

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

CLVT 147

CT-147

Mogi # 0501475535

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Joseph J. Gott Farm

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Balls Graveyard Road (Now called Ball Road)

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Robert Kaine

Telephone #: 257-6198

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #: JLB 162/236

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

CT-147

**7 DESCRIPTION**

<b>CONDITION</b>		<b>CHECK ONE</b>	<b>CHECK ONE</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

This property is known locally as "Gott Property", and land records show that the Gotts owned this parcel from before 1886 until 1951. NCC 1/85 (November 13, 1886) indicates that the land was owned at that time by Joseph J. Gott. That document mentions the "home farm" as adjoining that of John Magruder and B. B. D. Bond. SS1/456 indicates Joseph J. Gott obtained land in 1868 as a result of an equity case involving James A. Gott, George E., Wesley, Alice Joel T. et al. That land is at least in the same neighborhood; the boundary beginning at the:

"...public road to St. Leonards and in the center of the road to the dwelling house and running North 47° West 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  perches North 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° West 24 perches, North 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° East 21 perches to a cherry tree near the barn...swamp..."

If this description refers to Parcel #23 Tax Map, page 31, as it well may, the mention of a barn and dwelling, are interesting. On that property is a farmhouse with a Late Victorian appearance and two single bay log tobacco barns. The house has at this time, (December 4, 1976) only been examined on the exterior, and it would appear not to be a c. 1868 structure but later in the Nineteenth Century if not Early Twentieth Century. The barns, however, appear much older.

Barn #2

This barn is the least altered on the two, and because it may give some insight into the original appearance of Barn #1 is, therefore, presented first.

There is a central block measuring 20' x 24' (six rooms) which runs North to South. There is an addition of equal size on the north end and a smaller addition on the south end. The north addition is modern, the south addition is early if not original to the plan.

The central block is constructed of round logs, saddle-notched on the ends laid one on the other to a height of 14'. The logs are on the average 8" in diameter and laid with 4"-5" spaces inbetween. The top log is squared and serves as the plate. The end plates are notched and laid over the side plates. The trusses of the gable-end roof are also made of rough round timbers but are of a much smaller diameter than the side logs. They are attached to the sides by means of flat false plates attached to the joist ends. Joists are squared, notched, and pegged into the plates (joists and truss timbers are not uniform with regard to being round or squared.) Modern metal roofing prevents seeing completely how the trusses are joined to the plates. Cut nails with machine made heads were observed in a toenail position on the side of the truss end.

**CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY**

**8 SIGNIFICANCE**

ERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Of the several types of tobacco barns which William Tatham observed in Virginia in the Late 1770s, log "tobacco houses" were noted as the most common. Tatham's description and accompanying drawings describe such barns as that recorded at Willow Glen (CLVT-34). Those barns, however, consist of three bays with the central passage being open. Such barns are called "double pen" tobacco houses.

The barns observed on the Gott farm are constructed like those described by Tatham, however, they are "single pen" in plan. They share this feature with the barn (CLVT- ). The possibility of the sheds being original on both of these barns are further indications of uniqueness. While these sheds could represent considerations for the storing of livestock or farm equipment, they may also be more directly part of the tobacco process being intended to house prizes. Such an arrangement has been documented at the Tobacco Warehouse in Annapolis.

In Early American Architecture (page 167), H. Morrison sites log construction particularly round-log construction as "probably the first temporary stage of building (in North Carolina)." Such construction is generally thought to have preceded squared log structures. The persistence of both even into the Twentieth Century in Calvert County makes the method of construction alone an inaccurate building tradition in the truest sense and those buildings which are a part of it should be considered valuable documents of American architectural history regardless of the century they were built.

Nail chronology indicates that in the Gott barns, those portions in which nails were found (door frames and trusses) are post around 1850. Oral history holds that log barns were not built after 1900. (A log dwelling has been dated around 1909.) Except for the reference to a barn in the 1868 deed, no other dating information is available at present. Based on this information, it is safe to say that these two barns belong at least to the second half of the Nineteenth Century, if not before. As saddle-notched, round-log structures, they are definitely part of an architectural tradition older in America than the United States itself.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

*see attached sheet*

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 159+ ac.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

*Wayne F. Field #*

ORGANIZATION

*Historic Sites Survey*

DATE *Winter 76-77*

STREET & NUMBER

*Broomes Island*

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE *MD*  
*20615*

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

(Capsule)

