

Property Address <u>South side of Green Landing Road, west of 5603 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro vicinity, Prince George's County</u>
Owner Name/Address <u>George, Helen and Mary Sliker, 5820 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772</u>
Year Built <u>circa 1830-1850</u>

Description:

The Ashland Hay Barn was previously surveyed by the Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission in 1990. There has been no change in the building or its surrounding landscape.

National Register Evaluation:

The Ashland Hay Barn is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of an early nineteenth century hay barn. Constructed between 1830 and 1850, an early and surviving multi-purpose barn is rare in a section of Prince George's County dominated by tobacco barns. The barn retains many original features, such as hewn beams, pitted posts and joists, iron strap hinges and horse stalls. Although it is separated from much of its historically associated land and house by MD Route 4 (Pennsylvania Avenue), the barn remains rural in setting and continues to represent its association with the agricultural heritage of the region.

The property is not eligible under Criterion A, as research conducted indicates no association with any historic events or trends significant in the development of national, state or local history. Historic research indicates that the property has no association with persons who have made specific contributions to history, and therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. Based upon the date of construction and the property type, there is a likelihood that an archaeological component could exist on the property. However, as no archaeological investigation has been conducted, the eligibility of the property under Criterion D cannot be assessed at this time.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

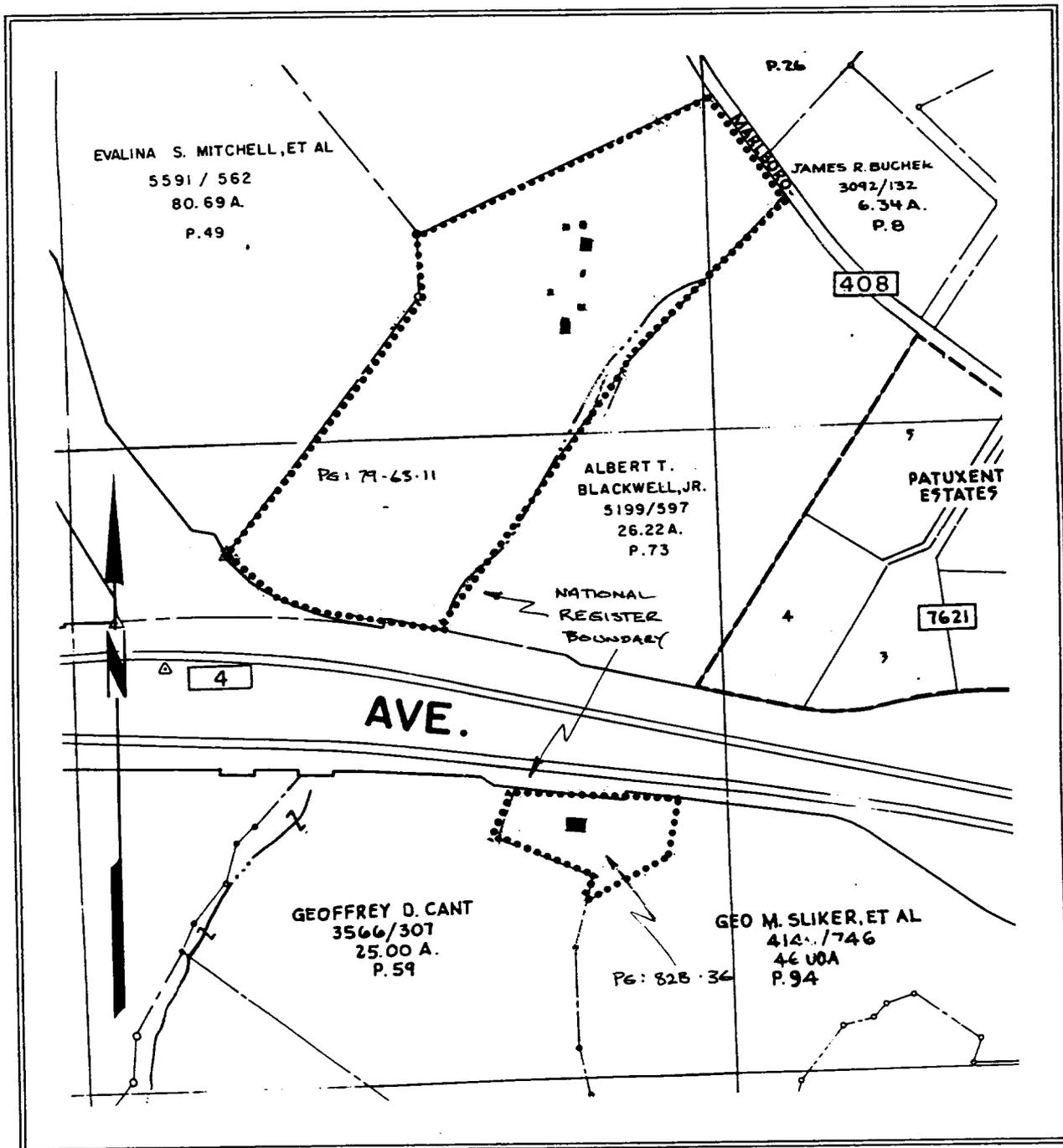
The National Register boundaries of the Ashland Hay Barn follow the 1.21 hectare (3 acre) parcel delineated in the prior survey form. It is recommended that the Ashland Hay Barn be added to the National Register-listed Ashland (PG:79-63-11) to form a discontinuous National Register boundary. The hay barn is bounded by adjacent parcels on the west, south and east and by the right-of-way of Pennsylvania Avenue on the north.

MHT CONCURRENCE:			
Eligibility	<u>X</u>	recommended	not recommended
Criteria	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>X</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>
Considerations	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>G</u> <u>None</u>
Comments: _____ _____			
Suzanne Pickens	07/21/1997	<i>B. Kuntz</i>	7/21/97
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date	Reviewer, NR program	Date

amy

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Prince George's County
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Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



