

WILLIAM HOUSE FARM , HOUSE
East side of West Wilson Road
approximately 0.7 mile north of
Breakneck Road
Flintstone vicinity
Allegany County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-1081-A

HABS
MD
1-FLINT.V,
1A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS
MD
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IA-

WILLIAM HOUSE FARM, HOUSE HABS No. MD- 1081 -A

Location: East side of West Wilson Road, approximately 0.7 mile north of Breakneck Road, Flintstone vicinity, Allegany County, Maryland

USGS Flintstone, Md.-Pa. Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates
18.705010.4395330

Present Owner: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Farmers Home Administration
Peter J. Wesp, District Director
92 Thomas Johnson Drive, Suite 220
Frederick, Maryland 21702

Present Occupant: George E. Fellows, Jr.
P. O. Box 6
Rt. 2, Box 65, West Wilson Road
Flintstone, Maryland 21530

Significance: The dwelling on the William House Farm is significant as a typical example of a hall-parlor plan house of log construction, representative of the type of dwelling associated with farmsteads in eastern Allegany County during the late eighteenth century and much of the nineteenth century. The log house was expanded and remodeled in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, reflecting a period of increased agricultural prosperity in the region.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: Period I, ca. 1837; Period II, ca. 1880. Local tradition holds that the house was constructed ca. 1795 by William House, who acquired the property in that year. Architectural evidence, however--specifically, the use of circular-sawn lumber in apparently-original contexts throughout the interior of the log house, in combination with fully mature machine nails--points to a construction date not before the 1830s. It seems likely, then, that the log house was built by Enoch House, son of William, after he inherited the property in 1837. The house was substantially altered ca. 1880, when a two-story frame addition was constructed against the west gable end and the entire structure was sheathed in novelty siding.
2. Architect: None.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The nucleus of the property upon which the structure stands was patented to William House in the last quarter of the eighteenth century; through additional land purchases by William House and his descendants, the present 263-acre parcel was accumulated in the nineteenth century, and remained in the hands of the House family until 1970. References to the Chain of Title for the land upon which the structure stands are in the Land Records of Allegany County, Allegany County Courthouse, Cumberland, Maryland.

1795 Deed, recorded in Liber A, folio 528. George Robinette "of Nathan" to William House.

1833 Deed, November 16, 1833, recorded in Liber Q, folio 481. John and Anna McKelfish to Enoch House. 52 acres comprising parts of tracts called "Gassaways Pieces" and "Resurvey on St. Georges;" also 1 acre and 20 perches of a tract called "Faresha's [Fouche's] Delight."

1833 Deed, November 16, 1833, recorded in Liber Q, folio 483. Frederick and Ally Hartsock to Enoch House. Undivided ninth part of the real estate of William House.

1837 Deed, August 23, 1837, recorded in Liber T, folio 311. Thomas Perry, trustee for the

estate of William House, to Enoch House. One tract of land called "House's Lot," containing 40 acres, conveyed by patent from the State of Maryland to William House; one other tract called "Crooked & Straight," 36 acres, also patented to William House; one tract called "Addition," 13 acres; one tract called "Dunghill," 8-3/4 acres; one tract called "Deceived," 7 acres; one tract called "Resurvey on St. Georges," 32 acres.

- 1837 Deed, August 23, 1837, recorded in Liber T, folio 312. Enoch House to Allen House [his son]. All the above-referenced property, reserving a life interest for Enoch House: ". . . and it is the express understanding, meaning, and intention of the said Enoch that the said Allen shall not be entitled to the possession, use, or occupation of the above-described tracts of land or shall be entitled to any timber, grain, profits, rents, or produce in and to said tracts of land during the natural life of the said Enoch, his father, and it is also the meaning of this deed of bargain and sale that he, the said Enoch, during his natural life, shall be entitled to the [illegible] and right to cut lumber timber and shall be entitled to the grain, rents, and produce and profits . . ."
- 1849 Last will and testament of Enoch House, April 9, 1849, recorded in Wills Liber A, folio 708. "I give and devise unto my daughter in law Dorcas House, wife of my deceased son Allen House, the farm on which I now live called High Germany together with all my other real and personal estate . . . to be held by her during her natural life or so long as she may retain the name of Dorcas House and at her death to descend to my grandson James A. House, the son of the said Dorcas House, to be held by the said James A. House his heirs and assigns forever." In addition, House made special bequests of \$100 each to his granddaughters Mary and Maria House.
- 1855 Deed, March 31, 1855, recorded in Liber 13, folio 199. Lawrence and Susan Wilson to Dorcas and James A. House, one-quarter

interest in the real estate of Allen House, deceased.

