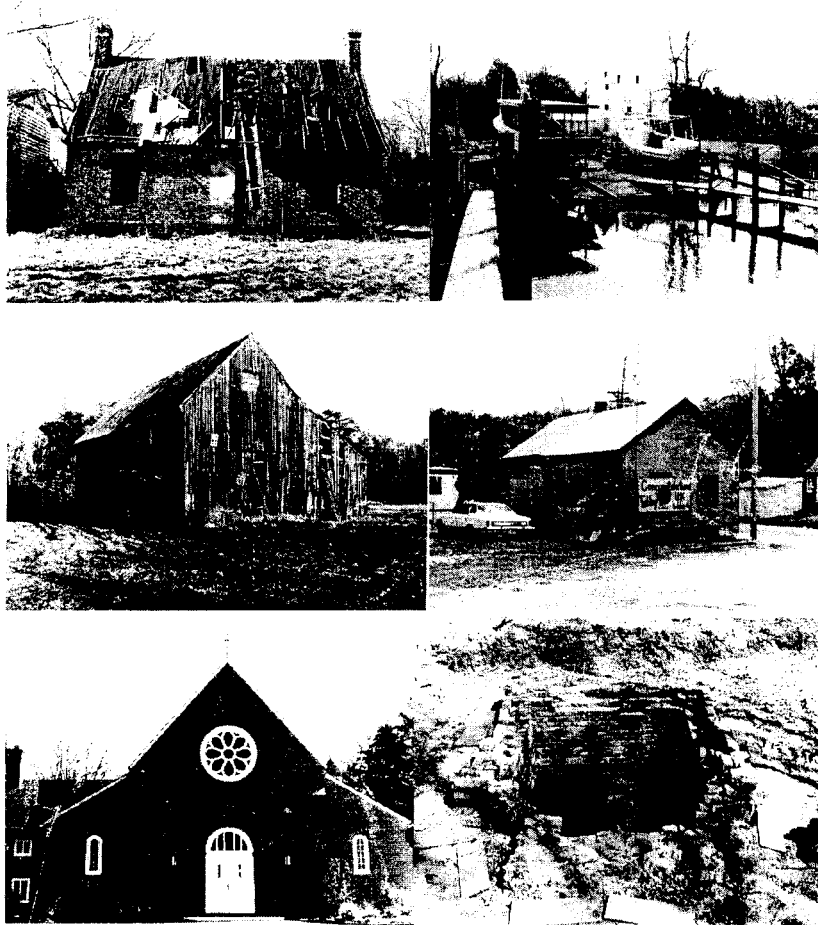


Painting A Self Portrait: A Historic Preservation Plan for St. Mary's County



From top to bottom, left to right: Resurrection Manor, SM-4, Palmer's Marine Railway, SM-623, Dryadocking Farm Tobacco Barn, SM-546, Scotland African-American School, SM-352, St. Peter Claver R.C. Church, SM-220, Belvedere Farm Grave Site, SM-583

By Kirk Ranzetta, Historic Sites Surveyor
in cooperation with
St. Mary's County
Department of Planning and Zoning
Approved March 7, 2000

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, during 1998-1999, the Maryland Historical Trust provided a non-capital grant to St. Mary's County Board of County Commissioners, who provided a local match, for the purpose of preparing a Historic Preservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, during 1998-1999, the St. Mary's Board of County Commissioners contracted Ranzetta, architectural historian, to write the plan with the assistance of the Department of Planning, Historic Preservation Commission, and Maryland Historical Trust; and

WHEREAS, information and opinions stated at focus groups and community meetings held in May and June of 1999 at the Department of Planning and Zoning, Charlotte Hall Public Library, Historic Preservation Commission, and at the Governmental Center in Leonardtown were integrated into the plan; and

WHEREAS, on September 30, 1999, the Historic Preservation Commission, voted unanimously to recommend adoption of "Painting a Self Portrait: A Historic Preservation Plan for St. Mary's County" to the St. Mary's County Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, this plan is to supplement and amend the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.3; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to this vote and in compliance with Section 3.07 of Article 66B of the Annotated Code, on October 14, 1999 a sixty day notice period began during which time comments were received from neighboring jurisdictions, pertinent government agencies, and interested individuals; and

WHEREAS, upon the conclusion of said notice period, the St. Mary's County Planning Commission held a public hearing on December 13, 1999 in the public meeting room of the Carter State Office Building;

WHEREAS, notice for this meeting was posted in the Enterprise newspaper on November 22, 1999; and

WHEREAS, at the December 13, 1999 hearing and after consideration of public comment, the Historic Preservation Commission voted unanimously to endorse the Historic Preservation Plan; and

WHEREAS, on February 22, 2000 the St. Mary's County Board of County Commissioners held a public hearing and after hearing public comment established a 10 day public comment period; and

WHEREAS, notice for this meeting was posted in the Enterprise newspaper on February 4, 2000; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that upon hearing public comments and after due consideration, the St. Mary's Board of County Commissioners hereby adopt "Painting a Self Portrait: A Historic Preservation Plan for St. Mary's County."

DATE OF ADOPTION: March 7, 2000

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 7, 2000

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

ABSENT

Julie B. Randall, President

Joseph F. Anderson
Joseph F. Anderson, Commissioner

Shelby P. Guazzo
Shelby P. Guazzo, Commissioner

Thomas A. Mattingly, Sr.
Thomas A. Mattingly, Sr., Commissioner

Daniel H. Raley
Daniel H. Raley, Commissioner

Attest:
Alfred A. Laker
Alfred A. Laker, County Administrator

Approved as to Legal Form and Sufficiency:
Patrick B. Murphy
Patrick B. Murphy
Acting County Attorney

"Historic Preservation is an autobiographical undertaking. A person, a community, a society or a nation paints its own portrait by what it chooses to save."

W. Brown Morton, III, Professor
Historic Preservation Program
Mary Washington College

Preface & Acknowledgments

W. Brown Morton III presents a daunting challenge when it comes to preserving our shared cultural heritage. When resources are preserved for future generations, they not only convey information about past cultures, but they also reflect the values of the society that chose to keep them. It is profoundly symbolic, therefore, that for the past six years the people of St. Mary's County have communicated their interest and concern for their varied past by being active participants in an effort to systematically survey its historic sites. Recording everything from a Spanish Mission-style gas station to a two hundred and fifty year old tree, this inclusive survey has sought to record facets of the county's history that have previously been under-researched and under-documented. It is these, as well as previous efforts by citizens, community organizations, and government agencies that have laid the foundation for preserving the "Mother County of Maryland's" richly detailed historical portrait.

In September of 1998, St. Mary's County and the Maryland Historical Trust contracted with Kirk E. Ranzetta, historic sites surveyor, to complete the county's first Historic Preservation Plan. The development of this plan is part of a multi-phase grant project funded jointly by the Maryland Historical Trust and St. Mary's County Government. While the first four years focused on surveying historic resources, the last year seeks to summarize this work through the development of a Multiple Property National Register Nomination and a comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Using the research compiled in previous years, the historic preservation plan seeks to organize a balanced strategy for preserving St. Mary's County's historical resources into the twenty-first century.

The Historic Preservation Plan is composed of five chapters and a series of informative appendices. Chapter 1 outlines the preservation framework that exists in St. Mary's County. From the largest federal agency to the smallest non-profit, this chapter explains the priorities of each organization and some of the programs they offer. In order to understand the history of preservation in St. Mary's County, Chapter 2 provides a brief chronicle of the individuals and groups that have conserved the county's historical resources in the past. The types of buildings, districts, structures, sites, and objects found in St. Mary's County are discussed in Chapter 3. Here the resources are used to recall the diverse array of historical people, events, and places that have made what the county is today. Given the preservation framework, the history of past efforts, and the types of resources, Chapter 4 envisions the possibilities of the future and the benefits that preservation has to offer the county's community. Chapter 5 takes this vision and offers a number of goals and strategies to make it a reality. The most important chapter of the document. Chapter 5 outlines eight goals and a host of strategies designed to be accomplished within five to ten years. They include:

- Continuing survey, research, education, and public outreach.
- Continuing preservation planning and review

- Pursuing financial and regulatory incentives to attract applicants to the local Historic District (HD) program
- Formally adopt design guidelines for local Historic Districts
- Pursue local easement and grant programming
- Encourage identification and preservation of archaeological sites
- Promote heritage tourism, greenways, and scenic roadways
- Outline criteria for public acquisition and maintenance of historic sites

This plan draws a great deal of inspiration from other preservation plans such as those of Carroll (draft), Frederick, and Prince George's Counties. In addition to these examples, however, the Historic Preservation Plan reflects significant inputs from the Historic Preservation Commission, and other interested citizens. Creation of the plan was initially guided by a focus group of professional preservationists and the HPC. Subsequent informational meetings held in St. Mary's City, Leonardtown, and Charlotte Hall, provided the public with an opportunity to ask questions and submit comments on the plan's direction and content. These presentations consisted of a slide show and Power Point presentation that outlined the plan's strategic thrusts. In order to increase public attendance, notices of these meetings were placed at all post offices in the county, the Enterprise newspaper, and in the quarterly mailings of the St. Mary's County Historical Society. The Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners were periodically updated on the status of the plan. Their comments, as well as the public's, were received and incorporated throughout the process in an effort to build consensus and agreement. While the plan is the synthesis of these efforts, it is also consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning, the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and Article 66B of the Maryland State Annotated Code. The public hearing and comment process was consistent with Section 3.07 of Article 66B and this document is considered an extension of the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Over the course of preparing this document several individuals and organizations took a leadership role in shaping its format, content, and vision. Without the grant assistance of the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) and the accompanying support of the Board of County Commissioners, this document could never have been created. Elizabeth Hughes, coordinator of local programming at MHT and a past surveyor in St. Mary's County, provided much needed insight and guidance. The Department of Planning and Zoning provided critical staff support, the necessary work space, and the computer to make the Plan an easier to read and usable document. Planner Mary Hayden was critical to the entire process and contributed editorial support, a badly needed database, the Power Point presentation, and helped set up many of the public presentations and hearings. The focus group, composed of Julia King, Henry Miller, Jean Goodman, Hal Willard, Dick Gass, and members of the Historic Preservation Commission, got the plan off to a great start. Historic St. Mary's City and the Sotterley Foundation gladly supplied photographs to supplement the lengthy text. Lastly, the citizens who attended the public meetings, submitted comments, and who opened their homes to the historic sites survey have helped make this document a usable plan for the future of St. Mary's County's historical resources.



Figure 1. Morris/Gibson Store, Avenue, 1900s. Dwarfed by a large red oak, the Morris/Gibson Store vividly recalls how vital crossroads commerce was to county residents in the early twentieth century. Photograph by KER.

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Chapter I

Where the Paint Meets the Canvas: The County's Preservation Framework

The preservation framework in St. Mary's County consists of a number of private and public organizations & agencies that administer a wide variety of historic preservation-oriented programming. By describing the programs and function of each organization, a better understanding of preservation activities in St. Mary's County can be achieved. It can also afford an opportunity to tailor legislation and preservation initiatives to address particular strengths and weaknesses.

A. Federal Government Programs and Agencies

1) National Park Service (NPS)

While the NPS does not oversee any property in St. Mary's County, it represents an important part of the preservation network. As an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS's primary responsibilities lie in protecting and operating historic and natural parks across the United States. In 1966, the Park Service was given an added mandate by the National Historic Preservation Act to establish a National Register of Historic Places as well a listing of National Historic Landmarks. It was also given charge of the Section 106 process -- a program that ensures that the impacts of federally funded/licensed projects upon properties listed in the National Register are assessed. The Park Service also administers funding to states with Certified Local Governments and produces a number of publications that offer technical assistance to local governments and preservation professionals.

a) The National Register of Historic Places

Twenty-six historic resources in St. Mary's County are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. While the Register is maintained by the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Park Service defers administration of the program in Maryland to the Maryland Historical Trust. This list of properties is acknowledged by the Federal government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history and culture. While called the National Register, sites that are eligible for this level of recognition can be significant at the local, state, as well as national levels.

Like sites in the Maryland Inventory, the sites listed in the National Register are evaluated using a number of criteria that measure a site's significance (see section on Maryland Inventory). National Register forms are similar in format to those supplied by the MHT, but require more detailed analysis of the resource. Once included in the National Register, certain state and federal regulatory protections, financial assistance, and tax benefits are available.

Contrary to public assertions, listing on the National Register **does not** mean that the federal government wishes to acquire the property, dictate color or materials used on individual buildings, nor require property owners to open the historic resource to the public. Listing will also **not** require the owner to seek approval of the Federal Government or State of Maryland to alter the property.

b) The National Historic Landmarks Survey

In addition to the National Register, the National Park Service also maintains and administers the National Historic Landmarks Survey. This list of the nation's most significant cultural properties focuses attention on places of exceptional value to the nation as a whole. The effect of being listed as a National Historic Landmark is largely the same as those resources listed on the National Register. Distinctions include access to additional funding sources for preservation activities. Three sites in St. Mary's

County have been deemed National Historic Landmarks. They include Resurrection Manor (SM-4), West St. Mary's Manor (SM-2), and St. Mary's City (SM-29). Sotterley Plantation (SM-7) has applied for National Landmark status and is awaiting National Park Service approval.

2) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

HUD offers a number of helpful programs that could help fund preservation-oriented project in the county. Community Development Block Grants, for instance, are designed to improve living conditions for people with low and moderate incomes. Communities can use these grants for projects such as historic sites surveys, preservation planning, financial incentive programs including low-interest loans and grants for rehabilitation of historically or architecturally significant structures, or a revolving fund for the acquisition, rehabilitation and disposition of historic properties.

3) National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)/National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Research grants or fellowships from the National Endowment of the Arts or Humanities could help fund projects in St. Mary's County. These funds tend to be reserved for advanced research, but could nonetheless be applied for by appropriate local scholars and institutions. These studies could greatly contribute to a better understanding of the historic architecture, landscape, folklore, and archaeology of St. Mary's County.

4) Patuxent River Naval Air Station

The Patuxent River Naval Air Station consists of 6,400 acres of former farmland overlooking the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay. Prior to its establishment in 1941-1942, the area featured several significant historic resources. While some resources were removed before the Navy's arrival such as Susquehanna, others such as Mattapany have been retained and are still in use today. Since the 1970s, the Navy

has undertaken several attempts to document the resources on the base through historic sites surveys and archaeological excavations. During the base's recent expansion several archaeological investigations were conducted to both identify and salvage information from sites that were to be disturbed. One significant site has been related to "Eltonhead Manor," a seventeenth century plantation. Other important sites recently excavated include the Mattapany/Sewell Site which is believed to be residence of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and second governor of Maryland.

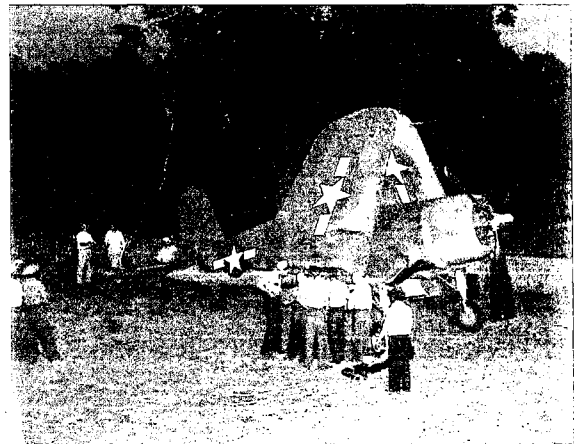


Figure 1. The Patuxent River Naval Air Station brought increased air traffic to the skies above St. Mary's County. Interestingly, this "Corsair" made an emergency landing in the field below Sotterley during test flights in September of 1943. Over the past 30 years, the Naval Air Station has taken important steps in preserving its history. Photograph courtesy of the Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

The Patuxent Naval Air Station also contains the Naval Air Test and Evaluation Museum. The museum is unique as the only institution dedicated to the testing and evaluation of naval aircraft. Exhibits include the rubber inflatoplane, wind tunnel models, early photos, vintage scale models, and full scale aircraft. The museum also pays tribute to many of the early astronauts who trained at the U.S. Naval Test Pilot's School. Lastly, the museum has preserved the light tower from the Cedar Point Lighthouse once located off the tip of Cedar Point on the Patuxent River.

B. Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)

The Maryland Historical Trust has offered the people of Maryland a wide variety of services and programs since its founding in 1961. Situated within the Division of Historical and Cultural Programs which is part of the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Trust's offices are located in Crownsville, Maryland. MHT is authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act and Maryland legislation to act as the State Historic Preservation Office -- a pivotal position that permits the Trust to administer a number of preservation programs.

These programs include overseeing terrestrial and underwater archaeology programs; research, survey and registration programs; effects on historic properties, federal and state historic property tax credit review and certification; and a historic preservation easement program. Loans and grants are critical element of MHT's mission. Capital and non-capital grants, for instance, can be used for activities as diverse as developing historic preservation plans, conducting architectural surveys, funding rehabilitation efforts, or even for developing publications on historic resources.

MHT is the repository for National Register Nominations and Maryland Inventory Forms. Technical assistance is offered to local governments, heritage museums, and non-profit preservation related organizations. MHT also oversees Historic St. Mary's City and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory.

1) St. Mary's City Commission

The St. Mary's City Commission is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Maryland's first settlement and seventeenth century capital. Now affiliated with neighboring St. Mary's College, the Commission is exceptionally interested in making Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) a popular destination for



Figure 2. Ocean Hall (c. 1703) was one of the first buildings in St. Mary's County placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The lack of protection offered by this program, however, prompted a later owner to put a Maryland Historical Trust Easement on the house in 1986 to guard against future unsympathetic architectural and environmental changes. Photo by Elizabeth Hughes.

heritage tourism. As a state operated living history museum located along the majestic shores of the St. Mary's River, HSMC contains nationally significant archaeological remains of Maryland's first capital. Archaeological excavations regularly occur during the summer months and are the subject of interpretive tours. The site also offers walking trails that weave through a series of reconstructed buildings that include the 1676 Statehouse, a visitor's center, a replica of the "Maryland Dove" and a working 17th century tobacco plantation. The Commission has also recently been approved funding for skeleton reconstruction of more buildings in or near the City's once vibrant core. The Brome-Howard House (SM-33), now leased by the St. Mary's City Commission, has been converted to a highly acclaimed Bed & Breakfast.

Since the 1970s, HSMC's Research Department has been accumulating information related to the state's first capital and educating the public about its development. In operating the longest running archaeological program in the state, the research department is charged with conserving over 3 million artifacts while maintaining an impressive library with genealogical information, local and regional history, and statewide archaeological

investigation reports. The department is also responsible for conducting and/or monitoring any excavation activity with the National Historic Landmark boundaries of St. Mary's City that contains approximately 850 acres.



Figure 3. Seventeenth century artifacts, discovered during the excavation of the Van Sweringen site, provided vital information about the early residents of Maryland's first capital. Students interested in archaeology from the county, state, country, and world have participated in HSMC summer field school for three decades. Courtesy HSMC.

2) The Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist and the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab)

Located at the Maryland Archaeological Laboratory, the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist (Edward Chaney) and his staff are actively involved in performing excavations and publishing their findings, monitoring compliance work, educating the public, and developing exhibits at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (JPPM) in Calvert County. As a branch of the Maryland Historical Trust, the Southern Maryland Archaeologist has played a critical role in identifying significant archaeological sites in St. Mary's County and raising public awareness about those sites.

The Regional Archaeologist has accumulated a significant research library at JPPM. It maintains the region's largest collection of reference materials concerning

archaeology and history of Maryland in the eastern United States. Although it is not a lending library, scholars and the general public are encouraged to use the facility. The library is a repository for most archaeological excavation reports generated within the State of Maryland, and currently has over 1,000 of these technical papers.

In May 1998 the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory was officially opened at JPPM. This state-of-the-art facility is charged with the duty of accessioning, storing, conserving, and studying Maryland's archaeological collections. It contains over 7 million objects collected over the past 100 years.

3) Historic Recognition Programs in St. Mary's County

a. The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Administered by MHT, this broad-based catalog of information on districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of known or potential value to the prehistory, history, upland and underwater archaeology, architecture, engineering, and culture of Maryland. Since 1993, a matching grant from MHT, has enabled St. Mary's County to update its historic sites survey. Over the course of the project over 250 properties were documented bringing the total number of standing structures to over 700. Since the 1960s, over 600 archaeological sites have been identified as well. Each of these sites has been located on a United States Geologic Survey Map and also have tax map and parcel numbers so that they can be easily located on the county tax maps. These sites range in size, integrity and significance and include boats, oyster packing houses, residences and plantations, barns, mills, churches, schools, slave quarters, tenant houses, family crypts and even a 250+ year old White Oak tree. The necessary variation of sites certainly paints a fuller, more inclusive picture of the county's cultural heritage. Information on all of these resources is available at the Department of Planning and Zoning in Leonardtown as well as at the

Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville. Both of these repositories are open to the public and copies of forms are available upon request.

All sites were placed into the Maryland Inventory after assessing their relative significance. This was accomplished by using a series of criteria first developed by the National Park Service's National Register program and now used by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT). These criteria have guided historic site surveyors in determining the importance of each site. First, historic resources must be classified as either a site, building, structure, object or district. Second, the resource must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association. Lastly, resources should be associated with historic events and persons, embody distinctive architectural features, or have a high probability of yielding important information about prehistory or history. Inclusion in the inventory carries no regulatory protections or financial benefits.

b. The Maryland Register

Established by the Maryland legislature in 1985, the Maryland Register is also a list of properties considered worthy of preservation for significance in American history and culture. Also maintained by the Maryland Historical Trust, the Maryland Register includes districts, buildings, sites, and objects. Inclusion in the Maryland Register requires that the resource be listed in or determined eligible by the Director of the Maryland Historical Trust for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Certain state regulatory protections and grant and loan programs are available for resources included in the Maryland Register.

4) Other State Agencies & Programs in St. Mary's County

a. Maryland Department of Natural Resources

DNR is responsible for the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of historic properties in its care. In St. Mary's County several sites are currently under their jurisdiction

including Greenwell State Park, Point Lookout St. Park, and St. Clements Island. Besides overseeing these important sites, DNR was given a new mandate in 1997 by the Maryland General Assembly. This new legislation called for the creation of "Rural Legacy Areas" in order to protect properties rich in agricultural, natural and cultural resources. Protection of these resources will only come through the voluntary acquisition of interests in real property, including easements and fee estates. "Cremona," a large farm overlooking the Patuxent was recently included in this program.

b. Maryland Environmental Trust (MET)

Three conservation easements held by the Maryland Environmental Trust are located in St. Mary's County. While successfully saving hundreds acres of farm and forest land, wildlife habitat, and waterfront, these easements have conserved the historic viewsheds at Sotterley Plantation, Mulberry Fields, and Trent Hall. MET was started by the Maryland General Assembly in 1967 as a statewide land trust to conserve and protect the state's open space and natural environment. Through voluntary donations of conservation easements, the Trust ensures that private properties will not be developed beyond an agreed limit and thus will be permanently protect. Other programs administered by MET include the Local Land Trust Assistance Program, "Keep Maryland Beautiful" Program, and the Rural Historic Village Protection Program.

c. St. Mary's County Projects at St. Mary's College & Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC)

Since the 1970s, St. Mary's College and HSMC have been collecting oral histories from longtime St. Mary's County residents. Initially begun to gain a better understanding of local culture by HSMC's Garry Stone and Cary Carson, this project is now formally called the Southern Maryland Documentation Project. Under the direction of Professor Andrea Hammer, students taking the Cultural Journalism class have honed their interviewing and writing skills by publishing their work either in the Enterprise newspaper or in a newly introduced

journal entitled SlackWater. This journal's very first edition presented a series of edited narratives from long time St. George's Island residents. The second edition, currently in print, covers the purchase of Cedar Point by the United States Navy in the 1940s and the effects it had upon the county. Transcribed and/or taped copies of the interviews and student papers are located at the St. Mary's College Archives. The college also encourages students to complete a Senior Thesis on a St. Mary's County or Maryland topic. Together, these efforts provide an intimate record of everyday life in St. Mary's County from the beginning of the twentieth century to present.

C. Local Government Commissions and Agencies

1) Historic Preservation Commission

The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) consists of seven St. Mary's County residents that demonstrate a range of interests including historic preservation, architecture, archaeology, planning, and/or history. The commission currently meets the fourth Thursday of every month except November and December when they convene on the third Thursday. Initially formed by the St. Mary's Board of County Commissioners on June 4, 1975 (Resolution #75-50), the HPC is authorized under Article 66 B, Section 8.01 of the Maryland Annotated Code and Article 3, Section 38.4 of the St. Mary's County Zoning Ordinance to preserve the county's historic treasures through a number of methods. Its three major responsibilities include local Historic District (HD) designation and review, providing advice to county agencies, and facilitating survey, research, and public education initiatives.

The HPC currently oversees two local historic districts; St. Joseph's Manor (SPEC # 86 - 0531) and Newtown Neck Historic District (ZOHD # 83-0379). Building activity is limited at both of these sites, thus a Historic Area Work Permit has never been reviewed by the HPC. The lack of HDs is largely due to the lack of benefits that currently come with designation.

In order to spur interest in becoming an HD, the HPC is currently pursuing a 10% local property tax credit for certified rehabilitations and possibly a 10 year tax freeze for rehabilitated properties. When these benefits are linked to the recent passage of a 25% state income tax credit for a certified rehabilitation, Maryland Historical Trust capital grants, and other funding sources, historic preservation becomes much more financially viable.

a. Local Historic District (HD) Designation & Review

As previously mentioned, under the enabling legislation of Article 66B and the county zoning ordinance, the HPC is permitted to designate local Historic Districts. IMPORTANT: This form of designation is not similar to being a National Register Historic District. An HD is comprised of one or more properties that "contribute to historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural values" in St. Mary's County and has the effect of a change in zoning. Unlike a National Register Historic District, all changes to an HD must be

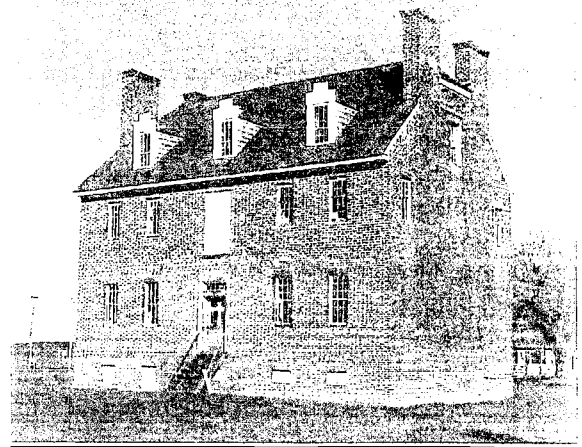


Figure 4. Newtown Neck Manor House, c. 1780s, 1820s, Compton, Md. Built by the Jesuits, Newtown Neck Manor is an important link to Catholic history in St. Mary's County. In 1983, the site became the county's first local historic district. Photograph by KER.

reviewed by the HPC. Unfortunately, a Historic Area Work Permit (HAWP) has never been reviewed by the HPC due to the lack of building activity in the existing Historic Districts.

Becoming a local Historic District (HD)

Typically, applications for HD status are initiated by interested property owners. In St. Mary's County an HD may consist of one or more properties that share certain historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural qualities. This is somewhat different from other areas in Maryland where a historic district consists of two or more properties. The rural nature of the county and the lack of historic concentrations of resources severely limits the possibility of a multiple property HD. Should property owners become interested, Chaptico, Charlotte Hall, and Mechanicsville represent three communities that could qualify for HD status. In order to become a historic district, a historic resource must meet one of nine criteria outlined in Section 38.04.4 of the county zoning ordinance (See Appendix I).

Review of Work Projects in a Local Historic District

Once an HD is established, the HPC must review any work done on the property through the Historic Area Work Permit (HAWP) process. While a HAWP is not needed for ordinary maintenance, a permit is necessary for exterior alterations or changes to the environmental setting. **A HAWP is not needed for changes in paint color**, although the HPC may comment on the process of painting and stripping.

Demolition and Demolition-by-Neglect

The HPC also reviews demolition permits for buildings within a local historic district. If the HPC believes the demolition of the building will impair the HD, then it may deny the permit. In concert with the Building Code Official, the HPC may also take steps to prevent the willful neglect, in terms of maintenance and repair, of a building within a designated local historic district. Often called demolition-by-neglect, this destructive process can be halted by the HPC. The HPC may ask the Building Code Official to make a determination as to unsafe conditions present at an HD. If unsafe conditions are observed, the Building Code Official will give notice to the property

owner of the building's dangerous condition. This notice gives the property owner 30 days to take corrective action. If ameliorative action is not taken, the Building Code Official may complete the necessary remedial work and charge the property owner. The owner may appeal the HPC's decision to the Circuit Court.

b. Advisory Capacity

Development Review

During the monthly Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) review of development projects, planning staff routinely evaluate applications for their effects upon historical resources. If a significant, unclassified or undocumented historic resource is to be negatively impacted by a development project, the application is referred to the HPC for comment. HPC findings are then rendered along with TEC comments to the Planning Commission. In the case of an undocumented historic resource, staff may collect information on the resource in the form of a Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites Form and submit it to the HPC prior to the submittal of comments.

Legislative Analysis

Occasionally, the HPC reviews and comments on state and local legislation initiatives for its impact upon the county's historic resources. The HPC may also review master plans and make recommendations to the appropriate government agencies.

c. Survey, Education, and Technical Assistance

Since its revival in 1993, the HPC has facilitated surveys of historic properties, offered technical assistance, and raised public awareness about the plight of historic resources in St. Mary's County. All of these functions were recently highlighted in a brochure. The brochure explained the various functions of the HPC as well as the activities of the Historic Sites Survey.

The Historic Sites Survey has certainly benefited from HPC guidance. While offering practical advice and contacts, the HPC has also facilitated presentations that highlighted the

results of the survey. These presentations included county organizations such as the Leonardtown Rotary Club, Antique and Arts Association, Genealogical Society, Retired Teachers Association, League of Women Voters, Southern Maryland Realtors, as well as the St. Mary's County Historical Society.

The HPC has offered technical assistance to historic property owners. While sharing a wide range of personal preservation experience, the HPC also offers a compendium of National Park Service "Preservation Briefs" to interested parties. These booklets contain information on everything from repairing mortar joints to the preservation of historic concrete. The HPC is also planning for future workshops that discuss various methods of building material conservation and diagnostics.

In order to sustain all of these endeavors, the HPC is pursuing Certified Local Government (CLG) status which will provide access to dedicated federal funding that is administered by the Maryland Historical Trust.

2) Department of Planning & Zoning Support and Review

The Department of Planning and Zoning plays a critical role in the county's historic preservation activities. Its Comprehensive Planning Division supports the HPC by providing administrative aid and minutes for its monthly meetings. This division also administers historic sites survey grant funding, edits and publishes the survey final reports, participates in TEC review, participates in public outreach, and facilitates master planning activities. The Permits Division flags demolitions of buildings over 50 years old so that staff can evaluate and document the building before it is destroyed. Upon completion of the Historic Sites Survey program, a full-time Historic Preservation Planner position is to be created.

3) Museums Division, Department of Recreation and Parks

The Museum's Division of the Department of Recreation and Parks plays an integral role by operating county-owned museums at the St. Clements Island/Potomac River Museum (now accredited by the American Association of Museums) and the Piney Point Lighthouse. It also manages an underwater park around the "Panther," a German U-boat that is the first historic shipwreck diving preserve in the State of Maryland. The division serves a variety of educational functions. It maintains the museums, conducts and publishes research on county's history,



Figure 5. Piney Point Lighthouse and Light Keeper's Quarters, 1836. This important beacon on the Potomac River is maintained by the Museum's Division of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Photograph by Elizabeth Hughes.

develops interpretive exhibits, and hosts a number of special events including Maryland Days and the Blessing of the Fleet.

4) Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)

Working closely with the Department of Planning and Zoning, the DECD maintains an active agricultural preservation program. Programs generally reward property owners through tax credits and the purchase of development rights and/or easements. Besides a local tax credit for the retention of agricultural lands, active partnerships exist with the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF), and the Maryland

Environmental Trust. These programs remain critical to preserving the agricultural landscape of St. Mary's County. In the future, undocumented historic resources on participating properties will be included in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites.

Besides working toward agricultural land preservation, DECD also has an active heritage tourism component. Promoting the county's historic, cultural, and natural resources through a variety of mediums such as through advertising, public announcements, and a web page is critical to encouraging tourism. DECD also works closely with Maryland's State Highway Authority on installing appropriate signage which directs tourists to the county's many parks, museums, and historic sites.

5) Municipalities: Leonardtown

Located at the junction of Maryland Route 5 and Hollywood - Leonardtown Road, Leonardtown is the only incorporated municipality in St. Mary's County. Approximately 1,500 residents reside within the confines of its municipal boundaries. The area of the town consists of 2.7 square miles of rolling agricultural fields, commercial strip development, government facilities, and residential subdivisions.

Survey activities recently conducted in Leonardtown brought its number of properties listed on the Maryland Inventory to approximately 74. Still retaining a considerable amount of historic fabric that dates from the eighteenth century to the 1940s, the community is currently considering creating a historic district that consists largely of its downtown -- an area that extends from Maryland Route 5, south along Washington Street and ending at the county courthouse. The firm Redman/Johnston Associates, Ltd. is currently preparing a master plan that addresses the historic district. A historic preservation commission will soon be created in order to monitor design in the district and promote preservation activities in the community.

D. Private Organizations

1) Sotterley Plantation

Sotterley Plantation was built between 1710-1717 by James Bowles, a wealthy Anglican planter. Since its initial construction, the house has been modified at least six or seven times. As a virtual laboratory of eighteenth and nineteenth century building practices, the house was also home to Governor George Plater III, and contains significant landscape components and a mid-nineteenth century log slave quarter. "Restored" in 1910 by Herbert and Louisa Satterlee, the plantation was eventually given to their daughter Mabel Ingalls who in 1961 formed the Sotterley Foundation.



Figure 6. Sotterley, originally built 1710-1717. The Sotterley Foundation, founded in 1961, remains dedicated to the maintenance, preservation, and interpretation of this venerable historic site. C. 1940s photo courtesy of the Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

Dedicated to preserving and interpreting the plantation house and surrounding landscape, the foundation has recently received approximately 2 million dollars in funding for preservation activities. In 1998, the foundation hired Ann Beha Associates to prepare and implement a master plan. Components of the plan will most likely include the construction of a visitors center and restrooms, removal and replacement of the shingle roof, installation of fire suppression systems, and a landscape and grounds plan. The foundation still lacks an endowment -- funding to ensure its long-term solvency -- but has been actively combing

funding sources in attempts to guarantee its maintenance.

The foundation is active in educating the public about how historic landscapes develop over time with a special focus on the fourth and eighth grades. This has gone hand-in-hand with extensive research that has been conducted on the plantation's history. This has recently been summarized through a National Landmarks Nomination which is currently being processed by the National Park Service, an archaeological survey of the property, and a thorough examination of the log slave quarter and main house by Colonial Williamsburg's architectural research department.

2) St. Mary's County Historical Society

Formed in 1951 the St. Mary's County Historical Society is dedicated to the preservation of the county's history. Operating out of the historic plantation house of Tudor Hall and the Old Jail in Leonardtown, the historical society manages a research facility and visitors information center. The society publishes the quarterly magazine entitled Chronicles of St. Mary's that features articles written by a broad spectrum of contributors. These articles range in subject and detail, but they remain focused on events, people, and buildings that have made St. Mary's County what it is today.

The research center is a quickly growing facility. Housed in Tudor Hall, it contains a significant assemblage of county records that include birth and death records, land records, genealogical materials, historical texts, newspapers with accompanying indices, and church records. The research center has played a vital role in the historic sites survey. The concentration of materials that relate to historic properties and people has made research much easier and less time consuming. Other significant collections such as those of prominent local historians Edwin Beitzell and Charles Fenwick currently await organization. The society is soliciting funding sources to appropriately accession these important records.

The society is also planning to renovate Tudor Hall through a capital grant received from the Maryland Historical Trust.

3) Unified Committee for Afro-American Contributions for St. Mary's County

This non-profit group has for several years been collecting oral histories from the county's African-American residents and has also sponsored the erection of a monument dedicated to memorializing the contributions of African-Americans to the history of St. Mary's County. This monument, scheduled to be erected July 2000, will stand at the corner of Tulagi Place and Route 235.