U.S. 301 South Corridor

Transportation Study

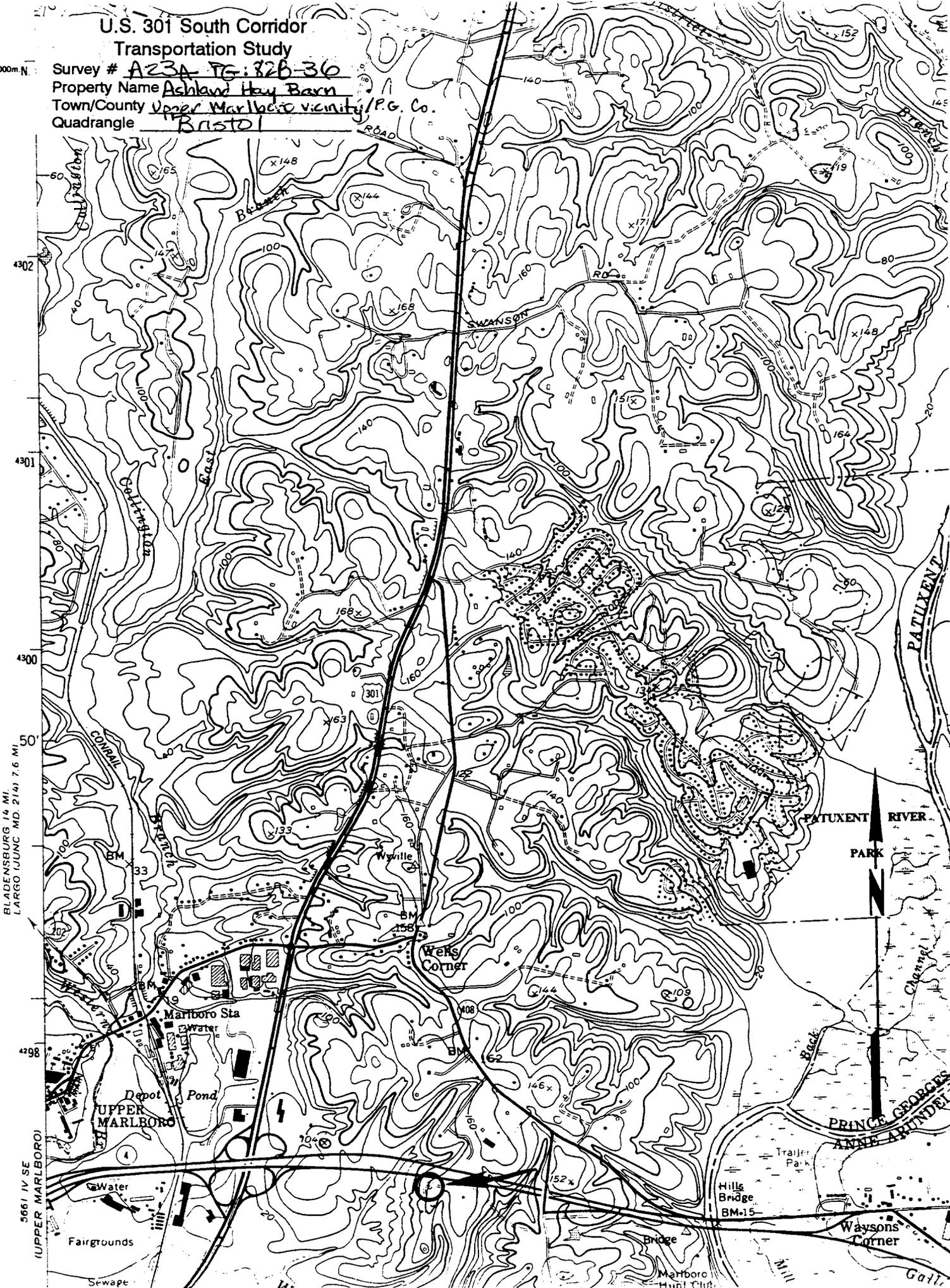
4303000m N

Survey # A23A TG: 82B-36

Property Name Ashland Hay Barn

Town/County Upper Marlboro vicinity / P.G. Co.

Quadrangle Bristol



BLADENSBURG 14.6 MI
LARGO (UNCL. MD. 214) 7.6 MI

5661 IV SE
(UPPER MARLBORO)

Fairgrounds
Sewage
Water

UPPER MARLBORO

Mariboro Sta

Weyls Corner

SWANSON

PATUXENT RIVER

PARK

PRINCE GEORGE
ANNE ARUNDLE

Waysons Corner

Hills Bridge
BM-15

Mariboro Hunt Club



PG: 82B-36



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
HISTORIC SITE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey # PG#82B-36

Building Date ca. 1830-1850

Building Name Ashland Hay Barn

Location west of 5519 Green Landing Road, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Private/Agriculture/Occupied/Good/Inaccessible

Description:

The Ashland Hay Barn is a tall gable-roof barn with long roof planes sloping away from a high central peak; it has served a multitude of purposes during the century and a half of its existence. The principal facade is to the north. From east to west, the barn is composed of a row of horse stalls, a hay storage area, two corn cribs, and a partially open equipment shed. The two-story central section of the barn consists of the hay-storage section, and is flanked by two long low shed additions: horse stalls on the east, and back-to-back corn cribs and equipment shed on the west. The structural members of the central section are hand-hewn, and joined with fully mature machine-made nails; this section was probably constructed 1830-50. The east shed addition consists of stalls for eight horses, each one complete with manger. Construction details suggest that the horse stalls were added a short time after the hay-storage area. The corncribs, although repaired in this century, retain much original material from the earliest period of construction. The barn stands on the south side of a farm lane which connects the various parts of the Woodland/Ashland farm acreage.

Significance:

The Ashland Hay Barn is a very good example of a multi-purpose barn of the early nineteenth century. Repaired and reinforced in recent years, it still retains many fine features from the period of its original construction, and is one of the best surviving examples in Prince George's County of a non-tobacco related barn of this period. It is associated with the large landholdings of the prominent Hill family of Upper Marlborough; it stands on part of the Ashland farm, developed after the Civil War by William Beanes Hill of Woodland for his son, William Murdock Hill. Structural details of the barn indicate, however, that the barn was constructed well before the elder Hill purchased the property in 1855. The Ashland Barn stands as an excellent example of a multi-purpose barn for the maintenance of livestock, built with the materials and the construction techniques of the early nineteenth century. It has served the purposes of stabling, storage of hay and corn, and of equipment for well over one hundred and fifty years, it retains many original features, and is an important reminder of the agricultural history of this still-agricultural area of the County.

Acreage: 3 acres

Survey No. PG#82B-36

Magi No.

DOE yes no

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Ashland Hay Barn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number west of 5519 Green Landing Road not for publication

city, town Upper Marlboro Hills Bridge vicinity of congressional district 5

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

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

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

name George M. Sliker, Helen B. Sliker and Mary H. Benson

street & number 5810 Green Landing Road telephone no.: 301-952-0593

city, town Upper Marlboro state and zip code Maryland 20772

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse liber 4140

street & number 14735 Main Street folio 746

city, town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title None

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG#82B-36

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

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

The Ashland Hay Barn is a tall gable-roof barn with long roof planes sloping away from a high central peak; it has served a multitude of purposes, and incorporates horse stalls, hay storage space, and corncribs, as well as an open shed at one end. The barn stands on the south side of a farm lane which connects the various parts of the Woodland/Ashland farm acreage.

