MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

NR Eligible: yes ___
no ___

Property Name: Burroughs Road Tobacco Barn at Brandywine Inventory Number: PG:85A-35

Address: 301 South side of Brandywine Road, east of US City: Brandywine Zip Code: 20613

County: Prince George's USGS Topographic Map: Brandywine

Owner: Timothy-Brandywine Associates Ltd. Partnership

Tax Parcel Number: A Tax Map Number: 145 Tax Account ID Number: 17112937886

Project: Commercial Development Agency: COE-Wetland Permit

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ____ Eligibility **not** recommended X

Criteria: ___A___B___C___D Considerations: ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G___None

Is the property located within a historic district? ____no ____yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? ___no ___yes Determined eligible? ___no ___yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: MIHP forms

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn is located on the south side of Brandywine Road (SR 381), in proximity to the town of Brandywine. When the barn was constructed ca. 1950, it was the last major farm building erected on an extensive farmstead comprised historically of 206 acres. This property was owned for seventy-four years by the Burroughs family; the barn was built during Larua Julia Huntt Burrough's tenure. The barn is the only surviving resource on the property.

This barn typifies mid-twentieth century tobacco barn construction in southern Maryland. The rectangular building terminates in a moderately-pitched gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding; intermittent boards are top-hinged to facilitate ventilation. The framing and siding consist of circular sawn lumber secured by wire nails. The gable ends are punctuated by wide doors that open into a through, center aisle.

Due to the loss of associated farm buildings and recent modern development that have altered its historical agricultural setting, the barn does not possess sufficient integrity to convey its association with the agricultural trends of Prince George's County (Criterion A). Although twentieth-century tobacco barns are an important agricultural building type in Prince George's County, the Burroughs Tobacco Barn employs a common design and standard construction methods that do not represent an exceptionally-significant building type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C.)

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ____ **Eligibility not recommended** X

Criteria: ___A___B___C___D **Considerations:** ___A___B___C___D___E___F___G___None

Comments: _____

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services — Date: 4-25-01

Reviewer, NR program — Date: 4-27-01

PG 85A-35

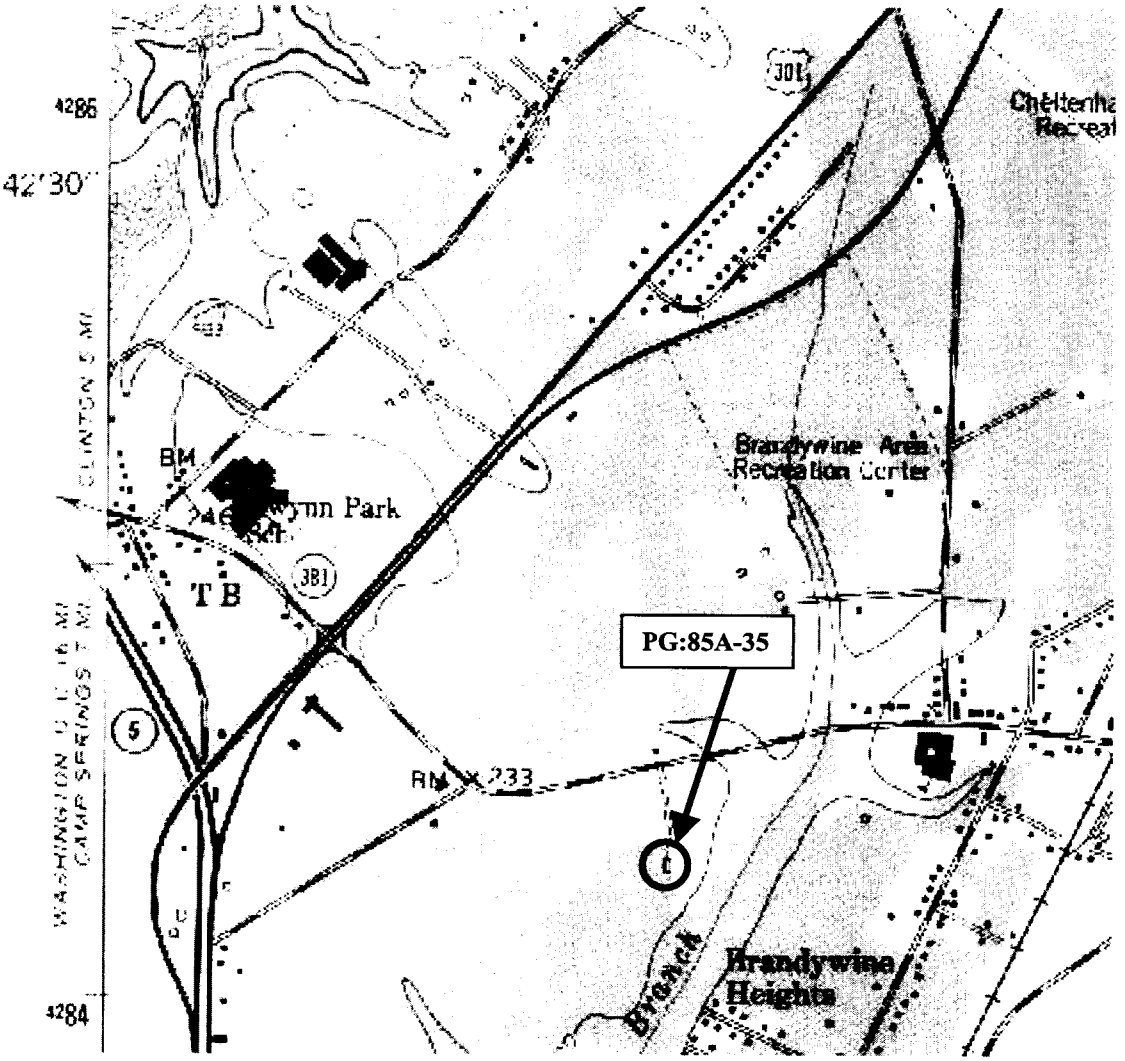
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

