

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1085

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Elmwood

other names Elmwood Farm; Kendle Farm; MIHP #WA-I-018

2. Location

street & number 16311Kendle Road (formerly 9911 Hippy Hop Lane) not for publication

city or town Williamsport vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21795

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

11-5-12
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

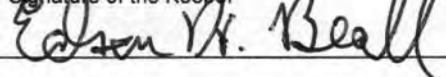
4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- Determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 Edson H. Beall 12-26-12

Elmwood (WA-I-018)

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
10		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

Vacant/not in use

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Vacant/not in use

AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

OTHER: Standard Pennsylvania Bank Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Brick

Wood

roof Metal

other Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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Description Summary:

Elmwood farmstead stands on a six-acre tract, a remnant of the larger Elmwood Farm situated on the south side of Kendle Road, northeast of Williamsport in Washington County, Maryland. The nominated area comprises an 1855 two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed, T-shaped brick house, plus a grouping of buildings dating from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, typical of Washington County farming operations. The farmstead includes ten contributing buildings and structures, dominated by the house, a third quarter of the nineteenth century frame barn which replaced the original building, a frame milking barn, a hog barn, a ca. 1960 milking parlor, a silo, and a concrete block garage. A smokehouse and milk house, along with stone and wood fences, complete the scene. An access lane leading southward from Kendle Road passes by the west side of the house and continues to the barn and support buildings. The landscape immediately surrounding the building complex includes remaining pasture and cropland; it remains intact, extending beyond the six-acre property being nominated. Cattle currently reside in the barn and roam the adjoining pasture. Much of the larger farm is no longer in agricultural use, as it now supports a housing development, concentrated to the south of the farmstead. The entire complex retains its architectural and agricultural character and survives in good condition.

General Description:

Kendle Road, part of an early route leading from Boonsboro to Williamsport, today is bypassed by a relocated Maryland State Route 68. Consequently Kendle Road retains its rural character, passing through actively farmed agricultural land, pastures and woodlots, with only a few late twentieth-century houses scattered along its path. Looming to the south is a large housing development, situated on part of the land which once was Elmwood farm. However, vistas to the north, east and west take in large areas of active agricultural landscape. The land undulates, with frequent limestone outcrops, consistent with the geography of the Cumberland/Hagerstown/Great Valley, which makes up a good-sized portion of Washington County.

Approaching from the east on Kendle Road, cresting a hillock, one sees Elmwood arrayed on the south side of the road. A gravel lane leaves Kendall Road heading south to the building complex. The house, facing north toward Kendle Road, forms the front of the complex with the support and agricultural buildings arranged behind.

The vernacular Greek Revival style-influenced *Main House*, according to written documentation in the form of a recorded mechanic's lien, dates from 1855. Italianate style modifications came a generation later, ca. 1885. The house with grassy lawn to the north and east and the farm entrance lane to the west, is a two story T-shaped brick building with four bays

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across its front elevation and three bays in the wide east and west gable ends. A service wing, or "back building" extends to the rear. The land drops away from the front of the house on the east side, leaving the cellar level exposed above grade with windows and walk-out entrances. The east side of the rear wing has framed porches at each level. Square posts support the east side porch system at each level with the two upper levels enclosed with fancy cutwork balustrades. The west side of the rear wing has a main story shed roofed porch over a poured concrete deck with encapsulated cistern. This porch is supported by square posts with a solid tongue and groove balustrade.

The house rests on a limestone foundation with brick walls laid in common bond at all elevations. Brick jack arches top the openings. The roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. Brick chimneys are located inside each gable end. The front elevation spans four bays with the main entrance located off-center in the second bay from the east end. A wide transom and sidelights surround the six-panel door. The current one-bay entrance porch is the third one for the house. It replaced an Italianate hip-roofed porch that extended across the length of the front elevation. This porch had carved brackets, square collared posts with decorative brackets and turned dropped pendants. Turned balusters and railing formed the enclosure. The Italianate porch replaced an original entrance porch of unknown size and appearance. The larger Italianate porch terminated at the east end with a retaining wall.

Windows have narrow mitered frames with beaded edges. All windows except for the first story front openings and the east and west gable attic windows have six-over-six-light sash. The second story front windows retain pairs of fixed-louvered wooden shutters. All windows retain shutter hardware. The first story front windows were modified in the late nineteenth century. They were lengthened and the sash replaced with longer two-over-two-light sash with a radial arch over the upper two panes.

At the interior, the house is divided by an entrance and stair passage. To the west is a large double parlor (northwest parlor and southwest parlor), and to the east are two smaller rooms made from one, with an added twentieth-century partition to create a bathroom. At the south end of the passageway is a large room, originally a dining room, which opens into the two west parlors, the rear kitchen and east rear porch, and into the first story bath. The southernmost room at the first story level is the kitchen with entrances onto the east and west porches and a back stairway leading to the room above, which presumably housed farm workers or servants. The kitchen also has a built in pantry in the southeast corner.

The second floor plan is similar, with two bedrooms over the first story double parlor. The cellar has several rooms with windows and entrances on the east side. A large kitchen with service fireplace is located beneath the main level kitchen. To the north of it is a large room which serves currently as the furnace room. Originally it was likely a dining area for farm workers. Both of these rooms retain areas of original plaster and woodwork with original painted surfaces. Rooms in the cellar to the west and north were for food storage and also a coal

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bin for the furnace. There are no fireplaces in the house except for the service fireplace in the cellar.

Throughout, the house retains original woodwork and hardware, expert original grain painting and some other original paint schemes. In the entrance and stair passage, the staircase terminates with an elaborately turned walnut newel post supporting a broad handrail and turned balusters. The surfaces of doors facing into the passageway are grain painted to resemble burl mahogany. Door surrounds consist of flat trim with plain corner blocks. Doors facing into the northwest and southwest parlors are grain painted to resemble maple. A set of wide double doors between the two parlors also display maple grain painting. Original door hardware consists of carpenter-type locks with ceramic knobs. The brass circular plate identifies Russell Erwin & Company Manufacturers. This company was established in New Britain, Connecticut in 1846. Other hardware is cast iron, dating from the later nineteenth century.

Just behind and to the southeast of the farmhouse is a concrete block *milk house* which appears to date from the 1930s or '40s. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a shed roof. The entrance is in the west wall and it is lit by a six-light barn sash window.

Also to the southeast of the house, and east of the milk house is a *smokehouse*. It appears to be contemporary with the main house and is of brick construction with a high limestone foundation. The door is in the west wall, convenient to the main kitchen and the cellar work kitchen. The smokehouse is distinctive for its very tall hipped roof covered with standing seam metal with a round finial at the peak.

South of the house across a gravel driveway and parking area is a two-bay, gable front concrete block *garage* dating from ca. 1950. The garage has framed gables with German siding, and a gable door for hoisting material into the attic for storage.

East of the garage, and attached to the main barn by a covered concrete block walkway for cattle stands a concrete block *milking parlor*, a state of the art facility at the time it was constructed in 1960. The building has a metal gambrel roof. Within the gambrel on the end walls is frame construction covered with German siding. Six bays long, the milking parlor has steel six-light windows, and two entrances on the west side. Attaching it to the barn yard is a ramped concrete walkway with a concrete block west wall and sheet metal roof. The east side is open with a metal pipe railing which allowed milk cows ingress and egress from the barn to the milking area.

East of the main barn and facing west into the barnyard is a frame *hog barn* with vertical siding. It has a gabled roof covered with channel drain sheet metal. It has high window openings along its north wall and doors along the south wall opening under an overhang, into the barnyard. This building appears to date from the late nineteenth century.

The *main barn* is a frame Pennsylvania type (even gabled) bank barn resting on stone foundations. It has an overhanging cantilevered forebay on its east side, opening into the barnyard. On the west side is the barn ramp or bank with stone retaining walls leading to the

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upper level threshing floor. Equipment sheds are attached to the south gable end. The barn is sheathed with vertical boards, and has ventilator openings on all walls with fixed louvers. These are typical of late nineteenth-century barns of west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, often as updates to earlier barns. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal.

On the south side of the barnyard is a frame *milking barn*, predecessor to the 1960 milking parlor. It has a metal gable roof and is sheathed with vertical board siding. This barn likely dates from the early twentieth century. Together with the main barn and the hog barn, these buildings enclose three sides of the concrete-paved barnyard. A limestone wall, likely an original feature of the barnyard, borders the fourth side (east). A concrete feed trough stands in the barnyard, sheltered by a flat metal roof.

Adjacent to the milking barn, to its southwest is a large *concrete stave silo*, which likely dates from ca. 1960. Southwest of the main barn are flat round concrete pads, which were the bases for metal wire corn bins, now gone.

The nominated area includes eight contributing buildings and two contributing structures, listed below. There are no non-contributing buildings or structures.

