

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes no

Property Name: Hadley Property Inventory Number: CAR-441
 Address: 18173 Hecht Road Historic district: yes no
 City: Henderson Zip Code: 21640 County: Caroline
 USGS Quadrangle(s): Goldsboro
 Property Owner: HADLEY, HELEN C. and HADLEY, JERRY Tax Account ID Number: 0601004557
 Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0021 Tax Map Number: 0004 0005
 Project: Waypost Solar Project Agency: _____
 Agency Prepared By: WSP USA Inc.
 Preparer's Name: Heather McMahon Date Prepared: 2/18/2022

Documentation is presented in: _____

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended
 Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:

Name of the District/Property: _____

Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes no Listed: yes no

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

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

SETTING

This 85.82-acre parcel is bisected by Hecht Road. The house at 18173 Hecht Road sits on the north side of the roadway and west of Hecht Road's intersection with Faulkner Road. The setting is rural and agricultural, with cleared and plowed fields interspersed by woodlands. The terrain is flat.

DESCRIPTION

The house at 18173 Hecht Road is a one-story, low-slung dwelling with an irregular footprint. The main block has a square footprint with a pyramidal roof clad in asphalt shingles, punctuated by an interior chimney just northwest of center; a protruding entrance vestibule on the northwest elevation has a small pyramidal roof that intersects with the main roof form. A flat-roofed addition was appended to and subsumes the entire southeastern elevation, extending south of the main block and forming a small ell. Its flat roof is punctuated by an exterior chimney on the southeast corner. The exterior walls are painted concrete or cement block. The northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations are fenestrated with single and double apertures with one-over-one-light, double-sash windows. The entrance vestibule on the northwest elevation holds a single door, while a secondary entrance lies on the southwest corner of the southeastern addition.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: *Common resource type lacking significant associations + integrity.*

<u>Becky Roman</u>	<u>3/14/22</u>
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
<u>Heather Bennett (interim)</u>	<u>3.21.22</u>
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

The materiality of the house (concrete or cement block) and several design elements suggest this house was built in the interwar years, although its allusions to the International Style or Art Deco style could have been implemented as late as the 1950s in such a rural area. Firstly, all of the windows are punched-out, unelaborated apertures with simple sills composed of brick footers. One narrow, rectangular aperture on the south elevation of the western entrance vestibule holds opaque glass blocks used frequently in Art Deco designs of the 1930s and 1940s. The south elevation of the main block retains a metal awning supported by poles, which were popular in the interwar period. Lastly, the two entrances have brick surrounds, a detail that also suggests a vernacular Art Deco aesthetic from the interwar period. While the real-estate tax assessment's estimated construction date of 1955 is not wide of the mark, the house may date slightly earlier.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This area of Maryland's Eastern Shore, where the headwaters of the Choptank River are found, was settled sparsely by Europeans through the mid-18th century. On 3 October 1704, the Colony of Maryland formed a treaty with the Nanticoke Indians to reserve land in northern Dorchester County, an area north of the Nanticoke River, so that "the Ancient Inhabitants of this Province should have a convenient dwelling place in this their Native Country free from the encroachment and Oppression of the English." Even while European colonization continued along the broader sections of the Choptank and Nanticoke rivers, settlement in the interior was hindered by a land dispute between William Penn's colony to the north and Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore's Proprietary. Between 1763 and 1767, the Mason-Dixon line was surveyed, formally establishing the border between Maryland and Delaware, after which the pace of European colonization quickened. Within a decade, settlement had increased enough for the inland communities "far removed from the capitals of either Queen Anne's or Dorchester counties" to warrant their own courthouse. Caroline County was formed from sections of Queen Anne's and Dorchester counties in 1774; the county seat was established at Edenton (now Denton) and named for Lady Caroline Eden, the sister of the sixth Lord Baltimore.