Prepared by: Lori Thrusby, Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Date Prepared: 3 July 1997

PG:85A-35
Burroughs Tobacco Barn on Brandywine Road, Brandywine
Brandywine quadrangle



PG:85A-35
Burroughs Tobacco Barn at Brandywine Road
South side of Brandywine Road, east of U.S. 301
Brandywine, Maryland

Capsule Summary

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn is located on the south side of Brandywine Road (S.R. 381), in proximity to the town of Brandywine. When the barn was constructed ca. 1950, it was the last major farm building erected on an extensive farmstead comprised historically of 206 acres. This property was owned for seventy-four years by the Burroughs family; the barn was built during Laura Julia Huntt Burroughs' tenure. The barn is the only surviving resource on the property.

This barn typifies mid-twentieth century tobacco barn construction in southern Maryland. The rectangular building terminates in a moderately-pitched gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The exterior walls are clad with vertical board siding; intermittent boards are top-hinged to facilitate ventilation. The framing and siding consist of circular sawn lumber secured by wire nails. The gable ends are punctuated by wide doors that open into a through, center aisle.

Since the Burroughs Tobacco Barn is less than fifty years old, the building was evaluated under the National Register's Criterion Consideration G for exceptional importance. Criterion Consideration G provides for the recognition of buildings or structures that have achieved significance within the last fifty years if they are of exceptional importance. Due to the loss of associated farm buildings and recent modern development that have altered its historical agricultural setting, the barn does not possess sufficient integrity to convey its association with the agricultural trends of Prince George's County (Criterion A). Although twentieth-century tobacco barns are an important agricultural building type in Prince George's County, the Burroughs Tobacco Barn employs a common design and standard construction methods that do not represent an exceptionally-significant building type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C).

Survey No. PG:85A-35

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Burroughs Tobacco Barn at Brandywine Road

2. Location

street & number Southside of Brandywine Road (SR 381) ___ not for publication

city, town Brandywine ___ vicinity of congressional district Eleventh

state Maryland county Prince George's

3. Classification

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

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

name Timothy-Brandywine Associates Ltd Partnership

street & number telephone no.:

city, town Waldorf state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Admin. Bldg. liber 7004

street & number Main Street folio 698

city, town Upper Marlboro state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. PG: 85A-35

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date of move _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

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

See attached continuation sheets.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG: 85A-35

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
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F X G

Level of Significance: ___ national ___ state ___ local

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

See attached continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG:85A-35

See attached continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 86.01 ac.

