

AA-10
Hammond Log Barn
Millersville
Private

mid-19th century

The Hammond Log Barn is a significant and rare example of a log tobacco barn, with only two other examples known to survive in Anne Arundel County. It was built in the mid-19th century (post 1840), probably by Dr. Thomas Hammond, the grandson of Phillip Hammond, one of Anne Arundel County's greatest 18th/early-19th century landowners.

From the colonial settlement period into the mid-19th century, log buildings were the region's dominant architectural form. Hammond Log Barn is an example of this once-common, early building type. Log construction was used for dwellings, outbuildings and agricultural structures. As the 19th century progressed, mill-sawn lumber became both more affordable and widely available, and began to displace log construction, which was considered a provincial and less sophisticated building fashion. Log building persisted longer in agricultural buildings, but the size limitations associated with log construction was incompatible with the large farms of the late 19th and early 20th century.

AA-10
Hammond Log Barn
Millersville

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes: Agriculture; Architectural

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Tobacco Barn

Known Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA 10

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Hammond Log Barn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 2295 Davidsonville Road (relocated from St. Stephen's Church Road) not for publicationcity, town Crofton vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: abandoned

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

name Anne Arundel County

street & number 2664 Riva Road telephone no.: 410-222-7441

city, town Annapolis state and zip code: MD 21401

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Contact Anne Arundel County Department of Planning liber

street & number 2664 Riva Road folio

city, town Annapolis Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. AA-10

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move <u>January 1997</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

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

The Hammond Log Barn was disassembled in the winter of 1996-97 and relocated to Linthicum Walks (AA-188) in Crofton, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where reassembly is planned to take place. The building was thoroughly documented prior to deconstruction and the following description is based upon existing conditions immediately prior to disassembly.

Hammond Log Barn is a single pen log structure measuring approximately 25'-6" x 33'-6", with a flanking 12'-wide shed on both the east and west side, both of which appear to be original consideration. The log pen is divided into seven, 4' rooms. The walls of the main structure are made of diamond-notched, rounded logs with the ends allowed to protrude approximately 6". Bottom logs are laid directly on the ground and have partially sunk into the earth. Log thickness averages between 11-1/2" and 6-1/2", with the largest logs serving as the bottom sill. The north elevation is nine logs high, with the top log serving as the plate. The south and east walls contain 8 logs and are topped by hewn, squared plates, and the west wall is composed of seven logs and also features a hewn plate. The height from the ground to the top of the plate of the log pen is 7"-8".

The building's exterior is sheathed in random width, circular sawn vertical siding attached with wire nails. This dates to the 20th century and shows evidence of periodic repairs and spot replacement. Low door openings are centered in the walls of the log section, and measure approximately 3' in width on the north and west sides. The south and east doorways are enlarged to 8' and 6' wide respectively. Openings wide enough to accommodate machinery are located in all shed gable ends, except for the south end of the east shed.

The metal-covered, common rafter, A-frame roof is oriented with the ridge line running in a north/south direction. Rafters are hewn, and are mortised and tennoned at the apex. At the base they are toe-nailed onto a circular-sawn false plate. The false plates rest on hewn joists, that in turn are lap jointed over the plate log. Unequal settling has occurred and some joists, especially on the west side, are now bolstered by scrap lumber inserted between the joists and the plate. Roofing nailers are circular sawn and of varying dimensions. Circular sawn, diagonal windbraces add additional stability to the roof structure. Nails used to attached lighter dimensioned members are almost exclusively fully mature, machine-cut types. One wrought nail was found. This lone example is probably recycled, and may relate to a partially buried cache of nails found inside the barn. This collection included dozens of nails, including wrought, early-cut and mature -cut varieties. Four rows of collar ties are present and are half lapped into the continuous rafters. Measuring from the ground to the interior peak of the roof, the log portion reaches an height of approximately 24'.

The flanking log sheds reach a height of approximately 14' where they abut the log section, and about 8'-tall at their termination. The sheds utilize both hewn and mill-sawn materials, and each are constructed with four, H-bent bays, with downbraces present in the end bays. As with the joists in the log section, the joists of the shed are secured to the log walls via lap joints. The sheds are considered an original features, but do contain non-original, replacement material. Alterations include the insertion of concrete, foundation blocks under the vertical posts.

Hammond Log Barn's structural members are in fair condition, though some logs, especially those resting directly on the ground are deteriorated. In addition, the exterior siding and the roofing are in need of replacement. The main core of the barn shows evidence of rehabilitation and periodic repairs, which frequently employed recycled material. Some aspects are rebuilt. Specifically, the center tier pole props to which the drying poles were connected, appear to date to the early 20th century.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1840-50	Builder/Architect	unknown
Check: Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G		
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This resource is a very rare example of a log tobacco barn. Only two other examples are known to survive in Anne Arundel County. One is located at the John Pindell Farm (AA-873) and the second, formerly located at Hockely-In-The-Hole, is rebuilt at London Town House and Gardens (AA-873). A third example, located near Crownsville, was recently demolished. Furthermore, a review of documented examples in southern Maryland revealed only a few more examples (1).