The principal facade is to the north; from east to west, the barn is composed of a row of horse stalls, a hay storage area, two corn cribs, and a partially open equipment shed. Siding of the north facade is wide vertical board, circular sawn; at second level in the central section, the siding is also of vertical board, projecting slightly and overlapping the vertical siding of the main (lower) elevation. In the first bay of the north elevation, a small door leads into the stall area; it is of circular-sawn vertical boards, and hangs on short V-hinges. In the second bay, there is another small door at second level, which leads into a shallow feed-storage area over the stalls.

The principal section of the barn is a full two stories high, and roughly centered under the sharp peak of the gable roof; this, the largest section of the barn, consists of two levels of hay storage area. Entrance in the principal north facade is through a door constructed of circular-sawn vertical boards, with new horizontal battens; it hangs on long iron strap hinges. (A similar door, on the same axis, opens into this center section from the south elevation; unlike the north elevation, the south elevation has a second story opening directly above the principal entrance.)

There is a pair of corn-cribs immediately west of the central hay storage section; the vertical slats of the cribs are reinforced with four horizontal boards, and there is a small square opening nearly centered in the north elevation. The barn is built upon land which slopes gently downward to the west; the corn crib section of the barn rests on brick piers, keeping its floor on the same level with that of the central section.

The westmost section of the barn is an equipment shed, open on the north side. Siding of its west and south elevations is all vertical board, circular sawn. Above the wide opening on the north side is more vertical siding, sloping to an elongated triangle; the opening itself is divided by a vertical support post.

The south elevation of the barn is essentially a mirror image of the north. There are no openings in the west section of this elevation, and the first break in the vertical board siding is the corncrib section, with its vertical slats and four horizontal

boards. Unlike the north elevation of the corncrib section, the south has one downbrace, and the entire face of the crib is sheltered by a shed-roof metal hood. Centered in the south elevation is the principal south opening into the hay storage area; this door, described above, is composed of wide vertical boards, and hangs on long iron strap hinges; above it is a smaller, similar entrance into the second-story storage area. Most of the siding of the south elevation is of circular-sawn vertical board, but the central portion at lower level has been partially replaced by horizontal board. The roof of the entire building is of standing-seam metal.

The barn consists, basically, of three sections. The two-story central section consists of the hay-storage area, and is flanked by two long low shed additions: horse stalls on the east, and back-to-back corn cribs and equipment shed on the west. The east shed addition consists of stalls for eight horses, each one complete with manger. The exterior east wall is built of wide circular-sawn vertical boards, with narrow air spaces between the boards allowing for ventilation. The joists which carry the ceiling boards are hewn; the interior west wall is composed of exterior siding, but it is not weathered, suggesting that the stall addition was constructed very soon after the central section.

The door which leads into the stall area from the east is framed by hewn posts, but the door itself is of late construction; it is composed of wide circular-sawn boards laid vertically with Z battens (a twentieth-century feature).

The eight stalls in this easterly space are beautifully constructed, each partition composed of wide horizontal boards fitted to an unfinished post inclined at an angle between the dirt floor and the ceiling. At the west end of each stall is a neatly divided manger, consisting of a shallow oat bin on the left and a deep hay trough on the right. There is clear evidence of the rubbing of the animals against the horizontal lip of each manger. The eighth or northmost space is wider than the others, and is used as storage space. The fifth, and near-central, space is not fitted out with a manger; in its west interior wall is a wide batten door which opens into the central storage section of the barn. Above this fifth space, in the ceiling, is a trap door for dropping hay from the storage loft above. Entrance to the loft above is from the second story of the main central section of the barn, and there is also a small second-story door into it in the north elevation.

The central section of the barn consists of a two-story hay storage area. One enters the central section through the principal north entrance, which leads into a large undivided space. The sill beams, where visible in this space, are clearly hand-hewn; joists and posts are pitsawn. The corner down-braces are joined with fully mature machine-made nails, suggesting that this main central part of the barn was constructed ca. 1830-50.

In the northeast corner of this central section, one run of stairs, partially boxed, rises along the north exterior wall to the second level. At the top of the stairs is a trap door which folds open onto the second-level floor; it is attached with a very large HL hinge, approximately 24 by 16 inches. The top plate on the north side of the stair is clearly reused, and exhibits unused gains.

The second-story space has finished floor boards. Wind braces in the upper structure are late additions, and there are evidences of mid-twentieth century repairs to the rafters and roof.

The west interior wall of this second-story storage area is not full height, i.e., unlike the corresponding east wall (which probably was originally an exterior wall), the west wall does not rise all the way to the roof. This partial interior wall forms a divider between the central storage area and the two corn cribs to the west, and one can look over it down into the cribs. It is composed of wide horizontal boards, braced with vertical posts approximately two feet apart. The top plate which finishes the upper surface of this partition is joined by a scarf joint, and the tie beams across the top of the cribs are fastened into the top plate by means of dovetail joints.

In the east wall of this upper storage space, a small door leads into the loft space above the stalls. In this small loft area, one can observe the rebated, lapped, pitsawn siding which forms the east, originally exterior, wall. It shows very little weathering, which suggests that the shed-roof stall area was added very soon after the main section of the barn was constructed.

On the first story of the central storage space, a door centrally located in the west wall leads into the corn crib area. This door is probably one of the original features of the barn; it is composed of wide pitsawn boards, arranged vertically, braced with wide horizontal battens. The battens are fastened with clinched, early wrought-iron nails. This early door leads westward into a small entryway from which two later-style doors lead into the two corn cribs, one on the north and one on the south. Each of these secondary doors is composed of wide circular-sawn vertical boards braced with battens in Z formation. The interior east wall is composed of wide horizontal boards, which are pitsawn, as are the narrower vertical slats which form the north and south exterior walls, and the west wall which divides the crib space from the westerly equipment shed. The floor of the cribs appears to be a replacement; the wide floor boards are circular sawn.

To the west of the corn cribs, the long west plane of the roof has been extended to cover an added equipment shed. The ground slopes gently downward to the west so that the dirt floor of the equipment shed is at a lower level than the raised floor of the cribs. From the interior of the equipment shed one can observe the hewn sill beams which support the adjoining cribs; these beams rest on brick piers, and there is one concrete pier at each of the north

and south corners. The pitsawn slats of the corn cribs form the east interior wall of the equipment shed; this partition is further framed by hewn posts, pegged into the hewn plate. There is a visible scarf joint in the hewn plate. In this east interior wall, the downbraces appear to be pitsawn, and are nailed to the posts. The exterior south and west walls of the equipment shed are composed of circular-sawn vertical boards with ventilating spaces between; there are no downbraces.