Quadrangle name Brandywine **Quadrangle scale** 1:24,000

UTM **References** do NOT complete UTM references

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The Burroughs Tobacco Barn is situated on an 86-acre parcel located on the south side of Brandywine Road, west of the town of Brandywine. HIstorically, the property comprised 206 acresencompassed on both the north and south sides of Brandywine Road.

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 Lori Thursby, Architectural Historian

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. **date** 3 July 1997

street & number 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 **telephone** 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick **state** MD

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

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

PS-2746

Property Location and Description

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn is located on the south side of Brandywine Road (S.R. 381), approximately 3,000 feet east of the intersection of Brandywine Road and U.S. 301. The building is set back 700 feet from the road in the middle of former agricultural fields. A grove of trees surrounds the building, and mature trees line both sides of an overgrown dirt lane leading from Brandywine Road to the front of the barn. There are no other farm buildings on the property. The majority of the immediate area is undergoing substantial residential development.

Description

The design of the Burroughs Tobacco Barn is consistent with the construction of post-1930 tobacco barns in southern Maryland. The ca. 1950 wood frame barn adopts a center-aisle plan that is three-bays wide and seven-bays deep. The center aisle is approximately ten-feet wide, and the side aisles roughly eight-feet wide. These dimensions suggest the side aisles were divided into a four-foot room system, while five-foot rooms were employed at the center aisle; all of the stripped-log vertical poles that defined the rooms are lying on the dirt floor.

The entire barn is framed with circular sawn lumber secured by wire nails. Down braces connect directly to the sill to reinforce the wall framing and interior bents. The sills are raised from the dirt floor by concrete footers positioned beneath the vertical wall posts. Two rows of secondary vertical posts line the center aisle; these rest on concrete blocks. The stripped-log vertical poles forming the rooms probably were earthfast.

The first level of tiers is positioned seven to eight feet above the ground; the first tier level at the center aisle has been removed. The average vertical spacing of the tiers is approximately three feet. Each tier beam consists of three separate segments. Each segment is positioned at the same vertical height; the

ends are toe-nailed into the sides of the vertical posts. Typically, tiers comprise one timber lapped to the vertical posts.

The walls of the barn are clad with vertical board siding. The vertical boards are top-hinged periodically in order to be propped open at the bottom for ventilation. Unhinged vertical boards are nailed to horizontal nailing rails fastened to the face of the wall framing.

The barn terminates in a moderately-pitched gable roof oriented on a north-south axis. The roof framing is supported by flat plates. Each rafter pair is reinforced with multiple collar beams, which are lapped to the rafters. Horizontal nailers rest on top of the rafters and provide a flat surface on which to secure the standing seam metal roof cladding.

The barn features several gable end openings. Wide, double door entries allow vehicles and machinery access through the center aisle. The loft level contains two, tall and narrow side-hinged doors for additional ventilation. All doors are fastened by metal strap hinges.

No additions or alterations have been made to this building. The barn is in good condition, although several vertical wood boards were removed from the east elevation, and all of the vertical posts forming the rooms were removed.

Significance Summary

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn, constructed ca. 1950, represents the most recent phase of tobacco cultivation, the main economic pursuit in Prince George's County for the last 300 years. The architectural form and construction of this barn typifies mid-twentieth century tobacco barns in southern Maryland. Diagnostic features of this agricultural building type include an aisle plan, circular-sawn framing, and hinged vertical board siding.

Since the barn is less than fifty years of age, it was evaluated under National Register Criterion Consideration G for exceptional significance. It was determined that the Burroughs Tobacco Barn has not achieved those qualities of significance and integrity necessary to meet the exceptional significance criterion consideration.

History and Support

Site-Specific History

The property containing this barn was owned between 1914 and 1988 by various members of the Burroughs family. Laura Julia Huntt Burroughs inherited the property in 1914 from her mother, Laura Suzannah Beasten Huntt. The property was bequeathed to Laura Suzannah in 1897, when her husband Joseph Eli Huntt died. Joseph and Laura Suzannah Huntt had obtained the property twenty years earlier from Mary Thompson, widow of John W. Thompson. According to the deeds of this transfer, the Thompsons lived in Wallen County, New Jersey (personal communication, Laura Verge, 1 July 1997). Examination of Hopkins' 1878 atlas of Prince George's County depicts Joseph Eli Huntt as an extensive property owner within the area.

