ADDENDUM

CH-449
Elisha Jones Property(demolished)
Charles County, MD
Hughesville vic.
Cathy Currey Hardy, May 2002

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7. Description

The Elisha Jones Property was extensively damaged as a result of a tornado in April 2002. The property was condemned and subsequently demolished soon after.

CAPSULE SUMMARY SHEET

Survey No.: CH-449 (PACS B14) **Construction Date:** circa 1890

Name: Elisha Jones Property

Location: 8645 Leonardtown Road, Hughesville vicinity, Charles County

Private/Agriculture/Occupied/Good/Restricted

Description:

The Elisha Jones Property is a 2-story, 3-bay side-gable I-house on the west side of Leonardtown Road in the vicinity of Hughesville, Charles County. Constructed circa 1890, the building has a center gable, a hipped-roof front porch, and a 2-story rear ell. The structure has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof with brick chimneys at the end walls. The ell has an asphalt shingle roof with an exterior brick chimney. The structure is of wood-frame construction with both asbestos shingle and vinyl siding. The original house is elevated above grade on cut-stone blocks, and it does not have a basement. The ell has a concrete block foundation. The front elevation has an entry porch, and the ell has an enclosed hipped-roof entry porch. The building has double-hung wood windows with 6/6, 4/4 or 1/1 sashes.

Significance:

The Elisha Jones Property, constructed circa 1890, is an undistinctive example of a common architectural type. The architectural integrity of the I-house has been compromised by the construction of a modern, large, exterior brick chimney, and by replacement materials on the porch. In addition, the property retains few original outbuildings. According to deed research, Elisha Jones purchased the 11.76 hectare (29.06 acre) lot in 1888. The parcel currently retains this size. A house was constructed on the land circa 1890. The property was sold a number of times until its current owners, Robert L. and Hattie C. Brooks, acquired it in 1980.

Preparer
P.A.C. Spero & Company
January 1997

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

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name: (indicate preferred name)

historic Elisha Jones Property

and/or common Brooks Property

2. Location:

street & number 8645 Leonardtown Road ___ not for publication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 Robert L. and Hattie C. Brooks

street & number P.O. Box 668 telephone no.:

city,town Hughesville state and zip code MD 20637-0668

5. Location of Legal Description

Land Records Office of Charles County liber 747

street & number Charles Street folio 72

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-449 (PACS B14)

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

Resource Count: 7

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

The Elisha Jones Property is a 2-story, 3-bay side-gable I-house on the west side of Leonardtown Road in the vicinity of Hughesville, Charles County. Constructed circa 1890, the building has a center gable, a hipped-roof front porch, and a 2-story rear ell.

The structure has a standing seam metal, side-gable roof with brick chimneys at the end walls. The ell has an asphalt shingle roof with an exterior brick chimney. The structure is of wood-frame construction with both asbestos shingle and vinyl siding. The original house is elevated above grade on cut-stone blocks, and it has no basement. The ell has a concrete block foundation. The front elevation has a full-width entry porch, and the ell has an enclosed hipped-roof entry porch. The building has double-hung wood windows with 6/6, 4/4 or 1/1 sashes.

The east, or front elevation has a center gable and a standing seam metal, hipped-roof full-width entry porch. The porch roof is supported by replacement wood posts, and the porch floor has recently been replaced. The fenestration pattern is symmetrical; there is a centered 5-light wood door and two 6/6 double-hung windows on the first story. The door has a 2-light transom and dentils on the lintel. The second story has three 6/6 double-hung windows, and there is a 4-light, semi-circular window in the center gable.

The south elevation of the I-house has a large exterior modern brick chimney located in the center of the elevation. The fenestration pattern of this elevation is irregular. The I-house has two 6/6 double-hung windows on the first story and three 4/4 double hung windows on the second story. The ell has a wood door with a small gable entry porch and two 1/1 double-hung windows on the first story, and two 4/4 double-hung windows on the second story.

The west elevation of the I-house is concealed on the third bay by the ell. The visible facade of the I-house has asbestos shingle siding, and there is a 4/4 double-hung window on both the first and second stories. The ell has a centered wood door with a small gable entry porch and a vent in the gable end.

The north elevation of the I-house has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with two 4/4 double-hung windows on both the first and second stories. The ell is concealed on the first story by a 1-story, hipped-roof addition that has a 6-light wood door and a series of 6/6 double-hung windows, six on the north elevation and two on the west elevation. The second story of the ell has two 1/1 double-hung windows and an exterior brick chimney.

