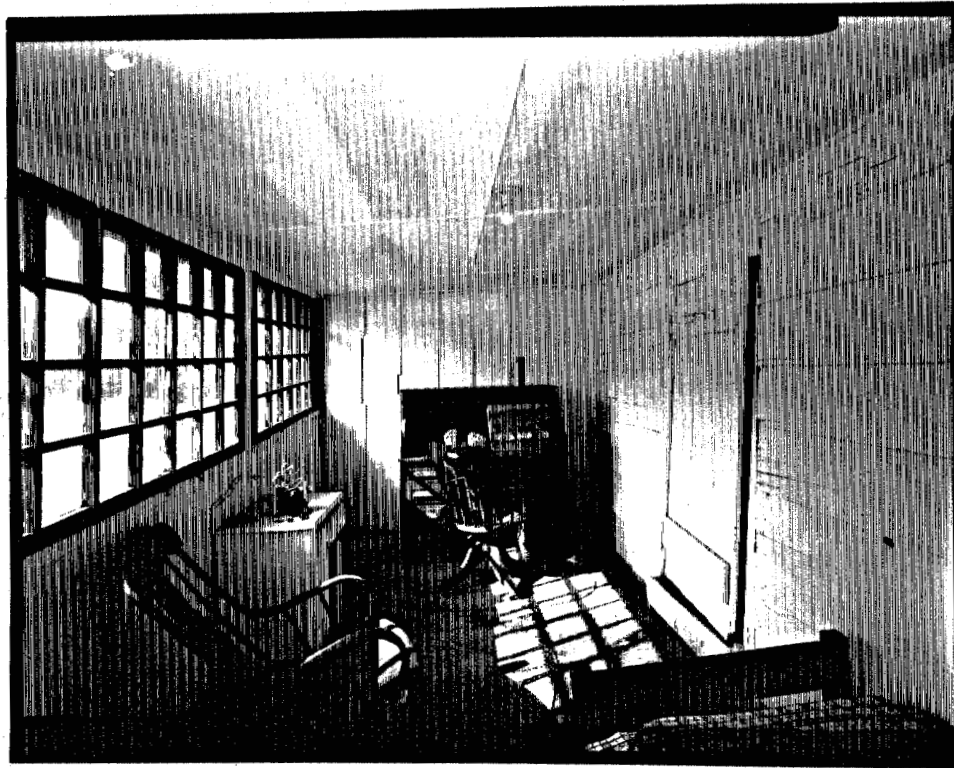


Figure 107: Bunker Hill Quarter, first floor: view of northwest wall of southwest porch, looking northwest.

