

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Taylor Farm Survey Number: AA-748

Project: Crofton Farms (residential development) Agency: COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name Bowlin/Andrews Date 3-3-94

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The Taylor Farm is a twentieth century farm complex composed of three dwellings, several barns, and other agricultural outbuildings. Located on the east side of Rt. 3 between Gambrills and Crofton in Anne Arundel County, the Talyor Farm is a typical early to mid twentieth century farm associated with tobacco production, poultry farming and machinery repair. Consisting of 68 acres, the architectural resources include an American Foursquare c. 1910, frame tobacco barns, several mid-twentieth century poultry houses c. 1950s, and a concrete block tenant house c. 1950, a frame shingled tenant house, c.1945. All the buildings exhibit various states of deterioration. The main dwelling is characterized by components of the American Foursquare style in its box shape, two and one-half story height, pyramidal roof, broad eaves and hipped dormer. Because the building is a mass produced and distributed design, a high level of integrity is needed for NR eligibility. The existing building does not retain such a level of integrity due to modern alterations such as complete application of synthetic siding which obscures the original shingles, removal of materials such as front porch components, floor plan change, and the enclosure of the back porch. The property as a whole does not retain integrity. The setting has been compromised by the subdivision of the land and the construction of a church and fire station. This construction blocks the historic access to the property from Crain highway. The barns and poultry houses have been subjected to years of deferred maintenance which has resulted in failure such as the tobacco barn roof. Other small, family-owned farms in the area provide a better example of this historical development of the area.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MD Inventory of Historic Properties

Prepared by: Lisa Jensen, consultant (1994), Peter Kurtz (1980)

Lauren Bowlin Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services May 4, 1994 Date

NR program concurrence: yes no not applicable

R. Andrews Reviewer, NR program 6-6-94 Date

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MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
- Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
- Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
- Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
- Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
- Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
- Unknown Period (prehistoric historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- Subsistence
- Settlement
- Political
- Demographic
- Religion
- Technology
- Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social/Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural/suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic (dwelling) agriculture (barns, poultry houses)

Known Design Source: _____

AA-748
Taylor House
near Gambrills, Crofton,
and Millersville
Anne Arundel County, MD

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Taylor farm near the border between Gambrills and Crofton includes 68+ acres of land, three houses and outbuildings associated with tobacco and poultry farming and machinery repair. The main house, probably built in the late 1910s, is a two and one-half story, four bay, American Foursquare frame dwelling. Its stylistic features are the boxy volume of the original house, front porch, low pyramidal roof and broad eaves. The integrity of the structure has been diminished by the thorough application of aluminum siding, obscuring the original siding and trim materials, the absence of a porch railing, the extension of the house of two, one-story additions, and the removal of an entry hall wall. Its setting on the east side of Rt. 3 near Waugh Chapel Road has been compromised by the loss of the original entry drive and the sale and the subsequent development of part of the farm for a fire station and church. The ring of large trees around the main house and the farm outbuildings behind offer some feeling of association with the farm's history, but the alteration of the structure, stripping of the farm's top soil, encroachment of area development, and the recent years of the farm's disuse have compromised the property's integrity. Compounding these problems are the conditions of many of the buildings which have deteriorated with malfunctioning plumbing, holes in the roofs, and structural failures.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA- 748

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Taylor House

2. Location

street & number 1300' SE of MD Rt. 3, 350' SW of Waugh Chapel Road not for publication

city, town Gambrills 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> other:

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

name Crofton Farms Development Corp.

street & number 8830 Cameron St., Suite 604 telephone no.: (301)588-8030

city, town Silver Spring state and zip code MD 20910

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 5883

street & number Church Circle folio 289

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date March 1980 federal state county local

pository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. AA- 748

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date of move _____

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

See continuation Sheet 7.1 Description

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-748

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"/> 500-1599	<input 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates pre 1919; c. 1910s **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: A B C D
and/or

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

See Continuation Sheet 8.1 Significance

APPENDIX F (continued)

FRAMEWORK FOR IDENTIFYING COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance
A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture

Resource Type:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form): Buildings
(Specifically Private Ownership, occupied, private residence)

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):
Rural in process of developing into suburban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):
Farmhouse

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):
None

DESCRIPTION

The Taylor land is surrounded by highways, large shopping plazas, businesses, and scattered farms. (Ballweber, p. 30) The property is located due south the U.S. Naval Academy Dairy Farm in the southern portion of Gambrills, north of Crofton and southwest of Millersville. Specifically it is southeast of the intersection of Waugh Chapel Road and Route 3 (Robert Crain Highway). Bounded by highway on the northwest side, the setting of the 68+ acre property is rolling uplands, cleared for agriculture. Exiting the highway east of Waugh Chapel Road onto the beginning of Reidel Road, one passes a modern fire station and a church, parcels carved out by the family of what was once the Taylor farm. Then using a right-of way across the church property, one approaches the Taylor house via a dirt driveway.

The Taylor House (Building 1) is set among irregularly placed ring of large trees. It is a 28' square, two and one-half story American Foursquare frame house, probably built in the late 1910s. Its representative stylistic features are the boxy volume of the original house, front porch, low pyramidal roof and broad eaves. The integrity of the structure, however, has been compromised by the thorough application of aluminum siding, obscuring original siding and trim materials, the absence of a porch railing, and the extension of the house of two, one-story additions.

The front facade, facing west, is four bays wide, while the south and east facades are two bays. The north facade has an irregular fenestration pattern in which the three windows on each floor are spread over a four-bay width. At unknown dates, the house was clad in aluminum siding and two, one-story, shed-roof extensions were added to the rear of the house. The later one at the northeast corner was added approximately 15 years ago.

The roof is highlighted by a hipped dormer with two windows facing west and tall, corbeled, brick chimneys in the middle of the north and south sides, serving the dining room fireplace and basement furnace respectively. The wide soffit of the roof has been covered in aluminum, as has the half-hipped, screened, entry porch spanning the front facade. Only the original tongue-and-groove decking is visible, as even the remaining features of porch piers, skirt, and front door entablature are sheathed in aluminum. Screen has replaced the original handrails around the porch. The paneled wood entry door with its nine square panes of glass is now shielded by an aluminum storm/screen door and flanked by inoperable shutters.

The large, one-over-one, wood windows around the original house are offset by two smaller windows on the south side, located at the base of the main stair and over the kitchen sink. All are flanked with applied shutters, except where several of these have fallen off. The windows of the earlier addition at the southeast corner are in pairs while the latest addition has one wide,

double-hung window. Both additions have wood and glass doors. The earlier addition off the kitchen was a back porch that was later enclosed for a bathroom and laundry/mud room. There is a large trap door in the floor of this area that provides access to the basement staircase. Original shingles can be seen above the doorway from the mud room into the kitchen.

The main entry opens directly into the living room which now spans the full width of the house. Seams on the front wall and ceiling may indicate the removal of a wall separating a stair hall from the living room. The dining room is behind the living room and the kitchen is behind the staircase opposite the dining room, a plan typical of this style. The kitchen closet which separates the entrance from the kitchen may have been an alteration, closing off a doorway to make storage space. The second floor offers four bedrooms of similar size and a small bathroom. Some of the bedroom closets appear to have been added.

One of the touted benefits of the American Foursquare style is that all the interior space is well-utilized. (Schweitzer and Davis, p. 161) This feature is apparent as one ascends the main staircase and the corner of one of the upper bedrooms cantilevers into what might have been a volumetric open space. The designers of this house captured that usable space in a bedroom instead of "wasting" it on grandeur.

This house is distinguished by the fact that it has two staircases, an unusual feature for an American Foursquare home. The main staircase has simple square newels at its start and landing turn, closed stringers, and turned balusters. The rear stair begins its ascent from the kitchen with winder steps, followed by a narrow, enclosed, straight run up to the second floor hall. There is another set of steps above this leading to the attic. Each of the rear flights of steps is closed at the bottom with a doorway.

The painted interior casing in most of the house is simple with rounded edges and bulls eye corner blocks. The trim is even more plain in the second floor hall where the casing is approximately 1 x 4 inches without any molding details. The second floor doors have five horizontal panels. In the dining room, there is a painted brick corner fireplace, but no wood mantel. A mass-produced corner cupboard with Colonial Revival detailing was installed in the dining room at an unknown date (maybe 1940s).

There are several frame barns and outbuildings on the property, none of which appear to predate the Taylor house. Not shown on earlier maps, a cluster appear on the 1947 U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle map, although the small scale makes it difficult to determine exactly which structures are indicated. Located close to the house under a large tree is the gambrel roof, double garage (Building 2) with its concrete block foundation, small, square window openings and horizontal wood siding with peeling white paint.

Moving southeast is a one-and-a-half story, gable-roof barn (Building 3 -- probably dating from the 1920s) with previously red-washed or painted vertical wood siding, rotting on the north and east sides. This barn houses horse stalls with hay stored above and rests on poured concrete footings, filled between with gray concrete blocks. The northern corner of the barn is in particularly poor condition and damaged rafters are visible through a hole in the roof several feet in diameter.

