

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Fincastle - Prickett Rural Historic Distric Inventory Number: QA-522

Address: Price Station, Flat Iron Square, and Granny Branch Roads City: Price (vicinity) Zip Code: 21656, 21623

County: Queen Anne's USGS Topographic Map: Price

Owner: Multiple

Tax Parcel Number: _____ Tax Map Number: _____ Tax Account ID Number: _____

Project: Bell Atlantic Communications Tower Agency: _____

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is the property located within a historic district? no yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? no yes Determined eligible? no yes District Inventory Number: _____

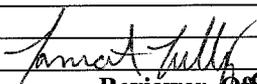
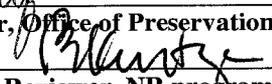
Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

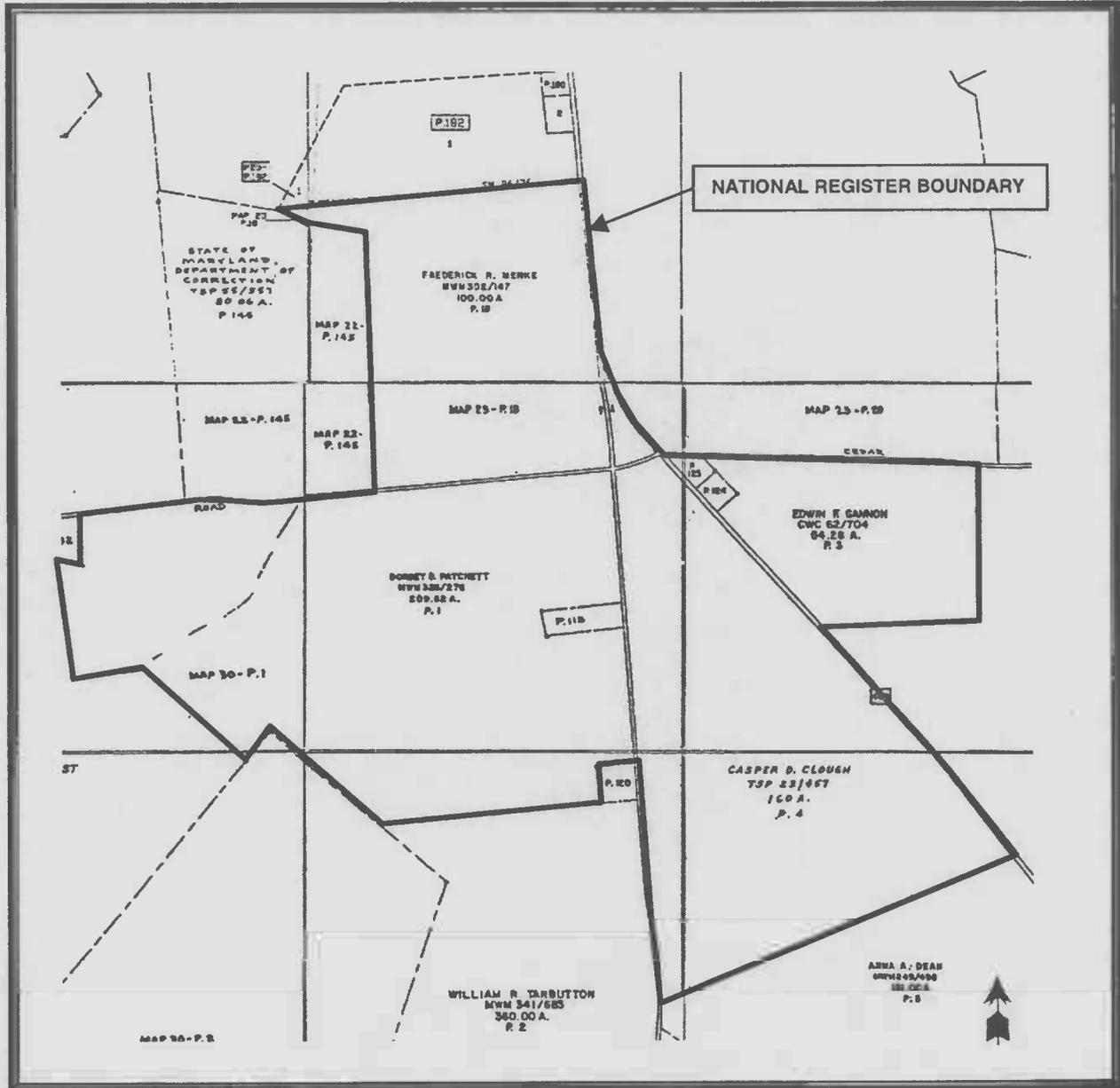
The Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as a complexly interrelated rural historic landscape. The district's diagnostic agricultural and architectural resources communicate the economic and social changes that occurred in Queen Anne's County from circa 1800 to circa 1950. Although sharing geographical and historical associations with a much larger rural area, the geographic area of the rural historic district is limited to properties visually affected by the Windswept Farm Communication Tower Proposal. The Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District satisfies the National Register requirements for significance under Criterion A through its association with broad agricultural and architectural patterns that occurred throughout the Delmarva Peninsula. These include the rural elite's reshaping of the agricultural landscape, the shifting of agricultural priorities from tobacco to grain and then grain to orchard and truck farms, the patterns of modern rural abandonment, and the decline of the canning industry. The requirements for significance under Criterion C are satisfied by the landscape components of the district's farms. Although many of the farms are isolated and surrounded by cultivated fields, the narrow rural roads, broad vistas, flat topography, and fencing patterns link the various properties together into a cohesive rural historic district. Previously surveyed properties such as Fincastle (QA-60), Hewitt Farm (QA-59), and the James Marshall Farm (QA-16) provide adequate illustrations of the prevailing architectural and agricultural order in the nineteenth century. Overall, the district's landscape retains a reasonably good to high level of integrity.

Prepared by: _____

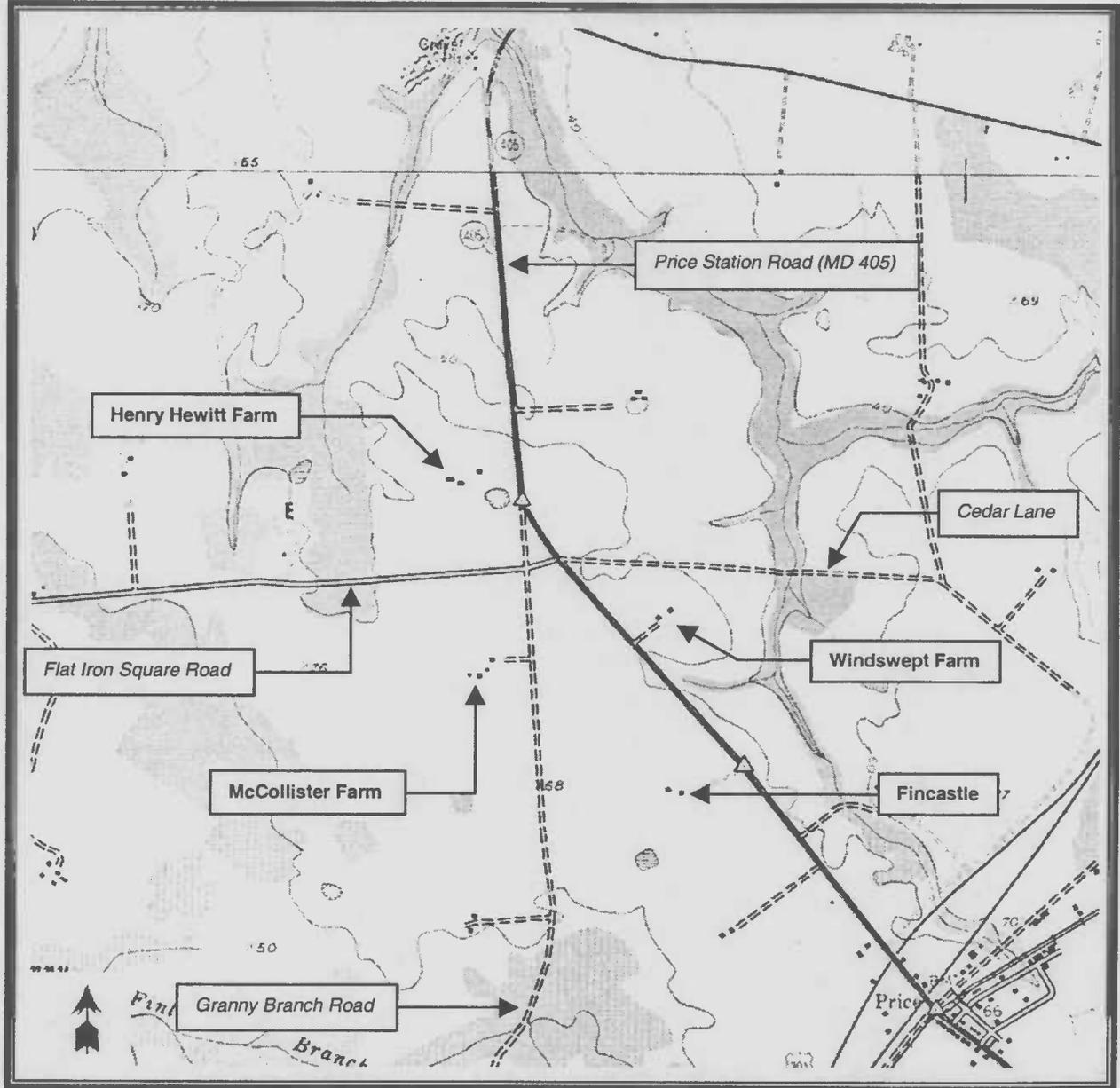
Date Prepared: _____

| | |
|---|--|
| MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW | |
| Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| Comments: _____ | |
|  Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services | <u>9/9/01</u> Date |
|  Reviewer, NR program | <u>2/10/01</u> Date  |

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP



LOCATION MAP
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES



FINCASTLE – PRICKETT RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

QA-522

Price Station, Flat Iron Square, and Granny Branch Roads

Price Vicinity

Circa 1800 – Circa 1950

Private Access

DESCRIPTION

Linked by the unified integrity of its historic landscape, the Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District is a cohesive agricultural region located along Price Station (MD 405), Cedar Lane, Flat Iron Square and Granny Branch Roads northwest of Price, Maryland. The district, includes about 212 hectares (523.9 acres) of land with elevations ranging between 50 and 76 feet above mean sea level. Much of the land is cultivated in corn, low grassy pasture, grain, and soybean. Farmsteads are isolated with the primary elevation of most homes oriented towards the main road with the agricultural outbuildings located immediately to the rear creating a courtyard. The area's recent reliance upon horse breeding is relayed by stables, oval tracks, fenced pastures, trainers, and other support buildings. The Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District includes five contributing agricultural properties, four of which contain structures. The properties include twenty contributing buildings/features and nineteen non-contributing buildings/features that exhibit resources ranging in date from 1800 to 1950. The district encompasses Fincastle (QA-60), James Marshall Farm (QA-16) and the farmland surrounding it, Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59) and Windswept Farm (a contributing, but not previously surveyed property). The resources of the Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District display the agricultural and architectural development in Queen Anne's County from 1800-1950. The James Marshall house, constructed circa 1800-1810, is a substantial two story, three bay, hall-parlor plan house. Unlike the district's other farmsteads, the Marshall farmhouse is oriented parallel rather than perpendicular to the road. In 1980, the house and the three acres that surround it were subdivided from the original farm, but the surrounding farmland is still cultivated. Fincastle (QA-60), the visual anchor of the district, is a 2½-story, 3-bay, side-passage, Federal-style dwelling approached via a dirt track that encircles the abandoned and deteriorating dwelling. The Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59) contains a 2½-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling with an integrated brick wing. The house is accompanied by a number of outbuildings associated with domestic activity and horse raising. Windswept, erected circa 1913, represents that last major farm

house built in the rural historic district. Although altered, the 2-story, 3-bay frame dwelling nonetheless reveals the continuity of architectural and agricultural order in the district through its orientation and rear farmyard. Overall, these resources demonstrate a high level of integrity.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District is significant for its contributions to agricultural history as well as its distinctive physical qualities that reflect the historically layered agricultural landscape of Queen Anne's County from 1800-1950. The rural historic district and its component parts relate agricultural and architectural changes that took place throughout the county's history. The entrenchment of the rural elite, the development of tenant farming, the transition from a tobacco-based economy to grain-oriented agriculture, the impact of the construction of a railroad line to the nearby rural community of Price, the growth and decline of the canning industry, and more recently, the growing interest in raising harness race horses, are all reflected in the area's landscape. Overall the district relates a good to high degree of visual and physical integrity. The components, which include farmhouses, windbreaks around main dwellings, agricultural and domestic outbuildings, historic vistas, narrow rural roads, and expansive cultivated fields are evocative of the region's reliance upon agriculture and its overall character. From the individualized formality of the Federal-style Fincastle (QA-60) to the mass produced architectural forms at Windswept, the farms of the rural historic district represent diagnostic examples of architectural and agricultural change in the county. The outbuildings reflect similar themes. The granaries/cribs/hay barns at the Hewitt and Marshall farms reveal how farmers optimized agricultural storage while paying fastidious attention to architectural appearance. Wavy vergeboards and board-and-batten siding were used to embellish otherwise utilitarian buildings. Together, the properties of the Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District convey a cohesive and informative rural historic landscape.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-522