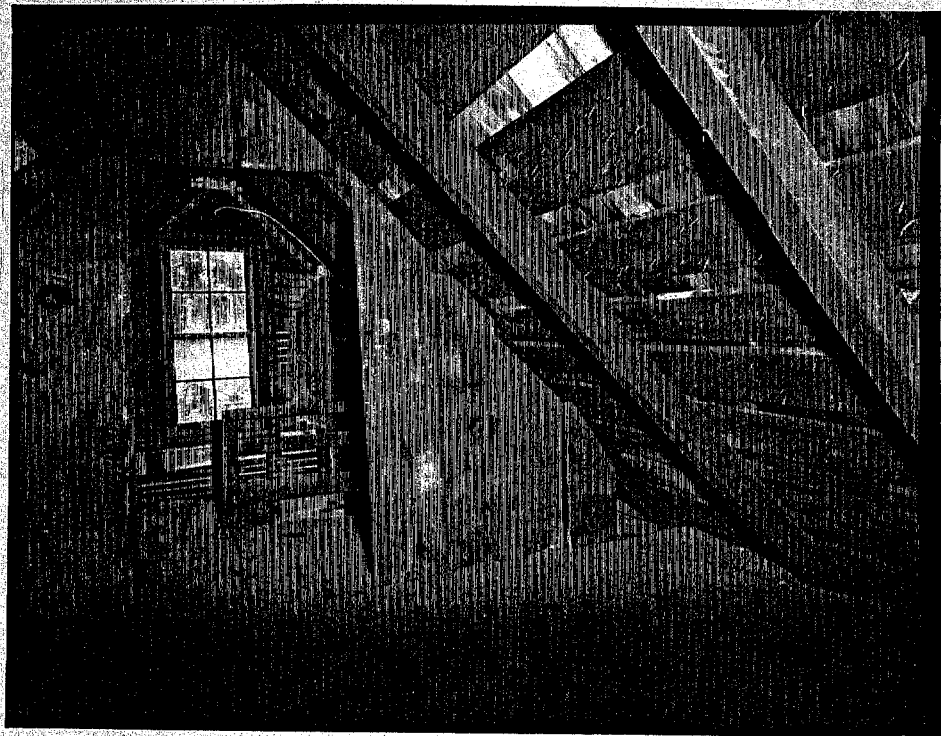


Figure 108: Bunker Hill Quarter, attic: view of northwest gable and roof framing, looking northwest.

Site Name: Ice Street Tenant Houses

Location: Ice Street
Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland

Date of Field Work: December 1995

Threat: At the time of our visit in December 1995, the two tenant houses were undergoing extensive renovation for use as low-income housing.

Type of Documentation: 4" x 5" black-and-white photographs (4)
35mm color slides (16)
Scaled, annotated field notes (1 sheets)
Scaled pencil drawings (1)
Architectural data narrative

Significance: These two tenant houses represent rare survivals of early to mid-nineteenth-century middling town houses.

Description: Located on the east side of Ice Street, in the town of Frederick, Maryland, the two tenant houses occupy adjoining lots. The southern tenant house is constructed of brick, whereas the northern tenant house is log on the first story and frame on the second story. The west elevations of the two tenant houses are flush with the sidewalk on the east side of the street.

The one-and-a-half story, four-bay, gable-roofed main block of the brick tenant house rests on a brick basement. Originally a one-story, gable-roofed rear ell extended from the east elevation of the duplex. Each half of the duplex consists of a one-room plan, and is 13' by 20', while each rear ell enclosed a single space of approximately 6'6" by 11'6". An interior central chimney stack services both halves of the duplex.

The west elevation is divided into four bays, two for each duplex. The doors are located

in the northern and southern bays of the west elevation and are reached by a brick stoop, parallel to the elevation, consisting of four steps and a landing. Both doors originally contained a transom. The two windows in the central bays of the first floor are nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows. The second floor has four narrow windows under the eave. There are also two cellar windows in the west elevation.

The east elevation displays evidence of a rear ell with a gable roof. Two door openings located against the partition wall lead into the main room of each duplex. The south half of the duplex has a window in the southern bay of the elevation. There is evidence that this was originally an exterior door to the staircase. The north half of the duplex has a door opening in the northern bay leading into a stairwell. The second floor contains two attic windows located in the center of each duplex.

The entrance located on the west elevation leads into a heated room. The fireplaces are located against the partition wall. A stairwell is located in the northeast corner of the northern duplex and in the southeast corner of the southern duplex. One door straight across from the entrance door gives access to the stairs leading down into the basement. Originally an outside door in both the north and south elevations gave access to these cellar stairwells. A second door towards the back of the room leads to the stairs to the second floor. These stairs could also be accessed by two exterior doors on the east elevation. The fireplace in the north half of the duplex is more elaborate than the one in the south half, with panelling above the mantel piece and signs of an overmantel.

The two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed, v-notched log and frame construction northern tenant house also rests on a brick foundation. The west, north, and south elevations are covered

with modern siding. The exposed east elevation revealed that the building stood originally as one-story in log and was later raised to two stories with frame construction.

The west elevation of the north tenant house is divided into four bays. The doors leading into the two duplexes are located in the two central bays and are reached by a shared stoop consisting of four steps on each side of a single landing. The northern and southern bays each have one six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. This window pattern is repeated on the second floor.

The east elevation has been heavily remodeled, but shows evidence of a door opening in the southeast corner. On the interior walls there is evidence of a window in the southwest corner of the south wall, and of a fireplace on the north wall. The fact that there are only traces of one fireplace suggests that the original structure was a one-room plan of 13' by 20', and was later altered into a duplex by the addition of a partition wall. Evidence was found of a winder stair in the northwest corner next to the fire place.