- 1857 Deed, February 28, 1857, recorded in Liber 15, folio 419. Jeremiah T. and Maria Johnson to Dorcas and James A. House, one-quarter interest in the real estate of Allen House, deceased.
- 1866 Deed, March 22, 1866, recorded in Liber 23, folio 640. Mary Elizabeth House to James A. House, one-quarter interest in the real estate of Allen House, deceased.
- 1875 James A. House died intestate on June 1, 1875, leaving a widow, Rebecca E. House, and seven children: T. P. R. House, William A. House, George L. House, Etta B. House, Laura V. House Robinette, Emma F. House, and James R. House; his real estate was divided among his heirs.
- 1891 Deed, April 28, 1891, recorded in Liber 70, folio 73, T. P. R. House et ux to Rebecca E. House, part interest in the real estate of James A. House, deceased.
- 1902 Deed, March 22, 1902, recorded in Liber 90, folio 264, William A. House et ux to James R. House, part interest in the real estate of James A. House, deceased.
- 1905 Deed, April 19, 1905, recorded in Liber 97, folio 241, George L. House to James R. House, part interest in the real estate of James A. House, deceased.
- 1908 Deed, July 22, 1908, recorded in Liber 103, folio 340, Etta B. House to James R. House and Mary Jane House, part interest in the real estate of James A. House, deceased.
- 1908 Deed, July 16, 1908, recorded in Liber 103, folio 341, Laura V. Robinette et vir to James R. House and Mary Jane House, part interest in the real estate of James A. House, deceased.
- 1912 Deed, October 9, 1912, recorded in Liber 111, folio 218, Emma F. House to James R. House and Mary Jane House, part interest in the real

estate of James A. House, deceased.

- 1921 Last will and testament of Rebecca E. House, June 10, 1921, recorded in Wills Liber M, folio 330, part interest in the real estate of James A. House [formerly held by T. P. R. House], devised to James R. House.
- 1945 Deed, July 22, 1945, recorded in Liber 204, folio 491. James Randolph House and Mary Jane House to C. William Gilchrist, trustee; James Randolph House, the individual owner in fee simple, desires to convey to a trustee for the purpose of having same immediately reconveyed to himself and his wife as tenants by the entirety.
- 1945 Deed, July 23, 1945, recorded in Liber 204, folio 492. C. William Gilchrist, trustee, to James Randolph House and Mary Jane House, property known as the "James A. House Farm."
- 1952 Deed, May 2, 1952, recorded in Liber 240, folio 225, Elizabeth H. Lakin and Arthur E. Lakin, Mildred H. Gottschalk and John T. Gottschalk, Dorothy H. Smith and Lawrence C. Smith [heirs of Mary Jane House, widow of James R. House] to James H. House.
- 1970 Deed, May 19, 1970, recorded in Liber 438, folio 280. James H. House to George E. Fellows, Jr.
- 1991 Deed, April 10, 1991, recorded in Liber 593, folio 835. Scott Sewell, U.S. Marshal, District of Maryland, to U.S. Department of Agriculture/Farmers Home Administration.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Not identified.
5. Original plans and construction: The first period (ca. 1837) structure is a 1½-story, gable-roofed hall-parlor plan dwelling, of V-notched log construction upon an uncoursed rubble basement partially excavated into a slope. The three-bay-wide principal facade faces south. The first floor plan comprised two rooms. The eastern room, or hall, was the larger, measuring 18'-9" by 13'-4"; it was heated by a large fireplace in the gable end

and served by opposing entrances in the south and north walls. An enclosed stair rises in the northwest corner. The parlor was separated from the hall by a board partition (since partially removed); this inner room measured 18'-9" by 7'-2". A one-story frame outshut spans the rear; this section appears contemporaneous with the log structure.

