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HA-933,

HA-934, AND

HA-935

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

Property/District Name: Shouthampton Farm Survey Number: HA-933

Project: Southampton Rd Bridge Replacement Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: _X_ no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _X_ Eligibility **not** recommended _____

Criteria: ___A ___B _X_C ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G ___None

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

The Shouthampton Farm at 1112 Moores Mill Road north of Bel Air in Harford County, MD is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B and C.

Southampton Farm is a 70-acre farmstead comprised of a federal-period farmhouse, with a kitchen addition, a stone smokehouse (HA-934), a garage, a granary, and four barns of varying vintage. A modest 1-1/2-story brick ranch house, built 1966, sits just west of the farmhouse, and a small family cemetery is reportedly located within a grove of trees to the southwest of the ranch house. The Boyer Fishing Shanty (HA-935) is currently stored behind the smokehouse on the property.

ıe farmhouse was constructed c. 1790 during the tenancy of James Moore, a farmer, tanner and ,noemaker. The Moores family was an important early family in Bel Air, and Moores' Mill was strong contributor to the local economy. Following Moores' death, the property was willed to his son who divided the property into two tracts and sold one of them to Harry Dorsey Gough, who lived on the property from 1793 to 1867. Gough fought in the War of 1812 and served two terms in the state legislature. Another prominent member of the community, Thomas A. Hays owned the property during Gough's tenancy.

Southampton Farm is eligible for the Register under Criterion B as the home of several prominent residents of Bel Air, Harford County. Under Criterion C, the property is eligible for listing as an example of a federal-period brick dwelling retaining an important array of domestic outbuildings, including a stone smokehouse, a poplar sided granary and a large frame barn. ~~all from the ca. 1790 period of construction~~.

The current property boundaries, and those proposed for the National Register, approximate those from when the farm was sold in 1793. This property has been in continuous cultivation for over 250 years.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form, March 1997 Files

Prepared by: Robinson & Associates, MIHP Form and DOE letter

Kimberly Prothro Williams April 30, 1997
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E. Kurtze 5/1/97
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. HA-933

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)
X	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
X	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 Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Dwelling, smokehouse;/Agriculture/Barn/granary

Known Design Source: _____

HA-933
SOUTHAMPTON FARM

Location: Vicinity of the town of Bel Air, Maryland (Harford County)
Date of Construction: c. 1790
Access: Private

Southampton Farm (HA-933) is located at 1112 Moores Mill Road just northeast of Bel Air, Maryland. The 70-acre farmstead is comprised of a brick Federal farmhouse built c. 1790 with a kitchen addition constructed soon after, a stone smokehouse (HA-934), a garage, a granary, and four barns of varying vintage. A modest, one-and-a-half-story, brick ranch house built in 1966 sits just west of the farmhouse, and a small family cemetery is reportedly located within a grove of trees to the southwest of the ranch house. The farmhouse is significant as an exceptionally fine example of Federal architecture in once rural Harford County. Most of the structure's significant original features survive intact. These features include the Flemish bond brickwork, belt course, and watertable on the exterior, and the center hall staircase, wooden fireplace mantels, and built-in cupboards in the interior. Modern systems and conveniences have been mostly contained within the recent additions, and have been added sensitively to the original portion of the house.

Southampton Farm was constructed c. 1790, during the tenancy of James Moores, a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, who owned the property from 1787 to 1791. The Moores family was an important early family in Bel Air, and Moores' Mill was a strong contributor to the local economy. Southampton Farm was one of two houses on a larger property in 1791 when Moores died. He willed the northern portion of the property containing a stone house, now known as Southampton (HA-1092), to his son John Moores. The southern portion of the property, containing the brick house now known as Southampton Farm (HA-933), was divided equally between his wife and his son Daniel Moores. In 1793 Daniel Moores sold Southampton Farm to Harry Dorsey Gough. Gough was the home's most significant tenant, and he lived there from 1793 to 1867, the longest of any inhabitant of this property.

Gough fought in the War of 1812, and served two terms in the state legislature. From 1827 to 1852 Southampton Farm was owned by Thomas A. Hays (1780-1861), the "Father of Bel Air." Hays was a lawyer and merchant who earned this sobriquet from his involvement of the development of Bel Air. He was also a prominent landowner who owned many important houses in Bel Air, including the Hays House (HA-225), Joshua's Meadows (HA-356), Hays-Heighe House (HA-152), and Hidden Brook (HA-130). Also important is the property's later ownership by two successive generations of the Jones family from 1904 to 1966.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographical Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): domestic, agricultural

Known Design Source: none

Survey No. HA-933
Magi No.
DOE __yes __no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

1. Name

Historic Name Southampton Farm

Common Name and Building Number Southampton Horse Farm

2. Location

Street and Number 1112 Moores Mill Road

City, Town Bel Air Congressional District first

State Maryland County Harford

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use	
_ District	_ Public	X Occupied	_ Agriculture	_ Museum
X Building(s)	X Private	_ Unoccupied	_ Commercial	_ Park
_ Structure	_ Both	_ Work in Progress	_ Educational	_ Private Residence
_ Site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	_ Entertainment	_ Religious
_ Object	_ In Process	_ Yes: Restricted	_ Government	_ Scientific
	_ Being Considered	_ Yes: Unrestricted	_ Industrial _ Transportation	
	X Not Applicable	X No	_ Military	X Other: Housing

4. Owner of Property (all owners)

Name Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer II

Street & Number 1112 Moores Mill Road Telephone No. (410) 838-7440

City, Town Bel Air State and Zip Code Maryland 21014

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse Liber# 732 Folio# 530

Street & Number 40 South Main Street

City, Town Bel Air State and Zip Code Maryland 21014

6. Representation in Existing Historic Survey X Yes _ No

Title Harford County Survey.

Date 1977 Federal___ State___ County X Local___

Depository for Survey Records Maryland Historical Trust

City, Town Crownsville State and Zip Code Maryland 21032-2023

7. Description

Survey No. HA-933

Condition

X Excellent
_ Good
_ Fair

_ Deteriorated
_ Ruins
_ Unexposed

_ Unaltered
X Altered

X Original Site
_ Moved

Date of Move _____

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8
(farmhouse, smokehouse, granary, 4 barns, cemetery)

Description Summary

Southampton Farm is located at 1112 Moores Mill Road just northeast of Bel Air, Maryland. The 70-acre farmstead is comprised of a brick Federal farmhouse built c. 1790 with a kitchen addition constructed soon after, a stone smokehouse (HA-934), a garage, a granary, and four barns of varying vintage. A modest, one-and-a-half-story, brick ranch house built in 1966 sits just west of the farmhouse, and a small family cemetery is reportedly located within a grove of trees to the southwest of the ranch house. The farmhouse is significant as an exceptionally fine example of Federal architecture in once rural Harford County. Most of the structure's significant original features survive intact. These features include the Flemish bond brickwork, belt course, and water table on the exterior, and the center hall staircase, wooden fireplace mantels, and built-in cupboards in the interior. Modern systems and conveniences have been mostly contained within the recent additions, and have been added sensitively to the original portion of the house.

Exterior Description of the Farmhouse

The farmhouse, the principal building on the property, features a tripartite composition, with an original brick portion constructed c. 1790, a brick kitchen addition to the east constructed soon after, and a modern frame addition to the rear dating to 1966.

The original section of the farmhouse is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, Federal building of brick construction with low stone foundations and symmetrical fenestration. The farmhouse's windows are what was present when the Boyers purchased the property in 1966. The windows and pegged frames are either original or were replaced prior to 1966. The principal south facade features Flemish bond brick; a four-row, Flemish bond, brick belt course between the first and second stories; and a water table of common bond brick. The gable roof has wide eaves and a box cornice, and is covered with asphalt shingles. An interior chimney is located at each end of the roof.

The principal entrance is centered in the south elevation, and is flanked by a pair of six-over-nine, double-hung sashes. The door is an exact reproduction of an earlier wooden door, which was removed c. 1900 and found rotting below the woodpile behind the farmhouse in 1966. The hand-wrought strap hinges on this door were removed from the old door and placed on the reproduction door. The lock on the old door was too badly rusted to be reused, so it was replaced. The door has eight panels on the exterior and diagonal boards on the interior, and is crowned by a fixed four-light transom. There are five six-over-six, double-hung sashes on the second story. Marks in the brick indicate the location of a Victorian-era entrance porch, clearly not original to the house, which has since been removed.

The south elevation of the original structure features a sagging wall. It appears that while the masonry was being constructed, the building's stone foundation began to give. This was likely when the reinforcing wall was built along the south wall of the basement. So that the builders of the house did not have to take down the masonry and rebuild it, they cut the window sills and surrounds to fit into the existing sloping masonry. This is especially evident in the westernmost window on the second story.

The west elevation, constructed of common bond brick, features two fixed, four-light windows centered in the gable end on the second story. There are no other openings in this elevation.

The north elevation, also constructed of common bond brick, features a central door with a small stone stoop with five stairs, which opens into the passage. The fenestration on this elevation is not nearly as symmetrical as that of the south elevation. On the first story there are two six-over-nine, double-hung sashes on the western end of the elevation. On the second story there are two six-over-six, double-hung sashes on the western end of the elevation, and one six-over-six, double-hung sash on the eastern end of the elevation. A single six-over-six, double-hung sash is located directly over the door approximately between the first and second stories. This unusually placed window allows light into the stair well, as on the interior of the house it opens into the stair landing between the first and second floors. The uneven fenestration on this elevation is exacerbated by the placement of the rear frame addition, which covers the easternmost bay and what was originally the easternmost window on the first story. Brick headers form a flat arch over the door and the stair-well window.

The first story of the east elevation of the original structure, also of common bond brick, is mostly obscured by the kitchen addition. There are two fixed four-light windows centered in the gable end on the second story.

The frame and brick gable-roofed kitchen addition was constructed along the east wall of the original structure. As the west interior kitchen wall is exposed brick, it is clear that this addition was built after the farmhouse was completed. A gabled roofline shadow is visible on this brick wall, indicating either that the addition once had a higher roof, or that the current kitchen addition is not the first one at this location. As this space was the primary area for food preparation to support the farmstead, it was likely built soon after the farmhouse. Although there are six fireplaces in the original structure, they are only large enough to heat the individual rooms, and were not used for cooking. The need for a larger, separate area for food preparation would have been critical once the main structure was completed. The principal south facade of the kitchen addition is constructed of common bond brick, which was rebuilt during the 1966 renovations by the Boyers. There are two six-over-six, double-hung sashes on this elevation.

The east elevation of the kitchen addition features a frame, gable-roofed entrance porch and a small shed-roofed section. The porch has wooden steps, two wooden posts topped with round finials, and a wooden railing. The central door on this elevation is flanked by a six-over-six, double-hung sash on each side, and a small, fixed, four-light window is centered in the gable. The east elevation of the shed-roofed section has one six-over-six, double-hung sash. The north elevation of the shed-roofed section has two six-over-six, double-hung sashes and a door; these three features are placed very closely together.

The rear, frame, shed-roofed addition was constructed during the 1966 renovation. The east elevation is frame and has a small, two-light, fixed window leading to the first-floor bathroom and one pair of large, single-light, rectangular windows. The north elevation has four pairs and the east elevation has one pair of these same large rectangular windows. The design of this addition is sympathetic, and its placement does not detract from the original structure in any way. However, the placement of this addition did necessitate a few minor changes. The easternmost window on the first floor of the original structure's north elevation was converted to a door leading from the farmhouse to the addition. Underneath this window, an entrance with a small covered porch and three stairs leading down to the basement was removed.

Interior Description of the Farmhouse

The original farmhouse has a Full Georgian plan, in which a center hall separates one large room on the west end of the house from two smaller rooms on the east end of the house. The front door opens into the passage, which runs the entire depth of the house. Another door on the north side of the passage opens into the room. A closed string staircase with scrolled bracket trim is located in the northeast corner of the passage, and a wooden door to the cellar is located in the northeast corner beneath the stairs. The stair carriage is covered with moulded paneling. The staircase has square balusters, a square newel post, and a moulded handrail. The pattern of the handrail is mirrored by chair rail rising from the first to the second floors on the east, north, and west walls of the stair hall. The handrail at the second-floor landing curves in a semicircular manner, and this detail is repeated where the handrail reaches the attic door. The floors on the first floor and in the stair are pine and appear to be original.

The passage and the parlor, the west room on the first floor which runs the full depth of the house, have the highest degree of finish of all the rooms in the house. This is to be expected in what would have been the house's most public spaces. The parlor's west wall features a brick-lined fireplace with a brick hearth and a plastered chimney breast. The fireplace opening is framed by fluted pilasters, a plain architrave, and a simple mantel shelf. On each side of the fireplace are wooden moulded panels and a built-in, double-hung, moulded panel cupboard with fluted pilasters running nearly floor to ceiling in height. There is a six-panel door on the east wall opening into the parlor from the passage. Chair rail is found on the south, east, and north walls, and dentilled crown molding is present where the wall meets the ceiling. All windows in this room have wooden trim. This space currently serves as the living room.