Contributing buildings:

- Main house
- Milk house
- Smokehouse
- Garage
- Milking parlor
- Bank barn
- Hog barn
- Milking barn

Contributing structures:

- Concrete stave silo
- Stone barnyard wall

Concrete feed trough and silage pit not counted

Evaluation of Integrity:

Elmwood Farmstead retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The collection of buildings remains intact,

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representing a period of continuous use in a farming operation from the initial construction of the house in 1855 through the next hundred years as buildings and structures were added to keep up with evolving farming practices. The setting, containing crop and pasture lands in the immediate vicinity, preserve the historical associations of this farmstead collection with its past. Although there have been alterations to the house and support buildings over time, these are either historic, as in the case of the Italianate front windows in the house and possible update of the barn in the late nineteenth century, or minor in scale and impact. Most historic materials remain intact, including interior woodwork, trim, hardware, and paint finishes in the main house.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1855-1961

Significant Dates

1855; ca. 1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Corby, carpenter

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Property owner _____

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Elmwood building complex is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an intact collection of domestic and agricultural buildings in Washington County, Maryland. The Elmwood building complex includes a fine example of a mid nineteenth-century gentleman's farm house. Built in 1855 by James M. Downey, a rising canal merchant and money-lender, the large Elmwood mansion house is an elegant representation of the still-popular Greek Revival architectural style. Later changes, particularly the elongated arched windows across the first floor front elevation, represent an attempt to update the house during the later Victorian period. The "Mechanics Lien" recorded by carpenter John Corby against James M. Downey, dated 1855, provides a detailed record of the character defining features of the house from the date of its construction, most of which remain intact at this writing. The brick smokehouse located near the mansion house is equally intact and representative of the mid nineteenth-century period, while the garage is a typical twentieth-century addition to the domestic complex. Agricultural buildings within the Elmwood complex include the ca. 1935 concrete block milk house near the house, third quarter of the nineteenth-century bank barn, 1960 milking parlor, frame hog barn, early twentieth-century frame milking barn, and concrete stave silo. This grouping is representative of the agricultural developments through the first half of the twentieth century in Washington County. The bank barn was constructed while the traditional grain-dominated farm economy was still active in Maryland, when a large barn with spaces dedicated to threshing and grain storage was a requirement. Farms still maintained small milking herds of eight to ten animals, easily accommodated in the lower stalls of the barn. The additional animal barns and silo signal the change in feed storage and increasing livestock as dairy production became the focus on the farm. The 1960 milking parlor documents the strict federal sanitation rules that required a building dedicated to milking and milk storage separated from the living areas for the livestock. The period of significance for the Elmwood building complex extends from 1855, when the house and smokehouse were constructed, through 1961, to include the twentieth-century additions to the farmstead complex and by which date the house and outbuildings had substantially achieved their present form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Historic Context

The lands comprising Washington County were in that part of mid-Maryland which was often in colonial period records referred to as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact

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occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. In 1732, Lord Baltimore opened his western lands to settlement.

Initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming soon developed into more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late eighteenth century.¹ Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.²

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system, called the National Pike. The National Road and Pike system became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The presence of the National Pike through Washington County encouraged the improvement of other turnpike roads, many of which were initially improved in the 1790s. Access to the National Pike meant better access to the Baltimore wheat market, fast becoming the center for trade in the region.

¹ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland a Middle Temperament*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

² Ibid.

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The C&O Canal and B&O Railroad arrived in the region in 1830s as alternate forms of transportation. Despite this, the National Pike continued to be a major thoroughfare between Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and points west. The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War, for the invading Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee in 1862 and 1863, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war.

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late nineteenth century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.³

The turn of the twentieth century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Hagerstown and Frederick interurban electric railway. It was a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets. Creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The railway served also for passenger travel and summer resort businesses.

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the twentieth century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.⁴ The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued in other parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.⁵ In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.⁶ By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.⁷

³ Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., *Readings In The History of American Agriculture*, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.

⁴ William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. *Maryland, A History*, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.

⁵ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.

⁶ James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

⁷ Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.

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Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of \$9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Washington, Frederick, and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the \$25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to \$1,715,000 and dairy to \$16,875,000.⁸ Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the twentieth century.

The Hagerstown and Frederick electric railway struggled through the Depression of the 1930s and, after a brief resurgence during WWII, most of the line was discontinued. The demise of the interurban railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.⁹

Mid-Maryland Architecture

During the century from 1763 to 1860, the relatively primitive, typically log buildings of the settlement period were gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of west-central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib

⁸ Ibid. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934, pp. 37, 51-52, 81, 107, 110-116, 310.

⁹ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catoctin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.

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stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.¹⁰

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later nineteenth century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Farmhouses: Farmhouses from the eighteenth through the mid twentieth century exhibit great variety in mid-Maryland, yet all are readily identifiable to the region. Little housing remains from the settlement period. In mid-Maryland, brick farmhouses are most commonly from the 1820-1900 period. Those constructed before approximately 1850 display Flemish bond facades and thereafter, common bond or all-stretcher facades.¹¹

Farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one or one and a half story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one-room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L or T-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in eighteenth and nineteenth century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling.¹²

Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two or four room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbin" or

¹⁰ Reed & Assoc., p. 26.

¹¹ Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

¹² Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

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clapboard roofs. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear.¹³

Smokehouses: Associated with domestic groupings, smokehouses, essential components of the domestic assemblage, stand small and windowless behind the farmhouse. The predominant type in mid-Maryland have hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick or framed construction. Even twentieth century examples exist made of concrete block. Less frequently these important support buildings are rectangular with gabled roofs. The smoke house door opens into a small room, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. The post had "arms" extending outward from it upon which hams and sides of bacon hung on hooks. The post pivoted so that smoked meats swung into the hands of someone standing just inside the entrance. Some smokehouses, particularly those with gable roofs, did not have the pivoting post. Rather, meats were hung from the bottom cord of the roof truss or from rafters. Smokehouses did not have chimneys. Their function was to provide an enclosed spaced where a small fire would provide smoke to permeate meats hung within. The smoke both flavored and preserved the meat previously cured with salt, sugar and saltpeter.

Barns: Mid-Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures, described in the 1767 inventory of Conococheague Manor and other eighteenth-century documents.¹⁴ By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick, or frame covered with vertical siding typically have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor. Heavy tongue and groove or splined planks floored the threshing area, to prevent grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing as well as to support the vibration and weight of the threshing activity.¹⁵

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables that include the forebay recess often with closed-ends, commonly called the Standard Pennsylvania Barn, tend to be a bit later than extended forebays associated with the earlier, asymmetrical "Sweitzer" barns. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the eighteenth century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work

¹³ Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

¹⁴ Original located in Canadian Archives.

¹⁵ Reed & Assoc., p. 117-118.

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ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the era of bank barn construction, ending in the first half of the twentieth century.

Robert F. Ensminger identified a subtype of the common nineteenth – twentieth century Standard Pennsylvania Barn, the “Basement Drive-through Standard Barn,” with a date-range of 1850-1890. This subtype was most commonly found in south-central Pennsylvania, Maryland (Washington County), and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia:

In addition to the normal function of the lower level of Pennsylvania barns as stables for livestock, some are used for the storage of large machinery. The use of horse-drawn machinery dates from the middle of the nineteenth century. Many older barns were necessarily modified to accommodate its storage. The stable could be remodeled to house machinery or storage sheds could be added to the gable ends of the barn. Eventually, a new basement plan that included a machinery stage bay was adopted. Thus, a wagon entrance in the basement can be found as part of the original design in many barns of the middle and later nineteenth century...

...The precedent for a basement drive-through had been established before 1850, as exemplified by a large transition Sweitzer barn in southern Lebanon County [PA]. To the west of the Susquehanna River, particularly in Franklin and Fulton counties, the drive-through became stylized in later standard barns. In these structures, the floor of the forebay, which extends across the entire front of the barn, is raised several feet above the machinery entrance. This extra elevation permits the entrance of larger pieces of machinery than could be accommodated by a normal stable height. The outside gable wall of the drive-through consists of a wooden corn crib, the front end of which is normally flush with the front of the forebay. The barn’s versatility is enhanced by having an increased mow volume with the additional upper barn length, increased machinery storage space in the basement, and more feed grain storage in the corn crib just described.¹⁶

Few frame barns retain their original exterior siding. Many are found with elaborate decorative additions from updates done in the late nineteenth century, particularly louvered vents with arched architraves, or the stylized painted windows and doors done in the early twentieth century. Most historic barns that were still in use through much of the twentieth century were altered to accommodate a hay track, used to transport hay bales through the barn.

Dairy barns: As dairy began to replace grain farming as the mainstay of mid-Maryland’s farms, farmers adapted Pennsylvania style barns to other uses, principally as dairy barns. The modification included increasing the number of cattle stalls to accommodate more animals and to provide space for hand milking and later electric milking machines for each cow. Sometimes forebays were enclosed or new barn space was constructed to accommodate the milking

¹⁶ Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992) pp. 79-81.

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activities, and in the early twentieth-century concrete flooring and manure troughs added. In the 1930s and 1940s when government regulations dictated minimum sanitary conditions, barns were regularly whitewashed, lighted and ventilated. Also during this mid twentieth-century period, serious dairymen constructed separate dairy barns with modern equipment and sanitation. These new barns were built of concrete block, glazed tile or frame with steel windows. They often had gambrel roofs, popular for barns in the early and mid twentieth century, and "milking parlors" where cattle would enter in small groups for milking then leave the barn for a "loafing area."

Milk houses: Associated with the barn, either the main barn or a separate dairy barn is the milk house. These are usually twentieth-century buildings, coming into use after the region converted to dairy farming. Often built of concrete block, or glazed tile these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck." A refrigerated tank held the cans and kept the milk cold. In the mid and late twentieth century, bulk milk systems replaced the older can storage tank. Bulk tank storage takes milk directly from the cows to a large holding tank the contents of which are transferred into a tanker truck once or twice a week depending on the size of the dairy operation.

Silos: First manufactured in the 1870s, silos are now important visual markers on the rural landscape. Older silos are wooden staved structures, although brick, tile, concrete, and metal also were used, particularly in more recent structures. Silos are part of the conversion to dairy farming, providing a system for storage of feed, mostly fermented corn silage for the increased herds of cattle necessary for dairy farming.

Resource History

The land on which the Elmwood building complex stands has a long association with Washington County settlement and agricultural history. Located near an early crossing of the upper Potomac River (near today's Williamsport) along a branch of the Philadelphia wagon road, the land was part of Lord Baltimore's more than 10,000-acre Conococheague Manor, his western-most tract reserved for rental income rather than sale. Records of the Manor dated 1767 show that much of the Manor acreage was leased in 80 parcels ranging from 10 to 500 acres, most improved with a log dwelling and some with small log barns. Many had orchards and meadow along with some "cleared land" indicating the land was under cultivation.¹⁷ Conococheague Manor was sold as one tract in 1768 and soon came under the ownership of Thomas Ringgold. Samuel Ringgold inherited the Ringgold Manor lands in 1776, by then totaling over 18,000 acres.¹⁸

¹⁷ "A List of Tenements on His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague --- 1767," photocopy transcribed by Paula S. Reed & Assoc., 2002.

¹⁸ Sandra Izer, "Elmwood Farm," author's manuscript, n.d., p. 1.