Joseph S. Gott Farm

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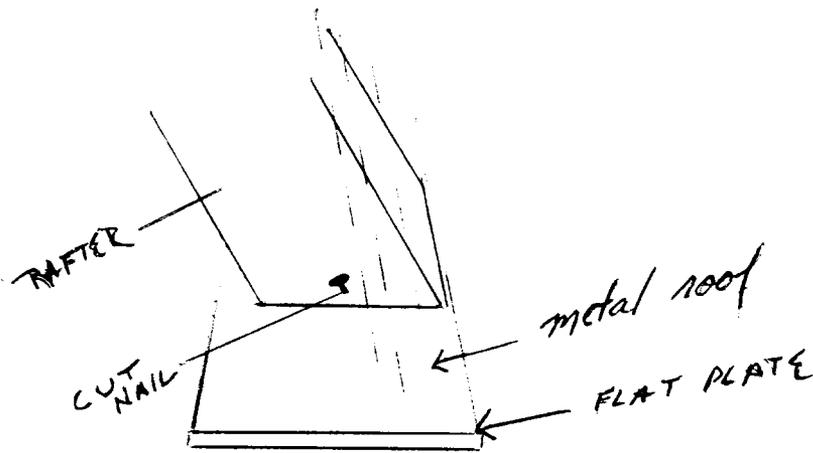
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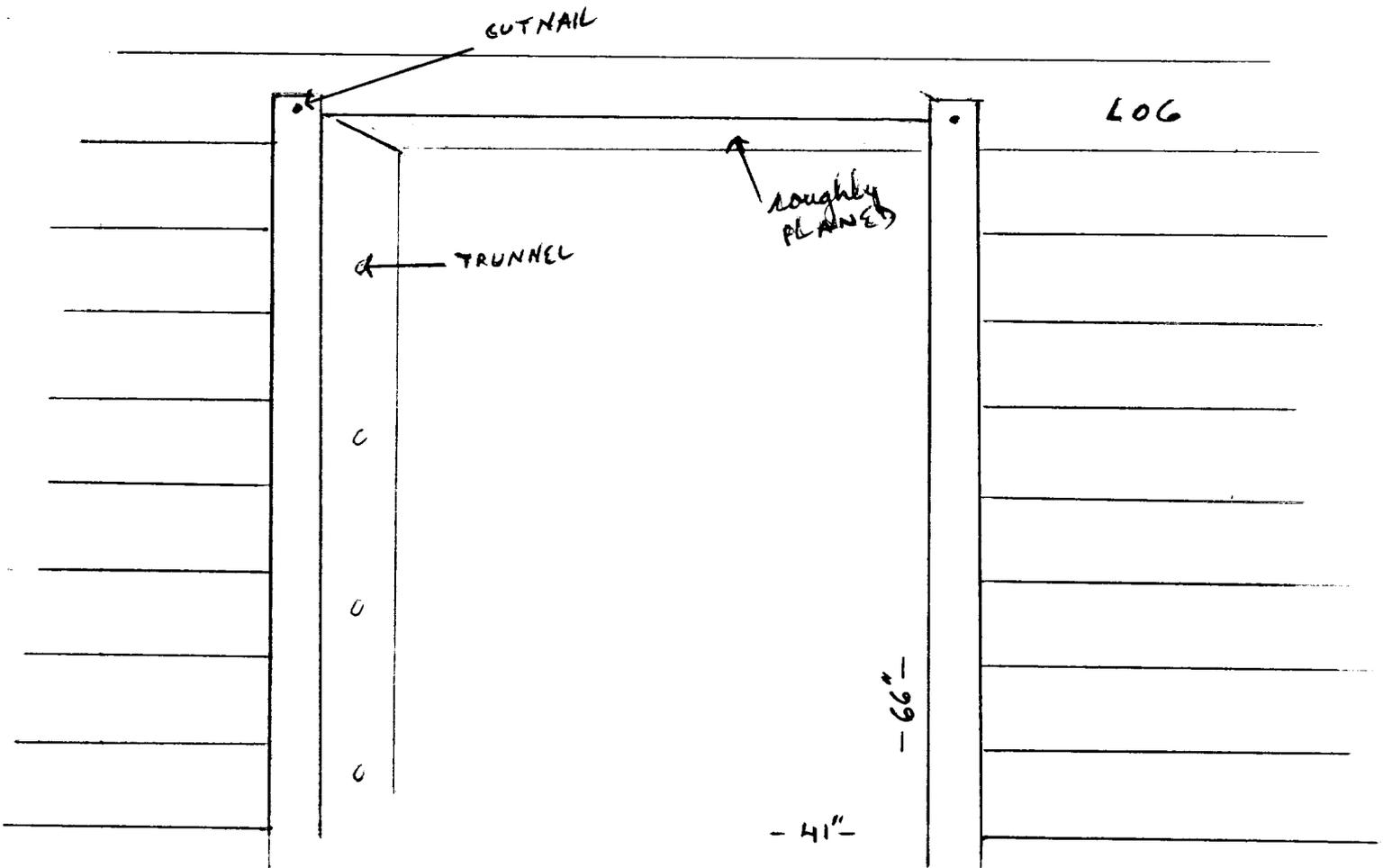
Dwelling