Log construction is a very old building form and was employed in both domestic and agricultural buildings from the colonial settlement period onward, and the importance of this building type to the tradition or vernacular architecture can not be overstated. Relatively inexpensive and easy to erect, log building remained common until the mid-19th century, when it began to be displaced as a result of the availability and affordability of mill-sawn lumber (2). Log construction prevailed longer in barns and agricultural structures, but the acceptance of scientific farming methods led to increased production and reliance on machinery, the size limitations inherent in log building caused their popularity to further diminish (3).

Log tobacco barns are generally smaller than timber-frame barns built during the same period, and hence less suitable for large operations. The Hammond Log Barn, measuring 33'-6" x 25'-6" is amongst the largest of southern Maryland's surviving examples. Frame tobacco barns typically increased in length through the 19th- and into the 20th centuries (4).

The Hammond Log Barn appears to have been constructed in the mid-19th century. This date is suggested by the presence of mature machine cut nails, and circular saw marks on original members; heavy or long members, such as the plates and rafters are either hand-hewn or adzed. A mid-19th century construction date indicates the barn was built by either Dr. Thomas Hammond, or his father, John Hammond. Thomas acquired the 180-parcel following John's death in 1854. John had in turn inherited the property in 1829 from his father, Phillip Hammond, one of Anne Arundel County's largest landowners (5). The Hammond's used log tobacco barns in their farming operations. Phillip Hammond's 1822 will makes direct reference to a new log tobacco house built on a newly cleared piece of tobacco ground (6). The location given for that tobacco barn is close to that of the existing Hammond Log Barn, however, architectural evidence does not support such an early construction date. Using surviving examples as a guide post for dating, it is believed that the Hammond Log barn was constructed no earlier than 1840.

While the Hammond Log Barn shows evidence of periodic alteration and repair, it retains a high degree of historic integrity, with most of its principal members remaining intact. This barn is a rare surviving example of a once common building type. It is further significant for its association with tobacco production, which starting with the colonial settlement period was the chief agricultural product of Anne Arundel County and much of Maryland. In some parts of Maryland and southern Anne Arundel County, tobacco remains the dominant crop.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA-10

- (1) Maryland Historical Trust site files, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's and Calvert Counties, Crownsville, MD
- (2) Bernard Herman, Architecture and Rural Life in Central Delaware, University of Tennessee Press, 1984.
- (3) Chappell, Edward and Willie Graham, A Log Tobacco House at Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1986
- (4) Maryland Historical Trust site files
- (5) Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NHG5 Folio 14
- (6) Chancery Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber 176 Folio 835

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A--barn disassembled

Quadrangle name Odenton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References Do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Barn is disassembled and in storage pending re-erection