4) Greenwell Foundation

The Greenwell Foundation, in cooperation with the Maryland Parks Department, is committed to developing Greenwell State Park into a handicapped accessible public park. Founded in the 1970s, the Foundation has developed a Master Plan for

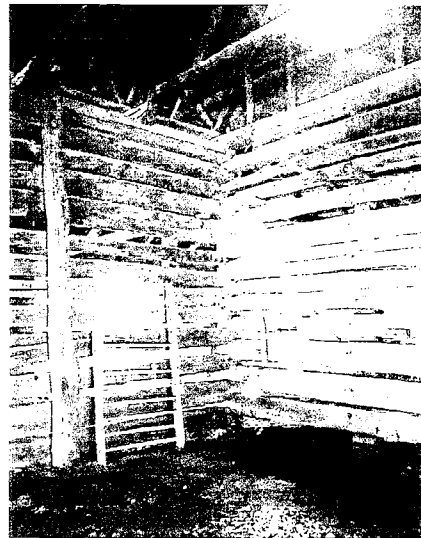


Figure 7. Bond Farm Log Tobacco Barn. Built in the 1830s, this log tobacco barn is one of the most significant agricultural buildings remaining in St. Mary's County. Its log walls are buttressed by vertical posts set into the ground similar to other buildings such as Sotterley's slave quarter. Photograph by KER.

the property which contains highly significant archaeological and historic sites. The Bond Farm Tobacco Barns, which consist of an c. 1837 log tobacco house/corn crib, represent one of the most important agricultural complexes remaining in St. Mary's County.

5) Historic St. Mary's City Foundation

The Historic St. Mary's City Foundation supports the policies and programs of Historic St. Mary's City. This support is in the form of fundraising, public information, volunteer efforts, and membership services. The Friends of St. Mary's City is the membership wing of the foundation. Dues support volunteer education and research programs at the museum. Members receive a newsletter and discounts.

6) St. Mary's County Fair Association

The St. Mary's County Fair Association operates an agricultural museum located at the St. Mary's County Fairgrounds near Leonardtown. Housed in a permanent facility, the museum contains an impressive collection of farming implements and tractors. It also features exhibits on local history.

7) Friends of Point Lookout

Dedicated to the historical interpretation and preservation of Point Lookout State Park, this non-profit group is especially interested in recreating the Civil War site of Fort Lincoln, a Union fortification linked to the Point Lookout Prison. Once commanding views of the Potomac River, the remains of the fort are threatened by erosion. The group hopes to raise awareness of the site by recreating how the fort appeared so visitors can fully appreciate its significance.

8) The St. Clements Hundred

This non-profit group is devoted to overseeing the maintenance and preservation of St. Clements Island. Having planted over 500 trees on the state-owned island, the group hopes

to stem erosion thus ensuring the legacy of St. Clements Island is transferred for the enjoyment of future generations. A number of fund raisers are held during the year to raise money for their efforts.

9) Maryland Historic Trust, St. Mary's County Committee

The St. Mary's chapter of the Maryland Historic Trust was created to provide leadership in the preservation of the county's architectural and archaeological heritage through positive, organized action.

E. Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership

Begun in 1994, the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership was formed to take advantage of new federal funds made available for "Heritage Areas." The resulting intergovernmental and interdisciplinary effort has forged a partnership between Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties. It is this partnership that has established that these three counties share significant natural, cultural, and historical connections that when combined create a distinctive and unique region.

Subsequent to its formation, the partnership set out to define the region's heritage landscape, develop a plan that addressed the economic and social needs of the region, and develop the means for creating, managing, and implementing the "Southern Maryland Heritage Plan." In order to accomplish these goals, the partnership saw public involvement, education, and balancing protection of resources with economic development as being pivotal to its success.

In February 1997, the partnership submitted the "Southern Maryland Heritage Area Plan" to the Maryland Historical Trust. While it did not receive heritage area recognition, the plan was reworked and resubmitted. On July 6, 1999 the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority finally recognized the Southern Maryland Heritage Area.

F. National & Statewide Preservation Advocacy Groups

1) National Trust for Historic Preservation

Originally chartered by the United States Congress in 1949, the National Trust was organized to encourage public participation in the preservation of individual sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the non-profit organization offers a number of different programs ranging from grant funding to advocacy. These include the National Main Street Program, Heritage Tourism Program, National Preservation Loan Fund, Preservation Services Fund, and Legal Defense Fund. The National Trust also publishes a wide array of newsletters and journals. In St. Mary's County, the National Trust holds an easement on Bachelor's Hope, a significant building listed in the National Register and located near Maddox.

2) Preservation Maryland

Preservation Maryland is the only private, non-profit Statewide membership-supported historic preservation organization in Maryland. Headquartered in Baltimore, the organization assists individuals and communities with efforts to protect and utilize their historic resources. Their Special Grant Fund program provides direct assistance of up to \$5,000 for the protection of endangered tangible cultural resources. It may also be used to promote innovative demonstration projects that can be replicated to meet Maryland's historic preservation needs. Preservation Maryland also offers a Revolving Loan Fund that makes loans at favorable rates to nonprofit organizations for purchasing and rehabilitating endangered historic properties in Maryland. Loans range from \$5,000 to \$50,000 and are not to exceed a period of five years.

3) Maryland Heritage Alliance

Formed in 1991, this volunteer organization is made up of individuals and organizations concerned about historic preservation in Maryland. Its mission is to provide a cohesive voice for the Maryland Preservation community.

4) Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland Historical Society, located in Baltimore, sponsors historical lectures and other educational programs and operates a library and museum. It produces a monthly newsletter and the quarterly *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

The library and manuscripts division maintain an impressive collection of historical documents, books, maps, photographs, prints, architectural plans, newspapers, letters, diaries, journals, and account books from all periods of Maryland's history.

5) Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions

This non-profit association of historic district commissions from across the state of Maryland, plays an important role in coordinating advocacy and educational efforts of the State's HPCs. It assists in the creation of new commissions and helps commissions improve their procedures through training sessions and workshops. The St. Mary's County Historic Preservation Commission is currently a member of the association.

"Study the Past, if you are to divine the future."

Confucius

Chapter II

The Initial Sketches: A History of Local Preservation Efforts

Shaped by both individual and group efforts, historic preservation in St. Mary's County has taken many forms over the years. Whether it be the preservation of actual buildings, archaeological resources, documents, or folklore, the county's residents have made significant strides to keep these reminders of past cultures from which future generations can benefit and learn. As the following history will reveal, historic preservation efforts have evolved from initial antiquarian attempts to save romantic individual buildings to a broader sentiment that recognizes that historic buildings and landscapes as a whole hold aesthetic, cultural, economic, and social benefits. This historical evolution must be critically explored before future goals and strategies can be crafted.

Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inigoes, a romance novel that is historically set in Maryland's seventeenth century capital of St. Mary's City contains a rather early lament on the passing of early Maryland history. Written in 1838, the wonderfully detailed book reflected the intensive research conducted by its author John P. Kennedy. The surviving early colonial historical records were a treasure trove for Kennedy who paid homage to a "Librarian of the State" for saving "the remnant of these memorials of by-gone days, from the oblivion to which the carelessness of former generations had consigned them..."¹ While reserving his laments for the loss of old documents, Kennedy's feelings reflected a wider public concern with the loss of

¹ John P. Kennedy. Rob of the Bowl: A Legend of St. Inigoes (New York: A.L. Burt Company. 1838). 1.

its heritage -- whether expressed in documents or buildings.

The Jesuit order certainly appreciated its past for on May 10th, 1842, the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College held its first "Forefather's Day." Starting at the Jesuit lands near present day Webster Field, a large group assembled at St. Inigoes Manor and visited St. Ignatius Church, and then moved on to St. Mary's City near the "old Mulberry tree" where a number of speakers addressed a crowd. One observer wrote that "the first celebration was a marked success, and the enthusiasm which it evoked should have led to the establishment of an annual commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland...."²

Even prior to this pilgrimage, the Maryland legislature established the St. Mary's Female Seminary, a ladies finishing school situated on the site of St. Mary's City, in 1839. Recognizing the historic value of the school's setting, the legislature created the school so that

...those who are destined to become the mothers of future generations may receive their education and early impressions at a place so well calculated to inspire affection and attachment for our native state...³

In many ways, the school became one of the first endearing symbols of the first settlers ultimately setting the tone for future memorials.

This sentiment certainly grew more widespread in St. Mary's County by the mid-nineteenth century. Local news snippets from the St. Mary's Beacon, for instance, held abundant and descriptive entries about various relics, such as seventeenth century boundary markers found by farmers, as well as histories of "ancient" houses that had burned down. A fire that consumed Summerseat, a large, two story,

² Edwin W. Beitzell. The Jesuit Missions of St. Mary's County (Self published. 1960). 117.

³ As it appears in Regina Combs Hammett. History of St. Mary's County, Maryland: 1634-1990 (Ridge, Md: Self published. 1994). 337.

double pile Georgian mansion near present day Oakville, prompted the Beacon's editors to write on March 19, 1874

...Were the traditions and recollections clustering around "old homesteads" even partially chronicled and preserved they would oftentimes afford materials for historians and novelists. Summerseat, in common with other old houses and landmarks, had its history and its memories...⁴

Judging from these early accounts, history played an integral role in the lives of countians, but for the most part it went unrecorded.

Some of the first efforts to memorialize historic events and leaders were manifested in the erection of monuments. In 1876, for instance, the people of Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's honored the Confederate soldiers and sailors who died at Point Lookout Prison during the Civil War. It was no accident that this monument was constructed the same year as the nation's centennial, for all across the nation Americans began to take pride in their young nation's history. In 1891 a large granite monument honoring the first governor of Maryland, Leonard Calvert, was erected to commemorate the site where the first colonists purchased land from Native Americans for the establishment of a settlement.

The modern historic preservation movement in St. Mary's County did not begin until 1910 when the aging plantation called "Sotterley" was purchased by Herbert and Louisa Satterlee. Following the examples of other prominent American industrialists, the Satterlees purchased the property to serve as both a retreat and a historic showpiece that could reflect their interest in history. Indeed Satterlee noted that he bought Sotterley to "restore the buildings as they were about 1776; so as to show the manner to

which a southern Maryland gentleman lived in those days."⁵

The Davidson family undertook a similar enterprise at Cremona plantation in the 1930s. Here they painstakingly restored the main house and plantation grounds while making changes to it to fit modern conveniences. They also commissioned a large colonial revival garden that remains one of the best examples of the type in the county. They accomplished a similar task with the purchase of Tudor Hall in Leonardtown in the 1950s.

While memorials continued to be built in the 1930s at places such as Point Lookout and St. Clements Island, it was 1934 that proved to be a watershed year in the preservation history of St. Mary's County. In the summer of that year one of the largest celebrations of the county's history occurred at St. Mary's City. On June 15th and 16th, over 100,000 people flocked

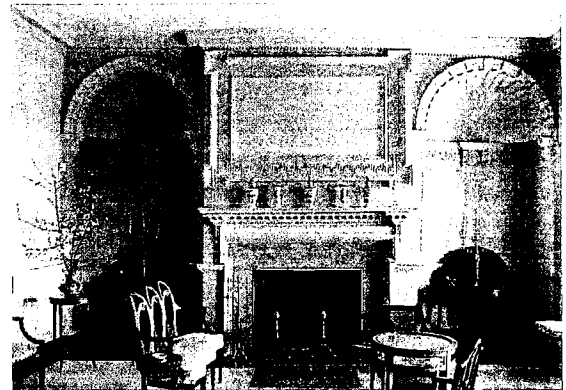


Figure 8. Interior parlor or "drawing room" of Sotterley Plantation. This elaborate chimney piece flanked by shell-topped alcoves was probably designed and built in the 1780s. The plantation is presently open to the public. Photograph by KER.

to the rural community to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Maryland's founding. Replicas of the *Ark* and *Dove* were built, the 1676 State House was reconstructed using historic bricks from buildings such as Carthegena, and a pageant that recreated the landing of the settlers was held before 75,000 people. This

⁴ "Destruction of Summerseat House By Fire." St. Mary's Beacon, March 19, 1874.

⁵ Fraser Nairn. "Mr. Satterlee of Sotterley." Country Life, March 1934, p. 80.

unparalleled celebration highlighted the esteem many held for their ancestors' accomplishments and the willingness to invoke their presence.

This interest was further fueled by several books that documented the county's architectural and archaeological legacy. This substantially began in 1934 with the publication of Henry Chandlee Forman's Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland and later with his work Jamestown and St. Mary's: Buried Cities of Romance. Forman's work still serves as a standard text for understanding the distinctive architecture, archaeology, and history of Southern Maryland. Indeed, these books renewed interest in preserving the region's "old manor houses" as well as the sites related to early settlement.

Between 1941-1942, many historic houses became threatened when the United States Navy condemned Cedar Point, a 6,400 acre agricultural tract near the mouth of the Patuxent River. One house, Susquehanna (SM-140), the supposed house of seventeenth century settler Christopher Rousby (later found to be a mid-nineteenth century dwelling), was summarily dismantled and moved to Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan. The moving of Susquehanna was part of a larger trend started by some of America's early industrialists. The creation of historically accurate environments was first attempted on a large scale by John D. Rockefeller at Williamsburg, Virginia. But while Rockefeller focused on recreating an eighteenth century capital city, Ford was intent on obtaining a wide variety of buildings that displayed various architectural styles and dates in order to illustrate the broad continuum of American life. Both of these strategies reflected patterns in the American historic preservation movement. On a more local level, however, groups of citizens began forming organizations that promoted history and historic buildings as being integral components of St. Mary's County life.

Beginning in the 1950s, several institutions and government agencies were formed to preserve and interpret sites around the county. On October 25, 1951 the St. Mary's County Historical Society (SMCHS) was

created. Spurred by individuals such as Charles Fenwick and Edwin Beitzell, the society regularly published research compiled by members in its Chronicles of St. Mary's newsletter. The society embodied a wide array of interests, as the Chronicles often contains articles about church and courthouse records, birth and death records, early history, historic architecture, folklore, maritime history, and genealogy. Since its founding, the Historical Society has purchased Tudor Hall and leases the "Old Jail" located in the county seat of Leonardtown. These historic buildings house the society's offices and research materials.

The public acquisition of historic sites took on a higher priority in the 1960s. Point Lookout, for instance, was purchased piecemeal by the State of Maryland to make its natural areas accessible for recreation. Although the Point Lookout lighthouse was retained by the United States Navy, the area still contains vestigial remains of the Union fortifications erected during the army's occupation of Point Lookout during the Civil War. The landing place of Maryland's first settlers, St. Clements Island, was purchased by the State of Maryland in 1962. This was soon followed by the purchase of property related to Maryland's first capital of St. Mary's City in the mid-1960s. Other state acquisitions in the 1970s included Greenwell State Park, a large tract on the Patuxent River that was donated on the condition that it be made a center for handicapped recreation activities. The park retains one of the most significant assemblages of log and earthfast tobacco barns in St. Mary's County. More recently in 1997, St. Mary's County purchased Myrtle Point, an undeveloped agricultural tract that contains highly significant archaeological resources related to the seventeenth century settlement of Harveytown as well as a diverse array of natural habitats.

In 1961 the Sotterley Mansion Foundation was formed to preserve c. 1717 Sotterley Plantation located on the banks of the Patuxent River. This private non-profit organization became dedicated to the maintenance and interpretation of the plantation -- both its landscape and architectural legacy. Unfortunately, Sotterley Plantation was more the

exception than the rule, for in the 1950s and 1960s new developments at Golden Beach and Longview Beach caused the destruction of several historic plantations including "The Plains" and "Brambley". This prompted local historian Robert E. T. Pogue to issue a call for action. Distraught over these wanton demolitions, Pogue wrote in his 1966 book Yesterday in Old St. Mary's County,

...Is there nothing we can do to save our old historic buildings from destruction? Must we stand by and see them destroyed one by one?...These people {developers} come here knowing nothing about our history, destroy our heritage and we can do nothing about it. In a sense, these historical landmarks are not theirs to destroy. They have bought them it is true, but they are temporary tenants; the old landmarks belong to posterity....

Pogue's exclamation gets to the heart of the preservation dilemma in St. Mary's County. Although Pogue and other countians maintain intense interests in being good stewards of the past there are just as intense feelings about the sovereignty of private property rights. It is a dichotomy that remains even today and in large part shapes the very nature of this plan.

Robert Pogue's cry did not go totally unanswered at the local, state, or national levels. Just prior to the publication of Pogue's book in 1966, the United States Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) which effectively gave historic preservation a high government priority. The NHPA created the National Register of Historic Places, a catalog that recognized America's most significant historic resources and provided a means of protecting these sites from federal government projects. Perhaps more importantly at the state level, it provided a mandate to the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) which was founded in 1961. Within only a few years, MHT and HSMC began conducting historic sites surveys in the county. In the beginning, these surveys focused on documenting the oldest and most pristine historical resources in St. Mary's County -- sites such as St. Mary's City, "Ocean

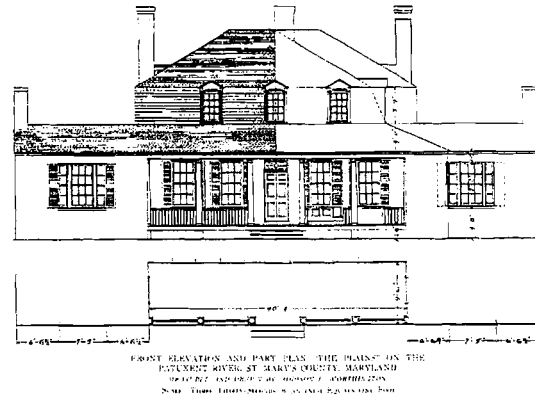


Figure 9: *The Plains*, Golden Beach vicinity, late-eighteenth century, demolished. Drawn by Addison F. Worthington and illustrated in *his Twelve Old Houses West of Chesapeake Bay* (Rogers and Manson Company, 1931), 31. One of several historic plantation houses demolished to make way for housing developments in the 1960s.

Hall," "West St. Mary's Manor," "Mulberry Fields" and many others. Survey activities occur to this day as St. Mary's County contains over 660 sites listed in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites. MHT's recordation of historic sites was not limited to above ground resources. Systematic archaeological excavations and surveys have been conducted by MHT since the 1960s as well. These surveys and excavations, funded by both private and public sources, have identified another 600 sites in the county.

Museums have played a critical educational role in St. Mary's County and have also helped to preserve some of its historic resources. In 1966, the St. Mary's City Commission was formed. The commission helped form a state operated living history museum that interprets the early seventeenth century settlement at St. Mary's City. Driven by its high concentration of seventeenth century archaeological deposits and an accompanying fear of residential development, Historic St. Mary's City was preserved. It has since become a major destination for tourists in the county. Other museums in the county include the St. Clements Island - Potomac River Museum. Created in 1973, this St. Mary's County operated institution has helped to interpret the county's maritime, commercial, and early history through its exhibits. In the 1980s, the county purchased the Piney Point Light Station, a mid-nineteenth

century navigational aid in order to preserve the structure and light keeper's quarters. Both the St. Clements Island Museum and Piney Point Lighthouse are overseen by the Museum Division which is currently within St. Mary's County's Department of Recreation and Parks.

It was not until June 4, 1975 that the St. Mary's County Historic District Commission was created. The group was given broad authority through state enabling legislation to create historic districts in order to preserve resources and increase public awareness through education. Formation of historic districts was hampered, however, by public disagreements over how to preserve historic resources. This came to a head in the late-1970s, when the commission developed an overly ambitious proposal to place 8,000 acres around the State owned property at St. Mary's City, into a local historic district. Fresh after the state of Maryland's purchase of several private parcels to preserve the seventeenth century capital of Maryland, concerns of government regulation struck a cord with local citizens. After several public meetings revealed stiff opposition, the proposal was abandoned and to some extent discouraged the future creation of local historic districts.

Undeterred, in 1983 and again in 1986, the commission successfully established the county's only local Historic Districts at New Towne Neck Manor and St. Joseph's Manor respectively. Despite these apparent successes, the commission disbanded in 1986 only to be revived in 1993. Changing its name to the Historic Preservation Commission in 1995, this rejuvenated group has slowly been building up public support for preservation activities. Having learned from its past mistakes, the HPC has been vigilant in working to include more properties as historic districts. In order to accomplish this task, the HPC has been pursuing a local tax credit program for certified rehabilitations. The group is also seeking Certified Local Government status to take advantage of federal funding specifically dedicated for historic preservation activities such as survey, research, and education.

The re-activation of the HPC was required by the Maryland Historical Trust as a part of a matching grant it afforded to St. Mary's County in 1993. This matching grant funded a comprehensive historic sites survey. To date this survey has documented and updated information on over 276 sites, thus enlarging the county's inventory of historic sites to cover over 660 buildings, structures, districts, and sites. The historic sites inventory forms the backbone for historic preservation planning in St. Mary's County. It contains information on a variety of resources that include mills, water towers, dwellings, plantations, barns, oyster shucking houses, boat building shops, gas stations, and even a tree.

Beginning in the 1990s, interest in regional preservation planning resulted in the creation of the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership. This private-public effort, initiated in 1994, seeks to recognize Southern Maryland as a cohesive heritage area while balancing the preservation of historic and natural resources with recreation and economic development. Recognition as a heritage area by the State of Maryland brings opportunities for grant funded programming as well as tax credits for eligible owners of historic properties. The Maryland Heritage Areas Authority finally recognized Southern Maryland as a heritage area on July 6, 1999.

As this brief synopsis reveals, historic preservation in St. Mary's County has followed several trends. Ever since the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the citizens of St. Mary's county have demonstrated a profound interest in its earliest settlements. Memorializing its early founders at St. Mary's City and St. Clements Island, countians have continually expressed their historic link and attachment to these intrepid settlers. This interest was soon transformed as citizens took it upon themselves to individually preserve the county's architectural treasures. While individual efforts have remained the backbone of the preservation movement in St. Mary's County, government agencies and private organizations took on a greater responsibility as stewards for the county's historic legacy beginning in the 1950s.

What is considered historic has also changed over time. Henry Chandlee Forman's books on the county's early manor houses and archaeological remains popularized the historical legacy of the county's wealthiest early residents. While this is still a standard text in understanding the county's architecture, the book failed to document resources associated with more recent history and people of more modest means. George McDaniel's Of Hearth and Home: Preserving a People's Culture, took great strides towards understanding the contributions of the county's African-American residents to the area's history. The historic sites survey has attempted to follow McDaniel's example of inclusiveness. By documenting a wider range of resources, the inventory has provided a broader glimpse of the county's history and people. In many ways it has distilled what makes St. Mary's County culturally and historically distinct and why she is considered "The Mother County" of Maryland.

Chapter III

The Composition: The County's Cultural Legacy

As the many preservation oriented organizations and their history of preservation activities relate, the residents of St. Mary's County consider their historic resources important. But what makes the county distinct from other places in Maryland and what makes its historic resources significant? In recognizing and measuring the significance of a historic resource it is critical to understand how it fits into a *historic context*. As defined by National Register Bulletin 16A, a historic context is best understood in terms of chronological period, geographic place, and historical theme. These three units provide a systematic approach to the research of historical resources. It is important to remember that historical resources are products of their time and not solitary unconnected objects. Each resource has a comprehensive story to tell about the people that lived and worked there and the larger society and culture in which they operated.

Developing historic contexts for use in St. Mary's County produces valuable evaluative and comparative tools for preservation planning. When a resource is identified in the field, for instance, a researcher may use historic contexts to gauge the resource's relative integrity, rarity, and significance against other resources by theme, location, and chronological period. Once resources are compared and significance assessed then more appropriate decisions about their preservation can be made.

The historic contexts within this plan are not fully developed. This represents merely an initial attempt to explain the geography, time periods, and themes that occur within St. Mary's County. The 1986 Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan developed a flexible format for initially understanding the historic contexts present. While the state's geographic and thematic organization has been followed for this plan, the state's time periods were adapted to local historical trends. For a more complete

comparison between the state and local time periods see Appendix K.

A. Maryland's First Capital and the Birth of Tobacco Culture. 1600-1770

Located at the end of a peninsula along the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, St. Mary's County was geologically formed by the continual flooding caused by glaciation. Thousands of years of melting, erosion, and flooding deposited light loamy soils along low alluvial floodplains. These gradual geologic processes created a variegated landscape of rivers, inlets, and sheltered harbors that extended along the Patuxent River to the north, the Potomac River to the south, and the Chesapeake Bay to the east. It was precisely these landscape elements that attracted Native American settlement prior to 1634. Shell middens, pottery fragments, and stone implements found near sources of fresh water mark the sites of their occupation today.

At the time of European settlement, St. Mary's County was inhabited by Algonquin speaking peoples who congregated along the watershed of the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers – some of whom were associated with the Piscataway chiefdom. Villages near present day Chaptico, St. Mary's City, New Towne Neck, Breton Bay, and at the mouth of the Patuxent represented significant socio-economic centers for members of the Chopticoe, Secewacomoco, Yaocomico, and Patuxent tribes among others. While these villages usually provided a degree of security from raids by neighboring nations, they also represented the familial and trade centers for these varied tribes. Surrounded by broad fields cleared to make way for the planting of maize, the villages and outlying encampments took advantage of the county's geography by locating close to the water and on alluvial lowlands.

It was precisely these locations that soon became prized by the area's first European visitors. In 1632, Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, received a royal charter to establish a settlement in Maryland. Soon after receiving the King's permission, a group partially composed of persecuted English Roman

Catholics set sail from England aboard the "Ark" and "Dove." Upon arriving the settlers first landed on St. Clements Island in the Potomac River on March 25, 1634. Only two days later they set sail once again and took up residence at St. Mary's City, but only after purchasing the property from the King of the Yaocomico who resided just across the St. Mary's River.⁶ Upon arrival at St. Mary's City, Leonard Calvert, Cecilius Calvert's brother, was named Maryland's first governor and the colony began in earnest.

As the economic, social, and political center, St. Mary's City became what has been called the first "Metropolis of Maryland."⁷ Indeed, archaeologists have posited that St. Mary's City eventually followed a triangular Baroque plan that featured streets terminating at the Catholic Chapel, the St. Mary's River landing, and the Maryland State House (c. 1676, SM-30)⁸. Archaeological remains, reveal that while organized, the early settlement's appearance was dictated by expedience, parsimony, and the materials readily available. Many of the earliest buildings, such as the Van Sweringen Dwelling (c. 1675-1700, SM-234) were constructed with posts set directly into the ground, a timber and mud chimney, and an exterior cladding of clapboard. This type of construction, along with other variations, was found in everything from ordinaries and churches to jails and dwellings well into the eighteenth century. The one-and-a-half story, clapboard covered dwelling of St. Johns (c. 1638, SM-231) was somewhat of a deviation from its neighbors. This impressive building featured a stone foundation and cellar, brick chimney, and a pantile roof. As the home to John Lewger, Maryland's first Secretary and later Governor Charles Calvert, the dwelling reflected

⁶ Hammett, 5-8.

⁷ St. Mary's City was first referred to as the "Metropolis of Maryland" in a 1774 plat of the site.

⁸ Henry Miller, "Baroque Cities in the Wilderness: Archaeology and Urban Development in the Colonial Chesapeake." *Historical Archaeology*, 22(2): 57-73.

the status of its occupants. By the 1660s, the settlement began taking on a measure of permanency as the government, wealthy residents, as well as the Catholic Church began building large brick buildings.

Chancellor Philip Calvert's "St. Peter's" (c. 1677, SM-184) was an impressive brick house with interior fireplaces on the outskirts of St. Mary's City. Another impressive dwelling was built on the Patuxent River by Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and Maryland's second governor. "Mattapany" (c. 1663-1700, SM-358), now located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, was erected using red and yellow (Dutch) brick with its windows decorated with gauged brick lintels and its roof covered with pantiles (curved tile).⁹ The Jesuits recognized the symbolic value of brick construction when they built the first British Catholic Chapel (SM-36) in the colonies at St. Mary's City in 1667. This architectural edifice featured a cross-axial plan, molded bricks found on elaborate window surrounds and lastly a flat tile roof.

Political upheaval soon toppled not only Lord Baltimore's government in St. Mary's City but also several of its most important buildings. Mirroring England's "Glorious Revolution" in 1689, Protestant settlers overthrew the Catholic-oriented, Calvert family dominated government of St. Mary's City. Mattapany was besieged and surrendered, the Catholic Chapel was closed and eventually dismantled in the early eighteenth century, and the Established Church of England became the official state sponsored religion with all citizens of the colony responsible for its financial support. To add insult to injury, the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1694-1695.

Understandably, the settlement at St. Mary's City had all but vanished by the second quarter of the eighteenth century, but the proprietary manors and tobacco culture the former capital city had promulgated remained behind in St. Mary's County.

⁹ Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney. "Lord Baltimore and the Meaning of Brick Architecture in Seventeenth Century Maryland."

In retrospect, tobacco played an inescapably critical role in the development of the county's landscape in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The labor requirements of the crop, its soil depleting nature, and a highly volatile tobacco market all conspired to create a landscape marked by extreme social hierarchy, racial segregation, and an inherently decentralized population. Even though the first period house at Sotterley Plantation (c. 1717, SM-7) was built nearly 80 years after the initial settlement of St. Mary's City by wealthy Episcopal merchant James Bowles, it demonstrates how pervasive the prevailing architectural tradition was. The two room house was constructed of earthfast posts set directly in the ground and then covered with clapboard on the exterior walls and roof much like those dwellings originally found at St. Mary's City.

While originally consisting of only one room, Resurrection Manor (c. 1725-1750, SM-4) represented a slightly improved residence in terms of its permanence as it was built of brick and featured a modicum of architectural enhancement through its interior panelling, Flemish bond brickwork, and steeply pitched roof with a kicked eave. In relative contrast to later dwellings, the interior room arrangements of Sotterley's first period and Resurrection Manor reveal that settlers initially preferred undifferentiated interior spaces and a relative lack of formality. Beds, for instance, could be found in the same rooms with the family eating table, spinning wheels, and even the family's nice parlor furniture. Social conventions at the time did not prohibit exterior entries from leading directly into the best room of the house - an arrangement often called an "open" plan. In these schemes it was not unthinkable for indentured servants and later slaves to either live in the house with their masters or a short distance away in a quarter. These ideas about circulation around the house would all change by the mid-eighteenth century with the onset of "Georgian" ideas of symmetry, order, and gentility -- ideas appropriated by Maryland's elite.

Ocean Hall (c. 1703, SM-111) represents one of the earliest indications that planters were influenced by these beliefs. On

the exterior Ocean Hall presents a rather bold appearance on the shores of the Potomac. Built in the Flemish brick bond and vaunting a symmetrical five bay facade and a center passage plan, the house symbolized a departure from less elaborate earthfast dwellings. Old English building practices crept into this bold statement of wealth and trendy architectural expression, however, as Ocean Hall remains the only example of upper cruck roof framing in the United States. This framing system has direct associations with building practices seen in barns and dwellings in England.

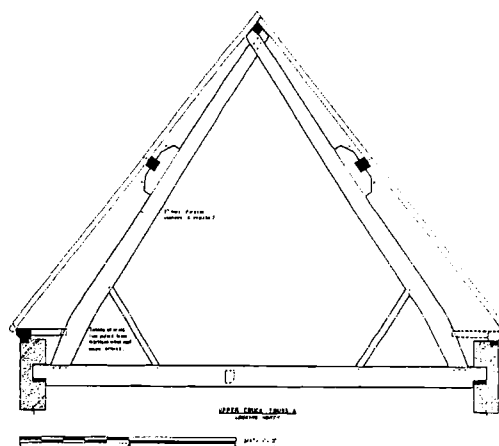


Figure 10. Transverse section drawing of roof framing, Ocean Hall, Bushwood vicinity, c. 1703. Note how the main purlins or roof supports are curved at the end -- a characteristic of cruck framing. HABS drawing by Cary Carson and Chinh Hoang.

By the mid-eighteenth century even the Episcopal and Catholic religions could not escape the impact of tobacco or Georgian ideals. One effect tobacco had was on the location of the county's early churches. While Christ Episcopal Church (c. 1736, SM-70) in Chaptico was a notable exception, later churches such as St. Francis Xavier R.C. Church (c. 1766, SM-58), St. Ignatius R.C. Church (c. 1785, SM-15), St. Andrews Church (c. 1766, SM-66) and All Faith (c. 1767, SM-83) and even St. George's (c. 1799, SM-12) were built in relatively isolated sections of the county -- purely a function of the decentralized population. Interestingly, all of the Episcopal churches originally exhibited symmetrical exteriors and nearly identical cross-axial plans, canopied pulpits, and high box pews

-- a decor that communicated the close ties to the Established churches in England. While these designs would later be abandoned in the nineteenth century in favor of more popular, axial plan arrangements, they nonetheless reveal the impact of Georgian architecture through their symmetrical rhythm of window and door openings and Palladian windows located in the gable ends.

The desire for order and organization soon permeated every pore of Maryland's elite but it was tempered in St. Mary's County by more traditional architectural beliefs. Riverview (c. 1740s, SM-120), located near Oakley on St. Clements Bay, captures the tension experienced when it came to traditional versus more trendy architectural form. The primary or waterside elevation, for instance, overflows with details such as a five bay front, double-ogee rubbed brick lintels, glazed Flemish brick bond, watertable, corbelled cornice, and projecting roof parapet. Just from its waterside facade, Riverview appeared to be a grand, nearly academic example of

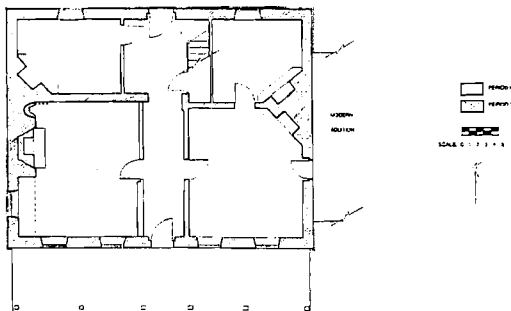


Figure 11. First floor plan, Riverview, Oakley vicinity, c. 1740s. Riverview originally featured an open plan with the front door leading directly into the parlor. This was later changed in the 1840s when a partition, located to the left of the front door, was added to create a central passage. Drawing by KER.

Georgian style architecture as its five bay symmetrical front seemed to communicate an interior with a central passage, double-pile or "closed" plan. While the interior was certainly two rooms deep, the land side exterior elevation only featured two windows and a central door and did not exhibit glazed brick headers. Curiously, the interior also featured an "open"

plan with the door leading into the most elaborate space -- a space that garnered a panelled chimney wall with a cupboard whose shelves were delicately carved. The closed string stair, meanwhile, was relegated to the back of the dwelling and received muted decorative attention -- a pattern repeated in earlier buildings such as Carthegena (c. 1711, SM-43) and St. Richard's Manor (c. 1730s, SM-5). So even though Riverview projected a very Georgian appearance, its interior reflected the more traditional leanings of the planter.

In stark contrast, Mulberry Fields (c. 1767, SM-1) and Bachelor's Hope (c. 1749, SM-6) were the most conspicuous expression of Georgian ideals in St. Mary's County. Positioned on a high promontory overlooking the Potomac River, Mulberry Fields was a large two story, five bay, center passage double-pile brick dwelling covered by a hipped roof pierced by two interior chimneys. On the land and river side the plantation house exhibits the only use of the costly all header brick bond in the county. The house also contained a "closed plan" -- a plan characterized by an unheated central hall flanked on either side by two rooms and containing a stair. This type of arrangement effectively segregated spaces from one another -- spaces that increasingly became specialized in their function and appearance. Kitchens were kept separate from entertaining parlors, studies and bedrooms emerged, as did dining rooms. These arrangements allowed visitors to be shielded from domestic slaves. The attention to Georgian detail extended to the landscape as well for a broad "avenue" of cedar trees was fabricated to lead to the Potomac River. In order to make the river appear closer to the house the spacing of the trees diverged as it approached the water.

Smaller in size but not in architectural detailing, Bachelor's Hope, is a two story brick dwelling with a pair of symmetrical wings forming what is often called a three part Palladian plan. Situated inland from the Potomac River near Maddox, the house displays the Flemish brick bond and a recessed loggia on its primary elevation. This loggia is elaborated through a number of large, robust columns and a cornice punctuated by triglyphs and paterae. It

also exhibits one of the only clipped gable or "jerkinhead" roof remaining in St. Mary's County. Probably built in the mid-eighteenth century for William Hammersley, the dwelling revealed how planters gleaned classical designs from architectural pattern books.



Figure 12. Bachelor's Hope, Maddox vicinity, c. 1749. This three part or Palladian plan dwelling represents the peak of Georgian architectural ideals in St. Mary's County. Photograph from the Frances Benjamin Johnston collection, Library of Congress, c. 1930s prior to restoration.

As the surviving homes of the county's wealthy elite relate, architecture was used for decidedly symbolic purposes. Conversely, the corresponding lack of surviving eighteenth century slave quarters, tenant houses, and small planters dwellings suggests that vernacular building traditions were comparably impermanent. While the dwellings that do survive provide a biased view of the plantation landscape, they nonetheless convey a culture epitomized by social hierarchy, gentility as well as segregation. In St. Mary's County, the individual tobacco plantations served as the social centers. Despite continual badgering and admonishment by the Maryland Assembly, towns did not develop. Even after Leonardtown (SM-592) officially became the county seat in 1708, the small settlement that arose around the government buildings was relatively small and occurred in the midst of Richard Barnes' plantation. Needless to say Barnes' main house "Tudor Hall" (c. 1770, SM-10) most likely towered in size and elaboration over the county's early courthouses. So as the American Revolution approached, St. Mary's County remained highly conscious of architectural

developments but remained dedicated to maintaining their tobacco dictated economy and lifestyle. Economic and social forces unleashed during and after the American Revolution, however, would begin to alter this prevailing architectural and social order.