History: N/A

Sources: Physical description based on field work including field notes and photography undertaken by the Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering for the Maryland Historical Trust, 1995.

Historian: Jeroen van den Hurk and Rebecca Siders
Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19716
September 1996

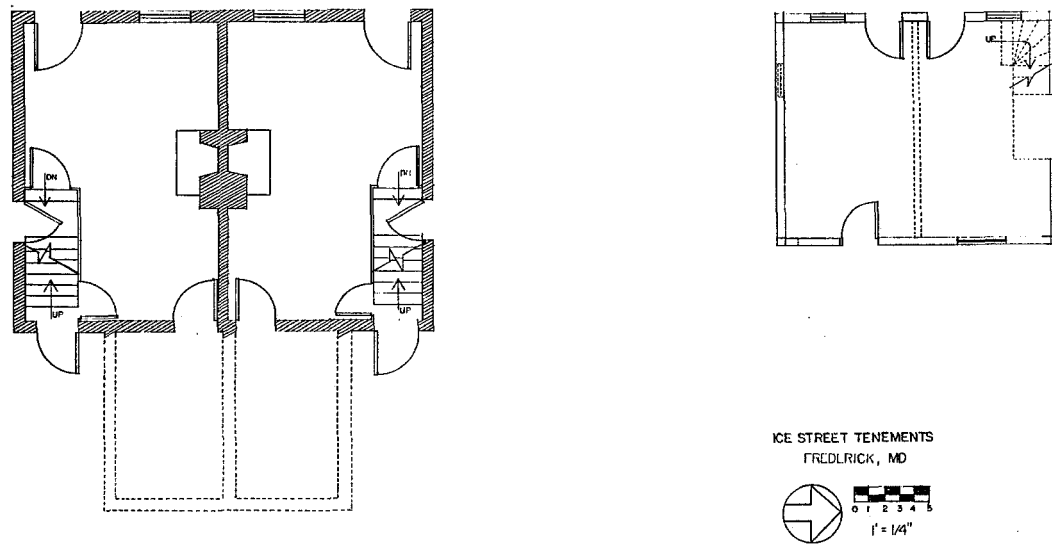


Figure 109: First floor plan of tenant houses on Ice Street.

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Ice Street Tenant Houses
111-113 Ice Street
Frederick
Frederick County, Maryland

MD-000

Photographer: David L. Ames

December 1995

- MD-000-1 View of east elevation of log tenant house, looking west
- MD-000-2 Interior of log tenant house: view of south wall, looking south
- MD-000-3 Interior of log tenant house: view of north wall, looking north
- MD-000-4 First floor of brick tenant house: view of north wall in north room, looking southwest

