CT-2

WOODLAWN

ca. 1800

Later additions have made this brick STRUCTURE one of the most attractive houses in Calvert County. The main house is the typical Federal house of two story height with an end hall AND ~~It is a~~ double parlor plan. Two chimneys are enclosed within an end wall. At the opposite end is a formerly detached brick kitchen now connected to the main house by an open brick hyphen with an eliptically arched ceiling. To one end of the kitchen is a modern garage add~~ed~~ITION. An interesting feature is the Flemish bond with glazed header brickwork of the exterior walls.

MAGI #C500025304

CT-2

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Woodlawn

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Jewell Road (Now on Plantation Drive)

CITY, TOWN

Dunkirk

___ VICINITY OF Lyons Creek

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

MD

COUNTY

Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Kenneth Vanous

Telephone #: 741-5518

STREET & NUMBER

Jewell Road

CITY, TOWN

Dunkirk

___ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

MD

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Calvert County Courthouse

Liber #: JLB 43

Folio #: 199

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Prince Frederick

STATE

MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CT-2

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Federal Period, C. 1790-1830, is one of the most exciting in the U. S. history. It was that time when the U. S. was asserting itself as a new nation and being tested in many ways. Although there was a plantation at Woodlawn prior to the Revolution, the present house and outbuildings are much later and as such are documents of plantation life in both the Early and Late 19th Century.

The recollections of Mr. B. J. Hefferman who grew up at Woodlawn indicate that earlier in this Century, Woodlawn was complete with not only the house and barns, but a tenant house, slave quarters, ice house, separate kitchen and more.

It is hardly possible to overstate the importance which the plantation system played in the development of the U. S., and Woodlawn is a direct link to that phase of our growth.

From the standpoint of architectural history, the buildings at Woodlawn are important for several reasons. The main house, of course, is important because the main block contains so many features typical to the Federal Period. There were several aspects to Federal architecture, and they differed in various regions. Adamseque was popular in the North; while in the South, the Roman Revival had a greater influence. Both Greek and Roman architectural vocabulary appeared in some buildings. Woodlawn is not unlike many of the houses one sees in Alexandria, Georgetown, or Annapolis with its nearly square brick walls, gabled roof, end hall and double parlor floor plan, as well as interiors featuring wooden mantles and moulding that utilize such decorative motifs as dentles, reeding, garlands, etc.

Tobacco Barn

The use, materials, and age of this barn make it more than noteworthy. With tobacco being as important as it is to the history and economy of Calvert County, any tobacco barn is a significant structure regardless of its age, etc.

In the instance of the barn at Woodlawn, however, the fact that it was a tobacco barn is only the starting point of its importance. To begin with the hewn beams, mortise-and-tenon with trunnels, joints, triple mortise joints plus the hand made nails, all indicate that this barn is of very early vintage. The main house at Woodlawn is late 18th Century in date and although all wood structures in this climate rarely survive that length of time, one does wonder just how old these outbuildings are.

There are several basic types of tobacco barns in this region. The most common have vertical siding which is usually hinged in one fashion or another for increased ventilation and another less common type has horizontal siding. Horizontal siding may be either clapboards or feather edged weatherboard as described by Tatham in his 1800 essay on this subject.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CT-2

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES C. 1800 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Woodlawn is an important item in the inventory for its ability to document plantation life during the Federal era. This ability is not limited to the dwelling which contains fine design of the period both on the interior and exterior but to the outbuildings as well which tend to give a more complete picture of a plantation as the self sufficient economic unit that it was. Most important among these is the tobacco barn which by virtue of its materials and construction is thought to be one of the oldest barns in the area. Most likely, the tobacco barn is contemporary to the house, and the two should be seen as elements of the same culture.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CT-2

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 147 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

Description and Significance statements: Wayne Nield.
Form Compiled by:

NAME / TITLE Henry Simson

DATE July 1978

ORGANIZATION Maryland Department of Natural Resources

TELEPHONE 757-2185

STREET & NUMBER Tawes State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN Annapolis, Md. 21401

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

PS-1108

Horizontally clad structures appear to be among the oldest barns. The tobacco barn at Woodlawn is of this latter type and contains both clapboards and feather edged weatherboards as well as flush siding attached with wrought nails.