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In 1783, the Potomac River port town of Williamsport was laid out at the mouth of the Conococheague Creek. Taking advantage of the water power provided by the creek and the transportation opportunities presented by both the river and the old wagon road, Williamsport thrived as a center for local trade. By 1791, traffic along the road was such that Washington County ordered a new survey to straighten and improve the road from Turner's Gap on South Mountain, through Boonsborough (officially laid out in 1792) to Williamsport.¹⁹ The road ran directly through Ringgold's Manor as it passed easterly out from Williamsport toward Turner's Gap (Figure 1). Twenty-six years later, in 1817, the Maryland Legislature incorporated "a Company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough through Williams-Port."²⁰ The turnpike, which followed the route already established by the 1791 road, provided a connection to the National Pike at Boonsborough. Direct access to good transportation routes and the nearby town of Williamsport, along with the fertile limestone soil, made Ringgold's manor lands prime agricultural property.

Despite these transportation improvements, Samuel Ringgold's fortunes appear to have waned through the first decades of the nineteenth century. Like many of the region's farmers, he was likely impacted by the economic woes associated with the War of 1812 and successive wheat crop failures from the Hessian fly infestation. Around 1812 Ringgold began selling tracts out of his manor lands, including a 772-acre tract sold to John R. Dall in June of 1820.²¹ Dall built his manor house called Dalton on the north side of the Williamsport to Boonsborough Turnpike. John R. Dall, son of prominent Baltimore merchant James Dall, Sr., was educated at Harvard and likely did not directly engage in the agricultural production on his large tract of land.²² Dall was known to engage in horse breeding and hosted races on his property, a practice that may have led to his financial troubles by the 1840s. In 1847, John R. Dall defaulted on a loan of over \$7,000, a loan secured by his 772-acre Dalton tract as well as several others. Washington County land merchant William B. McAtee purchased the farm at a Sheriff's sale in December 1847.²³

William McAtee was in the business of buying and selling land, but appears to have been open to lease-to-own arrangements. James M. Downey, who eventually purchased 401 acres of the Dalton tract in 1858, was living on the farm as early as 1855 and possibly earlier. Downey hailed from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1840 he purchased a 250-acre farm on the Conococheague Creek just south of the National Pike crossing.²⁴ Moving his wife, Ann Eliza

¹⁹ WC Road Map, Liber G, p. 553, MSA C2195-10.

²⁰ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 636, p. 203; an 1821 act to extend by three years the time in which the turnpike construction should start and seven years to complete, indicates that turnpike construction did not begin until after 1821 (Vol. 625, p. 45).

²¹ WC DB EE, p. 672; see also "Dalton," Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) #WA-I-016.

²² Richard Henry Spencer, *The Thomas Family of Talbot County, Maryland and Allied Families*, (Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins Co., 1914); "Dall Family Papers, 1810-1843," Biographical Note, Special Collection and University Archives, W.E.B. Du Bois Library, University of Massachusetts, www.library.umass.edu.

²³ Izer, n.d., p. 3; WC DB IN 3, p. 49.

²⁴ MIHP #WA-V-071.

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(Funk), and six children there by 1847, he was listed on the 1850 census as a farmer, with two additional children and his 65-year old father. By 1855, Downey was active as a money-lender, many of his small loans secured by household items, livestock, and merchandize. In an 1855 loan of \$262 to Robert Kimble, Kimble's C&O Canal boat "Cumberland" and his two horses were listed as security.²⁵ Downey also purchased from Henry Wolf in 1855, \$1,000 worth of general merchandize and coal located in a Williamsport warehouse, indicating that Downey may also have been engaged in canal merchandizing.²⁶

James Downey's financial successes – and large family – by 1855 appear to have led him to the decision to build a "mansion house" on the southern half of the Dalton farm, then still owned by William McAtee. Whether he and McAtee had a previous agreement for the future sale of the farm to Downey is unrecorded. Downey, however, apparently confident in his future, contracted to build a large brick house on that farm. The elegant exterior employed the still-popular Greek Revival architectural style, including the large tripartite front doorway and perhaps a classical portico, while the expansive interior included high-quality woodwork on the stairs and molding and meticulous grain-painted doors. The carpentry work, at a total of nearly \$1,000, was completed by the Spring of 1855, but by then Downey was unable to pay the bill. The "mechanics lien" recorded by John Corby, carpenter, in June 1855, provided a detailed inventory of features, priced "according to the Carpenters Bill of sale of Washington County MD." (Figures 2 and 3) The document also described the house:

...a certain Brick dwelling house two stories high above ground fronting thirty eight feet (38 ft.) and thirty six feet (36 feet) deep and a two story back building attached thereto, said back building being twenty by twenty feet width, with two porches attached thereto...²⁷

The twelve-room house was large, a statement of wealth on the rural landscape. A fashionable smokehouse was constructed at about the same time, its steeply pitched hipped roof finished with a finial reminiscent of a Victorian-era tower. It is possible, though not documented, that Downey also constructed the large bank barn, with its drive-through machine storage area also popular in his home county of Franklin in Pennsylvania. Machines such as the McCormick Reaper and the hay mower were introduced in the 1850s.

Despite his own money troubles associated with the construction of his new house, James Downey continued his financial dealings, making large and small loans to neighbors and family. In 1857, Downey sold his enslaved man William Dorsey to Andrew Brumbaugh for \$400.²⁸ Then in 1858, Downey purchased from William McAtee for \$13,249 the 401-acre Dalton tract, which he called Elmwood and on which he had recently built his house. On the same day,

²⁵ WC DB IN 9, p. 454.

²⁶ WC DB IN 9, p. 384.

²⁷ WC DB IN 10, p. 398.

²⁸ WC DB IN 12, p. 537.

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Downey sold Elmwood to Lewis Ripple and Benjamin F. Newcomer for \$20,000.²⁹ This apparent windfall of profit on the part of Downey likely helped him to pay his debts, perhaps covering the cost of the house construction, although a Release record indicates that Lewis Ripple paid the debt still owed to carpenter John Corby.³⁰ By 1859, James M. Downey and family had moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, entrusting Jacob Funk "of Jno" (probably his brother-in-law) and William McAtee to sell his remaining property to pay his debts.³¹

Lewis Ripple, who lived in Loudoun County, Virginia at the time of the Elmwood farm purchase, and Benjamin F. Newcomer, a wealthy Baltimore grain merchant, were related by marriage. Lewis Ripple married Elizabeth A. Newcomer, Benjamin's sister, in 1850. Elizabeth (Newcomer) Ripple died in 1856, just two years after the birth of their son John N. Ripple.³² It is not clear whether Ripple and Newcomer's purchase of Downey's Elmwood farm in 1858 was a business investment or a family arrangement for the recently widowed Ripple. By 1860, Lewis Ripple was living on the Elmwood farm though not with his son John, according to the census record. James Downey's financial problems returned in 1860, forcing Ripple and Newcomer to repurchase Elmwood at a "sheriff's sale" for \$168, described as "now in the possession and occupancy of said Lewis Ripple."³³

By 1864, Lewis Ripple was remarried and living with his wife Laura in Baltimore City while the Elmwood farm was rented to William Dougherty.³⁴ Dougherty owed Ripple and Newcomer \$1,300 by 1866, for which they accepted Dougherty's blacksmithing and farming equipment as payment.³⁵ Two years later, Dougherty was again in debt to Ripple and Newcomer, a debt which he secured with a mortgage on his "fifty five acres of wheat, about thirty or thirty five acres of corn, now growing on the farm belonging to the said Newcomer and Ripple," along with his livestock, including four young horses, "3 heifers, 2 Steers, 3 calves, 8 Sheep, 13 hogs, 2 spotted Sows and their pigs..."³⁶ Though the farm was rented, it appears that the Elmwood mansion house served as a country house for Ripple and Newcomer, while Dougherty or another renter probably lived in the frame house on the southern end of the farm (Figure 4: 1877 Atlas map and Figure 5: 1895 plat). John N. Ripple's signature, dated 1872 when he was 18 years old, is etched into the Elmwood garret stair wall indicating he was visiting the house at that time, while an 1875 land record indicates that Lewis and John Ripple were still living in Baltimore.³⁷

²⁹ WC DB IN 13, p. 73 and p. 212. See IN 16, p. 164 for reference to the farm being called "Elmwood."

³⁰ WC DB IN 13, p. 240.

³¹ WC DB IN 14, p. 18.

³² Izer, n.d., p. 5.

³³ WC DB IN 16, p. 164. Though the sale was dated 1860, the deed was dated 1862.

³⁴ WC DB IN 18, p. 646. The 1870 census listed Ripple, aged 50, as a "Commission Merchant." Also in the household, his wife Laura, son John N. (age 16), daughter Elizabeth N. (age 11 months), Julia R. [Ripple] Nevin (age 31, no occupation), and Kate Bowers (age 14, house servant).

³⁵ WC DB IN 19, p. 349.

³⁶ WC DB WMcKK 1, p. 89.

³⁷ WC DB GBO 73, p. 350.

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Benjamin "Frank" Newcomer was a Washington County native who moved to Baltimore City in the 1840s to oversee his father's flour and grain mercantile company Newcomer & Stonebraker. In 1862, B. F. Newcomer took sole ownership of the company and reincorporated as Newcomer & Company. Newcomer, in addition to his business acumen, was deeply involved in the development of banking and railroads in the region.³⁸ Though not directly involved in the Franklin Railroad Company (later Cumberland Valley Railroad), his influence may have brought that railroad line along the edge of the Elmwood farm. The route crossed the northwest corner of the farm with the conveyance of three acres by Newcomer and Ripple to the railroad company in 1871.³⁹ The Williamsport Station was located just off the southwest corner of the farm, from which the route continued across the Potomac River to access the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) and the important Baltimore markets (see Figure 4).

