

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

Property Name: Crandell Residence Inventory Number: AA-2085

Address: 4848 Muddy Creek Road, Churchton, MD 20733, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Owner: John O. & Jewell B. Crandell, Trustee, 4848 Muddy Creek Rd, Churchton, MD 20733

Tax Parcel Number: 74 Tax Map Number: 68

Project MD 468: From MD 255 to Snug Harbor Road Agency State Highway Administration (SHA)

Site visit by SHA 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 property located within a historic district? no yes Name of District: _____

Is district listed?: no yes

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

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

Description:
4848 Muddy Creek Road is a simple, side-gable residence with no high style details. This 1937, 1 1/2-story structure consist of brick siding and 6/6 windows. The asphalt shingle roof has a moderate pitch, with a chimney at the rear and south elevation. Also, the roof consists of two gable-front projects that accentuate the entrance. As the structure sits on the lot, it faces east, surrounded by lawn on all sides except the south where a paved driveway leads from a driveway to a below-grade garage under the house. In addition to the residence, the property houses a barn, a corn crib, and a contemporary shed, all situated behind or west of the residence.

The main, east, façade contains a 6/6 window on either side of the entry gable area. Four brick steps lead up to the door and an aluminum awning extends over the door and the brick stoop. On the north and south walls of the entry vestibule, a 6-pane sash is located. A single story room addition extends from the south end of the east façade. This addition contains a pair of 8/8 windows and a flat roof. The south façade contains 12 fixed panes that create a full wall window that runs the width of the addition. Above this, on the south wall of the original structure, a pair of 6/6

Prepared by: Kelly Steele Architectural Historian SHA

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| MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW | |
| Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/> | Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D | Consideration <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None |
| Comments: _____ | |
| _____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services | _____ Date |
| _____ Reviewer, NR Program | _____ Date |

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Crandell Residence

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windows is centered beneath the gable. At the rear of the residence, a corn crib and modern shed stand. Also, to the southwest of the residence is a barn. It has a gambrel roof with two shed-roof dormers. The windows openings contain 6-pane fixed windows and are symmetrically positioned on the facades. A large sliding door on the east elevation provides access into the structure. The barn is two levels in height, with a rectangular footprint.

Significance:

Anne Arundel County runs along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay from urban Baltimore in the north to rural Calvert County in the south. The Patapsco, Magothy, Severn, South, and West Rivers cut deep into the county from the Chesapeake forming its eastern edge into a series of peninsular necks and giving it over a hundred miles of coastline. As part of the Tidewater Plain, Anne Arundel is moderately hilly adjacent to its main streams in the east and levels off into rolling countryside towards the west. The first settlers came to this land in 1649 when a group of Puritans fleeing persecution in Virginia established Providence on Greenbury Point. Within a year they had been joined by enough people that the Maryland General Assembly established the county. The boundaries of the county changed in 1659 when land was taken to form Baltimore County, and in 1851 when the county divided to form Howard County, and again in 1919 when part of the county was added to Baltimore City.

Anne Arundel developed as an agricultural community with many large plantations providing a diversified economy based on tobacco, grain production, and some fishing. While the plantations were outnumbered by small farms worked by owners, the plantation owners set the social standard for the county and included many indentured servants who worked out their time, established small households and built them into great estates. Due to tobacco production, Anne Arundel peaked economically during the decades immediately preceding the American Revolution. Following the war, a period of decline occurred as Baltimore replaced Annapolis as the state's main port and the county's soil could no longer produce enough tobacco to sustain the previous growth. During the 1830s and 40s, the county underwent a brief agricultural renaissance when farmers began applying lime to the depleted soil, but the early nineteenth-century trends of declining productivity, population decline, and general stagnation continued. This trend began to reverse during the Civil War when prices for agricultural goods were high and the presence of Union troops in Annapolis provided a strong market for county produce. Following the war the county continued to do well and railroads developed through the area providing access to the urban markets of Washington and Baltimore.

By the early twentieth century the introduction of artificial fertilizer helped rejuvenate the agriculture in the county and also, the first of what would become scores of summer communities were built. Following the Second World War, improved highways to Baltimore and Washington opened parts of Anne Arundel County as suburbs of those cities. Such changes have taken Anne Arundel County from a self-contained agricultural and maritime society to a progressive, urban community.

The Crandell Residence, 4848 Muddy Creek Road, stands in a portion of Anne Arundel county that was part of the Parrish Grant from Lord Baltimore, surrounded by the West River and the Chesapeake Bay. This area has an irregular shape, indented by many creeks and inlets, was originally referred to as "The Swamp," and was first inhabited by the Conoy Indians. By the mid-1600's a group of Quakers settled the area and received large land grants. While the Quakers were a big influence in the early years of the area, their influence eventually died out and another religious group emerged, the Methodists. Farming and oystering provided the economic base for the residents through the 18th century, with many large farms. However, following the Civil War, many holdings were broken up, thus leading to an influx of new settlers who took advantage of the opportunity to buy land. Beginning in 1832, the West River was added to the Maryland Steamboat Company's run to Baltimore, By 1834 there were runs twice a week, and as the years went by the number of steamboat runs to West River increased and more landings were built in order to facilitate larger volumes of produce.

In addition to fishing and agriculture, providing for summer boarders became a huge industry by the late 1800s. Nearly every home owner took in summer boarders and a number of boarding hotels appeared through the area.

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With the advent of the first paved roads in 1920, the nature of the area changed drastically as "city people" started moving in. A large number of houses were built in waterfront developments along the Bay and West River. At first much of this new population constituted summer residents only. However, as mobility increased, the area provided permanent family homes for commuters to the adjacent cities.