The dwelling on the Gott farm exhibits some well recognized characteristics of the Victorian Era. Among these are the odd number of bays in its width the central pediment or cross-gable and the full porch supported by turned columns decorated with gingerbread scrollwork. Such scrollwork was the result of a particular interest in organic or natural forms, which was prevalent throughout the Victorian Era. It is first seen in the "Picturesque" designs of A. J. Davis and A. J. Downing and was still viable in the 20th Century works of L. Sullivan and Frank L. Wright. Houses such as this flourished in the United States between 1850 and the first decades of the 20th Century. In Calvert County, the Victorian Era lasted well into the 1920's. Even though this was in many ways the "typical" American home for over seventy years such houses are beginning to disappear, and along with them goes a large part of both our national and local experience.



Three collar beams reinforced each truss, although the bottom most collar beam has been removed on all but two trusses. These were/are lap-joined to the rafters and fixed with cut nails.

The plan provides for only two doors, one on the north end and one on the south. Both are centrally located and measure approximately 41" in width and 5½' in height. They are framed with planks, 3" in thickness and 8" in width. They are joined to the log-ends with trunnels. The "architrave" log is notched to accommodate this frame and machine cut nails are driven in at these points.



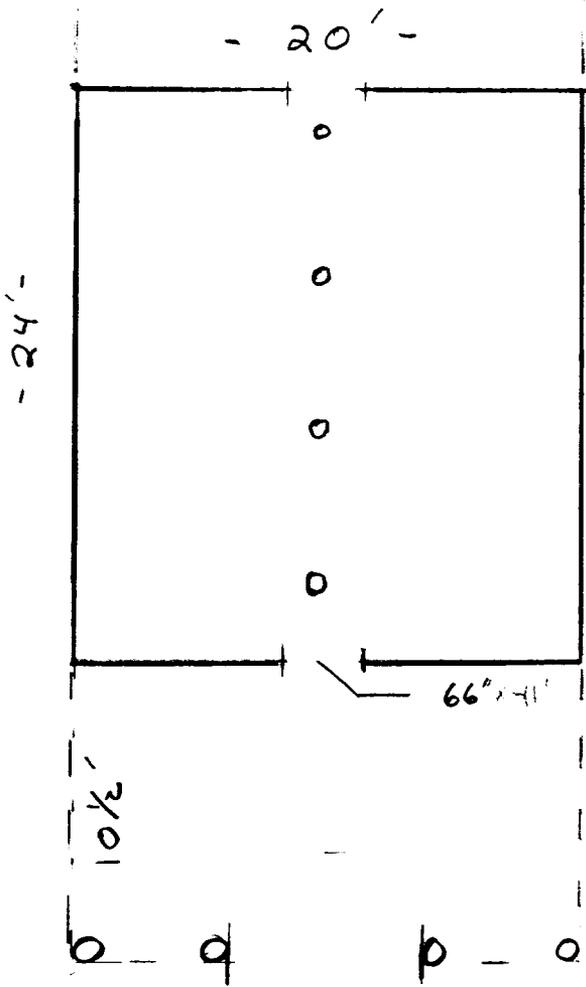
BARN # 2

CT-147

JOE J. GOTT FARM

12/2/76

modern ADD.



