This log outbuilding at ***Falling Green****, possibly a corn house, was photographed in 1936. When the property was surveyed for a historic sites inventory in 1979, the structure was no longer standing.*

Chapter Three
Outbuildings

Secondary structures, also known as outbuildings or dependencies, are among the most fragile of historic resources. These buildings have not been as well studied as main houses and other primary structures. Once they no longer serve their original purpose, which is the case for most agricultural and domestic dependencies, the outbuildings are subject to neglect and demolition. In Montgomery County, building permits are not required for changes or demolition to outbuildings.

One reason for the persistence of some Montgomery County outbuildings, despite generations of neglect, has been their durable construction. In the Seneca-Poolesville area, many service buildings were built of Seneca sandstone. The **Darnall Place** of late 1700s has an outstanding complex of stone buildings including stone kitchen, slave quarter, smokehouse-dairy, and barn.

*The **Darnall Place**, on Whites Ferry Road, has one of the finest collections of early farm buildings in the county. Simple, yet substantial, the buildings are constructed of uncoursed Seneca sandstone and probably date from the late 1700s. The complex of stone structures includes a slave quarter, kitchen, combination smokehouse and dairy, and a small barn.*

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936.

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

Outbuildings generally fall into two categories. Domestic structures, related to food preservation and preparation and cleaning, include detached kitchens, springhouses, smokehouses, wash houses, and slave quarters. Agricultural buildings are related to farming activities, such as bank barns, corncribs, tobacco barns, and dairy barns. Outbuildings document the evolution of farming and domestic practices. Meat houses, springhouses, and ice houses preserved food in an era before refrigeration. Slave quarters and tobacco houses represent the tobacco culture. In most cases, the exact date of construction for outbuildings is unknown. Rarely are the structures inscribed with construction dates. As a point of reference, the following discussion mentions either the date a farm was established or when the main house was constructed.

Many farmsteads retain only one or two of their original cluster of outbuildings. Few properties maintain an intact collection of buildings. A farmstead with one of the finest collection of outbuildings is **Inverness**, in the Monocacy watershed. The main house, built in 1818, is a three-part brick residence with a kitchen wing. The complex includes a log and stone slave quarter, stone end wall bank barn, log smokehouse, stone spring house, log blacksmith shop and timber frame corn crib. Nearby **East Oaks** has an impressive collection of substantial outbuildings supplementing its three-part brick house (1829). The complex includes a brick smokehouse, sandstone slave quarter, stone bank barn, stone milk house, and tenant house. A topic for further research is the arrangement of outbuildings in the farmstead. Anglo-American plantations tended to have a formal geometric arrangement of buildings, while Germanic farmsteads in the Mid-Atlantic tended to be arranged in a row along the top of a low ridge.[1]

[1]Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. University of North Carolina Press, 1993., pp.6, 12,110.

M-NCPPC, 1986

Above: ***Inverness*** *is a visual reminder of the nearly self-sufficient lifestyle of farmers in the early 1800s, with its large grouping of outbuildings clustered around the substantial farmhouse. The farmstead includes a log blacksmith shop, log smokehouse, stone springhouse, log and stone slave quarter, a frame corncrib, and a stone-end bank barn.*

Below: This Montgomery County farmstead was photographed in 1940 for the Farm Security Administration.

Arthur Rothstein, FSA, 1940

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

M-NCPPC, 1986

Top: The log kitchen at ***Valhalla*** *stands at the southeast corner of the main stone dwelling, built in 1835 and expanded c1855-65. The outbuilding was connected to the residence by a small frame addition two years after this photograph was made.*

Bottom: In 1793, Stephen Newton Chiswell, owner of extensive land, gave 192 acres to his daughter Peggy Presbury White and her husband Nathan Smith White. The property became known as the ***White-Carlin Farm****. Located behind the main stone dwelling is a detached kitchen, a one-room frame structure with a substantial exterior stone chimney. The Whites raised tobacco, owned slaves, and constructed a mill.*

Domestic Outbuildings

Kitchens

Among the oldest outbuildings in the county are kitchens, many of which were built before the main house and other secondary structures. Also known as summer kitchens, detached kitchens kept the heat, smell, and danger of open-fire cooking out of the main dwelling. Detached kitchens were especially popular from the late-1700s until the mid-1800s. After tobacco barns, kitchens were the most prevalent outbuilding type in the county in 1783 when these structures were found on 193 farms. The popularity of the detached kitchen coincided with the incidence of black slaves replacing white indentured servants. The separate building segregated the slaves from the planter's family. Some kitchen buildings undoubtedly were built after the main house, to provide more and better facilities than that found in the original kitchen.[2]