6. Alterations and additions: About 1880, a two-story frame addition was constructed against the west gable end of the log building. This addition, two bays wide and of a depth equal to that of the log structure, provided a single room on the first floor and two chambers above. In the same building campaign, heating stoves were introduced and the large exterior chimney was removed from the east gable (evidence survives in the foundation to mark its former location), a dormer was added to the south slope of the roof, windows in the log section were replaced with two-over-two-light sash, a porch was constructed spanning the elongated south facade, and the structure was uniformly sheathed in novelty siding.

B. Historical context:

William House, progenitor of the House family, located in the Breakneck Valley area of Allegany County (then a part of Washington County) in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He acquired two parcels of land by patent from the State of Maryland: "House's Lot," a tract of forty acres, and a thirty-six-acre parcel known as "Crooked and Straight;" subsequent purchases added to his holdings.

William House died in 1814 (an inventory of his personal estate is dated June 25 of that year). It was not until 1837 that William House's real estate was finally deeded to his son, Enoch; upon acquiring title to the land, Enoch House immediately conveyed it to his son, Allen House, reserving a life interest for himself.

It is likely that the log house on the House farm was constructed circa 1837, following Enoch's acquisition of the property. Although local historians have traditionally ascribed the construction of the dwelling to William House, architectural evidence indicates that it could not have been built during his lifetime. Log construction was common in Western Maryland as late as the Civil War period. Lumber throughout the building was produced with a circular saw, and is secured with fully

mature, square-headed, machine-made nails; both of these technological innovations came into use in the region no earlier than the 1830s.

Allen House predeceased his father. Inventories of the personal estates of both Enoch and Allen House were made on July 4, 1849, and provide valuable insight into the operation of the farm. Generally speaking, Enoch was credited with agricultural produce, while livestock were enumerated among Allen's property; this may reflect the stipulation in the deed in which the father reserved to himself the right to all grain produce and profits. Enoch House had "on the ground" four fields and one additional lot of wheat, four lots of rye, and three lots of corn; one lot each of wheat, rye, and corn "sowed," 43½ bushels of white wheat and ten bushels of red in Holk's Mill, one lot of grass on the meadow, and one lot of clover hay. To work these crops, Enoch had a hillside plow, horse gear, a wagon, corn and hay rakes, pitchforks, a pair of hay ladders, and a wheat fan; his son had plows, a harrow, and various cradles and scythes. Enoch's livestock included only twelve head hogs, but the presence of sheep on the farm is indicated by entries for sheep shears, spinning wheels, and wool. Allen House's estate included twelve cattle, four horses, and four mules. Allen House also apparently worked as a blacksmith; his inventory includes "one sett Smith Tools" and a large variety of edge tools and iron. Woodworking tools, including augers and drawknives, a "turning lath[e] & wheel," wagon parts, and two wagons (one "small," one "new") imply that Allen House may also have been skilled as a wheelwright. Two other entries in Allen House's inventory suggest that a small steam-powered sawmill may have been in operation on the farm: the estate is credited with an "old mill saw" and one "lot scantling [i. e., dimension lumber] in powerhouse." Portable sawmills were not unknown in the region during this period; the rough circular-sawn lumber used in the construction of the house may have been produced on the property.

In his will, dated April 9, 1849, Enoch House left his real and personal estate to his daughter-in-law, Dorcas, under the condition that she retain the family name of House; if she remarried, the property would descend to her son, James Allen House.

By 1866, James A. House (1836-1875) had purchased the interests of his siblings in the family farm, and the

property had assumed its present boundaries. In land records subsequent to that date, the property is referred to simply as "the James A. House Farm."

James A. House died in 1875, and the property passed to his widow, Rebecca E. House. It appears that the remodeling and expansion of the dwelling occurred during the last quarter of the nineteenth century; the post-Civil War period brought increased prosperity to the region, and a pattern of capital improvement has been observed among the family farmsteads in the Breakneck Road area.

After the turn of the twentieth century, James Randolph House (son of James A. and Rebecca E. House) began acquiring the shares of his six siblings. By 1921, he held title to the farm in fee simple.

