

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

4555 Camp Kaufmann Road

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1905

Private

The Agnes H. Buckler House is located at the end of a dirt trace off of Camp Kaufmann Road. The house is west of the Chesapeake Bay, overlooking an expansive agricultural field. Mature shrubs and trees are located throughout the property; there are hydrangea bushes around the house. The dirt trace splits off from Camp Kaufmann Road, runs from northwest to southeast, passes by the tobacco barn, and then meets the outbuildings, and finally ends at the main house. The land slopes and rolls to the east towards the Chesapeake Bay. There is a tobacco barn, smoke house, chicken coop and two tool sheds clustered along the road to the west of the main house.

This five-by-two bay, two-story, I-house has a two-by-two bay, two-story rear ell wing. The I-house was built prior to 1905 when Agnes H. Buckler's parents bought the property. Her father, Joseph P. Buckler, expanded the I-house in 1917 with an ell-shaped addition. This addition altered the I-house's original orientation from north/south to east/west, focusing on the view of the Chesapeake Bay. The entire ell-shaped house has been wrapped with Victorian style characteristics. The side-gable roof has a central projecting front-gable roof. The roof is clad in metal shingles with partial cornice returns and overhanging eaves.

Agnes H. Buckler House is significant architecturally, as an example of an early-twentieth century vernacular I-House with Victorian embellishment. The I-House is a very common type of architectural style in rural Maryland. The Agnes H. Buckler's outbuildings are representative of small farm outbuildings, including the vanishing Maryland tobacco barn. The property is also significant to Calvert County's rural-agricultural heritage as an example of a family tobacco farm that relied on tenant farming.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Agnes H. Buckler House (preferred)

other Bayfront Farmhouse

2. Location

street and number 4555 Camp Kaufmann Road __ not for publication

city, town Huntingtown __ vicinity

county Calverty County

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

name Agnes H. Buckler

street and number Miles-Stockbridge PC 1 W Penn Aveste 900 telephone

city, town Towson state MD zip code 21204-5025

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse liber KPS 2686 folio 198

city, town Huntingtown tax map 22 tax parcel 56 tax ID number 005824

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- Recorded by HABS/HAER
- Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other: Stinson, Merry, MIHP Form CT-478 1979.

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count		
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	5	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				1	

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-478

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair altered

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

SUMMARY

The Agnes H. Buckler House is located at the easternmost end of a dirt trace off of Camp Kaufmann Road. The house is west of the Chesapeake Bay, overlooking an expansive agricultural field. Mature shrubs and trees are located throughout the property; there are hydrangea bushes around the house. The dirt trace splits from Camp Kaufmann Road and runs from northwest to southeast. It passes by the tobacco barn, meets the outbuildings, and finally ends at the main house. The land slopes and rolls to the east towards the Chesapeake Bay. There is a tobacco barn, smoke house, chicken coop and two tool sheds clustered along the trace and main house.

DESCRIPTION

Main House

This five-by-two bay, two-story, I-house has a two-by-two bay, two-story rear ell wing. The I-house was built prior to 1905 when Agnes H. Buckler's parents bought the property. Her father, Joseph P. Buckler, expanded the I-house in 1917 with an ell-shaped addition. This addition altered the I-house's original orientation from north/south to east/west, focusing on the view of the Chesapeake Bay. The entire ell-shaped house has been wrapped with Victorian style characteristics. The side-gable roof has a central projecting front-gable roof. The roof is clad in metal shingles with partial cornice returns and overhanging eaves. Wood fish scale shingles cover the gable ends. An arched window is located in the center of the gable end and is boarded up by wood planks. Set on a raised brick pier foundation, the wood-frame house is clad in its original weatherboard siding. There are two interior brick chimneys that are symmetrically placed on the ridge of the roof. The two brick chimneys have identical stretcher bonds and corbelled caps. The east elevation has symmetrical fenestration with four, single one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with wood sills and wood casings on the first story and five single windows on the second story. The entry door is glazed and paneled wood with a four-light transom and two one-pane and one-panel sidelights. The entry is protected by a full-length, one-story, porch with a hip-roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch is supported by turned wood posts. Set on a concrete pier foundation, the porch is located on the east elevation and partially enclosed with screens. There are decorative trceries at post corners. The porch roof has overhanging eaves with a vinyl soffit and cornice. The porch is accessed by seven wood steps with a wood railing.

A two-story, semi-hexagonal-shaped projecting bay is located off the south elevation of the I-house. It has a side-gable roof clad in metal shingles with partial returns. The gable ends and exterior above each level of windows are covered by wood fish scale shingles. The rest of the exterior is clad in weatherboard siding. Each facet of the projecting bay has by a single, one-over-one, double-hung sash window. The second story windows are of wood construction, while the first story windows have been replaced with vinyl.

The two-by-two bay, two-story rear ell has a gable-roof clad with metal shingles, overhanging eaves and partial returns. Clad in weatherboard, the ell joins the I-house on its west elevation. The ell rests on a brick pier

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates 1905

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.⁵ Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity. The Agnes H. Buckler House is located on a stretch of road between the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road intersection to the north and the Wilson Road and Emmanuel Church Road intersection to the south.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.⁶ Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.⁷ Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.⁸ In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones

⁵ Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

⁶ 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

⁷ Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

⁸ Morris Suit Interview.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler Transcript. Interviewed by Amy Skinner, 10 March 2009.

Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995.

Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996.

Kulikoff, Allan, "Tobacco and Slaves." University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986.

Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 71.75
Acreage of historical setting 112
Quadrangle name Prince Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1: 24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Agnes H. Buckler House is located at the very end of a dirt access road off the Camp Kaufmann Road. The Chesapeake Bay is to the east, an undeveloped forest is to the south and west. The property is bound to the north by its access road.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Beibei Su, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Ottery Group, Inc	date	August 10 th , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive, Suite 100	telephone	301.562.1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 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
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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foundation with concrete infill; the ell is of wood-frame construction. There is an interior central brick chimney on the center of the ridge that has a corbelled cap and stretcher bond. The fenestration on the south elevation consists of four identical one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows are on the west and north elevations.

A full-length, one-story enclosed porch joins the ell's north elevation with the I-house's west elevation. Based on its form and materials, it may originally have been an open porch. It has a hip-roof clad with asphalt shingles, a wood cornice and overhanging eaves. The east portion of the porch has a higher foundation; it is enclosed with plywood, while the west end is clad in weatherboard. There are three nine-pane wood casement windows, and a one-over-one, double-hung wood window located in the westernmost portion of the porch's north façade. There is a one-light vinyl panel storm door on the north elevation. The entry door is accessed by a wood handicap ramp.

Smoke House¹

A one-by-one bay, one-story smoke house is located to the southwest of the main house. The front-gable roof is clad in corrugated metal with overhanging eaves. The exterior is clad in rough-hewn vertical planks which have various widths. The smoke house is accessible off of the north elevation. Some areas of the roof are rusting, and some planks on the north facade are missing. The smoke house is covered by extensive foliage and is in poor condition.

Tool Sheds²

There are two tool sheds that sit between the main house and the tobacco barn. The "west" shed is the older shed, constructed in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The "east" shed was built around the early-to-mid twentieth century.³ Set back approximately ten feet from the dirt trace, the two sheds are located next to each other, to the south of the trace. The "east" shed is a one-by-two bay, one-story tool shed. The front-gable roof is of shallow pitch, clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves, rafter tails, and a wood cornice; the shed is of concrete masonry construction. The gable ends on the north and south elevation are clad in wood planks. The entry door is located on the north elevation and is boarded up with planks. There is an old brick threshold at the door. Fenestration on the east and west elevation are symmetrical with single, six-pane wood casement windows, two on each elevation. The "east" shed is in fair condition with many original materials missing or deteriorating.

Two feet from the "east" shed is the "west" shed. It is a one-by-one bay, one-story building clad in rough-hewn, vertical planks. The front-gable roof is clad in corrugated metal and has over hanging eaves. Set on a

¹ Agnes H. Buckler Transcript. Interviewed by Amy B. Skinner, 10 March 2009.

² Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

³ Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

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concrete foundation, the wood frame shed opens to the north with a wood vertical door. Part of the north elevation has collapsed and a few exterior boards are missing. The shed is surrounded by extensive foliage.

Chicken Coop⁴

The two-by-one bay, one-story chicken coop is located to the northwest of the main house, on the north side of the trace. The shed-roof is clad in standing seam metal and has exposed rafter tails. The chicken coop is of concrete masonry block construction. There are two entry door openings on the south face, only the west door, a four-pane glazed panel door is extant. Extensive foliage covers the north elevation. There is a window opening on the east elevation. The chicken coop is of fair condition with many original materials missing or deteriorating.

Tobacco Barn

There is a tobacco barn on the south side of the dirt access road leading to the Agnes H. Buckler House. The land slopes and rolls towards the Chesapeake Bay. The barn is surrounded by woods, overlooking a large agricultural field. The five-by-two bay, two-story, rectangular-shaped tobacco barn has a steeply-pitched side gable roof clad in corrugated metal sheets with exposed rafter tails. Some areas of the roof are rusting and deteriorating. Set on concrete blocks on the east end and concrete piers on the west end, the wood-frame barn is clad in rough-hewn, vertical wood planks. The planks are affixed with wire cut nails. There are two large sliding barn doors on either side of the barn. Two narrow, rough hewn, vertical plank entry doors are located on each bay of east elevation. They are secured with wrought-iron hinges and a wooden latch.

Alterations have been made to the original building over the course of its use as a tobacco barn. Drying poles and framing used to separate the interior into "rooms" for hanging and framing the tobacco. The westernmost portion of the barn is now used as a tractor storage area. The central space appears to be a shelter for horses. The southeast corner and north central portion might be use as a pen for livestock. The square framing timbers are still in good condition.

⁴ Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

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Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).⁹

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.¹⁰ The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.¹¹ The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.¹² Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

⁹ A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹⁰ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹¹ Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

¹² Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

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Wilson Road.¹³ The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."¹⁴

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.¹⁵ The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

¹³ Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

¹⁴ Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

¹⁵ Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.