In 1875, John N. Ripple "of the City of Baltimore" purchased his Uncle B. F. Newcomer's interest in Elmwood. Land records over the ensuing 20 years indicate that John Ripple continued to live in Baltimore while the farm was probably leased. A second tenant house was constructed on the farm ca. 1885 (located outside the current property boundary). Ripple probably also elongated the front parlor windows and added the elaborate Italianate porch across the front of the Elmwood mansion house.⁴⁰ After the death of Lewis Ripple in 1890, John Ripple and his younger sister Elizabeth inherited their father's share of Elmwood, giving "Lizzie" a one-quarter interest in the farm.⁴¹ In 1894, John Ripple mortgaged the farm for \$10,000 through his cousin William Newcomer, agent for the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore – a bank established by William's father B. F. Newcomer.⁴² When Ripple defaulted on the loan, Elmwood was sold to pay the bank and other creditors, and to provide a \$4,000 trust for Lizzie Newcomer's share.⁴³ The farm was divided and sold in two lots in 1895. Lot No. 1, the northern half totaling 200 acres, was described in the newspaper sale advertisement:

Large Brick Dwelling, smoke house, carriage house, ice house, blacksmith shop, a splendid bank barn 100 feet long by 54 feet wide, under the bridge wall of the barn is a large cistern with piping into the barn yard where the water can be drawn for the use of the stock, also a never failing well of water near house, there is also a large Brick Tenant House near the Mansion House, and a large barn and a splendid well of water with a wind pump, also a thrifty orchard.⁴⁴

³⁸ Bernard C. Steiner, PhD, *Men of Mark in Maryland*, "Benjamin Franklin Newcomer," 1907.

³⁹ WC DB WMcKK 3, p. 388.

⁴⁰ R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., "Determination of Eligibility Report, Elmwood Farm, Washington County, Maryland MIHP No. WA-I-018," 2005.

⁴¹ Izer, n.d., p. 7.

⁴² WC DB GBO 102, p. 166; Bernard C. Steiner, PhD, *Men of Mark in Maryland*, "Benjamin Franklin Newcomer," 1907.

⁴³ Izer, n.d., p. 7.

⁴⁴ As cited in Izer, n.d., p. 7.

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The 198-acre Lot No. 2, the southern half of the farm, included the older tenant house described as a "Weatherboarded Dwelling," and a new barn. (see Figure 5). It was Jacob F. Lemen who purchased Lot No. 1 of Elmwood in 1895 for \$10,150.⁴⁵ Lemen appears to have lived on the farm until 1909 when he sold it to John M. Kendle for \$19,500.⁴⁶

John M. Kendle was still living on his nearby farm on the Downsville Pike in 1910. His 22-year old son, Elvin Roy Kendle, appears to have been working on the farm at that time. When John Kendle died in 1916, he devised to his wife Ida the Elmwood farm "known as the Lemen farm" for life, to be sold after her death.⁴⁷ When Ida Kendle wanted to sell Elmwood in 1919, she had to get permission from the Equity Court. Offered at public sale, the now 193-acre farm was again described in a newspaper advertisement:

This is one of the best farms in Washington County, the land is fine limestone land, in a high state of cultivation and under good fencing. It is improved by a two story brick dwelling house with basement, containing 12 rooms, a two story brick tenant house containing 8 rooms and kitchen. Bank barn with two wagon sheds and corn cribs, hog pen, buggy shed, blacksmith's shop and all necessary outbuildings. There are two wells of water on the place and two cisterns, one at the house and one at the barn. There is on the farm a young apple orchard in fine shape. There is on the place a large variety of small fruits. This farm is well located, near railroads, schools, churches, post office and market and is a most desirable and attractive property.⁴⁸

Elvin Roy Kendle was the highest bidder, paying \$29,878 for his father's farm. By 1920, Kendle was living at Elmwood, described on the census as a "general farm," with his wife and three children, Ida M. (age 8), John M. (age 5), and Leroy (5 months). (Figures 6 and 7)

The Kendle family remained on the Elmwood farm for nearly 90 years and still own the Elmwood building complex today (2011). It was E. Roy Kendle who began the conversion to dairy production on the Elmwood farm, building first the frame dairy barn with a concrete foundation and floor to improve sanitation. The concrete block milk house was constructed into the hill near the house, where milk cans were kept cool while awaiting pickup by the dairy truck. Two concrete stave silos (one no longer extant) were constructed to hold livestock feed. Kendle's son John M. Kendle took over the Elmwood farm in 1947.⁴⁹ After a snowstorm demolished the old carriage house and blacksmith shop, John Kendle constructed a new concrete block milking parlor and milk house in 1960, providing state-of-the-art sanitation for the mechanical milking process and refrigerated milk storage.

⁴⁵ WC DB 104, p. 215.

⁴⁶ WC DB 129, p. 307. Lemen actually sold the farm to Albert Eyerly in 1905 (WC DB 122, p. 636), then bought it back from Eyerly in 1908 before selling it to Kendle in 1909.

⁴⁷ As cited in Izer, n.d., 9.

⁴⁸ As cited in Izer, n.d., 10.

⁴⁹ WC DB 244, p. 697.

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In 2000, the Kendle family subdivided the farm for development. The Elmwood mansion house and barn complex were retained on a 6.2-acre parcel, still surrounded by cultivated fields.



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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	2	5	9	3	9	1	4	3	8	5	3	3	7
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

date October 19, 2011

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Andrew and Selena Tory

street & number 16311 Kendle Road

telephone _____

city or town Williamsport

state Maryland

zip code 21795

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is defined by the boundaries of Washington County Tax Map 56, Parcel 157.

Boundary Justification:

The current boundary is defined by the Parcel 157 outlines, drawn in 2000 when the Elmwood farm was subdivided. The boundary includes 6.2 acres of the original Elmwood farm with the main (non-tenant) domestic and agricultural building complex.

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Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: WA-1-018

Name of Property: Elmwood

Location: Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Edie Wallace

Date taken: September 2011

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_001.tif

Elmwood main house, north elevation, view south showing smokehouse and bank barn.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_002.tif

Elmwood main house, south elevation, view north showing garage (on left), milk house (center), smokehouse (center right), and milking parlor (right).

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_003.tif

Elmwood main house, north and west elevations, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_004.tif

Elmwood main house, north elevation entrance detail, view south.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_005.tif

Elmwood main house, east elevation, view west.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_006.tif

Elmwood main house, south and west elevations, view northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-I-018
Elmwood

Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 2

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_007.tif	Elmwood main house, first floor interior, stair hall view northeast toward main entrance.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_008.tif	Elmwood main house, first floor interior, view northwest from southwest parlor into northwest parlor.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_009.tif	Elmwood main house, first floor interior, kitchen, view southeast.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_010.tif	Elmwood main house, first floor interior, stair hall, view southeast showing stairway to second floor.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_011.tif	Elmwood main house, interior, detail of grain-painted door and Carpenter lock.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_012.tif	Smokehouse, view southeast from east side of main house.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_013.tif	Smokehouse interior, view toward northwest corner from doorway.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_014.tif	Garage, north and west elevations, view southeast.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_015.tif	Elmwood barn complex, overall view facing southwest.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_016.tif	Milking parlor, north and west elevations, view southeast.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_017.tif	Bank barn, west elevation, view southeast.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_018.tif	Bank barn, west elevation, detail of bank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-I-018
Elmwood

Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 3

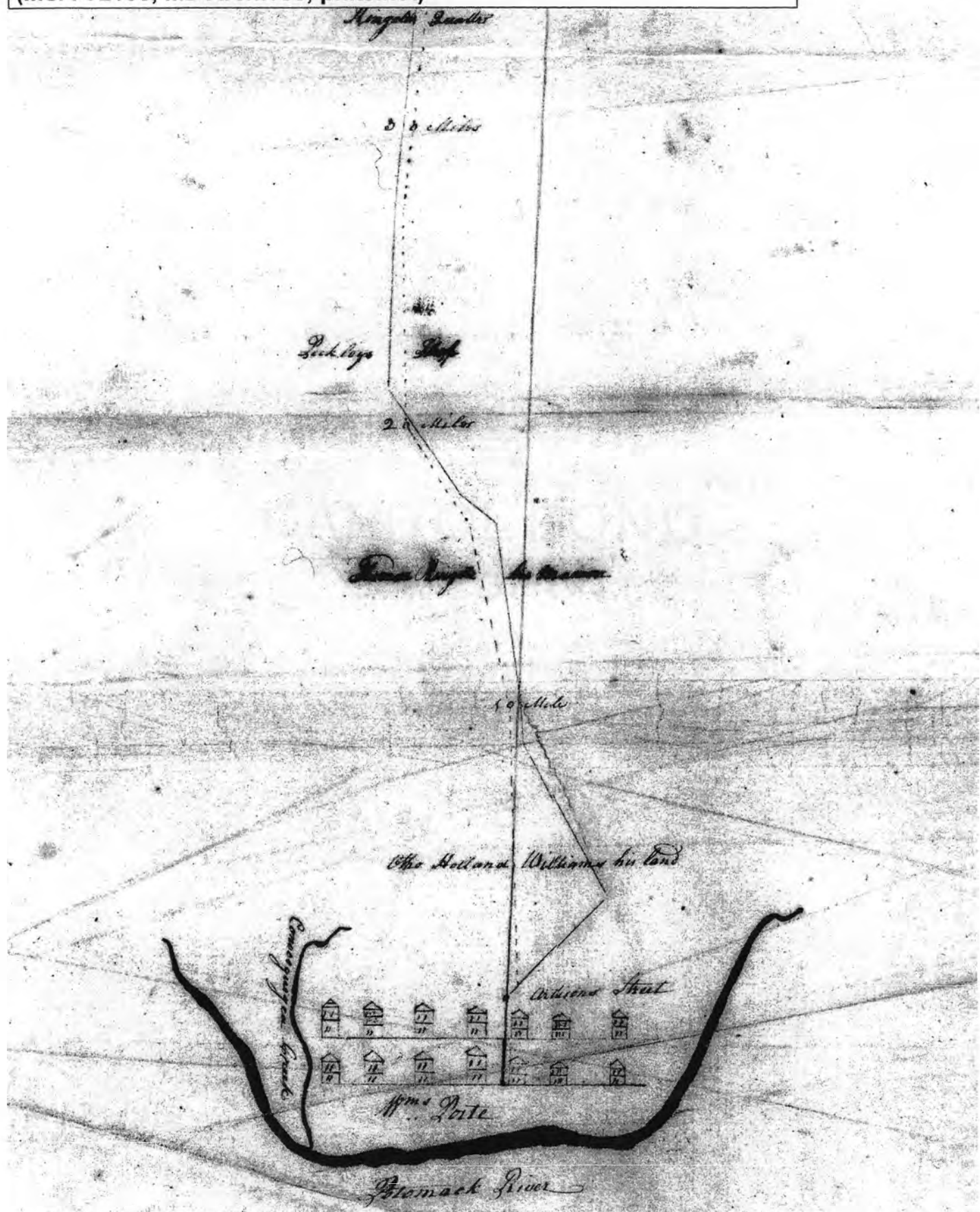
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_019.tif	bridge showing pipes from cistern, view north.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_010.tif	Bank barn, east elevation, view north.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_011.tif	Bank barn, west and south elevations, view west showing the basement drive-through wagonshed/corncrib, attached wagonshed/corn crib, silo, and frame milking barn.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_012.tif	Silo and frame milking barn, south elevation, view north.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_013.tif	Barnyard view east from northwest corner of frame milking barn showing stone barnyard wall and feed transport from silo to feed trough.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_014.tif	Hog barn, north and west elevations, view southeast.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_015.tif	Setting, view south along farm lane (Hippity Hop Lane) toward brick tenant house and housing development.
MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_015.tif	Setting, view northeast across front (north) house yard toward Dalton (WA-I-016).