After the death of James R. House and his widow, Mary Jane House, the property passed to their children, James H., Elizabeth, Mildred, and Dorothy. James H. House acquired his sisters' shares in 1952, and retained the property until 1970, when it was sold to George E. Fellows, Jr. The Farmers Home Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, acquired the property in a foreclosure sale in 1991; current plans call for the disposition of the property.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The original section of the house is a good example of a type of dwelling which was common in Western Maryland during the period of expansion of the region through the mid nineteenth century. The hall-parlor plan and V-notched log construction are characteristic features of this type. Although part of the board partition which formerly separated the two first-floor rooms has been removed, its former location can be inferred clearly from the surviving portion (which extends from the stair enclosure) and from a "ghost" in the floorboards and nail holes in the ceiling joist above.
2. Condition of fabric: The log section and the late nineteenth century addition appear to be in reasonably good structural condition; some rotting of logs in the north wall was observed adjacent to a stove chimney which

rises against this wall, the apparent result of improper or inadequate flashing. In contrast to the generally sound condition of the main portions of the house, the frame outshut is severely deteriorated; this section suffered a fire which damaged its structural members and breached its roof; the large hole in the roof went unrepaired, and further damage resulted from water penetration.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The building measures 38'-2" wide by 20'-4" deep; the original three-bay log section accounts for approximately 22'-6" of the total width. A frame outshut, 9'-6" deep, spans the rear of the log section; the eastern half of this outshut was extended an additional 4'-0" in depth in the mid-nineteenth century.
2. Foundations: The log section rests on a basement of uncoursed rubble construction, partially excavated into a bank, containing a single dirt-floored room. The addition, of conventional frame construction, was constructed on stout earthfast wood piers.
3. Walls: With the exception of the rear outshut, which retains a covering of wide, circular-sawn weatherboards secured with mature machine nails, the building is sheathed in wood siding with a "drop" or "German" profile.
4. Structural system, framing: The original section is constructed of horizontal logs with V-notched corner timbering. The interstices are chinked with mud, in some locations incorporating small pieces of split wood, and sealed with a thin coating of plaster. The exterior logs are visible at the northwest corner, adjacent to the frame addition. In this location they retain traces of whitewash; logs in the north wall under the shed roof of the outshut lack this treatment. First-floor joists, visible in the basement, are logs hewn flat on their upper surfaces and squared at the ends to rest on the hewn sills. Second-floor joists are of circular-sawn lumber, approximately 2-3/4" by 5" in section. The roof framing of the log structure is not accessible; ends of pole rafters are visible under the shed roof of the north outshut. The outshut itself has a shed roof supported on pole rafters, with shingle nailers in a combination of hewn poles and circular-sawn lumber. The late nineteenth century addition exhibits balloon framing typical of the

period; the roof is framed with 2" by 4" common rafters spaced approximately 16" on center and mitered at the ridge.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: A broad porch, 36'-0" wide by 6'-0" deep, spans the south facade. Its metal-clad roof is formed by extending the south slope of the gable roof of the log house; it continues across the facade of the addition, and is hipped at the west end. Decorative features include chamfered posts and jigsawn "splat" balusters. The porch is served by a short flight of wood steps at the east end; the spacing of the porch posts, and a replaced section of the balustrade, indicate that a flight of steps formerly addressed the porch opposite the door of the west addition. The porch has a wood deck, and rests on earthfast wood piers; the area below the porch is enclosed with novelty siding, with a central batten door flanked by two fixed six-pane windows. A smaller porch with a half-hipped roof resting on chamfered columns shelters the rear of the frame addition; the wood deck is supported by sleepers laid on the ground. There is a concrete stoop, dating from the 1940s, outside the east entrance to the shed outshut.
6. Chimneys: The log section originally had a large exterior chimney centered on the east gable end, probably of stone construction throughout or with a rubble base and brick stack. This feature was removed, most likely in the course of the ca. 1880 expansion and remodeling, but a scar in the exposed stone foundation indicates its former location. A reference to "three chairs in the chimney" in the inventory of Enoch House suggests a fireplace of considerable size. In the late nineteenth century, stoves were introduced into the house; a stovepipe rose from the first floor room in the west addition through the chamber above, and exited through a brick stack constructed on a shelf in the attic. Another stove flue was constructed against the outside of the north wall of the log section, serving stoves in the original hall and in the rear outshut.
7. Openings;
 - a. Doorways and doors: The original log structure had two opposing doorways approximately centered in the south and north walls; doorways also were provided in the east and west walls of the frame outshut. The ca. 1880 addition has a doorway in each of its south and north walls. The north entrance of the

log structure, and the east entrance of the outshut, retain early batten doors. The south entrance of the log structure has a Victorian period four-panel door, matching those in the entrances of the addition. The two south entrances are trimmed with restrained Victorian period board frames; the lintels are embellished with a stock molding to suggest a cornice, and their ends project slightly beyond the outer edges of the vertical elements. The other entrances have simple board surrounds.