A large, two-story plus asymmetrical gable roof, wood sided, post-and-beam barn (Building 6 -- probably dating from 1920s) sits between two dirt drives leading southwest to the top soil/mulch operation. On the interior this building is five bays long and three bays deep. There are vehicular openings in the front and rear of the second and fourth bays. Its perimeter rests on a poured concrete foundation, but the interior supports rest on large stones (rocks). This barn appears to have been altered, e.g. in the middle, some of the "shin-crackers," horizontal structure at ground level, have been cut out. Smaller saplings were stripped of their branches and mortised into the structural framework to provided support for drying tobacco sticks. The roof has a combination of standing seam and corrugated metal roofing.

The tallest of the barns (Building 7 -- probably dating from the mid to late 1930s) is farthest from the house with previously red-washed or painted vertical siding and a steeper 12/12 pitch gable roof. The western end of this tobacco barn has standing seam metal and the eastern end has corrugated metal roofing. (According to Dr. McKee, it is possible that the replacement corrugated metal was installed after the 1954 hurricane that damaged many of the area's barn roofs.) This tobacco barn's milled lumber framing is divided into 30 four foot wide bays along the length of the building. There are large openings at either end for vehicular access through the center bay of the structure. It rests atop concrete piers and has a concrete block room (office?) at the western end. Part of the framing structure has failed at this end.

To the south of the garage along a dirt drive is a gambrel roof two-story, clapboard barn (Building 4). It appears to be post-and-beam construction with a hay loft above. Attached to it are sheds (Building 5) for working on vehicles and machinery repair. A temporary construction trailer used in the top-soil dirt operation sits across the drive and southwest of Building 6.

Several mid 20th century poultry houses were constructed when the Taylors took up turkey production in the 1950s and 1960s. Remains of three of these open-sided structures can be seen in collapsed piles. No visible evidence remains of a fourth poultry shed along side the two structures parallel to Building 7 nor the small buildings shown on Attachment B between the poultry houses and the eastern tobacco barn. Furthermore, their specific

functions are not known, although Dr. McKee remembers an incubator for the turkey eggs on the property.

There is also a one-and-a-half story tenant farmer house (Building 8) situated to the east of the Taylor house and outbuildings. This white concrete building has a small center chimney with a standing seam gable roof. Off the west side of the house is a one-story, low shed roof extension. The southeastern front side of the house has been enclosed with a screened porch. A garage, also with standing seam roof, is located adjacent to the east corner of the house. By looking at the U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle maps for 1947 and 1957, the date of construction of this house can be placed between those years. This timing would make the construction consistent with the Taylor's change in farming, as they may have hired live-in help for the poultry business.

In the western corner of the property is a red, shingled bungalow and four outbuildings, a tobacco barn, an oblong wooden utility structure, and a utility building/garage. Not shown on the 1920 U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle map, the first three appear on the 1947 version of the map. This complex has been cited by Lauren Bowlin of the MD Trust as ineligible for the National Register in a letter to Linda S. Morrison of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dated September 27, 1993.

SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE:

The architecture of the Taylor house is characteristic of typical mid-Atlantic middle class housing of the 1910-1929 period. (Schweitzer and Davis, p.120) The American foursquare style was popular in rural, suburban and urban regions, that popularity facilitated by the mass production and marketing of the kit houses and the wide distribution available by railroad. These houses could be purchased for \$1000-2000, plus shipping, foundation, and labor for erection.

Although this house embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, so do almost all mass produced dwellings. This house was conceived, designed, and preliminarily fabricated by people who may not even have known where Anne Arundel County, Maryland was. It is likely the property owners picked the design out of a catalog. The house certainly does not represent the work of a master nor possess high artistic value.

By National Register definition of specimen eligibility, this house does not appear to be an "important" example of building practices of its particular time period, merely typical as the construction methods of mail-order kit houses were standardized through mass production. There is no evidence that this structure had any impact on the architectural evolution of the community.

The American Foursquare style was not so locally popular, however, that it shaped the historic identity of the area, primarily because the community's growth stagnated for decades in the early 20th century when its economy faltered. There are other examples of American Foursquare houses in Anne Arundel County, including three nearby, just about two miles north of this site on Rt. 3, one of which retains its original shingle siding. This particular house, owned by the Taylors, while possessing characteristics of the American Foursquare style, has lost some of its integrity with its encapsulation with aluminum siding, the absence of its porch hand rail, the enclosure of the back porch into a mud room, the addition of the one-story extension, and the removal of the living room wall that once created an entry hall.

HISTORY OF THE LAND:

According to Land Records, in 1885 the property was conveyed by "Sarah E. A...ger (Armeger?) and her husband" (no name given) to Melissa E. Stevens. At that time the land extended west to the center line of the railroad and toward Forks Bridge over the Patuxent River. When it changed hands again in 1891, 95 acres were sold by a trustee for \$10/acre to Edward O. Wigley. During the same month, the parcel was transferred to Henry Wigley for \$5 and then back again immediately for \$5 to Edward O. and Margaret Wigley as tenants in common. Both of these deeds refer to the property as being "part of a parcel of land called Hammond's Green Spring Connection." In 1911, 51 of the 95 acres were transferred by Edward O. and Margaret F. Wigley to John Z. Baldwin and his wife Anne J. In 1919 the Baldwins sold 51.37 acres to Presley S. Taylor for "\$5 and other valuable considerations." On the same day, Mr. Taylor, listed as an unmarried man, took out a mortgage for \$5500 from the Owings Bank of Eastern Shore Trust Company for three years, using 41 acres as collateral. This mortgage was released in 1930, eleven years later.

On the one hand, through oral history, Presley S. Taylor III, grandson of the property's purchaser, indicated the main house had been constructed before his grandfather purchased the land in 1919. On the other hand, the 1920 U.S. Geological Survey Map of Anne Arundel County shows no structures on the property. Therefore the date of construction has not been determined, although it was probably built in the very late 1910s while the land was owned by the Baldwins.

The property remained in the Taylor family until Presley S. Taylor, Jr., son of the property's purchaser and guardian for Marguerite Turner Taylor, sold it to developers in 1986 for \$1,400,000. Two parcels had already been sold by the Taylor family at the north end for a church and a fire station. The Taylors' ownership spanned the local area's transition from an agricultural region to a suburb. The property was owned by the Taylor family for over six decades and as such, these residents lend their name to the house.

FAMILY HISTORY:

In examining the Taylor family for possible importance, one finds little outstanding information. According to county marriage records, Presley S. Taylor married Marguerite M. Turner on July 25, 1923. Taylor was 36 years old at the time and resided in Gambrills, MD north of the property and Turner was 29 years old and resided in Millersville just northeast of the property. The Turner name was fairly common in the area just to the north of the Taylor property, as seen on atlas records, so Marguerite may have been a relative of one of Taylor's neighbors, as verified through oral history by her grandson, Presley S. Taylor III, and

a neighboring farmer, Howard Pumphrey. Presley S. Taylor III said his grandmother brought approximately 40 acres just southeast of his grandfather's land to the marriage, basically doubling their land holdings. The 1920 census does not list Taylor, but the microfilm shows a fuzzy entry for Marguerite (or Margaret ?) M. (?) Turner, daughter of Frances (?) E. Smith, residing on N. Carrollton Ave. in Baltimore, giving her age as 23 years old. This reference may or may not be to Mrs. Taylor.

FARM HISTORY:

The Taylors farmed the land primarily for tobacco, a use typical of the region, and Presley S. Taylor III said his father also raised turkeys in the 1950s and 1960s, seeking greater income. Thus the reason for the poultry structures located behind the barns to the south of the house. The turkey business was locally uncommon, but not unique for Anne Arundel County, according to Jim Wist of Cooperative Agricultural Services, who said there were several poultry producers, the last going out of business several years ago.

The Taylors also rented out their lands for tenant farming of grains. Obie Brenneman remembers The Naval Academy Dairy farming parts of the Taylor land and the Turner land to the south along Rt. 3 in the 1960s, planting corn, soybeans, and barley for dairy cattle feed.

There was a top soil operation on the property in the 1980s and now a mulch business. According to Jim Wist, an area soils conservationist, parts of the farm were dished out and the drainage impeded, creating sections of wetlands that have lost value as farmland because now they could only be farmed in dry years. He also indicated that the removal of top soil would have limited subsequent farming types. If put back in production, he suggested its use might be pasture for horses or cash rent crops like soybeans and corn.

The property still illustrates its history in that both tobacco barns and vestiges of poultry structures remain, but they are no longer utilized and many have fallen into disrepair. The history of farm is locally typical, but not outstanding. Neighbors followed similar patterns, often switching to truck farming if their lands were smaller or grains if their farms were larger. The history of the Taylor farm itself is of limited importance, significant primarily to its residents and the local area economy. The association of the land with the Taylor family ceased in 1986 and its use as farmland diminished prior to that date when the family began renting out the land instead of farming it themselves, dwindling to the point of stripping the topsoil.