As noted, the frame is a mortise and tenoned construction utilizing hand squared logs. The plates and one sill (south side) are continuous. The barn is 13 rooms being 20' wide and 51'9" long (exterior measurements). An unusual feature is the fashion in which the sills, which average 8"x 11" in thickness, are joined via triple mortise joints.

The unusual plan for tobacco barns in this area provides for high and wide side doors directly opposite each other. There are C. 9' x 8' doors on opposite sides, but they are not opposite each other. They are on either side of the 8" x 11" cross sill which divides the building into approximate halves. The door is still attached to the south side. It has 3'9" metal strap hinges, which appear to be hand made, as do the nails in that door.

There are various types of siding and nails on the barn due to many repairs, particularly on the north side. The south side, 8" planks 2'9" in length which are butt-joined or flush and attached with what appear to be hand made nails. They are the same as the nails in the door on that side in that the heads and shank show signs of being wrought. It is curious to note that the south side even contains an early patch utilizing beaded siding, presumably from the house, attached with nails with wrought heads.

The roof of the tobacco barn is made of modern materials and was added by the present owners. It replaced a wooden shingled roof. The framing appears original, however, and is notable for the struts which appear to be nothing more than rough poles tapered at the ends to fit into holes bored into the rafters.

Corn Crib

11' west of the barn is a structure which is in ruins. The remains suggesst a building used for a drying process; oral tradition, for storing corn. It measures approximately 15' x 18'4".

Like the tobacco barn next to it, the corn crib is made of hand-hewn timbers fastened via mortise and tenon. It is significantly different, however, in that the frame of the building is on the outside of the structure. Corner posts and four side posts connect with 45 degrees angle cross beams provide a skeleton frame which the continuous 2" x 10" hand hewn beams are hung. They run horizontally with 1"-2" spaces between them. There is no evidence of nogging or fill-in. These boards are fastened to the frame with trunnesl in the side posts, but oddly enough the mortise and tenon joints on the corner of the four walls to collapse in all directions.

This frame rests C. 1½' off the ground on supports made of fossilized rock and supports a gabled end roof which is covered with vertical weatherboards. Many modern nails are in this cladding, but in the siding of the south gable, there are square machine-cut nails.

The building had a wooden floor, the planks appear to have run the intire length (C. 18') and are 13"-17" in width.

CT-2

The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth O. Vanous, also known as Lyons Creek Hundred and Woodlawn

HISTORY OF "ABINGDON MANOR"

Construction started by Charles Henry Steuart, in 1663 and finished in 1665. First structure was wooden. A similar house may be seen south of the county road, approximately two miles along the old Chesapeake Bay Railroad bed at "Wilson's Station." The latter known as "Maidstone," was built about the same time. Sold by Dr. Compton Wilson, about 1944-45 it was owned by a minister of the Church of England in 1949 when I last visited.

There were 11 rooms in the original Abingdon, as well as numerous wooden outbuildings. It was destroyed by fire in 1768. The tunnel, spoken of, consisted of one passage, with three branches. One branch served as a wine cellar, another was connected to the blockhouse (the last remaining element of which is the tiny brick building on the front lawn, and which was the only brick construction on the lot, outside of the tunnel and the chimneys) while the third branch of the tunnel was a crypt. One must remember that this property was then the frontier.

The plantation contained 2,500 acres in the beginning and was part of a grant that comprised the whole state of Maryland.

Charles Henry Steuart had but one issue who survived. She was Mary Elizabeth Steuart. She married James Robert Sparrow, a barrister from Lothian, Scotland. The property remained in the Sparrow family name until 1867, when it was purchased by Gen. George Steuart of West River, a collateral descendent of the original Charles Henry Steuart.

The present building was started in 1769 and completed in 1773. The owner, at that time, was James Robert Sparrow II, son of Elizabeth and James Sparrow.

The design was identical to that of the ancestral Steuart home at Wigtown, Scotland, Kirkcudbright County. James Sparrow II had spent several years there while attending the University of Edinburg. It was the custom of the day to educate the eldest boy abroad.

It was my pleasure to visit the original Abingdon in the early part of WWII. The house in Maryland is a carbon copy...sans the architectural butchery inflicted upon it by subsequent owners. The name in Scotland is spelled Steward, but the variations, Stuart, Steuart and Steward are all of the same cloth, (also Stewart).