The most common type of kitchen building was a one-room structure with fireplace and chimney at one end. A loft provided storage area or housed slaves. A well-preserved example is found at the **White-Carlin Farm**, established c1793. The 1½-story frame building is two-bays by one-bay wide with a massive stone chimney. The side-gable structure faces south. Less common were two-room kitchen buildings, such as one found at **Dowden's Luck** (c1824-40). One room may have been used as slave quarters.[3]

On some plantations, kitchen buildings were attached to the main house by a covered walkway or hyphen.[4] A brick kitchen was attached to the main house at **Hanover**, built c1801-4. The brick on the front facade of both sections is laid in Flemish bond. In the post-Civil War era, the owners enlarged and updated the house, enclosing the breezeway with a two story polygonal bay addition, and converting the kitchen into a dining room.

Several houses grew to incorporate kitchens that were originally detached. A stone kitchen at the **Darnall Place** (late 1700s) is attached to the main house by a frame addition, as is a log kitchen at **Valhalla** (1835). A log outbuilding covered with siding at the **A. J. Cashell Farm** may be a summer kitchen or a wash house. The structure has a large rear brick chimney, and a projecting wood shingle roof with brackets.

[2]Discussion of slaves and evolutionary use of kitchens in Carl Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1994, p.201. Tax assessment information from Todd H. Barnett, "Tobacco, Planters, Tenants, and Slaves: A Portrait of Montgomery County in 1783," *Maryland Historical Magazine* (89:2) Summer 1994. Improved facilities in Amos Long, Jr. "Pennsylvania Summer-Houses and Summer-Kitchens, *Pennsylvania Folklife*, v15 (Autumn 1965), pp.11-2.
[3]John M. Vlach. *Back of the Big House,* pp.43-5.
[4]Vlach, p.45.

Springhouses and Dairies

Used for storing milk products, springhouses were built over or near springs, and hence were often located far from the dwelling house. Most springhouses are gable-front structures constructed of stone, often banked into a hillside. Louvered vents aided in keeping milk and butter cool. Farmers not blessed with a nearby spring constructed a dairy, which served the same function as a springhouse and was outfitted with a trough in a sunken floor. Cool water and perhaps ice was used to preserve milk. The 12' x 15' stone outbuilding at **Dowden's Luck**, near Poolesville, was described as a dairy in an 1842 inventory. In research conducted in the late 20th century on Montgomery County outbuildings used to store milk products, the majority have been described as springhouses. Site inspections are needed to determine which are truly built on a spring and which are actually dairies.[5]

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

Several early springhouses have supported extended gable roofs, often twice the length of the building itself. A fine example is a stone springhouse at **Friends Advice**, near Boyds, inscribed with the date of 1806. Square posts support a wood shingle roof, and steps lead down to the front door. A frame springhouse at the **White-Carlin Farm**, Boyds, (c1793) has a front-gable roof supported on end by stripped sapling trunks. The structure is built into a hillside with the front door down hill. At **Locust Hill** (1868) a stone springhouse has louvered windows on its side elevations.

Springhouses with unsupported cantilevered roofs are found on farms established in the second quarter of 1800s, as at **Valhalla** and **Bowman's Store**. The **Conley Farm** (1830s) and **Willow Grove** (c1850) have stone

[5]John Vlach, pp.78-9. Lounsbury, pp.109, 231.

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1973

M-NCPPC, 1974

springhouses with a projecting clapboard gable end, and steps lead down to the door and sunken floor.

By the third quarter of the 1800s, farmers tended to build springhouses with roofs that did not project over the entrance. Stone springhouses with front gable roofs that do not project are found at the **Brewer Farm** (1861), **Locust Hill** (1868), North Potomac's **Harriss Farm** (by 1878), and **Rocklands** (1870). An early example is found on a stone springhouse at **Inverness**, an 1830 farmstead.