1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District

other

2. Location

street and number Intersection of Price Station, Flat Iron Square, and Granny Branch Roads not for publication

city, town Price vicinity

county Queen Anne's

3. Owner of Property

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name See Continuation Sheet

street and number telephone

city, town state zip code

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber folio

city, town Centreville tax map tax parcel tax ID number

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: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms

6. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Current Function | Resource Count | |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade | 20 | 18 buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> defense | | 2 sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | | <input type="checkbox"/> domestic | | structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | | <input type="checkbox"/> education | | objects |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> funerary | 20 | 20 Total |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> government | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> health care | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> social | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: | | |
| | | | Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory | |
| | | | 16 | |

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-522

Name Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 3 Page 1

LIST OF OWNERS

List of owners of all resources within the Fincastle – Prickett Rural Historic District

Property Name and Address:

Fincastle
161 Casper Lane
Price, MD 21656

Franklin Prickett Farm
520 Price Station Road
Church Hill, MD 21623

James Marshall Farm (house parcel)
252 Granny Branch Road
Church Hill, MD 21623

farmland associated with Marshall Farm
260 Granny Branch Road
Church Hill, MD 21623

Windswept Farm
181 Windswept Farm Lane
Church Hill, MD 21623

Owner Name and Address:

Ruth V. Clough
General Delivery P.O. Box
Price, MD 21656

Louis J. and Victoria E. Meyer, Trustees of the Meyer Family
Trust
1688 Alice Court
Annapolis, MD 21401

Kenley and Mildred Hampton
252 Granny Branch Road
Church Hill, MD 21623

Dorsey and Sally Ann Patchett
200 New Manor Farm
Church Hill, MD 21623

Edwin F. and Barbara B. Gannon
181 Windswept Farm Lane
Church Hill, MD 21623

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-522

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.

Linked by the unified integrity of its historic landscape, the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District is a cohesive agricultural region of nineteenth and twentieth century resources located along Price Station (MD 405), Cedar Lane, Flat Iron Square and Granny Branch Roads northwest of Price, Maryland. The district, which includes approximately 212 hectares (523.9 acres) of land, displays little topographic variation with elevations ranging between 50 and 76 feet above mean sea level. Much of the land is cultivated in corn, low grassy pasture, grain, and soybean. Farmsteads are isolated with the primary elevation of most homes oriented towards the main road with the agricultural outbuildings located immediately to the rear creating a courtyard. While these arrangements have remained intact, the area's reliance upon horse breeding is relayed by large numbers of stables, oval tracks, fenced pastures, walkers, and other support buildings.

The Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District includes five contributing agricultural properties, four of which contain structures. These resources include the previously surveyed Fincastle (QA-60) at the southern end of the district, James Marshall Farm (QA-16) to the northwest of Fincastle and the farmland surrounding it, as well as the Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59) at the district's northern terminus. The property called Windswept Farm, situated at 181 Windswept Farm Lane, has not been previously surveyed but is nonetheless a contributing property. It is located just north of Fincastle along Price Station Road (MD 405).

The resources of the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District readily display the agricultural development in Queen Anne's County from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. Fincastle (QA-60) represents the visual anchor of the district. Situated amidst cultivated fields to the southwest of Price Station Road, this formal 2½ -story, 3-bay, side-passage dwelling is approached via a long dirt track that encircles the abandoned dwelling. Despite its condition, the house represents the most imposing farmstead in the district. The earliest extant resource is the brick dwelling at the James Marshall Farm (QA-16). Constructed circa 1800-1810, this comparably modest 2-story, 3-bay hall-parlor plan dwelling follows conventional patterns of architecture and farm layout of the early nineteenth century. Unlike the district's other farmsteads, the James Marshall farmhouse is oriented perpendicular to the road, rather than parallel. In 1980, the house and the three acres that surround it were subdivided from the original farm, but the surrounding farmland is still cultivated. The Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59) contains a 2-1/2, 5-bay, brick dwelling with an integrated brick wing. The house is accompanied by a large number of outbuildings associated with domestic activity and horse raising. Windswept, erected in 1913, represents the last major farmhouse built in the rural historic district. Although extensively altered, the 2-story, 3-bay frame dwelling nonetheless reveals the continuity of architectural and agricultural order in the district through its orientation and rear farmyard.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-522

Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Contributing Resources

Fincastle (QA-60)

161 Casper Lane
Tax Map 30, Parcel 4
Circa 1815-1820

Resource Count: Contributing: 2, Non-contributing: 2

Situated to the southwest of Price Station Road (MD 405), Fincastle is an impressive Federal style dwelling that is approached via a farm lane that lies on axis with the main house. Surrounded by cultivated fields of soybean and corn, the house sits prominently in the middle of mowed lawn.

Erected between 1815-1820, Fincastle is an imposing 2-1/2 story, 3-bay, double-pile brick dwelling that remains unrestored. Judging from interior photographs taken in the 1980s, the building retains integrity of materials and craftsmanship that easily relates the architectural hierarchies common to the Federal period. Following these conventions, the building's primary or east elevation features a 5:1 common brick bond foundation that, after several courses, changes to finely laid Flemish bond. The other three elevations are laid in less ornate and more roughly tooled, 5:1 common bond. The gable roof, sheathed with asphalt shingles, is pierced by three interior end chimneys. Surrounded by a circular drive, the house is accompanied by a contributing circa 1920s board-and-batten shed with attached cart shed, and a non-contributing trailer, and a tool shed.

The primary or east elevation faces Price Station Road. The first floor is pierced by two, nine-over-six, double-hung sash windows that lack shutters. Each window is crowned with trapezoidal, rubbed and gauged lintels. The primary entrance consists of a set of three panel double doors topped by a four-light transom. A subtly crosseted architrave surrounds the entry. An elliptical paint ghost lies just above the main door indicating the removal of a front portico. The second floor is pierced by three six-over-six windows with similar trapezoidal lintels. Several of the panes and sash have been boarded over. The plain box cornice features an elaborate base molding consisting of a band of vertically reeded lozenge blocks.

Ghosts of a once integrated 2 story, single-pile kitchen wing with a gable roof is evident on the north side of Fincastle. The sloppy brickwork indicates this part of the wall was never meant to be visible. Brick repairs indicate where a chimney flue was covered over once the addition was removed. The chimney immediately above the wing was larger to accommodate the extra fireplace for the wing. The fenestration on this elevation has been altered accordingly. The first floor has two, 9/6 windows with trapezoidal lintels accompanied by a door entry shaded by a shed roof porch. The second floor has three 6/6 windows. The smallest of these windows replaces an earlier door that provided access between the main house and wing. The attic is lit by a 6/6 window.

The rear or west elevation does not reflect the attention to symmetry and order as seen on the east side. Here the six-panel door is awkwardly placed. Paint scars and robbed pockets in the brickwork indicate it was once sheltered probably by a shed roof. Immediately above the door is a 6/6 window, down-set to light the stair passage. The windows on the first floor exhibit 9/6 windows while the windows on the second floor have 6/6 sash. Basement openings include a central barred opening and a bulkhead stair.

The south elevation's fenestration consists of two, 9/6 windows on the first floor and two 6/6 windows on the second and attic stories.

The lone contributing outbuilding is a board-and-batten shed/cart shed northwest of the main house. The frame building has a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. Tenants reside in the trailer located just south of the house. The site was previously documented in 1981 by Orlando Ridout V. It should also be noted that access to the interior was denied by the property owner.

Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59)

520 Price Station Road
Tax Map 23, Parcel 18
Circa 1855

Resource Count: Contributing: 8, Non-contributing: 9

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Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

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Located amidst fenced pasture on the west side of Price Station Road (MD Route 405), the Franklin Prickett Farm displays the continuity and change evident in the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District. Anchored by the large 2 ½-story, 5 bay brick dwelling with an integrated kitchen wing built circa 1850, the farm contains a wide range of outbuildings associated with grain and corn production as well as harness racing. Oriented perpendicular to the access road and parallel to the main road, the house illustrates traditional farmhouse location patterns in the mid-nineteenth century. The outbuildings immediately to the rear of the house create a long courtyard and range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to the 1980s. Contributing buildings include the main house, an early twentieth century dairy or milk house, a multi-purpose circa 1850s barn, two dairy barns, carriage shed, workshop, and granary. Non-contributing buildings include a trailer, two horse barns, three loafing sheds, walker, rabbit hutch, and a ½ mile horse track. The house, documented in 1980 by Orlando Ridout V, is vacant and deteriorating.

Oriented on an east/west axis, the main house is a 2 ½-story, single-pile, brick dwelling with a gable roof and kitchen wing that extends off the south gable end. The foundation and walls are laid in a 6:1 common bond. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles, is pierced by a pair of interior end chimneys, with another chimney located at the south interior end of the kitchen. A finely executed corbelled brick cornice, located at the intersection of the wall and roof completes the elevation's embellishments.

The main block's front or east elevation is characterized by formalized symmetry and architectural elaboration. A centrally located door on the first floor is flanked on either side by modern faux 8/12, double-hung sash windows replete with fixed louvered shutters. Each of the windows exhibit splayed jack arches. The door, sheltered by an elaborate porch of spindles, turned posts, and brackets, is composed of a paired set of two panel doors and topped by a 3 light transom. The second floor fenestration consists of five modern, 8/8 windows with shutters, while the attic is lit by three gable dormers replete with 6/6 sash. The kitchen wing meanwhile features two modern 1/1 windows.

The gable ends of the kitchen wing and main block can be observed on the south side. Here, entry into the kitchen is achieved through a 9-light-over-two-panel door that is sheltered by a shed roof awning. Two 6/3 windows light the attic story of the kitchen, while a pair of 4-light fixed windows illuminate the main block's upper story.

Unlike the primary elevation, the west side is not as elaborate or formal. The symmetry on the first floor, for instance, is interrupted by a large four-panel door shifted slightly to one side thus making way for the formal interior stair. A roughly elliptical ghost above the doorway indicates that a portico once sheltered the entrance, but has since been removed. Like the front, the door is flanked on either side by 8/12 windows. Five, 8/8 windows light the second story while only two gable dormers, glazed with 6/6 sash, project from the roof. The kitchen exhibits only a single 9-light-over-two panel door sheltered by a shed awning.

The north elevation has only two, 4-light windows that light the attic story.

The interior follows the predictable symmetry that is communicated by the front elevation as well as the conventional architectural cues of the mid-nineteenth century. Despite the plaster walls covered with faux wood paneling as well as the replacement of the window sash and removal of one mantel, the interior still retains some of its most important decorative elements. Composed of a center-passage single-pile plan, the house's passage disseminates traffic throughout the house. Not unexpectedly, the stair is elaborated by a large turned newel, molded rail, and tapered balusters. Lacking an elaborate stringer, the stair box is characterized by a series of boards elaborated by a series of grouped vertical grooves. The north parlor retains the only remaining mantel, which surrounds a shallow chimney box. This decorative element consists of pair of fluted pilasters lying on plain plinths, a grooved frieze, and bold curvilinear brackets that support a relatively narrow shelf. While the door and window openings are splayed, robust architraves consisting of a pair of fillets. Baseboards typically measure approximately four inches and are topped by an ogee molding. The south parlor features a door that leads to the kitchen. Symbolically stepping down to a domestic space of lesser importance, the kitchen has been virtually stripped of historic materials by recent owners. Stairs to the attic of the kitchen climb up the south wall of the space while a stovepipe hole indicates the location of the stove.

The second floor plan mirrors that of the first floor but is less embellished. The trim for instance received smaller moldings. Much of the upstairs, unfortunately, has been extensively modified. Adjusting for the limitations of nineteenth century living, more modern owners, for instance, have added closets to both the stair passage and at least one of the second floor rooms. The walls have also

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

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been covered with sheet rock, faux wood paneling, and plywood. The chimney in the south room has been broken through, making way for a door into the kitchen wing. The kitchen wing attic has been left unfinished but does contain evidence for whitewash on the gable end. The rafters and original wood shingle roof has been left exposed. Following typical Chesapeake framing traditions, the common rafter roof consists of machine-sawn rafters of small dimension dovetailed at the peak and nailed. The collars are also dovetailed and nailed.