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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community.”¹⁶ Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a “combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County’s being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop.”¹⁷ Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a “dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County” occurred.¹⁸ The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth’s Chance (CT-25), the Carpenter’s at Belcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hance’s at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hance/Jones’ at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Buckler’s at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

Tobacco became the principal agricultural crop in Calvert County due, in part, to fertile soil conditions and the accessibility to water transportation. Tobacco grew naturally in Calvert County and was used by Native Americans; however, early Colonists cultivated a tobacco plant used by the Spanish in South America, known

¹⁶ Kulikoff, Allan, “Tobacco and Slaves.” University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

¹⁷ Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

¹⁸ Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

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as Orinoco.¹⁹ Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is “cultivated and cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market.”²⁰

Tobacco farming not only impacted the social networks along Wilson Road, it also had a profound effect on regional architecture. Maryland Broadleaf tobacco is best air-cured; this practice led to the development of a regional barn type. Tobacco barns specific to this region are “a type of structure in which the board siding of the barn is left with cracks or air spaces to permit the air to circulate, thereby drying and curing the tobacco.”²¹ Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.²² “Tobacco barns differed from other barns and granaries because they were built to satisfy two basic requirements: to provide a dry and protected building for storing tobacco leaves, and to allow for the circulation of air needed to cure the tobacco. Thus, the strength and durability of construction usually required for barns was modified to provide an open and well-ventilated interior in which to dry the leaves. Long poles spanning the width of the building were hung with tobacco and then set in several tiers.”²³

Barns in Calvert County were constructed during three distinct periods, creating an evolution in the tobacco barn style. The earliest extant tobacco barns in Calvert County (1800-1830) were square in the barn’s main section and were built of heavy timbers. “Drying poles separated the interior into ‘rooms’ and formed the basis of the structural system. The standard barn consisted of four-foot rooms and eight-foot bays, although a system of five-foot rooms and ten-foot bays was common in the eighteenth century.”²⁴ Doorways were narrow, limited to foot traffic, and spanned with large, hand-hewn sills. Sheds for tobacco stripping and storage were commonly added to two, three or four sides.²⁵

Between 1830 and 1900, farmers in Calvert County began to construct fairly standardized barns for curing tobacco. These barns are more rectangular than the square barns of the early-nineteenth century and often have only one original shed located on the south side.²⁶ The roof is usually an asymmetrical gable; there is a door for foot traffic on each long elevation. “On the interior, these barns had four tiers of poles below the plate and three above, with the small top known as the ‘cat tier.’”²⁷ In the Wilson Road vicinity, along Plum Point Road is the

¹⁹ Stein, 1977: 46.

²⁰ Stein, 1977: 46.

²¹ Stein, 1977: 46.

²² Ranzetta, Kirk E. “The Myth of Agricultural Complacency: Tobacco Barns of St. Mary’s County, Maryland 1790-1890.” *Building Environments Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Knoxville : The University of Tennessee Press:, 2005: 81-96.

²³ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²⁴ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

²⁵ “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

²⁶ “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” 1991.

²⁷ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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North tobacco barn, one of the two Carpenter Barns (CT-1348). The North tobacco barn has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof with two shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900.

The shift to mechanization on the tobacco farms of Calvert County in the twentieth century is evident in tobacco barn construction of this period. Low barns with doors in the gable ends began to appear; barns became longer structures with single or double aisle plans to provide access for modern farm vehicles. The large door opening now allowed a tractor to be driven through it, which improved efficiency. A specialized room for stripping tobacco is also found within the modern barn's footprint. The room might be heated or made more airtight (than the rest of the barn) for the comfort of the laborers.²⁸ The large number of vertical ventilation planks, propped open by hinges suggests a change in the method of ventilation. This new type of barn was often built "60, 80, or 100 feet in length."²⁹ An example of this type of tobacco barn can be found on the Ireland Farm (CT-26). The barn has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is a typical example of twentieth century tobacco barns in Calvert County with double aisle plan and interior stripping room. Other examples of twentieth century barns along Wilson Road can be found on the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476).

Although many tobacco barn styles can be found throughout Calvert County the most popular barn styles along Wilson Road are the asymmetrical and gambrel types, seen on the Carpenter, Ireland, and Jones Farms.³⁰ Asymmetrical gable roofs have gable roofs with a lower shed roof wing along the south elevation and are the distinctive feature of many barns built between 1830 and 1900, such as the Carpenter Farm's North barn. The gambrel-roof barn became more popular than previous traditional tobacco barn styles beginning in the 1940s due to the higher interior space provided to cure tobacco.

The intensive nature of tobacco farming required many farmers in Calvert County to take on extra workers to produce a successful crop. As the cycle of tobacco is over a year from planting to prizing and selling, cheap labor was essential to make the work profitable. Prior to the Civil War, farmers relied on slave labor to plant, tend, pick, strip, and dry the tobacco; however, following emancipation at the end of the war, tenant farming and other forms of sharecropping replaced the system of slavery as the primary means by which the tobacco economy could continue.

²⁸ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

²⁹ Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.

³⁰ "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991. Additional styles include: "Bonnet" Barns result when sheds on both gable ends extend past the barn's face forming a bonnet. This variation occurs in barns built between 1815 and 1880. Decorative elements such as gables, Palladian windows and elaborate doorways were added to some barns at the end of the nineteenth century. Double barns (two barns built side-by-side) share no framing members. They occur between about 1870 and 1940. Ridge vents and other roof ventilations on tobacco barns date to the 20th century.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

Name Agnes H. Buckler House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Tenant farming and sharecropping were similar forms of economy wherein a landless farmer was provided land on which to produce a crop, primarily tobacco along Wilson Road.³¹ Because of the relative value of tobacco per acre compared to other crops, it was favored by small farmers who owned less than one hundred acres. Also, the relatively small size of the farms provided plenty of work for tenant farmers who could move from one farm to the other.³² To earn extra income tenants helped farm owners hang and strip tobacco in the winter and often raised their own crops as well.³³ Since some aspects of tobacco cultivation were labor intensive yet relatively low skill, tenant farmers with larger families could get help from their children to increase profitability.³⁴ The system, much like sharecropping, provided little upward economic or social mobility; as a result, very few tenant farmers earned enough money to buy a farm of their own and improve their situation.³⁵