AREA DEVELOPMENT:

The economic situation in rural Anne Arundel county changed dramatically with the Civil War. What was once a primarily slave-owning tobacco farm area suffered severe economic decline when the farmers had to pay for labor. The end of slavery destroyed as much as one-third of many farmers' capital. An example of the economic downturn of the Crofton area just to the southwest of the Taylor property is the recorded public land sale in 1877 of Richard Anderson's 195 acres for an \$8000 mortgage foreclosure. (Browne, p. 100) Mr. Anderson's property is a close neighbor to the southwest of the Taylor house, as seen in the 1860 Martenet Atlas and the 1876 Hopkins Atlas. This trend continued, until by 1920 only one of the original land holding families from the first century of settlement remained in the Crofton area. (Browne, p. 102)

Although the region had had a tobacco economy since the 1660s, Crofton became an area of relative poverty as it changed to primarily truck farming in the late 19th century. (Browne, pp. 102 and 105) Tobacco and vegetable production required hand labor, an increasingly expensive facet of farming in the 20th century. Some of the nearby farmers switched to grain production where larger acreage could be tilled mechanically.

By the 1920s, change began to occur again as the county tried to consolidate its rural schools and two major highways were constructed nearby. In 1924 the county began busing white Crofton children to a new school in Millersville, just northeast of the Taylor property. (Browne, p. 115) Construction began on the Defense Highway (MD Rt. 450, US Rt. 50) and the Crain Highway (Rt. 3) making Crofton an important automobile hub, strategically located between Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore. Suburbanization and the undermining of the agricultural economy had begun with the construction of these roads and land subdivision, a process fully realized by 1950. (Browne, p. 134)

The Taylor property seems to have followed the typical trends of use and subdivision in the area. The current developers purchased a 68+ acre tract and plan to install a connector road and to subdivide the land for suburban housing, a pattern characteristic of much of Crofton's development. Along Rt 3, most of the land not used for residential development has been used for commercial purposes, such as construction storage, gravel and sand lots.

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

In addressing the historic context of the Taylor property, one looks at both the pattern of development and local farming between 1920-1994. The highways cutting through northern Anne Arundel County farmland in the 1920s served the nearby cities and accelerated the suburbanization of the area. These transportation corridors are well developed, with few agricultural uses left immediately adjacent to the highways, according to David Martin.

The Crofton area to the south has been extensively developed for suburban housing, a trend this property is currently destined to follow, but the immediate Gambrills area to the north and east still has land used for farms comparable to the Taylor farm. According to David Martin, there were still approximately 700-800 acres of tobacco grown in Anne Arundel County last year, much of it south of Rt. 50. This acreage is divided among many farms, as the labor-intensive nature of tobacco limits a typical farmer's tobacco crop to 4-5 acres. Although the amount of tobacco grown has dropped and the associated barns have been lost or are used for other purposes, there are still examples in the area.

INTEGRITY:

When the Taylors sold off the northern corner of their land, the subdivision detracted from the integrity of the farm in two ways: by imposing two modern public-use buildings with parking lots and flat lawns on what was once farm land and by removing direct access from the public road to the Taylor farmhouse. Instead of the traditional farm lane running perpendicular from the main road to the house, now one must turn onto a side street (Waugh Chapel Road, soon to be Reidel Road), leave the pavement on a sometimes flooded dirt drive across the church land right-of-way in order to approach the house. The loss of integrity of the approach to the farmhouse and its aluminum clad architecture might make it difficult for a layperson to readily interpret the site's history from its appearance.

There are other farms, such as those along St. Stephens Church Road, the Churchview Farm operated by the Baldwin family a little to the north, and the William Depkin farm down Rt. 424 in Davidsonville, which are intact, family-operated farms, and more readily portray the essence of northern Anne Arundel County farming.

This particular property, although typical of the region, appears to lack outstanding significance. It is neither a sole example of its architectural or farm type, nor for many years has it been in use as an owner-occupied farm. It has lost its direct entrance from Rt 3, and has had portions of its top soil stripped, compromising its integrity as an intact farm.

AA-748 -- Taylor House
near Gambrills, Crofton,
and Millersville
Anne Arundel County, MD
Section 8.5

Its loss of integrity of setting and exterior architecture sufficiently detracts from its character to make it ineligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Other nearby farmsteads embody comparable traits typical of the region in the 1920-1990 without loss of integrity.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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- Telephone Interview with Obie Brenneman, March 2, 1994. Long-term farmer at the Naval Academy Dairy Farm, now retired.
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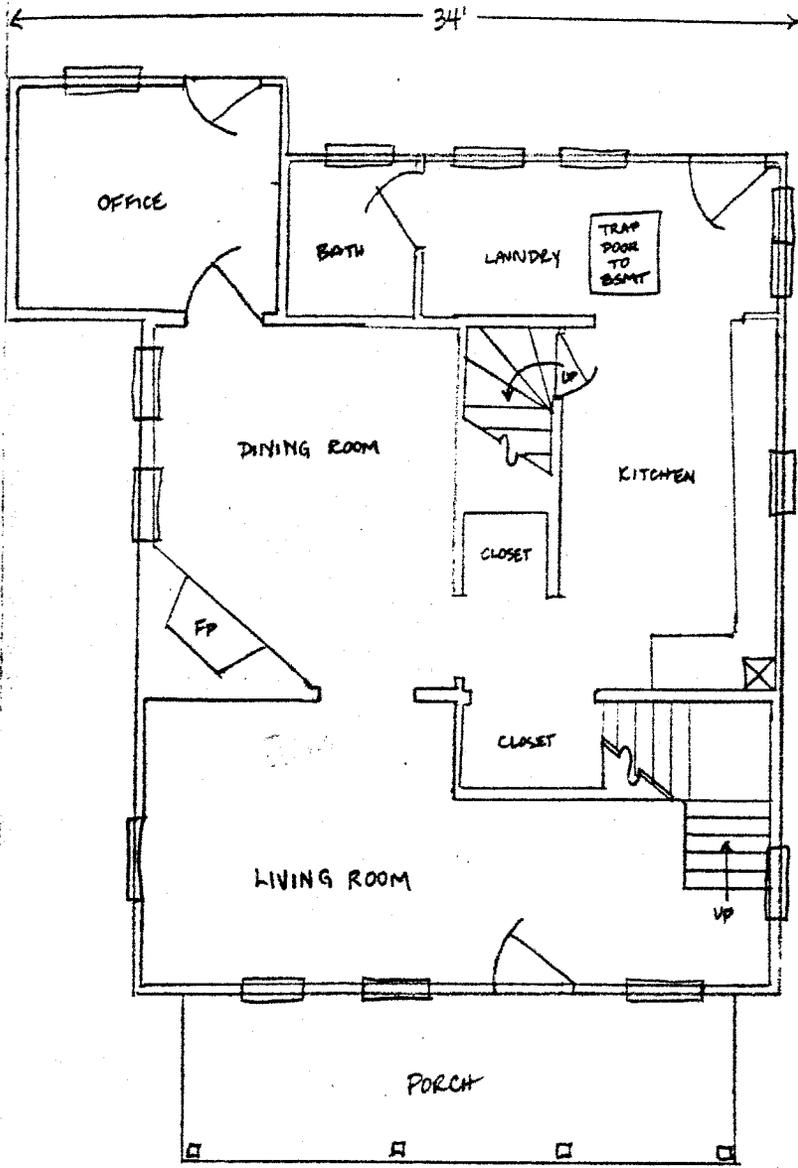
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (Cont'd)

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- Telephone Interview with Jim Wist, February 28, 1994. Soils Conservationist familiar with area farms.
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- U.S. Geological Survey map, Odenton Quadrangle, 1957.
- U.S. Geological Survey map, Relay Quadrangle, 1907.
- U.S. Geological Survey map, Relay Quadrangle, 1947.
- Ware, Donna M. Anne Arundel's Legacy: The Historical Property of Anne Arundel County. Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning, 1990.