The attic story of the main block received some of the least decorative attention. Beaded batten doors provide entry into each of the rooms. Kneewalls consisting of narrow boards painted aqua extend up to ceilings now covered with modern materials that ultimately obscure views of the roof construction.

Just to the southwest of the main house is the milkhouse. Constructed of rusticated concrete block, this rectangular building built c. 1910-1920, is topped by a wood shingle, gable roof with an exposed cornice, rafter tails, and small louvered cupola. The gable ends of the milk house have vertical beaded boards. The window openings on the north and south sides exhibit brick lintels and the wood sash windows open from the top much like hoppers. The interior consists of a concrete floor with drain and a large concrete trough on the south side.

To the west of the milk house and following the farm road through a gate in the post and rail fence, lies the agricultural courtyard. While several non-contributing buildings like the trailer, two horse barns, walker, animal shelters, and rabbit hutch are situated here, several outbuildings are worthy of note. On the north side of the courtyard, for instance, is the multi-purpose barn. Constructed circa 1850, this frame barn rests on brick piers. The walls are sheathed with a combination of vertical board and batten siding and slats while the roof is covered with standing seam metal. The most distinctive characteristic of the barn, however, is its decorative wavy vergeboard. Following its multi-purpose function, the fenestration of the barn is irregular. The south side, for instance, is pierced on the first floor by a door and two windows covered with shutters hung on modern metal hinges. The second floor, meanwhile, contains a centrally located door flanked on either side by shuttered windows. Although vines have partially obscured the east and west elevations, the barn's north side fenestration consists of a shuttered window and a door. The interior organization of the barn facilitates the storage of three farm products. On the first floor a central granary is flanked on either side by corncribs. The floored granary is sheathed on the interior with horizontal boards and features a large girt that follows the peak of the roof. This girt, supported by two large iron supports (recent additions), permits a large clear open span. The cribs are distinguished by their characteristic wood slats that permit air flow and the drying of corn. Stairs from the granary lead to the second floor of the barn that is used for the storage of hay.

Just to the west of this old barn is a pair of attached dairy barns. Their walls and roofs are sheathed with raised seam metal. The larger of the two frame barns lies on a cinder block foundation and appears to date from the early to mid-twentieth century (the foundation may be a later alteration). The exterior metal sheathing actually covers earlier board sheathing. The building has several door and window openings as well as a shed addition on the south side. The interior contains several stalls oriented around the window openings, which once contained six-light windows. The second floor was once used for hay storage. The attached newer barn, presently used for hay storage and a stable, is constructed of earthfast poles that support a prefabricated truss roof consisting of circular sawn framing members. A small shed extends from the building's west side. According to a past owner, Mrs. Franklin Prickett, it was built around the mid-twentieth century.

Just across from these barns, on the south side of the courtyard is a granary. Despite being covered with modern siding like the barns, the interior of the building reveals a wood frame that was once covered with vertical board siding. According to Mrs. Prickett, the building was used for feed storage.

To the east of the granary and a neighboring horse barn is a carriage shed. Resting on a cinder block foundation, the board-and-batten covered building has a roof of corrugated metal and a box cornice. Rapidly deteriorating, this frame building was used to store both farm equipment and cars. A large opening is situated on the north side.

Immediately to the east of the carriage shed is the workshop. Entirely covered with corrugated metal, this frame building rests on a concrete block foundation. Entered through a north side door, the building's interior reveals that the workshop was originally covered

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Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District Continuation Sheet

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with vertical boards. The framing members contain some evidence of reuse and several window openings are present. At least one opening contains a six-light window.

A trailer, located to the north of the agricultural courtyard, houses the current owners. A modern horse barn, replacing an earlier barn lost to lightning, is located in the south side of the courtyard. Another modern horse barn, considerably larger than any of the structures in the district, lies south of the courtyard, while a ½ mile horse track lies to the north. Several small loafing sheds are located out in the pastures.

James Marshall Farm (QA-16)

252 Granny Branch Road

Tax Map 30, Parcels 1 (Land) and 113 (House)

Resource Count: Contributing: 6 Non-contributing: 2

The James Marshall Farm is located at the southwest corner of Granny Branch Road and Flat Iron Square Road. Situated at the end of a tree-lined farm lane that extends west from Granny Branch Road, the farm buildings are buffered on the north and south by a windbreak of large trees. Beyond the windbreak lie fenced cultivated fields and pastures. The farm consists a 1.21 hectare (3-acre) parcel containing the house and outbuildings along with an 84.83-hectare (209.62 acre) tract of agricultural land. The two historically parcels have been in separate ownership since 1980. Structures on the farm include a brick farmhouse and seven secondary structures. Among the outbuildings constructed during the period of significance of the historic district are a granary with an attached wagon shed, a dairy, a chicken house and two milk houses. Also on the farm are a modern machine shed and a converted loafing barn.

The house on the James Marshall Farm is located north of and parallel to the farm lane and perpendicular to Granny Branch Road. The 2½-story, 3-bay, side-gable brick house was constructed circa 1800-1810 as evidenced by exterior architectural details. According to the survey form prepared for this property in 1978, the house was gutted by fire or extensively renovated during the late nineteenth century since all framing, wood elements and interior details date to the Victorian period. During the extensive rebuilding, a 2-story frame kitchen wing was constructed on the west gable end of the house. This wing was extended further west with a 1-story addition constructed during the 1980s.

The original main block of the house is constructed of brick in Flemish bond on the north and south elevations as well as on the east gable end. The west gable end and the water table are built of 3:1 common bond. A Flemish bond belt course extends across the north and south elevations. The upper gable ends are wood-frame and have been covered with vinyl siding. The eaves, cornice returns and window surrounds have also been covered with vinyl. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and nearly all of the windows in the main block have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 double-hung units. The exception to this are the two 4-light casement windows located in each gable end. A brick interior end chimney is located at each gable end.

The south elevation has a full-width hipped roof porch reconstructed of modern materials after the Victorian era porch collapsed in the 1980s. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the south elevation. This entrance consists of a wood door with Eastlake decoration. The entry is flanked by two double-hung windows. The second story has three double-hung windows vertically aligned over the first story openings. The attic level has two gable dormers containing wood 2/2 double-hung windows aligned over the first and third bays.

The east gable end has a single window on the first story, with two windows flanking the chimney on the second story. Two casement windows are located on the attic level of the gable end.

The north elevation is nearly identical to the south elevation. The only differences between the symmetrical 3-bay elevations are the lack of a full-width porch and the presence of three gable dormers rather than the two on the south elevation. In place of the porch is a small gable entry hood over the central door.

The west elevation is obscured on the first and second stories by the 2-story kitchen wing. Flanking the chimney on the attic level of the gable end are two small casement windows.

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The interior of the main block consists of a central passage flanked by two large rooms. Each of the flanking rooms had a fireplace, which provided the sole source of heat. The fireboxes have since been enclosed and a modern heating system has been installed. The second floor is identical to the first floor, though one of the rooms has been shortened by the addition of a bathroom.

The kitchen wing is 2-stories tall, 2-bays wide with a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The wood-frame wing has a parged foundation and wood shingle siding. The south elevation has a pair of vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows and a single-wood 6/6 double-hung window on the first story. The second story has two wood 6/6 double-hung windows. A modern 1-story extension to the west end of the kitchen wing has a wood-panel door and a pair of vinyl 6-light casement windows.

The west elevation of the kitchen wing is obscured on the first story by the modern kitchen extension. The second story of the kitchen wing has a single vinyl 1/1 double-hung window. The kitchen wing extension has an exterior brick chimney and a vinyl 8/8 double-hung window on the west elevation.

The north elevation of the kitchen wing has a 9-light wood panel door, a vinyl 6/6 double-hung window and a pair of vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows on the first story. The paired windows have simple wood peaked surrounds, the only original window surrounds remaining on the kitchen wing. The second story has two vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows. The modern extension to the kitchen wing has a pair of vinyl 1/1 double-hung windows.

The James Marshall Farm contains seven outbuildings constructed between 1845 and circa 1970. The buildings are separated into two zones by the oysters shell-laden entrance lane from Granny Branch Road. Located to the north of the lane and west of the house are the dairy, milk house #1 and the modern machine shed. To the south of the entrance lane is a row of structures consisting of a chicken house, granary/wagon shed, milk house #2 and a converted loafing barn now used as an equipment shed. Of all the outbuildings, only the equipment shed/former loafing barn and the machine shed do not contribute to the significance of the property.

Beginning with the structures located to the north of the farm lane, the dairy is 1-story wood-frame dairy building constructed during the second half of the nineteenth century. Resting on a concrete slab, the structure has flush beaded horizontal siding and an overhanging pyramidal hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. A wood panel door is located on the east elevation with wood louvered window openings on the other elevations.

Milk house #1 is located west of the house and just south of the dairy. Constructed circa 1900, the milk house is a small 1-story rusticated concrete block building with a gable roof covered by corrugated metal. The upper gable ends are sided with vertical bead board. The east gable end has a batten door while the north and south elevations have a wood 1/1 double-hung window, which opens like a hopper from the bottom. This building is currently used as a storage shed.

The prefabricated machine shed was manufactured by Quonset and erected on the property circa 1970. The modern metal frame building rests on a concrete slab and is open on its long east side.

The first building located on the south side of the farm lane is the chicken house. The chicken house, constructed circa 1920, is located directly south of the house. The 1-story shed roof wood-frame building has a concrete block foundation, vertical wood siding and a corrugated metal roof. The north elevation has two batten doors and a pair of windows. These windows have a peaked surround similar to that on the north elevation of the kitchen wing. To the rear of the building are two screened runs, one for chickens and one for dogs.

The granary is the oldest remaining outbuilding on the property. It was probably constructed contemporaneously with the mid-nineteenth century smokehouse, which was demolished in the 1980s. The interior of the granary contains a plaque which reads: "This building was finished 12 o'clock July 16th 1845; J.W. Harrington and Joel Pippen Builders; Chas. H. McCollister and Richard G. Duckett present." Located to the south of the house, the granary is a 3-story heavy timber-frame structure with a gable roof covered with standing seam metal. The building is supported by brick piers and has vertical wood siding. The principal elevation faces north and contains a batten door on each story. The south elevation has a batten door on the first and third stories, while the second story has a

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modern window. The west elevation has one modern window on the first story and two enclosed openings on the third story. The east elevation of the granary is obscured by a wagon-shed addition constructed circa 1900.

Milk house # 2 is located immediately west of the granary. This rectangular concrete block building, constructed circa 1930, has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The building has several metal doors and metal window openings. The interior contains one room with a narrow beaded board ceiling. Outside the west elevation is a concrete slab that once supported the refrigerator equipment.

The southernmost building on the farm is the converted loafing barn. Constructed circa 1950, the pole barn uses old telephone poles to support a prefabricated truss roof consisting of circular sawn framing members. It is covered in corrugated metal siding and roofing material. The building was original used as a loafing building for milk cows, then converted to an equipment shed.

Windswept

181 Windswept Farm Lane

Tax Map 30, Parcel 3

1913

Resource Count: Contributing: 4 Non-contributing: 7

Windswept Farm occupies 21.35 hectares (52.75 acres) of level open land in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Price Station Road (MD 405) and Cedar Lane. The harness racing farm consists of a 2-story wood-frame residence constructed in 1913, numerous outbuildings and a ½-mile practice racing track. The property is accessed by a straight paved lane that extends east from Price Station Road to the farmhouse. The lane continues to the north of the house into a small gravel farmyard. Around the periphery of the yard are located a mix of original and modern outbuildings, with additional modern outbuildings extending north beyond the yard. The practice track is located at the extreme north end of the property along Cedar Lane. Wood three-board fences contain the paddock, pasture and track areas of the farm. Structures that contribute to the significance of the property were constructed between 1913 and circa 1930 and include the farmhouse, a meat house, a shed and a stable. The remaining structures/features were constructed during the mid-twentieth century or later, and therefore are considered non-contributing.

The 2-story, 3-bay, wood-frame, side-gable vernacular farmhouse is oriented west toward Price Station Road. The house has a center-gable on the roof of the front elevation. Also on the front elevation is a 1-story hipped roof porch. A full-width rear ell extends from the main block and contains a central brick chimney with a corbelled top. Attached to the rear ell are two 1-story brick-faced additions constructed by the current owners circa 1980.