The changes in spelling came during the English wars, after the murder of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, by the bastard Elizabeth, her illegitimate half-sister. In Maryland, the Stuarts changed the name to Steuart to distinguish between the branch that held on to their Roman Catholic heritage and the Stuarts of Virginia who embraced the Church of England.

I have a cannonball that we dug up by the front steps.

British troops of the 3rd Brigade and 21st Foot, under the command of Rear Admiral George Cockburn, at his direct orders, put the torch to the present structure on 22 August, 1814. This, after he had shared the hospitality of the Sparrow family overnight.

A heavy downpour, plus the efforts of the help on the place, managed to save most of what stands today. One wing, 11 rooms and kitchen, was completely destroyed. It extended toward the old garden. There was a mite of satisfaction, however, when local militia attacked his strike force on the Pax and sank two of his ships, setting them on fire. Making a catapult from standing pine saplings, they rained flaming bales of wool, soaked with tar upon the ships. As the sailors and marines tried to extinguish the burning sails, the Marylanders picked them off one-by-one with their squirrel guns. The ships were then scuttled, hoping to block the channel.

?

The engagement was at a sharp, narrow bend in the river, about a mile and a half upstream from where the bridge crosses the Pax below Wayson's Corner. A cousin sawed off the top of the mast of one of them in the 20's and had walking sticks made from it. The ships are still there, under 40-odd feet of mud. One was a paymaster's packet.

"S" shaped irons + brace still intact

One anchor was salvaged and forged into a rod, capped by two "S" shaped irons. This was used to brace the present house, since a (then) small crack appeared which was caused by the fire.

Because of fire hazzard, kitchens were always kept apart from the main house. Where your new garage now stands, was the kitchen and, as I wrote previously, the first wing built on the site of the original structure destroyed in 1768. To avoid confusion; facing the present structure from the front, right to left: a main wing, a separate kitchen connected by a brick collonade, a space of 30-odd feet with a formal boxwood patio, the present kitchen, and so-on. This comprised the house until 1814. The right wing was never rebuilt.

True to best of our knowledge

Again, as one faces the front of the house, the left window on the first floor was the original door. There was a solid brick wall where the present kitchen fireplace is and a huge fireplace, three brick ovens built into each side and a tiny window on either side of that.

In 1903, a large tree was struck by lightning and fell against the kitchen. Long weakened by the fire of 1814, it fell in. It was rebuilt that same year, sans one chimney and extensive travesties on the original architecture were committed.

The door, which was in front of the kitchen was made into a window, one chimney was removed, the fireplace narrowed and a new door cut in the side facing the garden. Incidently, the tiny room above the present archway was a weaving room.

We found a board, when we tore off the existing porch which was here when we bought, marked Louisa Stewart 1876. We believe this was the third porch.

CT-2

There was evidence of three porches. The first small. We could not determine exactly what it had been. This description sounds plausible.

A porch was added, for practical purposes, about 1880. Originally, it was an entablature. There were two benches, facing one another, two columns in front, on either side of brick steps, and two half columns flush with the front wall on either side of the front door. The steps were semi-circular. There was a brick walk, slightly wider than the porch, that extended for six feet until it rounded in to a short brick walk about 4' wide that led to a carriage drive where the level part of the front lawn is now. The drive wound up from the present entrance road, around the house, and rejoined the entrance road. There was a short brick stoop at the rear hall door, with simple wooden railings and a short walk that led to the aforementioned driveway. The drive was white native gravel.

The entire carriageway was lined with boxwood and a huge formal garden of geometrically arranged boxwood lay to to right of the house. In the rear of the garden, in the right hand corner, was the Sparrow burial ground. Whether it was the entrance to the old crypts or simply a cemetery, I cannot attest. I suspect that it was the latter, but might include a vault entrance. Since the Steuarts and the Sparrows were people of substance, I am sure that they left suitable markers. It is likely that any markers were knocked over by cattle and the elements, over the years, and still lie buried under a few feet of soil.

Evidence of ice house confirmed during our restoration

The slave quarters were at a left angle from the rear of the dining room and extended down to the creek where the spring is located. They were used to store wool when I was a boy. The ice house was also located in the rear of the house at a left angle from the diningroom.

All brick used in construction was kilned on the place from a clay bank located near the present tenant house (if it still stands).