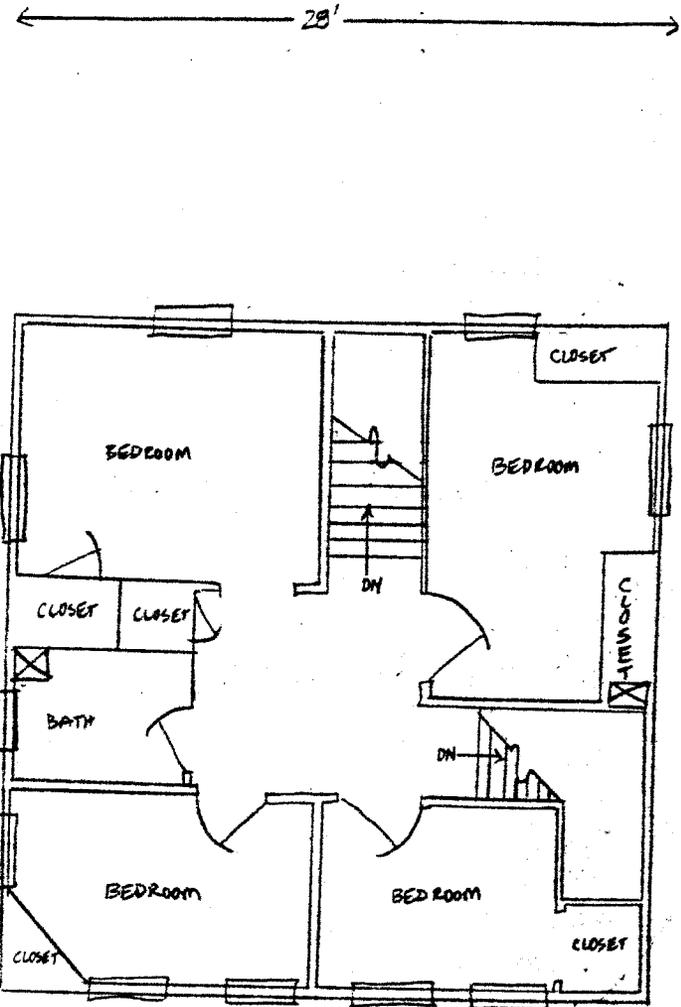
SKETCH PLAN

AA-748

NEAR CROFTON & MILLERSVILLE, ANNE ARUNDEL CO.



1ST FLOOR



2ND FLOOR



N.T.S. LISA JENSEN 1993

AA-748

WAUGH
CHAPEL
ROAD

FUTURE REIDEL ROAD
CONNECTION

FIRE
STATION

CHURCH

WETLAND

WETLAND

REIDEL ROAD
RIGHT OF WAY

MARYLAND ROUTE 3

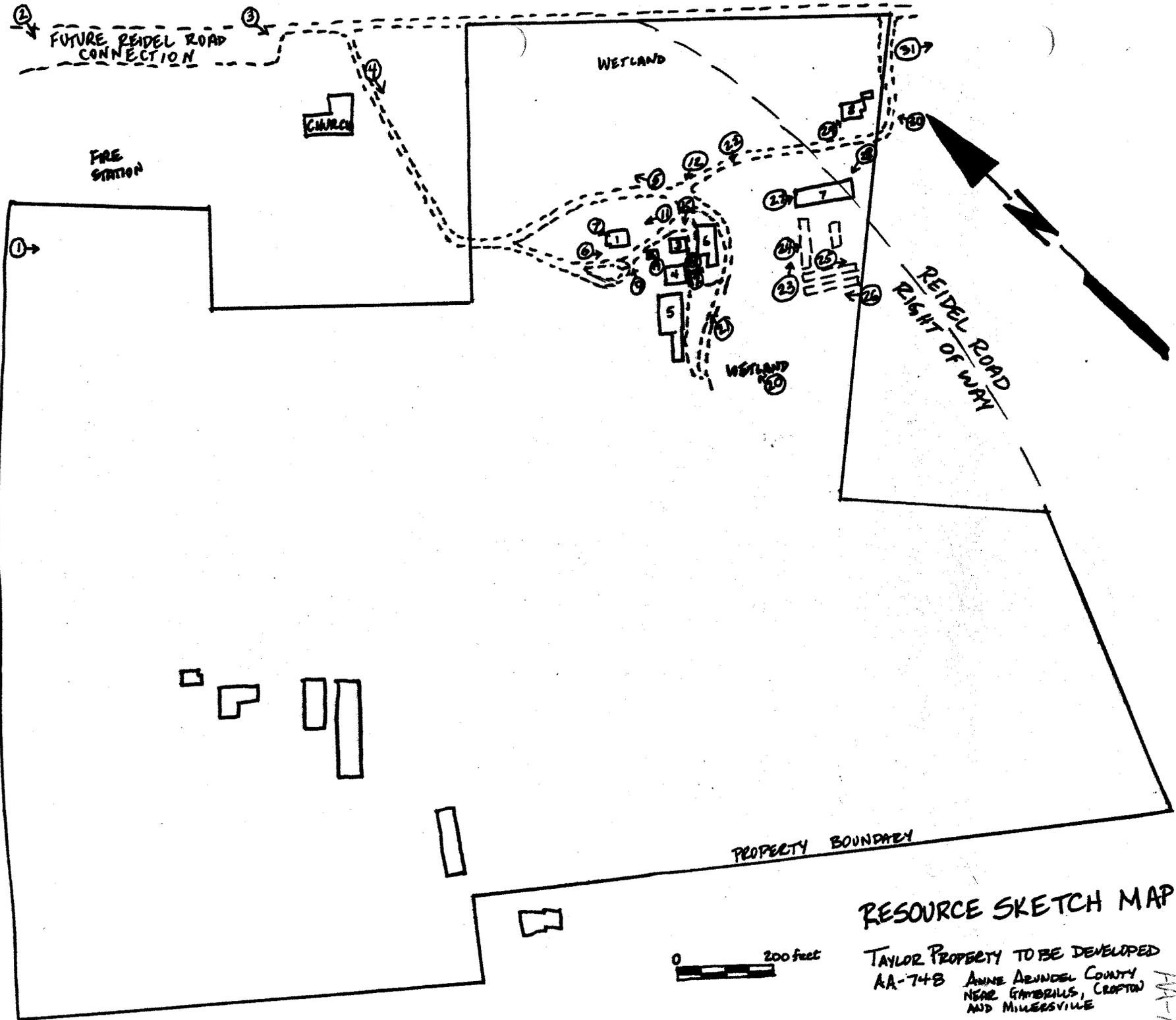
PROPERTY BOUNDARY

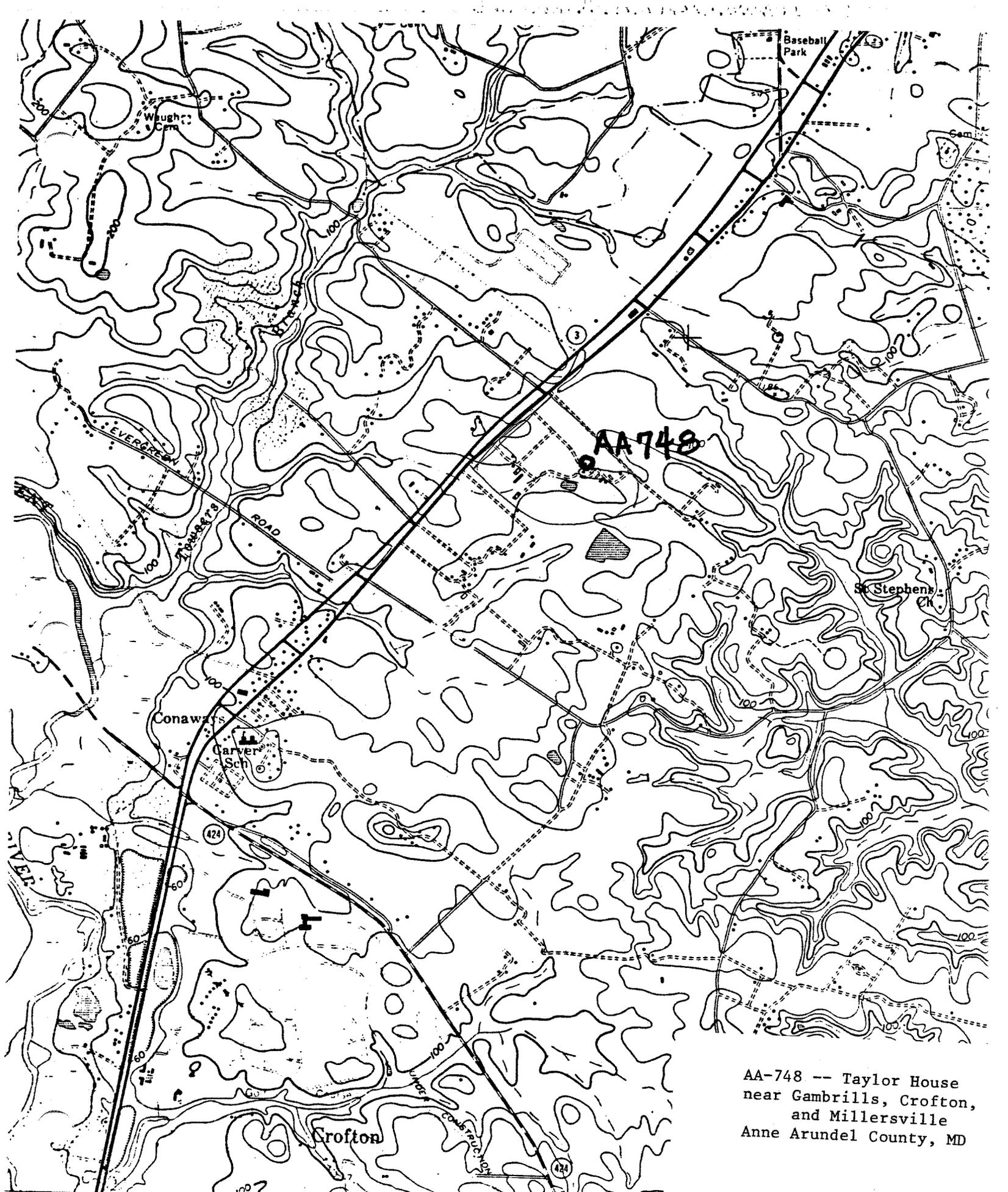
0 200 feet

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

TAYLOR PROPERTY TO BE DEVELOPED
AA-74B ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
NEAR GAITHERSBURG, CROFTON
AND MILERSVILLE