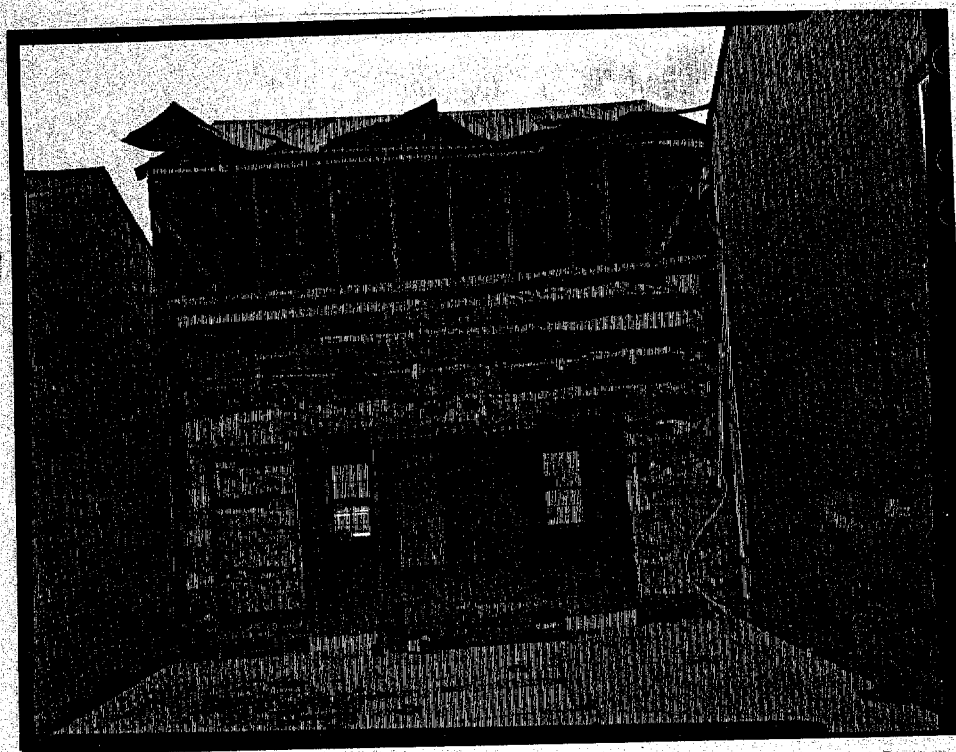


Figure 110: Ice Street, view of east elevation of log tenant house, looking west.

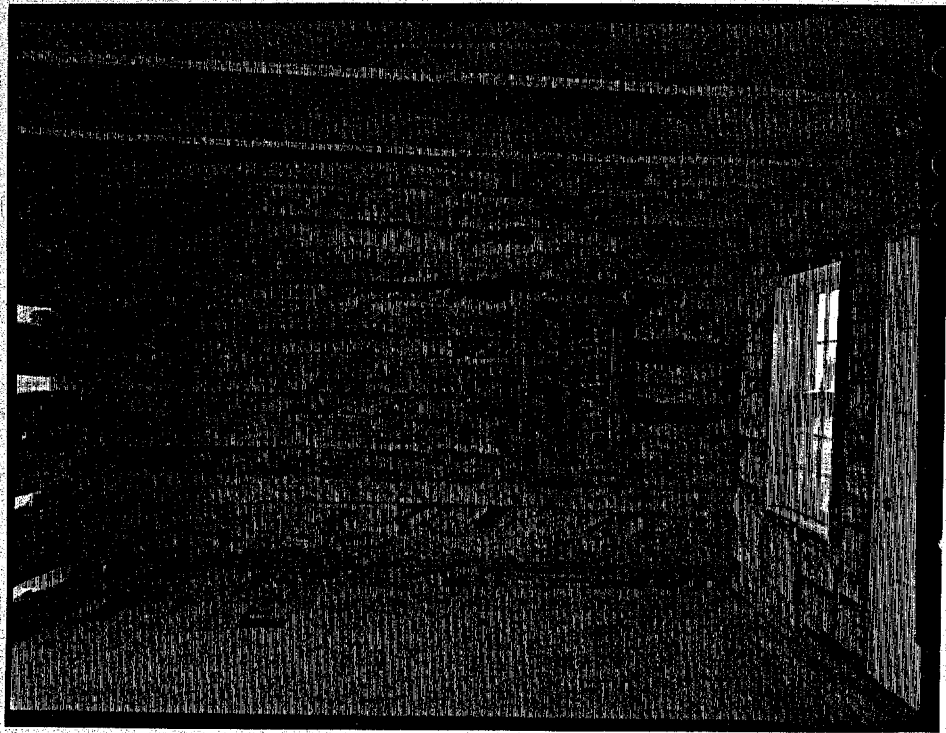


Figure 111: Ice Street, interior of log tenant house: view of south wall, looking south.