The plantation was a going concern, with blacksmith, cooper, shoemaker, tanner, tinsmith and wheelwright, as well as all of the rest of the trades.

A similar house was built by the Sparrow family and, when I last visited Southern Maryland over twenty years ago, was located near Sunderland P.O., on the left hand side of the road going toward Prince Frederick.

The name "Woodlawn" was given to the place by the last Steuarts. Sad to relate, the immediate family knew little of their history, so sundered had they been by wars and adversity.

My mother was of the Carroll branch of the Calvert clan and they kept the records. I trust that posterity will appreciate it. I do, and I hope that the reader of this short account will also. I am reasonably sure that it will die with your correspondent.

*****

B. J. Heffernan

Mr. Heffernan's history seems much more factual and plausible than Mrs. Jones story. It is my opinion that the later Stewarts knew very little of the actual history. I talked with

(over)

the niece and nephew of Estep who stayed here as children. They seemed to have a very garbled account of the history.

Field notes from visit 3/19/80:
Orlando Ridout V
Wayne Nield
Mark Edwards

CT-2 WOODLAWN

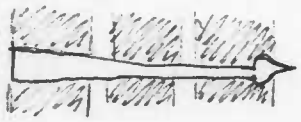
BARN

20'0 deep.
51'6" long.

date - circa 1800 (because use of WI nails + double struck nails).

A roof overhanging plate - false plate supports rafters.
has wrought iron nails - supports flush horizontal siding.

original door 3 vertical boards fastened with horizontal boards.
WI fasteners - hinges

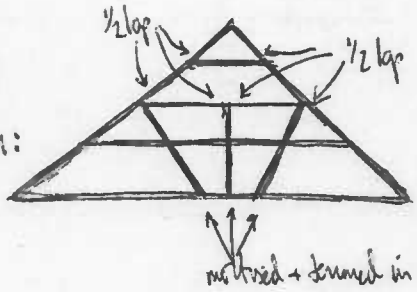


holes drilled at 4' high level - to allow for stalls for oxen?

tobacco prize machine - poor condition. screw mechanism intact.

nailing strips cut with up + down saw.

~~rafter plate~~
roof/rafter system:



tie beam is supported by ½ lap

saplings, vertical to ground.

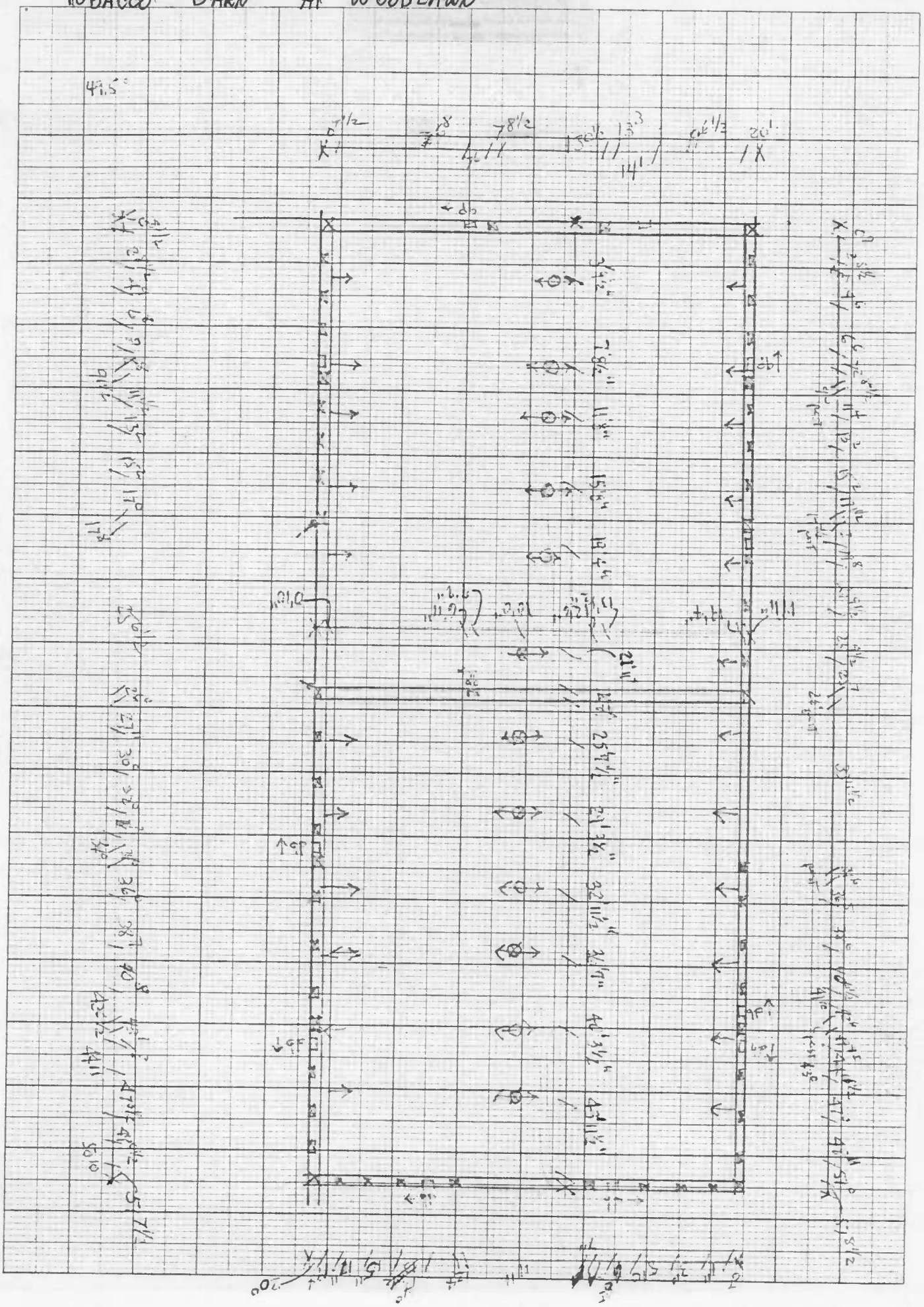
- nailing spacing strip in place for 4 pairs of rafters.