National Register Evaluation:

While the structure at 4848 Muddy Creek Road, as a vernacular residence with an associated barn and corn crib, is associated with the agricultural history and development of Anne Arundel County, its construction date places this complex far outside of the county and area's significant agricultural development. The structure does not possess an association with significant events or trends, and is not eligible under Criterion A. The structure is not eligible under Criterion B either. Research did not identify any known association with significant persons. Similarly, the structure is not eligible under Criterion C because it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. While the structure does characterize a side-gabled, vernacular plan residence, it has no high style features and is not a unique or outstanding example of architecture. Finally, the property has no known potential to yield important information, so it is not eligible under Criterion D, and the seven criterion considerations do not apply. Thus, it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, as defined by the criteria of eligibility in 36 CFR 60.

PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS

I. Geographic Region:

- Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
- Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
- Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
- Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
- Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
- Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
- Modern Period A.D. 1930- Present
- Unknown Prehistoric
- Unknown Historic

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
- Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
- Government/Law
- Military
- Religion
- Social Educational/Cultural
- Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic environment: Rural

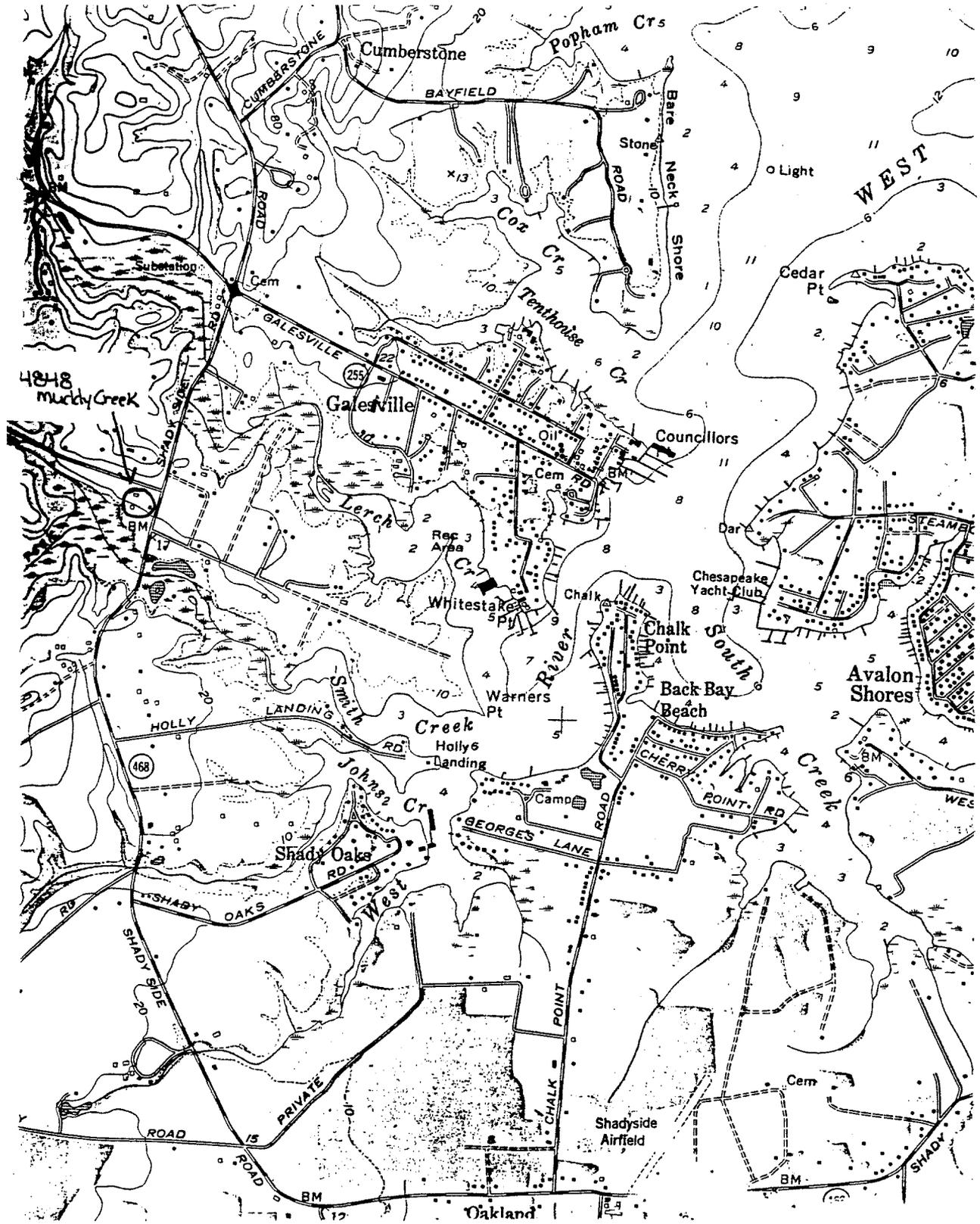
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/single dwelling

Known Design Source: None

Survey No.
Resource Name
Town/County
Quad Map

AA-2085

Crandell Residence, 4848 Muddy Creek Road
Churchton, Anne Arundel County
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1. AA-2085
2. Crandell Residence
4848 Muddy Creek Road
Chesapeake MD
3. Anne Arundel County, MD
4. Kelly Steels
5. September 2000
6. SHA
7. East/main facade taken from South Perry NW
8. 1 of 2



1. AA-2085
2. Crandall Residence, 1848 Muddy Creek Road, Churchton
3. Anne Anundel, Maryland
4. Kelly Steels
5. September 2000
6. SHA
7. barn + outbuildings west + southwest of residence
8. 2 of 2