Elmwood, WA-I-018

16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD



Figure 1: 1791 plat of the "Road from Williamsporte to Turner's Gap" (MSA C2195, MD Archives, plats.net)



James W. Corvey to John Corby
 June 24th 1855
 For work and labor done and performed at the instance and request of the said James W. Corvey, viz upon and about a certain Brick dwelling house two stories high above ground fronting thirty eight feet (38 ft) and thirty six feet (36 feet) deep and a two story back building attached thereto, said back building being twenty by twenty feet width, with two porches attached thereto, the said building being situated on the land formerly owned by John H. Call late of Washington County deceased and now in the occupation and possession of the said James W. Corvey, the said building being situated near the public road leading from Williamsport to Boonshors in Washington County about one mile and a quarter from Williamsport on the right hand side of said road going from Williamsport and about one hundred yards more or less from said road, as per account hereto annexed

27 squares and 93 feet of put shingles on to the roof at 10 ct	2275	25 feet of string board spind at 6 ct	150
27 do of lathing 24 ct	1127	20 feet of wood put for stairs at 8 ct	160
to 12 squares and 75 feet of framing upper tier of put	777	39 round banisters at 10 ct	390
to cutting 12 squares and 95 feet of stool for back cornice	300	2 platfoms with the flooring	150
to framing 60 timbers	757	to Stairing under the stairs washboard or	125
to 16 pair of rafters with collar beams	807	5 th flight of stairs leading to the turret 15 steps, sets,	737
to 15 pair do without collar beams	300	12 feet of stringboard at 5 ct	60
to 116 feet of joining plate at 5	570	to putting up partition to cut do	75
40 feet of valley formed	320	to 241 feet of bridging joists at 2 ct	482
42 squares and 52 feet of Guttering feet 33 ct	1347	763 feet of spand architrave at 8 ct	6104
1675 feet of turret flooring 10 ct	1675	763 feet of moulding to cut do at 16 ct	12408
3364 feet of garret flooring heading joint 20 ct	7535	377 feet of splayed panels for windows under do	2262
35 feet of board and tallow rail for porch 10 ct	350	267 feet of wide architrave spand at 9 ct	2403
35 feet of fascia and moulding	37	15 feet 10 inches of roof moulding at 10 ct	150
80 Banisters at 10 ct	800	5 roof panels worked with moulding	500
20 feet of wood posts	50	20 bare blocks 1 ct	20
to putting in 10 steps to wood posts	50	20 plinth blocks	150
59 Shuttering	690	103 feet 9 inches of 9 inch joints for doors at 6 ct	1195
260 feet of planed partition on 3 sides 30 ct	780	153 feet of joints do 6 inches wide at 4 ct	612
to 1 Cupboard with doors hung 80	800	187 feet of architrave spand at 8 ct	1496
1 Stairs 9 steps 4 windows 20 feet	651	107 feet of moulding for do at 19 ct	2033
23 feet 9 inch of spand	110	640 feet of spand washboard at 4 ct	2560
10 feet of New al post to start the stairs	40	137 feet of planed washboard at 3 ct	411
10 step and 4 windows 3 ct	682	70 feet of chear board spand at 4 ct	280
93 feet of raking washboard	744	403 feet of parting strip at 3 ct	1209
3 flight garret 10 straight steps 4 windows	632	24 carpet with at 12 feet	288
1 flight of stairs in bed room 10 steps and 4 windows	652	32 large windows sill at 23 ct	739
10 feet 6 inch of hand rail head of stairs at 11 ct	110	10 door frames for walls from 10 to 15 inch wide	150
16 Banisters 4 ct	64	24 springs for window each at 5 ct	120
10 feet 6 inches Nosing	34	to putting principal all in frame and setting do	25
	27194	328 light of oak 10 by 14 inches at 10 ct	3280
		60 light of oak 8 by 10 inches at 7 ct	420
			3700
to 20 feet of partition to stone breast	50		
Principal Stairs open new 17 steps at 10 ct	170		
20 feet 6 inch of lathing washboard for do at 10 ct	200	4 better doors 20 feet wide with brass knobs	500
21 feet 6 inch of hand rail at 20 ct	420	to putting on 3 door locks and 2 bolts	50

Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 3: John Corby lien, 1855
(WC DB IN 10, p. 399)

3/2 Mouth piece and shelves in kitchen	57	12 pair of large shutters heavy stuff at 3.00	36.00
to one side light front door complete	36.00	20 pair of hinges put on and fastenings	9.00
8 Cellar frames with rounits	3.00	4 pair of shutters for 12 light windows 2.00	8.00
8 double worked doors thick with mouldings	24.00	8 pair of hinges and fastenings	4.40
10 single worked doors with mouldings	25.00	151 feet of plane or shutters 4.00 or ind	53.00
2 large parlor doors with moulding	8.00	40 feet 2 inches of panels for windows 6.00 or 2.00	24.00
1 glass door with shutter	2.50	20 feet sash ship and 20 feet of puting and sash slab	15.00
to putting on 33 pair of hinges for doors 50	3.50	120 feet of large boards 2.00	3.00
1056 feet of stud partition at 6.00	6.50	to putting on <u>one</u> one cellar	7.50
to 14 pair of venetian blinds at 5.00	70.00	57 lumber 1.00	7.00
26 large window frames for 12 by 14 glass at 2.00	52.00	140 feet of strip on wall to hang cloth	2.50
4-12 light window frames at 1.50	6.00	to building partition 7 by 11 feet 6 in with columns 50	50.00
to putting on 28 pair of hinges on blinds and fastenings	15.00	Contract 25 percent which will be 2250.00	2250.00
4 Cellar window frames at 100 each 4.00 - 12 net locks put on at 25 - 250 - 4.50 window stuff at 3.00 - 13.50			255.50
			763.10
			168.83
			781.63

May 21st 1853 I hereby certify that it having been agreed upon by James M. Conway and John Corby, that I should at the prices to the above Bill according to the Carpenters Bill of rates of Washington County Md. I therefore set the above prices to the work as measured by the said Conway and Corby they being in accordance with said Bill of rates thus therefore always in my award to the said John Corby workman who has done said work for said Conway.

John Stoffy

Received on the within Bill at different times in wood money & half \$230.00

State of Maryland, Washington County, to wit

On this 4th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appeared John Corby and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the within account is just and true, and that he hath not, directly or indirectly, (to his knowledge) received any part or parcel of the money charged as due by such account, or any security or satisfaction for the same, more than credit is therein given for.

Sworn before

Geo. J. Warden

James A. Dolgan also the grant with the said corner...
 said corner and to the following description: situate in Frederick County Maryland
 whole tract of land called 'Conococheague Manor', and for a more
 the same, beginning at a stone standing near the South side
 from Williamsport to Boonsboro, it being also the
 James Downey to Lewis Rapph, being
 and Records in Liber J. A.,



the Lane corner of Mas
 ning these out
 of said Dec'd, South
 Pines to a stone at
 corner of the land of d
 arranged to him by a
 these bounding ones
 West 113 1/2 paces to a
 76 1/2 Degree West 94 1/2
 of the corner in Dec'd, then
 North 14 1/2 Degree East 12
 margin of the Cumberland
 the East margin they
 paces into the public road
 port to Boonsboro, thence a
 Degree East 56 paces, South
 Pines to the Town of beginning
 said lines of land more or less
 same lands that were given
 to Lewis Rapph by the said
 same parcel of said land as
 said Pines as parcel No 1,
 is, at the day of date which file
 with this Dec'd among the cl

County. The County Clerk grants
 Frederick A. Baker the Sheriff
 William A. to J. A. Dolgan,
 Mrs. T. Rapph
 William A. to W. A. Dolgan,
 John A. Dolgan.