The interior of the building has a center hall plan which has not been altered, and the ell contains a kitchen.

There are six outbuildings associated with this property. The first 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 has doors on the gable ends. The barn is located approximately 61 meters (200 feet) southwest of the I-house.

7. Description (Continued)

The second outbuilding is a kennel with a corrugated metal side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1950, the kennel is of wood-frame construction with adhesive applied veneer brick siding. The kennel is located west of the I-house and north of the barn.

The third outbuilding is a storage shed with a standing seam metal, shed-roof. Constructed circa 1950, the storage shed is of wood-frame construction with corrugated metal siding. The storage shed is located west of the I-house and northwest of the barn and kennel.

The fourth outbuilding is a woodshed with a standing seam metal, gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the woodshed is of wood-frame construction and it is located west of the I-house, northeast of the barn, east of the kennel, and southeast of the storage shed.

The fifth outbuilding is a garage with a standing seam metal, side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1920, the garage is of wood-frame construction and it has wood siding. The garage is located northwest of the I-house and north of the other four outbuildings.

The sixth outbuilding is a garage with a standing seam metal, side-gable roof. Constructed circa 1990, the barn is of wood-frame construction with wood and corrugated metal siding. The garage is located northeast of the I-house and north of the other five outbuildings.

The property is located on the west side of Leonardtown Road, with farmland to the north, west and south. The site is gently rolling farmland, and there are several evergreen trees located near the buildings. The remainder of the property is generally clear of trees. The property's setting is a rural area.

8. Significance

Survey No. CH-449 (PACS B14)

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	__ architecture	__education	__military	__social/ humanitarian
__1700-1799	__art	__engineering	__music	
x_1800-1899	__commerce	__exploration/settlement	__philosophy	__theater
__1900-	__communication	__industry	__politics/government	__transportation
		__invention		__other (specify)

Specific dates circa 1890 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ___A ___B ___C ___D
and/or
Applicable Exceptions: ___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 Elisha Jones Property, constructed circa 1890, is an undistinctive example of a common architectural type. The architectural integrity of the I-house has been compromised by the construction of a modern, large, exterior brick chimney, and by replacement materials on the porch. In addition, the property retains few original outbuildings. There are no detailed, published historic maps of Charles County, Maryland that locate and indicate ownership of structures. According to deed research, Elisha Jones purchased the 11.76 hectare (29.06 acre) lot in 1888. The parcel currently retains this size. A house was constructed on the land circa 1890. The property was sold a number of times until its current owners, Robert L. and Hattie C. Brooks, acquired it in 1980.

The Elisha Jones 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

8. Significance (Continued)

Directory and State Gazetteer listed both Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches in Hughesville 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 Elisha Jones 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 Elisha Jones 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).

8. Significance (Continued)

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 Page 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 Elisha Jones Property, constructed circa 1890, is not eligible for the National Register. 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. The property is not under Criterion C, as it is an undistinctive example of a common architectural type. The architectural integrity of the I-house has been compromised by the construction of a modern, large, exterior brick chimney, and by replacement materials on the porch. In addition, the property retains few original outbuildings. 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 X

Comments

Reviewer, OPS: _____ Date: 5/15/98

Reviewer, NR Program: _____ Date: 5/21/98

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No. CH-449 (PACS B14)

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name Hughesville, MD Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

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 Caroline Hall/Ryan McKay

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company date January 1997

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.

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.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

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.