AA-74B





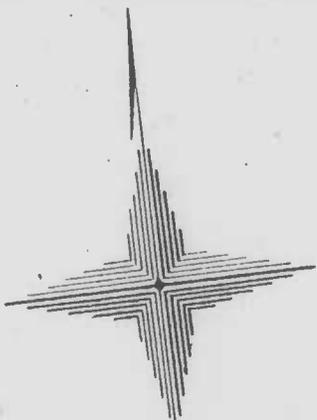
AA-748 -- Taylor House
 near Gambrills, Crofton,
 and Millersville
 Anne Arundel County, MD

3.5 MI. TO U.S. 301

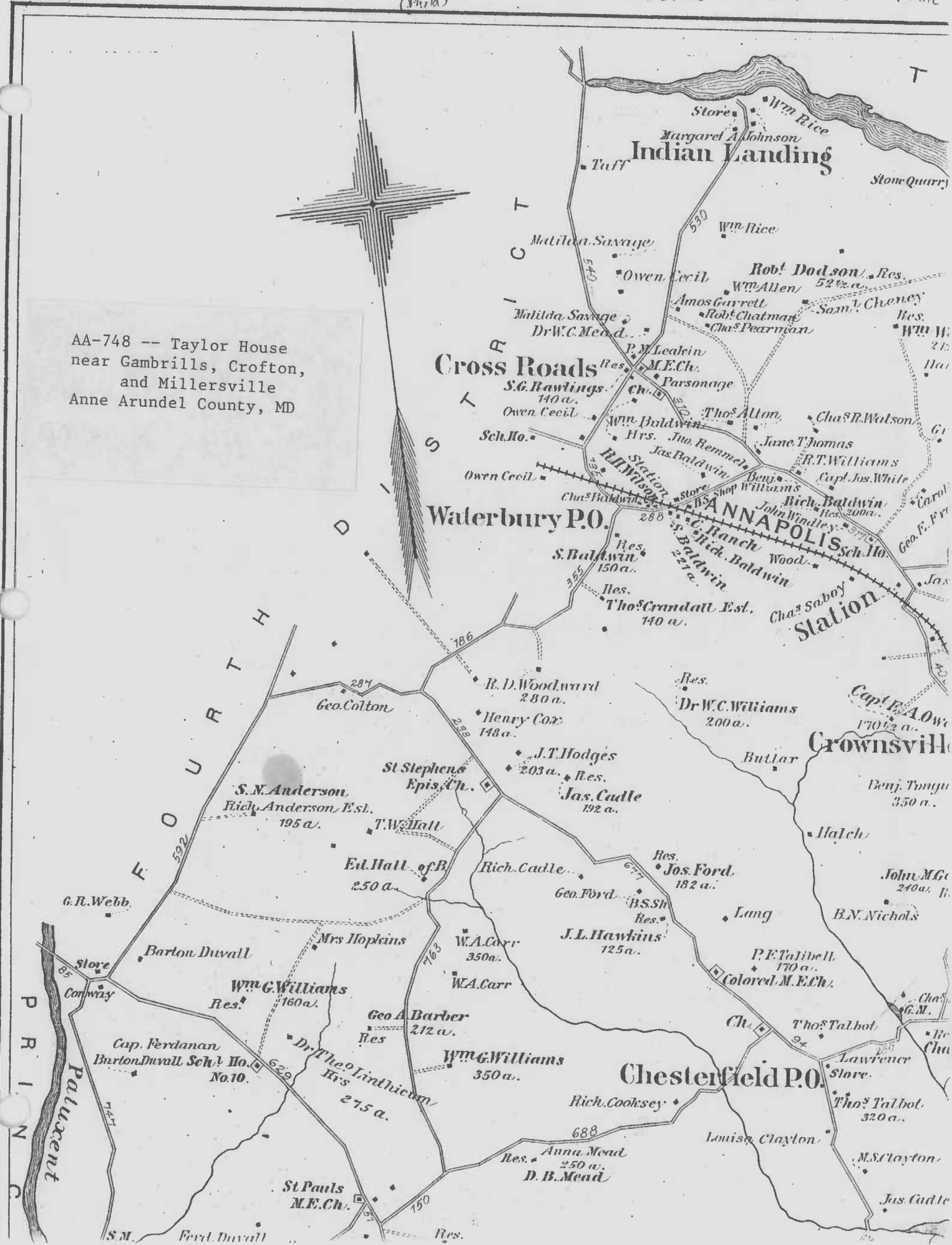
(BOWIE)
 5661 NW
 SCALE 1:24,000

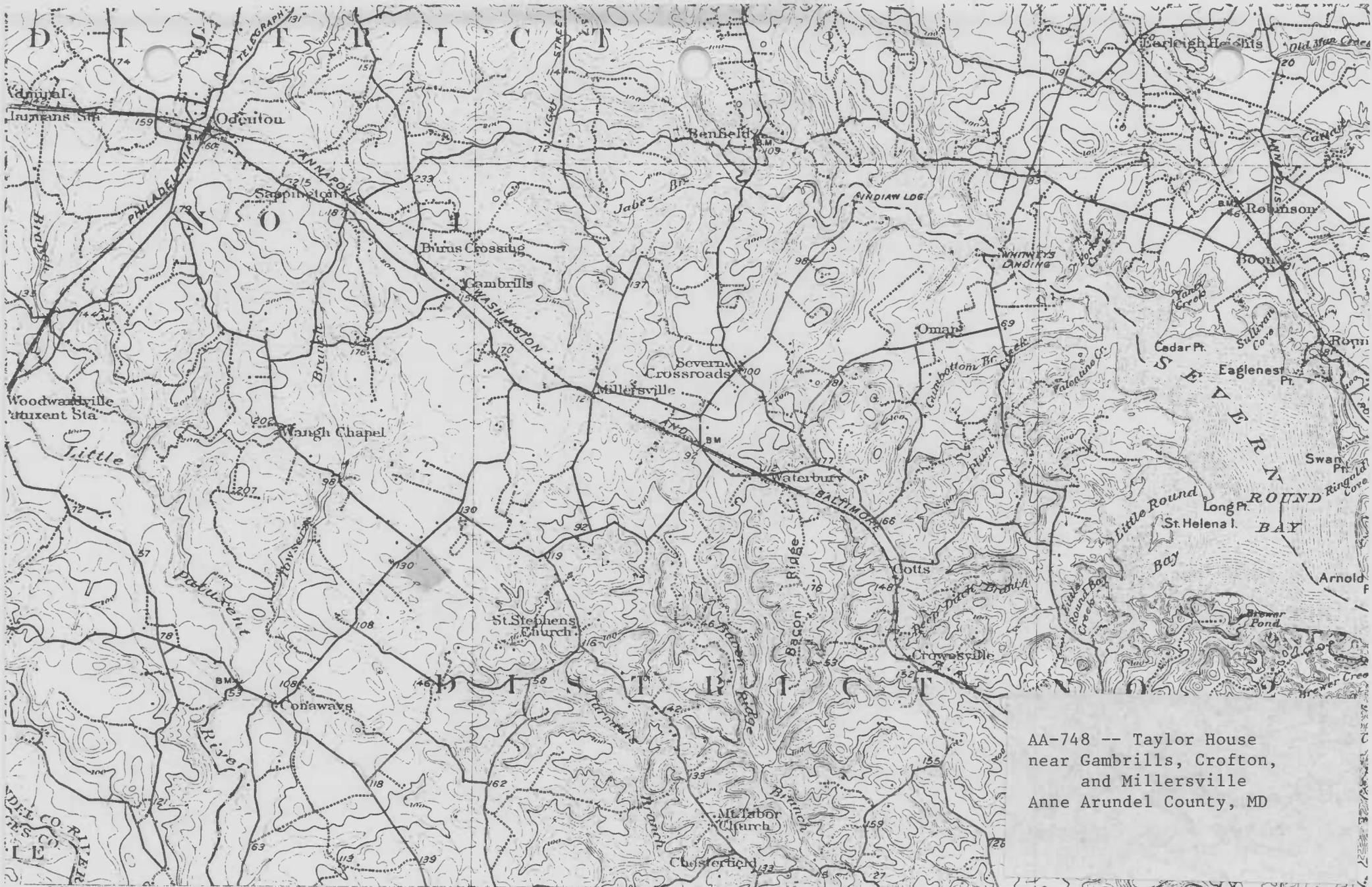
DAVIDSONVILLE 6.5 MI.