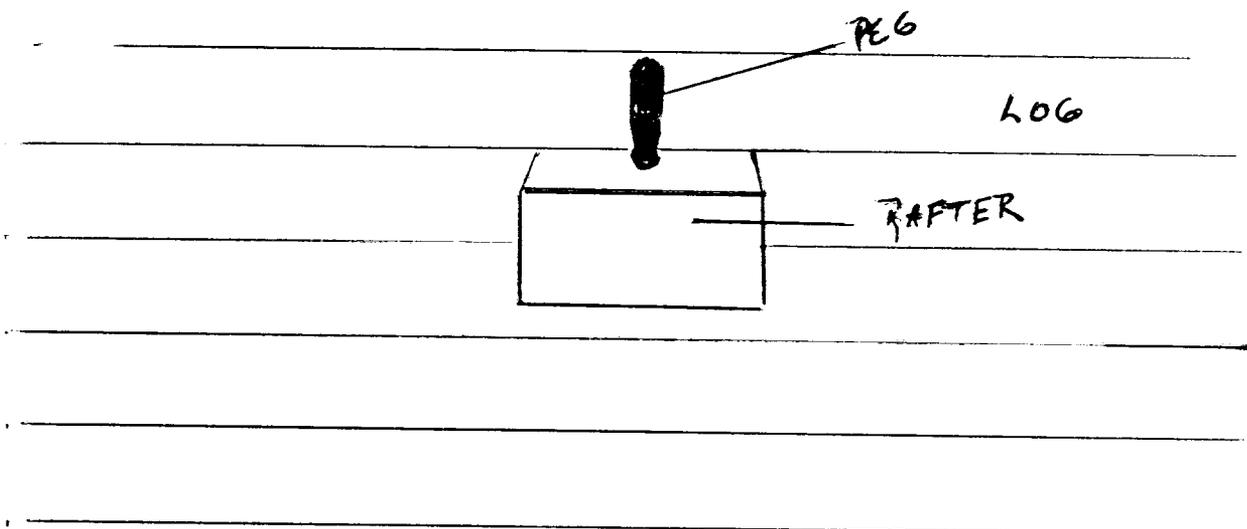
209

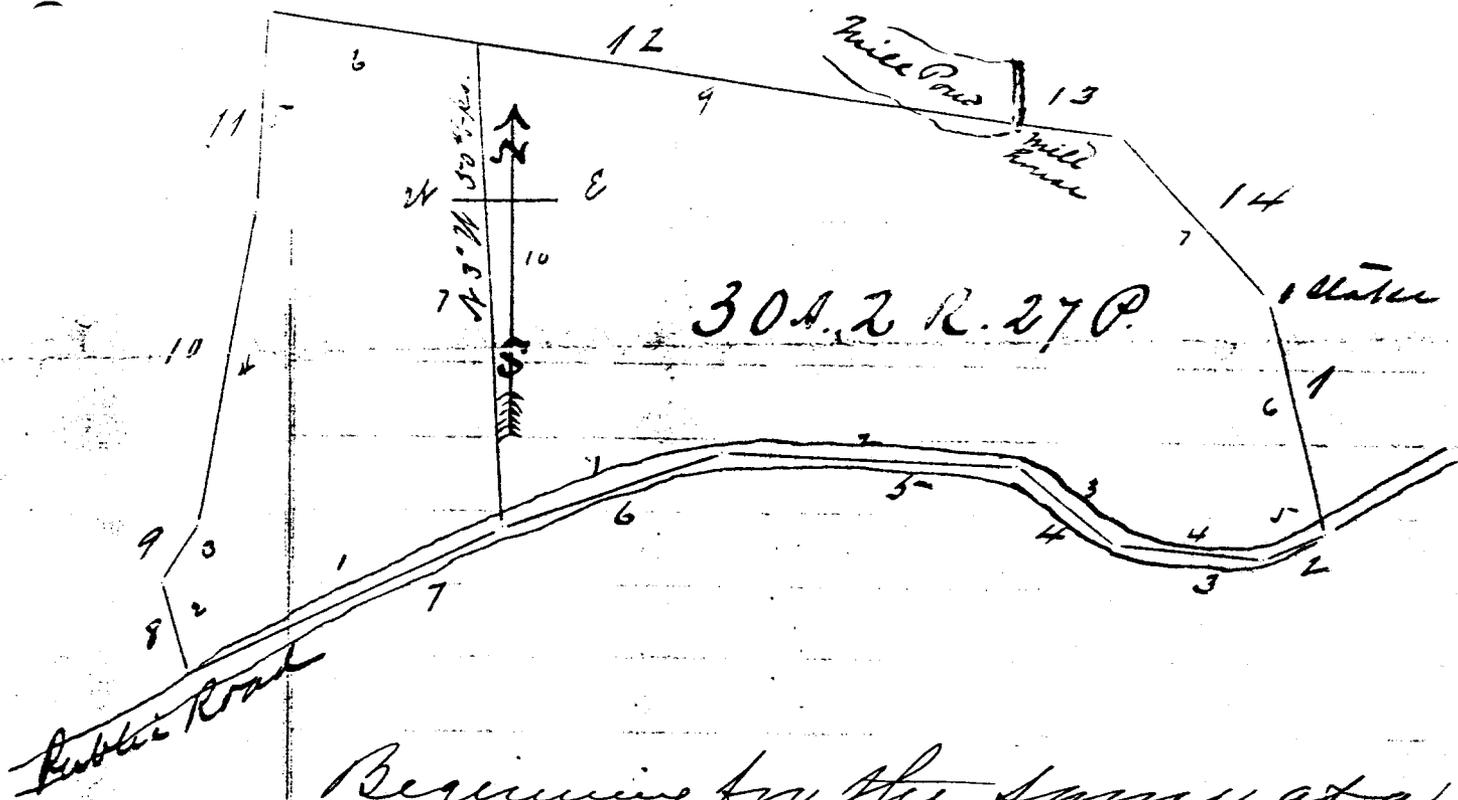
POST-AND-BEAM

It is interesting to note that in both barns, particularly on the east wall of Barn #2, what appears to be log-ends (around 5" long) have been chocked inbetween the wall logs in the center of the wall presumably to prevent sagging.

Barn #2 has four centrally placed tree poles which have been notched and rough pegs with square ends have been driven into the notches for the poles to rest upon.

Identical pegs have been employed to attach the south shed to the main wall. The 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' shed is constructed of tree-pole uprights and roughly squared plates and rafters. The rafters penetrate the south wall of the main block at a point 7' off the floor. These rafters penetrate at right angles to the wall logs, and fit between them. The bottom of the rafter-end is notched to fit over the bottom log, and a peg is driven into the rafter top to catch against the inside of the top log.