The east end of the house is divided into two square rooms of approximately the same dimensions. The finish treatments for these other first-floor rooms are much more modest than are those for the passage and parlor. The southeast and northeast rooms share many of the same decorative features. The center chimney opens up into two fireplaces, one in each room, which are placed on a diagonal. These corner fireplaces have brick hearths and simple wooden mantels and shelves. Both rooms have plain chair rails, crown moulding, and window surrounds. The southeast room has a six-panel wooden door on the west wall leading in from the passage, a six-panel wooden door on the north wall leading into the northeast room, and a six-panel door on the east wall leading into the room from the kitchen addition. The northeast room has a door opening leading into the rear frame addition. This door opening was originally a window, and was modified when the rear frame addition was added in 1966. An original moulded-panel corner cupboard, built into the northeast corner of the room, indicates that dishes were stored and meals were served in this room. The southeast room currently serves as the dining room. The northeast room has housed a number of different functions over the years.

The plan is the same on the first and second stories of the original structure. There are three chambers on the second floor, one large one on the west side of the house and two smaller ones on the east side, separated by the passage. The west room runs the entire depth of the house and has the most elaborate finishes of all three chambers. On the west wall there was originally an open closet on each side of a fireplace, in a similar panelled arrangement as on the west wall of the first-floor parlor. For some unknown reason, the fireplace was placed on the wall slightly off-center. The open closets had simple pegboards for hanging clothes. In 1966, the Boyers added closet doors which matched the existing panelling, and added a small sink, mirror, and closet on the southeast wall of this room. They also removed a partition (not original) which divided the larger room into two smaller ones. This partition was likely put in by either Mr. Jones or his parents sometime in the twentieth century. Years later, the Boyers closed up the fireplace and added a new mantel and stone hearth and surround. This room serves as the master bedroom.

The southeast and northeast chambers on the second floor have extremely simple decorative features, just like the southeast and northeast rooms on the first floor. Both rooms have corner fireplaces, and plain chair rails, crown moulding, and window surrounds. The southeast chamber has a six-panel wooden door leading into it from the passage. The door from the southeast chamber leading to the northeast chamber has been removed during the Boyer's residence, in order to accommodate a large armoire. These rooms currently serve as bedrooms.

At the top of the stairs in the south end of the passage is a bathroom constructed by the Boyers in 1966. Earlier this space was a small storage room which Mr. Boyer calls the "borning room." None of the original finish from this room remains except for a wooden six-panel door.

Entrance was not gained to the attic during the November 1996 site visit. Reportedly, Roman numerals have been carved into the exposed beams, probably to serve as a guide for assembling the framing structure. Roof trusses are pegged at both collar and point, and the rafters have a wide overhang.

The cellar was dug out to its present depth during the 1966 renovation. At this time the walls and ceiling were painted white for additional light. There is a stone fireplace support on the west wall, which is of stone construction for four feet and is then topped with an arch of brick headers. A large stone hearth support was built directly in front of this. A similar treatment appears on the east wall underneath the diagonal fireplaces. A stepped stone reinforcement wall, approximately two feet in height, is present inside the south wall. The ceiling beams are rough and have adz marks in them, as do the joists for the floors above.

The modern kitchen was constructed in 1966 within the earlier kitchen addition. This modern space contains a kitchen, a breakfast nook, a laundry room, and a bathroom. The west wall of the addition is exposed brick, and is actually the exterior wall of the original structure. The ridge line of the gable roof of an earlier kitchen addition can also be seen on the west wall, which was visible at the time of the 1966 renovations. In 1966, an iron cookstove was removed from the west wall. The north wall had crumbled and needed to be rebuilt. After seeing the view once the pantry was removed along the north wall, the Boyers decided to add windows to this wall and to create a breakfast nook in the northern end of the kitchen. The heavy chimney on the kitchen's east wall had fallen out. Rather than rebuild it, the chimney was removed, along with the large cooking fireplace, hearth and mantel inside. A cold water spigot was also removed from the interior of the east wall. Currently there is no access to the small attic above the kitchen. There may have been earlier access to this space via a ladder and an opening in the ceiling.

The rear frame addition, constructed in 1966, is one story and consists of a single room. This addition has a shed roof and large paired rectangular windows on the east, north, and west walls. The south wall of this room is exposed brick and was originally the exterior wall of the original structure. The new door on the south wall of this room, which used to be a window, has a simple moulding. The room is used today as a family room and home office.

The 1966 renovation by the Boyers was the most extensive undertaking in the building's two-hundred-year history since its construction. When the Boyers purchased the house, it required the addition of several modern conveniences to make the house liveable according to present-day standards. The house had no running water, indoor plumbing, or heating systems, and Mr. Jones still used an outhouse located in the backyard. The Boyers had oil baseboard heating and running water installed, and had two bathrooms installed, one in the kitchen addition and one in the "borning room" on the second floor. The tin roof leaked, so the Boyers replaced it with asphalt shingles simulating cedar shake. They have put two new roofs on the farmhouse in the thirty years they have owned it. The original pine floors in the house were uneven, so Mr. Boyer's building company, The Romney Company, leveled them. This

leveling caused cracks in the plaster walls on both the first and second floors, which were then repaired and skimmed, so as not to loose any depth. Much of the exterior brick was repointed at this time.

Alterations to the original structure were kept to a minimum. Most of the modern conveniences and new living spaces were confined to the rear and kitchen additions. The architect for the renovation was Buzz Witt, who worked for a large architectural firm in Baltimore, and has since moved to Texas. No other information on this architect has been found.

The Boyers did not allow interior photographs to be taken during the November 1996 site visit.

Description of the Farm Plan and Outbuildings

The arrangement of Southampton Farm in its entirety can best be described as a "courtyard plan."[1] The farmhouse faces Moores Mill Road, and the farm's outbuildings are loosely arranged in a U-shape, in close proximity to the farmhouse to its northeast. An open work yard, most of which has been paved, is located at the center of the cluster of outbuildings. Extant outbuildings at Southampton Farm include a smokehouse (HA-934), a granary, and four barns of varied vintage. Aerial photographs dating from 1938 and 1955 were used to assign general dates to the farm's four barns.

The smokehouse (HA-934), a small, fieldstone, one-and-a-half-story structure, was used for smoking and storing meats. It is located just east of the farmhouse and was likely built not long after the completion of both the farmhouse and the kitchen addition. The smokehouse is approximately ten feet wide by twelve feet long. A vertical board door is located in the center of the west gable end, and large stones in the corners of the building resemble quoins. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles which simulate cedar shake, has wide eaves. Vents constructed of brick headers in a diamond pattern are located on both the east and west gable ends, and a small shed has been added to the north elevation. Inside, rosehead nails are visible, and wooden pegs for hanging meat to be smoked are attached to ceiling beams. There may have been an attic floor at one point, as is evidenced by the framing arrangement. A garage was built onto the east end of the smokehouse in 1966.

The granary is a thin, rectangular, two-story building constructed of narrow, horizontal, poplar siding, crowned by a gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The principal (east) elevation features a door on the first story and a loft door centered in the gable on the second story. Both wooden doors are made of wide, vertical boards, and have original iron hardware and strap hinges. The entire structure is elevated on modern concrete blocks, to keep it off the damp ground and to deter rodents. There is one narrow, rectangular window centered in the gable end of the west elevation of the granary. Windows were kept to a minimum in structures such as these, again to protect the grain from both the elements and animals. Two stone steps lead to the granary's front door. This outbuilding survives in excellent condition, and likely dates to the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

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[1] Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), pp. 223-224.

The four barns are arranged basically in a row along the eastern perimeter of the cluster of outbuildings. The hay barn, the largest of the four barns, was built after 1955, as it does not appear on either of the two aerial photographs. It was probably built on the site of an earlier barn, as these photographs reveal a smaller, rectangular barn in the same approximate location. The hay barn is two full stories, of frame construction, and features a pair of sliding doors centered in the principal (south) elevation, and a gambrel roof. A variant of a double crib plan, the hay barn has a rectangular crib at each end, each of which is divided into two animal pens separated by a hay compartment. The southernmost pens have doors in the south barn elevation. The south elevation also has three vinyl windows of modern vintage, presumably added to allow more light into the interior of the structure. The center of this barn is open so that a wagon could be pulled inside to load or unload hay, and the second story of this barn is a hay loft.

The three remaining barns were all constructed between 1938 and 1955, as none are present on the 1938 aerial photograph, and all are visible on the 1955 aerial photograph. The milking barn is a long L-shaped structure which was built onto the east elevation of the large barn. This barn is one-and-a-half stories, constructed of concrete block, and has a low, gable, standing-seam tin roof. A smaller square barn, which housed the milk tank, is located to the west of the milking barn. This barn is also constructed of concrete block and has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. These two outbuildings were probably constructed due to the passage of new regulations concerning the shipping of milk. Milk could no longer be shipped in milk cans; rather, it had to be pumped into tanks. This new law likely prompted Mr. Jones, a dairy farmer, to build these two structures. The milk tank barn is now used as a tack room. The fourth barn, a one-story frame building, is the southernmost of the barns. It has a gable roof and was constructed to store corn and grain to feed the farm's cows and chickens. It features a large open center with storage bins on each side, and is currently used as boat storage.

Three outbuildings known to have existed on the farm that have not survived are an outhouse and an icehouse (both documented through oral history), and a henhouse (listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax). The outhouse was located in the rear yard behind the house, and was demolished during the 1966 renovation. The icehouse, located behind the garage, was in poor shape when it was removed, also in 1966. The exact location of the henhouse is not known. The 1955 aerial photograph also reveals the location of two trench or bunker silos, located in the field directly behind the farmhouse, which are no longer extant.

The small one-and-a-half-story, brick ranch house sits just west of the farmhouse. It was built by Mr. Boyer for Mr. F. Russell Jones in 1966, as part of the agreement in which the property was sold to the Boyers. The rectangular structure is constructed of stretcher-bond brick, and has a gable roof and one off-center interior chimney. The house has a built-in one-car garage and a small patio enclosed by the roof overhang in the center of the principal south elevation. The front door to the house is located on this elevation inside the patio.

Landscape Features Description

Southampton Farm consists of 70 acres of farmland, which are essentially intact to the property's 1793 boundaries, and which have almost certainly been cultivated for over 250 years. The fields behind the farmhouse are watered by Bynum Run, which runs through the property to the southeast. Although no written record clarifies early details of the farming of the site, oral history documents that both dairy and

chicken farming took place at Southampton Farm in the twentieth century. No historic record has been located which clarifies early site features, including circulation patterns, fields, fencelines, and other details. The only tangible glimpse into details of the landscape occurs in the 1868 advertisement for the sale of Southampton Farm, which lists "orchards" and "ornamental trees on the lawn." No orchard remains on the property today; presumably the trees were cleared at some point so that the land on which they stood could be farmed. Four scrub pines, planted to form the corners of a square, are located in the lawn in front of the farmhouse. These trees were planted sometime during the twentieth century, and may have replaced the original ornamental trees described in the sale advertisement.

Aerial photographs of Southampton Farm from 1938 and 1955 show the same configuration of roads and fences that is present on the property today, and details about landscape features are known more clearly beginning with the Boyer's occupancy of the site. When they purchased the property in 1966, the fields were still in cultivation, and they have made few changes to the farm landscape since. Mr. Boyer raised hay for several years, but now all of the fields are in pasture. When they began to board horses, they added fences to create three paddocks, which are located to the southeast, southwest, and north of the farmhouse. Mr. Boyer moved a boundary marker in from the fields behind the farmhouse, and has placed it in front of the house.

The 1938 aerial photograph shows the location of a road leading from Moores Mill Road to Southampton Road, between the brick ranch house and the neighboring property to the west of Southampton Farm, which is owned today by the Onion family. This farm road led back through the woods to Bynum Run, and likely led to a mill site along the creek. The actual site of this mill has not been determined, but remains of the mill race do indicate its approximate location. A number of mills were located along Bynum Run in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The stone foundations of one such mill, the c. 1745 Moores Mill, were incorporated in 1928 into a Colonial Revival house called Heighe House (HA-1770).

Although no physical evidence remains today of its existence, oral and written history records the location of a small family cemetery, allegedly within a grove of trees to the southwest of the ranch house. Two carved, New England white granite headstones with a weeping willow motif and two matching footstones were removed from the cemetery at some point and are now stored in the smokehouse. The stones belong to Preston McComas, who died August 24th, 1837, and his wife Hannah E. McComas, who died July 11, 1831. The McComases were the in-laws of Harry Dorsey Gough, who owned the property from 1793 to 1827, and again from 1852 until 1867.