40'
 1356
Odenton Quad



AA-748 -- Taylor House near Gambrills, Crofton, and Millersville Anne Arundel County, MD

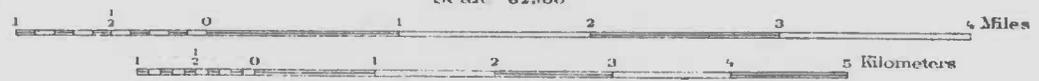




AA-748 -- Taylor House
 near Gambrills, Crofton,
 and Millersville
 Anne Arundel County, MD

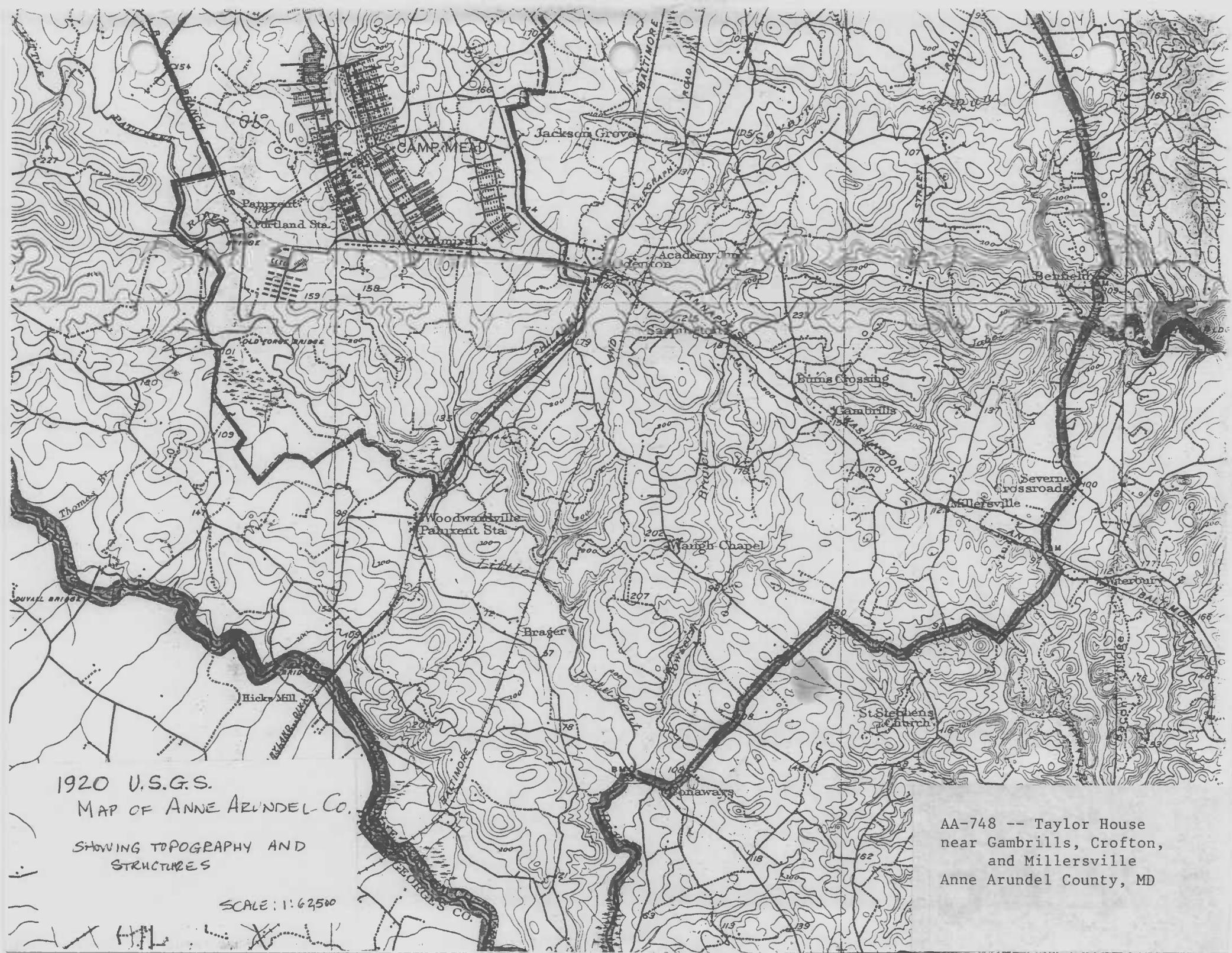
ographer
 in charge of section.
 M. Beaman and W. Carvel Hall.
 by Coast and Geodetic Survey.

TRUE NORTH
 MAGNETIC NORTH
 APPROXIMATE MEAN
 DECLINATION 1905.



Contour interval 20 feet.
 Datum is mean sea level.

1907 RELAY
 QUAD

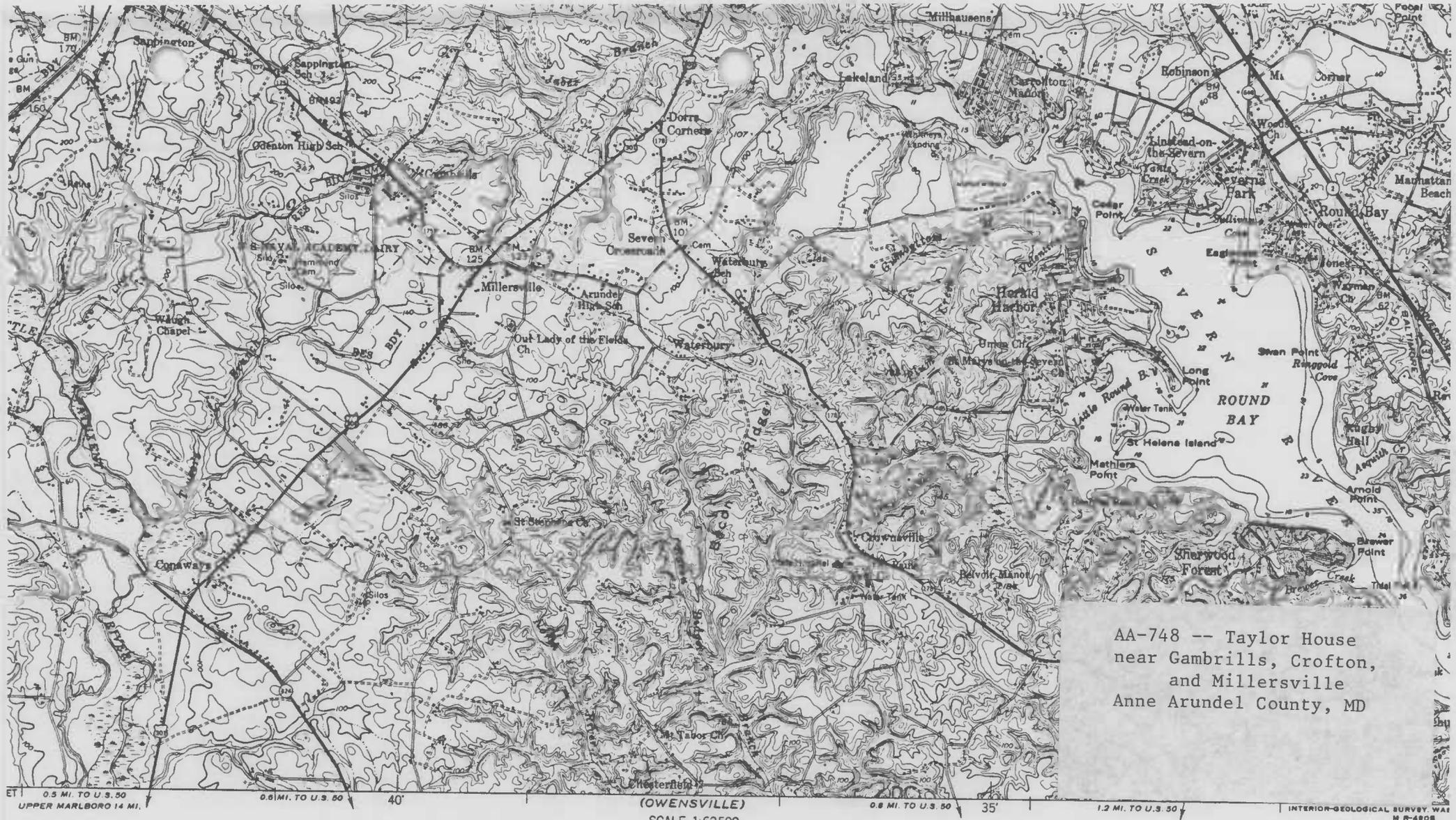


1920 U.S.G.S.
MAP OF ANNE ARUNDEL CO.

SHOWING TOPOGRAPHY AND
STRUCTURES

SCALE: 1:62500

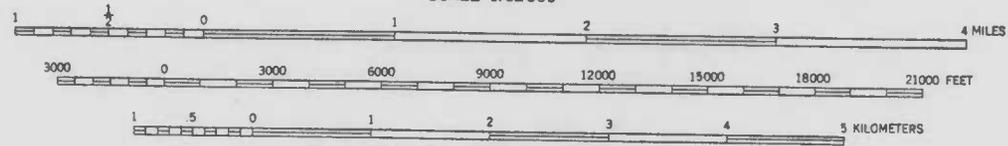
AA-748 -- Taylor House
near Gambrills, Crofton,
and Millersville
Anne Arundel County, MD