all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

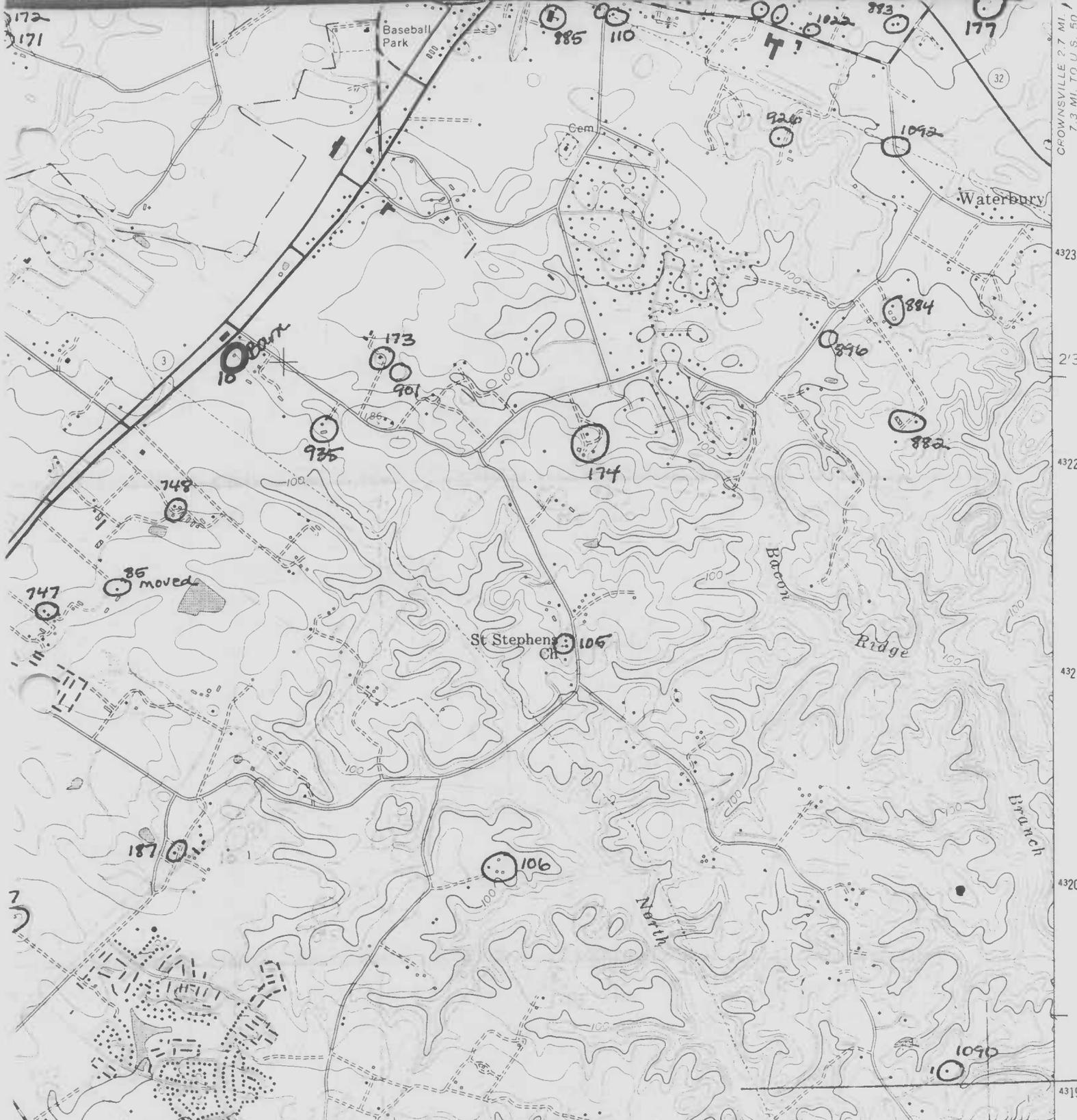
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Sherri Marsh		
organization	Anne Arundel County Sites Survey	date	7/18/97
street & number	2664 Riva Road	telephone	410-222-7441
city or town	Annapolis	state	Maryland

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

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCP/DHCD
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



ODENTON
USGS 7.5 minute series
Scale: 1:24,000
1957, photo revised 1979

Site Number: AA-10
Site Name: Hammond Log Barn
Location: 914 St. Stevens Church Road,
Millersville
disassembled for relocation Jan. 1997



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MARYLAND

Photo By SHERRI MARSH, AUGUST 1996
NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

NW Perspective

Photo 1 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARA

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

Photo BY SHORRI M. MARSH, Aug. 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

South Elevation

Photo 2 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO, MARYLAND

PHOTO BY SHERRI M. MARSH, AUGUST 1996

NEG- AT MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR VIEW - camera facing north

PHOTO 3 of 13



AA 10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

Photo BY SHERRI M. MARSH, AUG. 10, 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

NOTCHING DETAIL

Photo 4 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

SHERRI M. MARSH, Photographer

10/96

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

SE PERSPECTIVE - Disassembly

Photo 5 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

SHERI M. MARSH, photographer

October 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

CAMERA FACING SE - Disassembly

Photo 6 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARI/land

Sherr, M. Marsh, Photographer

10/96

NEG. at MD SHPO

N. ELEVATION - Disassembly

photo 7 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNIE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

SHERRI M. MARSH, photographer

OCTOBER 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

Camera facing SW - Disassembly

Photo 8 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

Sherri M. Marsh, photographer

10/96

NEG. AT MARYLAND SAPU

CAMERA FACING NW - Disassembly

Photo 9 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

SHERRI M. MARSH, photographer

OCTOBER, 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

Detail of Rafters - Disassembly

photo 10 of 13



AA-10

—AMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

Sherri M. Marsh, photographer

October, 1996

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

27

Detail of intersection of shed + log-
pen Roofing members — Disassembly

Photo 11 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG Barn

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

Sherril M. MARSH, photographer

10/96

NEG at MD SHPO

WEST side joist detail - Disassembly

Photo 12 of 13



AA-10

HAMMOND LOG BARN

ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

SHERRI M. MARSH, Photographer

10/96

NEG. AT MARYLAND SHPO

CAMERA FACING NE - Disassembly

Photo 13 of 13