Elmwood, WA-I-018
 16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co.
 Figure 5: 1895 Plat of Elmwood
 (WC DB 104, p. 215)

Elmwood, WA-I-018

16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 6: E. Roy Kendle and family at Elmwood about 1915.
Note ca. 1880 porch. (courtesy Kendle family)

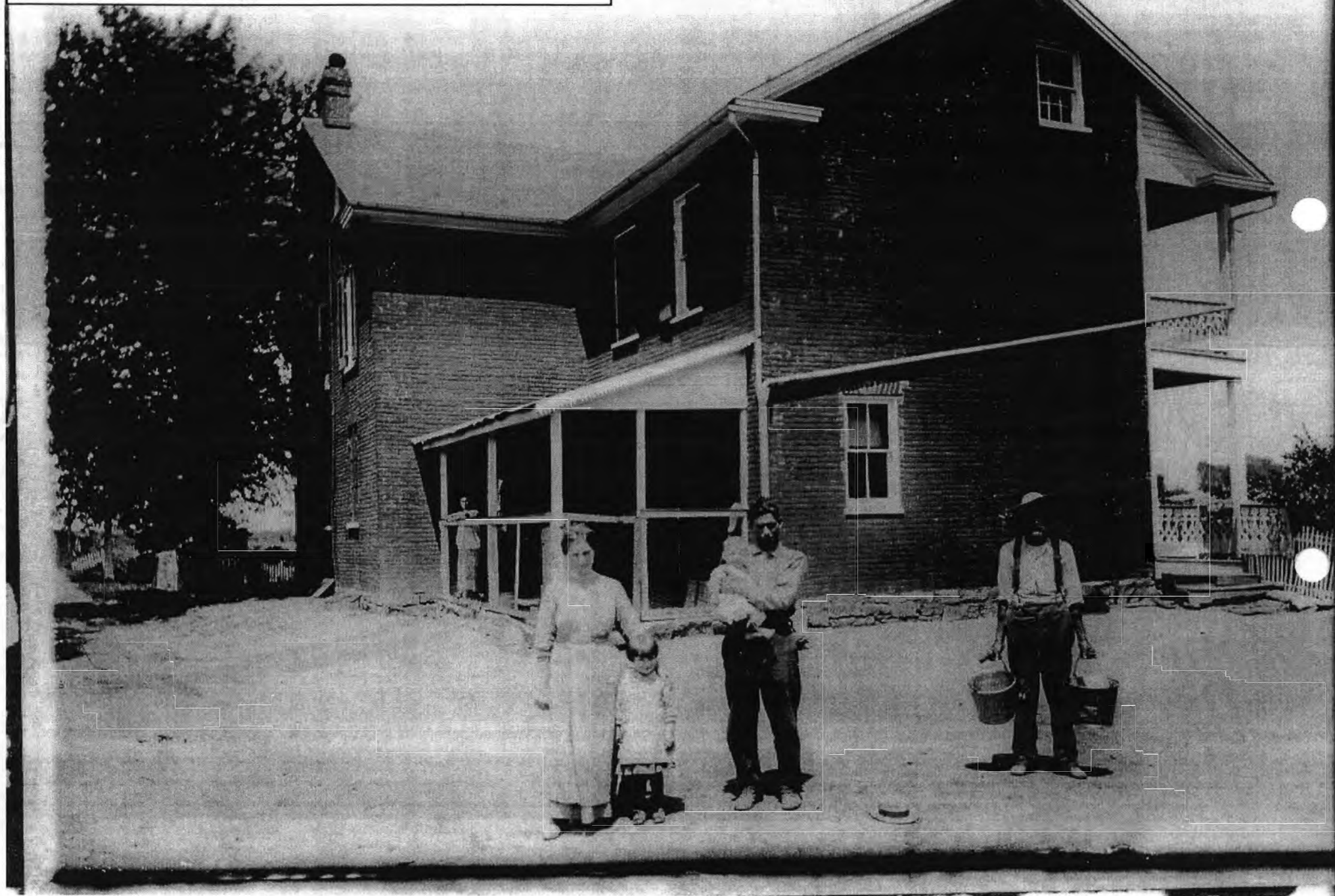


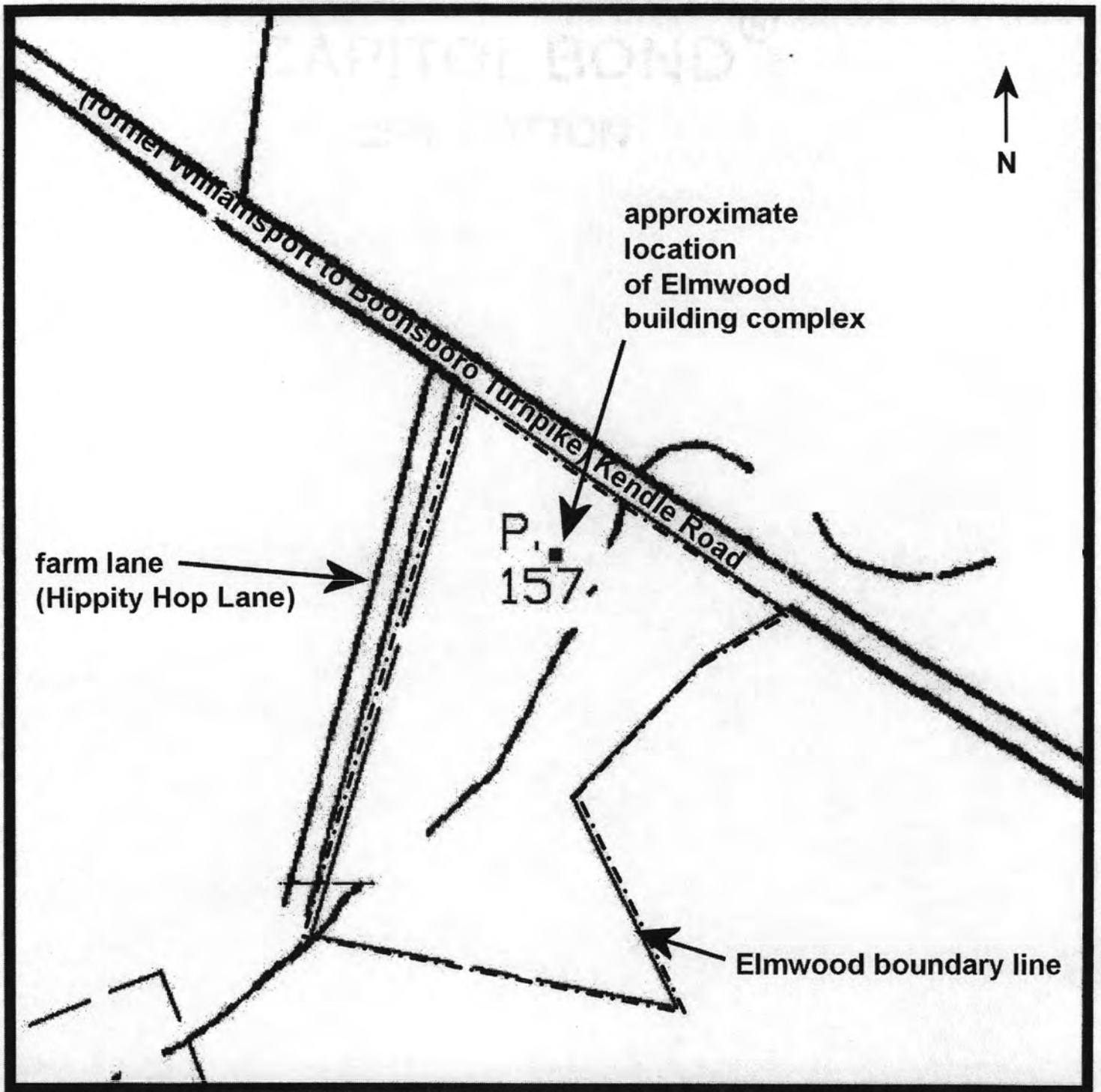
Elmwood, WA-I-018

16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 7: E. Roy Kendle and family at Elmwood about 1915.

(courtesy Kendle family)





Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Boundary Map

Washington Co. Tax Map 56, Parcel 157
(SDAT: Real Property Search)

Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Site Map



Kendle Rd

Main House (c)

Boundary Line

Milk House (c)

Smokehouse (c)

Garage (c)

Milking Parlor (c)

Hog Barn (c)

Bank Barn (c)

Barnyard wall (c)

feed trough (not counted)

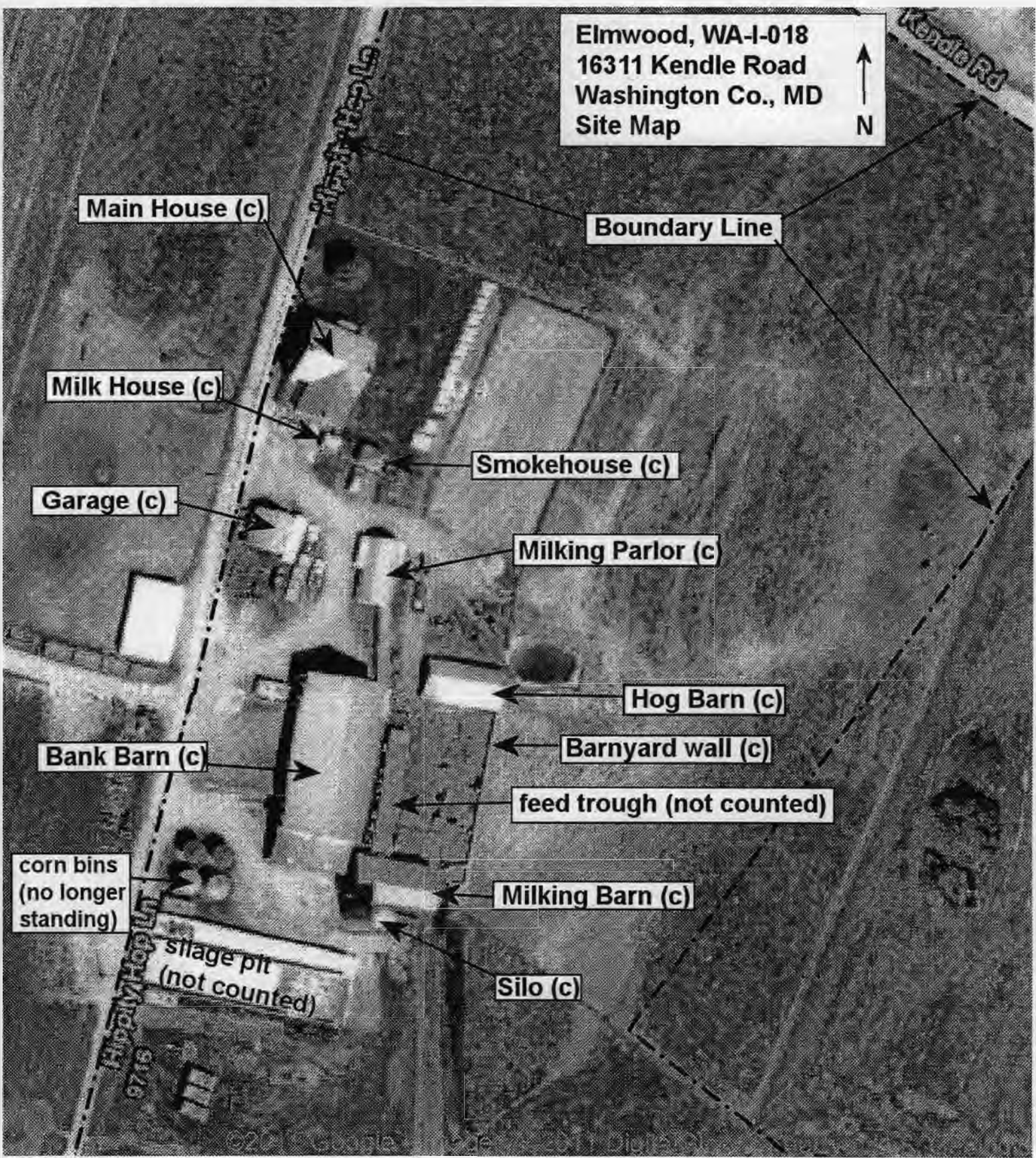
corn bins
(no longer
standing)