AA-748 -- Taylor House
 near Gambrills, Crofton,
 and Millersville
 Anne Arundel County, MD

Topographic Survey
 USSCS
 Photographs 1947
 Datum
 System

7 1/2°
 TRUE NORTH
 MAGNETIC NORTH
 APPROXIMATE MEAN
 DECLINATION, 1947



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
 DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1 FOOT

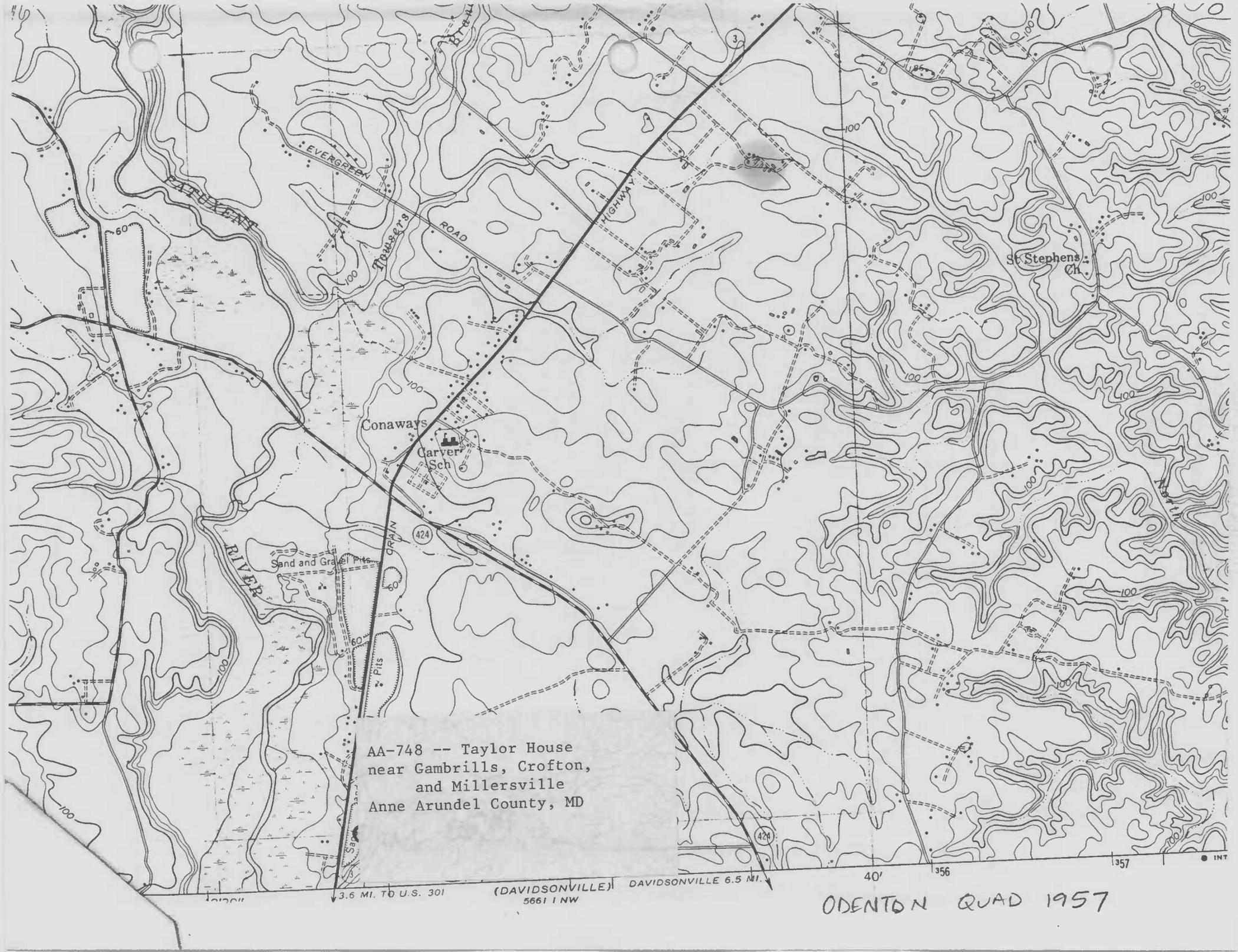
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

RELAY QUAD
 1947



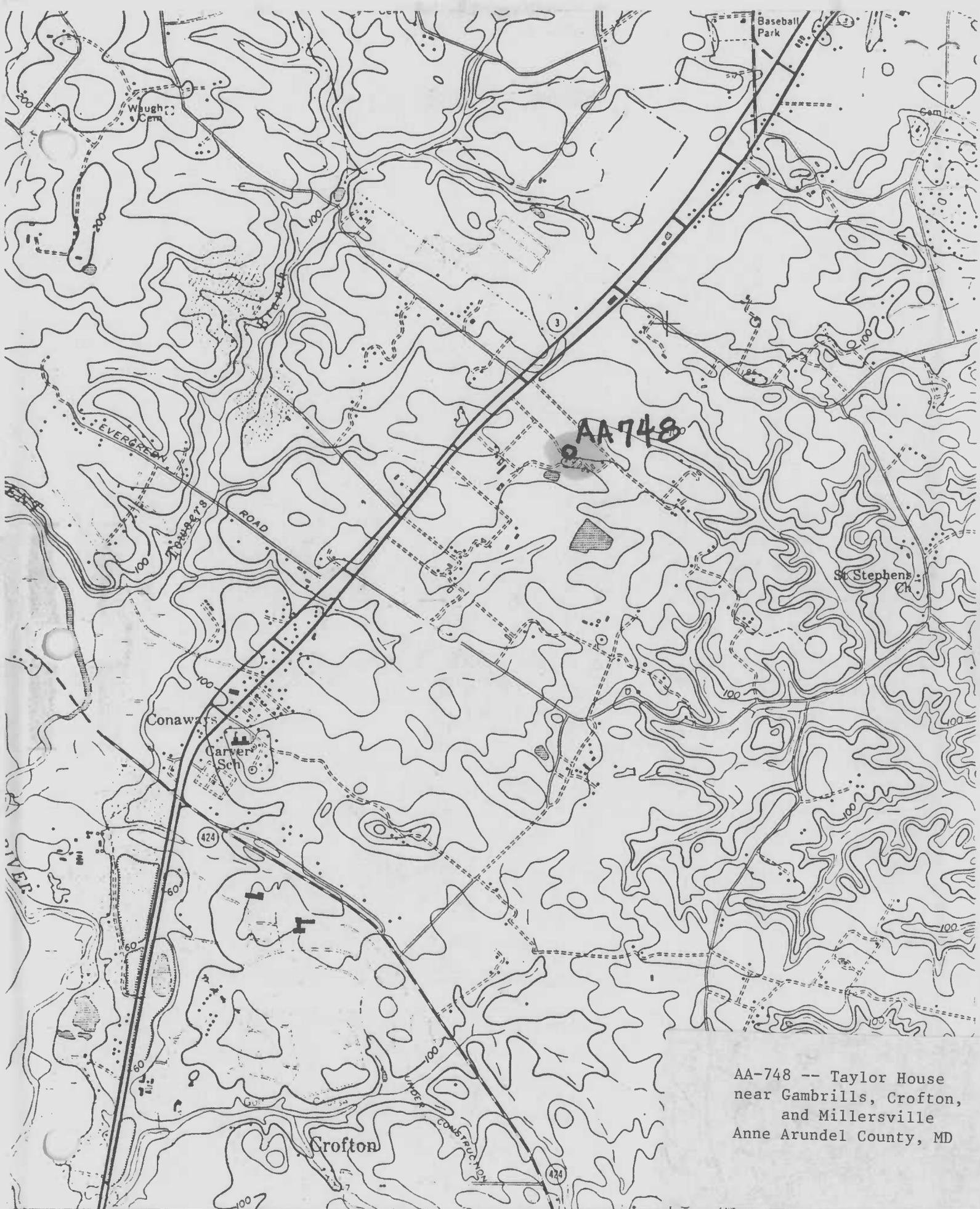
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Heavy-duty _____ 4 LANE 16 LANE
 Medium-duty _____ 4 LANE 16 LANE
 U. S. Route

This area is also covered by Relay, Curtis Bay, or 7.5 minute quadrangle



AA-748 -- Taylor House
near Gambrills, Crofton,
and Millersville
Anne Arundel County, MD

ODENTON QUAD 1957



AA 748

AA-748 -- Taylor House
 near Gambrills, Crofton,
 and Millersville
 Anne Arundel County, MD

3.5 MI. TO U.S. 301

(BOWIE)
 5661 1 NW

DAVIDSONVILLE 6.5 MI.

