Start Here

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And
Copy for Multiple Numbers

CH-71

CH-71A

CH-71 **circa 1800-1850**
Longevity
La Plata vic.
Private

Located on the southwest side of Bumpy Oak Road approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Marshalls Corner, the "Longevity" property today consists of approximately 28 acres of gently rolling fields. The land encompasses several 18th to 19th century outbuildings and the site of an 18th century dwelling. The original 3-part, telescoping main house burned in 1991, and was, shortly thereafter, replaced by a new structure that incorporates some of the original interior elements. The historic outbuildings on the site consist of one early-to-mid-19th century brick carriage house and stable, one early-19th century meat house, and a substantial early-to-mid-19th century tobacco barn which has been converted for use as a stable.

Despite the destruction of the original dwelling house, the collection of three late 18th-to-early-19th century outbuildings remaining on the "Longevity" property makes it a significant site within the county. The brick stable/carriage house, although significantly altered, is the only remaining structure of its type in Charles County. The tobacco barn, with its size and heavy timber framing, is a good example of early 19th century framing techniques, and displays a continuous brick foundation unusual in southern Maryland barns.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Inventory No. CH-71
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

==========

1. Name of Property

==========

historic name Longevity
common/other name _____

==========

2. Location

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street & number 7175 Bumpy Oak Road not for publication _____
city or town La Plata vicinity X state Maryland code MD
county Charles code 017 zip code 20646

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification N/A

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4. National Park Service Certification N/A

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

X private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

X building(s)
____ district
____ site
____ structure
____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?
Yes ____ Name of Listing _____
No X

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-71

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
AGRICULTURAL	Tobacco barn
DOMESTIC	Meat House
DOMESTIC	Carriage House/Stable

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
AGRICULTURAL	Stable
DOMESTIC	Storage
DOMESTIC	Guesthouse

==========

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 18th to Early 19th Century
Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick: 5-course common bond
roof side gable: wood shingles (replacement)
walls brick: 5-course common bond
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

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8. Statement of Significance

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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 patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ 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.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a 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.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-71

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance ca. 1800 - ca. 1850

Significant Dates ca.1800-1850

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

CH-71

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9. Major Bibliographical References
==========
(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History*. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Land Records, Charles County Court House, La Plata, Maryland.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. La Plata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 27.86 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property at 7175 Bumpy Oak Road is designated as Parcel 55 on Map 22, Grid 19 on the Charles County Property Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The outbuildings at 7175 Bumpy Oak Road have been associated with Parcel 55, Map 22 since their construction between ca.1800 and 1850.

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11. Form Prepared By
==========
name/title Kathryn Gettings Smith, Architectural Historian
organization Charles County Planning Dept. date Nov. 17, 1998
street & number P.O. Box B telephone 301-645-0689
city or town La Plata state MD zip code 20646
==========
12. Property Owner
==========
name Nancy Eaton Smart
street & number 7175 Bumpy Oak Road telephone 301-934-3824
city or town La Plata state MD zip code 20646
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Located on the southwest side of Bumpy Oak Road approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Marshalls Corner, the "Longevity" property today consists of approximately 28 acres of gently rolling fields. The land encompasses several 18th to 19th century outbuildings and the site of an 18th century dwelling. The original 3-part, telescoping main house burned in 1991, and was shortly thereafter replaced by a new structure that incorporates some of the original interior elements. The historic outbuildings on the site consist of one early-to-mid-19th century brick carriage house and stable, one early-19th century meat house, and a substantial early-to-mid-19th century tobacco barn which has been converted for use as a stable.

The property consists of mainly open fields enclosed by wood and wire fencing. The main house is approached by a dirt driveway lined by a row of mature cypress trees on the northwest. The main dwelling is located at the peak of a low rise. The land slopes away from the dwelling in all directions, but most steeply to the southwest. Several mature trees surround the house. The brick carriage house and stable stands west of the main house, facing the tobacco barn to its northeast. The meat house is located a short distance from the main house on the southeast side.

HISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS:

STABLE:

The most substantial and elaborate of the three remaining historic outbuildings at "Longevity" is the 1-1/2-story brick carriage house/stable building. Constructed of 5-course common bond brickwork, the building features a side gable roof and two interior gable-end chimneys which appear to be additions. The lower portions of the brick walls show evidence of significant repair and reworking, and most of the window openings have been altered. The building measures approximately 24.5 by 37 feet, and is distinguished by a large vehicle entry occupying the northernmost bay of the east face of the building. A corbeled brick cornice provides minimal adornment to the eaves.

The stable/carriage house was significantly altered in the 1950s when it was converted for use as a guesthouse. The two interior end chimneys were added, along with the gable end windows in the upper half story. Several windows were added or enlarged on the first story, and three dormers were punched into the west side of the roof. The present wood shingled roof was applied about 25

years ago.

The three single-leaf entrances, on the east, north and west elevations, are curious. It is unusual for a stable/carriage house to contain so many single entrances. More typical of the building type is a carriage entry, and perhaps one or two single doors to allow entrance to a tack room, and to provide for the egress of the animals. Otherwise, stable walls were generally only pierced by vents, like the two opening into the east wall. Therefore, it is likely that one or two of the three doorways here have been either altered or added. Each door is crowned by a splayed jack arch lintel that shows evidence of disturbance. It is possible that these were added as well.

Some of the building's few remaining original exterior features include the two miniature "arrow slit" vents on the eastern elevation and the double-leaf vehicular entry door attached with wrought iron strap hinges attached to granite blocks.

The stable's east elevation is broken by two door bays, one containing a single-leaf replacement door and the other the double-leaf vehicle entry door. In addition, two miniature vents flank the single-leaf door. The single door opening contains a single-leaf panel-and-light door that was likely added when the building was converted for domestic use in the 1950s. The vehicle entry contains a double-leaf vertical board door hung from wrought iron strap hinges attached to granite blocks embedded in the wall surface. The doors themselves have been replaced, but the hardware was reused.