Tenant farming and sharecropping were essential to tobacco cultivation in the area; however, the impact these forms of labor had on farmers was often negative. Tenant farming and sharecropping were hard ways of life, with long hours, little income, and little promise of advancement. Many farmers also lacked a complete education as they often dropped out or missed a lot of school to work in the fields and earn extra income for their families. Some farmers believed that tenant "farming was akin to slavery" because it allowed landlords to maintain a low cost workforce when slavery was no longer legal.³⁶ The economic constraints of tenant farming and the racism and segregation many tenant farmers faced in the first half of the twentieth century made it difficult for tenant farmers to improve their situation.³⁷ In many cases, tenant farmers drifted from farm to farm and took on side jobs in the off season including construction, oyster fishing, raising other crops, grave digging, and driving tobacco to Baltimore.³⁸

A good relationship was an interdependent one where the farm owner was dependent on the tenant for their labor and the tenant was reliant on the owner for housing, goods and services in the time before the crop was sold.³⁹ If a tenant was in a good situation on a certain farm, they were motivated to be good tenants and hard workers; likewise, if an owner wanted to keep a good tenant, he needed to provide the best resources and equipment.⁴⁰ While whites and African-Americans did not enjoy the same privileges and opportunities, on the farm there was a sense of a common goal and a mutual interest in a successful crop yield. Many farm owners

³¹ Prola, Rosemary. *Ponds Wood Road Historic Context*, 2007: 2-3.

³² Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-10.

³³ Sundermann, Anne. *The Money Crop*. Crownsville, Maryland: The Maryland Historical Trust, 2005: 43.

³⁴ Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-12.

³⁵ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41.

³⁶ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 43.

³⁷ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 88-89.

³⁸ Poe, William A. *Images of America: African Americans of Calvert County*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008: 114 and 157.

³⁹ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

⁴⁰ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

Name Agnes H. Buckler House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 7

grew up with the children of their tenant farmers and were raised in part by tenant farmer's wives.⁴¹ The farm owners and tenant farmers worked side-by-side in the tobacco fields and developed a strong sense of kinship and dependency.⁴² Former tobacco farmer Jackson Evans Ireland felt that tenant farming, "was kind of paternalistic, but you had an obligation to take care of your tenants."⁴³ Farm owners helped their tenants secure material goods and deal with bureaucracy. As Ireland explained, "if a tenant had a problem... a lot of the older tenants were illiterate... you found things for them to do so they could make some money..."⁴⁴

Although the tenant houses were small and often did not have running water or even electricity, they allowed the tenant farmers to have their own home at no additional cost.⁴⁵ Tenant houses were often located on the margins of property boundaries. They were typically one or two stories with a chimney and an outhouse. Tenant houses were "plain in appearance" and usually had "no structural or decorative features outside such as a porch, window shutters or door or window trim."⁴⁶ The interior often had irregular boards and walls that had not been whitewashed.⁴⁷ Farm owners would add onto the houses as it became necessary, particularly to accommodate a good tenant's growing family.⁴⁸ In later years mobile homes replaced the houses as they provided modern amenities. Tenants also had the opportunity to farm the land around their house in their free time to earn extra cash for necessities or future land ownership.⁴⁹

A number of farmers along Wilson Road, including the Carpenters and Andersons, had tenant houses built for specific families who were mainstays on the farm. The connection between the farm owner, his tenant and their families played an important role in the continued success of tobacco farming in Calvert County through the late-twentieth century. These relations along Wilson Road are clear from the histories of each farm and the families who worked them.

The Buckler Family has a long history in Calvert County and along Wilson Road. There are two farms associated with the Buckler family in the Wilson Road vicinity, which are located south of the Hance land holdings. The Agnes H. Buckler House (CT-478) is located at the easternmost end of a dirt access road off Camp Kaufmann Road on a 71.5-acre parcel and the S. Chester Buckler House (CT-492) is located on the west side of Wilson Road on a 58-acre parcel. Both farms are significantly smaller today than at the height of the Buckler family's landholdings in the early-twentieth century. In 1894 Agnes and S. Chester's paternal

⁴¹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 85-86.

⁴² Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴³ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁴ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁵ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 41-42.

⁴⁶ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1982: 7-8.

⁴⁷ McDaniel, George W. *Hearth and Home* 1982: 8.

⁴⁸ Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

⁴⁹ Sundermann, Anne M. *The Money Crop* 2005: 45.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

Name Agnes H. Buckler House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 8

grandfather, Uriah Buckler, his wife Henrietta, his twin brother Alexander Buckler and Alexander's wife Annie, purchased 112 acres of land along Wilson Road from William S. Morsell.⁵⁰ That farm was sold to Agnes and S. Chester's father, Joseph P. Buckler in 1905.⁵¹ According to interview with Mrs. Agnes H. Buckler, her father bought the land from her grandfather in 1905. When they purchased the property, the rear side gable house was already there.⁵² The Bucklers constructed a cross-gable addition off the east elevation of the house in 1917.⁵³ Being divided, sold and sold back, the property has witnessed multiple alterations. However, the Buckler family is tied to the land. The farm was inherited in the 1960s by two of Joseph P. Buckler's children and heirs, Agnes and Mabel, both unmarried.⁵⁴ The sisters each received a parcel; Mabel's was 40.25 acres while Agnes inherited 74.5 acres including the house and outbuildings. In 2002 Mabel sold her portion (40.25 acres) of the original 112 acre parcel to Agnes H. Buckler.⁵⁵ In 2006 Agnes H. Buckler sold her 71.5-acre property (of the original 112 acres), she has retained Mabel's 40.25-acre property as well as a lifetime right to live in the house.⁵⁶ There is a tobacco barn, smoke house, chicken coop and two tool sheds that cluster along the trace and main house on the Agnes H. Buckler property.