Beginning for the same at a stake corner of Weesman's and the mill seat, thence running (1)  $S 15^{\circ} E$  25  $\frac{1}{2}$  ps to a stake on the south side of the road, thence with the road (2)  $S 65^{\circ} \frac{1}{4} W$  7  $\frac{1}{2}$  ps, thence (3)  $N 85^{\circ} W$  15  $\frac{1}{2}$  ps, thence (4)  $N 50^{\circ} W$  12  $\frac{1}{2}$  ps, thence (5)  $N 87^{\circ} \frac{1}{4} W$  30 ps, thence (6)  $S 70^{\circ} W$  23  $\frac{3}{5}$  ps, thence (7)  $S 64^{\circ} W$  35  $\frac{3}{5}$  ps, to a stake, thence (8)  $N 16^{\circ} W$  9  $\frac{3}{5}$  ps, thence (9)  $N 30^{\circ} E$  6 ps, thence (10)  $N 10^{\circ} E$  34 ps, thence (11)  $N 1^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} E$  19  $\frac{3}{5}$  ps, thence (12)  $S 86^{\circ} E$  76  $\frac{4}{5}$  ps, thence (13)  $S 83^{\circ} \frac{1}{2} E$  10 ps, thence (14)  $S 49^{\circ} E$  23  $\frac{1}{5}$  ps. to the place of beginning containing 30 A. 2 R. 27 P.  
Surveyed by John Bray