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows are two-over-two light double-hung sash throughout the main portions of the structure. These windows are trimmed with board surrounds matching those of the south entrances, with slightly-oversailing lintels trimmed with a simple molding. The north wall of the outshut retains an early six-over-three light single-hung window, and there is a fixed four-light casement in the east wall of this section.

8. Roof;

- a. Shape, covering: The original section has a gable roof; the shed roof of the outshut has a slightly lower pitch. The two-story, ca. 1880 section has a gable roof whose ridge is perpendicular to that of the log structure; the roof in this section is covered with standing-seam metal. The roofs of the log structure and outshut are covered with multiple layers. In the outshut, an early covering of side-lapped wood shingles is visible. At a later date, probably as part of the ca. 1880 renovation, standing-seam metal was installed over the log section and outshut. Still more recently, the north slope of the roof over the log section, and the outshut roof, were treated with a heavy coating of tar.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves project slightly, and are treated with a plain soffit, bedmold, and fascia.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: A large gabled dormer was installed in the south slope of the roof of the log section, offset toward the west, in the 1880s remodeling.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans;

- a. Basement: The basement under the log section comprises a single room with a dirt floor, partially excavated into a bank.
- b. First floor: The first floor of the log section was originally organized in a two-room, hall-parlor plan, with an enclosed stair in the northwest corner. At an undetermined date, the southern half of the partition which separated the two rooms was removed, and the remainder was incorporated into a large closet adjacent to the stair; the other wall of the closet is constructed of narrow beaded wainscoting, suggesting a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date for this alteration. Within the very recent past, an area in the southwest corner was subdivided to create a bathroom; these partitions have since been removed, and only a few framing members remain. The first floor of the 1880s addition comprises a single room, most recently used as a kitchen, with an enclosed stair in the northeast corner.
- c. Second floor: The second floor of the log section comprises two unequal-sized rooms separated by a board partition with a batten door. The stair rises into the western room; this is the larger of the two, measuring 12'-4" by 19'-2". The east room measures 9'-4" by 19'-2", and is lighted by a window centered in the gable end. The west room is lighted by a dormer window in the south slope of the gable roof, installed in the 1880s renovation. The random width, tongue-in-groove boards in the partition were repositioned at an undetermined date, apparently in order to relocate the opening between the two rooms toward the north from its original central location; this feature suggests that the west room was once subdivided to create a passage across the northern portion of the space. On the second floor of the frame section, two chambers open off a narrow stair passage. The southwest room measures 10'-9" by 8'-11", and has a shallow closet in its southeast corner; windows are located in the south and east walls. The dimensions of the northwest room are 10'-9" by 9'-9"; this room has a single window in its west wall,

and a trap door to the attic in the northeast corner of its ceiling. A stovepipe formerly rose from the kitchen below, through this room, and exited via a brick stack constructed upon a shelf in the attic.

2. Stairways: An enclosed stair is located in the northwest corner of the log section; the batten door which formerly closed the stair has been lost, but hinge mortises remain to indicate its former existence and direction of swing. The enclosure is constructed of vertical boards; there is a small closet under the stair, closed with a batten door. An enclosed winder stair is located in the northeast corner of the frame section.
3. Flooring: Flooring throughout both levels of the log section comprises circular-sawn, tongue-in-groove boards ranging in width from eight to fifteen inches, secured with mature machine nails. The frame section is floored with narrow planed flooring.
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: Traces of whitewash remaining on logs in the first floor north wall suggest the original interior finish of this section. Ceiling joists were left exposed. As indicated by the remaining portion, the partition between the two original first floor rooms comprised vertical tongue-in-groove boards, with a slight bead at the edge. Ceiling joists, flooring, and partition boards retain rough circular saw marks. The log interior walls were furred out and finished with plaster over lath, probably in the course of the 1880s remodeling; the logs have been re-exposed on the north wall, and show marks of having been hacked to create a level surface to receive the new studs. On the upper level of the log section, the knee walls received a variety of finishes: the logs were left unfinished in the south wall of the west room, whitewashed in the south wall of the east room, and roughly plastered in the east gable end. The north wall in both rooms, and the west gable end, are covered with vertical boards; the east gable is sheathed in vertical boards above the knee wall. The ceiling in the upper level of the log section is finished in random-width tongue-in-groove boards.

