CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: CH-448 (PACS B13) **Construction Date:** 1917

Name: Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property

Location: 6837 Carrico Mill Road, Hughesville vicinity, Charles County

Private/Agriculture and Residence/Occupied/Good/Restricted

Description:

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-gable I-house on Carrico Mill Road in the vicinity of Hughesville, Charles County. Constructed in 1917, the building has a center gable and a 2-story rear ell. The structure has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof and two interior brick chimneys. The structure is of wood-frame construction with asbestos shingle siding, and it has a concrete block foundation. The windows are 2/2 double-hung wood. The property contains a garage, sheds, chickenhouse, barns, a partially-collapsed tenant house, and a deteriorated privy, all of which date to an historic period.

Significance:

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property, constructed in 1917, is an intact example of a vernacular farm complex, including an I-house, three barns, a garage and a chickenhouse. The property is a good representative example of a type of farmstead, an I-house and outbuildings, common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The I-house has not been significantly altered, the structure retains integrity of form and material, and its setting remains intact. In addition, the property retains many original outbuildings, none of which have been significantly altered. Deed research indicates Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter inherited the 73 hectare (182 acre) parcel in 1881. According to the current owners, Turner and Mary Edelen, a house was constructed on the land in 1917. The parcel associated with the premises changed in size through a number of transactions, resulting in its current size of 36 hectares (89 acres). The property was purchased by Turner and Mary Edelen in 1985.

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
January 1997/revised February 1998

Survey No. CH-448 (PACS B13)

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form
MD 5 - Hughesville Project

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property

and/or common Edelen Property

2. Location:

street & number 6837 Carrico Mill Road ___ not for publication

city, town Hughesville _x_ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Charles

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	___education	_x_private residence
___site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___entertainment	___religious
___object	___in process	_x_yes: restricted	___government	___scientific
	___being considered	___yes: unrestricted	___industrial	___other:
	_x_not applicable	___no	___military	
			___transportation	

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

name Turner A. and Mary E. Edelen

street & number 12933 Jameson Drive telephone no.:

city,town Waldorf state and zip code MD 20602-3023

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Charles County liber 1076

street & number Charles Street folio 385

city,town La Plata 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. CH-448 (PACS B13)

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___excellent	___deteriorated	___unaltered	_x_original site	
_good	___ruins	_x_altered	___moved	date of move _____
___fair	___unexposed			

Resource Count: 9

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

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property is a 2-story, 3-bay, side-gable I-house on Carrico Mill Road in the vicinity of Hughesville, Charles County. Constructed in 1917, the building has a center gable and a 2-story rear ell.

The structure has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof and two interior brick chimneys. The structure is of wood-frame construction with asbestos shingle siding, and it has a concrete block foundation. The windows are 2/2 double-hung wood, unless noted otherwise.

The south, or front elevation has a standing seam metal, hipped roof entry porch. The roof of the porch is supported by the original tapered wood posts. The porch has the original wood floor and wood replacement railings. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical with a centered wood door and two 2/2 double-hung windows on the first story, and three 2/2 double-hung windows on the second story. The roof has a center gable with a 4-light window.

The west elevation has a symmetrical fenestration pattern. The I-house and the ell each have one 2/2 double-hung window on both the first and second stories.

..e north elevation of the I-house is partially concealed by the ell. The visible parts of the I-house has no fenestration. The ell has a 2-light sliding window on the first story and a 2/2 double-hung window on the second story.

The east elevation of the I-house has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with one 2/2 double-hung window on both the first and second stories. The ell is concealed on the first story by a 1-story shed-roof addition. The addition has an asphalt shingle roof and three 6/6 double-hung windows on the east elevation, and a wood door on the north elevation. The ell has a single 2/2 double-hung window on the second story.

The interior of the building has a center hall plan characteristic of the I-house style. The ell contains a kitchen.

There are eight outbuildings associated with this property. The first outbuilding is a garage with a standing seam metal front-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the garage is of wood-frame construction with wood siding, and it is located northeast of the I-house.

The second and third outbuildings are two sheds with standing seam metal, front-gable roofs. Constructed circa 1940, the sheds are of wood-frame construction and are located northeast of the I-house and adjacent to the garage.