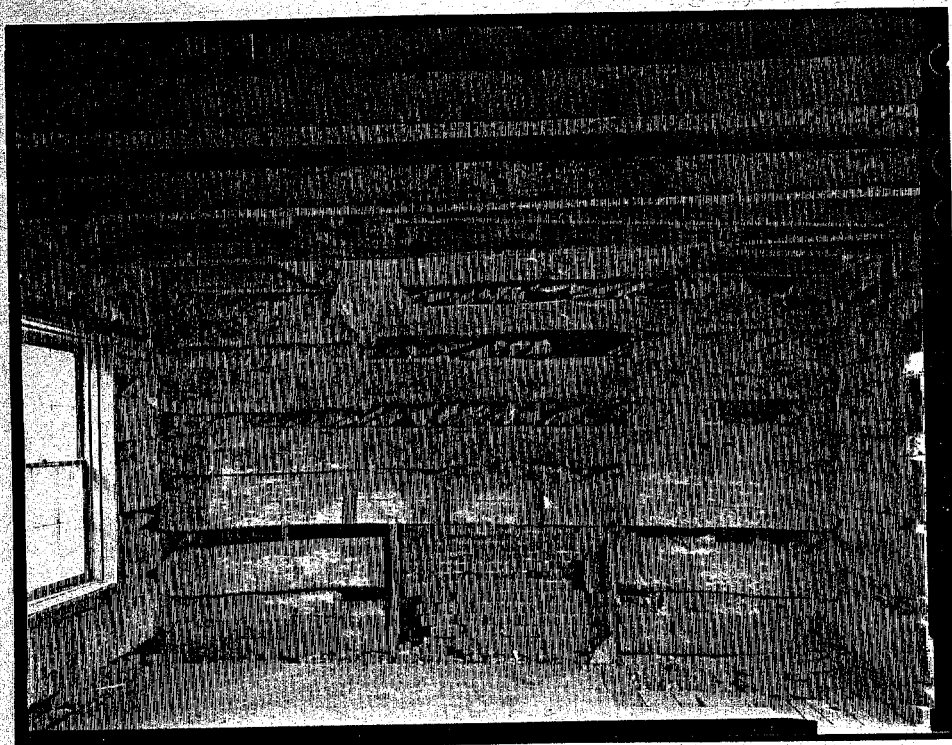


Figure 112: Ice Street, interior of log tenant house: view of north wall, looking north.

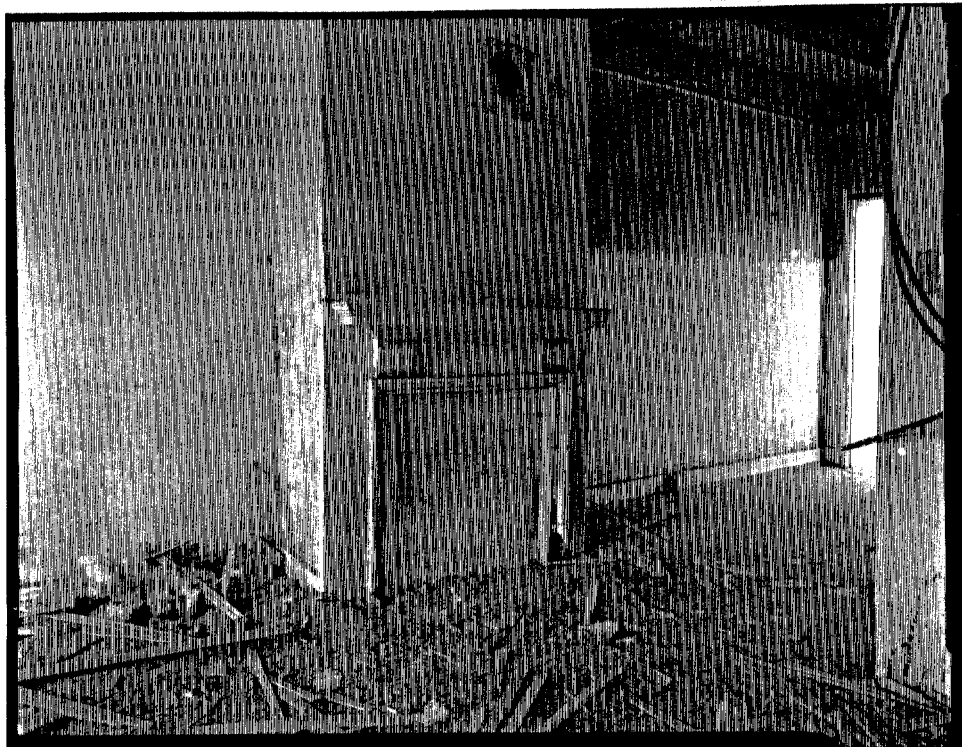


Figure 113: Ice Street, first floor of brick tenant house: view of north wall in north room, looking southwest.