Kay Whitney, Traceries, May 1990

*A fine example of a brick smokehouse stands at the **O'Hare House** in Eastern Montgomery County.*

*Opposite top: Cool trough water preserved dairy products in the days before refrigeration. This interior view was taken at the **Dawson Farm** dairy, in Dawsonville.*

*Opposite bottom left: Stone construction and a sunken floor aid in cooling milk products in this dairy at **East Oaks**.*

*Opposite bottom right: The stone springhouse at **Friends Advice** has an extended gable roof supported by posts. The structure is inscribed with the construction date of 1806.*

In addition to the dairy at Dowden's Luck, one of the few positively identified dairies is a log dairy at the **James Pearré Farm**, established in 1857, in Dickerson. Another is a stone dairy at **East Oaks**, which probably dates from the second quarter of the 1800s. The structure has a projecting gable roof and, on the interior, a deep trough in its floor.

Smokehouses

Smokehouses provided a smoking chamber for preservation of a family's meat supply. Most smokehouses were square in plan with gable front roof and no windows. Smoke came from an open fire in the middle of the floor and was often vented through holes under the eaves, or less commonly a chimney. About half of the existing Montgomery County smokehouses are of log construction. One third are built of stone and about one fifth of brick. In Maryland, smokehouses were often called meat houses.[6]

Log smokehouses survive along the Patuxent and Potomac watersheds and in the northern region. Most have front gable roofs and weatherboard siding in the gable end. Logs were typically chinked with stone. A typical log smokehouse, built at **Old Chiswell Place**, Poolesville, was built by 1803. **Pleasant View** (1868-71) has an unusually large gable-front log building that may have been a smokehouse. Side-gable smokehouses are at **Retirement** (1842), in the Olney area, and the **James Pearré Farm** (c1857-60), in Dickerson, which has the uncommon feature of a chimney.

Nearly all the brick smokehouses are gable front buildings. Typical is the 12' x 15' structure at **Dowden's Luck**, near Poolesville, built by 1842. The gable end is pierced with holes to vent smoke. In the eastern region, the **O'Hare House** (c1825) has an especially fine brick smokehouse with a high stone foundation and a diamond pattern of vents in the gable.

Stone smokehouses are found mainly along the Patuxent watershed. Among the earliest is likely the smokehouse of uncoursed stone at Henry Gaither's **Pleasant Fields** (c1775-99). **Milton**'s smoke house has Greek Revival influence in its cubical form, hip roof, and cupola vent. The

[6]A few frame smokehouses are found in the county, dating from the second half of the 19th century.

Holland family's **Landgate** farm (established by 1865) has a 12' x 12' brick smokehouse. The smokehouse at **Della Brooke** (1817) has an unusual roof projection on the eaves side over a central door. Such projections, more typical on gable ends, are thought to have been used for suspending animal carcasses.

Frame smokehouses appear to date mainly from the third quarter of the 1800s. At least two examples have bells mounted on gable ends, probably used to call workers in from the field. These are found at **Mendelsohn Terrace** and the **Byrne-Warfield House**, both located in the northern region. The smoke house at **Locust Hill**, a farm established in 1868, has board and batten siding and a projecting gable roof.

M-NCPPC, 1986

*This log smokehouse stands at the Allnutt's **Rocklands** farm on Montevideo Road. The logs are joined with V-notches and filled with stone chinking.*

Dual Use Outbuildings

In most cases, domestic outbuildings served a single main purpose. Less common were dual purpose outbuildings. Several Montgomery County farmsteads have two-part outbuildings that combine functions of smokehouse and springhouse or kitchen and icehouse.

Several surviving examples of these domestic outbuildings were two-story structures typically banked into a hillside. The two-story outbuilding at **Woodlawn**, has an exterior staircase leading to a second level entrance on the eaves side of the structure. This early 19th-century building had a springhouse on the first level and smokehouse on the second. A summer kitchen and springhouse are combined in a two-story building at **Mount Ephraim**, near Dickerson, which dates from 1868. The structure is built into a bank so that the upper kitchen level, built of brick, is accessed on the

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, 1990

*Below left: This two level outbuilding stands next to the **Needwood** mansion. The projecting roof gable protects an exterior staircase. The lower level was probably either a dairy or icehouse. The original use of the upper room, measuring 18' x 12', is unknown. The brick chimney, which is not original to the structure, was connected to a stove that heated the space for farm workers in the early 20th century. William George Robertson built the main dwelling in 1856 on land he inherited from his father in 1842.*

*Opposite: Banked into a hillside, this stone outbuilding at **Elton** consists of an upper level smokehouse and a lower level springhouse. Elton was owned in the late 1700s by Henry Griffith, and then by George Gaither from 1822.*

Kimberly Prothro, Traceries, 1990

uphill side and lower springhouse, built of stone, from the downhill side.