7. Description (Continued)

The fourth outbuilding is a chickenhouse with a standing seam metal shed-roof. Constructed circa 1940, the chickenhouse is of wood-frame construction with wood siding. The chickenhouse is located north of the I-house and northwest of the garage and two sheds.

The fifth outbuilding is a barn that collapsed in January 1996. Constructed circa 1920, the barn is of wood-frame construction with a standing seam metal, front-gable roof. The ruins of the barn are located north of the I-house, northwest of the garage, two sheds, and north of the chickenhouse.

The sixth outbuilding is a partially-collapsed tenant house with a standing seam metal, side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the tenant house is of wood-frame construction, with double-hung windows and a wood door. The tenant house is located approximately 400 meters (1300 feet) north of the I-house and other outbuildings, and is overgrown with foliage.

The seventh outbuilding is a privy with a standing seam metal, front-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the privy is of wood-frame construction and is partially collapsed and overgrown. is located adjacent to the tenant house.

The eighth outbuilding is a tobacco barn with a standing seam metal, front-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the barn is of wood-frame construction with wood siding, and it is located approximately 400 meters (1300 feet) northeast of the I-house and other outbuildings, and east of the tenant house and privy.

The property is located on the north side of Carrico Mill Road, with a residential development to the east, electric company service buildings to the north, and a wetland to the west. The site slopes gradually up to the north and west of the buildings. The property's setting is a rural area.

8. Significance

Survey No. CH-448 (PACS B13)

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
__prehistoric	__archaeology-prehistoric	__Community planning	__landscape architecture	__religion
__1400-1499	__archeology-historic	__conservation	__law	__science
__1500-1599	__agriculture	__economics	__literature	__sculpture
__1600-1699	x architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	
__1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
x 1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates 1917 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B x C __D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

Level of Significance: __national __state x local

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

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property, constructed in 1917, is an example of a vernacular farm complex, including an I-house, three barns, a garage and a chickenhouse. There are no detailed, published historic maps of Charles County, Maryland that locate and indicate ownership of structures. Deed research indicates Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter inherited the 73 hectare (182 acre) parcel in 1881. According to the current owners, Turner and Mary Edelen, a house was constructed on the land in 1917. The parcel associated with the premises changed in size through a number of transactions, resulting in its current size of 36 hectares (89 acres). The property was purchased by Turner and Mary Edelen in 1985.

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property is located in Charles County, Maryland. The Maryland Colony was granted by King Charles I to Lord Baltimore in 1632. Two years later, the first European community was established at St. Mary's City. Subsequent colonization moved north, along the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. As settlers migrated away from St. Mary's City, the formation of a new county became necessary, and Charles County was founded in 1658. This area was originally inhabited by Algonquins of the Powhatan Confederacy. Road clearing began in the mid-eighteenth century as a result of the establishment of port towns and Maryland's rising population. Tobacco cultivation dominated the economic and social life of Charles County until the mid-nineteenth century when soil exhaustion required agricultural diversification. The introduction of rail lines in the late nineteenth century linked Charles County with the north and south, encouraging trade. While the suburbanization of Charles County was ensured by the widespread availability of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century, the County has retained its rural and agricultural character.

The area that became Hughesville was located in Lord Baltimore's grant of 6,879.9 hectares (17,000 acres) of Newport Hundred to Major William Boarman during 1650-1699. This land included the region "east of Zachiah Swamp" and became known as Boarman's Manor. Hughesville does not appear on an 1840 Map of a Part of Maryland, and Fisher's 1852 Gazetteer of the State of Maryland did not list the community. Hughesville was located at the crossroads of two of the main routes through Charles County: Burnt Store to Patuxent City and on to Annapolis, (Burnt Store Road and Prince Frederick Road/Route 231) and Bryantown to Charlotte Hall and on to St. Mary's City (Leonardtown Road/Route 5). Accordingly, Hughesville is shown on Martenet's 1866 Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition. The 1871 State Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia called Hughesville a "post town." Bland's 1887 Maryland Directory and State Gazetteer listed both Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in Hughesville