50° roof pitch.

photos - horiz flush siding
- tobacco prize
- door (rear)
- door (front)
exterior (3/4 views)

TOBACCO BARN AT WOODLAWN

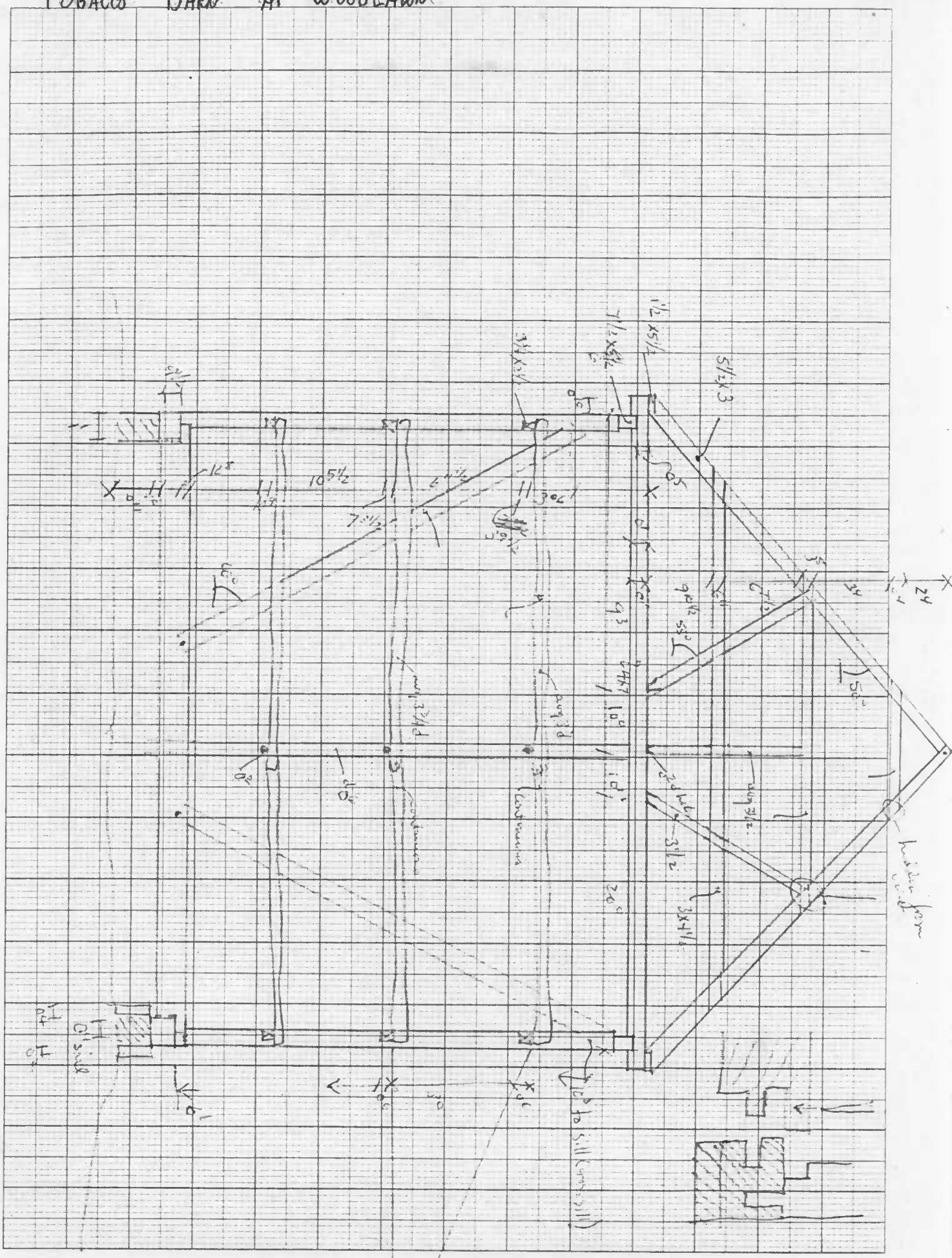
CT-2



DRAWN BY ORLANDO RIDOUT V 3/19/80

TOBACCO BARN AT WOODLAWN

CT-2



DRAWN BY ORLANDO RIDOUT V 3/19/80

0500025304

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Calvert TOWN Lyons Creek VICINITY STREET NO. ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER Mr. Kenneth Vanous PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Flemish bond brick NO. OF STORIES 2 1/2, 1 1/2 wing	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY 2. NAME Woodlawn CT-2 DATE OR PERIOD c. 1800 STYLE Federal brick manor house ARCHITECT BUILDER 3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no

This is a brick house of Flemish bond. The main house is three bays wide. The door on the front is on the left side of the house. There is an overlight and a flat arch over the door. The windows are nine over nine and have flat brick arches over them. There are 2 basement windows on the front of the house which appear to be original and have ~~round~~ flat arches. On the right end of the house are 2 chimneys enclosed within the wall. There are windows one pane wide (very narrow) oneither side of the chimneys. The slope of the roof, the doorway and the flat arched windows all add to the impression that the house is of the Federal Period, - c. 1800. There is no water table.

Although I didnot speak to the owner, Mrs. Pitchard at Highland says that the 1 1/2 storey wing is old also and was the original kitchen, but the one storey connective passage is new, but well in keeping with the style of the house.

The grounds of this house are very well kept up and the house is maintained in very good condition.