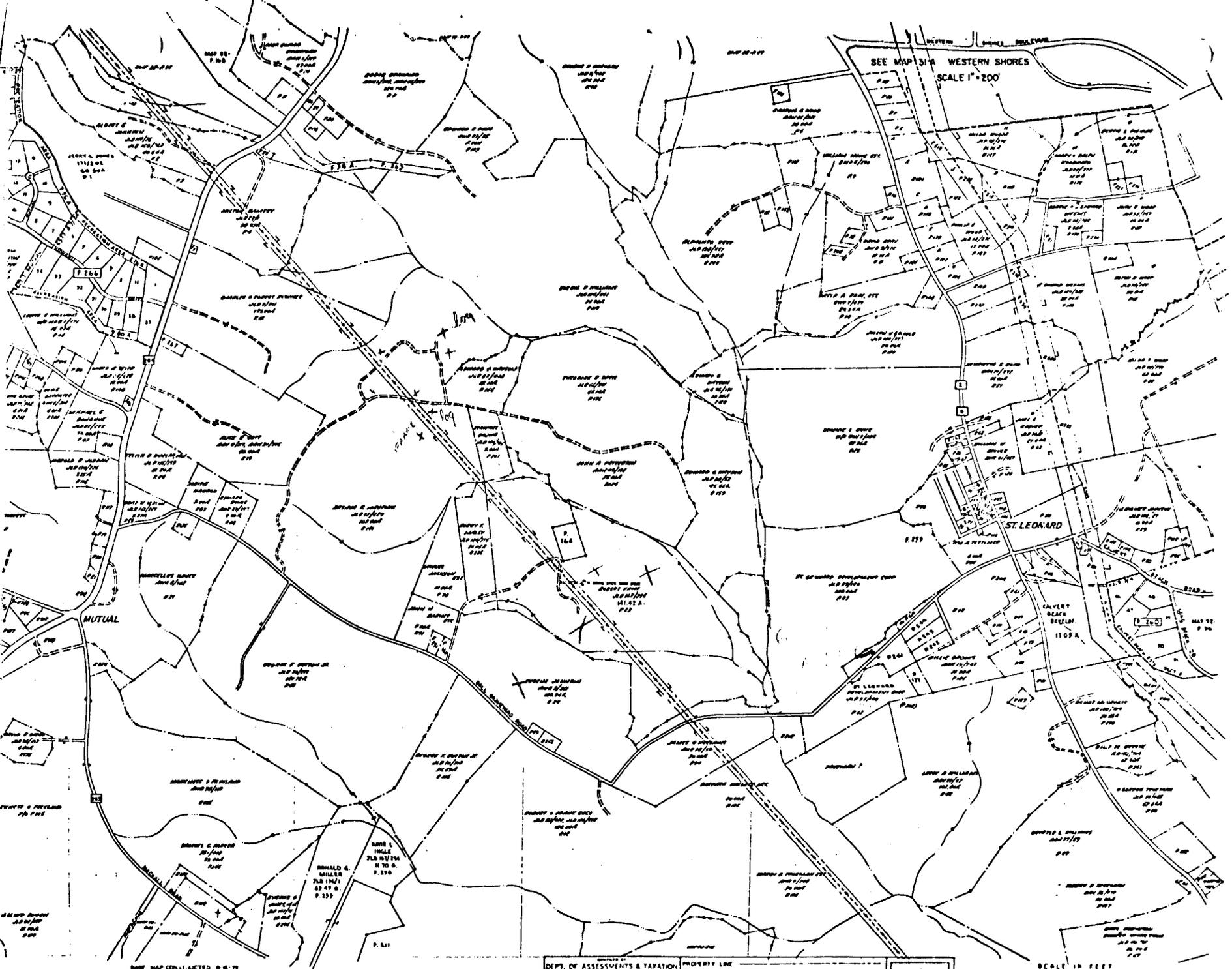
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Morrison, H. Early American Architecture, N.Y. 1969

Nelson, L. "Nail Chronology as An Aid to Dating Old Buildings,"  
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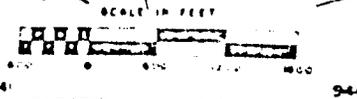
240  
237  
234  
231  
228

32

7-1-17

BASE MAP CONDUCTED 9-6-71  
FROM 1967 GRID  
PLANNED BY S.W. TO BR  
MAP CORRECTION 9-6-71

DEPT. OF ASSESSMENTS & TAXATION  
TAX MAP DIVISION  
PROPERTY LINE  
S.W. QUINCY BOUNDARY  
CONTROLLING DOCUMENT: 2-11-72  
PARCEL NUMBER: P. 164  
SCALE 1"=800'  
APPLIC TO: JUNE 17, 1972