8. Significance (Continued)

as well as a Friends' school, four (4) general merchandise stores, two (2) saloons, two (2) undertakers, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a tobacco buyer, and a population of fifty (50). Gannett's 1904 Gazetteer of Maryland defined Hughesville as a "post village...on the Washington, Potomac and Chesapeake Railroad" (Gannett 1904: 43). By 1906 the community was known as "a station of the Southern Maryland Railroad...and a banking town" with two (2) physicians, two (2) general stores, two (2) blacksmiths, a grist and saw mill, a flour mill, an undertaker and livery, a hotel, a hotel and saloon, a grocer and saloon, an insurance salesman, and a population of 150 (Maryland 1906: 667).

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property is an I-house. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall with three to five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are most often located on the interior of the gable ends, however, some I-houses can have central or external chimneys. Usually, an I-house has a 1-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a 2-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992, 55-6).

Several of the buildings on the Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property are agricultural buildings. Most inhabitants of the project area were engaged in farming at the time of first settlement. The barn was the principal building erected on a farm which provided space for cows, horses, equipment, and hay, straw or tobacco storage. Throughout the nineteenth century, barns increased in size or were newly built to include space for smaller animals, such as poultry and pigs, and as a place for the threshing and storage of grain. Their size also increased during the nineteenth century as the introduction of improved equipment led to more efficient and profitable operations, and, consequently, to increased need for storage facilities (Grow 1985, 60 and 76). Typically, livestock was housed on the lower level, while the upper level was reserved for the storage of hay and straw, and the threshing and storage of feed grains.

The production of tobacco created the need for a barn designed for the special storage and "curing" of the crop. The structures were long, wooden buildings with a gable roof. The interior had a central aisle and was divided into compartments by a network of wooden beams and "tie-poles." From these beams the tobacco was hung and allowed to naturally air-dry. To facilitate the curing process, the barns were designed with several methods of ventilation. Many barns had windows or ventilators near the roof ridge, while others had vertical board siding which were hinged for vent openings or loosely spaced. Another common feature was the elevation of the barn on "legs" which provided air circulation from below the barn (Caravan 1995, 37).

Barn construction followed ethnic traditions. Dutch barns were nearly square and covered with a highly pitched roof. They employed a three-bay design with a large door at the center and

8. Significance (Continued)

smaller doors at the eaves which allowed access for the livestock. Hay was stored in a loft area above the animals. The English barn also contained three bays but with a long horizontal face and a low pitched gable roof. Where Dutch and English settlement coincided, a barn which combined construction styles developed (Arthur and Witney 1988, 36-83).

Foundation walls were frequently of fieldstone masonry construction which was also used most frequently for gable end walls before the mid nineteenth century, when increasing supplies and reduced cost of pre-cut lumber led to the adoption of wood. Vertical sheathing was often used for front and rear facades from an early date. Roofs were covered with shingle, slate, or metal. On late eighteenth and early nineteenth century barns, a series of tall vertical vents, or embrasures, punctuated the walls, providing ventilation and illumination of the barn's interior. The wood walls of later barns featured louvers and windows for the same purpose.

National Register Evaluation:

The Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property, constructed in 1917, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, as an example of a vernacular farm complex, including the I-house, three barns, a garage and a chickenhouse. The property is a good representative example of a type of farmstead, an I-house and outbuildings, common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The I-house has not been significantly altered, the structure retains integrity of form and material, and its setting remains intact. In addition, the property retains many original outbuildings, none of which have been significantly altered, although several are in poor condition. The period of significance for the property is 1917 to 1947. 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. Finally, the structure has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility Not Recommended XX

Comments

This type of resource is extremely common in the region and this is an undistinguished example.

Reviewer, OPS: [signature] Date: 5/14/98

Reviewer, NR Program: [signature] Date: 5/21/98

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CH-448 (PACS B13)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 36.15 hectare (89.32 acre)
Quadrangle name Hughesville, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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 Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company date January 1997/revised February 1998

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412 telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore state Maryland

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, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7600

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Bland, John R., ed. The Maryland Directory and State Gazetteer. Baltimore: The Baltimore Publishing Company, 1887.

Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland, A History. La Plata: Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Charles County Department of Assessment and Taxation. 101 Catalpa Drive, La Plata, Maryland.

Charles County Land Records Office. Charles County Courthouse, Charles Street, La Plata, Maryland.

Edelen, Turner and Mary. Interview by Ryan McKay. January 1997.

Fisher, R.S. Gazetteer of the State of Maryland, Compiled from the Returns of the Seventh Census of the United States, and Other Official Documents. Baltimore: James S. Waters, 1852.

Gannett, Henry. A Gazetteer of Maryland. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 231, Series F, Geography, 39. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Gowans, Alan. Styles and Types of North American Architecture. New York: Harper Collins, 1992.

Grow, Lawrence. Country Architecture. Pittstown, NJ: The Main Street Press, 1985.

Hinkel, John V., ed. See Charles County, Maryland, founded in 1658. Compiled by John V. Hinkel & Associates. La Plata: Charles County Chamber of Commerce, 1959.

KCI Technologies, Inc. Draft Historic Context for the U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study, Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, August 1996.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown, and Paul Dennis Brown. The History of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

Map of a Part of Maryland, Copied from the Geological State Map. 1840. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

Martenet, Simon J. Martenet's Map of Maryland, Atlas Edition. Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1866.

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

Martenet, Simon J. New Topographical Atlas of the State of Maryland. Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1873

Martenet, Simon J. Martenent's Map of Maryland and District of Columbia, Including a Sketch of Delaware and Parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Baltimore: Simon J. Martenet, 1885.

Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1906-1907. Baltimore: R.L. Polk & Co., 1906.

P.A.C. Spero & Company. Maryland Historic Context, Montgomery County and Prince George's County, Intercounty Connector Project. Volume I. Prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration. Baltimore: P.A.C. Spero & Company, October 1996.

Rivoire, J. Richard. Homeplaces, Traditional Domestic Architecture of Charles County, Maryland. La Plata: Southern Maryland Studies Center, 1990.

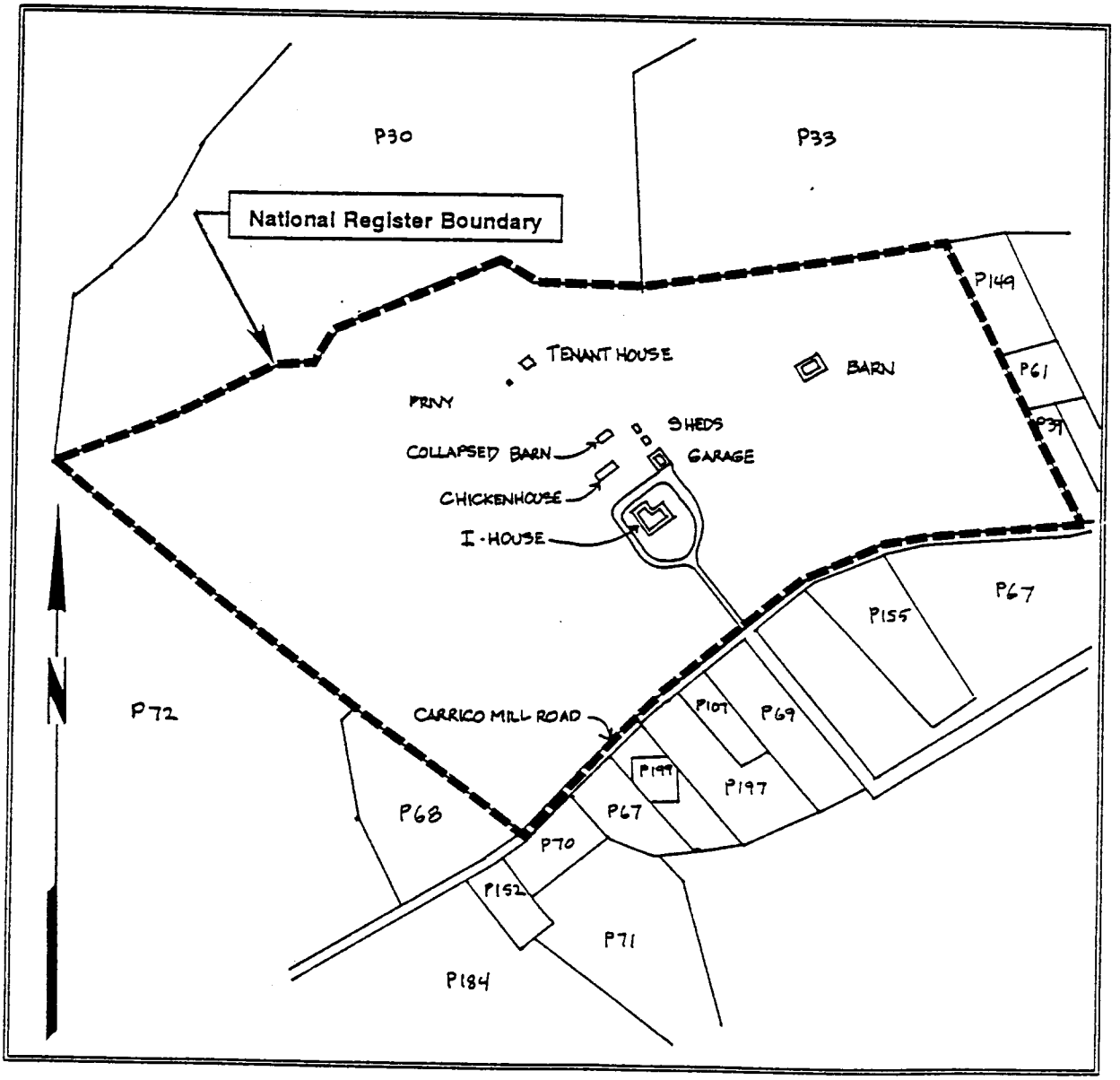
.ate Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore, 1871.