The walls and ceiling are plastered throughout both levels of the frame section.

5. Openings;
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entrances in the log section are framed with plain fascia and a wide beveled backband; at the north doorway, the backband is doubled for a stepped effect. This molding is applied over the level of the plaster wall finish, suggesting a late nineteenth century date. Doorways throughout the frame addition are trimmed with plain board surrounds.
 - b. Windows: Windows throughout the building have plain board surrounds, with slightly-oversailing lintels and applied aprons below the sills.
6. Decorative features and trim: A short section of original chair rail survives on the partition to the left of the stair in the log section; this is a 4"-wide board with a narrow bead at the top and bottom edges, and is cut short to accommodate the inward swing of the north door. A section of early baseboard, plain with a slight bevel at the top, survives in the same location.
7. Hardware: Significant hardware in the log section includes a wooden box lock on the batten door to the basement, and small strap hinges fastened with early screws to the closet door under the stair. Nails throughout this section are of the fully mature square-headed machine type, which came into widespread use in the region beginning in the 1830s. The frame section retains virtually all its Victorian period hardware intact, including cast iron box locks with ceramic doorknobs, cast hinges decorated with a scrolled motif and elongated finials, and various types of latches and window locks. The cast iron box lock on the first-floor door between the frame addition and the log section bears an 1884 patent date.
8. Mechanical equipment
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The log section originally was heated by a large fireplace centered on the east gable wall. Stoves were installed in the late nineteenth century.
 - b. Lighting: Recent surface wiring provides minimal electrical service; ceiling light fixtures are located in several rooms.

c. Plumbing, etc.: Water is supplied by a well located south of the house. Plumbing service is limited and recent, incorporating a variety of materials. The first floor room of the frame addition is fitted with a kitchen sink; a toilet and washbasin are located in the southwest corner of the first floor room in the log section. An electric water heater is installed in the basement. Waste exits to a cesspool south of the house.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house is located on a hillside, facing south. It is sited on a shallow terrace at approximately 1100 feet elevation; the hill rises to the north (behind the house) to a peak of 1200 feet, effectively sheltering the building from north winds. A narrow, deeply-cut lane approaches from the northwest.
2. Historic landscape design: The small level area to the east of the house apparently functioned as a domestic yard. The east doorway of the rear outshut faces the west entrance of the wash house located approximately twenty feet east of the house; evidence survives to suggest that the space between the two buildings was at least partially paved with stone (perhaps salvaged from the demolition of the east chimney). A broad concrete stoop of recent date is located outside the east entrance. The topography drops sharply south of the house; this area retains evidence of decorative plantings, including daffodils and yucca, and the remnants of a short flight of ground-laid stone steps leading up from the drive. There is a small semicircular concrete walkway leading from the drive to the north porch of the frame addition; this feature also may function as a retaining wall.
3. Outbuildings: A row of frame outbuildings is located to the east of the house. Closest to the house is a mid nineteenth century wash house of vertical-plank construction. Beyond the wash house are a poultry house, privy, and animal shed, all of frame construction on earthfast piers; these structures incorporate a great deal of salvaged lumber, and all appear to date from the twentieth century. A wagon shed, now demolished, stood to the west of the house. A timber-frame bank barn is located to the southeast. There is a frame storage/equipment shed northwest of the barn. About 100

yards northwest of the house is a gable-roofed log structure most recently used as a sheepfold; this structure appears to comprise the upper walls and roof of a small log barn or wagon shed.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: None available.
- B. Early Views: A search of archival repositories failed to locate any early views or photographs of the property.
- C. Interviews: Interviews were conducted with Mr. George E. Fellows, Jr., owner of the property since 1970, at his home on November 3 and 8, 1993.
- D. Bibliography