The material integrity of the house has been compromised by several alterations made since the early 1970s. At the time the current owners purchased the property in 1972, the farmhouse was sheathed in wood-clapboard and painted yellow. Since that time, the house has been covered with wide aluminum siding, the windows have been replaced with vinyl 1/1 units and shutters have been added to the front, north and south elevations. Three additions have been made to the house since the early 1970s. The original rear ell was only partial-width and was widened by approximately six feet to extend fully-across the rear of the house. Secondly, a 1-story gable roof garage/sunroom with brick facing was constructed on the east side of the rear ell. The third addition is a new entryway located on the south side of the rear ell in a 1-story projecting bay covered with a brick facing. Also covered with a matching brick facing is the portion of the front elevation located within the front porch. Modern turned-wood porch posts resting on a concrete foundation support the front porch roof. The foundations of the main block and rear ell have been parged and scored to resemble blocks.

The west or front elevation has a side-passage entry and two double-hung windows within the porch. The entry door is a modern wood replacement with a beveled window. The second story fenestration is aligned vertically over the first story openings. The center-gable has a single-light fixed-sash window on the attic level.

The north elevation has fenestration in the main block, rear ell and garage/sunroom addition. The only fenestration on the main block of the house consists of two double-hung windows on the second story. A vinyl louvered ventilator is located in the gable end. The rear ell has a 3-light awning foundation window and bulkhead entry on the basement level. The first story has a pair of casement

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windows and a triple double-hung window, while the second story has three double-hung windows. The garage/sunroom addition has a large sliding glass door on the north elevation. This doorway opens out onto a swimming pool and patio area surrounded by gardens.

The east elevation of the main block is obscured by the rear ell. The rear ell has two double-hung windows on the second story, while the garage/sunroom addition has a large sliding glass door.

The south elevation has a single double-hung window on both the first and second stories of the main block. The rear ell has one double-hung window on the first story and two double-hung windows on the second story. The first story of the rear ell is partially obscured by the brick-faced entry addition. This projecting bay has a triple double-hung window and a plate-glass door.

A total of ten agricultural outbuildings and structures are located on the Windswept farm. Immediately north of the house are the three contributing outbuildings situated around the edge of the farmyard. Those three contributing buildings consist of a meat house, shed and stable constructed shortly after the construction of the farmhouse in 1913. The building situated nearest the farmhouse is the meat house. Now used for storage, the meat house is a small wood-frame building supported by concrete blocks. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal and has exposed rafter ends. The exterior is covered with wide wood planks with a batten door with metal strap hinges on the south elevation.

Immediately north of the meat house is a shed. Originally constructed as a chicken coop and later converted to house a farm laborer, the wood-frame building has a corrugated metal shed roof, plank siding and a concrete foundation. The front or south elevation has four door and three window openings. The east end of the building has a concrete chimney that is not original to the building.

The third contributing outbuilding is a stable constructed circa 1930 and partially rebuilt circa 1960. The L-shaped building consists of an early wood-frame section that is oriented east-west with an asymmetrical gable roof. An original wood-frame leg of the ell was destroyed by fire and replaced circa 1960 with a concrete block section.

The remaining structures/features on the property were constructed in the mid-twentieth century or later and are not of historic importance. They include three barns, two loafing sheds, a manure pit and a horse walker, all of which are located northeast of the farmhouse and early outbuildings. The barns constructed in the mid-twentieth century signify the evolution of the property into a horse farm. Two of the barns were constructed to house horses, while a third was built for hay storage. These buildings are simple gable roof buildings covered with vertical wood and metal siding painted blue with white trim. Another mid-twentieth century structure on the property is a small wood-frame pole barn or loafing shed located in a paddock to shelter the horses. Another larger pole barn was constructed in 1986. Other late twentieth century features on the farm include a manure pit and a horse walker apparatus.

Three modern houses were constructed adjacent to the Windswept Farm at the intersection of Price Station Road and Cedar Lane by the children of the current owners. Two of these houses lie within the boundaries of the rural historic district.

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 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 circa 1800 – Circa 1950 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates circa 1800 – Circa 1950

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.)

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A and C for its contributions to agricultural history as well as its distinctive physical qualities that reflect the historically layered agricultural landscape of Queen Anne's County from 1800-1950. Although part of a much larger rural area with common physical and historical associations, the scope of the Historic District is limited to properties visually affected by the Windswept Farm Cellular Communication Tower proposal.

Under Criterion A, the rural historic district and its component parts relate agricultural and architectural changes that took place throughout the county's history. The entrenchment of the rural elite, the development of tenant farming, the transition from a tobacco-based economy to grain-oriented agriculture, the impact of the construction of a railroad line to the nearby rural community of Price, the growth and decline of the canning industry, and more recently, the growing interest in raising thoroughbred horses, are all reflected in the Fincastle-Prickett Historic District's landscape.

Under Criterion C, the rural historic district's component parts relate a reasonable degree of visual and physical integrity. The components, which include farmhouses, windbreaks around main dwellings, agricultural and domestic outbuildings arranged in a linear or courtyard plan, historic vistas, axial entrance lanes, narrow rural roads, and expansive cultivated fields, are evocative of the region's reliance upon agriculture and its overall character. Resources such as Fincastle (QA-60, early 19th century), the Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59, mid-19th century), and the James Marshall Farm (QA-16, early 19th century) are visual and historical anchors for the district, as they represent particularly good examples of early to mid-nineteenth century agricultural organization and architectural order.

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Contact and Settlement Period (1570-1750)

European explorers reached the Chesapeake Bay by 1524, but the first systematic documentation of the Bay did not occur until 1608, when Captain John Smith explored the Bay's northern extremities. Smith documented the presence of Native American villages that dotted the Bay's shores. Two villages near present-day Queen Anne's County were recorded by Smith: Tockwogh (near the mouth of the Sassafras River) and Ozinies (near the mouth of the Chester River) (Fiedel, 18-19).

The Native American occupation sites were ideal locations for the first European settlers. The Native American sites were usually situated near fresh water, fertile soils, and sources of fish, oysters, and game, and were typically cleared for subsistence agriculture. With the arrival of white settlers along the coast in the 1630s, Native American groups such as the Wiccomiss, Matapeake, and Monoponson gradually moved further inland. By the late eighteenth century, most of the Native Americans, except the Nanticokes of Delaware, had disappeared from the Eastern Shore, as European diseases, internecine warfare, and continued pressure from white settlers resulted in decreases in population and widespread migration (Fiedel, 19).

The first European settlement in Queen Anne's County was established in the 1630s when William Claiborne and a group of Protestant settlers from Virginia set up a trading post on Kent Island (Emory, 74-76). Although Claiborne and his Virginia backers would eventually be removed by the Catholic dominated government of the Calverts in 1637, the island and the hinterland to its immediate east proved to be an ideal settlement for early tobacco planters. The county's inlets, creeks, and sheltered harbors provided planters easy access to transportation. By 1680, plantations had reached down the Wye River as far as the present day Queen Anne's-Talbot County border (Karinen, 87-99).

Agrarian Intensification (AD 1680-1815)

Prior to 1706, much of present-day Queen Anne's County was encompassed within Kent County. In that year, the Maryland Assembly enacted legislation to create Queen Anne's County. Situated between Tuckahoe Creek and the Choptank River, the new county boasted a population of 3,067, including 374 slaves by 1710. Introduced to the area in the 1680s, slaves represented an integral part of the local tobacco-based economy. For much of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Queen Anne's County farmers relied heavily upon indentured servants and slaves to produce the labor-intensive tobacco crop. By the early eighteenth century, slaves represented the predominant form of labor. By 1800, the county's white population (7,315) had been eclipsed by the slave and free black population (7,542) (Fiedel, 19).

As elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, the tobacco-based economy created a highly stratified society in Queen Anne's County. As death rates decreased and inherited wealth remained in the family for generations, an upper class of planters and merchants emerged as a powerful political and economic elite. The economic basis of this upper class began to shift in the mid-eighteenth century, as large planters began growing wheat and corn as market products by 1740. As English demands for grains increased and tobacco prices declined, the production of wheat and corn increased. Tobacco production in the county declined steadily after 1740 and the shift away from tobacco accelerated when grain prices soared in the 1760s. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the acreage planted in tobacco had greatly declined (Clemens, 168-170).

This change in agricultural staple generated widespread changes to the landscape in Queen Anne's County, a result largely of the differences in cultivation between grain and tobacco. Profits could be gleaned from a relatively low acreage of tobacco, while wheat and corn demanded expansive acreage. Moving inland from the Bay, land speculators quickly patented land until 1780 when all of the county's land was adequately settled (Fiedel, 19). The decentralized landscape of scattered tobacco barns, small field cultivation and isolated farm houses gave way to open expanses of grain fields and centralized farm complexes (Bourne et al., 6). It was probably in the mid-eighteenth century that wholesale clearing for wheat and corn fields created the open, expansive field networks currently seen in the vicinity of Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District.

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During this rush to patent land, farmer George Finley patented several large tracts to the south of Church Hill. In 1797, Finley acquired 926 acres known as "Finley's Adventure" and in 1803 he acquired another 260 acres known as "George's Fancy Corrected" (Patents File). Sometime between 1815 and 1820 he erected Fincastle, an imposing 2½-story, side-passage, Federal style brick dwelling. Typifying architectural conventions of the period, Finley placed a heavy emphasis on the formalities of introduction by creating a spacious, 16-foot wide side-passage within his domicile. Architectural cues, such as the bracketed stair ends and crosseted architraves around mahogany-grained doors, signaled to visitors Finley's wealth and relative importance in the region. Finley's dwelling was impressive compared to surrounding farmhouses. The neighboring James Marshall House was built in the early nineteenth century, and is also a 2 ½-story, 3-bay dwelling built of brick laid in the Flemish bond, but it is diminutive in comparison to the proportions of Fincastle.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (AD 1815-1870)

While more urban areas of Maryland began to see the rise of industry in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, much of Queen Anne's County remained wedded to agricultural pursuits. These interests were buoyed for much of the nineteenth century by a growing preoccupation with the principles of scientific management. Ambitious farmers across the Delmarva Peninsula, spurred on by competition from new lands opening up in the West, increased yields and profits by maximizing the factors of agricultural production. Local newspapers and farmer organizations disseminated prescriptive literature that encouraged farmers to use fertilizers, practice crop-rotation, and use innovative farming implements, as well as new agricultural buildings (Herman, 117). Farmers also experimented with different crops, livestock, and orchard fruits during this period.

Associated with this increased interest in agricultural management was a fundamental reshaping of the architectural landscape. The success of the agricultural reform movement prompted a period of building and rebuilding, as farmers updated existing houses and outbuildings or constructed new ones. As the surviving dwellings of the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District illustrate, wealthy Queen-Anne farmers erected brick dwellings to firmly establish their social stature. New brick dwellings, such as the 2-story, 5-bay brick house at Franklin Prickett Farm (QA-59, 1850s), were erected with integrated service or kitchen wings. For much of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, kitchens had been separate from the main house. With a renewed focus on efficiency, kitchens became integrated with the social functions of the main house, usually joined to the more formal dining room.

Unfortunately, only a handful of outbuildings remain to document early to mid-nineteenth century outbuilding construction and farm complex layout. While the Prickett Farm retains a mid-nineteenth century multi-functional granary/crib/hay barn and the James Marshall Farm retains an interesting dairy with elongated eaves and a multi-level granary, a majority of the original domestic and agricultural work buildings no longer exist. An orphans court description prepared for the sons of George Finley in 1831 provides invaluable insight into the appearance of the domestic and agricultural landscape at Fincastle:

...we have valued the real estate of the said George and Washington, and estimate the Home farm at \$290 per annum inclusive of the widow's dower. On this farm there is a valuable Brick dwelling house, two stories high 40 feet square in first rate repair, a log negro quarter 18 by 20 feet in bad repair, a brick kitchen 32 by 20 feet in good repair, a log smokehouse 12 feet square in good repair, a log work shop 14 by 19 feet in tolerable repair, a log stable 24 feet in tolerable repair, a log corn house 10 by 22 feet in tolerable repair, a framed granary 16 by 24 feet in tolerable repair, one other framed granary 22 by 32 feet shedded all around in tollerable repair, a necessary in good repair, a paled garden 170 feet square in bad order, a young and thriving apple orchard containing 741 trees, 147 peach trees, 18 cherry trees, 4 quince trees, 8 pear trees, 6 damson trees, one English walnut tree, fencing in tollerable order, there are about 350 acres arable land, 40 acres in branch and wood thinly timbered, the whole containing 390 acres being parts of tracts of land called "Lot No. 3 of Lord Baltimore's Manor", "George's Fancy Resurveyed", and Finley's Adventure". (Orphans Court Valuations, Queen Ann's County).