The Hill Hay barn stands on the south side of an unpaved farm lane which leads from Green Landing Road west to another part of the farm. To the east of the barn is a small fenced pasture area, and east of that an open field. North of the farm lane is a wooded area which separates it from Maryland Route 4.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG#82B-36

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

Specific dates ca. 1830-1850 Builder/Architect

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

Applicable Exception: A B C D E F G

Level of Significance: national state local

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

The Ashland Hay Barn is a very good example of a multi-purpose barn of the early nineteenth century. Repaired and reinforced in recent years, it still retains many fine features from the period of its original construction, and is therefore one of the best surviving examples in Prince George's County of a non-tobacco related barn of this period. It is associated with the large landholdings of the prominent Hill family of Upper Marlborough, and is of particular importance in the agricultural history of the area.

The land on which the hay barn stands was part of the Ashland farm, developed after the Civil War by William Beanes Hill of Woodland (Compton Bassett) for his son, William Murdock Hill. Structural details of the barn indicate, however, that the barn was constructed well before the War, and before the elder Hill purchased the property in 1855.

By the end of the eighteenth century, over 2000 acres of land, bounded on the east by the Patuxent River and on the west by the town of Upper Marlborough, were part of the landholdings of Clement Hill of Compton Bassett. The land passed to his son, Dr. William Hill, who in 1818, had the several tracts resurveyed. The new survey encompassed 2182 acres, and the land was renamed "Woodland"; the plantation house, situated in the southeast part of the acreage, has been known both as Compton Bassett and as Woodland since that time.¹ Dr. William Hill lived at Compton Bassett until his death in 1823. In 1836, the County Court divided the lands of Dr. Hill among his four children: William Beanes Hill was allotted the southeast portion (Compton Bassett), Clement Hill the southwest portion (Weymouth), Eleanor Hill Lee the northeast portion (The Lodge), and Richard Smith Hill the northwest portion (Giant's Range), on which he built his handsome frame plantation house, Bleak Hill, in 1852.²

William Beanes Hill made his home at Compton Bassett, the fine Federal-style plantation house, which stood on the 515 acres of land which he had received as his portion of his father's estate. From the early years of the eighteenth century, there had been a shipping landing on the Patuxent just south of Compton Bassett. In 1854, William B. Hill received, by act of the General Assembly, a charter to build a bridge across the Patuxent just north of this landing, to connect Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties; the bridge, known thenceforth as Hill's Bridge, was opened in October of 1854.³ From this time forward, most of the old private lane into Compton Bassett became a public road allowing access to Hill's Bridge from the Marlborough-Queen Anne Road.

By 1855, William B. Hill had purchased from the heirs of Francis M. Hall part of Billingsley, a large tract which adjoined Compton Bassett and stretched south along the Patuxent. A year later he had bought from the same family, the three-acre landing just south of Hill's Bridge, and on it he gradually developed a complex of stores, warehouses, mill, wharf and dwellings for the steamship captains and tollkeeper, etc. Also during the middle years of the nineteenth century, he bought several small parcels of Weymouth from his brother, Clement Hill.⁴ Together with his acquisitions from the Billingsley tract, he now owned much of the farmland which adjoined Compton Bassett on the southwest. Out of a combination of these lands, William Beanes Hill developed a 325-acre farm; he renamed it "Ashland" and built on it an exceptionally fine frame dwelling for his son William Murdock Hill at the time of the latter's marriage in 1867. The new dwelling stood close to the road to Hill's Landing, on the northerly section of the Ashland farm; approximately 2000 feet to the south, on part of the Billingsley tract which Hill had purchased in 1855 from Francis M. Hall's heirs, stood the subject barn. Construction details strongly suggest that the barn had been standing for about a generation before the house at Ashland was built; it was almost certainly constructed by members of the Hall family during the time that they were operating that portion of the Billingsley acreage.⁵

In 1867, William Murdock Hill had married Aimee Hopkins of New Orleans, and had brought his bride to live at the new house at Ashland. The young bridegroom died at an early age, however, in 1871; Aimee Hopkins Hill returned with her children to New Orleans, and did not return to Ashland until both children were educated. The Ashland farm was managed by William Beanes Hill for the family of his deceased son until his own death in 1890; in his will he devised the Ashland farm to his daughter-in-law, Aimee Hopkins Hill, and to her two children, with the widow to have a life estate in the property.⁶

The Ashland farm passed to the daughter of William Murdock and Aimee Hopkins Hill, Anna Hill, who in 1893 married William G. Brooke. During the 1890's, Anna Hill Brooke purchased her mother's and brother's interest in Ashland, and the Brookes made their home

there.⁷ In 1901, Anna Hill Brooke sold the southerly half (162 1/2 acres) of the Ashland farm to Reverdy Sasscer, whose wife, Mary Beale, was a grand-daughter of William Beanes Hill, and had inherited Compton Bassett. The Brookes continued to maintain their home and farm on the northerly section of Ashland, which fronted on the old road from Upper Marlborough to Hill's Landing. Although Anna Hill Brooke died at a early age in 1905, her husband remained at Ashland, and brought up their five children there.⁸ In 1945 Ashland passed, by agreement of all of the Brooke heirs, to one of the Brooke daughters, Anna Brooke Kelly; members of her family own and maintain the Ashland property to the present day.⁹

The southerly half of the Ashland farm, which was sold to Reverdy Sasscer in 1901, became in this century part of the larger Compton Bassett farm acreage. The Sasscers brought up their large family at Compton Bassett and farmed the land. After the deaths of Reverdy and Mary Sasscer, in 1949 and 1959, the acreage was divided among the surviving children; the hay barn and the adjoining Green Landing farm are still owned and worked by Hill family descendants.¹⁰

Tobacco was Prince George's County's most important agricultural product in the eighteenth and much of the nineteenth century. The tobacco industry is well represented in the County by the barn at Belleview (#81B-1) which dates from the late eighteenth century, and the barn at Warrington (#73-6) which dates from the early nineteenth century. There are, however, several fine examples of agricultural buildings in the County that serve as reminders that not all agricultural effort was directed to the production of tobacco. The Seton Belt Barn (#74A-14), as well as its twin at the Belmont farm, is a good example of a late nineteenth century livestock and multi-purpose barn. The Hill Hay barn at Ashland stands as an excellent example of an earlier period of this same pursuit, i.e., a multi-purpose barn for the maintenance of livestock, built with the materials and the construction techniques of the early nineteenth century. It has served the purposes of stabling, storage of hay and corn and of equipment, for well over one-hundred and fifty years, and thus exemplifies the agricultural and historical heritage of the County in its rural communities. It retains many original features, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of this period and method of barn construction. Maintained and used for nearly a century and a half by members of the prominent Hill family of Upper Marlboro, this barn is an important reminder of the agricultural history of this still-agricultural area of the County.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM
Statement of Significance (continued)