8. Significance

Survey No. HA-933

Period	Areas of Significance - Check and justify below			
_Prehistoric	_Archeology-Prehistoric	_Community Planning	_Landscape Architecture	_Religion
_1400-1499	_Archeology-Historic	_Conservation	_Law	_Science
_1500-1599	X Agriculture	_Economics	_Literature	_Sculpture
_1600-1699	X Architecture	_Education	_Military	_Social/Humanitarian
X 1700-1799	_Art	_Engineering	_Music	_Theater
_1800-1899	_Commerce	_Exploration/Settlement	_Philosophy	_Transportation
_1900-	_Communications	_Industry	_Politics/Government	_Other (specify)
		_Invention		

Specific Dates	Architect	Builder	Area
c. 1790			

Applicable Criteria:	_A	X B	X C	_D			
Applicable Exception	_A	_B	_C	_D	_E	_F	_G
Level of Significance	_National	_State		X Local			

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Significance Summary

Southampton Farm was constructed c. 1790, during the tenancy of James Moores, a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker, who owned the property from 1787 to 1791. The Moores family was an important early family in Bel Air, and Moores' Mill was a strong contributor to the local economy. Southampton Farm was one of two houses on a larger property in 1791 when Moores died. He willed the northern portion of the property containing a stone house, now known as Southampton (HA-1092), to his son John Moores. The southern portion of the property, containing the brick house now known as Southampton Farm (HA-933), was divided equally between his wife and his son Daniel Moores. In 1793 Daniel Moores sold Southampton Farm to Harry Dorsey Gough. Gough was the home's most significant tenant, and he lived there from 1793 to 1867, the longest of any inhabitant of this property. Gough fought in the War of 1812, and served two terms in the state legislature. From 1827 to 1852 Southampton Farm was owned by Thomas A. Hays (1780-1861), the "Father of Bel Air." Hays was a lawyer and merchant who earned this sobriquet from his involvement in the development of Bel Air. He was also a prominent landowner who owned many important houses in Bel Air, including the Hays House (HA-225), Joshua's Meadows (HA-356), Hays-Heighe House (HA-152), and Hidden Brook (HA-130). Also important is the property's later ownership by two successive generations of the Jones family from 1904 until 1966.

Land History
The land which is now known as Southampton Farm was originally split between two separate parcels, "Major's Choice" and "Paca's Meadows." In order to fully understand the boundaries of the present-day Southampton Farm, the history of these two parcels of land must first be examined.

Major's Choice
On November 10, 1695, a grant of 553 acres called "Major's Choice" was made to Major James Maxwell. In 1695, this land was part of Baltimore County, which included present-day Harford and Cecil Counties and Baltimore City. It is unlikely that Maxwell ever resided on this property, as absentee ownership of large tracts of land was common at this time. The beginning point of this first survey was described as "standing on a ridge," "beginning at a bounded poplar." This "bounded poplar" is the point at which surveys of adjoining tracts began and ended for the next hundred years.

This land remained in the Maxwell/Matthews family for nearly 100 years, passing from generation to generation. Geneological research indicates that Major James Maxwell had a daughter who married a Matthews and had a son named James Maxwell Matthews. (The following generation also named a son James Maxwell Matthews; see below.) The land was also divided during these years.

In 1744, a re-survey of "Major's Choice" was made for James Maxwell Matthews by his Lordship's Land Office. This re-survey was patented on March 5, 1744, and was recorded in deed books on March 18, 1746. "Major's Choice" now included 280 acres on "Binam's Branch," plus 250 acres of vacant land, for a total of 530 acres. The deed contained a plat of a rectangular-shaped property, which included the western and southern part of the current Southampton Farm property. James Maxwell Matthews died on March 7, 1764.

This land was apparently inherited by a son also named James Maxwell Matthews. The younger Matthews appears on the Bush River Lower Hundred Census of 1774 and 1776 (age 40 in 1776). James Matthews is listed as owning "Major's Choice" in 1783.

Paca's Meadows
On November 17, 1748, John Paca secured a patent for 250 acres which he named "Paca's Meadows." This tract was described as "Beginning at a bounded poplar tree standing by Binam's Run..." On June 14, 1776, "Paca's Meadows" was resurveyed for John Paca. The new tract totalled 390 acres, and added 140 acres of vacant land lying mostly to the south and east of the original tract. This new tract, named "Paca's Meadows Secured," was a 24-sided piece of land that extended from Bynam's Run south. The survey for this tract began at the same bounded poplar tree standing by Bynum's Run. The eastern and northeastern portions of the current Southampton Farm property lie within the land surveyed as "Paca's Meadows Secured."

Beginning in 1787, James Moores purchased land that is now part of Southampton Farm. In this year William Paca sold him part of "Paca's Meadows," and in 1789, Bennett Matthews, a vestryman of St. George's Church, sold him part of "Major's Choice." On the tax list of 1783, James Moores, tanner and shoemaker, is listed as owning land valued at 390 pounds, 2 shillings, and 6 pence. Moores later acquired another piece of "Paca's Meadows" from John Paca. By this time, Moores owned a number of

properties in this general area, including part of "Paca's Meadows," part of "Scott's Close," and part of "Major's Choice." This entire tract was described as "lying to the southeast of the road as it now runs from my dwelling house to Binam's Run then up the middle of said run to the saw mill dam."

Formation of Southampton Farm

When James Moores died in 1791, he divided his large property among members of his family. He willed the northern portion of his property, which contained a stone house and the tanning business located in Moores' Mill, to his son John Moores. This dwelling still stands and is known today as Southampton (HA-1092). Moores' Mill was razed in 1928, and the stone foundations were incorporated into a country estate known today as Heighe House (HA-1770). Designed by architect John M. Donn, AIA, for Maryland horsewoman Anne McEldery Heighe, this house still stands and was listed in the National Register in 1990. The southern portion of this property, containing the brick house known today as Southampton Farm (HA-933), and a cellar, garden, yard, and barn, was divided equally between his wife and his son Daniel. James Moores' will contains the first written mention of the brick house now called Southampton Farm, and it is likely that he built this house c. 1790 as a family residence. His will stated that upon the death of his wife, their son Daniel would inherit her half of the property. The entire tract that Daniel eventually inherited from James was described as "Paca's Meadows," part of "Scott's Close," and "Major's Choice" laying to the southeast of the road as it now runs from my dwelling house (Southampton Farm) to Binam's Run then up the middle of the said run to the saw mill dam."

Daniel Moores became a doctor and apparently studied in Europe. In 1775, he was a private in the county militia and in 1789 he was a Presidential Elector. Dr. Daniel Moores sold the property only two years after he inherited it. On October 3, 1793, the land, dwelling house, mill on Bynum's Run and mill dam were sold to Harry Dorsey Gough.

Subsequent Residents and the Construction of the Cemetery

Harry Dorsey Gough was the longest and most important inhabitant of Southampton Farm, residing there from 1793 until his death in 1867. He served for two years in the War of 1812. In 1835 he was elected to the legislature, where he represented Harford County for two terms. In 1845 Gough was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and in 1862 he was made Weigher of Livestock in Baltimore. He also served as Sheriff of Harford County, Clerk to the County Commissioners, and School Board Commissioner.

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List provides several valuable details on Southampton Farm. In 1798 Gough owned 9 slaves; and the farm contained a two-story, brick house measuring 48' by 26'; a brick kitchen measuring 16' by 14'; and a frame henhouse measuring 12' by 10'.[2] The farm was valued for taxation purposes at $500.

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[2] The initial Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey for Southampton Farm (prepared by Susan M. Deeney in March 1977) contains information that is contradictory to current findings by Robinson & Associates. Deeney found that the 1798 Federal Tax List shows Southampton Farm's main dwelling to measure 47' x 24', and the kitchen to measure 21' by 15'.

This tax list also reveals that Gough owned another property in Harford County in 1798, in addition to Southampton Farm. The house on this second property, occupied by tenant James Johnson, was described as a part one-story and part two-story frame dwelling having the dimensions 40' by 16'. This property also contained a frame stable and henhouse, and was valued at $120 for taxation purposes. The exact location of this second property has not been determined.

The two gravestones and footstones found on the Southampton Farm property date from the Gough ownership. Preston McComas and Hannah E. McComas (the names on the stones) were the parents of Mrs. Harry Dorsey Gough. Though the McComases died in the 1830s, the stones date to the mid-nineteenth century. It was not unusual for gravestones to be placed in cemeteries years after people died, though 20 to 30 years later was a bit longer than was usual. The stones are made from New England white granite, a material which would have been imported into the area. This granite is long lasting and weathers well, which is why it was selected for this use. The stones are well made and their quality is quite fine, though the carving is not very deep.

Apparently Gough encountered some financial problems and was forced to deed part of the property to his creditor. On February 14, 1827 Harry Dorsey Gough and Mary Gough deeded 130 acres to Thomas A. Hays. Hays (1780-1861), a merchant, lawyer, real estate investor, and extensive landowner who owned 4000 acres in Harford County, was known as the "Father of Bel Air" for his numerous contributions to the development of the town. He served in many municipal capacities, including commissioner for building fireproof county courthouse offices, manager of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company, and Quartermaster of the 40th Maryland Military Regiment. Hays owned a number of homes in Bel Air during his lifetime, including the Hays House (HA-225), Joshua's Meadows (HA-356), Hays-Heighe House (HA-152), and Hidden Brook ((HA-130). Because of this, it is likely that Gough continued to reside at Southampton Farm during the years it was owned by Hays.

Twenty-five years later, on April 1, 1852, Thomas Hays deeded 130 acres back to Harry Dorsey Gough for $1112.17. The land was described as lying on the northwest side or upper side of the road leading from Bel Air to Herbert's Crossroads.

However, Gough's financial problems were not resolved for long. On October 29, 1862 he mortgaged the property with several partners (his son, H. Dorsey Gough, and James Glasgow) to Otho Scott for $700.00. Scott was a lawyer in Bel Air, as well as a State Senator and the original counsel to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. Later this same year, Scott forclosed on the property. At this point, a long and protracted legal battle concerning the property began. An equity case started on October 18, 1867 between Daniel Scott and Henry Farnandis, executors of Otho Scott, deceased, vs. Harry D. Gough. Henry Farnandis was a prominent lawyer in Bel Air who for many years practiced law with Otho Scott. He was elected to the State Senate in 1853, served as a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and was also counsel to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Southampton Farm was advertised for sale in 1868. The advertisement read "Southampton, Containing 170 acres more or less. This farm is about one and a half miles from Bel Air, lying on the road leading from Bel Air to Churchville, and adjoins the lands of Messrs. McCormick, Moores and Rodgers. The improvements are a large two story brick dwelling house, stabling, ice house, &c., orchards, ornamental

trees on the lawn, &c., and the location is one of unusual attractiveness. There is on this property an excellent mill site, having the water power of Binum's Run, and for many years occupied by Saw Mill, &c." The "brick dwelling house," clearly the farm house, remains on the site today.

In 1868, 97 acres of land from the Southampton Farm property was sold to William Oldfield for $3880.00. This land was located southwest of Moores Mill Road, and contained no improvements. Oldfield soon found that his plat only contained 66 acres, and on June 21, 1894 the court decided that he should only pay $1000.00, and gave him a deed to the property.

On September 8, 1870, Harry Dorsey Gough, et al's interest in the property was transferred to Charles H. Gough. On September 4, 1870, James and Helen T. Glasgow; Joseph W. and Octavia A. Dallam; Richard E. and Martha C. Boudin; and Matilda D. Henne transferred their interest in the property to Harry Charles Gough, the son of Harry Dorsey Gough.

The 73 acres and dwelling house were still for sale in 1888, while the heirs of Otho Scott and the heirs of Harry Dorsey Gough were in litigation over the ownership of the property. From 1867 until 1888 the land was in limbo. It is not clear whether the land was being farmed or who was living in the house during this time.

Finally, on August 22, 1888, Henry Farnandis sold the property to J. Thomas Hopkins for $1600.00, but before the execution of any deed could be completed, Hopkins sold the property to the Bel Air Water and Light Company of Harford County for $2000.00. It is possible that the land was tenant-farmed during its ownership by the Bel Air Water and Light Company.

On April 12, 1894, the Bel Air Water and Light Company sold the property to Annie A. and Andrew Smallsbeck for $1500.00. Andrew Smallsbeck was a small-scale real estate developer in Bel Air, where he purchased lots, had houses built on them, and then sold them. Two homes credited to Smallsbeck are the Smallsbeck-Jones-Brix House (HA-1363) and the Acquila Hall House (HA-1418).

Twentieth-Century Ownership of Southampton Farm

On August 29, 1904, the Smallsbecks sold the 73-acre property to G. Frank and Elizabeth R. Jones for $2750.00.

On November 2, 1951, F. Russell and Martha May Jones executed a deed to Frank H. Jacobs, Jr. F. Russell Jones was the son and heir to G. Frank and Elizabeth R. Jones. This straw deed was probably to consolidate three small pieces of land or to remove a name from the deed. On the same day, Frank R. Jacobs granted back to F. Russell Jones the same property.

In 1964 F. Russell Jones sold 2.13 acres at the western end of the property to Marion and Florence Onion, who built a modest Cape Cod with an attached garage on their property the same year.

On December 16, 1966, F. Russell Jones, widower, granted the property to Henry H. Boyer II. The Boyers are the current owners of the property. Jones made it a condition of the sale that he be allowed to lease 1.498 acres of land on the property, on which a house could be built for him, which would revert

back to Boyer at the time of Jones' death. Boyer built a small brick ranch house for Jones in 1966. Jones has since died, and the Boyers use the house as a rental property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HA-933

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Southampton Farm is comprised of Harford County tax parcels 99, 200, and 357. The farm's boundaries correspond to those parcels to which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer II currently hold title.