Laura Julia Huntt Burroughs retained the property until her death testate in 1965. She devised to each of her children, E. Huntt Burroughs and Laura Elysebeth Mays, a half interest in the property. E. Huntt Burroughs died four years later, and bequeathed a quarter interest in the property, which contained 206

acres, to his wife, Cecil T. Burroughs; Laura Elysebeth Mays retained three-quarters interest (Prince George's County, Register of Wills, 1003:1). E. Huntt and Cecil Burroughs also owned town lots at Upper Marlboro (Prince George's County Land Records).

Cecil T. Burroughs died testate in 1982. In her will, she appointed her sister, Adelaide Traband Binger, the personal representative of her estate, and directed her to sell her quarter interest in the 206-acre property she inherited from her husband (Prince George's County, Register of Wills, 1003:1). In 1984, Adelaide Traband Binger sold this interest to Laura Elysebeth Mays, who then owned clear title to the property (Prince George's County Land Records, 6034:770). In 1988, Laura Elysebeth sold an 86-acre portion, which contained the tobacco barn, to Timothy-Brandywine Associates Ltd. Partnership (Prince George's County Land Records, 7004:698).

Laura Verge, daughter of Laura Elysebeth Mays, described the components of the farmstead, which her family called the Retreat Farm. The farmstead was quite extensive, comprising a main farmhouse, several barns and granaries, and several tenant houses. The property encompassed land on both sides of Brandywine Road. The farm buildings, except for two tenant houses and this tobacco barn, were located on the north side of the road (personal communication, Laura Verge, 1 July 1997). Several of the farm buildings were razed within the past twenty years. Ms. Verge stated that the tobacco barn was constructed between 1948 and 1955.

Agricultural Context

Agriculture was the economic base of Prince George's County from the seventeenth century through the first quarter of the twentieth century. From its introduction, tobacco remained the staple crop produced by Prince George's County farmers until more recent times.

During the colonial period, tobacco was exported to European markets, particularly England, in exchange for necessary goods and luxury items. Tobacco plantations were dispersed along the inland water

routes of the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. These locations facilitated direct access by European ships, and proximity to a water source made the land some of the most arable available.

The tobacco market fluctuated during the seventeenth century, but ultimately tobacco planters in Prince George's County prospered. Tobacco plantations multiplied and expanded as the population increased. Eventually, however, tobacco production escalated beyond the demand and by the end of the century, the market was flooded. In order to survive financially, many farmers diversified their output by cultivating cereal crops. In 1747, after four decades of a stalled tobacco economy, Maryland's General Assembly intervened and established a formal system of tobacco inspections at designated public warehouses (Virta 1984:40). This system required crops to be inspected and graded prior to sale and resulted in a rebound of the tobacco economy and renewed prosperity for the county's farmers.

The height of tobacco production, in terms of percentage of state production, occurred during the antebellum period. In 1840, county farmers produced 37 per cent of the tobacco grown in the state of Maryland. By 1860, Prince George's County farmers produced over 13 million pounds of tobacco, a quantity larger than that produced in any other county in the Union (Virta 1984:88).

Prince George's County's farmers utilized a large labor force to cultivate tobacco. Tobacco production is labor intensive; a single tobacco grower was capable only of tending to two to three acres. During the colonial period, tobacco planters utilized indentured servants to establish their plantations; however, this labor force was short-lived as the terms of the servants expired. Consequently, planters turned toward slave labor, which until the early-eighteenth century was limited only to the wealthiest plantation owners. Gradually, slaves were brought to Maryland. By the 1750s, slaves constituted almost half of Prince George's County's population (Virta 1984:38-39).

The Civil War brought drastic changes to the tobacco-based economy. The emancipation of slaves led to a severe labor shortage, which markedly increased the cost of tobacco production (Scharf 1892:113). Although the practice of tenant farming evolved after the Civil War, tobacco production in the county never

again reached antebellum levels. In 1870, Prince George's tobacco production reached only 3.5 million pounds, approximately one-quarter of the 1860 crop production level (Wesler et al. 1981:142). Impoverished landowners were forced to sell portions of their real and personal property in order to survive financially.