B. The Vagaries of the Tobacco Market: British Raids and Outmigration, 1770-1820

The American Revolution signaled the end to several institutions on which countians depended. The war effectively disrupted planters' marketing agreements with London, encouraged agricultural diversification and the growing of grain to feed Continental troops, and summarily dismantled the system of proprietary manors. While no major engagements took place within the county, the revolution had a more direct impact upon the county's planters as British raiders occasionally stole crops and livestock. In at least one instance, the British stepped beyond theft. George Plater, later governor of Maryland, felt lucky that he had escaped from British capture for in March of 1783, British barges landed at his plantation Sotterley (SM-7). Plater recounted "...I am again driven from my home by the Enemy's Barges, being obliged to have everything moved away, when they came and hung my Overseer, and the same Fate I shou'd probably have met had I been there..."¹⁰

The War of 1812 held similar consequences for many who lived along the county's waterways. British punitive raids between 1812-1814 culminated in the sacking of both Leonardtown and Chaptico resulting in the burning of homes, crops, and even barns. Losses were devastating and resulted in many foreclosures. Even after the two wars, planters were not guaranteed markets or high prices for tobacco, for beginning in the late 1810s and early 1820s, tobacco prices rose and fell unexpectedly. The effects were felt by even the wealthiest of the county including George Plater, V. Having inherited Sotterley, a plantation plundered by British raiders during two wars.

¹⁰ James E. Ferguson. The Papers of Robert Morris, 1781-1784 (Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1978). Vol. 7, 578.

Plater was hard pressed to meet the financial demands of his station. Even though large tracts and personal items were sold piecemeal in an attempt to compensate his debtors, Plater was nonetheless forced to sell the property in 1822.

Even before 1812, the lack of suitably sized farms pushed many countians to promises of prosperity in the west. Between 1790 and 1810, for instance, the county's white population decreased by 25% as many poorer white tenant farmers moved to Kentucky in search of larger farms. Those who remained were householders who possessed accessible property, slaves, or land. So as poor whites left the area, the proportionate number of slaves increased. Slave labor became even more important to the area's economy as fewer white tenants remained to till the land.¹¹ The life of agricultural tenants was certainly not easy in the late-eighteenth or early nineteenth century. In 1807, Orphans Court assessors visited the tenant farms of Ann Elizabeth Plater, the daughter of then deceased George Plater, IV. When they visited the home of R'd Pilkenton they noted it as "{One clapboard dwelling house with two wooden chimneys 34 by 12 in tolerable repair, the fence in bad repair 1/10 of the Land in wood}."¹² Given the crude construction of tenant dwellings such as at Mr. Pilkenton's it was understandable why many tenants left for better opportunities.

In spite of these dramatic changes in demography and economy, there were several improvements to the county's overall social welfare. Education was dramatically improved as the Charlotte Hall Military School (SM-85) was officially formed in 1774. Holding classes for the first time in 1797, the venerable institution schooled such nationally prominent leaders as Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate Navy. In 1803, a grid street plan was drawn for a community that was to surround

¹¹ Bayly Ellen Marks, "Economics and Society in a Staple Plantation System: St. Mary's County, Maryland 1790-1840." (Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1979, 655.

¹² St. Mary's County, Register of Wills, Annual Valuations and Assessments, 1807-1826, Liber JF & EJM, Folio 1.

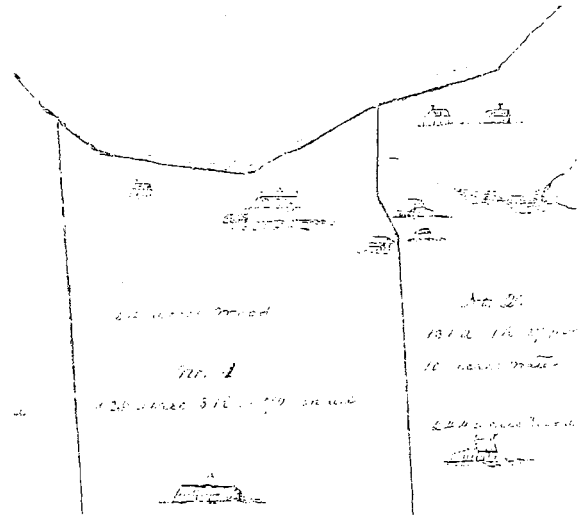


Figure 13. This plat of Notley Hall, a plantation near Maddox on the Wicomico River, provides a vivid depiction of the county's agricultural landscape in the nineteenth century. It illustrates the relationships between the main house, and surrounding slave quarters, tenant houses, tobacco houses, and other outbuildings. St. Mary's County Decree Records, Liber JAC 2, Folio 510.

the school. First called Charlottes-ville, the community plan never fully materialized but a vibrant crossroads village did emerge and came to be known as Charlotte Hall. The small community featured among other things a tavern (now called the Briscoe House (c. 1800-1825, SM-88)), a scattering of dwellings, and a mill. In order to accommodate a yearly overflow of students, many of the houses in Charlotte Hall were continually added on to receive student boarders. One example included the Principal's House (c. 1798, SM-267).

Other crossroads villages and communities began to develop across the county. By 1820, for instance, Chaptico (SM-149) consisted of two stores, two granaries, a tavern, three stables, a blacksmith shop, and three dwellings. The Chaptico House (SM-149) and the Chaptico Store (SM-150) were probably among these buildings. Following the diversification of agricultural interests, mills began appearing near crossroads as well. One of the most significant attempts at industry in St. Mary's County occurred at Cecil's Mill (SM-298). Built near the site of several extensive eighteenth century mills beside the St. Mary's River, the mill, originally known as the Clifton

Factory, was begun in 1810 to manufacture woolen and cotton goods and the milling of grain and sawing of wood. The current building dates from c. 1900.

Transportation also dramatically improved, for by at least 1790 interior roads connected Charlotte Hall to Point Lookout at the southern tip of the county. Old Three Notch Road, a route probably first used by neighboring Native American chiefdoms, represented one of the most important travel routes. Logically situated along a relatively flat spine of land separating the Patuxent from the Potomac River drainage, this road played an important role in the efficient transport of tobacco to neighborhood wharves. By 1810 a stagecoach route ran from Ridge well into Charles County. A sail powered line, providing passenger and shipping service, was started by Captain George Weems of Calvert County in 1817. This predecessor of a successful steamship company plied the waters of the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers, as well as the Chesapeake Bay.

Despite the risks associated with tobacco, wealthy planters continued to erect large plantation houses such as William Thomas' "Cremona" (c. 1819, SM-93) and Edmund Plowden's "Bushwood" (c. 1780s, SM-110 – destroyed by fire) continued to be built. Bushwood was the largest Georgian/Federal mansion in St. Mary's County. The two story brick dwelling with a hipped roof contained a highly elaborate interior consisting of a Chippendale-style stair and a parlor with shell topped alcoves -- profoundly similar to the details found at Sotterley (SM-7). While Bushwood's detailing hearkened the waning end of Georgian architectural ideals, Cremona represented the height of the Federal style. Conventional in terms of its straight forward center passage, double-pile floorplan, Cremona exhibited larger windows, lighter and more attenuated elaboration on the door and window surrounds, and mantels, as well as an unprecedented double-riser staircase. More modest buildings that capture the tension between the Federal and Georgian architectural periods include Bard's Field, (c. 1800, SM-20). This dwelling exhibited large exterior end fireplaces assembled in the Flemish brick bond

headers while the exterior walls were sheathed with beaded siding. The interior consisted of a tightly spaced center passage, double pile plan with elaborate Federal-style mantels in every room.



Figure 14. Bushwood, c. 1780s, Bushwood vicinity. Accidentally destroyed by fire in 1934, only a brick wing remains. Bushwood's bold architectural detailing reveals how Edmund Plowden chose to express his economic, social, and political ascendancy. Photograph, 1934, courtesy Sotterley Mansion Foundation.

Other prominent examples of center passage buildings include Woodlawn (c. 1800, SM-21), Friendly Hall (c. 1800-1825, SM-121), St. Michael's Manor (c. 1805, SM-25), Ellenborough (c. 1806, SM-68), White House (c. 1803, SM-86), River Springs (c. 1800-1825, SM-116), Mattapany (c. late 18th century, SM-128), and Glen Mary Farm (c. 1790-1800, SM-178).

The emergence of the two story, side-passage, double pile plan house in the late-eighteenth century represented an important architectural progression. Often called a "half house," these buildings were not as impressive as buildings such as Cremona, but they contained many of the same architectural components. Whether brick or frame, this house type became enormously popular among prosperous planters. Houses of the type include Cherryfields (c. 1818-1819, SM-49), Turkey Neck site (c. 1800, SM-206), Fox Harbor site (c. 1800, SM-186), Kirk House (c. 1800-1810, SM-24), Cross Manor, (1775-1800, SM-3), Barton Hall, (c. 1790s, SM-204 - a single pile, side passage house), Cornfield Harbor site (c. 1790s, no SM# given), and Erstwhile (1811, SM-252).

Additions to the gable ends of these dwellings, erected for linking kitchen and service activities to the rest of the house, gave many of these houses a telescope-like appearance.

Due to the ephemeral nature of tobacco barns, a majority of these agricultural buildings do not survive. Some of the earliest surviving tobacco houses and granaries date from this period. De La Brooke Tobacco Barn (c. 1790-1820, SM-411) and Prospect Hill (c. 1790-1820, SM-641) provide a rather limited glimpse of the tobacco curing process and construction methods at the time. Both of these frame barns measure roughly 32 x 16 and feature well resolved framing consisting of hewn and pit sawn beams. The most significant component of the buildings are their tilted false plates. A member that carries the weight of the roof rafters, the tilted false plate indicates that county carpenters retained late seventeenth century framing practices into the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Similar building practices were used on the 1727 addition at Sotterley as well as the c. 1785 Brome Granary (SM-33H).

C. Depression, Revival, and the Civil War Years, 1820-1865

During the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century, most of Maryland experienced a prosperous period of early industrialization. St. Mary's County, on the other hand, spent these years trying to revive its agricultural economy following the depression in tobacco and grain prices that lasted from 1821-1830. Advancements in technology and scientific management affected the county in both positive and negative ways. Steamboats, for instance, began providing services between St. Mary's County and the city of Baltimore as early as 1817. With the increase in river traffic came the need for lighthouses. The Point Lookout Lighthouse (c. 1830, SM-271) and Piney Point Lighthouse (c. 1836, SM-270) were important navigational aids that facilitated river traffic along the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac Rivers. Both of the structures were built and designed by architect/engineer John Donohoo.

While steamboats made tobacco easier to ship, they also inhibited economic growth in the county's interior. Crossroads communities remained small and economically unimportant. The steamboats brought competition for the milling of grain. More technologically advanced mills in Baltimore put many St. Mary's County mills out of business despite an increase in the local production of corn and wheat. This began to slowly change even as the Civil War approached. By the 1850s and 1860s, for instance, Mechanicsville not only had a number of stores, but also a highly skilled blacksmith, the All Faith Parish Chapel-of-Ease and several merchants. It was Charlotte Hall, however, that grew during this period to be the second largest community in the county. As early as 1832, Charlotte Hall was inhabited by five merchants, four blacksmiths, two carpenters, a physician, a school principal, and a tavern keeper.¹³

Up until the nineteenth century, most Catholic and Episcopal churches were located at a lonely crossroads -- perhaps a center point in a rural parish. By the 1820s, however, places of worship moved closer to population centers. This was especially true in Leonardtown where St. Aloysius R.C. Church moved from its site on the outskirts of town to right on the main thoroughfare. The church's old cemetery (18th century, SM-57) still marks the spot. The growth of Methodism in St. Mary's County precipitated the construction of a Methodist Meeting House (SM-67) just north of town in 1828. The Methodists also opted to move closer to town as they erected the Wesley Chapel (SM-530) in 1847-1848 in the heart of the commercial district. Other churches remained committed to locating themselves in rural areas. These included the ornate, Italianate-style St. Joseph's Church near Morganza (c. 1858-1864, SM-79), All Saints Church (c. 1846, SM-124) in Oakley, St. George's R.C. Church (c. 1851, SM-44) near Valley Lee, Joy Methodist Chapel (c. 1868, SM-103) near Hollywood, and First Friendship Methodist Chapel (c. 1850s, SM-597) in Ridge.

¹³ Marks 1979, 29.

Calamity struck Leonardtown on March 8, 1831 with the destruction of the county courthouse. A raging fire engulfed much of the brick structure and its contents including land and probate records. A committee was quickly formed and a contractor and architect were immediately hired to erect a new courthouse. Designed by William Small, a protege of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the building's design represented a total departure from any building erected in the county. While resembling the form of a Greek temple, the courthouse's design epitomized the tension between the attenuated decoration of the Federal-style and the burly and severe Greek Revival style.¹⁴ The construction of the courthouse signaled the introduction of not only a new architectural style (the Greek Revival), but it also ushered in a new era of architectural improvement that eventually transformed Leonardtown – making it into the cultural, social, economic, and financial center of St. Mary's County.

Vincent Camalier provided the initial impetus for improving the county seat. An architect/carpenter, Camalier designed and/or built a number of structures in Leonardtown and elsewhere. An apparent characteristic of his work was the use of square Tuscan columns that exhibited a slight bending or entasis that mimicked the columns found on Greek temples. While some supported classically inspired pediments others were used to simply support porches. Buildings that exhibit these details include Buena Vista (c. 1840s, SM-52), White Hall (c. 1840s, SM-54, demolished), Union Hotel (c. 1840s, SM-545), Brome Howard House in St. Mary's City (c. 1840s, SM-33), and Ellenborough (second period c.1857, SM-68). Interestingly, many architects and house builders across the United States began using Greek Revival-style architectural features. Inspired by classical examples of Greek architecture and a revolution in Greece in the early nineteenth century, wealthy Americans appropriated Greek designs to align themselves with the architecture's rich associative merits. This no doubt occurred in St. Mary's County, but in



Figures 15. Brome-Howard House, St. Mary's City vicinity, c. 1840s. This large dwelling, moved from its original location overlooking the St. Mary's River represents one of the best expressions of the Greek Revival-style in St. Mary's County. Photograph by KER.

much more subtle ways than in other parts of Maryland.

Outside of Leonardtown, the Greek Revival was much more subtle or plain as houses rarely featured such pronounced porches or pediments. While the 1840s addition to Deep Falls (SM-71) featured a rambling porch supported by columns and a series of well articulated exterior end chimneys with pents, other homes such Innis Choice/Mt. Pleasant (c. 1840s SM-242) displayed a much more modest adherence to the architectural tenets of the Greek Revival. The house's porch columns could even be classified as being Federal in profile, but it was the decoration on the dwelling's interior, most notably the Greek-fret adorned mantels, that revealed the more modern style. Again the predominant house plan during the Greek Revival period was the side-passage, double-pile plan, but houses also began exhibiting prefabricated architectural elements such as door surrounds, mantels, stair balusters, and newels. Examples include Nuthall's Folly (c. 1850s, SM-48), De La Brooke Manor (c. 1835, SM-94), Loretam (c. 1844, SM-78), Locust Grove (c. 1849, SM-148), Gillen's Grove (c. 1860, SM-166), Willow Glen (c.1850, SM-198) and Gravelly Hills (c. 1847, SM-73).

Despite the advances in transportation, the updating of architectural styles, and the

¹⁴ Mills Lane. *Architecture of the Old South: Maryland* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1991). 141.

modest growth of crossroads communities, much of the county remained wedded to agriculture. While farmers continually diversified their interests by growing more wheat, potatoes, beans, and raising livestock such as sheep and cattle. The county's agricultural landscape remained largely conservative in its appearance leading up to the Civil War. Log and earthfast tobacco houses and corn cribs were fairly commonplace throughout the county's landscape. The most significant aspect of the log barns and cribs is that many retained rare construction elements. The Bond Farm Tobacco Barns (c. 1837, SM-246), for instance, featured earthfast posts that were sunk in the ground and then pegged into the individual logs to keep them from sagging. Similar methods were also seen at the Log Barn in Hollywood (c. 1840s, SM-255), and corn crib and tobacco barn at Old Patuxent Farm (c. 1840s, SM-521). Slave quarters such as the Sotterley Slave Quarter (c. 1830-1850, SM-7A) and Blair's Purchase Quarter (c. 1840s, SM-125) employed similar methods of buttressing log walls. Other quarters include the Brome Farm Duplex (c. 1840, SM-33A, moved) and the Bushwood Duplex (c. 1840s, SM-110A, demolished)

Frame tobacco barns were also fairly common. They were typically sheathed with vertical planks fastened to a hewn braced frame such as what is found at the Drydocking Farm Tobacco Barn (c. 1840s, SM-546). In order to distinguish themselves from other planters some farmers erected barns that exhibited modest decoration such as the Mattingly Tobacco Barn (c. 1840s, SM-633). Here, the walls were covered with beaded horizontal siding while the doors had beaded surrounds.

In the 1860s, the county's recovery from agricultural depression was threatened by the Civil War. Overall, countians' sentiments were pro-south during this period as the tobacco-based economy relied heavily upon slave labor. In fact, many residents crossed the Potomac River to join forces with Virginia's Confederate troops. The state's ultimate decision against secession alienated many countians. These feelings were exacerbated when in the summer of 1861 Federal troops began an occupation of St. Mary's County that lasted until the end of the

war. Political arrests became frequent occurrences. Homes were subject to searches and sometimes plundered by the occupying troops. Slaves were recruited by Northern officers to join "contraband" federal infantry units. Perhaps the most egregious transgression came when local Congressman Benjamin Gwinn Harris was tried and convicted of sedition and imprisoned in 1865. While later pardoned by President Johnson, the economic and social wounds left behind by the Union occupation still remained.

The most significant Federal installation in St. Mary's County during the Civil War was the Point Lookout Prison Camp and Hospital. Initially intended solely as a supply depot and hospital for the Army of Potomac, a prison camp was constructed in 1863 just after the Battle of Gettysburg to hold 10,000 Confederate prisoners-of-war. Often called the "Andersonville of the North" the inhospitable facility caused many Confederate prisoners to lose their lives to disease, failed escape attempts, and wounds initially received in combat. Before the Civil War, Point Lookout was the picture of tranquility for it served as a significant resort for many of St. Mary's County's socialites who rented small cottages there. During the Civil War, however, these buildings were used as barracks for Union soldiers. Spaulding's Photography Gallery (c. 1860s, SM-327) represents the only remaining building from the original camp. The Tippet outbuilding (c. 1860s, SM-405) may have also been located on the camp.

By 1864, the Civil War had succeeded in bringing financial ruin to St. Mary's County. The abolition of slavery wiped out the cheap labor force necessary to cultivate large tobacco plantations and many formerly wealthy planters lost their estates to trustee's sales.¹⁵ This low-point in the county's economic history led to significant changes in the area's agricultural economy. These changes, combined with technological innovations, greatly affected the county's landscape after the Civil War.

¹⁵ Hammett 1991. 147.

D. An Era of "Improvement": Commerce, Seafood, and Recreation, 1865-1930

Following the Civil War many former slaves emigrated, some stayed on as tenant farmers, and others, such as the Thomas family acquired land and built a log house (c. 1870, SM-600) on their property. This decrease in the unpaid labor supply caused large plantations to become unwieldy and the planting of tobacco less profitable. In 1872, a visitor to the county remarked, "there have been great changes all through the county since you were here, men of property ten years ago are very poor now. And the poor of that period have not grown richer, but few men in the county are even comfortably well off."¹⁶ As a result of this economic change, plantations were broken up into smaller farms of 100 to 300 acres and broad-based experimentation with wheat, peaches, corn, fruits, and vegetables began.¹⁷

One proponent of this reform was George Pabst. A wealthy New York merchant, Pabst moved from Jersey City, New Jersey to St. Mary's County in the 1880s. Upon purchasing a large agricultural tract called "Prospect Hill" just south of Leonardtown overlooking Breton Bay he built a dwelling (c. 1889-1890, SM-639), tenant house (c. 1900, SM-640), and barn complex (c. 1880s, SM-641). Keenly interested in agricultural reform, Pabst immediately advocated alternative agricultural practices such as growing turnips, cabbages, tomatoes, celery, as well as sweet potatoes as opposed to tobacco. He was also a founding member of the Leonardtown Farmers Club. Well intentioned, many of Pabst's ideas fell on deaf ears as St. Mary's farmers had larger problems to deal with. Between 1870-1890, county farmers could not compete with the low priced farm products that flooded urban markets from the west. This was

¹⁶ Letter from Richard E. Sutton to Harriet Clothilda Green, August 12, 1872 in "Sutton Family Letters." *Chronicles of St. Mary's* 25.2, February, 1977.

¹⁷ Charles E. Fenwick. "A History of St. Mary's County: Mother County of Maryland." (N.p.: n.p., n.d.) 6.

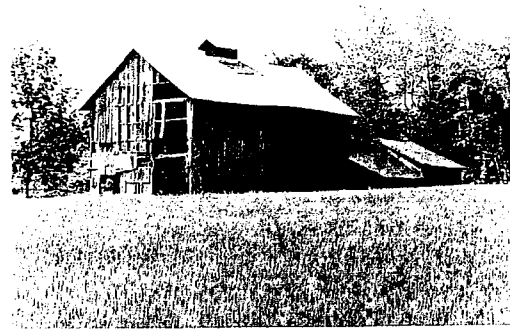


Figure 16. Prospect Hill Tobacco House, Leonardtown vicinity, c. 1790s, 1880s. George Pabst's interest in agricultural reform prompted him to build a series of modern barns. Interestingly, this one incorporated a tobacco barn from the eighteenth century which appears as a shed in the rear of the larger building. Photograph by KER.

exacerbated by a national financial collapse in 1873.

As a result of this glut many farmers engaged in seasonal employment to supplement their income. During the winter months they could go tonging for oysters and during the summer grow tobacco, fruits, and vegetables.¹⁸ Wilmer Palmer, whose father Edwin Palmer was a farmer, became a boatbuilder to fuel the burgeoning water industries. By the 1920s, Palmer had already established himself as a premier boatbuilder in St. Mary's County. During this time he built his residence (c. 1928, SM-621), near St. Patrick's Creek as well as a marine railway (c. 1931, SM-623) and boatbuilding shop (c. 1930s, SM-624). By the end of the nineteenth century, the Seventh Voting District of St. Mary's County drew many maritime industries.

Bushwood wharf was perhaps the center of commercial activity in the Seventh District. Fortified by Union troops during the Civil War and used as a supply depot, Bushwood

¹⁸ Paula Johnson, ed., *Working the Water: The Commercial Fisheries of Maryland's Patuxent River* (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1988), 5.

eventually became an important base for several industries after the war. Towards the end of the nineteenth century it featured a cannery, flour mill, two oyster packing plants, several stores, as well as a steamboat wharf.¹⁹ After the war it became the headquarters for the marine police who kept vigilant watch over the Potomac River oyster beds during the infamous Oyster Wars. The wars arose as Virginia watermen infringed upon the oyster beds of competing Maryland oystermen. But even as the marine police kept watch over the beds, scientists from the United States Fish Commission were attempting to find a solution to declining oyster yields by building an oyster breeding station to conduct experiments with the artificial propagation of oysters near St. Jeromes Neck (c. 1880s, SM-643). Located in the first voting district, this relatively unsuccessful station illustrated the importance oysters played in the regional seafood economy.

The lower end of the county was also important as a hub for commercial and maritime activities. Miller's wharf, near Wynne, for instance, was home to the St. Mary's Packing and Manufacturing Company from 1903-1910 when its buildings burned down.²⁰ Wynne was also home to the Wynne Ice and Packing House beginning in 1913. These facilities later passed to Charles Davis who established the Davis Oyster Packing Plant in 1925 (SM-664). Besides serving as an important seafood center, Wynne also featured a hotel and several cottages for summer visitors.

One of the most significant recreational centers to survive in St. Mary's County is located at Piney Point. The Piney Point Hotel was established as early as the early nineteenth century. It was not until 1905, however, that Warren Tolson purchased the hotel and subdivided the surrounding property for a small community of cottages. He also created a sandy commons between these dwellings and the Potomac River. The Warren Tolson Cottage (c. 1910, SM-447) is one of the most well preserved

cottages remaining in Piney Point. Just southeast of Piney Point, Swann's Store and Hotel (c. 1885-1900, SM-446) represented another popular recreational destination.

Just after the Civil War a number of small African-American communities composed of farmers and watermen sprung up near the county's waterways. These enclaves were distinguished by modest two story and one story dwellings -- many of which remain standing. Houses such as the Robert Henry Collins House (SM-278), Dickerson/Clark House (SM-279), Steven and Lucy Jones House (SM-280), John C. Dyson House (SM-291), Coles/Hill House (SM-311), Beverley Collins House (SM-280), Edward Collins House (SM-313), Dickerson Collins Farmhouse (SM-314), Robert Henry Collins Birthplace (site)(SM-315), Taylor Green House (SM-316), Maddox-Lee House (SM-318), Thompson-Carroll House (SM-320), and Branson House (SM-321) are representative house types in the communities of Abell near Avenue and Beachville near St. Inigoes. St. Inigoes itself was an important crossroads community that among other buildings featured the St. Inigoes "Colored" School (c. 1900, SM-570) and Mt. Zion Church (c.1908, SM-351).

There were also several other important structures with strong African-American ties. The Golden Hotel (c. 1910-1930, SM-317), for instance, served as an important resort for vacationers who traveled from as far as Washington, D.C. and New Jersey. Other important buildings include the Abell School (SM-277) and the Milestown School (SM-319). Fraternal and "improvement" organizations served as important centers for community recreation and meetings. The Love and Charity Social Club Hall (SM-281), Sacred Heart Beneficial Society Hall (SM-282) and the Knights of St. Jerome (c. 1885, SM-626) were three buildings that often housed schools, dances, celebrations, and other events.

As previously mentioned, industrial pursuits in St. Mary's County were not extensive. Those who embarked upon industrial endeavors found profits in the county's bounty of agricultural and maritime opportunities. While oyster packing plants such as the Davis Oyster

¹⁹ Robert E. T. Pogue, *Old Maryland Landmarks* (Bushwood, Md: N.p., 1972.), 24.

²⁰ Hammett 1991, 215.

Packing Plant (c. 1900s, SM-664) preserved oysters for shipment aboard steamboats to urban markets, vegetable and fruit packing took on an important role in the transportation of preserved produce. One large plant was once situated on the west side of the St. Mary's River. Called the St. Mary's Packing Company, the facility packed a wide range of agricultural products. The only remaining building from the complex is the Captain Clarence Biscoe House (c. 1890, SM-456). This dwelling had previously served as a dormitory for packing plant workers. The only remaining cannery building to survive is the Jarboe Tomato Cannery (c. 1913, SM-398) located near Mechanicsville. All of the equipment from the operation has been removed. Other industries included the bottling industry to accommodate the growing desire for carbonated beverages. The Southern Maryland Bottling Company, for instance, built a facility in Leonardtown (c. 1910s-1920s, SM-567).

Advancements in public education occurred with great expediency following the Civil War. In 1865, a state system of education was introduced. The following year, thirty schools stood in St. Mary's County. Of these, "a few...were tolerably comfortable, but the majority unfit to be occupied, especially in inclement weather."²¹ By 1870, however, the condition of schools greatly improved. A large majority of these schools were one room buildings containing a chalkboard, desks or benches, a wood-burning stove, and a bucket of water. In the yard immediately around the school, a well and two privies might have also been visible. Several one room schoolhouses survive to this day. These include the Glebe School (c. 1910, SM-432), Sotterley Schoolhouse (c. 1907, SM-497), St. Inigoes School (c. 1900, SM-570), Scotland School (c. 1878/1920s, SM-352), Dameron School (c. 1890, SM-432), Ebenezer School near California (c. 1910, SM-492), Old Ridge School (c. 1910, SM-646), Milestown School/Sunnyside School (c. 1900s/1932, SM-319), Mechanicsville Elementary School (c. 1895, SM-400), and the Phillis Wheatley School



Figure 17. St. Inigoes African-American School, c. 1900. One of only a handful of one room schoolhouses remaining, the St. Inigoes School lies in precarious disrepair. Photograph by KER.

(c 1915, SM-502). One family who was dedicated to the educational propagation of the county's youth was the Dent family who resided at Burlington (c. 1880s, SM-144).

Logically following the improvements in education, recreation, and transportation was a general refinement in architectural styles. This was especially seen in Leonardtown and Mechanicsville. The editors of the St. Mary's Beacon, a Leonardtown based newspaper, foretold of these improvements when they wrote in June 25, 1868 that

Village Improvements -- From feelings of modesty and not to excite jealous emotions in our sister villages in Southern Maryland, we have heretofore refrained from noticing the new buildings which have been erected upon the suburbs and within the corporate limits of our town in the last year or so. But forbearance has at least ceased to be a virtue, as it affords us pleasure to tell our rivals, one and all, Prince Frederick, Upper Marlboro, and Port Tobacco, that Leonardtown although at present far ahead of any one of them is not yet "finished" nor likely to be until she outnumbered them all combined in the quality and quantity of her buildings....

²¹ No schools were provided for free blacks at this time. Hammett 1991. 312.

Thomas Cadeen Greenwell and George Horne were two of the community's most prolific builders after the Civil War. Having already built All Saints Church (SM-124) in 1846-1847, the carpenter was well acquainted with various architectural styles. The Italianate-styled dwelling Eldon (c. 1867-1868, SM-338), for example, was built for famous local attorney Robert C. Combs and his wife Ruth Ford. In the 1880s, Greenwell and Horne built a similarly styled dwelling (SM-531) for the congregation of St. Peter's. Interestingly, the pair teamed up with Wilmington architect C.W. Gilpin to build the Gothic-styled St. Peter's Chapel (c. 1870-1871, SM-275) for the very same group. Mechanicsville also improved itself through the construction of several residences as well as hotels. The Italianate-styled Guyther-Burroughs House (c. 1878, SM-339) was one of the most ornately decorated dwellings in the community featuring scroll sawn brackets and an elaborate porch over the main door. When Mechanicsville became a stop on the Southern Maryland Railroad in the 1880s, the crossroads community became an important commercial terminus. It also attracted visitors for several hotels, such as the Ark and Dove Inn (c. 1880, SM-399) and the Hayden Hotel (c. 1890/1909), erected just after the railroad's arrival.

After the turn of the century in 1900, building materials became standardized and mass produced. Dwellings such as the Katie Stevens House (c.1905, SM-493) and Part Massam (c. 1900, SM-235) represented typical modest farmhouses whose dimensions were identical largely due to the sixteen foot dimensions of the lumber that was used to build each one. Prefabricated architectural components became much less expensive and became much more prolific and commonplace. Decorative pressed metal wall coverings, an innovative and elaborate method of finishing the walls and ceilings of buildings, found their way into churches and dwellings such as St. Michael's Church in Ridge (c. 1929, SM-598), St. Paul's U.M. Church in Leonardtown (c. 1914-1915, SM- 274), All Saints Church near Oakley (SM-124) and the Fennie and Mazie Bailey House near Avenue (c. 1912, SM-629).

Homes of the wealthy, churches, commercial enterprises, and private schools meanwhile, reflected increasingly eclectic architectural tastes. Our Lady of Medley's Neck Parish, for instance, hired Leon Dessez, a Washington, DC architect, to design a bold new Spanish Mission-styled church (c. 1911, SM-65) for the congregation. Charlotte Hall Academy, meanwhile, appropriated the Colonial Revival-style for many of its academic buildings such as the Charlotte Hall Classroom Building (c. 1896/1931, SM-367), and Keach Hall (c. 1922, SM-368). Financial institutions recognized the inherent stability associated with the Colonial-Revival style when they built the Leonardtown Bank of the Eastern Shore Trust (c. 1912-1913, SM-345) and the First National Bank of St. Mary's (c. 1921, SM-344). The Fishman family built one of the first Craftsman-style dwellings in St. Mary's County when they erected Maycroft (c. 1906, SM-658). This building featured asymmetrical massing and an open floor plan -- two very important deviations from previous house plans and forms. Other Craftsman-style buildings, such as Louis and Louise Abell House near St. Inigoes (c. 1915, SM-649) combined an eclectic use of classically-inspired elements such as a series of bulbous columns on the front porch with a more traditional center passage plan. By the 1920s, even Craftsman-styled dwellings could be built from kits or plans acquired by companies such as Sears or Aladdin. The Hutchins House (c. 1924, SM-558) in Leonardtown represents the first Aladdin house in St. Mary's County and remains the only such house to be documented. Other buildings erected during this timeperiod remained wedded to more traditional exteriors and interior decoration and plans. Dwellings such as Lower Notley Hall (c. 1896, SM-215), Lower Brambley (c. 1890-1900, SM-108), and Jutland Farm near St. Inigoes (c. 1904, SM-627) all exhibited center passage, double-pile plans replete with prefabricated mantels, newels, and stair balusters.

In 1918, at the end of World War 1, the "Golden Age of Agriculture" ended with a surplus of goods and depression. The fall of the stock market in 1929 further injured agricultural areas by destroying urban markets. Unlike most areas, St. Mary's County was not greatly affected

by this agricultural depression until 1930. Prior to that time the popularity of cigarettes kept local farmers in the tobacco business.²²

E. Depression, War, and the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, 1930-present

As St. Mary's County emerged from the Depression, it started to become less isolated. In 1937, the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative was formed which introduced electricity to county residents on a wide scale. At the same time, heating methods began to change and wood burning stoves were replaced by furnaces that burned kerosene oil or fuel. In 1940, the Potomac River Bridge was opened and Route 301 became a major north/south corridor. Automobiles, first introduced to St. Mary's County in 1905, became common features on the landscape, as did the gasoline stations and garages necessary to keep them running. Buildings such as the fuscia colored, Spanish Mission-style Redgate Gas Station (c. 1920-1930s, SM-576) were meant to attract motorists. Garages for automobile repair also had to be built. The molded concrete building known as the Hayden Garage (late-1930s, SM-584) was typical of family owned roadside repair facilities.

Despite these improvements the population of the county remained largely stagnant. Beginning in 1939, however, a large number Old Order Amish and Mennonite families emigrated from Lancaster and Mifflin County Pennsylvania in search of less expensive land and less prohibitive home-schooling requirements. The Elam Stolfus House near Thompson's Corner (c. 1949, SM-433) is a representative example of Amish and Mennonite houses. Amish farmsteads are typically surrounded by many supporting outbuildings and tend to fan out over the landscape. These complexes appear strikingly different from other area farms because they lack electrical and telephone lines, and television antennas. The homes are generally frame structures painted white. Those which were not taken over from "English" farmers were built by the cooperative effort of the community. At Woodburn Hill

Farm (c. 1940s, SM-577) a bank barn, a structure constructed into a slope, reveals how these families transported their cultural building-ways to the St. Mary's County landscape. The building served as both a dairy and hay barn.

Although tobacco and other crops continue to be grown in St. Mary's County, tobacco farmers found it increasingly difficult to make a profit with their crop. Very low prices during the 1930s led two St. Mary's County farmers to found a tobacco auction market in nearby Hughesville.²³ The auction process held many advantages for area farmers. It released them from difficult packing procedures, allowed them to collect money for the crop immediately, and pull out their crop if they didn't like the bid. This process also cut out the Baltimore merchant who often charged farmers handling fees. Although still farmed today, tobacco may eventually be phased out of St. Mary's County, as new generations of farmers find it to be unprofitable and prohibitively labor intensive.

Likewise, St. Mary's County's watermen face an uncertain future. Crab packing boomed in the late 1930s, with the invention of the crab pot which allowed fishermen to crab part time or full time to increase their catch. Later, in the 1950s, soft shell clams provided watermen with a new industry. The invention of the hydraulic clam harvester greatly increased catches until the state imposed limits on harvests in 1960.²⁴ By the mid-1970s catches were down on oysters, clams, crabs, and finfish. These harvests have continued to decrease.

The effects of World War II caused St. Mary's County to make the final break with the past. In 1941-1942, the United States Navy condemned Cedar Point, a sprawling 6,400 acre agricultural tract located at the nexus of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay. As the Navy's premier aircraft testing and evaluation center, the Patuxent River Naval Air Station became a key training center for NASA's astronauts in the early space program. Many astronauts called St. Mary's County home for a

²² Johnson, 14.

²³ Hammett 1991, 391.