The Buckler Family has lived and farmed on the property since 1905. The farm is located off of Camp Kaufmann Road and totals 112 acres. The property is bound to the north by a dirt access road that branches out from Camp Kaufmann Road, to the east by the Chesapeake Bay, to the south and west by an extensive undeveloped forest. There is a tobacco barn, smoke house, chicken coop and two tool sheds scattered along the dirt access road to the west of the main house.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

⁵⁰ Calvert County Land Records Deed TBT 3: 25.

⁵¹ Calvert County Land Records Deed GWD 5: 268 and Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

⁵² Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

⁵³ Agnes H. Buckler Transcript.

⁵⁴ Calvert County Land Records Deed JLB 111: 173 and Deed JLB 111: 179.

⁵⁵ Calvert County Land Records Deed KPS 1673: 428.

⁵⁶ Calvert County Land Records Deed KPS 2686: 198

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

Name Agnes H. Buckler House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9

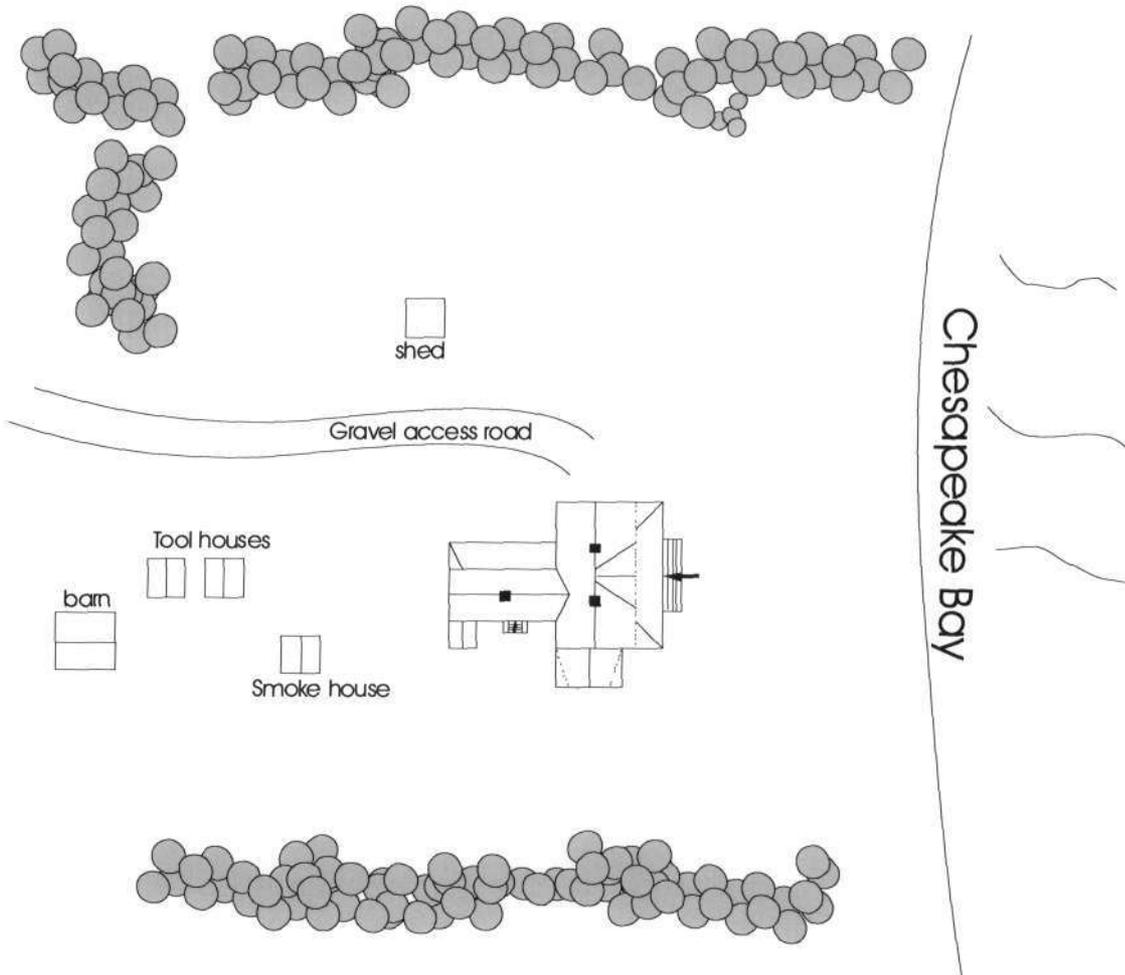
Agnes H. Buckler House is significant architecturally, as an example of an early-twentieth century vernacular I-house with Victorian embellishment. The I-House is a very common type of architectural style in rural Maryland. The Agnes H. Buckler's outbuildings are representative of small farm outbuildings, including the vanishing Maryland tobacco barn. The property is also significant to Calvert County's rural-agricultural heritage as an example of a family tobacco farm that relied on tenant farming.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-478