Wearmouth, John M. Charles County's Railroad. Prince George's County Historical Society, Glendale, Maryland.

Witney, Dudley and Eric Arthur. The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. New York: Arrowood Press, 1972.

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register boundaries of the Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter Property follow the current property lines of 6837 Carrico Mill Road (Tax Map 47, Parcel 66). This 36.15 hectare (89.32 acre) parcel is bounded on the north and east by adjacent tax parcels, on the west by a wetland, and on the south by Carrico Mill Road. The boundary includes the house, garage, sheds, chickenhouse, barns, tenant house, and privy, which all contribute to the significance of the property. Deed research indicates Sarah V. and Stouten H. Canter were willed the 73 hectare (182 acre) parcel in 1881. According to the current owners, Turner and Mary Edelen, a house was constructed on the land in 1917.

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Western Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

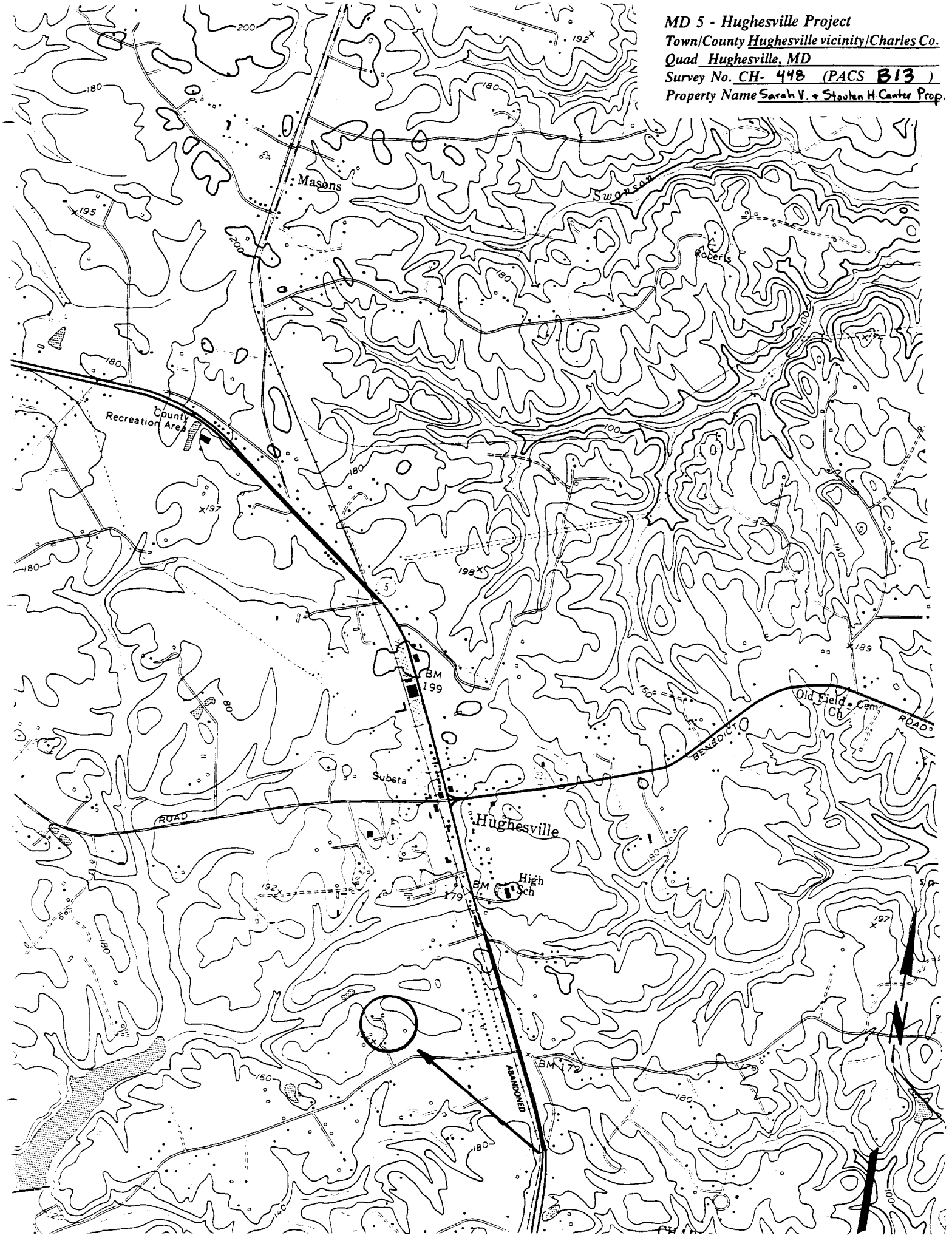
Private Residence and Agriculture

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
January 1997/revised February 1998

MD 5 - Hughesville Project
Town/County Hughesville vicinity/Charles Co.
Quad Hughesville, MD
Survey No. CH- 448 (PACS B13)
Property Name Sarah V. + Stouten H. Canter Prop.



1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Canter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffitts

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 I-house North Elevation, View South