²⁴ Johnson, 17.

brief period. Apollo astronaut John Young, for instance, occupied a suburban home in Town Creek. But besides expanding the county's economy, the base also had a profound effect upon the county's demography. From 1790-1940, the population of St. Mary's County had remained relatively consistent, never rising above 15,000 people. Since 1940, the population has risen to almost 91,000. With this additional population came increased needs for housing. One of the first housing projects conducted by the Navy in Lexington Park resulted in the construction of the so-called "flattops" (c. 1942-1944, SM-490). Between 1942-1944, the United States Navy hired the nationally recognized architectural firm Kahn and Jacobs and architect Louis Justement to produce designs for Naval employee housing.

Other naval facility housing was built at Piney Point. The U.S. Navy Torpedo Test Range, Officer's Quarters (c. 1940, SM-450), in stark contrast to the "flattops," reflected much more traditional colonial-revival designs. Munitions manufacture was attracted to the county's cheap land and proximity to military installations. During the Korean War, Federal Ordnance Incorporated, of New York, purchased a large 800+ acre tract at the corner of Routes 235 and Friendship School Road. The Administration Building (c. 1952-1953, SM-543) represents the only building remaining from this facility that manufactured detonators, boosters, fuses, flash tubes, powder rings, igniters, and mechanical time fuses.

In 1978, the construction of the Governor Thomas Johnson Bridge over the Patuxent River made St. Mary's County even more accessible. Residents who commute to Washington for work are no longer unusual to St. Mary's County. Bedroom communities and vacation homes comprise a large percentage of St. Mary's County's new housing stock. Commercial strip development has become commonplace along the county's major thoroughfare of Route 235. Fast food restaurants, shopping centers, and immense

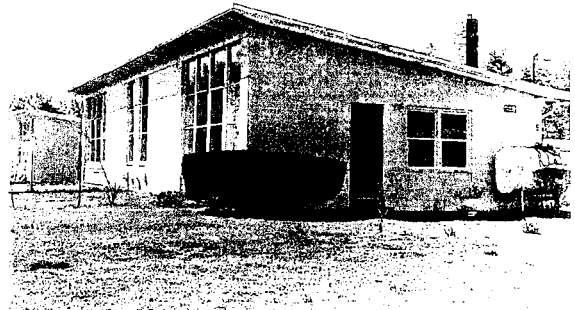


Figure 18. The so-called "flattops" located in Lexington Park were built between 1942-1944. Not only do most still survive, but their layout along curvilinear streets illustrate the prevailing trends of residential subdivisions of the 1940s. Photograph by Elizabeth Hughes.

parking lots dominate the route's passage from the intersection of Route 235 with Route 4 and continues to the naval base. It is precisely this familiar homogeneity that threatens the rich and varied historical landscape of St. Mary's County.

"The preservation movement has one great curiosity. There is never retrospective controversy or regret. Preservationists are the only people in the world who are invariably confirmed in their wisdom after the fact."

John Kenneth Galbraith
economist

Chapter IV

Envisioning the Historical Portrait of St. Mary's County

Having defined the unequaled historic character of St. Mary's County, one can justify its preservation. Perched between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, St. Mary's County was at the nexus of early Tidewater settlement. Its well drained, fertile alluvial soils, easy access to waterborne commerce, and temperate climate was a natural draw for some of the nation's first settlers. It was even home to Maryland's capital until 1694 when it was moved to Annapolis.

Between 1694 and the 1940s, the county's population remained relatively constant which in turn preserved its rural landscape – a landscape largely shaped by the crop of tobacco. Indeed, tobacco infused all parts of countians' lives. With the county's many navigable waterways early planters did not feel compelled to live in towns, as tobacco could be shipped from their very own wharves and goods from other nations unloaded on their virtual doorstep. The lack of initial proprietary organization failed to keep an orderly settlement as property divisions were often laid out without reference to geographic boundaries or grids. Even early Episcopal and Catholic churches were located at the geographic centers of their respective parishes due to the lack of a centralized population. Overall, this was truly a landscape that reflected the rural sensibilities and livelihoods of the people who created and occupied it. It was this very set of circumstances

that would impact future land use decisions and population settlement.

Much of the county's agricultural legacy can still be seen today. From the county's winding country roads or extensive network of rivers, bays, and inlets one can glimpse rolling fields, old residences, tenant or slave houses, tobacco barns, corn cribs, or grain silos. These byways also reveal evidence of other historic activities such as boat repair and building, crabbing, oystering, and fishing, milling, recreation, and crossroads commerce. Overall, the county exhibits an unparalleled historical inheritance.



Figure 19. Costumed interpreters from all periods of St. Mary's County history descend on Sotterley Plantation every year for Community Day. A celebration of both local and state history, this free event brings both visitors and the local community together to celebrate the plantation's preservation. Photograph courtesy of the Sotterley Foundation.

Between 1941-1942, the United States Department of the Navy condemned and purchased Cedar Point, forever changing the county's rural landscape. A sprawling agricultural tract near the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay, Cedar Point soon became the Patuxent River Naval Air Station, one of the Navy's premier aircraft testing and evaluation

centers. "Pax River" has radically modified the economic orientation of St. Mary's County away from agriculture towards military contracting and government and military support services. A 1997 employment comparison alone reveals that 38% of the county's workforce, or approximately 14,600 people, work at Pax River or one of its associated military contractors, while roughly 330 people are full time farmers.²⁵ Indeed St. Mary's County is one of the fastest growing regions in Maryland. Between 1940 and 1999, the population has grown from just under 15,000 to approximately 91,000. The recent influx of workers and the change in economic focus has quickened the pace of residential and commercial development across the county putting added pressure on the county's historic resources and agricultural landscape.

St. Mary's County is not alone. Across the State of Maryland, if not the United States, a host of ills, such as suburban sprawl, automobile traffic, and generic development has taken its toll on America's sense of place. Many agricultural regions are now dotted by subdivisions and downtown areas have been bypassed by the all too familiar strip mall. Realizing these threats to historic resources, several private citizens urged the St. Mary's Board of County Commissioners to make provisions to document the county's vanishing historic landscape. In 1993 the Board approved the first of a multi-year project to record the county's historic resources so that appropriate strategies could be developed for their preservation. But why? Beyond aesthetic and cultural values what advantages could possibly come from preserving the county's cultural resources? Over the years legislative initiatives, legal precedents and economic studies have addressed these questions.

In 1966, the federal government afforded preservation a high priority by the enactment of the National Historic Preservation

Act (NHPA). Passed to provide for a national catalog of historic resources, the legislation also acted as a procedural measure to protect resources from negative impacts caused by federally licensed or funded projects. Perhaps more importantly it made historic preservation a legitimate government function. This was confirmed by the Supreme Court in *Penn Central Transportation Co. v. New York City*.²⁶ On a local level, Article 66B, Section 8 of Maryland's Annotated Code, enabled St. Mary's County to establish a Historic District Commission in 1975. To entice property owners into local Historic Districts, the state has authorized localities to provide local tax credits/tax freezes to help defray the cost of certified rehabilitations and maintenance to historic buildings-- measures awaiting final approval in St. Mary's County. Other organizations such as the National Park Service, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Maryland Historical Trust and Preservation Maryland offer a number of low interest loan programs, tax credits, as well as grants to owners of historic buildings who wish to rehabilitate their properties. All of this financial and legislative backing from local, state, and federal governments as well as from private non-profits symbolizes the appeal preservation has gained from a diverse array of constituents.

Besides being legitimized and financially encouraged by the federal, state, and local governments and the courts, preservation has been shown to have a profound effect upon a town or region's economy. A 1999 report by the firm of Lipman, Frizzell & Mitchell, LLC, working in concert with the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions concluded that public investment in historic preservation activities is justified by its high rate of return. Spending on preservation related projects was shown to exponentially increase property values, wages, tourism, and job creation, ultimately increasing the tax base.²⁷

²⁵ Department of Economic and Community Development. "Facts & Figures." Leonardtown, Md. August 1998 and 1997 Census of Agriculture. United States Census.

²⁶ 438 U.S. 104 (1978).

²⁷ Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions. "The Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Local Historic Districts in Maryland." May 1999.

Another companion report published by Preservation Maryland established the broader impact of heritage tourism. Using data from the Maryland Office of Tourism Development, the report found that a majority of visitors who came to Maryland did so to visit historic sites. Once here they spent more each day they stayed and more than other non-heritage oriented visitors.²⁸ Along with making economic and financial sense, historic preservation is environmentally practical. Demolition and construction debris, for instance has been cited as taking up between 14 - 25% of waste taken to county landfills.

From a planning perspective, historic preservation helps to channel progress and control change. Investment in the built environment rather than in new construction takes advantage of existing public infrastructure such as roads, sewers, and schools. The Lexington Park and Great Mills area, for instance, contains over 30% of the county's population and already contains the infrastructure necessary for redevelopment and in-fill. This includes several mid-twentieth century subdivisions in the Lexington Park area that represent the building blocks of a distinct, but interconnected network of walkable neighborhoods. While rehabilitation of these areas could serve a variety of economic and business interests, it could also benefit preservation efforts in the Lexington Park area and decrease development pressure elsewhere in the county.

Historic preservation has also been shown to produce several intangibles. Judging from the community response to the historic sites survey and the public's regard for its existing historic sites, historic preservation fosters community pride. Public participation in preservation-oriented projects and attendance at special community-oriented events held at Sotterley Plantation, St. Mary's City, and St. Clements Island leads to an increased appreciation for heritage resources. Maintenance of historic environments, buildings, and sites also provide excellent opportunities for

education. By visiting a historic location, holding a historic object, or viewing the remains of past cultures students of all ages can supplement their classroom readings through tactile and experiential learning.

Overall, preservation makes a compelling case for it can make profound contributions to the quality of life in St. Mary's County. Affording tangible attachments to the past, educational and economic opportunities, as well as a sense of place, beauty, and community pride, the historic buildings, structures, districts, objects and sites in St. Mary's County represent a latent opportunity for public and private investment. Planning for these historical resources provides the instrument for utilizing these untapped assets and the vision for their preservation.

²⁸ Donovan D. Rypkema. "The Value of Historic Preservation in Maryland." April 1999.

Chapter V

The Painter's Palette: Goals, Strategies, & Issues

The St. Mary's County government, Maryland General Assembly, and federal government offer a virtual painter's palette of legislation, programs, and grant assistance from which to choose. Divining suitable strategies represents a daunting task because they must be tailored to the unique threats that face historic resources in St. Mary's County and conform to the sentiments of the general public.

Between 1993-1998, historic sites surveyors identified and assessed threats to historic resources. Working closely with property owners and the Department of Planning and Zoning, these contractors determined that the following were the most pervasive issues: 1) public misconceptions, 2) apathy, 3) deferred maintenance and demolition-by-neglect, 4) inappropriate additions, alterations, and repairs, 5) lack of financial incentives for preservation activity, and 6) loss of archaeological resources due to development. This section of the plan outlines a wide range of goals and short/long term strategies that address these concerns.

To implement these strategies in a timely fashion, short and long term time horizons have been established. Short-term strategies are recognized as attainable in five years while long-term strategies can be reached in ten years.

The strategies and initiatives, unless otherwise noted, are to be carried out by Planning and Zoning staff that will soon include a permanent historic preservation planner position as well as a staff archaeologist. Most other initiatives can be accomplished by working with other county, state, and federal agencies as well as the Historic Preservation Commission.

Goal #1: Continue Survey, Research, Education, & Public Outreach Activities

Soundly researched historic sites and archaeological surveys are the foundation of preservation planning and education. They inform decision makers and citizens about the relative importance of historic and prehistoric resources in their community. Although four years of historic sites survey work has just recently been completed in St. Mary's County, many resources have yet to be adequately recorded. Continued work in these areas, by either contractors or Planning & Zoning staff, will further inform residents of their cultural heritage and address the issues of public disinterest and misconceptions.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Continue to update and include new standing structures in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites and support efforts to identify and survey archaeological sites. Also undertake a survey of the county's historic landscapes that exhibit a high degree of integrity.
- b) Publish an updated architectural history of St. Mary's County.
- c) Work more closely with local and statewide advocacy groups such as the St. Mary's Chapter of the Maryland Historical Trust, Preservation Maryland, Maryland Heritage Alliance, and the Maryland Association of Historic Districts.
- d) Work closely with the Board of Education in developing a curriculum that uses historic places documented during the historic sites survey as a means to actively engage the past and build respect and appreciation for the county's historic resources.
- e) Continue conducting public presentations that describe the role of the HPC, the local Historic Districts (HD) program, and the historic sites survey.
- f) Create a better working relationship between historic house owners, preservation craftsmen, and historic materials wholesalers in St. Mary's

County through preservation roundtables. Establish a listing of craftsmen and materials distributors that preservation-minded clients can use.

- g) Have the HPC continue offering an annual preservation award.
- h) Develop a better working relationship with developers in an attempt to raise awareness of preservation-oriented financial incentives related to adaptive reuse of historic buildings.
- i) Conduct informational meetings with developers about the benefits of carrying out archaeological investigations prior to construction.
- j) Set up a booth explaining the historic sites survey and the Historic Preservation Commission at the St. Mary's County fair.

Long Term Strategies

a) Work with St. Mary's College and/or Charles County Community College in developing a credit and non-credit curriculum in historic preservation. Both undergraduate and continuing education programming could substantially contribute to a better understanding of St. Mary's County's historic resources and provide a groundswell of public support. St. Mary's College already has an impressive array of faculty and adjuncts from which to draw from including Iris Ford, Andrea Hammer, Julia King, Tom Stevens, Ed Chaney, and Henry Miller whose backgrounds include oral history and folklore, archaeology, early American history, and cultural anthropology.

Goal #2: Continue Preservation Planning & Review

The information collected during the historic sites survey forms the backbone of preservation planning and review. Recent initiatives in the Department of Planning and Zoning have already ensured that these documented as well as undocumented historic resources are considered during the subdivision and building permit review processes. This

procedure will become policy when the St. Mary's County Unified Code is implemented. Staff review of these applications should continue and be expanded in several different directions.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Establish a historic preservation planner position within the Department of Planning and Zoning.
- b) Update the Historic Preservation Ordinance through the adoption of the St. Mary's County Unified Code
- c) Begin thematic studies of historic property types. Possibilities may include a comprehensive survey of family cemeteries, tobacco barns, mills, farmsteads, steamboat landings, slave quarters, tenant housing, and/or maritime history.
- d) Analyze the impacts of changes to properties that neighbor historic resources during TEC review. Substantial changes to environments that surround resources can certainly decrease their historical integrity and worth.
- e) Ensure the consideration of historic landscape ensembles in the subdivision review process. St. Mary's County maintains several agricultural and maritime areas that exhibit a high degree of historical integrity. Make sure road designs, signage, power line construction, and landscaping are harmonious with the surrounding landscape.
- f) Integrate historic preservation considerations into Capital Improvements Program planning. Advice from staff and the HPC about the acquisition and maintenance of historic properties should be utilized during the decision making process.

Long Term Strategies

a) Ensure the continued protection of small family cemeteries. This can be accomplished by documenting surviving cemeteries, recording their location on county tax maps as stipulated by the Annotated Code of Maryland (Section 14-

121 of the Real Property article and Section 2-213 of the Tax-Property Article), recording an access easement for family cemeteries on subdivision plats as required in Section 5.03 (E) of Article 66B (Zoning and Planning), and by developing a better protocol with the St. Mary's County Health Department and States Attorney for graves that are found, disturbed, and/or moved as stipulated in Section 4-215 Health-General Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.



Figure 20. Family cemetery near Dameron, nineteenth century. Family cemeteries are increasingly threatened by encroaching development. Several initiatives hope to not only document these important attachments to the past but to preserve them as well. Photograph by KER.

Goal #3: Pursue Financial and Regulatory Incentives To Attract Applicants to the Local Historic Districts (HD) Program

A systematic package of financial and regulatory incentives needs to be implemented in St. Mary's County to make historic preservation a viable alternative to new development and construction. They must be drafted to counterbalance threats such as obsolescence, deferred maintenance, and demolition-by-neglect -- all substantial obstacles to the rehabilitation of historic resources.

A series of well planned regulatory and financial incentives could alter the current

economic structure and make preservation a cost-effective enterprise. In exchange for these benefits, owners would have to designate their historic property a local Historic District (HD). This would ensure that the rehabilitation would be conducted according to established guidelines and guarantee continued oversight and long term maintenance of the historic site.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Establish a waiver of all local permitting fees associated with the certified rehabilitation of an historic building. This rehabilitation would have to be consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- b) Create a 10% local property tax credit for the costs of a certified rehabilitation according to enabling legislation.
- c) Promote the relaxation of building code regulations on rehabilitations.
- d) Offer density bonuses to developers that choose to rehabilitate and integrate a documented historic resource into a subdivision.
- e) Promote the state and federal income tax credit programs.
- f) Promote the recent studies that established the importance of historic preservation to local economies.
- g) Create a 10 year property tax freeze on historic properties that are rehabilitated.

Goal #4: Formally Adopt Design Guidelines for Local Historic Districts

The Historic Preservation Commission has not suggested nor has the Board of County Commissioners approved a workable set of design standards for local Historic Districts (HD). The historic preservation section of the county zoning ordinance currently calls for projects to "...not substantially alter exterior features..." and be merely "...compatible in character and nature..." (Section 38.11) By

formally adopting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards a broad preservation philosophy could guide HPC decisions while more specific design guidelines are being developed. Please Note: Design guidelines for local Historic Districts would only apply to properties that are zoned HD and not to properties listed in the National Register or Maryland Inventory.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Adopt the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation through the St. Mary's County Unified Code.
- b) If more specific guidelines are needed immediately, the design guidelines published by the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC) could also be temporarily used.

Long Term Strategies

- a) Develop user friendly architectural and site design guidelines that are germane to the special natural, cultural, and historical circumstances of St. Mary's County. These guidelines should address architectural character, fenestration, cornice lines, building materials, landscaping, and site design. The guidelines should not necessarily follow urban models, but rural examples as most of the potential Historic Districts are individual sites rather than multiple property districts. The St. Mary's County entries in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites could provide much of the architectural vocabulary for developing these guidelines.

Goal #5: Pursue Local Easement & Grant Programming

In order to make historic preservation a truly grass roots movement in St. Mary's County, local easement programs and rehabilitation/research grants should be made available to interested individuals. While the Maryland Historical Trust issues both grants and easements, these programs are highly competitive. In order to make similarly structured programs available in St. Mary's

County, the HPC needs to take a leadership role in developing a local funding program.

The members of the HPC currently maintain the background and expertise to become a Certified Local Government (CLG) and has the legislative authority (Section 38.4.6(i) of the St. Mary's County Zoning Ordinance) to administer easements. In becoming a CLG, the commission would play a larger role in the National Register review process. Perhaps more importantly the HPC would be eligible to receive dedicated matching grant funds from the Maryland Historical Trust to advance research, survey, and education initiatives.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Pursue CLG status and funding for further research on the county's heritage.

Long Term Strategies

- a) Actively pursue funding and grant sources to establish an endowed local easement purchase program. If this cannot be achieved, attempt to coordinate with other environmental, agricultural, and land trust agencies and/or organizations the purchase of open space that contains threatened historic resources and archaeological sites.
- b) Actively pursue funding and grant sources to establish an endowed rehabilitation matching-grant program. Model the program after the capital grant program administered by the Maryland Historical Trust.
- c) Consider dedicating tax revenues for preservation related activities. The Cecil County Historical Trust, for example, receives a percentage of or all of the county's marriage license fees for its historic preservation grant fund.

Goal #6: Encourage Identification and Preservation of Archaeological Sites

Archaeological resources are rarely

considered in the development review process. Outside of St. Mary's City, a majority of archaeological excavations in St. Mary's County occur as a result of the Section 106 process -- a process, overseen by the Maryland Historical Trust, that is initiated if a project uses a federal or state license or funding. If a state or federal permit/license is not required and funding is not solicited, then a developer need not conduct archaeological surveys to identify potential sites. With the lack of a local ordinance, nothing currently compels developers to conduct archaeology or encourage them to preserve these irreplaceable resources. In order to raise public awareness, a multi-faceted plan is called for. All of these strategies should be coordinated with the Southern Maryland Archaeologist.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Work with developers in an informal manner during the subdivision process in order to avoid destroying possible archaeological sites. If sites cannot be avoided, look to obtain emergency funding from private or public sources to conduct salvage archaeology to extract as much information as possible before the site is destroyed.
- b) Stress the educational and public policy benefits archaeological sites can have. Use the Tudor Hall Subdivision project as an example of a developer who took a pronounced interest in archaeology despite not being required to do it.
- c) Support measures to preserve and interpret the archaeological remains of "Harveytown" found at Myrtle Point Park by integrating them into the park master plan.
- d) Conduct presentations to raise public awareness about archaeology conducted throughout St. Mary's County.
- e) Ensure archaeological resources located on county-owned property are protected.
- f) In order to carry out these initiatives establish a permanent archaeologist position within the Department of Planning and Zoning and the Museums Division of the Department of Recreation and Parks to conduct limited

identification and salvage archaeology and participate in subdivision review.

- g) Integrate archaeological review into the subdivision review process.

Goal #7: Promote Heritage Tourism, Greenways, and Scenic Roadways

Promoting St. Mary's County as a heritage destination is an integral part to the Southern Maryland Heritage Partnership (SMHP). St. Mary's County has joined with Calvert and Charles in targeting public visitation of key sites and museums in order to foster awareness and appreciation for the region's natural, cultural, and historical resources. Recent economic reports that have studied heritage tourism in Maryland have conclusively shown a substantial public benefit in terms of revenues and jobs. This effort should be maintained.

In 1992, Maryland's Department of Natural Resources identified several potential areas where greenways could be developed. These include areas along McIntosh Run, the Patuxent River, Potomac River, St. Mary's River, and the old Washington, Potomac, and Chesapeake Rail line. From these ideas an effort should be made to connect properties through pedestrian and bicycle trail networks.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Work closely with the St. Mary's County Department of Economic and Community Development and the SMHP in pursuing federal and state funding for research, brochures, scenic road maps, signage, and advertisements as outlined in the Southern Maryland Heritage Area application.
- b) Play an active role in the development of the Southern Maryland Management Plan.
- c) Establish development criteria for projects occurring along designated scenic roadways or potential greenways. This should be implemented during subdivision review as well as the State Highway Authority's Byways Program.

- d) Support tourist oriented directional signage as noted in the 1999 St. Mary's County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.
- e) Work closely with the Department of Public Works to ensure scenic roadways or roads that are part of larger historic landscape ensembles are considered during road improvement proposals.
- f) Develop thematic tours for visitors to follow using fold-up maps that plot locations of various related sites.
- g) Support the "Passport to Southern Maryland" program that allows visitors to visit a wide range of public sites in Calvert and St. Mary's County for one price.
- h) Create a website dedicated to marketing historic sites as well as souvenir items and publications.



Figure 21. The St. Mary's City Militia, seventeenth century costumed interpreters, hold re-enactments every year at St. Mary's City and Sotterley Plantation. Photograph courtesy of the Sotterley Foundation.

- h) Work closely with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist to ensure that the archaeological resources at Myrtle Point are publicized and that the park is integrated into plans for heritage tourism.

Goal #8: Outline Criteria for Public Acquisition and Maintenance of Historic Sites

As a matter of policy, public acquisition of historic properties has not been undertaken unless absolutely necessary. The county's residents have rarely supported acquisition as an option. While Piney Point Lighthouse (SM-270) is a notable exception, this method has not been utilized very often. Outright purchase does not represent the only option for long-term preservation, however. Several other less costly methods such as leasing can accomplish very similar goals.

Short Term Strategies

- a) Expressly describe criteria considerations for the purchase of historic properties so that public funding can be easily justified. Intervention by purchase, for instance, could be justified when 1) significant threats or development pressure promise to diminish or destroy a highly significant site, 2) a versatile public use can be served, or 3) enough funding can be secured for rehabilitation and continued maintenance.
- b) Secure funding for a revolving fund which can be used for the purchase of a historic property that is put up for sale. Once purchased, however, there could be two options. The first would be to lease the property back so that maintenance and preservation can become the responsibility of the private sector while maintaining public ownership. The second option could be to attach a preservation easement/HD zoning and then re-sell the property.
- c) Determine the feasibility of purchasing of Resurrection Manor, a mid-eighteenth century National Historic Landmark whose structural stability has been substantially compromised by vandalism and neglect. The building-type is rare and repeated attempts by the private sector to purchase the property have failed.

Appendix A. Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 001	Mulberry Fields	I	Agriculture,Architecture	c. 1767	Mulberry Fields Road	Beauvue	3
SM 001A	Mulberry Fields Brick Dependency	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Mulberry Fields Road	Beauvue	3
SM 001B	Howard Young's House at Mulberry Fields	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Mulberry Fields Road	Beauvue	3
SM 001C	Mulberry Fields Weaving House	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Mulberry Fields Road	Beauvue	3
SM 001D	Mulberry Fields Carriage House	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Mulberry Fields Road	Beauvue	3
SM 002	West St. Mary's Manor	II	Architecture	1781-1792	West St. Mary's Manor Road	Drayden	2
SM 003	Cross Manor	II	Architecture	prior to 1798, 1828-1840	Cross Manor Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 003A	Slave Cabin (site) at Cross Manor	III	Architecture	1830's	Cross Manor Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 004	Resurrection Manor	I	Architecture	1725-1750	Daniels Road	Hollywood	6
SM 005	St. Richard's Manor	I	Architecture	1725-1750	Millstone Landing Road	California	8
SM 006	Bachelor's Hope	I	Architecture	1750-1775	Manor Road	Chaptico	4
SM 007	Sotterley	I	Agriculture,Architecture	1717, later additions	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 007A	Sotterley Field Hands's Quarter House (Slave Quarters at	III	Architecture	1830's	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6
SM 007B	Sotterley Gate Houses	III	Architecture	1830's	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6
SM 008	Leigh House	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Bauer Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 009	Clocker's Fancy	I	Architecture	18th century	Old Cove Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 010	Tudor Hall	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Tudor Place & Breton Bay Drive	Leonardtown	3
SM 011	Replica of the 1676 State House	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1934	Old State House Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 012	St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church	II	Religion	1799	Blake Creek Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 013	Porto Bello	II	Architecture	c. 1812-1813	Portobello Road	Drayden	2
SM 014	St. Inigoes Manor House (ruin)	I	Religion	1705 and 1872	Villa Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 015	St. Ignatius Church	II	Religion	1785	Villa Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 016	U.S.S. Tulip Monument	V	Social/Education/Cultural	June 15, 1940	Cross Manor Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 017	Fenwick Free	I	Architecture	1750-1775, enlarged 1793	My Way	St. Inigoes	1
SM 018	Manning's Hold	I	Architecture	mid 18th century	Smith Creek House Lane	Ridge	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 019	Calvert's Rest	II	Architecture	late 18th century, 1840-1860 altered	Curley Road	Ridge	1
SM 020	Bard's Field	II	Architecture	c. 1800	Pratt Road	Ridge	1
SM 021	Woodlawn	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Woodlawn Lane	Ridge	1
SM 022	Pourtney's Oversight (Portney's Oversight)	II	Architecture	late 18th century, enlarged c. 1850	Portneys Overlook Road	Ridge	1
SM 023	Smithwood	II	Architecture	1810's, 1830 addition	Camp Brown Road	Scotland	1
SM 024	Kirk House	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Point Lookout Road	Scotland	1
SM 025	St. Michael's Manor	II	Architecture	1805	Saint Michaels Manor Way	Scotland	1
SM 026	Point Lookout Monuments *See SM 179 & SM 406*	IV	Military	1876, 1910	Point Lookout Road	Point Lookout	1
SM 027	Chancellor's Point (site) (Rosecroft)	II	Architecture	1770's ?	Rosecroft Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 027A	Rosecroft Log House	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Rosecroft Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 028	Chancellor's Point (site)	II	Architecture	1770's ?	Hogaboom Lane	St. Mary's City	1
SM 029	St. Mary's City Historic District	I	Government/Law	17th century	Hogaboom Lane	St. Mary's City	1
SM 030	State House of 1676 (site)	I	Government/Law	1676	Trinity Church Road	St. Mary's City	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 031	Leonard Calvert Monument	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1891	Trinity Church Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 032	Trinity Episcopal Church	III	Religion	1829	Trinity Church Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 033	Brome-Howard Farm	III	Architecture	mid 18th century, 1840's	Rosecroft Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 033A	Frame Duplex at Brome Farm	III	Architecture	1840's	Old State House Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 033H	Brome Barn or Large Granary	II	Agriculture	1785, refloored 1848	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 034	Father Andrew White Monument	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1934	Point Lookout Road & South Snow Hill Manor Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 035	Father Andrew White Memorial Altar and Park	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1934	South Snow Hill Manor Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 036	The Great Brick Chapel of St. Maries & Priest's House (site)	I	Religion	1638, rebuilt 1667, destroyed in 1689 or closed	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 037	St. Mary's College of Maryland	III	Architecture	founded 1839	Trinity Church Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 038	Freedom of Conscience Monument	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1934	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 039	Copley Tomb	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	early 1920's	Trinity Church Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 040	Hawley's Manor	II	Architecture	1805-1825	Hawley Manor Lane	Dameron	1
SM 041	St. Jerome's	II	Architecture	1810-1820	Malone Bay Court	Dameron	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 042	St. Jerome's Crossroad's House	II	Architecture	1775-1825	Camp Winslow Road	Dameron	1
SM 043	Carthage (site)	I	Architecture	1711	Carthage Lane	Drayden	2
SM 044	St. George's Roman Catholic Church (site)	III	Religion	demolished 1850	St. George's Church Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 045	Herring Creek	II	Architecture	1790-1820	Blake Creek Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 046	Westbury Manor	IV	Architecture	20th century	Andover Estates Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 047	Weston	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Piney Point Road	Drayden	2
SM 048	Nuthall's Folly	III	Architecture	1840-1850	Stewart Petroleum Road	Piney Point	2
SM 049	Cherryfields	III	Architecture	1818-1824, fire 1835	Cherryfield Lane	Drayden	2
SM 050	Timberly Farm	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Boothe Road	Drayden	2
SM 051	Great Mills Farmhouse (ruin)	I	Architecture	1790's	Flat Iron Road	Great Mills	8
SM 052	Buena Vista	III	Architecture	1840's	Jefferson Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 053	Spalding-Camaller House	III	Architecture	c. 1835	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 054	Whitehall (site)	III	Architecture	c. 1840's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 055	St. Mary's County Courthouse	IV	Government/Law	1901, altered 1957	Courthouse Drive	Leonardtown	3
SM 056	St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church (site)	I	Religion	1766, retired in 1846	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 057	St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church Cemetery	I	Religion	mid 18th century-present	Cemetery Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 058	St. Francis Xavier Church and Cemetery	I	Religion	1766, confessional added 1816	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 059	Newtown Manor House	II	Religion	1780, 1816	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 060	Nun's Oak	III	Architecture	1825-1840	Breton Beach Road	Medley's Neck	3
SM 061	Hampton	I	Architecture	1748	Hampton Road	Medley's Neck	3
SM 062	John Medley House (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	September Point Lane	Medley's Neck	3
SM 063	Bloomsbury (site)	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Medleys Neck Road	Medley's Neck	3
SM 064	Nevitt St. Anne (site)	I	Architecture	mid 18th century	Medleys Neck Road	Beauvue	3
SM 065	Our Lady's Chapel	IV	Religion	1911	Medleys Neck Road	Beauvue	3
SM 066	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	I	Religion	1766-1768	St. Andrews Church Road	California	8
SM 067	Methodist Meeting House (site) and Cemetery	III	Religion	demolished 1828	Jefferson Street	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET
SM 068	Ellenborough	II	Architecture	1806	Ellenborough Lane
SM 069	Chaptico Historic District	I	Economic	est. 1683	
SM 070	Christ Episcopal Church	I	Religion	1736	Hurry Road
SM 071	Deep Falls	II	Architecture	1790's with additions in the 1830's, 1840's	Deep Falls Road
SM 072	Savona	II	Architecture	1800-1825, kitchen 1805-1815	Budds Creek Road
SM 072B	Savona Tobacco House	II	Agriculture	1800-1825	
SM 073	Gravelly Hills	III	Architecture	1847	Davis Road
SM 074	Southampton (site)	I	Architecture	mid 18th century	Budds Creek Road
SM 075	Indian Town	I	Architecture	mid 18th century	Indiantown Road
SM 076	Basford Manor (site)	I	Architecture	patented 1650	Bashford Lane
SM 077	Notley Hall	I	Architecture		Maddox Road
SM 078	Loretam	III	Architecture	1844	Chaptico Hill Lane
SM 079	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	III	Architecture	1864	Point Lookout Road

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 080	Broderick (St. John's)	II	Architecture	1775-1800	Colton Point Road	Morganza	4
SM 081	Forest Hall (Forrest Hall)	II	Architecture	1800	Avie Lane	Helen	4
SM 082	Friendship Hall	III	Architecture	1845-1855	Lyon Lane	Helen	4
SM 083	All Faith Episcopal Church	I	Religion	1767	New Market Turner Road	Huntersville	5
SM 084	Ye Coole Springs of St. Maries	I	Social/Education/Cultural	1697	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 085	Charlotte Hall Military Academy	II	Social/Education/Cultural	est. 1774	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 086	White House at Charlotte Hall	II	Architecture	1795	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 087	Dent Memorial Chapel	IV	Architecture, Religion	1883-1884	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 088	Briscoe House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 089	Chesley House	II	Architecture	1800 and later	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 090	Orphan's Gift or The Plains (site)	I	Architecture	18th century, 1880's changes	Beach Drive	Golden Beach	5
SM 091	Trent Hall (site)	II	Architecture	1789	Trent Hall Road	Trent Hall	5
SM 092	Dear Bought					Leonardtown	

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 093	Cremona	II	Architecture	1819	Cremona Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 093A	"Sam's Cabin" at Cremona	III	Architecture	1825-1830	Cremona Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 094	De La Brooke Manor	III	Architecture	1830-1835	Delabrooke Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 095	Cellar Hill	V	Architecture	1942	New Market Turner Road	Trent Hall	5
SM 096	Birch Hanger	III	Architecture	1850-1860	Owens Way	Mechanicsville	5
SM 097	St. John's Roman Catholic Church	IV	Religion	1896	St. John's Road	Hollywood	6
SM 098	St. Cuthbert's Fortune (site)	II	Architecture	1800	Joseph Way	Hillville	6
SM 098A	St. Cuthbert's Fortune Slave House	II	Architecture	1800	Joseph Way	Hillville	6
SM 099	Sandgates (Cat Creek House)	I	Architecture	1750-1775	North Sandgates Road	Sandgates	6
SM 100	Fenwick Manor House	I	Architecture	17th century	Riverside Drive	Hollywood	6
SM 101	Rosedale (on the Patuxent)	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Rosedale Manor Lane	Greenwell State Park	6
SM 102	Woodpecker	II	Architecture	18th or 19th century	Joe Wathen Road	Hollywood	6
SM 103	Joy Chapel (site) and Cemetery	V	Religion	commemorative chapel built in 1968	Joy Chapel Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 104	Mt. Zion United Methodist Church	IV	Religion	1914, since the 1830's	Mt. Zion Church Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 105	Parson House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	North Sandgates Road	Oakville	6
SM 106	Spalding's Comfort	III	Architecture	c. 1850	Friendship Court	Oakville	6
SM 107	Westfield	III	Architecture	1830-1840	Mary Dixon Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 107B	Westfield Meathouse	III	Architecture	1830-1840	Mary Dixon Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 107C	Westfield Tobacco House	III	Agriculture	1830-1840, destroyed	Mary Dixon Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 108	Lower Brambley	IV	Architecture	1890-1900	Lower Brambley Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 109	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church (site) and Cemetery	II	Religion	1770-present	Maddox Road	Bushwood	7
SM 110	Bushwood Manor House (site)	I	Architecture	1760's ?	Bushwood Manor Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 110A	Bushwood Manor Slave House	III	Architecture	1825-1850, demolished	Bushwood Manor Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 110B	Bushwood Manor Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1908	Bushwood Manor Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 111	Ocean Hall (Bushwood Lodge)	I	Architecture	1702	Bushwood Road	Bushwood	7
SM 112	Bluff Point (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	Whites Neck Road	Bushwood	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 113	Mattapanay Plantation (site)	I	Architecture	17th or 18th century	Oscar Hayden Road	Bushwood	7
SM 114	Collingwood	IV	Architecture	1870	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 115	Enfield	II	Architecture	late 18th or early 19th century	Colton Point Road	Avenue	7
SM 116	River Springs	II	Architecture	1800-1825	River Springs Road	Avenue	7
SM 117	Gerard Chapel (site)	I	Religion	17th century	Cullins Gass & Colton Point Roads	Colton's Point	7
SM 118	Little Hackley (site)	I	Architecture	18th century	Colton Point Road	Colton's Point	7
SM 119	Waterloo (site)	II	Architecture	18th century	Waterloo Lane	Colton's Point	7
SM 120	River View	I	Architecture	1740's	Burch Road	Oakley	7
SM 120A	River View Log House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Burch Road	Oakley	7
SM 121	Friendly Hall	III	Architecture	1810-1830	Palmer Road	Colton's Point	7
SM 122	Colton's Point (site)	I	Architecture	17th & 18th century	Windy Lane	Colton's Point	7
SM 123	St. Clement's Island	III	Architecture	1850's lighthouse		Blackistone Island	7
SM 124	All Saints' Episcopal Church	III	Religion	1846	Oakley Road	Oakley	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 125	Blair's Purchase	III	Architecture	1831, fdn maybe earlier	J. Julius Johnson Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 125A	Blair's Purchase Log House	III	Architecture	1825-1850	J. Julius Johnson Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 126	St. Winifred's (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	Middletons Farm Lane	Oakley	7
SM 127	Neal's Lott (site)	I	Architecture	18th century	Colton Point Road	Clements	7
SM 128	Mattapan	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Millstone Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 129	St. Joseph's Manor House (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	Town Creek Drive	Town Creek	8
SM 130	Eltonhead Manor House (site)	I	Architecture	18th century	Arthur Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 131	Kingston	I	Architecture	1750-1775	Patuxent Lane	Town Creek	8
SM 132	Esperanza	III	Architecture	19th century	Green Holly Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 133	Temple Bar	III	Architecture	1860	Three Notch Road	Hermanville	8
SM 134	Matthew's Folly	III	Architecture	c. 1850	Centerview Lane	California	8
SM 135	Ebenezer Church (site) and Cemetery	IV	Religion	1875, 1925, 1963 decommissioned	Chancellors Run Road	California	8
SM 136	Depford	II	Architecture	late 18th century	F. Birch Lane	California	8