1. Primary and unpublished sources

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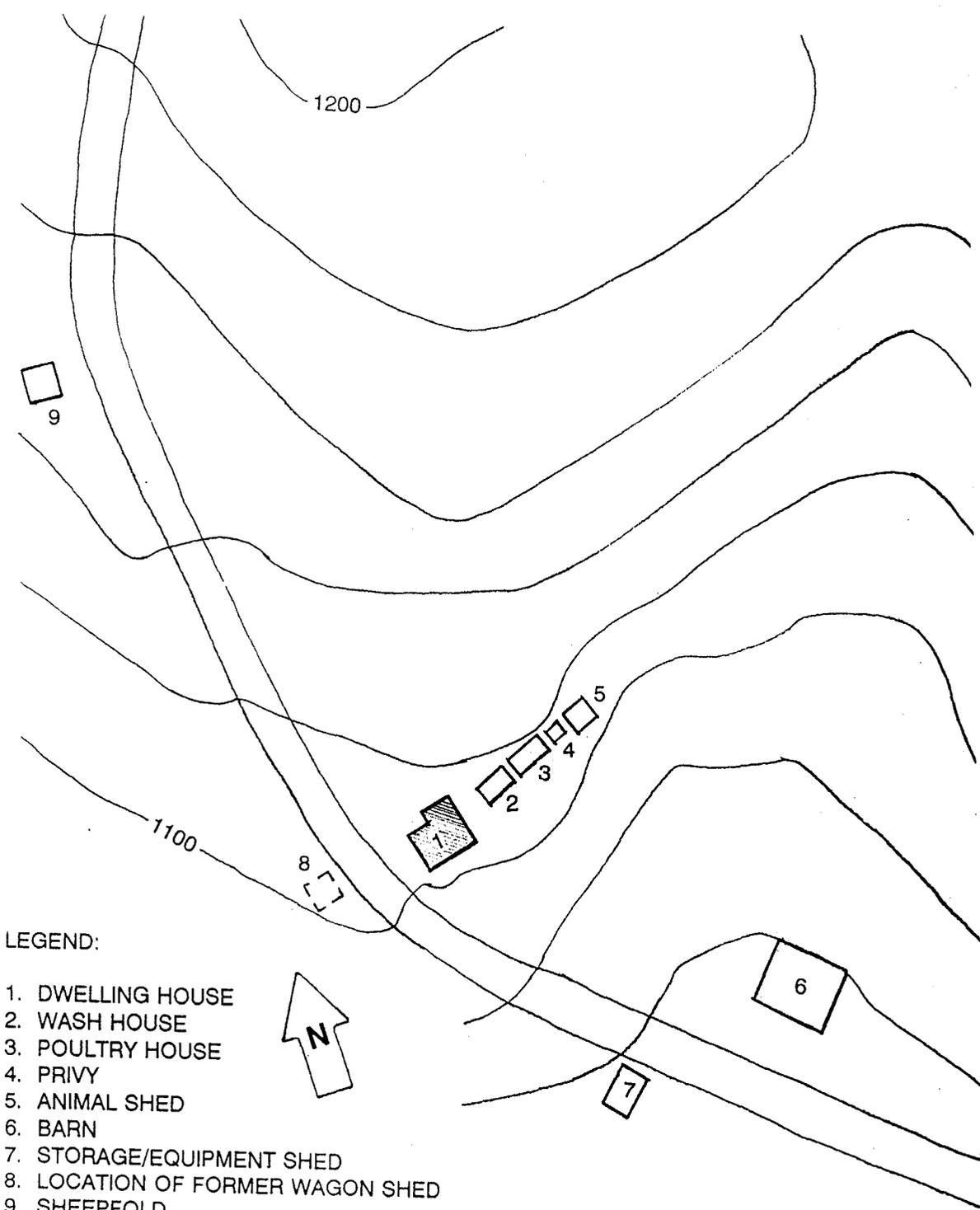
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- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: None identified.
- F. Supplemental Material: Sketch floor plans and a schematic site plan are appended to this report.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was sponsored by the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a condition of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The documentation was undertaken by Peter E. Kurtze, with field assistance from Michael Seibert. The photography was prepared by J. Brough Schamp. The project was completed during the months of October and November, 1993.