Survey No. PG#82B-36

Section 8 Page 4

Notes

1. Patented Certificate #2392, Woodland, 1818 (Md. Hall of Records)
2. Prince George's County Deeds, AB#11:416-420, plat and partition; JBB#1:241.
3. Laws of Maryland, 1854, Chapter 85; Planters' Advocate, 30 March 1853, 30 August 1854, 11 October 1854.
4. Prince George's County Deeds EWB#1:214; CSM#1:206; Planters' Advocate, 27 December 1854; Deeds JBB#6:602, FS#4:252.
5. See MHT Inventory Form PG#79-11, Ashland; Prince George's County tax assessments 1865-71.
6. Prince George's County Will WAJ Jr.#1:660; Administration file #889.
7. Prince George's County Deeds JWB#19:603, JWB#35:568, JWB#37:795.
8. Prince George's County Deed #5:416; Census for Election District #3, 1910.
9. Prince George's County Deeds #801:59,61.
10. Prince George's County Administration files #9283, #12747; Deeds #3446:687 (and plat #3446:690); #3603:92,100; #4140:746.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG#82B-36

See Notes, Item #8

See Chain of Title

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 3 acres

Tax map 102, parcel 94

Quadrangle name Bristol

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan G. Pearl, Research/Architectural Historian

organization Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission Date April 1990

street & number c/o M-NCPPC, C.A.B. Fourth Floor
14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive telephone 301-952-3521

city or town Upper Marlboro state Maryland 20772

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.

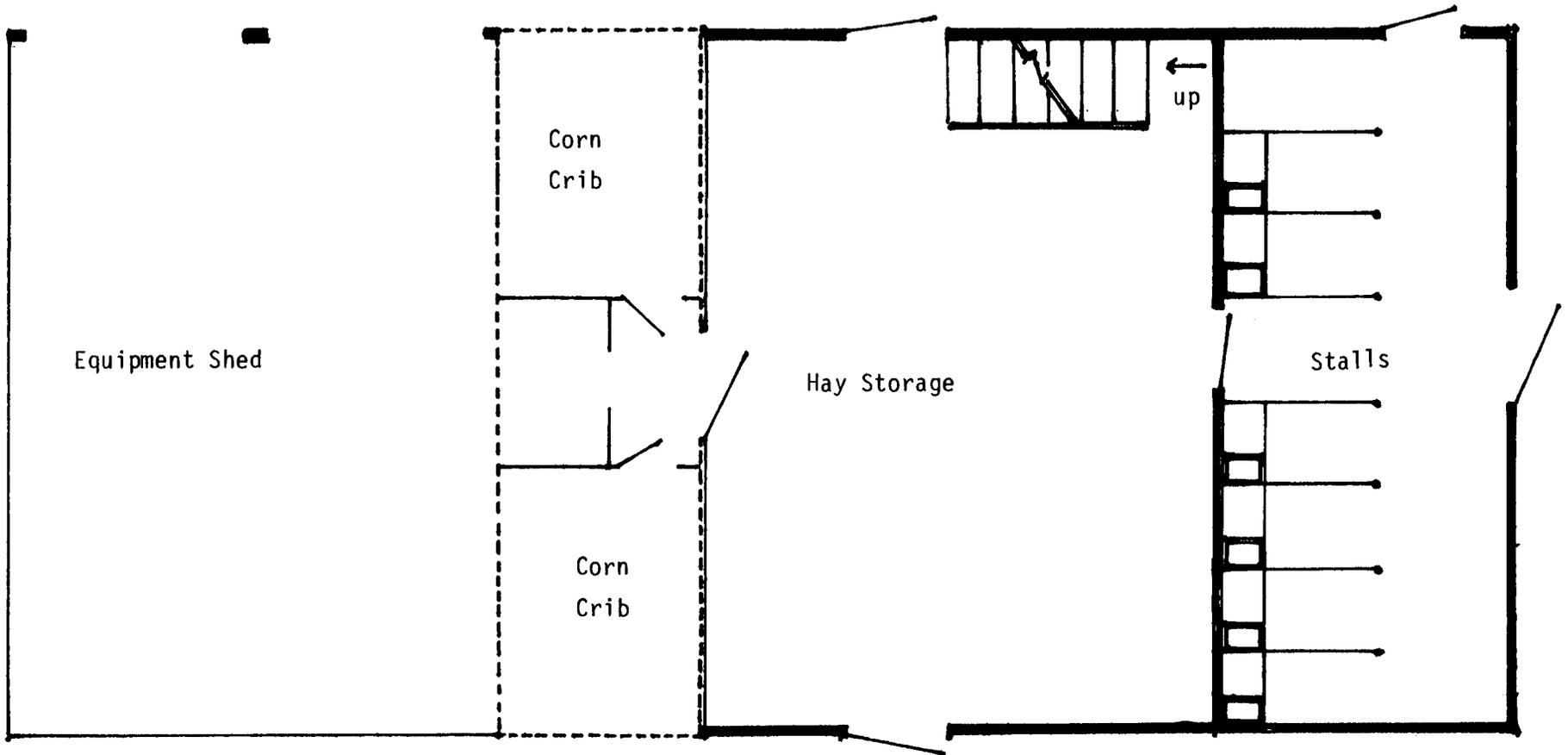
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