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 137	Massum Eyrie	II	Architecture	1790-1815	Massum Eyrie Way	Hermanville	8
SM 138	Patuxent River Naval Air Station Chapel (St. Nicholas Church)	IV	Religion	1916	Cedar Point Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 139	Long Lane Farm	I	Architecture	1750-1800	Long Lane	Lexington Park	8
SM 140	Susquehanna *subsequently moved to Dearborn, Michigan*	III	Architecture	c. 1850's	Cedar Point Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 141	Elizabeth Hill	III	Architecture	1830's	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	8
SM 142	White Marsh (site)	III	Architecture	1825-1840	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	8
SM 143	St. George Island	IV	Architecture, Economic	1860-1930	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 144	Burlington	IV	Architecture	1880's-1900	Burlington Road	Oakley	7
SM 145	Russell House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Bound Oak Lane	Oakley	7
SM 146	Denton Farmhouse	IV	Architecture	1882	Dent Road	Oakley	7
SM 147	Zachary Fowler House	IV	Architecture	1905	Budds Creek Road	Chaptico	4
SM 148	Locust Grove	III	Architecture	1849	Budds Creek Road	Chaptico	4
SM 149	Chaptico House	III	Architecture	1843-1858	Hurry Road	Chaptico	4

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 150	Chaptico Store	II	Economic	1800-1830	Maddox Road	Chaptico	4
SM 151	George Reeves House	III	Architecture	1850-1860	Hurry Road	Chaptico	4
SM 152	Bowling House	IV	Architecture	1898	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 153	St. Mary's Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1882, demolished	New Market Turner Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 154	Joseph Thompson Farm	III	Architecture	late 1850's	Colton Point Road	Clements	4
SM 155	Joseph Abell House	III	Architecture	1860's	Bayside Road	Compton	3
SM 156	Warren Guy House (ruin)	II	Architecture	1800-1850	Bluegrass Lane	Compton	3
SM 157	Albert Guy Farm	II	Architecture	1800-1830	Budds Creek Road	Clements	3
SM 158	Etta Gunnell Farm	III	Architecture	1850's	Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 159	St. Mary's County Jail	IV	Government/Law	1876	Courthouse Drive	Leonardtown	3
SM 160	S.F. Barber House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Thompsons Corner Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 161	Otto Stasch Farm	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Golden Beach Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 162	Underwood (site) (Sothoron's Desire (site))	II	Architecture	1790's ?	Mt. Wolf Road	Charlotte Hall	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 163	Charles Conrad Farm	III	Architecture	1840-1850	Golden Beach Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 164	Marvin Fowler House	III	Architecture	1850-1860	Thompsons Corner Road	Budd's Creek	4
SM 165	John Guy House	III	Architecture	19th century	Sunnyside Road	Clements	3
SM 166	Gillen's Grove (J.E. Thompson House)	III	Architecture	c. 1860	Clover Hill Road	Hollywood	6
SM 167	Tenant Cabin	III	Architecture	mid to late 19th century, demolished	Laurel Grove Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 168	Johnson Farmhouse	III	Architecture	c. 1850's	Jones Road	Hollywood	6
SM 169	Parson House	III	Architecture	19th century	Mt. Zion Church Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 170	Samuel Spalding House	III	Architecture	1840-1850	Vista Road	Hollywood	6
SM 171	Great Mills Farm (Robert Thompson House)	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Flat Iron Road	Great Mills	8
SM 172	Drayden House	III	Architecture	early 19th century	Cherryfield Road	Drayden	2
SM 173	Hopewell and Aim House (Hammett House) (Sanner House)	III	Architecture	1850	Sanner's Lane	Lexington Park	8
SM 174	Langley's Rest	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Camp Winslow Road	Dameron	1
SM 175	St. Jerome's Thicket	II	Architecture	18th and 19th centuries	St. Jerome's Neck Road	Dameron	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 176	Part Massum Eyrie	III	Architecture	1850	Poplar Ridge Road	Hermanville	8
SM 177	Hayden House	IV	Architecture	1872	Hayden Farm Lane	Leondartown	3
SM 178	Glen Mary Farm	II	Architecture	1790-1800	Glen Mary Farm Road	Park Hall	8
SM 179	Confederate Monument *See SM 26 & SM 406*	IV	Military	1910	Point Lookout Road	Point Lookout	1
SM 180	The Rook or Rook's Lodge (Butler House)	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Jutland Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 181	Summerseat	IV	Architecture	1910's	Three Notch Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 182	Bean House (ruin)	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Combs Aud Way	Great Mills	8
SM 183	Mill Point Farm (site)	I	Architecture	mid 18th century	Chaptico Wharf Road	Chaptico	4
SM 184	St. Peter's (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 185	Upper Brambley (site)	IV	Architecture	mid 19th century, 1920's new house	Pleasant Lane	Bushwood	7
SM 186	Fox Harbor (site)	II	Architecture	1800	Davis Lane	Wynne	1
SM 187	Langford (Holly Grove) (Bradburn)	III	Architecture	early-mid 19th century	Holly Grove Farm Lane	Scotland	1
SM 188	Biscoe House (ruin)	I	Architecture	18th century	St. Gabriel's Manor Way	Scotland	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 189	Elizabeth's Manor (site)	I	Architecture	17th century	Jutland Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 190	Salisbury Plains	II	Architecture	1790-1800	Park Hall Road	Park Hall	1
SM 191	Snow Hill (site) *See SM 230*	I	Architecture	17th, 18th, 19th centuries	North Snow Hill Manor Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 192	Jubilee Farm	III	Architecture	c. 1850's	Mulberry Fields Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 194	Hanover	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Hanover Lane	Medley's Neck	3
SM 195	Retirement	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Medleys Neck Road	Medley's Neck	3
SM 196	Neale's Hill	II	Architecture	c. 1790-later	Maddox Road	Maddox	4
SM 197	Green Springs (site)				Maddox Road	Maddox	4
SM 198	Willow Glen	III	Architecture	c. 1835	Willow Glen Lane	Chaptico	4
SM 199	Locust Hill	I	Architecture	18th century	All Faith Church Road	Huntersville	5
SM 200	Truman's Hope	I	Architecture	18th century	Mt. Wolf Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 201	Sothoron's Desire	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Mt. Wolf Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 202	Oakland (site)	III	Architecture	19th century	Jones Wharf Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 203	Foster's Neck	II	Architecture	1800-1882	Foster's Neck Drive	Bushwood	7
SM 204	Barton Hall	II	Architecture	1790-1810	Hodges Road	Oakley	7
SM 205	Bloomfield (Broomfield)	II	Architecture	1820's-1830's	Oscar Hayden Road	Bushwood	7
SM 206	Turkey Neck (site)	II	Architecture	c. 1800		Lexington Park	8
SM 207	Park Hall	I	Architecture	17th century	Point Lookout Road	Park Hall	8
SM 208	Portney's Oversight	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Freemans Road	Ridge	1
SM 209	Hubb House	II	Architecture	early 19th century	Airedele Road	Ridge	1
SM 210	Fenwick Inn (site) (Fenwick Tavern (site))	II	Economic	19th century	Clover Hill Road	Hillville	6
SM 211	Greenbriar (Greenbrier)	III	Architecture	1850-1860	Greenbrier Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 212	Priest Manor House	II	Religion	c. 1800	(Webster Field)	St. Inigoes	1
SM 213	Society Hill	III	Architecture	1850-1860	Society Hill Road & Potomac View Drive	Breton Bay	3
SM 214	Horse Range Farm (Industry)	II	Architecture	c. 1810 and later	Horse Range Farm Lane	Mechanicsville	5
SM 215	Lower Notley Hall	IV	Architecture	1896	Notley Manor Lane	Chapico	4

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 216	Chickahominy	IV	Architecture	1905	Chickahominy Road	Bushwood	7
SM 217	Store	IV	Economic	1875-1900	Mt. Zion Church Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 218	James H. Burroughs House	IV	Architecture	1910's	Flora Corner Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 219	Field Hand Cabin	III	Architecture	1860	Knotts Farm Lane	Chaptico	4
SM 220	St. Peter Claver Church	V	Religion	1937	St. Peter Claver Road	St. Ingoes	1
SM 221	James C. Wise Store	IV	Economic	1885	Medleys Neck Road	Beauvue	3
SM 222	Butterfield Property (St. Clement's Isld Int Ctr - Potomac	IV	Architecture	1922-1923	Point Breeze Road	Colton's Point	7
SM 223	House on Kitt's Point (site)	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 224	Penerine *subsequently moved to Abell's Wharf*	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Colton Point Road	Bushwood	7
SM 225	The Vineyard (ruin)	III	Architecture	19th century	Barnsby Lane	Hollywood	6
SM 226	Whitely Hall	III	Architecture	1840-1850	New Market Turner Road	Huntersville	5
SM 227	Dent Tenant House #1	III	Architecture	mid-late 19th century	Farrell Way	Oakley	7
SM 228	Dent Tenant House #3	III	Architecture	1830-1840	Oakley Road	Oakley	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 229	Green Hill Farm	III	Architecture	1860's	Maypole Road	Leondartown	3
SM 230	Snow Hill (site) *Sec SM 191*	II	Architecture	1803, 17th century	Snow Hill Manor Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 231	St. John's (site)	I	Architecture	1638-1720	Fishers Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 232	John Hicks House (site)	I	Architecture	18th century	Fishers Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 233	St. Barbara's (site)	I	Architecture	1639-20th century	Mattapanoy Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 234	House on Aldermanbury Street	I	Architecture	1675-1730	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 235	Part Massum	IV	Architecture	1903	Far Cry Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 236	House near Clements	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Colton Point Road	Clements	4
SM 237	Dixon's Purchase (site)	III	Architecture	1858	Queentree Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 238	St. John's and Little St. Thomas Barn	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Point Lookout Road	Helen	4
SM 239	Hurry Log Cabin	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Steve Uhler Road	Hollywood	6
SM 240	Latham House	III	Architecture	early and late 19th century	Three Notch Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 241	Latham Store	IV	Economic	late 19th century	Mount Zion Church Road	Laurel Grove	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 242	Innis Choice (Mt. Pleasant)	III	Architecture	1832	Wood Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 243	Abraham Medley's House	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Three Notch Road	Oraville	6
SM 244	Red House Farm	II	Architecture	1775, 1820's, 1890-1900	Hurry Road	Chaptico	4
SM 245	Bond Property Farmhouse	IV	Architecture	1890-1910	Steer Horn Neck Road (Greenwell State Park)	Hollywood	6
SM 245A	Bond Property Tobacco Barn #2	III	Agriculture	mid 19th century	Steer Horn Neck Road	Hollywood	6
SM 246	Sims Tobacco Barn (Bond Property Tobacco Barn #1)	III	Agriculture	1838	Steer Horn Neck Road	Hollywood	6
SM 247	Clark's Rest	III	Architecture	1852	Clarks Rest Lane	Leonardtown	3
SM 248	Bayside Farm	III	Architecture	1820-1840	Airport Lane	Clements	4
SM 248C	Bayside Farm Barns	IV	Agriculture	1887	Airport Lane	Clements	4
SM 249	Hunter's Retreat	III	Architecture	19th century	Hunters Retreat Lane	Medley's Neck	3
SM 250	Dr. S.E. Spalding House	III	Architecture	1835-1850	Locust Grove Farm Lane	Hollywood	6
SM 251	Barber's Enclosure	II	Architecture	1783-1833	Aviation Yacht Club Road	Budd's Creek	4
SM 252	Erstwhile	II	Architecture	1811 & later	Hollywood Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 253	Coombs Creek House	II	Architecture	late 18th and early 19th century	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 254	719 Washington Street	III	Architecture	early-mid 19th century	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 255	Log Barn	III	Agriculture	1850	Three Notch Road	Hollywood	6
SM 256	Mart Jones Cabin	III	Architecture	mid 19th century, demolished	Jones Road	Hillville	6
SM 257	Foley Brown Cabin	III	Architecture	1800-1850	Brown Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 258	Hurd's Security				Brown Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 259	Part Resurrection Manor	II	Architecture	1800	Page Lane	Hollywood	6
SM 260	Cabin (site)	IV	Architecture	19th century	Morgan Road	Hollywood	6
SM 261	Cabin at Queen Tree Landing	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Gibson Drive	Laurel Grove	6
SM 261A	Old Barn at Queen Tree (site)	III	Agriculture	mid 19th century	Gibson Drive	Laurel Grove	6
SM 262	Part Delabrook	III	Architecture	1825-1850, 1860-1880	Della Brook Lane	Sandgates	6
SM 263	Log Barn	III	Agriculture	1840, 1880-1890	Riverview Road	Horse Landing	6
SM 264	Rosedale near Hampton	III	Architecture	1825	Hampton Road	Medley's Neck	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 265							
SM 266	Cryer House	IV	Architecture	1880's?	Penansey Lane	Medley's Neck	3
SM 267	The Principal's House	II	Architecture	1800-1825, 1876, 1886	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 268	Coad House	II	Architecture	late 18th century	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 269	House at Locust Grove (site)						
SM 270	Piney Point Light Station	III	Government/Law	1836	Lighthouse Road	Piney Point	2
SM 271	Point Lookout Lighthouse	III	Government/Law	1830	Point Lookout Road	Point Lookout	1
SM 272	Point No Point Light	IV	Government/Law	1905		Dameron	1
SM 273	Cedar Point Lighthouse (ruin)	IV	Government/Law	1894	(Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 274	St. Paul's United Methodist Church	IV	Religion	1914-1915	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 275	St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel	IV	Religion	1870-1871	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 276	Griffin's Choice (site)	IV	Architecture	late 19th century, demolished	St. Jerome's Neck Road	Dameron	1
SM 277	Abell School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1890's	Abell Road	Abell	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 278	Collins House	IV	Architecture	1898	Hatchet Thicket Road	Abell	7
SM 279	Dickerson-Clark House	IV	Architecture	1870-1890	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 280	Steven and Lucy Jones House	IV	Architecture	1870-1890	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 281	Love and Charity Society Hall	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1890's	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 282	Sacred Heart Beneficial Society Hall	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1890's	Colton Point Road & Hatchet Thicket Road	Avenue	7
SM 283	Christopher Butler House	IV	Architecture	1890	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 284	Samuel E. Carroll House	IV	Architecture	1897	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 285	Willie Carroll House	IV	Architecture	1890's	Gum Landing Road	Beachville	1
SM 286	Mortimer Cole House	IV	Architecture	1900	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 287	Charles Medley House	IV	Architecture	1900-1910	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 288	John Medley House	IV	Architecture	1900	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 289	Richard Medley House	IV	Architecture	1890	Gum Landing Road	Beachville	1
SM 290	Ignatius Smallwood House	IV	Architecture	1890's	Beachville Road	Beachville	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 291	Dyson House	IV	Architecture	1900	Bushwood City Road	Bushwood	7
SM 292	Ally T. Hebb House	IV	Architecture	1900	Heavens Way	Clements	3
SM 293	Joseph B. Herbert House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Coles Adventure Lane	Clements	7
SM 294	Taylor House	IV	Architecture	1923	Newtowne Neck Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 295	James Scribber's House	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Scriber Lane	Hollywood	6
SM 296	Bolton	III	Architecture	1830-1850	Folly Cove Lane	Compton	3
SM 297	St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel of Ease (Ridge Chapel)	IV	Religion	1883-1885	Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1
SM 298	Cecil's Mill National Register Historic District	IV	Economic	1900	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	2
SM 299	Cecil Store	IV	Economic	1900's	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	2
SM 300	Cecil House	IV	Economic	1900's	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	2
SM 301	Old Holy Face Church	IV	Religion	1887	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	2
SM 302	Hillville Store	III	Economic	19th century	Clover Hill Road	Hillville	6
SM 303	James G. Curtis House	IV	Architecture	1890-1910	Delabrooke Road	Oraville	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 304	Barn	III	Agriculture	mid 19th and early 20th centuries	Quentree Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 305	Skipjack "Mary W. Somers" (See CH 368)						
SM 306	Raley Outbuilding	III	Agriculture	1825-1850	Mechanicsville Road & Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 307	Statesman House	IV	Architecture	1900	Happyland Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 308	The Thompson House	IV	Architecture	1913-1914	Piney Point Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 309	Bowling-Conte Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 310	William Marshall House	V	Architecture	1940	Heavens Way	Clements	3
SM 311	Coles-Hill House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Oakley Road	Oakley	7
SM 312	Beverly Collins House (site/related history)						
SM 313	Edward Collins House	V	Architecture	1940's	Hatchet Thicket Road	Abell	7
SM 314	Dickerson Collins House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 315	Robert H. Collins Birthplace (site)	III	Architecture	1825-1850	Colton Point Road	Clements	7
SM 316	Taylor Green House	IV	Architecture	1915	Colton Point Road	Colton's Point	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 317	Golden Hotel	IV	Economic	1915	Golden Avenue	Colton's Point	7
SM 318	Maddox-Lee House	IV	Architecture	1880's-1890's	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 319	Milestown School	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1930's	Oakley Road & Old Trappe Lane	Oakley	7
SM 320	Thompson-Carroll House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Carroll Lane	Avenue	7
SM 321	Branson House	V	Architecture	1930's	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 322	Butler-Davis-Gross Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Three Notch Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 323	Galilee Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1889-1912	Loveville Road	Oakville	6
SM 324	House near Helen	III	Architecture	mid 19th century	Point Lookout Road	Helen	4
SM 325	Evans Tenant House	II	Architecture	1800-1825	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	8
SM 326	Point Lookout Hotel	IV	Economic	1920's	Point Lookout Road	Point Lookout	1
SM 327	Spaulding's Photography Gallery	III	Military	1860's	Point Lookout Road	Point Lookout	1
SM 328	Tobacco Barn near All Faith Episcopal Church (site)				New Market Turner Road	Huntersville	5
SM 329	Eldon Grove	III	Architecture	1850, demolished	Lockes Crossing Road & Thompsons Corner Road	Mechanicsville	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 329A	Mattingly/Edwards Farm	IV	Architecture	1900	Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 330	Clark Farm *See SM 247*	III	Architecture	1852	Clarks Rest Lane	Leonardtown	3
SM 331	Gough Farm	IV	Architecture	1900's	Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 332	81 Washington Street	IV	Architecture	1900	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 333	Long House	IV	Architecture	1890-1910	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 334	Large Frame House	IV	Architecture	1900	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 335	Thomas Pilkerton House	III	Architecture	1860's	Blacksmith Shop Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 336	Brome Farm Granary	I	Agriculture	1760's, demolished	Point Lookout Road	St. Mary's City	1
SM 337	Graves House	IV	Architecture	1900	Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 338	Wentworth House	IV	Architecture	1865-1867	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 339	Guyther/Burroughs House	IV	Architecture	1878	Old Village Road & Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 340	Mechanicsville Bank	IV	Economic	1907	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 341	St. Aloysius Church Rectory	IV	Religion	1920	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 342	Norris House	IV	Architecture	1875-1900	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 343	Sterling House	III	Architecture	1850's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 344	First National Bank of St. Mary's at Leonardtown	IV	Economic	1921	Park Avenue & Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 345	Leonardtown Bank of the Eastern Shore	IV	Economic	1912-1913	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 346	Jager House	IV	Architecture	1885	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 347	St. Mary's Ice and Fuel Company	IV	Architecture	1875	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 348	Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1870-1911	St. George's Church Road & Happyland Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 349	St. Mark Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1891-1968, 1973	Happyland Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 350	St. Luke Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1891, 1977	St. Lukes Court	Piney Point	2
SM 351	Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1870, 1908	Mt. Zion Church Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 352	Scotland School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1878	Point Lookout Road & Fresh Pond Neck Road	Scotland	1
SM 353	St. Luke Methodist Episcopal Church	III	Religion	1869	Point Lookout Road & Fresh Pond Neck Road	Scotland	1
SM 354	Mt. Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1912	New Market Road & Whalen Road	Charlotte Hall	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 355	Zion Methodist Episcopal Church	IV	Religion	1881-1956	Hermanville Road	Hermanville	8
SM 356	Clabaugh Tobacco House						
SM 357	Patuxent River Naval Air Station	V	Military	1942	Three Notch Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 358	Mattapanay-Sewall	I	Architecture	1663-1700	Mattapanay Lane (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 359	Trimble House	III	Architecture	1820-1840	Johnson Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 360	Bell House	IV	Architecture	1873	Millstone Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 361	Hodgdon House	IV	Architecture	1910's	Davis Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 362	St. Nicholas Church *See SM 138*	IV	Architecture, Religion	1916	Cedar Point Road (Patuxent River Naval Air Station)	Lexington Park	8
SM 363	Elms Property	IV	Architecture	19th century	St. James Church Road	St. James	1
SM 364	Ridgell House	IV	Architecture	1890	St. James Church Road	St. James	1
SM 365	W. W. Sawyer House	IV	Architecture	1898-1899	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 366	Dee of St. Mary's	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1979	Piney Point Road	St. George's Island	9
SM 367	Old Charlotte Hall Classroom Building (demolished)	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1896, 1931	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 368	Keach Hall (demolished)	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1931	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 369	Alumni Hall (demolished)	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1922	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 370	Headmaster's House (Thomas House)	III	Social/Educational/Cultur	1840-1850	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 371	Davis House (demolished)	IV	Architecture	1900	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 372	Mattingly House (demolished)	III	Architecture	1825-1850, demolished	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 373	I.R.S. Building (demolished)	IV	Architecture	1910-1917	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 374	William Busler Barn	III	Agriculture	1850-1860	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 375	Gorman Busler Barn	IV	Agriculture	1900-1920	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 376	Log Building on Pagan Point	III	Agriculture	1850-1875	West St. Mary's Manor Road	Drayden	2
SM 377	Myrtle Point Barn	IV	Agriculture	early 20th century	Myrtle Point Road	California	8
SM 378	Myrtle Point House #1	IV	Architecture	1900	Myrtle Point Road	California	8
SM 379	Myrtle Point House #2	IV	Architecture	1920's	Myrtle Point Road	California	8
SM 380	Simpson Tobacco Barn	III	Agriculture	1830's-1840's	Burch Road	Oakley	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 381	Charlotte Hall National Register Historic District (Coole Springs)	II	Architecture, Military	1774-1976	Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 382	Cecil's Mill	IV	Economic	1900	Indian Bridge Road	Great Mills	2
SM 383	St. Francis Xavier Church & Newtowne Manor House Historic	I	Architecture, Religion	1766, 1780's	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 384	World War I Memorial	IV	Military		Washington Street & Park Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 385	John A. Fowler Store	IV	Economic	1870, 1888	Old Village Road & Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 386	All Faith Parish Rectory	IV	Religion	1886	Old Village Road & Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 387	All Faith Parish Hall	IV	Religion	1900	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 388	Reintzell House (demolished)	IV	Architecture	1870-1880	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 389	Hayden Hotel	IV	Economic	1890-1909	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 390	George H. Long House	IV	Architecture	1870	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 391	Colonna Texaco Station	V	Economic	1931	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 392	Immaculate Conception Parish Hall	V	Religion	1931	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 393	Samuel Bernard Burch House	IV	Architecture	1914	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 394	James S. Burroughs House	IV	Architecture	1900	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 395	Mechanicsville Volunteer Fire Department Firehouse	V	Government/Law	1934	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 396	The Commercial House	IV	Architecture	1870	Mechanicsville Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 397	Charles P. Herbert House	IV	Architecture	1870	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 398	Jarboe Tomato Cannery	IV	Economic	1913	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 399	Ark & Dove Inn	IV	Economic	1880	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 400	Mechanicsville Elementary School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1895	Old Village Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 401	Ebenezer A.M.E. Church	IV	Religion	1860-1873	New Market Village Road	New Market	5
SM 402	Morgan Brothers Tobacco Barn	IV	Agriculture	1875-1890	Morgan Brothers Road	Cremona	5
SM 403	Hope Grace House	III	Architecture	1850	Mohawk Drive	Charlotte Hall	5
SM 404	J.H. Thompson House	IV	Architecture	1880	Thomas Carter Road	Avenue	7
SM 405	Tippett Outbuilding	IV	Architecture	1880-1900	Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1
SM 406	State Monument to Confederate Soldiers at Point Lookout	IV	Military	1876	Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 407	Lawrence M. Davis House	IV	Architecture	1898	New Market Road	New Market	5
SM 408	Christian Schunter House	IV	Architecture	1914	New Market Road	New Market	5
SM 409	Julia Dyson House	IV	Architecture	1921	New Market Road	New Market	5
SM 410	Peverley Tenant House	III	Architecture	1835-1850	Three Notch Road	Mechanicsville	5
SM 411	De La Brooke Tobacco Barn	II	Agriculture	1815 and later	Delabrooke Road	Horse Landing	5
SM 412	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	IV	Religion	1911	New Market Turner Road	New Market	5
SM 413	Dr. Aloysius C. Welch House	IV	Architecture	1870	Hurry Road	Chaplico	4
SM 414	Our Lady of the Wayside Catholic Church	V	Religion	1938	Chaplico Road	Chaplico	4
SM 415	W. Edelen Gough House	IV	Architecture	1923-1930	Hurry Road	Chaplico	4
SM 416	Martin Welch House	III	Architecture	1835-1850	Hurry Road	Chaplico	4
SM 418	George R. Garner Storehouse	III	Economic	1850-1860	Hurry Road	Chaplico	4
SM 419	George T. Nelson House	IV	Architecture	1890-1900	Hurry Road	Chaplico	4
SM 420	Chaplico Mill	V	Economic	1932-1934	Yowaiski Mill Road	Chaplico	4

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 421	Joseph Solomon Russell House	IV	Architecture	1905	Chaptico Wharf Road	Chaptico	4
SM 422	St. Mary's Academy	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1937	Hollywood Road & Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 423	S. Sprigg Reeves House	IV	Architecture	1905	Hurry Road	Chaptico	4
SM 424	Norman Curtis House	V	Architecture	1935	Maddox Road	Maddox	4
SM 425	Wicomico Fields	IV	Architecture	1880	Maddox Road	Maddox	4
SM 426	Tobacco Barn on Barber's Enclosure	III	Agriculture	1850-1860	Budds Creek Road	Budds Creek	4
SM 427	George F. Maddox House	III	Architecture	1860	Maddox Road	Maddox	4
SM 428	John Wesley Chapel Site and Cemetery	IV	Religion	1868	Aviation Yacht Club Road	Budds Creek	4
SM 429	Briscoe's Lot	III	Architecture	1850	Bethel Church Road	Budds Creek	4
SM 430	Otie Dale	III	Architecture	1852-1860	Point Lookout Road	Morganza	4
SM 431	Hazlehurst	III	Architecture	1850, 1895-1905	Baptist Church Road	Chaptico	4
SM 432	Drayden Schoolhouse	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1890	Cherryfield Road	Drayden	2
SM 433	Elam Stoltzfus House	V	Architecture	1949	Thompsons Corner Road	Mechanicsville	5

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 434	Henry F. Burroughs House	V	Architecture	1935	Zach Fowler Road	Chaptico	4
SM 435	Captain William T. West House	IV	Architecture	1908	Ridge Path Way	Chingville	2
SM 436	William Parran Combs House	IV	Architecture	1870, 1905-1914	Point Lookout Road	Callaway	2
SM 437	Callaway Service Station	V	Economic	1932-1933	Point Lookout Road & Piney Point Road	Callaway	2
SM 438	John J. Beavan Residence and Store	IV	Economic	1927	Point Lookout Road	Callaway	2
SM 439	Locust Grove	IV	Architecture	1898	Cherryfield Road	Drayden	2
SM 440	Lewis T. Clarke House	IV	Architecture	1923	Flat Iron Road	Great Mills	2
SM 441	Pride of St. Mary's Lodge, No. 1120	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1940	Piney Point Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 442	Russell's Store and Bar	IV	Economic	1903	Blake Creek Road & Medleys Neck Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 443	Part Herring Creek	III	Architecture	1850 and later	Tall Timbers Road	Tall Timbers	2
SM 444	George B. Cecil House	IV	Architecture	1887 and later	Blake Creek Road & Piney Point Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 445	Bernard E. McKay House	IV	Architecture	1919	McKays Beach Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 446	Swann's Store and Hotel	IV	Economic	1885-1900, 1920	Piney Point Road	Piney Point	2

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 447	Warren Tolson Cottage	IV	Economic	1910	Lighthouse Road	Piney Point	2
SM 448	Louis Rosenbusch House	IV	Architecture	1926	River Road	Tall Timbers	2
SM 449	Shaeffer's Food Mart, Sheaffer's Store	IV	Economic	1927	Tall Timbers Road	Tall Timbers	2
SM 450	U.S. Navy Torpedo Test Range, Officers Quarters	V	Military	1940	Golden Corral Drive	Piney Point	2
SM 451	Herman Hewitt House	III	Architecture	1850	Piney Point Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 452	Edward T. Adams House	IV	Architecture	1890	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 453	Christmas Hill	IV	Architecture	1870	Pristine Way	Drayden	2
SM 454	Poplar Hill Glebe	IV	Architecture	1870-1880	Egeli Way	Valley Lee	2
SM 455	Mount Olive	IV	Architecture	1870-1890	Drayden Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 456	Captain Clarence Biscoe House	IV	Economic	1890	Cherryfield Road	Drayden	2
SM 457	U.S. Navy Torpedo Test Range, Enlisted Quarters	V	Military	1941-1943	Piney Point Road	Piney Point	2
SM 458	Thomas F. Barnes Jordan House	IV	Architecture	1860-1880	Medleys Neck Road	Valley Lee	2
SM 459	Henry Boothe Farmhouse	IV	Architecture	1870, 1920	Drayden Road	Drayden	2

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 460	St. Frances Xavier Chapel	IV	Religion	1893	Thomas Road	St. George Island	9
SM 461	St. George Island United Methodist Church	IV	Religion	1925	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 462	John H. Milburn House	III	Architecture	1850	Piney Point Road	Tall Timbers	2
SM 463	Great Mills Medical College Site	II	Social/Education/Cultural	1798	Flat Iron Road	Great Mills	2
SM 464	Potomac View Farm	III	Architecture	1835-1850, 1910	Tall Timbers Road	Tall Timbers	2
SM 465	Thomas B. Adams House	III	Architecture	1860	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 466	Thomas L. Crowder House	III	Architecture	1865	Thomas Road	St. George Island	9
SM 467	G. Edward Thomas House	IV	Architecture, Economic	1927	Thomas Road	St. George Island	9
SM 468	Howard J. Chesser House	IV	Architecture	1916, 1920	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 469	George J. Trice House	IV	Architecture	1870	Piney Point Road	St. George Island	9
SM 470	Millard B. Twilley House	IV	Architecture	1920	Thomas Road	St. George Island	9
SM 471	Walter F. Crowder House	IV	Architecture	1870-1890	Thomas Road	St. George Island	9
SM 472	Camp Merryelände	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1938 and later	Camp Merryelände Road	St. George Island	9

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 473	William Biscoe House	IV	Architecture	1925	Sayre Point Lane	St. George Island	9
SM 474	Myrtle Point Bed and Breakfast	III	Architecture	1860 and later	Swanfall Way	California	8
SM 475	Green Holly	III	Architecture	1840, 1900	Bradley Farm Lane	Lexington Park	8
SM 476	Joseph Brennan Norris House	V	Architecture	1933	Norris Road	California	8
SM 477	J. Clarke Cawood House	IV	Architecture	1870-1885	Point Lookout Road	Park Hall	8
SM 478	Willow Tree Farm	IV	Architecture	1890-1900	Willows Road	Great Mills	8
SM 479	Maddison C. Strickland House	V	Architecture	1935	Willows Road	Great Mills	8
SM 480	Buck Park	IV	Architecture	1910	Chancellors Run Road	California	8
SM 481	Dr. William Baltzell Burch House	IV	Architecture	1910	Whitestone Court	Piney Point	2
SM 482	George E. Combs House	IV	Architecture	1903	Indian Bridge Road	California	8
SM 483	Richard H. Cockerille House	IV	Architecture	1900-1910	Flat Iron Road	Great Mills	2
SM 484	Park Hall True Holiness Church	V	Religion	1960	Park Hall Road	Park Hall	8
SM 485	James A. Bean House	IV	Architecture	1928	Vaughn Hill Lane	Great Mills	8

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 486	Great Mills Elementary School	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1936	Great Mills Road	Great Mills	8
SM 487	Carver Heights Community Center	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1943	Lincoln Avenue	Lexington Park	8
SM 488	Part of Stratton	IV	Architecture	1915	Three Notch Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 489	Hammett Cemetery at San Souci	III	Religion	1829-1874	MacArthur Boulevard	California	8
SM 490	Lexington Park Survey District	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1942-1944	Three Notch Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 491	Park Pontiac	V	Social/Education/Cultural	1951	Great Mills Road	Lexington Park	8
SM 492	Ebenezer School No. 3	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1910	Chancellors Run Road	California	8
SM 493	Katie C. Stevens House (demolished)	IV	Architecture	1905	Three Notch Road	California	8
SM 494	William Louden House	IV	Architecture	1902	Louden Lane	Lexington Park	8
SM 495	Physic Hill	IV	Architecture	1890	Great Mills Road	Great Mills	8
SM 496	Part of Culppepper	IV	Architecture	1900	Three Notch Road	California	8
SM 497	Sotterley Schoolhouse	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1907	Sotterley Road & Steer Horn Neck Road	Hollywood	6
SM 498	William C. Dean House	IV	Architecture	1870	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 499	F. O. Bowles Store	IV	Economic	1903	Sotterley Road & Forest Landing Road	Hollywood	6
SM 500	Bachelor's Rest	II	Architecture	1800, 1928	Middleton Lane	Clements	4
SM 501	Clark's Landing	IV	Economic	1890 and later	Clarks Landing Lane	Hollywood	6
SM 502	Phillis Wheatley School	IV	Religion	1915	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6
SM 503	William J. Wallace House	IV	Architecture	1890-1900	Mill Pond Road	Hollywood	6
SM 504	Hole in the Wall Tavern	V	Economic	1935	Sotterley Road & Old Three Notch Road	Hollywood	6
SM 522	Russell/Latham/Burriss House	IV	Architecture	1910's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 523	The Shop Lot	IV	Economic	1901	North Sandgates Road & Three Notch Road	Oakville	6
SM 524	Leesburg	IV	Architecture	1905	Cryer Road	Avenue	7
SM 525	Glebe	III	Architecture	1830-1840's	Ferguson Road	Hollywood	6
SM 526	Montpelier Farm	IV	Architecture	1920's	Montpelier Lane	Clements	3
SM 527	Old Patuxent Farm	IV	Architecture	1880's farmhouse only, barns earlier	Jones Wharf Road	Drumcliff	6
SM 528	Spalding/Buckler House	II	Architecture	1790's-1820's	Coombs Oaks Way	Oakville	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 529	Charles Martin House	III	Architecture	1840's	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6
SM 530	Wesley Chapel	III	Religion	1847-1848	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 531	St. Peter's Episcopal Church Rectory	IV	Religion	1880's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 532	Duke's Fountain-Bar-Restaurant	IV	Economic	1929	Washington Street & Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 533	Maurice & Anita Thrift House	IV	Architecture	late 1920's	Lawrence Avenue & Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 534	Joseph Edward Spalding House	V	Architecture	1943	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 535	Shaw House	IV	Architecture	1910's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 536	Johnson McNey House	IV	Architecture	1910's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 537	Clements House	IV	Architecture	1908	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 538	Charles & Agnes Tuinman House	IV	Architecture	1923	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 539	Sparks/Holley House	IV	Architecture	1890's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 540	Parsons/Drury/Saunders House	IV	Architecture	1900	Hollywood Road & Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 541	Bell Motor Company Building	V	Economic	1939	Washington Street & Park Avenue	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 542	William D. & Agnes Mattingly House	IV	Architecture	early 1920's	Church Street & Pope Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 543	Federal Ordnance Administration Building	V	Military	1952-1953	Friendship School Road & Three Notch Road	Oakville	6
SM 544	Dent/Hebb Log Kitchen and House	III	Architecture	1840's	Clarks Mill Road	Hollywood	6
SM 545	Union Hotel	III	Economic	1840's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 546	Drydocking Farm Tobacco Barn	III	Agriculture	1840's	Dry Docking Lane	Tintop Hill	3
SM 547	Stephen M. & Mildred F. Jones House	IV	Architecture	1920's	Johnson Lane	Leonardtown	3
SM 548	Mattingly/Abell House	V	Architecture	1946	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 549	Dent's Subdivision - Lot 3	IV	Architecture	1927-1928	Church Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 550	Fenwick Street Fire House	V	Government/Law	1932	Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 551	Leonardtown Supermarket	IV	Economic	1910's-1920's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 552	Longmore's Subdivision - Lot 1	V	Architecture	1950's	Duke Street & Bartheime Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 553	Leonardtown Water Tower	IV	Economic	1925	Church Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 554	Bell Motor Company - Used Cars Building	V	Economic	1947-1948	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 555	Frank & Frances Dent House	IV	Architecture	mid 1920's	Church Street & Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 556	Johnson's Store and House	IV	Economic	1919	Johnson Lane	Leonardtown	3
SM 557	James & Estelle Longmore House	IV	Architecture	1918-1920	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 558	Hutchins House	IV	Architecture	1924	Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 559	Leonardtown Hospital	IV	Economic	1880's	Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 560	Raley House	V	Architecture	1930-1940	Johnson Lane	Leonardtown	3
SM 561	Abell/Greenwell House	IV	Architecture	1911-1921	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 562	Ching Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1920's	Pope Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 563	Laurel Grove Slave Quarter	III	Architecture	1830-1850	Three Notch Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 564	Johnson/Mattingly House	V	Architecture	1933	Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 565	"The Picture Box"	V	Economic	1938	Fenwick Street & Pope Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 566	St. Mary's Theater	V	Economic	1956-1957	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 567	Southern Maryland Bottling Company Building	IV	Economic	1910's-1920's	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 568	Edwards/Miedzinski House	IV	Architecture	1910's-1920's	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 569	St. Mary's Auto Company Garage (demolished)	IV	Economic	1916-1917	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 570	St. Inigoes African American School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1900	Mt. Zion Church Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 571	Tudor Hall Farm Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1910	Lawrence Avenue	Leonardtown	3
SM 572	Captain Ben Foxwell House	IV	Architecture	1883-1884	Camp Calvert Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 573	Dixon/Newton Log House	III	Architecture	1840-1860	Queentree Road	Oakville	6
SM 574	Ewings	IV	Architecture	1870's	Queentree Road	Oakville	6
SM 575	Hickory Hills	IV	Architecture	1900	St. John's Road & Cedar Lane	Tintop Hill	3
SM 576	Redgate Gas Station and House	IV	Economic	1910's	Point Lookout Road	Redgate	3
SM 577	Woodburn Hill Farm	III	Architecture	1840's, 1940's	Woodburn Hill Road	Thompson's Corner	5
SM 578	Abell/Briscoe House	IV	Architecture	1901	Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 579	Goldsbrough Race	IV	Architecture	1920's	Sotterley Road & Three Notch Road	Hollywood	6
SM 580	J.B. Love House	IV	Architecture	1910	Point Lookout Road & Pincushion Road	Loveville	3