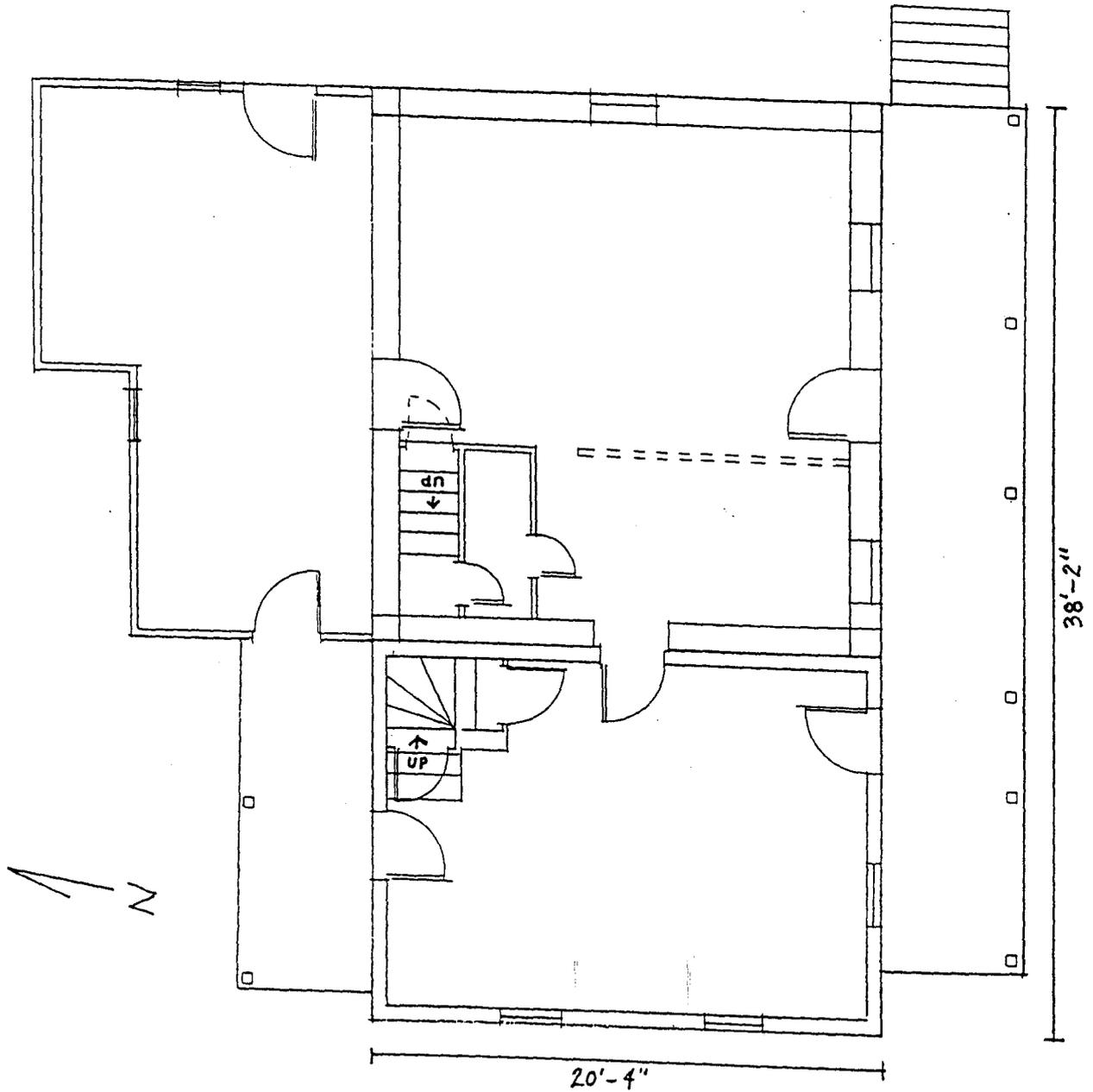
Location Plan
not to scale



LEGEND:

1. DWELLING HOUSE
2. WASH HOUSE
3. POULTRY HOUSE
4. PRIVY
5. ANIMAL SHED
6. BARN
7. STORAGE/EQUIPMENT SHED
8. LOCATION OF FORMER WAGON SHED
9. SHEEPFOLD

Sketch Plan, first floor
not to scale



Sketch Plan, second floor
not to scale