Milking Barn (c)

silage pit
(not counted)

Silo (c)

Hippocamp Ln
9718



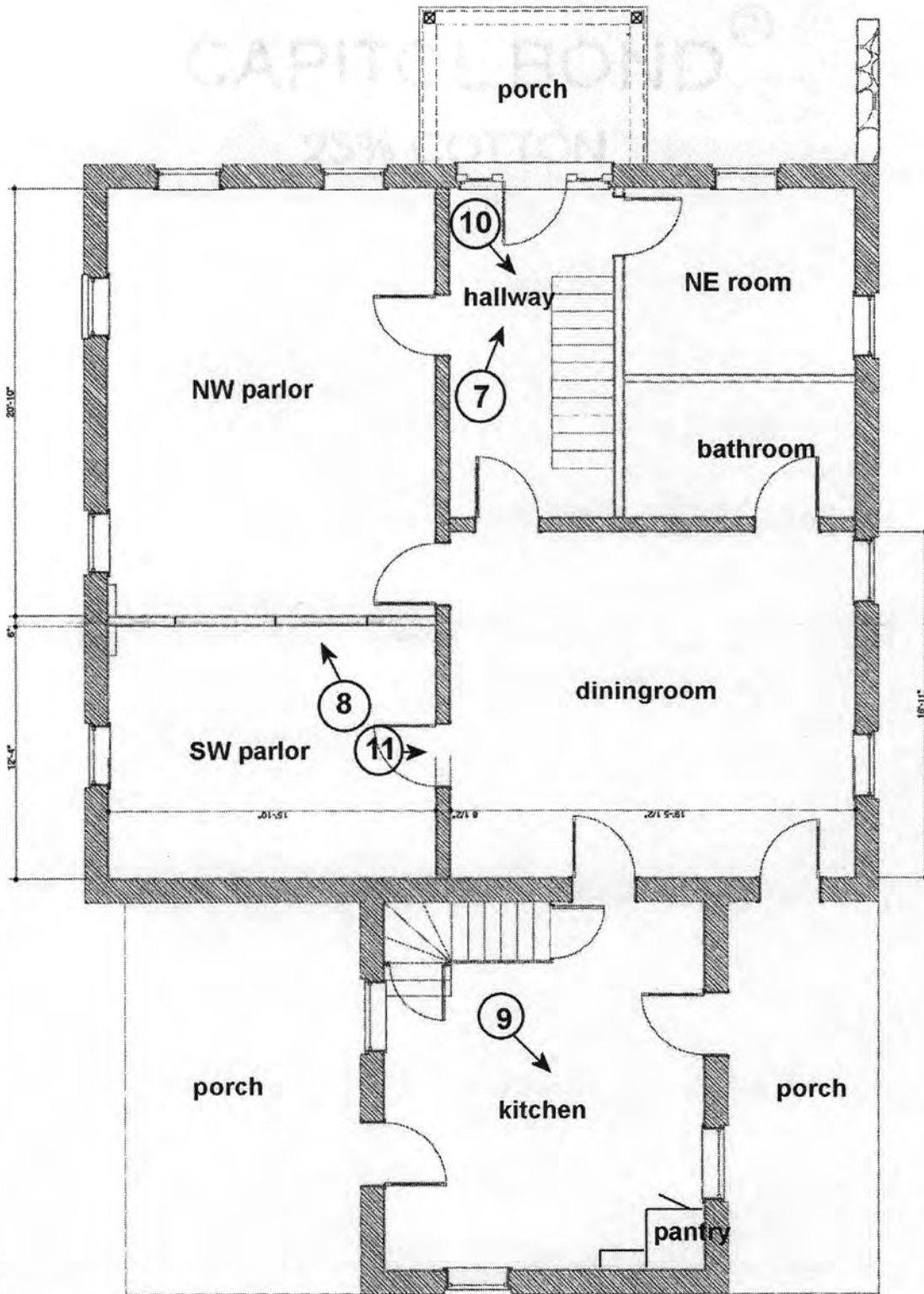
Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Photo Map



Boundary Line



KEY
⑧ photo number
➔ photo direction
- - - boundary line



Elmwood, WA-I-018
 16311 Kendle Road
 Washington Co., MD

**Elmwood Main House
 First Floor Plan and Photo Views**

Key

- ⑧ photo number
- photo direction



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Elmwood
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MARYLAND, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/09/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/14/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/31/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/26/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001085

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-26-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, north elevation, view south
showing smokehouse and bank barn.

1/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, south elevation, view north showing garage (on left), milk house (center), smoke-house (center right), and milking parlor (right).

2/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, north and west elevations,
view southeast.

3/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, north elevation entrance detail,
view south.

4/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, east elevation, view west.

5/25



WA-1-018
Elmwood
16311 Kendle Rd.
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/29/2011
MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, south and west elevations,
view northeast.

6/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood mainhouse, first floor interior, stair hall
view northeast toward main entrance.

7/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, view
northwest from southwest parlor into northwest parlor.

8/25



WA-1-018
Elmwood
16311 Kendle Rd.
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace
9/29/2011
MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, kitchen,
view southeast.

9/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior,
stair hall, view southeast showing stairway
to second floor.

10/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, interior, detail of grain-
painted door and Carpenter lock.

11/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Smokehouse, view southeast from east side of
main house.

12/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Smokehouse interior, view toward northwest
corner from doorway.

13/24



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Garage, north and west elevations, view southeast.

14/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood barn complex, overall view facing
south west.

15/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Milking parlor, north and west elevations,
view southeast.

16/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

10311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, west elevation, view southeast.

17
/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, west elevation, detail of bank bridge
showing pipes from cistern, view north.

18/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, east elevation, view north.

19/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSTPO

Bank barn, west and south elevations, view west showing the basement drive-through wagonshed/cornerib, attached wagonshed/cornerib, silo, and frame milking barn.

20/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Silo and frame milking barn, south elevation,
view north.

21/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Barnyard view east from northwest corner of
frame milking barn showing stone barnyard
wall and feed transport from silo to feed
trough.

22/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Hog barn, north and west elevations, view southeast.

23/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Setting, view south along farm lane (Hippity Hop Lane) toward brick tenant house and housing development.

24/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

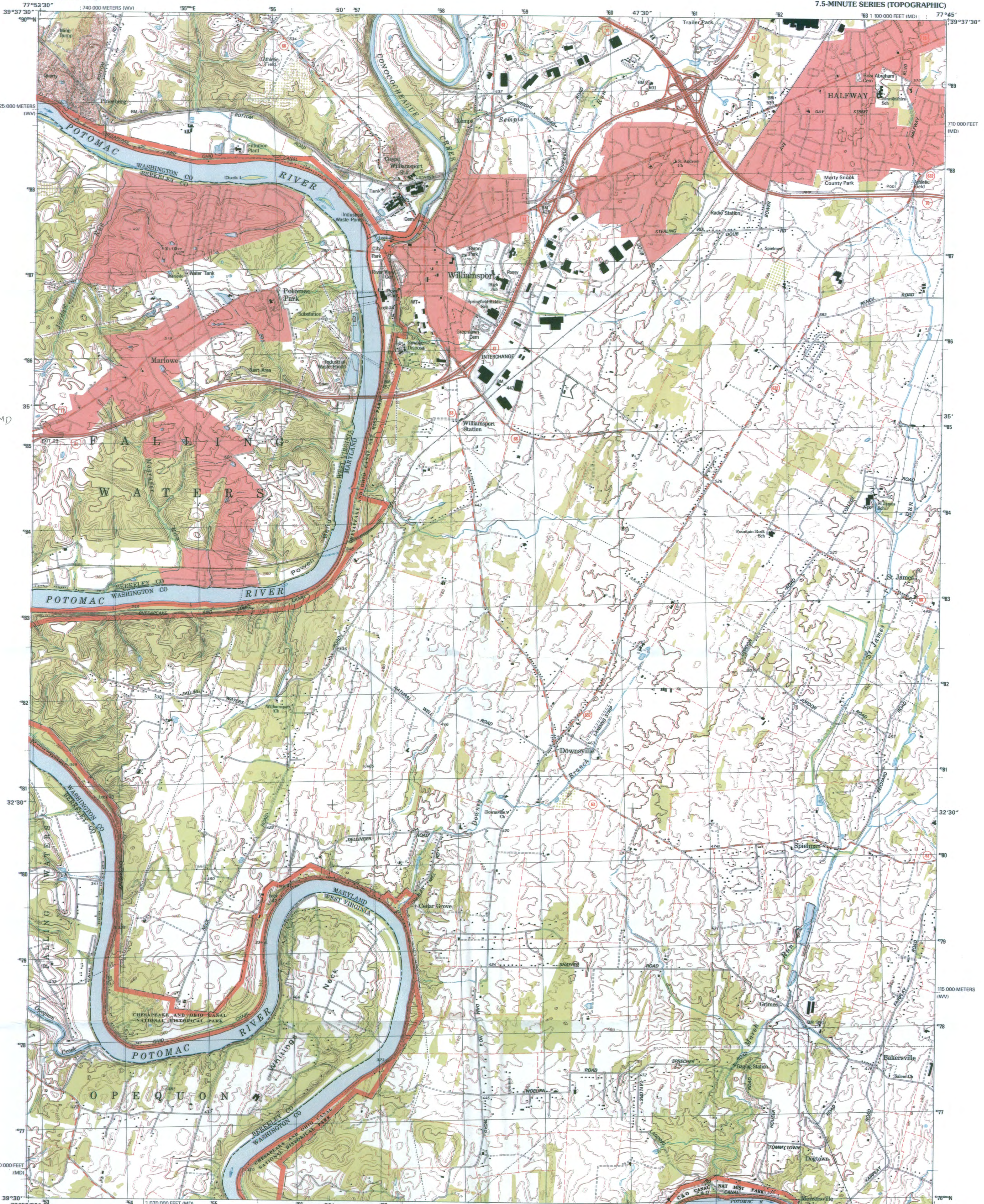
E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDS#PO