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 581	Glebe School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1880-1890	St. Andrews Church Road & Fairgrounds Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 582	Hutchins Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1880's-1890's	Vista Road	Hollywood	6
SM 583	Beivedere Grave Site	I	Religion	1740's	Belvidere Farm Road	Chingville	3
SM 584	Hayden Garage	V	Economic	late 1930's	Three Notch Road	Laurel Grove	6
SM 585	Hollywood Methodist Church	V	Religion	1946	Mervell Dean Road	Hollywood	6
SM 586	Bullock Store and Gas Station	IV	Economic	1915	Point Lookout Road	Loveville	3
SM 587	Guy Tavern	IV	Economic	1910's	Pincushion Road & Point Lookout Road	Loveville	3
SM 588	Dixon House	IV	Architecture	mid 1910's	South Sandgates Road	Sandgates	6
SM 589	Leonardtown Bowling Alley (demolished)	IV	Economic	late 1920's	Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 590	Fenwick Motors Garage (demolished)	V	Economic	1930's	Fenwick Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 591	Thompson House	IV	Architecture	1870's, 1900	Sotterley Road	Hollywood	6
SM 592	Leonardtown Survey District	I	Economic	1708-present		Leonardtown	3
SM 593	Edward Posey House	IV	Architecture	1884	Oakville Road & Queentree Road	Oakville	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 594	New Theater	V	Economic	late 1940's	Washington Street	Leonardtown	3
SM 596	Long Point	IV	Architecture	1905-1914	Wynne Road	Wynne	1
SM 597	First Friendship United Methodist Church	III	Religion	1850's-1870's	Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1
SM 598	St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church	IV	Religion	1929	Three Notch Road	Ridge	1
SM 599	Barn at Part Cross Manor	IV	Agriculture	1870's	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 600	Thomas Log House	IV	Architecture	1860-1870	Yowaiski Mill Road	Chaprico	4
SM 601	Pole Barn at Cox's Endeavor	IV	Agriculture		Chingville Road	Chingville	2
SM 602	The Hammett Tree	I	Social/Education/Cultural	pre-1770's	Point Lookout Road	Park Hall	8
SM 603	Oakley Post Office/Frank Ellis Store	IV	Economic	1920's	Oakley Road	Oakley	7
SM 604	Simpson Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1910's-1920's	Burch Road	Oakley	7
SM 605	Glyndon	IV	Architecture	1890-1910	Burch Road	Oakley	7
SM 606	Blackistone House	IV	Architecture	1924	Oakley Road	Oakley	7
SM 607	St. Agnes Chapel of Ease	IV	Religion	1900	Colton Point Road & Waterloo Circle	Colton's Point	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 608	Bushwood Post Office	IV	Economic	1908	Bushwood Road & Maddox Road	Bushwood	7
SM 609	Ellis Grist Mill	IV	Economic	1910	Bushwood Road & Maddox Road	Bushwood	7
SM 610	Ellis/Butler Tenant House	V	Architecture	1940's	Bushwood Road	Bushwood	7
SM 611	Prospect Hill Site				Knight Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 612	Hen Coop Farm	III	Architecture	1800-1825	Comfield Harbor Road	Scotland	1
SM 613	Hen Coop Farm Cemetery	II	Religion	1800-1898	Cornfield Harbor Road	Scotland	1
SM 614	Edward Bennett House	V	Architecture	1944	Bennett Drive	Ridge	1
SM 615	Clarke House	IV	Architecture	1890's	Heritage Hill Lane	St. Inigoes	1
SM 619	Head of the Bay Farm	IV	Architecture	1929	Budds Creek Road	Clements	3
SM 621	Wilmer Palmer House	IV	Architecture	1928	Wilmer Palmer Road	Abell	7
SM 622	Edwin Palmer House	IV	Architecture	1896	Wilmer Palmer Road	Abell	7
SM 623	Palmer Marine Railway	V	Economic	1931	Wilmer Palmer Road	Abell	7
SM 624	Palmer Boatbuilding Shop	V	Economic	1930's	Wilmer Palmer Road	Abell	7

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 626	Knights of St. Jerome Hall	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1885	Three Notch Road & Trapp Road	Dameron	1
SM 627	Jutland Farm	IV	Architecture	1904	Jutland Farm Lane	St. Inigoes	1
SM 628	Henry Pilkerton Garage	V	Economic	late 1940's	Abell Road	Abell	7
SM 629	Fennie & Mazie Bailey House	IV	Architecture	1912	Waterloo Road	Colton's Point	7
SM 630	William A. Lyon House	IV	Architecture	1902	Notley Hall Road	Maddox	4
SM 631	Staughton Lyon House	IV	Architecture	1902	Notley Hall Road	Maddox	4
SM 632	All Saints Parish Hall	IV	Religion	1913-1914	Oakley Road	Oakley	7
SM 633	Mattingly Tobacco Barn	III	Agriculture	1840	Gerards Cove Road	Abell	7
SM 634	Allstan/Pilkerton House	III	Architecture	1840's, 1904	Colton Point Road	Dynard	7
SM 635	Allstan Tobacco Barn	III	Agriculture	1840	Colton Point Road	Dynard	7
SM 636	Tenant House near Barton Hall	IV	Architecture	1880-1910	Hodges Road	Oakley	7
SM 637	Grave site of Dryden Forbes Gordon	I	Religion	1732	Maycroft Road & Ellis Road	Oakley	7
SM 638	Abell's Snuffle	III	Architecture	1840-1850	Mervell Dean Road	Hollywood	6

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 639	Prospect Hill Farmhouse	IV	Architecture	1889-1890	Knight Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 640	Prospect Hill Tenant House	IV	Architecture	1900	Knight Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 641	Prospect Hill Tobacco House	II	Agriculture	1790-1815	Knight Road	Leonardtown	3
SM 642	Grave site of Truman Greenfield	I	Religion	1726	White Feather Lane	Golden Beach	5
SM 643	Oyster Breeding Station at St. Jerome's Creek (site)	IV	Economic	1880-1890's	Murray Road	Scotland	1
SM 644	Gardiner House	IV	Architecture	1870-1880's	Yowaiski Mill Road	Chaptico	4
SM 645	Old Ridge Fire House	V	Government/Law	1949	Wynne Road	Ridge	1
SM 646	Old Ridge School	IV	Social/Education/Cultural	1910	Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1
SM 647	Lot #8 Scotland Beach	V	Architecture	1935-1947	Bay Front Drive	Scotland Beach	1
SM 648	Scotland Post Office	V	Economic	1946	Point Lookout Road	Scotland	1
SM 649	Louis & Louise Abell House	IV	Architecture	1915	Point Lookout Road	St. Inigoes	1
SM 650	Dean House	IV	Architecture	1909-1910	Bushwood Road	Bushwood	7
SM 651	Buzzy Ridgell's Store	IV	Economic	1875-1900	Point Lookout Road	Scotland	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 652	Long Neck Farm	IV	Architecture	1898	Long Neck Road	Scotland	1
SM 653	Ridge Knights of Columbus	IV	Religion	1925	Three Notch Road & Point Lookout Road	Ridge	1
SM 654	Jefferson Island Club Lodge	V	Government/Law	1947, 1953-1954		Avenue	7
SM 655	Farmhouse on St. Catherine's Island	IV	Architecture	1890-1900		Avenue	7
SM 656	Long's Boat Shop/Victory Bar	IV	Economic	1920's	Colton Point Road & Paul Ellis Road	Avenue	7
SM 657	Ellis/Millison Store	IV	Economic	1920's	Colton Point Road & Paul Ellis Road	Avenue	7
SM 658	Maycroft	IV	Architecture	1906	Maycroft Road	Oakley	7
SM 659	Morris/Gibson Store	IV	Economic	1901	Colton Point Road	Avenue	7
SM 660	Saw Mill at St. Inigoes	V	Economic	1970's	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 661	Barn at St. Inigoes	III	Agriculture	1840's	Beachville Road	Beachville	1
SM 662	Morris/Gibson House	IV	Architecture	1901	Colton Point Road	Avenue	7
SM 663	Morris/Gibson Movie House	IV	Economic	1929	Colton Point Road & Hatchet Thicket Road	Avenue	7
SM 664	Davis Oyster Packing Plant	IV	Economic	1900's	Wynne Road	Wynne	1

SITE #	SITE NAME	TIME PERIOD	THEME	DATE	STREET	TOWN	ED
SM 665	Fox Tenant House	V	Architecture	1940	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3
SM 666	Turkey Cock Hill Tenant House	IV	Economic	1900	Newtowne Neck Road	Compton	3

TIME PERIODS:

- I. Maryland's First Capital and The Birth of Tobacco Culture, 1600 - 1770
- II. The Vagaries of the Tobacco Market: British Raids and Outmigration, 1770 - 1820
- III. Depression, Revival, and the Civil War Years, 1820 - 1865
- IV. Era of "Improvement": Commerce, Seafood, and Recreation, 1865 - 1930
- V. Depression, War, and the Patuxent Naval Air Station, 1930 - Present

Appendix B. National Register Listings

Please Note: Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places are not necessarily public. It is strongly urged that readers of this plan review Appendix F in order to ascertain publicly owned or accessible historic sites.

Bachelor's Hope, Chaptico, Off Md 238, SM-6 (Note: Easement on property held by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.)

Bard's Field, Ridge, 1.2 miles W of Ridge off Curleys Road, SM-20

Buena Vista, Leonardtown, near jct. of Md Route 5 & 245, SM-52

Cecil's Mill Historic District, Great Mills, N of Great Mills on Indian Bridge Road, SM-298 (Note: Easement held on the Mill and Store by MHT.)

Charlotte Hall Historic District, Charlotte Hall, S of Hughesville at jct of Md 5 and 6, SM-381

Christ Church, Chaptico, near jct. of Md 234 & 238, SM-70

Cross Manor, St. Inigoes, Cross Manor Road, SM-3

Deep Falls, Chaptico, 1 mile SE of Chaptico on N side of Md 234, SM-71

Mattapany-Sewall Archaeological Site, Lexington Park, Address restricted, SM-358

Mulberry Fields, Chingville, 4.5 miles SE of Beauvue off Md 244, SM-1.

Ocean Hall, Bushwood, Bushwood Rd. off Md 239 at Bushwood Wharf, SM-111.

Piney Point Coast Guard Light Station, Piney Point, W of Piney Point on Md 498, SM-270.

Porto Bello, Drayden, Md 244 E of Drayden, SM-13

Resurrection Manor, Hollywood, 4.5 miles SE of Hollywood, SM-4 (Also a National Historic Landmark.)

River View, Oakley, SE of Oakley on Burch Rd on Canoe Neck Creek, SM-120

Sandgates on Cat Creek, Oakville, E of Oakville on Md 472, SM-99

Sotterley, Hollywood, end of Sotterley Road N of jct. with Md 235, SM-7. (Note: Easement held on property by MHT. Proposed National Historic Landmark.)

St. Andrews Church, Leonardtown, 5 miles E of Leonardtown on St. Andrews Church Road, SM-66.

St. Clements Island Historic District, off Colton's Point in Potomac River, SM-123

St. Francis Xavier Church and Newtown Manor House, Compton, S of Compton on Md 243, SM-58.
National Register -- cont.

St. George's P. E. Church, Valley Lee, W of Valley Lee off Md 249 on Md 244, SM-12

St. Ignatius R.C. Church, W of St. Inigoes on Villa Rd., SM-15

St. Mary's City Historic District, St. Mary's City, near jct. of Md 5 & Mattapany Road, SM-29. (Note: Also a National Historic Landmark.)

St. Richard's Manor, Lexington Park, Millstone Landing Rd., SM-5

Tudor Hall, Leonardtown, Tudor Hall Rd., SM-10. (Note: Easement held by the MHT.)

West St. Mary's Manor, Drayden, end of West St. Mary's Manor Road, SM-2. (Also a National Historic Landmark.)

Woodlawn, Ridge, on S side of Md. Route 252 (Wynne Road), SM-21.

Appendix C. Properties Protected by MHT Easements and other Encumbrances

Sotterley, end of Sotterley Road, Hollywood, SM-7, MHT easement.

Mulberry Fields, south side of Medley's Neck Road, Chingville, SM-1, MHT easement.

West St. Mary's Manor, end of West St. Mary's Manor Road, Drayden, SM-2, MHT easement.

Ocean Hall, near end of Bushwood Wharf Road, Bushwood, SM-111, MHT easement.

Piney Point Lighthouse, end of Lighthouse Road, Piney Point, SM-270, MHT easement.

Cecil's Mill and Cecil's Store, Indian Bridge Road near Route 5, Great Mills, SM-382 & SM-299, MHT easement.

Tudor Hall, Tudor Hall Road, Leonardtown, SM-10, MHT easement.

Bachelor's Hope, Manor Road, Maddox, SM-6, easement held by National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Appendix D.

Local Historic Districts, Survey Districts, and National Register Districts

St. Mary's County currently has two local Historic Districts governed by Section 38.04.4 of the St. Mary's County Zoning Ordinance. Changes or alterations to these two properties are reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission. Survey districts, however, are merely significant concentrations of historic resources that are not designated local Historic Districts. This is an important difference, because properties located within survey districts are not protected under county or state ordinances. National Register Historic District status ensures that the impacts of federally or state funded or licensed activities upon resources in National Register Districts are considered. This designation does not govern changes or alterations to properties within the community.

Five parcel maps are included in this appendix. The first two illustrate the locations of the only two local Historic Districts located in St. Mary's County. The next three illustrate districts with a significant concentration of historic resources and which will be considered for local Historic District status in the future.

HD = local Historic District

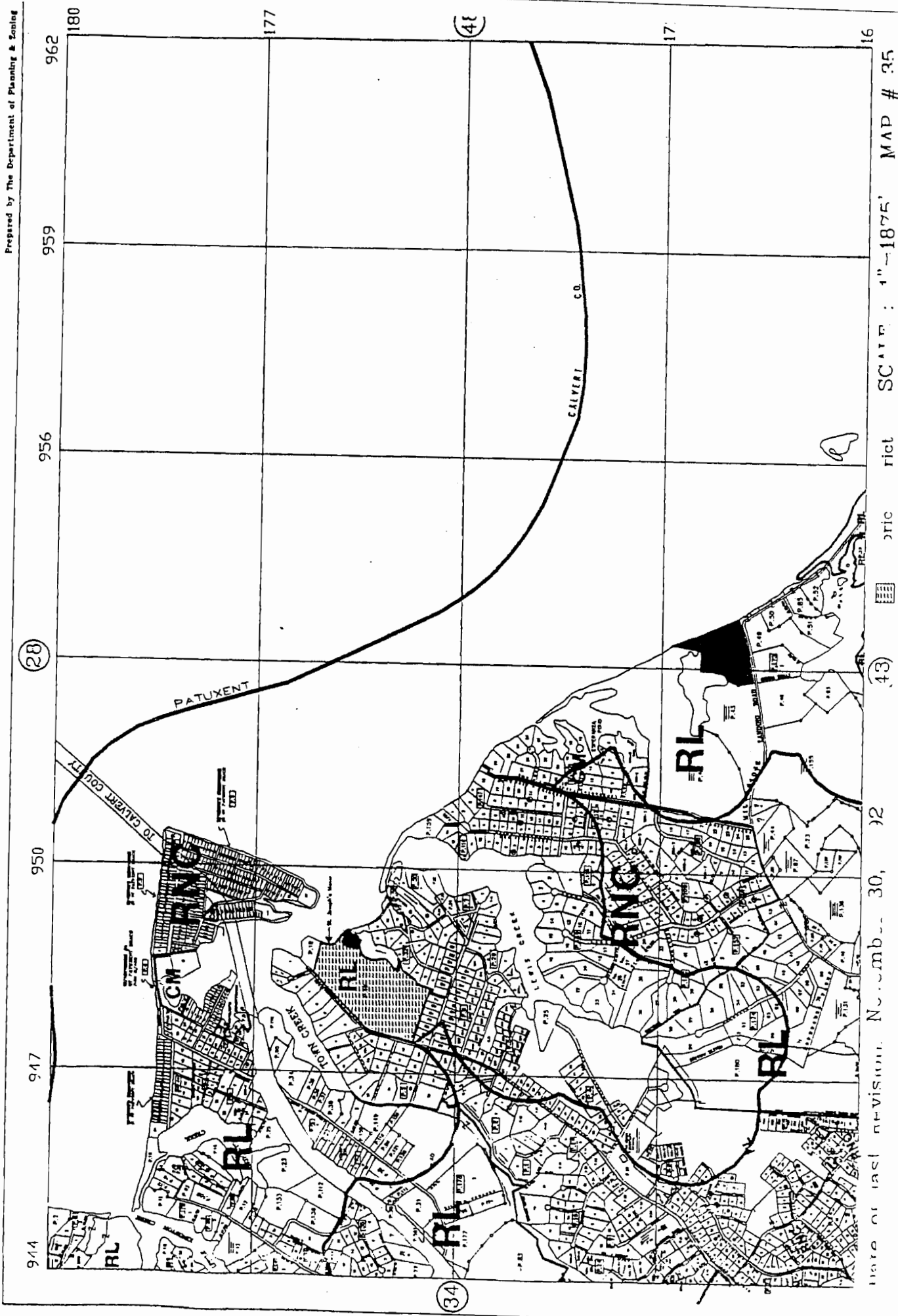
SD = Survey District

NRHD = National Register Historic District

1. St. Joseph's Manor, HD
2. New Towne Manor House, HD
3. Mechanicsville, SD
4. Charlotte Hall, SD, NRHD
5. Chaptico, SD
6. Lexington Park, SD
7. Leonardtown, SD
8. St. Mary's City, NRHD
9. Cecil's Mill, NRHD

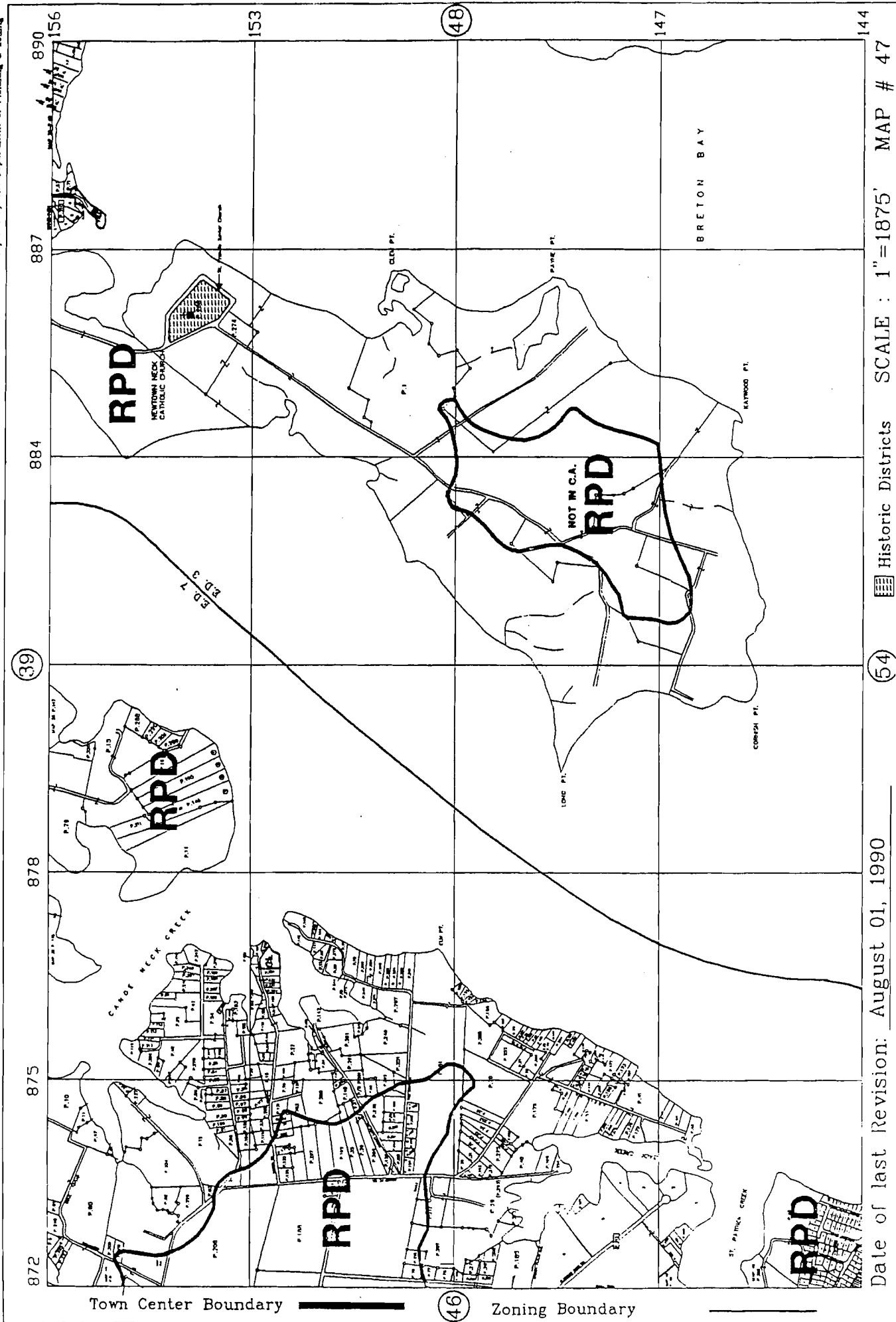
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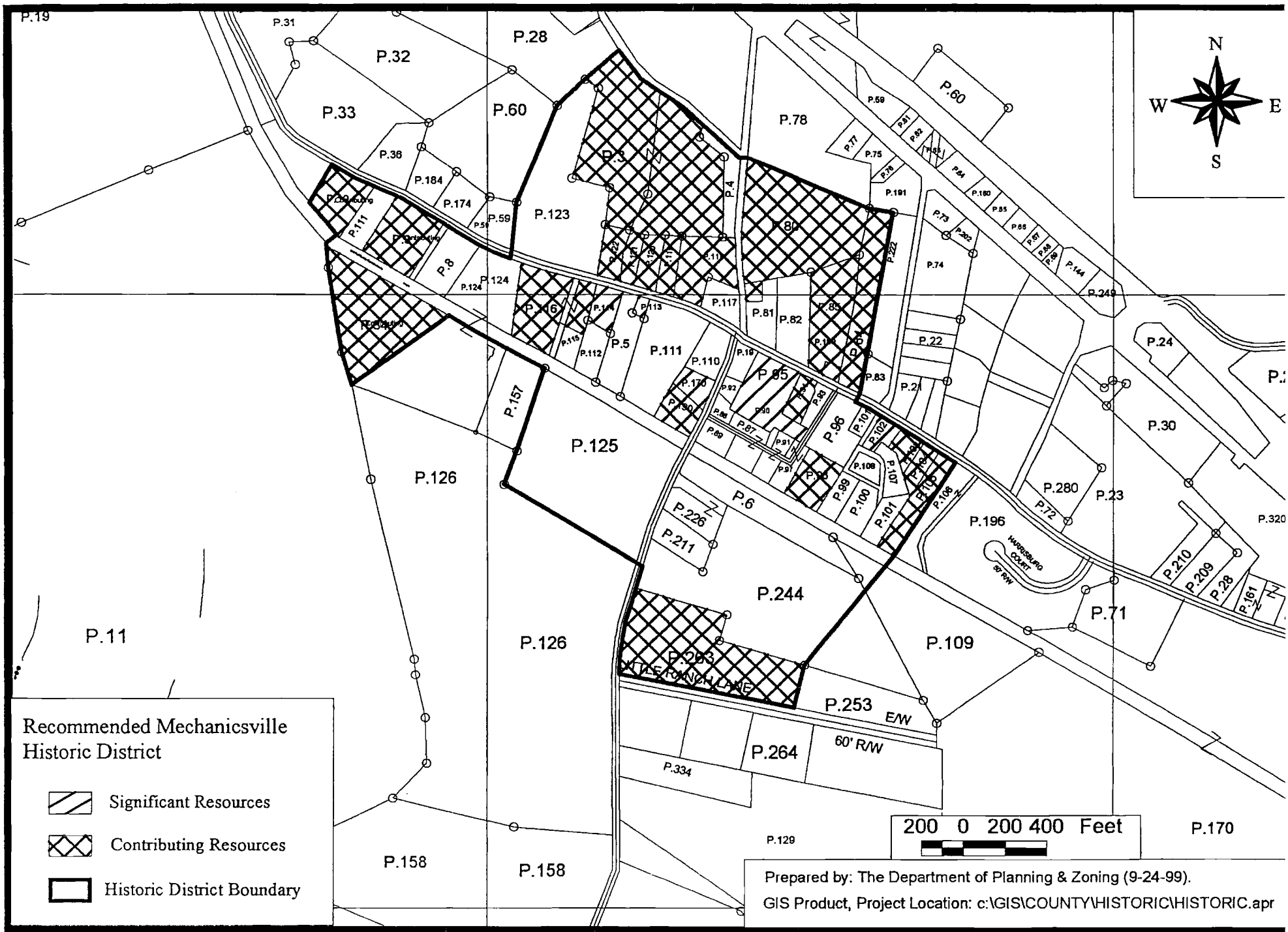
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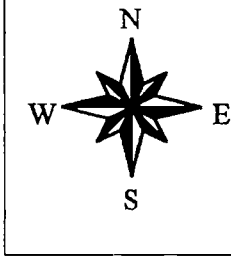
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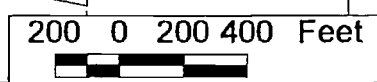
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


Recommended Mechanicsville
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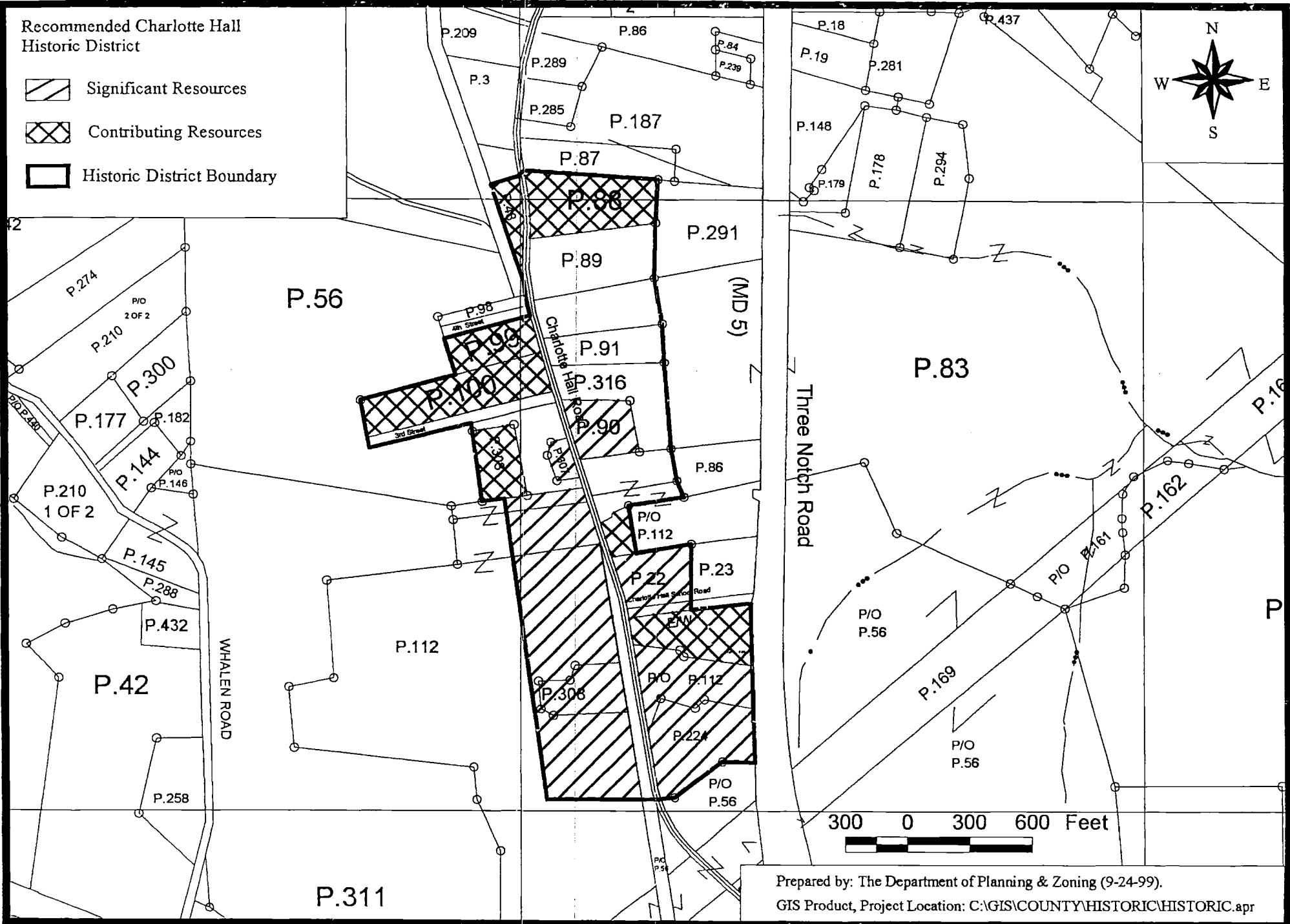
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-  Contributing Resources
-  Historic District Boundary



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Recommended Charlotte Hall
Historic District

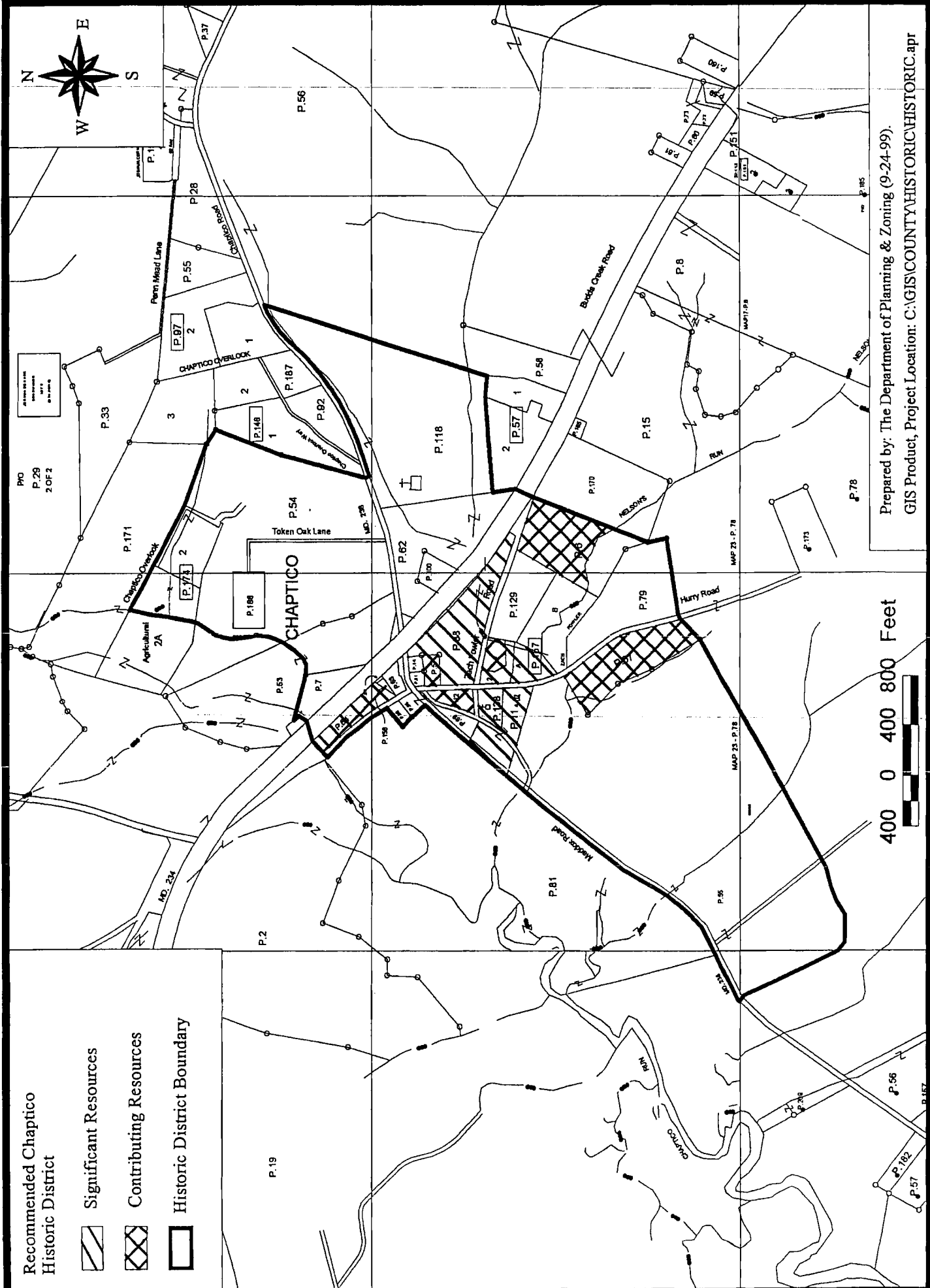
-  Significant Resources
-  Contributing Resources
-  Historic District Boundary



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**Recommended Chaptico
Historic District**

-  Significant Resources
-  Contributing Resources
-  Historic District Boundary



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Appendix E.
Publicly Owned
or Accessible
Historic
Properties and
Museums

"Black Panther" German U-boat Shipwreck Preserve St. Mary's County Department of Parks and Recreation Museums Division Piney Point, Maryland (301) 994-1471	Historic St. Mary's City Visitor's Center (301) 862-0990	Point Lookout Park, Museum, & Lighthouse End of Maryland Route 5 (301) 872-5688 St. Clements Island- Potomac River Museum Department of Parks and Recreation Museums Division Colton's Point, Maryland (301) 769-2222
Cecil's Old Mill & Store Great Mills, Maryland (301) 994-1510	Leonardtwn Town Offices (301) 475-9791	St. Mary's County Fairgrounds St. Mary's County Agriculture Museum Leonardtwn, Maryland
Farm Life Museum Parlett Farm Charlotte Hall, Maryland (301)-863-2905	Myrtle Point Park Department of Parks and Recreation California, Maryland (301) 475-4576	Tudor Hall St. Mary's County Historical Society Research Center Leonardtwn, Maryland (301) 475-2467
Father Andrew White Memorial Near intersection of South Snow Hill Manor Road and Maryland Route 5. St. Mary's City, Maryland	Naval Air Test and Evaluation Museum -- Cedar Point Lighthouse Lexington Park, Maryland (301) 863-7418	U.S.S Tulip Monument Located at the end of Cross Manor Road St. Inigoes, Maryland.
Freedom of Conscience Monument Near intersection of Md. Route 5 and Trinity Church Rd. St. Mary's City, Maryland	Old Jail Museum St. Mary's County Historical Society Leonardtwn, Maryland (301) 475-2467	White House Charlotte Hall Road near int. of Rt. 6 & Rt. 5 Charlotte Hall
Greenwell Foundation & State Park Hollywood, Maryland (301) 373-9775	Softball Hall of Fame Chancellor's Run Park Chancellor's Run Road Great Mills vicinity	Ye Coole Springs Charlotte Hall Road near int. of Rt. 6 & Rt. 5 Charlotte Hall
	Sotterley Plantation Hollywood, Md 20636 (301) 373-2280	
	Piney Point Lighthouse Museum St. Mary's County Department of Parks and Recreation Museums Division Piney Point, Maryland (301) 994-1471 or 301- 769-2222	

Appendix F.