Similarly, the north elevation was significantly altered during the building's domestic conversion. It is evident from the disturbed brickwork surrounding the windows that they have been added or altered over time. The door bay, set near the building's northwest corner, holds a single-leaf panel-and-light wood door of 1950s vintage. The jack arched lintel above shows disturbance in the brick construction. The remaining two openings in this north wall are windows holding replacement 6/6 wood sash.

The rear, or west face of the stable also exhibits evidence of significant alterations. The three window bays were cut in to provide light to what is now the kitchen and the living room. They contain 1 6/6 double-hung wood sash, and two 8/8 wood sash windows. The door also consists of replacement materials. The door is a single-leaf panel-and-light model dating to the 1950s. The windows

exhibit no decorative framing other than a narrow header course serving as a sill. However, the door is topped by a splayed jack arch lintel, much like those seen on the north and east sides. Three gable front dormers clad in wood shingles protrude from the west roof. Each holds a single 6/6 wood sash window.

The south elevation is symmetrically divided by three replacement windows filled with 8/8 wood sash on the first story and one 6/6 above. Again the window openings are severely adorned by a single header row for a sill.

INTERIOR:

The stable/carriage house is currently divided into three rooms on the first floor: a kitchen, a utility room, and a large living room. It appears that this layout is similar to the building's original plan. However, the size of the utility room, once the carriage shed, has been altered. Mortise joints visible in the bridging summer beam in the kitchen indicate the location of the original partition wall. The kitchen room was likely originally used as a tack room. It and the carriage shed are divided from the living room, where the horses were once stabled, by an original partition wall clad in horizontal tongue-and-groove wood paneling applied with cut nails. The second floor joists and the bridging summer beam are exposed throughout the first floor of the stable. The summer and joists are hand hewn, while the underside of the second floor floorboards appear to be pit-sawn.

Other than the original partition wall and the exposed beam and joists of the second floor, the kitchen betrays no evidence of its original features. The floor is covered with vinyl tile and modern cabinetry and appliances have been installed. Similarly, the utility room has been greatly altered. A concrete floor has been poured, and the original vehicle entry has been enclosed with concrete blocks. The gable end wall of this room contains a brick flue enclosure where a stove once stood.

The living room has also had a concrete floor added and covered with wall-to-wall carpeting. As in the other two rooms, this space retains its open ceiling, exposing the second floor structure. A metal reinforcing post has been added beneath the bridging summer beam. The brick walls are exposed and have been painted white. The chimney stands along the living room's south wall. Its smooth painted bricks and design betray its modern origins. Throughout this room the window and door casings are composed of plain square-

edged moldings. A modern winder stair with a closet beneath extends up the north wall of the room.

The second floor loft space has been divided into two bedrooms, a bathroom, and hall. Its finishes are mainly modern. However, several original structural members are visible. One is the building's wall plate which is exposed along the east wall of the north and south bedrooms. A curious element of these is the presence of plugged mortises at regular intervals along the inside face of the plate. Perhaps this member was reused. Other curious framing members visible on the second floor are the lengths of hewn wood embedded in the gable ends of the building at the height of the plate. These members extend out from the building's corners approximately nine feet and terminate in a wider squarish end section.

The building's roof structure appears to consist of common rafters lapped at the ridge and secured with wire nails.

TOBACCO BARN:

Another interesting outbuilding associated with the original "Longevity" dwelling is a large early 19th century tobacco barn that has converted for use as a horse barn. The building stands approximately 100 feet north of the stable/carriage house a short distance north west of the site of the original house. Set on a continuous brick foundation, the original portion of the barn is nearly square in plan with a steeply pitched gable roof. The heavy framed timber walls are constructed of hewn and pit-sawn framing members. A single door opens into each gable end, while double doors provide entry on the east and west flanks. Sheds have been added to both the east and west walls, and a single bay extends the building's length along its south side.

The barn is approximately 24 by 32 feet in ground dimensions and constructed of hewn vertical posts mortise and tenoned into a continuous hewn sill set atop a continuous brick foundation. The principle posts are set at the corners with two intermediate posts framing each of the four entries, one on each exterior wall. Two interior support posts rest on two cross sills that extend the width of the building. Down braces are located at each corner and along the interior, where the wall posts intersect the cross sills. Set on brick pier foundations, these cross sills support a raised loading floor consisting of hewn joists set atop the sills with a

plank floor across their tops.

Evidence of the original interior tobacco hanging system is still evident in the remaining cross poles, and in the empty mortises set at 4-foot intervals along the central posts. These mortises would have originally held horizontal cross beams that supported the tobacco poles.

The roof structure consists of pit sawn common rafters. The joinery at the ridge was not visible, however, at the time of the survey. The original wood shingles are still visible underneath the metal roofing. The exterior has been reclad in circular sawn vertical board siding with small gaps between boards. However, nail holes along the principle posts of the south gable end indicate that the building was originally clad in horizontal siding.

The interior of the building is accessible through single doorways on the gable ends, and through double doors on its flanks. The double doors open onto the raised loading floor. No other openings pierce the barn's walls.

The barn has been extended on its south gable end by a 1-bay, full-height addition. This addition, although of different construction, appears to date to a short time after the construction of the original barn structure. Its structure consists of hewn post-in-ground vertical members with pit sawn cross beams and roof structure. The addition is lightly framed and may have originally served as a stripping floor.

In addition two enclosed flanking sheds, that appear to date to the latter 19th or early 20th century, have been added to the east and west sides of the barn. These sheds house several horse stalls and feeding areas. Open sheds extend off the enclosed sheds, providing outdoor shelter for the horses.