The absence of surviving outbuildings from these farms reveals just how ephemeral farm buildings were in the early nineteenth century. Aside from showing the construction and appearance of the built landscape, the description also illustrates the growing importance of orchards to the local economy. The presence of 741 apple trees at Fincastle confirms that at least large landowners in this vicinity had

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turned from subsistence orchards to large orchards and mass production. This would prove critical with the extension of the railroad into the area in the 1870s and the canning enterprises that followed.

As the valuation also points out, slaves were still present in the county despite the reorientation of the main crop from tobacco to grain. While the slave population had decreased from 6,674 in 1790 to 4,174 in 1860, slavery remained an important component in the county's economy (Scharfe, 781). Large planters such as Finley owned a large number of slaves to work in their fields and orchards. Slave quarters were usually situated away from the main house, in other domestic outbuildings, or near cultivated fields. Fincastle's modest 18 by 20 foot log slave quarter was actually larger than most slave quarters found in the Chesapeake region. With the growth of Methodism beginning in the 1840s and 1850s (by 1850, 16 of the 23 churches in the county were Methodist), the system of slave-based labor began to unravel. Abolishing slavery became the foundation of the sect's doctrine and, as early as the 1780s, county citizens publicly met to encourage Maryland's General Assembly to abandon slavery (Brugger, 167). Indeed, several of the county's leaders formed a local chapter of the American Colonization Society, which supported the removal of slaves to Liberia, Africa (Brugger, 212).

The economic continuity of the nineteenth century was briefly interrupted during the Civil War. Despite sentiments that rejected the institution of slavery, the county seat of Centreville was periodically occupied by Northern troops during the war in order to quell interest in the rebellion. Some residents, opposed to the social and economic repercussions of abolition, were imprisoned and harassed as homes and businesses were searched for illegal arms and powder. While the encroachment of the federal government strengthened Southern sympathies in the county, the voting patterns revealed the populace remained deeply divided (Emory, 502-503).

Industrial/Urban Dominance (AD 1870-1930)

After the Civil War, the nature of agricultural practices in Queen Anne's County changed once again. With the dismantling of the plantation system, many large landowners sold off portions of their estates and the number of farms increased, while the average size decreased. The tenant farming system expanded as former slaves acquired small parcels.

Although farmers had begun to diversify their agricultural interests in the first half of the nineteenth century, the extension of the Queen Anne's Kent Railroad into Price in 1871 created a renewed desire for orchard crops. While steamboats had enabled farmers to extend the range of their markets to Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore, the railroad opened up the northeast to their products, which included canned fruits and vegetables. By 1870, of the 626 people engaged in light industries in Queen Anne County, 460 of them were engaged in canning operations (Fiedel, 27). Numerous canneries opened up along the railroad line, including in Price. The 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County shows J. Guest's Fruit Canning Factory at the south end of town and another canning factory at the north end of town (1877 Atlases). The Swing family operated a cannery at Price, famous for its Three Sisters brand, almost continuously from 1908 until 1975. Other canneries in Price included J.P. Osborne in 1901, C.C. Ryan from 1908 to 1924, and Beaven-Johnson from 1924 to 1929 (Burton, 113-119). Nearby farmers took advantage of the proximity of Price's canneries to extend their financial interests. For instance, according to the 1880 Agricultural Census, Charles McCollister of the James Marshall Farm owned 2 acres of apples and 10 acres of peaches, produced 500 bushels of apples and 3000 bushels of peaches, and sold \$1100 worth of orchard products, while in the 1870, he had produced only 20 bushels of orchard products, and none in 1860 (Agricultural Census). A peach blight in the 1880s severely damaged the orchard and canning business in the area and may have resulted in a resurgence of grain production for several decades until the Great Depression in 1929 (Fiedel, 27).

The changing nature of the county's agricultural base in the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century is revealed by the Agricultural Census data. In the mid-nineteenth century, the primary agricultural products were corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, flax and honey. By 1880, county farmers were also producing wool, milk, butter and cheese; and by 1890, apples, peaches, pears and eggs were being produced. While the nature of farming changed, the spatial layout of the farmstead did not. Existing outbuildings were adapted to new uses, and fields, initially cleared for the cultivation of wheat and corn, were planted in fruit trees as well as vegetable crops. Field patterns probably remained the same, as vegetable crops required less acreage, and wheat and corn continued to be grown. In the mid-1920s, 55% of the county's agricultural acreage was planted in wheat, 35% in corn, and the rest in grass or vegetables, primarily tomatoes (Maryland Geological Survey, 125). Beginning in the early twentieth century, dairying also took on limited importance. Although the Maryland Geological Survey reported in the 1920s that no farms were "devoted exclusively to dairying [but] a number of

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farmers [did] sell milk at local markets... (Maryland Geological Survey 125).^{*} Many local farmers recall how horse drawn carriages preceded tanker trucks for the transportation and delivery of milk around Price (Coppage, 154). Following the imposition of sanitary requirements for pasteurized milk, many of these small operations were abandoned due to increased costs. A dairy barn from this period still survives on the Prickett Farm.

Turning away from brick construction, the owners of Windswept erected their farmhouse circa 1913. Like the other three houses within the rural district, the 3-bay, 2-story frame dwelling at Windswept was oriented facing a long farm lane. The most distinctive architectural feature of the home was its cross gable, a regionally common roof element.

Modern Period (AD 1930-present)

Since the 1930s, the county's agricultural landscape has been slowly shrinking. Between 1890 and 1997, census records estimate improved farmland has shrunk from 220,479 to 170,677 acres (U.S. Census, Aggregate Schedules). Farmers have returned to growing mainly grains, with primary outbuildings consisting of machine sheds and workshops. While wheat, corn, rye, oats, soybean, and alfalfa are still cultivated in the county with the fields themselves worked by sharecroppers or tenants rather than their actual owners. There has been increasing consolidation of farm properties by large landowners, both local and foreign. King Land acquired the James Marshall Farm in 1978. The house was sold separately from its surrounding farmland in 1980, and is now farmed by a tenant. It is not uncommon today for farms to be owned by corporations or European investors (Corrdry, B-8). As farmland is consolidated, leased, or sold to non-resident interests, the old houses are abandoned or demolished and the historic farmstead is lost. The modern practice of giving children small acreage with road frontage has also contributed to the decline of the historic farmstead, as new houses are built along the road and the old house is abandoned.

In the twentieth century, some county farms have been converted into horse farms. The raising and racing of thoroughbred racehorses has long been a pastime in Queen Anne County (Emory, 398). Both the Franklin Prickett Farm and Windswept have been converted for use by harness racing operations. Practice tracks, walkers, post-and-board fences, as well as cinder block or frame stables are frequently seen in the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District. Despite these modern trends and intrusions, much of the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District remains visually intact.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fincastle (QA-60)

Fincastle is a 3-bay, 2½ story, side-passage, double parlor house, probably constructed circa 1815-1820. The tract can be traced back to when George Finley patented several tracts of land, including 926 acres known as "Finley's Adventure" in 1797, and 260 acres known as George's Fancy Corrected" in 1803. When Finley died, his estate was divided into three parcels, and the house tract descended to his son Washington when he came of age in 1839. He sold the 326 acres to John Collins in 1849, and the property passed from Collins to the Dillen family, who were listed as residing there in the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County. The tract passed from the Dillens to John Godwin in 1882, who the same day sold it to John and William Lewis, who mortgaged it to Samuel Lewis in 1888. At his death in 1903, it was conveyed to John Godwin as a 135-acre tract. In 1909, he sold the property to Charles Larrimore, who sold it to Casper and Ruth Clough in 1955. Now a widow, Mrs. Clough remains the owner of Fincastle.

When George Finley died in 1831, his real estate included a "valuable Brick dwelling house ... in first rate repair", and numerous outbuildings, including a kitchen, a barn, a smoke house, a stable, two corn houses, two granaries, and a barn. In the chancery proceedings for the settlement of the Lewis estate in 1903, the property was described as "large, well built and convenient Brick Mansion House, a large frame tenant house, two large barns, combining granaries, stables, etc., under one roof, and other outbuildings. The difference in outbuildings listed in these court documents is indicative of the changing nature of agriculture in Queen Anne's County between 1839 and 1903. By 1903, the kitchen had been integrated into the house and there was no longer a separate kitchen building. The agricultural buildings changed from a number of structures with separate functions to two large multi-purpose barns combining the various functions of previous outbuildings, such as the granaries and stable. In 1903, there was a tenant house

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Fincastle – Prickett Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

instead of a slave quarters. These changes reflect the influence of the nineteenth century agricultural movement and interest in scientific management, the transition from the plantation system to tenant farming, and the predominance of grain cultivation.

Unfortunately, none of the outbuildings described in these accounts survive. Only one contributing outbuilding, a shed/cart shed dating from the 1920s, remains.

James Marshall Farm (QA-16)

The Marshall Farm consists of a 2½-story, 3-bay brick dwelling with a 2-story frame wing, and a number of outbuildings. The house was constructed in two stages and has been through at least one major renovation. Architectural details suggest it was constructed in the early nineteenth century, but that it burnt and was completely gutted and renovated circa 1880. The frame wing appears to date to this period. The current owner reported seeing signs of a fire (charcoal present under the house), but that the attic remained intact. The outbuildings include an 1845 granary, a mid-late nineteenth century dairy, a late nineteenth century wagon shed, a turn-of-the-century milk house, and an early twentieth century milk house and chicken house.

The earliest reference to the property that could be found in the land records was the conveyance to John C. McCollister in 1882 of a 221-acre farm, described as the home farm of the late Charles McCollister and adjoining Fincastle. John Godwin and Samuel Lewis bought the property from the estate of John McCollister in 1892 at public sale. The property, now 217 acres and still described as the McCollister Farm, was sold to Joseph George in 1904 by the trustee of Samuel Lewis' estate, who had bought out Godwin's share in 1895.

By 1955, Frances Legg, described as a single lady, owned the property. That year, she sold the property to Louise Merrick Marshall, of Virginia, who sold it to James Marshall in 1958. James Marshall sold the farm to King Land, Inc., a large dairy farm, in 1978. In the liquidation of King Land, Inc., in 1984, Roberta King acquired the farmland surrounding the house. In 1989, this land was sold to Dorsey and Sally Patchett; the Patchetts farm this property in addition to two other farms, and grow corn, soybeans, and wheat. A separate 3-acre parcel containing the house was conveyed by the King Land company to David Smith in 1980. In 1987, he sold the property to Kenley Hampton, the current owner, who renovated the house. The house was not occupied in 1978, and according to Mr. Hampton, was vacant for six or seven years before the Smiths bought it.

An exhaustive search of the land records could not determine the early history of the property, or when Charles McCollister acquired it. The presence of his name on a plaque dated 1845 in the granary suggests he owned the property by then. McCollister was involved in a number of transactions involving real and personal estate in the 1830s through at least the 1850s. In the 1840s alone, records show he acquired several tracts of land, including a 50-acre parcel, ½ of a 60-acre parcel, an 8.75-acre parcel and 1/3 interest in a lot in town. In addition, on at least six different occasions, he purchased personal estate, including household goods, slaves, and farm animals. He seemed to be acquiring entire estates, perhaps at public sale.

The census records revealed some information about Charles McCollister. He was not enumerated in the 1850 Agricultural Census of Queen Anne's County; in the Population Census of that year, he was listed as a 45-year-old farmer with property worth \$5000, and a wife and five children, as well as an elderly female living in the house. In the 1860 census, he owned real estate worth \$6,000 and personal estate worth \$15,000, with four children still at home. His son John C. McCollister, a 20-year old farmer with \$2000 in real estate and \$500 in personal estate, lived nearby. In the Agricultural Census of that year, Charles McCollister owned a 200-acre farm and 63 farm animals, and produced wheat, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes and butter. In 1870, he owned a 260-acre farm worth \$7500, paid \$600 in wages, had 65 farm animals, including sheep, and produced orchard products in addition to the same grains and vegetables. In the 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County, Charles McCollister is listed as a farmer owning 529 acres. He resided in the main house on the property; he also owned a second house on the property, to the west, where his son John probably lived.

In the 1880 Agricultural Census, Charles McCollister was a 75-year-old farmer with a wife and two grown children at home, including John C., attending the farm. There were also an adult female servant/cook with two small children and two adult male servants living in the household. He owned a 223-acre farm worth \$10,000, paid \$600 in wages, sold \$3000 worth of farm products, and produced eggs in addition to corn and wheat. He also owned 2 acres of apples and 10 acres of peaches, and sold \$1100 of orchard products.