Odenton 40'

1356

Quad

357

SCALE 1:24,000

1 MILE

AA-748
Taylor House

See MHT Vertical File for additional 11/1993 photographs.



AA-74E

TAYLOR HOUSE

ANNAPUNDEL CO, MD

PROP: L. JENSE. 7108

NEG: MD TRUST SHPO

WESTERN CORNER OF HOUSE
SHOWING FRONT PORCH

3/15/71

6/39



AA 713

TAYLOR HOUSE
MIDLAND AVENUE W.A.

1900 - 1901

NO. 10

WALTER GIBSON & SONS
BUILDING MATERIALS
BUILDING 1

7/22



AA-748

TAYLOR HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO: HETTIE BALLWEBER 7/93

NEG: DITTO

BACK SIDE OF MAIN HOUSE - BUILDING 1

10/39



'AA - 748

TAYLOR HOUSE

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO: L. JENSEN 3/94

NEG: MD SHPO

BACK SIDE OF HOUSE SET IN CLUSTER OF TREES
BUILDING 1

11/59



AA - 748

TAYLOR HOUSE PROPERTY
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO : HETTIE BALL WEBER 703

NEG: DITTO

FRONT OF GARAGE
BUILDING 2

(3) 39



AA-748

TAYLOR HOUSE PROPERTY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO: HETTIE BAUWEBER 1/93

NEG: DITTO

BUILDING 3

16/39



AA-748

TAYLOR HOUSE PROPERTY

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO: L. JENSEN 3/94

NEG: MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING N TOWARD OUTBUILDINGS
FROM AREA NEAR CHICKEN COOPS.

BUILDINGS 3-6



AA - 748

TAYLOR HOUSE PROPERTY
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

PHOTO: L JENSEN 3/94

NEG: MD SHPO

VIEW LOOKING NORTH - UP DRIVEWAY BETWEEN
OUTBUILDINGS - CLOSE-UP OF PHOTO 22/39
BUILDINGS 2-4

21/39



HA 948

Taylor House
2nd Floor
Room 201
11/15/54

2nd Floor Room 201 MAINT STAIRCASE

32/39





At the

TAYLOR HOUSE

1111 BRUNDEL

1111 BRUNDEL

1111 BRUNDEL

Looking SOUTH FROM LIVING ROOM INTO TERRACE ROOM

34/39



AK-778

TAYLOR HOUSE

LINE ARUNDEL 7 MI

CHAS L. SCHEID 11/93

NE 1/4 121 S483

FIREPLACE IN S.W. CORNER OF DINING ROOM

35 39



1A-745

TIMOTHY HOUSE

ANNE ARCADE 3 MT

5000 100 N 5000 100

NEAR MD CHURCH

SOUTHERN CORNER OF KITCHEN LOOKING INTO ONE-STORY REAR
LARGELY ENCLOSED PORCH

36/39



AA-773

TRP. HOUSE

ANTE-LODE. 3 MI

PHOTO 2 5/11/93

TRP. HOUSE

TYPICAL UPSIDE DOWN

37/39



AA-773

July 20 1973

MULE GRAVING

NO. 10 - JENSEN 1172

FIELD - MID. TEXT SPIN

HALLWAY AT TOP OF MAIN STAIRS - TOPING OF PATH
R0017 1003



AA-7th B

Taylor House

Ann Arundel Co, MD

Photo L Jensen 11/02

11/9. 100 TRUST CHFD

MA-1104 at 11/9 2:00 PM - 2:30 PM -
SEE ROOM AT BIRTH. S

39/39

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Ganter House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
East side of Md. Rte. 3, South of Waugh Chapel Road

CITY, TOWN
Millersville

X VICINITY OF

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Anne Arundel

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

AA-748

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- FAIR
- DETERIORATED
- RUINS
- UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

- UNALTERED
- ALTERED

CHECK ONE

- ORIGINAL SITE
- MOVED
- DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This square two and one-half story Colonial Revival style frame house is four bays wide and faces west. It is clad in aluminum siding, with asphalt shingles covering the roof.

A half-hipped screened porch spans the principal (west) facade, sheltering the entrance which is located next to the southernmost bay; the remaining three bays are occupied by large 1/1 sash windows. Four 1/1 sash are arrayed across the second story. The pyramidal roof has a hipped dormer on its west slope, and a tall corbeled brick chimney on the south.

A one-story shed addition extends to the rear.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

AA-748

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 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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is a typical vernacular expression of the Colonial Revival style, with its nearly-cubical form and pyramidal roof.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

DATE PLANNED SURVEY TO BE MADE CITY STATE ZIP CODE

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Peter E. Kurtze, MHT/SHA Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION
Maryland Historical Trust

DATE
March 1980

STREET & NUMBER
21 State Circle - Shaw House

TELEPHONE
269-2438

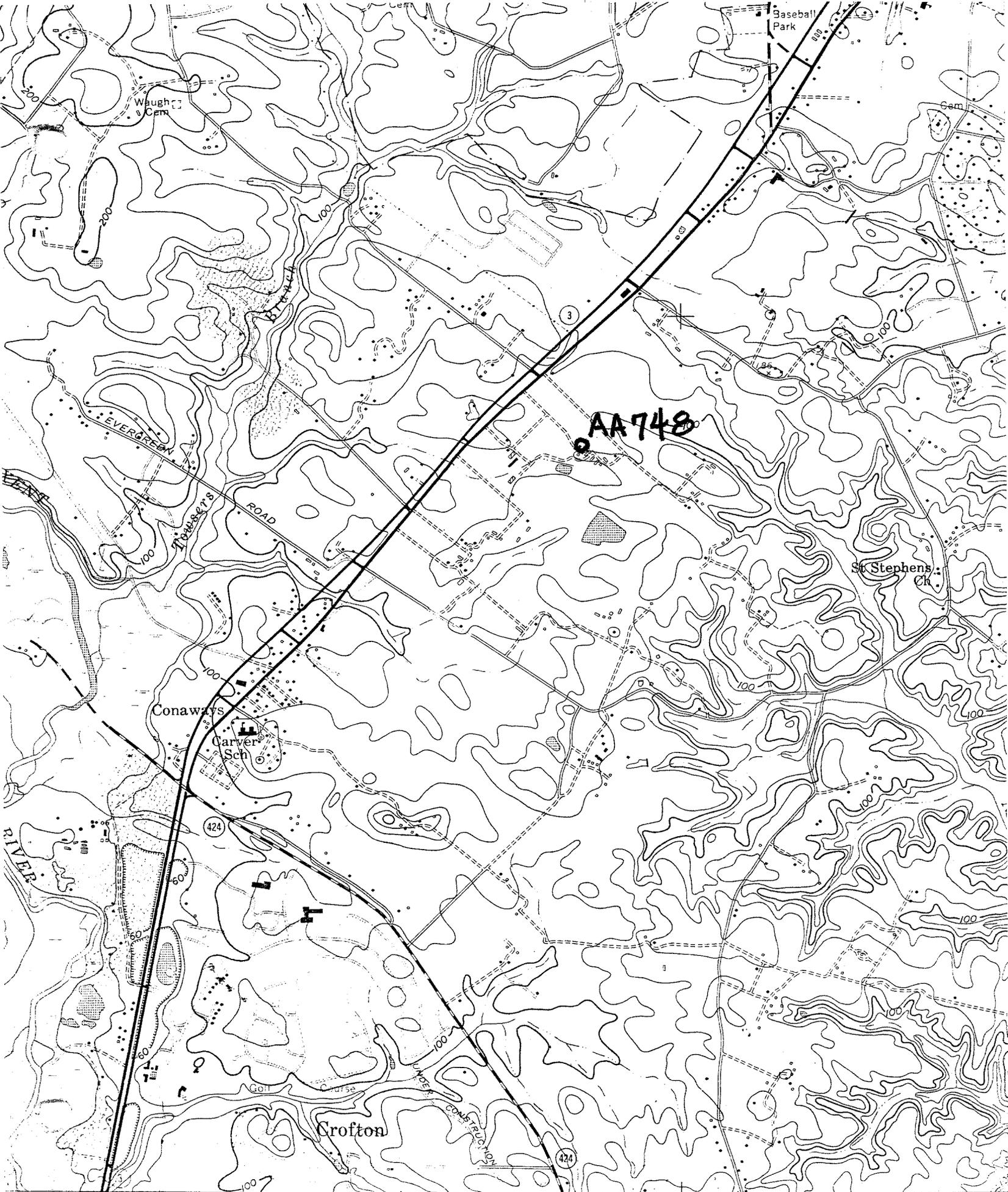
CITY OR TOWN
Annapolis,

STATE
Maryland 21401

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
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



AA 748

3.6 MI. TO U.S. 301

(BOWIE)
5661 NW

DAVIDSONVILLE 6.5 MI.

40' 356 Odenton Quad 357

SCALE 1:24,000

1 MILE



AA-748

GANTER HOUSE

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

P. KURTZE 12/79