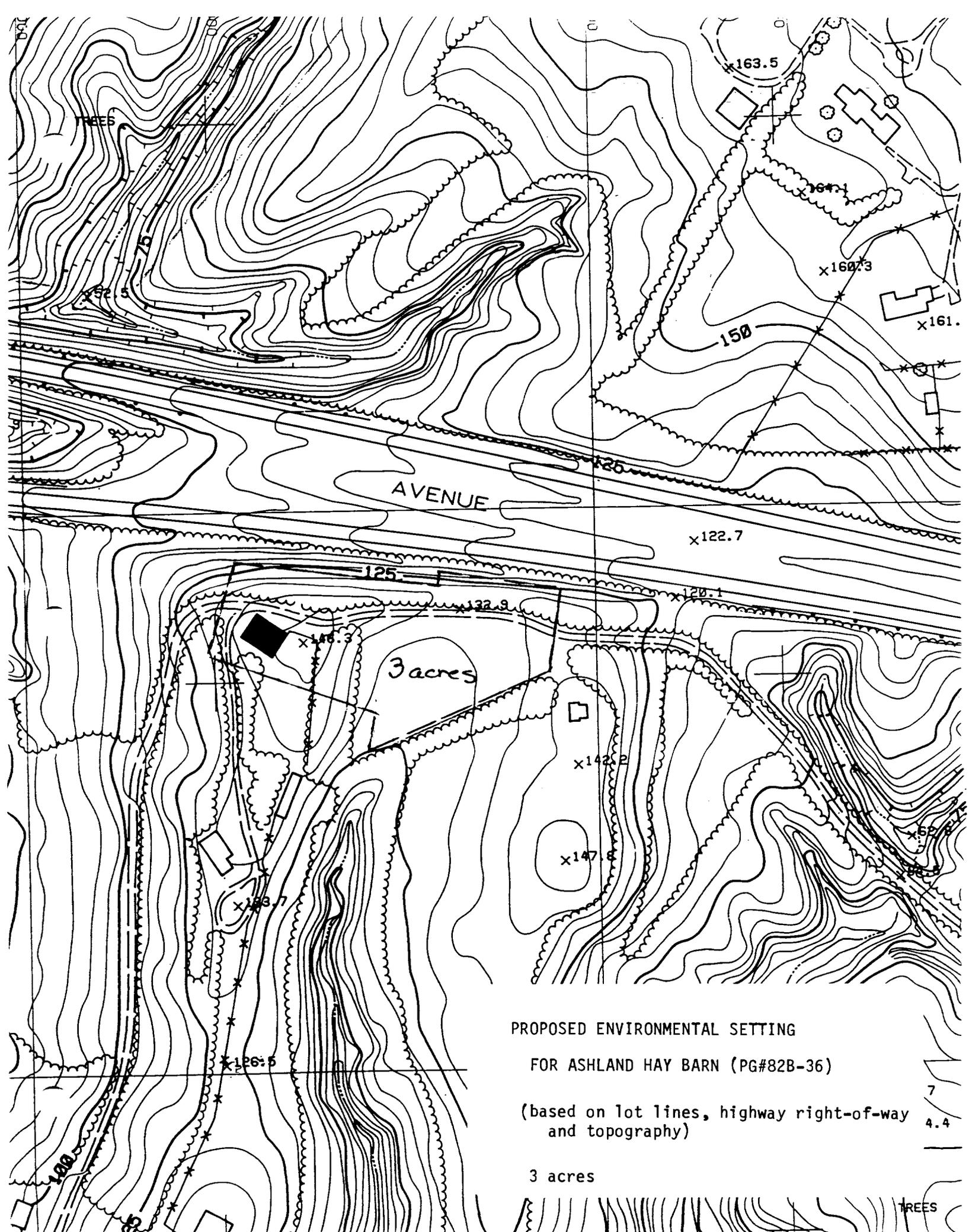
ASHLAND HAY BARN

(PG#82B-36)



(not to scale)

sgpearl April 1990



AVENUE

125

x122.7

3 acres

x142.2

x147.8

x148.3

x148.7

x126.5

x122.9

x120.1

x163.5

x160.3

x161.

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

FOR ASHLAND HAY BARN (PG#82B-36)

(based on lot lines, highway right-of-way and topography)

3 acres

TREES

7
4.4

ALBERT T.
BLACKWELL, JR.
5199/597
26.22A.
P. 73

PATUXENT
ESTATES

Marlboro
Pike

ROBERT B. SAS
3609/68
15.

1.21 A
P. 60

I-3

PENNSYLVANIA AVE

MD. RTE. 4

82B-36

GEOFFREY D. CANT
3566/307
25.00 A.
P. 59

GEO M. SLIKER, ET AL
4140/746
46.00A
P. 54

7.2

J. PANTAZES
5505/816
9.96 A.

P. 23

2.34 A.
P. 5

O-S

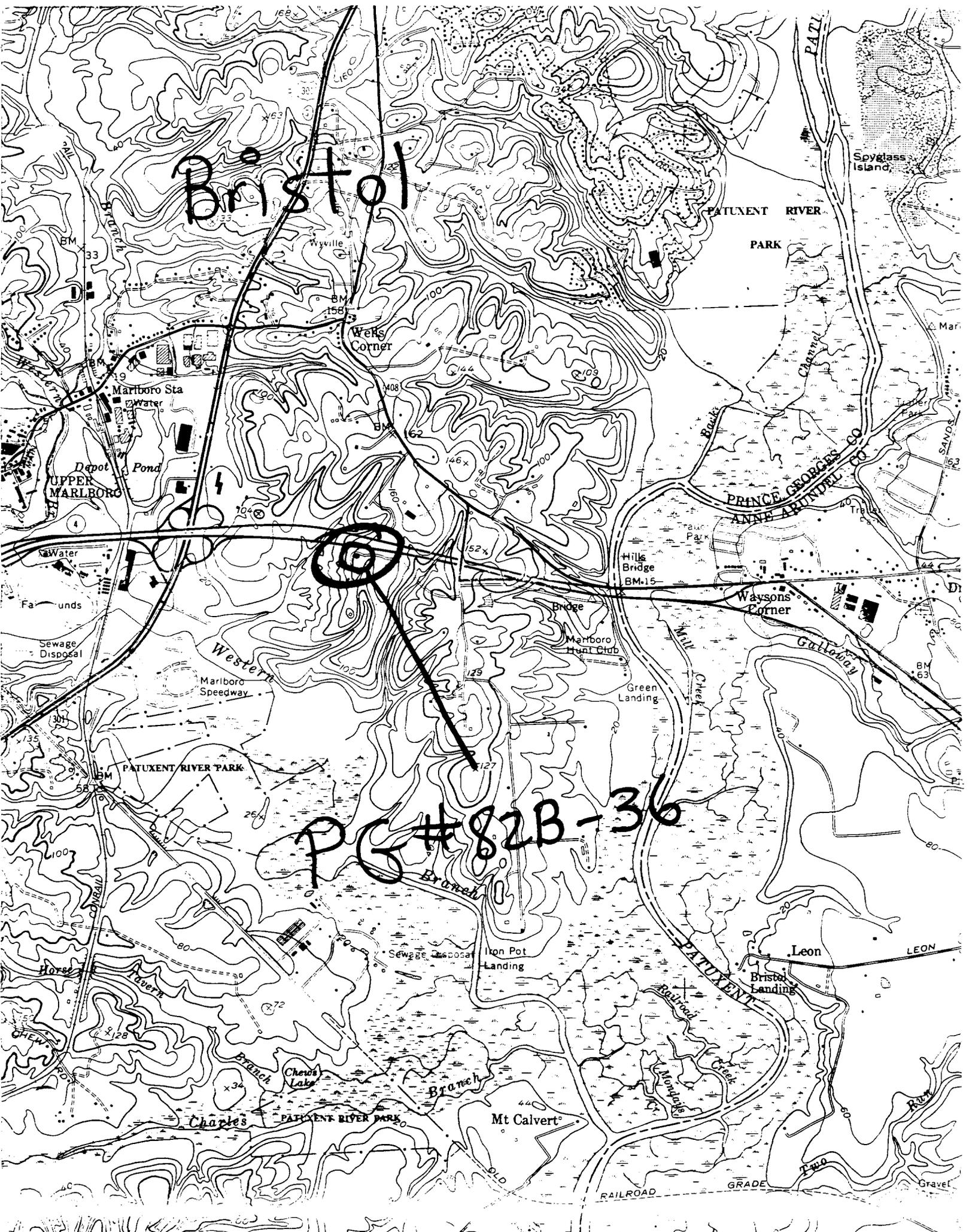
CHAS W. CASSIDY, TRUSTEE
5044/285
55.51A.
P. 28