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Fincastle – Prickett Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 6

Franklin Prickett Farm (QA 59)

The Franklin Prickett Farm contains a 2½-story, 5-bay, brick side-gable dwelling and a number of outbuildings, several related to the property's current use as a horse farm. Historic outbuildings include a mid-nineteenth century barn, a nineteenth century carriage shed, a workshop/shed and granary dating to the nineteenth century that have undergone much reconstruction, and a turn-of-the-century milk house and dairy barn. The house was probably constructed by Henry Hewitt circa 1855. Hewitt purchased 150 acres of land known as "Pleasant Springs", "Partnership" and "Parallelogram" for \$1400 from John A. Hall in 1852. Hall had owned the land since 1832. Upon the death of Henry Hewitt in 1867, the house and land passed to his widow, Frances Hewitt Dillen, and their children. Hewitt's heirs sold the farm, then containing 146 acres, to Susan A. Porter in 1870. Susan Porter lived on the farm until her death in 1897. The farm passed by will to John and Mary Crossley, who then immediately sold it to Fannie D. Walls for \$5000. According to the 1900 Population Census of Queen Anne's County, the Walls family resided on the farm and consisted of Medford Walls, a 37 year old male married for seven years to his wife Fannie Walls, who was 29 years old. They had two young children, Henry and Mabel, as well as three farm laborers living in the household. Between 1932 and 1948, Fannie Walls rented the farm to her daughter Mabel Valliant for \$200 annually. D. Thompson Swing bought the farm in 1948. The Swing Brothers operated a well-known cannery at nearby Price's Station. The property was briefly owned by Morton and Louise Sunderland between 1964 and 1965, having purchased the farm from D. Thompson Swing for \$25,000.

Franklin and Doris Prickett owned and operated the farm between 1965 and 1988. According to Mrs. Prickett, the house was in poor condition when they purchased it, because it had been rented. The Pricketts originally grew tomatoes and carrots as well as grain; they were one of a few farms in the area still growing crops for canning at that time. Farm help was difficult to get and there were no markets close by, so when canneries closed, the Pricketts switched to growing just corn, wheat, and soybeans.

Prickett and his sons farmed 1800 acres, including land rented from other farmers, and sharecropped with the Cloughs at Fincastle. In 1988, the 146-acre farm was divided into three lots. Franklin Prickett retained 43 acres on the corner and built a new house; the rest of the land and the house were sold to Frederick and Mary Ann Menke. The Menkes sold the farm to Christine Capuano for \$450,000 in 1993. The current owners, the Meyer Family Trust, bought the property in 1999. Family members are currently living in a trailer on the property and plan to make improvements to the house and outbuildings. According to Mrs. Prickett, since 1988 the owners have not lived at the house, but have removed woodwork and other original features in the course of a never completed renovation. At present, the house is vacant and the farm around it is devoted to the raising of harness-racing horses, with limited crops grown to feed the horses.

Windswept Farm

Windswept Farm property consists of an early twentieth century house and a number of outbuildings, most of them associated with the property's current use as a horse farm. The current farm was originally part of a larger parcel called the Patterson Farm, conveyed to C.W. Newnam in 1849 by William Patterson. The 428-acre parcel included Pleasant Springs and two parcels called Queen Anne's Manor. Newnam left the Patterson Farm to his daughter Laura Trenchard; the trustee for her estate sold the property to John H. Evans in 1870. Evans transferred it his son William J., who then sold it to John Evans in 1887. He sold a 56-acre parcel of the property to Charles Oscar Walls in 1913 for \$3,500, referred to as the Patterson Farm or William J. Evans Farm. Walls built the current house shortly after he purchased the property. The farm passed to his wife and then, in 1962, to his son, who sold the farm to Ernest Massey in 1965. Massey sold the farm to the current owners, Edwin and Barbara Gannon, in 1972. The farm is currently devoted to raising horses for harness racing.

According to the current owner, the farm originally operated as a dairy farm, and was converted to harness racing prior to 1972. Several outbuildings date to the early twentieth century and were probably constructed around the same time as the house. These include a meat house, a chicken coop, and a stable. The 1877 Atlas of Queen Anne's County shows no structures in this area. There is a house to the south, which was probably the farmhouse associated with the larger property when it was the Patterson Farm. That dwelling no longer exists.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-522

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of surveyed property 212 hectares (523.9 acres)

Acreege of historical setting 212 hectares (523.9 acres)

Quadrangle name Price, MD

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The proposed National Register boundary of the Fincastle-Prickett Rural Historic District includes approximately 212 hectares (523.9 acres) of agricultural and wooded land, early roads and significant architectural resources. The boundary has been delineated according to the visual impacts imposed by the Windswept Farm Cellular Communication Tower, combined with the cohesive occurrence of rural landscape components. The properties within the district represent a period of significance from circa 1800 to circa 1950, and encompass such uses as agriculture, residential, and transportation.

The proposed rural historic district is centered on the intersection of Price Station, Flat Iron Square, and Granny Branch Roads. The district is more precisely composed of the following tax parcels: (TM 30, P-4), (TM 23, P-18), (TM 30, P-113), (TM 30, P-3), and (TM 30, P-1). The historic district includes five contributing agricultural properties, four of which contain structures, including 20 contributing buildings/features and 20 non-contributing buildings/features. The district also encompasses 2 non-contributing properties. These small properties are contained within the following parcels (TM-30, P-123) and (TM-30, P-124).

11. Form Prepared by

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| name/title | KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resources Division | | |
| organization | KCI Technologies, Inc. | date | February 2001 |
| street & number | 10 North Park Drive | telephone | 410-316-7800 |
| city or town | Hunt Valley | state | Maryland |

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
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-522

Fincastle – Prickett Rural Historic District
Continuation Sheet

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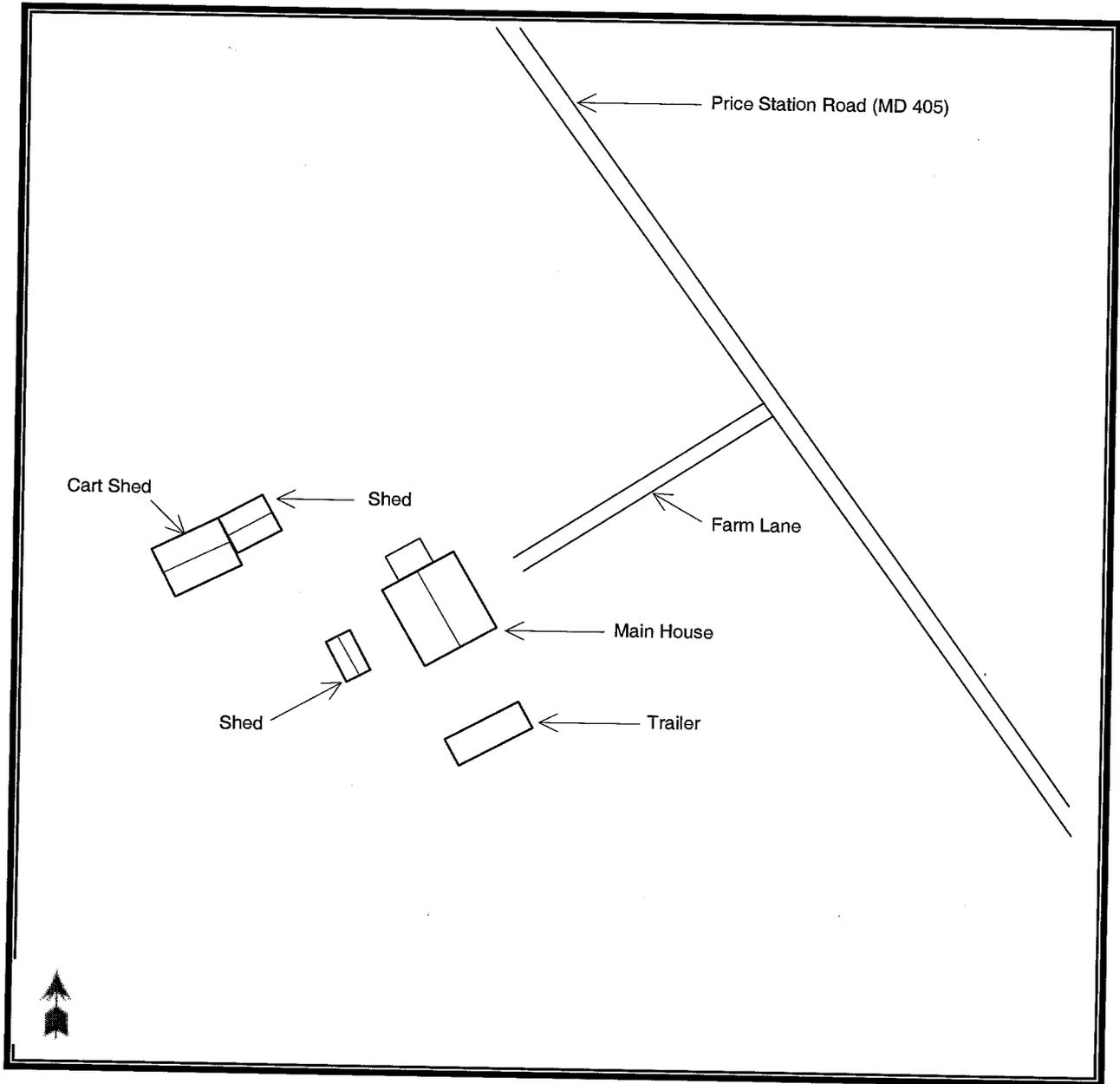
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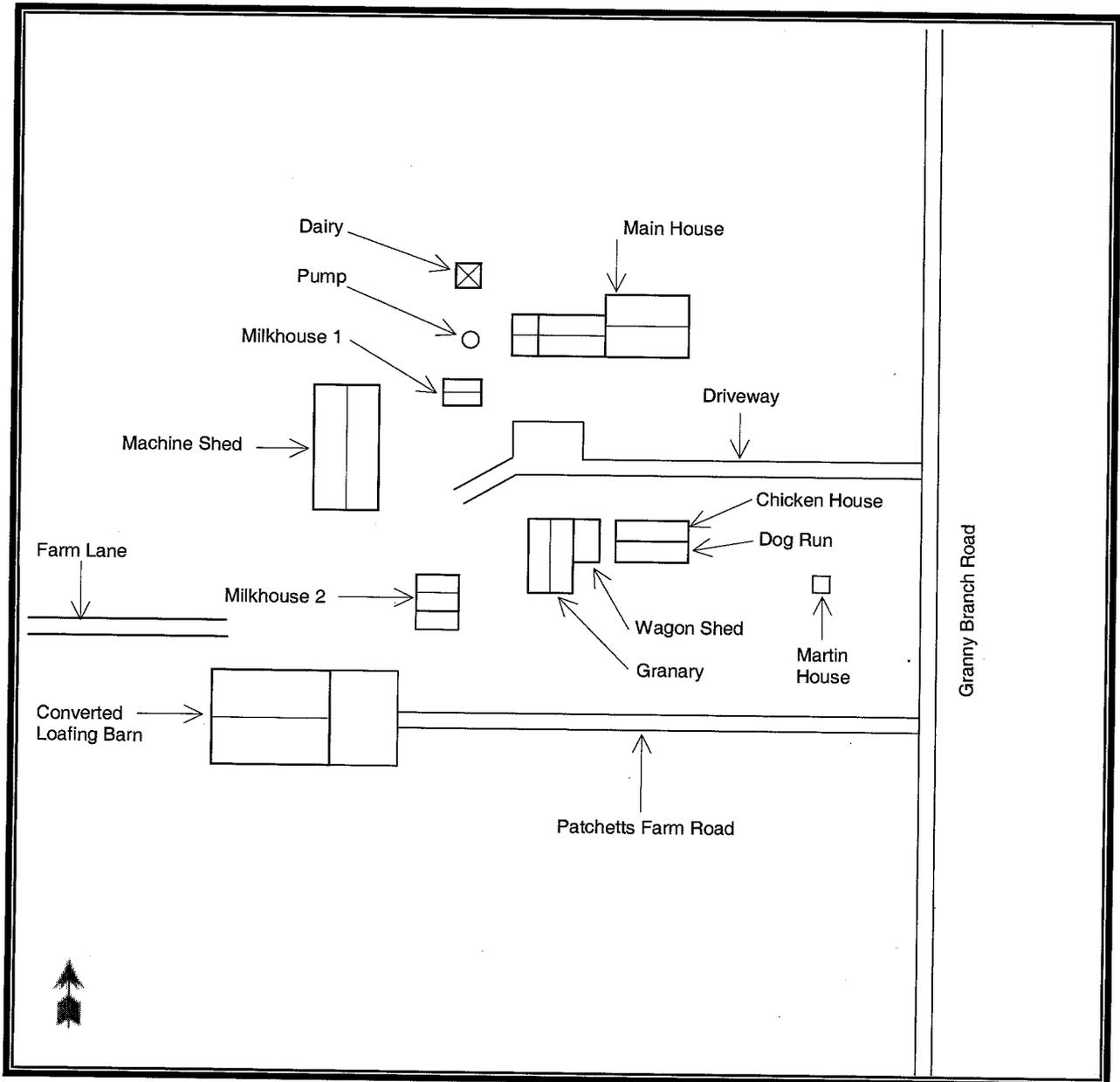
HISTORIC MAP
1877 ATLAS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY



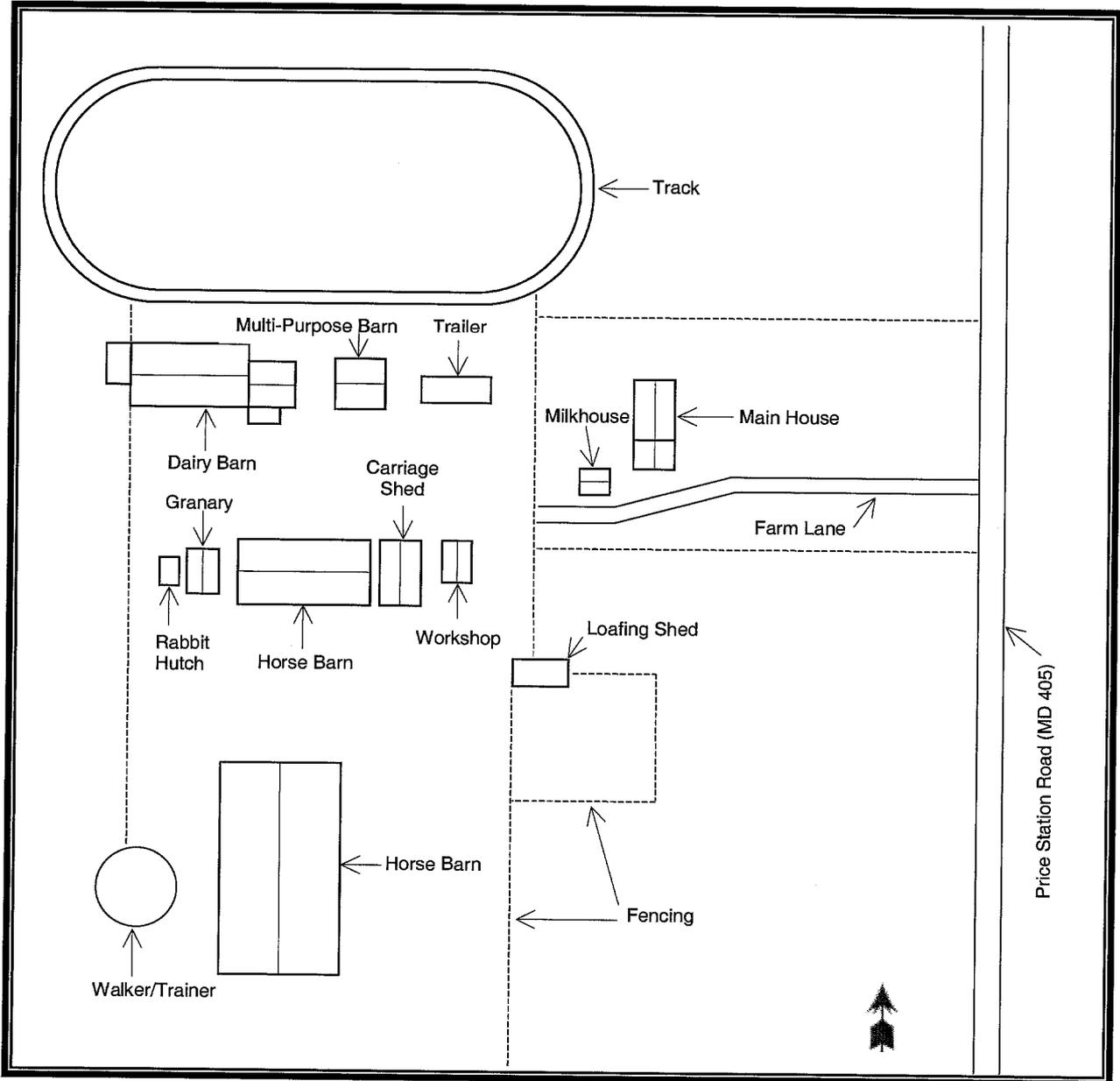
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
FINCASTLE



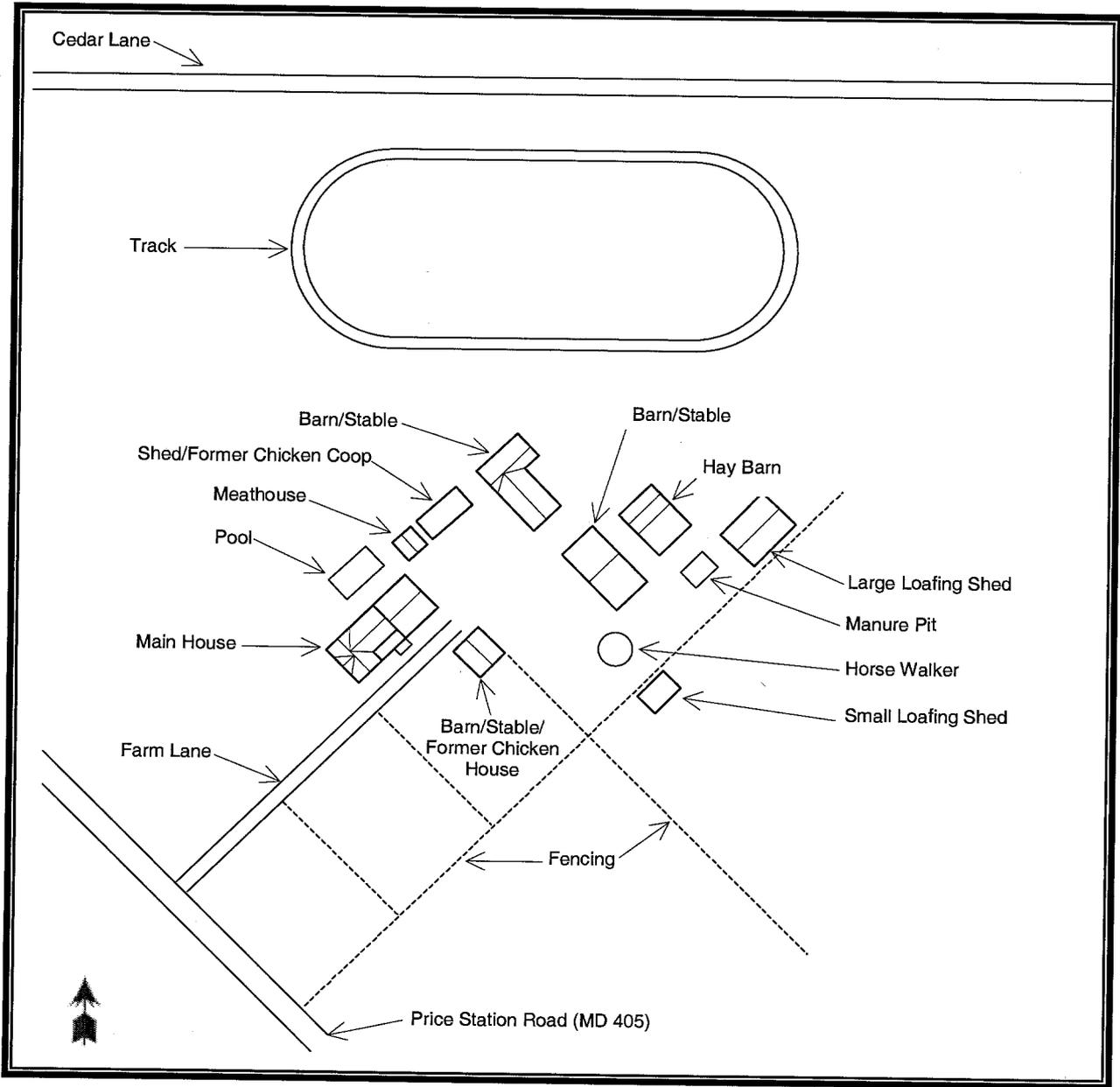
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
JAMES MARSHALL FARM**



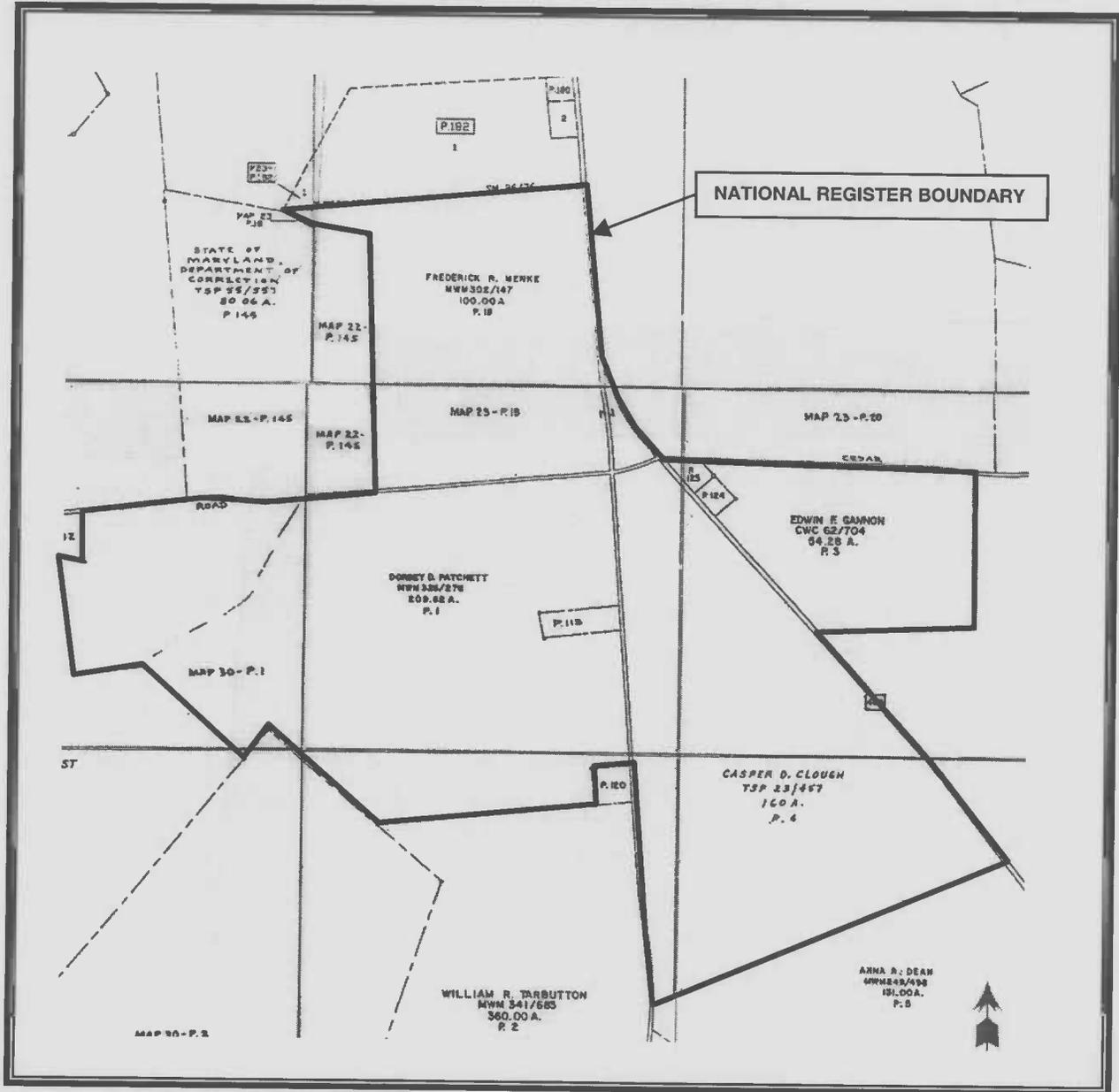
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
FRANKLIN PRICKETT FARM**