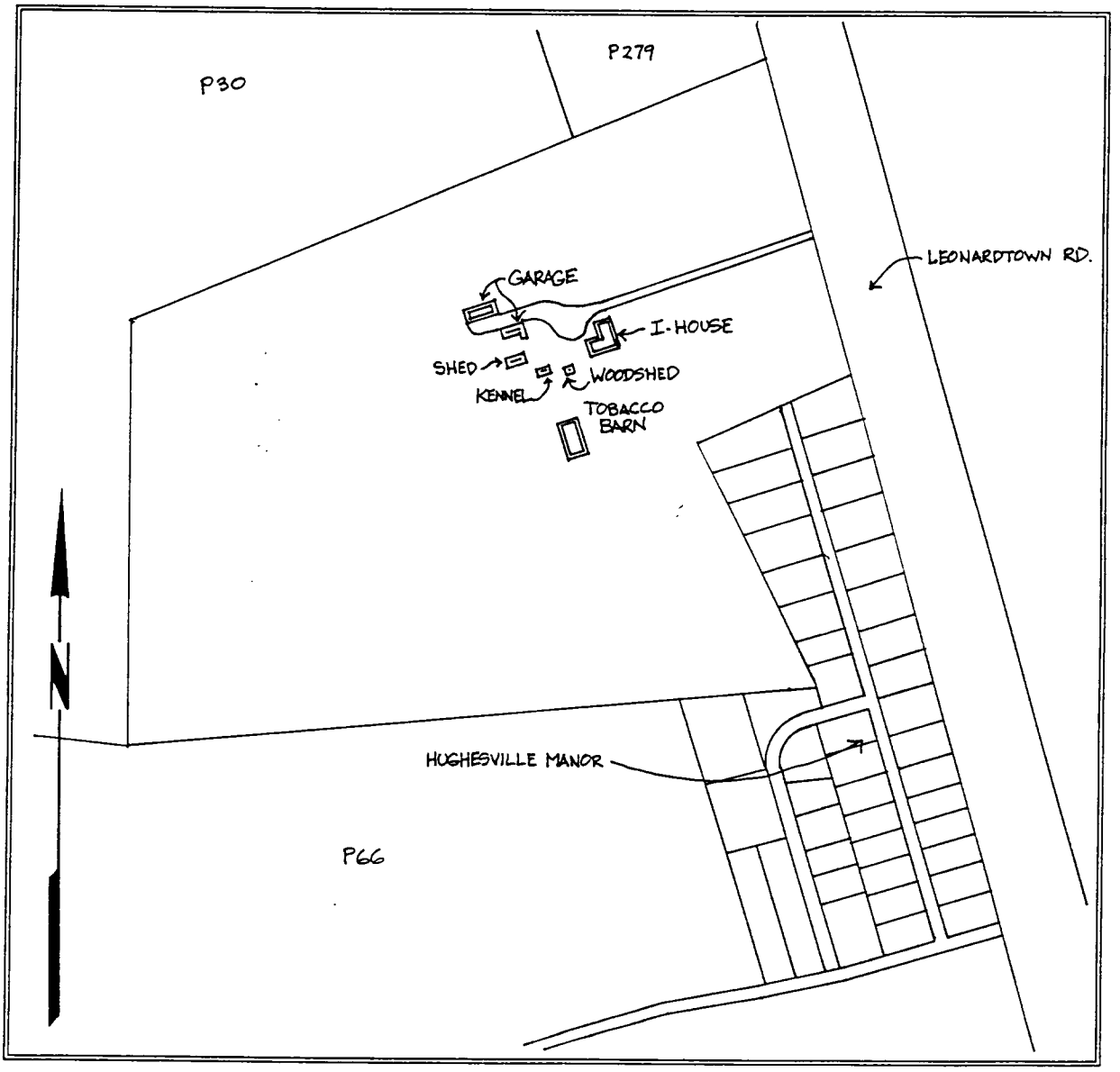
State Gazette and Merchants and Farmers Directory for Maryland and the District of Columbia. Baltimore, 1871.

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

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

10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map:



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

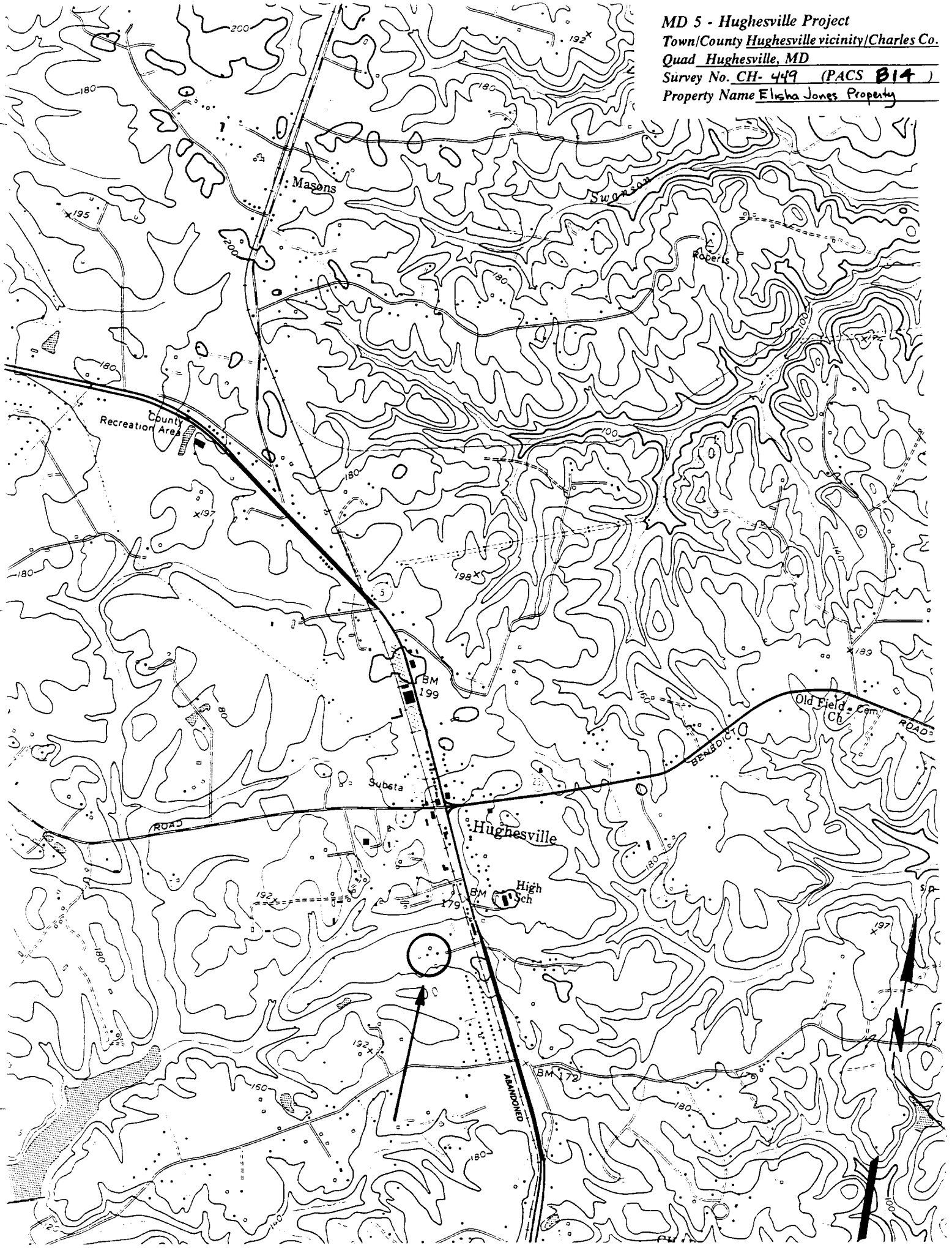
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Farm

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

MD 5 - Hughesville Project
Town/County Hughesville vicinity/Charles Co.
Quad Hughesville, MD
Survey No. CH- 449 (PACS B14)
Property Name Elisha Jones Property



1- CH-449

2- Elisha Jones Property

3- Charles County, MD

4- Ryan McKay

5- January 1997

6- MD SHPO

7- East Elevation, view W

8- 1 of 9

1- CH-449

2- Elisha Jones Property

3- Charles County, MD

4- Ryan McKay

5- January 1997

6- MD SHPO

7- Northwest elevation, view SE

8- 2 of 9

1- CH-249

2- Elisha Jones Property

3- Charles County, MD

4- Ryan McKay

5- January 1997

6- MD SHPO

7- 1 South elevation, view N

8- 3 of 9

1- CH-449

2- Elisha Jones Property

3- Charles County, MD

4- Ryan McKay

5- January 1997

6- MD SHPO

7- Barn, Southwest elevation, view W

8- 4 of 9

1 CH-449

2 Elisha Jones Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Ryan McKay

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Shed, view N

8 5 of 9

1 CH-449

2 Elisha Jones Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Ryan McKay

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 Storage Shed, view N

8 6 of 9

1 CH-4149

2 Elisha Jones Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Ryan McKay

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 wood shed, view N

8 7 of 9

1 CH-449

2 Elisha Jones Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Ryan McKay

5. January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 garage, view NW

8 8 of 9

1 CH-019

2 Elisha Jones Property

3 Charles County, MD

4 Ryan McKay

5 January 1997

6 MD SHPO

7 c. 1990 Garage, view NW

8 9 of 9