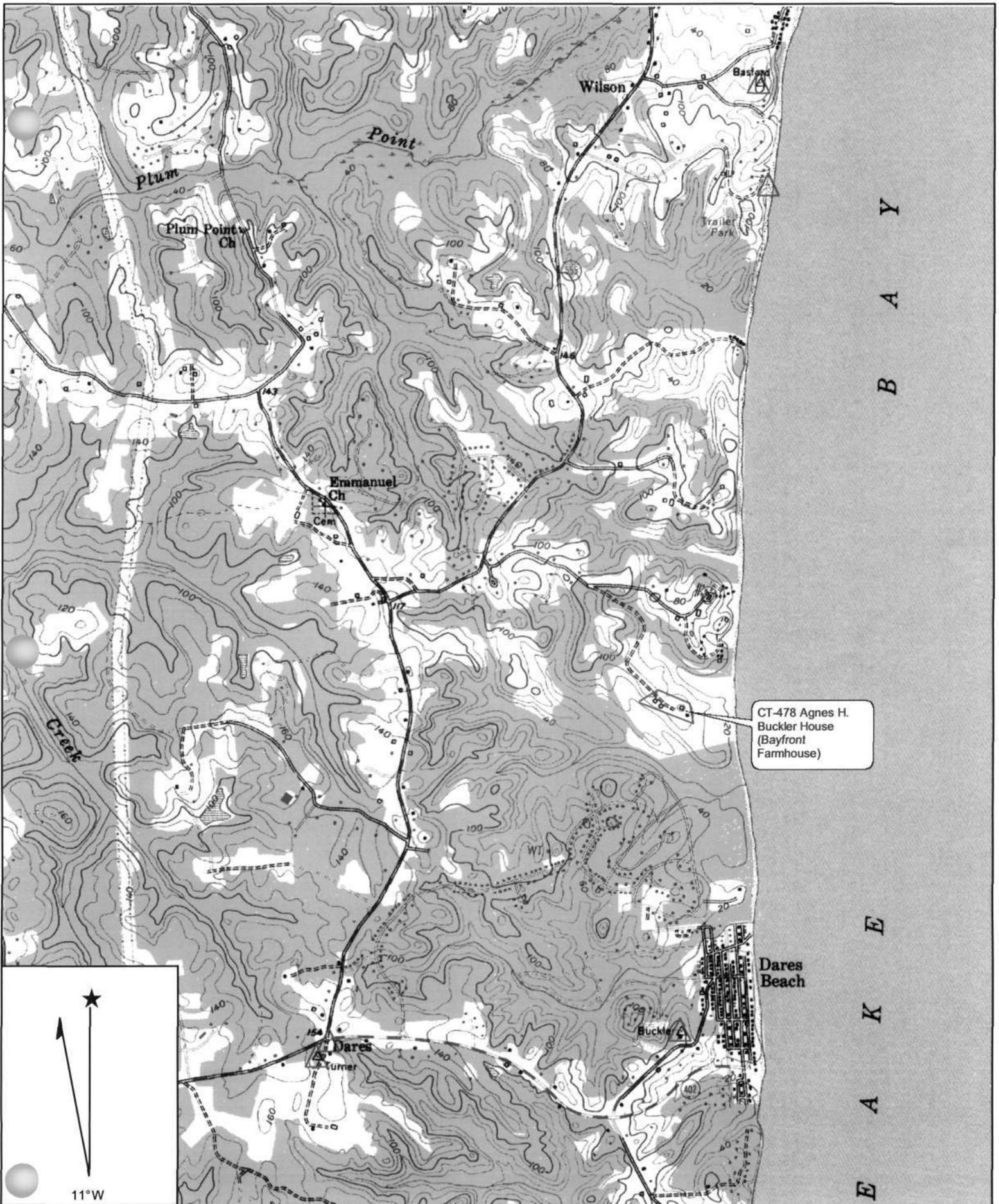
Name Agnes H. Buckler House
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

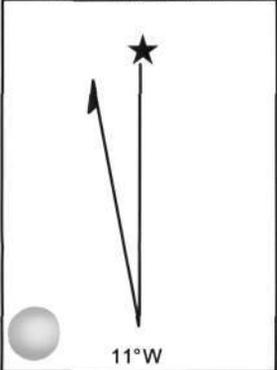


Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT-478
Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)
Huntingtown, Calvert County, MD
Site Plan
Not to Scale
House, 4555 Camp Kaufmann Road





CT-478 Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)



Name: PRINCE FREDERICK
 Date: 5/4/2009
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°34' 43.59" N 076°31' 52.92" W
 Caption: CT-478 Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)
 4555 Camp Kaufmann Road
 Huntingtown, MD



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPD

East Façade

1 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

North Elevation.

2 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Binkler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Nest elevation

2 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County (Maryland)

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

South Elevation

4 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Paterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Southeast Elevation

5 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Shingle detail

6 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Traceries details

7 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckles House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MID SHPO

Smoke house North facade

8 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Smoke house East Elevation

9 of 25



GT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

2.10.09

MD SHPO

Tool sheds North facade

10 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPD

"East" Tool shed North facade

11 of 25



C7-478

Agnes H. Brubaker House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPD

"East" Tool shed East elevation

12 of 25



C7-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3,00. 09.