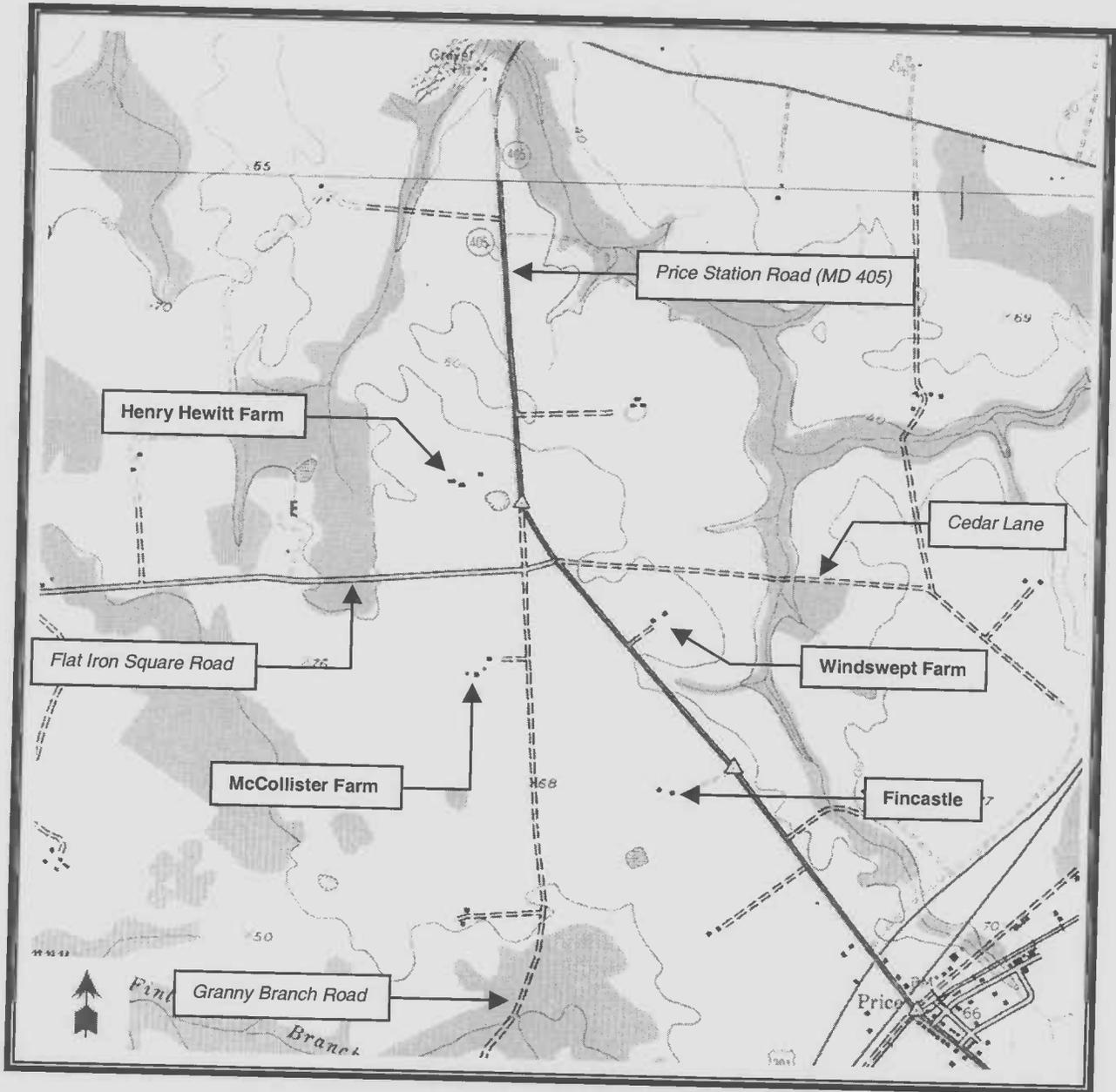
**RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
WINDSWEPT FARM**



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP



LOCATION MAP
INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES





1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. View Southeast from Granny Branch Road, Windswept on left,
Fincastle (QA-60) on right
8. 1 of 68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. View south from Henry Hewitt Farm (QA57)

8. 2/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. View north on MD 405 from south of Fincastle (QA-60)
8. 3/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Fincastle(QA-60), view W from MD 405

8. 4/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Fincastle (QA-60) view W up lane, front (east) elevation
8. 5/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Fincastle(QA-60), view SW (NE co. of house)

8. 6/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Fincastle(QA-60), front (E) elev, view west, sheds to right
8. 7/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's Co., MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Fincastle (QA-60), house, rear (west) elevation, view east

8. 8/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Fincastle (QA-60) house, NE corner, view SW
8. 9/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's Co., MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Fincastle (QA-60), board-batten shed and wagon shed, SE Co.,

8. 10/68

view NW



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), view NW from MD 405

8. 11/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-51), view west at house and outbuildings
from MD 405

8. 12/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's Co., MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house, front (east) elevation, view west

8. 12/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house, South elevation, view N

8. 14/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's Co., MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house, NW corner, view SE

8. 15/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house interior, window, first floor

8. 16/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house interior, mantel, north end
wall, first floor, view N

8. 17/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), house interior, stairway on first floor, view north
8. 18/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-591), milkhouse, NE corner, view SW

8. 19/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MDSAPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), view west at outbuildings,
workshop in center foreground

8. 20/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

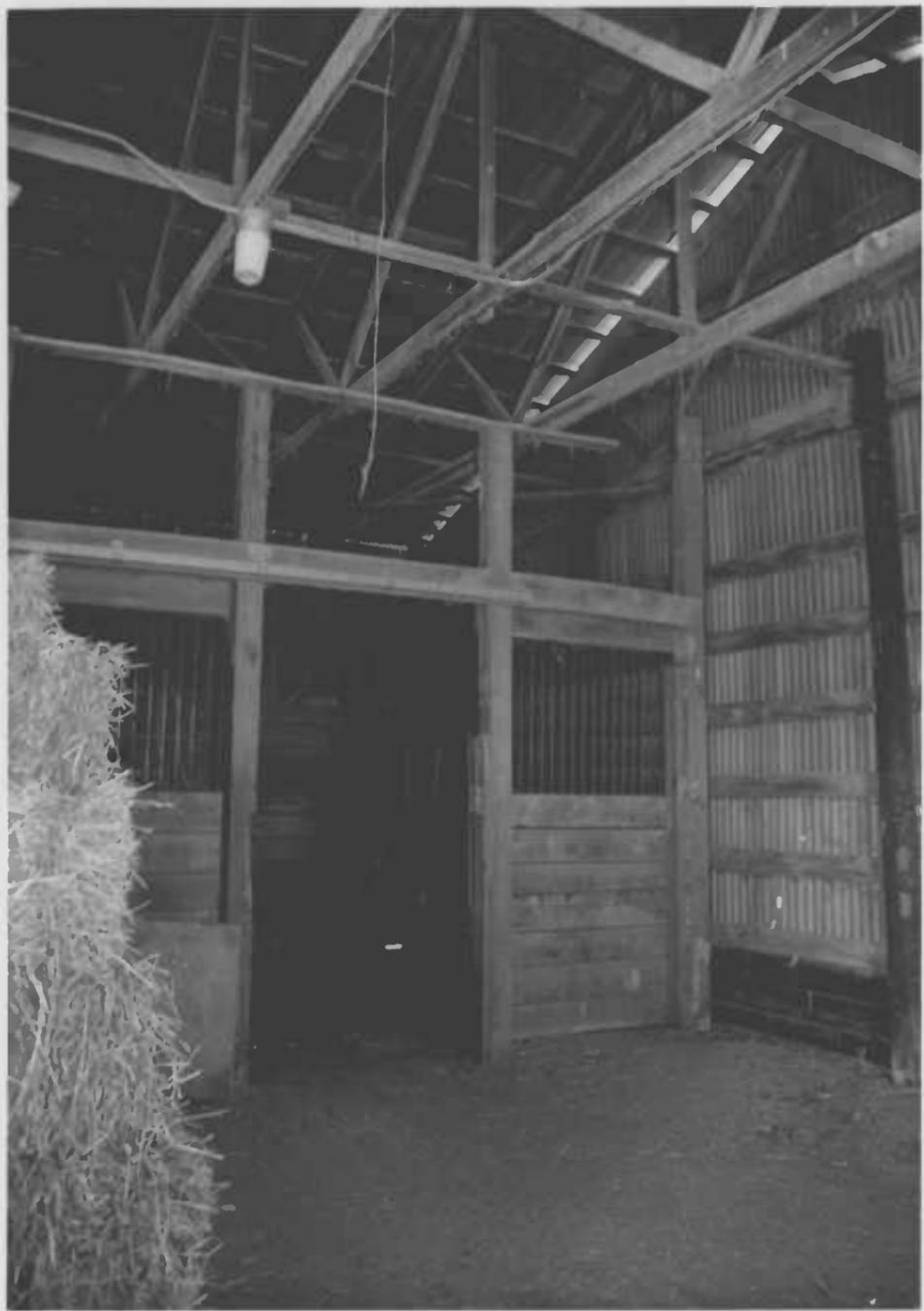
4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD CHPO

7. Hewitt Farm (QA-59), mid-20th century dairy barn, NW corner,
view SE

8. 2/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Bob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Hewitt Farm (QA-59), interior mid-20th century dairy barn

8. 22/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Bob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-51), multi-purpose barn, NE co, view SW
8. 23/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), multi-purpose barn, SW co., view NE
8. 24/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), interior of multi-purpose barn
8. 25/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), dairy barns, SE co., view

8. 26/68

NW



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), dairy barns, S. elev., view N
8. 27/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), granary, NW corner, view SE,
horse barn in background

8. 28/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), horse barn, NE corner, view SW

8. 29/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59), garage, NE corner, view SW

8. 30/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-591), Workshop, NE corner, view SW

8. 31/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16) from Henry Hewitt Farm (QA-59),
view south

8. 32/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), house, front (south) elev., view north

8. 33/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), main block of house, front (south)
elevation, view north
8. 34/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), house, NW corner, view SE

8. 35/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), ^{house} addition, west elevation,
view east

8. 36/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm, house rear (north) elevation, view SE
(QA-16)

8. 37/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), ^{house} addition, NW corner, view SE

8 38/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Aewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), dairy, NE corner, view SW

8. 39/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), milkhouse #1, NE corner, view SW

8. 40/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle- Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), machine shed, SE corner,
view NW
8. 41/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), view southwest at
chicken house, wagon shed and granary (l→r)
8. 42/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), chicken house, wagon shed,
and granary, NE corner, view SW

E. 43/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), chicken house, NE corner,
view SW

8. 44/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), wagon shed and granary,
front (north) elevation, view south

8. 45/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelle

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), granary, wagon shed and
chicken house, northwest corner,
view southeast

8.46/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Ann's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), wagon shed and granary
NE corner, view SW

8. 47/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle - Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), granary, front (north)
elevation, view south

8.48/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4 Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), granary, SW corner,
view NE

8.49/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA-16), milkhouse #2, SE corner,
8.50/68 view NW



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle, - Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Eds Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. James Marshall Farm (QA16), converted loading barn,
SE corner, view NW

8. 5/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, view north from MD 405
8. 52/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastrc- Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, house, front (west) elevation, view east

8. 53/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, house, north elevation, view South
8. 54/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, house, SE corner, view NW

8. 55/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, meathouse, southwest corner, view northeast

8. 56/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, early 20th century shed, front (south) elevation,
view north

8. 57/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, ^{ca. 1930} Stable, NW co., view SE
8. 58/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, ~~stable~~ ^{ca. 1960} (new to left, ^{ca. 1930} old to right), view NW

8. 59/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, barn, NW corner, view SE
8. 60/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, barn, south elev., view north

8. 6/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, barn, SW corner, view NE
8. 62/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, barn, SW corner, view NE

8. 63/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. Windswept, hay barn, SW corner, view NE

8. 64/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's Co., MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, loafing shed, SE corner, view NW
8. 65/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Bob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, run-in, NE corner, view SW
8. 66/68



1. QA-522
2. Fincastle-Aewitt Rural Historic District
3. Queen Anne's County, MD
4. Rob Shelley
5. June 2000
6. MD SHPO
7. Windswept, walker and run-in (in background), view South
8. 67/68



1. QA-522

2. Fincastle-Hewitt Rural Historic District

3. Queen Anne's County, MD

4. Rob Shelley

5. June 2000

6. MD SHPO

7. 605, 609, and 615 Price Station Road (newhouses), view east

8. 68/68