SMOKEHOUSE:

A twelve by twelve smokehouse is the only other remaining historic outbuilding on the property. Dating to the late 18th or early 19th century, the smokehouse retains many of its original components. One story in height with a side gable roof, the building sits directly east of the present house, a short distance from where the original house stood. The building stands on a much deteriorated

brick foundation and is constructed of timber framing. The vertical hewn framing members are mortised into a hewn sill and plate, and down braces reinforce the corners. The roof framing has been rebuilt with some reused elements. The exterior is clad in reciprocal sawn wood weatherboard that was applied with cut nails. The roof is finished with modern wood shingles applied approximately 25 years ago. The boxed cornice has been replaced and the interior floorboards added.

NON-HISTORIC OUTBUILDINGS:

DWELLING:

The modern dwelling, erected in 1991, stands on the site of the original house. The new frame house is two stories in height and three bays wide with a centered entrance. One 1-story side gable frame wing extends off the west side, and another, set back, extends off the east side. The house is clad in vinyl siding and all its windows are composed of 6/6 double-hung metal sash. A full-width shed-roof porch extends across the building's facade.

While the exterior provides no clue to the origins of the house, the interior betrays some of the features of the original house. Several original doors, including the 2-panel front door with its original hardware have been reused, as have elements of the building's original trim-work. In addition, the new house was designed to accommodate the original stair which is an open stringer dog-legged stair with scroll-cut stringer brackets, simple round balusters, and a substantial turned newel post.

SHED:

A 20th century shed stands southwest of the stable/carriage house. This building consists of a 1-story, shed roof frame structure clad in vertical boards. Its roof is missing. Judging from its construction, the building likely dates to the second half of the 20th century.

STABLE/MACHINE SHED:

Some distance to the east of the house, stands a multi-use barn that incorporates a stable and a machine shed. Built in the second

half of the 20th century, this building consists several 1-story, post-in-ground frame sections clad in vertical boards and covered by standing seam metal shed roofing.

Despite the destruction of the original dwelling house, the collection of three late 18th-to-early-19th century outbuildings remaining on the "Longevity" property makes it a significant site within the county. The brick stable/carriage house, although significantly altered, is the only remaining structure of its type in Charles County. The tobacco barn, with its size and heavy timber framing, is a good example of early 19th century framing techniques, and displays a continuous brick foundation unusual in southern Maryland barns.

The original dwelling and outbuildings were erected by the Pye family on land granted to John Pye in 1769. The Pyes were prominent landholders in Charles County during the 17th and 18th centuries. At one time, the family owned a tract encompassing 5,000 acres of Cornwallis Neck, now known as Indian Head neck. The Pyes were a wealthy English Catholic family who kept close ties with their homeland, and remained loyal to the British Crown during the American Revolution.[1]

In 1769, one branch of the family, headed by John Pye, patented a new piece of property east of the original Pye tract along what became known as Bumpy Oak Road. The property, originally part of "Panguiah Manor," was later re-patented by John Pye's daughter, Mary Pye in 1808, as "Lot No. 20" and "The Vacancy Added to Lot No. 20." The total acreage at this time amounted to 244.5 acres.

Oral evidence, indicates that John Pye may have erected a small 1-1/2-story dwelling on this property shortly after he acquired it in 1769. However, the oldest section of the original house burned in the 1950s and no visual evidence remains to confirm its existence. By 1798, the Federal Tax Lists indicate that one Joseph Pye (perhaps the brother of Mary Pye) owned 398 acres in Pomonkey occupied by three "inferior" houses, the whole being worth $3582.[2]

It is evident that during Mary Pye's ownership, the majority of the existing improvements were made. As shown in a 1968 photograph of the original dwelling, it consisted of three parts, built in three separate phases. The smallest, and southernmost of these was a 1-

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[1] Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, CH-175 "Edward Pye Gravestone" J. Richard Rivoire, July 1980.

[2] 1798 Federal Direct, Charles County, MD, District No.2., MD State Archives, Annapolis.

1/2-story frame structure that replaced what was thought to be the original house that burned down in the 1950s. According to the owner, the central section dated to circa 1800, while the largest section at the north end of the house, was added circa 1840. The reused interior details were removed from this largest and latest section.

Mary Pye and her husband, Charles James Pye (a cousin), owned and occupied the property for over sixty-four years. At the time her will was written in 1872, Mary Pye resided on the property which she refers to as ""Longevity"." This is the first mention of this name within the land records. Her will devised all of her real estate to her cousin Nicolas Stonestreet who was directed to hold it in trust and sell off portions for the benefit of her chosen heirs, her niece and nephew, Virginia Pye and Henry Marcellus Pye.[3]

Following Mary Pye's death in 1872, two of her creditors brought suit against her with Nicolas Stonestreet acting as executor. As a result of the case, Stonestreet was directed to sell the real estate of Mary Pye.[4] The sale was finalized in January 1880 when a deed was conveyed to Eugene Digges for 243 acres known as "La"Longevity"d designated as "Lot No. 20" and "The Vacancy added to Lot No. 20."

Additional evidence that the Pyes were the original occupants of the property, is the presence of the names of several family members that was etched in the glass of one of the window panes of the original house.

Eugene Digges immediately sold "Longevity" to F. Marcellus Cox, who also purchased sixteen acres of an adjacent tract known as "Johnson's Hazard." In 1899, Cox relinquished the property, transferring both tracts to Edwin Robey for $2500. By 1906, the Robeys were living in Chicago and had sold their Charles County

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[3] Mary Pye's will identifies Virginia and Henry Marcellus Pye as the children of her sister, Mary Olivia Glover and her husband, Joseph Glover. It is curious that their children took their mother's maiden name. One possibility is that Mary Pye, being childless, required her sister's children to take the family name in return for being named heirs in her will.