MAP NO. 31

CALVERT COUNTY SECTION 228

929

932

936

34

944

## TITLE

AWR 1/98 October 11, 1943

Walter and Ida Buckmaster--G. F. and Roberta Rawlings

AAH 5/28 August 31, 1920

Mary A. Long--Buckmaster

100 acres plus smaller parcels #2-9 acres  
#3-10 acres

GWD 5/317 March 30, 1905

John L. Long and Emily--Leonard E. Long

Harrison Long

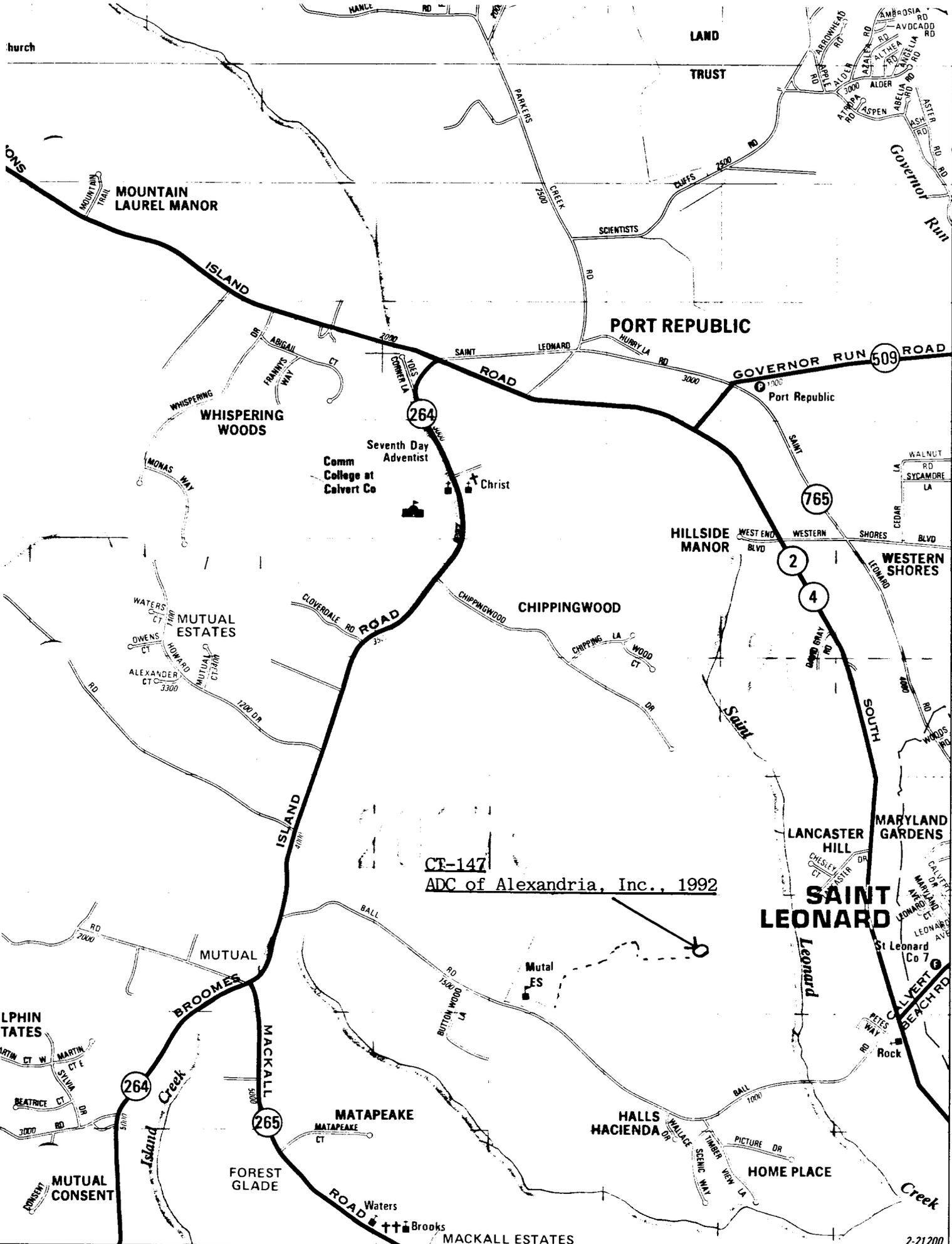
Kate Long

George Long

Mary Long

SS 2/642 January 6, 1873

James N. Duke--John G. Long



CT-147  
 ADC of Alexandria, Inc., 1992

Joins Map 15

930,000 FT 76°32'30"

© ADC OF ALEXANDRIA, INC.  
 MD GRID 940,000 FT

17

38°30'00"