Historic Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

This alphabetical listing of historic cemeteries is largely transcribed from Janet Tice, et al's book Burials from Tombstones, Grave Markers, and Church Registers of St. Mary's County, Maryland (1634-1994) published for the St. Mary's County Historical Society in 1996. Cemeteries located near Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites feature "SM" numbers. Many of these cemeteries, however, have yet to be adequately located and recorded by the St. Mary's County Historic Sites Survey. More precise locations are especially needed for rural family cemeteries.

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Cemetery or Burial Ground</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Voting</u>
<u>District</u>			
SM-83	All Faith Episcopal	Huntersville	5th
SM-124	All Saints Episcopal	Oakley	7th
	Amish Cemetery	Thompson's Corner	5th
	Andy Hertzler Farm	Thompson's Corner	5th
SM-583	Belvidere Farm Grave Site	Chingville Vicinity	3rd
SM-20	Bard's Field	Ridge	1st
SM-6	Batchelor's Hope	Chaptico	4th
	Benjamin Tippet's Farm	Great Mills	8th
	Bethesda United Methodist	Valley Lee	2nd
	Beverly's Mount	Great Mills	8th
SM-96	Birch Hanger	Harper's Corner	5th
SM-63	Bloomsbury	Medley's Neck	3rd
SM-637	Bolling Hall Farm	Avenue	7th
SM-444	Cecil's Farm	Valley Lee	2nd
	Charles Memorial Gardens	Leonardtown	3rd
	Chesley's Hill	Golden Beach	5th
SM-70	Christ Episcopal	Chaptico	4th
	Cloudy Level	Great Mills	2nd
SM-26 & 179	Confederate Prisoner of War	Point Lookout	1st
SM-163	Conrad Farmhouse	Golden Beach	5th
	Cornfield Harbor	Scotland	1st
SM-93	Cremona	Mechanicsville	5th
SM-71	Deep Falls	Chaptico	4th
SM-87	Dent Memorial	Charlotte Hall	5th
	Ebenezer Memorial Methodist	Great Mills	8th
SM-68	Ellenborough	Leonardtown	3rd
	Evergreen Memorial Gardens	Great Mills	8th
	Fenwick Farm	Ridge, Maryland	1st
	First Baptist of Lexington Park	Lexington Park	8th
SM-597	First Friendship United Methodist	Ridge	1st

	Foster's Neck	St. Catherine's Sound	7th
	Fresh Pond Neck	Scotland	1st
SM-323	Galilee Methodist	Oakville	6th
	Gate of Heaven (Md. House of God)	Park Hall	1st
SM-178	Glen Mary Farms	Park Hall	8th
SM-39	Grave Yard Lot	St. Mary's City	1st
	Graveyard Point	Ridge	1st
SM-36	Great Brick Chapel	St. Mary's City	1st
	Green's Rest	Great Mills	2nd
SM-276	Griffen's Choice (Part of)	Dameron	1st
	Guyther Family	Tall Timbers	2nd
SM-489	Hammett Family	California	8th
	Harold C. Raley Farm	Callaway	2nd
	Henry Jones' Farm on the Patuxent	Sandgates	8th
	Herbert and Lee Price Farm	Callaway	2nd
	Holly Point --Mrs Andrews' Place	Dameron	1st
	Holly Point--Mrs. Hawks' Place	Dameron	1st
SM-301	Holy Face Catholic	Great Mills	2nd
	Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic	Lexington Park	8th
SM-428	John Wesley Chapel	Wicomico Shores	4th
SM-103	Joy Chapel Methodist	Hollywood	8th
	Kilgore Farm	Charlotte Hall	5th
SM-24 & 613	Kirk's Plantation - Hencoop Farm	Scotland	1st
	LaPlata United Methodist (Bethel)	Budd's Creek	4th
	Locke Crossing Road	Mechanicsville	5th
SM-652	Long Neck Creek	Scotland	1st
SM-108	Lower Brambley	Maddox	4th
	Luckland	Wicomico Shores	4th
	Lyon Farm (old garden)	Clements	7th
	Maj. Collins' Farm	Charlotte Hall	5th
	Methodist Episcopal, South	Mechanicsville	5th
	Mrs. Slye's Farm	Charlotte Hall	5th
SM-354	Mt. Calvery United Methodist	Charlotte Hall	5th
SM-104	Mt. Zion United Methodist (lg)	Laurel Grove	6th
SM-351	Mt. Zion United Methodist (si)	St. Inigoes	1st
	Nazarene Church	Hollywood	6th
SM-65	Our Lady's Catholic	Medley's Neck	3rd
SM-90	Plains	Golden Beach	5th
SM-90	Plains Slave	Golden Beach	5th
	Poor House	Great Mills	2nd
SM-22	Portney's Overlook	Ridge	1st
SM-13	Porto Bello	Drayden	2nd
	Potomac Shore	Scotland	1st
	Pt. Lookout State Park Picnic Area	Point Lookout	1st
	Raley Farm	Ridge	1st
	Rear - St. George's United Methodist	St. George's Island	9th

	Red Church	Morganza	3rd
	Redman Burial Ground	Redgate	3rd
	Reeve's Graveyard	Charlotte Hall	5th
SM-116	River Springs	Avenue	7th
	Rocky Point Farm	Bayside	3rd
SM-180	Rooks Lodge	Beachville	1st
SM-27	Rosecroft	St. Mary's City	1st
	S. Keech's Farm	Charlotte Hall	5th
SM-109	Sacred Heart Catholic	Bushwood	7th
SM-190	Salisbury Plains	Park Hall	1st
	Seaside View Road	Ridge	1st
	Shank Burial Ground	River Springs	7th
	Shaw's Retreat	New Market	5th
	Shaw's Retreat (Slave)	New Market	5th
SM-191	Snow Hill Farm	Park Hall	1st
SM-7	Sotterley	Hollywood	6th
	St. Aloysius Catholic (New)	Leonardtown	3rd
SM-57	St. Aloysius Catholic (Old)	Leonardtown	3rd
SM-66	St. Andrew's Episcopal	California	8th
SM-189	St. Elizabeth's Manor	Dameron	1st
SM-58	St. Francis Xavier (Newtown)	Compton	3rd
SM-460	St. Francis Xavier (St. Geog. Isl.)	St. George's Island	9th
SM-58	St. Francis Xavier Priests (Newtown)	Compton	3rd
	St. Gabriel's Manor	Scotland	1st
SM-44	St. George's Catholic	Valley Lee	2nd
SM-12	St. George's Episcopal	Valley Lee	2nd
SM-461	St. George's Island United Methodist	St. George's Island	9th
SM-15	St. Ignatius Catholic	St. Inigoes	1st
	St. James Catholic	St. James	1st
SM-175	St. Jerome's Thicket	Dameron	1st
SM-97	St. John's Catholic (New)	Hollywood	6th
SM-97	St. John's Catholic (Old)	Hollywood	6th
SM-79	St. Joseph's Catholic (New)	Morganza	4th
SM-79	St. Joseph's Catholic (Old)	Morganza	3rd
SM-129	St. Joseph's Manor	Town Creek	8th
	St. Luke's United Methodist	Scotland	1st
	St. Mark's U.A. Meth. Episc.	Valley Lee	2nd
	St. Mary's City Slavic	St. Mary's City	1st
SM-153	St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel	Charlotte Hall	5th
	St. Mary's Queen of Peace	Helen	4th
	St. Mary's Watershed Lake	Callaway	2nd
SM-598	St. Michael's Catholic	Ridge	1st
SM-25	St. Michael's Manor	Scotland	1st
SM-138	St. Nicholas Catholic	Patuxent River	8th
	St. Paul's Lutheran	New Market	5th
SM-67	St. Paul's Methodist	Leonardtown	3rd

SM-220	St. Peter Claver Catholic	Ridge	1st
	St. Thomas Chapel	St. George's Island	9th
	Stauffer Mennonite	Loveville	3rd
SM-181	Summerseat	Oakville	6th
SM-140	Susquehanna	Patuxent River	8th
	Swamp Island	Leonardtown	3rd
	Taylor Grave	Ridge	1st
	Thomas Gravesite	St. George's Island	9th
	Thompson's Corner Slave	Thompson's Corner	5th
	Tick Neck	Ridge	1st
SM-91	Trent Hall	Mechanicsville	5th
SM-32	Trinity Episcopal	St. Mary's City	1st
	Vallandingham Family	Clements	4th
	Waters Garden	Town Creek	8th
SM-2	West St. Mary's Manor	Drayden	2nd
SM-107	Westfield - Mary Dixon's Farm	Laurel Grove	6th
	Westham Farm	Thompson's Corner	5th
	White's Neck Farm	Avenue	7th
	William's Fortune	Scotland	1st
	Woodbury	Leonardtown	3rd
	Xavarian Brother's	Leonardtown	3rd
	Zion Fair United Methodist	Lexington Park	8th

Appendix G. Historical Markers

#	Marker Commemoration	Location	Status
1.	Charlotte Hall School	Unknown	Removed
2.	Ye Coole Springs	On the S side of Charlotte Hall Rd. near jct. with Charlotte Hall School Rd.	Present
3.	Chaptico	On the SW side of Route 234, near jct. with Maddox Road.	Present
4.	Deep Falls	On the SW side of Md. Rt 234, N of Clements.	Present
5.	Milestown/Willow Oak	N side of Md. Rt. 242, just N of Avenue	Present
6.	St. Clements Island	St. Clements Island/Potomac River Museum, N side of Point Breeze Rd.	Present
7.	Delabrooke Manor	At the jct. of Turner Rd. (Md. Rt. 6) & Delabrooke Road	Present
8.	Three Notch Road	S bound side of Md. 235 near jct. w/ Oakville Rd.	Present
9.	Leonardtwn	Jct. of Fenwick and Washington Sts.	Present
10.	Fenwick Manor	Just N of jct. of Jones Wharf Rd. & Md. Route 235	Present
11.	St. Joseph's Manor	Near end of Town Creek Drive	Present
12.	Cecil's Mill	On the E side of Indian Bridge Road, 0.1 mile N of its jct. with Md. Route 5	Present
13.	St. George Island	On the SW side of Md. Route 249, just over bridge connecting Island to mainland	Removed

14.	St. Mary's Female Seminary	S side Md. Rt. 5 at jct. w/ Trinity Church Rd.	Present
15.	Mattapany	Patuxent River Naval Air Station, Cedar Point Road	Present
16.	Mattapany Street	Near jct. of Mattapany St. & Md. Rt. 5	Present
17.	St. Mary's City	S side Md. Rt. 5 just past jct. w/ Trinity Church Rd.	Present
18.	Cornwaley's Cross Manor	W. side of Md. 5 near St. Inigoes	Present
19.	Point Lookout Monument (Md. Rt. 5)	Unknown	Removed
20.	Point Lookout Prison Camp	Unknown	Removed
21.	Gerard's Chapel	Unknown	Removed

Appendix H. Preservation Directory

"Black Panther" Shipwreck
Preserve
St. Mary's County
Department of Parks and
Recreation
PO Box 653
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 994-1471

Calvert Marine Museum
PO Box 97
Solomons, Md 20688
(410) 326-2042

Cecil's Old Mill/St. Mary's
County Art Association
PO Box 392
Lexington Park, Md 20653
(301) 994-1510

Charles County
Community College
Southern Maryland Studies
Center
PO Box 910
La Plata, Maryland 20646-
0910
(301) 884-8131

Council for Maryland
Archaeology
c/o Maryland Historical
Trust
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Md 21032-
2023

Department of Natural
Resources
Point Lookout State Park
Keith Frere
Park Manager
PO Box 48
Scotland, Md 20687
(301) 872-5688

Friends of Point Lookout
POC: T.J. & Susan Youhn
25524 Allstan Lane
Hollywood, Md 20636
(301) 373-2407

Greenwell Foundation &
Greenwell State Park
contact: Ranger Mike
Dyson
(301) 373-2731
(301) 373-9775

Historic St. Mary's City
Visitor's Center
PO Box 39
St. Mary's City, Md 20686
(301) 862-0990

Historic St. Mary's City
Foundation (Friends of St.
Mary's City)
PO Box 24
St. Mary's City, Md 20686
(301) 862-0991

Jefferson Patterson Park
and Museum
10515 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, Md 20685
(410) 586-8555

Maryland Agricultural
Land Preservation
Foundation
Maryland Department of
Agriculture
50 Harry S. Truman
Parkway
Annapolis, Md 21401
(410) 841-5860

Maryland Association of
Historic District
Commissions
PO Box 783
Frederick, Md 21705
(301) 495-7340

Maryland Historical
Society
201 West Monument
Street
Baltimore, Md 21201
(410) 685-3750

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of
Housing and Community
Development
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Md 21032-
2023
(410) 514-7600

Maryland Environmental
Trust
275 West Street
Annapolis, Md 21401
(410) 974-5350

Maryland Historical
Society
201 West Monument St.
Baltimore, Md 21201
(410) 685-3750

Maryland Historical Trust
St. Mary's County
Committee
contact: Nancy Rogers
228 Kingston Creek Rd.
California, Md 20619
(301) 862-3284

National Center for
Preservation Law
1333 Connecticut Ave,NW
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 828-9611

National Endowment for
the Humanities
1100 Pennsylvania Ave.,
NW
Washington, DC 20004

National Park Service
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-
7127

National Trust for Historic
Preservation
1785 Massachusetts
Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 673-4000

Naval Air Test and
Evaluation Museum --
Cedar Point Lighthouse
PO Box 407
Patuxent River, Md 20670
(301) 863-7418

Old Jail Museum
St. Mary's County
Historical Society
PO Box 212
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 475-2467

Piney Point Lighthouse
Museum
c/o Museums Division
St. Mary's County
Department of Parks and
Recreation
PO Box 653
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 994-1471

Preservation Maryland
24 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, Md 21201
(410) 685-2886

St. Clements Island-
Potomac River Museum
c/o Museums Division
St. Mary's County
Department of Parks and
Recreation
PO Box 653
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 769-2222

St. Mary's College
St. Mary's County Oral
History Project
St. Mary's City
contact: Andrea Hammer
(301) 862-0253

St. Mary's County
Genealogical Society
contact: Julia Pierce
Palmer
PO Box 1109
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 373-5764

St. Mary's County
Historical Society
PO Box 212
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301)-475-2467

Sotterley Foundation
PO Box 67
Hollywood, Md 20636
(301) 373-2280

Tudor Hall
St. Mary's County
Historical Society
Research Center
PO Box 212
Leonardtown, Md 20650
(301) 475-2467

Unified Committee for
Afro-American
Contributions for St.
Mary's County
PO Box 1457
Lexington Park, Md 20653

Appendix I.
St. Mary's County Historic District Ordinance

- (1) placement of fill or any development in the floodway if any increase in flood levels would result;
- (2) placement of fill in the coastal high hazard area for structural support; or
- (3) new buildings in the floodway.

For any variance issued, a letter shall be sent to the applicant indicating the terms and conditions of the variance, the increased risk to life and property in granting the variance, and the increased premium rates for National Flood Insurance coverage. The applicant shall be notified in writing of the requirement for recordation of these conditions on the deed or Memorandum of Land Restriction prior to obtaining a permit, and of the need to secure all necessary permits as conditions for granting a variance. The Memorandum is described in Article 3-102 and 3-103 of the Real Property Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The local permitting official shall maintain a record of all variance actions and the justification for their issuance, as well as all correspondence. This record must be submitted as a part of the Biennial Report to FEMA, and be available for periodic review. The number of variance actions should be kept to a minimum.

c. **Functionally Dependent Uses**

Variations may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements for the conduct of a functionally dependent use. A functionally dependent use cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. It includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities. The variance may be issued only upon sufficient proof of the functional dependence. The provisions of §38.4.7.a and §38.4.7.b must be met and the structure must be protected by methods that minimize flood damage up to the Flood Protection Elevation and must create no additional threats to public safety. This may require methods of "wet floodproofing" which allow the structure to flood without significant damage. Methods of floodproofing must not require human intervention.

11-30-92 **38.4. HISTORIC AREA DISTRICTS**

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- a. The purpose of this SECTION is to provide for the identification, designation, and regulation, for purposes of protection, preservation, and continued use and enhancement of, those sites, structures (including their appurtenances and environmental settings), and districts of historical, archeological, architectural, or cultural value.
- b. It is the further purpose of this SECTION to preserve and enhance the quality of life and to safeguard the historical and cultural heritage of the County; strengthen the local economy, and stabilize and improve property values in and around such historic areas; foster civic beauty; and preserve such sites, structures, and districts for the education, welfare, and continued utilization and pleasure of the citizens of St. Mary's County, the State of Maryland, and the United States of America.

2. DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in ARTICLE 8 (Definitions), the following terms as used in this SECTION have the meanings indicated.

APPURTENANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING The entire parcel of land, within those boundaries existing as of the date the historic resource is delineated in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, and structures thereon, on which is located a historic resource, unless otherwise specified on such master plan, or unless reduced by the commission, and to which it relates physically and/or visually, as determined by the commission. Appurtenances and environmental settings shall include, but need not be limited to, walkways and driveways (whether paved or unpaved), vegetation (including trees, gardens, and lawns), rocks, pasture, cropland, and waterways.

✓ **COMMISSION** The Historic District Commission of St. Mary's County, Maryland, as hereinafter described.

DAY Calendar day, unless otherwise specified.

DEMOLITION BY NEGLIGENCE A condition where the principal structure of a historic resource has become unsafe as a result of 1) the deterioration of the foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, or windows, so as to create or permit a hazardous or unsafe condition to exist, or 2) the deterioration of the foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, windows, the lack of adequate waterproofing, or the deterioration of interior features which will or could result in permanent damage, injury, or loss of or loss to foundations, exterior walls, roofs, chimneys, doors, or windows.

EXTERIOR FEATURES The architectural style, design, and general arrangement of the exterior of a historic resource, including the color, nature, and texture of building materials, and the type and style of all windows, doors, light fixtures, signs, or other similar items found on, or related to, the exterior of a historic resource.

HISTORIC DISTRICT A historic resource comprised of two (2) or more properties which are significant as a cohesive unit and contribute to historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural values, which has been identified by the Historic District Commission and duly classified pursuant to the procedures provided below. A historic district includes all property within its boundaries, and may overlay any zoning district, imposing regulations and restrictions in addition to the underlying zoning.

HISTORIC RESOURCE An area of land, building, structure, or object, or a group or combination thereof, including appurtenances and environmental setting, which may be significant in national, state, or local history, architecture, archeology, or culture. Historic resources, identified as such in the historic preservation element of the comprehensive plan, are considered unclassified and shall not be subject to requirements for Historic Area Work Permits or prevention of demolition by neglect until reviewed under the provisions of SECTION 38.5.14.

HISTORIC SITE Any individual historic resource that is significant and contributes to historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural values which has been included in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

PERMIT When not otherwise identified, permit means a Historic Area Work Permit issued, or to be issued, by the Planning Director, authorizing work on a historic resource.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN The commission's inventory of the county's historic resources, which identifies and describes potential historic districts.

3. HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

- a. The historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN identifies and describes historic resources, historic sites, and historic districts, and delineates their boundaries; it proposes means for the integration of historic preservation into the planning process; and it suggests other measures to promote historic preservation.
- b. The historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN specifies the significant characteristics and values of each historic site and historic district, and includes boundary justification for each historic district.

4. HISTORIC SITES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS CRITERIA

In considering historic sites and resources for inclusion in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, the commission shall be guided by the following criteria, and any site or resource meeting these criteria may be eligible for historic district designation:

a. Historical and Cultural Significance

(1) The historic resource:

- (a) has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the County, state, or nation;
- (b) is the site of a significant historic event;
- (c) is identified with a person or a group of persons who influenced society; or
- (d) exemplifies the cultural, economic, social, political, or historic heritage of the County and its communities.

b. Architectural and Design Significance

(1) The historic resource:

- (a) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction;
- (b) represents the work of a master craftsman, architect or builder;
- (c) possesses high artistic values;
- (d) represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (e) represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or county, due to its singular physical characteristics or landscape.

11-28-94

5. HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION

a. Commission. The St. Mary's County Commissioners have created the "St. Mary's County Historic District Commission."

b. Membership. The commission shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the County Commissioners. Each member must be a resident of St. Mary's County. At least two members of the commission shall be appointed from among the disciplines of architecture, architectural history, history, or archeology. Professional qualifications for these members shall be determined according to guidelines set forth in "Procedures for Certification of Local Government Historic Preservation Programs, Appendix 2,11 established by the Maryland Historical

Trust in February, 1985. All other members shall have a demonstrated special interest, experience or knowledge in architecture, history, architectural history, planning, archeology, or related disciplines, such as urban planning, American civilization, law, or cultural anthropology. The members of the commission shall, to the extent possible, be selected to represent the geographical, social, economic, and cultural concerns of the residents of St. Mary's County.

- c. Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Commission shall appoint, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the commission.
- d. Terms. The terms of the members of the commission shall be for three (3) year periods, except that the terms of the initial appointments shall be three (3) each for one (1), two (2) and three (3) year periods, so that not more than three (3) appointments shall expire each year. Members are limited to two (2) consecutive terms.
- e. Vacancy. Any vacancy in the membership of the commission caused by the expiration of a term, resignation, death, incapacity to discharge duties, removal for cause, or any other reason, shall be filled within 60 days for a new term, or for the remainder of the term for which there is a vacancy, as the case maybe, in the same manner as provided herein for the appointment and confirmation of the initial members of the commission. In the case of expiration of terms, members shall continue to serve until their successors are appointed and confirmed.
- f. Compensation. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but they may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, provided that said expenses are provided for in the county budget and reimbursement is approved by the County Administrator
- g. Regulations. The commission shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper transaction of the business of the commission which shall be subject to review and approval by the County Commissioners prior to their becoming effective.
- h. Meetings. The commission shall hold such regular meetings as, in its discretion, are necessary to discharge its duties.
- i. Staff. Employees may be assigned to the commission, and such services and facilities made available as are deemed necessary or appropriate for the proper performance of its duties. The County Attorney shall serve as counsel to the commission.
- j. Design Guidelines. The commission shall adopt architectural and design guidelines for renovation, new construction, infill, and maintenance which shall specify such characteristics as materials, colors, signage, landscaping, and other

design-related considerations that will be permitted, encouraged, limited, or excluded from historic sites or historic districts. Such guidelines shall be subject to review and approval by the County Commissioners prior to their becoming effective.

6. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- a. To research historic resources and to recommend to the Planning Commission and County Commissioners, using the criteria of SECTION 38.4.4, which ones should be classified as historic sites or historic districts in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.
 - (1) If a proposed historic district lies within the corporate limits of a municipality, the commission shall ask for municipal comments on boundaries and other aspects of the district.
 - (2) In the event that a municipality objects to the designation of a proposed historic district boundary for property within the municipality, a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the full commission shall be required to override a municipal recommendation on designation of boundaries.
- b. To maintain and update an inventory of historic resources;
- c. To act upon applications for Historic Area Work Permits and other matters referred to it for action pursuant to the provisions of this SECTION;
- d. To appoint members to local advisory committees to assist and advise the commission in the performance of its functions;
- e. To recommend programs and legislation to the county commissioners and the Planning Commission to promote historic preservation;
- f. To review any legislation, applications for zoning map amendment, special exception, site plan, and subdivision approval, and other proposals affecting historic preservation, including preparation and amendment of master plans, and to make recommendations thereon to the appropriate authorities;
- g. To serve as a clearinghouse for information on historic preservation for county government, individuals, citizens associations, historical societies, and local advisory committees; to provide information and educational materials for the public; and to undertake activities to advance the goals of historic preservation in the County.
- h. To employ or hire consultants or other temporary personnel, as necessary

consistent with county contract provisions, to assist the commission in the accomplishment of its functions. Consultants or other personnel shall be compensated as may be provided for in the county budget;

- i. To administer any revolving funds, easement or grant programs, tax incentive programs, or other preservation funds that will aid historic preservation, as approved in the county operating budget;
 - j. To delineate the extent of appurtenances and environmental setting associated with a historic resource during the development review processes; and
 - k. To make recommendations on the use, upkeep, or adaptive reuse of publicly-owned historic resources.
- 11-28-94
- l. The Commission shall be further guided by the provisions of Section 8 of Article 66B of the Annotated Code of Maryland.
- 11-28-94
- m. The Commission is required to prepare an annual report for the Board of County Commissioners. The report is submitted by the Chairman.

7. HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMITS

- a. A Historic Area Work Permit for work on publicly-or privately-owned property containing a historic resource classified as a historic site or property within a historic district shall be obtained pursuant to the provisions of this SECTION before:
 - (1) constructing, reconstructing, moving, relocating, demolishing, or in any manner modifying, changing, or altering the exterior features;
 - (2) performing any grading, excavating, construction, or substantially modifying, changing, or altering the appurtenances and environmental setting; or
 - (3) erecting or causing to be erected any sign or other advertisement. Those signs or advertisements exempted from sign permit requirements by SECTION 58 of this ORDINANCE are generally exempt from requirements for a Historic Area Work Permit, except for signs of historical interest; murals, paintings, or other artistic displays; name or location of cities, towns, villages, and the like; regulatory signs other than those mandated by state or local law; signs on windows, other than temporary signs; memorial signs or tablets; and gateways.
- b. Building, grading, razing, and sign permit applications shall indicate whether the structure or property is a historic resource. If it is classified as a historic site or property within a historic district, or if the historic district commission has determined that it should be so classified under the provisions of SECTION

38.5.14, the applicant shall be required to complete a Historic Area Work Permit application, unless exempted by SUBSECTION d. below.

- c. The commission shall adopt procedures to encourage owners of historic resources to seek the advice of the commission, prior to filing an application for a Historic Area Work Permit, on the appurtenances and environmental setting appropriate to the resource, appropriate design, construction methods and materials, financial information concerning historic preservation, or any other matter under this SECTION affecting the issuance of a permit.
- d. Nothing in this SECTION shall be construed to require the issuance of a Historic Area Work Permit for any ordinary maintenance, repair of exterior features, customary farming operations, or landscaping which will have no material effect on the historical, archeological, architectural, or cultural value of the historic resource of which said features are a part. For the purposes of clarification of this SUBSECTION, the commission shall develop and publish guidelines regarding what activities constitute ordinary maintenance, and shall send a copy of these guidelines to the Planning Director and the Planning Commission, and, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all owners of historic resources delineated in the commission's historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

8. APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

- a. Application for issuance of a Historic Area Work Permit shall be filed with the Planning Director. The application shall provide such information as is deemed necessary by the commission for its proper evaluation and action upon the application in accordance with the provisions of this SECTION.
- b. Within three (3) working days after the filing of a completed application, the Planning Director shall forward the application and all attachments to the commission for its review.

9. REVIEW OF HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT APPLICATIONS

- a. Upon receipt of an application, the commission shall schedule a public appearance of the applicant at a commission meeting to consider the application.
- b. After scheduling a public appearance, the commission shall forward a notice of the public appearance to the applicant, the Planning Director, the Planning Commission, a municipality respecting land within its boundaries, and those citizens or organizations which the commission feels may have an interest in the proceedings.
 - (1) Upon being advised by the commission that a public appearance has been scheduled, the Planning Director shall forward copies of the application,

and all attachments thereto, to the Planning Commission and any appropriate municipality for their review and comments. Any comments which the Planning Commission or municipality may wish to make shall be submitted, in writing, to the commission prior to the public appearance.

- (2) In the event that a municipality objects to the issuance of a Historic Area Work Permit for property within the municipality, a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the Historic District Commission shall be required to override a municipal recommendation on the Historic Area Work Permit.
- c. At the public appearance, the procedures may be informal and formal rules of evidence shall not be applicable. Interested persons shall be encouraged to comment and minutes of the proceedings shall be kept.

10. COMMISSION ACTION ON HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT APPLICATIONS

- a. Within forty-five (45) days after the filing of an application or, in the event that the record is left open by the commission, within fifteen (15) days after the close of the record, whichever occurs later, the commission shall publish its findings, conclusions, and decision, except as provided in SUBSECTIONS d. and e. below. No record shall be held open for longer than seven (7) calendar days.
- b. The commission's decision shall instruct the Planning Director to issue the permit subject to any conditions necessary to insure conformance with the provisions and purposes of this SECTION, or to deny the permit.
- c. The commission's findings, conclusions, and decision shall be mailed to the applicant and sent to the Planning Director, the Planning Commission, any appropriate municipality and, upon request, to any other interested person.
- d. If, after a public appearance, the commission finds that denial of the permit will result in the denial of all reasonable use of the property, or will impose unnecessary hardship on the owner, there shall be a period of one hundred twenty (120) days after such finding to allow for the development of an economically feasible plan for the preservation of the structure. If, at the end of such period, no plan has been produced, the commission shall, with or without further public appearance, instruct the planning director to issue a permit with any conditions which will further the intent and purpose of this SECTION.
- e. Failure of the commission to act on an application within the time periods provided in this SECTION shall be considered as authorization by the commission to issue the permit. The time period for commission action may be extended with the written consent of the applicant.

11. CRITERIA FOR HISTORIC AREA WORK PERMIT

- a. The commission shall instruct the Planning Director to deny a permit if it finds, based on the evidence and information presented to it, that the alteration for which the permit is sought would be inconsistent with, or inappropriate or detrimental to, the preservation, enhancement, or ultimate protection of the historic resource and the purposes of this SECTION.
- b. The commission shall instruct the planning director to issue a permit subject to such conditions as are found to be necessary to insure conformance with the purposes and requirements of this SECTION, if it finds that:
 - (1) The proposal will not substantially alter the exterior features of the historic resource;
 - (2) The proposal is compatible in character and nature with the historical, archeological, architectural, or cultural features of the historic resource and is in harmony with the purpose and intent of this SECTION;
 - (3) The proposal will enhance or aid in the protection, preservation, and public or private utilization of the historic resource in a manner compatible with its historical, archeological, architectural, or cultural value;
 - (4) The proposal is necessary in order to remedy unsafe conditions or health hazards;
 - (5) The proposal is necessary in order that the owner of the subject property not be deprived of reasonable use of the property or suffer unnecessary hardship; or
 - (6) In balancing the interests of the public in preserving the historic resource with the use and benefit of the alternative proposal, the general public welfare is better served by issuance of the permit.
- c. In the case of any application for work within an environmental setting of a historic site, or on property located within a historic district, the commission shall be lenient in its judgment of applications for structures or little historical or design significance or for new construction. This shall mean that the commission will authorize issuance of such permit, with any necessary conditions, if authorization of such permit would not impair the character of the historic site or historic district.
- d. Nothing in this SECTION shall be construed to limit new construction, alteration, or repairs to any particular period or architectural style.

12. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- a. The applicant for a permit shall have the responsibility of providing sufficient information to support the application. If the property is subject to an easement held by another historic preservation organization, the applicant shall submit proof of approval of exterior architectural review by the organization holding the easement.
- b. Any permit issued by the Planning Director may be subject to such conditions imposed by the commission as are reasonably necessary to assure that work shall proceed in accordance with the permit. The work shall be performed in a manner not injurious to those characteristics and qualities of the historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural value.
- c. The Planning Director is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this SECTION.
- d. Authorization by the commission to issue a Historic Area Work Permit shall not be construed to eliminate the need to obtain any other permit required by state or local law, ordinance, or regulation, in conformance with all requirements applicable to such other permit. No other permit shall be issued, however, which would authorize work to be performed in violation of any conditions imposed by a Historic Area Work Permit, or in the absence of such permit.

13. DEMOLITION BY NEGLECT

- a. Notice
 - (1) If a historic resource has been classified as a historic site or is within a historic district, as shown on the master plan, or if the historic district commission has determined that it should be so classified, and the commission finds that demolition of the resource by neglect should be prevented, the commission shall instruct the Planning Director to notify, in writing, the owner(s) of record of the property, any person having any right, title, or interest therein, and the occupant or other person responsible for the maintenance of the property, of the deterioration. The notice shall specify the minimum items of repair or maintenance necessary to correct or prevent further deterioration.
 - (2) Such notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to said owner or other responsible person at the last known address, or the address shown on the real property tax records in the Land Records of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Such notice, when so addressed and deposited with the Postal Service with proper postage prepaid, shall be deemed complete and sufficient. In the event that such notice is returned by the postal authorities, the planning director shall cause a copy

of the notice to be personally served by an authorized representative upon the owner(s) of record of the property, any person having any right, title, or interest therein, and the occupant or other person responsible for the maintenance of the property, or upon any agent of the owner(s) thereof. In the event that personal service cannot be accomplished, as aforesaid, after reasonable efforts, notice shall be accomplished by posting a public notice on the property.

- (3) The notice shall provide that corrective action shall commence within thirty (30) days or less of the receipt or posting of said notice, unless an extension is granted by the commission, and shall be completed within a reasonable period of time. The notice shall state that the owner(s) of record of the subject property, or any person having any right, title, or interest therein, may, within ten (10) days, request a hearing on the necessity of preventing demolition by neglect. If no request for hearing is received within this time period, the notice shall become final.

b. Public Hearing

- (1) In the event a public hearing is requested, it shall be held by the commission upon thirty (30) days' written notice mailed to the owner(s) of record, all persons having any right, title, or interest in the subject property, the occupant or other person responsible for the maintenance of the property, and all citizens and organizations which the commission reasonably finds may have an interest in the proceedings
- (2) The commission shall not require structures of little historical or design significance within a historic district to be preserved unless demolition would seriously impair the character of the historic district. After the public hearing on the issue of the necessity of preventing demolition by neglect, if the commission still finds that demolition should be prevented, it shall instruct the Planning Director to issue a final notice to be mailed to the owner(s) of record, all persons having any right, title, or interest in the subject property, and the occupant or other person responsible for the maintenance of the property, in the manner prescribed in SECTION 38.5.13.a.(2), stating the items of repair and maintenance necessary to correct or prevent further deterioration, except as provided in SECTION 38.5.13.c.
- (3) The property owner(s) or other responsible person shall institute corrective action to comply with the final notice within thirty (30) days of receipt of the revised notice, unless an extension is granted by the commission.

c. Economic Hardship

- (1) In order to validate a claim of economic hardship, the property owner(s)

shall submit to the commission at least twenty (20) days prior to the public hearing, at least the following information:

(a) for all property:

- i) the amount paid for the property, the date of purchase and the party from whom purchased, including a description of the relationship, if any, between the owner and the person from whom the property was purchased;
- ii) the assessed value of the land and improvements thereon according to the two (2) most recent assessments
- iii) real estate taxes for the previous two (2) years
- iv) annual debt service, if any, for the previous two (2) years
- v) all appraisals obtained within the previous two (2) years by the property owner(s) or applicant(s) in connection with his purchase, financing, or ownership of the property
- vi) any listing of the property for sale or rent, price asked, and offers received, if any; an
- vii) any consideration by the owner as to profitable adaptive uses for the property, and

(b) for income-producing property:

- i) annual gross income from the property for the previous two (2) years
- ii) itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous two (2) years; an
- iii) annual cash flow, if any, for the previous two (2) years.