Another group of two-story, dual-use outbuildings have gable-end roof projections that shelter second-level doorways. At **Needwood**, established 1856, a two-story outbuilding is said to have had a dairy or icehouse on the first level. The second level housed workers in later years, but its original use is unknown. A similar structure is found at **Oatland**, established 1875. Both buildings have louvered windows on the eaves side of the first story. The **Waters Farm** of 1790 had a similar dual use outbuilding with second story landing and balustrade. At the **Hilary Pyles Farm** (mid-1800s), a two-story frame springhouse, covered with board and batten siding, has a loft room accessed from the gable end.

Other dual use outbuildings were one-story structures, used as a combination springhouse and smokehouse. At **Elton**, near Brookeville, the c1783 farmstead includes such a stone dual-use outbuilding built into a hillside. Attached to the downhill side of the gable-front smokehouse is a springhouse. At the **Darnall Place**, of c1808, and **Harewood**, of the late 1700s, one-story, side-gable structures serve as springhouse and smokehouse.

Wash Houses

The wash house, a building used for laundry activities, usually contained a fireplace for heating water and large wash tubs. Wash houses are similar in form to spring houses, having a front gable, projecting roof. Unlike spring houses, wash houses typically have a chimney at the rear gable. While spring houses usually only have louvered vents, wash houses frequently are lit with glass pane windows. The Martin Fisher Farm, near Poolesville, has a stone wash house with side windows and a rear chimney. At the Sellman Farm, near Dickerson, a stone wash house has a rear chimney and nearby stands a pump. Andrew J. Cashell established his farm about 1868. The **Cashell Farm** includes a log wash house with bracketed projecting roof and large brick chimney.[7]

Lois Snyderman, 1991

*The wash house at the **Cashell Farm** is constructed of log covered with siding. A projecting gable roof supported by front braces shelters the board and batten door. The large rear chimney is constructed of brick.*

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

Slave Quarters

Tangible reminders of the practice of slavery are found in houses inhabited by slaves, known as slave quarters. Plantations further south typically had small villages of geometrically arranged slave cabins placed far from the main dwelling house. In contrast, local plantations, with a smaller slave population, were located in close proximity to the main house. Because the form of a slave quarter so closely resembles a kitchen house or other outbuilding, their identification has not always been definitive. One characteristic difference between the two types of structures appears to be their construction material. The majority of extant examples are built of stone. Stone quarters are typical of Mid-Atlantic plantations.[8]

Most slave quarters appear to have been duplexes, designed to house more than one family. At **Dowden's Luck** a two-room stone slave quarter, described in an 1842 inventory as measuring 16' x 24', has an end chimney. The structure is built of rubblestone with cut stone quoining. Similar quarters are found at **East Oaks**. A log quarter at **Inverness** was expanded into a two-room structure with a stone addition. One of the largest quarters still standing in Montgomery County is located behind the Overseer's House for the **Montevideo** estate, on River Road. Built in 1835, the stone ell-shaped structure has a kitchen at one end and a dormitory at the other. The building is constructed around a courtyard behind the main dwelling.

*Left: The stone slave quarter at the **Darnall Farm** has an exterior stone chimney with a cooking fireplace. The upper loft is accessible through a gable end door. Thomas Darnall, who bought the farm in 1808, owned 15 slaves by the time he died in 1830.*

Below: The 1½-story stone slave quarter, at the Overseer's House for Montevideo, *has a one-story rear ell. The front section, measuring 30' x 16', was likely a dormitory-type sleeping area. The date 1835 is incised in the lintel of the second story door (left), which was probably originally accessed by an exterior staircase. A chimney with large stone fireplace and brick stack stands at intersection of the two legs of the ell. The rear ell was used for cooking, judging by the large fireplace, and may have also been a communal eating space. The property is located in the National Register **Seneca Historic District**.*

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

[7]Lounsbury, pp.208, 398.
[8]Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, pp.154-8, 185.