Vast plantations on which large numbers of enslaved laborers cultivated tobacco characterized the region through the end of the 18th century. The Reverend Samuel Keene (1734-1810), the Anglican curate of Queen Anne's County's St. Paul's Parish starting in 1763, owned the plantation Edinburgh in Caroline County, which composed the majority of the area surrounding present-day Hecht and Zion roads. In 1789, Keene led a syndicate of men who petitioned the state assembly to build a large channel -- the Edenburg Ditch -- that would drain the Long Marsh, which spanned Caroline and Queen Anne's counties, and thereby create an irrigation system to support the region's agricultural enterprise. In the 1800 federal census, Samuel Keene was enumerated in Caroline County as the head of a 27-person household that included nine free whites, three free Blacks, and 15 enslaved African Americans. By the second decade of the 19th century, the tobacco plantation economy had been supplanted by smaller farms with diversified crops, and the ratio of enslaved African Americans to free Blacks inverted: in 1790, Caroline County had 2,057 enslaved persons versus 421 free African Americans, whereas by 1820, the county's enslaved population numbered 1,547 while its free Black population was nearly equal, at 1,390.

By the 1830s, Greensboro (incorporated in 1826) was the largest settlement in the area, sited approximately 10 miles due south of Edinburgh. Nonetheless, smaller settlements in the area were present by 1834, when soils analyst John Henry Alexander prepared his Report on the new map of Maryland 1834. Published by Annapolis printer William McNeir in 1835, the map depicts "sandy loam" and a large alluvium in the vicinity of the study area. The map orients Church Hill and "Sadler X Roads" (now Sudlersville), both in Queen Anne's County, as well as present-day Henderson and Templeville, which were marked respectively as settlements called "Bear Town" and "Mt. Pleasant."

Marydel, originally known as Halltown for William Hall, who purchased a tract of forested land in 1850 that straddled the Maryland-Delaware state line, was founded circa 1853. By 1868, a branch of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad had come through Halltown, which adopted the name of Marydel to describe better its location spanning two states. The vicinity of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Henderson post office area has a long agricultural history, described in the Ferris Brothers' Delaware State and Peninsula Directory for 1882 as "black and sandy, with some clay loam" that produced "about 10 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of corn, or 2 tons of hay per acre."

The area of Keene's Crossroads (named, ostensibly, for the Reverend Samuel Keene of Edinburgh or his descendants) came into existence circa 1870. In 1875, John B. Isler created the Map of Caroline County, on which he drew "Keen's X Roads" at the intersection of present-day Woodyard and Zion roads. The Keene's Crossroads area represents a pre-emancipation, free Black community centered on the African-American Mount Zion United Methodist Church, located about two miles southeast of Keene's Crossroads and denoted on Isler's map as a "Col[ored] Ch[urch]." Just below the central crook in Zion Road, Isler notated a property owner, "P. Thomas;" the 1860 federal census has Perry Thomas as a 40-year-old Black man living in the first election district of Caroline County. Twenty-one families dwelled the length of Zion Road in 1860 (starting with Bexley Tharp at the northwest end and William Pippin at the southeast end, names on Isler's map), of which 13 were headed by free Black householders. These included the households of Clinton Hodges and William Ash, also depicted on Isler's map. However, Perry Thomas also was found in the 1850 federal census of Caroline County, among neighbors Hodges and Madison Winchester. In that year, 31 families lived on either side of Thomas, only four of which were white. Thus, the Keene's Crossroads community on Zion Road was a free Black farming community dating to at least 1850, which became more racially integrated over time. Analysis of federal census records show that the Keene's Crossroads community along Zion Road was bi-racial as late as 1940.

In the 1941 Gazetteer of Maryland, "Kane Crossroads" was considered a village with a population of 10, while Marydel (which had incorporated in 1929) had a population of 78. The 2020 federal census counted 176 people in Marydel while Henderson has a population of 160. A mere 3,368 people lived in the entirety of Caroline County's Henderson District 1 according to the 2020 census. The area remains largely rural and agricultural. Mount Zion United Methodist Church was razed after 2013.

SITE HISTORY

Deed of Trust research shows that the current parcel was once a 98.85-acre tract, from which approximately 13 acres were subdivided and divested in three sales in 1952, 1984, and 1999. The first subdivision, in 1952, created a 10-acre parcel addressed 18115 Faulkner Road; a small parcel (addressed 18160 Hecht Road) containing 2.43 acres was subdivided from the whole in 1984. The third subdivision, in 1999, entailed half an acre. The portion on the southwest side of the road is undeveloped and mostly a woodlot. The parcel is currently owned by Jerry and Helen C. Hadley.