Between the Civil War and 1900, the number of farms in Prince George's County doubled, but their size decreased markedly (Virta 1990:60). Tobacco production increased slightly, averaging approximately 4.5 million pounds per year between 1890 and 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:141, 142, 148; Lawrence 1878:8). Despite changes in labor force and farm size, tobacco remained the most important crop in the county until the 1980s (Virta 1984:263). Although tobacco historically was the leading crop in Prince George's County, individual farmers also practiced diversified agriculture. Area farmers grew wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, Irish potatoes, and hay (U.S. Agricultural Census 1850, 1880). Livestock raising and truck farming developed at the end of the nineteenth century (Scharf 1892:4-5).

During the late 1920s and 1930s tobacco prices rose as the county's tobacco production rose. The type of tobacco grown in southern Maryland during the twentieth century was a special type (Type 32) that had a special taste and commanded a higher price at market (Bowie 1947:x). Prices escalated further after 1938 when Prince George's County adopted the loose-leaf marketing system for tobacco sales. Prior to this time, tobacco was shipped and sold in a hogshead, or a large wooden cask. The shape of the cask allowed the tobacco to be rolled to market. Although loose-leaf marketing was used widely in other states by the 1930s, Baltimore tobacco merchants continued the practice of selling hogsheads of tobacco from which samples were drawn. Selling tobacco in hogsheads tended to keep prices lower (Bowie 1947:ix-x).

Changes to the agricultural character of Prince George's County began in earnest after World War II. The proliferation of the automobile encouraged the spread of suburbanization beyond the railroad lines, and highway construction altered land use by promoting strip development and subdividing nineteenth century crossroads communities (State Roads Commission 1958:73). Increasing numbers of subdivisions, government installations, and major expressways within the Washington metropolitan area also contributed

to changing the overall character of the county. By 1988, Prince George's County had become one of the most heavily populated jurisdictions in the state of Maryland, with a population almost as large as that of Baltimore City.

Cultivation Process

Tobacco production is a year-round labor-intensive agricultural activity. It requires approximately 200 hours of hand labor during the agricultural cycle, which in Maryland is eighteen months (Martin 1991). From the field to the market, tobacco leaves are handled over fifteen separate times (Robert Cole Films 1994). The process includes cultivating, planting, topping, cutting, hanging, stripping, and packing. Because of the labor-intensive tasks involved in tobacco cultivation, a small amount of acreage is devoted to the crop.

The cycle begins in late winter when tobacco beds are seeded. During early spring the fields are plowed in preparation for transplanting the young tobacco plants to the fields. When the plants are about eight inches in height, they are drawn out of the tobacco beds by hand and planted in the fields two rows at a time. As the tobacco plants grow, the fields are cultivated against weeds and the plants are sprayed with pesticide. Toward the end of the growth stage in mid-summer, they are topped to stimulate further growth. Topping is the removal of the tobacco flower off of the top of the plant (McGrath and McGuire 1992).

Harvesting, the most arduous activity, begins in August. The tobacco is cut and speared on tobacco sticks, which are four and one-half feet long wooden sticks with a steel spear attached to one end. The sticks of tobacco are transported to the tobacco barn and hung on horizontal poles to air-cure until October. Throughout the winter, the cured tobacco is stripped, sorted, and packed in preparation for market sale during the first week of April. Simultaneously, the tobacco beds are being prepared for seeding in late February or early March; thus, continuing the cycle.

The Tobacco Barn

The tobacco barn is a distinctive architectural form and an important vestige of the agricultural past of Charles County. Tobacco barns have played an essential role in tobacco production since the seventeenth century. Tobacco barns are used to cure, store, and process tobacco for market.

Like other agricultural buildings erected during the colonial period, tobacco barns generally were impermanent construction that served as a fast, cheap means for the planter to establish his crop until he earned economic stability. Impermanent construction in Maryland consisted of earthfast construction, which utilized a framing system of heavy timber posts set directly on or in the ground. Down or up braces, mortised and pegged to interrupted sills for the former and to a tie beam for the latter, reinforced the wall framing. Tilted false plates were employed to support paired rafters. The tobacco was pegged directly to the interior framing. The exterior was sheathed only partially with clapboards, but roofed entirely to protect the tobacco from rain (Main 1981:34). No extant Maryland tobacco barns of earthfast construction have been recorded.