***Edgehill**'s log slave quarter measures about 18 feet by 16 feet. A single window, on the back wall, lights the main level of the small cabin, and three small windows light the loft level. The Griffith family and descendants have resided on the property since the 18th century.*

Kim Williams, M-CPPC, 1999

*Below: At **Mount Carmel**, near Dickerson, a 1½-story stone slave quarter was built in 1833. The quarter, which measures 36′ x 16′, appears to have been built to house more than one family, since each end of the structure has its own fireplace and exterior door. The construction date is incised in one chimney. In 1860 nine slaves worked the Mount Carmel plantation.*

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

At the **Far View** estate, the slave quarter, like the main dwelling and bank barn, is built of stone. Believed to date from early 1800s, the Far View quarter has substantial quoining blocks. The quarter has four rooms and a large fireplace with a cellar lit by an iron barred window.

Several slave quarters were more than one story tall. The **Richard White Farm**, c1846, near Poolesville, contains a two-story sandstone house said to have been used as a slave quarter, probably dating from c1846 when the main house was built. The upper level of a two-story stone quarter at the **Darnall Farm** (late 1700s) is accessed only through a gable end door—the building has no interior stair. **Mount Carmel**'s 1½-story stone slave quarter has stone and brick chimneys at each gable end and is inscribed with the date 1833. Other stone buildings possibly used as slave quarters stand are found at **Annington** (1813), **Stoney Castle** (mid-1800s), and the **Brewer House** (c1857-61).

Ice Houses

Farmers used ice houses to store blocks of ice and preserve dairy and meat supplies. The structures were frequently excavated ten to twenty feet below ground to provide the greatest degree of insulation. The ice was cut from ponds or other waterways and packed in grass or sawdust, with drains provided for inevitable warm weather melting.[9]

A resident of the **Great Falls Tavern** recalled ice harvesting on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, about 1902. "You hired men by the day for this, and they'd cut pieces a foot and a half to two feet thick—and they could be thicker, depending on the winter." The ice, cut for the next summer, was stored at an ice house near the tavern.[10] At their estate known as Silver Spring, the Blair family preserved oysters in the ice house during the Civil War.[11] Excavated gable roof ice houses still stand at **Montevideo**, near Seneca, and the **Edward Chiswell Farm**, near Poolesville. A vaulted stone ice house at **Gittings Ha Ha** was converted into a bomb shelter in the 1940s. The estate was established in the mid to late 1700s. The ice house at **Friends Advice** was built about 1880. At the Germantown **Pleasant Fields**, an ice house once stood a few yards northwest of the main dwelling. The ice house and an ice pond had been constructed about 1900. Other properties that once had ice houses include the Overseer's House of Montevideo, Rockville's Beall-Dawson House, East Oaks, and the Sellman Farm, Mouth of Monocacy Road. The Washington Grove Camp Meeting Association built an ice house on the lot now occupied by the Washington Grove Post Office. An ice pond yielded over 300 tons of ice in its first season, in 1910.[12]

John O. Brostrup, HABS, 1936

When it was photographed in 1936, the property at the Overseer's House of Montevideo, *also known as River View, included a sunken gable roof ice house (left) similar to that built at the main* ***Montevideo*** *residence. Also standing at the time was a stone spring house (at right).*

Opposite from top: One of the largest bank barns in the county is found at the ***White-Carlin Farm*** *near Poolesville. The cantilevered upper level, known as a forebay, extends over the basement stable. The enormous barn is 140′ x 45′ on sandstone foundations and was aired with five wooden ventilators. In 1939, the barn housed 87 cows and 12 horses.*

Interior stairs enabled this Rockville farmer to carry grain and hay to the lower stable.

A wagon ramp provides access to the upper level of the ***Bussard Farm*** *bank barn. Built in 1898, the barn has small louvered windows and, like many county barns, a full stone basement.*

Jack Delano, Farm Security Administration, 1940

[9]Vlach, *Back of the Big House*, pp.80-1. Lounsbury, p.187.
[10]Elizabeth Kytle, *Time Was: A Cabin John Memory Book; Interviews with 18 Old-Timers*. Cabin John Citizens' Assn, 1976. Interview with Isabelle Redden, p. 29.
[11]Elizabeth Blair Lee letter, April 15, 1863, in *Wartime Washington: The Civil War Letters of Elizabeth Blair Lee*.
[12]Philip K. Edwards, *Washington Grove, 1873-1937*. Washington Grove, Md: Privately Published, 1988, p.219.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barns

By the early 1800s, the Pennsylvania bank barn was widely adopted throughout central and upper Montgomery County. These large barns were built into a hillside with the lower stable located downhill and upper loft area on the uphill area. A central ramp enabled farmers to drive wagons into the loft to unload hay. Approximately 130 bank barns have been identified in Montgomery County, dating from the 1820s to the 1890s.