Although the Caroline County tax assessment records suggest that the current house on the Hadley property dates to 1955, both M.L. Saulsbury's 1897 map of Caroline County and a 1905 topographical map show a house in the present location, northwest of the junction of Hecht and Faulkner roads. Presumably, there was a residence at this location from the late 19th century that was demolished and replaced with the present building. As Caroline County did not adopt a zoning ordinance until 1967, no demolition or new construction permits were found to corroborate any demolition or construction dates.

In 1875, John B. Isler created the Map of Caroline County, in which the vicinity of the Hadley property was denoted as owned by "J. Downes heirs" and no buildings were present. The earliest deed found is from November 1877 (recorded in April 1880), when Eliza J. Downes sold the 18-acre parcel (parcel 3) -- land called 'Bee Tree' and "commencing at Gibbs corner" -- to Wesley and Elizabeth Goldsborough. In the 1850 federal census, Goldsborough was a 38-year-old, free Black man from Maryland living in Caroline County with his wife Elizabeth and five children, aged two to 15 years. He gave his occupation as a laborer, presumably on a farm. All of his immediate neighbors were white households in which the male heads gave their occupations as "farmer" while the Black householders were assigned the occupation of "laborer," suggesting that the Black households were tenant farmers living on and working white-owned lands. By the 1860 federal census, the Goldsboroughs were living near the Melville post office and their neighbors included the white households of William H. Down and Solomon Spark. In the 1870 federal census, the

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Goldsborough family was living in the household of Richard Holden, a 56-year-old white farmer in the Henderson post office area. Holden’s neighbors included three Black laborers, Ezekial Sudler, George Hackett, and Emory Gibbs. By the 1880 federal census, after Wesley and Elizabeth Goldsborough had purchased their own property from Eliza J. Downes, the Goldsborough family was enumerated as neighbors to Joshua Gibbs, a Black farmer; Joseph O. Gibbs, a Black farm laborer; and Nicholas Thomas, a Black farm laborer. In 1905, Goldsborough sold his farm to James F. Bordley, who sold it to Daniel and Julia A. Heck in 1909.

The earliest deed found for the 58-acre parcel (parcel 1) dated to October 1899, when Fletcher J. Devenish purchased the land from George Spry. At some point earlier, Laura Spry, George’s wife, had purchased the farmland from Joshua Gibbs, neighbor to Wesley Goldsborough. Devenish sold the parcel to Daniel and Julia A. Heck in 1905, who amassed the 98.85 acres in three separate purchases by 1915. Julia Heck was widowed in 1927 and mortgaged her farm twice in December 1928 and July 1929. Because she defaulted on her payments to the second mortgage-holder, J. Tyson Heather, the 98.85-acre tract was auctioned at a public sale on the Caroline County courthouse steps on 7 July 1931, at which time Calvert C. Merriken purchased the property.

The Hadley property was acquired by Joseph M. and Edith F. Kotowski (1891-1970) of Long Island, New York, in 1946. It was likely in this period that the present house was built. Edith Kotowski, a widow, sold it to Stephen and Helen (nee Waggenhoffer) Horvath in 1958. Born in Hungary in 1911, Helen Waggenhoffer had immigrated with her parents and two siblings in 1912; the family had settled in Kent County, Delaware, by 1920. She was married to Stephen Horvath (1913-1994), from Philadelphia, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1934. The couple’s daughter, Helen (nee Horvath) Hadley, inherited the parcel from her mother after her death in January 1999.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Hadley property at 18173 Hecht Road embodies, in its form, the long agricultural history of this rural, northeastern section of Caroline County. Its primary areas of significance are AGRICULTURE and ETHNIC HERITAGE (AFRICAN AMERICAN and EUROPEAN). As a farm, the property retains its relevance and importance in illustrating this agricultural historic context and its physical features convey the period of history with which it is associated. As it was once the property of Wesley and Elizabeth Goldsborough, free Black farmers, it is associated with the pre-emancipation, free African-American, farming community of Keene’s Crossroads, the period of significance being ca. 1850 to ca. 1920. As the property of the Horvaths, it also reflects the area’s transition, as families from Scandanavia, Germany, and Eastern Europe settled the area in the Interwar Years (ca. 1918-1940) and after World War II. The farm retains integrity in its location, setting, feeling, and its agricultural association. Thereby, the property is potentially eligible for inclusion on state and federal registers under Criterion A as a rural community whose organization, buildings, and patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents.