11. Form Prepared by

Name/Title	Laura L. Bobeczko, Judith H. Robinson, Architectural Historians		
Organization	Robinson & Associates, Inc.	Date	September 5, 1997
Street & Number	1909 Q Street, NW, Third Floor	Telephone	202-234-2333
City or Town	Washington	State and Zip Code	D.C. 20009

Approved by the Federal Preservation Officer

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

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, Maryland 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

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Interviews

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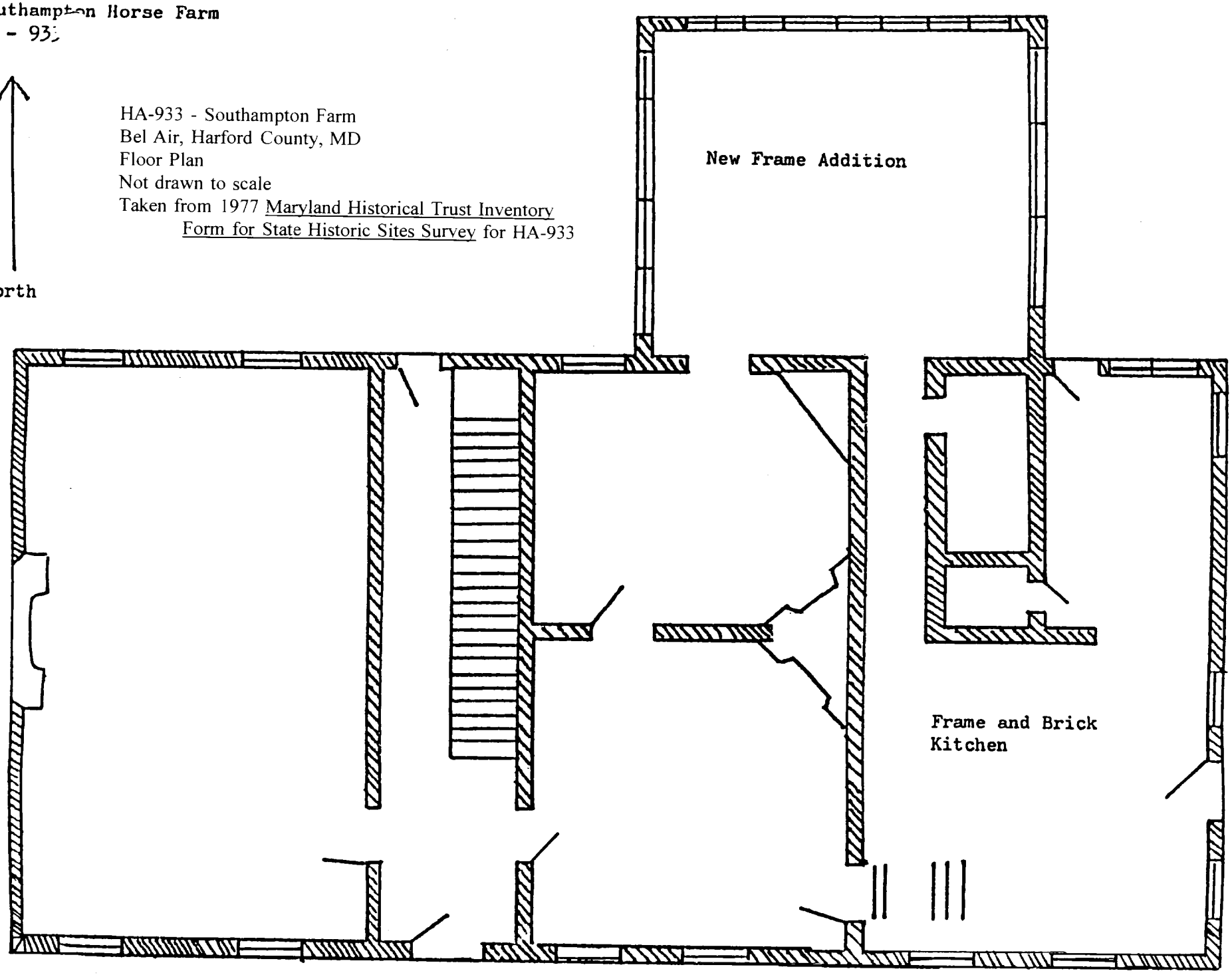
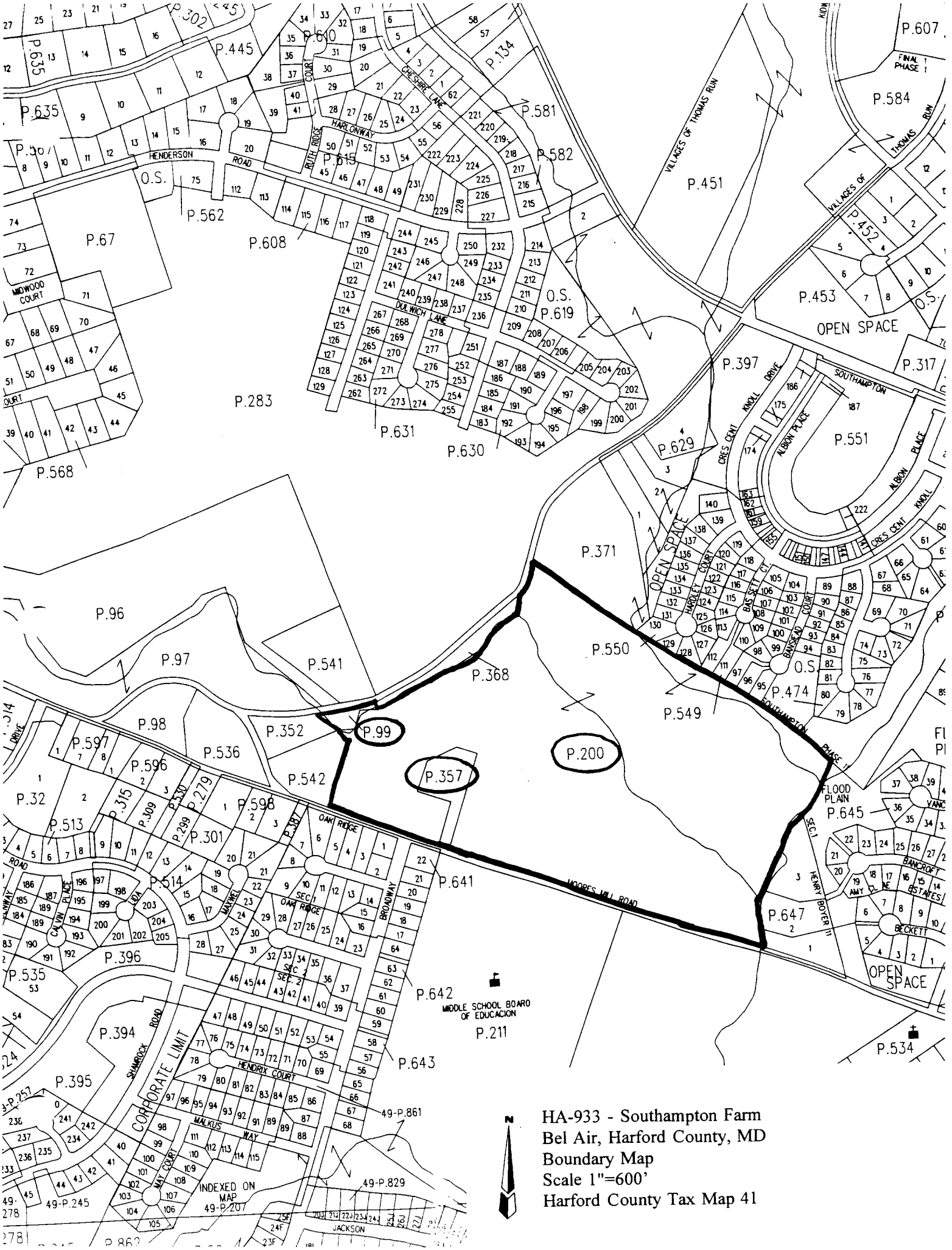
Telephone interviews with Elizabeth Anderson Comer, EAC/Archaeology, Inc., project archaeologist, Southampton Road Bridge Replacement and Roadway Realignment Project, Laurel, Maryland, conducted by Laura L. Bobeczko of Robinson & Associates, Inc., March 26, 1997, and May 30, 1997.

Telephone interview with Kristin Stout, Environmental Research, Inc., Linden, Virginia, conducted by Laura L. Bobeczko of Robinson & Associates, Inc., May 30, 1997.

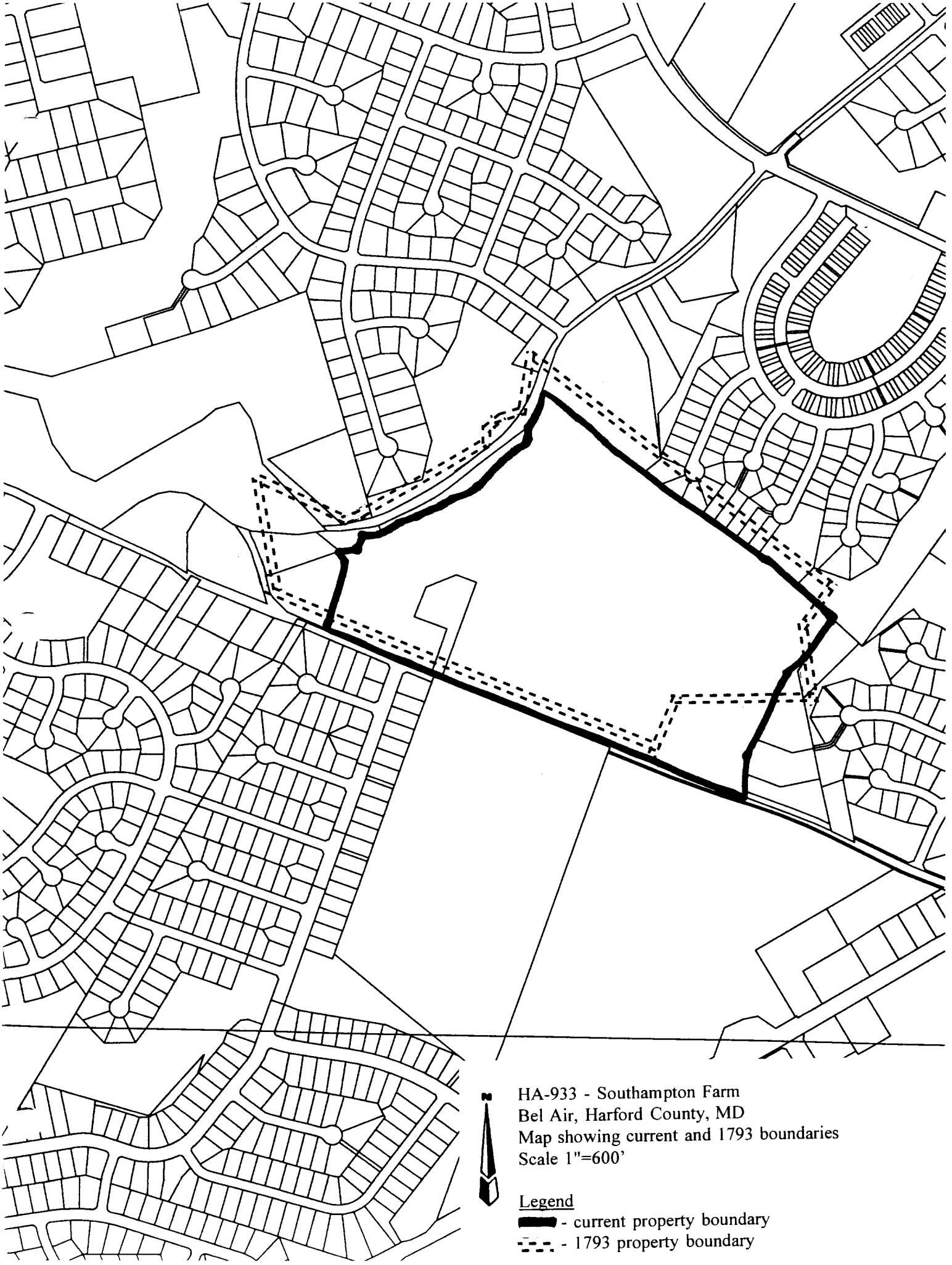
Southampton Horse Farm
HA - 933

HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Floor Plan
Not drawn to scale
Taken from 1977 Maryland Historical Trust Inventory
Form for State Historic Sites Survey for HA-933





HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Boundary Map
Scale 1"=600'
Harford County Tax Map 41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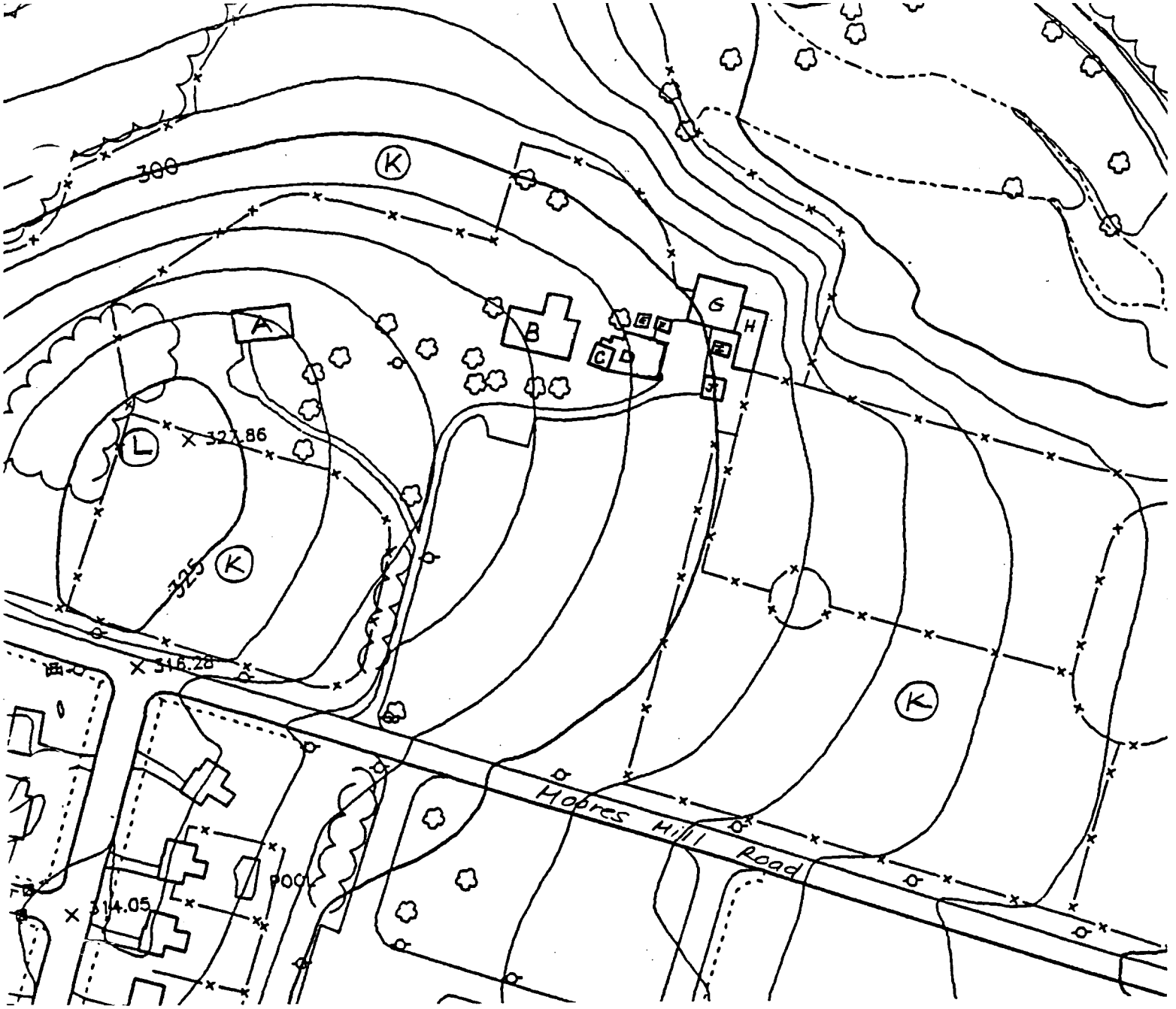
HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Map showing current and 1793 boundaries
Scale 1"=600'
Legend
- current property boundary
- 1793 property boundary



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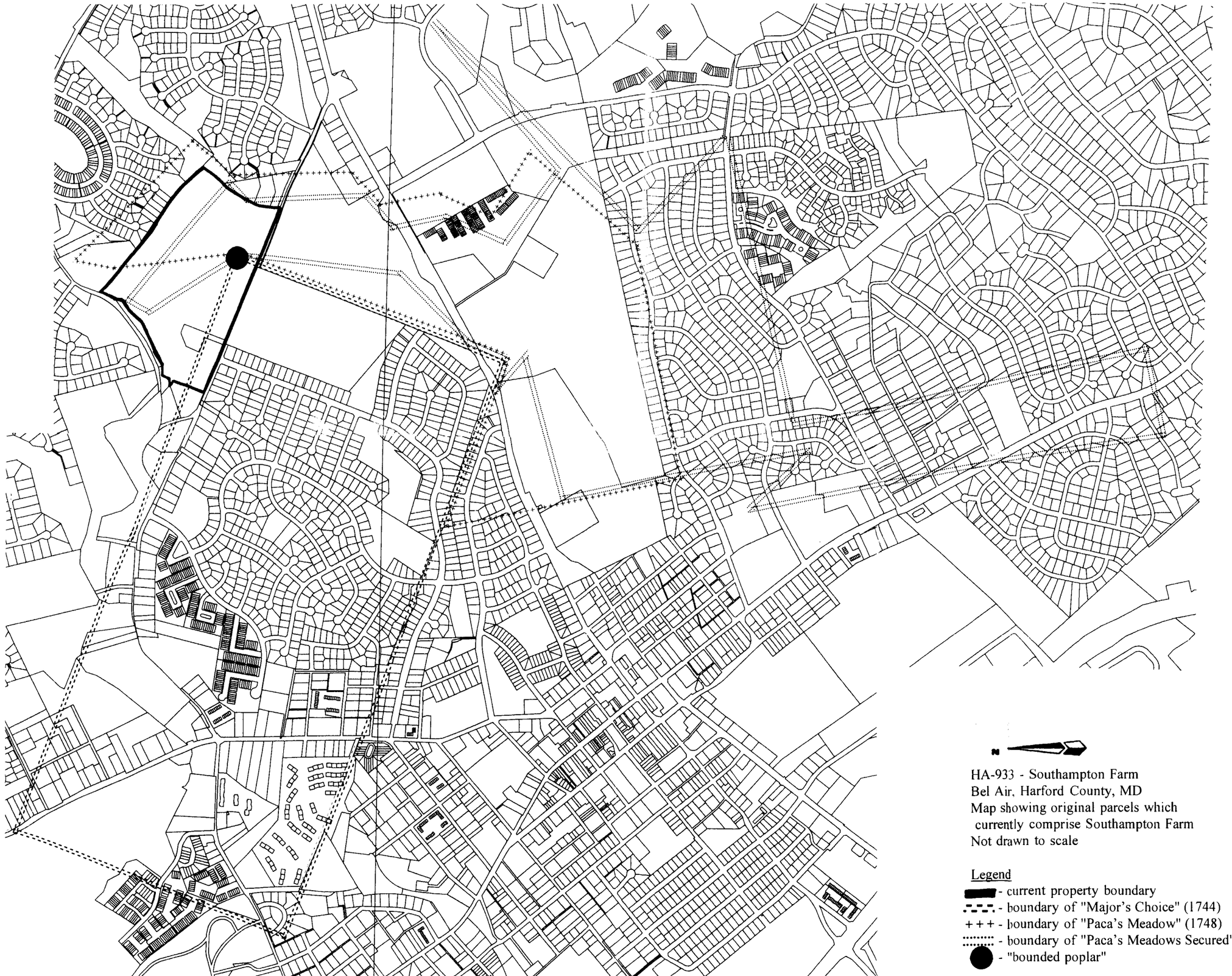
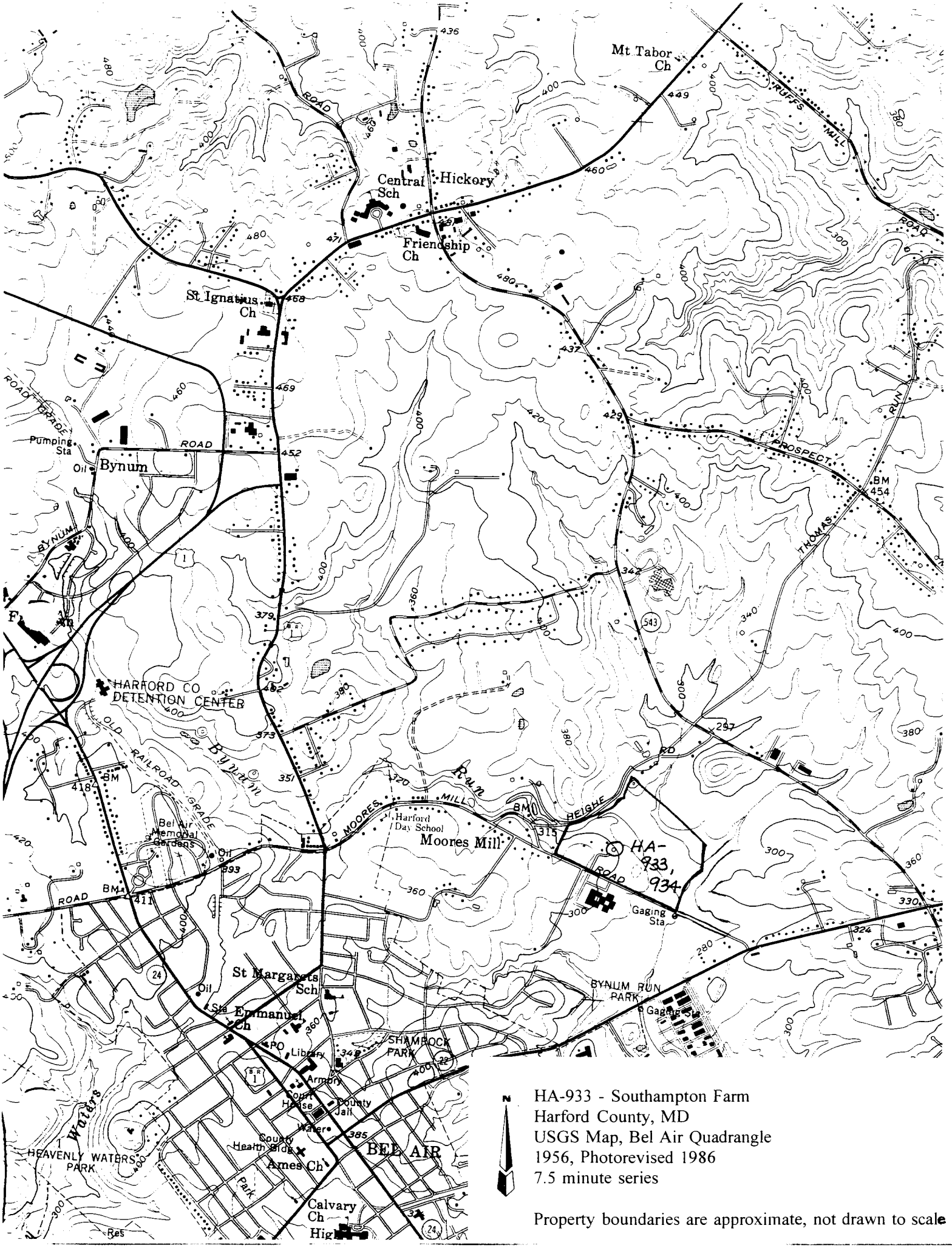
HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Resource Sketch Map
Not drawn to scale

A. ranch house
B. farmhouse
C. smokehouse (HA-934)
D. garage
E. Boyer Fishing Shanty (HA-935)
F. granary
G. large barn
H. milking barn
I. milk tank barn
J. grain storage barn
K. paddocks
L. approximate location of family cemetery



HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Map showing original parcels which
currently comprise Southampton Farm
Not drawn to scale

Legend
- current property boundary
- boundary of "Major's Choice" (1744)
+ + + - boundary of "Paca's Meadow" (1748)
- boundary of "Paca's Meadows Secured" (1766)
- "bounded poplar"



HA-933 - Southampton Farm
Harford County, MD
USGS Map, Bel Air Quadrangle
1956, Photorevised 1986
7.5 minute series

Property boundaries are approximate, not drawn to scale

HA-933, 934, 935

Southampton Horse Farm
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer, II
1112 Moores Mill Road
Bel Air, MD 21014

This brick house is located on Moores Mill Road and faces south. The principal facade of this early Georgian house is of Flemish Bond. Harry D. Gough, the longest inhabitant of this home, purchased the house and property in 1793 along with a mill and mill dam. Gough served for two years in the War of 1812, he was elected to the Legislature in 1835 and represented Harford County for two terms. In 1845, Mr. Gough was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and held that office until 1851 when the Constitution provided for the election of this official. He was also Sheriff of Harford County, Clerk to the County Commissioners, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He died in 1867.

1309334204
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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HA-933, 934, 935

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Southampton Farm

AND/OR COMMON
Southampton Horse Center

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1112 Moores Mill Road

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air ___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
first

STATE
Maryland

COUNTY
Harford County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer, II

Telephone #: 838-7440

STREET & NUMBER
1112 Moores Mill Road

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air ___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
MD 21014

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #: 732
Folio #: 530

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Harford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Bel Air

STATE
MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

NR-133, 134, 135

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED	addition	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This brick house is located on Moores Mill Road and faces south. The house is two stories high, five bays by two. The principal facade, the south side, is of Flemish bond brick. This has a four row Flemish bond belt course between the first and second elevations. A water table is common bond brick. The house has low, stone foundations. All other facades are of common bond.

The principal entrance is in the center bay of the south facade. This entrance has a four light transom. Its door is an exact reproduction of the original which was found under ground and badly rotted. Windows on the first elevation are six lights over nine. Windows on the second elevation are six lights over six. The gable flank roof is covered with asphalt shingles which simulate wood. Eaves are very wide. There is also a box cornice. A brick chimney, probably rebuilt, is located at each inside end. Each chimney is flanked by a four light attic window.