8 1 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stanten Canter Property

3 Charles County, MD

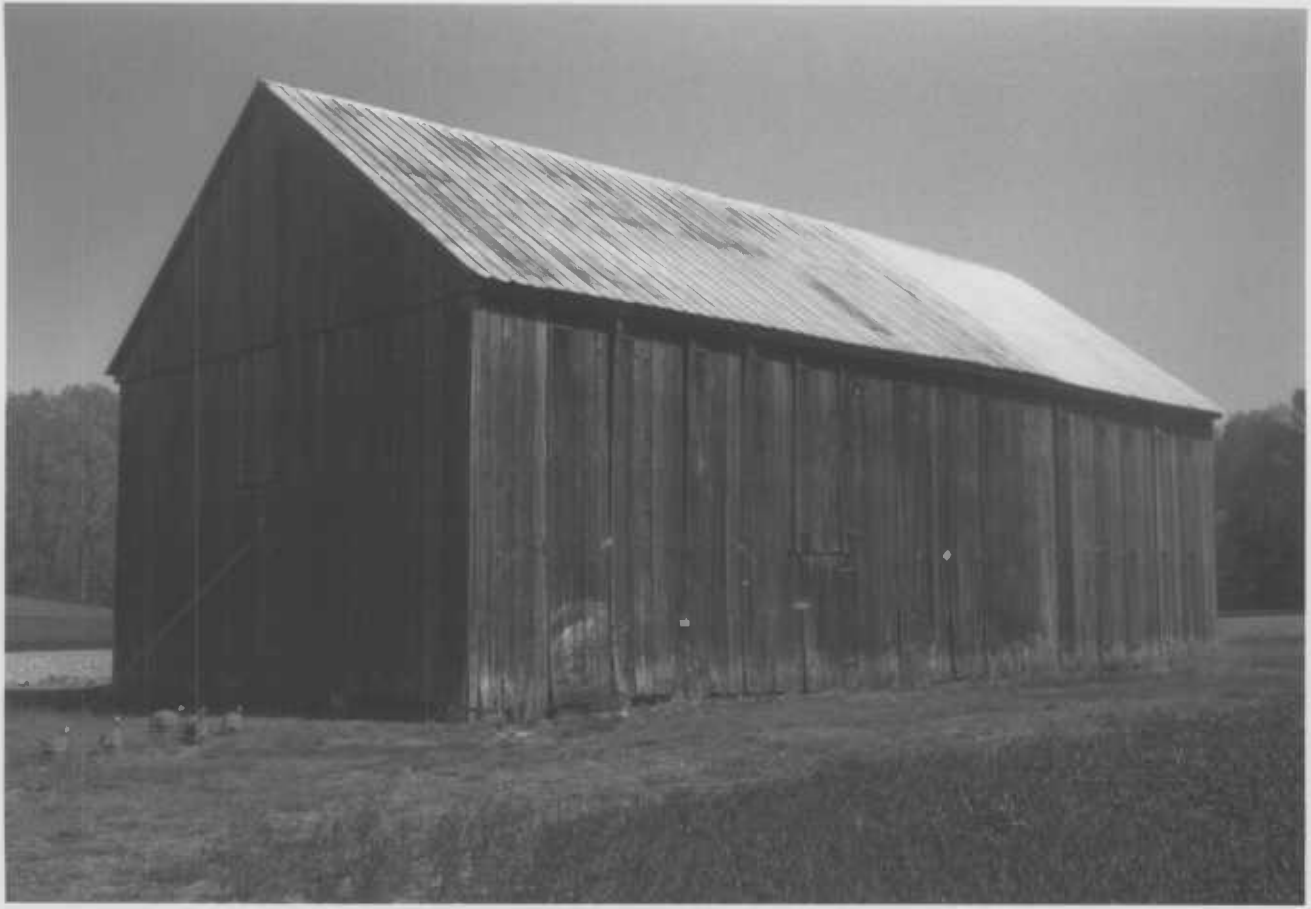
4 Eric F Griffitts

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 I-house, south elevation, view North

8 2 of 13



1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Canter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffiths

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Barn, View Northeast

8 3 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Canter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffiths

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Garage, View North

8 4 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stauten Canter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffitts

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Chicken House, View North

8 5 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Carter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffitts

5 April, 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 West Elevation, East View

8 6 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Carter Property

3 April, 1997

4 Charles County MD

5 Eric F Griffitts

6 MD SHPO

7 East elevation, view West

8 7 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Carter Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Eric F Griffiths

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Barn 2, View North

8 8 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah & Stouten Carter Property

3 Charles County MD

4 Eric F Griffith

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Tenant house, View North

8 9 of 13

1 CH-448
2 Sarah and Stanton Carter
Property
3 Charles County MD
4 Eric F Griffitts
5 April 1997
6 MD SHPO
7 Privy, View North
8 10 of 13

1 CH-448
2 Sarah and Stanten Carter Property
3 Charles County, MD
4 Eric F Griffiths
5 April 1997
6 MD SHPO
7 Two sheds, view southeast
8 11 of 13

1 CH-448

2 Sarah and Stouten Canter
Property

3 Charles County MD

4 Eric F Griffiths

5 April 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Collapsed Barn, View Northwest

8 12 of 13

1 CH-448
2 Sarah and Slaten Carter Property
3 Charles County MD
4 Eric F Griffiths
5 April 1997
6 MD SHPO
7 Garage, View Southeast
8 13 of 13