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior excellent

6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

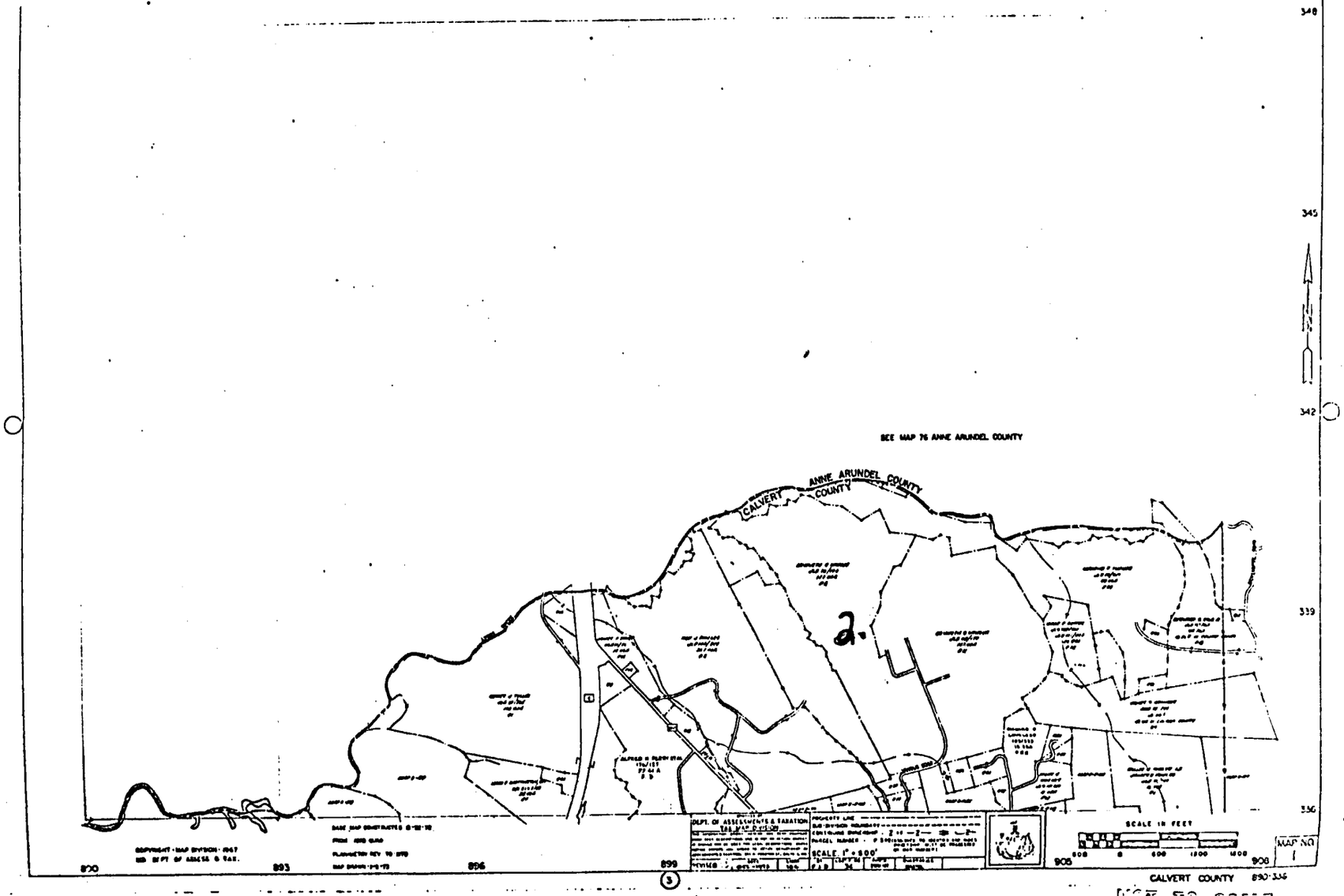
9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