On the north facade brick headers form an arch over the door and four of the windows.

Inside, this house is laid out in a center through hall floor plan. The closed string stairway is in the north east corner and has scroll bracket trim. A door to the cellar and moulded paneling are in the side. The stair has square balusters, moulded handrails and a square newel. Half rails paralleled the handrails. At the second floor landing the handrail dips forming a saddle-like effect. This is also seen where the handrails meets the attic entrance. Floors through out the first floor and the stairway are pine and appear to be original. Chair rails are also seen through out the house. Doors have shouldered architrave trim. The west wall of the west room has a brick lined fireplace in its center. The fireplace opening is framed by fluted pilasters, a plain architrave, and a simple mantle shelf. Chimney breast is plastered. The fireplace is flanked by two double hung, moulded panel, built in closets. These closets have fluted pilasters. The rest of the west wall also has moulded paneling. Walls through out room are finished with dentiled cornices.

The east side of the house is divided into two rooms. The center chimney opens up into two fireplaces, one in each room. These diagonal from the wall and have fairly plain beaded wood mantles. The north east room also has a built in moulded wood panel corner cupboard. What was once a window in this room has been converted to a door leading to a new addition.

In the cellar on the west wall a fireplace support is visible. This is stone for about four feet and are then topped with brick. The brick forms an arch constructed of headers. A large stone support is located directly in front of this. The sort of treatment appears on the opposite wall under the diagonal fireplaces. A stepped, stone reinforcement wall is also visible.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-933, 934, 935

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A deed issued in 1793 granting this property to Harry Dorsey Gough mentions "the dwelling house, mill, and mill dam." The measurements of this brick house - 47' x 24' - matches those measurements given in the 1798 Federal Tax List. The 21' x 15' kitchen, although altered in some respects, also matches the size of the 1798 kitchen.

The house seems to be of early Georgian architecture. R.T. Panek writes that in the South, the Georgian style is a style predominantly of the affluent. This house is typically Georgian. It has the five bay compact block with emphasis on its center bay. Brick is laid in Flemish bond on its principal facade. The panelling inside also reflects the Georgian influence with its moulded panels separated by pilasters.

A small grave plot was found north west of the house, several years ago. This had two tombstones-both in surprizingly good shape. One was for "Hannah E. Wife of Preston McComas who died July 11, 1831. . ." and the other for Preston McComas, who died August 24, 1837.

Harry D. Gough, the longest inhabitant of this house, served for two years in the War of 1812. He was elected to the Legislature in 1835 and represented Harford County for two terms. In 1845 Mr. Gough was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court and held that office until 1851 when the Constitution provided for the election of this official. Harry Gough was also Sheriff of Harford County, Clerk to the County Commissioners, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He died in 1867.

HA-935

This wooden shanty was designed to be pulled behind a gilling skiff. Until 1918 the boat had been anchored off shore from Old Baltimore. At that time its owner, Fritz Elliott, moved it to Boyer's Farm on Bush River. Mr. Elliott died in 1942 and the Boyer family have maintained this small shanty. When their family farm was purchased by the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company approximately ten years ago, Mr. Boyer brought the boat to Bel Air.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

HA-733, 734, 735

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Preston, Walter W; History of Harford County, Press of the Sun Book Office, Baltimore, 1901.
Wright, C. Milton; Our Harford Heritage, French Bray Press, Baltimore, 1967.
Harford Directory, 1953.
1783 Maryland Tax List
1798 Federal Tax List
1814 Maryland Tax List

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 70 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southampton Horse Center is bounded by Moores Mill Road on the South; Southampton Road on the West, and the lands of Ivan D. Rhoads on the east.

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Susan M. Deeney, Field Historian
DATE
March 1977
ORGANIZATION
Historic District Commission
TELEPHONE
838-6000 ext. 207
STREET & NUMBER
45 South Main Street
CITY OR TOWN
Bel Air
STATE
Maryland 21014

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

Rough, adzed beams can be seen in the ceiling as well as battens for the floor above.

In the attic, beams are visible and have been scored with Roman Numerals. Trusses are pegged at collar and point. A wide over hang is noticable in the rafters.

The one story, 2 bay kitchen addition, attached to the east side of the main house, has been rebuilt. Its south wall is common bond brick. The east and north facades are frame. A fireplace on the east wall was removed several years ago. It is said to have been a cooking fireplace. A loft above the kitchen was apparently used at one time as sleeping quarters: walls are white washed and floors are finished enough to support this use. The brick exterior wall of the main house is visible in the kitchen. The old kitchen roof ridge line can be seen on this wall. Windows in this section are six lights over six.

HA-934

A small, rubblestone smoke house is located east on the house. Its vertical board door is in the center of the west gable end. The roof is covered with simulated wood, asphalt shingles, and has wide eaves. Vents contructed of brick headers are located on both the east and west gable ends. A shed is added to the north facade.

Inside, rosehead nails can be seen. Hangers constructed to dogwood are attached to beams. There appears to have been an attic floor at one time judging by the layout of the framing.

HA-935

This is a wooden fish shanty, about 6 feet wide and 24 to 28 feet long. This barge has a six light window on both the port and starboard sides. It has a small door at the stem and stern. Four bunks and a stove are inside.

Title Search
HA-933

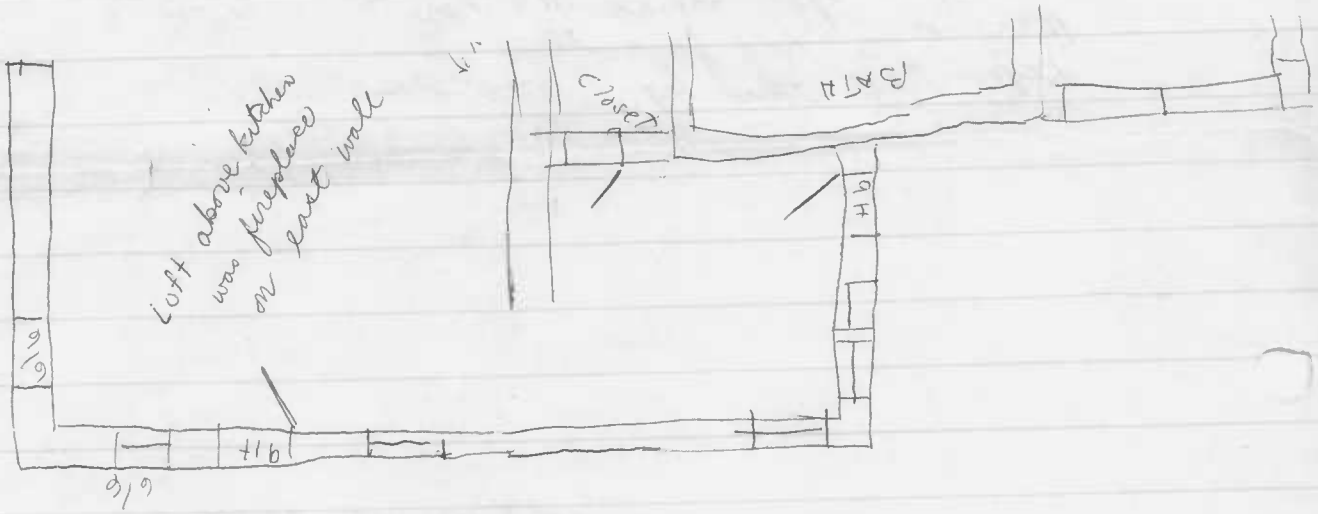
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer
Moore's Mill Road
Bel Air RFD, Maryland 21014

	732	530	12/16/1966	Grantor:	F. Russell Jones, widower
				Grantee:	Henry H. Boyer II
				Acreage:	"Southampton"
GRG	365	26	11/2/1951	Grantor:	Frank H. Jacobs, Jr.
				Grantee:	F. Russell Jones
GRG	365	24	11/2/1951	Grantor:	F. Russell Jones and Martha May, wife
				Grantee:	Frank H. Jacobs, Jr.
WSF	113	257	8/29/1904	Grantor:	Annie A. Smallsbeck & Andrew, husband
				Grantee:	G. Frank Jones & Elizabeth R., wife
				Acreage:	"Southampton" and "Paca's Meadow"
WSF	80	283	4/12/1894	Grantor:	Henry D. Farnandis
				Grantee:	Annie A. Smallsbeck and Andrew, husband
				Acreage:	"Southampton"
			8/22/1888	Grantor:	Henry Farnandis
				Grantee:	J. Thomas C. Hopkins, but before the execution of any deed could be completed for said property Hopkins sold property to Bel Air Water and Light Company of Harford County
ALJ	24	410	9/4/1870	Grantor:	James Glasgow & Helen T., wife, Joseph W. Dallam & Octavia A., Richard E. Bouldin & Martha C., wife, Matilda D. Henne
				Grantee:	Harry Charles Gough
				Acreage:	"Southampton" 70 acres more or less
ALJ	24	408	9/8/1870	Grantor:	H. Dorsey Gough, et al
				Grantee:	Charles H. Gough
				Acreage:	"Southampton"
WSF	24	196	10/18/1867	Equity:	Daniel Scott and Henry Farnandis, exrs. of Otho Scott, deceased vs. Harry D. Gough
WG	13	318	10/29/1862	Grantor:	Harry D. Gough
				Grantee:	Otho Scott
				Acreage:	"Paca's Meadow"

HA-933

ALJ	1	181	4/1/1852	Grantor:	Thomas A. Hays
				Grantee:	Harry D. Gough, et al
				Acreage:	"Paca's Meadow" 70 acres more or less
HD	10	145	2/14/1827	Grantor:	Harry D. Gough
				Grantee:	Thomas A. Hays
				Acreage:	"Paca's Meadow"
HD	8	331	10/13/1825	Grantor:	Henry Dorsey of Edward
				Grantee:	Harry Dorsey Gough
				Acreage:	"Paca's Meadow"
JLG	M	149	10/3/1793	Grantor:	Daniel Moores
				Grantee:	Harry Dorsey Gough mentions dwelling house, mill, and mill dam.
AL	2	479	1791	Grantor:	Last Will and Testement of James Moore
				Grantee:	Daniel Moore, his son all that part and parcel of land called "Paca's Meadow"

HA-933, 934, 935



North

47 X 24 House
21 X 15 Kitchen
15 X Smokehouse

} agrees w/ 1798 Tax List

Collar pegged at point + at collar
Attic beams Roman Numerals

Preston McComas Tombstone

HA-933, 934, 935

In memory of
Hannah E.
wife of Preston Mc Comas
who died July 11, 1831
aged 41 years
She was a true & loyal wife &
fond & affectionate mother &
friend to the friendless &
departed this life with an
assurance of a Blissful Immortality

In memory of
Preston Mc Comas
who died Augt 24 1835
aged 50 yrs
an honest man, the
noblest work of
God

HA-933,934,935

INVENTORY NO. 933,934,935

ELECTION DISTRICT _____

DATE: 933

TAX MAP NO. _____

REMODELING: Drastic, moderate, minor

PARCEL NO. _____

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____

LOCATION OF PROPERTY: Southampton House Center

DIRECTION DWELLING FACES: South

NAME OF OWNER: Mr and Mrs Henry Boyer, II

ADDRESS: 1112 Moore's Mill Road

Bel Air, MD 21014

STORIES: 1[ ] 2[X] 3[ ] 4[ ] 5[ ] 6[ ] BAYS:

WINGS, ADDITIONS:

N side headers over door + 4 windows

common on all other sides

4 row flemish belt course

flemish w/ common water table

common Brick 2 Bay

porch

east facade frame

WALL CONSTRUCTION:

[ ] FRAME: Bevel, clapboard, weatherboard, wood shingles, board & batten(type?)
[x] BRICK: Bond type- common, English, Flemish. Sketch variants.
[ ] STONE: Bond type- rubble, ashlar (random or regular), quoins-plain, rusticated
[ ] LOG

WALL FEATURES: BELT COURSE, PILASTERS, OTHERS _____

√ FOUNDATIONS: HIGH, LOW, BRICK, STONE

√ WATER TABLE: NONE, PLAIN, BEVELED, MOULDED BRICK 2 1/2 ft

√ WINDOWS, TRIM, SHUTTERS: 1/1[ ] 2/2[ ] 6/6[ ] 9/6[ ] 9/9[ ] other[ ]
pegged[ ] nailed[ ] wide[ ] narrow[ ]
original[ ] replaced[ ]

2nd fl MAIN 6/6

x ENTRANCE, DOORS: LOCATION: Center So. 4 lt transom
HARDWARE: original[ ] replaced[ ]
FAN LIGHT, TRANSOM, SIDE LIGHTS, PLAIN

√ Box CORNICE, BARGE, EAVES: wide wide
original[ ] replaced[ ]

ROOF: GABLE FRONT, GABLE FLANK, HIP, MANSARD, FLAT, DORMERS
MATERIAL: wood shingles, slate, tin, asphalt original[ ] replaced[ ]

PORCHES: SHAPE OF ROOF - shed[ ] hip[ ] gable[ ]

√ CHIMNEYS: NUMBER 2 BRICK[x] STONE[ ] CORBELED[ ] original[ ] replaced[X] prob.?
LOCATION: each inside end.