[4] Charles County Circuit Court, Equity Records, Liber BGS 1, Folio 374, May 9, 1873.

property to Martin Christian Wilhelm Jensen. While in the hands of F. Marcellus Cox, an eighty to ninety acre section of "Longevity" located on the north side of Bumpy Oak Road had been informally given to his son, S. Henry Cox. In 1907, Jensen bought back this parcel, then known as "Cattas Farm," reuniting the original "Longevity" tract.

Jensen owned "Longevity" for over thirty years. In 1939, he conveyed the property to his adopted son, Nicholin G. Kragh, with the understanding that he would be allowed to occupy one room in the house for the remainder of his life. In 1947, Kragh transferred the property, now reduced to 160 acres, to Herbert and Clementine Walesby of Washington, DC. Leo Brison Norris and his wife acquired "Longevity" three years later. The current owner bought the remaining 27.86 acres of the parcel from the Norris family in 1969.

Although the original house at "Longevity" is no longer extant, the property remains important among historic sites in Charles County because of its collection of rare examples of late-18th to early-19th century outbuildings. While there are no known counterparts to the brick stable/carriage house at "Longevity", one other brick stable was known to exist in the county. Since demolished, the large brick stable at Marshall Hall (CH-54) was of a different design, and was built on a much grander scale. The "Longevity" stable may date to the first decade of the 19th century, although the multiple alterations make it difficult to date.

The tobacco barn at "Longevity" is similar in design to an 1830-1840 barn at Habre-de-Venture National Historic Site (CH-5). Although their dimensions are different, their framing layout, including the central support posts, down bracing, and roof structure, are similar. In addition, both barns have tall proportions with their roof ridges standing approximately 30 feet above grade. It is likely that the "Longevity" barn was built during the first half of the 19th century.

The only other remaining historic outbuilding at ""Longevity"," the meat house, is fairly typical of a circa 1800 smokehouse. Judging from other examples in the county, Charles Countians utilized both gable-roofed and hipped roof designs for their smokehouses throughout the second half of the 18th century and well into the 19th century.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s): AGRICULTURAL/Tobacco barn
DOMESTIC/Meat house
DOMESTIC/Carriage house

Known Design Source: Unknown

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Chain of Title:

Parcel 1 ("Longevity"):

Parcel 1A:

1769:	Patent to John Pye
1808:	Patent to Mary Pye 2 tracts: "Lot No. 20" = 120.75 acres "Vacancy Added to lot No. 20" = 123.75 acres Certificates in the name of Josias Wheeler Patent Records Liber I.C.#R Folio 718-719 Liber I.C.#S Folio 662-663
February 1872:	Mary E. Pye to her cousin, Nicolas Stonestreet All her real estate including "the farm upon which I now reside called '"Longevity"'" 240 acres To hold in trust for the benefit of her niece, Virginia Pye, and nephew, Henry Marcellus Pye Empowers Stonestreet to sell off portions of property to support her heirs and pay for their education Charles County Register of Wills Liber JS 17 Folio 483

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January 7, 1880:	Nicolas Stonestreet, Trustee to Eugene Digges 243 acres of land known as "Lo"Longevity" which Mary E. Pye died seized and possessed of and was formerly owned by her father, John A. Pye, being parts of two or more parcels called "Lot No. 20" and "The Vacancy added to Lot No. 20" Nicolas Stonestreet appointed as trustee to sell disputed land in case of Mary Sanders & Robert Digges, Jr. (Mary Pye's creditors) vs. Nicolas Stonestreet, executor of Mary E. Pye, Charles H. Pye, Charles J. Pye, Joseph & Mary O. Glover, Virginia Pye, and Henry Marcellus Pye (Charles County Circuit Court Equity Records, Liber BGS 1, Folio 374, May 9, 1873) Land Records of Charles County Liber BGS 4 Folio 254
February 2, 1880:	Eugene & Mary J. Digges to F. Marcellus Cox $2000 ""Longevity"," being parts of... Land Records of Charles County Liber BGS 4 Folio 272

Parcel 1B:

December 13, 1858:	Lemuel & Martha A. Hancock of St. Mary's County to George P. Jenkins $2295 214 acres called "Johnson's Hazard" Being the same land owned & occupied by a certain William W. Cox, late of Charles County Land Records of Charles County Liber JHC 1 Folio 60

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October 19, 1888:	George P. & Henrietta Jenkins to F. Marcellus Cox $85 16 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches, laid out by a recent survey by H.C. Page, part of "Johnson's Hazard" Land Records of Charles County Liber JST 2 Folio 334

Parcel 1 (1A & 1B):

July 29, 1899:	F. Marcellus & Elizabeth Cox to Edwin Robey $2500 243 acres ("Longevity" plus 16 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches (Part of "Johnson's Hazard") Land Records of Charles County Liber BGS 10 Folio 37
February 15, 1906:	Edwin & Mary C. Robey of Chicago to Martin Christian Wilhelm Jensen $3800 Two parcels (A & B) Parcel 1A: "Longevity" being parts of two or more parcels of land called "Lot No. 20" and "The Vacancy added to Lot No. 20" 243 acres minus 80-90 acres on the north side of the Public Road Parcel 1B: 16 acres, 3 roods, 36 perches, contiguous to above known as "Johnson's Hazard" Land Records of Charles County Liber FDM 17 Folio 79

Parcel 2 (Cattas Farm):

April 23, 1907:	S. Henry Cox to Martin Christian Wilhelm Jensen "Cattas Farm" Land Records of Charles County Liber FDM 18 Folio 124

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-71

"Longevity"
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

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Parcels 1 & 2:

January 9, 1939:	Martin Christian Wilhelm Jensen to(his adopted son) Nicholin G. Kragh For a rent of $300 per year with privilege for Martin to occupy one room in the house All of the farm known as "Lp"Longevity"us land south and west of Bumpy Oak Road called "Cattas Farm" Land Records of Charles County Liber WMA 69 Folio 555
March 5, 1947:	Nicholin G. & Agnes W. Kragh to Herbert & Clementine Walesby of Washington, DC $10.00 approx. 160 acres, surveyed June 1, 1939 Land Records of Charles County Liber TBM 84 Folio 515
June 6, 1950:	Herbert S. & Clementine Dupont Walesby to Leo Brison Norris, Jr. & Frances M., his wife $10.00 approx. 160 acres known as "Longevity" shown on survey of June 1, 1939 Land Records of Charles County Liber 91 Folio 139
December 1, 1969:	Leo Brison Norris, Jr. & Frances M. Norris, wife to William Edward & Nancy Eaton Smart 27.86 acres: part of a large tract called "Longevity" as shown in survey by D.H. Steffens No. 2048 made November 3, 1969 Land Records of Charles County Liber 212 Folio 625

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. CH-71

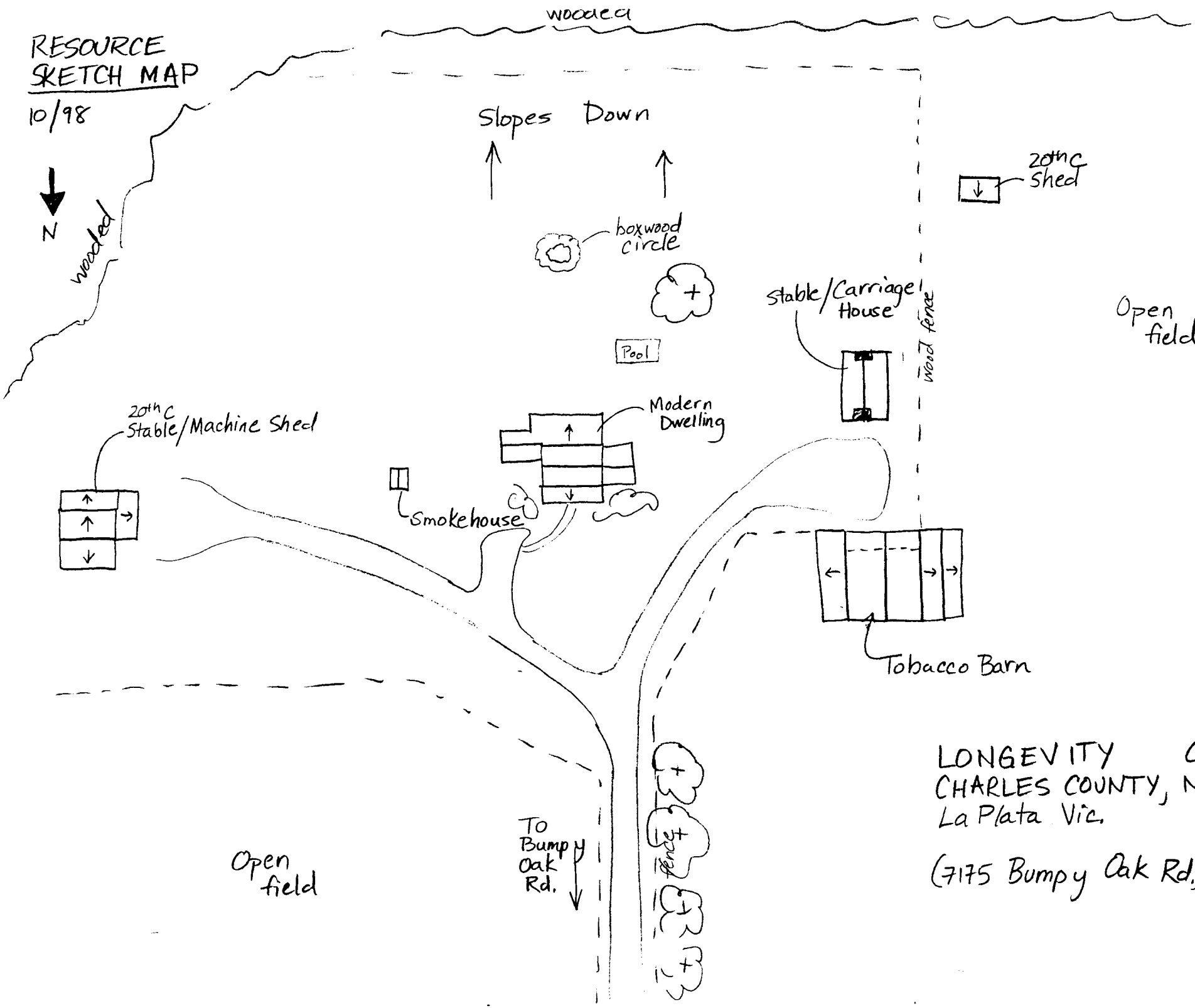
"Longevity"
name of property
Charles County, Maryland
county and state

==========

July 17, 1987: William Edward & Nancy Eaton Smart
to Nancy Eaton Smart
27.86 acres
Land Records of Charles County
Liber 1229 Folio 495