(2) The commission may require that the property owner(s) furnish such additional information as the commission believes is relevant to its determination of economic hardship. In the event that any of the required information is not reasonably available to the property owner(s) and cannot be obtained by the property owner(s), the property owner(s) shall file with his submitted materials a statement of the information which cannot be obtained and shall describe the reasons why such information cannot be obtained

(3) In the event that the commission finds that, notwithstanding the necessity for preventing demolition by neglect, the action provided for in SECTION 38.5.13.b.(3) would impose a substantial unnecessary hardship on the owner(s) of record of the subject property, the commission shall seek alternative methods to preserve the historic resource. If none are confirmed within a reasonable time, the planning director shall not proceed in accordance with SECTION 38.5.13.b.(2), but shall issue the permit. However, the Historic District Commission shall be permitted to

make measured drawings and photographs, or on-site documentation by some other method within a mutually agreeable period of time.

d. Action Upon Non Compliance With Final Notice

- (1) Upon the failure, neglect, or refusal of the property owner or other responsible person, duly notified, to take the corrective action specified in the final notice, the Planning Director is hereby authorized and empowered to institute, perform, and complete the necessary remedial work to prevent further demolition by neglect, and to defray the costs thereof, as hereinafter provided
- (2) When the county has completed the necessary remedial work to prevent further demolition by neglect, or has paid for its completion, the actual cost thereof, if not paid by the property owner(s) or other responsible person prior thereto, shall be charged to the owner(s) of record of such property on the next regular tax bill forwarded to such owner(s), and said charge shall be due and payable by said owner(s) at the time of payment of tax bill
- (3) When the full amount due the county is not paid by the property owner(s) when due, the Planning Director shall cause to be recorded in the Office of the Treasurer of St. Mary's County a sworn statement showing the cost and expense incurred for the work, the date(s) upon which the work was done, and the location of the property on which the work was done. Such notice shall result in a tax lien being placed against the affected property which shall be collected in the same manner as the county taxes on such real property.

e. Unclassified Properties

If the historic resource is unclassified in the historic preservation element of the comprehensive plan, it shall be reviewed under the provisions of SECTION 38.5.14 before the provisions of SECTION 38.5.13 may take effect.

14. REVIEW OF UNCLASSIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

a. Public Meeting

- (1) The Historic District Commission shall conduct a public meeting to make findings as to the significance of any historic resource designated as such in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, and shall determine whether it should be classified as a historic site or property within a historic district when:
 - (a) Any application for a permit to demolish or substantially alter the

exterior features or environmental setting of any historic resource is referred to the commission

- (b) Any zoning map amendment, special exception, subdivision, or site plan approval application is referred to the commission
- (c) The commission is notified that a historic resource is the subject of demolition by neglect
- (d) The commission is requested by any owner or public agency to make such findings and determinations; or
- (e) The commission, of its own volition or at the request of any other person or agency, decides to make such findings and determinations.

b. Determination By Historic District Commission

- (1) If a permit application is involved and the Historic District Commission determines that the historic resource should not be classified as a historic site or as property within a historic district in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN the Planning Director shall forthwith issue the permit.
- (2) If a permit application is involved and the Historic District Commission determines that the historic resource should be classified as a historic site or property within a historic district in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, the permit application shall be governed by the procedures established in SECTION 38.5.7.
- (3) If the historic resource is subject to demolition by neglect and the Historic District Commission has determined that the resource should be classified as a historic site or property within a historic district in the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, the provisions of SECTION 38.5.13 shall govern.
- (4) Upon making its decision, the Historic District Commission shall recommend to the Planning Commission and District Council that an amendment of the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN be initiated to classify the historic resource as a historic site or property within a historic district, or to remove it from the master plan.

c. Time Limits For Historic District Commission Action

- (1) Within forty-five (45) days after the referral of an application, or within

fifteen (15) days after the closing of the record following a public meeting, whichever occurs later, the Historic District Commission shall render its findings and conclusions with respect to an application. No record shall be left open for longer than seven (7) calendar days.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of SECTION 38.5.14.c.(1), in the case of any subdivision application referred to the commission, it shall render its findings and conclusions with respect to the application within thirty (30) days after referral of such application
- (3) Failure to adhere to the time limits specified in this SECTION shall be considered as a recommendation for removal of the historic resource from the historic preservation element of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN and as authorization by the commission to the Planning Director to issue a permit or take no further action under provisions herein for Historic Area Work Permits, whichever is applicable.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

a. Violations And Penalties

- (1) Any person who violates a provision of this SECTION by willfully performing or allowing to be performed any work without first obtaining a Historic Area Work Permit, failing to comply with any conditions of such permit, failing to comply with any final notice issued pursuant to this SECTION, or disobeying or disregarding a decision of the Historic District Commission may be penalized pursuant to SECTION 71.04.

b. Appeals

- (1) In the event that any person is aggrieved by a decision of the commission, the aggrieved person may file an appeal with the circuit court within thirty (30) days after the date upon which the commission's decision is published. Review of the commission's decision by the court shall be based on the record of the proceedings before the commission.

38.5. PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENTS

1. INTENT

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT districts are designed to encourage innovative and creative design of residential, commercial, and industrial development; facilitate use of the most advantageous construction techniques; and maximize the conservation and efficient use of open space and natural features. These districts are designed to further the purposes and provisions of the COMPREHENSIVE PLAN and to conserve public

Appendix J.

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Appendix K

Property Types Found Within Historic Themes

The following is a listing of property types associated with each theme. The organization for the following list was adapted from Bernard L. Herman, et. al., Historic Context Master Reference and Summary (Newark, DE: Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware, June, 1989), 103-113. While this format was developed for the State of Delaware, it provides a useful way of understanding what resources one might expect or encounter and can therefore be employed for use in St. Mary's County.

I. Agriculture

A. Products

1. Tobacco
 - a. tobacco barns & houses
 - b. stripping & prizing sheds
2. Corn, grains, & hay
 - a. corn cribs
 - b. corn houses
 - c. granaries
 - d. silos
 - e. hay stacks
 - f. hay barns
3. Fruits & vegetables
 - a. orchards
4. Dairy
 - a. dairies
 - b. barns
 - c. stables
 - d. spring houses
 - e. pastures
 - f. milk houses
5. Meat and poultry
 - a. meat and smoke houses
 - b. barns
 - c. stables
 - d. poultry pens and houses
 - e. spring houses
6. Textiles
 - a. spinning houses

B. Methods

1. Enclosures
 - a. hedgerows (aka "Irish Thicket")

- b. tree stands
- c. split rail fence
- d. log (palisado) fence
- e. wattle fence
- 2. Planting Systems
 - a. squares
 - b. rows
 - c. hilling
- 3. Drainage
 - a. windmills
 - b. drainage ditches
- 4. Implements
 - a. storage buildings
 - b. wagon and tractor sheds
 - c. carriage houses
 - d. tool sheds
- 5. Labor
 - a. slave quarters
 - b. tenant houses
 - c. overseer houses

II. Architecture

A. Style

- 1. Colonial
 - a. Postmedieval English
 - b. Georgian (Tidewater)
- 2. Early Republic
 - a. Early Classical Revival
 - b. Federal (Adamesque)
 - c. Greek Revival
- 3. Victorian
 - a. Gothic
 - b. Italianate
 - d. Second Empire
 - e. Queen Anne
 - f. Romanesque
- 4. Early Twentieth Century Revivals
 - a. Spanish and Mission Colonial Revival
 - b. Classical (or Colonial) Revival
 - c. Late Gothic Revival
- 5. Early and Mid-Twentieth Century Movements
 - a. Bungalow/Craftsman
 - b. Prairie School
 - c. Art Deco
 - d. International Style
- 6. Localized Vernacular that defies stylistic categorization

B. Plan

1. Customary Plans
 - a. hall (single room)
 - b. hall-parlor (two rooms)
 - c. double-parlor
 - d. additive (telescoping)
 - e. shotgun
 - f. double-cell
2. Phase I Stair Hall Plans
 - a. center-passage/double-pile
 - b. center-passage/single-pile
 - c. side-passage/single-pile
 - d. side-passage/double-pile
3. Service Wings (attached kitchen)
4. Consolidated Plans
 - a. villas
 - b. bungalows
- C. Landscape Architecture
 1. Parks and Greens
 2. Pavilions
 3. Fences and Walls
 4. Avenues
 5. Town Plans
- D. Military and Historical Monuments and Memorials

III. Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

- A. Trapping and Hunting
 1. Skinning Sheds
 2. Hunting blinds (floating and stationary)
- B. Fishing, Oystering, and Crabbing
 1. Equipment
 - a. net drying racks
 - b. boats (bugeyes, schooners, skipjacks, log canoes, dories, pungies,
 - c. tongs
 - d. pots
 - e. trotlines
 - f. peeler traps (bank)
 - g. shredders
 - h. push nets
 - i. gill nets
 - j. drift nets
 - k. pound nets
 - l. trap nets
 - m. haul seine
 2. Docks, Wharves, and Piers
 3. Processing

- a. preparation sheds
 - b. shucking houses/pick houses
 - c. ice plants and ice houses
 - d. canneries
 - e. steam plant
 - 4. Production
 - a. oyster hatching facility
 - b. fish hatchery
- C. Manufacturing
 - 1. Food Processing
 - a. grist mills
 - b. canneries (vegetable, fruit, seafood)
 - c. ice houses
 - d. stills (moonshine)
 - e. dormitories
 - 2. Tobacco Processing
 - a. stripping and prizing shed
 - b. warehouse (auction house)
 - 3. Textile Production
 - a. spinning house
 - b. home manufacture - looms
 - c. tanneries
 - 4. Wood Processing
 - a. Lumber mill (water, steam, tidal, gasoline)
 - 5. Shipyards
 - a. boathouses
 - b. dry dock (marine railways)
 - c. boatbuilding shops
- D. Retailing
 - 1. Crossroads General Stores
 - 2. Warehouses
 - 3. Buy Boats
 - 4. Taverns and Bars
 - 5. Entertainment and Resorts
 - a. beach houses
 - b. bath houses
 - c. hotels
 - d. horse racetracks
 - e. taverns and ordinaries
 - f. movie theaters
 - g. bowling alleys
 - 6. Automobile Showrooms and Repair Facilities
 - 7. Gas Stations
- E. Finance
 - 1. Banks

IV. Government/Law

A. Offices (Federal, State, County, Local)

1. County Courthouse
2. Polling Station
3. Municipal Buildings

B. Fire Stations

C. Hospitals

D. Poor Houses

E. Jails

F. Public Utilities

1. Water
 - a. water towers
 - b. reservoirs
 - c. generating and pumping facilities
2. Energy

V. Military

A. Bases, Posts, and Camps

1. Headquarters
2. Fortifications
3. Barracks
4. Military Prisons
5. Armories and Magazines
6. Airfields and Related Testing Facilities

B. Battlefields

VI. Religion

A. Places of Worship

1. Ceremonial Sites
2. Missions
3. Meeting Houses
4. Churches
5. Chapels
6. Synagogues and Temples

B. Parish Halls

C. Related Facilities

1. Cemeteries
2. Seminaries
3. Schools
4. Parsonages and Rectories

VII. Education/Social/Cultural

A. Private Schools

1. Parochial
2. Academies
 - a. classrooms

- b. dormitories
 - c. gymnasiums
 - d. faculty housing
- B. Public and Common Schools
 - 1. Rural (one room)
 - 2. Industrial
 - 3. African-American
- C. Institutions of Higher Learning (Colleges)
- D. Fraternal and Sororital Organization Buildings
- E. Beneficial Societies
- F. Fairgrounds
- G. Theaters and Reading Halls
- H. Poor Houses

VIII. Transportation

- A. Water
 - 1. Landings and Steamboat Wharves
 - 2. Bridges
 - 3. Boats and Ships (Sail and Steam)
 - 4. Lighthouses
- B. Land
 - 1. Roads and highways
 - a. surfaces
 - b. cuts
 - c. wagons, carts, or carriages
 - d. trucks and cars
 - e. service stations
 - f. bridges
 - 2. Railroads
 - a. tracks and right-of-ways
 - b. trestles, bridges, and cuts
 - c. train cars, engines, and cabooses
- C. Air
 - 1. Airport
 - a. runways
 - b. hangars
 - c. control towers

Appendix L. Architectural Glossary

Works used for this glossary include Carl Lounsbury's An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture and Landscape, Virginia and Lee McCalester's A Field Guide to American Houses, Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman's Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes and Old-House Dictionary by Steven J. Phillips.

AXIAL PLAN – an interior circulation pattern focused upon a single axis or aisle. Churches often exhibit axial plans.

AVENUE – a straight roadway or approach to a rural building often lined with evenly interspersed trees.

BALUSTER – a turned wooden spindle, often having classical moldings, that supports a stair's handrail.

BANK BARN – a barn constructed into the side of a hillside to allow for the combined storage of feed/grain and housing of livestock.

CANOPIED PULPIT – an elevated structure, usually with a desk and seat, used in churches by a minister to read scripture and deliver a sermon. A wood or cloth canopy often hung over the structure. Especially found in eighteenth century Episcopal churches.

CENTER PASSAGE – an unheated hallway flanked on either side by one or two rooms often, but not always, extending the entire width of the dwelling.

CHIPPENDALE-STYLE – a decorative fashion, characterized by fretwork composed of rectangular and diagonal slats and lattices, inspired by Thomas Chippendale in the mid-eighteenth century.

CLAPBOARD – a thin, riven or sawn board used to cover roofs, walls, and floors. In seventeenth and eighteenth century dwellings roof clapboard was often covered with tar to further seal the covering.

CLOSED PLAN – a floor plan characterized by a lack of direct access into the heated spaces of the dwelling.

CLOSED STRING STAIR – a stair in which the ends of the treads and risers are concealed by the sloping side board (the string) that supports the ends of the risers and treads.

COLONIAL REVIVAL – (1870 – 1930) a rebirth of interest in pre-revolutionary domestic American architecture

CRAFTSMAN STYLE – (1890-1930) originating in California, this architectural style was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement and an interest in oriental wooden architecture. Several pattern books by companies such as Sears and Aladdin featured a variety of designs for modest bungalows.

CROSS AXIAL PLAN - an interior circulation pattern that features intersecting aisles or axes often found in eighteenth century Episcopal Churches.

CRUCK ROOF FRAMING – English framing tradition distinguished by large roof

framing members, fashioned from one piece of wood, that are bent at the bottom.

DOUBLE-PILE – a house plan that is two rooms deep.

DUTCH (YELLOW) BRICK – hard yellow bricks used to pave floors or hearths.

EARTHFAST OR POST-IN-GROUND CONSTRUCTION – impermanent construction epitomized by the lack of a masonry foundation and structural posts set directly on the ground or sunk below.

ENGLISH BOND – a brick bond that consists of alternating rows of headers and stretchers

FEDERAL-STYLE – (1780-1830) inspired by Robert Adam, buildings of this style are distinguished from the bulky and heavy Georgian predecessors by attenuated architectural elements and a lighter, more airy appearance; generally symmetrical in floor plan and exterior alignment of door and window openings

FLEMISH BOND – a brick bond that exhibits rows consisting of alternating headers and stretchers. To create a stronger visual effect, the ends of the headers were often glazed to create a checkerboard pattern.

GAUGED BRICK – bricks shaped by rubbing or molding; usually refers to the wedge-shaped bricks in the lintels of arched masonry openings.

GEORGIAN-STYLE – (1700-1780) architectural style characterized by its adherence to symmetry. Exteriors tend to exhibit a bulky appearance through small window and door openings. Details

associated with era include watertables, beltcourses, and hipped roofs.

GOTHIC REVIVAL-STYLE – (1860-1890) inspired by the picturesque movement, this style is often associated with steeply pitched roofs with cross gables, ornamental bargeboards, and gothic arched window or door openings.

GREEK FRET (OR KEY) – a geometrical design formed by a repeating series of interlocking angular lines.

GREEK REVIVAL-STYLE – (1830-1860) utilizing classical Greek designs, this style is often distinguished in St. Mary's County through the use of column supported porticos that exhibit pediments.

HALL-PARLOR PLAN – two room dwelling plan in which the hall and parlor are placed side by side under a continuous ridge line.

HEADER BOND – an ostentatious brick bond or pattern in which all the bricks are laid with the short end, or header, out.

HEWING – method of preparing logs for building by squaring the rounded surfaces with a felling axe and broadaxe.

ITALIANATE-STYLE – Taking the Italian villa as its source of inspiration, this architectural style is characterized by wide, overhanging eaves supported by large brackets, flat or low-pitched hipped roofs, and tall, slender windows.

JERKINHEAD ROOF – a gable roof with clipped or truncated ends.

MOLDED BRICK – decorative brick created in molds used to elaborate architectural elements such as windows.

MOLDED CONCRETE – concrete molded into ornamental forms to imitate stone, ashlar, or other decorative elements.

OPEN PLAN – floor plan laid out with direct access from the outside into the heated living areas of the dwelling.

OPEN STRING STAIR – a stair in which the ends of the treads and risers extend beyond the side board (the “string”) that supports the ends of the risers and treads.

ORDINARY – a dwelling or purpose-built structure publicly licensed for the accommodations of travelers and the entertainment of guests.

THREE-PART PALLADIAN PLAN – named after Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio, these house plans consist of three, five, or even seven symmetrical and yet distinct parts.

PANTILE ROOF – roof consisting of rectangular tiles transversely curved into an S-shaped profile.

PATERAE – a small round or oval disk or medallion used to decorate door trim, friezes, or even ceilings.

PIT SAWING – an early hand sawing process that utilized a pit dug into the ground and a long, double-handled saw operated by two people, one of whom stood above the pit while the other stood in the pit.

PRESSED METAL – thin metal sheathing impressed with decorative designs developed in the late-nineteenth century; used for covering walls, ceilings, and roofs.

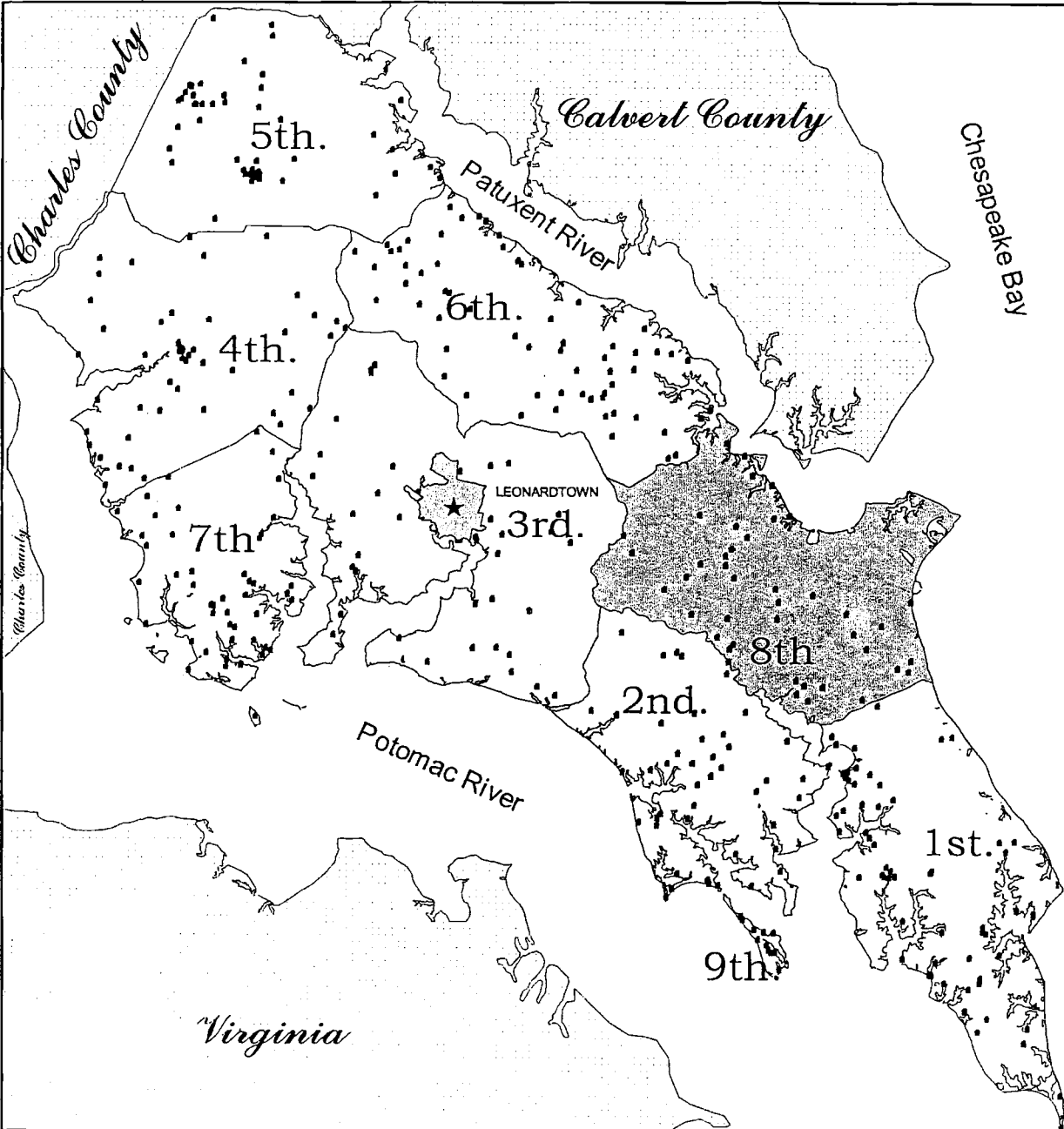
SIDE PASSAGE PLAN – a floor plan that consists of an unheated passage, usually containing a stair, that permits entry into one or two side rooms.

SINGLE PILE – one room deep.

SPANISH MISSION-STYLE – (1910-1930) style characterized by a distinctly Spanish taste. Elements include continuous wall surfaces forming curvilinear parapets, stucco walls, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

TILTED FALSE PLATE – a horizontal structural member tilted at a 45 degree angle and used to support the rafter ends of a common rafter roof.





Appendix M.
Maps of Historic Resources



St. Mary's County

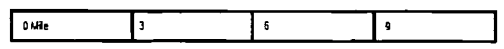
Development Pressure Upon Historic Resources

Percentage of Total Building Permits Issued by Election District : 1970 - 1998

-  1 - 5% of Building Permits Issued
-  6 - 10% of Building Permits Issued
-  11 - 15% of Building Permits Issued
-  Over 35% of Building Permits Issued

 Historic Sites

Scale Bar



Prepared by: The Department of Planning & Zoning (PERMITS.apr) May 26, 1999.

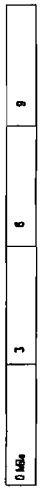
St. Mary's County

National Register Historic Sites

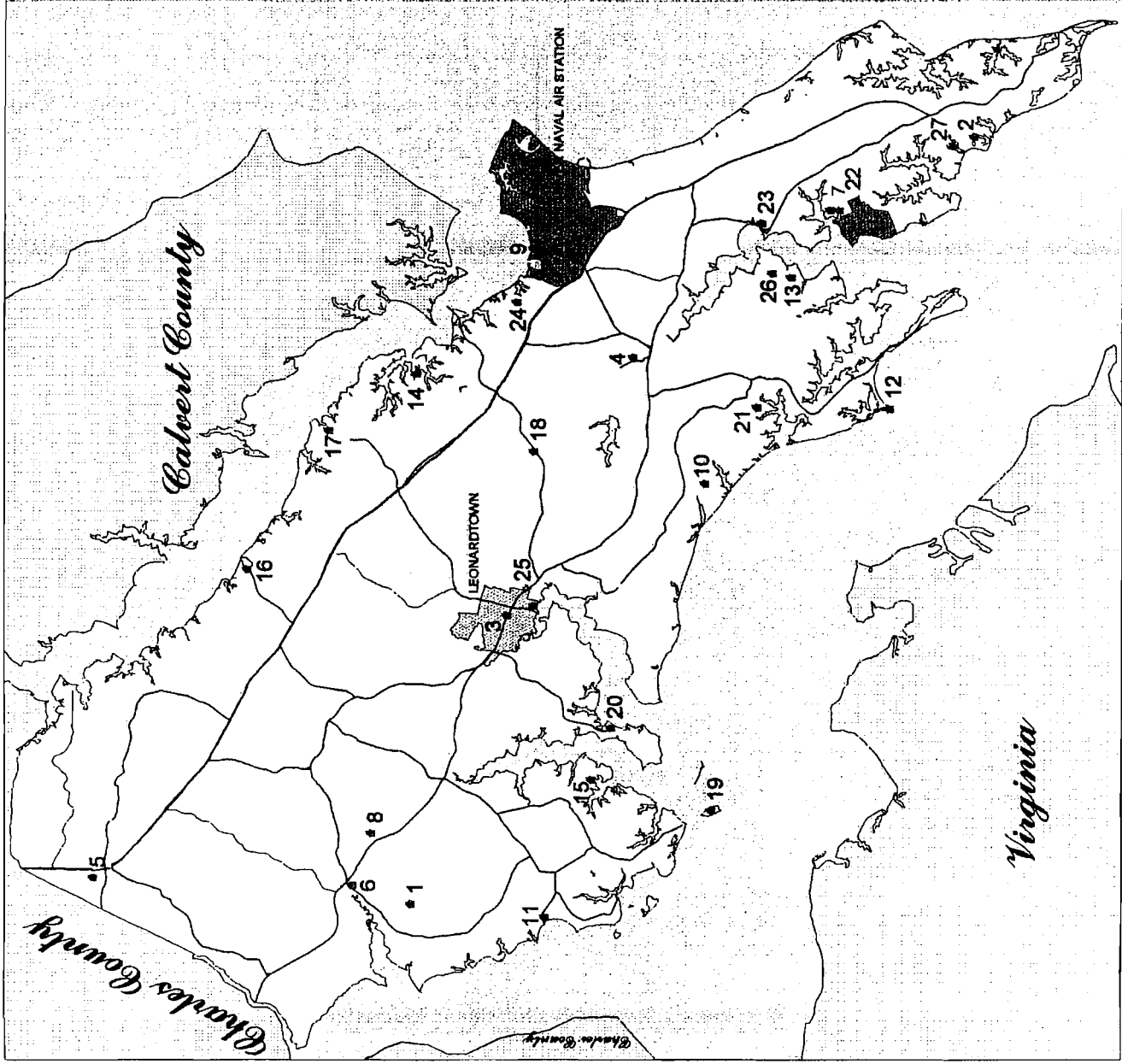
- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1. SM-006 | Bachelor's Hope |
| 2. SM-020 | Bard's Field |
| 3. SM-052 | Buena Vista |
| 4. SM-298 | Cecil's Mill NR District |
| 5. SM-381 | Charlotte Hall NR District |
| 6. SM-070 | Christ Church |
| 7. SM-003 | Cross Manor |
| 8. SM-071 | Deep Falls |
| 9. SM-358 | Mattapaney-Sewall Site |
| 10. SM-001 | Mulberry Fields |
| 11. SM-111 | Ocean Hall |
| 12. SM-270 | Piney Point Coast Guard Station |
| 13. SM-013 | Porto Bello |
| 14. SM-004 | Resurrection Manor |
| 15. SM-120 | River View |
| 16. SM-099 | Sandgates |
| 17. SM-007 | Sotterley |
| 18. SM-066 | St. Andrews Church |
| 19. SM-123 | St. Clements Island NR District |
| 20. SM-058 | St. Francis Xavier Church and Newtown Manor House |
| 21. SM-012 | St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church |
| 22. SM-015 | St. Ignatius R.C. Church |
| 23. SM-029 | St. Mary's City NR District |
| 24. SM-005 | St. Richard's Manor |
| 25. SM-010 | Tudor Hall |
| 26. SM-002 | West St. Mary's Manor |
| 27. SM-021 | Woodlawn |



Scale Bar



GIS Director: Harry T. Avey
 Prepared by: The Department of Planning & Zoning (HISTORIC.apr) September 22, 1999



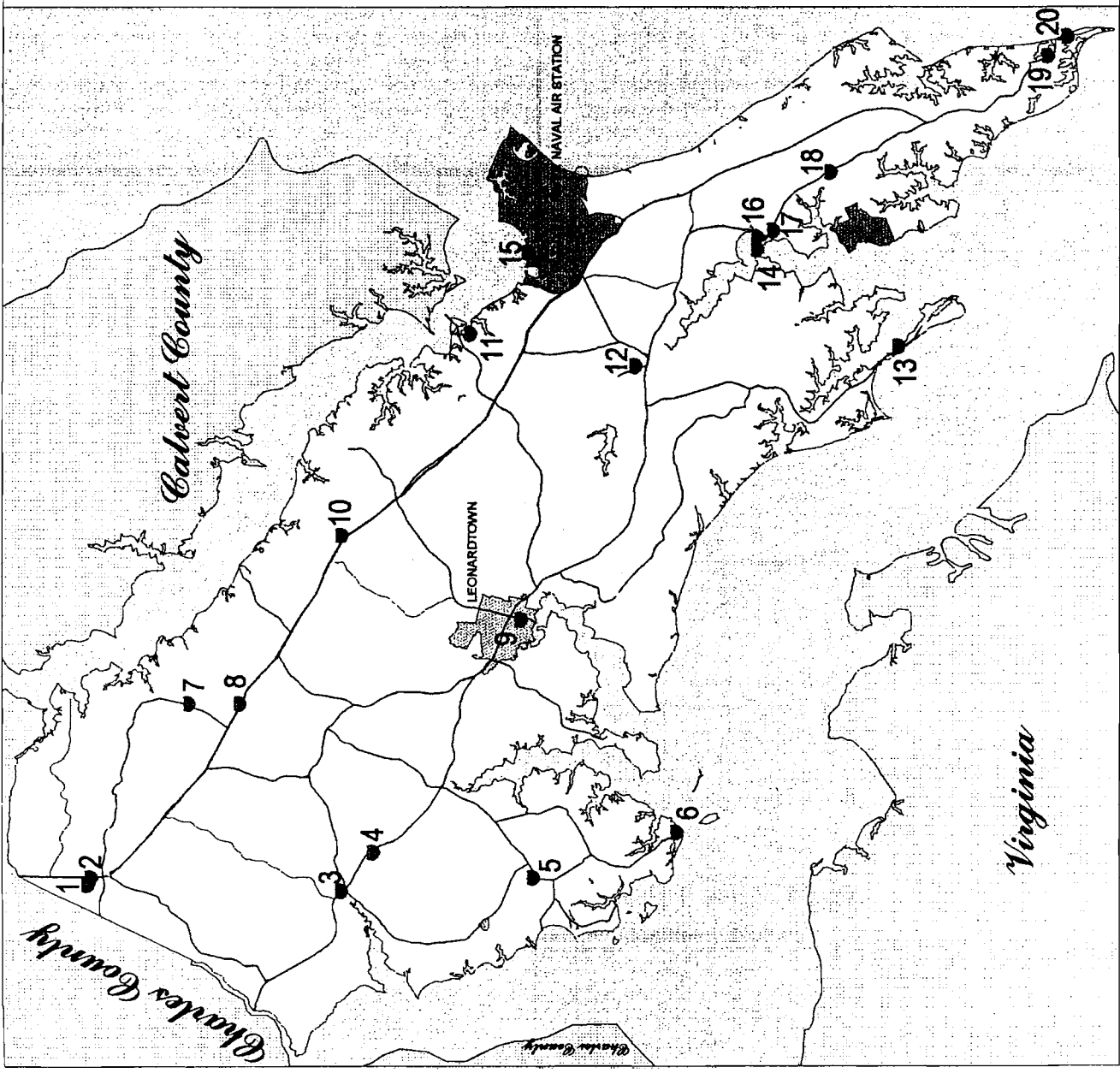
St. Mary's County

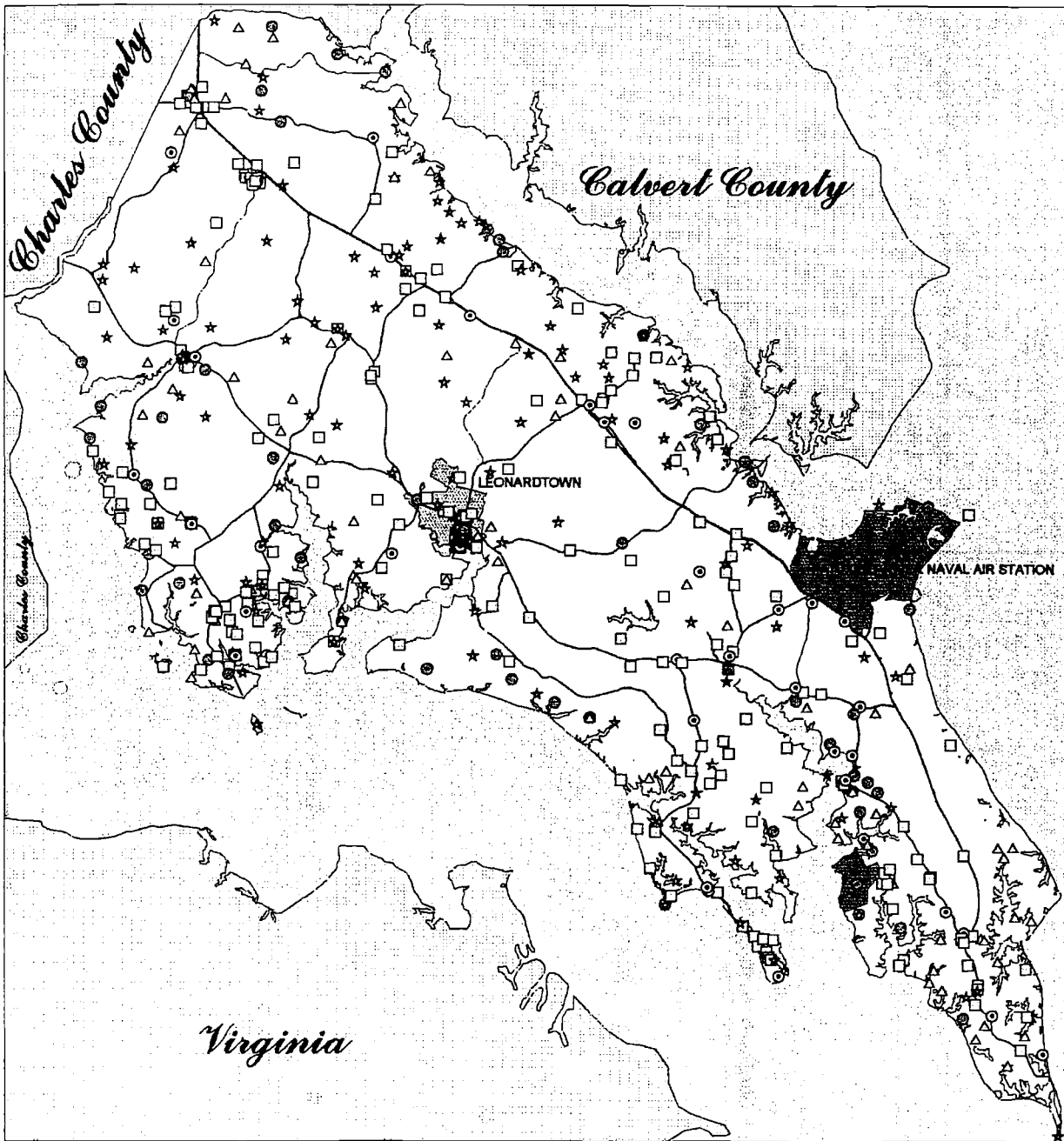
Roadside Historical Markers

1. Charlotte Hall School
2. Ye Coole Springs
3. Chaptico
4. Deep Falls
5. Milestown/ Willow Oak
6. St. Clements Island
7. De La Brooke Manor
8. Three Notch Road
9. Leonardtown
10. Fenwick Manor
11. St. Joseph's Manor
12. Cecil's Mill
13. St. George Island
14. St. Mary's Female Seminary
15. Mattapaney
16. Mattapaney Street
17. St. Mary's City
18. Cornwaley's Cross Manor
19. Point Lookout Monument (Removed)
20. Point Lookout Prison
21. Gerard's Chapel (Removed?)



GIS Division: Harry 'Ray' Alvey
Prepared by: The Department of Planning & Zoning (HISTORIC.apr) September 22, 1999.



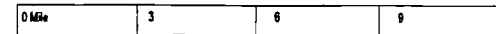


St. Mary's County

Distribution of Historic Resources by Time Periods

- ⊙ I. Maryland's First Capital
and The Birth of Tobacco Culture,
1600 - 1770
- △ II. The Vagaries of the Tobacco Market:
British Raids and Outmigration,
1770 - 1820
- ★ III. Depression, Revival,
and the Civil War Years,
1820 - 1865
- IV. Era of "Improvement":
Commerce, Seafood, and Recreation,
1865 - 1930
- ⊙ V. Depression, War, and
the Patuxent River Naval Air Station,
1930 - Present

Scale Bar



GIS Division: Harry * Ray * Alvey

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