Post-colonial tobacco barns were built for longer life-spans. An architectural survey of more than 150 tobacco barns in Calvert County, Maryland identified two types of Maryland tobacco barns: antebellum and postbellum. The antebellum tobacco barn generally measured 24-by-40 feet, and was characterized by a steeply-pitched gable roof. The building was often surrounded by sheds (generally as additions), and was clad in horizontal wood siding. This type of tobacco barn adopted a cross-axial plan with wide doorways located on the long elevations. Some of the early tobacco barns also had single doors positioned at the gable ends. Continuous sills rested on stone or wood piers to limit access to only foot traffic.

The framing of antebellum tobacco barns consisted of horizontal beams or poles, called tiers, that tied into transverse rows of vertical posts and tie beams to support the tobacco sticks. Primary and secondary vertical posts spaced at regular intervals and reinforced with down braces composed the wall framing. Primary structural bays of eighteenth century barns were typically on five- or ten-foot centers. The

structural bay dimension gradually changed to eight-foot centers by the end of the eighteenth century. The framing timber was hand-hewn or pit-sawn with the heavy members joined by pegged mortises and tenons. Lapped joints at secondary connections were secured by wrought nails in the oldest barns, or machine-cut nails.

The horizontal space between tiers is called a "room." The size of a room is dictated by the length of the tobacco stick; five-foot rooms were supplanted during the last quarter of the eighteenth century by four-foot rooms when four and one-half foot tobacco sticks became the norm (McGrath and McGuire 1992). Since tobacco is hung in several levels from floor to roof peak, vertical spacing is dependent on the size of the leaf. The Type-32 tobacco grown in southern Maryland is approximately four feet in length.

The early tobacco barn type employed tilted false plate eave construction, a distinctive framing system seldom practiced after 1800 (Orlando Ridout, V, personal communication, 27 August 1996). A tilted false plate system employed a square or rectangular plate set diagonally into the end of the tie beams. The end of the rafters were fastened to the false plate. Although the origin of tilted false plate construction is not known, it provided significant structural stability to a roof fully-loaded with tobacco in contrast to the traditional flat plate (Orlando Ridout, V, personal communication, 27 August 1996). Steeply-pitched rafters were supported by three to four collar beams. Clapboards or wood shingles finished the roof.

The exterior walls of the antebellum barn were designed to protect drying tobacco from the weather. The barns were sheathed with horizontal board siding, typically riven clapboards or weatherboards. Ventilation was provided through slats between the siding or roof cladding, open eaves, or open footings. Larger tobacco barns utilized wide doorways (Ware 1990:57). To facilitate air circulation, tobacco barns were built on a hill or ridge crest with its openings facing the direction of the prevailing breezes (Hart and Mather 1961:284).

As technology and theories toward ventilation changed, the tobacco barn form changed. Late-nineteenth and twentieth century tobacco barns assumed long, boxy configurations and terminated in

moderately-pitched gable roofs. The postbellum barns typically were sheathed in vertical board siding. These barns might be quite large, and thereby employed hinged vertical board siding for a more efficient means of ventilation. Although the interior framing system retained the same components as antebellum barns (i.e., vertical posts, tiers, bracing, and collars), the interior plan changed to a single or double aisle plan to allow access by wagon teams and machinery through wide gable end doors. After ca. 1885, no hand work was used in the construction of tobacco barns; all timber was circular-sawn and fastened with wire nails.

Many twentieth century tobacco barns were designed for multipurposes, incorporating a loft for hay storage and two to four lean-to sheds for stabling and storage of farm implements. One of the sheds was typically used as a stripping shed. Stripping sheds generally were added to the north side of the barn. These sheds typically only employed windows on the north elevation to take advantage of indirect light; glare from direct light impeded sorting, which was done by the color of the leaf (McGrath and McGuire 1982:38). If a stripping shed was not appended to the structure, the tobacco was stripped in a partitioned section of the barn.

Analysis

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn is an example of the postbellum-type tobacco barn. The barn's configuration, massing, and construction are typical for mid-twentieth century tobacco barns. The barn adopts an aisle plan to allow access by trucks, wagons, or farm machinery. The aisle plan broadens the footprint of the barn, resulting in a large, boxy configuration. Circular-sawn framing and vertical board siding illustrate standard construction methods.