Paul A. Brinkman

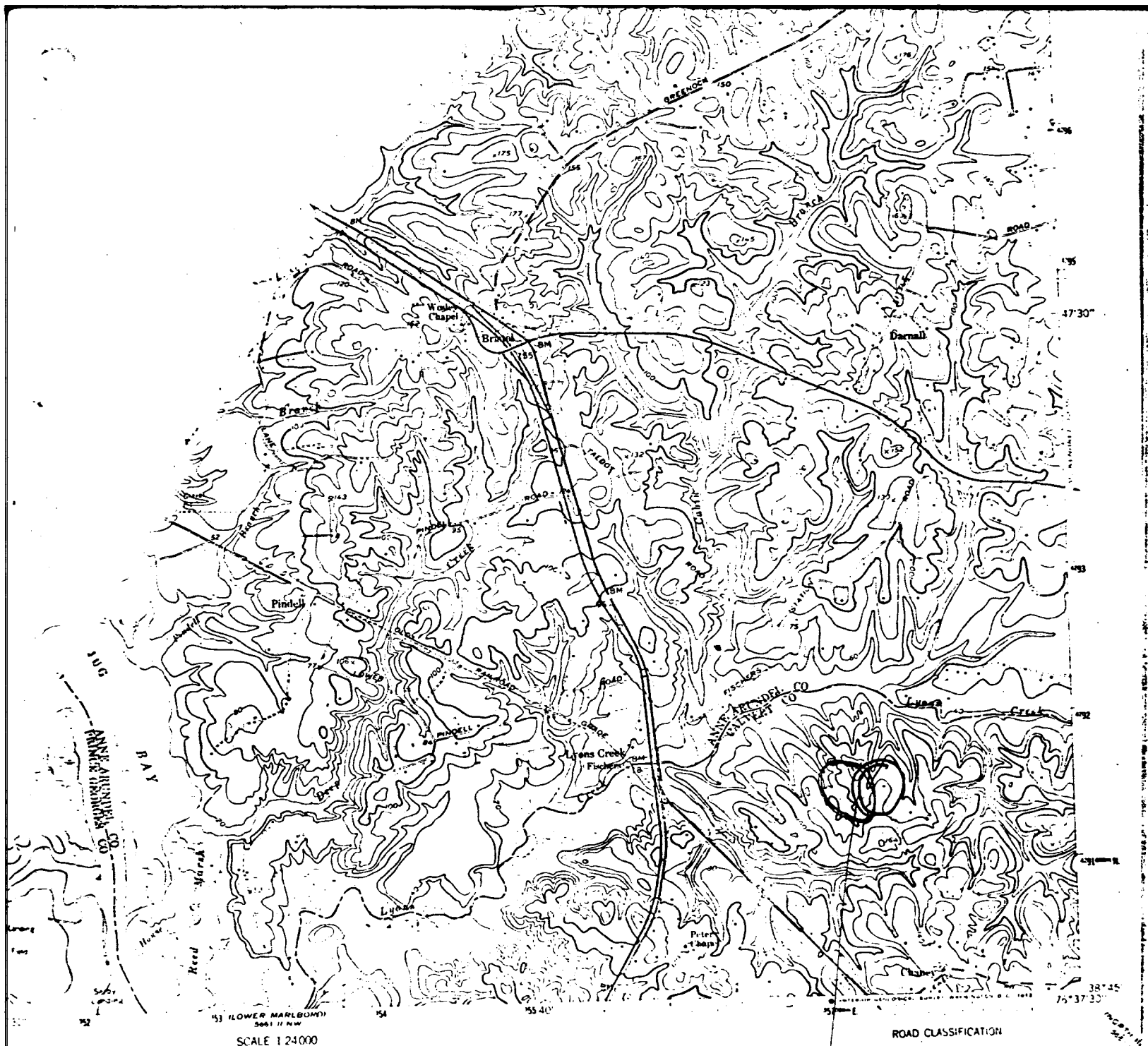
DATE OF RECORD July 18, 1967

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

CT-2 .. 0 W 2drwn



NOT TO SCALE


Bristol
Darnall
Pindell
Lyons Creek
Fischer
Peter Chapel
ANNE ARUNDEL CO
PRINCE GEORGES CO
BAY
Reed Marsh
Lyons Creek
Branch
Pindell Creek
Talbot Road
Greenock Road
47'30"
38°45'
76°37'30"
(LOWER MARLBORO)
5661 II NW
SCALE 1:24000
1 MILE
1 KILOMETER
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy duty
Light duty
Medium duty
Unimproved dirt
U S Route
State Route
CT-2
BRISTOL, MD.
N3845—W7537.5/7.5
1957
AMS 5661 I SW SERIES V831
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON D.C. 20242
A CATALOG OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CT-2
WOODLAWN
N.

W. Nield
Surg. 76

CT-2
WOODLAWN
S.

W. Nield
Sum. 76

CT-2
WOODLAWN
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W. Nield
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W.

W. Nield
Surg. 76

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WOODMANN
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W. Nield
Sum. 76

CT-2
WOODLAWN
HYPHEN
S.

W. Nield
Sum 76

CT. 2
WOODLAWN
MEAT HSE.
S.C.

W. Nield
Sum 26

CT-2
MEAT NSE
N.W.

W. Nield
Sum 76

CT-2
WOODCROWN
BHANS
N.W.

W.N. Cold
SUM. 76

CT. 2
WOODLAWN
TOBAC. BARN
N.W.

W. Nield
Sum. 76

CT-2
WOODLAWN
CORN
S.E.

W. Nickel
SUM-76

CT-2
Woodmansie
Basins
S.

W. Nield
Sum. 76

CT-2
WOODLAWN
CORN
S.E.

W. Nield
Sum 76

CT - 2
PRIZE ON
S. SIDE OF
TOBAC BARN

W. NICLD
SUM. 76

CT-2
TOBK. BARN
S. door

W. N. CLD
SUM. 76

CT-2
Woodlawn