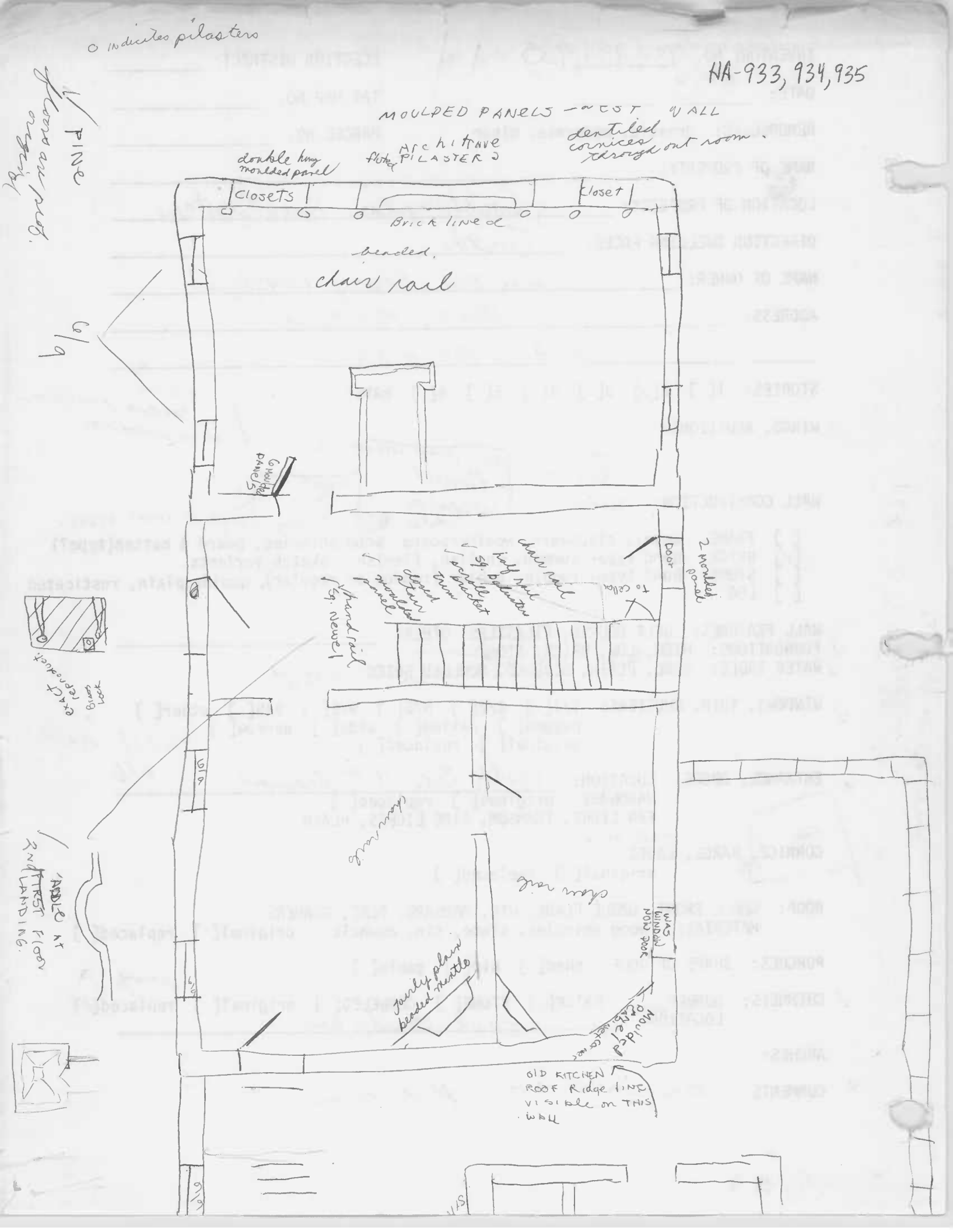
ARCHES:

√ COMMENTS: attic windows 4 lt - flank chimney

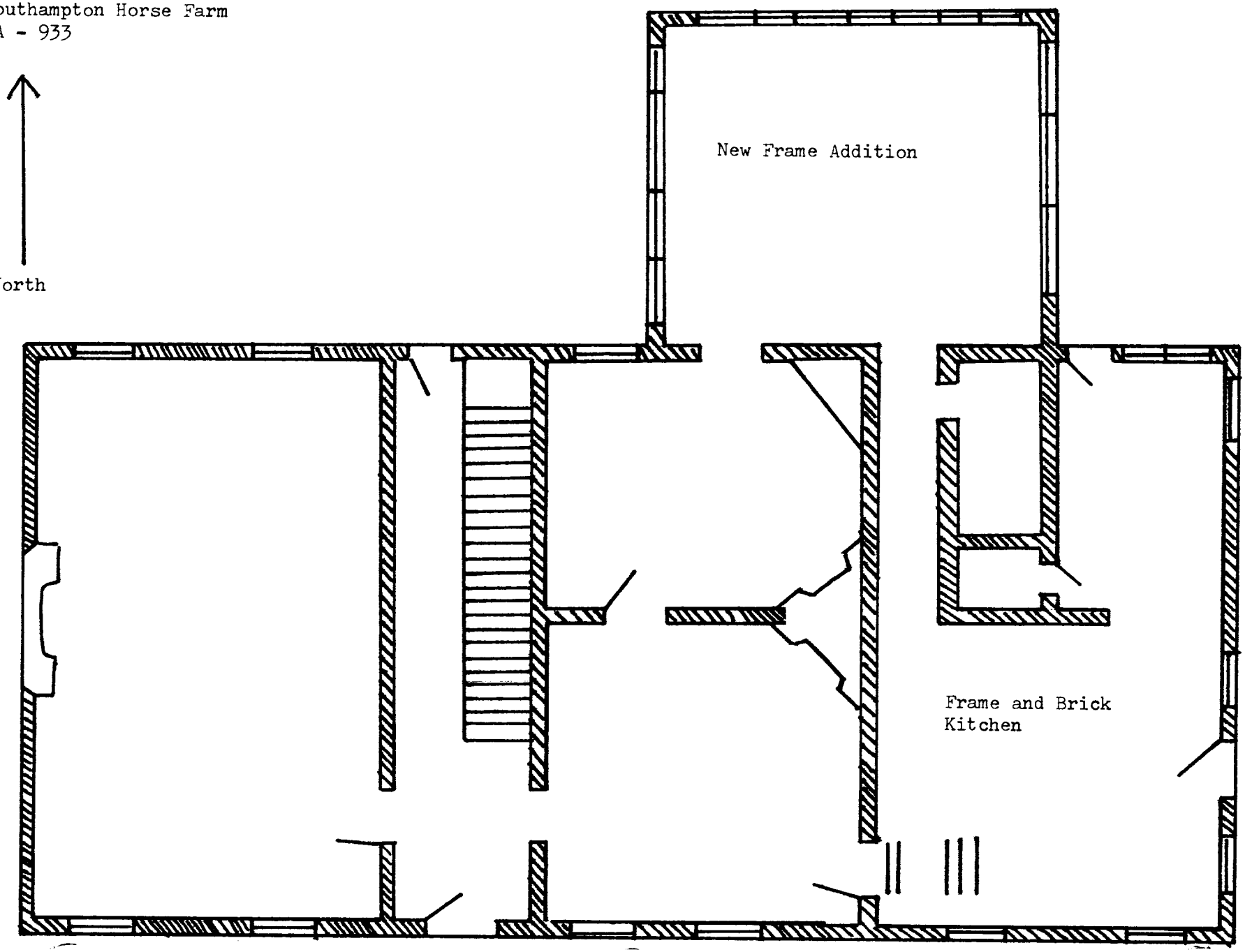
Ice or root cellar rep. of smokehouse

94753

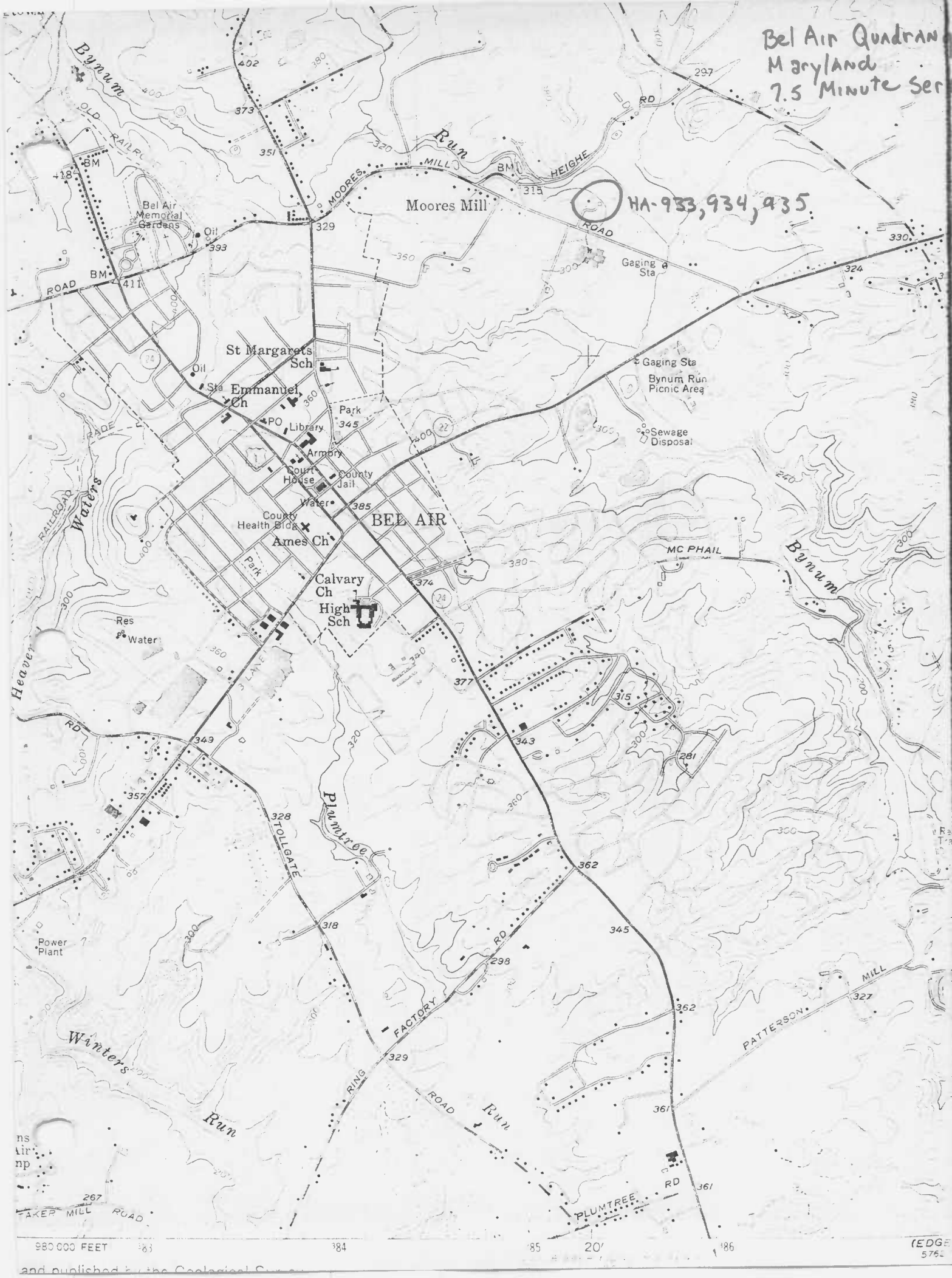
HA-933, 934, 935



Southampton Horse Farm
HA - 933



Bel Air Quadrangle
Maryland
7.5 Minute Series



and published by the Geological Survey

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
View of farmhouse facing northwest
#1 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
View of farm facing northeast
#2 of 15

MIHP# HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
Principal south facade, facing north
3 of 15

MIHP # HA - 933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
Principal south facade of original structure,
facing north

4 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
West elevation of farmhouse, facing east
5 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
north elevation of farmhouse, facing south
6 of 15

MIHP # HA - 933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
East elevation of farmhouse, facing southwest
#7 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
Kitchen addition of farmhouse, facing northwest

#8 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
View of smokehouse, facing northeast

9 of 15

MIHP # HA - 933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
South elevation of smokehouse and garage, facing north
10 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MDSHPO
East elevation of granary, facing west
11 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
South elevation of barn, facing north
12 of 15

MIHP# HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/97
Negative located at MD SHPO
Milk tank barn, facing northeast
13 of 15

MIHP # HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
View of barn complex, facing northeast
14 of 15

MIHP #HA-933
Southampton Farm
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MDSHPO
Brick rambler, facing northeast
15 of 15

Southampton Farm (House)
HA-933
Bel Air, MD
Susan M. Deeney
April, 1977
South

Shanty at Southampton Horse Farm
HA-935
Bel Air, MD
Susan M. Deeney
Northwest
April, 1977

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

Property/District Name: Boyer Fishing Shanty Survey Number: HA-935

Project: Southampton Rd Bridge Replacement Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended X 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 Boyer Fishing Shanty, currently located at Southampton Farm (HA-933) at 1112 Moores Mill Road in Harford County, MD is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The Boyer Fishing Shanty is a small, gable-roofed skiff dating from c. 1900; it measures approximately 6 feet wide by 24 feet long. It is constructed entirely of wood and consists of a single-room cabin resting upon a heavy scow bottom. Such a shanty would have been towed by a fishing boat and then pulled onto the shore, where it provided temporary shelter for the fishermen when fishing grounds were too distant to return home each night.