The property is not recommended eligible for listing under Criterion B, as it is not associated with persons individually significant within the historic context.

The residence is an example of vernacular architecture from the interwar period (or perhaps as late as the early post-war period, i.e. circa 1955) with elements that allude to the International Style and Art Deco style in architecture. Many of the principal features appear to be original and intact, while the house’s overall integrity and exterior condition are good. The house retains integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. According to Criterion C, as it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, the house is potentially eligible for inclusion on state and federal registers.

The property has not been evaluated under Criterion D.

WORKS CITED

Alexander, John Henry. "Report on the new map of Maryland 1834." Annapolis: William McNeir Print., 1835. Map. Library of

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC.

- Caroline County Deed Books, accessed via Maryland Land Records website: <https://mdlandrec.net/>
- Caroline County Deed Book 377, page 999 (28 December 1999).
- Caroline County Deed Book 42, page 267 (26 April 1880).
- Caroline County Deed Book 69, page 589 (20 Jan 1905).
- Caroline County Deed Book 72, page 586 (19 June 1909).
- Caroline County Deed Book 65, page 92 (31 October 1899).
- Caroline County Deed Book 70, page 157 (9 May 1905).
- Caroline County Deed Book 77, page 317 (22 March 1915).
- Caroline County Deed Book 92, page 329 (18 September 1931).
- Caroline County Deed Book 107, page 576 (26 Feb 1946).
- Caroline County Deed Book 137, page 215 (30 October 1958).

Caroline County Plat Books, various dates. Accessed via Maryland Plat Records website: <https://plats.msa.maryland.gov/>.

Caroline County Tax Assessment records, various properties. Accessed via Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation website: <https://sdat.dat.maryland.gov/>

"Gazetteer of Maryland (1941)," vol. 478. Annapolis: Maryland State Archives.

"History of Caroline County, Maryland, From its Beginning: Material Largely Contributed by the Teachers and Children of the County." Federalsburg, MD: J.W. Stowell Printing Co., 1920.

Isler, John B. "Map of Caroline County, Maryland." 1875. Map. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, DC.

Jones, Elias. "Keene Family History and Genealogy." Baltimore: Press of Kohn and Pollock, Inc., 1923.
Laws of Maryland 1785-1791, vol. 204. Annapolis: Maryland State Archives.

"Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, September 1704 - April 1706," vol. 26. Annapolis: Maryland State Archives.

Saulsbury, M. L. "Map of Caroline County, Maryland, 1897." Drafted by M. L. Saulsbury, Civil Engineer, Ridgely, Maryland. Traced and copied by George Herbert Foster, Denton, Maryland, 1969. Repository: Denton, MD: Caroline County Public Library.

Temple, Robert D. "Edge Effects: The Border-name Places." New York: iUniverse, 2008.

Thompson, Priscilla M. "Athol," Caroline County, Maryland. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1989.

United States Bureau of the Census. "U.S. Enumeration District Maps and Descriptions, 1940." Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended _____
Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D	Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G
MHT Comments:	
_____	_____
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	Date
_____	_____
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of

Inventory No. CAR-441_ Hadley Property

Historic Properties Form

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1



CAR-441_2021-11-18_01 Hadley Property, 18173 Hecht Rd, Henderson, MD.
Façade (south elevation) and side (east) elevation, view northeast
Photographer: Gregory Katz 11/18/2021