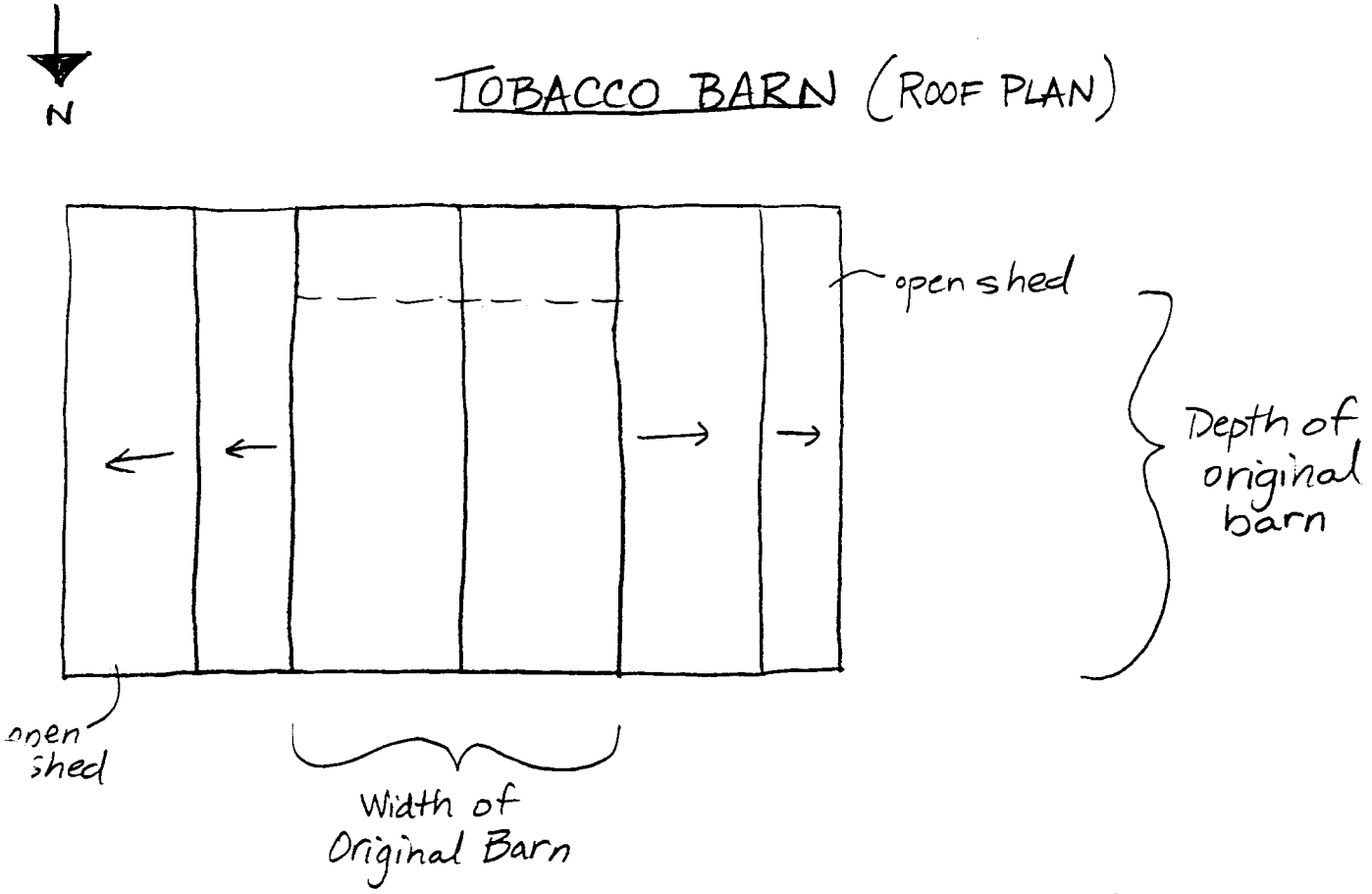
CH-71 early to mid 19th century
Longevity
Marshall's Corner
Private

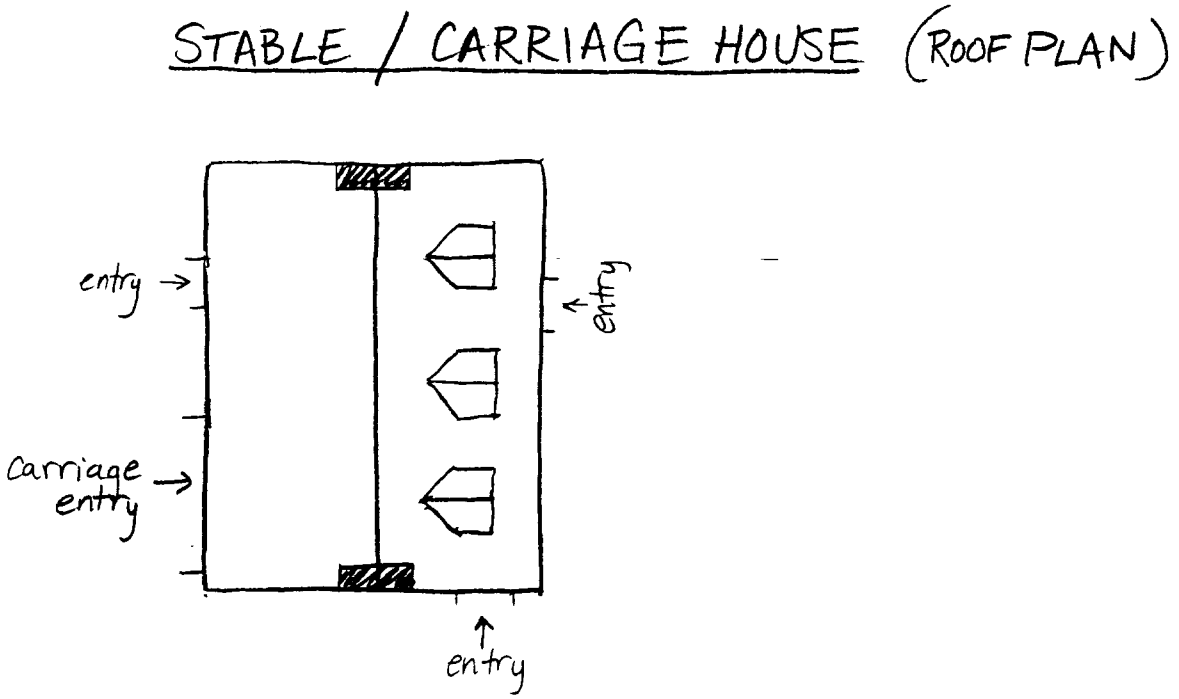
This two-story frame house was built by members of the Pye family on a tract of land granted to John Pye in 1769. The easterly section of the house, dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, is probably the oldest part now standing. Construction to its east, possibly older, burned earlier in the 20th century. The westerly two-story section, containing a hall and parlor, also dates from the second quarter of the 19th century. This section retains a distinguished stair, mantels, and other trim. The 1 1/2 story section at the extreme east end is a recent addition.


RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
10/98
N
wooded
wooded
Slopes Down
boxwood circle
20th C Shed
Stable/Carriage House
wood fence
Open field
Pool
Modern Dwelling
20th C Stable/Machine Shed
Smokehouse
Tobacco Barn
Open field
To Bumpy Oak Rd.
fence
LONGEVITY CH-71
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
La Plata Vic.
(7175 Bumpy Oak Rd.)

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
10/98

LONGEVITY CH-71
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
La Plata Vic.

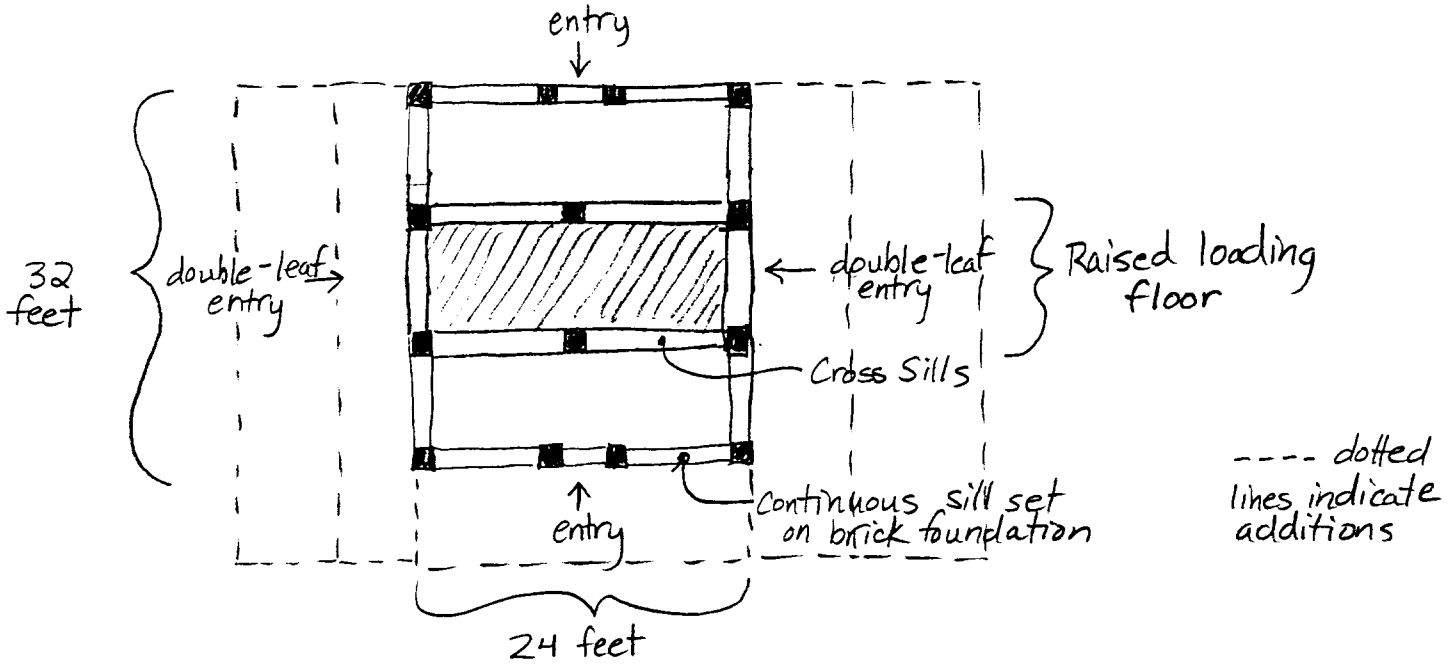




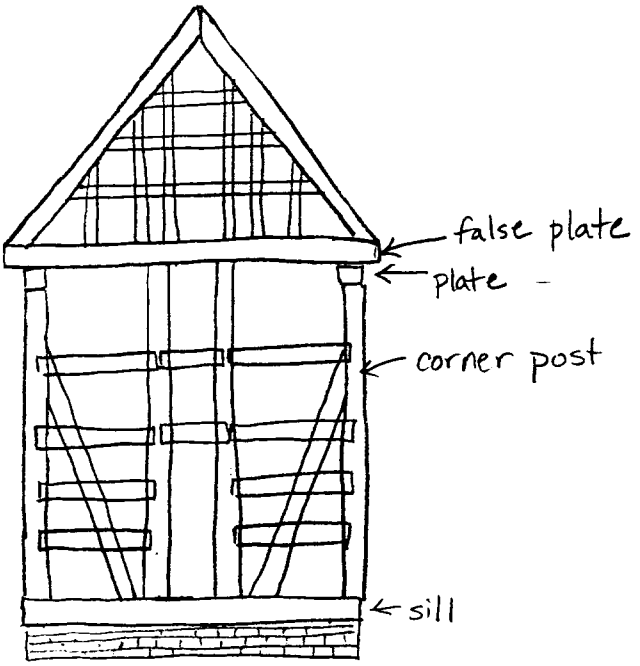
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
10/98

LONGEVITY CH-71
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
La Plata Vic.