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 2000

Bank barns first appeared in southeastern Pennsylvania in the late 1600s and are based on Swiss German prototypes. As people migrated south from Pennsylvania, they brought building traditions with them. Cultural geographers have identified a Pennsylvania bank barn domain, an area with dense and continuous distribution of bank barns that extends into the Shenandoah Valley.[13] Montgomery County is the southernmost limit of the bank barn domain in Maryland. The multi-purpose structures could hold a

[13]Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, 1992, pp.68, 149-50.

M-NCPPC, 1986

variety of livestock in the basement stable, and, on the upper level, farmers could process and store grains, hay, and straw. A defining feature of the bank barn is the extension of the upper level over the lower level stable doors, creating a cantilever known as a forebay (p. 85). Some barns in the county were built in natural banks, while others were built up with mounded earth to create the wagon ramp to the loft.

Early bank barns in the county, dating from the 1830s, were known as Switzer barns, in reference to their origins. Bank barns prototypes have been identified in the southeastern alpine region of Switzerland.[14] An 1842 inventory describes an outbuilding at **Dowden's Luck** as a "brick switzer barn 22' x 48' (no longer standing). An 1832 advertisement for **Mount Nebo** refers to a "new switzer barn" (no longer standing).

Most bank barns were frame with stone foundations. Many had horizontal siding with louvered windows for ventilation. In the mid-1800s, cupolas were built for increased air circulation. The barn at the **Hilary Pyles Farm** has louvered windows with pedimented heads, three metal ventilators and horizontal weatherboard siding. On the lower stable level of the Pyles barn, ventilating slats take the place of windows found on many Montgomery County barns.[15] Some barn builders installed vertical board siding with gaps to allow sufficient ventilation, eliminating the need for louvered windows. To compensate esthetically for their loss, farmers painted imitation windows on the exterior of barns. Louvered windows didn't completely lose favor as farmers continued to use them as late as 1898, as seen at the **Bussard Farm**. One of the largest bank barns in the county is at the **White-Carlin Farm**. The structure is 140' x 45', aired with

[14]Ensminger, pp.1-37.

[15]Barns with such a system of ventilating slats have been identified in other areas with Pennsylvania German influence, including Adams County, Illinois. Ensminger, pp.167-8.

Carol Kennedy, M-NCPPC, 1989

A barn raising was a community affair. Neighbors helped build a bank barn at a Cedar Grove farm about 1905. While the barn was taken down in the late 1900s, the farmhouse, known as the Joshua Riggs House, still stands on Chime Court .

Below left: The stone bank barn at the Trundle Farm, Martinsburg Road, was built between 1816 and 1835. Stone outsheds on either side of the upper level entrance typically held granary rooms.

Milton Tabler collection, Park Historian's Office, M-NCPPC

Historic American Building Survey, 1936

*The **Woodlawn** bank barn (1832) is a double decker barn with a two-level loft and stone-arched forebay. Dr. William Palmer, a medical doctor, moved to Montgomery County from Pennsylvania in 1815 and later purchased the Woodlawn estate near Sandy Spring. Palmer engaged master stonemason Isaac Holland to build a magnificent stone bank barn in 1832. The exceptional three-story structure has large round-arched openings on the basement level.*

*The bank barn at the **Hilary Pyles Farm**, Dawsonville, has horizontal drop siding, yet is well ventilated with pedimented louvered windows, cupolas, and basement level slatted openings. Typical of Montgomery County barns, it has a closed forebay, meaning that the end walls of the stable level extend the full depth of the forebay. The Pyles family owned and operated the farm from 1837 until 1939.*

five wooden roof ventilators and housing at one time 87 cows and 12 horses (p. 85).

Michael Dwyer, M-NCPPC, 1974

Several Montgomery County bank barns were constructed of stone. A magnificent stone bank barn at the **Trundle Farm** has stone outsheds flanking the wagon ramp. Examples of this type of barn have been identified from Lancaster County to northern Maryland.[16] The extensions hold granary rooms, making more room on the main interior for hay and straw storage. Sandstone quoins, sills and lintels highlight the stonework. Walls are vented with louvered windows. On the downhill side, the cantilevered forebay is of wood construction. Stone bank barns at **East Oaks** and **Inverness**, probably built about 1818-1830, have slotted openings in the stonework to provide ventilation.