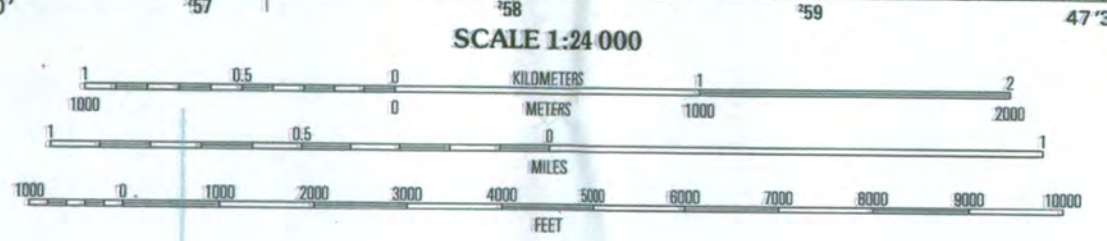
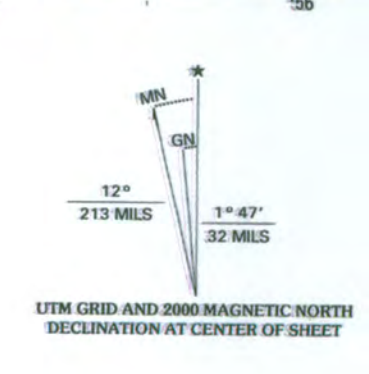
Setting, view northeast across front (north) house
yard toward Dalton (WA-1-016).

25/25



WA-I-018
Elmwood
16311 KENDLE ROAD
WILLIAMSPORT,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD
18 259391 4385337

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1974. Planimetry derived from imagery
taken 1997 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1974
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
10 000-foot ticks: Maryland Coordinate System of 1983
2 500-meter ticks: West Virginia Coordinate System of 1983
(north zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and
NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from
National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the
National or State reservations shown on this map
Landmark buildings verified 1974



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

1 Clear Spring
2 Mason and Dixon
3 Hagerstown
4 Hedgesville
5 Pankton
6 Martinsburg
7 Shepherdstown
8 Keedysville

WILLIAMSPORT, MD-WV
1997

NIMA 5463 III SE-SERIES V833

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





Maryland Department of Planning

Martin O'Malley
Governor
Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary
Matthew J. Power
Deputy Secretary

January 17, 2012

Mr. J. Rodney Little
Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Maryland Historical Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD20111116-0860
Applicant: Maryland Historical Trust
Project Description: Historic Nomination: Elmwood
Project Location: County(ies) of Washington
Approving Authority: U.S. Department of the Interior DOI/NPS
CFDA Number: 15.914
Recommendation: Consistent

Dear Mr. Little:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulation 34.02.01.04-.06, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced project. This letter constitutes the State process review and recommendation based upon comments received to date. This recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter.

Review comments were requested from the Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources, Transportation, Washington County, and the Maryland Department of Planning. As of this date, the Maryland Department of Transportation, and Washington County have not submitted comments. Any comments received will be forwarded.

The Maryland Department(s) of Natural Resources and the Maryland Department of Planning found this project to be consistent with their plans, programs, and objectives.

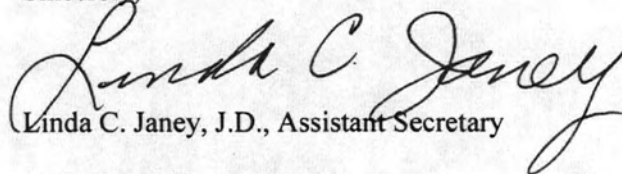
The State Application Identifier Number must be placed on any correspondence pertaining to this project. The State Clearinghouse must be kept informed if the approving authority cannot accommodate the recommendation.

Please remember, you must comply with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. If you need assistance or have questions, contact the State Clearinghouse staff person noted above at 410-767-4490 or through e-mail at mbarnes@mdp.state.md.us. Also please complete the attached form and return it to the State Clearinghouse as soon as the status of the project is known. Any substitutions of this form must include the State Application Identifier Number. This will ensure that our files are complete.

Mr. J. Rodney Little
January 17, 2012
Page 2

Thank you for your cooperation with the MIRC process.

Sincerely,


Linda C. Janey, J.D., Assistant Secretary

LCJ:MB

Enclosure(s)

cc: National Register**
Greg Golden - DNR
Melinda Gretsinger - MDOT

Stephen Goodrich - WSHG
David Cotton - MDPLW

11-0860_CRR.CLS.doc



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

Martin O'Malley
Governor

Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor

Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary

Matthew J. Power
Deputy Secretary

February 15, 2012

Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Tory
16311 Kendle Road
Williamsport, Maryland 21795

RE: ELMWOOD
Washington County, Maryland

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Tory:

Elmwood will be considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 20, 2012. The National Register is the official list of historic properties recognized by the Federal Government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. In Maryland, the nomination process is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust. Enclosed you will find a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated for listing. The meeting will be held at the Maryland State Archives, 350 Rowe Blvd., Annapolis, Maryland, beginning at 10:00 a.m. You are welcome to attend this meeting.

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties.

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally or state funded, licensed and assisted projects. Federal and state legislation requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to Section 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 and Annotated Code of Maryland, State Finance and Procurement Article, Section 5A-323 et seq. or call the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.
2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936.

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67 or the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7630.

3. Eligibility for a Maryland income tax benefit for the rehabilitation of historic property. For further information on the Heritage Preservation Tax Credit, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7628.

4. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. In accord with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, there must be consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.

5. Eligibility to apply for federal and state grants and state low interest loans for historic preservation projects. To determine the present status of such grants and loans, contact the Office of Preservation Services of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7632.

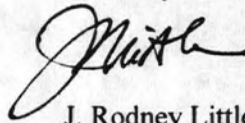
Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what portion of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined to be eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you choose to object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter Kurtze, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville, Maryland 21032-2023 by the date of the meeting given above.

Listing in the National Register does NOT mean that the Federal Government or the State of Maryland wants to acquire the property, place restrictions on the property, or dictate the color or materials used on individual buildings. Local ordinances or laws establishing restrictive zoning, special design review committees, or review of exterior alterations are not a part of the National Register program. Listing also does NOT require the owner to preserve or maintain the property or seek approval of the Federal Government or the State of Maryland to alter the property. Unless the owner applies for and accepts special Federal or state tax, licensing, or funding benefits, the owner can do anything with his property he wishes so long as it is permitted by state or local law.

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If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to J. Rodney Little, State Historic Preservation Officer, ATTN: Peter E. Kurtze, before the Governor's Consulting Committee considers the nomination. Copies of the nomination, regulations and information on the National Register and Federal and State tax provisions are available from the Trust. If you have questions about this nomination, please contact Peter E. Kurtze, Administrator of Evaluation and Registration, Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,



J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: Hon. Terry L. Baker
Mr. Douglass C. Reed
Mr. Brien Poffenberger
Mr. Stephen Goodrich
Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.



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*Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust*

*Martin O'Malley
Governor*

*Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor*

*Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary*

*Matthew J. Power
Deputy Secretary*

March 23, 2012

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tory
16311 Kendle Road
Williamsport, Maryland 21795

RE: ELMWOOD
Washington County, Maryland

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Tory:

The above referenced property was considered by the Governor's Consulting Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Tuesday, March 20, 2012. The Committee recommends nomination of the property. The next step in the process involves final preparation of the application materials by the Trust for submission to the National Register office in Washington. You will be advised in writing of the decision of the National Register on the nomination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter E. Kurtze', is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Peter E. Kurtze
Administrator,
Evaluation and Registration

PEK/jmg

cc: State Clearinghouse #20111116-0860
Hon. Terry Lee Baker
Mr. Douglass C. Reed
Mr. Brien Poffenberger
Mr. Stephen Goodrick
Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.



APPENDIX VI:
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION FORM
Elmwood Farm

Property Name _____
Location Near Williamsport, Washington County, MD _____
County Washington County, MD _____
Washington County Historic District Commission _____
CLG Name _____

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

Nomination recommended Nomination not recommended

Please check the applicable National Register criteria and/or considerations (exceptions) used in decision:

criteria: A B C D
considerations: A B C D E F G
Justification of decision: (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Elmwood is recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because it qualifies under Criteria C. It retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The collection of buildings focused around the 1855 Greek Revival style brick farmhouse retain a large amount of intact historic materials. The complex has been a witness and participant in the development and evolution of the agricultural industry over the course of Washington County history.

Charles R. Stewart / sty 4/4/12
signature of commission chairman date
Washington County Historic District Commission

name of commission

CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL RECOMMENDATION

I concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
 I do not concur with the opinion of the historic preservation review commission.
(Please justify disagreement on a separate sheet.)

Terry L. Baker 5-12-12
signature of chief elected official date
Terry L. Baker, President, Board of County Commissioners for Washington County

title



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust

Martin O'Malley
Governor

Anthony G. Brown
Lt. Governor



Richard Eberhart Hall
Secretary

Matthew J. Power
Deputy Secretary

November 5, 2012

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 I (eye) St., NW
Mail Stop 2280
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Elmwood (WA-I-018)
Washington County, Maryland

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed is documentation for nominating Elmwood, Washington County, Maryland to the National Register of Historic Places. The state review board and the owners concur in my recommendation for listing. Should you have questions in this matter, please contact Peter Kurtze at (410) 514-7649.

Sincerely,

J. Rodney Little
Director-State Historic
Preservation Officer

JRL/jmg

cc: State Clearinghouse #MD20111116-0860
Enclosures: NR form and continuation sheets
1 USGS map
25 - 5x7 b/w prints

Correspondence:

Janey to Little, 01/17/12
Little to Tory, 02/15/12
Kurtze to Tory, 03/23/12
CLG Recommendation, 05/12/12