The barn was built ca. 1950. Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places applies to sites, structures, objects, buildings, and districts that generally are at least fifty years old. Properties less than fifty years of age may qualify for listing in the National Register if they meet the National Register's Criterion

Consideration G for exceptional importance. This criterion provides for the recognition of buildings or structures that have achieved significance within the last fifty years if they are of exceptional importance. Since the Burroughs Tobacco Barn was constructed after 1947, it was evaluated applying Criteria Consideration G.

The barn is associated with agricultural patterns in southern Maryland during the mid-twentieth century (Criterion A). The integrity of the building, however, has been altered significantly due to the lack of associated farm outbuildings, and the recent changes to the agricultural setting and landscape of the property and adjacent areas caused by modern development. As a result, the building lacks integrity of its agricultural setting, feeling, and association, and, therefore, no longer conveys the qualities of exceptional significance necessary to meet Criterion A.

The barn also represents the last phase in the evolution of tobacco barns (Criterion C). This is a significant agricultural building type in Prince George's County, where, until recently, tobacco cultivation contributed substantially to the economic development and prosperity of the county. The barn features a center-aisle plan with gable end entries, an interior framing system composed of modular rooms, a moderately-pitched gable roof, circular-sawn framing secured with wire nails, and hinged vertical board siding. These are standard design elements and construction methods common to twentieth century tobacco barns in southern Maryland. Therefore, the Burroughs Tobacco Barn does not represent an exceptionally-significant building type (Criterion C). This building should be re-evaluated when it reaches fifty years of age, after an appropriate historical perspective has been achieved.

The Burroughs Tobacco Barn was documented during cultural resource investigations for a proposed 7.5-mile long gas pipeline project in Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland. The center line of the proposed pipeline is located approximately 500 feet east of the barn. However, the pipeline will be located underground, thus, impacts to this resource will be minimal. Documentation of the barn was undertaken by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation for the Washington Gas Light Company.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Modern Period A.D. 1930-present

Historic Period Theme(s):

Agriculture

Architecture

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use: Agriculture/Tobacco Barn

Known Design Source: None

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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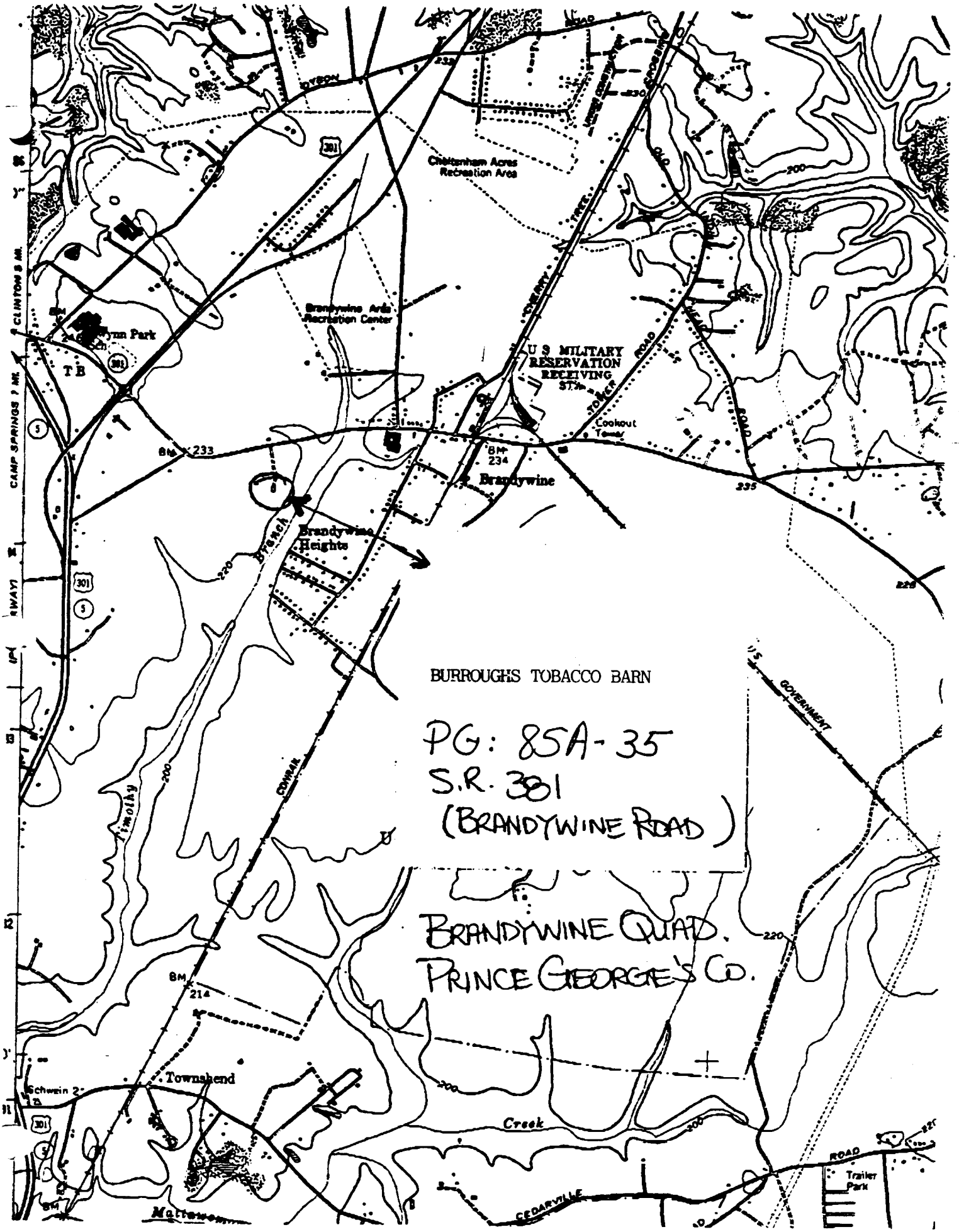
Verge, Laura
Telephone interview, 1 July 1997.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