Another way to increase hay and straw storage was to provide an additional loft level. The double-decker barn consists of a two-level loft and basement stable. The **Woodlawn** barn, near Sandy Spring, is similar

[16]Ensminger, pp.95-9.

to other stone double deckers associated with English Quakers in Chester County, Pennsylvania, right down to the stone-arched forebay.[17] Master stonemason Isaac Holland built the exceptional stone bank barn in 1832. Like Woodlawn, the nearby **Far View** stone bank barn has a hayloft door on the stable façade. A gable end carving records the construction date of 1836. English-influenced features on the Far View barn are quoined corners and absence of a forebay.[18] Bank barns continued to be built in the early 1900s. At **Mendelsohn Terrace** a very late bank barn, built in the 1920s, has corrugated metal siding and a rusticated concrete block foundation.

Corncribs

The earliest corncribs were typically single-crib log structures. Rare surviving examples of these early structures are found at Chiswell Place, near Poolesville, and the James Magruder Farm, near Laytonsville. Most corncribs are of the double-crib, drive-through variety typical of the Mid-Atlantic region, such as the one found at **Rocklands**.[19] This common or double corncrib has a center section large enough to allow a wagon to pass through for unloading. Lofts overhead stored surplus corn or drying seed corn.[20]

[17]Ensminger, pp.102-3, 133-5.
[18]Einsminger, p.113.
[19]Lounsbury, pp.94-5, 103. Glassie, Delaware Valley, p.398.
[20] Amos Long. "Pennsylvania Corncribs," in *Pennsylvania Folklife*. V.14 (Oct 1964) pp.17-23.

*The double corn crib at **Rocklands**, near Seneca, is typical of most Montgomery County corn houses built after 1850. Gable end doors to access storage areas are found on both lower and upper levels.*

*Bottom: The log and frame corn crib at **Chiswell Place** is a fine example of a single crib structure. George Frazier Magruder established the tobacco farm in 1778.*

Clare Lise Cavicchi, M-NCPPC, 1996

The **James Pearré Farm**, a farmstead established near Dickerson about 1860, has a log double crib. Several single cribs in the county have shed roof covered drives on both sides. Whether original or later additions, the covered areas could shelter the farm machinery that had become widespread by the late 1800s. Such corncribs are found at the Poolesville farms of **East Oaks** and **Chiswell Place**. Generally, corncribs are free standing, though some were attached to bank barns. The term "cornhouse" was in use in the county in the mid-1800s. A sales notice of 1856 for Greenwood, near Poolesville, listed a cornhouse among outbuildings on the 300-acre farmstead.

Dairy Barns

Significant advances were made in farming practices in the period between the two world wars, including technological innovations of pasteurization, sanitation, refrigeration, and the establishment of cooperatives for the distribution of milk. **Maple Spring Farm** was a model dairy farm, described in 1957 as the best-equipped farm in Maryland. In contrast to earlier general-purpose bank barns of post and beam construction, the modern dairy barn was constructed specifically for housing cattle and their feed and reflected new sanitation regulations. Concrete floors and walls were more easily cleaned and disinfected and ceilings with tight-fitting boards kept debris from falling below. Hopper windows and steel cupolas ventilated both levels. The arched roof with its self-supporting truss, or braced rafter frame, sheltered an unobstructed hayloft for increased storage capacity. The dairy barns were equipped with first level cow stanchions, airy second story hayloft, silo, and attached milk house. Maple Spring Farm had the first milking parlor in the county, established about 1943. The first bulk milk tank in the Virginia-Maryland Coop region was installed in the early 1950s at Kingstead Farm.

A prime example of an early 20th century, state of the art agricultural facility, ***Maple Spring Farm*** *was one of the leading dairy operations in the State of Maryland. The 19-bay long dairy barn (1942) has a gambrel roof punctuated by four metal ventilators. Thomas Moore Garrett, a leader in the dairy industry, owned and operated the 355-acre farm with a herd of 110 cows.*

Maple Spring Farm in *Milk for the Nation's Capital*, Md-Va Milk Producers' Assn, 1950. Courtesy: Mary Garrett Abert

The **Lawrence White Farm**, on Martinsburg Road, includes a rare example of a Gothic roof dairy barn built by Walter Matthews. Matthews bought the traditional general farm in 1932 and converted it into a dairy operation, delivering milk as far as Washington, D.C.