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of

Inventory No. CAR-441_ Hadley Property

Historic Properties Form

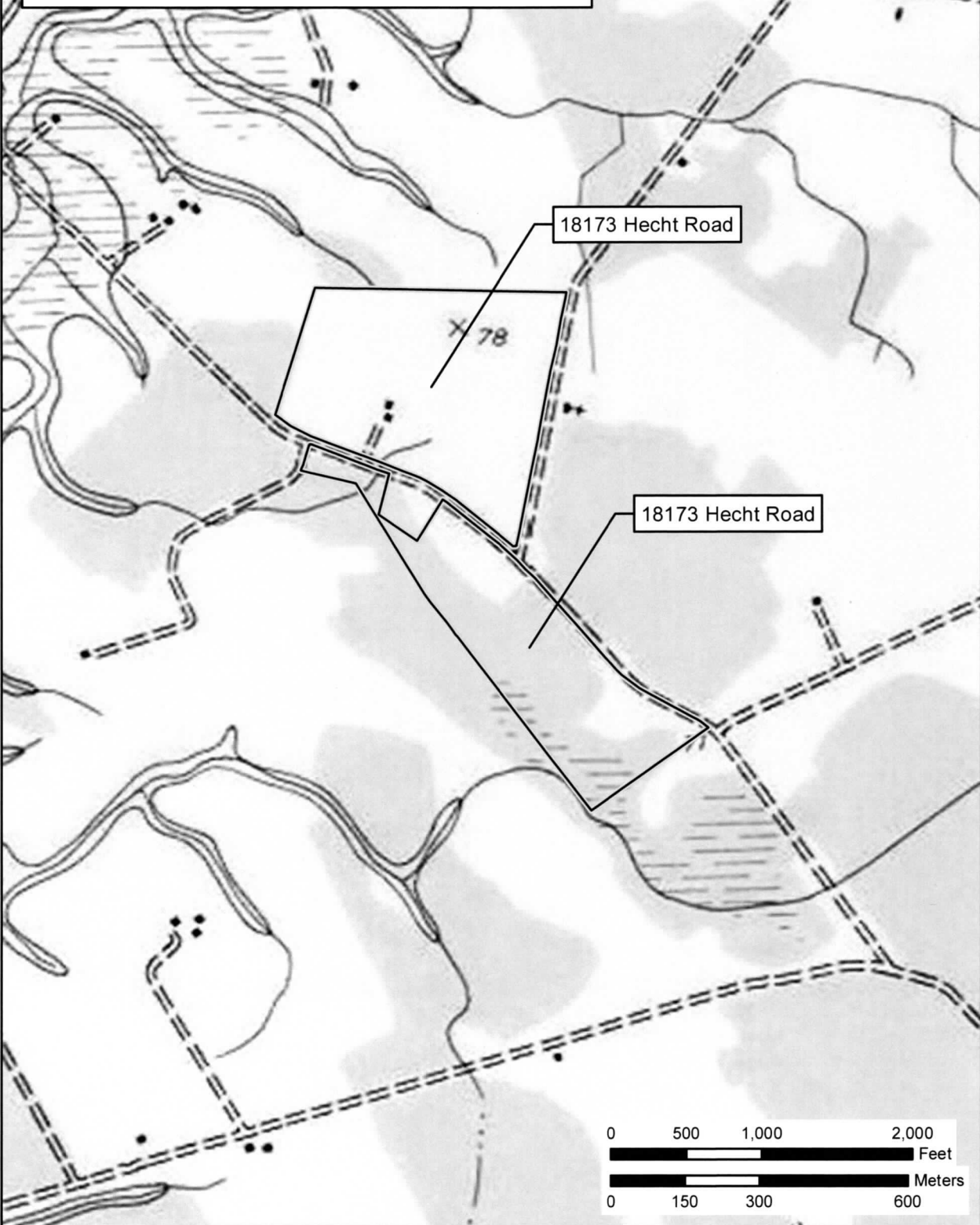
Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2



CAR-441_2021-12-07_02 Hadley Property, 18173 Hecht Rd, Henderson, MD.
Façade (south elevation) and side (west) elevation, view northwest
Photographer: Heather McMahon 12/7/2021

Address: 18173 Hecht Road, Henderson, Maryland 21640
USGS Topographic Map: Goldsboro, MD
Ratio Scale: 1:12000
Base Map Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps 2019



Address: 18173 Hecht Road, Henderson, Maryland 21640
USGS Topographic Map: Goldsboro, MD
Ratio Scale: 1:24000
Base Map Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps 2019