GREEN LANDING RD

R

Bristol

PG #82B-36





Carlton G. Boren
 Bruce G. G. Co. Mt.
 Susan M. Post
 January 1990

March 2nd 1990
 Page 1007, Appendix



82A-30

Island Hay Barn

PG County, MD

Susan G. Pearl

1-90

Neg: MHT Annapolis

Leafy from surrounding forest

271



Ashland Hay Barn

PG County, MD

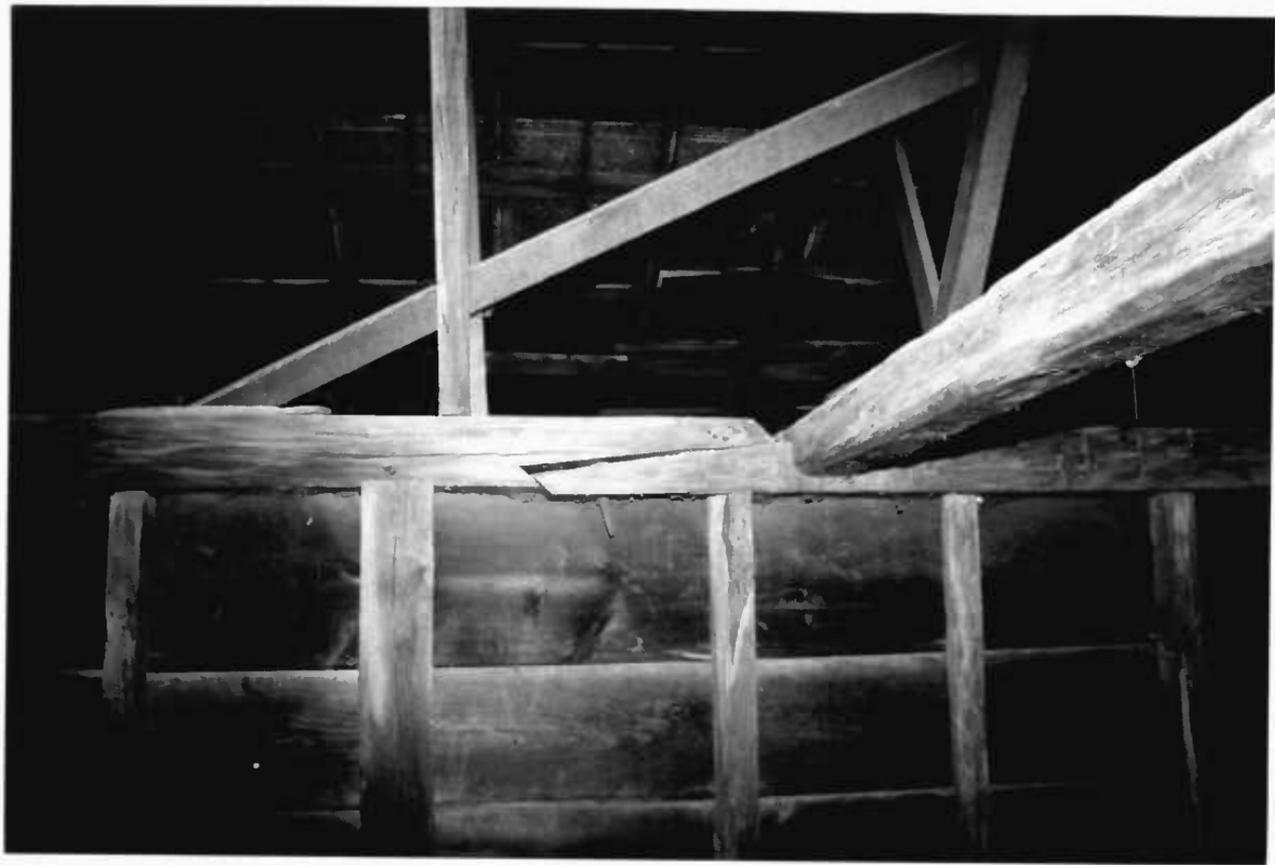
Susan G. Pearl

1990

Vegetation, Annapolis

Start from first story, looking west

3711



Ashland Law Barn

RG County, MO

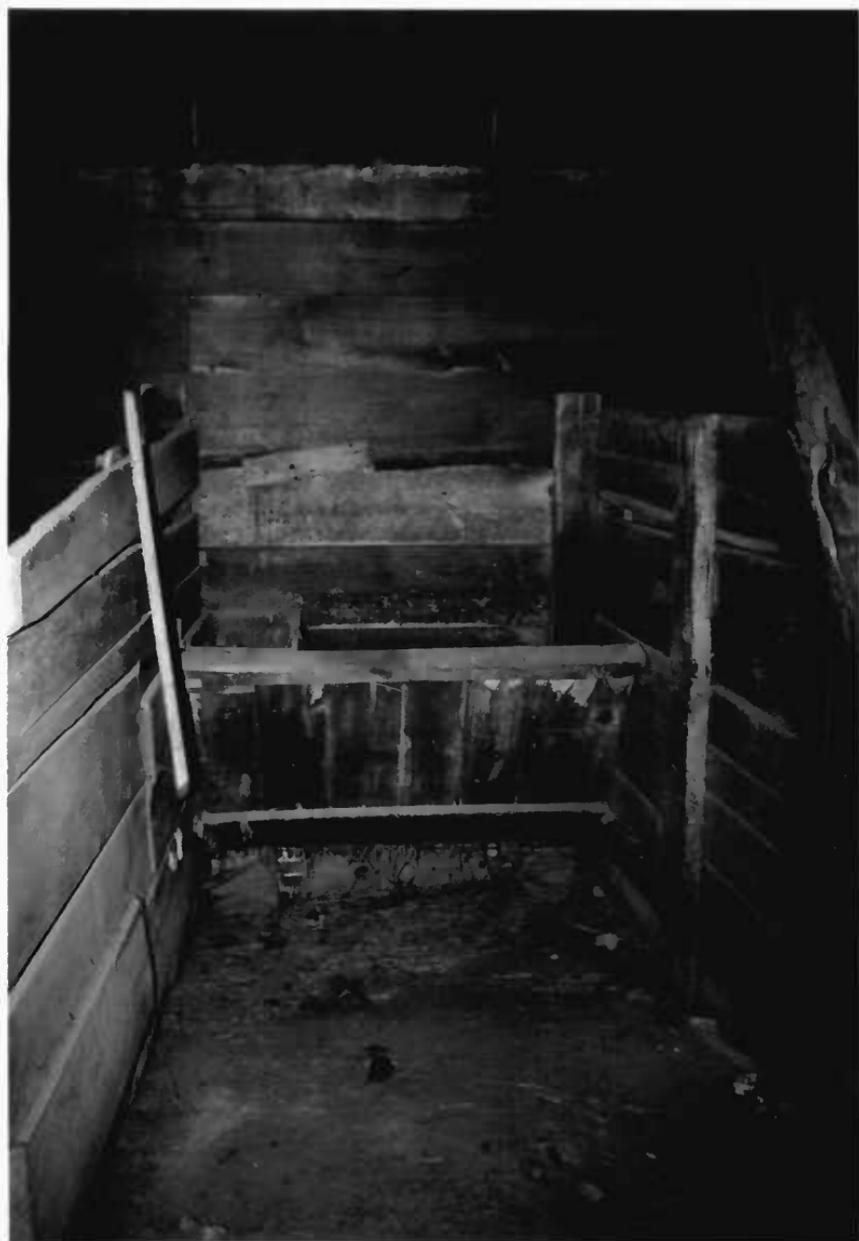
Susan G. Pearl

1-90

Landstry, main road

Negi MET, Annapolis

4-90



Ashland Hay Barn