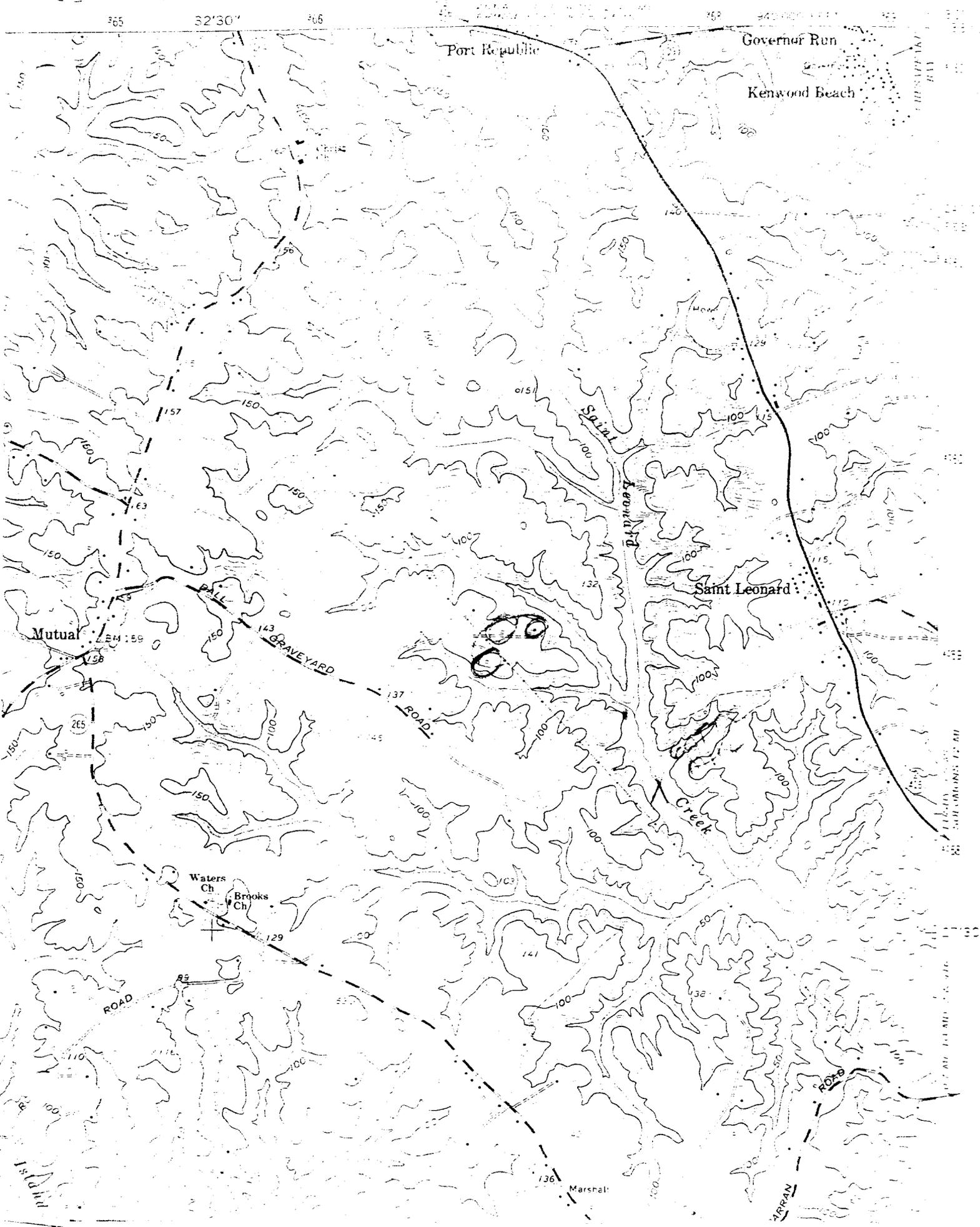
Joins Map 13 240,000 FT

MD GRID 230,000 FT

2-21200

CT-147

965 32'30" 966



1:25,000 SCALE  
SOUTH COAST TO AIR

1:25,000 SCALE  
SOUTH COAST TO AIR



CLVY-147

Joseph J. Gott Farm

Barn #1

- 3



Wayne L. Nield, II  
Historic Sites Survey  
Broomes Island, Maryland 20633  
586-2050

CLVT-147

Joseph G. Gott Farm

Exam # 2