MD SHPO

Smokehouse Northwest Elevator

13 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

"Nest" Tool shed North facade

14 of 25



CT-418

Agnes H. Buckles House (Banfront Farm house)
Calvert County Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09.

MD SRPO

"east" Tool Shed West Elevator

15 of 25



07-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farm house)

Calvert County Maryland

Sony Patterson

3.10.09

MD-SHPO

Chick coop South Facade

16 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Chickencoop east Elevation

17 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Chickencoop North Elevation

18 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MAD SHPD

Chickens coop West Elevation

19 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Tobacco barn

20 of 25



CT-478

Agnes G. Buckler Glouse (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland.

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPD

Tobacco barn Northeast elevation

21 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler Home (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Tobacco Barn Northwest elevation

22 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Tobacco barn West elevation

23 of 25



CT-478

Agnes M. Budeler House (Bayfront Farmhouse)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPD

Tobacco barn Interior Framing West

24 of 25



CT-478

Agnes H. Buckeler House (Bayfront Farm house)

Calvert County, Maryland

Stacy Patterson

3.10.09

MD SHPO

Tobacco barn Interior Framing E

25 of 25

CT-478
AGNES H. BUCKLER HOUSE

Wilson
Private

This three-bay by two-bay farmhouse stands two stories tall. It incorporates a two-bay rear ell. An enclosed porch joins the ell's west side. Two brick chimneys heat the center of the east-facing main house, while another heats the center of the ell.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MAG 1050 5635
CT-478 478

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Bayfront Farmhouse

AND/OR COMMON

Agnes H. Buckler House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Off Wilson Road on Camp Kaufmann Road

CITY, TOWN

Wilson

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Calvert

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Agnes H. Buckler

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

SAME

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
20639

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Calvert County Courthouse

Liber #:

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

(MD Route 765) Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Prince Frederick

STATE

MD

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This three bay by two bay farmhouse stands two stories tall. It incorporates a two bay rear ell. An enclosed porch joins the ell's west side. Two brick chimneys heat the center of the east-facing main house, while another heats the center of the ell.

One over one sash windows light the house. The gable ends of the main house are covered with patterned shingles. German siding sheathes the remainder of the house. Pressed tin shingles cover the roof. The house stands on a concrete-covered foundation.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

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 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

This is a typical farmhouse for a relatively prosperous farm. It is of no known historical significance.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE COUNTY