The shanty belonged to Fritz Elliot, a fisherman, and has been maintained by the Boyer family nce Elliott's death in 1942. It was stored at the Boyer family farm on the Bush River from 1917 until 1967, when it was moved to Southampton Farm, where it has been stabilized and placed behind the smokehouse.

Fewer than ten of these structures survive in Maryland, and all but the Boyer shanty originate from Kent County. Once widespread in use in the Chesapeake Bay region between 1900 and 1930, these shanties were replaced by improved technology of larger power boats, by which fishermen could return home each night and by boats with larger integral cabins, in which fishermen could live during the fishing season. The Boyer Fishing Shanty is the only known extant example of this type of structure built and used in Baltimore and Harford counties in the early 20th century. The shanty survives as an excellent and intact example of a fishing shanty--a now obsolete temporary building type--and is thus eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP form, March 1997 Files

Prepared by: Robinson & Associates, MIHP Form and DOE letter

Kimberly Prothro Williams April 30, 1997
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

Peter E. Kurtze 5/1/97
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. HA-935

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)
__X__	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
__X__	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 Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

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

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Temporary dwelling

Known Design Source: _____

HA-935
BOYER FISHING SHANTY

Location: Vicinity of the town of Bel Air, Maryland (Harford County)
Date of construction: c. 1900
Access: Private

The Boyer Fishing Shanty is a small, gable-roofed skiff dating from c. 1900, which measures approximately 6 feet wide by 24 feet long. The shanty is constructed entirely of wood, and consists of a single-room cabin resting upon a heavy scow bottom. There is a single, fixed, six-light window on both the port and starboard sides, and a small door at both the stem and the stern. A small, fixed, single-pane window is centered in the gable above the door on the stern. The interior is undivided and is simply furnished. When first surveyed in 1977, there were four bunks and a stove inside. In 1996 only two bunks and the stove remained. The stove pipe hole in the roof has been filled in, and the structure has been reroofed with wood shingles. Although it was originally used on the Chesapeake Bay, it is currently dry-docked at Southampton Farm, in Bel Air, Maryland.

The Boyer Fishing Shanty belonged to Fritz Elliott, and it was most likely built by him. It has been maintained by the Boyer family since Mr. Elliott's death in 1942. Essentially a small houseboat, it is an early example of the vernacular structures built to shelter watermen during the shad fishing season on the Chesapeake Bay, providing temporary shelter when fishing grounds were too distant to return home each night. The shanties were first towed by sailboats and later by motor boats to fishing grounds, and then pulled up onto the shore, where they served as temporary dwellings for the duration of the fishing season. Once fairly widespread in use in the Chesapeake Bay region between 1900 and 1930, these shanties were replaced by the improved technology of larger power boats, in which fishermen could return home each night, and by boats with larger integral cabins, in which fishermen could live. When no longer in use, often these frame shanties were burned, left to rot, dismantled so that their wood could be reused, or converted to storage sheds, playhouses, or smoke houses. Some

shanties became permanent dwellings for bachelor or widowed retired fishermen, while others were used as temporary housing for vacationers or hunting guides. Fewer than ten of these structures survive today in Maryland, and all but the Boyer shanty originate from Kent County. The Boyer Fishing Shanty is the only known extant example of this type of structure built and used in Maryland's Baltimore and Harford Counties in the early twentieth century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographical Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Periods: Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes: Transportation

Resource Type:

Category: structure

Historic Environment: rural

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

Known Design Source: none

Survey No. HA-935
Magi No.
DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

1. Name

Historic Name Boyer Fishing Shanty

Common Name and Building Number

2. Location

Street and Number 1112 Moores Mill Road

City, Town Bel Air Congressional District first

State Maryland County Harford

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present use	
__ District	__ Public	__ Occupied	__ Agriculture	__ Museum
__ Building(s)	X Private	X Unoccupied	__ Commercial	__ Park
X Structure	__ Both	__ Work in Progress	__ Educational	__ Private Residence
__ Site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	__ Entertainment	__ Religious
__ Object	__ In Process	__ Yes: Restricted	__ Government	__ Scientific
	__ Being Considered	__ Yes: Unrestricted	__ Industrial	__ Transportation
	__ Not Applicable	X No	__ Military	X Other: Housing

4. Owner of Property (all owners)

Name Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer II

Street & Number 1112 Moores Mill Road Telephone No. (410) 838-7440

City, Town Bel Air State and Zip Code Maryland 21014

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Harford County Courthouse Liber# 732 Folio# 530

Street & Number 40 South Main Street

City, Town Bel Air State and Zip Code Maryland 21014

6. Representation in Existing Historic Survey X Yes __ No

Title Harford County Survey

Date 1977 Federal____ State____ County X Local____

Depository for Survey Records Maryland Historical Trust

City, Town Crownsville State and Zip Code Maryland 21032-2023

7. Description

Survey No. HA-935

Condition

X Excellent	__ Deteriorated	__ Unaltered	__ Original Site	
__ Good	__ Ruins	X Altered	X Moved	Date of Move c. 1967
__ Fair	__ Unexposed			

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 1

Description Summary

The Boyer Fishing Shanty is a small, gable-roofed skiff dating from c. 1900, which measures approximately 6 feet wide by 24 feet long. The shanty is constructed entirely of wood, and consists of a single-room cabin resting upon a heavy scow bottom. There is a single, fixed, six-light window on both the port and starboard sides, and a small door at both the stem and the stern. A small, fixed, single-pane window is centered in the gable above the door on the stern. The interior is undivided and is simply furnished. When first surveyed in 1977, there were four bunks and a stove inside. In 1996, only two bunks and the stove remained. The stove pipe hole in the roof has been filled in, and the structure has been reroofed with wood shingles. Although it was originally used on the Chesapeake Bay, it is currently dry-docked at Southampton Farm, in Bel Air, Maryland.

8. Significance

Survey No. HA-935

Period	Areas of Significance - Check and justify below			
__Prehistoric	__Archeology-Prehistoric	__Community Planning	__Landscape Architecture	__Religion
__1400-1499	__Archeology-Historic	__Conservation	__Law	__Science
__1500-1599	__Agriculture	__Economics	__Literature	__Sculpture
__1600-1699	__Architecture	__Education	__Military	__Social/Humanitarian
__1700-1799	__Art	__Engineering	__Music	__Theater
__1800-1899	__Commerce	__Exploration/Settlement	__Philosophy	__Transportation
X 1900-	__Communications	__Industry	__Politics/Government	__Other: Housing
		__Invention		

Specific Dates	Architect	Builder	Area
c. 1900			

Applicable Criteria: __A __B X C __D

Applicable Exception __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance __National X State __Local

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Significance Summary

The Boyer Fishing Shanty belonged to Fritz Elliott, and was most likely built by him. It has been maintained by the Boyer family since Mr. Elliott's death in 1942. Essentially a small houseboat, it is an early example of the vernacular structures built to shelter watermen during the shad fishing season on the Chesapeake Bay, providing temporary shelter when fishing grounds were too distant to return home each night. The shanties were first towed by sailboats and later by motor boats to fishing grounds, and then pulled up onto the shore, where they served as temporary dwellings for the duration of the fishing season. Once fairly widespread in use in the Chesapeake Bay region between 1900 and 1930, these shanties were replaced by the improved technology of larger power boats, in which fishermen could return home each night, and by boats with larger integral cabins, in which fishermen could live. When no longer in use, often these frame shanties were burned, left to rot, dismantled so that their wood could be reused, or converted to storage sheds, playhouses, or smokehouses. Some shanties became permanent dwellings for bachelor, widowed, or retired fishermen, while others were used as temporary housing for vacationers or hunting guides. Fewer than ten of these structures survive today in Maryland, and all but the Boyer shanty originate from Kent County. The Boyer Fishing Shanty is the only known extant example of this type of structure built and used in Maryland's Baltimore and Harford Counties in the early twentieth century.

History of the Boyer Fishing Shanty

Fritz Elliott was a fisherman who, until 1918, anchored his shanty off the shore of Old Baltimore. He lived in this shanty during the spring shad fishing season, when mature shad returned to the fresh waters of the head of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers. When the United States Army purchased land in Harford and Baltimore Counties for the creation of Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1917, Mr. Elliott asked Mr. Boyer's grandfather if he could move the shanty to the Boyer farm on the Bush River. Mr. Elliott died in 1942, and the Boyer family has maintained the shanty since then. When the Boyer family farm was purchased by the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company in 1967, Mr. Boyer moved the shanty to Southampton Farm. It has been stabilized and placed behind the smokehouse. The Boyer's daughters used it as a playhouse when they were young.

Structures of this type are interchangeably called shanties, arks, scows, or houseboats, and all of these terms are equally descriptive and correct. Regardless of the nomenclature, they all served the same basic purpose, to temporarily house watermen when their fishing grounds were too far away for them to return home each night. Margaret Q. Fallaw, who inventoried three arks in Kent County in 1985, describes them as "part boat and part dwelling...a hybrid utilitarian structure that was well adapted to the needs of the watermen of the time." She stated that these shanties were not designed by boat builders or skilled carpenters; rather, they were vernacular structures built by the fisherman who used them.

Three other known examples of this type of structure have been documented for the Maryland Historical Trust since 1985. The Dickerson Ark at Kent Museum (K-611) bore the greatest resemblance to the Boyer shanty in its form, fenestration, and materials. This shanty was used as a smokehouse after its retirement from the water, and, unfortunately, it no longer survives. It was displayed outside the Kent Museum and was destroyed in a wind storm in 1994. The Leigh Ark (K-609) in Betterton, Maryland, is a large ark with an unusual hull that both swells at the sides and cants outward. This ark has been greatly altered with the addition of a porch and additional windows. The Mench Ark (K-610) in Chestertown, Maryland, is a larger, better-built shanty divided into two rooms of unequal size. This shanty was altered when one end of the projecting scow was removed. It appears that the Boyer shanty has excellent integrity and is in excellent condition when compared to these other surveyed shanties.

According to Peter Lesher, curator of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, very few structures of this type survive, and those that do are typically associated with shad (a member of the herring family) fishing or oystering in the upper part of the Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Lesher is familiar with the shanties described above, and is knowledgeable about another shanty which was moved from Rock Hall, Maryland, restored, and is now on display in the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum. All of these above-mentioned shanties were constructed and used in Kent County. The Boyer Fisherman's Shanty is the first example from the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay of which he has heard.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. HA-935

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The Boyer Fishing Shanty is currently dry-docked behind the smokehouse at Southampton Farm, in Bel Air, Maryland (HA-933). The boundary is coterminus with the structure itself, as it encompasses only the shanty and the ground upon which it stands.

11. Form Prepared by

Name/Title	Laura L. Bobeczko, Judith H. Robinson, Architectural Historians		
Organization	Robinson & Associates, Inc.	Date	March 31, 1997
Street & Number	1909 Q Street, N.W.	Telephone	202-234-2333
City or Town	Washington	State and Zip Code	D.C. 20009

Approved by the Federal Preservation Officer

Concurrence of State Preservation Officer

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, Maryland 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

Bibliography

King, Marty. "Shanty Boats of Kent County, Maryland." *The Weather Gauge*. Vol. 32, No. 1, Spring 1996: 24-29.

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Maryland Historical Trust. "Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Mench Ark" (K-610). Annapolis, Maryland, January 1986.

Maryland Historical Trust. "Inventory Form for State Historic Sites Survey, Leigh Ark" (K-609). Annapolis, Maryland, November 1985.

Walburg, Charles H. *Research Report 38: Relative Abundance of Maryland Shad*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1955.

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Wright, C. Milton. *Our Harford Heritage: A History of Harford County, Maryland*. Baltimore, Maryland: Privately published, 1967.

Interviews

Oral interview with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyer, II, current owners of fishing shanty, conducted by Laura L. Bobeczko of Robinson & Associates, Inc., November 7, 1996.

Telephone interview with Peter Lesher, curator of the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum, St. Michael's, Maryland, conducted by Laura L. Bobeczko of Robinson & Associates, Inc., December 4, 1996.

HA-935 - Boyer Fishing Shanty
Harford County, MD
USGS Map, Bel Air Quadrangle
1956, Photorevised 1986
7.5 minute series

Property boundaries are approximate, not drawn to scale

MIHP # HA-935
Boyer Fishing Shanty
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L. Bobeczko
11/7/96
Negative located at MD SHPO
North elevation of shanty, facing southeast
#1 of 2

MIHP # HA-935
Boyer Fishing Shanty
Bel Air, Harford County, MD
Laura L Bobeczko
11/7/96

Negative located at MD SHPO
South elevation of shanty, facing northeast

2 of 2

End Here

Scan One Time Only

And

Copy for Multiple Numbers

HA-933,

HA-934, AND

HA-935