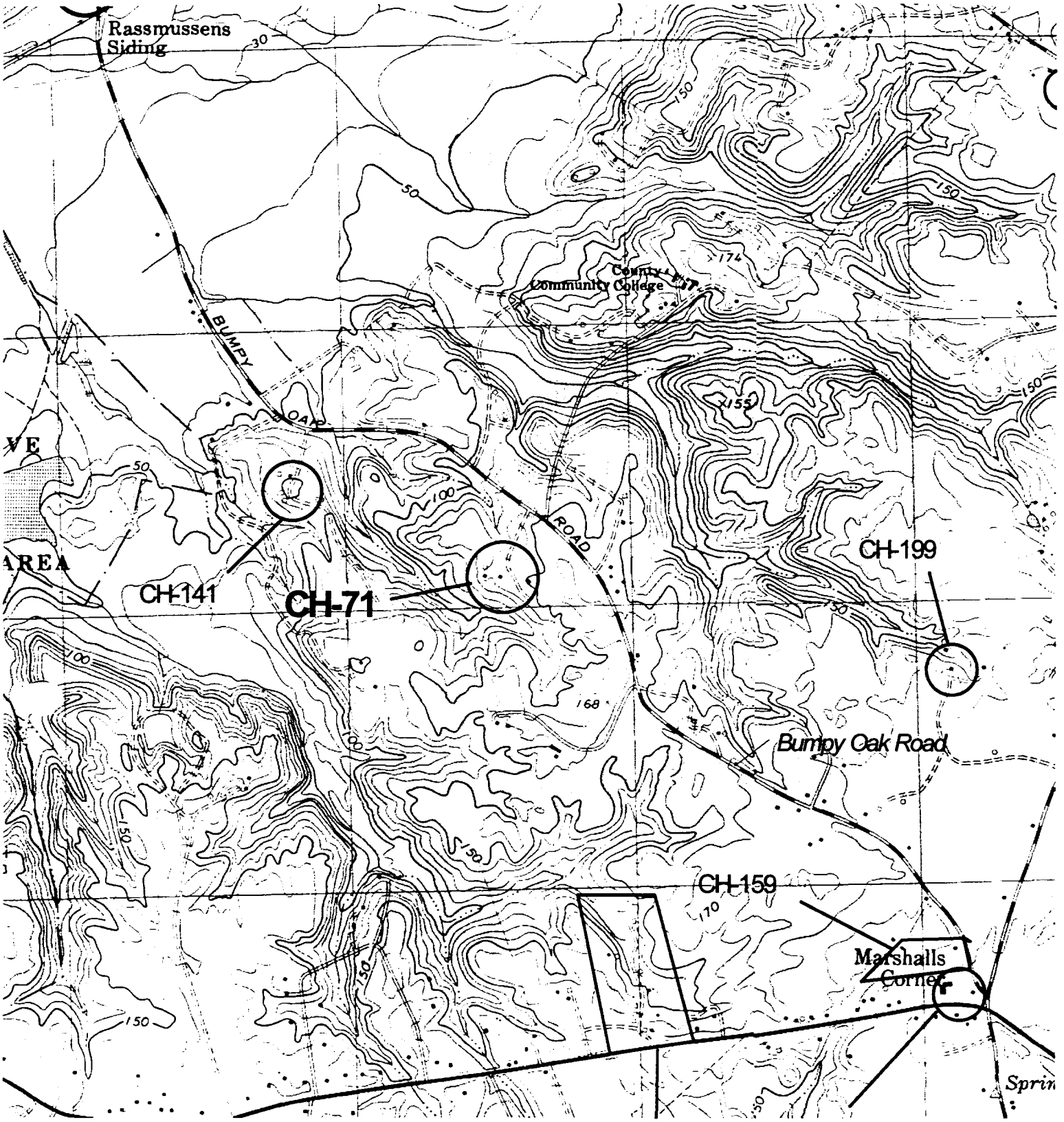
TOBACCO BARN



MAJOR FRAMING PLAN OF ORIGINAL BARN



ELEVATION SHOWING MAJOR FRAMING MEMBERS



N

Longevity
Charles County, MD

CH-71

PORT TOBACCO, MD QUAD

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE/CARRIAGE HOUSE
LOOKING SW
1 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE/CARRIAGE HOUSE
NORTH ELEVATION
2 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / CARRIAGE HOUSE
SOUTH ELEVATION
4 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / CARRIAGE HOUSE
WEST ELEVATION
3 OF 16

WE

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / CARRIAGE HOUSE - INTERIOR
SOUTH WALL OF ORIGINAL CARRIAGE STALL
5 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / CARRIAGE HOUSE, INTERIOR
FORMER STABLE AREA - LOOKING SE
6 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / CARRIAGE HOUSE - INTERIOR
SECOND STORY - GABLE END WALL - LOOKING SW
7 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
TOBACCO BARN - LOOKING NW
8 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
TOBACCO BARN - LOOKING NE AT EXTERIOR SOUTH WALL OF ORIGINAL BARN
9 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
TOBACCO BARN - INTERIOR - LOOKING NW - RAISED
LOADING FLOOR IN FOREGROUND
10 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
SMOKEHOUSE - LOOKING SW
12 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
SMOKEHOUSE - LOOKING NE
11 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
MODERN DWELLING - LOOKING SE
13 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
MODERN DWELLING - INTERIOR, ENTRY HALL
14 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
STABLE / MACHINE SHED - LOOKING EAST
16 OF 16

CH-71
LONGEVITY
CHARLES COUNTY, MD
K.G. SMITH
10/98
MARYLAND SHPO
SHED - LOOKING SW
15 OF 16

CH-71A
Longevity Carriage House
Marshall's Corner
Private

late 18th century

Although this brick farm dependency has been extensively remodeled, it is of interest as the only surviving 18th century structure of its type in the region.

End Here

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And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

CH-71

CH-71A