STATE COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Merry Stinson

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

Route 5 Box 154

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Leitersburg

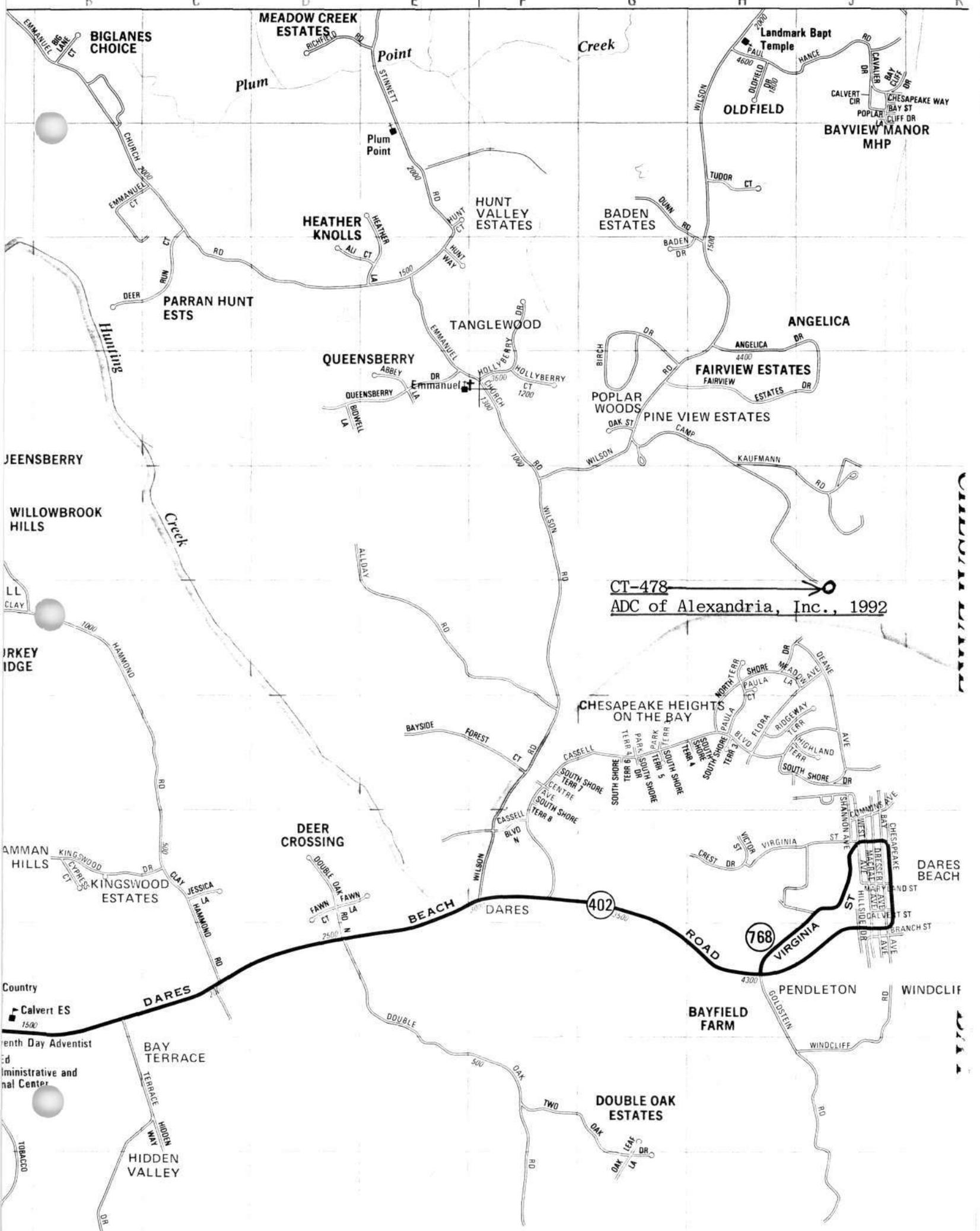
STATE

MD

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

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

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

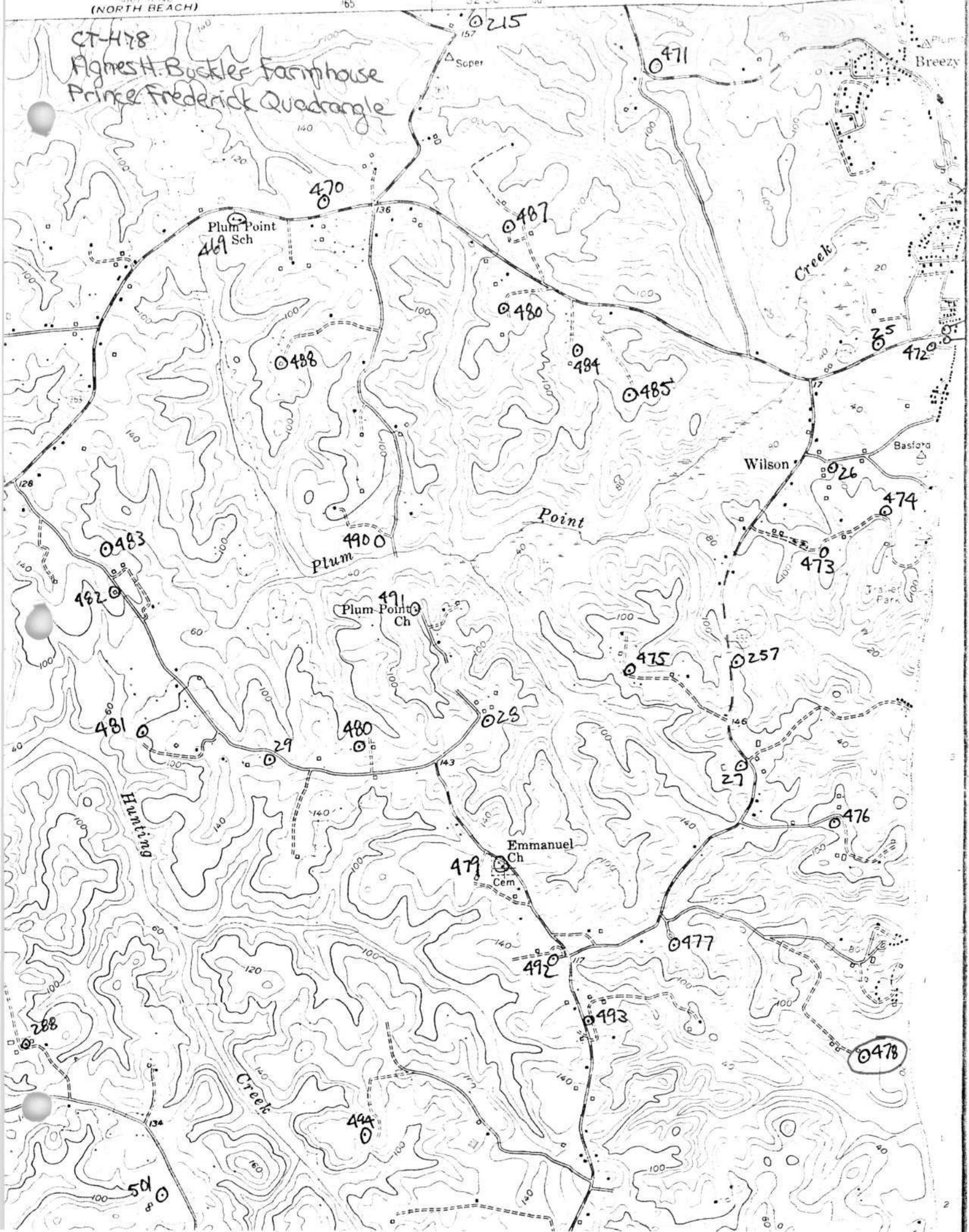


CT-478
 ADC of Alexandria, Inc., 1992

COURTESY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

COURTESY OF ALEXANDRIA, VA

CT-418
Agnes H. Buckler Farmhouse
Prince Frederick Quadrangle





CT-478

Agnes H. Buckler House

Calvert County

Merry Stinson Spring 1979

S & W elevations

13