T's County, MD

Susan G. Pearl

1-50

Weg MHT, Annapolis

Start, need about 5 more

5 of 11

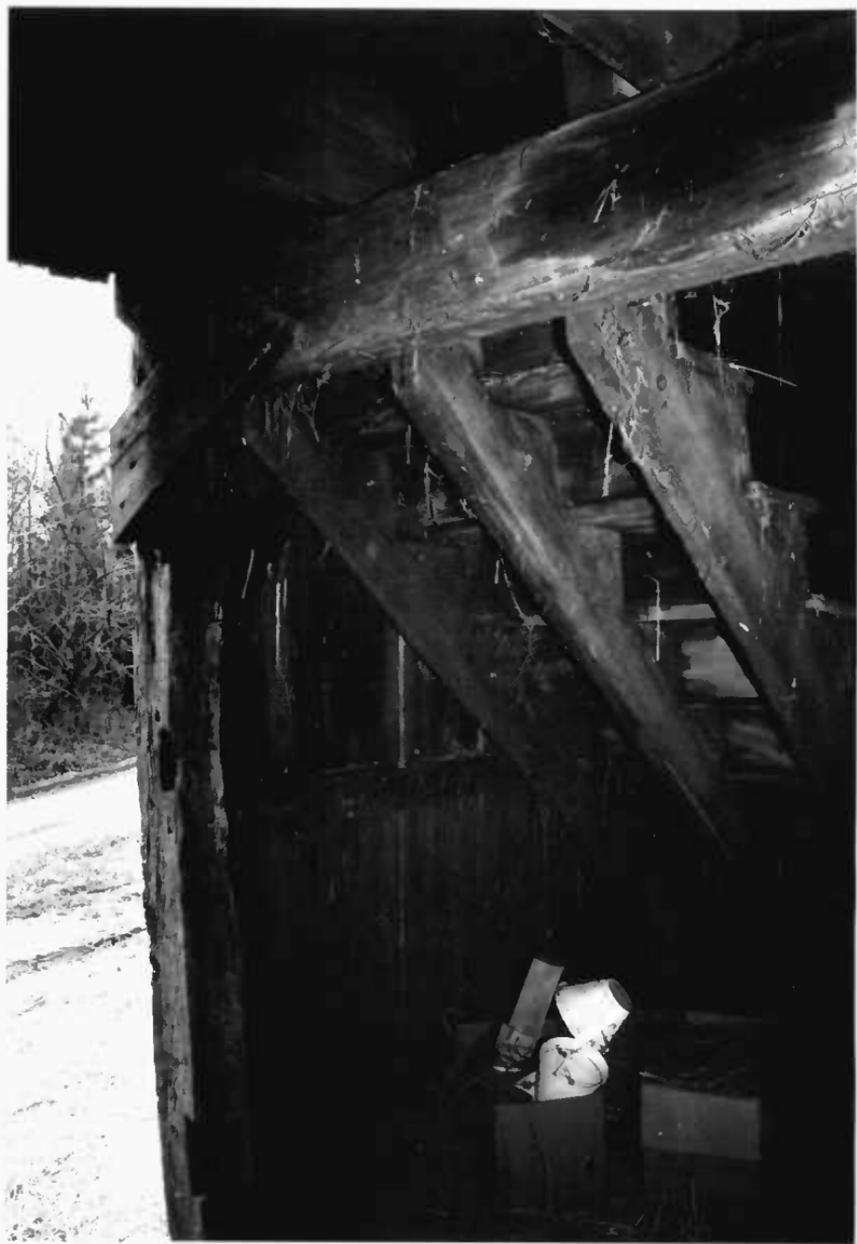


Asland Hay Barn
PG. County MD
Susan G. Pearl
1-90

Negi MHT, Annapolis

showed me a lot of corn cobs
from equipment shed

6 of 10



Ashland Hay Barn

PG County MD

Susan G. Pearl

1-90

Neg: MAT, Annapolis

swede festival - moved out



Ashland Hay Barn

Pis County, MD

Susan G. Pearl

1-90

Neg: MHT, Annapolis

Forrestal, Pis. also taken

8/27/11







PG #8215-36

Ashland Hay Barn

PG County, MD

Susan G. Pearl

1-90

East side of road from road

along 1111 T, Annapolis