1. MIHP number: PG:85A-35
2. Property name: Burroughs Tobacco Barn at Brandywine Road
3. Location: Prince George's County, Maryland
4. Photographers: Lori O. Thursby and Geoffrey E. Melhuish
5. Date of photograph: June 1997
6. Location of negatives: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
   241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100
   Frederick, MD 21701

1 of 9	View south of the north elevation.
2 of 9	View northwest of the east and south elevations.
3 of 9	Detail of the bottom of a hinged vertical board.
4 of 9	Interior view of southeast corner showing wall framing, down brace, and vertical board siding.
5 of 9	Detail of concrete footer supporting the sill, vertical wall posts, and down brace.
6 of 9	Interior view north of tier beams.
7 of 9	Interior view northeast of tiers and vertical posts showing their connections.
8 of 9	Detail of tier beam and vertical post connection.
9 of 9	Detail of flat plate connection.



Cheltenham Acres Recreation Area
Brandywine Area Recreation Center
U S MILITARY RESERVATION RECEIVING STA.
Cookout Tower
Brandywine
Brandywine Heights
Branch
Timothy
CONRAIL
GOVERNMENT
Townshend
Schwein 2
Creek
CEDARVILLE
ROAD
Trailer Park
CAMP SPRINGS 7 MI.
CLINTON 5 MI.
BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN
PG: 85A-35
S.R. 381
(BRANDYWINE ROAD)
BRANDYWINE QUAD.
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
LORI O THUESBY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW SOUTH OF THE NORTH ELEVATION
1 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
Lori O. Tillingsby
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
VIEW NORTHWEST OF THE EAST AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS
2 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BEANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-3
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
ORI O. THURSBY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF THE BOTTOM OF A HINGED VERTICAL BOARD
3 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
LORI O. THURSLAY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
INTERIOR VIEW OF SOUTHEAST CORNER SHOWING WALL FRAMING, DOWN BRACE, AND VERTICAL BOARD SIDING
4 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
LORI O. THURSBY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF CONCRETE FOOTER SUPPORTING THE SILL, VERTICAL WALL POSTS AND DOWN BRACE

5 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD
LORI O. THURSLAY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
INTERIOR VIEW NORTH OF TIER BEAMS
6 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND
LORI O. THURSBY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
INTERIOR VIEW NORTHEAST OF TIERS AND VERTICAL POSTS
SHOWING THEIR CONNECTIONS
7 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
LORI O. THURSBY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF TIER BEAM AND VERTICAL POST CONNECTION
8 OF 9

BURROUGHS TOBACCO BARN AT BRANDYWINE ROAD PG 85A-35
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD
LORI A. THURSLAY
JUNE 1997
MARYLAND SHPO
DETAIL OF FLAT PLATE CONNECTION
9 OF 9